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ОСНОВНОЙ РАЗДЕЛ

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TEACHING ORAL SPEECH USING AUDIO AND VIDEO MATERIALS IN TEACHING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

Abstract: The main directions in teaching a foreign language are the formation of a foreign language communicative competence and the promotion of a student as a subject of the educational process and intercultural communication, which implies the acquisition of cultural knowledge and individual experience in intercultural communication, mastering various aspects of the language in combination with the ability to successfully solve communication problems and achieve the desired results.

Key words: speaking, oral speech, foreign language, ability, communicative, students, teaching.

Currently, the importance of oral speech, where speaking plays an important role, is great. It is worth paying attention to the fact that at the present stage of teaching a foreign language, the task is not only to “teach to speak”, but also to teach “to communicate”, that is, not only teaching monologue speech, as it was before, but also dialogical speech.

Speaking as a type of speech activity has a number of characteristics:

1) Speaking is always motivated.

This point means that all utterances made by a person have a reason and a purpose. A person is driven by certain reasons according to which he expresses this or that thought.

2) Speaking is an active process.

In a conversation, a person reflects his attitude to the subject he is talking about, his life position and activity in maintaining the pace of communication. Achieving this goal is one of the tasks of teaching speaking.

3) Speaking always has a specific goal.

The goal may be the solution of the assigned tasks, the achievement of a certain level of knowledge, abilities and skills.

All types of speech activity are interconnected, all affect each other. But the speaking process is associated with the greatest responsibility, as it is associated with the communicative goal of teaching foreign languages.

Learning to speak begins with the study and formation of sounds, letters, the formation of skills such as grammatical, lexical and pronunciation, listening skills.

At the initial stage, the process of acquiring the skills listed above takes place jointly and in parallel. Separation of any part is impossible, since the consequence may be incorrect or lack of formation of any of the skills, including those passed.

Non-traditional methods appeared in the Soviet era, but their widespread use was not, since, firstly, they were based on principles and provisions unacceptable, in the opinion of most Soviet teachers, and, secondly, the educational standard used only one methodology, according to which teaching was going on. The use of this technique was mandatory, without the inclusion of any additional extraneous elements.

Despite the demands, unconventional methods were used. Speaking about them, we consider it necessary to highlight the main points that characterize them:

Some of the unconventional methods are based on the principle of suggestionology developed by G. Lozanov. This technique is interesting for the fact that it involves learning a foreign language based on the over meaning effect, when a person perceives and memorizes information without understanding the material that is offered to him.

This method is ineffective, since it involves a weak-willed and thoughtless memorization of material, which contributes to the development of memory exclusively without the development of other processes.

The second method necessary for consideration is the “immersion” method. It assumes the rejection of the use of native speech throughout the training. In addition, students are encouraged to abandon everything that may be associated with their native language: choose a different name for themselves, associating themselves with a native speaker, listen only to foreign music, etc.

This method can only be used for training in other countries. It is impossible to abandon everything familiar without the manifestation of consequences that affect the psyche. Also, this method does not take into account the age characteristics of students. The abandonment of the native language is assumed from the initial level of language learning.

Speaking about the positive aspects of using non-traditional methods for teaching speaking, the following can be distinguished:

- The main focus in these methods is on live communication, in most cases, with native speakers, which involves the rapid and intensive development of speaking and understanding skills;
- These methods allow, if necessary, to master the necessary speaking skills in a short time.

As for the negative points, the following can be distinguished here:

- The study of theoretical points is minimized or absent;

➢ These methods are intensive learning methods that involve a large number of training hours spent with a teacher.

In addition, after completing the courses, long-term application of knowledge in practice is required. The absence of such leads to the loss of all studied material.

Thus, the use of non-traditional methods as auxiliary methods leads to an intensive and fruitful level of development of students' knowledge and skills, but their use as independent methods is impossible.

As for traditional methods, at the moment there are a huge variety of them. It is not possible to consider all of them in the context of this work; therefore, the most interesting and important provisions will be presented in this study.

The stage of speech practice is a difficult task for the teacher. The speech activity of students must be controlled, but students must not be placed in a rigid framework. When teaching speaking, one should not impose on them either linguistic means or the logic of expression. Although speaking cannot be "programmed", some components of productive skills can also be developed through independent work, built as a learning program cycle. But it should not be forgotten that training cannot take place entirely on its own. Studying at home or doing assignments is just a practice of the material already covered.

In teaching speaking, the teacher must ensure that the students master not only the role of the speaker, but also the role of the listener. This criterion is important, plays a big role, both in communication and in the construction of dialogues. Learning to speak involves the formation of communication skills, the need for which is the speaker's task to capture the listener's attention, his disposition and interest in himself.

Learning to speak is a difficult and challenging process. The main problems that arise when teaching students this type of speech activity are as follows:

- students are embarrassed to speak foreign languages, they are afraid to make mistakes, be criticized;
- students do not understand the speech task;
- students do not have enough language and speech means to solve the problem;
- students are not involved in a collective discussion of the subject of the lesson for one reason or another;
- pupils do not maintain the required amount of the duration of communication in a foreign language.

The presented methods most fully characterize the approaches to teaching and the principles of teaching speaking.

Teaching a foreign language at school can be divided into four components: speaking, writing, listening, reading. Each of these components plays an important role in teaching a foreign language.

The importance of learning a foreign language in the modern world is determined by the need for free communication with native speakers in order to achieve such tasks as expanding business and international contacts, establishing scientific and technical ties. In addition, knowledge of at least one foreign language characterizes a person as a comprehensively developed personality.

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O`ZBEK AN`ANAVIY QO`SHIQLARINING TARBIYAVIY VA TIBBIY TA`SIRI

Annotatsiya: maqolada o`zbek an`anaviy qo`shiqlarining inson ruhiyatiga ta`siri va tarbiyaviy ahamiyati borasida so`z boradi.
Kalit so`zlar: g`azal, kuy, she`r, yor – yor.

An’anaviy qo‘shiqlarimiz xalqona bo‘lganligi uchun g‘azaldagi ma’no, kuy va musiqa bilan mutanosib holda birlashib, aniq bir uslubli quloqqa eshitilishi, eshituvchining ta’sirchanlik qobiliyatini kamol toptiradi va ta’sir etish faoliyatiga moyil qiladi. Bu xususida quyidagi yo‘nalishlarga e’tiborni qaratish zarur bo‘ladi.

1.G‘azal matni va mazmuniga e’tibor berish, g‘azal mazmuniga tushungan holda eshitish ko‘nikmalarini xosil qilish.

2.Kuy va musiqa ijrosini, ulardagi uyg‘unlikni seza bilgan holda eshitish ko‘nikmasini hosil qilish.

3.G‘azal, she’r va kuy musiqaning vobastaligida umumlashgan ijro ko‘nikmasi orqali eshitish imkoniyatiga ega bo‘lish.

An’anaviy qo‘shiq ijrochiligida tez ta’sir etish xususiyatiga ega ijrochilik janrlari ko‘plab ijrolarni o‘z ichiga oladi. Ulug‘ alloma Abu Ali Ibn Sino o‘zining “Tib qonunlari” asarining I kitobida shunday yozadi: “Bolaning mijozini kuchaytirmoq uchun unga ikki narsani qo‘llamoq kerak. Biri bolani sekin – asta tebratish, ikkinchisi, uni uxlatish uchun odat bo‘lib qolgan musiqa va ashulalar. Shu ikkisini qabul qilish miqdoriga qarab, bolaning tanasi bilan tarbiyaga va ruhi bilan musiqaga bo‘lgan iste’dodi xosil qilinadi”[1]. Ulug‘ bobokalonimizning bu so‘zlari bola tarbiyasida musiqaning naqadar katta ahamiyatga ega ekanligini isbotlaydi.

Ulug‘ mutaffakkir Sa’diy Sheroziy kuy va qo‘shiqni “Ruh ozug‘i” deb atagan ekan. Shuning uchun ham kishi yaxshi bir kuy yohud qo‘shiq tinglaganida jaxolatdan yiroqlashadi, qalbini yaxshilik tug‘yonlari qamrab oladi. Muhabbat, sadoqat, insoniylik, go‘zallik kabi yuksak darajadagi insoniy xis – tuyg‘ularni qalban xis qiladi. Musiqa shunday ajoyib san’atki, uning uchun xech qanday til to‘sig‘i yo‘q, tarjimonga muhtoj emas.

Ulug‘ mashoyiqlardan Jaloliddin Rumiy ham o‘zining “Masnaviy” asarini rubob, nay, doira jo‘rligida ijro etib, shogirdlariga yozdirganligi haqida ma’lumotlar mavjud. Shu qadar ardoqli, quvonchu qayg‘ularga

[1] Abu Ali Ibn Sino. “Tib qonunlari”. T. 1994. 96-b

hamisha hamdardu hamroh bo‘lishi bu sirli, maftunkor musiqiy ohanglar hamma davrlarda barchaga ma’naviy ozuqa, madad bo‘lib kelgan.

Islom dini mafkurasida ba’zi mazhablarda musiqa eshitish shariat bo‘yicha gunoh deb sanaladi. Ammo Hadisi sharifda bunga boshqacha nazar tashlanadi. Quyida musiqashunos olimimiz Isxoq Rajabovning “Maqomlar masalasiga doir” kitobidan misol keltiramiz:

“Qodiriya” deb atalgan So‘fiylar mazhabining yirik vakillaridan hisoblanmish Abdulhaq Dexlaviy (XVI asr) o‘zining “Taqqiqus simo” (“Eshitish masalasi tadqiqoti”) asarida shayxlar va so‘fiylarning musiqayu ash’or eshitishlariga oid fikrlarini aks ettiradi. Dehlaviy turli musulmon mazhablarining yirik vakili (Junayd Bag‘dodiy, Muhammad al – G‘azzoliy, Abdulla Axror, Yusuf Xamadoniy va boshqalar) asarlariga va “Hadis”ga suyanib musiqa eshitish masalasini tadqiqot etadi[2].

Shundan ko‘rinadiki musiqaning yoqimli sasi, uning ta’sirchan kuchi ulug‘ islom mashoyiqlarini ham befarq qoldirmagan.

O‘zbek xalqining ta’sirchan an’anaviy folklor qo‘shiqlaridan biri yor – yorlardir. “Yor – yor”lar nikoh to‘ylarining ikkinchi bosqichi – qiz uzatish kechasi aytiladigan qo‘shiqlardan biri hisoblanadi. “Yor-yor” lar nafaqat o‘zbeklarda, balki qirg‘iz, qozoq, qoraqalpoq kabi turkiy xalqlarda ham keng tarqalgan. Tojik xalqining ham sevimli aytishuvidir.

“Yor – yor” ijrosi har qanday odamga tez ta’sir qiladi va yurakning tubiga etib boradi. Chunki yoshlarning eng baxtli kuniga bag‘ishlangan bu qo‘shiq ijrosi insondagi xissiyotni, yoshlarga, farzandlarga bo‘lgan mehrni, qiz bolaning o‘z davridan kelinlik davriga o‘tayotganligini ifodalovchi his – tuyg‘uni junbushga keltiradi va yurakni larzaga soladi[3].

An’anaviy qo‘shiqlarimizning ta’sirchanlik xususiyatlarini taxlil qiladigan bo‘lsak, asrlar bo‘yi xalqimizning by ulkan merosiga aylangan maqom ijrochiligining insonlarga ta’sirini aytmasdan ilojimiz yo‘q. Maqom ijrochiligi o‘zining musiqa va ashula qismlari bilan ijro etiladi. “Shashmaqom” ning Nasr qismi ijrolari mumtoz she’riyatimiz durdonalaridan, ma’nodor g‘azallardan tarkib topgan musiqiy uyg‘unlikdagi ashulalar bo‘lganligi uchun, g‘azal ma’nosi musiqiy ijro bilan birlashib go‘zal bir ijroni tashkil qiladi. Hofizlar tomonidan yuqori saviyada ijro etilan bu ashulalar insonlarda ichki tuyg‘uni, ota – bobolarimizning ma’naviy merosiga bo‘lgan hurmatini, ulkan tarix zarvaraqalarinining inson organizmiga ta’sirini qadimdan tibbiyot ilmi ham, hozirgi zamonaviy tibbiyot ham e’tirof etadi. Chunki musiqa asab xastaliklarini davolashda ijodiy ta’sir etishini hozirgi zamon tibbiyoti ham isbotlab bergan.

2 Isxoq Rajabov. “Maqomlar masalasiga doir”. T. 1963. 58-b
3 S. Mannopov. “Navobaxsh ohanglar”. T, 2018. 85-b.

Roviylarning naql qilishlaricha, ulug‘ alloma Muxammad al – Xorazmiy Xalifa Ma’mun taklifi bilan Bag‘dod shahriga kelgach, shaharning taniqli olimu fuzalolari uni imtihon qilibdilar:

- Tibbiyotda davolashning uch turi bordur. Sizga alarning qaysi turi ko‘proq xush keladi?

- Bizda davolashning uch emas, to‘rt turi mavjud.

“Biri so‘z, dori biri, keskir pichoqdir bittasi.

Dog‘i Xiva mulkida mashhur erur sozning sasi”.

Menga ana shu to‘rtinchisi, ya’nikim, soz bilan davolash usuli ko‘proq yoqadi, – deb javob bergan ekan. Shundan ko‘rinadiki, xulosa qilib aytganimizda, maqom kuylari, musiqa ohanglari bilan bemorlarni davolash tarzi qadimdan mashhur ekan. Buni turli zamon allomalari ham o‘z asarlarida e’tirof etganlar.

Hozirgi zamon tibbiyotida bu usul, ayniqsa, Yevropada juda rivojlanganligini aytish mumkin. Hech kimga sir emas, hozirgi davrda zamondoshlarimizda tashqi ta’sir natijasida ko‘proq Yevropa va Sharq estrada musiqasiga va qo‘shiqlariga moyillik ezilmoqda. Bu tushunarli hol, albatta. Chunki bu musiqalarning targ‘iboti juda keng qamrovli bo‘lib, hammasi iqtisodiy o‘lcham va san’at biznesi bilan bog‘liq. Bizning Respublikamizda ham televideniya, radio va boshqa ommaviy axborot vositalari bu san’at yo‘nalishiga sezilarli ta’sir o‘tkazmoqda. Natijada, ayniqsa, yoshlarda unga ergashish, taqlib qilib raqsga tushish, so‘zlarni tushunib-tushunmay qo‘shiq aytish singari ko‘rinishlar kuzatilmoqda. Natijada, hayotga ham yengil – yelpi ko‘z bilan qarash, uning qadriga yetmaslik hollari ham sezilmoqda.

Bu borada milliy musiqamizga, an’anaviy qo‘shiqlarimizga suyanib, uning ta’sirchanlik xususiyatlarini saqlagan holda xalqimiz ongiga yetkazish muhimdir. Buning uchun milliy musiqamiz va an’anaviy qo‘shiqlardan tuzilgan konsert dasturlarini televideniya va radio orqali tez – tez aniq vaqtlarda xalqqa yetkazish zarur. Axborot vositalari orqali ham targ‘ib qilish o‘rinlidir. Bu borada mutassaddi tashkilotlar aniq dasturlar asosida ishlarini yo‘lga qo‘ymoqliklari taqazo qilinadi. Milliy musiqamizning ta’sirchanlik xususiyatlarini ilmiy-metodologik yo‘l bilan musiqashunos olimlarning fikrlari asosida olib borilsa, maqsadga muvofiq bo‘ladi.

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WATER BASED DISINFECTION OF BIOFACTORY ROOMS IN ELECTROCHEMICALLY ACTIVATED ACIDIC ENVIRONMENT (pH = 3-4)

Annotation. This article examines the electrochemically activated acidic environment of biofactory rooms and ways of water-based decontamination.
Keywords. rN = 3-4, Cytotroga cerealella Olive, MELESTA, chlorides, sulfates ...

Introduction. At present, in the field of cotton growing in the Republic of Uzbekistan in the fight against pests, especially root and caterpillars, biologically used trichogramma mosquitoes. Trichogramma is propagated in cereal moth (Citotroga cerealella Oliv) butterfly eggs (citatroga) in biofactory and biolaboratories. The process of breeding moth eggs mainly involves the preparation of barley grain for citrate larvae infestation, barley grain mating with citrate larvae, care of caterpillar larvae, and collection of eggs from moth moths [1].

The main part. The quality of the trichogram propagated by this method, ie the preservation of its natural biological properties, depends on the technology of reproduction of the bioproduct and the existing conditions in the laboratory (room temperature, relative humidity, cleaning the room from harmful microorganisms, etc.). In this regard, we base the process of breeding barley moth eggs in biofactories on the use of an acidic part of electrochemically activated water (anolyte, pH = 3-4) to clean the room air composition and barley grain from harmful microorganisms used in the production of barley grain with citrate larvae. conducted experiments.

The experiments consisted of 3 variants and were performed in 3 laboratory rooms in three repetitions. In this case, option 1 (control) is the method used in room 1, the use of tap water in the cleaning of room air by ventilation (ventilation) and grain moisture regulation, option 2 in room 2 with electrochemically activated water in an acidic environment (pH = 3 ± 0.5). disinfection with part and use in grain moisture normalization, option 3 was based on disinfection and grain moisture normalization in room 3 with electrochemically activated water having an acidic environment (pH = 4 ± 0.5).

We used the Scarlet variety of barley to propagate citatroga eggs from barley grains. The temperature and relative humidity in the rooms were maintained at the applicable norms (24-250S and 80-85%). Electrochemical activation of water used for the study was carried out on the device MELESTA (TU 5156-002-32064511-07, certificate № ROSS RU.AYa36.V29156) manufactured in the Russian Federation.

The device is designed to operate at a temperature of +5 to +400 C and a humidity of not more than 80%. It consists of 4 parts, which consist of a main vessel, an electric current regulator, a diaphragm cup, and a lid on which the electrodes are mounted. The cathode part of the device is made of stainless steel and the anode is made of titanium coated with ruthenium oxide.

When water is electrochemically activated, one of the two electrolysis products is acidic (liquid at the anode part of the anolyte source) and the other is alkaline (liquid at the cathode part of the catolite source). it is also different from natural water.

Results. Physicochemical parameters of tap and electrochemically activated water used for the experiments were determined in the laboratory "Water Analysis" of the Namangan Regional Center for Sanitary Epidemiology and Public Health before the start of the experiment. According to the results of the analysis, the hydrogen index of tap water obtained for use in option 1 was pH = 7 ± 0.5, the total hardness was 5.8 mg / dm3, the amount of Cl- ion was 53.2 mg / dm3, and the amount of SO4-2 was 158.5 mg. / dm3. Hydrogen indicator of activated water, planned to be used in option 2 (activated on the device for 10 minutes and determined by hydrogen indicator using litmus paper) rN = 3 ± 0.5, total hardness 4.3 mg / dm3, chlorides 46.4 mg / dm3 and sulfates 132.96 mg / dm3 and is planned to be used in 3 variants (activated in the device for 8 minutes and hydrogen indicator using litmus paper) determined) of the activated water with a hydrogen index of pH = 4 ± 0.5, the total hardness of the activated water was 3.6 mg / dm3, the amount of chlorides was 42.3 mg / dm3 and the amount of sulfates was 130.9 mg / dm3.

Table 1

Some physicochemical parameters of ordinary and electrochemically activated water obtained for experimental use (February 11, 2021)

S/n	Options	pH	Total hardness, mg.eq / dm3	Chlorides Cl-, mg / dm3	Sulfates SO4, mg / dm3
1	Simple tap water (for current	7±0,5	5,8	53,2	158,5

	use in 1 room)				
2	EFS activated on the device for 10 minutes (for practical use in 2 rooms)	3±0,5	4,3	46,4	132,96
3	EFS activated on the device for 8 minutes (for practical use in 3 rooms)	4±0,5	3,6	42,3	130,9

On the first day of the experiment, a Petri dish containing 25 grams of endogenous nutrients in each of the four corners of each room where the experiments were performed to detect harmful microorganisms in the air of the laboratory rooms was opened on February 9, 2021 at 8:30 am. The samples were then sealed and taken to the Bacteriology Laboratory of the State Center for Diagnosis of Animal Diseases and Food Safety in Namangan Province, where they were kept at a temperature of 37 degrees Celsius for 24 hours to ensure the emergence of microorganisms. After germination of the microorganism in the nutrient, the type was determined by Gram's method. 25% of positive and 7% of negative cocci in the air of 1 laboratory selected for control of the result, up to 24% of positive and 6% of negative cocci in the air of 2 laboratories selected for the experiment and up to 25% of positive in 6% of the air of 3 laboratories and 7% grams of negative cocci. In turn, the microorganism in the air of the room is conditionally present in the grain of barley in the laboratory.

In this regard, a total of 100 grams of samples were taken to determine the amount of harmful microorganisms in barley grain, which was divided into quartets for contamination during the production process, but not contaminated with citrate seeds. The sample was taken directly to the Bacteriology Laboratory and immersed in distilled water in a 200-gram beaker for 24 hours. Then, with the help of a Pasteur pipette, 0.5 ml of the extract from the beaker was sampled and inoculated into an endo nutrient medium over an alcohol lamp in the boxing room of the bacteriology laboratory. The sample was grown in endo nutrient medium TS-80 at 37 ° C for 24 hours, and the growing colonies were examined under a microscope and described. According to him, in the endo nutrient medium in the petri dish, a large number of small round spherical moss-like margins were formed, the edges of which were pale and airy. As a result, it was found that about 26% of barley grains in the process of production contained about 1 gram of positive and up to 8% of grams of negative cocci. At the same time, 300 ml of EFS was injected from one place every two days. On 21.02.2021, samples were taken to detect harmful microorganisms in the air. The results were obtained for control of 20% positive and 5% negative cocci in 1 laboratory room air, 14% positive and 4% negative cocci in 2 laboratory air samples selected for experiment and 16% gram positive and 3% in 3 laboratory air samples. 4% showed the presence of negative cocci. It can be seen that the 2 laboratory rooms treated with a part of the EFS with pH = 3 ± 0.5 ha were better cleaned and more efficient than the variants other than gold microorganisms (Table 2).

Table 2

The amount of harmful microorganisms in the air of laboratory rooms during the experiment (February 21, 2021)

S/n	Experimental rooms	Spent for Purkash EFS volume, l	Amount of harmful microorganisms,%	
			Gram positive coke	Gram negative coke
1	Ventilation of the room and the use of tap water (pH = 7 ± 0.5) to regulate grain humidity (current method, 1 room)	-	20	7
2	Purification of room air with the acidic part of EFS (pH = 3 ± 0.5) and use in the regulation of grain moisture (experiment, room 2)	4,5	14	4
3	Purification of room air with acidic part of EFS (pH = 4 ± 0.5) and use in grain moisture regulation (experiment, 3 rooms)	4,5	16	5

For the production of barley grains used to control microorganisms in it and to regulate the moisture content of barley, 10 days after the date of contamination of barley, ie from 21.02.22021, after the onset of barley grain, 200-300 ml of water in each cuvette. and in the experimental variants, the anolyte part of the EFS was treated. In this case, barley grain in 2 laboratories was moistened with the part with EFS pH = 3 ± 0.5 ha, and barley grain in 3 laboratories with the part with EFS pH = 4 ± 0.5 ha. Processing was carried out once a day until the first flight of butterflies from the frost. On 30.02.2021, samples were taken to determine the amount of harmful microorganisms in barley grain.

The results of the study are as follows:

- Effective use of electrochemically activated water in the acidic part (pH = 3-4) in the cleaning of laboratory rooms from harmful microorganisms, in the process of direct production, as opposed to chemical treatment;

- The part of electrochemically activated water with an acidic environment (pH = 3-4) is different from the part in the alkaline environment and can be used for up to 15 days from the date of extraction;

- 10-12 days from the date of contamination of barley grain to the day when the first flight of butterflies can be observed;

- Electrochemically activated water from barley grain in the process of multiplication of caterpillar eggs (citatroga) in the process of multiplication of seeds on average of 250-300 ml per 10 kg of grain is the best option.

- In the breeding of barley moth eggs with barley grain increases the efficiency of production by 15-20% and reduces the working day by working with the acidic part of the room air and electrochemically activated water of barley grain.

- Increased production efficiency of barley grain with the acidic part of the electrochemically activated water (pH = 3-4) in the process of increasing the grain moth moth. may be associated with an increase in grain nutrition of glucose formed as a result of hydrolysis.

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CREATION OF 3D MODEL OF PLACE RELIEF BASED ON TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND GIS

Annotation: This article provides information on how to create a 3D elevation model using topographic maps and geographic information systems of various scales.

Keywords: topographic map, geography, GIS, matrix, 3D model.

Today, in the complex study of regions from the geographical, geological, ecological, landscape point of view, along with its topographic maps, 3D models of these regions created with their help are of great importance. These models have been widely used in recent years to obtain detailed information about the topography of the region and to analyze them.

Initially, its topographic maps were used in the study of the region, but today the involvement of science and technology in production, as well as the widespread development of computer technology, creates many opportunities. One such opportunity is modern geographic information systems based on computer technology.

At the time, the modern g eografik production of many types of information systems. These three eografik information systems , WinGIS ArcGIS, MapInfo, Panorama, QGIS programs and many other examples. This software is manufactured in the developed USA, Canada, Russia, China and other countries. These programs have advantages such as user-friendly interface, multifunctionality, creation of thematic maps, analysis of regions [1] .

A territory in recent years studying topographical cards, while now the z amonaviy geographic information systems. In addition, topographic and other data on the basis of relief in the 3D model based on the research showed vast potential.

It is possible to use different software of geographic information systems as well as different databases when researching the same area. Let’s look at the pros and cons of this.

First of all, it should be noted that the Panorama program, developed in Russia, is widely used in the production and military spheres in the creation of topographic maps, their editing, updating [2 , 5] (Figure 1).

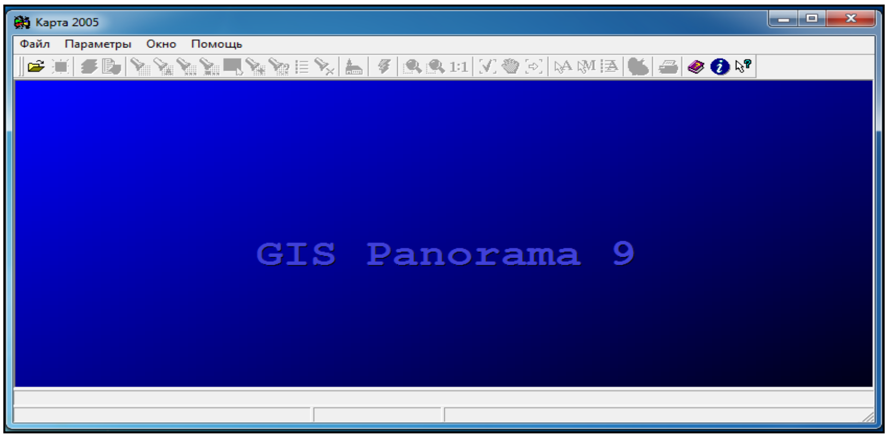

Figure 1. Panorama 9 is a working window

With the help of this program it is possible to create a 3D model of the terrain based on the topographic map of the region (Figure 2). To do this, the following sequence of practical work is performed using das tour [3 , 6] :

1. A trapezoid corresponding to its nomenclature is created for the topographic map.
2. The raster image of the topographic map is mounted on the created trapezoid.
3. The raster image is attached to a trapezoid.
4. The symbols (classifier) corresponding to the scale of the topographic map are selected and the required (dotted, linear, field) symbols are created.
5. Objects on the topographic map are digitized (visualization is carried out).
6. When all the objects are digitized, the matrix format of the area is created.
7. Based on the matrix format, a 3D model of the terrain is created.

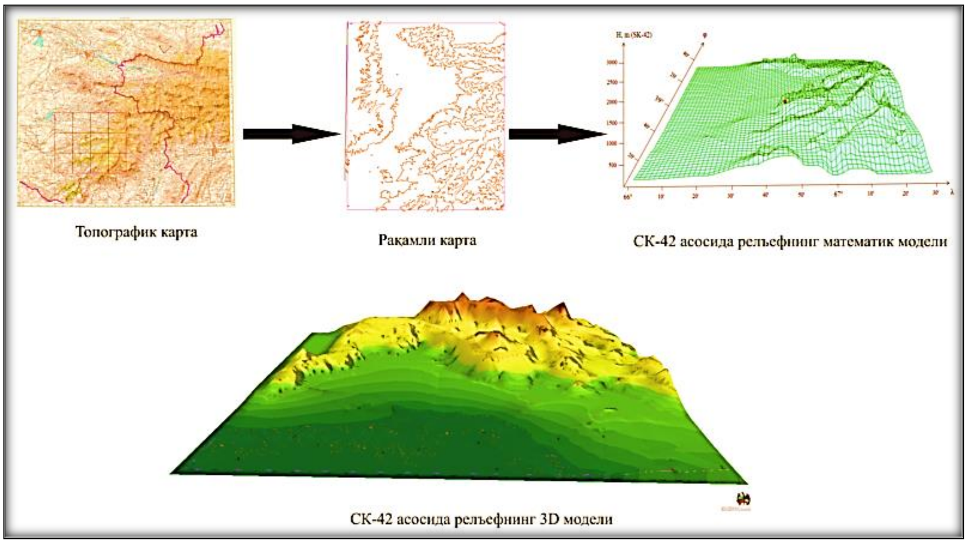

Figure 2. Steps to create a 3D model of the area in the panorama program

In conclusion, it can be said that the work on creating a 3D model of the terrain on the basis of the Panorama GIS program and topographic maps of different scales is carried out in the same sequence as above. In this case, special attention should be paid only to the selection of conditional symbols (classifiers) and the creation of trapezoids [4] .

From the created 3D model of the topography in geographical and geological surveys; landscape analysis; environmental monitoring; construction of settlements; study of agricultural lands; design of hydrography, irrigation and reclamation networks; study of linear structures (roads, railways, communication lines, etc.); can be used in the study of the effect of relief on the propagation of television and radio waves and in other research work.

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UCHINCHI RENESSANS YOSHLARINING KUCHLI SALOHIYATI VA KENG IMKONIYATLARI

Annotatsiya: Barcha asrlarda mamlakat kelajagi yoshlar uchun bo'lib kelgan. Inqilob, taraqqiyot va rivojlanishning harakatlantiruvchi kuchlari - bu doimo yoshlardir. Davlat ularga urush paytida, urushdan keyingi davrda, inqirozlar davrida tayanib kelgan. Sababi, bu yosh, sog'lom insonlar yangi , mustahkam binolar qurdilar, aql bovar qilmas darajadagi ixtiro, kashfiyotlar yaratishdi va ularni hayotga tadbiq etishdi. Katta avlodning vazifasi yoshlarga ushbu murakkab dunyoda o'zlarining munosib o'rnini topishga yordam berish, o'zlarini imkon qadar anglab yetishga ko'maklashishdir! Ushbu maqolada birinchi va uchinchi renessans yoshlari orasidagi kuchli tafovut hamda uchunchi renessans yoshlarining salohiyati,keng imkoniyatlari,qilinajak ishlarning samarasi haqida kichik izlanishlar olib borilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Yangi O'zbekiston, Yoshlik, katta avlod, uchunchi renessans, g'ayrat-shijoat, innovatsiya, uyg'onish, salohiyat, kuchli jamiyat, xalq.

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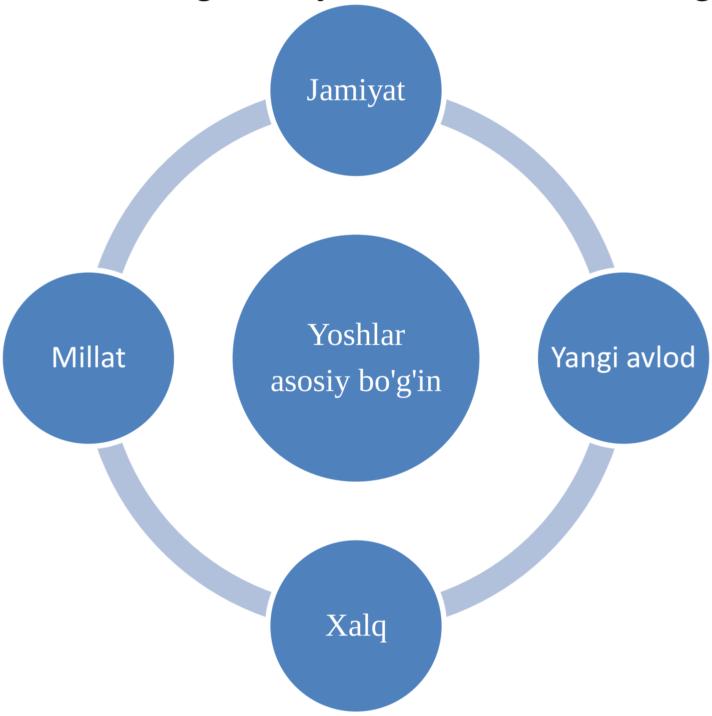
STRONG POWER AND WIDE POSSIBILITIES OF THE THIRD RENESSANCE YOUTH

Annotation: In all centuries, the future of the country has been for the youth. The driving forces of revolution, progress and development are always the youth. The state relied on them during the war, in the post-war period, in times of crisis. The reason is that these young, healthy people have built new, sturdy buildings, created incredible inventions, discoveries and put them into practice. The task of the older generation is to help young people find their rightful place in this complex world, to help them realize themselves as much as possible! This article explores the strong differences between the first and third renaissance youth, as well as the small potential of the third renaissance youth, the vast opportunities, and the effectiveness of the work to be done.

Keywords: New Uzbekistan, Youth, Senior Generation, Third Renaissance, Enthusiasm, Innovation, Awakening, Potential, Strong Society, Nation.

Yoshlik - bu barcha muammolar tezda hal qilinishini, to'siqlar osongina yengilishini va orzularning bir zumda amalga oshishini istalgan inson umrining takrorlanmas davridir. Ushbu davrning imkoniyatlaridan to'liq foydalanish kerak. Yoshlar o'z g'oyalari bilan mamlakat o’zgarishlariga yordam berishini tushunishlari shart. Quyida renessans davrlarning bir biri bilan chambarchas bog’lanib ketishi ko’rsatilgan.

KIRISH QISM: Hozirgi yoshlar o'z kuchlari bilan zamonni o'zgartirishga va kelajakni buyuklik sari yo'naltirishga qodir. Yoshlarning g'ayrat-shijoati, ko'plab masalalarga innovatsion yechimlar, yorqin g'oyalar, o'z maqsadlariga erishish qobiliyati jamiyatimiz tomonidan doimo qadrlanib kelingan. Biroq bugungi kunda, ba'zi yoshlarda qo’pollik odat tusiga kirgan. Ular ayrim holatlarda shafqatsizlik, beparvolik, loqaydlik kabi illatlarni namoyon qiladilar. Sababi barcha turlicha maqsad sari harakatlanadi , har bir shaxsning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari, orzulari va intilishlari bor. Aslida ba’zida yoshlarga shunchaki, motivatsiya yetishmaydi. Ular kim bo'lishni xohlashlarini, nima qilishlarini va Vatanlari uchun nima qila olishlarini to'liq tushunishmaydi. Aslida Davlat yoshlarga investitsiya qiladigan har bir narsa natija bilan taqdirlanadi. Ma'rifatli yoshlar - bu mamlakat doimo dam oladigan ustunlardir. Agar yoshlar yoshlarga vatanparvarlik va o'z vataniga muhabbat tuyg'ularini singdira olsalar, ular o'z navbatida qalblarini uning rivojlanishi va obodligiga qo'yadilar.



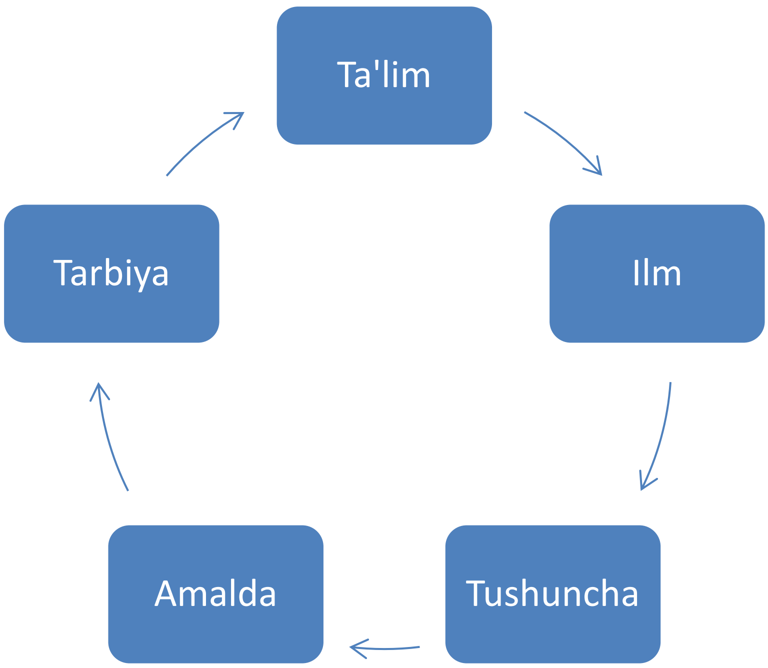
RENESSANS. Bu so‘zni ilgari ham eshitganman, o‘qiganman. Uni fanda ilk bor italyan gumanistlari qo‘llaganini ham bilaman. Lekin kecha bu so‘zni O‘zbekiston Prezidenti nutqlaridan eshitib, uning shukuhini, quvvatini o‘zgacha hayrat, o‘zgacha mas’uliyat bilan idrok etdim. Davlatimiz rahbari boshchiligida amalga oshirilayotgan strategik sa’y-harakatlar kun kelib Uchinchi Renessansga poydevor bo‘lishini jo‘shqin ma’ruzadan shuurimga oqib kirayotgan motivatsiyaning katta to‘lqinida angladim. Axir, mudroq jamiyatni, odamlarni uyg‘otishning o‘zi **UYG‘ONISHning – RENESSANSning** debochasi emasmi! Bugungi O‘zbekiston – kechagi O‘zbekiston emasligi, bugungi yoshlar – kechagi yoshlar emasligini isbotlashga hojat qolmaganining o‘ziyoq zalvorli natija emasmi!

E’tibor qiling: Prezident biz haqimizda – yoshlar haqida alohida e’tibor va qat’iy ishonch bilan gapirdi. Ta’lim, dedi, matematika, kimyo, biologiya – fundamental fanlarni zo‘r o‘qitaylik, dedi, innovatsiyalarga yo‘l ochaylik, dedi. Yoshlarning ma’rifati, ma’naviyati bosh masalamiz, strategik vazifamiz, ustuvor yo‘nalishimiz, dedi. Deganlarining amaldagi isbotini ko‘ring: so‘nggi to‘rt yilda O‘zbekistonda 43 ta yangi oliy ta’lim muassasasi tashkil etildi. Bu yil esa oliy o‘quv yurtlariga kirish uchun bir yarim millionga yaqin yigit-qizlar hujjat topshirdi. Bu degani yoshlarimizning ta’lim olishga motivatsiyasi naq 40 foizga oshdi, degani! Shu o‘quv yilidan yana bir yangi tizim joriy etildi: kam ta’minlangan oilalarda ulg‘ayayotgan qizlarimizning bilim olish imkoniyatini kengaytirish maqsadida OTMda ular uchun davlat granti asosida 940 ta qo‘shimcha o‘rin ajratildi. Mana sizga iste’dodlarning intilishlarini ro‘yobga chiqarish, ijtimoiy faolligini oshirish, hayotda munosib o‘rin egallashlari uchun yaratilgan imkoniyatlar!

Ko‘hna Xitoy mutafakkiri Konfutsiy: “Agar rejangiz bir yillik bo‘lsa, sholi eking, o‘n yillik bo‘lsa, daraxt eking, yuz yillik bo‘lsa – bolalaringizga ta’lim bering”, deya bejiz ta’kidlamagan. Kelajakda kutilgan “hosil” ni yig‘ish uchun O‘zbekistonimizda hozirdan keng imkoniyatlar yaratilyapti, yoshlarni ilmu ma’rifatga rag‘batlantirish, ilm egalarini qadrlashga qaratilgan tizim shakllantirilyapti.

O‘z navbatida, yoshlar ham shaxsiy rivojlanishi uchun motivatsiya manbalarini o‘zi topa bilishi kerak – u xoh kitob, xoh kinoasar, xoh sport yoki sayohat bo‘lsin. Imkoniyat yaratilsa o‘qiyman, deydigan emas, har qanday vaziyatda ham bilim olish va rivojlanishga harakat qilaman deydigan yigit-qizlarimiz safi kengayishi uchun hammamiz birgalikda harakat qilishimiz kerak.

ASOSIY QISM: Biz yashab turgan shu muqaddas zaminda Uyg‘onish – Renessans boshlangan paytlar Yevropa hali g‘aflat uyqusida bo‘lganini ko‘pchilik yoshlar bilmasa kerak. Bu tarixiy haqiqatni Yevropaning yetuk olimlari tan olganini ham bilmaydiganlar bordir balki. Har qalay, atoqli nemis sharqshunosi Adam Mesning “Musulmon Renessansi”, akademik Nikolay Konradning “Sharq Renessansi” konsepsiyasi osmondan tushgan emas. Agar “Die Renaissance des Islams” kitobini ushbu mavzudagi bosh manba deb hisoblaydigan bo‘lsak, Adam Mesdek buyuk olim fundamental tadqiqotini yaratishda ulug‘ vatandoshimiz Beruniyning ilmiy merosiga tayanganidan faxrlanmay bo‘ladimi!



Mashhur Ma’mun akademiyasida kamolga yetgan Ibn Sino, Muso al Xorazmiy, Abu Rayhon Beruniy kabi yuzlab allomalar Sharq uyg‘onish davrining birinchi bosqichiga, Temuriylar davri tamaddunining yorqin vakillari Mirzo Ulug‘bek, Alisher Navoiy, Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur kabi olimlar ikkinchi yuksalish bosqichiga hissa qo‘shgani qiyos qilinsa, Uchinchi Renessans vakillari bugungi islohotlarning mevalaridan bahra olgan Yangi O‘zbekiston bolalari orasidan yetishib chiqsa, ne ajab! Haqiqatan ham, rivojlangan davlatlar tarixiga nazar tashlaydigan bo‘lsak, ularda jamiyat hayotini o‘zgartirishga qaratilgan islohotlar, avvalo, ta’lim tizimidan, bog‘cha, maktab, tarbiya masalasidan boshlanganini ko‘ramiz. Chunki maktabni, ta’lim-tarbiyani tartibga solmay turib shaxsni, jamiyatni o‘zgartirib bo‘lmaydi. Davlatimiz rahbari ta’kidlaganidek, O‘zbekistonning ertangi kuniga ishonchni mustahkamlash, ajdodlarga munosib bo‘lish uchun islohotlarni ilmdan boshlash kerak. Chunki ilmsiz hech bir sohada natija bo‘lmaydi.

Keyingi uch yilda bu boradagi muammolarni samarali hal etish, mamlakatimizda kadrlar tayyorlash tizimini tubdan takomillashtirish bo‘yicha keng ko‘lamli ishlar amalga oshirildi. Shu maqsadda qator Farmon va qarorlar qabul qilinib, bu boradagi kompleks sa’y-harakatlar uchun puxta huquqiy zamin yaratildi. Maktabgacha ta’lim, umumiy ta’lim va oliy ta’lim tizimi mazmunan va sifat jihatidan yangilanib bormoqda.

O’zbekistonda Uchinchi renessans poydevori bormi?

Davlatimiz rahbari O’qituvchilar va murabbiylar kuni munosabati bilan so’zlagan nutqida ustozlarimizni bayram bilan samimiy tabriklab, “Darhaqiqat, millionlab farzandlarimiz qalbiga ilm-fan ziyosini singdirib, ularni el-yurtga munosib insonlar etib tarbiyalayotgan zahmatkash va olijanob ustozlarimizga har qancha tahsinlar aytsak, arziydi” deb e’tirof etdilar va keyingi yillarda yurtimizni har tomonlama taraqqiy ettirish, yangi O’zbekistonni yaratish maqsadida barcha sohalar qatori ta’lim tizimida ham tub islohotlar olib borilayotganiga to’xtalib, “Biz keng ko’lamli demokratik o’zgarishlar, jumladan, ta’lim islohotlari orqali O’zbekistonda yangi Uyg’onish davri, ya’ni Uchinchi Renessans poydevorini yaratishni o’zimizga asosiy maqsad qilib belgiladik. Bu haqda gapirar ekanmiz, avvalo, uchinchi Renessansning mazmun-mohiyatini har birimiz, butun jamiyatimiz chuqur anglab olishi kerak” deb ta’kidlab o’tdilar.

Shu borada men bir yosh tadqiqodchi sifatida, birinchi va ikkinchi Uyg’onish davrining tarixiy shart-sharoiti va uni yuzaga keltirgan faktorlargabto’xtalmoqchiman.

Birinchi renessans nima, u qanday tarixiy sharoitlarda yuzaga chiqdi va butun insoniyatga nimalarni tuhfa qildi?

Barcha sharq va g’arb olimlarining e’tirof qilishlaricha, Yevropada

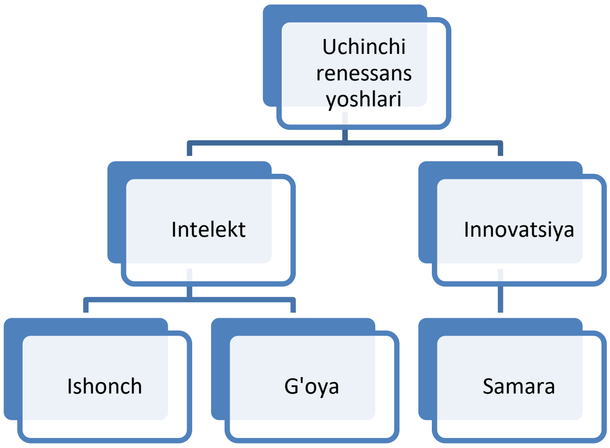
XV-XVII asrlar orasida yuzaga kelgan Birinchi Renessans yurtimizda undan bir necha yuz yil avval, ya’ni IX-XI asrlarda ro’y bergan. Ushbu ulkan yuksalishning sodir bo’lishining o’z tarixiy sabablari bor, albatta. Chunki, mazkur davrda davlat taraqqiyoti uchun juda muhim bo’lgan yangi islohotlar va qonunlar joriy qilindi, yer-suv, qo’shnichilik munosabatlaridan soliqlargacha tub yangilanishlar sodir bo’ldi. Davlat yuritishdagi va siyosatdagi yangiliklar ilm-fan kishilarini ezgu g'oyalar tevaragida birlashtirdi, turli-tuman fanlarga, ayniqsa matematika, astronomiya, kimyo, tibbiyot, huquq, geodeziyaga qiziqish kuchaydi va dunyo tuzilishi haqidagi zamonaviy nazariyalarga aynan o'sha davrda asos solindi. Mazkur davr dunyo taraqqiyotining yuksalish tamoyillarini belgilab berdi, desak mubolag'a bo'lmaydi. Buning yorqin isboti – Xorazmda barpo etilgan Ma'mun akademiyasidir. Daho mutafakkirlarni o'z bag'riga to'plagan bu oliy dargoh nafaqat o'z mintaqasi, balki butun dunyo uchun akselerator vazifasini o'tagani haqiqat.

Sferik trigonometriya, o'nli raqamlarning tizimli qo'llanishi, trigonometriyada "funktsiya" tushunchasining paydo bo'lishi, jo'g'rofiy koordinatlarining aniq ifodalanishi, Yer sayyorasining sferik globusi, qattiq va suyuq moddalarning solishtirma og'irligi, minerallar tasnifi, quruqlik tarkibiy jismlarining harakati va qatlamlar hosil bo'lishi, dengiz va materiklarning joylashuvi, tibbiy va farmatsevtik bilimlarning bir tizimga solinishi, tashxislash va davolashning yangi usullari, ma'danlar transmutatsiyasi imkonlarining tahlili – bular yurtimizda IX-XI asrlarda yashab ijod qilgan buyuk ajdodlarimizning tabiiy va aniq fanlarda amalga oshirgan innovatsion g'oyalarining ba'zilari, xolos.

O'rni kelganida shuni ham ta'kidlab o'tish kerakki, ilm-fan osmonida yulduzday yaraqlab turgan bu allomalar atrofida va ulardan keyin yana yuzlab safdoshlari, shogirdlari, davomchilari yurtimiz ilm-fani mevalarini jahonning ilg'or ommasiga yetkazib berishda katta xizmatlar ko'rsatishdi va mamlakat shon-shuhratini, tafakkur qudratini uzoq o'lkalarga qadar yoyishdi.

Ikkinchi Renessans nafaqat mintaqamizda, balki juda katta jo'g'rofiy hududlarda siyosiy-iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy islohotlarni amalga oshirgan ulug' bobomiz, sohibqiron Amir Temur nomi bilan chambarchas bog'liq. U zot tufayli qudratli markaziy boshqaruvga asoslangan davlat va yangi madaniy-ilmiy yuksalish uchun qulay vaziyat yuzaga keldi. Amir Temur o'z bepoyon saltanatining katta shaharlariga turli hududlardagi iste'dodli olimlar, shoirlar, hunarmandlar, me'morlarni jamladi va ilmi-fan taraqqiyoti uchun kerakli barcha shart-sharoitlarni yaratib berdi. Bunday oqilona siyosat mamlakatning ilmiy va madaniy qudratini kuchaytirdi.

Ikkinchi renessans davri "Islom madaniyatining oltin asri" deb atalishi bilan birga, fazo ilmi va matematika fanlarining rivojlanishi bilan yurtimizda ikkinchi Uyg'onish, ya'ni ikkinchi Renessans davrini boshlab berdi. Bu davrda Imom Buxoriy, Imom Termiziy, Imom Moturidiy, Burhoniddin Marg'inoniy, Abul Mu'in Nasafiy kabi ulug' ulamolar, Qozizoda Rumiy, Mirzo Ulug'bek, G'iyosiddin Koshiy, Ali Qushchi singari benazir olimlar, Lutfiy, Sakkokiy, Hofiz Xorazmiy, Abdurahmon Jomiy, Alisher Navoiy, Bobur Mirzo kabi mumtoz shoir va mutafakkirlar maydonga chiqdi. Sharafiddin Ali Yazdiy, Mirxond, Xondamir kabi tarixchilar, Mahmud Muzahhib, Kamoliddin Behzod singari musavvirlar, ko'plab xattot va sozandalar, musiqashunos va me'morlarning shuhrati dunyoga yoyildi. Birinchi Renessans davrida bo'lgani kabi, bu davrda ham ilm o'rganishni istovchilar butun dunyodan oqib kela boshladilar.



XULOSA: Davlatimiz rahbari nutqidagi "Biz Uchinchi Renessans masalasini strategik vazifa sifatida oldimizga qo'yib, uni milliy g'oya darajasiga ko'tarmoqdamiz" degan so'zlari yurtimizda amalga oshirilayotgan keng ko'lamli tub islohotlardan ko'zlangan ulug' maqsadlarni ifoda etadi. "Biz maktabgacha ta'lim va maktab ta'limi, oliy va o'rta maxsus ta'lim tizimi hamda ilmiy-madaniy muassasalarni bo'lg'usi Renessansning to'rt uzviy halqasi, deb bilamiz. Bog'cha tarbiyachisi, maktab muallimi, professor-o'qituvchilar va ilmiy-ijodiy ziyolilarimizni esa yangi Uyg'onish davrining to'rt tayanch ustuni, deb hisoblaymiz. Men ishonaman – hurmatli ota-onalar bu tashabbusni albatta qo'llab-quvvatlab, yangi Renessansning beshinchi halqasi, beshinchi ustuni bo'ladilar. Va bu ma'naviy-ma'rifiy hayotimizdagi eng mustahkam ustun bo'ladi, desam, o'ylaymanki, sizlar to'la qo'llab-quvvatlaysizlar" degan e'tirofi esa, "davlat-ta'lim-o'quvchi va ota-ona" halqalarini qat'iy bir tizimga mustahkamladi va juda ulug' maqsadga erishishning ishonchli yo'lini ko'rsatib berdi.

Shonli tariximizdagi har ikkala Uyg'onish davrida ham eng muhim jihat – davlatning, davlat rahbarining yuksak e'tibori bo'lib kelgan. Ma'mun akademiyasining barpo etilishida xorazmshoh Ma'muniylar sulolasining, Ikkinchi Uyg'onish davrining yuzaga kelishida esa buyuk bobomiz Amir Temurning va temuriy avlodlarning hissasi beqiyosdir. Har ikki sulola hukmdorlari o'z davrining yorqin iste'dodlarini, olimlarini davlat qanoti ostiga to'plagan va g'amxo'rlik qilib ,kerakli shart sharoitlarni yaratib bergani uchun tarixan qisqa davr ichida ona yurtimiz dunyo ilm-faniga poydevor bo'lgulik buyuk kashfiyotlarni yaratdilar.

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УДК 001

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REMOTE SENSING FOR EARTH MONITORING USE OF MATERIALS

Abstract: The use of innovative technologies in the conduct of motorization of agricultural lands increases the quality of data. The article reveals the possibility of creating ground monitoring data in a fast way using drones and transmitting them to consumers.

Key words: Land Monitoring, vector image, raster image, aero picture, remote sensing, metric information.

Introduction. The comprehensive study of land resources and territories in the territory of the Republic, the collection of the necessary information on their legal status, quantity and characteristics based on a single methodology, their unification into a single system is of great political, economic and social significance for our country. At the same time, effective land monitoring provides an opportunity to regularly study the potential of available land resources in the country. The implementation of the Land Code of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, adopted in 1998, and the Regulation on Land Monitoring and regulations adopted on December 23, 2000, requires a great deal of work by specialists in the field. Land monitoring introduced in the Republic of Uzbekistan includes a system of observations on the current state of the entire land fund, its assessment, timely detection of changes in quality and quantity, elimination of negative consequences of land use. This means that land monitoring is one of the most pressing issues today. We consider it expedient to conduct land monitoring using remote sensing for the following purposes:

- observation of areas affected by anthropogenic sources;
- forecasting and assessment of land quality changes under the influence of natural and anthropogenic processes;
- timely notification and delivery of information on adverse changes in the land use process to public administration bodies.

Data processing and method. Land monitoring can be conducted in two different ways, namely ground surveys and land remote sensing. We consider it expedient to carry out land monitoring by remote sensing in several stages:

- selection of the observation time of the object according to the nature of radiation and light reflection;

- choose the type of imaging for the study area;

- take pictures on the selected system in a short time;

- Photogrammetric processing of the obtained images;

- Comparison of the identified data with the fund information;

- prediction of future events based on the analysis of the dynamics of land use processes.

Table 1

General scheme of ground monitoring on aero and space survey data.

Take monitoring go process	Executable key works	Work to be done content
Preparation process	The main technological cycle development	The state of the dynamics of change of areas of land categories evaluation Shooting type and selection of parameters
Aero and surface take a picture.	According to the measurement result two or three dimensional image creation.	Preliminary processing of survey results.
Metric data get	Raster and vector image input, photogrammetric reconstruction development, photo decryption	Transform the image according to the given projection to obtain semantic data
Funded and new data comparison.	Raster, vector images and surface tracking data comparison Metric information and terrestrial tracking data Interdependence evaluation	Taken at different times data synthesis. Metric quality change-identify
Data creation.	Digital model of space, electronic orthophotoplans, geoinformation layers, textual, tabular graphic data create a database.	Information at different times storage, electronic and paper copies multiply

The cost-effectiveness of remote sensing of the land surface is very high. For example, according to some data, the cost of using satellite information in hydrometeorological support and the amount of damage prevention is 2-3 times higher than the cost of obtaining it. However, the methodology of remote ground monitoring, which is based on the search for correlations (connections) between different data obtained by satellite, implies the loss of some of the information in comparison with the data examined on the ground.

Therefore, we consider it most expedient and effective to conduct land monitoring based on data collected at three different levels:

- from the ground (information collected at a certain time);

- from space (regular inspection by aircraft);

- Simultaneous use of data from space (using digital data or visual transmitters with satellite systems).

It is noted that the results of the authors' research allow solving the following tasks in exchange for a rapid assessment of the state of the earth using probing:

- Rapid ground and remote control of the territory to assess the ecological and functional status of natural, industrial complexes of energy, industrial and communication systems;
- preparation of aerial photographs for cartographic works;
- implementation of forest and water resources, urbanization of areas, negative processes, geological and hydrogeological monitoring;
- assessment of natural and man-made changes and the consequences and scale of emergencies;
- providing information on the state land cadastre and state control over land use and protection;
- timely receipt of timely and reliable information on the state of land use to make management decisions of public authorities;
- creation, updating and maintenance of the automated database.

Results and discussion. At present, there is an opportunity to record its electromagnetic waves in different spectral ranges based on modern technologies, the development of its territorial systems to form a single scientific and methodological approach to the organization of regional monitoring systems.

A database of different regions is formed with the help of various observations on the ground (topographic-geodetic, soil, reclamation, etc.) and remote inspection with a probe (space and aerial photography), inspections using archival data. We believe that the local land monitoring program in the Republic of Uzbekistan should create a section "Database of land monitoring" (district and city level) and a special place for the introduction and development of automated land information systems (AIS). In our opinion, the proposed AAT will be created to provide information to the subjects of public administration of Uzbekistan, local self-government. The AAT includes the main centre (republican level), regional centres (regional entities), local centres (city, district and mahalla assemblies) built on the sign of centralization.

Currently, digital aerial photography is used in remote sensing because space data does not provide the required accuracy in solving ground monitoring problems. A flying and controlled laboratory have been set up to ensure the required accuracy. These labs are equipped with a wide-format 136-megapixel Ultra CAM X camera and a hyperspectral CASI 1500 scanner. The Ultra CAM X camera can be fitted with special devices for high-resolution imaging of the location. It is recommended that decryption work for land monitoring be performed using the ENVI program. Remote sensing methods for land monitoring are being improved. Today, in many countries, ground monitoring is carried out using unmanned aerial vehicles (drones). The use of unmanned aerial vehicles in our country is entrusted to the state unitary enterprise

"Geoinformkadastr" within the Committee "Davergeodezkadastr". Currently, the company has two types of unmanned aerial vehicles: Phantom 4Pro and Ptero GI.

Figure 1. Phantom 4Pro unmanned aerial vehicle apparatus

Figure 2. Unmanned aerial vehicles Ptero-GI

These unmanned aerial vehicles allow for faster and more accurate ground monitoring data when used more in-ground monitoring. Distribution of agricultural lands in the territory of the Republic is also carried out with the help of modern land monitoring. Table 2 shows the results of land monitoring in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the city of Tashkent and the regions. In this case, in part, the results of the drone-assisted shooting were used directly.

Lands used by agricultural enterprises and organizations (January 1, 2021)

Table 2

Name of regions	Main land area. (thousand hectares)	Including				The village farmland types area (thousand hectares)	Relative to the total area (%)
		arable lands (thousand hectares)	perennial woodlands (thousand hectares)	gray lands (thousand hectares)	hayfields and pastures (thousand hectares)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Karakalpakstan Republic	3166.9	415.6	7.8	9.4	1709.4	2142.2	67.6
Andijan region	365.1	201.4	29.6	2.5	17.9	251.4	68.9
Bukhara region	3414.1	199.3	20.2	6.5	2317.8	2543.8	74.5
Jizzakh region	1423.7	477.7	17	8.1	657.2	1160	81.5
Kashkadarya region	2337.8	675.4	36.4	20.8	1224.2	1956.8	83.7
Navoi region	4095.3	109.3	9.9	6.7	3462.7	3588.6	87.6
Namangan province	495.4	190	42	2.5	48.3	282.8	57.1
Samarkand region	1478.1	425.4	65.1	5.2	707.3	1203	81.4

Surkhandarya region	1366.3	278.1	32.2	0.3	698.1	1008.7	73.8
Syrdarya region	372.2	248.1	6.9	9.9	18.8	283.7	76.2
Tashkent region	775.7	327.7	48.8	0.7	201.9	579.1	74.6
Fergana region	562.0	246.9	48.1		19	314	55.9
Khorezm region	408.9	204.1	12.7	3.8	8.9	229.5	56.1
Tashkent city	0.1	0.1				0.1	100
Total:	20261.6	3999.0	376.8	76.4	11091.5	15543.7	76.7

Note: The table is based on the data of the State Committee "Davergeodezkadastr".

Conclusions. The quality, accuracy, and reliability of ground monitoring data, as noted above, are largely achieved through the widespread use of modern drones. However, the fact that land accounting is now carried out more traditionally limits the quality of land monitoring data and the ability to deliver it to consumers in a fast way. Therefore, as a result of the research, the use of remote sensing materials and innovative technologies in land monitoring, recommended by the authors, is considered appropriate. Extensive use of remote sensing methods in land monitoring in the country will help increase the efficiency of land monitoring and ensure the accuracy of information.

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AXBOROT XAVFSIZLIGIGA BO'LADIGAN TAHDIDLAR

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqola axborot xavfsizligiga bo'ladigan tahdidlarga bag'ishlangan bo'lib, unda tahdid haqida umumiy tushuncha, axborotni muhofaza qilishning maqsadi, tahdidlarning kelib chiqishi, ularning sababi, axborot tizimidagi zaifliklar ko'rib chiqilgan. Shuningdek, axborot xavfsizligiga bo'ladigan tahdidlarning turlari atroflicha o'rganilgan va O'zbekistonda 2020 yilda yuz bergan taxdidlar taxlil qilingan.

Kalit so'zlar. Tahdid, axborot tizimi, axborotni muhofaza qilish, axborot havfsizligi, konfedenstial ma'lumotlar.

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THREATS TO INFORMATION SECURITY

Annotation. This article focuses on threats to information security, provides an overview of the threat, the purpose of protecting information, the origin of threats, their causes and vulnerabilities in the information system. It also examines the types of information security threats and analyzes the threats that occurred in Uzbekistan in 2020.

Keywords. Threats, information systems, information security, information security, confidential information.

Bugungi kunda har qanday tashkilot faoliyatida axborotni himoya qilish juda muhim axamiyat kasb etadi. Axborot hozirgi kunda ham tashkilot faoliyati va uning raqobatbardoshligi uchun muxim bo'lgan qimmatli resursdir. Tashkilotlarning axborot tizimlari va axborot resurslari xavfsizligiga ko'plab tahdidlar mavjud: bular muhim ma'lumotlarni yo'q qila oladigan kompyuter viruslari va raqobatchilarning sanoat josusligi, o'zlarining tijorat siri bo'lgan ma'lumotlarga noqonuniy kirish huquqini olish va shu kabi bosgqa taxdidlardir. Shu sababli, axborotni himoya qilish, axborot xavfsizligini ta'minlash dolzarb muommolardan biri hisoblanadi.

Bugungi kunda axborot xavfsizligi tushunchasiga ko'plab ta'riflar berilgan. Mana, ularning ikkitasi. Axborot xavfsizligi (inglizcha "Information security") - axborot va tegishli infratuzilmani, shuningdek ma'lumot egalariga yoki foydalanuvchilariga zarar etkazish bilan bog’liq tasodifiy yoki qasddan ta'sirlardan himoya qilinganligi. Axborot xavfsizligi - ma'lumotlarning maxfiyligi, yaxlitligi va mavjudligini ta'minlash.[4]

O’zbekistonda axborot xavfsizligini ta’minlash va ma’lumotlarni muxofaza qilish bo’yicha «Axborot erkinligi printsiplari va kafolatlari to’g’risida»gi Qonunning qabul qilinishi har kimning axborotni erkin va moneliksiz olish hamda foydalanish huquqlarini amalga oshirishda, shuningdek, axborotning muhofaza qilinishi, shaxs, jamiyat va davlatning axborot borasidagi xavfsizligini ta’minlashda muhim ahamiyat kasb etdi. Darhaqiqat, 2002 yil 12 dekabrda qabul qilingan bu qonunda axborot xavfsizligini ta’minlash sohasidagi davlat siyosati axborot sohasidagi ijtimoiy munosabatlarni tartibga solishga qaratilgan bo’ladi hamda shaxs, jamiyat va davlatning axborot borasidagi xavfsizligini ta’minlash sohasida davlat hokimiyati va boshqaruv organlarining asosiy vazifalari hamda faoliyat yo’nalishlarini belgilaydi deb belgilangan.[5]

Tahdid deganda kimlarningdir manfaatlariga ziyon yetkazuvchi ro’y berishi mumkin bo’lgan voqea, ta’sir, jarayon tushuniladi. Axborotga yoki axborot tizimiga salbiy ta’sir etuvchi potentsial ro’y berishi mumkin bo’lgan voqea yoki jarayon axborot munosabatlari sub’ektlari manfaatlariga qaratilgan tahdid deb yuritiladi.

Shuni aytib o’tish kerakki, ba’zida tahdidlar tizimdagi xatolik yoki noto’g’ri tashkil etilgan faoliyat oqibatida emas, balki tabiiy, ob’ektiv tarzda kelib chiqadilar. Masalan, elektr ta’minoti uzilishi yoki kuchlanishning pasayishi yoki chegaradan oshib ketishi bilan bog’liq tahdidlar axborot tizimining bevosita apparat qurilmalari ishiga bog’liqligidan kelib chiqadilar.

Umuman olganda axborotni muhofaza qilishning maqsadini quyidagicha ifodalash mumkin:

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[5] Ўзбекистон Республикасининг “Ахборот олиш кафолатлари ва эркинлиги тўғрисида”ги қонуни. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Олий Мажлисининг Ахборотномаси. – 1997 й.

– axborotni tarqab ketishi, o’g’irlanishi, buzilishi, qalbakilashtirilishini oldini olish;

– shaxs, jamiyat, davlatning xavfsizligiga tahdidni oldini olish;

– axborotni yo’q qilish, modifikatsiyalash, buzish, nusxa olish, blokirovka qilish kabi noqonuniy harakatlarning oldini olish;

– axborot resurslari va axborot tizimlariga noqonuniy ta’sir qilishning boshqa shakllarini oldini olish, hujjatlashtirilgan axborotga shaxsiy mulk ob’ekti sifatida huquqiy rejimni ta’minlash;

– axborot tizimida mavjud bo’lgan shaxsiy ma’lumotlarning maxfiyligini va konfidentsialligini saqlash orqali fuqarolarning konstitutsiyaviy huquqlarini himoyalash;

– davlat sirlarini saqlash, qonunchilikka asosan hujjatlashtirilgan axborotlar konfidentsialligini ta’minlash;

– axborot jarayonlarida hamda axborot tizimlari, texnologiyalari va ularni ta’minlash vositalarini loyihalash, ishlab chiqish va qo’llashda sub’ektlarning huquqlarini ta’minlash.

Axborotni muhofaza qilishning samaradorligi uning o’z vaqtidaligi, faolligi, uzluksizligi va kompleksligi bilan belgilanadi. Himoya tadbirlarini kompleks tarzda o’tkazish axborotni tarqab ketishi mumkin bo’lgan xavfli kanallarni yo’q qilishni ta’minlaydi. Ma’lumki, birgina ochiq qolgan axborotni tarqab ketish kanali butun himoya tizimining samaradorligini keskin kamaytirib yuboradi.

Axborotni muhofaza qilish sohasidagi ishlar holatining tahlili shuni ko’rsatadiki, muhofaza qilishning to’liq shakllangan kontseptsiyasi va tuzilishi hosil qilingan, uning asosini quyidagilar tashkil etadi:

– sanoat asosida ishlab chiqilgan, axborotni muhofaza qilishning o’ta takomillashgan texnik vositalari;

– axborotni muhofaza qilish masalalarini hal etishga ixtisoslashtirilgan tashkilotlarning mavjudligi;

– ushbu muammoga oid yetarlicha aniq ifodalangan qarashlar tizimi;

– etarlicha amaliy tajriba va boshqalar.

Biroq, horijiy matbuot xabarlariga ko’ra ma’lumotlarga nisbatan amalga oshirilayotogan jinoiy harakatlar kamayib borayotgani yo’q, aksincha barqaror o’sish tendentsiyasiga egadir.

Tahdidlarning kelib chiqishi, ularning sababi, axborot tizimidagi zaifliklar haqida tasavvurga ega bo’lish kam chiqimli axborot xavfsizligini ta’minlovchi vositalar bilan qurollanish imkonini beradi. Axborot texnologiyalari sohasida tahdidlar, xujumlarga oid noxush ma’lumotlar ko’plab mavjud. Ularning kelib chiqish sabablari va xususiyatlarini bilmaslik tahdidlardan ximoyalanish choralarini ishlab chiqishda ortiqcha xarajatlar sarflanishiga olib kelishi mumkin.

Umuman «tahdid» tushunchasi turli holatlarda turlicha talqin etilishi mumkin. Masalan, ochiq ko'rinishda faoliyat ko'rsatuvchi korxona uchun axborotning maxfiyligini oshkor qilishga qaratilgan tahdid muammosi umuman bo'lmasligi mumkin. Chunki bunday korxonada axborotlarga barcha foydalanuvchilar murojaat qilishlari mumkin. Lekin ba'zi vakolati bo'lmagan shaxslarning korxona axborotlaridan foydalanishlari jiddiy xavf keltirib chikarishi mumkin. Boshqacha qilib aytganda, tahdid axborot munosabatlari sub'ektlarining manfaatlaridan kelib chiqqan holda vujudga keladi va ular bilan bog'liq bo'ladi.

Tahdidlarni quyidagi mezonlar asosida sinflarga ajratish mumkin:

– axborot xavfsizligining asosiy tashkil etuvchilariga nisbatan bo'ladigan tahdidlar (axborotga murojaat qilish imkoniyatiga qarshi, axborotning yaxlitligini buzishga qaratilgan, axborotning maxfiyligini oshkor qilishga qaratilgan tahdidlar);

– axborot tizimining tashkil etuvchilariga nisbatan bo'ladigan tahdidlar (berilgan ma'lumotlar, dasturlar, apparat qurilmalari va tizimni qo'llab-quvvatlovchi infrastruktura);

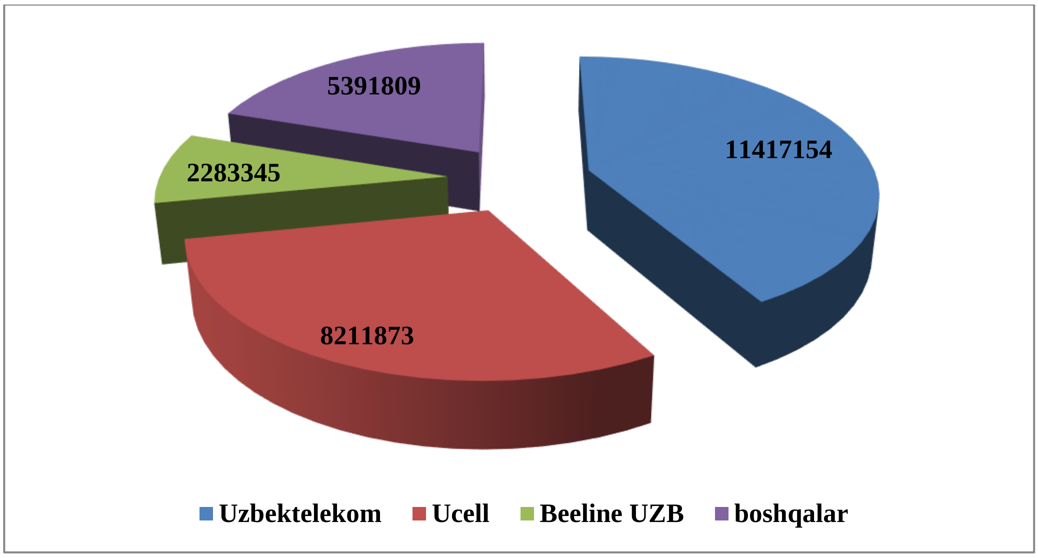
– tahdidni amalga oshirish usuli bo'yicha (tabiiy, texnogen, tasodifiy, g'arazli maqsadda);

– tahdid manbaining axborot tizimiga nisbatan joylashgan o'rni bo'yicha (ichki yoki tashqi).

Ilmiy va amaliy tekshirishlar natijalarini umumlashtirish natijasida axborotlarga nisbatan xavf xatarlarni quyidagicha tasniflash mumkin.

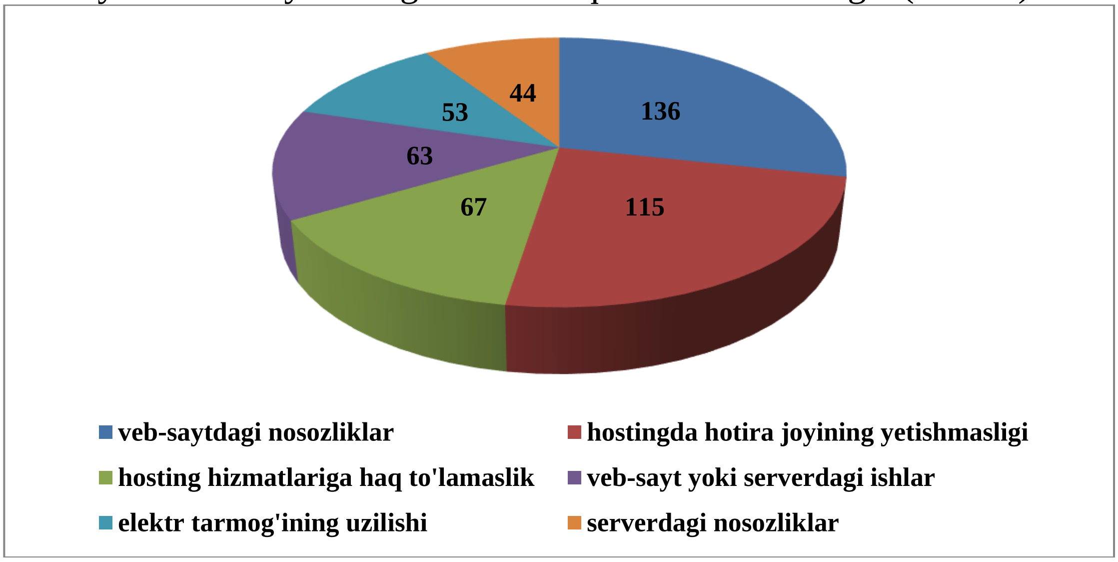
2020 yil monitoring natijalariga ko'ra, milliy internet segmentida 27 000 000 dan ortiq zararli va shubhali tarmoq hodisalari kuzatilgan. Bu tahdidlarning asosiy qismi Uzbektelecom, Beeline va Ucell kompaniyalari tarmoqlariga to'gri keladi(1-rasm).[6]

[6]https://tace.uz/upload/iblock/5fb/Кибербезопасность_Республики_Узбекистан_%20Итоги_2020_года.pdf.pdf



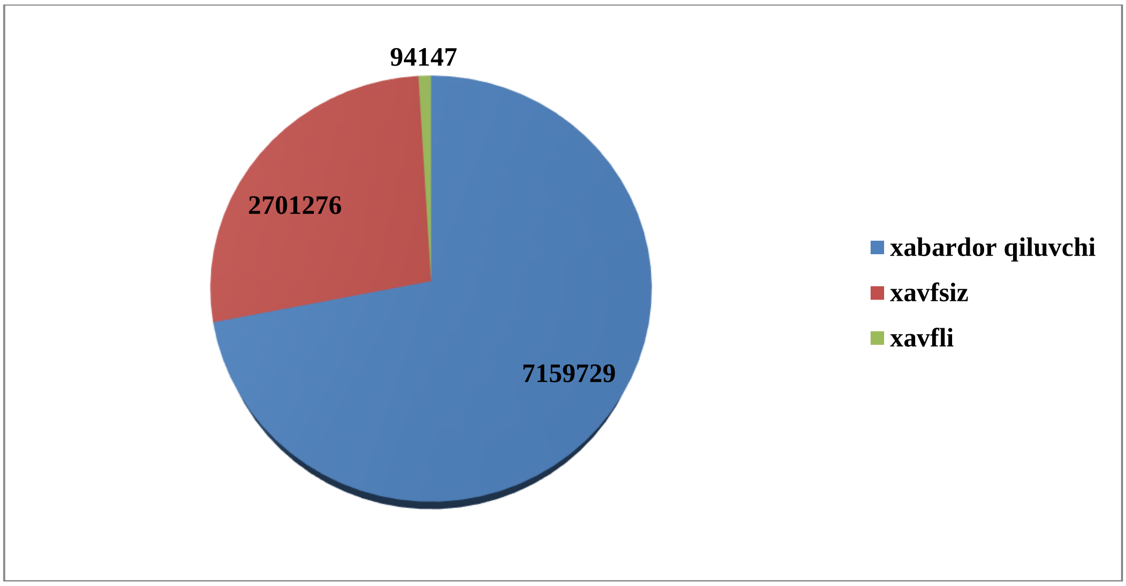
1-rasm. Taxdidlarning soni aloqa operatorlari kesimida

O'tgan 2020 yil davomida axborot tizimlari va veb-saytlarning xafvsizligini ta'minlash doirasida 680 ta hodisa ro'y bergan. Oqibatda 1 000 000 daqiqa mobaynida veb saytlarning ishdan chiqish holati kuzatilgan(2-rasm).



2-rasm. Axborot tizimlari va veb-saytlar

Shu bilan birgalikda idoralararo ma'lumotlar uzatish tarmog'iga ulangan axborot tizimlarida 9 955 152 ta hodisa qayd qilingan bo'lib, shundan 94 147 tasi maxfiy ma'lumotlar bazasining buzilishi va konfedenstial ma'lumotlarning tarqalishiga olib keluvchi xavfli xodisa ekanligi aniqlandi(3-rasm).



3-rasm. Idoralararo ma’lumotlar uzatish tarmog’iga ulangan tizimlarda aniqlangan hodisalar

2020 yilda milliy .UZ domenida 342 ta hodisa ro’y bergan bo’lib, ularning 306 tasi veb-saytlarga ruxsatsiz kirish va 36 tasi veb-saytning asosiy sahifasini noqonuniy o’zgartirib(deface) qo’yilishi bilan izoxlanadi.

Shuni alohida ta’kidlash joizki, davlat sektori(81 ta hodisa) hususiy sektorga (261 ta hodisa) nisbatan 3 barobar kamroq hujumga duch kelgan.

Nufuzli xalqaro kompaniyalarning geosiyosiy xatarlar sohasidagi so'nggi tadqiqotlariga ko'ra, 2021 yilda dunyoda axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalaridan foydalangan holda amalga oshiriladigan jinoyatlarning o'sish dinamikasi kuzatilmoqda.

Xalqaro ekspertlarning xulosalari Kovid-19 pandemiyasi oqibatlari bilan bog'liq karantin cheklovlari davrida dunyodagi vaziyatni chuqur tahlil qilish asosida qilingan. Shu bilan birga, mutaxassislarning fikriga ko'ra, 2020 yilda kibermakonda jinoyatlar sodir etilishining asosiy omillari quyidagilardir:

– kompaniyalar (tashkilotlar) xodimlarining masofadan ishlashiga o'tish;

– onlayn ta'lim;

– Internet-do'konlarda xavfsiz bo’lmagan xaridlarni amalga oshirish;

– IOT qurilmalaridan (kameralar, qurilmalar, sensorlar va boshqalar) keng foydalanish;

– tovlamachi-viruslarining tarqalishi.[7]

Shuni ta'kidlash kerakki, o'tgan 2020 yilda bo'lgani kabi, 2021 yilda ham Internetga qo'shilgan yangi so'nggi qurilmalar soning tez sur'atlarda o'sishi kuzatiladi.

Bundan tashqari, onlayn-do'konlarda va onlayn savdo maydonchalarida xaridlarga bo'lgan talabning ortishi Internetdagi firibgarlar uchun qo'shimcha "tramplin" ni yaratadi, natijada fuqarolarning bank kartalaridagi mablag'larni

[7] https://uzcert.uz/usefulinfo/prognoz-osnovnykh-riskov-kiberbezopasnosti-na-2021-god/

o'g'irlash ko'payadi. Davlat va xususiy kompaniyalar duch kelishi mumkin bo'lgan yana bir katta tahdid - bu tovlamachi-viruslar (ransomware) deb ataladigan viruslar bo'lib, ularning tarqalishi asosan fishing pochta xabarlarini yuborish yoki tizimdagi zaifliklardan foydalanish orqali amalga oshiriladi.

Yuqorida aytib o'tilganlarni hisobga olgan holda bizning mamlakatimizda duch kelishi mumkin bo'lgan asosiy taxdidlar sifatida quyidagilarni ko'rsatish mumkin: kiberhujumlarga qarshi IOT qurilmalari, tashkilotlarning axborot tizimlariga va ta'lim tizimiga buzg'unchilik maqsadlarida ruxsatsiz kirish va Internetdagi firibgarlik.

"UZCERT" kiberxavfsizlik hodisalariga javob berish xizmati quyidagilarni tavsiya qiladi:

Davlat va xususiy kompaniyalar (tashkilotlar) rahbarlari korporativ tarmoqning ichki va tashqi perimetrini axborot tizimlariga noqonuniy kirib borish va zararli dasturlarning tarqalishidan himoya qilishni kuchaytirish bo'yicha samarali tashkiliy va dasturiy-texnik choralarni ko'rishlari kerak. Yiliga kamida bir marta ushbu sohadagi ekspert tashkilotlarini jalb qilgan holda axborot va kiberxavfsizlik auditi, shuningdek axborot tizimlari va resurslarini ekspertizadan o'tkazish tavsiya qilinadi.

Fuqarolarga shubhali URL-manzillarga o'tmaslik va ularda plastik kartalarni ro'yxatdan o'tkazmaslik, shuningdek begona shaxslarga plastik karta ma'lumotlarini (pin kod, karta raqami va amal qilish muddati, SMS orqali yuborilgan tasdiqlash kodini) bermaslik so'rladi.

“Kiberxavfsizlik markazi” DUK mutaxasislari axborot xavfsizligiga tahdidlarni bartaraf etish maqsadida veb-saytlarni himoya qilish uchun quyidagi tashkiliy va texnik choralarni ko'rish tavsiya etiladi:[8]

– Yangilanishlarni (update) muntazam ravishda o'rnatib borish
– Zaxira nusxasi (backup)
– Foydalanilmayotgan plaginlarni o'chirib tashlash
– Parol autentifikatsiyasini mustahkamlash
– Xavfsiz boshqaruvni olib borish
– Xavfsizlik plaginlaridan foydalanish
– Veb-saytni tekshiruvdan o'tkazib turish

Korporativ tarmoqlarni himoyalash uchun quyidagi tavsiyalarga amal qilish maqsadga muvofiq:

– Axborot xavfsizligiga ichki tahdidlarning oldini olish uchun zarur dasturiy ta'minot va shuningdek, axborotni himoya qilish vositalarini o'rnatish.

– Axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalari va to'g'ridan-to'g'ri axborot tizimlari bilan ishlaydigan foydalanuvchilarning (xodimlarning) axborot xavfsizligini ta'minlash va ularning malakasini doimiy oshirib borish.

[8] Рекомендации - ГУП "Центр кибербезопасности" (tace.uz)

– Ma'lumotlarni idoralararo uzatish uchun global Internet orqali boshqa axborot tizimlari bilan o'zaro aloqada bo'ladigan axborot tizimlaridan foydalanmaslik.

Hulosa o'rnida shuni aytish mumkinki, axborot xavfsizligi bo'ladigan taxdidlarni oldini olish yoki vujudga kelgan taxdidlarni bartaraf etish uchun me'yoriy xuququy bazaning mavjudligi, axborot xafvsizligini ta'minlash soxasidagi mutaxasislarining bilim va malakalarining mavjudligi muxim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

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FREE ECONOMIC ZONES ESTABLISHED IN CENTRAL ASIAN COUNTRIES

Abstract: This article discusses the history of the establishment of free economic zones (FEZ) in Central Asia and the socio-economic relations in their development. It is noted that the role of FEZ in the regional economy is growing, as well as the fact that they are widely organized in various sectors, the volume of production and services is constantly growing. At the same time, the reasons for the slow development of some SEZs as a result of mistakes and shortcomings in their organization, or the completion of their activities in general, are explained. The author also provides little insight into the prospects of existing and newly established FEZs in Central Asia.

Key words: investment, seaport, Innovation Technology Park, National Industrial Petrochemical Park, Chemical Park, special economic zone, high-tech SEZ, "fish producer" SEZ, tourist SEZ, pharmaceutical SEZ, agro-economic zone, technopark.

INTRODUCTION

Central Asia is an economic subregion of Asia that gained independence in the late 20th century and includes Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. The total area is 4 mln. more than km2, with a population of 80 million. close to man, this economic region has huge economic potential. In particular, the presence of a number of large mineral deposits (oil, natural gas, coal, iron, gold, copper, uranium, various salts, etc.) in Central Asia, specific industrial infrastructure, as well as cheap labour. is proof. At the same time, Central Asia is, in a sense, a transit corridor that connects Europe by land with East and South Asia, and at the same time with East Asia like the Middle East. In recent years, much attention has been paid to the establishment of free economic zones in the region with these economic opportunities.

So what is FEZ? Special economic zones (SEZ) are an important institution of the world economy, one of the instruments for the formation of the national economy. For many countries, they are an unconventional form of enhancing participation in the international division of labour. [2]

The process of establishing the FEZ is developing rapidly not only in Central Asia but also around the world, including in Asia: - ADB Chief Economist Shang-Jin Wei notes that with a competent approach, simple industries become centres of innovation and investment. The Bank's statistics also speak of the effectiveness of SEZs: from 1995 to the end of 2015, the number of zones in Asia increased from 500 to 4300. FEZs in Asia attract 82% more foreign direct investment. [3]

The stable role of FEZ in the Asian economy, as noted above, necessitated their establishment in Central Asian countries, which have a number of opportunities. Using the existing economic potential of the region, based on the standards of FEZs of China, Japan, India, South Korea and Singapore (their in-depth study and results). leading with great advantage.

Methods. A number of research methods were used to cover this article, including the comparative method of comparing SEZs in Central Asia, cartographic methods to reveal the economic and geographical location of these regions, as well as mathematical and statistical analysis of changes in production over the years. and analyzed by observation methods.

Results and Discussion. The purpose of the Central Asian Free Economic Zones is to make effective use of the existing natural and economic and social potential of the countries of the region by attracting foreign and domestic investment, as well as to provide employment and improve living standards. To achieve this goal, about 50 FEZs in various fields have been established in the Central Asian subregion to effectively use the existing opportunities in the region by attracting investment from local and foreign investors (Table-1).

In particular, the Republic of Uzbekistan is the largest country in Central Asia, with more than 50% of FEZs in the region. There are currently 26 FEZs operating in Uzbekistan. Of these, 11 are high-tech SEZs, 7 are pharmaceutical SEZs, 2 are agro-economic SEZs, 2 are technoparks, and 1 is a “fish producer”, transport-logistics, sports and tourism SEZs (see Figure 1 and Table 1).

Table 1

FEZs established in Central Asian countries.

T/R	**Country name**	**Number of FEZs established**	**Types of organized SEZs**
1	**Republic of Uzbekistan**	**26**	1. FEZ ***“Navoi”*** ***2.*** FEZ ***“Angren”*** 3. FEZ ***“Jizzakh”*** ***4.*** FEZ ***“Urgut”*** 5. FEZ ***“Gijdivan”*** ***6.*** FEZ ***“Kakand”*** 7. FEZ ***“Hazarasp”*** ***8.*** FEZ ***“Sirdarya”*** 9. FEZ ***“Namangan”*** ***10.*** FEZ ***“Termiz”*** 11. FEZ ***“Nukus”*** ***12.*** FEZ ***“Chirakchi”***

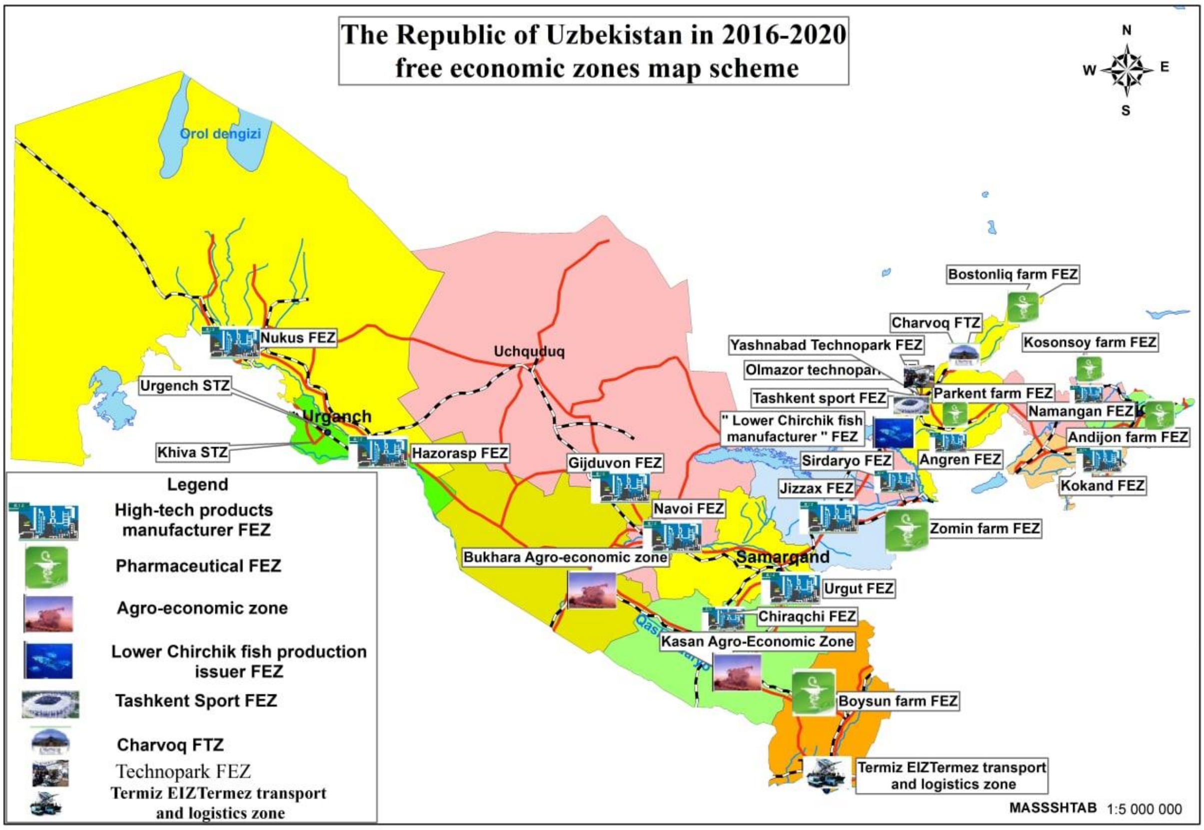
			13. FEZ ***“Zomin-farm”*** 14. FEZ “***Kosonsoy-farm”*** 15. FEZ ***“Sirdaryo-farm”*** 16. FEZ ***“Boysun-farm”*** 17. FEZ ***“Bostanliq-farm”*** 18. FEZ ***“Parkent-farm”*** 19. FEZ ***“Andijan-farm”*** 20. TFEZ ***“Charvak”*** 21. SFEZ ***“Tashkent”*** 22. AFEZ ***“Bukhara”*** 23. FEZ ***“Lower Chirchik fish producer”*** 24. AFEZ ***“Kasan”*** 25. Technopark ***"Almazar"*** 26. Technopark "***Yashnaobod***"
2	**Republic of Kazakhstan**	**13**	*1.* SEZ ***“Astana New City”*** *2.* SEZ ***“Seaport Aktau”*** 3. SEZ ***“Innovation Technology Park”*** *4.* SEZ ***“Ontüstík”*** 5. SEZ ***“National Industrial Petrochemical Park”*** 6. SEZ ***“Burabay”*** 7. SEZ ***“Khorgos -Eastern Gate”*** 8. SEZ ***“Saryarka”*** 9. SEZ ***“Chemical Park Taraz”*** *10.* SEZ ***“Pavlodar”***
3	**Republic of Kirgizistan**	**5**	1.SEZ ***"Bishkek"*** ***2.*** SEZ ***"Karakol"*** 3. SEZ ***“Leylek”*** ***4.*** SEZ ***“Maymak”*** 5. SEZ ***“Narin”***
4	**Republic of Tajikistan**	**4**	1.FEZ ***“Sughd***” 2. FEZ ***“Panj”*** 3. FEZ ***“Dangara”*** 4. FEZ ***“Ishkashim”***
5	**Republic of Turkmenistan**	**1**	SEZ ***"Seaport Avaza"***
A total of 49 FEZs in Central Asia.			

The table was compiled by the author based on data from the literature [4], [5], [6], [8] and [9].

These FEZs were established for a period of 30 years for the socio-economic development of the country. The first of them are SEZ “Navoi” (2008), SEZ “Angren” (2012) and SEZ “Jizzakh” (2013), which are currently the leaders in this area, implementing the largest number of projects in the country.

Figure 1. Free Economic Zones of Uzbekistan. ***The card scheme was prepared by the author.***

In Tashkent region, such industries as chemical industry, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, electrical engineering, mechanical engineering and metal processing are developing rapidly, and large investments are being made for their development.



One of the largest projects in this area is the production of 100,000 square meters of conveyor belts and 3.2 million tires a year in the Angren Free Economic Zone with an investment of $ 214 million. The first phase of the project will be completed and launched in late 2018. [3]

The stages of formation of FEZ in the Republic of Uzbekistan can be divided into two:

- At the initial stage of formation and development of FEZ in the Republic of Uzbekistan (2008-2016) SEZ "Navoi", SEZ "Angren" and SEZ "Jizzakh" were established;

- In the second stage of formation and development of FEZ in the Republic of Uzbekistan (2017-2021) at this stage 23 FEZs were established, and at the same time their types: pharmaceutical, tourism, agro-economic, "fish producer", transport -increased in logistics, sports and technology parks.

Another Central Asian country with a high level of FEZ activity is Kazakhstan. In order to take advantage of the huge potential of the Republic of

Kazakhstan, FEZs have been established across the country in various directions.

Figure .2*. SEZs in Kazakhstan. [1]*

In Kazakhstan, the first SEZs were developed in the regions of Zhezkazgan, Taldykorgan and Kostanai and in Almaty city in the early 1990s, followed by other SEZs in the regions including Atyrau, East Kazakhstan, Karaganda, and Mangistau. As a result, 9 SEZs were established. However, due to the lack of comprehensive legal framework, as well as the fact that the budget was not used in accordance with the objectives because of the spread of government corruption, SEZs were virtually not functioned.[3]

This has been the case in all Central Asian countries, and some of them have since been completely abolished, with some making significant positive changes in their activities.

In 1996, "the Presidential Decree of the Republic of Kazakhstan on Special Economic Zones" was enacted. After that, the term "Special Economic Zone" replaced the previously-used term "Free Economic Zone". In July 2007, in order to improve the functionality and efficiency of SEZs, the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "Special Economic Zones (SEZ Act 2007)" was enacted as a strict legislative framework for SEZs. Further in July 2011, the current "SEZAct 2011" was enacted, replacing the "SEZ Act 2007"[3].

As noted above, the entry into force of a new law on free economic zones in Kazakhstan is also observed in the Republic of Uzbekistan. In a sense, these

FEZs have led to a significant increase in activity, which in turn has opened up a number of benefits for local and foreign investors. As a result, the number of participants in FEZs has increased and the volume and scale of production have expanded.

Today, over 700 participating companies are registered on the territory of all 13 FEZs in Kazakhstan. Of these, 180 are already actively working, the rest are at different stages of development - from the design stage, fundraising, construction and production itself. In addition, FEZs provide additional employment in the country, more than 24 thousand jobs. All this is an indicator of efficiency. [5]

Indeed, FEZs are an important factor not only in the growth of the country's economy but also in the employment and living standards of the population. At the same time, the creation of export-oriented and import-substituting products in the FEZ, as well as the focus on exports, will lead to some positive changes in the country's foreign trade turnover.The Kyrgyz Republic has four free economic zones: FEZ “Bishkek” is located in the economic and political center of the country. General Directorate of SEZ "Bishkek" is located in the village of Ak-Chii near to the international airport "Manas"; SEZ "Karakol" placed at the foot of the Tian Shan mountain range on the shore of Lake Issyk-Kul – territory that offers tremendous opportunities for the development of tourism; FEZ of Kyrgyzstan SEZ "Maimak" is located on the border between Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan at the crossroads of international traffic; SEZ "Naryn" occupies an area on the Chinese border, and has significant potential for development of tourism and mining. Its area of 47 000 km 2, which is approximately one-fourth of the entire territory of Kyrgyzstan.[5]

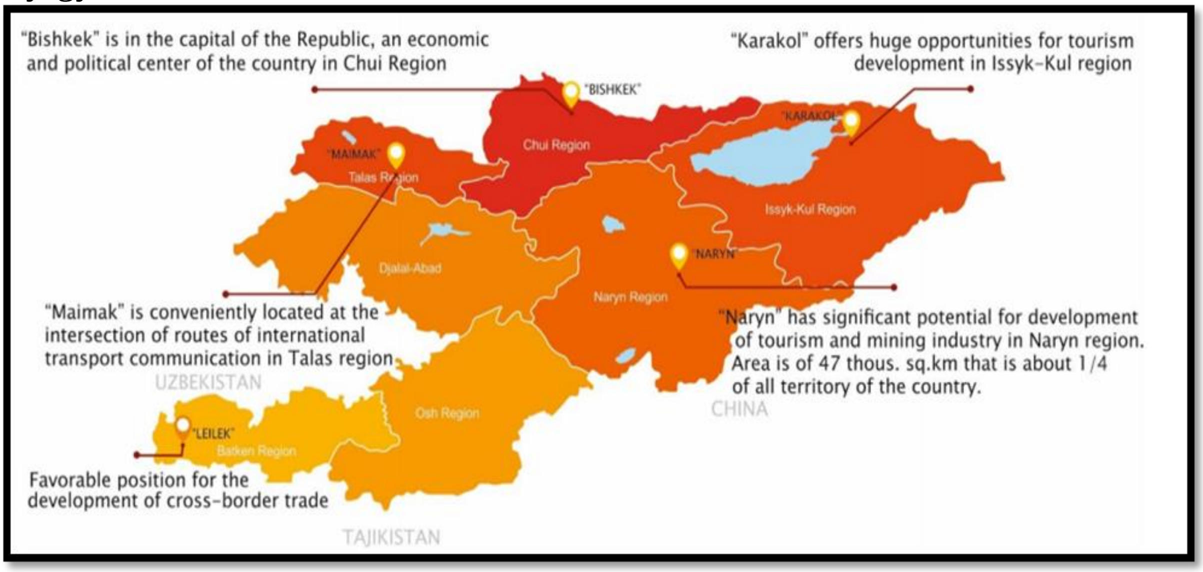


Figure-3. Free Economic Zones of Kyrgyzstan. [7]

In general, eight FEZs functioned on the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic. At the moment, there are only five of them: Karakol, Naryn, Bishkek, Maimak and Leilek. The rest, like FEZ “Alai”, FEZ “Chon-Alai” and FEZ “Kara-Kulzha”, were liquidated due to the impossibility of financing and lack of investment. [10]

Tajikistan’s Free Economic Zones (FEZs) are making fast progress. President Emomali Rahmon signed the law creating FEZs in 2004, and the country has opened four – two in 2008 in Sughd and Panj, and two in 2009 in Dangara and Ishkashim.

Figure-4. Free Economic Zones of Tajikistan. [8].

Tajikistan has the existing economic opportunities for the establishment of FEZ, cheap electricity (in the field of hydropower), various minerals, natural and recreational conditions, as well as sufficient labor resources to drive production, as well as domestic and foreign markets for finished products, as well as favorable infrastructure. formation is seen as a series of possibilities.

It should be noted that in 2019, industrial products were produced for the amount of 200,83 million somoni from them 163,2 million somoni in the FEZ «Sughd», 36,8 million somoni the FEZ «Dangara», 0,8 million somoni in FEZ «Panj» and 0,03 million somoni in FEZ «Ishkoshim». Since the beginning of the activity of free economic zones in the volume of industrial products, the provision of service sand import-export operations amounted to 711,7 million somoni.[8]

The Republic of Turkmenistan, which has been active in the FEZ for some time, has a good reason to do so, including the country's vast oil and natural gas reserves, the huge glauber salt deposit in Karabogizkol, the Caspian Sea's tourism potential, and carpet weaving. the advantages in this regard should be emphasized.

The experience of Turkmenistan can be cited as an example of attracting investment in tourism with the help of TRZ. In 2007, on the eastern coast of the

Caspian Sea, the creation of the national tourist zone "Avaza" - the first free economic zone in Turkmenistan focused on the development of the tourism industry - took place. There are special legal, tax and customs regimes in the Avaza tourist zone. The construction of new facilities and the development of the infrastructure of the tourist zone are carried out mainly by attracting foreign investments and investments from the non-state sector of the economy of Turkmenistan

Avaza is a national tourist zone along the coast of the Caspian Sea in the city of Turkmenbashi (Turkmenistan). The huge resort area "Avaza" is a modern tourist paradise with many white marble hotels, upscale hotels and recreation centers, complexes of cottages for families, boarding houses, sanatoriums and health resorts for children and adults. The territory of the seaside resort is full of various objects of rich infrastructure. [9]

There are a number of factors influencing the development of FEZs in Turkmenistan, including the country's vast reserves of natural gas and oil, cheap labor, and its unique consumer markets. Through the effective use of these opportunities, FEZs in the country can organize industrial high-tech, agricultural "agro-economic" and "fish-producing", tourism in existing tourist and recreational areas (Feruza resort at the foot of Kopetdag), as well as technoparks in major cities. purposeful.

The construction of these free economic zones in Ashgabat, Dashoguz, Mari, Lebap, Turkmenabad, Turkmenbashi and Seraxs will increase employment and increase GDP, as well as increase exports and services to foreign and domestic tourists. will be.

So what needs to be done to develop FEZs in the region?

- First, it is necessary to study in detail the economic and geographical area of the FEZ, because without a full economic analysis of the existing opportunities there, it is impossible to reveal the future prospects of the economic zone;

- Secondly, the Central Asian region is not visible to many investors, as the region has recently gained independence, the region's economies are underdeveloped, and there is no direct access to the sea;

- Thirdly, the lack of a strict legal system for the establishment of FEZs in the region (only in Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan have made positive changes in this regard), which leads to the insecurity of local and foreign investors to invest in various projects ;

- Fourth, in the region's foreign economic relations, China and Russia have significant differences over other countries, which in the process prevents other countries from entering the region's domestic markets.

Conclusion

The establishment and development of FEZs in Central Asia have achieved a number of challenges over the past 30 years, as well as many challenges. As a result, some SEZs have either completed their activities or not achieved significant results, while others have achieved a number of high results and gained their economic potential in the region. Examples are the Navoi Free Economic Zone in Uzbekistan, the Astana New City Free Economic Zone in Kazakhstan, the Sughd Free Economic Zone in Tajikistan, the Bishkek Free Economic Zone in Kyrgyzstan, and the Avaza Tourism Free Economic Zone in Turkmenistan. This development requires extensive research in order to maintain sustainability. In particular, this research requires not only the organization of FEZs and their return, but also the perfect development of non-normative documents in their organization.

In this regard, it is advisable to do the following:

- Development and approval of a new order of legislation on the expanded preferential FEZ in the Central Asian countries;

-organization of new SEZs using natural-recreational, economic and social opportunities in the region;

- It is necessary to take measures to further increase the investment attractiveness of existing and newly established FEZ.

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Surxondarya viloyati xalq ta'limi xodimlarini qayta tayyorlash va ularni malakasini oshirish hududiy markazi "Maktabgacha, boshlang'ich maxsus ta'limi" kafedrasi o'qituvchisi

MUSIQA MADANIYATI TA'LIMI VA TARBIYASI MASALALARI

Annotatsiya: mazkur maqolada ta'lim tizimida musiqa madaniyatining ahamiyati, uning ta'limiy va tarbiyaviy masalalari bo'yicha fikr-mulohazalar *bayon etilgan. Shuningdek, insonning ma'naviy-ma'rifiy yetuklikga erishishida musiqa san'atining ijobiy ta'siri yoritib berilgan.*

Kalit so'zlar: musiqa madaniyati, ta'lim tizimi, tarbiya, pedagogika, kontsepsiya, mumtoz musiqa, san'at.

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Retraining of public educators of Surkhandarya region regional center for training and retraining Lecturer at the Department of Preschool and Primary Special Education

ISSUES OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF MUSIC CULTURE

Annotation: This article discusses the importance of music culture in the education system, its educational and pedagogical issues. It also highlights the positive impact of the art of music on a person's spiritual and enlightenment maturity.

Keywords: music culture, education system, education, pedagogy, concept, classical music, art.

O'zbek musiqa madaniyati qadimiy va boy merosga ega. Uning mazmunida xalqimizning milliy ruxiyati, oliy insoniy fazilatlari, badiiy ma'naviyati, istiqlol va mustaqillik uchun kurashi hamda orzu-umidlari yorqin ifodasini topadi. Shuningdek o'zbek musiqasi ta'lim-tarbiyasi uslubiyotiga doir mukammal maktablar shakllangan. Milliy an'anaviy musiqa pedagogikasida quyidagi musiqa ta'lim-tarbiyasi uslubiyotlari mavjud:

1. Ommaviy xalq musiqa pedagogikasi. Bu xalqning kundalik hayotida, oilaviy marosim, mexnat jarayoni va boshqalarda o'z ifodasini topib, tabiiy ravishda va beixtiyor amalga oshirilib boriladi. To'y-hashamlarda, ta'ziyalarda musiqaning ommaviy janrlari yakka va jamoaviy tarzda ijro etiladi. Shu jarayonda yangi kuy hamda qo'shiqlar vujudga keladi. Bu esa xalqning badiiy musiqiy rivojida, musiqa merosimizni boyitishda, ayniqsa yosh avlodni axloqiy-badiiy tarbiyalashda bebaho omil hisoblanadi.

2. Kasbiy musiqa ta'limi uslubiyoti mukammal maktabga ega. Uning amaliyotida ta'limning ilmiyligi, davomiyligi va izchilligi mantiqan bog'langan.

Ta’lim mazmuni kasb fazilati va nafosati hamda sharqona axloqiy tarbiya tufayli boydir. Bunda ustoz-shogird amaliyotida ustozni tajribada ega ekanligi ayniqsa, mohir ijrochiligi va ma’naviy boyligi muhim rol o’ynaydi. Yosh san’atkorlar yillar davomida musiqani nazariy va amaliy mukammal o’rgangandan so’nggina xalq xizmatiga bel bog’lashga, ustozlar oq fotihasini olganlar. Kasbiy musiqa ustozligida mohir ijrochilar- cholg’uchilar-xalfalar, dostonxonlar va maqomchilar uetishib chiqadi. Ayni holda ularning ko’pchiligi bastakorlik ilmidan ham saboq olib, musiqa merosimizni boyitib kelmoqdalar. Xalq va kasbiy musiqa pedagogikasi amaliy o’zaro bog’liq bo’lib, bir-birini boyituvchidir.

3. Milliy musulmon maktablari va madrasalarida musiqa falsafa ilohiyot va adabiyot ta’limi bilan uyg’un tarzda bog’lanib o’qitiladi. Bu ko’proq savod chiqarish va Qur’oni Karim suralarini qiroat qilish jarayonida yakka, guruhli va jamoaviy talaffuz ifodaliligi va musiqiy ohangdorligi (aniq-burroligi, mantiqiyligi, tovush hosil qilish, nafas tartiblari v.b.) ustida muayyan usullarni qo’llab ish olib boriladi. Adabiyot fanini o’qitilishi ham san’at sifatida azaldan musiqa bilan uzviy bog’langan. Bunda she’riyat va musiqa vaznlari aruz o’lchovlari asosida mushtarak o’rganilgan. Shu bois ko’pchilik adiblar va olimlar musiqa ilmining rivojiga salmoqli ulush qo’shganlar. Madrasalardagi o’ziga xos badiiy ta’lim musiqa merosimizning rivojlanishiga ijobiy ta’sir ko’rsatgan. Bu ko’proq so’fiylar ta’limoti ta’sirida maqomlar hamda darvishlar, zikrchilar va qalandarchilikning musiqiy-badiiy mazmunida falsafiy g’oyalarning rivojlanishi uchun muhim rol o’ynagan. Sho’ro davrida O’zbekiston maktablarida musiqa san’ati fan sifatida o’qitilganligi, ijobiy hol bo’lgan, albatta. Bunda muayyan tajribalarga, maxsus kadrlar tayyorlashga erishilgan.

Musiqa ta’lim-tarbiyasining yangi Kontsepsiyasiga asosan musiqa ta’limtarbiyasi maqsadi – yosh avlodni milliy musiqa merosimizga vorislik qilib, umumbashariy musiqa boyligini idrok eta oladigan hamda qadrlaydigan madaniyatli inson darajasida voyaga yetkazishdan iboratdir. Buning uchun har bir o’quvchining musiqiy iqtidorini rivojlantirib, musiqa san’atiga mehr va ishtiyoqini oshirish, musiqadan zaruriy bilim, amaliy malakalar doirasini tarkib toptirish, iqtidorli o’quvchilarning musiqiy rivojlanishlari uchun zaruriy shartsharoitlar yaratib berish- maktab musiqa ta’lim-tarbiyasining asosiy vazifasidir. Mazkur oliy maqsad va vazifani amalga oshirishda «Musiqa» faniga ijtimoiy rivojlantiruvchi omil sifatida qarash, muammolarni hal etishda keng o’qituvchilar ijodiga tayanish, musiqa o’qitish uslubiyotini har tomonlama ilmiymetodik izlanish natijalari va ilg’or tajribalar asosida takomillashtirish asosiy vazifa hisoblanadi. Musiqa ta’lim tarbiyasi Kontseptsiyasining 3-bobi «Musiqa ta’limtarbiyasida mazmuni, tuzilishi va tabaqalanishi» deb nomlanadi. Musiqa sabog’i tarbiyalovchi, shaxsning badiiy tafakkurini shakllantiruvchi ta’lim sifatida muhimdir. Uning vositasida nafosat hissiyotlarini tarbiyalash bilan birga yosh avlodda oliy insoniy fazilatlarini tarkib toptirish nazarda tutiladi. Bunda milliy va umumbashariy musiqa ta'limshunosligi hamda o'qitish uslubiyotiga tayanish lozim bo'ladi. Musiqa ta'lim va tarbiyasi mazmunida esa milliy musiqa merosimiz asosiy o'rin egallaydi.

Milliy musiqamiz qonuniyatlariga qiyoslab qardosh xalqlar va umumbashariy musiqa madaniyati bilan tanishish, ya'ni «ta'limda umuminsoniy va milliy-madaniy qadriyatlarning ustivorligi»ga amal qilish musiqa o'qitishning muhim didaktik yo'nalishi hisoblanadi. Ta'lim jarayoni ikki shaklda – dars va sinfdan (shuningdek, maktabdan) tashqari musiqiy mashg'ulotlar tarzida amalga oshiriladi. O'qitishning asosiy hamda barcha o'quvchilar uchun zaruriy shakli musiqa darslaridir. SHu bois dars tuzilishlari va o'qitish usullarining xilma-xil shakl turlarini qo'llash va tajriba jarayonida darsning yangi tuzilma, usullarini kashf etish dolzarb masala bo'lib turadi. Bunda milliy va Sharq musiqa ta'limshunosligini o'rganish, undan unumli foydalanish muhim omil hisoblanadi. Musiqa ta'limi nazariyoti va amaliyoti ilg'or tajribalarga tayanadi, uning mazmuni musiqa san'atining umumiy qonuniyatlariga tayangan va musiqiymavzuviy tizim asosida ishlab chiqilgan dasturlar asosida amalga oshiriladi. Unda ta'lim-tarbiya uyg'unligiga amal qilinadi va maktab bitiruvchilarining barcha fanlar qatori musiqa san'ati sohasida ham ijobiy ko'nikmalarni shakllantirib, madaniy hayot uchun zarur bo'ladigan umumiy bilim malakalariga ega bo'lishlari ko'zda tutiladi.

Yosh avlodni kamolot sari yetaklashda tarbiyani ko‘plab omillari qatori musiqa tarbiyasi alohida o‘rin tutadi. Musiqa tarbiyasi nafosat tarbiyasining asosiy va murakkab qirralaridan biri bo‘lib, insonni atrofdagi go‘zal narsalarni to‘g‘ri idrok etishga va qadrlashga o‘rgatadi. Musiqa inson ruhiyatiga kuchli ta'sir ko‘rsatish imkoniyatiga ega bo‘lib, uni nafosat olamiga olib kirish va axloqiy g‘oyaviy tarbiyalashni muhim vositasidir. Musiqa insonni yuksak did bilan qurollantiradi va unga ma'naviy ozuqa beradi. Donishmand xalqimiz azaldan kuy va qo‘shiqni bola qalbiga tez yo‘l topa olishi, uning ruhiyatga ijobiy ta'sir ko‘rsatishi, yaxshi xulq va odob, mehr oqibat, sabr-toqat, kattalarga hurmat fazilatlarini musiqa orqali tarkib topishini azaldan anglab yetgan. Oilada farzandni qo‘shiq aytishga, so‘z chalishga o‘rgatish ota-ona orzusi hisoblangan. Bola musiqa bilan ona allasi orqali tanishib, musiqadan umrbod ozuqa oladi. Chunki bola hali yurishni, so‘zlashni bilmay turib, musiqani eshitib, turli qo‘l harakatlari bilan musiqaga munosabatini bildiradi. Shuning uchun azaldan har bir oilada musiqa cholg‘u asboblaridan dutor, doira, rubob saqlash urf-odat bo‘lib qolgan. Musiqadan ozuqa olish uchun esa, inson sof qalb egasi, yuksak ma'naviyatli, go‘zallikni his eta oladigan inson bolishi kerak. Xalqimiz kelajagi mustaqil O‘zbekistonning istiqboli ko‘p jihatdan o‘qituvchiga uning dunyoqarashiga, tayyorgarligi, fidoyiligiga, yosh avlodni o‘qitish va tarbiyalash ishiga bo‘lgan munosabatiga bog‘liq. Bo‘lajak musiqa o‘qituvchilarining kasbiy tayyorgarligini kuchaytirish, ixtisoslarga doir fanlarni o‘qitish va pedagogik mahoratni egallash, nazariy bilimlarni amaliyotda qo‘llashga o‘rgatish bugungi kun talabidir. Uzluksiz pedagogik ta'lim tizimini amalga oshirilishi munosabati bilan o‘qituvchilarni malakasini oshirish va ularni qayta tayyorlash ishlari diqqat markazidadir. O‘qituvchilik kasbini egallash uchun, albatta, kasbiy qobiliyatlar bilan birga jismoniy va ruhiy sog‘lom bo‘lishi darkor. Buyuk pedagog A.Avloniy shunday degan edilar “Tarbiya qiluvchilar tabib kabidirlar, tabib hastani badanidagi kasallikka davo qilgani kabi, o‘qituvchi ham bolani musiqa orqali, aqliy rivojiga diqqat markaziga ta’sir etib, ularda poklik, vijdon, sadoqat, mehr, kattalarga hurmat, Vatanga muhabbat kabi tuyg‘ulami tarbiyalaydi”. “Tarbiya biz uchun yo hayot yo momot, yo najot-yo halokat. Yo saodat-yo falokat masalasidir” deb yozgan edi. Shunday ekan, hozirgi davrda, musiqa o‘qituvchisidan mas’uliyat, fanga yangicha yondashuv uning metodologiyasini chuqur o‘rganish talab etadi. Umumta’lim maktablarida esa, musiqa madaniyati darslarning asosiy maqsadi, o‘quvchilarda musiqaga qiziqish uyg‘otish vositasida musiqiy madaniyatini tarkib toptirish. Zero, kuy va ohang ta’sirida inson ezgulikka intilish, go‘zallikni asrash, ona tabiatga, ona Vatanga muhabbat his-tuyg‘ularini shakllantirib, ma’naviy dunyosini boyitadi.

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PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF SOCIAL ADAPTATION OF DEVIANT BEHAVIORS

Annotation: This article provides information about the psychological characteristics of social adaptation of adolescents with deviant behavior, their worldview, psychological types. Psychological counseling is also provided to help adolescents with deviant behavior adjust to society.

Keywords: deviant, youth, behavior, deviation, prevention, ethics, theft, alcoholism, drug addiction, suicide, adolescents.

Deviant xulq-atvor jamiyatda oʻrnatilgan axloq meʻyorlariga mos kelmaydigan insoniy faoliyat yoki xatti-harakat, ijtimoiy hodisa boʻlib, yolgʻonchilik, dangasalik, oʻgʻirlik, ichkilikbozlik, giyohvandlik, oʻz joniga qasd qilish va boshqa koʻplab shu kabi holatlar ushbu xulq-atvor xususiyatlari hisoblanadi. Deviant xulq-atvor muammosini sotsiologiya fani doirasida dastlab E.Dyurkgeym maxsus oʻrgangan boʻlsada, jamiyatning eng qadimiy muammolaridan biri sifatida deviant holatlarga munosabatlar qadim davrlardan shakllanib kelgan. Qadimgi xalqlarning diniy-mifologik tasavvurlari, xususan Misr, Hindiston va Xitoy diniy qonun-qoidalaridagi axloqiy meʻyorlar bu sohadagi dastlabki qarashlar edi. Qadimgi Yunon va Rim faylasuflari ham oʻz asarlarida mazkur muammolarni tahlil qilib berganlar. Oʻrta asrlarda axloq meʻyorlari diniy qarashlar taʻsiri ostida rivojlandi va ulardan chekinish diniy nuqtai nazardan baholangan. Bu borada E.Dyurkgeymning toʻrtta asari chop etilgan boʻlib, shular-dan biri «Oʻz joniga qasd qilish» (1897) kitobi deviantlik muammosiga bagʻishlangan edi. Bunga koʻra, har qanday xulq-atvor, shu jumladan, deviant xulq-atvor ham oʻrganiladi, yaʻni mavjud jamiyat aʻzolari tomonidan mazkur xulq-atvor boshqalarga oʻrgatiladi.

Deviant xulq-atvor muammolarini tahlil qilishda R.Merton ishlab chiqqan taʻlimot sotsiologiyada yetakchi oʻrin tutadi. E.Dyurkgeymning anomiya gʻoyasini rivojlantirib, Merton deviant xulq-atvorga quyidagicha taʻrif beradi: ―Deviant xulq-atvor jamiyatda eʻlon qilingan qadriyatlar va rasmiy xulq-atvor standartlari bilan aholi xulq-atvor motivlari hamda mavjud imkoniyatlarining bir-biriga mos kelmay qolishi natijasidir. Jamiyatda oʻrnatilgan ijtimoiy meʻyorlardan chetga chiqish holatlarini oʻrganuvchi deviant xulq-atvor muammolari Oʻzbekistonda istiqlol sharofati bilan oʻrganila boshlandi. Deviant xulq-atvorning turli koʻrinishlarini mamlakatimiz olimlari oʻz tadqiqot obektlari doirasida oʻrganganlar. Respublika faylasuflari X.Shayxova, Q.Nazarov, M.Xolmatova, M.Usmonaliyev (jinoyatchilikning umumiy jihatlari va oʻsmirlar jinoyatchiligi masalalari), psixolog olimlar S.A.Axunjanova, Z.R.Qodirova, E.Sh.Usmonov, B.M.Umarov (oʻz joniga qasd qilish va jinoyatchilik muammolarining ruhiy-psixologik asoslari), pedagog-olimlar O.Musurmonova, D.J.Sharipovalarning (oilada barkamol shaxsni tarbiyalash hamda giyohvandlik, kabi illatlarning oldini olish muammolari) olib borgan ilmiy ishlarini shunday ishlar jumlasiga kiritish mumkin.

Jamiyatda insonlar faoliyati, xatti-harakatlari va xulq-atvorlarini ijtimoiy me’yorlar boshqaradi. Ijtimoiy me‘yor jamiyat boshqaruvining ajralmas qismi bo‘lib, shaxs yoki ijtimoiy guruh xulq-atvorini muayyan sotsial muhitga moslashtiruvchi qoidalar majmuidir. Ijtimoiy me‘yorning bir necha turlari mavjud bo‘lib, huquqiy, axloqiy, diniy hamda urf-odatlarga oid me‘yorlar shular jumlasidandir. Ijtimoiy me‘yorning afzalligi shundaki, yoshligidanoq muayyan me‘yorlarga moslashtirib borilgan shaxslar umum tomonidan qabul qilingan tamoyillar doirasidan chetga chiqmaydi va boshqalardan ham shuni kutadi. Jamiyat taraqqiy etib borgan sari o‘rnatilgan me‘yorlar ham eskirib boradi va yangi me‘yorlar o‘rnatiladi. Yangi me‘yorlarni o‘rnatish jarayoni jamiyatda o‘rnatilgan mavjud me‘yorlar doirasini kengaytirish va o‘zgartirishdan iboratdir. Jamiyat a‘zolarining mazkur ijtimoiy me‘yorlarga amal qilib yashashlarini nazorat qilib boruvchi institutlar ijtimoiy nazorat institutlari deyiladi. Ushbu institutlarga oila, maktab, mahalla, huquqni muhofaza qilish organlari va hokazolar kiradi. Ijtimoiy nazorat vakillari insonlar xulq-atvorini boshqarishning eng muhim vositasi bo‘lib, deviant xulq-atvorning oldini olishda ham ushbu jamoalarning o‘rni katta bo‘ladi. Inson tarbiyasida eng birinchi va eng muhim ijtimoiy nazorat instituti bu — oiladir. Farzand tarbiyasida va barkamol avlodni shakllantirishda sog‘lom oila muhitining o‘rni katta. Bola tug‘ilgan kunidan boshlab oila muhitida yashaydi. Oilaga xos an‘analar, qadriyatlar, urf-odatlar bola zuvalasini shakllantiradi. Eng muhimi, farzandlar oilaviy hayot maktabi orqali jamiyat talablarini anglaydi, his etadi. Quyidagilar deviant xulq-atvorning nisbatan kengroq tarqalgan ko‘rinishlaridan hisoblanadi:

a) jinoyatchilik. Muayyan davlatda o‘rnatilgan qonun va me‘yorlarga nisbatan ayrim shaxslarning salbiy munosabati jinoiy faoliyati va shuning oqibatida sodir etilgan xatti- harakat.

b) ichkilikbozlik. Bu borada ilmiy adabiyotlarda bir necha tasniflar mavjud:

c) Alkogolni har zamonda iste‘mol qilish.

d) Alkogolizm — spirtli ichimliklarga patolo-gik (muttasil) o‘rganib qolish bilan tavsiflanuvchi kasallik.

v) giyohvandlik. Giyohvand modda yoki unga tenglashtirilgan vositalarga muntazam ruju qo‘yish va tibbiy ko‘rsatmalarsiz iste‘mol qilish.

g) fohishabozlik. Fanda rasmiy nikohsiz jinsiy aloqa ikki turga bo‘lib o‘rganiladi:

1. Konkubinat — nikohsiz birga yashash.

2. Fohishabozlik — pul uchun o‘z tanasini sotish. G‘arbda asosan ikkinchisi qoralansada, Sharqda ikkala holatga ham me‘yordan og‘ish sifatida qaraladi.

e) byurokratiya. ―Byurokratiya termini aslida ―hokimiyatga ega bo‘lgan xodim degan ma‘noni anglatadi. Biroq davrlar o‘tishi bilan ―byurokratiya mahalliychilik, qog‘ozbozlik, to‘rachilik, mansabni suiste‘mol qilish kabi salbiy ma‘nolarda qo‘llanila boshlandi. Yuqoridagilardan tashqari mahalliychilik, urug‘-aymoqchilik, boqimandachilik kabi salbiy holatlar ham ijtimoiy me‘yordan chekinishning diqqattalab ko‘rinishlaridan hisoblanadi.

Shaxslarda yuz beruvchi deviant holatlarning paydo bo‘lishi, shakllanishi va rivojlanishida muhim ahamiyatga ega bo‘lgan uchta omilni ko‘rsatish mumkin. Bular shaxs xususiyatlari, muammoli holat va ijtimoiy nazorat institutlari. Aynan mana shu omillar shaxsning qanday faoliyat yuritishini belgilab beradi. Shaxs xususiyatlarining shakllanishida asosan 3 ta omil muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi, bular:

1) irsiy omillar;
2) psixo-fiziologik omillar;
3) shaxsning bilim darajasi.

Shuningdek, ijtimoiy og‘ishlarning yuz berishiga shaxsning qat‘iyatliligi yoki qatiyatsizligi, prinsipialligi yoki prinsipsizligi, qoidalarga bo‘ysunish yoki bo‘ysunmaslik odatlari, biron-bir qarorga kela olish imkoniyati, tashqi ta‘sirga qanchalik berilishi, irodasi va boshqa shu kabi psixofiziologik holatlari, mijozi ham katta ta‘sir ko‘rsatadi. Deviant xulq-atvorni o‘rganishda muammoli vaziyat muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Muammoli vaziyat shunday holatki, u subyektdan yechimini talab qiladi, uning yechimi ijtimoiy me‘yorlarda ko‘rsatilgan bo‘lsa-da, u yoki bu sabablarga ko‘ra, ushbu me‘yorlarni qo‘llash qiyinroq bo‘ladi. Shu o‘rinda ta‘kidlab o‘tish joizki, o‘z joniga qasd qilishlarning 40%i oilaviy ziddiyatlar oqibatida sodir etiladi. Ziddiyatli holatlarning yuzaga kelishiga ba‘zan shaxs xususiyatlari sabab bo‘lsa, ba‘zan kichik ijtimoiy guruhlar, oila, mahalla, ishlab chiqarish brigadasi a‘zolari, sinfdoshlar orasidagi salbiy munosabatlar sabab bo‘ladi.

Jamiyatda shaxs shakllanishiga ta‘sir etuvchi muammoning va uni hal qilish imkoniyatlarining murakkabligi darajasiga ko‘ra muammoli holatning to‘rtta asosiy ko‘rinishi ko‘zga tashlanadi:

1) hech qanaqa muammo yo‘q holat, bunday holat hech qanaqa qaror qabul qilishni talab qilmaydi;

2) muammo bor, biroq qiyinroq yoki osonroq bo‘lsa-da, uning yechimi ham ijtimoiy me‘yorlarda ko‘rsatilgan holat;

3) mavjud muammoni subekt ijtimoiy me‘yorlar doirasida hal qila olmaydigan holat;

Deviant xulq-atvor turlariga kiruvchi ichkilikbozlik, giyohvandlik, o‘z-o‘zini o‘ldirishlar bilan bog‘liq ijtimoiy illatlarning har biri yuzaga kelishi va sotsial oqibatlariga ko‘ra mohiyatan farqli jihatlarga egadir. Birinchi farq, ijtimoiy zararli odatlarning uzoq davom etishi deviant xulq turmush tarzining uzviy bo‘lagiga aylanib ketishidan iborat bo‘ladi. Doimiy oilaviy kelishmovchiliklar, oila va atrof-muhitdan norozilik, uydagi tushunmovchiliklar va hokazolar – bularning barchasi subyekt ruhiyatini jarohatlaydi hamda u mavjud vaziyatni oʻzgartirishga urinadi. Bu oʻrinda ijtimoiy institutlardagi kamchiliklar, shu jumladan, ziddiyatlar rivojlanishining oldini oluvchi va ularga qarshi kurashuvchi ijtimoiy nazorat tizimlari ham salbiy ro’l oʻynaydi. Statistik maʻlumotlarga qaraganda, Oʻzbekistondagi jinoyat ishlari boʻyicha sudlar tomonidan 2002 yili 49173 shaxsga nisbatan jinoyat ishi koʻrilgan boʻlsa, ulardan 2163 tasi voyaga yetmaganlar boʻlib, bu koʻrsatkich 4,3%ni tashkil etadi. Bulardan 613tasi (28%) maktab oʻquvchilari, 644 tasi (29%) litsey va kollej oʻquvchilari ekanligi aniqlangan.

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TEACHING BY JUNIOR-SENIOR METHOD

Annotation: This article is about the junior senior method, one of the new methods that has been developing in recent years, and describes the experiments conducted on the basis of this method, the results of these experiments. You can find out the results obtained by using this method.

Keywords: education, individual students, consultation of the literature, effect, junior students, PAL program, professional competencies, specific peer-to-peer learning environment.

Today, with the large number of students attending college, education in general, and science education in particular, is in danger of becoming diluted for the sake of mass education. In order to attract, hold, and better prepare students, many institutions have been experimenting with honors and other specialized programs. Acceleration has often been referred to in discussions concerning this type of student. Acceleration obviously has a role in any program. But we might ask, is the addition of more courses in this acceleration, courses that a student might pick up at graduate level, the answer? It is also important that the student not be placed under the constant pressure to do only what is "essential" for his career. Rather than have him take certain courses his friends have suggested to make graduate or professional school easier, we recommend and have tried research.

Individual students were given subdivisions of the project which included giving thyroxine alone, reserpine alone, a combination of thyroxine for two days, reserpine for one day; with sequence repeated; a combination of thyroxine for one day and reserpine for two days with the sequence repeated. Animals were in groups of six and were weighed each week, weights compared graphically with those of control animals over a two semester period. This project required consultation of the literature regarding action of the two drugs. Another group studied litter size with the same drugs and drug combinations with comparisons made with control groups over a two semester period. Another group project, a little more advanced and requiring more and better equipment, had to do with primary production rates in aquatic habitats. The effect of water exchange on control of productivity was studied. A series of aquaria were inoculated with algae, and productivity was measured over a period of weeks testing the separate and combined influences of turbidity and dissolved mineral content. Various levels of turbidity and concentrations of dissolved minerals were introduced and studied.

What value did this have for the student?

1. It taught them that routine daily care and cleanliness is important for live animals. Routine weighing and recording of data and working it up was important.

2. They found that results in every instance were not quite as expected. Although thyroxine accelerated metabolism, this did not necessarily mean a gain in weight. 3. They found it was necessary to change and adjust dosages up or down in many instances as toxic effects could be noted with prolonged treatment, and different combinations had to be worked out.

4. Consultation of the literature was necessary, not only before the project was started to see if they were duplicating work already published, but consultation of literature was necessary throughout the project. This gave them a good knowledge of the literature.

5. They learned the value of exchanging data and experiences with others on the project.

6. They found it necessary to do much supplementary reading in anatomy, physiology, histology, microtechnique, nutrition, organic and biochemistry.

They observed the close relation of the areas of science. This was more than they would have found out in an ordinary formal course.

7. They made a small contribution to our ever increasing knowledge of science. This contribution was written up in the form of a paper according to the criteria of Porter. This paper will be published in the Proceedings of the Iowa Academy of Science.

A total of 40 % of senior students participated as tutors and 65 % of junior students as tutees. The end of year questionnaire response rate was 48 % (20/42). Most tutors (19/20, 95 %) felt confident to teach tutorials although one-third (6/20, 30 %) would have preferred more training in teaching. Tutors felt that the program better prepared them for their exams. Almost all tutors (19/20, 95 %) enjoyed teaching and felt it fostered a sense of community at CCS (17/20, 85 %). Tutors stated they were likely to be involved in teaching in the future (17/20, 85 %).

This student initiated PAL program provided tutors with the opportunity for content and clinical skills revision and assisted in the development of professional competencies required on entering the medical workforce. The resultant sense of community at CCS will aid the expansion of the program in 2015 with an aim to review quality assurance measures.

Tutors were allocated in pairs, to ensure that at least one tutor was available for each tutorial. Tutors were allocated to the same group of three to four tutees for the entire year. Tutors were provided with a 1 h information session detailing the objectives and organisation of the program, and the format of the tutorials. It was suggested that tutorials be held fortnightly at a minimum, with the choice of more frequent sessions if desired.

Tutorials were approximately 1 h long, covering clinically relevant content. The topic of the tutorial was identified by tutees, who notified the tutors of this topic several days in advance of the tutorial, allowing them adequate time to prepare. Once the topic was identified, tutors largely drove the style and method of teaching and the depth of content. Tutorials were designed to supplement existing teaching in order to enhance the tutees' knowledge base. The delivery was not intended to be didactic, but interactive, with the ideal tutorial having 20 min of theoretical content, 20 min of clinical application of the content through the examination of a patient on the wards or review of laboratory results, and 20 min for discussion of the case. The format was flexible according to tutor and tutee preference.

One-page handouts were created for content-driven tutorials. This encouraged tutors to remain concise and clear. Handouts were uploaded to a shared online folder, accessible by all participants in the program, allowing students to benefit from other tutorials as well as their own. In order to minimise the potential for teaching of incorrect content, three junior medical officers (JMOs) at the hospital with an interest in peer learning and prior involvement in similar programs kindly reviewed the content in the handouts in advance of the tutorials.

This study specifically sought to investigate tutors' experience within the PAL program, particularly with regard to their confidence and preparedness for teaching and the associated benefits and challenges of peer-assisted learning. Tutors identified three key benefits of their participation, including knowledge and skills revision; development of professionalism attributes; and fostering a sense of community within CCS. Students also made suggestions to improve the program that largely related to timetabling and administration of the program.

The majority of tutors felt their knowledge base was adequate for each tutorial (20/24) and most students felt competent to teach. Two-thirds of tutors (28/42) had previously completed an evidence based clinical teaching course, 'Teaching on the Run', at CCS, reflecting a general interest by medical students in developing specific teaching skills. In addition, students at CCS are exposed to programs on receiving and providing peer feedback in the clinical setting from Year 1. Only 8/24 (33.33 %) of students desired formal training prior to becoming a tutor. It is unclear from the anonymity of tutor questionnaires whether those students who desired more training had previously completed the Teaching on the Run course, or indeed found the principles of the course applicable in the peer-to-peer setting. Future research should ensure standardisation of teaching skills in this context.

The student-driven nature of the PAL program meant that there was a strong reliance on self-directed preparation from the tutors. Actual tutor competence or performance was not assessed on an individual basis. Moreover, opportunities for corrective feedback regarding content were limited to JMO review of the handouts. Training in the health professions is increasingly exposed to unsupervised learning methodologies. It is well established that students are capable of effectively modifying their cognition and motivation to achieve learning goals, however, these tools may be less effective when unsupervised. The same may be the case for student tutors.

The development of the tutorial outline and content by tutors can facilitate deeper learning, and can help students to reflect and expand on their own knowledge. Tutor feedback indicated that teaching of peers, particularly the preparation for the activity, allowed revision and reinforcement of their own knowledge and clinical skills. A large proportion of tutors (14/24) identified that the program developed their own understanding of medical concepts and felt better prepared for their own written and clinical exams (10/24).

Underscoring the program is the development of a sense of community within practice groups and across CCS. More than half (108/207) of the entire study body, from Year 1 to Year 4 had voluntarily chosen to take part in the program. Student responses highlighted altruistic reasons for volunteering to tutor their peers. Tutors felt that they were fostering a supportive environment for their junior peers. Most tutors (20/24) 'enjoyed' teaching their peers. Peer assisted learning relies on the construction of knowledge as a social attribute, rather than individually acquired knowledge. Legitimate peripheral participation is a central notion to the development of a community of practice. Through the PAL program, tutees and tutors are given the opportunity for meaningful participation within a community of practice. In particular, by engaging tutees as directors of tutorial content, the exchange of information through structured tutorials within the student community strengthened the sense of community at CCS and added to its social capital.

Future iterations of the program should focus on quality assurance in order to both assist tutors in development of their teaching skills, and provide quality assurance to the program. This could include the implementation of more intensive teacher training and assessment, with particular regard to the specific peer-to-peer learning environment, followed by direct observation, tutee evaluation, and provision of feedback on tutor performance by the organisers of the program.

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READING INA PROGRESS OF SOCIO-CULTURAL COMPETENCE

Abstract: Powerful consciousness is the strongest weapon that can be used to make a progress in any sphere. In addition to this, we consider that reading is an effective way to broaden the outlook of people. When a person reads a book specific to a nation, he begins to adapt to the environment of that nation and lives in it. In other words, if a student reads literature related to the Uzbek language and Uzbek mentality, then a mentality-specific worldview is formed. If he reads samples of German literature, he travels to Germany for a while. That's why we should read foreign literature to broaden our point of view and enlarges creativity.

Keywords: Reading, Extensive Reading, Foreign Literature, Socio-Cultural Competence.

As reading sharpens one's outlook, it is necessary to move from one template to another and try other templates in order to grow it again. That is, reading should not be a standard but should be practiced in other languages as well.

Various reading sources and a high interest in reading motivates the reader to step out of the circle and use also foreign sources. This curiosity reveals the need for the student to learn a foreign language. You can read translations of foreign literature into your mother tongue, but the translation is not the same as the original.

The literature of the country where the language is studied contains a large amount of socio-cultural information. Literature, as a branch of culture and a form of social consciousness of the country under study, includes rich cultural and educational skills that influence the formation of socio-cultural attitudes and beliefs. It reflects reality, it differs from other forms of social consciousness (science, ideology, etc.). In a process of reading some piece in foreign language classes, students acquire the necessary knowledge about aesthetics, culture, art and others, as well as develop socio-cultural competences [1: 206].

Just as unused iron rusts or stagnant water spoils, so does the ability to read that nature has given us. It is an effective way to organize the learning process in an extensive way to shape it and use it more widely.

When a person reads a book specific to a nation, he begins to adapt to the environment of that nation and lives in it. In other words, if a student reads literature related to the Uzbek language and Uzbek mentality, then a mentality-specific worldview is formed. If he reads samples of German literature, he travels to Germany for a while.

... Wednesday. On the day of the jubilee, three elders came to their homes. There is no such thing as "we don't know you." His wife laid the table extensively. Suddenly the table was filled with sugar, apples and grapes. Later, when it became clear that the visitors were matchmakers, Matirza entered the barracks and knocked down a ram. A man went to the elders of the village (3: 254). In this part of the Karakalpak work, we get a sense of the Karakalpak mentality by reading the traditions and phrases of this nation that are used in their everyday life.

An example of a work that reflects the everyday objects of a certain people, as well as the character and behavior of people, can be seen in the following example of Uzbek literature:

I found a hole in the bottom of the tandir (a facility to bake a bread) where fire was burning, and I cut the seeds on the bricks. In the end, there were only three or four grains left. Something on my side says "meow"! I saw a cat of "Black Aunt"! A very gentle cat, my dear! Looks like Dad! If I pull at my father's mustache, he won't stop. Even if I pull the cat's tail, it is silent. I was happy.

"Ma, Mosh, come on!" (4:46)

First of all, the person in question was neither a leg nor a leg, nor was he small, nor was he big. As for his teeth, his left teeth were platinum-plated and his right teeth were made of gold. He was wearing an expensive gray suit, and the foreign shoes on his feet were the same color as the suit. Grey beret was tilted over one ear like an elevator, and a black round handle, reminiscent of a dog's head, was attached to his armpit. He looks over forty years old. His mouth is a little crooked. His beard is smooth. Black hair. His right eye was black and his left eye was blue for some reason. Black eyebrows were raised and raised - in short, he was a foreigner (2: 12, 13). This definition of unusual and unusual appearance, in the eyes of the reader, inevitably embodies the appearance of a foreigner typical of the people of Europe. Thus, in the process of reading, the student becomes a person of that nation and assimilates into that environment.

As if we read foreign language literature we become a foreigner i.e., we may get some qualities of some characters, or we may receive something from their culture to ours. However, it doesn’t mean that if you read foreign reading, you will decide to change your nationality or tradition, but you will earn something new. And it means that you broaden your worldview and you can have various opinions or ideas according to your large outlook.

Extensive reading forms vocabulary. If the reader reads extensively, he will be able to come across thousands of words and phrases that are not found in the ordinary textbooks. Also, in addition to the few examples given in the textbook on the subject of grammar, it is possible to see in practice many examples.

Extensive reading has several advantages over other types of reading:

- develops learner autonomy
- offers Comprehensible Input
- enhances general language competence
- helps develop general, world knowledge
- extends, consolidates and sustains vocabulary growth
- helps improve writing
- creates and sustains motivation to read more. (5: 1).

The process of reading, is an individual, independent activity. First of all, it is necessary to clear the human mind of useless objects and then prepare for reading. Basically, it is better to ensure that they know the book as a vital necessity, rather than an interest in reading it. Man should read the book not as a weapon used for a specific purpose, but as an element of life, a spiritual need. It should be noted that it is better to form a need for books, a love of books, rather than the development of a culture of reading or reading.

In short, a spiritually mature person with the above vital competencies can create a new and higher renaissance not only in his own mind, but also in the environment in which he lives.

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CHOOSE TYPES OF TRANSPORT AND IMPROVE THEIR COOPERATION IN THE PROCESS OF DELIVERY OF CARGO

Annotation: The article shows the types of transport during the delivery of goods, their current transport status and the selection of optimal options for quality service methods during delivery after receipt of products. Factors that cause long-term delays in the delivery of goods have been identified, and measures and proposals have been developed to eliminate them. In addition, the process of cargo delivery was analyzed and proposals were made for the construction of common logistics centers that will serve all modes of transport to ensure the cooperation of modes of transport in overcoming the shortcomings of the existing system.

Keywords: Types of transport, delivery of goods, forms of transportation, cargo turnover, economic indicators, transport status, general logistics center, unified transport policy, control in the field of transport, single purpose, single transport document.

Nowadays, the need for transportation for passengers and carriers around the world is increasing day by day. To meet this demand, additional measures are being developed and implemented in each mode of transport. [1]

The Ministry of Transport is the working body for the development and implementation of a unified state policy in the field of development of cooperation between road, rail, air and river transport. Implementation of a single tariff policy in the field of transport by the Ministry of Transport to the relevant organizations on modes of transport; development of proposals for the development of international transport corridors, improvement of the logistics system and reduction of costs for business entities in the use of transport and logistics services; development of a unified state transport policy; control in the field of transport; A number of key tasks have been assigned, such as ensuring the national interests of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the world market of transport services. Performing these tasks makes the work of transport users much easier.

Carrying out operations for the transportation of goods in different types of transport, taking into account the technical and economic characteristics, will further increase efficiency.

An important part of logistics operations on the material flow route is carried out using various means of transport. The most important aspects for customers using transportation are that the right amount of goods can be transported to the right point, at the right time, with the optimal route and the lowest cost.

When choosing a mode of transport for the transport of a particular product, information about the characteristics of different types of transport is collected and transportation processes are organized. The disadvantages and advantages of road, rail, water, pipeline and air transport will be analyzed from a logistical point of view and the choice of mode of transport will be considered.

The issue of choosing the type of transport is solved in connection with the organization and maintenance of the most convenient level of logistics stocks, the choice of type of packaging and wrapping, and other similar issues.

Transport participates in various technological processes, performs the functions of the logistics system and acts as an independent transport sector of logistics. If we look at the statistics, we can see that the volume of cargo and cargo turnover in our country is growing from year to year (Table 1). Given the analysis of freight flow growth, it is important to improve modern transportation methods to meet the demand for vehicles.

Economic growth indicators	Unit of measurement	**2016**	**2020**	**2025**	**2030**
Cargo volumes in all modes of transport	mln.t	**1603,5**	**1841**	**2132**	**2797**
For examples :					
car		1473,7	1680	1949	2570
air		0,03	0,04	0,05	0,07
pipe		62,2	80	95	105
railway		67,6	81	88	122
In it:					
- cal	mln.t	3,7	5,5	6,6	7,8
- oil loads		10,7	12,8	14,8	16,3

- ferrous metal, ore		7,2	7,6	8,4	9,7
- mineral fertilizers		4,4	5,5	7,2	9
- building materials		10	12,8	14	16
- cement		5,5	6	7,6	10
- forest loads		0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02
- raw cotton and fiber		0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5
grain and cereals		1,3	1,8	2,4	3,6
other cargo		24,3	28,7	26,5	49,1
Freight turnover performed on all modes of transport	**bilion. tkm**	**88**	**106**	**128**	**162**
:Шу жумладан:					
car		36	40,7	47,6	57,5
air		0,2	0,3	0,4	0,5
pipe		28,9	37	50	55
railway		22,9	28	30	34

Table 1. Analysis of load current growth.

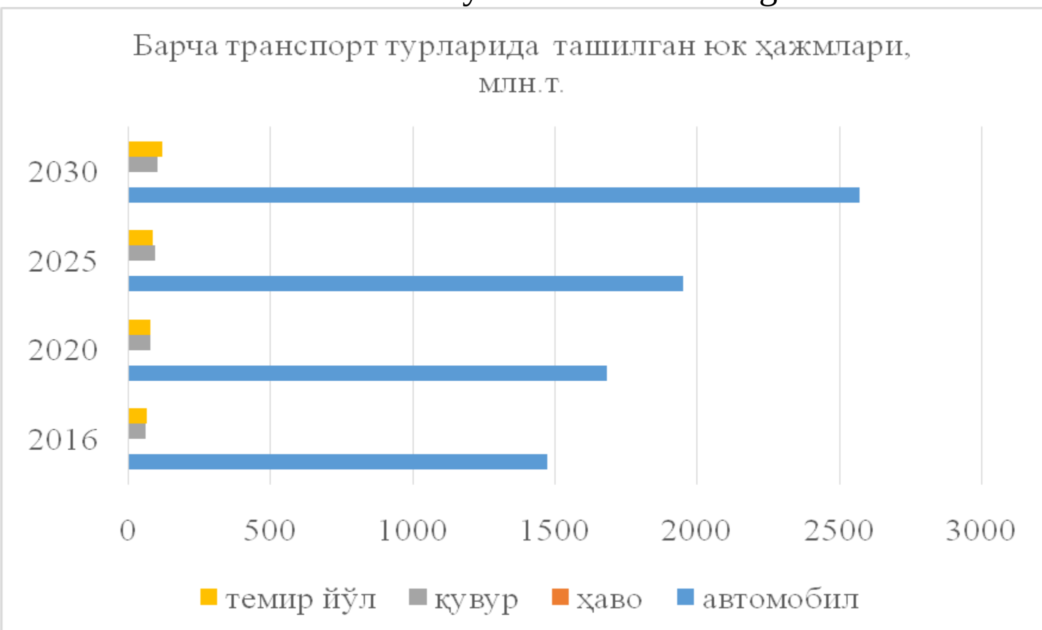

Figure 1. Analysis of cargo volumes in all modes of transport, mln.t..

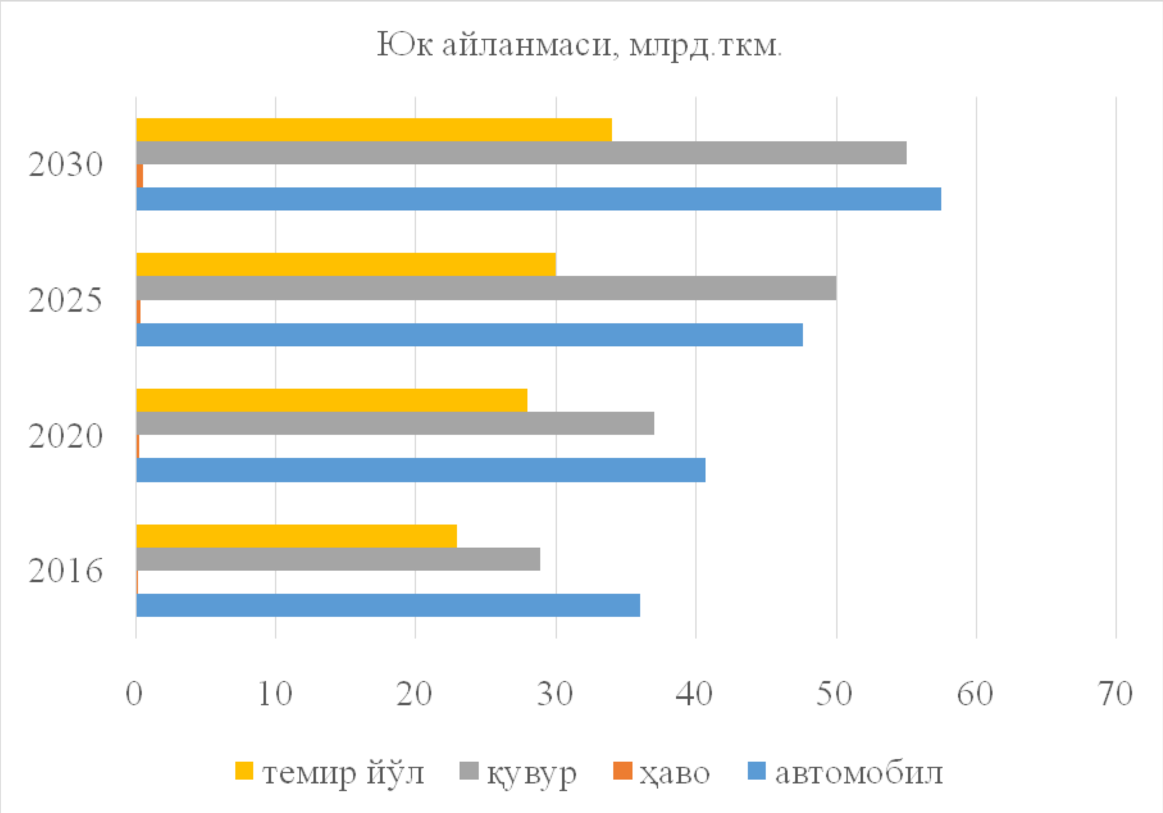

Figure 2. Cargo turnover analysis, bln.tkm.

Figure 3. Most transported cargo

If we pay attention to the above data, the largest part of the volume of transported cargoes constitutes the main branches of industry. Consequently, the unsatisfied demand for cargo transportation has a negative impact on the country's economy. Passenger and cargo transportation is carried out by different types of transport, which work together in a single destination.

In the current period of deep and large-scale economic reforms in Uzbekistan, the transport sector is becoming increasingly important. The main task of transport is to fully meet all the needs of the population and economic entities for transportation, timely and quality transportation, ensuring the efficient and regular operation of the transport system. [2]

Transport, especially railway transport, plays a very important role in the life of any society and remains one of the key factors in shaping its state borders, domestic and foreign markets. Transport unites all sectors of the economy, production and economic sectors

Railway and road transport are the leaders in terms of freight traffic by modes of transport. With this in mind, it is important to make effective use of the advantages of railway and road transport and to overcome the existing shortcomings.

Compared to other modes of transport, railways have less negative impact on the environment and energy consumption of transport operations is low. At the same time, the share of fuel, depreciation costs, taxes and fees in the cost structure is several times higher, and the share of drivers' wages, which is the most effective means of incentives, is less than 3 times. [3]

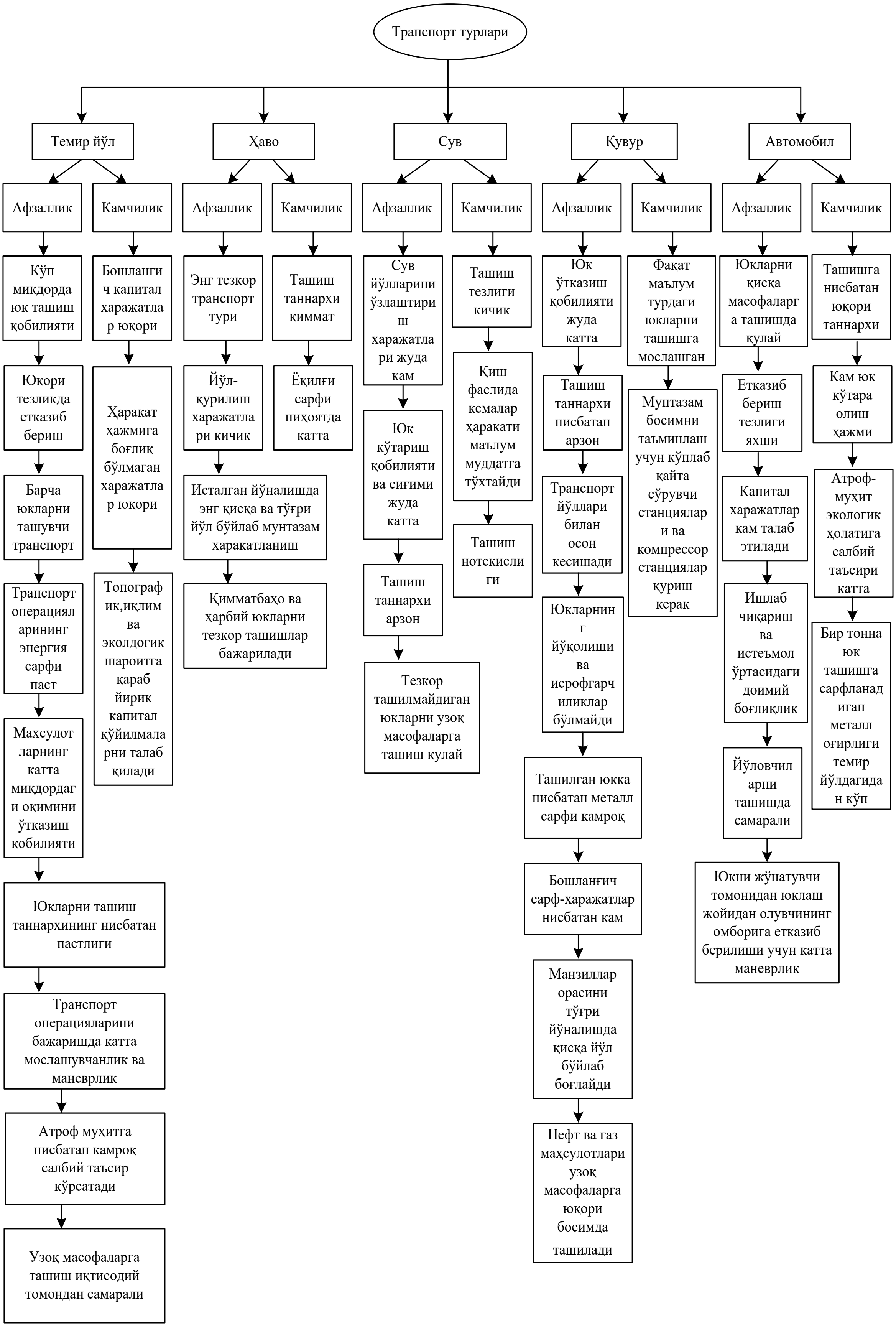

Table 1. Advantages and disadvantages of modes of transport.

Analyzing the advantages and disadvantages of modes of transport, all modes of transport have advantages and disadvantages over other modes of transport in certain categories.

The distribution of transport operations between modes of transport depends on many factors, the availability of this mode of transport in the regions and their feasibility.

The cost of transportation, the need for capital investment, the quality, speed, regularity, convenience of transportation, maintenance of cargo status, carrying capacity, labor productivity, metal and fuel consumption are of great importance.

The cost of transportation by rail is low, 3-5 times lower than by road and 12-15 times lower than by air. Compared to other modes of transport, railways have less negative impact on the environment, ecological situation and energy consumption of the transportation process. The speed of transporting goods over short distances by road is much higher than that of transporting goods by rail and water. The cost of developing waterways is very low, and the carrying capacity and capacity of watercraft is very large.

One of the important features of air transport is the ability to quickly establish regular connections between the desired routes along the shortest and most direct route. The initial capital expenditure on pipeline transport is about twice as low as on road and rail. As with other modes of transport, there will be no loss of cargo and no waste. The load capacity of the pipes is very large, and in practice the amount of oil pumped through the pipes of 720-820 mm is equal to the capacity of single-track railways. [4]

One of the most pressing issues today is to ensure their interoperability by taking full advantage of the advantages of each mode of transport. Fulfillment of these tasks will create great opportunities for meeting the needs of passengers, providing them with convenience and overcoming the existing problems in the transportation of goods.

In short, the logistics center for the selection of the type of transport should have information on the technical and economic characteristics of different modes of transport and the availability of a single operator for the transport process, a single transport document, a single tariff rate, the central scheme of the series participants should ensure uniform and high responsibility for the load. To overcome the above-mentioned problems and ensure the cooperation of modes of transport, it is necessary to build common logistics centers that will serve all modes of transport.

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SELECTION OF THE OPTIMAL METHOD FOR CALCULATING SHORT-CIRCUIT CURRENT IN ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

Annotation: The article considers three methods of calculating short circuits in electrical equipment, based on which the use of the first method in calculations is the most optimal option, and in cases where the data of electrical equipment is incomplete and the first and third recommended methods can be used to approximate the calculation of short circuit current.

Keywords: short-circuit current, short-circuit calculation methods, periodic components, prefabricated bus, maximum current protection, differential protection.

INTRODUCTION

During the operation of power stations and power lines, various types of short circuits and short circuits occur, causing the operation of electrical equipment or power system to malfunction.

Many faults in alternating current intermediate substations result in short-circuits between the phases and the ground. The main causes of damage include insulation damage, wear, overvoltage, service errors of service personnel (disconnection of the circuit breaker under voltage, supply of voltage in the presence of a short circuit, etc.).

All damage occurs and occurs as a result of defects and imperfections of the devices, improper installation, incorrect design, unsatisfactory and improper maintenance of the device, malfunction of the device. Various short circuits are a dangerous process that can damage the electrical system. In the event of a short circuit, the power supply of the source, transformer or lines will be interconnected.

As a result of the increase in current during a short circuit, the amount of voltage in the elements of the power system decreases. This in turn leads to a voltage drop at all points on the power line. Maximum current protection, differential protection is used to protect electrical equipment from short-circuit currents.

Methods

In electrical equipment with a voltage of up to 1 kV, short-circuit current has a slightly larger value, so their electrodynamic and thermal resistance is one of the main factors in the selection of electrical equipment and wires. Different methods of calculating short-circuit current are used in electrical devices of this type.

It is necessary to determine the short-circuit current of the bus with a voltage of 0.4 kV at the traction substation. Based on the data provided, we test the short-circuit current of a 0.4 kV bus in three different ways and compare them.

Data provided: Connection diagram of TMZ 630/10 coils $I_к^{(3)} = 10$ кА Y/Y$_0$ – 12. $u_к = 5{,}5\%, \Delta P_{кт} = 7{,}6$ кВт$, \Delta P_{си} = 1{,}3$ кВт.

Synchronous motor: PH / SH = 132/162 kW / kVA, IH = 247 A, IP = 4.5 · IH, 0.4 kV voltage cable AVVG 3150, L = 85 m.

The first method of calculating short circuits in electrical equipment is defined as:

a) for high accuracy of calculation, the complete elements of the circuit are assumed to be active and inductive resistances, and if the circuit resistances consist of the same active or inductive resistances, the total resistance of the circuit is assumed to decrease by not less than 10%;

b) the effect of short-circuit current in synchronous compensators, synchronous and asynchronous motors with a capacity of more than 100 kW is taken into account;

c) all sources of electric power are phase-compatible;

g) the periodic components of the short-circuit current are taken to be constant, ie during a short-circuit the voltage remains in the nominal state and at the same time the power is infinitely large;

d) the specified units are used in the calculation of the short-circuit current and the unit of measurement of the resistance of the short-circuit circuit is taken as milliOhm (mOhm);

e) the rated voltage is assumed to be 5% higher than the rated network (0.23; 0.4; 0.69 kV).

The calculation diagram shows the network parameters. That is, the voltage of the upper side of the transformer (Ikz, F, L), the rated power of the transformer, the wiring diagram of the windings and the network parameter U <1000 V (line length, cross-sectional area of the wire, etc.) are indicated.

1. The value of the three-phase short-circuit current component of the short-circuit point 1 is determined as follows:

$$I_{K1}^{(3)} = \frac{U_b \cdot 10^3}{\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{r_{1\Sigma}^2 + X_{1\Sigma}^2}} = \frac{0{,}4 \cdot 10^3}{\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{10{,}1^2 + 14{,}48^2}} = 13{,}1 \text{ кА},$$

2. The shock current of a three-phase short circuit

$$i_з = \sqrt{2} \cdot 1{,}11 \cdot 13{,}1 = 20{,}53 \text{ кА}.$$

3. Two-phase short-circuit current at point 1 short-circuit

$$I_{K1}^{(2)} = \frac{U_b \cdot 10^3}{\sqrt{(2 \cdot r_{1\Sigma})^2 + (2 \cdot X_{1\Sigma})^2}} = \frac{0{,}4 \cdot 10^3}{\sqrt{20{,}2^2 + 28{,}96^2}} = 11{,}3 \text{ кА},$$

4. Single phase short circuit current

$$I_{K1}^{(1)} = \frac{\sqrt{3} \cdot U_b \cdot 10^3}{\sqrt{(2 \cdot r_{1\Sigma} + r_{0\Sigma})^2 + (2 \cdot X_{1\Sigma} + X_{0\Sigma})^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3} \cdot 0{,}4 \cdot 10^3}{\sqrt{57{,}5^2 + 125{,}16^2}} = 5{,}03 \text{ кА},$$

5. Current flowing through a synchronous motor

$$I''_{\text{кд}} = \frac{E''_d \cdot 10^3}{\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{R_\Sigma^2 + X_\Sigma^2}} = \frac{1{,}05 \cdot 0{,}38 \cdot 10^3}{\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{29{,}71^2 + 81{,}16^2}} = 2{,}67 \text{ кА}$$

6. The second short-circuit current at short-circuit point

$$I_{K2}^{(1)} = \frac{\sqrt{3} \cdot U_b}{Z_{\text{кт}}} = \frac{\sqrt{3} \cdot 380}{153{,}4} = 4{,}29 \text{ кА}.$$

The second method of calculating short circuits in electrical equipment allows the following:

a) ignoring the magnetization of the transformer;

b) ignoring the saturation in the magnetic system of the electric machine;

c) selection of the transformer conversion factor in accordance with the rated average voltage. The following nominal average voltages can be used for this: 37; 24; 20; 15.75; 13.8; 10.5; 6.3; 3.15; 0.69; 0.525; 0.4; 0.23 kV;

g) to take into account that the sum of the total currents of asynchronous and synchronous motors during a short circuit is more than 1% of the initial value of the periodic current generator.

In the second method of calculating the short circuit in electrical equipment, as in the first method, the short-circuit currents at points 1 and 2, the current flowing through the synchronous motor, the single-phase short-circuit current and the three-phase short-circuit current are arcs and arcs determined separately for the processes.

The third method of calculating the short circuit in electrical equipment up to 1 kV allows to determine the minimum and maximum values of the short-circuit current:

a) a short circuit may occur at a greater distance from the generator;

b) it is assumed that the value of the active resistance of the circuit and the source voltage do not change during a short circuit;

c) the contact resistances of the various elements in the circuit at the point of short circuit are not taken into account;

g) the effect of capacitance and active conductivity of the passive element in the short circuit is not taken into account.

In the third method, too, short-circuit currents are determined based on conditions such as the two methods described above.

Comparison of short circuit current calculation

Method 1.		13,1	20,5	11,3	5,03	2,67	4,29
etho d 2.	The bow is not taken into account	15,6	33,0	13,5	5,31	2,65	4,29
	The bow is not taken into account	10,6	15,4	10,7	3,08	2,31	3,11
Method 3.		15,5	33,5	13,4	5,3		4,08

The reliability of the calculation of short-circuit current in electrical equipment with a voltage of 1 kV and above depends on taking into account the total resistance of the short-circuit circuit and how accurately it is evaluated.

From the data given in the table above, it can be seen that taking into account the arc resistance has a significant effect on the magnitude of the short-circuit current. The value of three-phase, two-phase and single-phase short-circuit current, taking into account the arc resistance, reduces the short-circuit current by 32%, 20% and 27.5%, respectively. The value of the three-phase short-circuit pulse current, taking into account the arc resistance, is 53% smaller than the value excluding the arc resistance.

The first method proposed considers the resistance of the arc through the sum of the total transient process resistances. As a result, the calculation of the short-circuit current is simplified, but the value of the short-circuit current is 24%, 5.2% and 63.3% smaller than the three-phase, two-phase and single-phase short-circuit current, respectively, calculated in the proposed second method.

From the first and second methods of calculating the short-circuit current, it can be seen that the total current in the electrical device increases from 17.4% to 20.3% from the component of the initial current in the busbar.

The proposed third method does not take into account a number of factors that affect the magnitude of the short-circuit current, so this method is used to determine the maximum value of the short-circuit current.

From a comparison of the short-circuit current calculations, it can be seen that the value of the short-circuit current calculated by the third recommended method is approximately equal to the value of the short-circuit current determined by arc resistance in the second recommended method.

Conclusion

In conclusion from the above, it is preferable to calculate the short-circuit current at voltages up to 1 kV and above 1 kV by the second recommended method when there is complete information on electrical equipment. This leads to a reduction in the number of accidents that occur in the power supply system.

However, in cases where the data of electrical equipment is incomplete and in order to approximate the calculation of short-circuit current, the first and third recommended methods can also be used.

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ISSUES ON THE PROMOTION OF CHORUS PERFORMANCE

Annotation: This thesis discusses the current problems of choral art in our country and measures to promote it.
Keywords: choir, art and culture, talent, integrative, innovative.

Music has a global impact on the spiritual development of society compared to other forms of art. IA Karimov, the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, said: has a greater and stronger influence on the discovery of art than any other art form ". It is known that the spiritual beauty of the Uzbek people has found its unique artistic expression in the melodies of the centuries. According to one of the definitions given by our scholars, "Music is the food of the human soul." Therefore, for many centuries, national music has been a living expression of the rich spirituality of our ancestors in the sounds of deep thinking, the spirit and at the same time the creator of a new great state, the spiritual strength and nourishment of our society.

One of the 5 most important initiatives of President Shavkat Miromonovich Mirziyoyev is to attract talented young people to the field of culture, ie music, literature, theater and art.

The acceleration of integrative and innovative processes in a fast-paced social environment has placed the task of nurturing a comprehensively harmonious personality in education, especially in music education.

This, in turn, opens a wide way for the consistent study of choral art and the activities of choirs in our country. During the years of national independence, the art of music and all its genres have been developing rapidly. It is true that the development of music education is the result of reforms in the field.

Choral art is the most democratic and popular art among music genres. It is closely connected with the daily life of people and educates them ideologically and aesthetically. Unfortunately, as a result of the declining interest in choral art in recent years, it is true that it requires a certain amount of attention today. Because, although there are certain requirements for the development of choral art, there are issues that need to be addressed in the activities of choirs, the formation of new groups, their development, and the results of professional and amateur choirs directly depend on them.

It is true that it relies on objective information about the future of choral art, its history and its current state. The artist of Uzbekistan, as well as a person who loves children of different nationalities, Professor Shermat Yormatov, stressed the need to form a choir of high school students.

But high school choirs are often formed randomly, appearing just a month or two before the children's art hobby competitions, and disbanding immediately after the competitions. Unfortunately, this is true. There is also a misguided tendency to increase the number of choir members, whether or not children in in-school clubs have the musical ability and desire to sing in a choir, or the clubs operate only in documents, not in high schools. Unfortunately, such schools are not rare in our society.

the first, most important objective condition for the successful work of the school choir team is that the choir works regularly and systematically for a specific purpose. A good choir is the joy, honor, and pride of the school team. Such a team is a means of love for the motherland, respect for our national values, the right attitude to the work of educating a harmoniously developed generation in the spirit of spiritual consciousness, their comprehensive spiritual development.

One of the most pressing problems of the period in the field of music is the fact that, despite the interests, desires and talents of the child, we are forced to take him to music clubs and music schools. “Everyone is talented. But he needs to be able to develop that talent, ”said Goethe, a German scientist. The selection of children for different types of school children's choirs must be based on a common principle. In the process of forming the team, the choir leader should write information about the children's musical and vocal abilities on the questionnaires.

It is no exaggeration to say that today the attention to choral art has slowed down a bit. For the development of choral art, it is necessary to invite choirs from music and art schools in the provinces to the blue screen every three months and show them on the following shows: Art Buds or Do-mi-sol. At the same time it is necessary to increase the number of the above-mentioned shows! Only then will the choir in schools be restored. The morale of the children will rise, and the leader of the choir will be more responsible. ”

One of the current problems in choral music is the shortage of children's composers who write works for children. Children's works are rarely started. It is necessary to hold more scientific and practical conferences among children's composers in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture.

In fact, we can cite the example of our composers who live and work in our Surkhandarya oasis: B.Jilkibaev, M.Naimov. for generations, our ancestors have been promoting the way of life in their works.

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O’ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASIDA XUSUSIY SEKTORNI DAVLAT TOMONIDAN QO’LLAB-QUVVATLASH YO’NALISHLARI

Annotatsiya: Kichik biznesning ixcham va harakatchanligi, bozor kon’yunkturasi o’zgarishlari va iste’molchilar ehtiyojlariga tez moslasha olishi uni jahon moliyaviy- iqtisodiy inqirozining salbiy oqibatlarini bartaraf etish va inqirozdan keyin iqtisodiyot tarmoqlarini barqaror rivojlantirish sharoitida yangi ish o’rinlarini yaratish va aholi daromadini oshirish borasida eng qulay va makbul vositaga aylantirmoqda.

Kalit so’zlar: Xususiy sektor, tadbirkorlik, kichik biznes, soliqlar, imtiyozlar, qo’llab-quvvatlash.

Mamlakatimiz iqtisodiyotini barqaror rivojlantirishning asosiy omillaridan biri innovatsiyalardir. Innovatsion texnologiyalar yordamida kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlik sub’ektlarini chuqur qayta tuzish va ish unumdorligini yanada oshirish mumkin. Ma’lumki, bugungi kunda kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlik sohasi nafaqat milliy iqtisodiyotning o’sish sur’atlarini jadallashtirishda, balki bugungi kun uchun dolzarb hisoblangan aholini ish bilan ta’minlash va turmush darajasini oshirish masalalarini hal etishda ham etakchi o’rin tutmokda.

O’zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti I.A. Karimov ta’kidlaganidek: "Bugungi kunda kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlik o’zining iqtisodiyotimizdagi o’ta muhim va salmoqli hissasi, roli va ta’siri, sodda qilib aytganda, boshqa hech bir soha va yo’nalish o’rnini bosolmaydigan katta ahamiyati bilan davlat va jamiyatimiz rivojida alohida o’rin egallaydi".

Darhaqiqat, kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikning izchil rivojlanib borishini ta’minlash orqali mamlakatimizda jamiyatimizning ijtimoiy-siyosiy tayanchi va poydevori bo’lgan o’rta sinfning shakllanishiga va uning tobora mustahkam bo’lib borishiga erishilmoqtsa.

Shunday ekan, endilikda kichik biznesni nafaqat son jihatdan ko’paytirish, balki uni avvalo sifat jihatdan ham rivojlantirishimiz, bu borada oddiy ishlab chiqarishdan ichki va tashqi bozorga yo’naltirilgan murakkab, yuksak texnologiyaga asoslangan ishlab chiqarishga o’tish masalasiga alohida e’tibor qaratishimiz darkor.

YUrtimizda fan, ta’lim va ishlab chiqarishning integratsiyalashuvini yanada chuqurlashtirish, kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlik sub’ektlarining innovatsion rivojlanish yo’llarini ishlab chiqish orqali ilm-fan va ishlab chiqarish o’rtasida o’zaro foydali aloqalarni mustahkamlashga bo’lgan e’tibor yildan-yilga oshib bormoqda.

Bugungi kunda iqtisodiyotimizning asosiy tarmoqlarini modernizatsiya qilish va texnik yangilash, mamlakatimizning yangi marralarni egallashi uchun kuchli turtki beradigan va jahon bozorida raqobatdoshligini ta’minlaydigan zamonaviy innovatsiya texnologiyalarini joriy qilish bo’yicha maqsadli loyihalar amalga oshirilmoqtsa.

Respublikamizda innovatsion faoliyatni yanada rivojlantirishda O’zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2008 yil 15 iyuldagi "Innovatsion loyihalar va texnologiyalarni ishlab chiqargapga tatbiq etishni rag’batlantirish borasidagi qo’shimcha chora-tadbirlar to’g’risida"gi № PQ-916-sonli Qarorining qabul qilinishi va uning asosida "O’rta muddatli istiqbolda innovatsion mahsulotlar va texnologiyalarni rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari kompleksi"ning ishlab chiqilishi muhim omil bo’lib xizmat qilmoqda.

Bugungi kunda respublikamizda yalpi ichki mahsulotning 52,5 foizdan ko’prog’i kichik biznes sub’ektlari tomonidan ishlab c hiqarilayotganiga qaramay, yuqori texnologik jarayonlarni talab etadigan sanoat tarmog’idagi (19,6 %) va eksportdagi (13,4 %) ulushi kichik biznesning mavjud salohiyati darajasida emas[1]. Mazkur soha va tarmoqlarda kichik biznes taraqqiyotini ta’minlash, umuman, iqtisodiyotning etakchi tarmoqlarini barqaror rivojlantirishning asosiy yo’nalishlaridan biri sifatida innovatsion jarayonlarni faollashtirish, ayniqsa, kichik biznes sub’ektlarining innovatsion faoliyatini rag’batlantirish yuqori samara beradi.

Kichik biznes sub’ektlarida yangi texnika va innovatsion texnologiyalarni ishlab chiqarishga yuqori tavakkalchiliklarsiz joriy etish, yangi ishlab chiqarish kuvvatlarini barpo etib, undan samarali foydalanish jarayoni yirik korxonalarga nisbatan tezroq ro’yobga chiqadi.

O’zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti tomonidan "Kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlik yili" bo’yicha kabul qilinadigan davlat dasturida asosiy ustuvor yo’nalishlardan biri sifatida yuqori texnologiyalarni talab etadigan iqtisodiyot tarmoqlarida innovatsion texnologayalarga asoslangan kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirishga keng yo’l ochib berishga aloxdtsa e’tibor qaratish zarurligi ko’rsatib o’tildi .

Hozirgi vaqtda yurtimizda kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlik asosan savdo-sotiq, xizmat va aloqa sohasida, qishloq xo’jaligi mahsulotlarini qayta ishlash bo’yicha ko’proq rivoj topmoqda.

Jahon iqtisodiyoti globallashuvi va raqobat muhiti kuchayib borishi, mahsulotlar hayotiylik davri keskin qisqarishi, bozor kon’yunkturasi va iste’molchilar ehtiyojlari tez o’zgarishi jarayonlari bugungi kunda har bir xo’jalik yurituvchi sub’ektdan raqobatbardosh mahsulotlar ishlab chiqarishning tashkiliy-iqgisodyy mexanizmlarini ishlab chiqishni hayotiy zaruratga aylantirmoqda. Bu esa ularning innovatsion faoliyatini rivojlantirish va samarali boshqarishni talab etmoqda.

SHu jihatdan, yuqori texnologiyalarni talab etadigan zamonaviy ishlab chiqarish tarmoqlarini tashkil etishda, innovatsion va nanotexnologiyalar, farmakologiya va farmatsevtika, axborot-kommunikatsiya tizimi, biotexnologiya, muqobil energetika turlaridan foydalanish sohasida, muxtasar qilib aytganda, ilg'or ilm-fan yutuqlariga asoslangan kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish o'zining ijobiy samarasini beradi[1].

Kichik biznes sub' ektlaryushng innovatsion faoliyati, eng avvalo, amaliyotga yangi, takomillashgan ishlab chiqarishni joriy etish, ikkinchqtsan, mahsulot ishlab chiqarish xarajatlarining barcha turlarini qisqartirish, uchinchidan, ishlab chiqariladigan mahsulotlar narxlarini pasaytirishda ularning iste'mol va sifat xususiyatlarini doimiy ravishda oshirib borishni talab etadi. Kichik biznes sub'ektlarining innovatsion faoliyatini rivojlantirishdan maqsad butun ishlab chiqarish tizimini yangilash hisobiga ishlab chiqarish samaradorligini oshirish, ilmiy-texnik, intellektual va iqtisodiy salohiyatdan samarali foydalanish asosida soha raqobatbardoshligini oshirishdan iborat.

Fikrimizcha, O'zbekistonda ilg'or ilm-fan yutuqlari va innovatsion texnologiyalarga asoslangan kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish va uning samaradorligini oshirish quyidagi omillar hisobiga muhim zarurat hisoblanadi:

birinchidan, kichik biznesning bozor kon'yunkturasi o'zgarishlari va iste'molchilar ehtiyojlariga nisbatan tez moslasha olish xususiyatlariga ega ekanligi innovatsion texnologiyalarni joriy etishda yirik korxonalarga nisbatan yuqori tavakkalchilikning pastligi jihatidan yaxshi samara beradi;

ikknnchidan, kichik biznes sub'ektlari faoliyatiga innovatsion texnologiyalar joriy etilishi ularning yuqori transaktsion xarajatlarini kamaytirib, rentabellik ko'rsatkichlarini oshiradi;

uchinchidan, kichik biznes sub'ektlarining yangiliklarni tezkorlik bilan o'zlashtira olish salohiyati ularga innovatsiyalarni tijoratlashtirishdan yuqori daromad olish imkoniyatini beradi;

to'rtinchidan, kichik biznes sub'ektlari faoliyatiga boshqaruvning innovatsion texnologiyalari joriy etilishi ular tomonidan ishlab chiqarilayotgan mahsulotlar tannarxini kamaytirish, tovar va xizmatlar nomenklaturasini oshirish, yangi tovarlar turlarining sotish hajmlarini kengaytirish hamda mahsulot sotishning istiqbolli bozorlarini o'zlashtirish hisobiga ularning eksport salohiyati va raqobatbardoshligini oshiradi.

Mamlakatimizda innovatsiya faoliyatini rivojlantirish uchun ilmiy, me'yoriy- xuquqiy asoslar mavjud va kadrlar saloxdati ancha yuqori darajada. Biroq, mazkur salohiyatdan samarali foydalanish ko'rsatkichi talab darajasida emas. Faoliyat ko'rsatayotgan 222 ta ilmiy tadqiqot va tajriba-konstruktorlik muassasalarining 8,5 foizigina innovatsiya faoliyati bilan shug'ullanadi.

Intellektual mulk ob'ektlaridan foydalanish darajasi ham nisbatan past. Masalan, 2010 yilda kichik biznes sub'ektlari tomonidan 78 ta patent olingan, xalos Respublikamizda innovatsiya muhitining bugungi ahvoli qisqa muddatlarda kichik biznes innovatsion faoliyatini rivojlantirishning yuqori darajasiga erishish imkonini bermaydi. SHu bois, uni rivojlantirish davlat tomonidan mazkur yo'nalishdagi aniq chora-tadbirlarni belgilashni taqozo etadi. Bu borada asosiy e'tibor avvalambor, quyidagilarga qaratilishi lozim:

• kichik biznesning ilmiy-texnikaviy axborotdan foydalanish, innovatsion loyihalarni ishlab chiqarishga joriy etishdagi yuqori transaktsion xarajatlarini kamaytirish;

• kichik korxonalar uchun yangi texnologiyalarni sinovdan o'tkazish va ularni jalb etishdagi yuqori tavakkalchiliklarni bartaraf etish;

• innovatsion ishlanmalar va ularni joriy etish uchun o'z resurslarini taklif etuvchi moliyaviy va investitsiya institutlari bozori tashkil etilishini rag'batlantirish;

• yirik korxonalarning kichik biznes sub'ektlari innovatsion loyihalarini hissador tashkilot sifatida ulushli moliyalashtirishdan oladigan manfaatdorligini oshirish;

• fan-ta'lim-ishlab chiqarish intefatsiyasi samaradorligini oshirish va ularni o'zaro bog'laydigan innovatsion vositachilar tarmog'ini rivojlantirish va h.k.

Kichik biznes sub'ektlari mahsulotlarini jahon bozorlariga olib chiqish va xalqaro bozorlar standartlariga moslashtirish orqali ularni tashqi iqtisodiy faoliyat jarayonlariga keng jalb etish, zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalari yutuklaridan foydalanilgan holda kichik biznesni ma'lumotlar bilan ta'minlash sifatini oshirish hamda innovatsion marketing tadqiqotlarini olib borish kabi uslubiy yordamlar ko'rsatishda Isichik biznes innovatsion faoliyatini rivojlantirishga ko'maklashuvchi infratuzilmalar faoliyatini tubdan isloh qilish lozim.

Xizmat ko'rsatuvchi infratuzilmalar kichik biznes sub'ektlarining o'sib borayotgan talab va ehtiyojlarini to'liq qondirish orqali ularning innovatsion faoliyatini rivojlantirishni rag'batlantarishda etakchi kuchga aylanishi zarur.

Innovatsion iqtisodiy rivojlanish yo'liga o'tishda kichik va xususiy tadbirkorlikning rolini oshirish quyidagi yo'nalishlar orqali amalga oshirilipsh maqsadga muvofiq:

-ishlab chiqarishda innovatsiya va nanotexnologiyalarni ko'llash;

-muqobil energiya turlaridan foydalanish, ayniqsa, quyosh energiyasidan foydalanish;

-farmakologiya va farmatsevtika sohasi salohiyatidan foydalanish;

-ishlab chiqarishda biotexnologiyalarni qo'llash;

-kam suv talab qiladigan texnologayalarni ishlab chiqish va amaliyotga joriy etish;

-qishloq xo'jaligi ekinlari yangi serhosil navlarini, mahsuldor chorva mollari turlarini yaratish;

-sanoat va maishiy chiqindilarni qayta ishlash va h.k.

Agar biz zamonaviy, ilg'or va tejamkor texologiyalardan foydalanishga hamda tovarlarning yuqori sifati va iste'mol xususiyatlarini ta'minlashga xizmat qiladigan shshovatsion texnika va texnologiyalarni yaratish tizimini joriy etsak, bu sohaga yoshlarni jalb qilgan hodda aholimizning ichki ehtiyojlarini ta'minlash bilan birga eksportga xizmat qiladigan raqobatbardosh, sifatli mahsulotlarni ishlab chiqarishni yanada ko'chaytirishga erishishimiz mumkin.

Kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlik sub'ektlarini innovatsion asosda rivojlantirishda quyidagilarni hisobga olish maqsadga muvofiq:

birinchidan, sanoat korxonalari xodimlarini rag'batlantirib ularni ko'proq marketing tadqiqotlarini olib borishga jalb qilish orqali yanga innovatsion goyalarni ishlab chiqishga yo'naltirish;

ikknnchidan, sanoat korxonalarida ishlayotgan yosh xodimlar tomonidan yaratilayotgan innovatsion loyihalarni amaliyotda qo'llashdan oldin korxona hududiga tegishli joylarda sinov maydonchalarini tashkil etishni yo'lga qo'yish;

uchinchidan, kichik biznes vakillari va xususiy tadbirkorlar uchun kreditlar va ular uchun zarur resurslardan foydalanish imkoniyatini kengaytarish va yaratilayotgan innovatsion loyihalarni kreditlash tizimini yaratish;

to'rtinchidan, viloyatlarning chekka tumanlarida ishlab chiqarishda eng muhim omil bo'lgan elektr energiyasi, tabiiy gaz, ichimlik suvi va shu kabi kommunal xizmatlar uzluksizligini ta'minlash bilan bog'liq bo'lgan muammolarni hal etash;

beshinchidan, yaratilgan innovatsion mahsulotlar va minitsexlar savdo yarmarkalarini tashkil etish;

oltinchidan, kichik biznesning eksport saloxdatini rivojlantirish uchun zarur tashkiliy, xuquqiy, moliyaviy mexanizmlarini shakllantirish va sharoitlarni yanada yaxshilash orqali kelgusida chetga xomashyo emao, balki yuqori qo'shimcha qiymatga ega tayyor mahsulotni eksport qilishga erishish.

O'zbekistonda innovatsiya faolshggani yuqori darajada rivojlantirish va iqtisodiy samaradorligini oshirish uchun Milliy innovatsion tizim (MIT)ni to'lik shakllantirish lozim. Bunda respublikamizda innovatsion iqtisodiyotga o'tish kontseptsiyasini va MITni shakllantirish strategiyasini ishlab chiqish zarur. SHuningdek, O'zbekiston Respublikasining ynnovatsiya faoliyatini samarali rivojlantirishga qaratilgan "Innovatsiya faoliyati to'g'risida"gi qonunini ishlab chiqish va qabul qilish lozim.

Xulosa o'rnida shuni ta'kidlash lozimki, hozirgi raqobat kuchayib borayotgan sharoitda kichik biznes sub'ektlari o'z faoliyatlarida donmo yangi innovatsiyalarni kullamay, yirik korxonalar bilan hamkorlikni yaxshi yo'lga qo'ymay bozorga yangi mahsulot yoki texnologiyalarni kiritishlari mushkuldir. Bunda kichik biznes korxonasining boshqaruv faoliyatiga innovatsion menejment usul va texnologiyalarini tatbiq etish, amaldagi boshqaruv usullarini muntazam ravishda takomillashtirib borish kichik biznes sub'ektining kelgusidagi muvaffaqiyatini belgilab beradi.

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DEVELOPMENT OF INDEPENDENT CREATIVE ACTIVITY IN THE TEACHING PROCESS

Abstract: In this article, the author gives examples of how to develop students' creative and written skills in the teaching of English, to give them more freedom, and thus to develop their interest in science.
Keywords: creative activity, students, university, foreign languages, language teaching.

Foreign languages have been taught formally for centuries and records of language teaching materials have been around over 500 years. Teaching a foreign language is connected with the development both thinking and emotions and other spheres of a person. Importance and necessity of including of motivational and emotional spheres of a person of a pupil is underlined in the methodical literature of last years on teaching foreign languages. Mastering of the language in artificial conditions, that is out of the surroundings where it is spoken, demands creation of the imagined situations, being able to stimulate a communication in the language. Learnt is also connected with the development of immigration. The article deals with the studying of methods and ways of development of skills of independent creative activity in the course of teaching a foreign language which also promotes the formation and development of intellectual abilities among pupils that will raise the efficiency of teaching and educational process. Independent work is considered to be the specific form of the school pupils' educational activity characterizing by all its features. As a matter of fact, it is the form of self-education connected with educational activity of the pupil in a class. Various kinds of individual and collective pupil's activity mean independent work. They are carried out by them in class and extra activity at home according to the tasks without direct teacher's participation. Learning a foreign language at home and somewhere else out of class, assumes as a basis of consideration of independent pupils' activity. It represents various kinds of activity with education and bringing up of the pupil's character himself, his independent work should be realized as free for choice, internally motivated activity. It assumes performance by the pupil of number of actions entering into it, the comprehension of the purpose of the activity, acceptance of an educational problem, giving a personal sense to it, submission of other interests to performance of this problem and forms of employment of the pupil.

Mastering a foreign language is connected with the formation of pupils' pronunciation, lexical, grammatical, spelling and other skills. This is the basis of abilities to understand oral speech, to improve speaking, reading and writing. As far as it is known, skills are developed only during regular performance of certain actions of a teaching material, i.e. such actions which allow to listen, say, read and write repeatedly in studied language.

Oral speech and first of all speaking practice is carried out directly in the presence of the interlocutors which role at school is carried out by the teacher and schoolmates. However teaching speaking is supposed to have certain stages for which independent work is the most adequate form.

It is also necessary to include certain links of work on a language material in independent work - acquaintance to it and partially training in its usage. As to reading, this kind of activity is made by the reader mainly alone with itself, hence, independent work quite corresponds to it. Attentive listening to English speech takes place now not only in a class, without preparation, in the presence of the teacher, from its voice or in phonorecord, but there are also audio texts for independent pupils' work, and this form of work is quite applicable to the given kind of speech activity. Training of writing also assumes certain stages. Speaking of independent work and pupils' work in a class the first one is of more significance.

The lesson-performance is effective and productive mode of study. Usage of works of art of the foreign literature at foreign language lessons improves pupils' pronunciation skills, provides creation of communicative, informative and aesthetic motivation. Performance preparation is a creative work which promotes the development of skills of children's language dialogue and disclosing of their individual creative abilities.

Such kind of work stirs up pupils’ cogitative and speech activity, develops their interest to the literature, serves the best mastering of culture of the country of studied language, and also extends of language. The modern approach to studying of English language assumes not only getting of any sum of knowledge in a subject, but also development of own position, own relation to the reading: mutual wondering, empathy and interfaces.

At the English lessons pupils analyze the selected problem, defend their position. Pupils should be able to estimate the read works critically, to state thoughts in written form according to the put problem, to learn to defend their point of view and to make their own decision in an understanding way in a class. Such form of a lesson develops mental pupils' functions, logic and analytical thinking and that is important, ability to think in a foreign language.

The lesson in the form of a musical play promotes development socio-cultural competence and acquaintance with the cultures of the English-speaking countries. Methodical advantages of song creativity in teaching a foreign language are obvious. It promotes aesthetic and moral education of schoolchildren, opens creative abilities of each pupil more fully. Thanks to musical singing at a lesson the favorable psychological climate is created, the weariness decreases, language activity is stirred up. In many cases' it serves also as a discharge reducing pressure and restores pupils' working capacity.

Recently the method of projects gets more and more supporters. It is directed to develop child's active independent thinking and to teach him to remember and reproduce knowledge which are given to him by school, and to be able to put them into practice.

The design technique at work differs by a co-operative character on the project. Activity carried out is creative in its essence and focused on the person of the pupil. It assumes a high level of individual and collective responsibility for performance of each task on project working out. Teamwork of the group of pupils over the project is inseparable from active communicative interaction of pupils. The design technique is one of forms of the organization of research informative activity in which pupils take an active subjective position. Theme of the project can be connected with one subject sphere or have a interdisciplined character. At selection of a theme of the project the teacher should be guided by interests and requirements of pupils, their possibilities and the personal importance of the forthcoming work, the practical importance of the result of work on the project. The executed project can be presented in the most different forms: an article, recommendations, an album, a collage and many other things. Forms of presentation of the project are also various: a report, a conference, a competition, a holiday, a performance. The main result of work on the project will be actualization of available and getting new knowledge, skills and abilities and their creative application in new conditions. Work on the project is carried out in some stages and usually is beyond educational activity at lessons: a choice of a theme or a project problem; formation of group of executors; working out of the plan of work on the project, definition of terms; distribution of tasks among pupils; discussion the results of fulfillment of each task in a group; registration of joint result; the report under the project; an estimation of performance of the project.

Work by a design technique demands from pupils a high degree of independence of search activity, coordination of their actions, active research, performing and communicative interaction. The role of the teacher consists in preparation of pupils for work on the project, choice of a theme, in rendering assistance by the pupil at scheduling, in the current control and consultation of pupils on a course of performance of the project with function of participator. So, the basic idea of a method of projects consists in transferring accent from a various kind of exercises on active cogitative activity of pupils during joint creative work.

The specified forms of work are comprehensible in all classes. It is natural that its volume and character of management of it on the part of the teachers differ.

In the methods it is accepted to allocate following levels of independent work:

- Reproducing (copying);
- The semi creative;
- The creative.

Reproducing level of independent work is very important at learning a foreign language as it underlies its other levels, and it is responsible for formation of pronouncing-lexical and grammatical base, for creation of samples in the pupil's memory. Independent work can be carried out in various organizational forms: individually, in pairs, in small groups and the whole class. Each of the named forms urged to create and develop organizational, information, informative and communicative abilities of pupils. These abilities will provide advancement of pupils in language mastering in the unity with the development of their methods.

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HISTORICAL SIMILARITIES BETWEEN URDU AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

Abstract: This article examines the historical similarities between urdu and uzbek languages, that is, the similarities in the spelling and vocabulary of the languages. Similar proverbs and sayings used in both languages are analyzed.
Key words: Arabic script, same meanings, spelling and pronunciation, different meanings, common words, proverbs, sayings and aphorisms.

The Urdu and Uzbek languages share many linguistic similitudes, especially lexical ones, despite having quite different origins. As it's known Urdu derives from Indo-European family of languages and forms part of the Indo-Aryan languages along with other languages such as Hindi, Sindhi, Punjabi amongst many others. On the other hand, Uzbek belongs to the Eastern Turkic, or Karluk, a language group of the Altaic language family. Uzbek language gets its main stock of Lexicon and Grammar mostly from Turkic languages. Other influences are due to Persian, Arabic and Russian.

As it's well known before 1928, The Uzbek language, like all Turkic Central Asian languages, was written in various forms of the Arabic script by the literate population. "Divaan-i Lug'at-it Turk" was the first book which is written in Arabic script by Mahmud Qashghari in the XI century.

In 1928 Uzbek script was switched to Roman character. The Romanization of all Turkic languages ended in 1940, when Uzbek was switched to Cyrillic script, which lasted until 1992. Now in Uzbekistan the Latin script has been officially re-introduced. It is almost in the finishing step by step process of transition.

You can see the Uzbek scripts in the following table:

Article 1 of the "Universal Declaration of Human Rights"

Uzbek in Latin script	**Uzbek in Cyrillic script**	**Uzbek in Arabic script**	**English**

Barcha odamlar erkin, qadr-qimmat va huquqlarda teng bo‘lib tug‘iladilar. Ular aql va vijdon sohibidirlar va bir-birlari ila birodarlarcha muomala qilishlari zarur.	Барча одамлар эркин, қадр-қиммат ва ҳуқуқларда тенг бўлиб туғиладилар. Улар ақл ва виждон соҳибидирлар ва бир-бирлари ила биродарларча муомала қилишлари зарур.	برچه آدملر ایرکین، قدر-قیمت و حقوقلرده تنگ بولیب توغیله دیلر. اولر عقل و وجدان صاحبیدیلر و بیر- بیرلری ایله برادرلرچه معامله قیلیشلری ضرور.	All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

The most fascinating and challenging aspect, where common affinity might be vividly seen, in the field of our languages. A language, as such, in its own vocabulary holds everything, connected to the lifestyle of the people, who speak it. Therefore types and modes of contacts between countries and people in every time have their most striking manifestation in linguistic facts.

According to eminent Russian scholar G.A. Zograf, Urdu as literary style of the Hindustani started being formed on the basis of the Southern variety of this language (Dakkhini) still in XVI-XVII centuries.

According to Uzbek scholar Prof. Azad N. Shamatov, some Arabic and Persian words which are used in Dakkhini literatures, at the same time are used in Uzbek too, like *‘alla:h’, ‘nabi:’, ‘kari:m’, ‘arsh’*; as well as Persian words as *‘farishta:’, ‘dozax’, ‘pari:’, ‘xuda:’, ‘pi:r’*, etc.

Common words, existing in our languages, from the point of Etymology, mostly belong to four linguistic sources: Arabic, Persian, Turkic and partly to Indian. But their considerable numbers are of Persian and Arabian origin, which was historically motivated.

In XI – XIX centuries vast territories of Northern India were parts of powerful states, like Ghaznavids, Delhi Sultanate and Great Mughal empire, where the Persian language enjoyed privilege position as an official as well as major medium of court poetry. Apart from that, thousand and thousand Persian speaking immigrants from Persia, Afganistan and Central Asia had been flowing here. Throughout many centuries later, in due course, most of borrowing had been completely assimilated in local languages and became an integral part of their vocabularies. (as an Unique product of such socio-political, cultural and linguistic interactions of that time was emergence and Development of Urdu). A vocabulary of the language usually develops under impact of other languages. In this regard one can imagine a vocabulary of the language as a circle, inside of this circle there take place own words of the each language which are Verbs, Pronouns, Adverbs etc. And outside of this circle there take place the words which are borrowed from other languages, to be Nouns, Adjectives. According to famous Uzbek scholar Prof. Ansariddin Ibrahimov there are more than 3000 common words of Uzbek and Urdu languages, collected by him in “*Urdu-Uzbek mushtarak alfaaz*” published in Pakistan in 2007. Almost common words of this book are nouns and adjectives.If Persian Loan words were coming to local languages directly, Arabic words and expressions mostly used to be borrowed through Persian. It's important to note, that a common vocabulary of Persian and Arabic origin in Urdu and Uzbek are found without exception in every field of life of human being, like its activities, surroundings, trade and culture, business, food stuff, state system, literature, law, etc.As a specimen of that there is the creative activity of the Deccanese (South Indian) great poet Muhammad Quli Qutbshah, whois said to have excelled himself in Persian, Deccani, Urdu and Telugu or, for example, outstanding creator as Amir Khusro Dehlevi, whom he devoted a number of masterpieces in Persian, Hindavi and Turkic too. And, at last, Alisher Navoi, the magician of Uzbek poetry, and the follower of Amir Khusro who equally possessed both Turkic and Persian literary talents, having composed Khamsa ("Five books"), including "Laila Majnun", "Farhad-Shirin" etc. Mathnawis.Concerning our purposes we can confine ourselves to the comparative-typological analysis of the data embracing the medieval time of the 15th-18th centuries, which seems as a most substantial for the history of Uzbek-Urdu language contacts. Besides, it was remarkable for the active interactions and mutual mixing of the Turkic speaking people, including the Uzbek too, with Indians under the Delhi Sultanate and the Great Moghuls' times (1526-1857). As an evident proof one can refer to numerous Turkic-Indian mixed marriages, of which there were the one Emperor Akbar's to the Rajput princess Jodha Bhai, as well as the fact, that the outstanding Indo-Persian poet Amir Khusro was proud of his Indian mother, while himself was a grandson of the military officer, hailing from the Samarqand region.At the same time one can also add the similar words deriving from Arabic and Persian in both Urdu and Uzbek languages. These words could be divided into three groups: (1) the words with the same meanings: '*osmon('a:sma:n'* in Urdu)' – sky, *'zamin'* – earth, ground; (2) the words with little difference in spelling and pronunciation: *"jungle"* — in Urdu *'jangal'*, in Uzbek *'changal(zor)'*; "embroidered skullcap" — in Urdu *'topee'*, in Uzbek *'doppi'*; (3) the words with the different meanings: "*Yaqin"* – in Urdu 'trust, belief', in Uzbek 'near'; "*Qudrat"* – in Urdu 'nature', in Uzbek 'power'; "*Taklif"* – in Urdu 'difficulty', in Uzbek 'invitation, proposal'. One of the most differing aspects of Uzbek system from other Turkic languages is its rounding of the vowel /a/ to /o/ or /ɔ/, a feature that was influenced by Persian. It can be clear from the following examples:

1) the words with the same meanings in Urdu and Uzbek: '*osmon('a:sma:n'* in Urdu)' – "sky"; *'zamin(zami:n in Urdu)'* – "earth, ground"; oftob('afta:b' in Urdu) – "sun"; inson('insa:n' in Urdu) – "person", 'holat('ha:lat' in Urdu)' – "condition"; 'ijozat('ija:zat' in Urdu) – "permission"; 'ehtiyoj'('ehtiya:j' in Urdu) – "necessity"; 'odob(ada:b in Urdu)' – "courteousness", 'bahor(baha:r in Urdu)' – "spring"; 'tobe(ta:be in Urdu)' – "dependent", 'toj(ta:j in Urdu)' – "crown", 'xabar' – "news, information", 'savol('sava:l' in Urdu) – "question", 'javob('java:b' in Urdu)' – "answer",

dunyo(‘dunya:’ in Urdu) – “world”, ‘haqorat(‘haqa:rat’ in Urdu)’ – “insult”, ‘mezbon(‘mezba:n’ in Urdu)’ – “host”, ‘mehmon(‘mehma:n’ in Urdu)’ – “guest”, ‘maydon(mayda:n in Urdu)’ – “square”, ‘karvon(‘karva:n’ in Urdu’)’ – “caravan”, ‘kitob(‘kita:b’ in Urdu)’ – “a book”, ‘shifo(‘shifa:’ in Urdu)’ - “treatment”, ‘olim(‘a:lim’ in Urdu)’ – “scientist”

2) the words with little difference in spelling and pronunciation: *“jungle”* — in Urdu *‘jangal’*, in Uzbek *‘changal(zor)’*; “embroidered skullcap” — in Urdu *‘topee’*, in Uzbek *‘doppi’ “Muslin, gauze”— in Urdu ‘ dhaga’, in Uzbek ‘doka’;*

3) The words are used with different meanings in Urdu and Uzbek. It is given in the following table:

	Words are used in both languages		an Urdu meaning	an Uzbek meaning
	Urdu	Uzbek		
1	*Yaqi:n*	*Yaqin*	trust, belief	near
2	*Qudrat*	*Qudrat*	nature	power
3	*Ta:qat*	*Toqat*	strength	patience
4	*Asba:b*	*Asbob*	reasons	instrument
5	*Takli:f*	*Taklif*	difficulty	invitation, proposal
6	*Ta:za:*	*Toza*	fresh, new	clean
7	*Tasli:m*	*Taslim*	recognize	capitulate
8	*Shikast*	*Shikast*	defeat	injury, hurt
9	*Siya:h*	*Siyoh*	black	black, inc
10	*Hamshi:ra*	*Hamshira*	sister	nurse

ON SOME COMMON PROVERBS AND SAYINGS

Now let us proceed to such illustrious and maniacetted genres of folk tradition like proverbs, sayings and aphorisms. It is well known, that the writers always widely exploited the folklore data, poeticizing the proverbs and sayings, a huge bulk of which gradually started turning to the catch-words. The same situation is available in Urdu and Uzbek. These in their turn consequently passed from literary speech to colloquial one again. So there one can find a proverb Khaab-e khargosh, meaning literally “the sleep of the hare” which actually denotes ‘light, sensitive sleep’. The proverb as it is known now is largely used in Urdu, Punjabi and other languages of North-Western India and Pakistan.Besides, there are also some more instances – the next one is Qatrah qatrah jama” garded – o omgahii daryaa shaved rendered by Sai’adi Shirazi in his work, which corresponds to the Hindustani Bundh buund men taalaab bhar jaataa hai, i.e. ‘Drop by drop would compose a sea’ .These are mostly connected with customs and a whole life of people. In short, one can find here national character of people. We mean phraseology, sayings and proverbs, which are quintessence of every language. When somebody, familiar with both languages ‘listens or reads in Urdu – Agar tum shakh shakh par [ho, to] men paatpaat par [hun]; Jaan men jaan aana or aasmaan sar par uthaana, to his mind suddenly come the same expressions, existing in Uzbek language too. At the same time, when someone pronounces in Uzbek Qarsak ikki qo'ldan chiqadi or ko'rpaga qarab oyoq uzatmoq, he recalls Urdu Taali donon haath se bajtii hei; Chadar dekhkar paon pheylaana. Are the such linguistics parallels only coincidence or legacy of very intensive, long-term contacts, existed between our ancestors in the past? It seems, that at present nobody can give clear and argued answer to it.But we can suppose that existence in sufficient number of such sayings might be also result of intensive personal or group contacts in bazaars, public places or trading activities of craftsmen, people from different walks of life, belonged to distinct linguistic groups and regions.According to rough estimate a total number of common words, available in our languages not less than four or five thousand.

Conclusion

In conclusion one can note that people, inhabited in two neighboring regions had established in the past intensive contacts with each other and maintained it for centuries and centuries. As a result of close relations these languages are developed and shared many similarities in history, culture, language and traditions with each other. As a manifestation of such affinity or likeness we clearly find in lexical level of our languages. This kind of common inter-cultural and linguistic heritage, which brings us closer, should be studied further as our valuable common legacy of the past.

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TEACHING EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES IN PEDAGOGICAL ACTIVITIES

Annotation. This article discusses the effective use of personalized educational technologies in educational processes.

Key words. Personality, personalized education, educational technologies, pedagogical process.

The globalization of education, the introduction of innovative technologies, and the flow of comprehensive information require constant updating and improvement of the content of education. One of the important tasks is the implementation of state policy in the field of education, improvement of the educational process on the basis of uniform state requirements in the field of personnel, provision of textbooks and constant methodological services for teachers.

The stronger the knowledge, the more developed the human intellect and intellectual potential. The use of modern educational technologies in the educational process, first of all, requires the humanization of pedagogical relations. Any technology that was used without it will not give the expected effect.

The current teacher is not limited to learning using electronic resources, but rather has the ability to create educational resources and effectively use the most advanced technologies available in practice to be able to transfer the content of science and its content to students.

Continuous optimization of the teaching and learning process depends on the use of new and improved educational technologies used in the learning process for various goals and objectives.

Personally-oriented technology of education puts the student’s personality at the center of the entire education system and creates the most comfortable, safe and free environment for the success of nature. The identity of the student is not only the subject of this technology, but also a subject that is widely used, but not the ultimate goal of the educational system.

Pedagogical sciences have developed pedagogical technologies based on a student-centered approach to the educational process, which includes:

- personalized education;
- joint pedagogy;
- pedagogical technology of adaptive communication;
- gaming technology;
- advanced learning technologies;
- Problem learning technologies;
- differential education;
- modular training technology;
- technology of individual training, etc.

In each of these areas, education is organized taking into account the interests, abilities, abilities and circumstances of the student. In particular, in student-centered learning, the emphasis is on building the skill of striving to solve problems through independent thinking. It is important to have independent training, to be able to solve problems without the help of a teacher in stressful situations, and then rely on the help of a teacher to make sure that his conclusions are correct (2).

The main requirements for educational technologies widely implemented in practice were recognized by scientists as follows:

1. Reasonable scientific concept.
2. Systematicity is a holistic relationship between the pedagogical process and its components.
3. Optimality - maximizing the volume and level of information at the level of standards or requirements of public education.
4. Stabilize the results as far as possible.
5. You can repeat other participants, for example, sustainability.

The reasons why personality-oriented learning technologies are viewed as a pressing issue [1]:

- firstly, the breadth of the student’s personal development;
- secondly, to provide wide access to the pedagogical process of a systematic approach;
- thirdly, the teacher should include steps that need to be taken from the pedagogical process, to monitor the results and necessary adjustments, when necessary.
- fourth, to be able to get results closer to the intended target due to activation factors.

When implementing student-centered learning, the following benefits will be shown: (3)

○ the student focuses on career-based professional activities, such as self-planning and performing tasks in solving real problem situations;

○ actions based on the knowledge and skills acquired by the student;

○ orientation on independent movement at the level of ability to learn;

○ to study specific professional behavior and use not theoretical knowledge, but with the help of a test;

○ implementation of measures aimed at the development of students of independent business skills, professional and personal qualities.

However, it is important to note that it is important for a person to be at the center of the pedagogical process in personalized education. However, the teacher is also a prominent participant in the process and recognizes that one of the participants has a higher reputation than the other. It is necessary to take into account the interaction of conscious interrelations, mutual communications, relationships and their opposite effects.

An active approach to the learning process may seem superficial. Instead of telling a story for a long time, the teacher instructs the student to independently study a specific subject in the textbook, independently carry out practical experience on the subject and prepare an independent answer to test questions for studying learning outcomes. If the student does not understand the essence of his curriculum, he / she does not recognize the goal of the training, understands or accepts the tasks set by the teacher.

Thus, the content of educational material proved to be effective only if the teacher first positively mastered and improved the student, became interested in the student's personal experience and identified the features that disturbed his mind. Only then the student considers himself a direct participant and creator of these events.

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PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED IN THE LAYING OF CEMENT CONCRETE PAVEMENTS

Annotation. The article describes the process of repair of surface layers of cement concrete coatings, preparation for repair of the coating surface, the process of eliminating the migration of cement "cream", materials for repair of the surface layer of the coating, preparation for repair of the coating surface. works, methods of preparation of the mixture are described.

Keywords: cement "cream", coating, repair, reconstruction, technology, guide, concrete, diamond, saw, cement mix, warning, preparation, development, road, process, artificial.

INTRODUCTION

Today, due to the lack of road bitumen in the country, bitumen is imported from neighboring Russia, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan, which affects the situation on the roads. Our country is a world leader in the production of construction cement. Given the fact that in our country there are local resources of gravel, sand, gravel, our cement-concrete roads are economical and we use our own cement. President Mirziyoyev also stressed the need for a phased transition to cement-concrete roads in the construction of roads in the selector of the meeting on October 2, 2019, dedicated to the development of road infrastructure and attracting investment in this area, the task of construction, reconstruction and overhaul of roads with the introduction of innovative technologies on the basis of international standards.[1]

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In preparing the article, the methods of studying and nationalizing the experience of foreign countries, studying and directing the possibilities of technologies, logic and generalization were used.[2]

THE MAIN PART

In order for a concrete road to withstand loads and be in good condition for many years, you need to follow the technology when laying it and take care during the work. It is not clear which one is better: concrete or asphalt. The use of a particular material will be decided taking into account the specific requirements for the road and the capabilities of the contractors. [3] When you activate any of them, a drop-down menu called Functions will appear on the screen. This occurs in accordance with the above workflow. After activating the selected function, a second set of buttons called Processes will appear [7].

The construction practice of cement concrete pavements has shown that it is very difficult to prevent the formation of this or that defect and it is impossible to completely avoid it. There are many factors that affect the formation of cracks, cracks and peeling. The causes of defects and disorders are often the simultaneous exposure of several factors. The main causes of cracks and other defects are:

1. Wrong choice of concrete mix:

➢ Wrong choice of materials and inappropriate proportions of components;

➢ The use of mixtures in the wrong fraction, for example, the use of (5 ÷ 20) mm fraction instead of (5 ÷ 10) mm and (10 ÷ 20) mm fraction of gravel;

➢ Increase or decrease of water-cement ratio;

➢ Excessive amount of cement and part of the mixture;

➢ Wrong choice of chemical additives and overdose.

2. Disorders in the preparation of concrete mix:

• Deviation from the prescribed prescription, dosage inaccuracy;

• The use of low-quality or other types of fillers, primarily of non-optimal content and an increase in the amount of dust and clay particles;

• Use of materials not specified in the recipe;

• Do not mix components well until homogeneous;

• Increased temperature of concrete mix.

3. Poor construction conditions, violation of the technology of laying the concrete mix and inconvenient operating conditions:

❖ Inadequacy of the technical solutions adopted in the design (failure to take into account the technical capabilities of the concrete mixer, the lack of polythene film under the concrete coating, resilience and compensatory joints);

❖ Uncertainty of the coating account;

❖ Ignoring climate and other conditions of places;

❖ Over-compaction and layering of concrete mix during laying;

❖ Excessive leveling, especially on metal leveling;

❖ Rapid drying (dehydration) of the concrete surface in dry hot climates and non-compliance with the rules of care during the initial and periodic hardening of concrete;

❖ Untimely and incorrect organization of stitches (1- picture);

1- picture. Cracks in the seams.

- ❖ Temperature fluctuations during the day;
- ❖ Loading when coatings are not sufficiently bonded to the substrate;
- ❖ Improper use of chemical reagents that increase cold tolerance;
- ❖ Intensive impact and repetition of wheel loads;
- ❖ Use of de-icing reagents in the first year of operation of the coating.

RESULTS

Laying of the concrete mix in the structure occurs when the heavier aggregates sink to the lower part of the slab section and the relatively lighter cement-sand mixture is squeezed to the upper part. As a result of layering of the concrete mix, near the surface, in a high water-cement ratio, a layer saturated with cement laitance is formed. The level of cement laitance was observed to be high, especially when the slabs were placed on a polyethylene film underneath. In this case, the upper part of the plate dries faster than the lower part, and the shrinkage is different, leading to hardening. Taking into account the geographical location of the country, the development of a network of modern roads is a priority task in increasing the competitiveness of the economy, developing the transport potential of the country and expanding export opportunities [6].

Most often, the hardening effect is manifested during the initial hardening of concrete. However, practice shows that the plate can withstand a long time. For example, in the construction of the cement-concrete road of the A-380, the slabs were later damaged. On this route, a few months after the opening of the road, in section B2, in the concrete slabs laid in October 2011, in the first decade of 2013 (April), a large longitudinal crack was formed in the layer.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we can say that if we start repairing cement concrete pavements, we will be able to repair cement concrete pavements in our country. Because this has not been done in any country in the world today Today, due to the declining service life of our roads, the service life of cement paved roads is longer than that of asphalt paved roads, and in most developed countries, the demand for cement paved roads is growing. In particular, if we introduce the repair of cement concrete pavement, we will achieve the following results:

- Facilitate the repair of the coating surface;
- Eliminate the migration of cement "cream";
- Increased longevity of the coating:
- Increase good adhesion of asphalt concrete to cement concrete;
- Increased ability of the cement concrete coating to adhere to the temperature joints.

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THE FEATURES OF MULTIMEDIA TECHNOLOGIES USED IN THE PROCESS OF LEARNING FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Abstract: The features of multimedia technologies used in the process of teaching FL are considered; analyzed the educational capabilities of multimedia technologies; the advantages of teaching FL using multimedia technologies in comparison with traditional teaching are noted.

Key words: new information technologies, multimedia technologies, linear and nonlinear multimedia technologies.

The informatization of modern society, the active use of computer technologies in all spheres of life has a significant impact on the modern education system. There is a need to develop and implement “fundamentally new innovative educational products” that ensure the development of communicative, creative and professional knowledge, needs for self-education and “capable of successfully competing in the international market of educational services” [1]. In this regard, the introduction of multimedia technologies in the educational process is becoming one of the priority areas.

The active use of multimedia is a distinctive feature of the modern educational process in the discipline of English as a foreign language (EFL). Multimedia is an interactive system that provides the simultaneous presentation of various types of information: sound, animated computer graphics, video. Among the features of multimedia technologies are the following:

- combining the components of the information environment in a homogeneous digital representation into one hypertext structure;
- ease of information processing (from routine to creative operations);
- ensuring reliable (no distortion when copying) and durable storage of large amounts of information;
- the possibility of constant updating;
- low costs for publication and reproduction.

Multimedia technologies used in the process of teaching Russian as a foreign language are a combination of modern means of audio, television, visual and virtual communications, updated in the process of organizing, planning and managing educational activities in this discipline [3].

It is difficult to imagine a modern English lesson without multimedia technologies. And the range of their application has recently been expanding: from the creation of special training programs to the development of holistic concepts of educational systems. The formation of new learning environments allows you to achieve significant results in language learning as soon as possible, including in the context of distance learning. The most commonly used multimedia technologies are: interactive whiteboard; multimedia screen; interactive survey systems (tests); various imitation technologies that simulate various situations and conditions of real life in the educational process; network educational programs for distance learning using Internet resources.

Multimedia technologies contribute to the implementation of a whole range of methodological, didactic, pedagogical and psychological principles, make the process of learning the English language interesting and creative, take into account the individual pace of work of each student. Their practical application involves the development of cognitive activity, mastering the necessary speech competencies, the formation of skills to independently replenish knowledge, navigate the flow of information in a foreign language environment. All this, of course, contributes to the successful adaptation of foreign students to the conditions of life and education, the acceptance and assimilation of values, traditions and norms that have developed in a multicultural environment.

Let’s consider in more detail the educational capabilities of various multimedia technologies. Their use in the learning process EFL implements several basic methods of pedagogical activity, which are traditionally divided into active and passive ones. Passive ones are used to control the process of presenting information (lectures, presentations, workshops). Active ones allow the student to independently manage the learning process (interactive programs, courses, textbooks).

The choice of the method determines the type of multimedia technologies used. Depending on the way information is presented, linear and non-linear multimedia technologies are distinguished.

In linear, the influence of participants on the process, its change is not allowed. The advantage of this type can be considered wide opportunities for the integration of various audio, television, video information within a single teaching tool. If we talk about the shortcomings, then this is, first of all, the lack of control over the course of the presentation of the material. This approach is recommended for learners in the early stages of learning EFL who have very limited knowledge of the language and need an overview of linguistic topics. A non-linear way of presenting information, or “hypermedia”, allows students to participate in the choice of educational material, to interact in any way with the means of displaying multimedia data. With the help of hyperlinks, they can find the information they need (specific module, level of training); return to it (for example, when repeating topics in grammar or phonetics, if the task is difficult to complete); influence her (correct mistakes).

The undoubted advantage of the type of multimedia used in these textbooks is the clear structuring of the material, the organization of information according to semantic criteria, the ability to search for it in large databases. The use of hypertext links is convenient for perception, memorization, aimed at freedom of choice and independence in the study of various topics.

Multimedia technologies based on non-linear presentation of information are used when students already have some initial knowledge of the language, can independently ask questions and set educational tasks for themselves. At the same time, it should be borne in mind that this type of information can lead to mental and emotional overload, so it is important to properly dose the time of its use.

It should also be noted that with the help of multimedia information can be presented simultaneously in both linear and non-linear ways. For example, if any educational topic (grammatical, lexical, phonetic) is presented to the audience in the form of a presentation without additional comments, then with this method of delivering information, students cannot interact with the teacher while watching it. In the case of a “live” presentation (explanation with reference to slides), the audience has the opportunity to ask questions, which allows the teacher to move away from the topic, explaining some terms or highlighting in more detail any part of the presented material.

Both linear and nonlinear multimedia used in teaching EFL should meet general didactic, ergonomic and methodological requirements, the observance of which determines the speed of perception of educational information, assimilation and consolidation of the acquired knowledge. Modern teaching tools should be focused on increasing student motivation, meaningful from the standpoint of modern science, illustrative and interactive. With their help, the interaction between the subjects of the information and communication subject environment is intensified. The result of this is the formation of a more effective model of teaching EFL.

Traditionally, two subjects participate in the educational process: the teaching and the learner. With the advent of multimedia technologies, the third subject is included in information interaction, which is a source of educational information of a significant volume and various levels of complexity. audiovisual, etc.) The student chooses according to his preferences and degree of preparedness.

Usually, the type of student’s informational activity is limited to the perception, memorization and reproduction (verbally or in writing) of educational material. Multimedia teaching tools provide such new forms of activity as registration, collection, accumulation, snoring of information about the studied objects and phenomena. When studying a language, this is especially important, since it allows you to operate with sufficiently large amounts of information presented in various forms, to control the models of various speech situations displayed on the screen, which contributes to immersion in the objective world of the language being studied.

As you can see, compared with traditional teaching EFL using multimedia has undoubted advantages, since it makes it possible to move from a passive to an active way of implementing educational activities, in which the student is the main participant in the learning process.

Summing up the above, we note that the capabilities of modern multimedia technologies allow to qualitatively change approaches to the study of English as a foreign language, contribute to the maximum and optimal “immersion” in the language environment, thereby allowing to fully implement the principles of openness, mobility of education, ensuring the development of communicative, creative and professional knowledge of foreign students, their needs for self-education and self-development.

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CITICOLINE CLINICAL EFFICIENCY IN COMPLEX TREATMENT OF POSTRESUSCITATION SYNDROME

Summary. The problem of global cerebral dysfunction at postresuscitation syndrome (PRS) remains topical today. Until recently for the correction of central nervous system disorders there was used, and is used by most doctors, piracetam. We had carried out the examination of 2 groups of patients (group A and B) with PRS after successful resuscitation. They were administered with Citicoline and piracetam secondary to standard set of intensive care. The use of Citicoline in intensive care of PRS was proved. The Citicoline positive influence on the level and duration of impairment of consciousness was shown as well as promotion to more progressive recovery of mental functions at PRS.

Key words: postresuscitation syndrome, global cerebral dysfunction, Citicoline, piracetam.

Introduction

To this day, one of the most important problems of reanimatology is the problem of minimizing the residual phenomena of postresuscitation syndrome (PRS). Disorders of a complex nature (hypoxic, dysmetabolic, circulatory, etc.) arising in the process of clinical death and immediately before it (critical condition, pre-agony and agony), and subsequently determine the entire completeness of the clinical picture of postresuscitation syndrome ... It is no secret that recently, in a duel between PRS and resuscitators in the arsenal of the latter, a number of drugs have appeared that help in the elimination of the aforementioned disorders on the somatic histoorganic bridgehead, while on the front of the central nervous system these successes are much more modest, due to the structural features , blood supply, metabolism and regulation-autoregulation of this system. The emergence and / or aggravation of encephalopathy of mixed genesis in the early postresuscitation period significantly complicates the work of a doctor, and indeed of all medical personnel, with this category of patients [6, 9]. Until now, the modern pharmaceutical industry has not offered clinicians a drug with a significant, proven neuroprotective effect from the standpoint of evidence-based medicine (Controlled Clinical Trials, CCT; Good Clinical Practice, GCP; The Cochrane Collaboration) [11].

Resuscitators are forced to use outdated, from our point of view, drugs with unproven efficacy, such as piracetam, to solve this problem. Piracetam is a nootropic drug, is a derivative of y-aminobutyric acid and belongs to the racetam class, used to improve metabolic processes in the cerebral cortex. The drug is used in neurological, psychiatric and narcological practice. As a result of the drug's action, the concentration of ATP in the brain tissue increases, the biosynthesis of ribonucleic acid and phospholipids is enhanced, and glycolytic processes are stimulated. The randomized, multicenter, placebo-controlled PASS (Piracetam in Acute Stroke Study) study showed no efficacy of piracetam in the treatment of acute ischemic stroke. The revealed results of the use of piracetam are similar to the action of placebo. Currently, piracetam is excluded by the FDA from the list of medicines and belongs to biologically active additives (BAA) [7, 8, 11]. Since 2008, a new representative has appeared in our arsenal of medicines - citicoline (Ceraxon), a fundamentally new drug with a polymodal mechanism of action.

Under conditions of ischemia, under the action of phospholipases, activated by a sharp increase in the concentration of calcium in cells, phosphatidylcholine decomposes with the formation of free fatty acids (including arachidonic acid) and free radicals, which leads to lipid peroxidation and oxidative stress. Exogenous citicoline introduced into the body as a result of hydrolysis in the intestinal wall and liver breaks down into its main components cytidine and choline, which enter the systemic circulation and participate in various metabolic processes. They cross the blood-brain barrier, after which citicoline is resynthesized from them in the brain cells. The bioavailability of the drug for oral and parenteral administration reaches 100%. Experimental data indicate that citicoline has a pleiotropic effect in cerebral ischemia, counteracting the progression of ischemic tissue damage. First of all, citicoline enhances the resynthesis of phospholipids of the cell membrane (membranotropic effect), contributing to the repair and stabilization of the membranes of neurons and their organelles, primarily mitochondria. Moreover, it was shown that citicoline promotes the restoration of the level of other phospholipids of cell membranes (apparently, by reducing the release of arachidonic acid and preventing the activation of phospholipase A2). Membranotropic action of the drug may be associated with its ability to restore the activity of N + -K + -pumps. In addition, citicoline can increase the level of glutathione and the activity of glutathione reductase, enhancing the activity of antioxidant systems. By reducing the permeability of the blood-brain barrier, the drug can help to reduce the severity of cerebral edema, which plays an important role in the development of secondary brain damage. The neuroprotective effect may also be associated with a decrease in glutamate release, which weakens the ischemic cascade at its early stage [1, 4].

Experimental models of focal ischemia have demonstrated the ability of citicoline to inhibit the activation of procaspases, which counteracts the processes of apoptosis. The joint administration of citicoline and a thrombolytic carried out in the experiment led to a decrease in animal mortality compared with thrombolytic therapy alone and demonstrated the ability of citicoline to reduce the severity of reperfusion brain damage. The ability of citicoline to enhance the activity of the cholinergic, dopaminergic and noradrenergic systems may also be of great importance, which at the stage of restoration of functions can enhance plasticity processes and reduce the severity of neuropsychological disorders [1-4, 10, 11].

Purpose of the study. The aim of this work is to identify the clinical efficacy of citicoline (Ceraxon) in a complex of intensive therapy with ORS. The study was conducted on 2 groups of patients: group A - standard intensive therapy ORS + citicoline (Ceraxon); group B - standard intensive therapy ORS + piracetam.

Material and methods

The study involved 73 patients: 40 men and 33 women, the average age of which was 59 years, who underwent a state of clinical death, with successful resuscitation measures. At the time of the study, all patients were treated in the intensive care unit (RIT) of the St. Trinity ICD in the period from 2008 to May 2010. The severity of the condition of these patients was due to such reasons as the syndrome of endogenous intoxication, the syndrome of acute cardiovascular and / or cardiopulmonary insufficiency, the syndrome of intestinal insufficiency, the ALP / ARDS syndrome, the SVR syndrome, the global brain dysfunction syndrome, etc. 2 groups by blind (random) randomization:

- group A - 36 patients who underwent standard intensive therapy with ORS + citicoline (Ceraxon);

- group B - 37 patients who received standard intensive therapy with ORS + piracetam.

Method of prescribing citicoline (Ceraxon) and piracetam

Citicoline was prescribed in a dose of 1000 mg per 250 ml of physiological solution or 5% glucose twice a day by intravenous drip.

Piracetam was administered at a dose of 4500 mg per 250 ml of physiological solution or 5% glucose twice a day intravenously. Both drugs in these doses were prescribed on time, strictly individually, depending on the regression of neuropsychiatric symptoms, with the subsequent transition to a different dosage regimen and route of administration or complete withdrawal of the drug. The effectiveness of the use of these drugs was assessed daily according to the following parameters:

- neuropsychiatric objective examination using scales;
- Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS);
- Pittsburgh Brain Stem Assessment Scale (PSCM);
- Brief scale for assessing mental status (Mini Mental State Examination, MMSE) [5];
- CT scan of the brain to exclude the development of secondary ischemic and / or hemorrhagic foci;
- EEG in case of convulsive syndrome development.

Research results and their discussion

During treatment in the RIT department, all patients in the early postresuscitation period showed positive dynamics in terms of neuropsychiatric symptoms while taking the above drugs. In group A, regression of symptoms was noted by the beginning of the second day, with its almost complete disappearance by the end of the third - the beginning of the fourth day, which led to a subsequent decrease in doses and frequency of citicoline administration or its complete cancellation. In group B, the regression of symptoms was somewhat delayed and was noted on the third - the beginning of the fourth day, which caused the continuation of the administration of piracetam in the above dose for 5-7 days, followed by a decrease in the dose and frequency of administration. When piracetam was prescribed at a dose of 9000 mg / 24 hours in 31.7% of cases, such undesirable effects as increased motor and speech excitement, increased spatial and temporal disorientation were observed, which made it necessary to prescribe additional drugs of a sedative-tranquilizing nature. In the case of using citicoline, these effects were observed in 12.2%. Initially, the impairment of consciousness in both groups was "11-12 p. According to the GCS, but in group A the progress of the point up to 15 p. Averaged 26 ± 3 hours, while in group B it was 36 ± 2 hours. According to the MMSE scale, initially, the data in both groups were 24 ± 2 points with an increase to 28 ± 1 points by the end of the second day in the case of citicoline use and by the end of the third to the beginning of the fourth day when using piracetam [5]. In 5 patients, CT examination of the brain revealed bilateral lacunae without signs of a fresh process, and in 3 patients - punctate hemorrhages in the cerebral hemispheres, which did not play a negative role in the evolution of ORS during therapy. EEG, carried out according to the indications of patients of both groups, did not reveal the organic nature of epileptic activity in any of the cases. In the delayed period, 12 patients died from the incurable complications of the underlying pathology.

In conclusion:

1. The use of citicoline in the complex of measures of intensive therapy of ORS causes a shorter duration of the period of impaired consciousness.

2. The use of citicoline is justified from the point of view of a more progressive restoration of mental functions in case of PRS.

3. The polymodal mechanism of action of citicoline makes it possible to practically not resort to prescribing other drugs that affect the central nervous system during the therapy of ORS.

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CRITERIA FOR ASSESSING THE EFFICIENCY OF HIGH SPINAL ANESTHESIA DURING OPERATIONS ON THE UPPER FLOOR OF THE ABDOMINAL CAVITY

Summary. In recent years, the frequency of application of regional anesthesia methods, and especially in economically developed countries, has progressively increased. This paper presents the experience of high spinal anesthesia during operations on the upper part of the abdominal cavity in 112 patients. We have developed and proposed a method of simultaneous high spinal anesthesia, with the development of high neuromuscular block to the level of the first and second thoracic vertebrae. By its simplicity and technique, as well as by maintenance high spinal anesthesia is close to epidural analgesia, but unlike that it provides adequate, long-lasting and high level of pain relief of the abdominal organs. Compared to "traditional" methods of pain relief high spinal anesthesia reduces the risk of thromboembolic complications, decreases the amount of blood loss, reduces risk of developing complications from respiratory and cardiovascular systems, reduces the duration of postoperative paresis of the intestine. The use of high spinal anesthesia during operations on the upper part of the abdominal cavity is the method of choice. This type of anesthesia has advantages over other types of pain relief, and is better tolerated by patients. The proposed technique of regional anesthesia - high spinal anesthesia - has broad prospects for use in clinical practice.

Key words: spinal anesthesia, abdominal cavity, surgery, results

Over the past few decades, high quality neuraxis pain relief with minimal methods of pain relief and associated side effects. In recent years, with progressive methods, various local anesthetics have been increasing in frequency and the frequency of application of the methods has progressed. They currently provide regional anesthesia (RA) and primarily ineconomically developed countries. According to numerous literature data, RA accounts for 15% to 45% in the total volume of anesthetic benefits, of which 20-40% falls on the share of spinal anesthesia [1, 3, 16].

Improving the technique of surgical interventions, introducing new technologies, advancing pharmacology, anesthesiology and resuscitation have significantly expanded the indications for the use of various types of central conductive blockades. The advantages of central conductor blockades are well known due to a number of advantages. Nociceptive impulses falling into the hypothalamus and cerebral cortex cause efferent impulses to various endocrine organs, leading to various endocrine and metabolic effects. Operations performed under general inhalation anesthesia cause an increase in the plasma concentration of cortisol, aldesterone, renin, vasopressin, growth hormone, adrenaline and norepinephrine [4, 15]. In addition, plasma glucose and lactic acid levels increase with the onset of surgery. Stable segmental analgesia providing reliable protection against operational stress, which stimulates the secretion of catabolic hormones, as well as cytokines, the concentration of which in the blood plasma depends on the severity of the surgical trauma and the type of anesthesia.

Under conditions of regional anesthesia, there are no main links in the chain of unfavorable pathophysiological changes observed during operations under general anesthesia. The absence of stressful moments of intubation and extubation, as well as a more complete, in comparison with general anesthesia, blockade of both somatic and visceral afferent impulses allows you to minimize or completely eliminate the response of the hemodynamic and hormonal reactions of the body to operational stress. Numerous works devoted to a comparative analysis of the varieties of general and segmental anesthesia in various fields of surgery indicate that blockade with local anesthetics at the segmented level of nocicential impulses and peripheral blockade significantly suppress the stimulation of the processes of release of cortisol ACTT, serotonin, and glucose under the influence of c-AMP and adrenaline release from the adrenal glands [2, 4, 14].

One of the types of regional anesthesia is spinal anesthesia (SA). This type of pain relief has established itself as an adequate and reliable method for operations on the lower floor of the abdominal cavity, lower extremities, including orthopedic, abdominal, urological and gynecological interventions [3, 12, 18]. In addition, SA can be considered a method of choice for “problem” elderly patients suffering from severe comorbidities [11, 17].

Back in the last century B.A. Petrov gave such a high assessment of spinal anesthesia: “There is not a single type of local or conductive anesthesia that would give such a complete anesthesia as spinal anesthesia. There is not a single method that is simpler in technique, which to such an extent provided the surgeon with the best conditions for performing the most complex operations in the abdominal cavity ... ”(1954) [2]. The positive side of spinal anesthesia includes flaccid muscle paralysis - myoplegia and muscle relaxation. The use of modern local anesthetics, the use of disposable needles of small diameter (respectively, low-traumatic due to a significant reduction in traumatization of paravertebral tissues), simple intraoperative monitoring allow the use of spinal anesthesia for various diseases of the abdominal organs that require surgical intervention, both in planned and and on an emergency basis [7, 8, 13]. However, it must be remembered that spinal anesthesia also has negative aspects - a decrease in the total peripheral vascular resistance with a subsequent drop in blood pressure and redistribution of the intravascular volume of fluid with a sharp decrease in the tone of capacitive and resistive vessels [5, 6, 10], and with high spinal anesthesia, paresis of the respiratory muscles can also develop. In this regard, it is urgent to search for new methods of regional anesthesia during operations on the upper floor of the abdominal cavity, which are highly effective and do not bring side and undesirable effects for the patient.

The aim of the work was to develop criteria for evaluating the effectiveness and safety of high spinal anesthesia when performing operations on the upper floor of the abdominal organs.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

For the period from 2016 to 2018 112 operations were performed on the upper floor of the abdominal cavity: 77 men, 35 women. The average age of the patients was 54.6 ± 11.2 years.

All patients were randomized into three groups depending on the type of anesthesia performed: the first group (n = 55) —operative interventions were performed under high spinal anesthesia (ICA) (according to the technique we developed); the second group (n = 31) - surgical interventions were performed under conditions of endotracheal anesthesia (ETN); the third group (n = 26) - surgical interventions were performed under conditions of epidural anesthesia (EA).

Inclusion criteria were: performing planned or emergency surgery on the upper floor of the abdominal cavity; personal consent of the patient to participate in the study.

Postoperative pain relief was assessed using a visual analogue scale for the effectiveness of pain relief (VAS). The development and prevalence of the sensory block was recorded using the Pin Prick test (loss of skin pain sensitivity in response to irritation with a needle). A modified Bromage scale was used to assess motor blockade.

All patients, 2-3 days before the operation, underwent the whole complex of clinical, laboratory and instrumental studies, including non-invasive assessment of the parameters of central hemodynamics.

The state of the circulatory system and respiration was recorded using the device "Nihon" (Japan), carrying out automatic non-invasive measurement of blood pressure with an interval of 5 minutes, heart rate (HR), pulse finger oximetry. Changes in hemodynamic parameters were recorded at stages: I - initial;

II - induction (after the administration of the spinal dose, the main hemodynamic parameters were analyzed and the maximally reduced hemodynamic parameters were selected); III - skin incision; IV - during the operation; V - the end of the operation; VI - in the postoperative period, every 2 hours.

The following indicators were analyzed: systolic blood pressure (BP syst.); diastolic blood pressure (blood pressure diast.); Heart rate; saturation of hemoglobin with oxygen (pO2). We considered a decrease in BPsyst to be severe hypotension. by 30% or more from the initial values or below 100 mm Hg. Art.

Cardiac output was calculated using Starr's formula (T.S. Vinogradova, Yu.M. Levinson, 1969):

SV (cardiac output) = SW (shock output) x heart rate, where SW = 100 + 0.5 x (syst. BP - diast. BP) - 0.6 x xdiast. - 0.6 x age.

The structure of surgical pathology is presented in Table 1.

Table 1

Nosological structure of operated patients

Nosology	Quantity	% from total
Cholelithiasis	36	32,1
Giantincisionalventralhernia	46	41
Peritonitis	5	4,4
Thrombosisofmesentericvessels	1	0,89
Giantuterinefibroids	12	10,7
Adhesivedisease	3	2,6
Colonicobstruction	3	2,6
Paraumbilicalandumbilicalhernia	6	5,3

Most of the patients were operated on for cholelithiasis (32%) and postoperative ventral hernias (41%).

We have developed and proposed a method for one-stage high spinal anesthesia with the development of a high neuromuscular block to the level of the first and second thoracic vertebrae (Th1 2), which allows performing surgery on the upper floor of the abdominal cavity [9]. The method is carried out as follows: before the operation, the patient is premedicated using narcotic or non-narcotic analgesics according to the generally accepted method (depending on the expected volume of surgery). High spinal single-stage anesthesia is performed with a median or paramedial approach, taking into account age-related changes (paramedial access is preferred). The greatest advantage is the position of the patient lying on his side ("in the embryo position"). After local anesthesia, a puncture is performed with a small-diameter needle (25 G or less) in a typical place (at the L level) and a solution of lidocaine 2% - 2.0 (40 mg) is injected into the subarachnoid space. In order to reduce trauma to the dural membrane of the spinal cord, the needle cut during the puncture of the dura mater is directed sagittally (to the right or to the left). During the introduction of an isobaric solution of marcaine (in a total dose of 15-20 mg), the needle section is located as cranially as possible (upward) in order to spread the anesthetic solution to the upper sections of the spinal column. The time of one-stage injection of the anesthetic with bubbling of cerebrospinal fluid in a volume of up to 5-10 ml is on average 1-2 minutes, which makes it possible to create a high degree of turbulence in the injected solution, and also contributes to the distribution of vortex flows in the cranial direction of the cerebrospinal fluid in order to dissolve the distribution of the anesthetic further from the injection site and the formation of adequate and prolonged sympathicolysis.

Further regulation of the development of the block and control of the blockade are carried out by changing the position of the operating table: by tilting the head end of the table to 45-60 ° and controlled by non-invasive measurement of blood pressure, by monitoring the heart rate by pulse oximetry up to 65 per minute. The result is the development of the neuroaxial block as much as possible up to the level of the first and second thoracic vertebrae (Th12). Sedation of the patient is carried out with a solution of phenazepam - 1 mg (1.0 ml) simultaneously or fractionally during the entire time of the surgical intervention.

All patients undergo oxygen inhalation through a face mask or nasal catheters- 4.0 l / min, as well as an assessment of the sensory and motor blocks of neuraxial blockade. After reaching the level of the first or second thoracic vertebra (Th1 2), surgery is performed under balanced high spinal anesthesia: with adequate infusion-corrective therapy, the volume of which depends on intraoperative losses, but not less than 1500-2000 ml, as a rule, crystalloid solutions are used.

In the postoperative period, non-narcotic analgesics are used for anesthesia: 4-6 hours after high spinal anesthesia is performed, when the first signs of recovery of pain, motor and sensory innervation appear.

RESULTS

As the results of our study showed, hemodynamics at the stages of surgery changed in all groups of patients. Indicators of the number of patients with altered hemodynamics are presented in Figure 1.

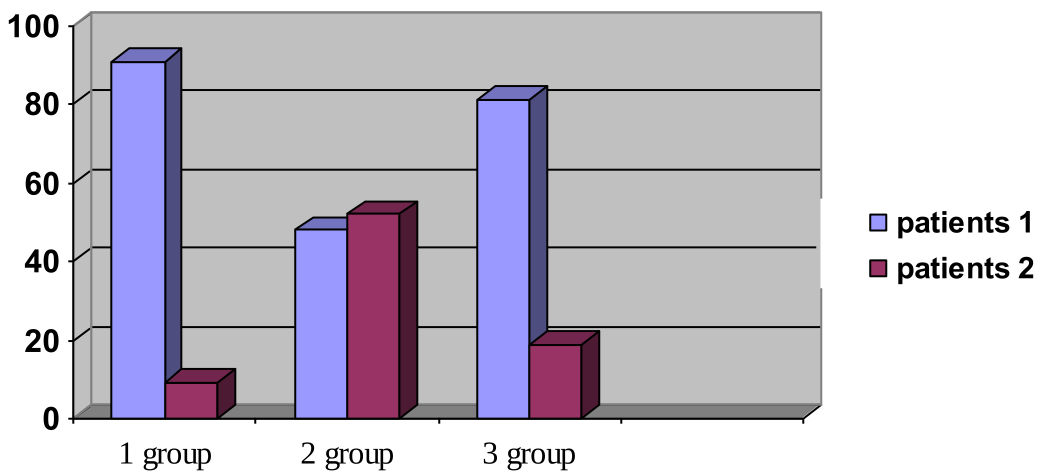

Fig. 1. The number of patients with hemodynamic changes in groups.

Differences between the ICA - ETN groups are statistically significant at p = 0.002; BCA - EA - at p = 0.03; ETN - EA - at p = 0.004.

The diagrams show that in all the studied groups there was a decrease in hemodynamic parameters, however, it was most pronounced in patients of the second group (ETH), less pronounced in patients of the third group (EA) and even less pronounced in the first group (ICA). The dynamics of hemodynamic parameters at the main stages of operations is shown in Figure 2.

The greatest decrease in blood pressure was observed in the group of patients who were operated on under the ETN, which had statistically significant differences in comparison with the group of patients operated on under the ICA ($p = 0.009$). There were also statistically significant differences in blood pressure between the group of patients operated on under the ICA and the group of patients operated on under EA ($p = 0.0022$).

The indicators of diastolic blood pressure changed in a similar way. So, there was a statistically significant difference between the diastolic pressure indicators in the first and second ($p = 0.03$), first and third ($p = 0.02$), second and third groups of patients ($p = 0.03$).

Evaluating the dynamics of heart rate, we noted that there was some tendency to decrease the heart rate from the baseline values, but the differences were statistically insignificant ($p = 0.08$). The most pronounced bradycardia was noted at the stages of induction - skin incision - the main stage in the group of patients who underwent ETN. In the group of patients who underwent EA, the heart rate did not statistically significantly change in relation to the baseline values ($p = 0.8$).

Hemodynamic differences in the groups were also manifested by changes in the shock ejection. In the main group of patients, the shock ejection slightly decreased in a number of patients, however, in general, its decrease from the initial values did not have statistically significant differences ($p = 0.1$). In the third group of patients, there was also no decrease in this indicator, however, in patients of the second group, a decrease in SW

at the time of induction and skin incision had a statistically significant difference ($p = 0.0007$).

In the early postoperative period, patients of the first and third groups did not require anesthesia with narcotic analgesics; there was a rapid recovery of intestinal motility and early activation on the 1st and 2nd day (including the drinking regimen). Complications in the form of headaches, nausea, vomiting, temperature were not noted. Also, there were no complications from surgery and anesthetic benefits.

In terms of simplicity and technique of execution, as well as in terms of material support, high spinal anesthesia is close to epidural anesthesia, but, in contrast to it, it provides a sufficient, long-term and high level of anesthesia of the abdominal organs (both on the lower and middle and upper floors). In comparison with "traditional" methods of anesthesia, with high spinal anesthesia, the risk of thromboembolic complications decreases, the volume of blood loss decreases, the risk of complications from the respiratory and cardiovascular systems decreases, the duration of postoperative intestinal paresis is reduced, compared with systemic administration of promedol and other opioids.

As an illustration of the effectiveness of high ¬ spinal anesthesia, we will give a clinical example.

Patient S., 73 years old, was admitted routinely to the surgical department of the hospital with a diagnosis of giant incisional ventral hernia. For this disease, the patient considers herself sick since 1983, when she first noticed a hernial protrusion in the postoperative scar (cholecystectomy in 1982). The patient has a history of: AH stage III, risk II; type 2 diabetes mellitus; obesity III-IV stage. (height 158 cm; weight 130 kg).

After premedication with the use of narcotic analgesics (promedol), the patient underwent high spinal anesthesia in the operating room with a G-25 needle in the sitting position, anesthetic marcaine (bupivacaine) in an amount of 20 mg with an adjuvant - adrenaline 0.1% - 0, 1 ml at the L level, with paravertebral access on the right, after preliminary anesthesia of the access point (lidocaine 2% - 40 mg). The neuromuscular block has developed to the clavicular regions, which corresponds to the first-second thoracic vertebrae (Th12). In addition, the patient was sedated with phenazepam - 1 mg (in total) and ketamine - 100 mg (fractionally at the final stage of surgical treatment). The success rate for high spinal anesthesia was 100%. Assessment of the location and severity of the block was carried out by a needle injection and palpation (determination of pain sensitivity). The level of spinal anesthesia was regulated by changing the angle of inclination of the operating table. The patient underwent hernia repair, preperitoneal plastic surgery with a mesh polypropylene prosthesis. Intraoperative blood loss was 500 ml. Infusion-corrective therapy was carried out into the peripheral vein and amounted to 5600 ml. Hypotonic hemodynamic drops were observed at the initial stage of surgery during the development and formation of a neuromuscular block in the form of a decrease in heart rate to 48 per minute (correction - fractional administration of atropine 0.1% - 1.0), as well as a peripheral vascular resistance with a subsequent redistribution of the intravascular volume of fluid with a decrease in the tone of capacitive and resistive vessels. Subsequently, hemodynamics proceeded according to the normotensive type against the background of an adequate intravascular rate of administration of solutions. The time of anesthetic benefit was 4 hours 25 minutes. The operation time was 4 hours and 20 minutes. After the operation, the patient was transferred to the general ward of the surgical department and was discharged from the hospital on the 14th day after the removal of the stitches, without complications.

CONCLUSIONS

The use of high spinal anesthesia for upper abdominal surgery is the treatment of choice. This type of anesthesia has advantages over other types of anesthesia, since it does not have a pronounced effect on the indicators of central hemodynamics and is more easily tolerated by patients. The proposed method of regional anesthesia - high spinal anesthesia - has broad prospects for use in clinical practice.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF "ONE BELT, ONE ROAD" TO THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Annotation. In recent years, China has made significant economic inroads into Central Asia. The promotion of the new globalization under the Chinese umbrella in the form of lucrative initiative "One Belt, One Road" (OBOR) has triggered new challenges to the established international economic and political orders. On the one hand, the implementation of lactiferous Belt Road Initiative (BRI) brings benefits to stakeholders, whilst, on the other hand, it poses a threat to their territorial integrity, which incites vigorous debates in Uzbekistan. This paper aims to identify the approach Uzbekistan has been employing to reap benefits, minimize the costs of OBOR.

Keywords: Uzbekistan, "One Belt, One Road" initiative, foreign policy, superpower rivalries, new globalization, international order.

Despite all the difficulties, contradictions and failures of the initial stage of the existence of the entire post-Soviet space, there was a constant search for ways to preserve and further develop close forms of interaction as a counterbalance to the protracted «collapse» of the former unitary system. This process was largely determined and still remains relevant by the realization that in the extremely complex and ambiguous conditions of globalization, as well as the clash of interests of the leading external.

What is "One Belt, One Road" or OBOR? One Belt, One Road (OBOR) is China's much-touted new foreign and economic policy. It is a development strategy to connect China with Central Asia, Europe, and Indo-Pacific littoral countries. This policy has two components:

Belt– The "One Belt" refers to the land-based "Silk Road Economic Belt". Here Beijing aims to connect the country's underdeveloped hinterland to Europe through Central Asia.

Road – The “One Road” references the ocean-going “Maritime Silk Road”. It is to connect the fast-growing South East Asian region to China’s southern provinces through ports and railways[9].

Since peaceful transition of political leadership in late 2016, The President Shavkat Mirziyoyev has been at the centre of domestic and international attention. This attention is commanded by expectations of political liberalization and economic reforms. Uzbek society and the international community expect a continuation of politics of openness, economic development and political reforms initiated since early days of his power. Shavkat Mirziyoyev has been so far responding to these expectations by maintaining initial focus on change. Notably, Uzbekistan’s ongoing reform dynamics has crystallized around three grand directions: political and administrative reforms; economic development and industrial modernization; foreign policy opening[10]. Uzbekistan is among 65 countries covered by the Belt and Road projects. Uzbekistan is an indispensable actor to realize China-Central Asia-West Asia Economic Corridor, one of the six economic corridors which make up the Belt& Road Initiative. This Asian corridor spans across five Central Asian countries as well as two countries of West Asia which are Iran and Turkey. From the perspective of Uzbekistan, the BRI could help open the corridor to the Persian Gulf, enabling expansion of commercial and trade routes for the country. The latter point acquires particular importance taking into account recent focus of Uzbekistan to promote the export of Uzbek goods in foreign markets. Uzbekistan already stressed its readiness to participate in the Belt and Road projects through bilateral and regional platforms[11].

The 3,666km Central Asia-China gas pipeline predated the new Silk Road but forms the backbone of infrastructure connections between Turkmenistan and China. Chinese-built, it runs from the Turkmenistan/Uzbekistan border to Jingbian in China and cost $7.3bn[12].

China signed agreements with Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan to build a fourth line of the central Asia-China gas pipeline in September 2013. Line D is expected to raise Turkmenistan’s gas export capacity to China from 55bn cu m per year to 85bn cu m.

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China is not the only investor in central Asian connectivity. Multilateral financial institutions, such as the Asian Development Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the World Bank have long been investing in the region's infrastructure[13].

Then there is the Export-Import Bank of China, which lent more than $80 billion in 2015. This dwarfs the Asia Development Bank, which lent $27 billion over the same period. China has also redrawn Central Asia's energy economics. Chinese companies now own close to a quarter of Kazakhstan's oil production and account for well over half of Turkmenistan's gas exports. Recently they signed $15 billion in gas and uranium deals with Uzbekistan.

Conclusion. Uzbekistan is a regular participant of annual China-Central Asia Cooperation Forum which is held regularly to promote cooperation between parties to build the Silk Road Economic Belt jointly. Theoretically, if Uzbekistan's political and strategic concerns are met, the initiative could be seen as viable, particularly given that many of the projects envisaged under "the Central Asia-China gas pipeline project" and the "China-Kyrgyzstan-Uzbekistan railway project" would dovetail into OBOR. Already all of Uzbekistan's neighbors are a part of it, and Uzbekistan too is keen to increase connectivity with them.

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PRIORITY AREAS OF INVESTMENT POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

Annotation. In the context of the globalization of the world economy and the shortage of financial resources for the vast majority of countries of the world, an urgent task is to increase investment potential and effective use of investments. The article considers the priority directions of investment potential development in the Republic of Uzbekistan. The strategy of investment potential development is studied.

Keywords: investment, investment potential, strategy, long-term strategy, economy of Uzbekistan.

There is no doubt that building up investment potential, its optimal formation and effective use of investments are one of the most important factors of development [1].

At the international level, special attention is paid to improving investment policy in order to combine and implement two important tasks-ensuring economic growth and activating the investment process, improving the scientific and methodological foundations of effective mechanisms for mobilizing investment opportunities, developing a strategy for developing investment potential [2,3,4,5,6].

Scientific research related to investments, investment activities, problems of investment policy, investment potential and strategy is carried out by leading world and domestic research centers and universities. In the course of the conducted research, certain theoretical and methodological results were obtained, but the issues of the development of investment potential and the mechanisms of its formation in the conditions of liberalization of the economy of Uzbekistan, an effective strategy for the development and use of investment potential, the current state and prospects of this problem are not consecrated in them comprehensively [7,8,9].

The existing foreign studies of investment potential were mainly aimed at solving, first of all, its financial component without due attention to the most important aggregates of material and resource, innovation and human potentials.

The current stage of strengthening the modernization of the economy, increasing competitiveness, improving market mechanisms of management in Uzbekistan determines the objective need for the formation of strategic management with a deeper justification of long - term goals, tasks, ways and methods of achieving them, determining priorities at the macro and micro levels.

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev noted the need to develop a strategy of actions for the near and medium-term perspective: "This strategy covers five main priority areas - improving state construction, the judicial and legal system, economic liberalization, accelerated development of the social sphere and the implementation of an active foreign policy" [10].

The relevance and necessity of developing an economic development strategy, in particular an investment policy, can be justified by the following circumstance:

▪ objectively increased demand from the state for a long-term development strategy. For this purpose, favorable conditions have been created (macroeconomic stability and economic growth) for the transition from operational management of the economy (investment) to methods of program-targeted regulation and forecasting [11,12,13];

▪ in the long-term strategy, investment policy and investment potential, their aggregates are considered as an interconnected single whole. An integrated and systematic approach makes it possible to justify priority areas, identify important existing ones that require special attention;

▪ the long-term strategy brings together the interests of state institutions and the private sector in the implementation of a single goal and objectives;

▪ the development of a strategy and its continuous improvement is a scientific product that stimulates the development of macroeconomic theory, methodology and forecasting methods;

▪ long-term forecasts are intended for scientific justification of the solution of major socio-economic and technical problems. For example, the preparation of the mineral resource base, the development and implementation of major investment projects, the creation of new jobs and training, environmental protection and other measures that require a certain period of time for their implementation [14,15];

▪ the results of the long-term strategy for the development of the economy and investment processes are in demand for practical use by specialized research and design institutes for substantiating and calculating the feasibility study of large investment projects.

Among the important program documents in the formation of the development strategy and investment policy are the officially announced priority target economic and social programs of the government of the country for 2021 and subsequent years.

The prerequisite for the development of the investment potential development strategy was the analysis of the state, trends, patterns, stages of investment policy implementation over the years of Uzbekistan's independence, the identified systemic problems that showed that in Uzbekistan, with a consistent increase in the volume of investment potential, there is a tendency to reduce the period to market management mechanisms characteristic of all post-Soviet countries with a certain investment lag and a high investment load [17,18,19,20,21]. The subjective factors include the lack of a long-term investment policy that determines the priority structural directions for the use of investment potential, a low level of management of investment processes on a systematic basis within a single investment field, an insufficiently created investment climate for broad attraction of foreign investment and mobilization of internal reserves of the country's investment potential.

Based on the identified problems, reserves and opportunities for involving additional resources to ensure high rates of economic growth, priorities of global investment processes, officially defined priority areas of socio-economic development of the country, the conceptual foundations of strategic tasks for the development of investment potential for the long term are recommended;

- legislative and legal support of investment activity, achieving its stability, reforming the entire system of state and market regulatory institutions in order to significantly activate investment processes [21,22];
- ensuring priority mobilization of investment resources to increase competitiveness, modernization, technical and technological renewal of industrial production, based on the most advanced achievements of innovative development, implementation of projects for in-depth processing and production of finished products;
- maintaining a cross-cutting priority - maintaining a high level of investment in human potential, primarily investing in social and industrial infrastructure, housing construction, education and healthcare systems;
- formation of the most-favored-nation regime by creating the necessary investment climate for large-scale attraction of foreign and domestic investors, expanding cooperation with international financial institutions, reputable companies and banks;
- introduction of new forms and tools for activating investment processes that are widely used in the world practice in the field of monetary, fiscal, and foreign economic policy, stimulating the attraction of enterprises ' own funds and the savings of the population, increasing the role of securities in the financial market [23];
- consistent improvement of the effectiveness and efficiency of attracted investments, mandatory examination of large investment projects taking into account potential risks, socio-economic consequences and national security;
- large-scale introduction of information technologies at all stages and cycles of the investment field, organization of a management and marketing system that meets international standards, training and retraining of personnel,

expansion of research and design developments, creation of a permanent system for monitoring the use, effectiveness and efficiency of investment potential;

- improving the system of agitation and propaganda, positioning Uzbekistan's competitive advantages on the world stage to activate investment processes at home and abroad , expanding export potential.

The main ultimate goal of the long-term strategy for the development of the investment potential of Uzbekistan, taking into account internal and external factors, is to form an innovation-oriented structure of the economy on the basis of large-scale modernization. and the industrialization of the country, ensuring stable high rates of economic growth and the well-being of the population with entry into the number of developed countries. competitive countries of the world.

It should be noted that it is necessary to ensure the consistency of the implementation of the country's investment potential development strategy.

At the initial stage, in order to improve and develop the investment potential in the Republic of Uzbekistan, it is advisable: to strengthen the impact of investment processes on economic growth and export orientation of the national economy, to develop a State long-term strategy program for the formation and development of investment potential; in the future, in the macroeconomic regulation of investment processes, gradually, along with stimulating the attraction of foreign investment, switch to the methodology of generating its own (internal) investment potential, develop appropriate legislative and regulatory acts in this regard, as well as a new draft of the Investment Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

In general, summarizing the above, it can be noted that the strategy of economic development, first of all, investment potential, for the long term, is necessary for the purpose of purposeful regulation of the investment field and flows, coordination of state and non-state structures involved in their activities, territorial and sectoral management bodies; formation of a favorable investment climate for attracting investors; improving the efficiency and effectiveness of economic development; timely response to external and internal investment risks.

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JAMIYAT IJTIMOIY TARAQQIYOTIDA INNOVATSION TEXNOLOGIYALARNING AHAMIYATI

Annotatsiya: Innovatsion faoliyat ilm-fan va ishlab chiqarish sohalarini o'zaro birlashtirib, ularning salohiyatini oshirishga imkon beradi va yangilik sifatida amaliyotga joriy etilishi mumkin bo'lgan ilmiy kashfiyotlarni asosi hisoblanadi. Bunday mas'uliyatli vazifani mukammal darajada bajarish uchun esa milliy ilm-fanni hamda kadrlar tayyorlash tizimini jadal rivojlantirishga katta ahamiyat berib kelinmoqda. Ushbu maqolada innovatsion texnologiyalarning muhim jihatlari tadqiq etilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: texnologiya, innovatsion texnologiya, modernizatsiya, ta'lim samaradorligi, jamiyat taraqqiyoti.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES IN THE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY

Annotation: Innovative activity unites the fields of science and industry, allows to increase their potential and is the basis of scientific discoveries that can be put into practice as an innovation. In order to fulfill this responsible task perfectly, great attention is paid to the rapid development of national science and the system of personnel training. This article explores important aspects of innovative technologies.

Keywords: technology, innovative technology, modernization, educational efficiency, community development.

O'zbekistonda ijtimoiy hayotning barcha sohalarida amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlarning maqsadi inson va uning manfaatlari, uning xavfsizligi va farovonligini ta'minlash hamda barkamol avlodni voyaga yetkazishga qaratilgandir.

Bugungi kunda har qanday davlatning barqaror taraqqiyoti asosini innovatsion faoliyat tashkil etadi. Tarix shundan dalolat berdiki, inson o`zining aql – zakovati bilan dastlabki mehnat qurollarini o`lab topishdan, algaritm va nanozarralar, zamonaviy innovatsion kompyuter, quyosh va boshqa yuqori texnologiyalarni kashf etishgacha bo`lgan murakkab yo`lni bosib o`tdi. Shu bilan bir qatorda ta'lim sohasi tizimiga, balki jamiyatning barcha sohalarining rivojiga o`zining ask ta'sirini ko`rsatadi. Yangi fikr, yangi g`oyaga, innovatsiyaga tayangan davlat yutadi.

Innovatsiya – bu kalajak degani. Biz buyuk kelajagimizni barpo etishni bugundan boshlaydigan bo`lsak, uni aynan innovatsion g`oyalar, innovatsion yondashuv asosida boshlashimiz kerak.

Mohiyatiga ko'ra innovatsiyalar munosabat yoki jarayonga yangilik kiritishning dinamik tizimi sanaladi. O'z-o'zidan tizim sifatida yangilik kiritirish munosabat yoki jarayonning, birinchidan, ichk mantig'ini, ikkinchidan, kiritilayotgan yangilikning muayyan vaqt oralig'ida izchil rivojlanishi va atrof-muhitga ko'rsatadigan o'zaro ta'sirini ifodalaydi.

Har qanday innovatsiyada "yangi", "yangilik" tushunchalari muhim ahamiyatga ega. Turli munosabat va jarayonlarga kiritilayotgan yangilik mazmunan xususiy, sub'yektiv, mahalliy va shartli g'oyalar tarzida namoyon bo'ladi.

Xususiy yangilik munosabat, ob'yekt yoki jarayonga tegishli elementlardan birini o'zgartirish, yangilashni nazarida tutadi. Sub'ektiv yangilik ma'lum ob'ektning o'zini yangilash zaruriyatni ifodalaydi.

Mohiyatiga ko'ra innovatsion faoliyat ilmiy izlanishlar, ishlanmalar yaratish, tajriba-sinov ishlari olib borish, fan-texnika yutuqlaridan foydalanish asosida yangi texnologik jarayon yoki yangi takomillashtirilgan mahsulot yaratishdan iborat.

O'zbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish bo'yicha Harakatlar strategiyasi[1]da belgilangan "Ilmiy-tadqiqot va innovatsiya faoliyatini rag'batlantirish, ilmiy va innovatsiya yutuqlarini amaliyotga joriy etishning samarali mexanizmlarini yaratish" hamda Innovatsion rivojlanish vazirligining asosiy faoliyat yo'nalishlaridan ta'lim tizimida innovatsiyalarni ishlab chiqishni ta'minlash[2] kabi ustuvor vazifalari ta'lim muassasalarida o'qituvchilar innovatsion faoliyatini tashkil etish zarurligini ko'rsatmoqda. Chunki kasbiy ta'limning xalqaro andozalarga to'liq mosligini ta'minlash va ijtimoiy buyurtma asosida malakali kadrlarni tayyorlashda yangi pedagogik texnologiyalarni ishlab chiqish va innovatsion faoliyatga tayyorlash amaliyotiga joriy qilish ta'lim jarayonini takomillashtirishga xizmat qiladi.

Bugungi kunda pedagoglarning innovatsion faoliyat ko'nikma, malakalariga ega bo'lishlari muhim ahamiyatga ega. Pedagoglar tomonidan innofatsion faoliyat ko'nikma, malakalarini o'zlashtira olishlarida ularning innovatsion yondoshuvga ega bo'lishlari talab etiladi. O'z mohiyatiga ko'ra pedagoglar tomonidan innovatsion faoliyat ko'nikma, malakalarining o'zlashtirilishi ularda innovatsion yondoshuvni qaror topishi asosida kechadi.

Ta'lim muassasida zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalari muhitini tashkil etish bosqichlari psixologik axborot muhitini yaratishdan boshlanadi. Texnologik va ilmiy natijalar, yaratilgan dasturiy mahsulotlar asosida zamonaviy vositalar va metodlardan foydalanishga ehtiyoj shakllantiriladi. Bunda har bir ta'lim muassasida individual va maslahat mashg'ulotlar asosida pedagoglarni musgaqil va kompьyuter ta'limi tizimini tashkil etish kerak.

Pedagoglarda innovatsion yondoshuvning qaror topishi ham murakab jarayon bo'lib, u bir necha bosqichda kechadi. Hukumatimiz tomonidan olib borilayotgan ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy siyosatda mamlakat hayotining barcha jabhalarini rivojlantirishga, shuningdek yoshlarimizni jismoniy va ma'naviy yetuk insonlar etib tarbiyalashga juda katta e'tibor berilmoqda.

Yuqoridagi fikrlardan, innovatsiya – bu yangilikning mazmuni va tatbiq etilishi deb qaralsa, u holda kiritilgan yangilik esa – bu faqat yangilikni ishlab chiqish kabi tushuniladi. Bundan novatsiya yoki ta'limdagi yangilik – innovatsiyaning yadrosidir, degan xulosaga keldik.

Ko'pchilik olimlarning fikriga ko'ra, innovatsiya ijodiy faoliyat natijasi hisoblanadi, innovatsiyalarni u yoki bu ijtimoiy makonga joriy qilish jarayoni esa mohiyatiga ko'ra ijodiy faoliyatli hisoblanadi, chunki u mazkur borliqni o'zgartirishga yo'naltirilgan. Innovatsiya oddiygina joriy qilish emas, u ma'lum bir mazmunni bu mazmun bo'lmagan vaziyatga tatbiq etishni va yangi mazmunni yaratishni nazarda tutadi.

Ilg'or pedagogik texnologiyalar va innovatsiyalar o'z-o'zidan ta'lim tizimiga kirib kelmaydi. Bu o'qituvchi faoliyati va uning motivatsiyasiga bog'liq jarayon. Bugungi kunda pedagogika sohasida yangi ilmiy yo'nalish – pedagogik innovatsiya va ta'lim jarayonini yangilash g'oyalarining paydo bo'lishi natijasida o'qituvchining pedagogik faoliyatida ham yangi yo'nalish "o'qituvchining innovatsion faoliyati" tushunchasi ham mavjud.

Innovatsiyalarning vujudga kelishi yoki qo'llanishi sohasida pedagogik jarayonning u yoki bu qismiga tegishliligi nuqtai-nazaridan quyidagicha amalga oshiriladi:

- ta'limni qo'llab-quvvatlash va maqsadlarida(o'quv rejalarini, dasturlarni o'zgartirish, yangi o'quv fanlarini kiritish integrativ kurslarni yaratish va boshqalar);
- ta'lim texnologiyalarida (texnologik yangiliklar);
- o'quv-tarbiyaviy jarayonni tashkil etishda.

Xulosa o`rnida shuni ta`kidlash joizki, bugungi kun innovatsion texnologiyalarni ilm - fan va ta`lim sohasida muvaffaqiyatli qo`llanilsa, yangi yosh avlod ana shu jahon tajribasi asosida saboq olib, ulg`aysa, davlatimizning ertangi istiqbolli kelajagi yorqin bo`lishiga shak – shubha yo`q.

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PEDAGOGICAL INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES IN THE HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM

Annotation: The goal of modernizing education is to create a mechanism for the sustainable development of the education system.

Key words: innovation, pedagogical innovative technologies, higher education system, modernization education.

In our society, there are and probably will be changes in all aspects of life in the state, both political and socio-economic. All these progressive changes have affected the natural process of vocational education, which should be brought into line with the needs of society for highly qualified personnel, with solid and deep knowledge, capable of self-development and self-realization.

The Law on Education states that a student has the right to receive the entire range of educational knowledge. A university teacher should form a highly qualified specialist-a citizen of the Republic of Uzbekistan, capable of an active life position, correctly oriented in the modern system of values of our society.

Modern trends require changes in the strategy of education and training of the younger generation. It is not functional competencies that come to the fore during training, but the education of such personal abilities of the student that subsequently allow him to take an active position in life circumstances and determine the educational trajectory, career growth, understanding of other people and cooperation. That is why recently there has been such a great interest in those educational models, pedagogical innovations, technologies and methods that are most effective for this purpose.

In accordance with the concept of modernization of education, the main goals of vocational education are: training of a qualified employee of the appropriate level and profile, competitive in the labor market, competent, responsible, fluent in his profession and orienting in related fields of activity, capable of effective work in the specialty at the level of world standards, ready for constant professional growth, social and professional mobility. At different stages of its development, the society imposed new standards and requirements for the workforce. This made it necessary to develop the education system.

Education as a process and result can be effective and of high quality if there are clearly formulated concretized educational ideas, and they are accepted as personally significant by all participants in the educational process.

One of the means of such development is innovative technologies, that is, these are fundamentally new ways, methods of interaction between teachers and students, ensuring the effective achievement of the results of pedagogical activity.

Pedagogical innovation is an innovation in the field of pedagogy, a purposeful progressive change that introduces stable elements (innovations) into the educational environment that improve the characteristics of both its individual components and the educational system itself as a whole. Pedagogical innovations can exist both at the expense of the educational system's own resources (an intensive path of development) and by attracting additional capacities (investments) – new funds, equipment, technologies, capital investments, etc. (an extensive development path). The main directions and objects of innovative transformations in pedagogy are:

- designing new models of the educational process;
- development of concepts of strategies for the development of education and educational institutions;
- updating the content of education, changing and developing new technologies for teaching and upbringing;
- improving the training of teaching staff;
- ensuring the psychological and environmental safety of students, the development of health-saving learning technologies;
- ensuring the success of education and upbringing, monitoring the educational process and the development of students;
- development of textbooks and teaching aids of a new generation.

Progressive innovations arise on a scientific basis and contribute to the advancement of practice forward. A fundamentally new and important direction has emerged in pedagogical science – the theory of innovations and innovative processes. Reforms in education are a system of innovations aimed at radically transforming and improving the functioning, development and self-development of educational institutions and their management system.

Innovative learning technologies include: interactive learning technologies and computer technologies The main purpose of lectures on interactive learning technologies is the acquisition of knowledge by students with their direct effective participation. Among the simulated problems can be scientific, social, professional, related to the specific content of the educational material. The statement of the problem encourages students to active mental activity, to try to answer the question independently, arouses interest in the material being presented, activates the attention of students.

The seminar-dispute involves a collective discussion of a problem in order to establish ways of its reliable solution. The seminar-dispute is held in the form of dialogical communication of its participants. It assumes high mental activity, instills the ability to conduct polemics, discuss a problem, defend one's own views and beliefs, express thoughts concisely and clearly. The functions of the actors in the seminar-debate may be different.

Educational discussion is one of the methods of problem-based learning. It is used in the analysis of problem situations when it is necessary to give a simple and unambiguous answer to a question, while alternative answers are assumed. In order to include all those present in the discussion, it is advisable to use the methodology of cooperative learning (educational cooperation). This method is based on mutual learning when students work together in small groups. The basic idea of educational cooperation is simple: students combine their intellectual efforts and energy in order to perform a common task or achieve a common goal (for example, to find solutions to a problem).

The technology of project-based learning contributes to the creation of pedagogical conditions for the creative abilities and personality qualities of the student that he needs for creative activity, regardless of the future specific profession.

Computer learning technologies are the processes of collecting, processing, storing and transmitting information to the learner through a computer. The use of computer technologies in the system of vocational education contributes to the implementation of many pedagogical tasks. Innovative learning technologies that reflect the essence of the future profession, form the professional qualities of a specialist, are a kind of testing ground where students can work out professional skills in conditions close to real ones.

A case is a technology that allows you to combine theory and practice, learn knowledge, acquire skills and abilities for the practical solution of complex problems. The inclusion of students in creative work with case technology requires compliance with a number of conditions:

- systematic assistance from the teacher;

- preliminary consideration of what kind of productive task can ensure the development of basic skills and abilities. In classes using case technology, it is important to warn students' questions, not to let them reduce the discussion to a dispute about certain facts. To do this, it is useful to provide the case technologies with the necessary tables and graphs in addition to the figures set out in the text.

It should be noted that managing the work of students using the method of situation analysis has several goals: developing skills of analysis and critical thinking; combining theory and practice; presenting examples of management decisions made; presenting examples of the consequences of decisions made; demonstrating various positions and points of view; forming skills for evaluating alternative options in conditions of uncertainty.

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TA‘LIM SOHASIDA INNOVATSION O‘ZGARISHLARNI TUTGAN O’RNI VA SAMARADORLIGI

Annotatsiya:Ushbu maqolada ta‘lim sohasida innovatsion o‘zgarishlarni tutgan o’rni va samaradorligini oshirish haqida ma’lumotlar berilib o’tilgan.
Kalit so’zlari: Texnologiya, monitoring, axborot, kommunikatsiya, kompleks, interfaol.

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THE ROLE AND EFFICIENCY OF INNOVATIVE CHANGES IN EDUCATION

Annotation: This article provides information on the role and effectiveness of innovative change in education.
Keywords: Technology, monitoring, information, communication, complex, interactive.

Barchamizga ma‘lumki bugungi kunda dunyo miqyosida ta‘lim tizimini isloh qilish, hamda har bir sohada mukammal tajribaga ega bo‘lgan kadrlarga bo‘lgan talab kun sayin ortib bormoqda. Nafaqat aniq bir sohada balki barcha yo‘nalishlarda yetarlicha tajribaga ega bo‘lgan mutaxassislar 130 tayyorlash bo‘yicha ko`pgina davlatlar o‘zaro tajriba almashmoqdalar.Bu borada bizning yurtimizda ham keng ko‘lamli ishlar amalga oshirilib kelinmoqda. Buning aksi o`laroq yurtimiz mustaqillikka erishgan kezlarning boshlaridanoq o`z o`rnida qilingan qarorlar hamda ularning amali natijasida bugungi kunda bizning mustaqil ta‘lim tizimiga erishishdik. Avvalo shuni ta‘kidlash zarurki, bundan 20 yil oldin qabul qilingan, Kadrlar tayyorlash milliy dasturi deb nom olgan ta‘lim sohasini isloh qilish dasturi mamlakatimizda yangi jamiyat qurishning bosqichma-bosqich va tadrijiy rivojlanish prinsipiga asoslangan iqtisodiy va siyosiy islohotlarning biz tanlagan O‘zbek modeli‖ – o‘z taraqqiyot yo‘limizning ajralmas tarkibiy qismidir.

Ushbu dastur jiddiy izlanish va tadqiqotlarning, jahondagi taraqqiy topgan ilg’or mamlakatlar tajribasini umumlashtirishning natijasi sifatida o‘tmishda majburan singdirilgan kommunistik mafkuraning qolip va andozalaridan butunlay voz kechish, odamlarning, birinchi navbatda, unib-o‘sib kelayotgan avlodning ongida demokratik qadriyatlarni mustahkamlashga qaratilgan bo‘lib, qisqacha aytganda, bu dastur o‘z fikriga, o‘zining qarashlari va qat‘iy grajdanlik pozitsiyasiga ega bo‘lgan, har tomonlama yetuk va mustaqil fikrlaydigan shaxsni shakllantirishni maqsad qilib qo‘ygan.

Barcha qulayliklarga ega bo‘lgan jamiyatda yashash nafaqat istiqomat qilish balki yaratilgan sharoitlardan oqilona foydalangan holda asrab avaylash hamda o`z bilim malakamizni doimo yuksaltirib borishimiz biz yoshlarning asosiy vazifalaridan biri bo`lib hisoblanadi.

Hayotimizga axborot texnologiyalaring kirib kelishi bilan bu sohaga bo‘lgan e‘tibor yanada ortib, hamda kundan kunga rivoj topib bormoqda. Qaysi sohani olmang, ta‘lim, harbiy yoki sport sohalarida ham aynan shu sohalarning rivoji va kelajakdagi yuksalishi bevosita axborot texnologiyalari bilan bog`liq.

Ta‘kidlash joizki bugungi kunda mamlakatimiz miqyosida amalga oshirilayotgan ishlarning barchasida axborot texnologiyalarining roli muhimdir, shu jumladan ta‘lim tizimida katta ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Sir emaski bugungi kunda axborot texnologiyalari hayot uchun eng muhim omillardan biri bo‘lib hisoblanmoqda. Bu fikrga yaqqol misol bilan yondashsak bugungi kunda bir yangi texnologiyani chuqur o`rganib, uni real hayotga tatbiq etib ulgurmasdan boshqa joydan yoki oldingi taqdim etilgan joydan boshqa bir yangi texnologiya taklif etilmoqda aynan o'sha texnologiyaning avlodi sifatida.

Ta‘limni isloh qilish bo‘yicha 1997-yilda davlatimiz tomonidan qabul qilingan asosiy hujjatlardan biri O‘zbekiston Respublikasi «Kadrlar tayyorlash milliy dasturi»da bozor iqtisodiyoti talablariga javob beradigan kadrlarni tayyorlovchi ta‘lim muassasalarida o‘quv jarayonini zamonaviy axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalari (AKT), kompyuterlashtirish va kompyuter tarmoqlari negizida tashkil etish zarurligi alohida ta‘kidlangan.

Hozirgi biz yashab turgan zamonni axborot texnologiyalarisiz tasavvur qilish birozgina mushkul nazarimizda, chunki mavjud zamonda jamiki ixtirolar yoki yangiliklarning aksariyati axborot texnologiyalar bilan chambarchas bog‘liqdir.

Ta‘lim tizimida innovatsion o‘zgarishlarni samaradorligini oshirish maqsadida quyidagi takliflarni kiritamiz:

- axborot texnologiyalari va kommunikatsiyalar sohasida, ―elektron hukumat‖ni joriy etishda yagona davlat siyosati amalga oshirilishini ta‘minlash, axborot texnologiyalarini rivojlantirishning jahon darajasidan kelib chiqqan holda milliy axborot-kommunikatsiya tizimini tatbiq etish va rivojlantirish yuzasidan kompleks dasturlarni ishlab chiqish va amalga oshirish;

- telekommunikatsiya infratuzilmasini yanada rivojlantirish va modernizatsiya qilish, shu jumladan, Internet tarmog_iga keng polosali ulanishni kengaytirish, telefon aloqasi, televideniye va radioeshittirishning raqamli tizimlariga to‘liq o‘tishni ta‘minlash, aloqa va telekommunikatsiyalar sohasidagi faoliyatni, shuningdek, radiochastotali spektrdan foydalanishni davlat yo‘li bilan boshqarish, litsenziyalash va nazorat qilish borasidagi funksiyalarni amalga oshirish;

―elektron hukumat‖ni tatbiq etish, vazirliklar, idoralar, kompaniyalar va uyushmalarning, mahalliy davlat hokimiyati organlarining axborotlashtirish va interaktiv davlat xizmatlarini takomillashtirish borasidagi faoliyatini idoralararo muvofiqlashtirish, monitoring qilish, baholash va nazorat qilish bo‘yicha davlat dasturlarining amalga oshirilishini ta‘minlash, shuningdek, davlat 131 axborot resurslari hamda ma‘lumot bazalarini shakllantirish, saqlash va foydalanishning yagona tizimini vujudga keltirish, idoralararo axborot tizimlarini yaratish va boshqarish;

- Internet tarmog_ining milliy segmenti yanada shakllantirilishini ta‘minlash, mamlakatimizning turli yo‘nalishlardagi zamonaviy veb-resurslarini, shu jumladan, aholining, xususan, yosh avlodning axborotga bo‘lgan va intellektual talab-ehtiyojlarini qondirish maqsadida tarmoq resurslarini rivojlantirish uchun zarur texnik va qulay shart-sharoitlarni yaratish;

- raqobatdosh dasturiy mahsulotlarning mamlakatimizda ishlab chiqarilishini va ichki bozorini hamda ularga ko‘rsatiladigan xizmatlarni rivojlantirishga ko‘maklashish va uning muvofiqlashtirilishini ta‘minlash, iqtisodiyotning

real sektori tarmoqlarida va iste‘molchilarda zamonaviy dasturiy mahsulotlar, axborot tizimlari va axborot resurslarini joriy etish;

- axborot xavfsizligini ta‘minlash va kommunikatsiya tarmoqlari, dasturiy mahsulotlar, axborot tizimlari va resurslarini himoya qilishning zamonaviy texnologiyalarini tatbiq etish chora-tadbirlarini amalga oshirish, axborot

resurslarini himoya qilish bo‘yicha texnik infratuzilmani yanada rivojlantirish;

- zamonaviy kommunikatsiya vositalari sohasida ilmiy tadqiqotlar va ishlanmalarni, kadrlarni tayyorlash, qayta tayyorlash va malakasini oshirishni tashkil qilish, dasturiy mahsulotlar, axborot tizimlari va ma‘lumotlar bazalarini ishlab chiqish va tatbiq etish, axborat xavfsizligini ta‘minlash va axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalarining boshqa sohalarida shunday ishlarni tashkil etish;

- aloqa, axborot texnologiyalari va kommunikatsiyalar sohasida xalqaro hamkorlikni yo‘lga qo‘yish, ustuvor loyihalarni amalga oshirish, radiochastotalik spektrdan samarali foydalanish uchun hamda vazirlik faoliyati doirasiga kiruvchi boshqa yo‘nalishlar bo‘yicha xorijiy investitsiyalarni jalb etish.

Interfaol metodlar (interaktiv metodlar) - o‘zaro fikr almashishga, o‘zaro fikrlarni to‘ldirishga, goh noverbal, goho verbal ta‘sir o‘tkazishga qaratilgan harakatlar majmuasidir. Interfaol metodlar o‘zaro ta‘sir asosida qurilgan Intellectual harakatlar shunchaki ta‘sir, turtki vazifasini bajarish bilan cheklanib qolmasdan, balki hamkorlik sub‘ektlarini ijodiy izlanishga yo‘naltirish, noma‘lum holatni ochishga, kashf etishga ko‘mak beruvchi nazariy-aqliy mulohazalarda ifodalanishi mumkin.

Xulosa o‘rnida shuni aytishim mumkinki, bunday texnologiyalar orqali o‘quvchilarning nafaqat berilayotgan bilimni qiyinchiliksiz o‘zlashtirishlari, balki darsga bo‘lgan qiziqishini yanada orttirishga ham vosita bo‘ladi. Shunday ekan hozirgi zamon pedagoglari har bir darsini qiziqarli va samarali tashkil etishi va bu borada multimedia vositalaridan foydalanishi maqsadga muvofiq deb o‘ylaymiz.

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ANALYSIS OF SPECIAL CLOTHING FOR WORKERS OF METAL-WORKING ENTERPRISES

Annotation: Due to the increase in production volumes in the metallurgical and metalworking industries, the need for personal protective equipment for metallurgical workers has significantly increased. This article discusses the importance and necessity of work clothes for workers in a metal-working enterprise

Keywords: Metalworking facility, Auto-darkening helmet, protective eyewear, safety gear, metalworking operation.

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics there are 4.5 million reported injuries in the metal manufacturing industry each year in the United States alone.

It is an established fact that many of the most common and usually preventable injuries are cuts and lacerations. We know that statistical data can vary from study to study, however, cuts usually rank as the second most frequent injury. Approximately a third of all workplace injuries within the sheet metal industry include cuts or laceration. Any of such injuries can lead to rapid blood loss, infected wounds, dermatitis, psychological trauma and even amputations.

Created to help keep metalworkers safe and to minimize the number of workplace-related injuries, enforcing proper dress code and safety gear in the workplace is a must.

Working around heavy-duty machinery can be very dangerous if the appropriate precautions are not taken. While metalworking machines are designed with safety guards in place, accidents can happen. In this post, we highlight some very important dress code tips for you and your team.

Although not every metalworking facility or shop requires a full uniform, there are a few guidelines to take into consideration. For example, short-sleeved shirts and shorts should never be worn while performing any hot-work operations. This is especially true for welding. We recommend long-sleeved shirts and worker-friendly jeans.

One thing that you should be aware of is that flame-resistant clothing exists. Our advice is to find a brand that you like and make sure that all of your employees have the option to get this type of protective clothing. Tightly woven, flame-resistant jeans and shirts along with a proper welding jacket can go a long way in minimizing serious injuries.

If you are worried that flame-resistant clothing will be heavy or hinder your employee's performance on the floor, put those thoughts aside. With the latest wearable technology, clothing brands are able to create lightweight products to facilitate movement. These clothes do not cause overheating, and they are not restricting. Pigskin leather is another good material to keep an eye out for. If you work in a metalworking shop or factory, open-toed shoes and even sneakers are completely out of the question.

Boots or high-top leather shoes are the only appropriate footwear to have on the floor. Cloth shoes are not permitted, and your pants' legs should never be tucked inside the boots or high-top shoes. They should go over the shoes.

While some people may believe that gloves hinder a metalworker's ability to perform their job, that simply is not the case anymore. Welding gloves with ergonomically curved fingers can easily be found today.

While there are many different styles to choose from, we recommend choosing the type of gloves that are best suited to your normal routine inside the metalworking shop.

Pro Tip: Always use pliers to move hot metal. Gloves are meant to protect your hands from heat. They are not designed for you to directly pick up hot metal pieces with your hands

Even if you are alone in your own hobby shop, metalworking can get loud very quickly. Earplugs are great for protecting your hearing if you also need to wear a helmet.

If you do not need a helmet for the job you are working on, then noise-canceling headphones will do the trick.

If your metalworking facility does any type of welding, then welding helmets are required. While these helmets do protect the operator’s head and face, their main purpose is to protect the eyes from light exposure.

They should be properly fitted with a filter shade to live up to their true potential. If you perform a welding operation without a helmet, you may experience arc flash. This is caused by the arc’s ray, and it is very painful. Symptoms may not appear until later, but you will certainly regret not using a helmet if you experience arc flash.

There are many different types of helmets that you can use. Auto-darkening helmets help to reduce fatigue and adjust the shade’s sensitivity to light in a fraction of a second.

Some helmet models can even be used for various operations besides welding including cutting, pressing, and grinding. These tend to be more expensive, but they are worth the investment

As mentioned, earplugs should be worn underneath your helmet. However, that isn’t all that needs to be added to the mix for proper safety. Glasses with side shields should also be worn whether you have on a helmet or not. Alternatively, safety goggles will also work if you prefer that style of safety glasses.

Always wear protective eyewear when performing any metalworking operation. Protective eyewear is designed to prevent ocular damage from debris, infrared light, ultraviolet light, and heat. If you fail to wear your safety glasses or goggles, the results could be extremely painful.

The most common injury is known as Photokeratitis. Sometimes referred to as welder’s flash, this condition is a severe burn to the cornea.

Safety gear and appropriate clothing should always be worn whenever you or your employees are out on the manufacturing floor. This is not a recommendation. It’s an Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulation. According to the Eye and Face Protection guidelines, it is the responsibility of employers to ensure that the workers are wearing the appropriate head gear.

As an employer, it is your job to ensure that workers are equipped with adequate safety gear. It is also required that you take it upon yourself to perform a full workplace assessment to gauge any potential hazards. If hazards are found, then it is also your job to ensure that the workers are aware of the danger and that they know about all of the safety precautions that should be taken.

When it comes to workplace safety, prevention is key. The type of injuries that can happen during metalworking operations can be very severe. It’s best to implement safety measures and guidelines and to make sure everyone on your team is appropriately dressed and properly trained.

Are you ready to expand your metalworking shop with the safest machines available? Get in touch with our experts here at dake today.

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SOLVING ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS: WAYS AND METHODS

Abstract: This article discusses environmental problems and how to solve them.

Key words: ecology, healthy lifestyle, scientific and technological revolution.

The scientific and technological revolution and the use of mineral resources of the earth have led to the fact that the ecological situation on our planet is deteriorating literally before our eyes. The level of pollution of the subsoil, hydrosphere and air layer of the earth is approaching a critical level. Humanity is on the verge of a global man-made catastrophe. Fortunately, more and more government and public organizations understand the depth and danger of the problem.

Work to improve the current situation is gaining momentum. Already, modern technologies offer many ways to solve environmental problems, from the creation of ecological fuels, ecological transport to the search for new environmentally friendly sources of energy and the rational use of the Earth's resources.

A comprehensive approach to environmental issues is required. It should include long-term and planned activities aimed at all spheres of society.

To radically improve the ecological situation, both on the ground as a whole and in a single country, it is necessary to implement measures of this nature:

Legal. These include the creation of environmental laws. International agreements are also important.

Economic. Elimination of the consequences of technogenic impact on nature requires serious financial investments.

Technological. In this area, there is where inventors and innovators disagree. The use of new technologies in the mining, metallurgical and transport industries will allow minimizing environmental pollution. The main task is to create environmentally friendly energy sources.

Organizational. They consist in the even distribution of transport along the streams to prevent its prolonged congestion in one place.

Architectural. It is advisable to plant greenery in large and small settlements, to divide their territory into zones using plantations. Planting around enterprises and along roads is also important.

Particular importance should be attached to the protection of flora and fauna. Their representatives simply do not have time to adapt to changes in the environment.

Awareness of the dramatic situation in ecology forced humanity to take urgent and effective measures to correct it.

In the future, the main efforts will be aimed at eliminating the consequences of man-made human activities and reducing harmful emissions.

For this, there are such prospects:

Construction of special factories for the complete utilization of all types of waste. This will allow not to occupy new territories for landfills. The energy obtained from combustion can be used for the needs of cities.

Construction of thermal power plants operating on the "solar wind" (Helium 3). This substance is found on the moon. Despite the high cost of its extraction, the energy obtained from the "solar wind" is thousands of times higher than the heat transfer from nuclear fuel.

Transfer of all vehicles to power plants operating on gas, electricity, batteries and hydrogen. This solution will help reduce air emissions.

Cold nuclear fusion. This option for obtaining energy from water is already under development.

1. Reduction of household and industrial waste. This is especially true for plastic dishes. It is gradually being replaced by paper. Research is underway to eliminate bacteria that feed on plastic.

2. Wastewater treatment. Billions of cubic meters of water are consumed annually to support various branches of human activity. Modern treatment facilities allow you to purify it to its natural state.

3. Transition to clean energy sources. This means the phasing out of nuclear energy, engines and furnaces fueled by coal and petroleum products. The use of natural gas, wind, solar and hydroelectric power ensures a clean atmosphere. The use of biofuels can significantly reduce the concentration of harmful substances in exhaust gases.

4. Protection and restoration of lands and forests. New forests are being planted in the areas of felling. Measures are being taken to drain lands, protect them from erosion.

Despite the serious damage caused to nature, humanity has every chance to return it to its original appearance.

Environmental pollution, depletion of natural resources and disruption of ecological ties in ecosystems have become global problems. And if humanity continues to follow the current path of development, then its death, according to the world's leading ecologists, is inevitable in two or three generations.

Environmental knowledge and understanding of the principles of the functioning and evolution of the Earth's life support systems has led many to take a critical look at how the resources of the planet are used.

Many representatives of the flora and fauna of the Earth may turn out to be more useful in the future than it seems now.

To solve modern environmental problems, it is necessary to change the industrial civilization and create a new basis for society, where the leading motive of production will be the satisfaction of essential human needs, an even and humane distribution of natural and labor-created wealth.

Protecting nature directly affects everyone. All people breathe the same air of the Earth, they all drink water and eat food, the molecules of which continuously participate in the endless circulation of matter in the biosphere of the planet. Perhaps there is still a chance to correct the ecological situation in the world, and we must take this chance, restore in the biosphere what we have violated, and learn to live in harmony with nature.

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DORIVOR O'SIMLIKLARDAN OQILONA FOYDALANISH

Annotatsiya: Tabiat bizga juda ko'p tabiiy boyliklar in'om etganki biz ulardan kundalik turmushimizda samarali foydalanishimiz lozim. Grentolog olimlarni fikricha dunyoga kelib yuz yildan kam hayot kechirish «achinarli» hisoblanadi. Agar biz hujayramizga yetarli ozuqa bersak, ya'ni 20 xil aminokislota, 15 xil mineral, 12 xil vitamin, 7 xil ferment 3 xil to'yingan yog' kislota bersak, hujayramiz faoliyatini bajaradi va inson qarimaydi. Bu narsalarni hujayramiz biz yeydigan ozuqadan oladi. Shuning uchun bir kunda 18 xildan ortiqroq mahsulot 300 gr meva, 400 gr sabzovot istemol qilsak besh mahal kam-kam ovqatlansak, hujayramiz to'liq to'yinadi va kasalliklarga chalinmaydi. Buning uchun esa biz tabiatdagi barcha o'simlik va hayvon turlarini bilishimiz va ulardan hayotiy faoliyatimizga foydalanishimiz darkor. Xalq sog'ligini saqlash, kasalliklarni oldini olish, yosh avlodni sog'lom tarbiyalash va shakilantirish uchun dorivor o'simliklar haqida bilishimiz zarur. Bu bilishni oiladan boshlab maktab darajasiga ko'tarish darkor. Bu holat mamlakat iqtisodiga juda katta foyda keltiradi.

Kalit so'zlar: Grentolog, antropogen, kimyoviy, genetik, fitopereparat, qizil kitob, biofaol moddalar, alkaloidlar, glikozidlar, ontagenez.

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MEDICINAL PLANTS WISELY

Annotation: Nature his given us so many natural resources that we need to use them effectively in our daily lives. According to geologists, it is a "shame" to be born and live less than a hundred years. If we give our cell enough nutrients, that is, 20 different amino acids, 15 different minerals, 12 different vitamins, 7 different enzymes, 3 different saturated fatty acids, our cell functions. These things our cell receives from the food we eat. Therefore, if we eat more than 18 different products 300 gr of fruit, 400 gr of carrots five times a day, our cell will be fully saturated and we will not suffer from ailments. That is why we know all kinds of plants and animals in nature We need to know about

medicinal plants for public health, disease prevention, healthy upbringing and formation of the younger generation.

Key words: spaces, nutrition, nature, animals, fruits, amino codes, minerals, plant, medicine, disease, vegetables and so on.

Saxovatli ona tabiat insoniyatga yashash muhiti bo'lishi bilan birgalikda, o'zining suv, havosi, hayvonlari va o'simliklarini bizga bebaho boylik va shifobaxsh nemat qilib bergan. Antropogen ta'sirning faoliyati kam bo'lgan joydagi havo inson organizmiga kirib borgan sari turli alergik kasaliklar va boshqa kasaliklar uchun shifo bo'lishi bilan birgalikda inson organizmini energiya bilan ta'minlaydi. Organizmni yoshiga qarab 60-70 % gacha tashkil qilgan suv, bizga o'zidagi bir qancha moddalari va minerallari bilan organizmimizga juda foydalidir. Iste'mol qilinadigan hayvonlar esa tarkibidagi oqsillari tanani qurilish materiali bo'lishi bilan birgalikda ularning tarkididagi ayrim organik moddalar shifo hisoblanadi. Istemol qilingan o'simliklar xususiyatiga ko'ra 3 xil bo'ladi. 1. Faqat oziq bo'lgan o'simliklar, inson ularni iste'mol qilgan vaqtda ular faqat to'yintirib, qurilish vazifasini amalga oshiradi. 2. Faqat dorivor bo'lgan o'simliklar – ular iste'mol qilingan vaqtda faqat shifo bo'ladi. 3. Ham oziq, ham dorivor bo'lgan o'simliklar – bu o'simliklar inson tanasiga iste'mol qilingan vaqtda shifo va inson organizmini to'yintirib, qurilish vazifasini amalga oshiradi. Demak (abiotik omillar)quyosh, havo va tuproq bir xil bo'lgan bu o'simliklar har biri o'zining metabolizmi oqibatida o'ziga tuproqdan har xil moddalarni olib, har biri o'ziga xos moddalarni sintezlaydi. Bugungi kunga kelib global muammoga aylanib borayotgan atrof-muhitning, havoning, suvning ifloslanishi turli xil kasaliklarni keltirib chiqarmoqda. Birgina Buxoro havosini ifloslanishi nafas olish kasalliklari balkim boshqa kasaliklar sonini oshirib yubordi. Bundan tashqari oziq-ovqatlar tabiiy holatda iste'mol qilinadigan mahsulotlar o'rniga turli xil fizikaviy, kimyoviy yoki genetik ishlov berilgan, ayrim holatlarda umuman sun'iy oziqa ichimliklaridan foydalana boshlandi. Yigimanchi asr oxirlariga kelib ilm-fan, yutuqlari umuman texnika rivojlanishi insoniyatni juda kam harakatlanadigan bo'lib, ma'lum ma'noda uni tabiatdan uzoqlashib borishiga sabab bo'ldi. Kam harakatlik esa bugungi kundagi muammolardan biri tana vaznining oshishiga (semizlikka) olib keldi. Semizlik oqibatida turli xil kasaliklar soni ko'paydi. Bugungi kunga kelib ko'pchilik insonlar ta'na a'zolarida bo'ladigan kasaliklarni davolash uchun zamonaviy tibbiyotdan foydalanishadi. Zamonaviy ilmiy tibbiyotda talaygina yangi dori vositalari va davolash usullari mavjud, biz foydalanayotgan dori turlari kimyoviy sintez qilingan bo'lib, o'z navbatida ular turli xil nojo'ya asoratlar ya'ni boshqa xil kasaliklarni keltirib chiqaradi. Shunga qaramay, hozircha fitopreparatlar dorivor yig'malar va dorivor o'simliklar tibbiyot amaliyotida kam ishlatiladi. Xalq orasida dorivor o'simliklarni targ'ib qilish va dorivor o'simliklar to'g'risida ma'lumotga ega bo'lish uchun dorivor o'simliklar fan sifatida 5-sinfdan to 11-sinf o'quvchilariga ikki haftada bir olib borilishi va fasllarga qarab dala amaliyoti asosida soat qo'yilib, dars jarayonlari amalga oshirilsa foydadan xoli bo'lmasdi. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining «Uzluksiz ta'lim tizimi uchun davlat ta'lim standartlarini ishlab chiqish va amalda joriy etish to'g'risida » 1998-yil 5yanvardagi 5-son qarori; O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining «Umumiy o'rta ta'lim to'g'risidagi nizomni tasdiqlash to'grisida» 2017-yil 15-martdagi 140-son qarori; O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining «Umumiy O'rta va O'rta Maxsus kasb hunar ta'limining davlat ta'lim standartlarini tasdiqlash to'g'risida" 2017-yil 6-apreldagi 187-son qarori asosan o'quvchilarni kasbga va dorivor o'simliklar haqidagi bilimga o'rgatish bo'yicha malaka talablarini ishlab chiqishda quyidagi qonunlar va normativ hujatlar asos qilinib olindi.

5-sinf o'quvchilariga dorivor o'simlarni boshqa dorivor bo'lmagan o'simliklardan farqini, botanik tavsifini o'rgatilib, inson organizmi uchun foydali bo'lgan o'simliklar haqida ma'lumot berish. 6-sinf o'quvchilariga esa dorivor o'simliklarni tarqalishi, qaysi organi dorivorlik xususiyatiga ega ekanligi, qizil kitobga kiritilgan dorivor o'simliklar haqida. 7-sinf o'quvchilariuga dorivor o'simliklarni tibbiyotda qo'llanilish xusussiyatlari, organizmning qaysi organiga ta'sir qilishi. 8-sinf o'quvchilariga esa dorivor o'simliklarni kimyoviy tarkibi, dorivor o'simliklar ichida xavfli va zararlilari borligi, zaharli o'simliklar bilan ishlashda ehtiyotkorlik qoidalari va xavfsizlik choralari. 9-sinf o'quvchilariga dorivor o'simliklarning qaysi qismidan qanday qilib damlama, qaynatma nastoyka, ekstrakt tayyorlanadi. Bu tog'risida ma'lumot berish, ularni ekishda agrotexnik qoidalari haqida ma'lumot berish.

10-sinf o'quvchilariga esa dorivor o'simliklarni yetishtirish texnalogiyasi va dorivor o'simliklar yig'ishda qo'llaniladigan jihozlar, dorivor o'simliklarni aniqlash yo'llarini, aniqlashda aniqlagichdan qanday foydalanish qoidalarini. 11-sinf o'quvchilariga esa dorivor o'simlikni qachon qaysi faslda yig'ish balki qaysi oyning va kuning qaysi vaqtida yig'ishni o'rgatibgina qolmay, balki yig'ilgan qismlarini quritish, qadoqlash, saqlash usullari haqida o'rgatish mumkin Bu dasturni yaxshi o'zlashtirgan o'quvchilar dorivor o'simlardan foydalanishni o'z oilasidan boshlab qo'llaydilar va to'liq o'zlashtirgan o'quvchilar esa farmasevtika sohasida faoliyat ko'rsatishi, oilaviy va xususiy tadbirkorlik bilan shug'ullanishi mumkin. Bu amlakat iqtisodiga birinchidan: aholi sog'ligi yaxshilanib borish tufayli; ikkinchidan esa tadbirkorlik sohasi sabali juda katta foyda keltiradi.

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FEATURES OF PEDAGOGICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM

Abstract: The article examines the specifics of pedagogical activity in the higher education system.

Key words: higher education system, pedagogical activity, methodology, professional competence.

Pedagogical activity is one of the most difficult areas of human labor. Successful performance of pedagogical activity requires that each teacher, deeply mastered: 1) his subject; 2) the theory of knowledge and pedagogical sciences; 3) the ability to reveal connections and relationships between separate concepts; 4) the ability to organically link the knowledge gained by students in different subjects into a single system of scientific views; 5) the ability to use various means of mass communication (fiction, radio, cinema, television, etc.) for the development of the student's cognitive activity, his social activity and independence.

Modern scientific and psychological research of any subject of pedagogical activity provides for a psychological analysis of his professional competence. This term combines three main aspects of the phenomenon of pedagogical work: pedagogical activity, pedagogical communication and manifestations of the teacher's personality, which are considered separate procedural indicators (or blocks) of such competence.

The effectiveness of the pedagogical work of a teacher, educator or teacher is assessed by those qualitative positive changes in the mental development of pupils, pupils or students, which took place under the influence of the teacher. It takes into account the personal and intellectual development of the object of application of pedagogical efforts, its formation as a person and a subject of educational activity.

In the effective indicators of professional competence, it is customary to distinguish between two blocks:

• training and learning;

• good breeding and education.

Pedagogical work is one of the most difficult types of human activity. Its effective implementation requires the presence of certain psychological qualities, as well as the operation of broad and versatile professional knowledge and skills, on the basis of which the teacher makes his own practical decision. Like any other activity, such activity is inherent: motivation, goal-setting and objectivity (the psychological structure of activity: motive, goal, object, means, methods, product and result), and its specific feature is productivity.

For scientifically grounded management of the educational process, a teacher needs not only to know well the science he teaches, its current state, its connection with other spiders, with life, with practice, but also be able to transfer his knowledge to children. Without this, you cannot become a good teacher.

Each school subject, each area of scientific knowledge has its own characteristics, its own difficulties, its own basic method of cognition. In this regard, for each school discipline there must be a deeply thought-out teaching methodology. Knowledge of teaching methods helps the teacher to ensure a deep understanding and solid assimilation by students of the foundations of science, the connections between natural phenomena and the surrounding life, the skillful application of the knowledge gained in practice and the use of the acquired knowledge for the development and formation of the student's personality.

The effectiveness of teaching and upbringing of students depends primarily on the internal unity of knowledge, purposeful mental actions and correctly formed relations of the child to the surrounding reality, to people, to business and to himself as a subject of activity. And if this is so, then it is quite obvious that in his pedagogical activity the teacher cannot confine himself only to the function of communicating knowledge to students. He must be able to direct the mental activity of students, to correct and direct it. Only in this case, the teacher is able to ensure the all-round development and education of the child as a person.

The effectiveness of the management of the mental activity of students in the learning process depends not only on the ordering of the source of information (the content of knowledge communicated to the student), but also on the ordering of the very system of mental actions of children. This system should provide a solution to specific problems. Only under these conditions can each student actively function as a conscious and independently thinking subject of educational activity.

That is why the teacher must master not only the relevant knowledge, but also the skills and abilities of presenting this knowledge. He must be able to mobilize the attention of students, develop their thinking and form in them socially significant value orientations

Successful pedagogical communication is the basis for the effective professional activity of a teacher. Communication with pupils for pedagogical purposes plays an important role in the socialization of the student, in his personal development. However, even experienced teachers face communication difficulties that complicate pedagogical work, often cause an acute feeling of dissatisfaction, and sometimes even doubts about their professional competence.

It is very difficult for a modern teacher to keep up with the times. Learning conditions are rapidly changing, in some school subjects there are from 5 to 14 textbooks by different authors. The student environment is characterized by differentiation: one pole is formed by children who know what they want in their life and how this can be achieved, and at the other pole are children who live one day: they do not want anything and do not strive for anything. Communication with students is complicated by both objective and subjective factors, which forces the teacher to return again and again to thinking about the difficult aspects of communication. What is the psychological side of pedagogical communication?

Pedagogical communication is a professional communication of a teacher with students in the classroom or outside it (in the process of teaching and upbringing), which has certain pedagogical functions not aimed at creating a favorable psychological climate, optimizing educational activities and relations between the teacher and students within the student body. Pedagogical communication is a multifaceted organizational process; establishment and development of communication, mutual understanding of interaction between teachers and students, generated by the goals and content of their joint activities.

Professional pedagogical communication is a system of techniques and methods that ensure the implementation of the goals and objectives of pedagogical activity and organize, direct the socio-psychological interaction between the teacher and the students.

In pedagogical communication, the communicative (exchange of information between communicants), interactive (organization of interaction) and perceptual (perception of each other by communication partners and establishment of mutual understanding) parties are implemented. The emphasis on the selected characteristics allows us to say that pedagogical communication should not be a heavy duty, but a natural and even joyful process of interaction.

The nature of its organization is quite important for the effectiveness of educational cooperation, in particular, the external regulation of the activities of the participants (through the distribution of roles or the setting of methods of joint work).

At the same time, the appointment of a moderator, designed to regulate the course of the discussion in the triad, can become a factor in the self-organization of the joint work of the participants in educational cooperation. Speaking about the methods of cooperation, it is important to note that not only the form of cooperation itself is essential, but also the way of organizing a joint solution to the problem.

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BARKAMOL AVLODNI VOYAGA YETKAZISHDA INFORMATSION VA INTELLEKTUAL MADANIYATNI SHAKLLANTIRISHNING METODOLOGIK VA DIDAKTIK JIHATLARI

Annotatsiya: Ma'lumki, mafkuraviy immunitet – shaxs, ijtimoiy guruh, millat, jamiyatni turli zararli g'oyaviy ta'sirlardan himoyalashga xizmat qiluvchi tizimdir. Milliy o'zlikni anglash esa jamiyatda informatsion tahdidlarga qarshi kurashishda muhim omillardan biri hisoblanadi.

Ushbu maqolada barkamol avlodni voyaga yetkazishda informatsion va intellektual madaniyatni shakllantirishning muhim jihatlari ilmiy jihatdan yoritilgan. Shu bilan birgalikda informatsion tahdidlarga qarshi kurashishda mafkuraviy immunitetni shakllantirish masalasi tadqiq etilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: axborot, axborot xavfsizligi, immunitet, mafkura, milliy o'zlik.

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METHODOLOGICAL AND DIDACTIC ASPECTS OF INFORMATION AND INTELLECTUAL CULTURE IN THE EDUCATION OF A DEVELOPED GENERATION

Annotation: It is known that ideological immunity is a system that serves to protect an individual, social group, nation, society from various harmful ideological influences. Understanding national identity is one of the most important factors in combating information threats in society.

This article scientifically explains the important aspects of the formation of information and intellectual culture in the upbringing of a harmoniously developed generation. At the same time, the issue of forming ideological immunity in the fight against information threats has been studied.

Keywords: information, information security, immunity, ideology, national identity.

Milliy madaniyat va milliy o'zlikni anglash, milliy ongni yuksaltirish yagona millat ma'naviy dunyosining qo'sh qanotidir. Qush ikki qanoti bilan baland-balandlarga uchgani kabi milliy sha'nini o'z sha'nidek his etadi va uni himoya qiladi. Mabodo milliy madaniyat va milliy o’zlikni anglash bo’lmasa, millat sha’ni tushib ketadi.

Bugungi kunda zamonaviy axborot maydonidagi harakatlar shu qadar tig’iz, shu qadar tezkorki, endi ilgarigidek, ha, bu voqea bizdan juda olisda yuz beribdi, uning bizga aloqasi yo’q, deb beparvo qarab bo’lmaydi. Ana shunday kayfiyatga berilgan xalq yoki millat taraqqiyotdan yuz yillar orqada qolib ketishi hech gap emas.

Insoniyat turmush tarzining rivojlanishi yangi-yangi kashfiyotlarning yaratilishiga sabab bo‘lmoqda. Inson yangilik yaratish jarayonida har xil to‘siqlarga duch keladi va shu to‘siqlarni yengib o‘tish mobaynida yana yangi ixtirolar vujudga kelaveradi. Lekin hayot tajribalaridan mahlumki, ko‘pincha yangi kashfiyot mahlum bir muammoni hal qilish jarayonida vujudga keladi. Biz so‘zsiz kompyuter XX asrning buyuk kashfiyotlaridan biri desak yanglishmaymiz. Davr talabiga ko‘ra, bugunga kelib, kompyuter texnologiyasi juda rivojlanib ketdi.

Axborot va axborot oqimiga oid muammolar ma’lum vaqtlar mobaynida shakllangan qonun va qonuniyatlar orqali turli davrlarda turlicha mazmun-mohiyat kasb etgan. “Yangi asr – axborot, yuksak texnologiyalar va zamonaviy bilimlar, oldimizda ochilayotgan yangi istiqbollar asridir… Bu shiddatkor asrda atrofimizda va xalqaro maydonda qanday yangi tahdid va xavf-xatarlar kuchayib borayotganidan ko’z yumib bo’lmaydi. Bunday vaziyat barchamizdan, avvalo, hushyorlik va sezgirlikni, tez o’zgarib borayotgan zamon bilan hamohang bo’lib, uzoqni ko’zlab yashashimizni talab qilmoqda”[1, 54].

Internetga bo’lgan ehtiyoj kun sayin ortib bormoqda. Natijada axborot va kommunikatsiya sohasida ulkan o’zgarishlar yuz bermoqda. Hozirgi tahlikali zamonda internet tarmog’i orqali tarqatilayotgah g’arazli ma’lumotlar, vayronkor g’oyalar, odob-axloqni yemiruvchi illatlar yosh avlodning har biriga ta’sir o’tkazmoqda. Keyingi paytlarda internet orqali buzg’unchilikka chaqiruvchilar, global tarmoqdan qabih maqsadda foydalanuvchilar ko’payib bormoqda[2,4].

Falsafa, informatika, kibernetika, sinergetika, sotsiologiya va iqtisodiyot tutashgan joyda ilmiy bilimning integral sohasi - ijtimoiy rivojlanishning axborot nazariyasi shakllanadi. Bu nazariya doirasida axborot, informatsiya markaziy o’rinni egallaydi. Axborot iqtisodiyoti nuqtai nazaridan, iqtisodiy tizimlarning tashkil topishi va rivojlanishi qonunlari informatika qonunlari bilan belgilanadi. Axborotlashgan jamiyatda insonning yangi roli va o’rnini tadqiq qilish informatsion rivojlanishning asosiy vazifasidir.

Ma’lumki, mamlakatimizda olib borilayotgan kengqamrovli ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy rivojlanish va islohotlar, ijobiy natijalar inson omilini kuchaytirdi, jamiyat taraqqiyotining bu yangi bosqichida yoshlarning, barcha jamiyat ahzolarining islohotlardagi bevosita ishtirokini uyushtirish, ularni zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalari bilan “qurollantirish” zarurati paydo bo‘ldi. Ayni chog‘da internet, elektron pochta kabi usul va vositalardan muntazam foydalanish orqali olinayotgan zamonaviy axborotlarning bevosita inson faoliyatiga joriy qilinishi, ulardan samarali foydalanishga xizmat qiluvchi yangi pedagogik texnologiyalarning yaratilishi tahlim tizimida jiddiy o‘zgarishlarni yuzaga keltirdi[3,45].

Mazkur mavzuning dolzarbligi shundan iboratki, informatsion madaniyat jahondagi umumiy taraqqiyotdan ortda qolayotgan mamlakatlarga turli yo‘nalishlarda yordam ko‘rsatish, inson muammosiga, ayniqsa uning mahnaviy dunyosiga har qachongidan ko‘ra e’tibor qaratish, jamiyat va inson hayotining barcha tomonlarini qamrab olayotgan ilmiy-texnikaviy taraqqiyotning murakkab muammolarini hal etish kabi global masalalarni o‘rtaga qo‘ymoqda.

Bizningcha, jamiyatning ma’naviy-axloqiy jihatlarini chuqur tadqiq etish, hozirgi insoniyat jamiyatida sodir bo‘layotgan mahnaviy jarayonlar tendentsiyasini va mahnaviy hayot imkoniyatlarini butun murakkabliklari bilan tahlil qilish hamda muayyan xulosalar chiqarish mavjud inqirozlarning oldini olish uchun o‘ziga xos imkoniyatlar yaratadi.

Bu o‘rinda Sharq ma’naviy hayotining asosini tashkil etuvchi axloqiy mezonlarga qaytish, ularning ajdodlarimiz faoliyatida va kundalik turmushida naqadar katta hayotbaxsh rol o‘ynaganini idrok etish, ana shunday tarixiy taraqqiyot yo‘lini tanlash natijasida ma’naviy-ruhiy yo‘nalishlarda jiddiy martabalarni qo‘lga kiritishga erishilganini hisobga olmoq lozim.

Shuni yodda tutmoq lozimki, zamonaviy axborot-kommunikativ tizim uchun anhanaviy sharqona ma’naviy-axloqiy mezonlar begona emas va ular shaxs ma’naviy axborot madaniyatini shakllantirishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, yoshlarda axborot xurujidan himoyalanish uchun mustaqil fikr bo’lishi lozim. Shuningdek, jamiyatda yoshlarning o’zini-o’zi himoya qilishiga e’tibor berish kerak. Avvalo, har bir inson uchun mustaqil fikr zarur. Mustaqil fikrga ega bo’lgan insongina yaxshi yoki yomon ma’lumotning mohiyatiga yetib, ularga qarshi kuch topa oladi. Shuningdek, informatsion va ma’naviy tahdidlarga yo’l qo’ymaslik uchun milliy o’zlikni unutmaslik, yoshlarning ma’naviy olamida bo’shliq vujudga kelmasligi kerak. Har bir inson, ayniqsa, barkamol avlod qalbi va ongida sog’lom hayot tarzi, milliy va umummilliy qadriyatlarga hurmat-ehtirom tuyg’usi shakllantirilishi lozim. Informatsion tahdidlarga qarshi ma’naviy kurashishdan tashqari hozirgi kunda keng jamoatchilikda rivojlanib kelayotgan kompyuter madaniyati tushunchasini, odamlar faoliyatida axborot texnologiyalari majmuidan tegishli tarzda foydalana olishlari, hamda axborotlashgan jamiyatda noaniqlik sharoitida, inqirozli vaziyatlarda muhim qarorlar qabul qilishini to’g’ri o’rganishlari tushuniladi. Bu jarayonda o’tgan avlodlarning tajribasi kamlik qiladi. Odamlar vaziyatni mustaqil tahlil qilish, qabul qilinayotgan qarorlar olib kelishi mumkin bo’lgan oqibatlarni oldindan ko’rish qobiliyatiga ega bo’lishi talab etiladi. Yuksak ijtimoiy va ishlab chiqarish madaniyatisiz kompyuter texnologiyalarining rivojlanishi mumkin emas, kompyuterlardan kundalik faoliyatda samarali va oqilona foydalanish esa kompyuter sohasida muayyan bilim va ko'nikmalarga ega bo'lishni taqozo etadi.

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CAUSES OF AGING AND ITS BIOLOGICAL FACTORS

Abstract: This article discusses the causes of aging and its biological factors.

Key words: aging, biological processes, lifestyle, physical education, genetics, healthy eating.

Nowadays, the combined efforts of chemical and biological physics are aimed at solving important problems of biology and medicine. Diseases, the influence of harmful effects of physical and chemical environmental factors, aging of living organisms occupy a special place among biological processes.

Biophysics is a science that studies physical and physicochemical processes occurring in biosystems at different levels of organization and are the basis of physiological acts. The emergence of biophysics happened as a progress in physics, contributions were made by mathematics, chemistry and biology. Living organisms are an open, self-regulating, self-reproducing and developing heterogeneous system, the most important functional substances in which are biopolymers: proteins and nucleic acids of a complex atomic-molecular structure.

Half a century ago, chemical physics was formed - a new area of natural science, bordering between physics and chemistry. In this area, modern theoretical and experimental physics has found a huge variety of objects of study, and chemistry has received rigorous physical foundations for solving the most important problems of the structure and transformation of substances.

Around the same period, physics began to actively penetrate biology. This is again about modern physics, since many well-known physicists in the distant past have repeatedly turned their attention to biological phenomena. Thus, this period can be considered the second birth of biophysics.

Until now, the causes of aging have not been scientifically identified and there is no answer to the question of what are the primary and essential elements of senile involution.

The views of the ancients about the causes of aging can be divided into two groups. According to the first, the cause of aging lies in the gradual loss of something that is necessary to sustain life. This "something", according to some authors, is an energetic, material or mental factor. According to others, aging is the accumulation of excess of something that is harmful to the body (intoxication of the body from the outside or from the inside). These logically opposite concepts and more or less modified form have survived to this day. More complex explanations have been added recently. From a historical point of view, the hypothesis that aging is the result of the gradual loss of specific vital energy is of the greatest importance.

The most ancient and clear scientific explanation of the causes of aging is contained in the writings of Aristotle "On youth and old age." Aristotle (384-322 BC) believed that aging is caused by the gradual expenditure of "innate warmth" that every living creature has from the beginning of its individual life. The heart is the center of this warmth. The blood vessels carry this heat throughout the body and revitalize its limbs and organs. This thought does not represent anything original. It was formulated by Aristotle on the basis of the statements of previous thinkers. A careful analysis of the writings of Hippocrates (460-377 BC) shows that he also accepts the hypothesis that aging is due to the loss of "natural heat". The opinion of Hippocrates and Aristotle is based on the correct observation that the release of heat in old age is less vigorous than in youth. In modern terms, old age is the result of a gradual decline in metabolic processes.

The Yugoslav pathophysiologist A. Zupancic adheres to similar views, believing that the structure of living organisms during their functioning continuously changes, collapsing and recovering at the same time, and that, in essence, aging is a slow loss of the ability to restore constantly changing structures. Over time, the old organism becomes less and less similar to itself, gradually loses the characteristics of a living being and approaches a state that resembles an inanimate system.

In the 20th century, the old theory has become popular again according to which aging is stimulated by the harmful effects of space. Now, however, neither deities wishing to punish mortals, nor the benevolent astrological influences of celestial bodies (the medieval concept: old age is the influence of the planets on the human body) are not involved in explaining this. Kunze in 1933 put forward a hypothesis about the harmful effects of particles of cosmic and other ultra-radiation, which constantly bombard living organisms, destroying the nuclei of their cells. A similar theory was developed in 1957 by the radiologist G. File, according to which old age may be due to the accumulation of irreversible disorders caused by spontaneous somatic mutations under the influence of various mutagenic agents, especially ionizing radiation.

Old age can be considered as a result of the struggle between the influence of harmful factors and the stability of the organism. A very interesting mathematical expression of this proposition was given by the German physiologist A. Pütter in 1921, and the analysis in two instructive works was given by the biochemist K. Mischer and the physician G. Schlomk. Aging and death of an organism, like the decay of radioactive substances, obey similar mathematical laws.

Most of the hypotheses of recent years associate the aging process with the physical laws of the irreversibility of some processes and with the physical tendency towards an increase in disorder among molecules. Thus, in 1924 the Czech physiologist Ruzicka emphasized strongly that the hysteresis of protoplasm can be regarded as a consequence of the thermodynamic law of entropy. The Swedish biochemist G. von Euler in 1951 expressed the idea that old age is the result of an increase in the entropy of hormonal reactions, especially in the macromolecules of the pituitary hormones. The term "entropy" is understood as the anarchy of certain processes, a tendency towards disorder. In his valuable book on the biology of aging, published in 1956, A. Comfort writes that of all general theories, the theory proposed by Bidder is the most plausible. According to Bidder, the senile period is not part of the natural pattern of animal life, but rather an anarchic phenomenon following the fact that this pattern has already been realized. Comfort puts it this way: "Old age is a typical by-product, not part of the program, but a weakening of the force that guides the program." V. Kuhn in 1955 associates the onset of old age with changes in the synthesis of optically active substances in the body. According to physical laws, the optical purity of certain substances in the body changes, racemization progresses, while the presence of optical antipodes of certain substances seriously degrades the metabolism, thereby exerting a harmful effect on the body.

Many different hypotheses about the causes and essence of aging can be linked and supplemented. Some modern authors (S. Hirsch, A. G. Lansing, D. Kotsovsky, F. Genshen, L. Binet, M. Burger, K. Parkhon, etc.) believe that such a complex process as aging cannot be explained by one cause, for example, atrophy of the gonads or other endocrine glands, changes in the cells of the central nervous system, poisoning with intestinal toxins, accumulation of harmful products of cellular metabolism, cytomorphosis and weakening of metabolism and regenerative capacity, hysteresis of protoplasmic colloids, calcium deposition and arteriosclerosis of blood vessels, cosmic radiation, an increase in entropy, etc.

None of these hypotheses address aging in general. Rather than explaining biological processes by a single causal one, there is now a tendency to explain them by many, encompassing and collecting many external and internal factors of aging. Until now, no answer has been found to the question - "why the body is aging." Better studied from a scientific and practical point of view, an important issue - "how is the aging process."

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THE IMPACT OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS' STRUCTURE ON BANK PERFORMANCE IN VIETNAM

Abstract. This article analyzes the impact of the Board of Directors' structure on operational efficiency of commercial banks in Vietnam, using secondary data of 29 commercial banks with 290 observations in the period 2011 - 2020, applying regression analysis of panel data to estimate regression coefficients. Empirical results show that Board of Directors' size, independent board members, board members with postgraduate qualifications, and board members with political connections have a positive impact on the bank performance. In contrast, the proportion of state ownership has a negative impact on bank performance. However, in Vietnam, no relationship has been found between female board members, foreign board members and board members participating in management with the bank performance.

Keywords: Board of Directors, operational efficiency, commercial banks, Vietnam.

1. Introduction

The Board of Directors is the most important decision-making body. The Board of Directors is responsible for approving important strategic and financial decisions, and changes in capital structure, as well as for the most important task of all Boards of Directors which is to hire and fire the top executive team. In the Project for restructuring the system of credit institutions in the periods of 2011–2015 and 2016–2020, it is proposed to restructure the banking governance system including: increasing transparency in information disclosure, changing proportion of capital ownership of commercial banks, improving conditions and standards of governance capacity, working experience and professional qualifications for key leadership and management positions at credit institutions such as chairman of the Board of Directors/Members' Council, General Director/Director, members of the Board of Directors/Members Council, etc. (Government, 2012, 2017) [4, 5]. Studies on the impact of Board of Directors' structure on bank performance have been carried out by Liang et al (2013) [7] and Dong et al (2017) in China [2], and Pathan and Faff (2013) in the U.S. [9], Stančić et al (2014) in Europe [11], García-Meca et al (2015) [3] in 9 developed countries, Mamatzakis and Bermpei (2015) in the U.S. [8], Setiyono and Tarazi (2018) in Indonesia [10]. Results from studies vary as positive, negative or unrelated, even mixed effects or inconclusive in previous studies in developed countries. And, these studies, when tested in emerging markets, do not match the results of studies in developed markets. Vietnam is a developing country in which the legal environment is in the finishing stage to integrate with other countries in the region. Therefore, there is a need to study the impact of the Board of Directors' structure on operational efficiency of commercial banks in Vietnam. The results of this study will be an useful reference for researchers interested in this field and help bank managers make reasonable decisions, bringing high efficiency to their bank.

2. Theoretical foundations and research methods

2.1. Theoretical foundations

Liang et al (2013) used a sample of the 50 largest Chinese banks for the period 2003-2010 [7]. The study used a set of characteristics of the Board of Directors (size, composition and functions of BOD) and analyzed the impact of these characteristics on operational efficiency and asset quality of banks in China. Research results show that the number of board meetings and the proportion of independent board members have a positive impact on both operational efficiency and asset quality, while BOD's size has a negative impact on operational efficiency.

Research by Pathan and Faff (2013) examined whether the structure of the Board of Directors (BOD's size, independence and gender diversity) in banks affects efficiency or not [9]. The study used panel data of large U.S. bank holding companies for the period 1997 – 2011. The results show that both BOD's size and independent board members reduce bank efficiency. In addition, gender diversification improves bank efficiency.

Stančić et al (2014) analysed the impact of ownership structure and Board of Directors on the profitability of 74 commercial banks from four transition economies of Southeast Europe in the period 2005-2010 [11]. The results show that, BOD's size has a negative and statistically significant correlation with bank profitability, while the proportion of independent board members has a negative, but not statistically significant correlation with profitability. In addition, factors such as bank size, bank capitalization also affect profitability.

García-Meca et al (2015) analysed the influence of diversification in the Board of Directors on bank performance [3]. The study used unbalanced panel data with 877 observations from 159 banks in 9 countries (Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, U.K, and U.S.A) over the period from 2004 to 2010. Research results show that gender diversification increases bank performance, but nationality diversification reduces it. This study also shows that in the context of the regulatory environment and low investor protection, diversification in the Board of Directors has little impact on bank performance.

Mamatzakis and Bermpei (2015) focused on studying the impact of corporate governance on the efficiency of investment banks in the U.S. in the period 2000 – 2012 [8]. The results show that the Board of Directors' size negatively affects the efficiency of the bank and is consistent with agency theory. In addition, the increase in proportion of BOD's ownership in a bank has a negative impact on the bank performance.

Research by Dong et al. (2017), used data obtained from banks operating in China in the period 2003 - 2011 to analyse the impact of BOD's structure (such as size, composition and function) to efficiency and risks of banks [2]. The results of the empirical study show that the proportion of female board members, independent board members has a positive impact on the bank performance, while the duality (Chairman cum CEO) has a negative impact on the bank performance. Among the control variables, the study finds that liquidity has a negative effect on the bank performance.

The study by Setiyono and Tarazi (2018) examined the effect of diversification of board members on the efficiency and risk of banks in Indonesia from 2001 to 2011 [10]. The research results show that the Ethnic diversity reduces efficiency, and diversification of experience, qualifications and tenure of the Board of Directors increases operational efficiency. However, the proportion of female board members does not affect the bank performance.

2.2. Research Methods

2.2.1. Research models and methods

Based on the research models of Pathan and Faff (2013) [9] and Dong et al (2017) [2] as the basis, with further adjustment of the explanatory variable to suit Vietnam, the study applies the following model:

$$PERFOR_{it} = \beta_0 + \alpha\ PERFOR_{it-1} + \beta_1 Bsize + \beta_2 Bindep + \beta_3 Femdir + \beta_4 Fordir + \beta_5 Execdir + \beta_6 Edu$$
$$+ \beta_7 Soe + \beta_8 Pol + \beta_9 SIZE + \beta_{10} LAR + \beta_{11} CAP + \beta_{12} LDR + \beta_{13} GDP + \varepsilon_{it}$$

In which, **PERFOR$_{it}$**: bank performance i at time t; **Bsize**: *Board of Directors' size*; **Bindep**: *proportion of independent board members*; **Femdir**: *proportion of female board members*; **Fordir**: *proportion of foreign board members*; **Execdir**: *proportion of board members participating in management*; **Edu**: *proportion of board members with postgraduate qualifications*; **Soe**: *state ownership*, **Pol**: *board members with political connections*. **SIZE**: *bank size*; **LAR**: *loan balance/total assets*; **CAP**: equity size; **LDR**: *loan balance/total deposit*; and **GDP**: *economic growth*.

This study uses the GMM method introduced by Arellano and Bond (1991) to handle the latent endogeneity in the model and the estimate of Arellano and Bond (1991) is also consistent with the short panel data with small time series T (10 years) and large N (29 banks) [1]. The studies by Pathan and

Faff (2013) [9] and Dong et al (2017) use the 2-step GMM method to estimate the regression coefficients [2].

2.2.2 Research data and samples

The data used in this study have been taken from annual reports, audited consolidated financial statements, corporate governance reports, annual shareholder meeting documents of Vietnamese joint stock commercial banks, World Economic Outlook (WEO) dataset of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for the period 2011-2020. As of December 31, 2020, Vietnamese commercial banks have 35 banks. Data were collected and selected after removing banks that did not disclose information or had incomplete information. As a result, a balanced panel data sample consisting of 29 banks with 290 observations was used for the study. Table 1 described the mean, standard deviation, minimum and maximum values of these variables.

Table 1. Table of statistics describing observed variables

V ariable	Observation number	Average value	Standard deviation	Minimum value	Maximum value
ROA	290	0,0068	0,0068	-0,0551	0,0266
ROE	290	0,0780	0,0846	-0,8200	0,2682
NIM	290	0,0256	0,0123	-0,0064	0,0813
Bsize	290	1,9459	0,2412	1,3863	2,7081
Bindep	290	0,1486	0,0678	0,0000	0,4000
Femdir	290	0,1825	0,1602	0,0000	0,6250
Fordir	290	0,0893	0,1232	0,0000	0,4286
Execdir	290	0,1565	0,1245	0,0000	0,4444
Edu	290	0,5514	0,2457	0,0000	1,0000
Pol	290			0	1
Soe	290	0,1405	0,2614	0,0000	1,0000
SIZE	290	18,4527	1,1154	16,3976	21,122
LAR	290	0,5487	0,1261	0,1473	0,7538
CAP	290	0,0928	0,0403	0,0293	0,2384
LDR	290	0,8575	0,1909	0,3719	1,805
GDP	290	0,0629	0,0062	0,0525	0,0708

3. Results and discussion

The study examines the possibility of multicollinearity between the variables by establishing the correlation coefficient matrix of the variables and the VIF index (Variance inflation factor). The result of correlation coefficient between pairs of variables in no case exceeds 0.8. The largest VIF co-index of the independent variables in this study was 5.02 and smaller than 10 (Gujarati, 2004) [6]. Therefore, the phenomenon of multicollinearity in the research model is not significant.

Regression results

The regression results are shown in Table 2

Table 2. Results of regression analysis by the SGMM method

Variable	**ROA** (p-value)	**ROE** (p-value)	**NIM** (p-value)
ROAt-1	0,2489*** (0,000)		
ROEt-1		0,2208*** (0,000)	
NIMt-1			0,6418*** (0,000)
Bsize	0,0041** (0,018)	0,0336** (0,034)	-0,0007 (0,786)
Bindep	0,0114*** (0,001)	0,0844* (0,086)	-0,0201 (0,186)
Femdir	0,0018 (0,276)	0,0088 (0,919)	-0,0025 (0,866)
Fordir	-0,0014 (0,489)	-0,0531 (0,165)	0,0004 (0,901)
Execdir	0,0036 (0,397)	-0,0293 (0,403)	-0,0019 (0,641)
Edu	0,0020 (0,531)	-0,0271 (0,231)	0,0040** (0,022)
Pol	0,0014* (0,077)	0,0155* (0,070)	0,0047*** (0,000)
Soe	-0,0083*** (0,000)	-0,0274 (0,189)	-0,0147*** (0,000)
SIZE	0,0045*** (0,000)	0,0300*** (0,000)	0,0016** (0,138)
LAR	-0,0411*** (0,000)	-0,3215*** (0,000)	0,0105 (0,397)
CAP	0,1126*** (0,000)	0,2472 (0,235)	0,0736*** (0,010)
LDR	0,0230*** (0,000)	0,2127*** (0,000)	0,0222*** (0,001)
GDP	0,2166** (0,000)	3,0237*** (0,000)	0,0616 (0,501)
Hằng số	-0,1109 (0,000)	-0,7708 (0,000)	-0,0528 (0,003)
AR(1)	0,018	0,003	0,005
AR(2)	0,153	0,834	0,684
Hansen test	0,149	0,205	0,469
F-test	0,000	0,000	0,000

*Note: : *, ** and *** means the values which are equivalent to 10%, 5% and 1%*

In the model, Hansen's test has p-value greater than 0.1, so the hypothesis H_0 is accepted: the model is correctly defined and the instrumental variables are reasonable. The F-test in the model has a p-value of 0.000 which is less than 0.01, so we reject the hypothesis H_0: all the coefficients estimated in the equation are zero, or the coefficients of the solution like to be statistically significant. Thus, the estimated results are reliable. The AR(1) test of the model has p-value less than 0.1, so it rejects the hypothesis H_0: there is no first order series correlation, that is, there is first order series correlation. The AR(2) test of the model has a p-value greater than 0.1, so the hypothesis H_0 is accepted: there is no 2nd order series correlation in the residuals of the regression model.

The regression coefficients of the variables ROA_{t-1}, ROE_{t-1}, NIM_{t-1} are positive and statistically significant, showing that the bank performance depends on the operational efficiency of the previous year, and also showing that the regression method used is suitable. This result is also consistent with the studies by Liang et al (2013) [7], Pathan and Faff (2013) [9], Dong et al (2017) [2].

The first variable considered here is the Board of Directors' size, which has a positive and statistically significant correlation with the performance variable (ROA and ROE). The positive correlation indicates that the larger the BOD's size of Vietnamese commercial banks, the higher the operational efficiency will be, due to taking advantage of the knowledge and experience of the members of the Board of Directors as well as the relationship with customers.

The proportion of independent board members has a positive and statistically significant correlation with the performance variable (ROA, ROE). The positive correlation indicates that the higher the proportion of independent board members in Vietnamese commercial banks, the higher the operational efficiency will be, as their presence makes it easier to monitor and discipline managers, reduce opportunity costs and protect shareholder interests more effectively. The results of this study are consistent with previous research results by Dong et al. (2017) in Chinese commercial banks [2].

The proportion of board members with postgraduate qualifications has a positive and statistically significant relationship with NIM. The results of this study show that the higher the proportion of board members with postgraduate qualifications in Vietnam, the higher the operational efficiency will be. Boards of directors with highly educated members are often willing to accept changes in the structure or strategy of the bank, because they are able to minimize risks in the process of change thanks to strategic perspectives, unique strategy, quick problem solving and deep understanding of the banking business.

The proportion of board members with political connections has a positive and statistically significant correlation with ROA, ROE and NIM during the research period. The results of this study show that the higher the proportion of board members with political connections in Vietnam, the higher the operational efficiency will be. The fact that board members represent state ownership or have political connections can give their opinions indirectly to help the bank's development to be more effectively.

The proportion of state ownership has a negative and statistically significant correlation with ROA and NIM during the study period. The results of this study show that in Vietnam, the higher the proportion of state ownership, the lower the operational efficiency will be. This result also reflects the reality in Vietnam when state-owned banks, in addition to the business goal of maximizing profits, also have to perform a number of tasks for the Government such as implementing monetary policy objectives. giving preferential loans to key national projects, implementing many support programs to ensure common economic goals. The results of this study are consistent with the results of previous studies by Liang et al. (2013) in Chinese commercial banks [7].

4. Conclusion and policy implications

4.1. Conclusion

The article studies the impact of the BOD's structure on performance of commercial banks in Vietnam in the period 2011-2020. The study uses balanced panel data with 290 observations. The analytical method uses 2-step SGMM regression. The study shows evidence in Vietnam market that, the variable of BOD's size (Bsize), proportion of independent board members (Bindep), proportion of board members with postgraduate qualifications (Edu), proportion of board members with political connections (Pol), and proportion of state ownership (Soe) has an impact on the bank performance. However, the variable proportion of female board members (Femdir), proportion of foreign board members (Fordir) and proportion of board members participating in management (Execdir) are not statistically significant with bank performance.

4.2 4.2 Policy implications

From the experimental results, the study recommends the following policies:

First, commercial banks need to continue to maintain and ensure a reasonable number of BOD's members in line with the development strategy of each bank and the economic context of Vietnam.

Second, it is necessary to ensure a minimum number of independent board members, having many independent members in the Board of Directors will increase the bank performance.

Third, this is necessary to improve the conditions and standards of governance capacity, work experience and professional qualifications for key leadership and management titles of banks. Developing a team of highly qualified banking managers and staff, with a sense of responsibility and good professional ethics.

Fourth, board members with political connections play an important role, especially in the political system of Vietnam, their presence on the Board of Directors helps to increase the operational efficiency of commercial banks.

Finally, reduce state ownership in commercial banks. The research results show that reducing state ownership will improve the operational efficiency of commercial banks, so the Government should further promote the improvement of the law, creating a premise to accelerate the process of state capital divestment in Vietnamese commercial banks and gradually reducing the proportion of state ownership, contributing to improving the operational efficiency of the Vietnamese commercial banking system.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF IMPROVING LISTENING SKILLS AT NON-LINGUISTIC FACULTIES OF UNIVERSITIES

Abstract: Learning a foreign language is gaining special relevance in connection with the integration of state into the world community. In this regard, there are increased requirements for the educational process and the development of innovative teaching methods that meet the requirements of the time. One of the important aspects of teaching a foreign language is listening as a type of speech activity. This article reflects the importance of the problem of improving listening methods at non-linguistic faculties of universities. The article describes the relevant aspects of the difficulty of the listening process, the essence and main characteristics of this type of educational process.

Key words: foreign language, non-linguistic high school, learning a foreign language, linguistic personality, foreign language communication, speech activity, listening.

Socio-political and economic changes in the life of society have led to significant changes in the education system. In this regard, the status of a foreign language as a university discipline has grown significantly. A foreign language is becoming an important tool for developing the intellectual abilities of young people, improving their educational potential. In this case, the goal of teaching a foreign language at a university today becomes, first of all, the mastery by students of the ability to carry out direct contacts with native speakers of the target language in the most common situations of everyday and business communication. However, communication is not just speaking a foreign language, it is also the perception of the interlocutor’s speech by ear. In this regard, speaking and listening can be called the main types of speech activity in communication with native speakers of foreign languages.

Based on this, it is possible to assume that the problem of teaching listening at various stages of teaching a foreign language is relevant and requires its detailed research. It should be noted that listening as a method of teaching a foreign language at non-linguistic faculties of universities began to be studied in the methodological literature relatively recently. However, in the practical aspect of teaching a foreign language, listening is present as a goal and as a means of learning, determined by the general objectives of the course and stage of learning.

Thus, at the initial stage, the main task is, for example, the formation of basic listening skills. However, the main task of listening is to teach the student an adequate understanding of speech. Being a learning tool in the educational process, listening, in addition to its main role (communication), performs an important pedagogical function. Therefore, it provides some control over the learning process; stimulates the speech activity of students; is used to familiarize them with a new language, speech and regional material acts as a means of developing skills in all types of speech activity; contributes to the maintenance of the achieved level of mastery of the word and (which is very important) increases the effectiveness of feedback and self-control.

Based on the relevance of the problem of using listening as a method of teaching a foreign language, we can note the need to take into account the following features of listening: direct oral communication; an important part of mental activity. In terms of its role in the communication process, it is a reactive type of speech activity; increases attention, recognition and comparison of language resources, sums up what he heard, forming a judgment. Reproduces the opinions of other people and forms an adequate response to them.

The most important criteria for the quality of language education today are: a) the relevance of language training, which is in demand in the labor market; b) education, as such, not only meeting the requirements of the modern economy, but always going forward; c) the quality of teaching a foreign language, which implies not only the volume and level of knowledge, but also the ability to speak a foreign language and use language competence in practice; e) the level of knowledge of a foreign language that meets international standards for the quality of education; f) the availability of innovative educational programs.

In this regard, the importance of studying this problem lies in the fact that the goals of teaching a foreign language can be selective (for example, mastering the skills and abilities of oral speech or reading scientific and technical literature) and complex (the ability to perceive speech by ear, speak, read, write in foreign language). Thus, in the process of teaching a foreign language teacher, attention should be paid to the formation of students' technological skills that facilitate language acquisition.

In order to make the listening process more productive, it is necessary, as practice shows, to master the specifics of the training content. At the same time, it is believed that speech skills should be the basis of the content of language education. Consequently, the method of teaching listening should be included in teaching as a means of mastering other types of speech activity. Therefore, we must apply special and non-special speech exercises to achieve the desired results in teaching listening, as well as various language exercises (including preliminary ones). All this will allow to fully cordon off the advantages of teaching listening to freshmen of non-linguistic universities.

Since the listening process includes memorizing texts by ear (this develops memory), the use of word combinations (develops attention), then listening as a method of teaching a foreign language associated with the ability to listen, understand and attract the attention of the interlocutor can be attributed to developmental learning. The importance of studying the problem is that listening is a very difficult type of speech activity, therefore, it must take the appropriate place in the educational process of the university. In addition, listening proficiency allows for educational and developmental goals. Accordingly, the methodology of teaching a foreign language, according to the general requirements of higher education, includes listening as a necessary part of the language training of students.

The problem of improving the mechanisms for listening at non-linguistic faculties of universities is associated with the following provisions: 1) When choosing a text for teaching listening, a teacher should take into account the content (relevance to the topic, accessibility, the factor of education, etc.); linguistic form (its availability, familiar linguistic phenomena being studied at the moment); its communicative function; 2) a clear distinction between segments of the speech chain (for interpreting the message), which the inexperienced listener perceives as a continuous stream; the ability to highlight individual lexical and grammatical units in the text: phrases, syntagmas, word combinations, words and understanding the meaning of each of them; 3) facilitating the process of understanding (gives the effect of equivalent replacement by converting verbal information into figurative information); 4) the inclusion of the internal mechanism of pronunciation (the student transforms sound images articulatory in order to master the skills of pronunciation in external speech); 5) improving the memory mechanism (the ability to keep in mind the key words of a phrase for the time it takes the listener to comprehend the entire phrase, sentence or paragraph); 6) development of a probabilistic forecasting mechanism (development of the skill to predict the end of a phrase or sentence based on their beginning).

Thus, listening should take an important place at any stage of study at a university. This allows students to learn to listen carefully to the speech that is spoken; lays down the ability to anticipate the semantic content of an utterance and thus foster a culture of listening not only in a foreign language, but also in a native language; forms the ability to understand foreign speech by ear. It also has an educational effect on a young person. It has a positive effect on the development of his memory, and, above all, auditory memory, which is important not only for learning a foreign language, but also for studying other subjects.

Thus, after examining the listening process, the specifics and methods of teaching one of the most difficult and most important types of speech activity, ways to overcome the difficulties that students face at different stages of learning, it was found that listening is an independent type of speech activity, which is more difficult than speaking, reading and writing. Listening makes a significant contribution to achieving educational goals by providing students with the ability to understand a statement in a foreign language. Thus, listening is a powerful tool for teaching a foreign language; it makes it possible to adapt to the sound side of the language being studied, its phonemic structure and intonation (rhythm, stress, melody).

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FEATURES OF CREATION OF CONVERSATIONAL SITUATION IN THE PROCESS OF STUDENTS' MULTILATERAL COMMUNICATION

Abstract: In this article features of creation of conversational situation in the process of students' multilateral communication are described. The main characteristics of motivated basis of organization of students' multilateral communication when learning a foreign language are given.

Key words: multilateral communication, multilateral communication organization, motivated basis, conversational situation, educational environment.

Currently, studies of multilateral communication in the educational process of higher education institutions remain few, however, this type of communication has a number of unique features and deserves attention, since it expands the possibilities of interaction between subjects in the study of a foreign language on the basis of sensory-object activity and language practice. In this regard, multilateral communication began to take an increasingly strong position in higher education institutions.

Multilateral communication in the educational process of higher education institutions is a selectively included form of interaction, serving in various positional statuses, such as the exchange of actions between teachers and students, the way of implementing social and educational ties, a system of interdependent social actions of the subjects of interaction, the process of influencing the subjects of the educational process on each other. friend, and is also based on the relationship between learners and learners or on the behavior of the individual [1].

The organization of multilateral communication of students in the study of a foreign language is considered as the unification of all its participants into a single whole and their involvement in joint activities, when communicants act on the basis of common goals, interests and carry out actions that lead partners to the emergence and improvement of communicative relations between them. [2]

One of the necessary conditions for organizing multilateral communication is the formation of a motivational basis by modeling the three main types of communication needs (contact-establishing, informational and influencing).

To establish contact, knowledge of the etiquette characteristics of the native country and the country of the target language is required, as well as knowledge of the appropriate language and speech means of communication. Insufficient knowledge of the sociocultural and behavioral specifics of a communication partner can lead to discomfort in communication and cause psychological difficulties.

Information exchange between partners requires knowledge of conversation scenarios, speech models and clichéd formulas, as well as possession of the skills and abilities of receiving information, transmitting it, clarifying, confirming, etc.

The influence of communication partners is manifested in the initiative, prompting the interlocutors to verbal and communicative actions.

The motivational basis of multilateral communication can be formed with the help of a speech situation, which is considered as a variable exercise that allows you to repeat speech patterns many times, to work out communicative-behavioral stereotypes in conditions close to real communication.

When studying a foreign language in conditions of multilateral communication, the speech situation is focused on the development of attention, emotional, figurative and operative memory, the ability to imitate, speed of reaction, a sense of rhythm, inner composure and organization, overcoming stiffness and tension.

The speech situation, as an incentive to communication, is realized in two aspects: linguistic (language skills) and social (knowledge of social experience).

The speech situation creates an opportunity for students to learn correctly and automatically, in a communicatively oriented way to use lexical and grammatical means in oral speech.

In any speech situation, communicants do not just participate in it, but perform various social roles that determine their status relations and allow them to acquire social experience of participation in communication. Social roles and the emergence of status relations of communicants are necessary for the formation of the motivational basis of communication. Thanks to the system of roles, the speech of the communicants acquires a proactive, emotional, inactive character.

When studying a foreign language in conditions of multilateral communication, students are offered educational free and standard speech situations. In free learning situations, students are not constrained by role requirements. They act on their own behalf, freely expressing their own opinion or impression about something. In a standard educational situation, the student has to play the roles of participants in everyday life (buyer, patient, passenger, etc.) or roles that require special professional knowledge (salesman, engineer, mechanic, teacher, etc.).

The speech situation is characterized by spatial relationships (the location of the communicants in the audience: in a semicircle, facing each other, giving them freedom of movement in the audience, etc.), which affect the intensity of contact (the degree of participation of each participant in multilateral communication in establishing and maintaining contact), as well as the nature of the exchange of information. A closer distance between participants in multilateral communication, the possibility of their free movement in space, as well as control over personal territory, contribute to the emergence of deep communicative relations between communicants, dense information exchange.

Under the conditions of a speech situation, students develop an interest in foreign language communication, a foreign language information base is created (vocabulary, phrases), speech mechanisms are formed, difficulties in understanding lexical and grammatical phenomena are removed, work is carried out on pronunciation and intonation, the level of communicative activity increases, there is a need for communication in a foreign language. Students demonstrate the ability to initiate, maintain and end a conversation, establish contact, build relationships with partners. Having mastered the communicative situation, the participants in multilateral communication actively interact with each other.

The speech situation develops the students' ability to perceive foreign language speech by ear and adequately respond to it, helps to overcome the communication barrier. The distribution of roles allows taking into account the individual capabilities of each and varying the pace of student involvement in communication processes. The participation of students in speech situations gives them confidence in communicating with partners in a foreign language, while the skills of immediate inclusion in the communication processes are formed.

Thus, the speech situation serves as a support for multilateral communication and contributes to strengthening the motivation of students to participate in communication in a foreign language.

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DESIGN A SMART PEDESTRIAN CROSSING

Annotation: This article discusses the basics of designing regulated and unpaved pedestrian crossings on highways with modern technology, their commissioning and their role in improving traffic safety.

Keywords: barrier, pavement, barrier, intensity, energy, safety.

Introduction

What a terrible oppression of pedestrians in Europe. In any emergency on Russian roads, it is common to first blame the driver and then begin to understand. There are bill or Legislative initiatives every month that are aimed at increasing penalties for those behind the wheel. However, pedestrians, as a rule, are a priori white and pink. And how are things in Europe? Of course, pedestrians in Russia are not good, but drivers are bad. Our population is characterized by intense illiteracy in everything when it comes to the rules of behavior at the wheel - most of them have a history of car communication limited to only one generation of experience. So there is evil and rudeness on the roads, but less and less every year. The driver of the local spill is paying more and more attention to the other participants in the movement, trying to demonstrate his superiority and increasingly politeness.[1]

Materials and methods

In the preparation of this article, the methods of project analysis, study and nationalization of foreign experience, study and orientation of technology opportunities, logic and generalization methods were used, and a proposal to implement measures based on the geography of the region. was given.

The main part

The control mode determines the order in which certain cycles and phases alternate. Traffic lights can be controlled manually or automatically. When the traffic light is controlled automatically, it is equipped with special mechanisms. Manual traffic lights are sometimes used, for example, to reduce traffic congestion.

If the traffic light operates in a given mode before the exchange of signals, then such traffic lights are said to operate in a constant mode.

It is advisable to use the traffic lights in constant mode when the total traffic at the intersection is 750-800 cars per hour. It is recommended to install a single-section yellow traffic light at a speed of 400-750 rpm. If the speed is less than 400 rpm, it is not advisable to control the traffic using traffic light signals.

The modern method of controlling traffic lights is automatic control, which is called variable control. In this mode, the time of the green signal may decrease or increase depending on the amount. Information about vehicles approaching the intersection is obtained using detectors installed at a distance of 20-40 m from the stop line. [2]

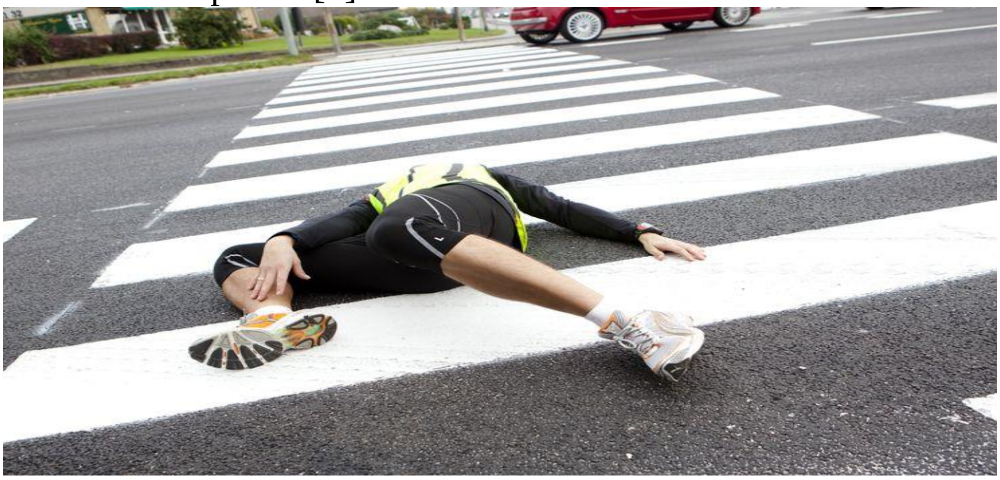

Figure 1. An incident on an unregulated pedestrian crossing.

The design of overpasses and underpasses shall be designed in accordance with the requirements of SNiP 2.05.03-84. Appearance, type, size and location of the pedestrian crossing, category of the road, intensity of pedestrian and motor traffic, longitudinal and transverse profile (appearance) of the highway, local conditions and requirements, depending on hydrogeological and climatic conditions. The type and layout of the crosswalk should be selected based on feasibility studies to ensure that pedestrian traffic is comfortable and safe. If, according to long-term data, 200 m3 / m of snow falls in winter, the width of sidewalks should not be less than 3 meters.

The width of the lane for sidewalks and sidewalks will be 0.75 m, and the width of the crosswalks and stairs will be 1 m. If the pedestrian traffic in both directions is less than 100 people / hour, the width of the sidewalks can be increased to 1 m.

In any case, outside the settlements, the width of the crossing shall be at least 2.5 m on the part of the road where the speed is less than 60 km / h, and at least 4 m when it is more than 60 km / h. . The width of the pedestrian crossing in populated areas is also calculated, but not less than 6 meters on the general city highways, where traffic is regulated, and 4 meters on the highways of district significance. [3]

Figure 2. Smart pedestrian crossing view

The main engineering equipment of the overpass includes road signs, road markings, traffic lights, audible signals, safety islands, barriers. Depending on the type of transition, different combinations of the above engineering equipment elements can be used. The optimal version of the equipment is determined taking into account the local conditions when developing the design option.

Pedestrian crossings are not regulated or equipped when the traffic speed is less than 300 cars / hour. Such crossings shall be marked with 5.16.1 or 5.16.2 "Pedestrian crossing" and a horizontal line shall be drawn or only the sign itself shall be marked.

Results

When traffic is heavy, equipped, unregulated or regulated pedestrian crossings are held. Pedestrian crossing is marked by line 1.14 - "zebra", 1.12 "stop line" where vehicles stop. The stop line should not be more than 1 meter from the edge of the pedestrian crossing.

In addition to the signs .16.1 (left) and 5.16.2 (right), a 1.20 “Pedestrian Crossing” warning sign shall be placed 50 and 150 m away from the crossing to mark the pedestrian crossing outside the settlements.If there is no demarcation line on the carriageway, on the opposite side of the road, at a distance of 1 m from the border of the crossing, signs 5.16 indicate the width of the crossing.

When the speed of pedestrians is 200 people / hour, the speed of vehicles approaching the crossing will be limited. To do this, on both sides of the crosswalk, between 100 and 150 m, a 3.24 "Maximum speed limit" sign will be placed, resulting in a reduction in speed of at least 20 km / h.

Conclusion

Smartpass leverages technology into pedestrian traffic safety improvement.

The system consists of several modules that can be added to the pedestrian crossing depending on the location. It uses a passive infrared system to detect approaching person and activate warning lights on top of the sign as well as those along the passage. It can also be equipped with a radar measuring the velocity of approaching vehicles, sound warning system and a camera monitoring the crossing in real time.

Each year there are approximately 4 000 accidents on pedestrian crossings in Poland alone that cause 260 fatalities. Smartpass is an enhanced system of active pedestrian crossings previously known as APP Zebra that have been installed in over 150 places in Poland. With it's upgraded version, the company is ready to deploy its systems worldwide. The study made by Warsaw Polytechnic states that developed system increases pedestrian's safety by up to 25%.

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CHILDREN AND TEENAGERS HYGIENE

Abstarct: In this article discusses about children and teenagers hygiene and its importance of their life. In the article gives some useful and important information about hygiene
Keywords: Hygiene, teenagers, children, infancy, adolescents, protection.

Hygiene of children and teenagers is a field of hygiene; from infancy to 17-18 issues of maintaining and strengthening the health of children and adolescents deals with Living conditions, education and work are the perfection of the growing organism to study how it affects the health and well-being of the younger generation. Hygiene that promotes healthy growth and development. The development of child and teenagers hygiene is a task. His recommendations are personal, that is, it may apply to each individual child and to a particular group of children.

Children and Teenagers hygiene is influenced by environmental factors in the child's body, his life activities, studies the impact on education, the harmonious development of the younger generation, both physically and spiritually develops measures necessary for harmonious development. Research and protection of children's and adolescents' health. Biological and social factors for this, the impact of environmental and general developmental laws on children and adolescents study is required. While determining the causes of diseases of any age identification and implementation of disease prevention measures. Regular check-ups of the current generation (from medical examinations) their physical development through the use of anthropometric methods determined.

Children should become accustomed to the rules of personal hygiene from a very young age. Basic physiological in the child processes - sleep, wakefulness, timely change of feeding (breastfeeding) is of great importance in the first age of the child. Eating (breastfeeding) at certain times each day, sleep and city k. It has a positive effect on the growth and development of the child, especially the nervous system. Breastfeeding should be done at regular intervals (every 3 to 3.5 hours). A young boy to create the conditions for him to always fall asleep at a certain time and wake up at a certain time,to keep him calm while he is asleep, and to affect his sight and hearing in various ways when he is awake. (adult speech, drawing children's attention to colorful, resonant toys), body change of position (temporary detention of the child or putting him to bed on his stomach) need The younger the child, the more the body needs rest and sleep. It should be played in the open air (even in winter) for at least 2 hours every day. Then the blood Oxygen is metabolized in the body.

Hygiene of children and teenagers. In this case, the performance depends on the health of children It is important to prescribe and increase slowly and take measures to prevent fatigue is the issue. Based on this, the age of kindergarten, school and school age children the next agenda will be introduced. Taking into account the characteristics of the growing organism. In this case, the schedule of students varies depending on their age. The time allotted for homework is 1-1.5 hours for 1st graders and 3-4 hours for 1st graders 1.5-2 hours for students, 2 hours for students in grades 5-6, and 7-8 hours for students in grades 7-8 2.5-3 hours, for students in grades 9-10 it should be 3-4 hours. When the child is preparing for class every 40-45 min after 10-15 min. need to rest.

Children do not get tired of preparing lessons. It is a good result for them to engage in various games, sports and useful work after training will give. Environmental hygiene. Children and teenagers are involved in this part of child and adolescent hygiene to take into account hygiene measures in the design and construction of institutions, including their population construction of living quarters, light and warm rooms, sanitary facilities construction, provision of fresh air, drinking water and equipment for children need Nutritional hygiene of children and adolescents. The importance of food, in children's institutions (orphanages, sanatoriums, organized trips and walks) nutrition patterns are studied and energy consumption norms are developed during growth. Feeding children nutritious, tasty and varied food, protein, fat, carbohydrates, vitamins, minerals salts should be sufficient. Proper nutrition increases a child's resistance to various diseases, mental, physical and work ability. Preschool education Children of school age and school age should be fed in 4-4.5 hours. Breakfast daily protein-rich vegetables, rice-cooked foods, which provide about 25% of calories, lunch 35-40% of daily calories, dinner about 20-25% of daily calories and some light dairy, vegetable and cereal dishes. Medical care for children and adolescents. In this part of the hygiene of children and adolescents scientific development of health care and anti-epidemic to take action. Weakened, weak (rheumatism, tonsillitis, tuberculosis children with intoxication), as well as children recovering from the disease a separate procedure is established in the presence of a polyclinic or school doctor; such diseases to continue the education and recovery of nervous children special conditions will be created for (sanatorium schools, etc.). In such institutions along with reading, physical therapy, physiotherapy, special diet, more than fresh air Therapies such as enjoyment are used. Properly organized from an early age It is important to teach the system of physical education and training. The first of his life enjoy fresh air along with massage and exercise during the months, and then later wiping the body with a wet towel, bathing, showering older children or Bathing with water increases the child's resistance to disease and is energetic does. These measures should be taken regularly and only after consultation with a physician should be done. All hygiene criteria in children's and adolescent institutions and Compliance with the recommendations is monitored by sanitary doctors in the sanitary-epidemiological stations of urban and rural areas. In my conclusion, I`m going to say that everyone should constantly advise their children or relatives to follow the rules of hygiene. By following hygiene, we live a healthy and happy life.

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RESULTS OF STUDYING THE EFFECT OF PLUG PARAMETERS IN "PUSH-PULL" SYSTEM ON PERFORMANCE PERFORMANCE

Annotation: A plug was developed and tested in the push-pull system, which consists of working parts that are hung on the front and back of the tractor, which allows to reduce energy consumption and increase productivity in the main tillage. The plug developed in the tests performed the technological process reliably, and its performance was at the level of the requirements placed on it.

Keywords: push-pull plug, working parts of the plug that hang on the front and back of the tractor, housings, support wheels.

Introduction. One of the most important ways to reduce energy consumption and increase productivity in tillage is to use push-pull tillage machines, which are mounted on the front and rear of the tractor. At the same time, due to the optimal distribution and increase of loads on the moving parts of tractors, their traction properties with the soil are improved, which results in increased productivity and reduced fuel consumption [1-4].

Based on the above, in collaboration with scientists of our institute and KXMITI conducted research on the development of push-pull tillage machines and substantiation of their parameters, which can be used in agricultural production of the country, for tractors of 3-4 classes before and after them. a plug consisting of hanging working parts was developed and an experimental copy of it was prepared and tested [5-7].

This article presents the results of studies on the transverse distances between the front and lower suspension points of the plug parts of the "push-pull" system, the effect of the number of housings mounted on them on its performance.

Styles and materials. Plug developed in tests AXION 850 was aggregated with a tractor.

Results. To carry out experimental research, change the distances between the front and lower suspension points of the AXION 850 tractor and give them the bodies 0 5, 1 4, 2 3, 3 2 (where the first number indicates the number of bodies mounted on the front of the plow, the second number indicates the number of bodies mounted on the back)) an experimental plug capable of installation according to the schemes was prepared [5-7].

Table 1

The effect of the transverse distances between the lower hanging points of the front and body parts of the plug on the push-pull system on its performance

№	Naming of indicators	The transverse distance between the lower suspension points of the plow front suspension device, sm			The transverse distance between the lower suspension points of the plug body part suspension device, sm		
		46	56	66	71	81	91
1.	Work speed, km/h	6,53	6,74	6,38	6,61	6,78	6,43
2.	The total coverage width of the plug: Pipe, see ± s, sm	218,4 6,57	226,4 4,48	231,2 6,83	221,4 6,41	227,2 4,23	232,9 7,02
3.	Gravity resistance of the plug, kN: general front part part of the organ	40,9 12,8 28,1	39,4 14,1 25,3	42,3 15,7 26,6	41,4 13,6 27,8	38,7 13,8 24,9	42,8 16,3 26,5
4.	Fuel consumption, kg / ha	31,1	29,2	32,7	31,4	28,8	32,1
5.	Basic time productivity, ha / h	1,43	1,53	1,47	1,46	1,54	1,50

Table 2

The results of experiments to study the effect of the number of housings mounted on the front and body parts of the plug in the "push-pull" system on its performance

№	Naming of indicators	Values of indicators according to the scheme of installation of housings			
		0+5	1+4	2+3	3+2
1.	Operating speed, km / h	5,72	6,38	6,67	6,57
2.	Total coverage width of the plug: Pipe, sm ± s, sm	228,2 4,83	226,7 4,62	227,8 4,43	226,4 4,34
3.	Pulling resistance of the plug, kN: total front part part of the organ	41,6 0 41,6	40,3 7,2 33,1	38,1 13,4 24,7	36,4 19,8 16,6
4.	Fuel consumption, kg / ha	32,6	30,2	28,4	29,2
5.	Basic time productivity, ha / h	1,30	1,45	1,51	1,49

The data in the tables show that the AXION 850 tractor and the push-pull system consist of the front and body parts of the plug in order to ensure the linear movement of the unit, to achieve high efficiency and energy efficiency.

the transverse distances between the lower hanging points should be 56 and 81 cm, respectively, two bodies should be mounted on the front of the plug and three on the body.

Conclusions, suggestions and recommendations. Based on the research, the following can be noted: the plug in the "push-pull" system designed for aggregation with tractors of 3-4 classes and the plow between the front and lower suspension points of the plow to ensure high linear movement, high productivity and energy efficiency. the transverse distances should be 56 and 81 cm, respectively, two bodies should be mounted on the front of the plug and three on the body.

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LITTLEVGL GRAPHIC LIBRARY FOR EMBEDDED SYSTEMS

Abstract: LittlevGL is an open source C library for creating graphical user interfaces (GUIs) for embedded systems. Ideal for computing devices with low processing power, low memory requirements. The library includes additional tools such as: hardware interrupt handlers, virtual keyboard, support for touch screens, use of a framebuffer (for Linux embedded).

Keywords: LittlevGL, graphics library, embedded systems.

LittlevGL is a free open source graphics library that provides everything you need to create an embedded graphical interface with user-friendly graphics, beautiful visuals and low memory footprint.

This library supports all the basic graphic elements included in any visual program. It is worth noting that the composition includes specific elements that are not included in the standard set of objects of other libraries, these are line meter (Figure 1) and guage (Figure 2).

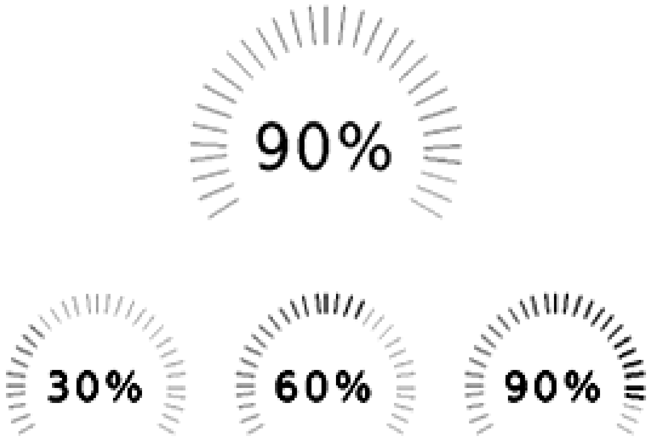

Fig. 1. Line meter

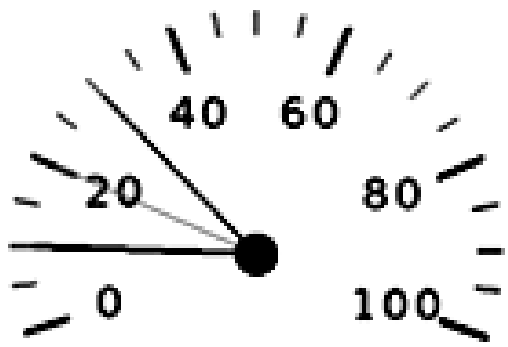

Fig. 2. Guage

Benefits:

1. Open source. Complete freedom of action, the ability to modify existing graphic objects.

2. Low requirement for computing power. This library is designed primarily for embedded systems.

3. Small amount of memory. Embedded systems (controllers, single board computers) do not have a lot of memory.

4. Examples. The official site contains a large number of projects created using the LittlevGL library.

5. Selecting a means of withdrawal. It is possible to output an image to a framebuffer.

6. Emulation. When installing SDL on a host computer, it is possible to output graphics on the host machine, later with cross-compiling the project, you can run it on the target machine. This is a very big advantage over other libraries.

Disadvantages:

1. Image processing. If necessary, display images,

the developer will face a number of problems. The first is the need to convert an image using the Image Convertor tool into an array of pixels.

2. Fonts. Initially, the library uses a small number of fonts, but it is possible to add a new one specifying its size (in pixels), for this you need to convert the font in TFT format into an array of pixels using the Font Converter. Add font name to lv_conf.h.

3. Lack of scaling. The position of each element is set manually. If you change the size of the screen, you have to change the coordinates of all objects.

Conclusion: The LittlevGL graphics library is a powerful tool for developing primitive windowing applications.

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TEACHING THE GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COOPERATION BETWEEN UZBEKISTAN AND KAZAKHSTAN ON THE BASIS OF "BBB" AND "VENN" DIAGRAMS

Annotation. The following article deals with the content of teaching the topic of geographical features of economic and social cooperation between Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan on the basis of "BBB" and "VENN" diagrams and methods of their expression.

Keywords: innovative technology, interactive, pedagogical skills, BBB chart, VENN diagram, CIS, Aral, Mingbulak, transboundary river, oral presentation, conversation, teaching methods, Karaganda, Ekibastuz, motivation.

In the first years of independence, great attention was paid to the development of education. The effective use of innovative technologies in the teaching of modern geography depends on the activities of the teacher, and the level of theoretical knowledge, organizational skills and pedagogical skills as well.

The most basic foundation of pedagogical technology depends on the technologies chosen so that the teacher and the student can work together to achieve a guaranteed result from the set goal. Each educational technology used to achieve a guaranteed result in the learning process can create a collaborative activity between teacher and student, both of which can achieve a positive result, if students can think independently, work creatively, research, analyze themselves they can only be effective if they can draw conclusions, evaluate themselves, the group, and the group can evaluate them, and the teacher can create opportunities and conditions for such activities. Each lesson, topic, subject has its own technology, For example, pedagogical technology in the learning process is an individual process, which is a pedagogical process aimed at a specific goal, pre-designed and guaranteed results, based on the needs of the student.

The BBB method is a method of creative work with students on a B-B-B scheme to reinforce a topic. Here students divide into groups, with each group interacting on the topic or concept being asked, “What do we know about?” fill the column. The first column on the board summarizes the answers of all groups. The answers are grouped by category. Then, by mutual agreement, each group member writes down their questions on the topic in the "I want to know" column. The second column on the board contains the questions of all groups. Students then read the text (lecture) on the topic and return to the second column of the table to determine which of the questions they wanted to know answered. The answers to the questions are written in the third column "Knowledge". For example:

Table on the topic "Geographical features of economic and social cooperation between Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan":

I know (B)	I want to know (B)	I have known (B)
1. I have information about the geographical location and borders of the Republic of Uzbekistan. 2. The Republic of Kazakhstan is the largest in Central Asia. 3. The Republic of Uzbekistan has a population of over 34 million. 4. Uzbekistan has favorable natural conditions. 5. The territory of the Republic stretches 1425 km from west to east, and the distance from north to south is 930 km.	1. What is the size of the territory of Uzbekistan in Central Asia? 2. What is the total length of the state border of Uzbekistan, including the border with Kazakhstan? 3. Name of coal deposits in Kazakhstan. 4. What is the percentage of urbanization in the Republic of Kazakhstan? 5. What are the main goods exported by Uzbekistan to Kazakhstan? 6. What is imported from Kazakhstan to Uzbekistan?	1. Uzbekistan ranks 3rd in Central Asia after Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan. 2. The total length of the state borders of Uzbekistan is 6221 km, of which 2203 km are in the Republic of Kazakhstan. 3. The names of coal deposits in Kazakhstan are Karaganda and Ekibastuz 4. The process of urbanization of the Republic of Kazakhstan is 58%. 5. The main exports of Uzbekistan to Kazakhstan are oil and gas and oil products, ferrous metals and their products, cement, transport and communication services, fertilizers, glass and glassware, electrical equipment, vehicles, fruit and vegetable processing products, etc.

The Venn diagram method is used to compare two or more concepts and objects and to plot the result. It is named after John Venna (1834-1923), an English scientist who studied the theory of logic. It usually consists of two circles, each circle defining a set of properties of an object. If two objects have similar properties, the circles depicting these objects intersect. If they do not have the same, similar properties, these circles do not intersect. In the intersection area, which is common to the two circles, they have the same similar properties, while in the remaining areas, the objects are located differently from each other.

When more than two objects are compared, more than two circles are used, respectively.

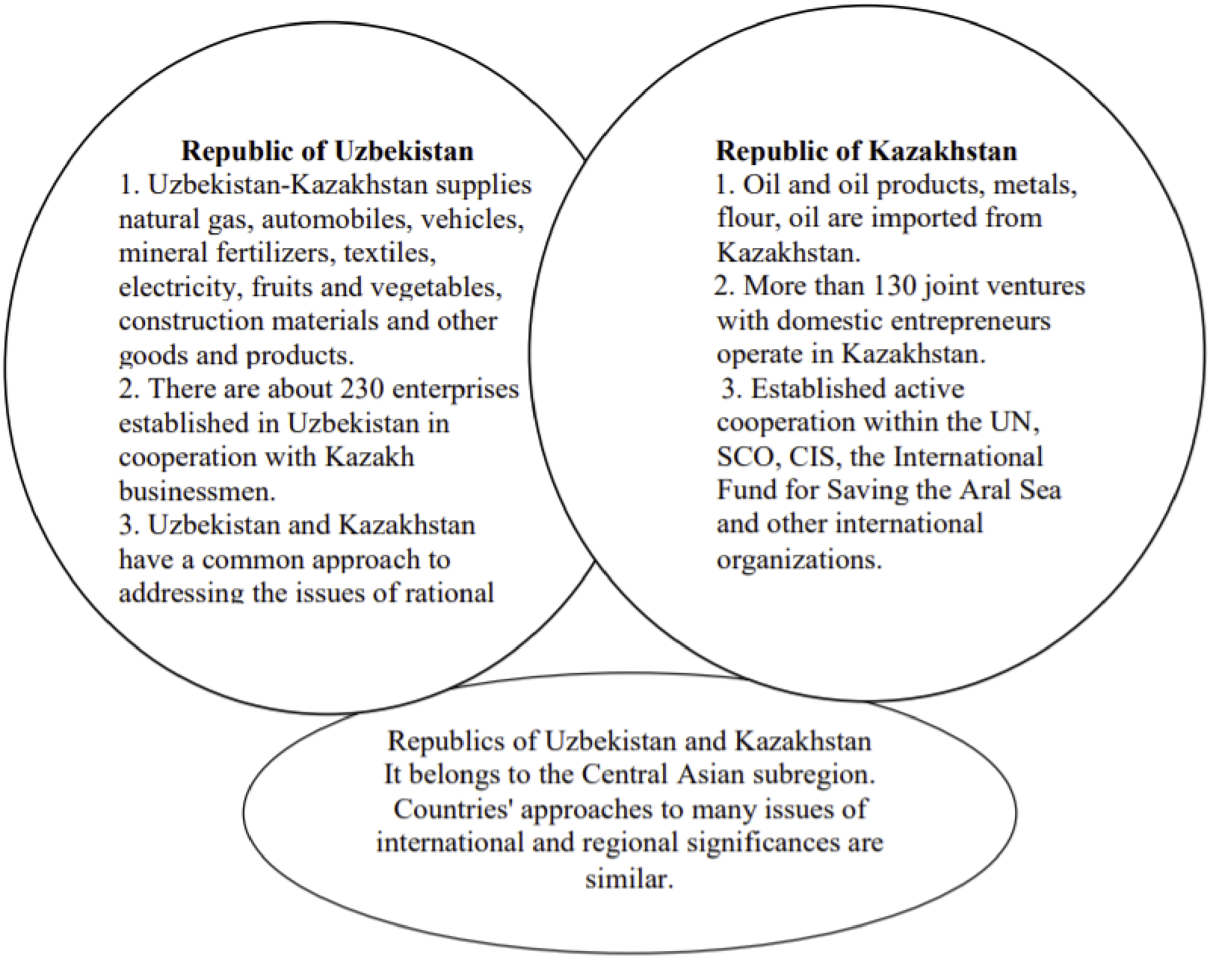

Figure 2. Representation of Uzbek-Kazakh cooperation in the VENN diagram.

The purpose of using the Venn diagram method is to develop students' ability to compare two or more objects and concepts, to identify their differences and commonalities.

In summary, it is advisable to follow the following recommendations:

1. In the effective organization of geography lessons, it is necessary to establish a wider use of interactive methods and advanced pedagogical technologies, multimedia manuals.

2. Today it is necessary to achieve the emergence of a modern teacher of higher education as a creator of pedagogical technologies, the author of theories, concepts, researcher, user and promoter.

3. High pedagogical skills are required from the teacher to improve the quality and effectiveness of lessons in the education system. In this regard, special attention should be paid to the process of professional development of teachers in higher education institutions and the aspects that shape their innovative activities.

4. Technological innovations should be aimed at increasing the motivation, activity, responsibility of students, to achieve high results in a short period of time.

5. The teacher should be constantly acquainted with the latest developments in their field and new innovative technologies, and develop the ability to choose the types that best suit the content and objectives of the lesson.

6. In the organization of independent work of students requires special attention to the preparation of individual control work, the development of creativity and the development of evaluation criteria.

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ENRICHMENT OF PASTURES OF HILL REGION WITH PROMISING FOOD PLANT VARIETIES

Abstract: This article describes the issues of increasing the productivity of natural pastures and enriching plant biodiversity through phytomelioration of hill pastures based on the use of promising varieties of pasture forage plants.
Keywords: hill, natural pasture, artificial pasture, phytomelioration, species, pattern, variety, productivity.

Relevance of the paper: Natural pastures of the Republic of Uzbekistan play the role of food reserves in the development of animal husbandry, which is an important sector of the economy. In recent years, due to the deterioration of the ecological situation, global climate change, the tragedy of the island, as well as the use of pastures without complying with the necessary regulations (unsustainable use of shrubs and semi-shrubs for subsistence, geological prospecting, subsoil use, livestock increase in the norm, etc.) the number of high-nutrient species is declining, they are being replaced by low-nutrient, low-yielding species, is the pasture crisis is intensifying day by day. This is particularly the case in the densely populated hill region.

The hills are the areas that cover the slopes of the mountainous areas of the republic, which are distributed at various points at an altitude of 400 to 1200 (1400) meters above sea level. Characteristic features of the hill region are the unevenness of the relief, the prevalence of gray soils, the vegetation consists of shrubs and semi-shrubs, as well as ephemeral and ephemeroids.The climate is sharply changing continental, the average annual temperature is around 15 ℃.

Annual precipitation is low, 200-250 mm in the hills, 500-550 mm in the high hills, the soil is light and typical gray soils, the amount of humus is 1-1.5%.The essence of the pastures of the hill region is that it is a source of juicy, vitamin-rich nutritious grasses in early spring for livestock that have lost weight in winter. However, the lack of shrubs and semi-shrubs in these pastures does not provide enough fodder reserves for the autumn-winter seasons.

This is one of the most pressing issues today, requiring the cultivation of coastal-resistant, high-yielding forage species suitable for the conditions of the hill pastures, the selection of promising ones and their introduction into production.It should be noted that more than 259 species of plants from the natural flora of Central Asia have been tested as a result of many years of research by scientists of the Botanical Research and Production Center and Botanical Garden, Samarkand State University, Forestry Research Institute and other scientific institutions. In particular, in the experimental field “Nurota” of the Research Institute of Karakul and Desert Ecology, a unique gene pool of 1,200 samples of 50 species of pasture forage plants has been established. As a result of many years of research, promising varieties of pasture forage plants have been created. One of the most pressing issues is the creation of agro-phytocenoses and increasing the productivity of pastures and enrichment of plant biodiversity through the implementation of phytomeliorative measures in the crisis areas of natural pastures on the basis of the use of these selection varieties.

Research methods. The source of research was selected light gray soils of the Nurata hills, ephemeral and ephemeroid typical pasture areas, promising varieties of pasture forage plants and the creation of artificial agrophytocenoses.Implementation of planned field experiments based on the introduction of plants, the use of generally accepted methods in botany [1,3] and other methodological guidelines.

Results. The experiments were carried out in the experimental field “Nurota” of the Research Institute of Astrakhan and Desert Ecology. As a result of many years of research, special attention was paid to the study of drought-resistant, fertile and rich nutritional value of plant varieties, based on which phytomeliorative work on pastures and measures to increase pasture productivity through the creation of agrophytocenoses.

Table 1. The plants finology and productivity

(A case study of the “Nurota” experimental field)

№	Plant varieties	Survival, number of plants in the picture, thousand pieces / ha, in the den,%	Plant height, cm	Hayyield, kg / ha
1	The “nortuya” variety of haloxylon	$\frac{2.1 \pm 0.1}{73.8}$	132,5±5.4	7.6±0.3

2	Izen's“Karnabchulsky”variety	$\frac{17{,}6 \pm 0{,}9}{85{,}4}$	91.3±3.9	17.4±0.9
3	Choijonvariety“Jayhun”	$\frac{14.3 \pm 0.6}{76.2}$	96.4±3.7	15.3±0.4
4	Teresken's“Tulqin”variety	$\frac{14.9 \pm 0.7}{72.8}$	83.8±2.5	14.8±0.5
5	“Salang”varietyofquyrovuq	$\frac{13.8 \pm 0.5}{68.4}$	72.4±1.9	12.5±0.3
6	Astragalusvariety “Oqtog”	$\frac{16.2 \pm 0.6}{84.6}$	87.6±2.7	16.3±0.4
7	Erkakutvarietyof“Ishonch”	$\frac{19.8 \pm 0.7}{79.1}$	67.8±1.8	12.1±0.2

Due to the fact that the main task is to increase the productivity of natural pastures, as the productivity of natural pastures is very low (1.5-5.5 ts / ha), the main goal is to increase the productivity of pastures, according to the table.) was observed. It was noted that the yield of other plant varieties was 12.1-16.3 quintals per hectare, which is 4-5 times higher than the yield of natural pastures.

Conclusions:

1. The results of the study proved that promising varieties of pasture forage plants can grow and produce high yields even in the most unfavorable conditions of arid regions.
2. Establishment of artificial pastures with the participation of promising varieties of pasture forage plants will increase pasture productivity, increase the number of new species of forage plants in the vegetation cover, as well as create opportunities for long-term use of these crops.
3. The created agrophytocenoses have been proved to be 3-5 times higher than natural pastures in terms of length, yield, nutrient content, and viability.
4. The created artificial pastures have a positive effect on increasing plant diversity in the biosystem and play an important role in ensuring ecological sustainability in pastures.

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FINANCIAL AUTONOMY TOWARDS UNIVERSITY AUTONOMY VIA THE SITUATION AT UNIVERSITY OF LAW - HUE UNIVERSITY

Abstract. It is critical for public higher education institutions to enhance financial management when shifting to an autonomous mechanism. Besides, universities shall actively seek out financial resources and allocate them appropriately and effectively. Financial autonomy should be considered and evaluated to develop an implementation plan that ensures long-term development and brings achievements in exercising university autonomy. In this study, the author analyzes the key points of university autonomy, financial autonomy, and the current situation in Vietnam and assesses the strengths and weaknesses of exercising autonomy at the University of Law - Hue University.

Keywords: University autonomy, financial autonomy, self-sufficiency situation, higher education, Law University, Hue University, education in Vietnam.

1. Stating the problem

Vietnam is moving towards the goal that by 2030, education will reach the advanced level in the region [2] and better meet the demands of national construction, being toward a comprehensive education. The Party and Government have implemented many policies to renovate higher education and expand the autonomy and self-responsibility of public higher education institutions. University autonomy is considered in different aspects such as autonomy in organizational structure, autonomy in personnel, academic autonomy, and financial autonomy. In which, financial autonomy plays a vital role in the implementation of university autonomy. The operation of universities is dependent on financial resources to enhance training quality, promote scientific research, and develop human resources.

Before promulgating the Law on Higher Education 2018 [1], amending and supplementing some articles of the Law on Higher Education 2012, the Government had issued many documents related to the autonomy of public universities, such as Decree No. 43/2006/ND-CP [7], Resolution No. 77/2014/NQ-CP, and Decree No. 16/2015/ND-CP to promote autonomy in public higher education institutions. Therefore, the University of Law - Hue University also change to operate under the autonomy mechanism.

2. Some contents related to university autonomy and financial autonomy

2.1. University autonomy

Clause 11, Article 4, Law amending and supplementing some articles of the Law on Higher Education Law 2018 mentioned that: "*Autonomy is the right of higher education institutions to determine their own goals and choose how to achieve them. Universities make their own decisions and are accountable for their professional activities, academic program, organization, personnel, finance, assets, and other activities under the Vietnamese law and their capacity*".

In summary, university autonomy is the freedom of universities to decide on their affairs mainly expressed in four aspects: academic program, finance, organization, and human resources.

2.2. Financial autonomy

Financial autonomy is the initiative in ensuring financial resources for activities in public non-business units. For public higher education institutions, financial autonomy is an activity related to training and scientific research. It is divided into four levels:

(i) Financial autonomy for the unit that can cover its recurrent expenditures and investment expenditures;

(ii) Financial autonomy for the unit that self-finances recurrent expenditures;

(iii) Financial autonomy for the unit that self-finance a part of recurrent expenditures (because cost and charges of public administrative service have not been fully structured. The unit is ordered by the State and assigned the task of providing public administrative services according to the prices and charges that have not yet included the total costs);

(iv) Financial autonomy for the unit whose recurrent expenditures are provided by the State [5].

2.3. Autonomy mechanism of public non-business units

Article 3, Decree No. 16/2015/ND-CP dated February 14, 2015, of the Government, stated clearly: "*the autonomy mechanism of public non-business units is the regulations on their autonomy and self-responsibility in performing tasks, organizational apparatus, personnel, and finance.*" Thus, the autonomy mechanism of public non-business units is understood as provisions on autonomy and self-responsibility for tasks within their scope and powers.

2.3.1. The content of financial autonomy at public higher education institutions.

Financial autonomy in public non-business units and public higher education institutions is the autonomy in revenue, expenditure, and financial management.

Articles 14 and 15 of the Government's Decree No. 43/2006/ND-CP dated April 25, 2006, has guided revenue stream and contents of public non-business units, including:

The revenue stream is provided by the State Budget for non-business activities, carrying out scientific and technological tasks, training and cultivating programs for staff, national target programs, equipment procurement, repair costs of fixed assets, and other contents under the ordered mechanism.

The non-business revenue stream of the unit is collected from charges, service activities suitable to the professional field, contracts for training, supply, and transfer of scientific and technological products, production and business activities, other receivables according to regulations, and other non-business receivables.

Recurrent expenditures are expenditures according to functions and tasks assigned by competent authorities, including personal payments, public service expenses, professional expenses, expenses for the purchase and repair of fixed assets, and other operating expenses.

Irregular expenditures are expenditures for performing scientific and technological tasks, national target programs, tasks ordered by the State, unexpected tasks assigned by competent authorities, capital construction investment, equipment procurement, primary repair of fixed assets, and other tasks.

According to Decree No. 43/2006/ND-CP, public universities are independent in financial management. They have the right to be autonomous in finding revenue streams and using financial resources.

2.3.2. Conditions for exercising financial autonomy

To be able to exercise autonomy, public higher education institutions must ensure the following conditions:

In terms of the legislation, the conditions for a university to exercise financial autonomy are [6]: Firstly, it has established a School Council and has been certified by a competent educational accreditation agency as meeting quality standards. Secondly, it has published regulations on organization and operation, financial regulations, processes, and other internal management regulations. Finally, its quality satisfies all of the state's criteria.

In terms of capacity, a public higher education institution needs to have good management capacity and build working regulations and practical management tools. Its staff is highly qualified and able to develop programs and curricula and teach according to international standards. Its facilities are modern and meet the demands for training and scientific research activities. It can do scientific research, transfer, and provide services to increase its revenue.

2.4. Criteria for evaluating the level of financial autonomy.

The financial autonomy of public universities varies in level depending on each school's financial status. Financial autonomy is defined as representing total mobilized resources outside the state budget in total expenditures.

Therefore, the self-sufficiency standard for recurrent expenditure will be used to assess the degree of financial autonomy of a public university [5].

Self-sufficiency standard for recurrent expenditure (%) = (Total recurrent financial resources / Total recurrent expenditure) x 100%.

3. Factors affecting financial management of public higher education institutions

Some studies suggest that financial management when exercising autonomy at public universities is influenced by objective and subjective factors [18, pp 28-35], [20, p. 78].

3.1. Objective factors

To begin with, the financial management of public universities shall meet the demands of society that provides financial resources for them to get high-quality services. Due to being the primary provider of financial resources, society has the right to require schools to give them the best services.

In addition, the mechanisms and policies of the State have a significant and decisive impact on the operation of public universities. Because a good financial management system allows units to maximize revenue, satisfy funding for routine activities, and promote initiative and innovation.

Lastly, it is integration in higher education. Integration in education and training creates chances for academic exchange. Moreover, it is a prerequisite for attracting financial resources to support the process of innovating and improving the quality of higher education through research collaboration.

3.2. Subjective factors

Firstly, it is public universities' growth plan. Therefore, when designing development plans and assigned duties in teaching and scientific research, universities must assess, analyze, and ensure financial resources. Moreover, they shall effectively mobilize them to achieve the set goals and development directions.

Secondly, it is the schools' trademark. The brand serves as a source of strength for them to grow and symbolizes society's acceptance.

Thirdly, it is the flexibility of leaders and managers. This factor plays a vital role in formulating strategies and organizing financial management well, improving the overall performance of schools.

Lastly, it is the professional capacity of the financial management team. If they possess high expertise, they will give good advice to school leaders to make sound and effective financial decisions.

4. Situation of financial autonomy at public higher education institutions in Vietnam

4.1. About mechanism and policy

Decree No. 43/2006/ND-CP dated April 25, 2006, of the Government has stipulated the right to autonomy and self-responsibility for task performance, organizational apparatus, payroll, and finance of public non-business units. Besides, Resolution No. 77/NQ-CP dated October 24, 2014, of the Government on a pilot program to renovate the operating mechanism for public universities in the 2014-2017 period states that if public schools commit to self-financing the regular expenses and investment expenditure, they will be autonomous in the structure of the apparatus, deciding the establishment, and defining the functions and tasks of their subordinate units. Moreover, Decree No. 16/2015/ND-CP dated February 14, 2015, has stipulated university autonomy and the financial autonomy mechanism of public non-business units.

The Law amending and supplementing some articles on Law on Higher Education grants greater rights and decentralization of autonomy to educational institutions. Decree No. 99/2019/ND-CP dated December 30, 2019, of the Government, elaborating and providing guidelines for some Articles of the Law on amendments to the Law on Higher Education and stipulating autonomy in professional activities, organization, personnel, finance, and assets continues to emphasize autonomy and accountability.

4.2. About the preparation and implementation

Up to now, 23 public higher education institutions nationwide have piloted the autonomy mechanism. Autonomy has been granted in many areas, which has reduced administrative procedures. Therefore, there are more initiative and flexibility in the organization and implementation of school activities. The first stage of implementing autonomy under Resolution 77/NQ-CP has brought some impressive results in terms of operation and financial autonomy in public higher education institutions.

According to the report at the Conference summarizing the pilot program to renovate the operating mechanism for public universities [10], in the first two years of implementing financial autonomy, total revenue (excluding capital construction investment) in the post-autonomous period increased by 16.6% compared to the pre-autonomous one. However, the revenue structure of autonomous public universities has not changed significantly both before and after autonomy.

In terms of financial autonomy, the public universities have ensured financial management, strictly complied with the provisions of the current law, and implemented uniformly, openly, and transparently. Moreover, financial resources have been used and allocated more proactively and appropriately, creating high efficiency in training activities, scientific research, and improving the lives of officials and employees.

4.3. Weaknesses and limitations

The Law on Higher Education amended and supplemented (2018) has created favorable conditions for higher education institutions to promote autonomy. However, this law and other related laws have not been synchronized, making provisions on financial autonomy still limited. Besides the amended and supplemented Law on Higher Education (2018), higher education institutions have to comply with the Law on Public Investment (2019) and the Law on Bidding (2013) [15, pp. 21-31]. Tuition rates for general programs must be implemented following Decree No. 86/ND-CP. Although the government has issued Decree No. 16/ND-CP replacing Decree No. 43/ND-CP to create more favorable conditions for financial autonomy in public non-business units, it cannot be applied due to its practical inadequacies, specifically the regulation on the price mechanism for training services.

In addition, when exercising university autonomy, the funding of universities has increased to ensure regular activities. However, public universities have not taken advantage of resources from foreign partners and international organizations and have not attracted multinational companies to invest in higher education in Vietnam, which is an essential basis for sustainable financial autonomy [19].

Moreover, public universities have not yet mobilized many social resources for higher education. Although the State has given many preferential policies to encourage organizations, businesses, and individuals to invest in education and training activities, it has not issued any regulation yet. Therefore, it is difficult for higher education institutions to exercise financial autonomy and attract investors [17].

Finally, public universities have developed regulations on financial management. However, the setting up and use of funds are not reasonable, and they have not created a real breakthrough to maximize financial resources.

5. Financial autonomy at University of Law - Hue University

5.1. Organizing and exercising financial autonomy

The University of Law is a public non-business unit, which directly uses the state budget under Hue University. Besides, it is responsible for preparing medium-term and long-term financial planning annually, managing revenue and expenditure, and complying with reporting regimes according to regulations [9], [11], [12].

Regarding organizing, managing, and implementing financial work, the University of Law - Hue University is responsible for making and executing the approved plan for financial revenue and expenditure. Besides, it will check and supervise the process of revenue and expenditure, payment, and settlement of funding sources. It also organizes financial performance and management, inspects and guides to complete this task. Finally, it fulfills the financial disclosure and reporting regime and saves accounting documents according to regulations [11].

5.2. A revenue structure

The revenue of the University of Law - Hue University is from tuition, training services, state budget, and other sources. However, its primary revenue is the tuition of training systems, accounting for 75% to 85% of total revenue over the years. Only around 10% of its revenues come from the state budget. Moreover, other sources reach less than 8% of its total revenue.

Thanks to the revenue, which is over 90% over the years, the University can be proactive if shifting to financial autonomy and ensure recurrent expenditures and investment expenditures.

Table 1. Revenue structure from 2016 to 2020

Unit: thousand dong / %

No.	Revenues	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
		Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1	State budget	7.060	12,6	8.913	10,782	10.644	11,65	9.027	9,04	9.443	11,14
2	Tuition and fees	47.511	84,83	71.733	86,778	77.774	85,13	86.655	86,77	63.080	74,42
3	Training services	782	1,4	1.417	1,714	2.811	3,08	3.633	3,64	6.252	7,38
4	Others	658	1,17	600	0,726	131	0,14	557	0,56	5.985	7,06
	Total revenue	**56.011**	**100**	**82.663**	**100**	**91.360**	**100**	**99.872**	**100**	**84.760**	**100**

(Source: Final accounts from 2016 to 2020 of University of Law - Hue University)

5.3. Expenditure structure

Based on strategies and medium and long-term plans, the University has allocated funds in order of priority, creating high efficiency in the process of construction and development.

Table 2. Expenditure structure from 2016 to 2020

Unit: thousand dong / %

№	Content	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
		Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1	Personal payment	9.632	22,44	16.942	29,31	18.203	29,22	20.250	30,40	11.273	18,20
2	Training, scientific research	25.209	58,74	21.104	36,51	25.200	40,45	28.532	42,83	29.400	47,45
3	Cultivating the team	1.199	2,79	1.521	2,63	1.762	2,83	2.286	3,43	1.221	1,97
4	Capital construction investment and repair costs	2.374	5,53	13.003	22,50	9.922	15,93	12.768	19,17	13.494	21,78
5	Others	4.501	10,50	5.230	9,05	7.208	11,57	2.781	4,17	6.568	10,6
	Total	**42.915**	**100**	**57.800**	**100**	**62.295**	**100**	**66.617**	**100**	**61.956**	**100**

(Source: Final accounts from 2016 to 2020 of University of Law - Hue University)

Salary regime for employees: The University has followed the salary scale and basic salary according to current regulations. The income distribution plan is to increase according to the management coefficient to ensure stability and enhance the actual income of employees under regulations.

Provision: After making up for recurrent expenditures, ensuring committed quality, and fulfilling obligations to the State, the difference between revenue and expenditure will be distributed as follows. At least 25% is contributed to the Career Development Fund. The remaining is set aside for the Bonus Fund, Welfare Fund, and Income Stabilization Fund.

Scholarship fund for students: The University has deducted 8% to 12% from the tuition of full-time mode to establish a scholarship fund encouraging learning according to the provisions of Circular No. 31/TT-BGDDT dated August 1, 2013.

Funding for scientific research activities: The University has deducted funds for scientific research activities for lecturers and students under the Government's regulations on developing potential and encouraging scientific research in higher education institutions in Decree No. 99/2014/ND-CP on October 25, 2014.

5.4. Conditions of facilities from 2016 to 2020

The University's facilities are continually upgraded. In 2020, construction items and land area increased by over 30% compared to 2016. In addition, equipment, libraries, and learning materials have been modernized to improve teaching, learning, and scientific research.

Table 3. Conditions of facilities from 2016 to 2020

Category	Unit	2016	2020	2016/2020	
				+/-	%
1. Area of land used	ha	7,93	10,99	3,06	38,59
2. Lecture hall	m^2	6.542	8.977	2.435	37,22
3. Library	m^2	325	575	250	76,92
7. Hall and multi-purpose room	m^2	530	730	200	37,74
8. Office area	m^2	1.055	4.406	3.351	317,67
9. Sports ground and area for clubs	m^2	6.300	8.300	2.000	31,75
10. Campus	m^2	1.820	2.530	710	39,01

(Source: Education Statistical Report from 2016 to 2020 of University of Law - Hue University)

5.5. The team of employees

The University's faculty and staff are continually growing in quantity and quality, which is required for financial autonomy. There were 149 officers and workers at the end of 2020. In which, 97 employees and lecturers had postgraduate qualifications, equivalent to 65.78%. Their qualification is continuously enhanced to fulfill development tasks. The school's funding is used for international publications, strengthening its brand, and stimulating regional and international integration.

Table 4. The status of the team of employees from 2016 to 2020

Targets	2016		2020		2016/2020	
	Quantity (people)	%	Quantity (people)	%	+/- (people)	%
Total	**108**		**149**		**41**	**37,96**
Doctor	11	10,19	22	14,77	11	100,00
Masters	47	43,52	96	57,71	29	61,70
Bachelor	30	27,78	28	25,51	18	60,00
Others	20	18,52	3	2,01	-17	-85,00

(Source: Education Statistical Report from 2016 to 2020 of University of Law - Hue University)

5.6. Annual enrollment scale

This University has consistently met and exceeded the enrollment quotas for many years due to society's high demand for undergraduate and postgraduate training systems.

Table 5. Enrollment scale from 2016 to 2020

No.	Mode of training	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	PhD students	0	05	04	03	03
2	Masters student	124	170	288	362	450
3	Student	1.521	1.809	1.713	1.836	1.825
3.1	*Long-term full-time*	*826*	*1.047*	*988*	*1.010*	*975*
3.2	*Other modes*	*695*	*762*	*725*	*826*	*850*

(Source: Education Statistical Report from 2016 to 2020 of University of Law - Hue University)

The school always researches and innovates training programs to suit society's demands and fulfill the goal of enhancing training quality.

Training organization has provided a high-quality human resource, which is highly appreciated by society. The findings of surveys of graduates in recent years indicate that after graduating one year, the number of students getting a job reaches 94.2%. The percentage of students working in the trained professions is 86.6%.

5.7. Some weaknesses in financial autonomy

Through researching and evaluating the current situation of financial management at the University of Law - Hue University, it can be said that this task is limited in terms of the following aspects.

The first thing is about the management and mobilization of financial resources. The mechanism of state budget allocation under administrative quotas is not appropriate because it has not promoted the process of streamlining the apparatus and improving the quality of the staff.

The second thing is about the management, allocation, and use of financial resources. The allocation and use of state budget funds to support the University's operations have not been associated with output results. This school has not developed criteria to evaluate the use of funds associated with the performance of tasks and the activities of subordinate units.

The third thing is about financial control. Inspecting the use of financial resources has not been seriously monitored and associated with the performance of tasks.

The fourth thing is about the revenue of the University of Law - Hue University. The primary revenue is from tuition, full-time enrollment, and postgraduate training activities.

Finally, in the Central region, all students in special cases under the policy of Vietnamese law studying at the school are exempted from tuition and provided with scholarships. Significantly, they account for 20% to 30% of total students. Therefore, it is a primary factor leading to reduced revenue.

6. Some solutions

6.1. General solution

Firstly, public higher education institutions shall develop long-term and short-term development plans to orient financial management under university autonomy.

Secondly, additional income shall be built based on work performance and contribution of each person to his position.

Thirdly, it is vital to complete the management mechanism for the existing modes of supplying public training service, including high-quality training, short-term training, and establishing more training sectors.

Fourthly, the organizational structure needs to be streamlined more effectively. In addition, it's essential to pay more attention to training, cultivating, and creating favorable conditions for officials and employees to study and improve their professional qualifications.

Finally, the University needs to mobilize other financial resources from society. In addition, it is crucial to actively coordinate with other organizations and individuals in the direction of training under contracts, cooperation, and joint ventures. Moreover, it should link and expand cooperation with businesses and recruitment agencies to create job opportunities for graduates, contributing to the attraction of more learners.

6.2. Specific solutions

Firstly, it is about training management. The University should develop training programs associated with the Law sector, including those associated with foreign training institutions and organizations. In addition, it needs to standardize the curriculum and create bridge programs to other universities. Moreover, it's vital to cooperate with the Association of Law Schools for academic exchange, scientific conferences, and knowledge exchange.

Secondly, the University should develop a team of lecturers, which is the core factor of its existence and development. Besides, it's crucial to enhance the quality of lecturers to create products in training, scientific research, and product transfer, building a strong brand. Thanks to that, it can attract more learners, organizations, and investors to diversify financial sources.

Thirdly, it is investing and upgrading facilities. The University needs to modernize facilities and create conditions to strengthen the teaching quality and scientific research. Thereby, it will supply high-quality products and meet social demands.

Finally, it's about perfecting financial management. The University shall determine that renovating the mechanism of financial management when exercising university autonomy is important. To establish strong and stable financial resources, it can apply the following methods:

i) Strongly socializing investment resources by different methods, and calling for investment, investment cooperative, collaborative projects in research and transferring research results, and capital sources of organizations;

ii) Planing to increase revenue from science and technology activities, transferring research products, such as commercializing curricula, materials, and results of cooperation with other training institutions;

iii) Developing an appropriate plan for raising tuition. Building high-quality training programs and affiliate programs with foreign countries to increase tuition;

iv) Financial management must be carried out transparently and clearly to ensure financial resources for the stable development of public non-business units and public universities.

Conclusion

Financial autonomy is a critical mission when public higher education institutions operate under an autonomous mechanism. Therefore, financial management shall be implemented transparently, strictly, and effectively. Furthermore, universities must diversify financial resources, allocate and use them appropriately to ensure their stable operations and progress.

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THE INFLUENCE OF ROLE-PLAYING, COMMUNICATION GAMES ON LEARNING ENGLISH

Abstract: we can say that extracurricular activities in a foreign language can and should ensure the achievement of the main thing - a positive educational impact on students and the formation of their communicative competence. At the same time, mastering reading in the foreign language being studied is considered very important. It helps to form the student's culture to read and comprehend speech by ear. Learning a foreign language also has an aesthetic impact.

Key words: speech skills, speech activity, communication, material, method, training, competence.

What is ROLE-PLAYING GAME? What do we usually mean by role-playing? When students take on a role, they play it out in a specific situation. The group of students playing a role in the classroom is likened to a group of children playing in school, hospital, star wars, and so on. Both of them unconsciously create, create their own reality and in doing this, operate with their knowledge of the real world, developing their abilities to interact with other people. There are no spectators in this situation. There is no risk of communication and behavior in the real world in the situation. The activity is enjoyable and does not threaten the personality of the child or student. This role-playing is likely to strengthen rather than destroy self-confidence.

The second advantage of role play is that it allows the use of unprepared speech. The main goal of any role-playing game is to train unprepared speech.

What are the benefits of using role play in the classroom:

1. Through role play in the classroom, a variety of

➢ forms of experience;

➢ a variety of functions, structures, a large amount of lexical material can be used.

Role play can surpass the capabilities of any pair and group activity, train students in the ability to speak in any situation on any topic.

2. Role play puts students in situations in which they need to use and develop the language forms they need to lubricate the social relationships so often neglected by our teachers.

3. Some people often learn English in order to prepare for a certain role in life (work abroad, travel). They will be very helpful with the language material they need during the trip and it is very important that for the first time they can try their hand at the friendly environment of the classroom. For them, role-playing becomes a very important dress rehearsal for real life.

4. Role play provides shy, insecure students with a "mask" to hide behind. Students experience enormous difficulties when the main emphasis in teaching is on the personality of the students, on their direct experience. And in the role-playing game, such students are usually liberated, since their personality is not affected, they do not need to open up.

5. The advantage of using role play is that it is pleasurable to those who play it. Once students begin to understand exactly what is required of him, they are happy to let their imaginations run wild. And since they like this occupation, the learning material is assimilated much more efficiently.

6. Role play has a range of technologies (communication technology that develops students' language fluency, facilitates classroom interaction and increases motivation).

The learning process consists of several phases:

- presentation phase;
- half-knowledge phase;
- consolidation phase.

ROLE-PLAYING GAME belongs to the language learning technology category, which is referred to as low input, high output learning technology. This means that the teacher-centered presentation phase is very short. After a short introduction, students are immersed in activities in which completing an assignment is much more important than using precise words; an activity in which fluency prevails over accuracy. Naturally, the language that students use in the role-playing game, or rather the language material, should be introduced at earlier stages of learning.

Role-playing is suitable for every type of language work (working out structures, vocabulary, learning functions, intonation patterns), it is also the use of the right word in the right place and at the right time.

Role-playing games that are processed, memorized and played for other students are no longer role-playing games, but are called dramas. RPG is mainly about the game process, not the finished product. This should be clear from the outset, as many students are very shy and timid when forced to participate in a play. And besides, they are often convinced that they do not have a talent for playing. In the role-playing game, they do not participate in the performance, there is no audience there. Even the teacher has to take a back seat, as his presence can be hindered - by his willingness to lash out at the student every time mistakes are made. Teaching is most effective in a stress-free atmosphere. The role play can be shown to others or taped, but this is not required. Role play is language learning.

Key points to look out for when setting up a role play:

• When organizing a role-playing game, you should always start with a pair, and not with group work (it is much easier to organize a conversation with one person, who is next to you or in front of you, without breaking the plan).

• In the early stages, short activities should be organized that gradually teach students to role play.

• The role play should be designed for a variety of types of learners.

• Students must understand the situation and what is written on the role card before starting the game.

• You should be very tactful, do not be upset if one or two couples do not take part in the activity. Remember that when you did the usual lessons, they could also remain completely indifferent, about something to think or dream, and you did not notice it.

• Do not use role play that is too difficult and requires emotional overload until your students get used to this type of activity. If you do not take this into account, then students can switch to their native language. Try to be more tolerant of small language incursions in your native language if it helps promote the role-playing game.

• If your students do switch to their native language, then set the tasks in a more detailed way, starting with working in pairs and an easy role-playing game with informational tasks. If this does not work, then this means that your audience is too enslaved and preliminary preparation (communication exercises) is necessary for students to relax.

• Always consider follow-up activities for those groups or couples who finish earlier than others.

• Set a precise time limit and try to ensure that each stage corresponds to it.

• The role card should be concise. If it is intended to use any linguistic structures, then students should be well acquainted with them. When students have read their role card, they should either return it to the teacher or turn it over and refer to it only when they need it.

Mistakes are an integral part of the language learning process, and the ability to freely make mistakes in the lesson is more conducive to learning rather than hindering it. They gradually disappear as students become more competent and confident.

Students at this level usually make mistakes of the same type, both in role play and when working with any other material under study. And therefore, you can anticipate the most common mistakes and anticipate them by thinking over preliminary exercises on the use of certain structures, lexical units, which will then be used in the role-playing game.

During the game, the teacher should move from group to group noticing mistakes in order to start working on the mistakes after the role play or in the next lesson. At the same time, it is very important to get students to give the correct version of the phrase or word in which mistakes were made, write them on the board and accompany them with some type of remedial exercises that could best help the students to work out the correct version.

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ANALYSIS OF EXAMPLES OF USING INTERNET DURING THE LESSON

Annotation: Usage of Internet resources is one of the important objectives in learning foreign language. Many studies have been conducted about the relationship between technology and language.

Key words: Internet, interactive method, technology, innovation, learning, potential, method, educational institution.

An Internet-based strategy is an electronic strategy that teachers can use to develop students’ vocabulary learning and interest in words. The term Internet-based strategy is used both to highlight that the strategies rely on digital tools and resources and to suggest the evoking of learning potential that is possible when technology and media are part of the instructional mix.

Vocabulary is also an area where teachers are asking for guidance on instructional approaches, strategies, and materials. Internet and media are available in most schools that teachers could harness now to improve vocabulary learning, tools that capture the interest of students and that provide scaffolds and contexts in which to learn with, and about, words more profitably.

Drawing on research-based principles of vocabulary instruction and multimedia learning, this paper presents 10 strategies that use free digital tools and Internet resources to engage students in vocabulary learning. The strategies are designed to support the teaching of words and word learning strategies, promote students’ strategic use of on-demand web-based vocabulary tools, and increase students' volume of reading.

The previous Internet-based strategies all require pupil interaction, from manipulating a visual word map to taking an online vocabulary field trip. This strategy focuses on students’ vocabulary representations in multiple modes-writing, audio, graphic, video, and animation. The first set of examples draws on promising research with universally designed digital text, suggesting the benefit of having students develop word meaning as they read a definition, view graphics, listen to the word, write or audiotape a personal connection to the word, create a caption for a graphic, and complete an interactive word map.

A multimedia composing and presentation tool that is often underused is PowerPoint. We have certainly seen many poor PowerPoint examples (e. g., the ubiquitous three bullet points and silly clip art approach). However, we have found that PowerPoint can be used creatively for expression. In addition to benefiting from reading and viewing multimodal representations of vocabulary, recent research suggests that students may also benefit from creating multimedia representations of words in PowerPoint slides that are hyperlinked together. Working with fifth graders, we created an example of a multimedia glossary item for camouflage, a word from the science curriculum.

The model elaborates word knowledge in context and illustrates how design influences the message. To provide a structure to guide students in creating their own entries, Bridget created a template that students could fill in and adapt. The template includes a space for the word, a short definition, an explanation for why the word is important, a graphic, an audio recording or sound, and a source. Students' glossary items can be combined into a master document and sorted by word to show multiple meanings and representations. Another approach to compiling students' individual work is to teach them how to hyperlink their slides so that a view of one version of a word includes hyperlinks to others' versions of that word. Although this example uses PowerPoint as the media format, these types of vocabulary collections can be created in different modes and published online as a word wiki or word blog. This kind of collaborative publication and engagement with an external audience is characteristic of successful multimedia learning. There really is no end to the creative possibilities when students use media to develop and celebrate the wonder of words.

Many online word reference tools are also excellent teaching resources. For example, the Visual Thesaurus website complements its fee-based content with free information such as the Behind the Dictionary and Teachers at Work columns and teacher-created themed word lists. Many use multiple distribution platforms to reach learners wherever they are. For example, the Back in School webpage of Dictionary.com (dictionary. reference.com/pupilhandbook) links to Facebook, has an iPhone application, a free toolbar application, a word of the day that is communicated on Twitter or as a text message on your mobile phone, and a free weekly word explorer audio podcast on iTunes.

Students can develop their strategic learning repertoire as they customize their own collection of supports.

We dealt with a way to improve students' abilities to explore, store and usage of vocabulary items:

✓ determined the role of vocabulary teaching and how a teacher could help their learners;

✓ laid emphasis on self initiated independent learning with strategies, in which formal practices, functional practices and memorizing could be included.

Teacher should create activities and tasks to help students to build their vocabulary and develop strategies to learn the vocabulary on their own. Thus it signifies that a language teacher should be innovative and proficient in the application of methodologies pertaining to teaching vocabulary items in a classroom situation. Following the technologies is the main method for teaching vocabulary items in an English language classroom.

There are some techniques of teaching English vocabulary using Internet resources that Kazakh primary school teachers can use. Wordle is a free Web application that allows you to create a word cloud based on the frequency of words in a particular text. It can be used to stimulate students' thinking about the meaning, importance, and relationship of words as they analyze, create. To create a word cloud, you paste text into the applet and then manipulate the visual display by selecting the color scheme, layout, and font. Word clouds can be used to highlight keywords and themes to prepare students for reading, as well as prompt discussion after reading.

Students will most likely conjecture that the article is about bees. Some students may notice the less prominent words-dead and poisons-and wonder if the bees are sick. When asked about the color choice, they may speculate that the author/designer chose bright colors to get your attention, or that black goes with poison. What is important in this kind of pre-reading discussion is students' close attention to the words and how they might relate to one another and to the larger text that they represent. Students actively engage with meaning as they draw on background knowledge about words and concepts as well as on visual literacy skills.

As students manipulate the word cloud's layout, color, and font, they integrate verbal and visual representations, strengthening the multimedia learning effect while developing an important digital literacy skill in our visual society.

For some students, the creative design aspect serves as the hook to engage them in meaning making; for others, it is the words themselves that entice them to explore meanings and relationships.

Teacher gives some information about the theme, then gives pictures and shows the video using the Internet. The students have to put the pictures in a correct order. Then students share their ideas with another pupil and after they in a pair write what place is given in the picture. In this lesson all strategies of using Internet resources that were mentioned in the theoretical part of the research are followed, because the teacher using Web application show the pictures and students learn from visual displays word relationships within text.

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TESTING AS A FORM OF CONTROL THE LEVEL OF STUDENTS' SKILLS AND ABILITIES

Abstract: The process of learning a foreign language provides two essential components: the formation of a foreign language (communicative) competence and the level of its diagnosis of formation (control knowledge, skills and abilities of students). Formation of communicative competence is foreign language lessons throughout the learning process, while the control is carried out in a specially allotted time, therefore, it must be clearly organized so that in as short a time to assess the maximum number of students to meet standards of quality and objectivity of the results.

Keywords: language, second language, motivation, competence, reading, professional training.

At the present stage of development of society, proficiency in a foreign language is becoming truly in demand both in practical and in intellectual activities of a person. In the course of the globalization process, the world labor market requires students to have a high level of proficiency in foreign languages, increases professional competitiveness, and expands the area of scientific and business contacts.

When studying foreign languages, the most significant results are obtained by the project method. It allows you to create a creative atmosphere in the lesson, where each student is involved in an active learning process based on a collaborative methodology.

The learning is the active process which is carried out through involving pupils in a various activities, thus making it active participant in reception of education. In this bilateral process it is possible to allocate the basic functions which are carried out by each the parts. The teacher carries out organizational, teaching and supervising functions.

Traditional forms of control in the opinion of many researchers do not satisfy all the requirements, because:

- Conduct an independent and control work requires a lot of time (half a lesson or a lesson);
- Chances of cheating by students;

• There is a strong emotional stress of student during the execution of tasks;

• It takes too much time to check the results.

The presence of these shortcomings encourages supervisors to seek new and alternative ways to control the learning process. The most promising area in this study is to test that offers compelling benefits in terms of reducing both emotional stress test, and the time to check the result. In addition, the test form of control makes it possible to systematize the knowledge of students, identify their potential and to determine the possible causes of difficulties and may be receiving increased interest students in the learning process.

The problem of test control in the teaching of foreign languages studied for a long time.

In the history of the study of testing is determined by two main periods: the pre-scientific (traditional) and scientific (modern) within the boundaries of each period are isolated approaches to testing. Thus, in the pre-scientific stage of development prevailed transferable approach (the essay-translation approach).

Testing was seen as fulfillment of the translation, the tests consisted of the following tasks: to write an essay to translate the sentence or text to analyze linguistic phenomena. Therefore, focused on the control of formation of writing skills, it does not take into account other types of speech activities (listening, reading and speaking). Writing essays was seen as a test, although this type of work does not provide a range of tasks, and is a creative process, the product is not standardized, and the original and different for everyone who creates it.

In the 50's and 70's, new approaches to testing: structural, discrete, analytical, structural - psychometric. Structural, discrete and analytical approach involves the development of a test as a set of stimuli to which must meet the test. In numerous works of scientists developed extensive test battery, consisting of a hundred or more jobs. Structural and psychometric test approach is claimed as a collection of small tasks aimed at testing the knowledge in one aspect of language (grammar, phonetics, vocabulary). Characteristic of the test of this approach was the lack of communication of linguistic phenomena with communicative context. Thus, the 50 – 70's have a history of testing the basic foundation of the test TOEFL, which is now widely used to determine the general level of English proficiency, but was not considered a foreign language as a means of communication, which triggered tests, divorced from the realities of life.

The purpose of testing was to test the knowledge of a foreign language as a medium of communication. This period marked the beginning of the development of the theory of communicative testing, which now has more improved. However, in the 70 – 80's, there were other approaches to drawing tests, such as integration, pragmatic, synthetic, composite, hybrid. These approaches have not gained popularity in teaching science, and none of them was basic. Since the 80's theory of communicative testing is actively developing and ceases dominant. It is characterized by a new reflection test control facilities, new approaches to the development of tests. Becoming one of the leading interactive approaches to testing. The core competence of this approaches - the idea of the relationship between the components of the process of foreign language communication in the real world, and while doing the test, as well as between the components of the test and the interaction between the components of the testing process. Hence, each test task must have some connection to the realities of life test and related to the particular stage of the testing process.

The central concept of testing as a form of control is a test. Currently, the test in a foreign pedagogy called any form of formal assessment in any area of language, which is carried out under conditions allowing the estimation of personal achievements in any given area. Russian scientist V.A. Kokkota gives a more specific definition of a test as prepared in accordance with the specific requirements of a complex task, which was pre - tested to determine its quality indicators and provides a revealing he tested the extent of their language (linguistic) competence. S.I. Voskerchyan test calls short, is technically a reasonable trial in equal conditions for all subjects and having the form of such a task whose solution is to quantify and is an indicator of the degree of development to date of known function in a given subject. G.V. Barabanova defines the test as a set of questions and tasks imposed test to determine the level of formation of language skills and speech abilities. Thus, the essence of the test is the Methodists in the broadest sense of any form of assessment, and in bringing it to just short assignments or tests. Characteristics of the test as a set jobs of V.A. Kokkota and G.V. Baranov, in our opinion, more accurately interprets the character and nature of the test, as well as its purpose and characteristics of the organization, so it may be more appropriate for use in school practice.

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EXPERIMENTAL DETERMINATION OF THE GAS CONSUMPTION SENT TO THE DEVICE FOR WET DUSTING IN THE HUMID MODE

Annotation:This article covers the unique features of a completely new device that is proposed to be created to ensure the safety of humanity, nature and the environment, where the number of industrial enterprises is increasing day by day. The article proposes an effective method of purifying air or gas as a result of the mutual contact of water and dusty gas.

Keywords: dusty gas, sludge, wet method, toxic gas, industrial plants, environment, cleaning, contact element, gas consumption.

Today, as the manufacturing industry develops, pollution of the environment with toxic gases and dusts is also increasing. Therefore, protecting the environment and finding solutions to industrial problems is the only way to ensure that humanity can live on Earth for another few thousand years and breathe fresh air. There are several types of dust and toxic gases emitted from industrial plants, and the unfortunate one is the presence of toxic substances among them that have toxic properties. At present, enterprises use devices of various structures to clean dust and toxic gases.

One of the most effective methods of cleaning dust and toxic gases is wet cleaning, which uses several designs of devices of this type. The devices used use various contact elements to humidify the dust gases. However, the consumption of the contact element, hydrodynamic resistance, low efficiency of dust removal from the formed sludge does not allow optimal use of the device.

The efficiency of this type of device is only 70-90%. In order to achieve 100% results in wet dust removal, it is advisable to ensure the interaction of water and dust with each other and to select the optimal options of hardware hydrodynamics [1]. In order to solve these problems, we conducted experimental studies to determine the coefficient of resistance of the device through the consumption of liquids and gases in the device for cleaning wet and toxic gases in the wet method, designed and created by us. [2,3]

Ventilator- ВЦ-14-07 centrifugal type fan to supply dusty gas to the working part of the device; working productivity Qmax =400 m3/hour;

electromotive force Nengine =1.5 kW; number of revolutions n=1200 rotation/min; Pito Prandle tube 100 mm in size; According to Gosreestr №50123-12; It consists of a metal tube with D= 100 mm, L=1200 mm, which determines the gas velocity. Prandle tubes with an internal diameter of 7 mm, which detect static and dynamic forces in the pipe, were selected as the experimental model, respectively.

The coefficients of resistance were determined depending on the change in gas velocities and the angles of rotation of the condensers (zavichritel) due to changes in the gas consumption supplied to the device. The experiments on the created device were carried out in the following order. When determining the gas velocity, an angle-forming master of 00, 300, 450, 600, 900 was installed on the suction pipe of the fan. The main reason for this is to determine the resistance coefficients of the device at different velocities of the gas and thus to conduct experimental studies. Each experiment was performed five times. The arithmetic mean of the determined quantities was selected. (The kinematic viscosity of the air was assumed to be 1.51·10-5 m2/sec. In the experimental determination of gas consumption, each experiment was repeated several times, and the square dimensions of each point and the resulting errors were determined. It was found that the gas consumption varied to Q=248,7÷400 m3/hour when the dusty gas was supplied to the device through the shaft forming angles 00, 300, 450, 600, 900 in the absence of condenser (zavichritel).

Also, when 300 condensers were installed in the device and the dusty gas was supplied through the angle shaft 00, 300, 450, 600, 900 in the fan, the gas consumption changed to Q=124.3÷330.6 m3/hour. When 450 condensers were installed in the device and the dusty gas was supplied through the 00, 300, 450, 600, 900 angle shafts in the fan, the gas consumption changed to Q=152.6 ÷ 353.2 m3/h. When 600 condensers were installed in the device and the dusty gas was supplied through the 00, 300, 450, 600, 900 angle shafts in the fan, the gas consumption changed to Q=175.2 ÷ 395.6 m3/h.

Experimental studies have shown that the average change in gas consumption for each indicator increased by a step of 44.5 m3/h. As a result of experimental studies, the change in gas consumption depending on the slope dimensions of 300, 450, 600 condensers (zavichritel) installed in the device was determined and a connection graph was constructed based on the obtained results. (Figure 1)

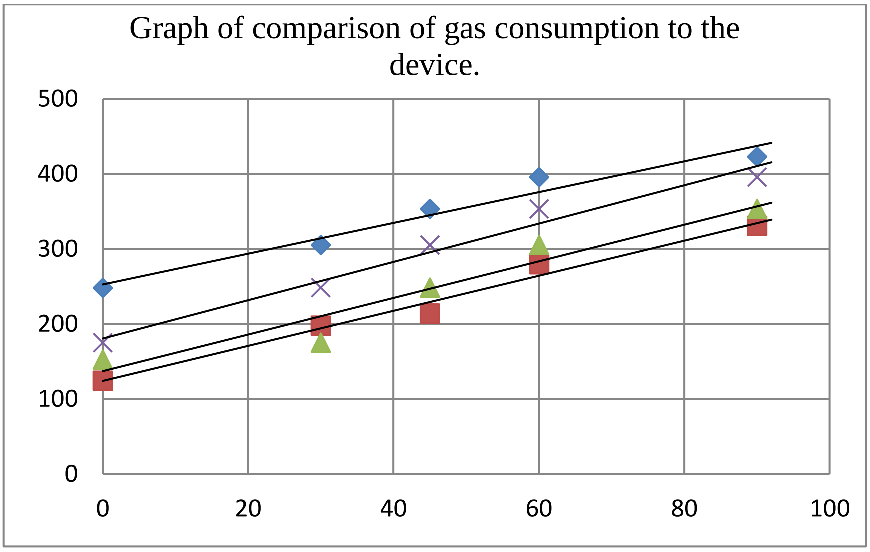

Figure 1.

Graph of comparison of gas consumption to the device As a result of experimental studies, changes in gas consumption and resistance coefficients depending on the slope size of 300, 450, 600 condensers (zavichritel) installed in the device were determined and a correlation graph was constructed based on the obtained results. (Figure 2) [4]

$$\xi_1 = \frac{0.400}{0.330} = 1.25\,; \quad \xi_2 = \frac{0.400}{0.353} = 1.1\,; \quad \xi_3 = \frac{0.400}{0.395} = 1$$

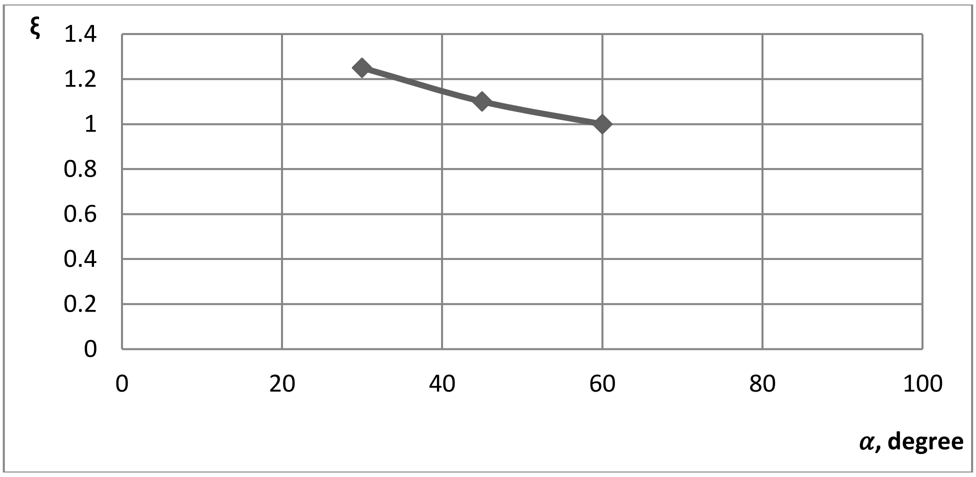

Figure 2.

Graph of the change in the coefficient of resistance depending on the change in the angle of rotation of the condensers (zavichritel) mounted on the device. Experimental results show that the higher the gas consumption in the presence of 300, 450, 600, 600 condensers installed in the device, the higher the length of the liquid film and the higher the efficiency of dust removal. In this case, the angular shaft, through the condenser (zavichritel) and using the correlation of the resistance coefficient, determined experimentally whether the device is suitable for selecting the optimal gas consumption, gas velocity and liquid film length based on overall size, gas velocity.

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THE CONNECTION BETWEEN THE SUSPENSION RUNOFF OF THE SURKHANDARYA BASIN RIVERS AND THE WATER FLOW

Annotation. The study of water erosion from rivers basin and their formation in the formation of suspended riverbeds is of great scientific and practical importance. Research in this area will allow, firstly, to determine the laws of water erosion and the formation of suspended riverbeds, and secondly, will be important in the practice of irrigation and hydraulic engineering. With this in mind, the issue of in-depth study of the erosion processes in the river basin, to draw appropriate conclusions from it and to develop the necessary recommendations in this regard is very important today.

Keywords: water flow, hydrological data, correlation coefficient, water consumption, hydrological post.

The extreme values of turbidity and flow in the Surkhandarya basin rivers were first studied by V.L. Shuls, but later the problem was covered in the scientific works of Yu.N. Ivanov, O.P. Sheglova, A.R. Rasulov, Z.S. Sirliboeva, F.H. Hikmatov, S.R. Saidova and others. However, given that these calculations were made almost 35 years ago, it is one of today's requirements to determine such work on the basis of the latest hydrological data [6].

In order to achieve this goal, the following tasks were considered and solved:

- collection of hydrological data on suspended runoff (R, kg/s) and water consumption (Q, m^3/s) observed in selected rivers;
- to study the relationship between suspended solids and average annual values of water consumption;
- Assess the relationship between suspended discharges and average monthly water consumption and their annual variation.

The Surkhandarya basin was selected as the object of research to cover the issue. Accordingly, the study of the relationship between the suspended runoff of the rivers belonging to this basin and the water consumption and the drawing of appropriate conclusions from them determine the subject of the study.

Standard hydrological data on average monthly and annual suspended runoff and water consumption were collected and analyzed in order to perform the tasks set out in the study. These materials are standard hydrometeorological data recorded for many years at the hydrometeorological posts under the auspices of Uzhydromet.

Graphs of the relationship between the suspended runoff of the studied rivers and the water flow were initially drawn based on the average annual values of these magnitudes. These types of relationships were statistically evaluated, that is, regression equations representing the relationships between hydrological variables were constructed, and double correlation coefficients were calculated. This category of work was initially carried out on the example of the average monthly suspended runoff (1935-1987) and water consumption (1930-1987) observed at the Zhdanov hydrological post in Surkhandarya. The change in the month-to-month correlation coefficients, determined on the basis of the monthly amounts of water consumption, was analyzed with the help of suspended flows (Fig. 1).

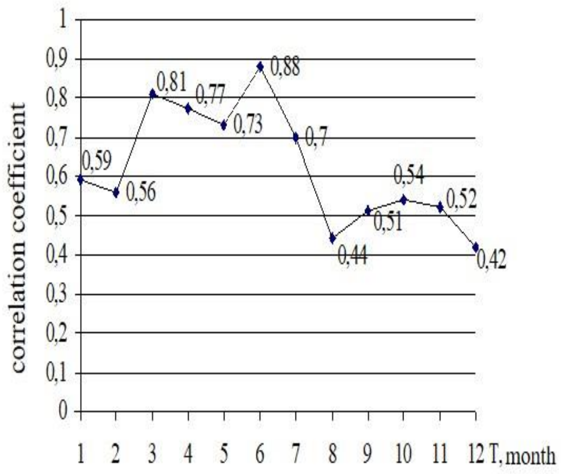

Fig. 1. Changes in the correlation coefficients representing the relationship between the Surkhandarya (Zhdanov) suspension runoff (R) and water (Q) flows

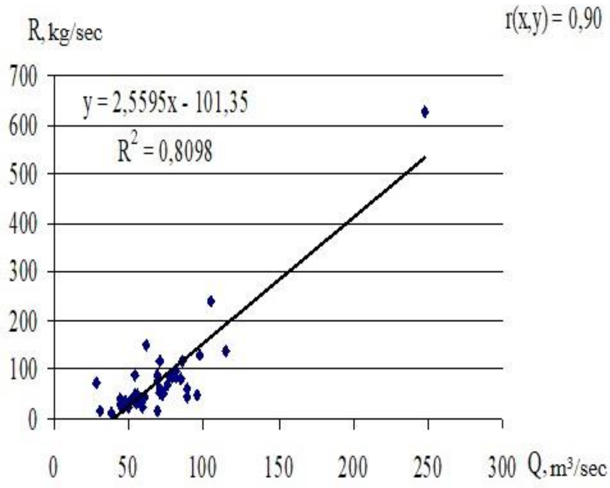

Fig. 2. Correlation between Surkhandarya (Zhdanov) annual suspension runoff (R) and water (Q) consumption

The highest values of the correlation coefficients, representing the relationship between monthly suspended runoff and water consumption, occur in March-July. The maximum correlation coefficient was 0.88, which was observed in June. Its minimum value (r = 0.42) is in December (Figure 1).

In the next part of the study, the relationship between the average annual values of suspended flows and water consumption observed at the hydrological post in the village of Surkhandarya Zhdanov was studied (Fig. 2).

The density of the relationship between the average annual suspended runoff (R) and water (Q) consumption r q is equal to a correlation coefficient of 0.90.

At the next stage, on the basis of hydrological data observed at the Shurchi hydrological post in Surkhandarya in 1955-2018, the relationships between suspended runoff (R) and water (Q) consumption were studied, correlation coefficients were calculated, and their annual changes over months were assessed (Fig. 3).

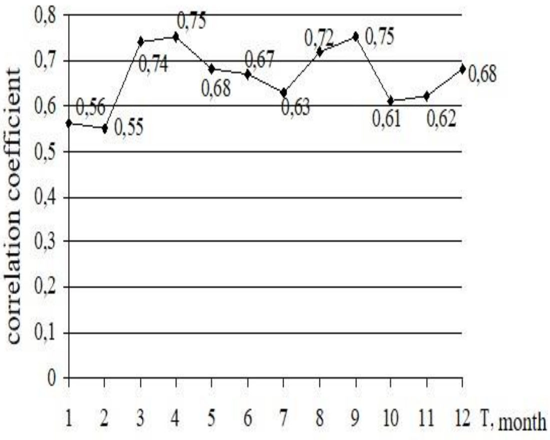

Fig. 3. Changes in the correlation coefficients representing the relationship between the Surkhandarya (Shurchi) suspension runoff (R) and water (Q) consumption

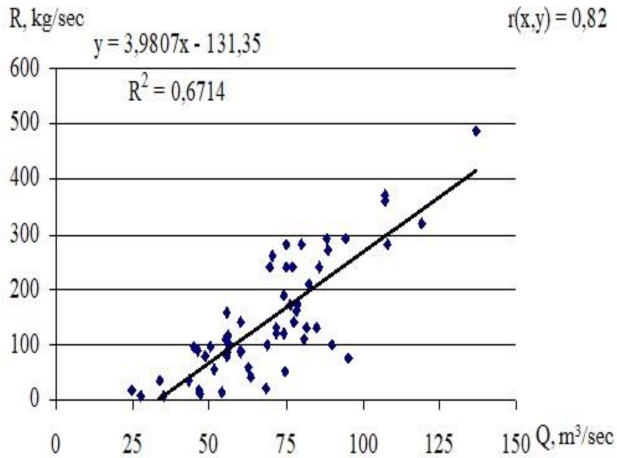

Fig. 4. Graph of connection between Surkhandarya (Shurchi village) suspension runoff (R) and water (Q) consumption

In this case, the minimum value of the correlation coefficients is in February (r = 0.55). The densest correlations are typical for April and September, when the calculated correlation coefficients for these months are r = 0.75.

The connection between the average annual suspended runoff and water consumption at the Shurchi hydrological post in Surkhandarya is also much more intense. The correlation coefficient of the regression equation representing this relationship is r = 0.82 (Fig. 4).

In the final phase of the study, the relationship between the average annual and monthly suspended runoff (R) and water (Q) consumption observed at the Manguzar hydrological post in Surkhandarya was studied. Based on the values of the calculated correlation coefficients, their monthly variation during the year was considered (Fig. 5).

The maximum value of the calculated correlation coefficients for suspended runoff and water consumption (r = 0.92) is in March. The lowest value of the correlation coefficient is 0.56, which is for December.

Table 1. Regression equations and correlation coefficients representing the relationship between annual suspended runoff and water consumption

№	River observation point	Regression equation	Correlation coefficient (r)
1	Surkhandarya - Zhdanov	$R_{o'rt}$ =2,5595 · $Q_{o'rt}$ - 101,35	0,90
2	Surkhandarya - Shurchi	$R_{o'pr}$ = 3,9807 · $Q_{o'rt}$ - 131,35	0,82
3	Surkhandarya - Manguzar	$R_{o'rt}$ =3,9571 · $Q_{o'rt}$ - 61,895	0,88

The results of the calculations show that the correlation coefficient related to the flow of water and suspended streams observed at the hydrological post in the village of Zhdanov, Surkhandarya, is higher than at the Shurchi hydrological post. Furthermore, the correlation coefficient determined based on the average annual values of suspended runoff and water consumption measured at the Manguzar hydrological post was 0.88 (Table 1).

The regression equations obtained in the study can be used directly in the practice of hydrological calculations. For example, in some years or months, it is possible to recover unobserved values of suspended streams using regression equations. As a result, it will be possible to lengthen the short line of the suspension runoff.

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USE OF MILITARY COMPUTER GAMES IN THE COMBAT TRAINING OF THE ARMED FORCES AT THE PRESENT STAGE

Abstract: The purpose of this work was to consider the stages and prospects of the development of military computer games used in the combat training of the armed forces at the present stage, as well as an attempt to conduct a comparative assessment of the state of affairs in the combat training of the Armed Forces of using the developed military computer games.
Key words: security, computer, network, Internet, information security, prohibited information, social network, development, information technology, system.

Computers, networks, the Internet have become an integral part of our daily life. Our fast-growing, technology-rich world is becoming more and more dependent on computer technology and networks every day. However, this dependence did not appear overnight. Funding for computer technology has grown significantly every year, and it is not surprising that these technologies have penetrated almost all spheres of human activity.

At the dawn of the development of computer technology, most people could not imagine how widely these technologies will be used in the very near future. Therefore, probably, many did not dare to devote a lot of time and effort to mastering what, in the end, could turn out to be ordinary fun. Compared to the requirements of the modern labor market, the number of people working in the field of computer technology at that time was negligible. The people who worked in this close community knew and trusted each other well. In addition, only a select few who were trustworthy were allowed into this community. Thus, in those days, security problems in the field of computer technology were practically absent. And for quite a long time, experts in the field of computer technology did not pay attention to the security of computer networks.

All levels of leadership of the armed forces (AF) of the most developed states has long and firmly included the use of computer simulation of imitation of military operations, as a prototype of modern computer games. The scope of which is one of the few priority areas, which has been associated with an increase in the efficiency of construction and the use of any aircraft for more than a decade.

At the dawn of computer technology (60s of the last century), intensive attempts were made to use various military simulation systems. However, the practical use of computer technology and the results obtained on the basis of its use was insignificant.

The period from the 70s to the 80s of the last century is characterized by the intensification of work in this area. However, it was only by the beginning of the 90s that the level of development of computer technologies and means of communication predetermined the first attempts to introduce computer modeling to simulate combat operations, and subsequently computer games, into the daily activities of the armed forces of the most technologically advanced armies. Therefore, in matters of combat training of troops during this period, there was a development in the direction of increasing the number of servicemen performing combat training tasks using training complexes, as well as using the first prototypes of military computer games as such.

Computer games are now a relatively new, but already widely used form of influencing people with the aim of transforming their moods, feelings, will in the right direction, introducing the necessary ideological and social attitudes into the consciousness, and forming certain stereotypes of thinking and behavior.

Initially, video games were created as simulators for personnel whose activities require quick reactions at limited intervals and whose training in field facilities is either impossible or very expensive. Gradually, thanks to the development of computer and information technologies, they moved first to the category of elite entertainment, and then to popular culture.

Today the gaming industry is one of the most dynamically developing industries. In computer games, all multimedia means (sound, color, illumination, etc.) act on the player at the same time, complementing each other, so the impact on the player's psyche is amplified many times over. Since computer video games have a complete set of such tools, they are almost the ideal form of suggestion.

It is not surprising that it is precisely the ability to exert a concentrated impact on the emotional-sensory psychological sphere of a person (group of people) that predetermined the widespread introduction of computer games into the process of combat training of servicemen.

In addition to creating a realistic image of a potential enemy, video games allow you to solve such additional tasks as:

❖ to recreate a realistic multidimensional picture of modern combat;

❖ to work out the tactics of conducting combat operations in accordance with the principles of modern combat, while remaining an absolutely safe means of training;

❖ to prepare servicemen for action in any natural and geographical conditions;

❖ effectively teach military personnel the subjects of combat training, the tactical and technical characteristics of any weapons and military equipment;

❖ broaden your general horizons;

❖ relieve stress from military personnel participating in hostilities;

❖ to form the worldview of any user of computer games in accordance with the accepted ideology.

In addition to accurately reproducing the physical conditions in which the soldier finds himself, the player has to interact with virtual colleagues who understand military strategy, show emotions and sometimes react to familiar phrases in completely unexpected ways. In addition to fellow soldiers, the soldier communicates with civilians who can also behave in the most unexpected way: the mother of a wounded child rolls hysterically in the dust, people lean out of the windows and shout something angrily, etc.

The greatest role of video games in psychological work as a traditionally important component of the moral and psychological training of military personal. Its goal is to ensure the emotional and volitional stability of personnel against external stimuli in a real combat situation. The main advantage of video games is that in the absence of a real threat to the life and health of students, the psychological conditions of virtual reality are close to combat, that is, an effect is achieved that is psychologically comparable to the conditions of a real battle. Video games provide an opportunity to gain experience in conducting military operations in advance.

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TOURISM POTENTIAL AND DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS OF SURKHANDARYA REGION

Abstract: This article examines the issues of identification, development and use of regional tourist and recreational potential of the national economy in the field of tourism on the example of Surkhandarya region, which has a unique nature and culture, rich history.

Key words: tourist potential, tourist resource, tourist object, recreation, ecological tourism, folklore, ethnotourism, pilgrimage tourism, medical tourism.

Introduction: Tourism has become one of the most profitable industries in the world today. In recent years, it accounts for about 10% of world trade in goods and services. Therefore, in many countries, special attention is paid to this area. Our country has all the opportunities to develop tourism. First of all, the richness of tourist resources is a proof of this. Of course, the formation and development of tourism depends on the potential of tourist resources. The more diverse the country's resources, the easier it will be to develop tourism. To this end, it is important to study the geographical possibilities of regional organization and development of regional tourism.

The main part: The tourism potential of the region is a set of identified natural and anthropogenic resources that create and actively influence the development of tourism in the region, identified and not yet identified, used for tourism purposes or not currently involved in this area. The tourist potential of the regions is a dynamic process that changes over time under the influence of natural and anthropogenic factors. For example; Forests, water and recreational resources can be lost as a result of various natural disasters. However, new tourist resources may be formed or identified [5].

Also, the tourist potential is a combination of tourist resources. We will focus on some of these resource combinations. There are several classifications of tourist resources. It is usually divided into natural and socio-economic resources. In the tourist dictionary, these resources are divided into natural, historical and social resources [4]. In some cases, it is divided into three groups: natural, natural-anthropogenic and anthropogenic [3].

In our country, the tourism industry has been in the spotlight since the early days of independence. Important normative documents have been adopted, creating all the necessary organizational and legal mechanisms for the development of the industry, and this work is still ongoing. If we evaluate the potential of Uzbekistan in the world tourism market, we can see that it has the highest potential among Central Asian countries. Along with historical and cultural monuments, the presence of tourist facilities for recreation and cultural recreation plays an important role in the development of international tourism in our country. Our country is world famous for its rich cultural and enlightenment heritage, unique traditions and ceremonies, works of art, relics and ancient historical monuments. There are many historical and cultural architectural monuments in Uzbekistan, which are part of the treasury of world culture. Today, 140 objects of this priceless heritage are protected by UNESCO and included in the list of historical sites. In particular, the Ichan Qala in Khiva was included in the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1990, the historical center of Bukhara in 1993, the historical center of Shakhrisabz in 2000, and the city of Samarkand in 2001.

Today, the rapid growth of tourism in our country leads to the inflow of large amounts of foreign exchange earnings and the creation of new jobs. In recent years, a number of projects aimed at developing this sector are being developed in all regions of the country. In our country, Surkhandarya region is distinguished by the uniqueness and diversity of its natural and historical recreational resources. The diversity of natural tourist and recreational resources, their full use in the seasons, the attractiveness of the landscape, favorable climatic conditions, the rapid change of nature increase the opportunities to attract tourists to the region. This diversity allows the development of tourism programs and routes of varying complexity and duration. Variety of natural conditions: subtropical climate of Surkhandarya oasis, perennial plane trees, richness of medicinal plants, unique relief forms (folds of indigenous rocks, karst-shaped caves, Sherabad valley), Boysun, Gissar, Bobotag mountains, gorges, streams and rivers, Topalang reservoir, Sangardak waterfall will further increase the tourist potential.

It is well known that natural recreational resources are used to restore mental and physical health. Such natural resources include climatic resources (due to the subtropical climate of the Surkhandarya valley, the possibility of climate treatment is much higher), mineral water sources (Uchqizil, Hovdog, Khojaipok, Omonkhana), healing mud, relief forms. Such resources are supplemented by health facilities of anthropogenic origin (health resorts, sanatoriums, rest homes, children's clinics). Surkhandarya region has a great untapped potential for tourism development, in which it is necessary to offer many types of tourism, such as business conferences, cultural, educational, pilgrimage, ecological, medical, folklore-ethnographic and agrarian (agricultural) tourism. In our country, only Tashkent and Surkhandarya regions share borders with 3 countries, which increases the possibility of receiving tourists from these countries. Such a political geographical location, geopolitical situation has a special character for Surkhandarya region.

The land of Surkhandarya, one of the oldest civilizations, was a rich station connecting the ancient Great Silk Road from north to south, from west to east, and the peoples of this region were in constant contact with the peoples of neighboring countries. As a result, the cultures of the peoples living in the land of Surkhandarya have harmonized with each other, differing from other countries with their own culture, customs and traditions, melodies and dances that amaze the whole world, and national costumes. The national dances of each nation, its life, nature, symbolic ceremonies were born in the life of the people and have depicted the life of this nation. These processes can also be seen in the dances of Surkhandarya. At the state level, great attention is paid to the development of Surkhandarya baxshi and dance style, the preservation of its various seasonal ceremonial traditions and customs.

The implementation of 5 initiatives put forward by President Sh.M.Mirziyoyev is an important factor in raising the sense of patriotism in young people to develop their interest in literature, music and fine arts. In turn, the crushed values and traditions of our people, our ancient and historical monuments have been restored. As a manifestation of this, in accordance with the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 1, 2018 "On the Festival of Folk Art" on November 22, 2018, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted a resolution. The order of the festival of folk art and the roadmap for its organization from 2019 have been approved. According to the resolution, the festival will be held every two years on April 5-10 in Termez, Surkhandarya region. Within the framework of the festival, the development of the art of baxshi and epic is planned to increase the role of the poet and akin in the culture and art of the East [1.2]. Another important festival is the Boysun Spring, which is important for the restoration of national values inherited from the past, in particular, the preservation of folk oral traditions at the international level. During the festival, folk games such as wrestling, stone lifting, rope weighing, cockfighting, leaf festival are organized. This festival is visited by many tourists.

Fred Austin, a Dutch tourist, says that the fine art of our people, inherited from our ancestors, is a unique work that deserves all the praise. The purpose of this festival is, first of all, to pass on our national values, traditions and customs to future generations.

Boysun, the cradle of civilization, was recognized by UNESCO in 2001 as an oral and cultural heritage of mankind, and in 2008 was listed as a representative of the intangible cultural heritage of mankind. This will help Boysun further develop its historical and ecotourism potential. It is worth noting the recreational and tourist potential of the region, including Omonkhana, Uchqizil, Khojaipok, Vakhshivor and others. The climate of the Surkhandarya Valley is very favorable for the development of ecotourism. There are such places in the region that you can see 4 seasons in the middle of summer. One of them is Sangardak waterfall, located in the mountain village of Sangardak, about 55 kilometers from the center of Sariosiya district of Surkhandarya region. The waterfall falls from a 120-meter-high cliff. Its water content increases in summer and decreases in autumn. According to locals, its clear water is formed by the melting of glaciers in the highlands. Its unique nature and cool breeze make this place a favorite place of pilgrimage. There are countless tourists who want to enjoy the clear water of the waterfall and enjoy the beautiful view of the sun. Another beautiful and famous spring Omonxona is already famous for its healing properties in Boysun district of Surkhandarya region. This water has several advantages over hemodialysis, which is used in modern medicine for washing and relieving pain in the gallbladder, liver and other internal organs. According to experts, the spring water flowing from the mountains contains many beneficial elements for the human body, such as silicic acid, iron, aluminum.

Another important feature of the region is pilgrimage tourism. This will create a favorable environment for the effective use of the potential of pilgrimage tourism. creation of facilities, introduction of "honest" standard. In the past, Surkhandarya was home to many great scholars, such as Hakim Termezi and Isa Termezi, who propagated the sacred religion of Islam and made a worthy contribution to its development. Al Hakim at-Termizi (824-892) was a thinker of the Sufi period, well versed in hadith and jurisprudence. In his works, al-Hakim al-Termizi made an in-depth analysis of the hadith and verses, trying to reach its essence, to understand its inner meaning and to apply it to human life. For information, Al Hakim al-Termizi has a deep knowledge of religion and secularism and has written more than 400 works. Only 50 of these works have reached us.

Among his surviving works are commentaries on some verses. In particular, in his book" Tahsin nazoir al-Qur'an", 80 words like" hidayat"," kufr"," shirk"," hikmat"," Islam"," iymon"," shukr"," haq " were commented. It focuses on the mystical interpretation of the meanings of the words of the Qur'an. In the play, Tirmidhi mentions that it can move from the basic meaning of words that are common in the Qur'an and to related meanings.

Historical monuments of Surkhandarya play an important role in the study of the history of world civilization. In particular, the Teshiktash cave in Boysun, the Zarautsoy monument in Sherabad, as well as monuments such as Dalvarzintepa, Kampirtepa, Jarqoton, Kholchayon, Qoratepa and Fayoztepa keep some secrets in their bosoms. If we look at the history of Surkhandarya, it is famous for its lands in ancient Bactria and Kushan. There are many archeological monuments of the Kushan period in the region. Excavations in

Dalvarzintepa and Kholchayon show that the city of Kushans was a center of high culture. During this period, there was an intensive development of handicrafts and agriculture, the growth of commodity-money relations, the rise of architecture, monumental sculpture and painting. The cities of Kushan were also major centers of propaganda.

In order to further develop the tourism potential of Surkhandarya region, to diversify the types of tourism, to attract local and foreign tourists, to organize various cultural events, to improve the infrastructure, as well as to create new jobs, the action plan for the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 27, 2020 No 332 "Complex measures for the development of tourism in Surkhandarya region in 2020-2021" has been developed. It pays special attention to such important issues as the creation of a renewed, modern image of the region, the improvement of transport infrastructure, the provision of quality services to tourists from abroad. According to it, the construction of 20 hotels on the basis of regional investment programs in Surkhandarya region will create more than 1,115 new jobs, 4 health centers for about 170 beds, 60 family hotels with 487 beds will be formed. 6 craft centers and service facilities will be set up around the major shrines.

The resolution provides for the implementation of the Golden Triangle project in Surkhandarya region, the formation of a list of tourist facilities on the route Termez-Sariosiya-Denau-Boysun-Sherabad-Termez and detailed information about them, diagnosis of various diseases in Surkhandarya region. It is also planned to establish modern clinics for the treatment and development of medical tourism [2].

Conclusion: Surkhandarya region is located in the southern part of Uzbekistan and has a great potential for the development of various types of tourism. In the parts of the region bordering with neighboring countries, the national traditions of the Uzbek, Tajik, Turkmen and even Afghan peoples have been combined to form their own ethnographic features. It is necessary to establish ethnotouristic cross-border centers in these regions in order to introduce and widely promote the national traditions of nations. It will always serve to develop cultural ties with neighboring countries. Surkhandarya has great potential for the development of ecotourism and medical tourism. Along with the existing ecotourism areas in the region, it is necessary to identify unused facilities and create a full resource and database.

Medical tourism in Surkhandarya also has a high potential. It is used in the treatment of digestive organs, bronchitis and asthma in the area Omonxona, Khojaikon. In addition, Khovdog, Lalmikor, Khojaipok, Uchqizil have great potential for the development of this type of tourism. To do this, it is necessary to establish modern technical systems for these diseases, ie specialized treatment facilities, clinics and sanatoriums.

The implementation of the above-mentioned works will create opportunities for the development of domestic and international tourism in the oasis, increase the flow of tourists.

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MILLIY O'ZLIKNI ANGLASH JAMIYAT HAYOTIGA QANDAY TA'SIR ETADI?

Annotatsiya: Maqolada milliy o'zlikni anglashning dolzarbligi, uning umum milliy birdamlikni shakllanishiga hamda buning siyosing onga ta'siri atroflicha yoritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Milliy o'zlik, siyosat, islohot, kontseptual, siyosiy ong, mafkuraviy immuniteti.

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HOW DOES A SENSE OF NATIONAL IDENTITY AFFECT THE LIFE OF A SOCIETY?

Annotation: The article discusses in detail the relevance of the understanding of national identity, its formation in general national solidarity and its impact on politics.

Keywords: National identity, politics, reform, conceptual, political consciousness, ideological immunity.

Insoniyat yillar davomida o'zini-o'zi anglashga harakat qilib kelgan, millat sifatida shakillangan har qanday millat esa bir butunligini ya'ni milliy o'zligini anglash orqali o'zini millat sifatida saqlab qolishga intiladi.

SHu o'rnida tadqiqotchilarda bu masala yuzasidan bir qator tabiiy savol tug'iladi. Jumladan, milliy o'zlikni anglash nima o'zi, o'zlikni anglash siyosiy ongga ta'siri qanday va h.q.

SHu o'rinda davlatning siyosatida milliy va ma'naviy qadriyatlarga e'tibor va bunda millatning o'zligini anglashda muhim jihatlar nima ekanligini, qolaversa islohotlar yangi bosqichi boshlanayotgan bir paytda parokandalik va boshboshdoqlik ta'siriga tushib qolmaslik uchun milliy birdamlik masalasi qanchalik muhimligini anglash maqsadga muvofiq.

Mamlakatimiz Prezidenti SH.Mirziyoev yoshlarimizning qalbi va ongida mafkuraviy immunitetini shakllantirish bilan bog'liq vazifalarga qisqacha to'xtalib, «...biz asrlar mobaynida shakllangan milliy an'analarimizga, ajdodlarimizning boy ma'naviy merosiga tayanamiz»[14] [8, 101] deb ta'kidlagan.

SHunday ekan, bu boradagi murakkab shakllantiruvchi omillar va vositalar tizimining birgalikdagi faoliyatini tadqiq qilish taqozo qiladi.

Davlat siyosatida milliy ma'naviy qadriyatlarni tiklashga alohida e'tibor berilishi chuqur falsafiy ma'noga ega. Millatning o'zligini anglashidagi muhim jihatlar shundan iboratki, ijtimoiy tuyg'u orqali har bir xalq, millat va elat o'zining kimligini, nimaga qodir ekanligini, qadr–qimmatini bilib oladi, or–nomusini o'ylaydi, milliy g'urur va iftixor tuyg'usini his qiladi, qaysi yo'l mamlakatni tsivilizatsiyaga olib borishini teran anglaydi. Milliy o'zlikni anglash xalqni uyg'otuvchi, faol harakatga keltiruvchi, ijtimoiy uyushtiruvchi kuchga ega. Albatta bu tuyg'u muayyan me'yorda bo'lganda, milliy o'ziga xoslikda "haddan oshish"ga yo'l qo'yilmasa ijobiy xususiyat kasb etadi, me'yoridan tushkunlikka, xor-zorlikka olib kelishi mumkin.[15]

Globallashuv jarayonida milliy o'zlikni anglash orqali millat sifatida o'zini kursatish deb emas, balki jahon xamjamiyatida millat sifatida yo'q bo'lib ketishni oldini olish, milliy davlatchilikni saqlab qolish, rivojlantirish va, eng muhimi, mamlakatda istiqomat qiladigan fuqarolarning milliy birdamligini ta'minlash orqali taraqqiyot erishish, islohotlar sur'atlarini jadallashtirish mumkin.

Bu borada O'zbekiston Birinchi Prezidenti Islom Karimov ta'kidlaganlaridek, «... Eng muhimi, parokandalik va boshboshdoqlik ta'siriga tushib qolmaslik uchun o'tish davrida aynan davlat bosh islohotchi sifatida mas'uliyatni o'z zimmasiga olishi zarurligini biz o'zimizga aniq belgilab oldik»[16].

Endi milliy o'zlikni anglashning insonlarning siyosiy ongiga qanday ta'sir qiladi degan savol o'rtaga tashlagan edik.

Ich-ichidan kimligini va milliy o'zliginin anglagan inson siyosiy qarorlar qabul qilishda o'ziga yot bo'lgan g'oyalar va o'zi yashab turgan milliy jamiyat urf-odatlari va milliy qadriyatilariga zid bo'lgan fikr va g'oyalarni yoqlamaydi. Balki u o'zi yashayotgan jamiyat urf-odatlari va milliy qadriyatilardan kelib chiqib qaror qabul qiladi va o'z fikr hamda takliflarini bildiradi.

Birinchi Prezident Islom Karimov O'zbekiston dunyoning iqtisodiy kelajagi borasida aniq kontseptual va amaliy tasavvurga ega:

Birinchidan, globallashuv jarayonlari davom etib, jahon yagona bozorga aylanmoqda.

Ikkinchidan, bozor, shaxsiy tashabbus va davlat o'rtasida o'zaro to'ldiruvchanlik bo'lishi darkor. SHu bilan birga, hokimiyat bozor faoliyatini bir

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oz bo’lsada, tartibga solib turishi kerak, negaki, bozorda ham “hayot uchun kurashda eng kuchlilar yutib chiqishi”ni anglatuvchi darvinizm qoidalari, qaysidir ma’noda, amal qiladi – bu bozor qonuni, aks holda foyda olinmaydi. Bugun iqtisodchilar hamkorlik va raqobat o’rtasidagi o’zaro aloqlar haqida ko’p gapirishadi. Bu esa tizimning ikki asosiy qismi – bozor va hukumat birgalikda harakat qilishi kerakligini anglatadi”[17] degan fikrni bildirgan edi.

Darhaqiqat aksariyat fikrlarga bugungi kunda iqtisodiy jihatdan ta’sir o’tkazish siyosiy va manipulyativ texnologiyalari qo’llanilayotganligi sir emas ushbu holatda iqtisodiy jihatdan qaramlik ohir oqibat siyosiy qaramlikka olib kelmasligi uchun har bir millat milliy o’zligini anglamog’i kerak.

Milliy o’zligini anglagan har qanday millat o’z imkoniyatlaridan kelib chiqqan holda iqtisodiyotda ham ishlab chiqarishda ham o’z yondoshuv va uslublarida sobit qadam bo’la oladi va hech qachon ortga chekinmaydi.

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LAKE ECOTOURISM: TRENDS IN LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION AND EFFICIENT USE

Abstract: The article presents trends in the effective use of landscapes. Ecotourism is included as a trend of efficient use. Ecotourism is one of the tourist destinations, which is the rational use of natural resources through tourism, protection, conservation and reproduction of natural components. The Aydar-Arnasay lakes system is the largest ecotourism facility in Uzbekistan. It contains information about the Aydar-Arnasay lakes system and its unique, rare animals and plants found in adjacent landscapes. The ecotouristic potential of the lake system was analyzed. Suggestions and recommendations for the development of ecotourism in the future are given.

Keywords: Ramsar, CITES, Ecological tourism, ecotour, tourism.

When optimizing the landscape around the lake, first of all, it is necessary to develop measures for the protection of landscapes. Landscape protection involves a complex system of measures in a broad sense. In such a complex system, human-centered landscaping involves measures such as purposeful modification, rational use of natural resources. A large part of the research object is an area where protected areas and nature reserves are located. It is also necessary to take into account each of their components in the protection of landscapes.

Therefore, the use of ecotourism is one of the most effective ways to use landscapes wisely today (Walker, Weiler, 2017). Ecotourism is one of the tourist destinations, which is the rational use of natural resources through tourism, protection, conservation and reproduction of natural components. Its content was first described by the Mexican ecologist-economist G.S. Laskuren (1991) as ecotourism as a tourist activity aimed at a vigilant attitude to nature, acquaintance with nature, enjoyment of it, study, protection, conservation and reproduction of fauna and flora (Lascurian, 1991). In addition, eco-tourism is one of the youngest tourist destinations that is gaining attention and developing within the tourism industry. Today, one of the most important issues is the development of ecological tourism, its study and analysis by geographical features. In our research work, we singled out a geographical object as a separate ecotourism object, called it lake ecotourism, and described it. This is because the geographical assessment of each ecotourism object gives a clear result and helps to determine whether there is an opportunity to develop ecotourism in that area. Otherwise, ecotourism or ecological tourism will remain just an abstract concept.

The largest irrigation and anthropogenic lake in Uzbekistan, the Aydar-Arnasay lakes system, was selected as the object of study. Administratively, the Aydar-Arnasay lakes system and adjacent areas are located in the Nurata district of Navoi region and most of the Forish districts of Jizzakh region (Sabirova, Berdikulov, 2020). In Jizzakh region alone, there are a total of 267 ecotourism destinations, the largest of which is the Aydar-Arnasay lakes system. The lake forms the unique natural conditions of the lake+desert+mountain triad, bordering the eastern Kyzylkum, the southeastern side Mirzachul, the southern part of the Nurata mountain range. Such natural conditions create huge ecotourism, recreational opportunities and resources for the Aydar-Arnasay lakes system (Abbasov, Sabirova, 2018; 2018). We can analyze the following natural components and tourism potentials that affect the development of eco-tourism in the lake.

In particular, the Aydar-Arnasay lakes system is rich in biological resources. Fish farming and fishing in the lake are well organized. There are 22 species of fish here, of which only 13 species are native. In the 1960s, Uzbekistan was acclimatized for the use of fish in the national economy. At this time, in the small lakes of the Aydar basin and in the lake Tuzkon, valuable species of white-tailed deer and white amur fish are adapted to the lake climate. 14 species of fish are of valuable hunting importance. One of them (*Barbus capito ssp.conocephalus Kessler*) is included in the Red Book of Uzbekistan. Hunting and ecotourism are also practiced on the lake. There are 39 species and 6 genera of animals around the Aydar-Arnasay lake system and in the south-west of the Eastern Kyzylkum. 2 of them (muskrat and nutria) are adapted to the conditions around the lake. Also, 7 species of animals living around the lake are included in the International Red Book and 4 species in the Red Data Book of Uzbekistan. The lake has all the possibilities in the direction of ornithological ecotourism, but their judicious use requires caution. Endangered species Pelecanus Crispus, Oxyura leucocephala, Aythya nyroca, Aquila heliaca, Haliaeetus leucoryphus, Aegypius monachus, Chlamydotis undulata are found here. In the deserts around the lake, 9 species of birds can be found. 13 species of birds in the lake are included in the International Red Book and 24 species in the Red Data Book of Uzbekistan.

In addition, in 2000, crowned falcons brought from Saudi Arabia were released under special markings on the shores of the lake adjacent to the Kyzylkum Desert. According to experts from the Arnasay Ornithology Center, the number of crowned falcons has now exceeded 50. Such events will help to increase the number of bird species on the shores of the lake in the future, as well as to further develop ornithological ecotourism and attract international tourists.

Fig.1. The Aydar-Arnasay lakes system is a coastal tugai forest
(The photos were taken by the authors, 2018)

The lake shore is also very rich in flora, there are 47 species of plants, 6 species of which are included in the “Red Book” of Uzbekistan, and 16 species are endemic to Central Asia. Also, the shores of the lake are surrounded by tugai forests, which delights tourists (**Fig.1**).

The Aydar-Arnasay lakes system is also of international importance and was included in the 2008 Ramsar Convention. This convention was adopted on February 2, 1971 in Ramsar, Iran under the name of the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, which is the main habitat of waterfowl. The task of the Convention is to protect wetlands and use them wisely (Skov, et al., 2018). The international importance of the lake will further enhance the lake’s ecotourism status. Specially protected areas, reserves, orders, national parks are also part of ecotourism resources. The lake basin has similar natural, swampy landscapes that have now been turned into a protected area. In 1977, the 63,000-hectare Arnasay Nature Reserve was built in the Tuzkon part of the lake. The reserve is home to Ondatra zibethica, Canis lupus, Vulpes, Feles chaus Cyphinus carpio, Silurus glanis, Ctenopharyngodon idella valen, Barbus capito and other valuable fish species, as well as birds Pelecaniformes, Ciconiformes, Anseriformes, Falconiformes, Gruiformes.

In addition, the Nurata Mountain Walnut Nature Reserve is located on the central and southern slopes of the Nurata Mountain Range, which is adjacent to the Aydar-Arnasay lake system. This reserve was established in 1975 and has a total area of 40,000 hectares. There are 650 species of plants in the reserve, including Victor Korolkov, Elena porcelain flower, stem onion, Suvorov onion, rare species of trees: saur, Zarafshan spruce, *Ungernia sewertzowii*, Regel pear. In particular, the habitat activity of birds in the reserve area is interrelated with the lake system. In the future, in order to protect the lake landscape complexes and expand their area, it is planned to establish the Nurata-Kyzylkum biosphere reserve. This reserve includes all the landscapes that are adjacent to the lake. This reserve includes all the landscapes that are adjacent to the lake. These include desert, mountain, and lake aquatic landscapes.

There are some such animals in the unique landscapes of the Aydar-Arnasay lake system that are even included in the CITES (*Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora*) International Convention on Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. This list includes the lake and its surrounding tugai forests Felis chaus, Felis libyeca, Canis lupus, Pelecanus crispus, Ciconia nigra, Platalea leucorodia, Phoenicopteride, Branta ruficollis, Oxyura leace, Anas Formosa, Haliaeetus leucoryphus, Haliaeetus leucocephalus, Neophron percnopterus, Falconiformes, Gruiformes, Aslo flammeus, Testudo horsfieldi, Varanus grislus and other rare animals included. Today, tourist services are being developed in ecotourism areas around the lake. Until today, the system of Aydar-Arnasay lakes in the surrounding regions the following areas of ecotourism are most developed. To these we can tell the directions of fishing, trips to ponds, Ornithology, safari ecotourism. In addition, tourists will be able to enjoy meaningful recreation in modern campsites on the shores of the lake, camel and horse rides, recreation on the beach and restore their health. While the landscapes around the Aydar-Arnasay lake system are rich in ecotourism resources, among them are rare species, natural landscape components that are at risk of ecology. This means that in order to use these components effectively for ecotourism purposes, tourists must first be accompanied by experts. We have shown that the most important direction in the protection of unique landscapes, conservation, reproduction of flora and fauna is ecological tourism, but it should be noted that non-compliance with the rules set out in ecotourism can lead to tourism ecology. Therefore, in order to overcome such problems, it is necessary, firstly, to study the experience of countries with developed eco-tourism, secondly, to train potential personnel in the field, and thirdly, to train and upgrade their skills in foreign universities.

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MATERIALS USED FOR THE PREPARATION OF LEATHER-GALANTERY PRODUCTION EQUIPMENT

Annotation: At present, the development of light industry in our republic is given great attention. The introduction of the achievements of science and technology in production contributes to the solution of these tasks.

Key words: leather industry, production, materials, leather equipment.

The development of the leather-galantery industry is based on the application of equipment and new materials with high productivity, which allows to chemical and automate technological processes, improve the quality of products and accelerate production.

At the enterprises of the leather industry, the palace of technological equipment is constantly being updated; new machines and equipment for high-speed operation are equipped with complex units and automatic devices that require the provision of highly qualified services and timely repair. Maintenance and repair of technological equipment is the main task of a person engaged in maintenance, while maintaining the machines and apparatus in a working state, minimizing the interruption in the process of their repair and operation. One of the important conditions for increasing the efficiency of the use of leather-galantery equipment, increasing its service life and punctuality, is its proper use and high-quality repair. To improve the productivity of leather machining machinery and apparatus, improve the quality of repair and reduce cost, it is necessary to increase the labor-intensive work mechanization and apply the most progressive scientifically-based technology of repair.

Leather-the main material for the preparation of galantery production equipment is ferrous and non-ferrous metals and their alloys, non-metallic materials. All metals and alloys are divided into black and colored.

Black metals. Ferrous metals include iron and its base alloys: cast iron, steel and iron alloys. Cast iron is an alloy of iron, the content of which is 2 - 6,7% carbon. Cast iron is a mixture of Silicon, manganese, phosphorus, sulfur and other elements, except for iron and carbon, which pass through the primary materials in the cast iron. Sulfur and phosphorus are considered harmful impurities. Cast-iron is melted in domna Ovens and vagrankas. To obtain in domna ovens, iron ores, collars and fly agaric are used. Iron mines consist of iron oxides mixed with an empty rock. It is considered a magnet, red ironstone, which is widely consumed as a mine for melting cast iron. As a side dish, mainly using coke, it is obtained by heating the coal without air at a temperature of 1000-11000 C. In addition, the coke restores the iron from its oxides, and then saturates the resulting iron with carbon, turning it into cast iron. In order to avoid contamination of the molten metal with the remaining ash from the loose rock and Coke, flutes are added when melting iron mines.

In Mechanical Engineering, castings are used, which are divided into white, gray and hammer groups according to their structure and properties. The white cast received its name in the form of a fracture. Carbon in white cast iron is in the form of a chemical combination with iron. This 15 cast iron has a high hardness, moose, cannot be processed well with a cutting tool, but has a high resistance to ingestion. Gray cast iron also received its name in the form of a fracture. Carbon in gray content is in a Free State in the form of graphite coins, which give the cast iron a moose. Gray cast iron has good molding properties, so it is used in the production of castings. It is light-treated with a cheap, cutting tool.

It has the ability to absorb vibrations that occur during the operation of the machine. The disadvantage of gray cast iron is the smallness of its resistance to shock. The gray cast is denoted by the letters SCH, and two numbers are added to it: the first of them indicates the limit of consistency in stretching, the second indicates the limit of consistency in bending. For example, SS has SCH12-28, SCH15-32, SCH18-36 and other duties on cast iron according to 1412-79. From gray cast iron, leather is made of galantery and stanines of sewing machines, pump housings, richags, lids, etc. Hammered cast iron is a conditional naming of soft and friable cast iron, which is obtained from white cast iron by long-burning softening. It does not hammer, but has a high viscosity and plasticity compared to gray cast iron, so it is called such.

Steel is an alloy of iron with carbon, in its composition up to 2% contains carbon. In addition to iron and carbon, Steel also contains a mixture of Silicon, manganese, sulfur, phosphorus and other elements. At present, steel was obtained from cast iron in mines, marten and electric ovens. The essence of the mining method is that the liquid that is poured into the deposit is blown out of the air through the deposit, and its oxygen oxidizes the carbon and other impurities of the deposit. converter thick tin is in the form of a pear-shaped vessel, welded in steel, and its interior is covered with fireproof material. Martin's oven consists of a smooth cavity, covered with fireproof material. Martin oven works on gas or gas, and for combustion, heated air is transferred to it up to 1000-12000 C. The production of steel in electric ovens is improved and more productive than martin and converter method. In electric furnaces, quality and legalized steels, including steels with the content of hard-to-ground elements such as tungsten and molybdenum, are melted. By chemical composition, the steels are divided into carbon, legirated and iron-alloy steels. In the composition of carbon Steels there are no special included elements, except for iron, carbon and permanent impurities. Depending on the application of carbon steel is divided into structural and instrumentation steel. Carbon construction steel is divided into ordinary high-quality and high-quality. Simple quality carbon steel machine details, documents, pipes, bolts, shears, etc. It is produced in the form of steel flies, sheets and other semi-factories. From it, machine details are obtained by cutting, molding, molding and other methods. Tooling steel is used for various cutting, measuring and other tooling applications.

Iron alloys are alloys of iron with other elements, mainly used for oxygen treatment and legir of steel. The most important of them are ferrosilitsiy, ferrochrome, ferromarganets, ferrovolfram. 19 non-ferrous metals and their alloys.

Non-ferrous metals – copper, aluminum, titanium, lead, zinc, tin and others have valuable properties, so they are widely used in industry, despite the fact that their price is higher than that of ferrous metal. However, if possible, non-ferrous metals are replaced with ferrous metal or non-metallic materials. Copper occupies one of the first places among non-ferrous metals in terms of its application in the industry. High plasticity, electrical conductivity, thermal conductivity, high resistance to corrosion are among the valuable properties of copper. In the preparation of machine details, pure copper is practically not used, for this purpose alloys – latun and bronze are used.

Latun is an alloy of copper with zinc and has a high strength, hardness, good liquid fluidity and corrosion resistance compared to pure copper. Lathes are legalized in pairs and with other elements, namely Silicon, lead, manganese, etc. The pair lathes are composed only of copper and rukh.

Bronze is an alloy of copper with all other elements than zinc. Usually the name of the bronze depends on the element included: if the second component tin is considered tin, if the second component aluminum is considered aluminum, etc. The bronzes are marked with the letters Br, and after them the entered elements and percentages indicate their amount. Of the bronzes, the most important are tin, aluminum and Silicon. Tin bronzes are considered high-quality. They have high corrosion resistance, are well poured, have high antifriction properties. From them are prepared the drinks of the syrups bearings, water fittings, etc.

Aluminum, silicon, manganese and other bronzes are the seat of tin bronze. Aluminum-silver color-is a white metal, light and hammer-proof, corrosion-resistant. Aluminum has high electrical conductivity and thermal conductivity. For the preparation of machine details, mainly dyuraluminium and silunins, which are its alloys, are used.

Dyuraluminium is an alloy of aluminum with copper, magnesium and manganese. Products from dyuraluminium are prepared by pressing methods, such as molding, rolling and forging. The main components that determine the increased mechanical properties of dyuraluminium are copper and magnesium, since they increase the strength and 21 hardness of the alloy in thermal processing. Manganese increases the hardness and corrosion resistance of dyuraluminium. Dyuraluminium is used for the preparation of loaded construction elements, various types of rolling, body details, molded details, etc. Silumin is an alloy of aluminum with Silicon. Silumins have high molding properties, that is, low deposition, good liquid fluidity and high durability compared to aluminum.

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ИНГЛИЗ ТИЛИДАГИ ШАРҚ ТИЛЛАРИДАН ЎЗЛАШГАН СЎЗЛАРНИНГ СЕМАНТИК ХУСУСИЯТЛАРИ

Аннотация. Мақолада инглиз тилига шарқ тилларидан ўзлашган сўзларнинг ушбу тилга ўзлашиш жараёни, уларнинг ўзлашиш тарихи, уларда рўй берган лексик-семантик ўзгаришлар, инглиз тилига қандай маьно ўзгаришларини олиб кирганлиги ҳақида фикрлар баён этилган. Шунингдек, мақолада олимларнинг тилшуносликдаги ўзлашма сўзлар атамасига доир фикр ва мулоҳазалари баён этилган. Инглиз тили луғати таркибида Шарқ тилларидан (форс, араб ва бошқ.) келиб чиққан сўзлар ҳам анча қисмни ташкил этади. Авваламбор, мақолада биз икки тушунчани бир-биридан фарқлай олишимиз зарурияти ҳақида мулоҳазаларимизни баён этганмиз: "ўзлашиш манбаси" ҳамда "ўзлашиш келиб чиқиши". Биринчи тушунча бу инглиз тилига сўз берган тилдир. Иккинчи тушунча эса инглиз тилига сўз берган тилнинг белгилари қолган тилдир.

Хулосада эса сўзларнинг бир тилдан иккинчи тилга ўзлашиши жараёнига сабаб бўладиган омиллар ва сабабларни ёзилган бўлиб, уларга сабаб бўладиган ўндан ортиқ омиллар мисоллар билан ёритилган.

Калит сўзлари: ўзлашган сўзлар, ўзлашиш манбаси, ўзлашиш келиб чиқиши, ўзлашув, лексик фонд, семантик майдон, калька, ярим калька, экотизм, композит, рецептор, тил.

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SEMANTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF WORDS LEARNED FROM EASTERN LANGUAGES IN ENGLISH

Abstract. The article describes the process of borrowing of words from the Eastern languages into the English language, the history of their assimilation, the lexical-semantic changes that occurred among them, the views on how the English language was subjected to mano changes. The article also describes the views and comments of scientists on the term of borrowing words in linguistics. In the English Dictionary, it is written from the Eastern Languages (Persian, Arabic, etc.).) the words of Origin also make up quite a *part. First of all, in the article we have outlined our considerations about the need to take two concepts differently: "source of self-realization" and "origin of self-realization". The first concept is the language in which this word is spoken in English. The second concept is the language in which the signs of the language spoken to the English are the rest.*

In a conclusion part, the factors and reasons that lead to the process of assimilation of words from one language to another are written, and more than a dozen factors that cause them are illuminated by examples.

Keywords: borrowed words, the source of borrowing, the origin of borrowing, borrowing, lexical fund, semantic field, kalka, semi-kalka, ecotism, composition, receptor language.

Кириш. Дунёдаги бошқа бирорта тил йўққи, бошқа тилдан сўз олиш, сўз ўзлаштириш жиҳатидан инглиз тилидек сирли жиҳатга эга бўлса. Агар кимдир инглиз тилини билмасдан француз, италян, лотин ёки испан тилини биладиган бўлса инглиз тилида гаплашаётган одамни кўрса ёки инглизча мусиқа эшитадиган бўлса ёки бўлмаса, инглизча китобни варақлаб кўрадиган бўлса, инглиз тилининг анча катта қисмини тушунади деб бемалол айтишимиз мумкин. Инглиз тили дунёдаги деярли ҳамма тилдан сўз олган энг кенг қамровли луғатга эга бўлган тиллардан биридир.

Баъзи бир тадқиқотчилар ўзлашмаларнинг ташқи белгиларини аниқлашга ҳам муваффақ бўлганлар. Масалан, таниқли олим Д.С.Лотте бу каби белгиларнинг олтитасини келтириб ўтган:

1.Фонетик. Бошқа тилдан кириб келган сўзнинг реципиент тилига хос бўлмаган талаффуз характерли хусусиятлари билан ўзлашиши. Масалан: бюджет, джоул, демпинг, коррупция ва ҳ.к.;

2. График.: Реципиент тил учун характерли бўлмаган ҳарф ва ҳарф бирикмаларнинг қўлланилиши: варрант, франшиза, экспанеция ва ҳ.к.;

3. Морфологик. Реципиент тилнинг адабий тил нормаларидан четлашиш кузатилиши ҳолатлари: Авизо, жюри; атташе; а темрова ҳ.к.;

4. Ўзлашма сўзларнинг сўз ясалиши белгилари бир қатор аффиксларни ташкил қилади: облигация, опсион, трассант ва ҳок.

5. Синтактик. Бу реципиент тилга характерли бўлмаган сўз бирикмалари моделларининг ўзлашиб келиши: Ишончли вакил номига чек, фоизга фоиз ва ҳ.к.

6. Семантик. Бу ўзлашма сўзга тегишли бўлган контекстнинг спецификлиги ва тематиклиги ҳисобланади: конкуренция (лот.), коносамент (фр.), фаза (гр.)(10, 111) ва ҳ.к.

Ўзлашма сўзларнинг қандай қилиб кириб келиши ҳақидаги масала кўриб чиқиладиган бўлса, бу борада жуда қизиқарли маълумотлар аниқланди:

1.Бевосита. Инглиз тилидаги сўзлар бирон тилда аслий формасида қўлланилади: “Дада, мани мани беринг!” Яъни бу мисолда пул назарда тутилган.

2.Гибридлар.: Бу ҳолат ўзлашманинг реципиент тилдаги бирон бирлик билан тўлдирилишини англатади: “Фейсбукда дўстим менинг расмимни лайк қилибди”.

Бу ерда “лайк қилмоқ” сўз бирикмаси инглиз тилидаги ёқтирмоқ феълининг ўзбек тилида отлашиб ўзбек тилидаги феълдан кўмакчи сифатида фойдаланиши натижасида юзага келган.

3.Калька.:

Бу каби сўзлар реципиент тилдаги фонетик, грамматик фон билан бутунлай мослашиб кетган бўлади: парол, вирус, диск, меню, клуб –

4.Ярим калька.: Ўзлашманинг реципиент тилнинг грамматик меъёрлари билан мослашуви: Ҳали бунақанги драйвни кўрмаган эканман

5.Экзотизмлар.: Донор тилда сўзлашувчи миллат вакилларининг миллий анъана ва қадриятлар билан боғлиқ ўзлашмалар гуруҳи бўлиб, реципиент тилда уларни атаб келувчи лексик номловчи эквивалентнинг йўқлиги сабабли юзага келади: чизбургер, хот-дог.

6. Бошқа тилга хос паракинемалар, экспрессив ва эмоционалликни ифодаловчи тил воситалари: Ok, Wow.

7. Композитлар.: Икки хил ўзлашмаларнинг бирикиб келиши: видеосалон ёки секонд-хенд.

8. Жаргонлар:

Бундай ҳолатда ўзлашмалар донор тилдаги муайян сўз ва реципиент тилдаги маълум бир сўз таркибидаги товушларнинг бирикиши натижасида юзага келади: селфичилар, вацаплашмоқ ва ҳ.к. сўзларнинг қўлланилиши доираси етарли даражада тор ва ассимиляция даражаси ҳам ниҳоятда паст.

Асосий қисм.Ўзлашган сўзлиги деярли сезилмай қолган, инглиз тили стандартларига максимал мослашиб кетган ўзлашмалар гуруҳи, тўлиқ ассимиляциялашган сўзлар. Вақт ўтиши билан ва рецепиент тилниг грамматик ва семантик фони таъсирида турли лисоний манбалардан ўзлашган сўзларни ўзлашма сифатида қўллаётган миллат вакиллари автоматик равишда бу сўзни аслий сўз сифатида қўллай бошлайдилар. Бу каби сўзларга скандинав тилидан кириб келган таке феъл туркуми, лотин тилидан wалл, француз тилидан табле ва бошқалар ёрқин мисол бўла олади.

М.А.Брейтер ўзлашув жараёнининг юз беришига қуйидаги сабабларни аниқлаган:

1. Рецептор тилнинг когнитив базасида муайян тушунчани атаб келувчи лексик номинаторнинг мавжуд бўлмаганлиги:

аудиокитоб, органайзер, холстер, таймер, бипер, скремблерва ҳок.

2. Рецептор тилда сўзлашувчи муҳитда англашилган тушунчани атаб келувчи (аниқроқ) эквивалентнинг тушунча муҳитга кенг тарқалмаганлиги сабабли мавжуд эмаслиги:

детектор (валюта), топ-модел, инвестор, дайджест.

3. Стилистик (эмфатик) эффектнинг таъминланиши.

Эмфатик функция тиллараро мазмунни боғлаб турувчи омофонлар воситасида ҳам ифодаланиши мумкин:

vinap - win up

4.Рецептор тилда эквиваленти мавжуд бўлмаган позитив ёки негатив коннотацияли бирикмалар. Масалан, рекламаларда ўзлашмалар позитив коннотацияларни актуаллаштириш учун қўлланилади. Мисол учун:

Ўзлашмаларнинг айримлари нафақат ўзининг тўғридан тўғри маъносида, балки кўчма, яъни метафорик маънода ҳам келиши мумкин:

телевизион марафон, иқтисодиёт реанимацияси, сиёсий бомонд, ҳақиқатни чоп этиш рейтинги.[18]

А.А.Брагина, О.С.Мжельская, Э.И.Степанова, И.Фомин, Г.Н.Скляревская ва бошқаларнинг фикр юритишига кўра бошқа тил лексикасининг ўзлашиш жараёни халқлар ўртасидаги сиёсий, иқтисодий ва маданий алоқа, муносабатлар таъсирида бир-бирига нисбатан реалия, янги тушунча ва колоритларни атаб келиниши натижасида юзага келади.

Бундан ташқари, айни пайтда кўплаб филологларнинг (О.Н.Трубачёв, Н.А. Ревенская, А.А.Региня ва б.) қайд этишларича, газеталар ҳам ҳаддан зиёд хорижий тилдаги сўзлар билан бойитилаётган бўлиб, оммавий ахборот воситаларида кенг қўлланилаётган ўзлашма терминлар (бозор–маркетинг, баҳолаш - рейтинг) ва бошқа ўзлашма лексик бирликларнинг ҳаддан зиёд кўп қўлланилишига қарши курашишга зарурият бор.[19]

Л.П.Крисин, Л.А.Нестерская, С.С.Изюмская, Э.А.Майзенберг каби тадқиқотчилар эса юқоридаги олимларнинг қарашларига қарши бориб, ўзлашма сўзларнинг катта оқими ва активлашувига салбий тенденция сифатида қараш мумкинмаслигини, аксинча, бу каби лексемалар реципиент тилнинг бойитилиш имконини беришини таъкидлашган.

Қадимги ўзбек тилшуноси Маҳмуд Қошғарий ўзининг “Девону луғотут турк” асарида ва Алишер Навоий ўзининг “Муҳокаматул луғатайн” асарида ҳар бир тил бошқа тиллар билан ўзаро алоқада бўлиши ҳақида ёзар экан, соф бир тилни топпиш жуда қийин эканлигини, бир тилдан иккинчи тилга жуда кўп сўзлар ўзлашиб қолиб, йиллар ўтиб, ўша тилнинг ўзининг миллий тилидек бўлиб қолиши ҳақида ёзиб қолдирганлар. Жумладан, Маҳмуд Қошғарий ўзининг “Девонул луғотут турк” асарида туркий тилдаги сўзларнинг арабча маъносини ҳам беради. Араб тилидан жуда кўп сўзлар ўтганлигига гувоҳлик беради. Чунки Араб

[18] Брейтер М. А. Англицизмы в русском языке: история и перспективы. -Владивосток. 1997. – с. 33.
[19] Лотте Д.С. Основы построения научно-технической терминологии. - М., 2001. –с. 111.

халифалигининг кенгайиши ва Ўрта Осиёга VII асрда Ислом динининг кириб келиши натижасида дин воситасида ҳам жуда кўп сўзлар кириб келганлигига гувоҳлик бериб ўтади.[20] Шундай буюк тарихий шароитда – Ислом динининг кенгайиши натижасида бутун дунёга илм-фан уруғлари айнан Ислом динининг ақидалари орқали тарқала бошланди. Ўрта асрларда биринчи бўлиб эътироф этилган илк уйғониш даври ҳам айнан Шаркда – Ўрта Осиёда IX-XII асрларда пайдо бўлди. Айнан шу даврларда Хоразмда Хоразм Маъмун Академияси ташкил топди. Ушбу академияда ўз даврининг етук олиму фузалолари етишиб чиқди. Улар Қадимги Афина Фанлар Академиясининг давомчилари эдилар. Айнан ўша олимлар турли хил назарияларни ҳам исботлаб бердилар, қадимги олимларнинг исбот талаб қилган асарларига шарҳлар ёздилар. Бу асарларнинг ҳаммаси ўша пайтдаги илм-фан тили саналган араб тилида ёзилган, бутун дунё халқлари тилларига ҳам айнан араб тили орқали кириб борган эди. Шу тариқа дунё тиллари луғат таркибига янгидан янги сўзлар кириб борди. Чунки янги тушунчаларни ифодалашда ҳали ўша пайтдаги илм-фан тили – араб тилидан фойдаланилар эди. Уларга мисол қилиб, “алгебра”, “алгоритм”, “мадади сино”, “устурлоб”, “алкимё” каби сўзларни мисол қилиб келтиришимиз мумкин.

Ўрта асрларда Шарқ тиллари жуда кенгайиб борди. Бунга қатор сабабларни мисол қилиб келтиришимиз мумкин.

Биринчидан, VII асрда Ислом динининг вужудга келиши ва бунинг натижасида араб тилининг бутун дунё бўйича кенг тарқалиб бориши;

иккинчидан, Ўрта асрларда Мусулмон Шарқида янги бир қудратли давлат – Араб халифалигининг вужудга келиши ва унинг таъсир доирасининг янада ортиб бориши;

учинчидан, Араб халифалигининг пойтахти бўлмиш Бағдодда йирик олийгоҳга – “Дорул ҳикма ва маъориф”га асос солиниши орқали илм-фан ўчоғининг яратилиши араб тилининг халқаро илм-фан ва маданиятлараро мулоқот тилига айланишига олиб келди.

Шу билан биргаликда, Ўрта ер денгизини Сариқ денгизи билан боғлайдиган Буюк ипак йўли ҳам Осиё ва Европа тиллари ўртасидаги тил ва маданий алоқаларнинг кенгайишига олиб келди. Йиллар ўтиб инглиз тилида, яъни биз айтишимиз мумкинки, замонавий инглиз тилида бир қатор **ўзлашган сўзлар** пайдо бўлди. Бу сўзларнинг кўпчилиги ҳозир ҳам кенг қўлланилиб келинмоқда. [21]

Ж.Ж.Смис инглиз тилига ўзлашма сўзларнинг кириб келиши ҳақида қуйидагича таъкидлайди: “Бошқа тиллардан инглиз тилига ўзлашма сўзларнинг кириб келишининг асосий манбаси Европаликлар ва улар савдо тижорат мақсадида йўлларида учратган Шарқликлар билан мулоқот қилиш натижасидир”.

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[20] Ирисқулов М.Т. Тилшуносликка кириш. –Тошкент. Янги аср авлоди, 2009. -264б

[21] Усмонов С. “Умумий тилшунослик” Тошкент “Ўқитувчи” 1972. 126 б.

Яна бир инглиз олими Р.Л. Траск эса инглиз тилига ўзлашма сўзларнинг кириб келиши ҳақида қуйидагича таъкидлайди: “Инглиз тили жуда кўп тиллардан минглаб, ҳаттоки айтишимиз мумкинки, бир неча минглаб сўзларни “қарз олган” ва бу жараён ҳали ҳам давом этмоқда”.

Замонавий инглиз тилидаги ўзлашган сўзларнинг асосий қисми тўқимачилик саноатига ҳам боғлиқдир:

Басан – (қўй териси қуёшда тобланиб эман дарахтига ёпиштирилган мато тури);

Бурдет (пахта матосининг тури);

Камес (Араблар томонидан ёки бошқа Муҳаммад (с.а.в.) издошлари томонидан кийилган кўйлак, арабчасига қамис);

Фезар (Мусулмон аёлларининг ташқи кийими бўлиб, узун кўринишга эга бўлган ва бутун танани қоплаб турган);

Яшмак (Мусулмона аёллари томонидан кийилган, юзни беркитиб турган ўзига хос рўмолдир).[22]

Адмирал сўзи инглиз тилида Ўрта инглиз тили даврида пайдо бўлган, ушбу сўзда араб тилидаги артикль охирги бўғинда учрайди: ушбу сўз амир-ал-баҳр – “*денгиз хўжайини, денгиз бошлиғи*” сўзларининг бирикишидан ҳосил бўлган.

Alcokhol (ал-кухл, *кухл* сўзи кўзга суртиладиган сурма кукуни) кейинчалик ўзининг замонавий маъносини умумийлаштириб умумий маънодаги кукун, руҳият, вино алкоголи, кейинчалик эса руҳиятга таъсир қиладиган ичимлик маъносига эга бўлди. Ҳозирги кунда бу сўз бутун дунёда кенг тарқалган сўзлардан биридир. Спиртли, яъни киши руҳиятини маълум тарзда бошқа тарафга ўзгартирадиган, уни издан чиқарадиган, кишини маст қиладиган ичимликларга нисбатан айнан шу атама қўлланила бошланди.

Араб тилидан инглиз тилига ўзлашган сўзлар қаторига ал артиклисиз ҳам бир неча сўзлар ўзлашган. Уларга мисол қилиб қуйидагиларни келтиришимиз мумкин:

Ассассин, салибер, карат, каравей, факир, гарбл, жирафа, ҳарем, ҳашиш, ҳена, жин(ушбу сўзнинг кўплик шакли жинни), лимон, магазине(ушбу сўзнинг кўплик шакли араб тилида дўкон маъносини билдиради), минарет, моҳер, шербет ва тариф сўзлари.

Хулоса. Хулоса сифатида шуни айтиш мумкинки, ўзлашма сўзларнинг рецептор тилнинг лексик ва коммуникатив фонига бирикиши, ассимиляцияси даражасини инобатга олиб, таснифлаган ва тадқиқ қилган лингвист олимлар ўзлашмаларни рецептор тилнинг лексик қатламининг бир қисми сифатида қабул қилиш тарафдори бўлиб келишган. Лекин, ўзлашма сўзларни уларни стилистик ва экспрессив бўёқдорлик даражасига

[22] Щерба Л.В. Языковая система и речевая детятельность.-М, -Л.: 1974. с.180

кўра таснифлашни маъқул кўрган тилшунослар эса уларни чекланган тармоқлардагина қўлланилиши мумкинлигини аниқлашган.

Ҳар қандай тилнинг лексикаси бошқа тиллардан кириб келган сўзларнинг ҳисобига ҳам бойиб боради. Аниқ тарихий давр учун бу табиий ҳол бўлиб, унинг оқимини назорат қилишнинг, чеклашнинг ҳам иложи йўқ. Илм фан ва техниканинг ривожланиши, турли йўналишлардаги халқаро муносабатлар тилга янги сўзларнинг оқиб келишига замин яратади.

Кундалик сўзлашув услуби сезиларли даражада ўзлашма сўзларнинг оқимига учрамайди, бу турдаги сўзлар биринчи навбатда, адабий нутқ, публицистик материал матнларида учрайди. Ўзлашув жараёни бу нафақат реципиент тилнинг лексикаси бойиши, балки бошқа тилга хос воқеълик ёки муносабатнинг реципиент тилга ҳам сингишидир.

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ISSUES OF IMPROVING AUDIT AND ANALYSIS METHODS IN COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISES

Annotation: We should also keep in mind that the correct implementation of this system, its implementation through accurate calculations, analysis and improvement of accounting and auditing in commercial enterprises will strengthen the future of the industry.
Keywords: in economics, calculations, goods, control, audit.

In recent years, changes in the field of trade in our country are developing significantly. Especially as a result of the wide range of opportunities created for our business entrepreneurs, the turnover of imported and exported goods is growing from year to year. Thanks to the prudent policy pursued by the Head of State, effective work is being carried out with developed countries as well.

In general, in accordance with the "Strategy of actions on the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021" adopted in the Republic, radical changes are taking place in all sectors and industries. [1]

These changes directly affect the service sector, all its sectors, including trade.

We must also keep in mind that the proper implementation of this system, its implementation through accurate calculations, analysis and improvement of accounting and auditing in commercial enterprises will strengthen the future of the industry.

The role of trade in the economy is that the goods created in our country and abroad are delivered in large batches to domestic and foreign markets, on the basis of which the consumer needs of enterprises and the population are met. Depending on the volume of wholesale trade, the country's exports and imports are assessed. The role of this industry in providing domestic enterprises with the most modern tools and objects of labor, which are introduced as investments, is growing.

Commodity operations play a key role in the large-scale business operations of commercial enterprises, the implementation of which is most clearly defined accounting and a significant share of control activities. Accounting for the movement of goods has a direct impact on the formation of indicators of financial and economic activity of commercial enterprises (accounts with suppliers, wages, tax payments, etc.). Any movement of the

Goods will result in appropriate legal consequences. Consequently, the main object of accounting in the category of working capital in a commercial enterprise are the reserves that make up a significant part of the assets of the enterprise. In modern conditions, widespread commercial intermediation, in addition to the movement of its own commodity stocks, allows the trading enterprise to be involved in the sale of goods of others who are not the property and in intermediary operations.

Proper management of business activities on the basis of accounting data on commodity operations in the information support system. Intentional or accidental misstatement of accounting information on the movement of goods affects the financial statements, liquidity ratios, cost of sales and gross profit. shows. In the future, financial reporting indicators will be disrupted, resulting in different groups of users (managers, investors, creditors, tax authorities, auditors, etc.) will not be able to objectively assess the solvency and profitability of the enterprise.

The activities of wholesalers need information for economic forecasting. processes in a competitive environment and minimizing commercial and financial risk.

Wholesalers have their own characteristics in the purchase and accounting of goods.

In the work of leading scientists and practitioners: methods of organizing and conducting audits of organizations in various fields are considered. Of these, Bychkova CM. Voropaev V., Gazaryan A.V., Gutsait E.M., Danilevskiy Yu.A., Eliseeva I.I. etc. are among them.

It is now necessary to introduce a special contract for the wholesale purchase and sale of business, there is a clear difference between it and the retail contract. Entrepreneurs also need a law that provides a basis for wholesale and retail activities.

The main task of audit organizations is to monitor compliance with the legislation on financial and economic activities of organizations, accounting. It also consists of preparing financial statements and, as a result, informing government agencies and owners about the financial condition of audited entities and auditing commodity transactions in wholesale organizations.

Goods through the accounting account and its storage in the room. To reduce the audit risk of misidentification, auditors should have reliable criteria for evaluating potential clients and therefore be more careful about their client selection procedures.

Audit of commodity operations in wholesale trade organizations can be divided into the following stages: verification of the correct placement of goods; verification of accounts with suppliers; audit of sales costs; trade audit and formation of financial results.

In planning the audit, great attention is paid to the evaluation of accounting and internal control systems in wholesalers. Their reliable assessment allows to assess the expected audit risks, to determine the method and scope of the audit.

When planning a commodity operations audit, calculate the quantitative value of this critical level of importance reliably and objectively, as the audit depends on it.the type of risk and the audit report. To calculate this indicator, you can use data on the volume of commodity transactions of the wholesale organization (sales margin, distribution costs, the amount of goods and container balance, etc.).

Based on the evaluation of the information obtained at the planning stage, the auditor develops an audit program, where it is advisable to specify the main audit procedures, their timing, source of information and methods of collecting audit evidence. However, depending on the results obtained during the audit, the audit program may change.

Once the auditor has determined in what ways he or she will obtain the necessary and sufficient evidence, it is important to determine in relation to it. evidence of which population should be collected.In determining the scope and methods of audit, the restriction of audit actions by third parties cannot be accepted, as the principle of its independence comes into force.

Communication between the management of the audited entity. and the professional composition of the audit organization can be done orally and in writing by the audit organization by sending inquiries and other materials to the management of the business entity. In communicating with the management of the business entities of the audit organization, it is necessary to adhere to generally accepted ethical standards, as well as the principles of professional ethics. The auditor should keep in mind that the management of the audited entity does not have the authority to limit the scope of matters to be examined.

Audit evidence is information obtained by the auditor. based on his opinion. Audit evidence includes primary documents, commodity exchange sheets, general ledger, which compile financial (accounting) reports confirming information from other sources.

Evidence is collected in the audit of commodity transactions and the application in general testing of control and material procedures by wholesalers. In certain situations, it is only possible to request evidence, verify documents and records, monitor the performance of certain activities and procedures, or retrieve specific activities and procedures by the auditor himself, such as analytical procedures. sudden check. It can be done for certain types and groups of goods. Such inspections may also be part of the internal control of the wholesale organization.

You can also use a survey of the state of the state to verify the completeness of sales of goods and receipts. completeness of the system of internal control over the sale of goods and cash receipts in wholesale organizations. Lack of control procedures or their insufficient execution in accounting for proceeds from the sale of goods results in an underestimation of the internal control system by the auditor.

The auditor should analyze the transactions. The trading activity of Beker LLP is characterized by the dynamics of the volume of trade turnover, its range and structure. Let us analyze the implementation of the plan in terms of total turnover.

The growing volume of domestic and foreign trade activities through wholesale enterprises, the growing demand for these activities, changes in the tax regime of wholesale enterprises with a turnover of more than one billion soums from January 1, 2019 are important pillars of their management. and addresses current theoretical and methodological issues of audit. [2]

We will focus on some topical issues of accounting and auditing in this area. In our opinion, the inclusion of the above proposals and recommendations in the accounting standards will allow wholesalers to comprehensively address the existing practical problems in the accounting of imported goods.

In general, we believe that these proposals will also help to resolve disputes and disagreements in audits of wholesale businesses.

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P-GLIKOPROTEIN FERMENTI VA UNING DORI PREPARATLARINI METABOLIZMIDAGI ROLI

Annotatsiya: P-glikoprotein (P-gp) (ingl. permeability —o`tkazuvchanlik ) dori preparatlari (DP) lari metabolizmida ishtirok etuvchi transport oqsili bo`lib, u ATF ga bog`liq oqsil transporter hisoblanadi. Fermentning molekulyar og`irligi 170 kDa bo`lib, tarkibida 1280 ta aminokislota qoldig`i, uzunligi 136A, kengligi 70A bo`lgan 2 ta gomologik qismda guruhlangan. P-gp transport oqsili jigar, oshqozon, buyrakda va odam boshmiya endotelial hujayralarida sintezlanadi. Ferment turli hujayralarning sitoplazmatik membranalarida lokalizatsiya bo`lib, DP lari yoki ularning metabolitlarini hujayradan tashqariga chiqarish vazifasini bajaradi.

Kalit so`zlar: Dori preparatlari, P-glikoprotein, plazmatik membrana, metabolizm.

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P-GLYCOPROTEIN ENZYME AND ITS ROLE IN METABOLISM OF DRUGS

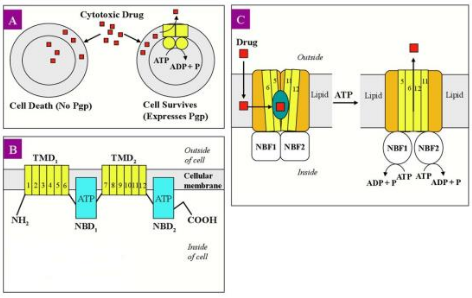
Annotation: P-glycoprotein (P-gp) is a transport protein involved in the metabolism of drugs (DP), which is an ATF-dependent protein transporter. The enzyme has a molecular weight of 170 kDa and is grouped into 2 homologous parts with 1280 amino acid residues, 136A in length and 70A in width. P-gp transport protein is synthesized in the liver, stomach, kidneys, and endothelial cells of the human brain. The enzyme is localized in the cytoplasmic membranes of various cells and is responsible for the extracellular release of DPs or their metabolites.

Keywords: Drugs, P-glycoprotein, plasma membrane, metabolism.

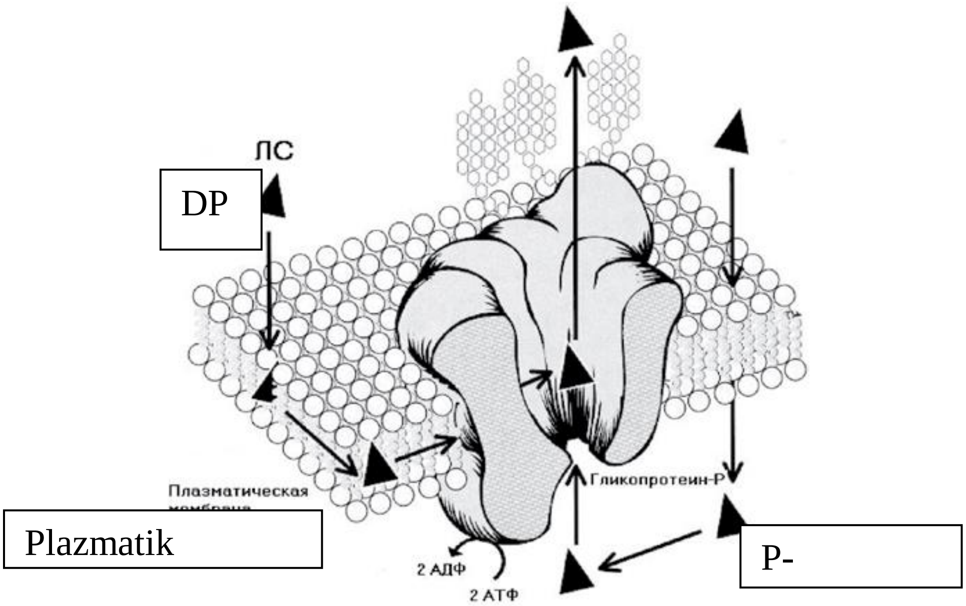
P-glikoprotein (P-gp) (ingl. *permeability* —o`tkazuvchanlik ) DP lari metabolizmida ishtirok etuvchi transport oqsili bo`lib, u ATF ga bog`liq oqsil transporter hisoblanadi. Ferment 1976-yilda R.L. Juliano va V. Ling tomonidan tuxumdon o`simta hujayralarida aniqlangan. Hozirda bu tashuvchi oqsil odam va hayvonlarning ko`plab organ va to`qimalarida uchraydi.

P-gp transport oqsili molekulyar og`irligi 170 kDa bo`lib, tarkibida 1280 ta aminokislota qoldig`i, uzunligi 136A, kengligi 70A bo`lgan 2 ta gomologik qismda guruhlangan. (1-rasm). Har bir qism katta transmembranali gidrofob domenni (TMD) ifodalaydi. TMD membrana bilan bog`langan 3 juft alfa-yo`lakdan va nukleotid bog`lovchi bitta sitoplazmatik domendan (NBD) (unda ATF ulanadigan joy mavjud) tashkil topgan. Transporter oqsilining ikkala qismi ham harakatlanuvchi bog'lovchi polipeptid yordamida o'zaro bog'liq bo'lib, bu ikkala yarim sharning aniq fazoviy o'zaro ta'sirini ta'minlaydi [1].

P-gp transport oqsili jigar, oshqozon, buyrakda va odam boshmiya endotelial hujayralarida sintezlanadi. Ferment turli hujayralarning sitoplazmatik membranalarida lokalizatsiya bo`lib, DP lari yoki ularning metabolitlarini hujayradan tashqariga chiqarish vazifasini bajaradi **(**2-rasm) [2]. Jigarda u o't yo'llariga qaragan gepatotsitlar yuzasida, mayda o't yo'llarining apikal yuzasida, ingichka va yo'g'on ichaklarda epiteliy hujayralarining apikal yuzasida, buyrakda - proksimal naychalar membranasida, oshqozon osti bezida - mayda apikal kanallar yuzasida lokalizatsiya qilinadi [3,4].



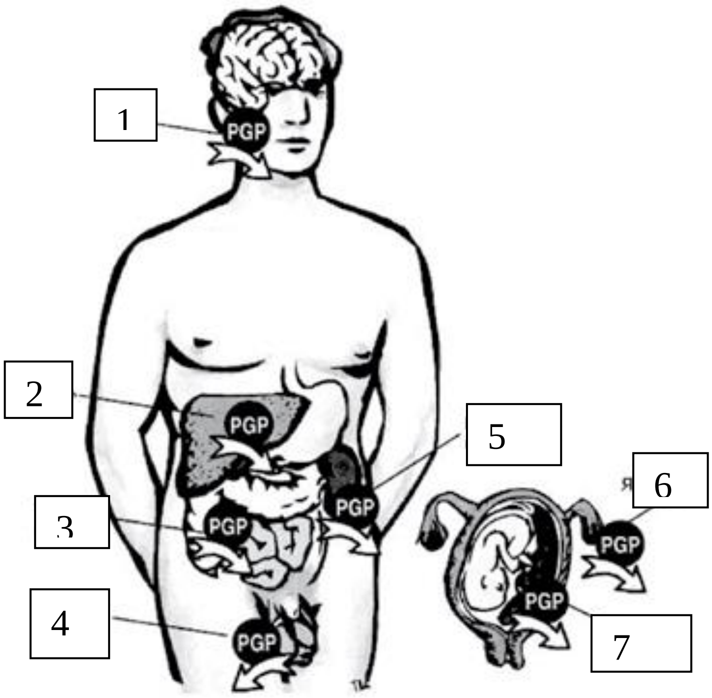
1-rasm. P-gp fermenti. **A**-hujayrada P-gp fermenti bor yoki yo`q bo`lgandagi holat. **B-** P-gp fermenti hujayra membranasida lokalizatsiyasi va tarkibiy qismlari: TMD1, TMD2-transmembranali domenlar 1,2; NBD1, NBD2-nukleotid bog`lovchi domenlar 1,2; 1-12-transmembran segmentlari; ATP-adenozintrifosfat, ADP- adenozindifosfat. **C-** P-gp segmentlari orqali dori preparatlarining hujayra tashqarisiga chiqarilishi.



2-rasm. P-glikoprotein fermenti ishlash mexanizmi. DP-dori preparatlari, ATF-adenozintrifosfat, ADF-adenozindifosfat

P-gp dastlab o`simta hujayralarida o`simta sitostatikasiga qarshilik ko`rsatish mexanizmi sifatida o`rganilgan. Ammo, odamning normal to`qimalarida ham P-gp sintezi bo`lishi aniqlanadi. Ferment enterotsitlarda, gepatotsitlarda, buyrak usti naychalarining hujayralarida va gistogemologik to`siqlarning endoteliotsitlarida topilgan.

Ichakda P-gp bir qator DP lari uchun nasos vazifasini bajaradi. Ichak epiteliysida lokalizatsiya qilingan P-gp effluksni amalga oshiradi. DP lari - uning substratlari - ichak bo'shlig'iga kiradi va shu bilan ularning so'rilishini kamaytiradi. Gepatotsitlarda joylashgan P-gp safro kapillyarlarida ksenobiotiklarni yo`q qilishga yordam beradi. Buyrak naychasi epiteliysidagi P-gp fermenti siydikda ksenobiotiklarning faol sekretsiyasida ishtirok etadi. Gistogemologik endoteliotsitlarda P-gp ksenobiotiklarning markaziy asab tizimiga kirib borishiga yo`ldosh, tuxumdon moyak orqali to`sqinlik qiladi (3-rasm).



3-rasm. Odam organizmida *P-gp* lokalizatsiyasi. 1-gematoensefalik baryer (GEM), 2-jigar, 3-ingichka ichak, 4- moyak, 5-buyrak kanalchalari, 6-tuxumdon, 7- yo`ldosh.

P-gp fermentining asosiy vazifasi ksenobiotiklar so`rilishini oldini olish va ular tanaga kirganda erta yo`q qilish hisoblanadi.

Shuni ta`kidlash kerakki, P-gp erkaklarda va ayollarda sezilarli darajada farq qiladi. Schuetz va boshqalar (1995 y) *P-gp* kodlovchi gen (MDR1) ekspressiyasining erkaklarda ayollarga nisbatan 2,4 marta yuqori ekanligini aniqlashgan [5]. Cummins ga ko`ra (2002), aynan mana shu hodisa erkaklar va ayollardagi bir qator DP lari farmakokinetikasida jins farqlarining asosi bo`lib xizmat qiladi [6].

P-gp oqsili substratlari massasi 300 dan 2000 Daltongacha bo`lgan lipofil DP larini o`z ichiga oladi. Uning substratlariga organik kationlar, passiv organik asoslar, ba'zi organik anionlar va zaryadlanmagan birikmalar, shu jumladan polipeptidlar va ularning hosilalari misol bo`ladi. Bularga bir qator keng qo`llaniladigan dori preparatlari: yurak glikozidlari, kalsiy kanali blakatorlari, GMG-KoA-reduktazalar (statinlar) ingibitorlari, H1-gistamin retseptor blokatorlari, makrolidlar, ba`zi sitostatiklar, retroviruslarga qarshi preparatlar va boshqalar kiradi (2-jadval) [7, 8].

P-gp fermentining **induktorlari** ham mavjud bo`lib, ular P-gp faolligini oshiradi.

Hozirda P-gp faolligi substrat feksofenadinning metabolizmi orqali baholanadi [7, 8].

P-gp fermenti funksional faolligining oshishi natijasida DP larining hujayradan intensiv chiqarilishi va ularning oshqozon-ichak yo`lida so`rilishiga to`sqinlik qilib, farmakoterapiyani samarasiz o`tishiga olib kelishi mumkin.

Ferment faolligining pasayishi esa DP ning dozasini oshib ketishiga va salbiy reaksiyalarni rivojlanishiga olib keladi.

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RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTAL TESTING OF AGRICULTURAL COMBINED AGGREGATE FOR PROCESSING AND FINE SEED CROPS BEFORE SOWING IN THE SOIL

Annotation.This article provides information on the results of the experimental-testing in the field conditions of a new effective prototype of a combined unit for sowing small seeds of agricultural crops.

Keywords. Combined unit, soil, compactor, milling drum, blade, seeder, drum.

In addition, most farms have 40 ... 70% of the fractional composition of the soil (at a depth of 10 ... 20 cm) during the planting season, which is difficult to grind (diameter 10 cm and above) [1]. The presence of such cuttings has a negative impact on the agro-technical performance of soil preparation for sowing and sowing operations of small-seeded crops. [2].

The combined aggregate consists of the following. Frame 1, pre-sowing milling drum 2, seed hopper 17, seed hopper 4, seed hopper 3, paddle drum 6, which mixes with the seed spread from the seed hopper 4 8 and a cylindrical compactor-leveling roller 9. In this case, the milling drum 2 is fastened to the drum 6 by a blade 10 s bolts 11 s, the blade 7 s are mounted vertically to the drum 6. The upper part of the drum 6 is covered with a P-shaped arched shell 5 so that the soil does not scatter. A seed barrier 3 is installed at the end of the trough 4 to prevent the seeds from falling and scattering. In Seed No. 4, a spreading plate 12 is installed on its surface to ensure good spreading and distribution of seeds. After the drum 6, the eagle is formed by means of an opener 8 mounted on the frame 1, and the uncompressed soil is compacted and leveled by means of a cylindrical compactor-leveling roller 9 attached to the end of the frame 1.

The sowing unit works in the following way: during the sowing process, the milling drum receives 2 movements from the tractor's power shaft (QOV) by means of a star-shaped chain drive [3].

The machining depth of the milling drum 2 is adjusted using a screw 14 equipped with a pressure spring 13. The crushed fine soil is taken through the drum 6 paddle 7s and thrown back. The depth of immersion of the blade drum 6 into the ground is adjusted by means of a screw 16 equipped with a pressure spring 15. After the seeds from the seed trough 4 hit the seed barrier 3 and return, the paddle drum 6 falls to the field surface mixed with the falling soil. When falling to the ground, the seeds are buried in the soil to a depth of 2 .... 3 cm. This is the basis for ensuring that the seeds germinate evenly on their own. After the seeds are mixed with the soil and buried, the field is opened using a field opener 8. When the seed is opened, the cylindrical compactor-leveling roller 9 flattens the area where the seeds are sown, and concentrates at the required level.

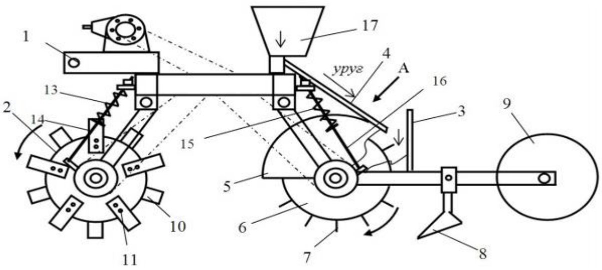

Figure 1. Combined aggregate scheme

A prototype of the combined unit was prepared and tested on the experimental field plot of the Namangan regional branch of UzPITI (Figure 2).

Figure 2. A combined unit with a star-shaped chain drive in the transmission mechanism

Soil moisture in the cultivated field was tested at the Namangan regional limited liability company "Agrokimyo" by taking samples from nine places on the diagonal of the field in special cylindrical boxes (Fig. 3).

Figure 3. Determination of the sample mass obtained to determine soil moisture

In determining the moisture content, soil samples taken from the experimental plot were dried at 105 ° C for 6 h using a thermostatic dryer, and the results are given in Table 1.

Table 1

Results of soil moisture testing at the experimental site.

	Beaux net weight, g	Weight by soil. g	The net weight of the soil. g	Dry for 3 hours at 105°C. g	Dry for 2 hours at 105^{0}C. g	Dry for 1 hour at 105ºC. g	Humidity, %
1	23,585	60,7014	37,1164	54,9868	54,969	54,968	15,4
2	30,9572	68,2566	37,2994	62,267	62,267	62,267	16,1
3	31,184	68,415	37,231	62,606	62,602	62,6	15,6
4	31,177	70,8648	39,6878	64,2264	64,2251	64,225	16,7
5	31,4752	70,5162	39,041	65,0078	65,0076	65,0076	14,1
6	31,0656	67,5428	36,4772	60,6026	60,6	60,5808	19,1
7	31,0674	71.1054	40,038	64,5878	64,587	64,586	16,3
8	30,495	65,4848	34,9898	59,485	59,435	59,432	17,3
9	30,9572	68,2566	37,2994	62,267	62,267	62,267	16,1
Average							**16.3**

In order to improve the planting quality, the milling drum was tested before planting in the soil. Tests are performed on milling drums with a diameter of 340 mm, the number of blades is 3, 4, 5. The analysis of the obtained results shows that the number of fractions of 25 mm, 10 mm and less than 10 mm with a number of milling drum blades is 3, 73.8% 13.9%, 12.3%, respectively, the number of blades 4 is 78.5%, 13 , 8% was 7.7%, the number of blades was 81.6%, 11.5%, 6.9% when there were 5 (Table 2). The figures show that with the increase in the number of blades, the proportion of fractions less than 10 mm increased, while the proportion of fractions of 25 mm and 10 mm decreased.

Table 2

The erosion quality of the treated soil on the experimental field plot

Number of blades in the cutter, pcs	The amount of soil fractions of the following dimensions, %		
	10 mm and smaller	10-25 mm	25 mm and bigger
3	73.8	13,9	12,3
4	78.5	13,8	7.7
5	81.6	11,5	6.9

The density of 4 layers of soil, ie 12 cm, was measured. When the number of milling drum blades is 3, 1 (0-3 cm), 2 (3-6 cm) and 3 (6-9 cm) - soil density in layers 1.3 g / cm3, 4 (9-12 cm) - in layers while 1.4 g / cm3, when the number of blades is 4 and 5, 1 (0-3 cm), 2 (3-6 cm) and 3 (6-9 cm) - 1.2 g / cm3 in layers, 4 (9- 12 cm) - 1.4 g / cm3 in the layer was determined (Table 3).

Table 3

Density of cultivated soil on the experimental field plot.

Number of blades in the cutter, pcs	Sample layer density, g/mc^3			
	1st layer 0-3 cm	2nd layer 3-6 sm	3rd layer 6-9 sm	4th layer 9-12 sm
3	1,3	1,3	1,32	1.4
4	1,2	1.2	1,2	1.4
5	1,2	1.2	1,2	1,4

This can be explained by the fact that the combination of pre-sowing tillage and sowing processes allows sowing seeds in the first place without evaporating the natural moisture of the soil. At the same time, the dynamics of seed germination improves, as the number of blades increases, the soil concentration and the blades become more flexible.

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DIN-ZIYORAT TURIZMI BILAN BOG'LIQ BO'LGAN JOY NOMLARI VA ULARNING KELIB CHIQISHI

Annotatsiya: Maqolada G'arb mamlakatlarida diniy geografik nomlar o'zbek tilida, umuman turkiy tillarda din bilan bog'liq nomlar, ota, avliyo, bobo, islom, momo, nur, ziyo, shayx kabi qo'shimchalar qo'shiladi va bunday nomlar, Surxondaryo viloyatidagi diniy-ziyorat joy nomlari, buloqlar bilan bog'liq unda suv, daraxt kulti kabi kompanitlar iloxiylashtirilganligi, hamda Xo'jalar, Payg'ambarlar bilan bog'liq bo'lgan joy nomlari ko'rib chiqilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Diniy-ziyorat turistik obyektlar, afsonaviy nomlar, ota, avliyo, bobo, islom, momo, nur, ziyo, shayx Xo'ja, Payg'ambar, Eshon, buloqlar, iloxiylik.

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NAMES OF PLACES RELATED TO RELIGIOUS TOURISM AND THEIR ORIGIN

Annotation: The article includes religious geographical names in Western countries in Uzbek, in general in Turkic languages, religious names, suffixes such as father, saint, grandfather, Islam, momo, nur, ziyo, sheikh, and such names. , The names of places of pilgrimage in the Surkhandarya region, the *names of places associated with springs, such as water, the cult of the tree, as well as the names of places associated with the Lords and Prophets.*

Keywords: Religious-pilgrimage tourist objects, legendary names, father, saint, grandfather, Islam, momo, nur, ziyo, sheikh Khoja, Prophet, Eshan, springs, divinity.

Kirish Toponimika, bu toponimlarni (joylarning to'g'ri nomlari, shuningdek, joy nomi yoki geografik nomi sifatida ham tanilgan) o'rganish, kelib chiqishi va ma'nolari, ishlatilishi va tipologiyasini o'rganadi. Har qanday geografik obektning o'ziga xos xususiyatlarning o'ziga xos nomlarini ham o'z ichiga oladi [1].

Dunyo xaritasida afsonaviy ham ko'plab-uchraydi, bunga misol qilib O'sh shahri yaqinidagi Taxti Sulaymon, Amudaryodagi Duldul o'tagan (Xazrati Alining uchar oti daryoning shu joyidan sakrab o'tgan yemish) [3]. Ohangarondagi Alining qoyasi, Sirdaryodagi Farhod qoyasi, Farg'ona vodiysidagi Shohimardon, Toshkentdagi Kaykovus arig'i, Turkmaniston chegarasidagi Zulfiqor yo'lagi (Alining qilichi chopgan dara), Shri Lankadagi Odamato cho'qqisi (guyo Odam Alayhissalom o'sha yerda osmondan tushgan emish) va boshqalarni ko'rsatish mumkin. Afsonaviy nomlar orasida xayoliy va taxminiy nomlar, ya'ni biror voqea yoki mish-mish gaplar sababli bor deb taxmin qilingan, aslida esa mutlaqo bo'lmagan joylarning nomlari ham uchraydi: Ya'juj - Ma'juj yeri, Saddi Iskandar, Ko'hiqof Sannikov yeri va hokazo [2].

G'arb mamlakatlarida diniy geografik nomlarga odatda san, sankt, svyatoy kabi so'zlar qo'shib yoziladi: San - Marino, San - Tome, San - Fransisko, San - Salvador, Santyago, Sankt - Peterburg, Svyatoy Lavrentiy, Svyatoy Nos kabi.

O'zbek tilidagi, umuman turkiy tillardagi dinga bog'liq nomlarga ko'pincha ota, avliyo, bobo, islom, momo, nur, ziyo, shayx kabi qo'shimchalar qo'shiladi va bunday nomlar aksariyat hollarda muayyan shaxslar nomlari bilan bog'langan bo'ladi: Avliyoota, Termizota Zangibuva (Zangiota), Cho'ponota, Nurota, Shavkatbobo, Oqsoqota, Norakota, Surenota, Yalang'ochbuva, Islomobod, Shayx Zayniddinbobo, Xo'jaqalandarbuva va boshqalar shular jumlasidandir [4].

O'tmishda butun-butun hududlarning yirik yerlari, shuningdek, mahalla va guzarlarning biror yirik yer egasining yoki muqaddas shaxslar, avliyolar, musulmon din peshvolarining nomi bilan atalganini viloyatning shahar va ularning atroflari toponimikasida yaxshi saqlanib qolganini ko'rish mumkin. Jumladan, Sherobod tumanidagi Xo'janqo qishlog'i nomining kelib chiqishi diniy nomga taqaladi [5]. Qishloq yaqinida Bedakota nomli buloq bor. Mahalliy aholi buloqni ilohiylashtirish maqsadida ota so'zi qo'shilgan. Suv, daraxt kulti bu o'rinda asosiy vazifa bajargan. Bedakota—muqaddas Bedak bulog'i deganidir [6].

Surxondaryo viloyati diniy nomlari asosini xo'ja va eshon qo'shimchali toponimlar tashkil qiladi.

Xo'jalarning kelib chiqishi haqida ikki xil fikr mavjud. (forscha «Xo'jayin», «Sohib»).

1. Xo'jalar dastlabki to'rt xalifa Abu Bakr, Umar, Usmon va Alidan (Alining Fotimadan boshqa xotinlaridan) tarqalgan avlodlari;

2. Payg'ambarimiz davridagi sarkardalarning avlodlari. Xo'jalar, aslzodalikda (oqsuyaklikda) sayidlardan keyin turganlar.

Boysun tumanidagi Xo'jaqo'chqor balandligi, Oltinsoy tumanidagi Xo'jabarko'h tog'i, Sherobod shahri yaqinidagi Xo'jgi mahallasi, Sariosiyo tumanidagi Eshonqishloq, Eshonguzar kabi joy nomlari shunday toponimlardir. Mazkur toponimlarning paydo bo'lishi ko'p hollarda tarixiy rivoyatlarga borib taqaladi [14]. Quyida shu kabi joy nomlarining ba'zilarining izohiga to'xtalib o'tamiz.

Xo'ja Gurezato - yoki Xo'ja Gulrez ota Boysun tumanidagi ziyoratgoh joy nomi [7]. Rivoyatlariga ko'ra, avliyo avlodlaridan bo'lib, shu yerda yashab vafot etgan. Qabri tashqi Panjobda, bu qabriston Xo'ja Gurezota nomi bilan ataladi. Aytishlaricha, kishilarning ko'ziga «gul» tushsa (ko'rish xiralashsa) o'sha yerga kelib ziyorat qilish orqali sog'ayib ketganlar. Shundan bu ziyoratgoxni Xo'ja Gulrez ota ham deb atashadi. Gulrez-degani forscha so'z bo'lib, gul to'ktiruvchi demakdir [13].

Xo'jabulg'on - Boysun tumanidagi «Sayrob» qishloq fuqarolar yig'ini xududidagi qishloq nomi Xo'jabulg'on - xo'ja(lar)-forscha - «Xo'jayin», «Soxib» haqida ikki fikrlar mavjud [12].

1.Xo'jalar dastlabki to'rt xalifa: Abu bakr, Umar, Usmon va Alidan (Alining Fotimadan boshqa xotinlaridan) tarqalgan avlodlar.

2.Payg'ambarimiz davridagi sarkardlarning avlodlari. Xo'jalar aslzodalikda (oqsuyaklikda) sayidlardan keyin turganlar[9]. Termiz shahridagi Solixobod (Salovat) qishlog'i xo'jalari Xalifa Ali avlodiga uning o'g'li Husaynga mansub ekanligi haqida aniq ma'lumotlar mavjud [8].

Xulosa. Toponimlar kishilik jamiyati tarixiy taraqqiyoti jarayonida shakllangan birliklar bo'lib, muayyan hududni nomlash bilan bir qatorda tarixiy-madaniy muhit, xalq e'tiqodi, ma'anaviyati, urf-odat, an'analari, qiziqishlari haqida axborot beradi. Toponimlar tarixiy voqelik haqida guvohlik beruvchi harakatdagi birliklardir. Toponimlarni qiyosiy-tarixiy usulda o'rganish tilning tabiati, talabi bilan bog'liq holda, til sohibining qiziqishlari, dunyoqarashi, qadriyatlari haqida ma'lumot beradi. Shuningdek, ayrim toponimlarning yuzaga kelishida xalq e'tiqodi, dunyoqarashini, madaniy munosabatlarini ifodalovchi birliklar asos vazifasini o'tagan.

Diniy va ziyorat geografik nomlarni bilish turizmni rivojlanishida jumladan turizmning ziyoratda tarjimonlarga qo'laylik yaratish, turistni qiziqtirgan savollarga javob berish mumkin.

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HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY

Abstarct: The article discusses about information on the history of pharmacology in the world and in Central Asia.
Keywords: pharmacology, health, diseases, medicines, medical care, healthy generation.

The laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education", "On Public Health", "State Program of Health Reform" on strengthening medical care, protection of motherhood and childhood, the development of a healthy generation, the development of national medicine and pharmacy acceptance was of great importance.

Secondary health workers are responsible for maintaining the health of the population and preventing disease, promoting a healthy lifestyle, caring for patients and providing first aid.

The word pharmacology is derived from the Greek (pharmacon - medicine, logos - doctrine, science), meaning the science of drugs. Pharmacology differs radically from other disciplines in the field of pharmacy dealing with drugs (pharmaceutical chemistry, pharmacognosy, drug technology, etc.) in its functions, goals and activities.

Pharmacology is a medical-biological science that deals with and solves issues other than pharmacy. According to modern concepts, pharmacology solves the following tasks:

1. To study the effects of various chemicals, including drugs, on the animal and human body and the resulting changes in body organs and systems;
2. Analyze the effects of substances and the changes that occur in the body

determines the origin or mechanism of action of drugs by science and practice;

3. To study the legal links between the chemical structure and biological effects of drugs, to find new drugs on the basis of other directions, purposes and their application in medical practice;
4. Resolves the dosage, administration, side effects and other issues of drugs approved for use in practice.

The role of pharmacology in the use of about 10,000 drugs used in the prevention and treatment of various diseases in medical practice is significant. After all, the study of these drugs and their application in practice is the main task of the above pharmacology.

A brief history of the development of pharmacology The older the history of human society, the more ancient the use of drugs for therapeutic purposes.

Because in primitive times, people tried to find a cure for various diseases and ailments in order to alleviate their pain.

At first, humans may have used food for this purpose, and in some cases it is unlikely that they imitated animals.

Ancient monuments found by Ebers (1837–1898) and papyrus data show that in ancient Egypt, some herbal medicines (opium, cannabis oil, etc.) were used for medicinal purposes. Such a method based on personal experience and observation is called the empirical period of treatment.

Information on the use of drugs in the next period collection and systematization activities can be tracked. These include information about various drugs in the works of Hippocrates (460-377 BC). Galen (129-211 AD) proposed several methods of preparation of some drugs. Drugs prepared on this technology (tinctures, liquid extracts, etc.) are called "Galenic drugs".

Historical documents show that drug treatment was highly developed in ancient times in China, Tibet, India, and Central Asian countries, and some progress has been made in this area.

Abu Ali ibn Sina is one of the scholars who made a great contribution to the development of pharmacology as a science and medicine in general.

Abu Ali ibn Sino (980–1037) was born in the village of Afshana, Bukhara region. Despite his young age, he studied philosophy with Abdullo Notili and medicine with Nukhal Qumri, and at the age of 16-17 he became an experienced doctor and a well-known judge.

More than 280 works by him are known, 40 of which are devoted to medical science. The most important of the scholar's works on medical science is The Laws of Medicine. It consists of 5 independent books, and books 2 and 5 contain information on pharmacology.

Book 2 perfectly describes the properties of more than 700 different drugs, describes the methods of their preparation and application. Book 5 of the work describes the method of preparation of complex dosage forms, their effects on the body and ways of consumption. Ibn Sina's "Laws of Medicine" in the formation of pharmacology and has been of great importance in its development. It has served as a guide for physicians in European countries for 6 centuries. The study of medicinal plants mentioned in the works is still going on.

The Ibn Sina Foundation has been established in the country to study the legacy of Ibn Sina and put them into practice.

The development of pharmacology in Russia has a rich history.

Peter II attached great importance to the planting and preparation of medicinal crops. By his order, 8 pharmacies were opened in Moscow. In 1783, the first State Pharmacopoeia was published in Latin. The following Russian scientists contributed to the development of pharmacology tremendous contributors: J.P. Buxgeym, A.N. Nelyubin, A.A. Iovskiy, A.A. Sokolovskiy, O.V. Zabelin, I.M. Dogel et al.

In addition, I.P. The research done by Pavlov and his students in the field of pharmacology is especially commendable deserves. I.P. In his physiological scientific work, Pavlov described the methods of pharmacology, which are of great importance, discovered the news.

S V Anichkov created a large school of pharmacologists. Of these, I. S. Zavodskaya, P.P. Denisenko, S.P. Boradsky and others are prominent scientists.

The scientist also has students in our republic. V.V. Zakusov (1903–1986) also headed the Department of Pharmacology of the Military Medical Academy, then headed the Department of the First Moscow Medical Institute.

He later headed the UFA Pharmacological Research Institute. His scientific work on the pharmacology of analgesic, cardiovascular drugs is theoretical and from a practical point of view is remarkable in the world of medicine. His students A.V. Valdman, D.A. Xarkevich, Y.D. Ignatev and others were leading expert scientists recognized in the world of science. There are also students in our republic.

M.D. Significant work has been done by Mashkovsky and his students in the development and implementation of new drugs.

M.D. Mashkovsky's book "Drugs" is a basic guide for doctors and is well-known in the medical world. This guide has been translated into many languages and reprinted several times is coming.

The role of Russian scientists in the development of pharmacology in our country is great. Of these, I.I. Markelov, N.N. The scientific work of Kompantsev and his contribution to the training of students is great.

In addition, the Institute's Pharmacology Laboratory I.K. Komilov, M.B. Under the leadership of Sultanovs trained 10 doctors and candidates of science. In turn, a number of their students are successfully serving in various institutes and laboratories of the republic.

At the same time, the Tashkent Pharmaceutical Institute is carrying out fundamental scientific work on the development of new effective drugs and their introduction into medical practice.

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STATISTICAL FILTERING OF PULSE NOISE

Abstract: This article analyzes the efficiency of two-dimensional statistical filtering based on linear prediction in a video information system affected by impulse noise with a duration of three elements of decomposition.

Key words: video information systems, analog prediction, impulse noise, noise immunity, encoder analyzer.

В видеоинформационных системах действуют различные источники помех, вызванные главным образом процессами преобразования оптического изображения в видеосигнал, коррекцией ТВ сигнала, применением видеозаписей, процессами прохождения сигнала по линии связи и демодуляции в ТВ приемнике. Эти помехи имеют аддитивную, мультипликативную и импульсную составляющие с нормальным распределением и энергетическим спектром равным в полосе видеотракта.

Зрительная система является своего рода фильтром, преобразующим изображения в процессе их восприятия. Знание характера этих преобразований полезно для оценки возможностей построение оптимальных методов статистической фильтрации.

Особенно актуальна проблема повышения помехоустойчивости от импульсных помех. Существует много способов улучшения ОСП (отношения сигнал/помеха) в приемном конце видеоинформационных систем. Один из таких способов является построение статистических фильтров. [1-3]

Как известно, фильтрация помех возможна лишь в той мере, в какой их статистические свойства отличаются от статистических свойств передаваемых сообщений. В виду резкого отличия характера импульсных помех от изображения алгоритм фильтрации таких помех оказывается достаточно простым и может быть легко реализован.

Алгоритм работы оптимального фильтра можно найти [1-2], используя теорию статистических решений, если известно апостериорное распределение передаваемого изображения и вид функции потерь, связанных с отличием восстановленного изображения от передаваемого. Так как свойства зрения, определяющие вид функции потерь в случае приёма изображений, трудно поддаются формализации, можно исходит из предположение, что оценка передаваемого значения видеосигнала должна вырабатывается по максимуму апостериорной вероятности. Апостериорное распределение получается как произведение априорного распределения значения передаваемого сигнала и условной вероятности значения помехи.

В качестве априорного распределения видеосигнала можно использовать распределения разности между значением видеосигнала для данного элемента изображения W_0 и его значением $\overline{W_0}$, предсказанном по элементам, окружающим данный. Это распределения близко к гауссовскому имеет очень малую дисперсию, так как для осмысленных изображений характерны плавные небольшие изменения яркости от элемента к элементу, а резкие изменения редки и образует протяженные контуры. Условное распределение значений импульсной помехи имеет острый максимум вблизи значения принятого видеосигнала W_1 и равномерные «хвосты» во всем диапазоне изменения видеосигнала.

Поэтому апостериорное распределение видеосигнала как функция W_0 имеет два максимума. Один из них находится в точке, близкой к W_1, другой – в точке, близкой к $\overrightarrow{W_0}$. Первый максимум, очевидно, соответствует отсутствию аномальной большой ошибки (помехи), второй-наличию такой ошибки. В зависимости от того, какой из этих максимумов больше, должна быть принята гипотеза о наступлении первого или второго события и соответственно первая

$$\hat{W} \approx W_1 \qquad (1)$$

или вторая

$$\hat{W} \approx \overrightarrow{W_0} \qquad (2)$$

оптимальные оценки.

Пороговое значение величины W_1 , разделяющее области принятия этих оценок, определяется равенством значений в двух максимумах.

Оно равно [I]

$$W_1 = \vec{W}_0 = \delta_1 \quad (3)$$

где δ_1 – некоторая константа, зависящая от параметров сигнала и помехи.

Таким образом, для получения оценки переданного видеосигнала по максимуму апостериорной вероятности, нужно вычислить значение разности W_1-W_0 между принятым значением видеосигнала W_1 и его предсказанной по окружающим элементам величиной и сравнить ее с порогом δ_1. Если $|W_1 - W_0| < \delta_1$, то принимается ращение об отсутствии аномальной помехи и вырабатывается оценка (I), в противном случае принимается решение о наличии аномальной помехи и необходимости исправления поврежденного элемента изображения по правилу (2).

Так как на приемной стороне не известны значения исходного видеосигнала, то для формирования предсказанного видеосигнала приходится использовать уже отфильтрованные значения видеосигнала для предшествующих элементов. При высоком качестве фильтрации этот сигнал мало отличается от истинного сигнала $\vec{W}_0$. Сама процедура формирования предсказанного сигнала должна выбираться из условия минимума дисперсии разностного видеосигнала, с тем чтобы сделать минимальным порог обнаружения импульсов шума. В описываемом устройстве, использовалось линейное предсказание, когда $\vec{W}_0$ есть линейная комбинация (взвешенная сумма) значений видеосигнала, полученных при помощи задержки на длительность строки и на длительность элемента разложения. Оптимальные весовые коэффициенты можно определить, зная коэффициенты корреляции соответствующие этим задержкам. При настройке устройства их удобно подбирать экспериментально по максимуму размаха разностного видеосигнала.

Операции, соответствующие выработке оценки по правилам (1) и (2), осуществляется в устройстве двухсторонним ограничителем разностного видеосигнала $w_1 - \vec{W}_0$. При этом вместо оценки (2) в случае обнаружения помехи вырабатывается оценка (3) и эта оценка поступает на анализатор ***A***.

Следует отметить, что оценка (2) получается без учета того, что для наблюдателя не все равно произошло ли исправление выброса помехи или ложное исправление контрастного перепада, присутствующего в исходном изображении. В последнем случае решение (2) приводит к расфокусировке изображения. Это свидетельствует об ограниченной применимости критерия максимума апостериорной вероятности к данной задаче. Оценка (3) лучше соответствует свойствам зрения и, кроме того, значительно проще реализуется. Уровень ограничения δ_1 удобно сделать регулируемым, с тем чтобы подбирать его, исходя из визуального эффекта.

Во всех известных работах по фильтрации импульсных помех [4-6] задача сводилась к распознаванию импульсных помех и его ограничения или изменения скорости развертки строки на пораженном элементе.

Существенной отличительной особенностью данной научной работы заключается обнаружения пораженного импульсной помехой элемента и замена его близлежащим не пораженными элементами. Так как корреляция между элементами в типовых сюжетах наблюдается от 0.98 до 0.8, поэтому такая замена являются очень эффективным.* Для анализов последующих элементов обязательно используется также значения отфильтрованных элементов (7). Статистический одномерный, двухмерный и трехмерный фильтр можно построит таким образом, что если даже несколько элемент одновременно поражены импульсными помехами, такой фильтр отличает значения яркости относится к реальному сюжету или является импульсной помехой.

Предположим что, импульсная помеха имеет размер сопоставимое с длительностью одного элемента изображения. Тогда, можно построить статистический фильтр импульсных помех, с длительностью равной одного элемента изображения с дальнейшей заменой пораженного элемента с близлежащим не пораженным элементом той же строки изображения (Рисунок 1). Для этого полный входной телевизионный сигнал поступает на вход линии задержки. Здесь каждый элемент линии задержки задерживает сигнал изображения равное одному элементу строки телевизионного сигнала, т. е. равно τ. Значить каждый последующий элемент линии задержки имеет время задержки большее, чем предыдущий.

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* Для этого используется вышеописанное пороговые правило δ, линии задержании $n\text{-}2 \div n\text{+}3$, сумматоры X, Y и анализатор ***A***.

Чтобы обнаружить импульсную помеху создадим так называемый ***кодер,*** который состоит из следующих устройств:

-3- (-τ) линия задержки на один элемент строки телевизионного сигнала;

-2-(a_1)-аттенюатор;

- сумматора 4

- вычитатель 1

Создадим логическую схему и обозначим буквой ***A***, которая, будет выдавать на выходе статистического фильтра телевизионный сигнал без импульсных помех. Логическая схема выполняет функцию анализатора, у которого на выходе всегда отсутствует импульсная помеха.

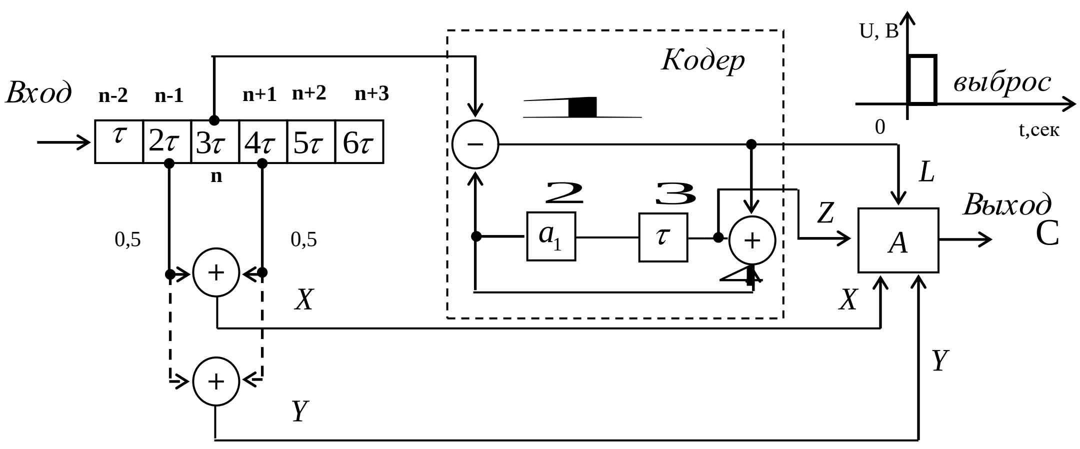

Рисунок 1.

Функциональная схема статистического фильтра импульсных помех с длительностью τ.

Функционирование статистического фильтра импульсных помех с длительностью равной, τ, т.е. равное длительности одного элемента изображения происходить следующим образом: предположим, что, поражен элемент ***n*** строки телевизионного сигнала. С линии задержки 3τ сигнал подается на вычитающее устройство, далее на сумматор ***кодер***а и на логическое устройство А. В этот момент времени в точках L и Z одинаковые значении сигнала. С сумматора ***кодер***а одновременно проходит сигнал на вход линии задержки 3 и на вход ***А***. Задержанный сигнал на длительность τ после аттенюатора 2 проходит на вычитающее устройство 1. Сигнал, проходя по выше упомянутой цепи, меняет свой знак на противоположный.

С соседних элементов **n** линии задержки (**n-1**) и (**n+1**) снимается сигнал для сумматора, чтобы получить усредненное значение, обозначаемое X для использования логическим устройством как «элемент-заменитель». Суммарное значение Y подается на вход ***А,*** для выявления присутствия элемента пораженного импульсной помехой. Логическое устройство в свою очередь принимает решение о замене пораженного элемента и на выход подает значение X.

Теперь рассмотрим отклики устройств статистического фильтра при появлении импульсной помехи равной длительности одного элемента изображения.

Процесс прохождения одиночной импульсной помехи показано на Рисунке 2. , где

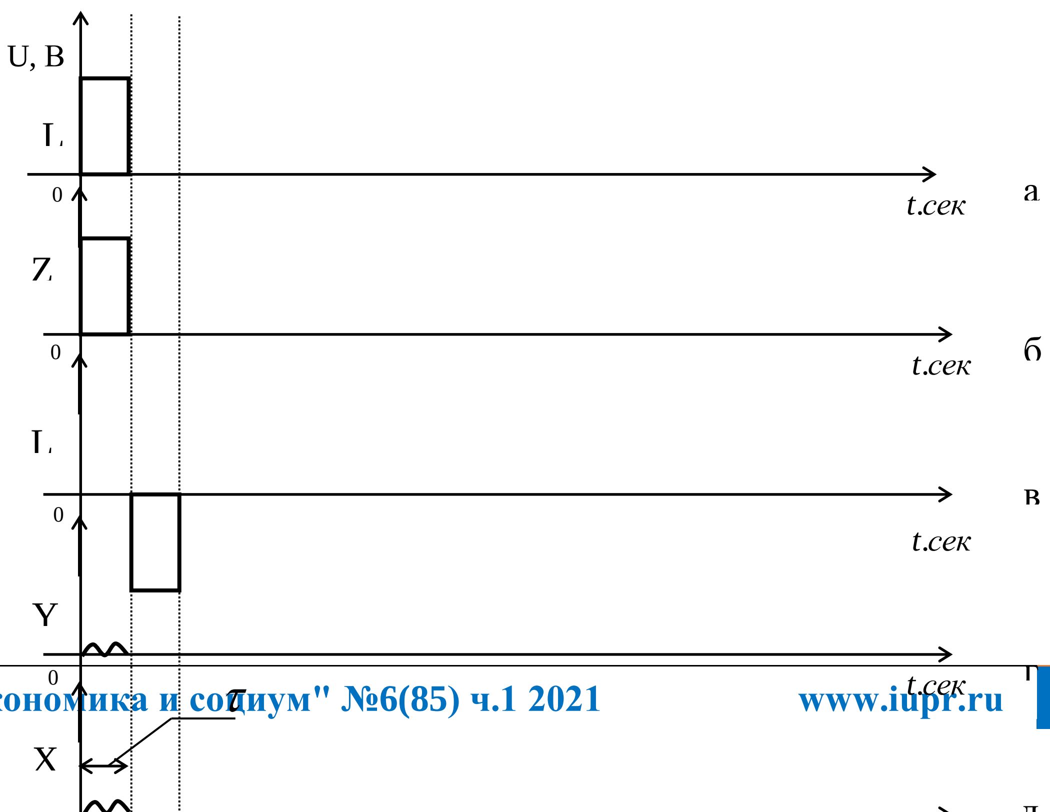

Рисунок 2. Возможные амплитудные изменения элемента изображения при появлении импульсной помехи.

-рис.2.а. вход «L» логического анализатора ***A,*** сигнал пораженный импульсной помехой;

-рис.2.б. вход «Z» логического анализатора ***A,*** сигнал пораженный импульсной помехой;

-рис.2.в. вход «L» логического анализатора ***A,*** в состоянии равное после τ сигнал пораженный импульсной помехой имеет отрицательное значение;

-рис.2.г. . вход «Y» логического анализатора ***A,*** суммарное значение (n-1) и (n+1);

рис.2.д. вход «X» логического анализатора ***A,*** усредненное значение (n-1) и (n+1);

-рис.2.е. вход «Z» логического анализатора ***A,*** в состоянии равное после τ сигнал пораженный импульсной помехой имеет отрицательное значение т.к. при прохождении через ***кодер*** сигнал меняет свою полярность ;

-рис2.с. выход логического анализатора ***A,*** в состоянии равное ,3 τ и 4 τ сигнал пораженный импульсной помехой как видно, отсутствует.

Из выше проведенного анализа функционирования статистического фильтра импульсных помех можно привести следующие:

1) Если на «L» отсутствует импульсная помеха то на выходе «C» анализатора ***A,*** постоянно значения «Z»;

2) Если на «L» присутствует импульсная помеха и 0<Y<0 то на выход «C» анализатора ***A,*** проходит значения «X», т.е. замена пораженного элемента усредненным значением предыдущего и последующего элемента. В данном случае значение соседних элементов **n** приводит к изменению фокуса изображения на худшую сторону (расфокусировка 2 раза относительно исходного) т.к. количество

элементов в этой строке уменьшиться в два раза. Поэтому, будет целесообразно пораженный элемент заменить значением «X = (n-1)» или «X = (n+1).

3) Если Y=0, то на выходе , С анализатора А проходит значения Z, т.е. элемент n не поражена помехой , а считается резкий переход яркости в этих элементах изображения.

Таким образом, проведенные анализы показали высокую эффективность одномерной статистической фильтрации импульсной помехи с длительностью одного элемента.

В дальнейших исследованиях на уровне моделирования будут анализированы способы построения статистической фильтрации импульсной помехи при поражении множество элементов по данной строке, по предыдущей строке и по предыдущему полю.

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THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF THE ORGANIZATION OF INTERACTION STUDENTS IN A FOREIGN LANGUAGE LESSON

Abstract: Teaching verbal communication in a foreign language involves teaching three of its aspects: communicative, interactive and perceptual. Failure to master one aspect of communication disrupts the communication process as a whole. Observations of the educational process show that one of the main reasons for failures in teaching verbal communication is the underestimation of the interactive aspect of communication.

Key words: communication, foreign language, process, interaction, interpreting, teaching.

Interaction is an important aspect in communication, it forms the basis for communication . But not all communication researchers agree with this point of view. Some authors simply identify communication and interaction, interpreting both as communication in the narrow sense of the word (that is, as an exchange of information), others prefer to talk about the connected, but still independent existence of communication as communication and interaction as interaction.

The essence of communication is most often qualified as interaction or a form of interaction between people as objects of different activities in the process of their social and labor relations. Interaction is understood as a systematically stable performance of actions that are aimed at causing a response from the partner, while the evoked response, in turn, generates a reaction of the influencing.

If we adhere to the point of view that communication includes three aspects: communicative, interactive and perceptual, then it is logical to allow such an interpretation of the interaction in which it appears as the other side of communication, that is, the side that captures not only the exchange of information, but also the organization joint actions that allow communicants to implement some common activity for them. Such a solution to the issue excludes the separation of interaction (or interaction) from communication, but also excludes their identification: communication is organized in the course of joint activity, "about" it, and it is in this process that people need to exchange both information and the activity itself, that is, to develop forms and norms of joint actions.

Communication, as you know, is of an influencing nature, which is manifested in such features of speech interaction as individual accountability, adequate use of personal and group skills, cooperation. Speech interaction unites, coordinates and complements the efforts of the participants in communication to determine, approximate and achieve a communicative goal by speech means. It is the process of interaction that makes it possible to solve communicative problems by coordinating the efforts of participants in verbal communication. Interaction creates a motive and stimulus for communication and awakens to response speech actions.

The main in the course of speech interaction are personal relationships that develop in the process of communication, they are the main content of communication, and actions, speech actions and activities are only the basis and means of communication. The main components of speech interaction are people, their connection and the resulting interaction. The structural unit of communication as a form of speech interaction is the communicative ac.

However, when teaching oral communication, it is necessary to take into account that the principles of communication by themselves cannot explain the interaction and relationship between the function of the message, the form of its presentation and the context, therefore, the naturalness of speech communication is determined by the extent to which it obeys the norms and requirements of speech etiquette adopted in a given society, its national style norms and stereotypes of speech behavior. Possession of the above is called competence. The success of verbal interaction presupposes the presence of a culture of foreign language communication and communicative competence, which implies a certain level of knowledge, skills and abilities, which allows the student to appropriately vary his verbal behavior depending on communication factors.

Sociolinguistic competence, that is, the ability to use and transform linguistic forms in accordance with the situation in accordance with the sociolinguistic rules for constructing discourse and the requirements of the speech context.

Linguistic competence, implying knowledge of vocabulary units and possession of certain formal rules by means of which vocabulary units are converted into meaningful statements.

Discursive competence, that is, the ability to understand and achieve the coherence of individual statements in meaningful communication models.

Socio cultural competence, which includes knowledge about the stereotypes of speech and non-speech behavior, their compatibility and incompatibility with the stereotypes of the native language; the skills of recognizing geographically marked linguistic units and their correct use in speech, the ability to choose an acceptable style of speech behavior in communication.

Social competence, that is, the desire to interact with others and self-confidence, as well as the ability to put oneself in the place of another and the ability to cope with emerging problem situations.

Strategic competence, that is, the ability to use verbal and non-verbal strategies to compensate for gaps in proficiency and language use.

Strategic competence also considers abilities and qualities, including linguistic and sociological observation and sociability. The latter is a whole complex of properties: speech contact, speech tact, communicative flexibility and variability of speech and somatic behavior.

In the process of developing skills and abilities of speech interaction, some authors distinguish three main stages:

- the formation of an indicative basis, including observation and analysis of the speech behavior of participants in communication;
- the formation of a strategy and tactical techniques for its implementation in separate fragments of speech interaction;
- development of the skills of verbal interaction in the conditions of real or close to real communication.

The components of speech strategy include such types of actions as argumentation, motivation, expression of emotions (likes, dislikes), thinking aloud, justification.

The strategies used in communication are divided according to the aspects of communication into communicative, interactive and perceptual. Perceptual strategies allow you to control the perception and content of verbal communication. Communicative ones manage the content-semantic side of the development of communication, the issuance of information. Interactive strategies allow you to regulate the communication process. Let us consider in more detail the strategies that regulate the communication process:

- the ability to induce speech actions not only with the help of a demand, but also with the help of a proposal, advice;
- the ability to create situations that cause the participants in speech interaction to discuss something, exchange opinions;
- the ability to encourage participants in joint activities not only to respond to the speech actions of the interlocutor, but also to show their own initiative in communication;
- the ability to evoke and maintain a positive motivation for speech communicants to communicate in a foreign language;
- ability to provide assistance in case of difficulty;
- the ability to promptly suggest the missing language means, give the beginning of a sentence, keywords;
- the ability to substantiate the statement of the speech partner;
- the ability of the teacher to control his speech behavior and use speech as a means of communicative influence on students.

Communication strategies also differ in their role in achieving the communicative goal. So, functionally more loaded utterance strategies can affect:

1. expediency of the topic;
2. the attitude of the interlocutors to the subject of the conversation;
3. interest in the conversation;
4. the relevance of the conversation for the given conditions;
5. correspondence to the situation of the conversation of the physical parameters of speech;
6. attitude to the manner of speaking and to the emotional state.

Real natural communication is characterized by a phenomenon that has received the name communicative failure. Communicative failures especially clearly reveal those features of a relaxed dialogue, due to which the communicative intentions of the speaker and their reading by the listener do not coincide. To eliminate them, mastery of certain additional compensatory strategies and tactics of speech behavior is required. They are designed to overcome communication failures and compensate for knowledge gaps through a variety of verbal and non-verbal means.

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«TEMUR TUZUKLARI» - AN IMPORTANT SOURCE ON THE HISTORY OF MILITARY ART OF AMIR TEMUR'S PERIOD

Annotation:This article describes the historical significance of the work "Temur tuzuklari", which was left behind by the great commander, Sahibkiran Amir Temur, a huge heritage in the field of military art. It contains scientific information about the achievements of Amir Temur in the field of military arts, the procedure for appointing military commanders, weapons, army, political and military system.

Key words: Amir Temur, Temur's rules, master, military art, military tactics, army structure, patriotism, political-military system.

Буюк аллома ва адибларимиз, азиз-авлиёларимизнинг бебаҳо мероси, енгилмас саркарда ва арбобларимизнинг жасоратини ёшлар онгига сингдириш, уларда миллий ғурур ва ифтихор туйғуларини кучайтиришга алоҳида эътибор қаратишимиз керак.

Ш.М.Мирзиёев[23]

Буюк Соҳибқирон Амир Темурни етук давлат арбоби, моҳир саркарда, илм-фан ҳомийси, бунёдкор, адолат ва тинчлик тарафдори, Шарқ Ренассансининг ривожига улкан ҳисса қўшган шахс сифатида барчамиз эъзозлаймиз.Унинг "Темур тузуклари"да давлат тизими, давлатдаги турли лавозимларининг вазифаси, ундаги турли тоифалар ва уларга муносабат каби масалалар баён этилган.

Турон халқларининг ҳарбий санъати Амир Темур даврига келганда ўзининг энг юқори чўққисига етди. Шарқ олимлари билан бир қаторда Европа давлатларидаги олимлар ҳам буни ўз асарларида эътироф этганлар.

Немис олими Ф.Шлоссер ўзининг "Жаҳон тарихи" асарида: "Бахтиёр жангчи, жаҳонгир, узоқ Шарқда қонуншунос бўлиш билан бирга ўзида, Осиёда кам учрайдиган тактик ва стратегик билимларни ифодалади", - деб ёзса, атоқли немис олими ва тарихшуноси М.Вебер: "Темур ўз душманларига нисбатан жуда бераҳм эди, лекин саркардалик, давлатни бошқариш ва қонунчилик соҳасида буюк талантга эга эди", - деб таърифлайди. [24]

Қадимда ва илк ўрта асрларда туркий халқлар ҳарбий санъатида асосан сочма саф бўлиб жанг қилиш усулини, тўда-тўда бўлиб душманга

[23] Ш.Мирзиёевю Парламентга қилган Мурожаатномаларидан. 2018 йил 22 декабрь.
[24] Дадабоев Ҳ.Амир Темурнинг ҳарбий маҳорати, 68-бет

ёпирилиб душманга ҳужум қилиш усулини учратсак, Соҳибқирон даврига келганда қўшин тартиб билан сафга тортилган ва жангга бирин-кетин киритилган ва бу билан рақиб қўшини ҳолдан тойдирилгандан сўнг сара жангчилардан иборат заҳира қисм жангга ташланганининг гувоҳи бўламиз. Амир Темур салтанати ниҳоят даражада катта қўшин ва унинг таъминоти тизимига эга бўлган. Энг олий бош қўмондон Темурнинг ўзи ҳисобланиб,

у бўлмаган вақтларда қўшинлар иши юзасидан ноиб-бош амир, амир ул-умаро бошчилик қилган. "Темур тузуклар"да кўрсатилишича, бу унвонга беш киши: Бадахшон ҳокими Амир Ҳудайдод, Балх ва Ҳисор ҳукмдори Амир Жоку, шунингдрк, Амир Ику Темур, Амир Сулаймоншоҳ, Амир Темурнинг куёви, орлот уруғидан чиққан Амир Муяядлар сазовор бўлган.[25]

Амир Темур кишиларнинг бирлиги, бир бўлишлари, жипслашувлари катта сиёсий-ҳуқуқий аҳамиятга эга эканлигини айтади. "Шижоатли ва ақл-фаросатли эр йигитларни атрофимга бирлаштирдим,-деб ёзади "Тузуклар"да,-Бирлик иттифоқлари шундай эдики, барилари гўё бир тандек эдилар. Барчаларининг мақсадлари, раъйлари сўзлари ва ишлари битта эдилар. Бир ишни қилайлик, деб қарор қилсалар, тугатмагунларича ундан қўл узмас эдилар" [26]

Ҳар бир бошлиқ (амир ёки туманбоши) учун унга тегишли қўшинларни таъминлаш жойи (шаҳар, қишлоқ, вилоят) 3 йилга белгиланган. Бу давр ичида агар аҳоли бошлиқдан мамнун бўлса, у бу ерда кейинг муддатга қолар, акс ҳолда халқдан олинган ортиқча нарсаларнинг ҳаммаси ундан тортиб олиниб, 3 йилгача ҳеч қандай маош берилмас эди.Солиқ олишда ҳам жисмоний жазо қўллашни тақиқлаган. У бошлиқлардан зулм ўтказиш ва товламачилик қилишдан ўзларини тийишларини талаб қилар, ўз мансабини суиистеъмол қилиш очлик ва ҳар хил фалокатларга олиб келиши, халқни эса ўзга ерларга қочиб кетишга мажбур этишини билар эдилар. Амир Темурнинг фикрича, халқни талон-тарож қилиш давлат даромадининг камайишига ва давлатнинг қулашига олиб келади.

Маълумки, мустақил, демократик-ҳуқуқий давлат қураётган бизнинг жамиятимизда, давлатчиликнинг олий мансаблари ва ҳарбийларнинг йўл-йўриқлари хусусида тасаввурлар энди-энди шаклланиб, ривожланиб бормоқда. Уларни такомиллаштиришда даврлар синовидан ўтган "Темур тузуклар"ига ўхшаган асарларга суянишимиз лозим деб ҳисоблайман.

Амир Темур ҳарбий санъатида ислом динининг роли катта эди. Россия империяси бош штаби ҳарбий-илмий комитетининг аъзоси М.И.Иванин 1836-1845-йилларда ёзган "Икки буюк саркарда: Чингизхон

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[25] Темур Тузуклари-Тошкент,2019-йил, 111-112-бетлар

[26] Темур Тузуклари-Тошкент,2019-йил, 96-бет

ва Амир Темур" асарида ёзишича, "ўз мутаассиблиги билан бу эътиқод Амир Темур моҳир қўлларида у юксак санъат билан ҳаракатлантира оладиган ҳарбий-сиёсий машинанинг дастаги бўлиб хизмат қила бошлади.Амир Темур бошқариш тартиботининг шу жиҳати ҳеч қандай буйсунмаган, ўз лашкарларида босқинчиликка рағбатни бошқа мутаассиблик усуллари билан қозғата олган Чингизхоннинг бошқарувидан фарқ қиларди." [27]

Амир Темур ўз "Тузуклари"да : "Амр қилдимки, амир ул-умаро уруш майдонини танлашда тўрт нарсани назарда тутишини тайинлаган.Биринчиси- у ернинг сувга узоқ-яқинлиги, иккинчиси – аскар сақлайдиган ернинг хавфсизлиги, учунчиси – ғаним лашкари турган турган ердан тепароққа жойлашиши ва офтобга рўбарў бўлмаслиги, токи қуёш шуъласи сипоҳийлар кўзини қамаштирмасин, тўртинчиси– уруш майдони олди очиқ, кенг жой бўлиши лозим. " Бундан кўриниб турибдики ҳарбий стратег сифатида ҳар томонлама ўйлаб, пухта режа асосида жангга кириши Соҳибқиронни доимо ғалабага этаклаган.

Амир Темур даврида ўз замонасининг энг юксак техникавий ютуқларидан бири бўлган ўт сочар курол-раъд ҳамда қўшин таркибидаги раъдандозлар қисми ташкил топди.

А.Ю.Якубовскийнинг ёзишича, Амир Темур жаҳон ҳарбий санъатида илк бор қўшинни жанггоҳда етти қўлга ажратиб сафга тортиш тартибини ишлаб чикди.

Шунингдек, Амир Темур қўшини отлиқ ва жангчилардан иборат бўлган.Бунда отлиқ жангчилар еҳгил ва оғир куролланган сипоҳий қўшинга ажралиб, умумий лашкарнинг зарбдор қисми ҳисобланган. М.Иваниннинг ёзишича, Амир Темур булардан ташқари гвардия цингари шахсий соқчиларга ҳам эга бўлган.Амир Темур қўшинида жангчиларнинг кийимлари, ҳатто отларининг рангларига қараб махсус қисмлар тузган.

Босиб олинган ерларнинг кенгайиб бориши билан Амир Темур қўшинларининг сони ҳам ортиб бораверган.Бу вилоятлардаги курол кўтара олган ҳар бир киши Амир Темур қўшинига қабул қилинган ва амалига қараб маош олган.Жасур жангчиларнинг фарзандларига ҳам нафақа тўланган.[28]

Аскарлар юришга чиққан вақтда интизомга қаттиқ риоя қилар эдилар.Ҳар бир бўлинма туман, қўшин амири ўз ўрнини яхши билган ва унга қаттиқ риоя қилган.Бу бўлинмалар юришга чиққан вақтда асосий кучлардан, баъзан эса баъзан эса бир неча тумандан иборат бўлган авангард олдинда борган. Авангарддан олдин ясавул (разведка) юрган.Разведкага энг ботир аскарлар танлаб олинган. Юриш вақтида

[27] М.Иванин. Икки буюк саркарда:Чингизхон ва Амир Темур. 26-бет.
[28] Фахриддин Ҳасанов.Турон халқлари ҳарбий санъати, 2018 йил 365-бет.

йўлбошчилар муҳим рол ўйнашган. Амир Темур йўлбошчиларни қўшинлар ўртасида одатда ўзи тақсимлаб берган.

Амир Темур қўшинида XIV-XV аср бошларида отлиқ қўшинни ташкил этиб, унинг стратегия ва тактикаси ўзининг мукаммал босқичига етган.Ўз замонаси учун яхши техника, қурол-аслаҳага эга бўлган қўшин тузилишида бир қанча самарали тажриба ва низомларни яратадики, бу ҳам улкан мамлакатни барпо этиш ишларига яқиндан ёрдамлашди.

Соҳибқирон ўзидан сўнг ҳарбий санъат соҳасида улкан мерос сифатида қолдирган “Темур тузуклари” ёзилганига олти юзу ўн олти йил бўлди. Ушбу асар ёшлар қалбига бемисл ғурур жойлаб, уларни чинакам инсон қилиб етиштиришда, қўрқмас ва довюрак, ақлли ва ватанпарвар сифатида тарбиялашда бебаҳо бир мактаб вазифасини адо этмоқда.

Хулоса ўрнида шуни таъкидлаш жоизки, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг “Ёшларга оид давлат сиёсати самарадорлигини ошириш ва Ўзбекистон ёшлар итифоқи фаолиятини қўллаб-қувватлаш тўғрисида”ги фармонида, буюк давлат арбоби ва саркарда Соҳибқирон Амир Темурнинг Ватанга садоқат, эл-юртни ардоқлаш, мардлик, фидойилик ва адолатпарварлик каби юксак фазилатлари ёш авлод учун ўрнак бўлиб хизмат қилишини инобатга олган ҳолда, республиканинг барча ҳарбий академик лицейларига “Темурбек мактаблари” номи берилиши ҳам бежиз эмас. Зеро, она Ватанимиз истиқлолини, унинг шаъну шавкатини қандай ҳимоя этишни Амир Темур бобомизнинг “Темур тузуклари”идан мерос қилиб олишимиз ва унинг ҳимоясига ҳамиша тайёр турмоғимиз лозим.

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DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL SERVICES IN THE REPUBLIC OF KARAKALPAKSTAN ON THE BASIS OF THE MECHANISM OF PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP MAIN DIRECTIONS

Abstract. This article examines the forms of public-private partnerships and ways to inprove them in the service sector of the service sector jf the region.
Key words:Region, public-ptivate partnership, public-social partnership, project, infrastructure, servict sector, contract.

It is known that in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, as well as in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, as a result of strict measures taken last year to radically reform and improve the system of preschool education, create an effective system of state management of preschool education organizations and strengthen its material and technical base and its local territorial divisions were established.

The program for further improvement of the MTT system in the regions for 2017-2021 has been approved, under which work is underway on the systematic organization, construction, reconstruction and overhaul of MTTs.

However, according to the analysis, the activity of the competent state bodies in organizing the construction and repair of MTCs, strengthening the material and technical base, landscaping, ensuring compliance with sanitary and hygienic requirements is still low, especially in the field. the situation does not fully meet modern requirements and does not allow to ensure the necessary coverage of children with preschool education, given the growing population of the country. Therefore, the Government of the Republic, personally the President, has set a priority to increase the coverage of children in MTCs to 80% by 2030, to increase the share of MTCs based on PPP to 75% of the total coverage.

The procedure for the implementation of PPP in the form of the establishment of non-governmental MTC on land and buildings owned by a private partner has been simplified. In the organization of the MTC on the basis of PPP, a procedure was introduced, which is carried out through direct negotiations without a tender, based on the study of the documents submitted at the initiative of a private partner.

The Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PP-4581 of January 30, 2020 "On measures to further develop PPP in the field of preschool education" served to further introduce the mechanism of PPP in preschool education, increase the efficiency of preschool education services.

The list of cities under the jurisdiction (Almalyk, Angren, Bekabad, Yangiyul, Ahangaron, Chirchik, Kattakurgan, Kokand, Kokand, Margan, etc.) is included in the appendix. , Quvasoy, Shahrisabz, Khiva).

In addition to the private partner in the implementation of the project, it is planned to train children from families in need of social assistance and a special contingent in the amount of 35% of the total number of foster children, to establish preferential parental payments for at least 30 years.

The Republic of Karakalpakstan As of July 1, 2020, the total number of children aged 3-7 who need preschool education is 155,561, and the number of preschool institutions is 823. The pre-school education service covers 62.1% or 96,603 children in Karakalpakstan, with a total of 7,205 staff with higher, secondary special and secondary education in MTCs. Out of a total of 823 preschools, 400 are state-run, 7 are private, 63 are PPP-based, and 353 are family-based.

The coverage of public MTCs is 53.4% and the number of employees is 6292 people, while the coverage of private MTCs is 0.4% and 48 people. In Kyrgyzstan, there are 431 employees in SME-based MTCs.

In addition, the family form of PPPs has a special place in Karakalpakstan, with 353 employees and 416 employees, and family MTCs account for 5.5% of the total coverage.

The largest share of children aged 3-7 in the country, ie 15.4% - in Nukus, 11% - in Turtkul, 10.9% - in Beruni, 10.6% - in Amudarya districts. In Karakalpakstan - 3-7 The lowest share of children aged 1.4% is in the newly formed Bozatov district. In turn, the coverage of preschool education services for children aged 3-7 in these areas is relatively high, in the capital Nukus - 80.6%, in Turtkul district. 64.4%, in Beruni district - 47.8%, in Amudarya district - 58.3%, and in Bozatov district - 40.6%. In addition, according to our analysis, 87% of employees working in preschool education organizations work in public MTCs, 0.7% in private MTCs, 6.5% in SSCs and 5.8% in family MTCs.

According to the results of our research, in recent years, increasing the role of the private sector in sectors of the economy and the use of PPP in its support, the development and improvement of its mechanisms is emerging as an important direction. One of the important tasks in this process is to create a legal framework for this PPP and to establish procedures for the development and use of its mechanisms. It is no exaggeration to say that a number of measures are being taken in our country, in particular, the measures taken over the past four years have opened a new era in the development of PPP, the widespread use of PPP in the development of economic sectors.

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AXBOROTLASHUV JARAYONIDA YOSHLAR MA'NAVIY DUNYOQARASHI

Annotatsiya: Maqolada axborotlashuv jarayonining yoshlar ma'naviy dunyoqarashiga, ularning ma'naviyatiga ta'sir ko'rsatuvchi ijobiy va salbiy jihatlari yoritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Davlat siyosati, axborotlashuv jarayoni, yoshlar dunyoqarashini o'stirish, ijobiy axborotlar, salbiy axborotlar, masofaviy ta'lim.

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YOUNG PEOPLE IN THE INFORMATION PROCESS SPIRITUAL WORLDWIDE

Annotation: The article examines the problems associated with the influence of the informatization process on the formation of the worldview of youth.

Keywords: State policy, informatization process, the formation of world outlook of the youth, positive information, negative information, distance education.

Ma'lumki, XXI asr "Axborot texnologiyalari asri". haqiqatan ham ilmiy texnika taraqqiyoti insoniyat va jamiyat moddiy ehtiyojlarini qondirish uchun ulkan imkoniyatlar yaratdi. Axborot tarqatish sohasida ilgari ko'z ko'rib, quloq eshitmagan sur'at va ko'lamga erishildi.

Globallashuv davri deb qaralayotgan bugungi kunda milliy va umumbashariy madaniy estetik qadriyatlar insoniyat hayotida har qachongidan ham muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Zero, globallashuv sharoitida o'zlarining g'arazli niyatlarini amalga oshirishga intilayotgan, o'zlarining jirkanich muddaolariga "ommaviy madaniyat"ni targ'ib qilish orqali erishishga intilayotgan qora kuchlar mavjudki, ular ijtimoiy ongi shakllanib ulgurmagan, hayotiy tajribalari yetarli bo'lmagan yosh avlodga ta'sir etishning turli vositalaridan foydalanishga harakat qiladilar.

Axborotlashgan jamiyat kishilik jamiyati rivojlanishining hozirgi bosqichida shakllanayotgan va ijtimoiy hayotning barcha sohalarida axborot hamda informatikadan oqilona foydalanishga asoslangan sifatiy holatini ifodalovchi tushuncha bo‘lib, axborotlashuv jarayoni jamiyatdagi iqtisodiy hamda ijtimoiy-madaniy o‘zgarishlarga jiddiy ta’sir ko‘rsatadi.

Xususan, axborotlashgan jamiyat:

– uyda ishlash imkoniyatining kengayishiga, transport harakatining kamayishiga va tabiatga, ayniqsa, ekologiyaga salbiy ta’sirlarni kamaytiradi;

– ish kunining qisqarishi odamlarning ko‘proq uyda bo‘lishiga va oilaviy muhitning barqaror bo‘lishiga zamin yaratadi;

– kishilarning qishloqdan turib ham butun olam bilan muloqot qilish, nufuzli tashkilotlarda xizmat qilish, shahar aholisi bahramand bo‘layotgan madaniyat yutuq laridan keng foydalana olish imkoniyatini yaratadi. Natijada kishilarning nisbatan osuda va tinch bo‘lgan, tabiatga yaqin qishloqlarga qaytishi yoki u yerda doimiy yashab qolish uchun imkoniyat yaratadi;

– masofaviy ta’lim – ta’lim olishning eng qulay shakliga aylanadi, aholining keng qatlamlari uchun hatto nufuzli oliy o‘quv yurtlari eshiklarining ochilishiga olib keladi va ma’lumotlilik ko‘p darajada insonning xohish-irodasiga bog‘liq bo‘lib qoladi.

Ayni paytda axborotlashuv jarayoni bir qator muammolarni ham keltirib chiqaradi: – “Ochiq pornografiya” bilan bog‘liq muammolar;

– mualliflik hamda intellektual mulk huquqining buzilishi;

– muayyan axborotlarni yashirish, ayrim axborotlarni noqonuniy ravishda e’lon qilish ko‘rinishidagi suiste’molliklar kelib chiqadi.

Bugungi kunda jamiyatda aynan axborotni olish, unga yo‘l topish sohasida

tabaqalashuv sodir bo‘lmoqda. Natijada yoshlar o‘zining harakatchanligi va yangilikka intiluvchanligi, bo‘sh vaqtlarini mazmunli o‘tkazish uchun yuqori darajada kommunikativ faollik ko‘rsatilib, boshqa guruhlarda esa, nisbatan passivlik kuzatilmoqda. Buning oqibatida birinchi guruhda tobora faollashayotgan agressiv siyosiy ta’sirga berilib ketish xavfi vujudga keladi, ikkinchi guruhning pozitiv mazmunga ega axborotlar ta’siridan tashqarida qolishiga olib keladi.

Axborot iste’moli ijtimoiy, ma’naviy ehtiyojlarni qondirishga qaratilgan hodisadir. Har qanday xizmatni iste’mol qilishdan avval uning sifati, narxi, foydasi, qulayligi va boshqa shu kabi xususiyatlari inobatga olinadi. Biroq axborotni iste’mol qilish o‘ziga xos tomonlari bilan ajralib turadi. Ayrim axborotlar aniq shaxs uchun qiziqarli bo‘lsa, muayyan ijtimoiy qatlam yoki guruh uchun ahamiyatsiz. Shuningdek, axborot makon va zamon xususiyatlariga ham ega. G‘arbda o‘ta ommabop bo‘lgan axborotlar Sharq xalqlari tomonidan kam iste’mol qilinishi mumkin.

Bundan tashqari, ma’lum bir davrda katta qiziqish bilan kutib olingan ma’lumotlar vaqt o‘tishi bilan odatiy holga aylanadi.

Lekin axborot kim tomonidan iste’mol qilinishidan qat’iy nazar, axborot iste’moli madaniyatiga rioya qilinishi va u insoniyat ma’naviy hayotining tarkibiy qismiga aylanishi zarur. Axborot iste’moli madaniyati globallashuv jarayonlarining xarakterli xususiyatlaridan biri bo‘lgan, Internet tarmog‘i jadal rivojlanib borayotgan hozirgi sharoitda, ayniqsa, muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Zarur axborotlarga ega bo‘lishga intilish – davr talabi. Biroq, axborotlarga ko‘r-ko‘rona ergashish, ularni noto‘g‘ri talqin etish, G‘arbdan kirib kelayotgan “ommaviy madaniyat”ga taqlid qilish aslo mumkin emas.

Internet orqali juda ko‘p ijobiy ma’lumotlar bilan birga, Sharq madaniyatiga, xususan, yoshlarning axloq-odobiga salbiy ta’sir etuvchi axborotlar ham kirib keladi. Bularning oldini olish uchun, kishilarda, ayniqsa, yoshlarda axborot iste’moli madaniyatini shakllantirib borish lozim. Buning uchun tarmoqdan illat qidirish emas, balki uning imkoniyatlaridan yurtimiz shon-shuhratini dunyo miqyosida keng yoyish yo‘lida foydalanish zarur. Yoshlar ongida miliy g‘oya, mafkuraviy immunitetni mustahkamlash, turli yot g‘oyalarga ko‘r-ko‘rona ergashishning salbiy oqibatlari haqida tushunchalar berib borish maqsadga muvofiqdir.

Biz farzandlarimizni ma’lumotdan, axborotdan cheklay olmaymiz, balki uni taxlil qilishni o‘rgata olish imkoniyatiga egamiz. Buning uchun ota-ona sifatida bizning o‘zimizda axborot madaniyati, ma’lumotlarni saralash uquvi bo‘lishi zarur, Qachonki, ota-onalar o‘z farzandlariga axborotni ijobiy saviyada, salomatligini tiklashga, ruhiyatini sog‘lomlashtirishga, ma’naviy kamolotini e’tiborga olib murojaat qilishga o‘rgatar ekanlar, ularni ko‘r-ko‘rona turli ma’lumotlar ta’siriga tushib qolish, unga taqlid qilish xavfidan himoyalay olgan bo‘ladilar va ijtimoiy immunitetni shakllantirgan bo‘ladilar. Axborot iste’moli kim tomonidan iste’mol qilinishidan qat’iy nazar, qabul qilish, tushunish, talqin etish kabi bir-biri bilan uzviy bog‘liq bo‘lgan bosqichlarda amalga oshadi. Ayniqsa, inson yosh davrlari ichida eng murakkab davr hisoblangan o‘smirlik davrida yoshlar tomonidan turli axborotlarni hech qanday to‘siqsiz, oson qabul qilinishi natijasida ularning turli norasmiy ma’lumot va axborotlarga ko‘r-ko‘roni ergashib ketish holatlari ko‘proq kuzatiladi.

Bunda ota-onalar, ta’lim muassasalari, keng jamoatchilik birdek mas’ul. Yoshlarning bo‘sh vaqtlarini mazmunli tashkil etish, turli sport va fan to‘garaklari, turli tadbirlar, eng asosiysi yoshlar taqdiriga befarq bo‘lmaslik muhimdir. Muxtasar aytganda, Abdulla Avloniyning “Tarbiya biz uchun yo hayot – yo mamot, yo najot – yo falokat, yo halokat, yo saodat – masalasidir”, degan so‘zlarni yoshlar tarbiyasida dasturilamal qilib olish lozim.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

1. Axborot psixologik xurujlarga qarshi immunitetni shakllantirish bo‘yicha tavsiyalar. “ADU” nashriyoti, 2018-yil.

2. “Sharq mutafakkirlari asarlarining dunyo madaniyati va ma’naviyati rivojlanishiga qo‘shgan hissalari”. 2019-yil 15-16-may kunlari Samarqand shahrida o‘tkazilgan ilmiy- amaliy konferensiyasi materiallari.

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A HOLISTIC APPROACH OF RELATIONSHIP MARKETING IN LAUNCHING LUXURY NEW PRODUCTS

Abstract. On the basis of increased complexity of the exchange mechanism, at the beginning of the third millennium the contemporary marketing suffers some physiognomic changes. Holistic orientation of the contemporary marketing is imposed by the new dimensions the organization ought to take into account in its attempt to meet the costumer's needs. Marketing of luxury products constitutes a favorable environment for applying relationship marketing in particular, and requires, in general, a holistic approach.
Keywords: relationship marketing, holistic marketing, luxury marketing, residential complex, research on perception of luxury.

Introduction

Marketing of the 21st century is marked by its relationship orientation. Without altering its essence, marketing is refocusing its efforts of increasing organizational performance through the development of long-term relationships with all its partners (suppliers, customers, other stakeholders). Such a mutation, takes place on the basis of shift from transactional marketing to relational marketing, the latter requiring a new approach to business relationships among all the partners mentioned above. Customer orientation [1], emphasized by relationship marketing, directs the entire controlling activity towards monitoring the profitability generated by company's relationship with its demand holders. The meaning this approach has for the organization, takes a new qualitative dimension, through two concepts, more commonly found in the theory and practice of developed countries: customer lifetime value and customer profitability. Both concepts are common to interactive marketing and seek to ensure ability to identify and capitalize difference between customers.

Holistic orientation of marketing

On the background of increasingly complex exchange at the beginning of the third millennium contemporary marketing presents new physiognomy changes. Satisfying demands expressed on the market by consumers employs organization in a more diversified set of connections, not only with its beneficiaries but with its employees also, with the surrounding environment, raising ethical responsibilities, towards legislation and community to more higher levels. Thus, the holistic orientation of contemporary marketing is shaped. Figure 1 depicts the structure of this orientation:

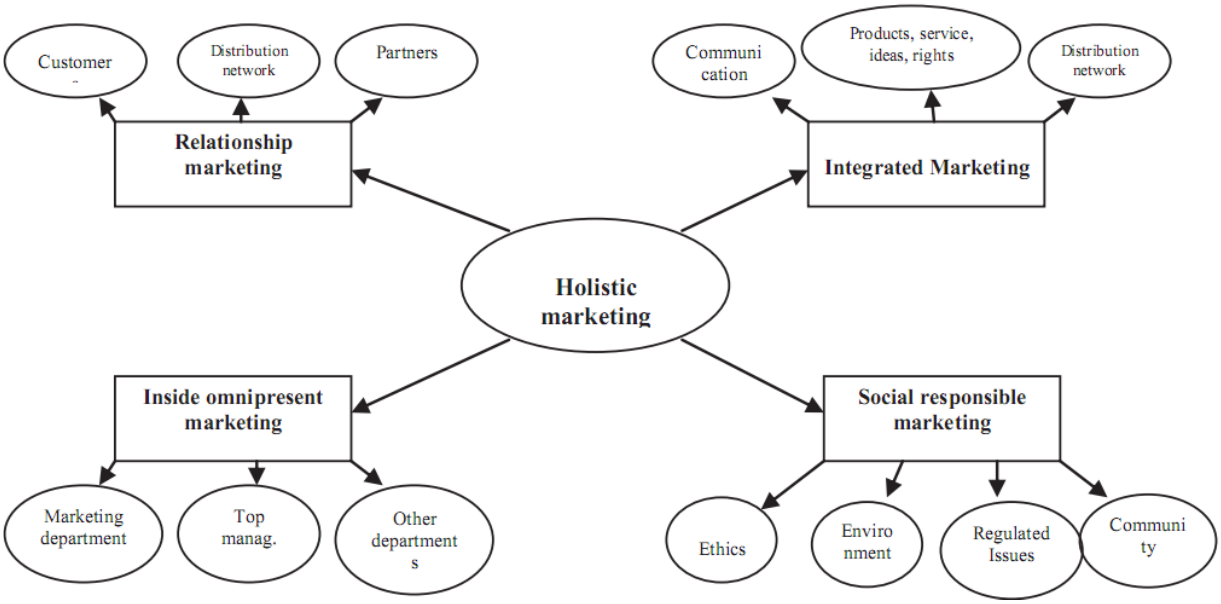
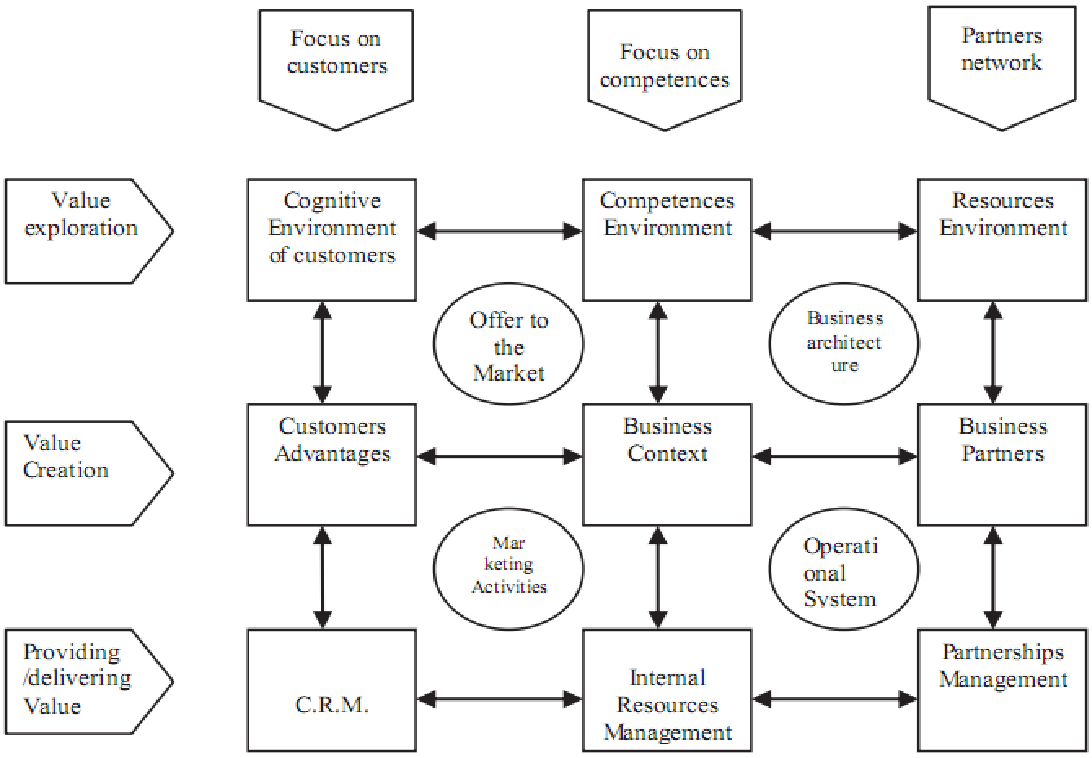


Figure 1. Dimensions of Holistic Marketing

Based on holism theory (Gk. Holas = whole), which says that the whole always has priority, more than the total sum of individual parts, holistic marketing requires development and implementation of marketing programs, processes and measures with a wide spectrum and correlated with each other. Stressing that the whole is important, an integrated marketing concept which is at the same time relational, integrated, omnipresent within the organization and socially responsible[2]. This way, on the same level of importance are placed relationship marketing (which develops a strategic and long term vision for the organization with all its partners), marketing in action (integration of all components of marketing mix), implementation of marketing – as business perspective – in all departments of the organization and marketing responsibility towards the surrounding environment, the community where enterprises operate in accordance with business ethics requirements and of the law in force. Holistic marketing is exhibited as a complex model in Figure 2.

Focused around explorating the demand and delivering value to the customer, holistic marketing addresses these themes in a matrix approach, at the confluence with the focused efforts towards customers, competencies and partnering relationships. Economic environment has the ability to think in a strategic manner the architecture of a business and to model supply offered to the market in a more nuanced, fashion in relation to the motivational complex of demand, the medium and long term solvency of demand holder and the capacity to employ an efficient system of marketing activities. It is required, a rethinking of the criteria for ranking customers both in respect of their relational capacity, and the company's long-term performance in satisfying a very exacting high-demand[3].



Fgure 2. A Complex Marketing Model

Marketing of luxury products

Within present economical context the perception of luxury is very different among potential buyers. The variety of expressions invented by the communication specialists have filled business vocabulary [4]. "New luxury", "real luxury", "hyperlux", "trading up", "ultra-premium", "accessible luxury", etc. are just a few of them. Rather than clarifying luxury concept this semantic explosion creates more confusion. Luxury is not simply a word that defines a certain degree of wealth but also a sociological and psychological complex concept. Creation, proliferation and marketing of the luxury is not just a job, or know-how (savoire-faire) specific to selling jewelry, collection cars, unique clothing, or residential housing. It represents a distinct manner, with an emphasized empathic nature of understanding the customer and of service management which is called to satisfy the demands. Luxury in the contemporary society has undergone a democratization process under the influence of certain major factors that act on demand, such as: general increase of the average purchasing power, globalization of needs, communications at worldwide level available even in real time, communications etc.

Contrasting mass marketing, marketing of luxury items increasingly captures the attention of business people. Luxury is not merely targeted to small market niches, but rather gains more ground in the areas where persuasion is combined with medium and long term rationality [5]. Situated at the confluence of high solvency, fashion, art and consumer's personality luxury attempts to position itself, from an economical standpoint, on a vector system, although such a process can be often considered ambiguous. Such a positioning test is exhibited in Figure 3, in the form of a positioning triangle.

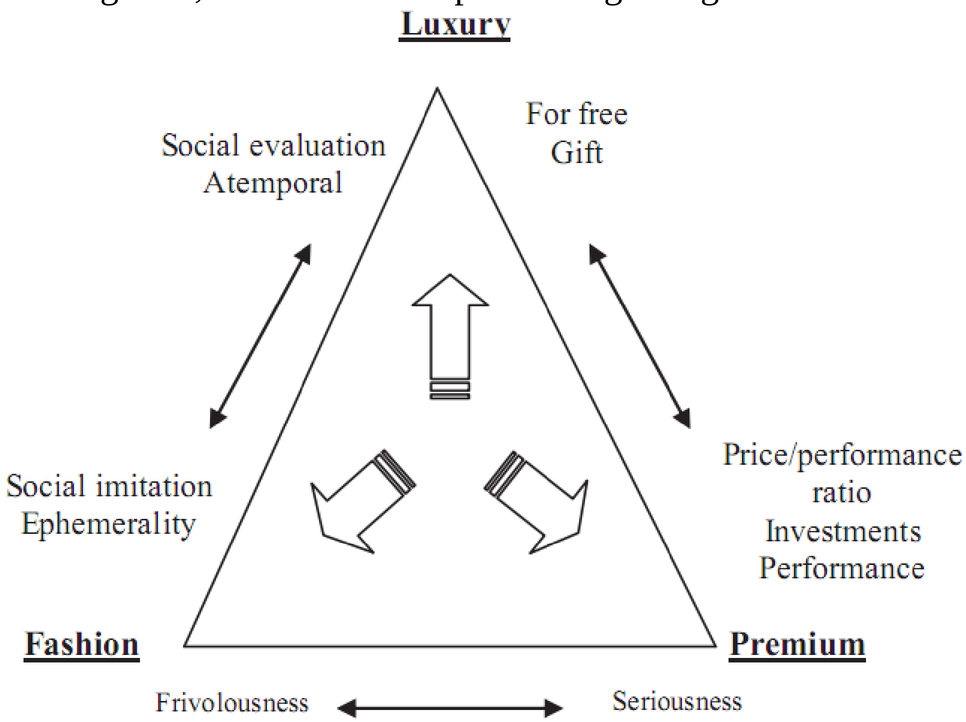


Figure 3. The Distinction Between Luxury, Fashion, Premium: triangle of the positioning vectors

Marketing of luxury products constitute a favorable field for applying relationship marketing concept in particular, and requires in general, a holistic approach. Customer satisfaction is central to the marketing approach and represents the starting point for customer attachment strategies vis a vis a product/a brand considered to be a luxury one. Being a complex psychological process of comparability between experience as beneficiary of a service and the representations of the manner and level to which the respective product/service satisfies a need, satisfaction is the main premise in increasing loyalty, being a real key for modeling customer buying behavior. These processes turn to three groups of variables: cognitive (based on superior quality of the goods, considering performance), emotional (based on emotions caused to the buyer) and relational (based on the interaction between provider and customer in the purchase).

Research of the demand for housing in residential complexes

The applied part of the empirical survey undertook by the authors has focused on a market area that is situated at the confluence of luxury and rationality: residential housing facilities. In this current economical situation real estate market in general and residential complexes, in particular, have registered in last three quarters a major downturn. In order to support boost of this market it is essential that, the systematical and analytical survey of the demand to monitor the evolution of perception and willingness of the buyers to acquire luxury items. The demand for these products, perceived by the average customer as being luxury ones has a certain potential, which still has to be identified and developed using specific marketing instruments.

During the 5th to 12th of April, 2008 authors conducted a study on the local market of Oradea regarding public's attitude -potential customers- towards new houses located in residential complexes. Survey has been performed through an individual questionnaire containing scale questions, multiple choice questions and open ended questions. The questionnaire has been administered to a representative sample of 852 citizens of Oradea (of a total of 206.080 officially registered inhabitants), representing a random and stratified sample. Sample size was determined considering a confidence interval of 95% and a sampling error of 3,5%. Approximately 15% of the approached subjects refused to provide any answer.

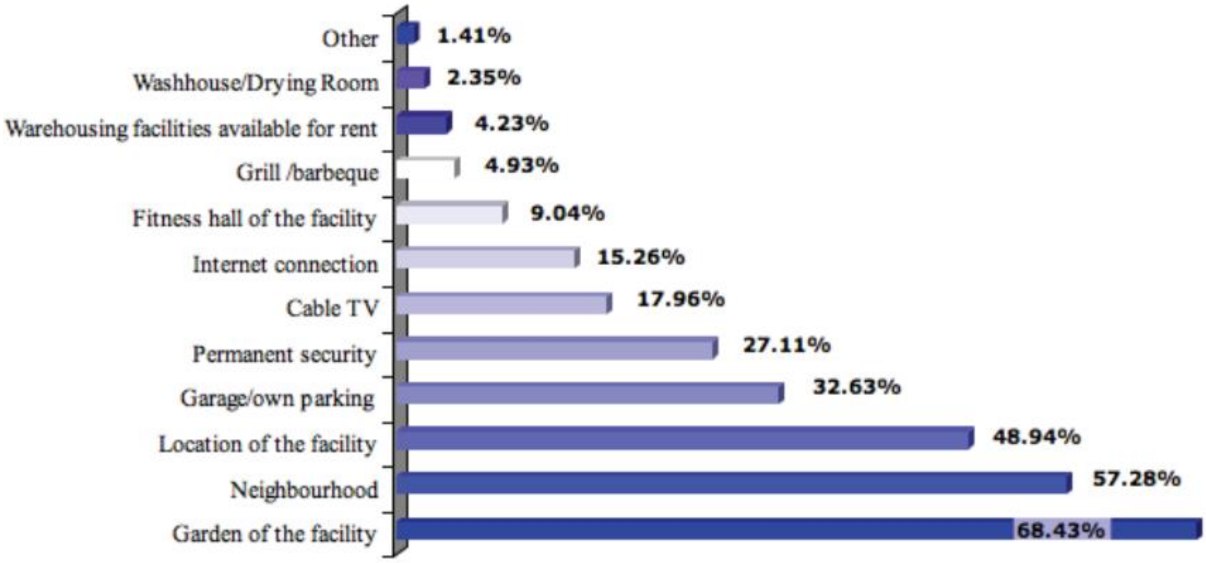


Chart 1. Perception of Oradea's Inhabitants Regarding Luxury in a Residential Complex

Considering their own housing, luxury as it is perceived by inhabitants of Oradea is related to the nature of comfort and space provided. Environment control in respect of temperature control in each room, along with the large living space and high-quality of finishing are the main items considered luxury. Endowments in terms of household appliances -more readily available in recent years- are perceived as normal. Chart no. 2 below provides an overview of perception of luxury within the house.

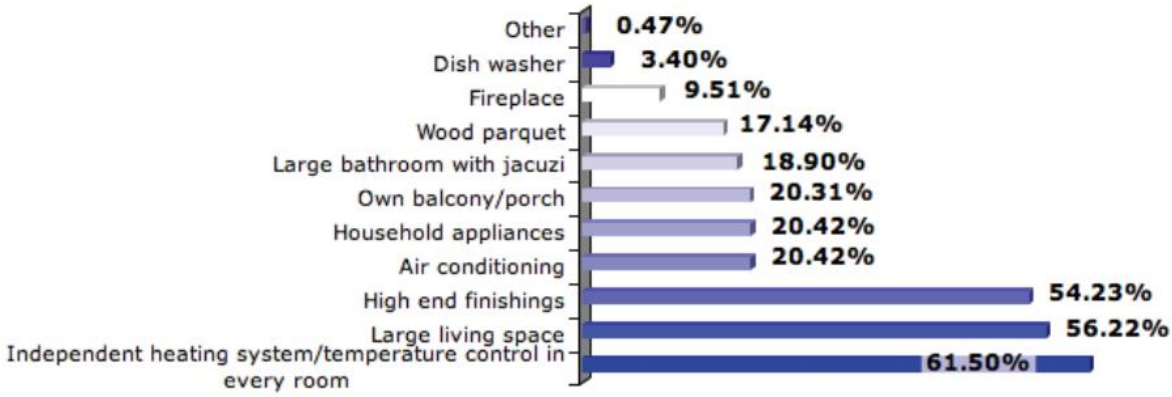


Chart 2. Perception of Oradea Inhabitants Regarding Luxury Within The House

Conclusions

Perception of luxury is in continuous change and evolution in the sense that some of the elements that were hitherto perceived as luxury entered into normality by becoming increasingly available, while other new and extravagant elements replace them. In order to understand continual study and research on customers' wants and aspirations in the different stages a developing market goes through, as is the case of Romanian market in general, and real estate market in particular. Increase in average purchasing power and the globalization of customer wants impose providers a special attention as regards tailoring the offer through a holistic marketing approach so that via an integrated approach to capitalize on competitive advantages that are granted by the application of this concept.

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PHARMACOKINETICS AND ITS BASICS AND DELIVERY OF DRUGS WAYS AND EFFECTS

Abstract: The article analyzes the pharmacokinetics and its main principles, routes of administration and effect of the drug, the pharmacological effect of the drug in the body, the mechanism of action, localization of action (place of action), types of effects
Keywords: Pharmacokinetics, pharmacological effect, drugs, metabolism, pharmacological effect, mechanism of action, localization of action.

Two main concepts are important in the study of the interaction of drugs and the organism: Pharmacokinetics - the delivery, absorption, distribution, accumulation, transformation of drugs in the body (metabolism) and excretion from the body.

Pharmacodynamics - the pharmacological effect of a drug in the body, the mechanism of action, the localization of the effect (site of action), the types of action. Medicines can be delivered to the body in different ways. The benefits of drugs, in turn, depend on the route of administration.

There are two main types of medications used: enteral and parenteral.

I. **Enteral route** - a route of administration of drugs through the gastrointestinal tract, which is mainly sublingual (sub lingua), oral (per os), mountain settings include the intestinal tract (per rectum). Put it under your tongue. This method is mainly used for the use of drugs that are easily absorbed from the oral cavity. Because of the ease of application under the tongue and the rapid onset of action of the drug, the patient is often treated quickly important. This route of delivery is especially useful in some diseases of the cardiovascular system (ischemic heart disease, hypertension, etc.). Nitrates include nitroglycerin and nitrosorbite. Orinitrolong is a thin film that is applied to the mucous membranes of the cheeks.

Oral delivery is a natural, convenient, and non-invasive procedure. Therefore, many forms of medication (tablets, dragees, liquids) are taken orally. However, this approach has several drawbacks. For example, the effects of a given drug may not be immediate and the amount in the blood may not be known. Because gastrointestinal absorption of drugs depends on various factors. In other words, when it is sent this way, the benefits of the drug are not as fast and as expected. In addition, some protein-containing drugs (insulin, adrenaline, penicillin, etc.) are broken down by gastrointestinal juices and are not effective enough. It is not used in the treatment of unconsciousness, infants, persistent vomiting, etc.

Some drugs have a local effect on the gastrointestinal mucosa, causing ulcers (acetylsalicylic acid, indomethacin, reserpine, etc.), destroying the normal intestinal microflora (dysbacteriosis), disrupting digestion, fungus. 'causes disease (candidiasis). In the treatment of patients with such drugs, measures are taken to prevent these complications (do not take the drug in the diet, antifungal drugs, vitamins are recommended, etc.).

Rectal injection - This is a soft medicine that is usually given in the form of suppositories. It is used when oral administration is not possible (persistent vomiting, unconsciousness, oral and gastric surgeries, etc.). The drug is well absorbed into the bloodstream through this route and has a good effect because it bypasses the liver.

In some cases, topical medications (analgesics, antiemetics, etc.) are also used.

II. Parenteral route - This includes the administration of drugs other than gastrointestinal. These include injections, inhalations, and topical injections.

Injections are injections of liquid drugs that break the integrity of the skin or mucous membranes (injections). In this way, mainly in water, isotonic saline solution, and fat-soluble sterilized drugs are delivered. The following types of injections are known - between and under the skin or mucous membranes, between muscles, veins, arteries, spinal cord, abdomen, etc. Low-volume (0.1–0.2 ml) liquid drugs are often injected into the skin or mucous membranes, often for the purpose of studying allergic reactions and other drugs (anti-rabies serum, fraxiparin, etc.) Under the skin and mucous membranes - usually up to 2 ml, it is recommended to warm the oily solution before administration. Because it makes it easier for them to be absorbed into the bloodstream. For this purpose, the drugs are injected into the outer surface of the shoulder.

Intramuscular injection - Sterilized drugs dissolved in water or fat can be injected up to 10 ml, mainly under the muscles of the outer and upper part of the buttocks. This is because the drugs are absorbed into the bloodstream and have a quicker effect. This is because the blood supply to the muscles and their movement (contraction) ensure the absorption process.

Intravenous administration - In this way, drugs that are dissolved in water and isotonic saline solution, clean, clear, without sediments, sterilized, apyrogenic (without fever-causing substances) are administered. Because of their rapid onset of action, they are very useful in providing emergency medical care to patients (numbness, acute heart failure, etc.). Another advantage of this method is that the drug solution can be infused in large volumes (300-500 ml). Intravenous administration of drugs is carried out by doctors and specially trained performed by experienced nurses.

Arterial delivery is rarely used in practice. It is mainly used in oncology and endocrinology when it is difficult to find and get into the veins. This route is used by specialist doctors (surgeons, etc.). Spinal cord transplantation - Commonly used in anesthesiology and neurosurgery. For this purpose, mainly analgesics (novocaine, etc.) are used, and this is done only by specialists (anesthesiologists, neurosurgeons, etc.)

Intra-abdominal administration of drugs is mainly used in experimental pharmacology to determine the biological activity of the substance under investigation (acute toxicity, etc.), to prevent or treat purulent complications after surgery in the abdominal cavity, mainly , antimicrobial drugs (antibiotics) are sent.

In addition to the types of injections mentioned above, there are other types of injections into the bones, joints. Injection molding is widely used in medical practice, especially in emergency care. Because the exact dose of the drug is absorbed into the bloodstream, the effect is immediate. In addition to the sterilized, clean, clear, sediment-free and isotonic drug for injection, the sterilized syringe, needle, infusion system must be delivered by specialists under aseptic conditions. Otherwise, the injection can lead to a number of complications and side effects. The most dangerous of the complications are viral infections (AIDS, hepatitis). In addition, purulent diseases (abscess, phlegmon) may also develop. The use of disposable syringes to avoid these dangerous complications has become commonplace. Inhalation is the inhalation of a drug. In this way, volatile liquids, vapors, gases and powdered drugs are delivered. In anesthesiology, the delivery of anesthetics (ether, fluorothane, nitric oxide, etc.), and in pulmonology, the delivery of aerosols is performed by patients and specialists using special devices using inhalers. Topical application - Topical medications include various solutions, ointments, powders, plasters, and more. They are applied to the skin, washed, and the cavities are rinsed. Or eyes, ears, nose. For this purpose, more antiseptic (antimicrobial) drugs (antibiotics, sulfonamides, nitrofurans, iodine, diamond green, ethyl alcohol, potassium permanganate, etc.) are given. In other words, the local effects of these drugs are used in diseases of the skin, mucous membranes, eyes, nose and ears. It should be borne in mind that some of these drugs can have a general resorptive effect, not only local action, but also absorbed into the blood.

Drugs cross the biological membrane - Once a drug is injected into the body, it encounters various obstacles until it reaches its destination and manifests itself. One of these is the membranes of cells. The passage of drugs through these membranes depends on a number of factors - the chemical structure and properties of the drug, the pH (concentration of hydrogen ions) and other factors.

The number and movement of the cell layer can also affect the passage of the drug through the membrane, slowing or accelerating it. From a practical point of view, the following biological barriers are of great importance:

gastrointestinal mucosa, skin, hemato-encephalic barrier (vascular barrier impermeable to brain tissue), placental barrier (barrier separating blood circulation in the fetus with maternal blood circulation), mammary gland epithelium, renal barrier. Lipotropic drugs are derived from biological membranes it goes well

Non-polar drugs have high levels of lipotropic properties. Most drugs are weakly acidic or alkaline and can only be partially polarized depending on the pH.

Non-polar drugs are highly soluble in water and poorly soluble in oils, making them virtually impermeable to biological membranes. The degree of ionization and the difference in pH on both sides of the membrane play a role in the passage of drugs through the membrane. Take, for example, the biological membrane of epithelial cells in the gastric mucosa, which has a high acidity due to hydrochloric acid on the outside (stomach cavity) and a neutral pH on the inside (7.4). For this reason, alkaline drugs (theophylline, ephedrine, reserpine, and other alkaloids) become polarized and cannot be absorbed into the bloodstream through the gastric mucosa.

These drugs pass into the duodenum and small intestine after being absorbed in the stomach. Here, as the pH is close to neutral, their polarity is greatly reduced, they become non-polar, are absorbed through the cell membrane, and exert their effects.

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POLISAXARIDLARNI TIBBIYOTDAGI AHAMIYATI. XITOZANNI TIBBIYOTDA QO’LLANISHI

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada uglevodlar, polisaharidlar va ularning xossalari, biologik ahamiyati, Xitozan, uning kimyoviy xossalari, uni ishlab chiqarish hamda uning tibbiyotda qo’llanilishi haqida so’z boradi.
Kalit so’zlar: Uglevodlar, Polisaharidlar, Monosaxaridlar, Oligosakkaridlar, Polisaxaridlar, Xitozan.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF POLYSACHARIDES IN MEDICINE. USE OF CHITOZAN IN MEDICINE

Abstract: This article discusses carbohydrates, polysaccharides and their properties, biological significance, Chitosan, its chemical properties, its production and its application in medicine.
Keywords: Carbohydrates, Polysaccharides, Monosaccharides, Oligosaccharides, Polysaccharides, Chitosan.

Uglevodlar barcha tirik organizmlarda eng keng tarqalgan organik birikmalardir. Ushbu moddalar o'simliklarda boshqa moddalarga qaraganda ko'proq miqdorda bo'ladi. Uglevodlar o'simliklarning quruq massasining 70-90 foizini va odam va hayvonlarning 2 foizini tashkil qiladi.

Uglevodlar tarkibi va tuzilishiga ko'ra quyidagi guruhlarga bo'linadi.

1. Monosaharidlar: Aldozlar, ketozlar
2. Oligosaharidlar: Disaharidlar, Trisaharidlar
3. Polisaharidlar: Gomopolisaharidlar, Geteropolisaharidlar

Polisaharidlar - yuqori molekulyar og'irlikdagi uglevodlar, monosaxaridlar (glikanlar) polimerlari hisoblanadi. Polisaharid molekulalari - glikozid bog’i bilan bog’langan monosaharid qoldiqlarining uzun chiziqli yoki tarvaqaylab zanjirlari orqali hosil qilinadi. Gidroliz paytida ular monosaharidlar yoki oligosaharidlar hosil qiladi. Tirik organizmlarda ular zaxira (kraxmal, glikogen), strukturaviy (tsellyuloza, xitin) va boshqa funktsiyalarni bajaradilar.

Polisaharidlarning xossalari ularning monomerlarining xossalaridan sezilarli darajada farq qiladi va nafaqat tarkibiga, balki molekulalarning tuzilishiga (xususan, tarmoqlanishiga) ham bog'liqdir. Ular amorf yoki hatto, suvda erimaydigan bo'lishi mumkin. [1] [2] Agar polisaharid bir xil monosaxarid qoldiqlaridan iborat bo'lsa, uni gomopolisaharid yoki gomoglikan, agar boshqacha bo'lsa - geteropolisaharid yoki geteroglikan deb atashadi. [3] [4]

Ma'lumki, polisaharidlar tarkibida 20 dan ortiq turli xil monosaharidlar mavjud. Ulardan asosiylari: geksoza, xitozan, pentoza, aminok shakar, deoksisaharid, siydik kislotasi.

Polisaharidlardan tsellyuloza, kraxmal va milklar eng ko'p ishlatiladi. U tikuv sanoatida yopishtiruvchi, plyonka va tolalarni ishlab chiqarishda xomashyo sifatida ishlatiladi.

Biologik ahamiyati quyidagicha bo'lgan polisaharidlar va ularning vakillari:

• Polisaharidlar - yuqori molekulyar og'irlikdagi murakkab uglevodlar, ularning molekulalari ko'p miqdordagi monosaharidlardan iborat. Ular suvda erimaydi yoki kolloid eritma hosil qiladi. Polisaharidlar mazasiz va haqiqiy kristallarni hosil qilmaydi.

• Bir xil monosaharidlardan tashkil topgan polisaharidlar gomopolisaharidlar deb ataladi. Agar polisaharidlar tarkibida turli xil monosaharidlar bo'lsa, ular geteropolisaharidlar deb ataladi. Geteropolisaharidlar ba'zida aminokislotalar, yog'lar va oqsillarni o'z ichiga oladi.

Tabiiy saharidlar ko'pincha formulasi (CH2O) n bo'lgan monosaharidlardan iborat bo'ladi (masalan, glyukoza, fruktoza va glitseraldegid). [5]. Ko'pgina polisaharidlarning umumiy formulasi Cx (H2O) y, bu yerda x odatda 200 dan 2500 gacha. Eng keng tarqalgan monomerlar oltita uglerodli monosaharidlar bo'lib, u holda polisaharid formulasi (C6H10O5) n ga o'xshaydi, bu yerda $40 \leq n \leq 3000$.

Polisaharidlar va oligosaharidlar o'rtasida keskin chegara yo'q. Polisaxaridlar biopolimerlarning muhim kichik guruhidir. Ularning tirik organizmlardagi vazifasi odatda tuzilish yoki zaxira hisoblanadi. Yuqori o'simliklarning zaxira moddasi odatda amiloza va amilopektindan (glyukoza polimerlari) iborat kraxmaldir. Hayvonlar o'xshash, ammo zichroq va tarvaqaylab ketgan glyukoza polimeriga glikogen yoki *"hayvon kraxmal"* deyiladi. Hayvonlarning faol metabolizmi tufayli uni tezroq ishlatish mumkin.

Tsellyuloza va xitin tarkibiy polisaxaridlardir. Tsellyuloza o'simlik hujayralari devorining strukturaviy asosi bo'lib xizmat qiladi va yer yuzida eng ko'p tarqalgan organik moddalardir. [6] U qog'oz va to'qimachilik mahsulotlarini ishlab chiqarishda, viskoza, tsellyuloza asetat, seluloid va nitroseluloza ishlab chiqarish uchun xomashyo sifatida ishlatiladi. Xitin bir xil tuzilishga ega, ammo azot o'z ichiga olgan yon filiali bilan kuchini oshiradi. U artropodlarning ekzoskeletlari va ba'zi qo'ziqorinlarning hujayra devorlarida uchraydi. Bundan tashqari, u ko'plab qo'llanmalarda, shu jumladan jarrohlik ignalarida qo'llaniladi. Polisaxaridlarga kalloz, laminarin, xrizolaminarin, ksilan, arabinoksilan, mannan, fukoidan va galaktomannanlar ham kiradi.

Ushbu murakkab uglevodlarni hazm qilish juda oson emasligiga qaramay, ular ovqatlanish uchun muhimdir. Oziq-ovqat tolasi deb ataladigan bu uglevodlar boshqa afzalliklar qatorida ovqat hazm qilishni yaxshilaydi. Oziq-ovqat tolasining asosiy vazifasi oshqozon-ichak traktining tabiiy tarkibini o'zgartirish va boshqa oziq moddalar va kimyoviy moddalarning singishini o'zgartirishdir. [7] [8] Eriydigan tolalar ingichka ichakdagi safro kislotalariga bog'lanib, yaxshiroq singishi uchun ularni eritadi; bu o'z navbatida qondagi xolesterin miqdorini pasaytiradi. [9] Eriydigan tolalar, shuningdek, shakarning emishini susaytiradi va unga ovqatdan keyingi reaktsiyasini pasaytiradi, qonda lipidlarni normalizatsiya qiladi va fermentatsiyadan so'ng yo'g'on ichakda qisqa zanjirli yog 'kislotalariga fiziologik faolligi keng bo'lgan yon mahsulotlar sifatida sintez qilinadi (quyida tushuntirilgan) . Erimaydigan tola diabet xavfini kamaytirishi mumkin bo'lsa-da, uning ta'sir mexanizmi hali ham to'liq tushunilmagan. [10]

Oziq-ovqat tolasi muhim xun takviyesi hisoblanadi va ko'plab rivojlangan mamlakatlarda iste'molni ko'paytirish tavsiya etiladi.

Xitozan - bu chiziqli polisaharidning amino shakar hosilasi, makromolekulalar tasodifiy bog'langan b- (1-4) D-glyukozamin birliklari va N-atsetil-D-glyukozamindan iborat. Xitozan faqat xitindan olinadi, tabiatda u *Zigomycota* bo'linmasi zamburug'lari hujayralarining hujayra devorlarida (xitin bilan birgalikda) va qisqichbaqasimon qobiqlarda uchraydi. Xitozan asosiy kationli polisahariddir. Bugungi kunga qadar tozalash darajasi 85% ga yetdi.

Xitozanning biologik faolligining noyob spektri qator funktsiyalarni o'z ichiga oladi, jumladan:

1. triglitserid fraktsiyalarining normalizatsiyasi
2. organizmdagi xolesterin va o't kislotalarining normalizatsiyasi va ovqat hazm qilish traktining normalizatsiyasi
3. siydik kislotasi konsentratsiyasining pasayishi
4. yaralar va yaralarni davolashni tezlashtirish
5. og'riq qoldiruvchi ta'sir
6. biologik faol kaltsiy bilan o'zaro bog'liqlik
7. qon bosimini barqarorlashtirish antimikrobiyal va fungitsid ta'sir.

Ushbu xususiyatlarning aksariyati allaqachon tibbiyotda o'z dasturini topdi. Xitozanning gemostatik xossalari qonning tez quyuqlashishiga imkon beradi va asab tugunlarini to'sib og'riqni kamaytiradi. Ayni paytda AQSh va Buyuk Britaniya qurolli kuchlari jang maydonida xitozan kiyinish vositalaridan muvaffaqiyatli foydalanmoqda. Plastik jarrohlikda xitozan terini payvand qilishda ishlatiladi. U jarohatni tezroq davolanishiga yordam beradi va plastik jarrohlikdan so'ng chandiqlarni kamaytiradi.

Xitozan tolalari jarrohlik iplari sifatida ishlatiladi, ular tanada so'riladi va allergik ta'sir ko'rsatmaydi.

Farmatsevtika sanoatida xitozan tabletkalarda plomba sifatida ishlatiladi. Masalan, u nazorat ostida chiqariladigan dori vositalarida tashuvchi sifatida ishlatiladi. Xitozanning prebiyotik xususiyatlari preparatning faol moddalarini yaxshiroq o'zlashtirishga imkon beradi.

Xitozan xolesterin miqdorini pasaytirish uchun ishlatiladi, shuningdek, anemiya bilan kurashishda yordam beradi va buyrak yetishmovchiligi bo'lgan odamlarda jismoniy kuchni, ishtahani yaxshilaydi va uxlashni yaxshilaydi.

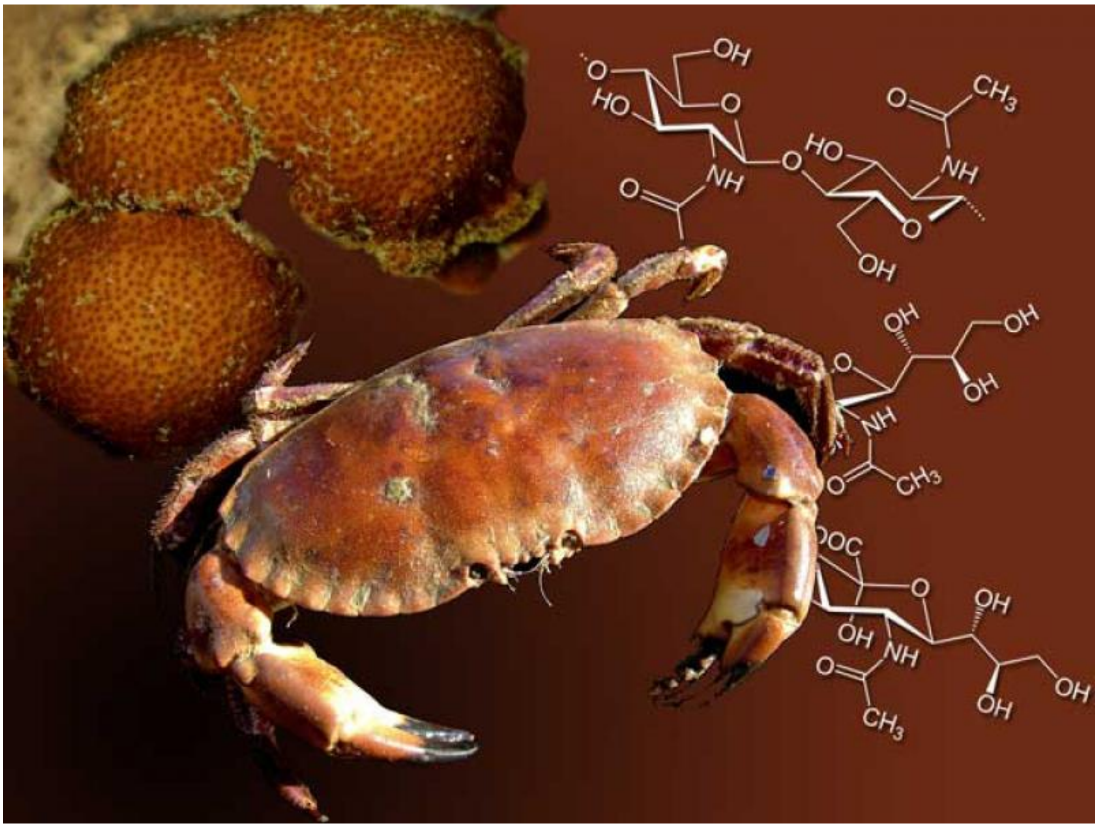
Ko'p tadqiqotlar uning *antitumor* xususiyatlarini isbotladi.

Xitozan boshqa biologik faol moddalar (limon va askorbin kislotalari, E, K, A vitaminlari) bilan birgalikda insonning immunitet holatini oshiradi.

Xitozanni o'z ichiga olgan tish go'shti va og'izni yuvish og'izda tishlarning parchalanishiga olib keladigan bakteriyalarni kamaytirishi mumkin. Periodontitni xitozan askorbat bilan davolash samaradorligini ko'rsatadigan tadqiqotlar mavjud.

Xitozan oligosaharidlar bilan birgalikda odatdagi oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari ishlab chiqadi. Qo'shimchalarning tiklanishi, gepatoprotektsiya, aterosklerotik ta'sir, qon bosimini to'g'irlash, immunitetni oshirish, oshqozon-ichak traktining yaxshilanishi, ozuqa moddalarining so'rilishini yaxshilash, ichki yog'ni kamaytirish kabi ta'sirlar mavjud.

Ko'p yillar davomida parhez tolasini e'tiborsiz qoldirgandan so'ng, ko'pchilik sog'lom ovqatlanish va uzoq umr ko'rish zarurligini anglaganida, xitozanga qiziqish qor ko'chkisi kabi ortib bormoqda.



Xitozan xitindan qizil oyoqli qisqichbaqalar qobig'idan yoki pastki zamburug'lardan asilni (karbonli birikma) olib tashlash orqali olinadi, bu esa xitini qattiq qiladi.

Xitozan boshqa kimyoviy moddalar bilan yaxshi reaksiyaga kirishishi tufayli, masalan, dorilar va retseptorlar polimer zanjiriga "osib qo'yilishi" mumkin. Shunday qilib, faol modda butun tanani toksikozga duchor qilmasdan, faqat kerakli joyda chiqariladi. Bundan tashqari, xitozanning o'zi tirik mavjudotlar uchun mutlaqo toksik emas.

Masalan, uning past molekulyar og'irligi to'g'ridan-to'g'ri qonga singib ketadi va immunitet tizimida ishlaydi. O'rta molekulyar fraktsiya antibakterial komponent bo'lib, ichakdagi patogen mikrofloraning rivojlanishiga to'sqinlik qiladi. Bundan tashqari, u ichak shilliq pardalarida plyonka hosil bo'lishiga yordam beradi, bu ularni yallig'lanishdan himoya qiladi. Shu bilan birga, tezda eriydi, bu tibbiyotda foydalanish uchun muhimdir. Xitozanning yuqori molekulyar og'irligi oshqozon-ichak traktidagi toksinlar uchun *sorbent* bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

Xitozan birinchi marta 1859 - yilda professor S. Rojer tomonidan olingan.

Qisqichbaqasimonlar xitozan manbai hisoblanadi. Pandalus borealis [2]

Xitozanning yagona manbai xitindir. Tabiiyki, zigomitsetlarning hujayra devorlarida (xususan, mukor) uchraydi.

Qisqichbaqasimon qobiqlar qimmat ekanligi ma'lum. Shuning uchun, ulardan xitin olishning 15 usuli borligiga qaramay, xitin va xitozanni boshqa manbalardan olish to'g'risida savol tug'iladi. Ular orasida kichik qisqichbaqasimonlar va hasharotlar ko'rib chiqiladi.

Uyda yashovchi va naslchilik hasharotlari tez ko'payishi tufayli xitin o'z ichiga olgan katta biomassani ta'minlashi mumkin.

Xitozan hayvonot ozuqasida qo'shimcha sifatida ishlatiladi, u oziq-ovqat va kosmetika ishlab chiqarishda ishlatiladi, biomeditsina mahsulotlarida, qishloq xo'jaligida qo'llaniladi.

Xitozan ovqat hazm qilish traktidagi yog' molekulalari bilan ma'lum darajada bog'lana oladi. Xitozan bilan bog'liq bo'lgan yog' so'rilmaydi va tanadan ajralib chiqmaydi. Xitozan ozishni rag'batlantirish vositasi sifatida, shuningdek xolesterin metabolizmini va ichak harakatini yaxshilash uchun ishlatiladi. Tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatdiki, semirishda xitozandan foydalanish samarali emas [3].

Xitozan muko-yopishqoqlik xususiyati, ya'ni shilliq pardalarga yopishish qobiliyati bilan ajralib turadi [4]. Xitozanning bu xususiyatlari tanaga shilliq pardalar orqali kiradigan dozalash shakllarini yaratish uchun faol ishlatiladi. Xitozan va uning hosilalari burundan [5], ko'zning shilliq qavatlaridan [6], shuningdek, og'iz bo'shlig'idan [7] dori yuborishda muvaffaqiyatli ishlatiladi.

Xitozan kationli tabiati tufayli anion polimerlari bilan erimaydigan polielektrolit komplekslarini hosil qilishga qodir. Ushbu qobiliyat kapsulalash texnologiyalarida qo'llaniladi. Xitozandan tirik bakteriyalar - probiyotiklarni o'z ichiga olgan alginat kapsulalari uchun qoplama sifatida muvaffaqiyatli foydalanish ko'rsatilgan. [8] Bunday qoplamalar bakteriyalarni ichaklarga yetkazilishiga imkon beradi va ularni oshqozonning kislotali muhitining zararli ta'siridan himoya qiladi.

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MOMENTLAR YAQINLASHISH MASALALARI

Annotatsiya: Maqolada $\Gamma_k\{\xi\}$ ni o'sish tartibiga qarab belgilangan tengsizliklar asosida λ_k ni baholash mumkin ekan. Biz dastlab ikkita lemmani isbotlaymiz, so'ng ulardan foydalanib X $E\xi = 0$ va $D\xi = 1$ bo'lganda ξ tasodifiy miqdor uchun (S_γ) tengsizlik $H = \frac{1}{2}$ bo'lganda bahosini aniqlaymiz.

Kalit so'zlar: ξ tasodifiy miqdor, $M_k - k$ – tartibli absalyut moment, $\Gamma_k\{\xi\}$ ξ tasodifiy miqdorni k –tartibli semiinvarianti

$F_\xi(x)$ ixtiyoriy ξ tasodifiy miqdorning taqsimot funksiyasi bo'lsin, $\Phi(x) - N(0;1)$ – normal taqsimot. Quyidagi belgilashlarni kiritamiz:

$$Q = sup\left|F_\xi(x) - \Phi(x)\right|,$$

$M_k - k$ – tartibli absalyut momentga ega bo'lgan taqsimot funksiyalar to'plami.

Ma'lumki $0 < Q \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}$ va $F_\xi(x) \epsilon M_k$ sharti ostida quyidagi baho topilgan. Barcha x lar uchun

$$\left|F_\xi(x) - \Phi(x)\right| \leq \frac{c_k Q\left(log\frac{1}{Q}\right)^{\frac{k}{2}} + \lambda_k}{1 + |x|^k}, \quad (1)$$

Bu yerda c_k – faqat k ga bog'liq o'zgarmas,

$$\lambda_k = \left|\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x|^k dF_\xi(x) - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x|^k d\Phi_\xi(x)\right|. \quad (2)$$

(1) bahoni amaliy yoki nazariy masalalarni tahlil qilishda ishlatish uchun (2) ni baholash kerak bo'ladi. Shu nuqtai nazardan biz ba'zi shartlar asosida uni baholash masalalarini xal qilamiz.

$E\xi = 0$ va $D\xi = 1$ bo'lgan ξ tasodifiy miqdorni k –tartibli semiinvariantini $\Gamma_k\{\xi\}$ kabi belgilaymiz.

$\Gamma_k\{\xi\}$ ni o'sish tartibiga qarab belgilangan tengsizliklar asosida λ_k ni baholash mumkin ekan. Biz dastlab ikkita yordamchi teoremani isbotlaymiz, so'ng ulardan foydalanib (2) ni bahosini aniqlaymiz

1 – lemma $E\xi = 0$ va $D\xi = 1$ bo'lgan ξ tasodifiy miqdorning k – tartibli semiinvarianti quyidagi tengsizlikni qanoatlantirsin:

$$|\Gamma_k\{\xi\}| \leq \frac{H(k-2)!}{\Delta^{k-2}}, k = 3,4,5, \dots, s+2 \qquad (S)$$

bu yerda s juft va s$< 2\Delta^2$ tengsizlikni qanoatlantiradi, $H > 0$ va $\Delta > 0$ o‘zgarmas miqdor. U holda quyidagi tengsizlik o‘rinli bo‘ladi:

$$|m_k| \leq \beta_k \leq \begin{cases} \dfrac{k!\, e^H}{\sqrt{e}\Delta} + \dfrac{k!\, H^{\frac{k}{2}}}{\left(\frac{k}{2}\right)!}, agar\ k = 2n; \\ \dfrac{k!\, e^H}{\sqrt{e}\Delta}, agar\ k = 2n + 1. \end{cases} \qquad (M)$$

bu yerda $m_k = E\xi^k$, $\beta_k = E|\xi|^k$,$= 1,2,3, \dots$

Isbot: Momentlarni semiinvariantlar bilan bog’lanish formulasidan foydalanamiz:

$$m_k = k! \sum_{j=1}^{\left[\frac{k}{2}\right]} \frac{1}{j!} \sum_{\substack{k_1+k_2+\cdots+k_j=k \\ k_j=2,3,\dots,S \\ 2\leq S\leq 2j}} \frac{\Gamma_{k_1}\{\xi\} \cdot \Gamma_{k_2}\{\xi\} \cdot \dots \cdot \Gamma_{k_j}\{\xi\}}{k_1!\, k_2!\ \dots\ k_j!}$$

Bu yerda $[e] - e$ ni butun qismi.

(S) dan foydalanib $|m_k|$ ni baholaymiz.

$$|m_k| \leq k! \sum_{j=1}^{\left[\frac{k}{2}\right]} \frac{1}{j!} \sum_{2\leq s\leq 2j} \prod_{i=2}^{s} \frac{1}{i(i-1)} \cdot \frac{H^j}{\Delta^{k-2j}} \leq \frac{k!}{\sqrt{e}} \sum_{j=1}^{\left[\frac{k}{2}\right]} \frac{1}{j!} \cdot \frac{H^j}{\Delta^{k-2j}}. \qquad (3)$$

Faraz qilamiz $k = 2n$ bo‘lsin. U holda (3) dan

$$|m_{2n}| \leq \frac{(2n)!}{\sqrt{e}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{1!} \cdot \frac{H}{\Delta^{2n-2}} + \frac{1}{2!} \cdot \frac{H^2}{\Delta^{2n-4}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \cdot \frac{H^{n-1}}{\Delta^2}\right) + \frac{(2n)!}{\sqrt{e}} \cdot \frac{H^n}{n!}$$
$$\leq \frac{(2n)!}{\sqrt{e}\Delta^2}\left(\frac{H}{1!} + \frac{H^2}{2!} + \cdots + \frac{H^n}{n!} + \cdots\right) + \frac{(2n)!\, H^n}{n!}$$
$$\leq \frac{(2n)!\, e^H}{\sqrt{e}\,\sqrt{\Delta}} + \frac{(2n)!\, H^n}{n!}$$

$k = 2n + 1$ bo‘lganda esa

$$|m_{2n+1}| \leq \frac{(2n+1)!\, e^H}{\sqrt{e}\Delta}$$

Ham shu kabi hosil bo‘ladi.

$m_{2n} = \beta_{2n}$ va $\beta_{2n+2} = \begin{cases} m_{2n+1}, & x > 0 \\ -m_{2n+1}, & x < 0 \end{cases}$ bo‘lgani uchun tengsizlik β_k uchun ham to‘g’ri bo‘ladi.

1- lemma isbotlandi.

2 – lemma: Agar $E\xi = 0$ va $D\xi = 1$ bo‘lgan ξ tasodifiy miqdorni k – tartibli semiinvarianti uchun quyidagi tengsizlik o‘rinli bo‘lsin:

$$\Gamma_k\{\xi\} \leq \frac{H(k!)^{1+\gamma}}{\Delta^{k-2}}, k = 3,4,5, \dots \qquad (S_\gamma)$$

Bu yerda $H > 0$, $\Delta > 0, \gamma > 0$.
U holda

$$|m_k| \le \begin{cases} \dfrac{6\cdot 2^{2\gamma}e^H}{\sqrt{e}}\left(\dfrac{\sqrt{2}}{6}\right)^{\frac{2\gamma}{1+2\gamma}}\dfrac{k!}{\Delta^{\dfrac{1}{1+2\gamma}}}+\dfrac{k!\,H^{\frac{k}{2}}}{\left(\frac{k}{2}\right)!}, agar\ k=2n; \\ \dfrac{6\cdot 2^{2\gamma}e^H}{\sqrt{e}}\left(\dfrac{\sqrt{2}}{6}\right)^{\frac{2\gamma}{1+2\gamma}}\dfrac{k!}{\Delta^{\dfrac{1}{1+2\gamma}}}, agar\ k=2n+1. \end{cases}$$

Isbot: Quyidagi tengsizliklardan foydalanamiz

$$\frac{(k!)^{1+\gamma}}{\Delta^{k-2}} \le (k-2)!\left(\frac{6(s+2)^\gamma}{\Delta}\right)^{k-2}, \quad k=3,4,\dots,s+2, s\ge 4,$$

$$2 \le \sqrt{s} < \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{6}\Delta\right)^{\frac{1}{1+2\gamma}}$$

Bulardan foydalanib (S_γ) ni baholaymiz

$$|\Gamma_k\{\xi\}| \le H(k-2)!\left(\frac{6(S+2)^\gamma}{\Delta}\right)^{k-2} = \frac{H(k-2)!}{\Delta_S^{k-2}},$$

Bu yerda $\Delta_S = \frac{\Delta}{6(S+2)^\gamma}$.
U holda (M) ni ko‘rinishi quyidagicha bo‘ladi.

$$|m_k| \le \beta_k \le \begin{cases} \dfrac{k!\,e^H}{\sqrt{e}\Delta_S}+\dfrac{k!\,H^{\frac{k}{2}}}{\left(\frac{k}{2}\right)!}, agar\ k=2n; \\ \dfrac{k!\,e^H}{\sqrt{e}\Delta_S}, agar\ k=2n+1. \end{cases} \qquad (M_S)$$

va

$$(s+2)^\gamma < 2^{2\gamma}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{6}\Delta\right)^{\frac{2\gamma}{1+2\gamma}}$$

yuqoridagilardan foydalanib (M_S) ni baholaymiz. Agar $k=2n$ bo‘lsa

$$|m_{2n}| \le \frac{(2n)!\,e^H}{\sqrt{e}}\cdot\frac{6(S+2)^\gamma}{\Delta}+\frac{(2n)!\,H^n}{n!}$$

$$\le \frac{6\cdot 2^{2\gamma}e^H}{\sqrt{e}}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{6}\Delta\right)^{\frac{2\gamma}{1+2\gamma}}\frac{(2n)!}{\Delta^{\frac{1}{1+2\gamma}}}+\frac{(2n)!\,H^n}{n!};$$

$k=2n+1$ da esa

$$|m_{2n}| \leq \frac{(2n+1)!\,e^H}{\sqrt{e}} \cdot \frac{6(S+2)^\gamma}{\Delta} \leq \frac{6 \cdot 2^{2\gamma} e^H}{\sqrt{e}} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{6}\Delta\right)^{\frac{2\gamma}{1+2\gamma}} \frac{(2n+1)!}{\Delta^{\frac{1}{1+2\gamma}}}$$

2 – lemma isbot bo‘ldi.

Teorema $E\xi = 0$ va $D\xi = 1$ bo‘lganda ξ tasodifiy miqdor uchun (S_γ) tengsizlik $H = \frac{1}{2}$ bo‘lganda o‘rinli bo‘lsin. U holda

$$|\lambda_k| \leq 6 \cdot 2^{2\gamma} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{6}\right)^{\frac{2\gamma}{1+2\gamma}} \frac{k!}{\Delta^{\frac{1}{1+2\gamma}}}. \qquad (M_\lambda)$$

Isbot: $\Phi(x) - N(0,1)$ – momentlari uchun quyidagilar ma’lum|

$$m_{2n} = \beta_{2n}^n = \frac{(2n)!}{2^n n!}, m_{2n+1}^n = 0.$$

u holda

$$m_{2n+1} \leq |m_{2n+1}| \leq \beta_{2n+1} \quad ,$$
$$|\beta_{2n} - \beta_{2n}^n| = |m_{2n} - m_{2n}^n| \quad ,$$
$$|\beta_{2n+1} - \beta_{2n+1}^n| = \left|\beta_{2n+1} - |m_{2n+1}^n|\right| = |\beta_{2n+1}| \ .$$

munosabatlardan va 2 – lemmadan (M_λ) kelib chiqadi.

Teorema isbot bo‘ldi.

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FIZIKADAN MASALALAR YECHISHDA KOMPYUTER DASTURLARIDAN FOYDALANISH

Annotatsiya: Maqolada fizik masalalarni grafik usulda yechish uchun kompyuter dasturlaridan foydalanish usuli ko`rsatiladi. Grafik usuli yordamida masalayechish orqali o'quvchilar mavzuga oid bo'lgan katta hajmli ma'lumotlarni osongina o'zlashtira oladilar. *Darsni raqamli texnologiyalardan foydalanilgan holda amalga oshirish o'qituvchilarga vaqtni tejashga hizmat qilibgina qolmay, o'quvchilarga mavzuni o'zlashtirishlarini osonlashtiradi.*

Kalit so'zlar: Grafikli usul, fizik masala, raqamli texnologiyalar, bog'lanish grafiklari, kompyuter dasturlari.

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USE OF COMPUTER PROGRAMS IN SOLVING PHYSICAL PROBLEMS

Abstract: The article shows how to use computer programs for the graphical solution of physical problems. By solving problems using the graphical method, students can easily assimilate large amounts of information related to the topic. Teaching a lesson using digital technology not only saves teachers time, but also makes it easier for students to master the topic.

Key words: graphical method, physical problem, digital technology, graphical dependencies, computer programs.

Kirish. Umumiy fizika kursi bo'yicha bilimlarini egallash degani bu nafaqat fizik hodisalar va qonuniyatlarni tushunish, balki ularni amaliyotda qo’llay olishni o’rganish hamdir. Muayyan, aniq bir savolni hal qilish uchun fizikaning umumiy qoidalarini har qanday qo'llash- bu fizikaviy masalani yechishdir. Fizik masala-bu mantiqiy fikrlab, fizik qonuniyatlarga asoslanib, matematik amallar yordamida hal qilinadigan muammodir. Fizikadan masalalar yechish amaliy o’quv metodlariga ta`luqli bo’lib, talabaning faol fikrlash faoliyatiga tayangan holda o’quv, tarbiyaviy va rivojlantiruvchi vazifalarni bajaradi. Talabalarga turli xildagi ta’riflar, qoidalar, qonunlarning fizik ma’nosi ularni ko’p marotaba aniq bir misol- masalalarni yechishda qo’llaganlaridan so’nggina tushunarli bo’ladi.Fizik masalaning tarbiyaviy vazifasi talabalarda ilmiy dunyoqarashni shakllantirishga olib keladi.Masala yechish mehnatsevarlikni, mustaqil fikrlashni, o’qishga qiziqshni, maqsadga erishishda qatiyatllikni tarbiyalaydi. Masala yechish davomida talabalarda mantiqiy vaijodiy fikrlash rivojlanadi.Masala yecha olish bilimlarni amaliyotda samarali qo’llanishiga olib keladi.

Kompyuterlarni XX asrning buyuk ixtirosi desa bo’ladi. Ularning paydo bo’lishi fan va texnikaning rivojlanishiga katta hissa qo’shmoqda. Endilikda kompyuterlar kirib bormagan xalq xo'jaligining bironta soxasini ko'rsatish qiyin. Ayniqsa, ularning fizikada qo'llanish ko'lami benihoya kengdir

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.Mirziyoyevning Oliy Majlisga Murojaatnomasida taraqqiyotga erishish uchun raqamli bilimlar va zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalarini egallash zarur va shartligi, bu yuksalishning eng qisqa yo‘lidan borish imkoniyatini berishi, ta’kidlanib o’tildi.[29] O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2020-yil 6-noyabrdagi “O‘zbekistonning yangi taraqqiyot davrida ta’lim-tarbiya va ilm-fan sohalarini rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi PF-6108-son farmonida Axborot texnologiyalari va kommunikatsiyalarini rivojlantirish vazirligi, Ta’lim sifatini nazorat qilish davlat inspeksiyasi hamda boshqa manfaatdor vazirlik va idoralar bilan birgalikda 2022-yil 1-yanvarga qadar maktabgacha ta’lim tizimida zamonaviy o‘qitish shakllari, yangi pedagogik va axborot texnologiyalarini joriy qilish vazifasi ko’zda tutilgan.[30]

Mavzuning dolzarbligi. Raqamli texnologiyalar ta’lim sifatini oshirish bilan bir qatorda, o’quv jarayonini ko’rgazmali qilib, mavzularni oson o’zlashtirishga xizmat qiladi.Ayniqsa masala yechish jarayonida ularni qo’llash juda samarali xisoblanadi.

Hozirgi kunda kosmik kemalardan yuborilayotgan axborotlarni qayta ishlash, tezlatgichlardagi zarralar harakatini boshqarish, fizikadan o'ta nozik tajribalar o'tkazish, nazariy fizikaning murakkab masalalarini yechishni kompyuterlarsiz tasavvur qilib bo'lmaydi.Ikkinchi tomondan umumiy fizika kursidagi masalalarda sonlar yaxlitlab beriladi. Bu fizikaviy tushuncha va qonunlarni dastlabki o'rganish uchun juda muhim. Lekin hayotda uchraydigan

[29] O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.Mirziyoyevning Oliy Majlisga Murojaatnomasi

[30] O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2020-yil 6-noyabrdagi “O‘zbekistonning yangi taraqqiyot davrida ta’lim-tarbiya va ilm-fan sohalarini rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi PF-6108-son farmoni

fizik masalalarning deyarli barchasi analitik usulda yechilmaydi va ularni yechish uchun kompyuterlardan foydalanishga to'g'ri keladi. Shuning uchun ham har bir fizik mustaqil ravishda kompyuterda masala yechishni bilishi foydadan xoli bo'lmaydi. Xozirgi kunda dunyo olimlari va pedagoglari tomonidan bu sohada ma’lum bir ishlar amalga oshirilgan va fizikadan grafikli usulda masalalar yechish va ularni o’quv jarayonida qo’llash uchun kompyuter va shu kabi raqamli axborot texnologiyalardan samarali foydalanib kelinmoqda. Ammo bu soxada o'zbek tilida chop etilgan adabiyotlarning deyarli yo'qligi hali bu soxada qilinishi kerak bo'lgan ishlarning naqadar ko'pligidan dalolat beradi

Yuqorida aytilganlardan kelib chiqib, mazkur ishda grafik usulda yechilishi mumkin bo’lgan masalalarni kompyuter dasturlaridan foydalanib yechish maqsad qilib olindi.

Fizika fanining mohiyatini yaxshi anglash uchun o'quvchilar avvalo masala yechish usullarini yaxshi o'zlashtirishlari kerak bo’ladi.Fizikadan masala yechishning bir necha usullari mavjud bo’lib, grafikli usulda masala yechish ham shular jumlasidandir.Grafik usulda yechiladigan masalalarning politexnik va umumta’lim ahamiyati kattadir. Grafik masalalarni yechish jarayonida o‘quvchilar fizika fani asoslarini chuqur o‘zlashtiradilar.Darsda grafik masalalarni yechish jarayonida hamda uy vazifalarini mustaqil bajarish jarayonida, o‘quvchilar fizika va matematika fanlarining o‘zaro bog‘liqliklarini amalda ko‘radilar.

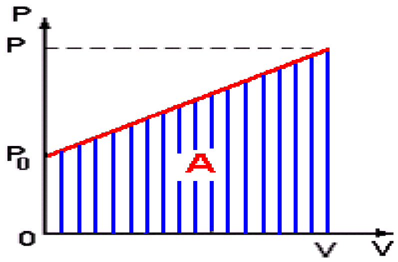
Bu usul ikkita fizik kattalikning grafik bog’lanishlarini chizish mumkin bo’lgan va ularning ko’paytmasi izlanayotgan fizik kattaliknng qiymatini beradigan masalalarni yechishda qo’llaniladi. Bunda izlanayotgan kattalikning son qiymati grafik ostida yotgan figuraning yuzasiga teng bo’ladi. Shunday ekan tezlikning vaqtga bog’lanish grafigidan bosib o’tilgan yo’lni, gaz bosimi P va u egallagan hajm V orasidagi bog’lanishlaridan-gazning kengayganda bajargan ishini, tok kuchi I ning t vaqtga bog’lanish grafigidan – o’tkazgichning ko’ndalang kesim yuzasidan o’tayotgan zaryadni, kondensator zaryadining uning qoplamalaridagi kuchlanishga bog’lanish grafigidan – kondensatorni zaryadlanish jarayonida tok manbai tomonidan bajarilgan ishni aniqlash mumkin.

Fikrimiz isboti sifatida, misol tariqasida , grafikli usulda yechish mumkin bo’lgan ba’zi masalalarni ko’rib chiqaylik.

1-masala. Ideal gaz kengaytirilganida uning bosimi $P = P_o + \alpha V$ qonunga binoan o'zgaradi, bu erda α- doimiy kattalikdir. Ushbu jarayon uchun gazning molyar issiqlik sig’imi topilsin.

1-rasm. Ideal gaz bosimining gaz hajmiga bog’lanish grafigi

Gazning molyar issiqlik sig'imi quyidagi formula orqali aniqlanadi



$$C = Q/(\nu\Delta T), \qquad (1)$$

Bu yerda Q - ν mol gazga uning temperaturasini ΔTga oshirish uchun berilgan issiqlik miqdoriga teng. Demak molyar issiqlik sig’imi C-son jixatdan bir mol gazning haroratini bir birlikga ko'tarilishi uchun sarflangan issiqlik miqdoriga teng. Issiqlik sig’imining SI sistemasidagi birligi J / (mol K) dir.

Issiqlik miqdorini termodinamikaning birinchi qonuni bilan aniqlaymiz

$$Q = \Delta U + A, \qquad (2)$$

Bu yerda ΔU – gaz ichki energiyasining o’zgarishi, A – ushbu jarayonda gaz tomonidan bajarilgan ish.

Ichki energiyaning o’zgarishi gaz tomonidan bajarilgan ish qanday jarayonda bajarilishidan qat’iy nazar quyidagi formula orqali aniqlanadi

$$\Delta U = C_V\nu\Delta T. \qquad (3)$$

Ushbu jarayonda gaz tomonidan bajarilgan ishni grafikli usul bilan aniqlaylik. Masala shartiga asosan gaz bosimining uning hajmiga bog'lanish grafigini chizamiz (1-rasm). Gaz tomonidan bajarilgan ish P va V koordinatalar bilan chegaralangan soha sathi ya`ni grafikdagi shtrixlangan trapetsiyaning yuzasi orqali aniqlanadi:

$$A = (P_0 + P)V / 2 = (2P_0 + \alpha V)V / 2 \qquad (4)$$

(3) va (4) ifodalarni (2)ga qo’yib, Q uchun ifodani olamiz:

$$Q = C_V\nu\Delta T + (2P_0 + \alpha V)V / 2 \qquad (5)$$

(1) formula bo’yicha C ni aniqlash uchun kerak bo’ladigan νΔT ko’paytmani quyidagi tenglamalar sistemasidan aniqlaymiz:

$P = P_0 + \alpha V;$

$$P\Delta V = \nu R\Delta T. \qquad (6)$$

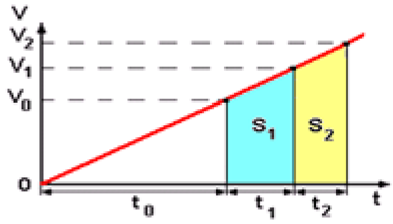
Bu yerda ΔV = V – 0 = V. Bu tenglamalar sistemasini yechib, quyidagini olamiz

$$\nu\Delta T = (P_0 + \alpha V)V / R. \qquad (7)$$

(5) va (7) ifodalarni (1)ga qo’yib,berilgan jarayon uchun gazning molyar issiqlik sig’imi qiymatini hisoblash ifodasini topamiz:

$$C = C_V + R\,[(2P_0 + \alpha V) / (2P_0 + 2\,\alpha V)]. \qquad (8)$$

2-masala. Poyezdga kechikkan yo'lovchi, oxirgidan oldingi vagon uning oldidan t_1 = 10 s da, oxirgisi esa t_2 = 8 s da o'tib ketganini payqadi. Poyezd harakatini tekis tezlanuvchan deb hisoblab, yo'lovchining kechikish vaqtini aniqlang.



2-rasm. Poyezdning tekis tezlanuvchan harakatining vaqtga bog’lanish grafigi

2-rasmda poyezdning tekis tezlanuvchan harakati davomida uning tezligining vaqtga bog’lanish grafigi ko’rsatilgan. Grafikda $t_1$orqali poyezdning oxirgidan oldingi va t_2 orqali oxirgi vagonlarining kuzatuvchi oldidan o’tish vaqti intervallari deb belgilangan. Masala shartiga ko’ra yo'lovchining kechikish vaqti t_0 ni topish kerak. Shuni ta'kidlash kerakki, tezlik grafigiga ko'ra, jismni bosib o'tgan yo'li grafikdagi v va t o`qlar bilan chegaralangan sohaning yuzasi bilan aniqlanadi. Vagonlarning uzunligi bir xil bo'lganligi sababli, poezdning $t_1$va t_2 vaqt ichida bosib o'tgan masofalari ham bir xil, shuning uchun balandliklari t_1 va t_2 ga teng bo'lgan trapepetsiyalarning yuzalari ham bir-biriga teng bo'lishi kerak, ya'ni $S_1 = S_2$.

Birinchi trapetsiya yuzasi $S_1 = (V_0 + V_1)t_1 / 2$, ikkinchisiniki esa $S_2 = (V_1 + V_2)t_2 / 2$ ga teng bo`ladi.

Ushbu tengliklarning o'ng tomonlarini tenglashtirib, quyidagi tenglamani olamiz:

$$(V_0 + V_1)t_1 = (V_1 + V_2)t_2. \qquad (1)$$

t_0, $(t_0 + t_1)$ и $(t_0 + t_1 + t_2)$ vaqt momentlariga to’g’ri keluvchi (1) tenglamaga kiritilgan poezd tezliklarining tekis tezlanuvchan harakatda tezlik formulasi orqali ifodalab, quyidagilarni olamiz:

$$V_0 = a\, t_0;\ \ V_1 = a\,(t_0 + t_1);\ V_2 = a\,(t_0 + t_1 + t_2). \qquad (2\ )$$

Bu ifodalarni (1) ga qo’yib, va uncha qiyin bo’lmagan almashtirishlarni amalga oshirib, quyidagi ifodani olamiz:

$$t_0 = (t_2^2 + 2t_1t_2 - t_1^2) / 2\,(t_1 - t_2), \qquad (3)$$

(3) ifodaga masala shartidagi son qiymatlarni qo`yib yo’lovchining kechikish vaqti $t_0 = 31$ s ga teng ekanligini topamiz.

Kompyuterda yechish uchun tavsiya etiladigan fizikaviy masalalarining asosiy qismi taqribiy usullarsiz ishlashga mo'ljallangan bo'lib, ularda ikki yoki undan ortiq fizik kattaliklar orasidagi munosabatni aniqlash, yoki bu kattaliklar orasidagi bog'lanish grafigini chizish talab etiladi. Fizik kattalikdar orasidagi bog'lanishlarni grafiklar yordamida o'rganish ular haqida yaqqolroq tasavvur hosil qilib, o'quvchilarning chuqurroq bilim olishlariga yordam beradi. Beysik tilida grafik va shakllar chizish uchun maxsus funksiya va operatorlar ishlab chiqilgan. Bu operatorlar yordamida biror funksiyaning grafigini chizish uchun quyidagi qismdasturdanfoydalanish mumkin:

REM q/d - Grafik chizish

SCREEN 2

```
H=(B-A)/N
FOR X=A TO B STEP H
GOSUB 300
PSET (x,y)
 NEXT X
RETURN
```

1-masala. Yarim yemirilish davri T ga teng bo'lgan radioaktiv moddada qolgan atomlar nisbiy miqdorining vaqtga bog'lanish grafigi chizilsin.

Yechilishi. Radioaktiv yemirilish qonuniga asosan

$N=N_0 2^{-t/T}$

Bu yerdan $N/N_0=2^{-t/T}$

Belgilash kiritamiz: N/No®Y, t®X

Masalaning dasturi:

```
10 REM
20 INPUT "Yarim yemirilish davri"; T
30 INPUT "Vaqt oraliqlari va nuqtalar soni"; A, B, N
40 GOSUB 200
50 END
300 Y=2^(-x/T)*l00
310 RETURN
```

Bizning maqsadimiz iqtisoslashtirilgan maktablarda grafikli metod bilan masala yechishni raqamli texnologiyalar asosida takomillashtirishdan iboratdir. Xozirgi vaqtda xalqaro miqyosda o‘quv jarayonida raqamli texnologiyalardan keng va samarali foydalanilmoqda. Fizika o‘qituvchilari uchun yordamchi bo‘la oladigan electron dastur fizikaning grafikli usulda masala yechish mumkin bo‘lgan barcha bo‘limlarini qamrab oladigan yagona dastur bo‘la oladi degan umiddaman.

Dastur yordamida quyidagilarni amalga oshirish mumkin bo‘ladi:

– masala shartida keltirilgan grafiklarni chizib beradi;
– formulalar asosida masalalarni qisqa vaqtda hisoblashga imkon beradi.

Xulosalar.

1. Turli usullarda, shu jumladan raqamli texnologiyalar yordamida masalalar yechish o’quvchilarning ijodiy fikrlash qobilyatini oshiradi;

2. Fizik masalalarni grafik usulda yechish uchun kompyuter dasturlaridan foydalanish o‘quvchilarga mavzuga oid bo‘lgan katta hajmli ma‘lumotlarni osongina o‘zlashtira olishga y`ordam beradi. Darsni raqamli texnologiyalardan foydalanilgan holda amalga oshirish esa o‘qituvchilarga vaqtni tejashga hizmat qilibgina qolmay, o‘quvchilarga mavzuni o‘zlashtirishlarini osonlashtiradi.

3. Kompyuter dasturlari asosida masalalar yechish, an’anaviy usulda yechilgan masalalarni to’g’ri yoki not’g’ri ekanligini tekshirib olishlari talabalarga o’z o’zini baholash imkonini beradi.

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KOGNITIV PSIXOLOGIYADA DIQQAT JARAYONINING TANLOVCHANLIK NAZARIYASI

Annotatsiya: Maqolada diqqat ko'chuvchanligining asosiy omili sifatida diqqatning tanlovchanlik nazariyasi va unda bir necha olimlar tomonidan yaratilgan diqqat modellari yoritilgan.

Tayanch so'zlar: diqqat ko'chuvchanligi, selektiv diqqat, filtr, Brodbent modeli, dixotik tinglash, Treysman.

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THE CHOICE THEORY OF THE PROCESS OF ATTENTION IN COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY

Annotation: The article discusses the theory of attention selectivity as a key factor in attentional mobility and the attention patterns developed by several scientists.

Keywords: attentional mobility, selective attention, filter, Broadbent model, dichotomous listening, Traysman.

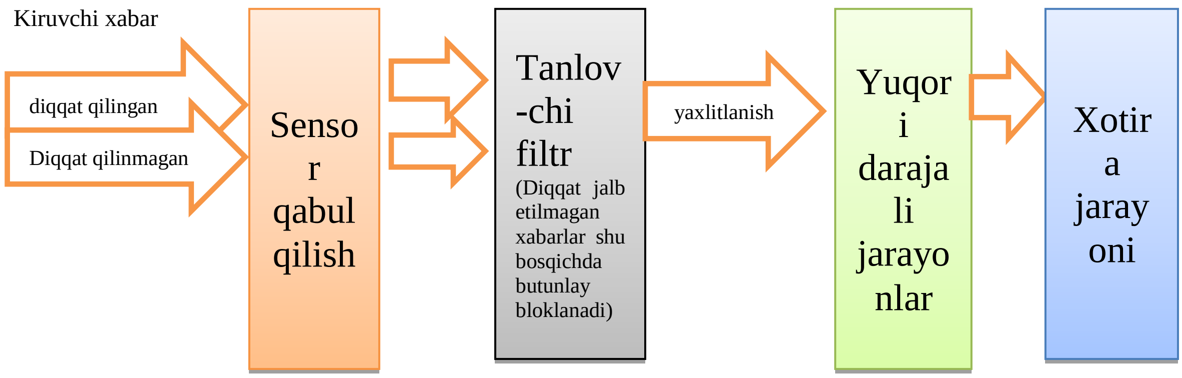
Bizga doimo cheksiz ichki va tashqi stimullar, fikrlar va hissiyotlar ta'sir etib turadi. Mavjud ma'lumotlarning juda ko'p ekanligini inobatga olgan holda, bizning har qanday ma'lumotlar va ta'sirlarga nisbatan javob reaksiyamizning tayyor turishi hayratlanarli holatdir. Biz o'z ishimizning samaradorlik darajasini belgilovchi omil sifatida nimalarga diqqat - e'tiborimizni jalb qilish va qolgan ikkinchi darajali narsalarga e'tibor bermaslikdek muhim qobiliyatimizni rivojlantirdik[31]

XX asr o'rtalaridan boshlab kognitiv psixologiyada diqqat jarayonining xususiyatlari, vazifalari, nerv- fiziologik asoslari singari ilmiy ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan jarayonlarni eksperimental tajriba yordamida tadqiq etilishi barobarida, diqqtaning ko'chuvchanligi, tanlovchanligi, taqsimlanishi va yo'nalganligi to'grisidagi nazariyalar vujudga keldi. Jumladan, diqqatning tanlovchanlik xususiyati to'grisida bir qancha olimlar o'z ilmiy tadqiqotlari yordamida diqqat jarayonining dastlabki modelini ishlab chiqdilar.

[31] McLeod, S. A. (2018, October 24). Selective attention. Simply Psychology.

Selektiv diqqat yoki diqqatning tanlovchanlik xususiyati – bu bizning atrof – muhit ta’sirotlari yoki ma’lumotlar oqimidagi eng muhim va o’zimizga kerakli bo’lgan ma’lumotlargagina diqqatimizni jalb qilish, aksincha, bizga tegishli bo’lmagan ta’sirotlar yoki biz uchun ahamiyatsiz bo’lgan narsalarga diqqatimizni yo’naltirmaslik xususiyatidir. Diqqat jarayonining ushbu ahamiyatsiz ta’sirotlar yoki ma’lumotlarni cheklash xususiyati, konus shaklidagi jismning toraygan qismidagi o’tkazuvchanlik yoki oddiy shishaning og’iz qismidagi toraygan qismining o’tkazuvchanlikni qisqartiruvchi omili sifatida talqin etilgan. Bu o’rinda olimlar Brodbent va Tresmanning ilmiy izlanishlari asosida vujudga kelgan “Diqqat modeli” yuqorida ta’kidlangani kabi ma’lumotlarni qabul qilish jarayonida asosiy va eng muhim belgilarga ega bo’lganlarigagina diqqatimiz jalb etiladi. Chunki, ularning fikricha biz ongli ravishda sezgi a’zolarimizga ta’sir etib turgan barcha narsalarga diqqatimizni ayni bir vaqtda qarata olmaymiz. Bu esa diqqat jarayonining tanlovchanlik ya’ni eng muhim narsalarga nisbatan yo’nalish olishiga sabab bo’ladi. Brodbent (1958) ning ta’kidlashicha, axborot yoki ta’sirlarning faqatgina ayrimlari keyingi psixik jarayonlarda (idrok, xotira , tafakkur) qatnashishga yo’naltiriladi, qolganlari esa anglanish yoki idrok qilinish jarayoniga yetib bormasdan yo’qoladi. Har qanday vaqtda berilgan barcha stimullardan keluvchi axborot oqimlari sensor tizimga kiritiladi. Qabul qilingan ta’sirlardan biri keyinchalik fizik xususiyatlari(misol uchun atrofimizda bizga eshitilayotgan ovozlarning baland yoki pastligi, ovoz tonlaridagi farq va boshqalar)ga ko’ra filtrlanadi va qo’shimcha ishlov berish bosqichi uchun tayyor holga keladi. Bu jarayonning ijobiy tomoni shundaki, diqqat jarayonida bunday filtrdan o’tgan axborotlar ma’lum darajada qisqaradi hamda boshqa psixik jarayonlar; idrok, xotira, tafakkur va boshqa jarayonlar ishini yengillashtirib, haddan tashqari kop ma’lumotlarning analiz – sintez qilinishini oldini oladi. Dastlab, qabul qilingan ma’lumotlarning diqqat bilan integratsiyalashmagan qismi filtrdan o’tmaydi va agar undan qayta foydalanish zarurati tug’ilmasa o’z aktivligini yo’qotadi. Biror bir ma’lumotning ma’nosini aniqlash filtr tomonidan amalga oshirilmaydi, balki filtr ayrim ma’lumotlarni saralab olgandan so’ngina semantik jarayonlar sodir bo’ladi. Shunday qilib, ma’lumotlar saralanib olinishidan oldingi jarayon ya’ni ularga nisbatan diqqatning yo’nalmasligi, ma’lumotlarning ma’nosiga tushunmaslik yoki anglanmaslik holatiga olib keladi.

Brodbent modeli:



Brodbent odamlar qanday qilib o’zlarining diqqatini yo’naltirishiga doir turli tadqiqotlar olib borgan, ulardan biri bu odamlarga qo’shimcha vazifalar yuklanganda ularning diqqat jarayonidagi o’zgarishlarning natijasi bo’lgan. Uning tajribasida bir vaqtning o’zida odamning bir qulog’iga bir xil ma’lumot, boshqa qulog’iga esa boshqa ma’lumot bilan ta’sir etilgan. Va bunday jarayon diqqatning taqsimlanish tajribasi (shuningdek dixotik tinglash mashqi ham) deb nomlangan.

Dixotik tinglash mashqi. Tajribada qatnashayotgan ishtirokchining chap va o’ng qulog’iga ayni bir vaqtda 3 yoki undan ko’p bo’lgan raqam yoki so’zlar quloqchinli eshitish apparati yordamida eshittiriladi, ammo o’ng quloqqa beriladigan ma’lumot, chap quloqqa beriladigan ma’lumotdan butunlay farq qiladi ya’ni, bir-biriga o’xshamagan 2 ta axbrot ayni bir vaqtda eshittiriladi. Ishtirokchidan bir vaqtning o’zida berilayotgan ikkala xabarni ham tinglashlari va shundan so’ng nimani eshitganini aytishi kerak bo’lgan. Olim bu tajribada ma’lumotlarning sinaluvchi tomonidan qay tarzda javob berilgani, ya’ni sinaluvchi eshitgan ma’lumotlarini tartib bilan qaytarganmi, yoki avval bir qulog’i bilan eshitgan ma’lumotlarni va keyin boshqasini qaytarganmi kabi savollarga javob topgan. Uning aniqlashicha sinaluchi dastlab bir qulog’ida eshitgan ma’lumotlarga javob berganda kamroq xatoliklar kuzatilgan. Biroq, Brodbentning eksperimenti keyinchalik ayrim tanqidlarga uchragan.

- Dastlabki tajribalar vaqtida sinaluvchilar qaysi ma’lumotlarga diqqat qilish kerakli haqida tushunchaga ega bo’lishmagan. Ular diqqat jarayonining funksiyaviy holatini tushuntirib berishdan ko’ra, eshitgan narsalaridagi chalkashliklarga ko’proq duch kelishgan.
- Bu tajribada sinaluvchi eshitgan va diqqat qilgan narsasini ko’rsatilgan vaqtda qaytarib aytib bergan ammo,diqqat qaratilmagan ma’lumotlar analiz qilingan biroq tezda unutilgan.
- Diqqat jalb qilinmagan xabarlar tafakkur darajasidan quyi darajadagi jarayonlarda qayd etilgan .

Shu va shunga o’xshash chalkashliklar Brodbent nazariyasi yaratilgandan so’ng yuzaga keldi va uning modeli not’g’ri talqin etilgan bo’lishi mumkinligiga ishora qildi. Tanlovchan filter modeli. N. Morey (1935- 2017) shuni aniqladiki, sinaluvchilar diqqat jalb etilmagan xabarlarning boshqa, yuqori darajadagi (semantic) tomonlarini e'tiborsiz qoldirsalar ham, o'zlarining ismlari aytilganda diqqat jalb qilinmagan holda ham ularni eslab qolishi kuzatilgan (Morey,1959; Vud va Kovan, 1995). Uning ta'kidlashicha bu ta'sirning sababi odam uchun kata ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan xabarlarga nisbatan tanlovchan diqqat filtrini istisno qilishi mumkin, biroq ahamiyat darajasi nisbatan pastroq bo'lgan ma'lumotlarga nisbatan esa diqqat filtri amalda bo'ladi. Olimning so'zlariga ko'ra tanlovchan filtr ko'p ma'lumotlarni dastlabki sensor bosqichda to'sib qo'yadi. Shuningdek shaxsiy xarakterga ega bo'lgan ma'lumotlar kuchli ta'sirga ega bo'lgani sababli diqqat qaratilmasa ham filtr qismidan o'tib keta oladi.[32]

Ba'zi hollarda diqqat jalb etilmagan ayrim xabarlarning filtr bosqichidan o'tib ketishi bo'yicha Anna Treysman o'z ilmiy tajribalarida izlanish olib borgan va "Zaiflashish modeli"ga asos solgan. Bu model bo'yicha, tadqiqot ishtirokchilari bir biriga bog'liq bo'lgan ma'lumotlarni eshitib takrorlashgan, va ayrim vaqtlarda bu jarayon diqqat jalb etilmayotgan quloqning funksiyasi bilan almashinib turgan. Ishtirokchilar diqqat jalb etilmayotgan quloqlari orqali aytib berilishi kerak bo'lgan dastlabki ma'lumotlardan bir nechtasini takrorlashgan va buning natijasida diqqat jalb etilmagan ma'lumotlarning ham ayrimlari psixik jarayonlarga o'tgan bo'lishi kerak deb izohladi. Bundan tashqari tajriba davomida diqqat jalb etilmagan ma'lumotlar va diqqat jalb etilgan ma'lumotlar o'zaro mos kelsa yoki juda kam farqlar bilan o'zaro o'xshash bo'lsa, tajriba ishtirokchilari bu haqda xabardor qilingan. Treysman shuningdek, ikki tilli ishtirokchilar bilan ham tajriba o'tkazib, bir tildagi diqqat jalb qilingan ma'lumotlar, diqqat jalb etilmagan xuddi shu ma'lumotning tarjimasi o'rtasidagi moslikni tadqiqot ishtirokchilari qayd etganini aniqlagan. Treysmanning tadqiqoti va g'oyalari kelgusi eksperimentlarning ketma-ketligini va uning izdoshlarini ta'minlashga xizmat qildi.

Ayrim tadqiqotlarda ma'lumot o'z ismiga aloqador bo'lganda jumla tarkibidagi taxmin qilish oson bo'lgan signal so'zlardan ko'ra ko'proq ogohlantiruvchi vositalardan o'tishi mumkindek tuyuldi. Masalan Korten va Vud (1972) ikki qismli tajriba o'tkazgan.[33] Dastlab, ular o'z ishtirokchilariga bir qator so'zlarni taqdim etishdi va har safar ma'lum toifadagi(shahar nomi) so'z paydo bo'lganda, ishtirokchiga yengil elektr toki ta'sir ettirilgan. Shu tarzda zarba va shahar nomi o'rtasidagi muvofiqlik yuzaga keltirilgan. Garchi tok kuchi o'g'riqli darajada ta'sir etmagan bo'lsada ammo o'sha so'zlardan biri kelganda ishtirokchilarda yengil darajada qo'rquv yuzaga kelishiga sabab bo'lgan. Bunday javob reaksiyasi(bir marta sinovdan o'tgan , sinovni davom ettirish uchun yana elektr toki zarbasini talab qilmaydigan) tananing teri qismidagi elektr qarshiligining bir lahzali o'zgarishi sifatida o'rganilishi mumkin. Tadqiqot davomida asabiylashgan ishtirokchida ter bezlari faollashadi hamda ter bezi suyuqligini normadan ko'proq ishlab chiqaradi, bu suyuqlik esa o'z navbatida kichik(zarba bermydigan) elektr tokining qarshiligini pasaytiradi.

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[32] R.J.Sternberg. C. Sternberg. 6th edition. Cognitive Psychology. Oklahoma State University Page 151

[33] Cognitive Psychology. Nick Braisby and Angus Gellaty. OXFORD University press 2005. Page 44.

Ya'ni yolg'on ma'lumotlarga nisbatan tanadagi harorat o'zgarishi yoki suyuqlik ta'sirida yengil tok urishi kuzatilishi mumkin. Bunday javob qaytarish fanda Galvanink Teri Reaksiyasi (GTR) yoki "Yolg'on Detektori" deb nomlanadi. Kortin va Vud ishtirokchilar bilan tadqiqotning ikkinchi qismini boshlaganda, GTR apparati bilan bog'liq ravishda dixotik tinglash vazifasini amalga oshirishdi. Odatdagidek, tadqiqot ishtirokchilari diqqat jalb qilinmagan quloq yordamida eshitilgan ma'lumotlarni takrorlash uchun eslay olishmagan, ammo yolg'on detektori diqqat jalb etilmagan quloqqa berilgan ma'lumotlarni qaytadan ayrim so'zlarini ishlatib savol berilganda ishtirokchilarda yengil tok urishi ya'ni ishtirokchi uchun negativ, tadqiqot uchun esa positiv javob reaksiyasi kuzatilgan. Bundan tashqari GTR xuddi shu toifadagi so'zlarga nisbatan ham aniqlangan, ammo u shok-assotsiatsiya bosqichida taqdim etilmagan. Taqdim etilmagan so'zlarga javobning bunday umumlashtirilishi, hatto ongli ravishda sezilmaganda ham ularning ma'nolari aniqlangan degan taxminni ilgari surishga asos bo'ladi. Diqqatni tadqiq etishning ushbu bosqichida bir qator psixologlar tomonidan ilgari surilgan nazariya, ya'ni miyya nerv – fiziologik nuqtai nazaardan aynan bir vaqtning o'zida bir qancha ma'lumotni qayta ishlashi mumkin emas degan qarashlarni shubha ostiga qo'ydi. Bu o'rinda nafaqat boshqa psixik jarayonlar balki diqqat jarayonida ham aynan bir vaqtning o'zida turli xil obyektga yoki narsalarga e'tiborning jalb etilish muammosi mavjud bo'lib, ushbu masala bugungi kungacha turli nuqtai – nazarlardan muhokama qilinib kelinmoqda. Qiziqarli tomoni shundaki keyingi diqqat eksperimenti bo'yicha qilingan tadqiqotlar masalan Dutch va Dutch ishlarida tadqiqot ishtirokchilar tomonidan qabul qilinayotgan ma'lumotlarning barchasi ya'ni diqqat jalb etilganlarida ham va diqqat qaratilmaganlarida ham fitrlanish sodir bo'lish bo'lmasligidan qat'iy nazar, keying psixik jarayonlarga qatnashish uchun yo'naltiriladi. Norman esa diqqat jalb etilmagan ma'lumotlar hech bo'lmaganda semantik faoliyatda qatnashishi va semantik xotirani faollashtirish uchun yetarli darajada qayta ishlanishi bo'yicha tadqiqotlarini olib borgan.

Xulosa o'rnida shuni aytish mumkinki, garchi dastlabki diqqatning funksiyalari to'grisidagi tadqiqotlarda ayrim kamchiliklar qayd etilgan bo'lsada, Brodbent diqqatning asosiy vazifalarini aniqlashda bir muncha istiqbolli natijalarga erishgan. Olimning selektiv diqqat yoki diqqatning tanlovchanlik nazariyasiga nisbatan qo'llagan modeli o'sh davrning mavjud ilmiy tadqiqotlari asosida paydo bo'lgan va shakllangan. Diqqatning tanlovchanlik nazariyasi nafaqat uning ko'chishi , taqsimlanishi va bo'linishi balki,xotira , tasavvur, tafakkur idrok singari keying bosqichdagi muhim jarayonlarda ham tayanch omil sifatida talqin etiladi. Diqqatning ko'chish jarayonida dixotik tinglash vazifasi asosida yondashuv uning tanlovchanlik xususiyatii bilan uziy bo'gliq jarayon hisoblanadi. Brodbent va A. Treysmanning diqqat modelidagi asosiy farq shundaki, diqqat jalb etilganlik va jalb etilmaganlik hodisalari o'rtasidagi ayrim tajribalar davomida orttirilgan farqlarning qarama qarshiligida yuzaga keluvchi natijalar mahsuli bo'lgan, biroq diqqatning tadqiq etilishida bu ikki model diqqatning tanlovchanlik nazariyasini izohlashda o'z o'rniga ega bo'lgan. Keyinchalik olib borilgan izlmiy izlanishlar asosida selektiv diqqat yoki diqqatning tanlovchanlik nazariyasini izohlashning yangi davrga oid ma'lumotlari asosida ko'plab yangi kashfiyotlar bo'lishiga qaramasdan brodbent modeli hozirgi ma'lumotlarning asosiy fundamenti sifatida talqin etiladi.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF SPORT ACTIVITIES IN THE FORMATION OF QUALITIES SUCCESSFULNESS, ACHIEVEMENT, CONTROL, ENDURANCE

Annotation: This article analyzes the role of sports in the formation of such qualities in wrestlers as the desire to win, willpower, agility, self-control, endurance.

Keywords: aspiration to win, willpower, agility, self-control, endurance.

Today, the issues of physical development of our youth are considered at the level of state policy. As a result, over the past period, all conditions have been created for the physical development of young people. After all, our government, which recognizes that it is impossible to build a great state of the future without educating and bringing up a person who is fully developed, is taking special care of this issue. It is no exaggeration to say that due to the created opportunities, physical culture and sports, especially wrestling, have become a truly national movement. It is known that wrestling is one of the main means of improving the physical culture of young people. In addition, wrestling is the oldest, most popular and widespread sport. In ancient times, wrestling was the decoration of all holidays and celebrations. The Uzbek people called the famous wrestlers "wrestlers" who won these holidays and had high physical qualities: technical and tactical skills. We aimed to study the results of special technical exercises in the process of training young national wrestlers in technical and tactical movements.

In belt wrestlers, the formation of the will is very important in the positive solution of physical training and sports competitions. In order to solve this problem in a way that leaves a strong impression, it is necessary to take into account the developmental aspects of the psychological laws of the will. The role of sports in the formation of such qualities as willpower, aspiration to victory, agility, self-control, endurance in wrestlers. In this sense, the willpower qualities of the athlete gradually emerge in sports activities, and later these qualities become his constant character.

For example, an athlete with well-developed willpower achieves high results in competitions. This is an indication that the athlete is both willpower and physically fit and has a strong character. But his stable character traits, positive moral and volitional qualities are formed in sports and competitions, in the process of education and upbringing, in labor. Continuation of this process will lead to higher results for the athlete.

On the contrary, the negative qualities of an athlete, such as indiscipline in training, inability to train, refusal to study and work, rudeness or deception, lead to his inability to cope with obstacles in both sports and life, depression. Each period of life has its own beauty. In this sense, the athlete must strengthen his will in order to acquire a thorough knowledge during his student years, to form universal qualities, to be active in social life and to grow up as a person who is not afraid of difficulties. To do this, the athlete must be able to form the following volitional qualities:

1) the habit of creating a state of productive mental activity in all spheres of life;

2) development of good behavior, creative knowledge and qualities necessary for athletes;

3) to be conscientious in the face of difficult and complex situations in life or to achieve their goals in solving problematic issues, and to be able to choose a clear and correct path.

Some athletes are unable to overcome even insignificant obstacles and shortcomings due to a lack of will or weakness of character. At the same time, if athletes are cowardly, timid, and face a little difficulty or failure, they stop their exercise for a while, change their decisions, and are ready to give up their goal. They fail to show the level of perseverance, patience, tenacity and endurance required in sports activities. Such athletes are heartless, lazy, bored. Their behavior is usually governed by more conditions than themselves. Athletes of this character are prone to frustration and change sports frequently, but are unable to perform well in any sport because they lack the will and determination. They only appear on the negative side all the time, everywhere, in all athletes. They blame the coach for all their personal shortcomings. Spotters of this character tend to be careless, reluctant. The coach should conduct special educational work with athletes with such involuntary character traits and look for ways to eliminate the misbehavior in the athlete's behavior, but rather to strengthen in them positive, useful habits. In order to increase endurance in wrestlers, to perform exercises with high skill, to perform some exercises to the maximum, to achieve accurate results in a short time, to achieve high results on the basis of performing exercises in difficult conditions with high technical and tactical skills (high jump, cross-country running jumping, repeated jumping exercises to complicate the situation). It is also important to train athletes in voluntary coercion based on exerting themselves in the process of wrestling in order to develop willpower qualities in athletes.

The method of willpower can be divided into external and internal types:

- external will power depends on external phenomena and stimuli that affect the sensory organs of the athlete;
- Internal willpower arises on the basis of the direction in which the athlete is present in sports training and competition.

We recommend that athletes use the following techniques to nurture willpower in athletes during training and competitions.

1. Require homework to be done correctly;
2. Educate the athlete in the spirit of self-confidence;
3. Evaluate correctly performed exercises;
4. coercion, competition, praise,
5. training to perform difficult exercises;
6. self-influence, self-satisfaction, self-command, etc.

The following steps in self-education give positive results only if properly organized:

- to teach athletes to overcome these shortcomings, to develop in them the ideological aspects of self-education, to form the characteristics of self-defense, to take into account the harmonious development of moral, volitional and physical qualities in wrestlers at the stage. to further develop the qualities of physical strength, it is necessary to get used to working independently, to form the need for active participation in sports.

In the training of athletes in the development of volitional qualities, the coach should give an idea of the purpose, conditions and methods of movement, all the elements of the main point of movement, as well as the correction of mistakes and generalization of movements. It is also necessary to evaluate each correct action performed by the athlete, to form in them an understanding of the actions performed. To do this, the coach must carefully monitor every movement performed by athletes. The harder the exercise, the more willpower it will take to get it to the end. The best part is that the will is strengthened in the same struggle. Advanced beliefs and will are at the core of a morally high character. In practice, an athlete who fails to overcome difficulties with will and skill becomes an observer who slows down the success of others. Nothing can adorn such an athlete - neither humility and gentleness, nor honesty and sincerity.

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TEACHING ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION TO ESL STUDENTS

Abstract: Pronunciation has a positive effect on learning a second language and learners can gain the skills they need for effective communication in English.

Keywords: Pronunciation, phoneme, drilling pronunciation, time-tested techniques, phonetic transcription, visualizing pronunciation, native-like pronunciation drama voice techniques, Multimedia enhancement.

“Up to a certain proficiency standard, the fault which most severely impairs the communication process in EFL/ESL learners is pronunciation, not vocabulary or grammar”.

In many English language teachers, teaching pronunciation is granted the least attention. Many English teachers avoid teaching pronunciation, not because it is not necessary, but because they have little or no information on the subject. Proper pronunciation is essential when learning English as a second or foreign language.

If we learn a second language in childhood, we learn to speak it fluently and without a ‘foreign accent. If we learn in adulthood, it is very unlikely that we will attain a native accent. In this study, the researchers first review misconceptions about pronunciation, factors affecting the learning of pronunciation. Then, the needs of learners and suggestions for teaching pronunciation will be reviewed.

Pronunciation has a positive effect on learning a second language and learners can gain the skills they need for effective communication in English. Many teachers begin English pronunciation practice as they introduce vocabulary. This is the way many textbooks advise to teach pronunciation. Unfortunately, for students with a mother tongue that bears no similarity to English, this actually makes comprehension more difficult.

Drilling pronunciation is another less than desirable form of instruction. A step up involves combining the teaching of pronunciation with that of spelling, another important skill, but the real starting point is on the level of the phoneme.

First of all we should know about “phoneme The term phoneme (from Ancient Greek "sound made, utterance, thing spoken, speech, language") was reportedly first used by A. Dufriche-Desgenettes in 1873, but it referred only to a speech sound. The term phoneme as an abstraction was developed by the Polish linguist Jan Niecisław Baudouin de Courtenay and his student Mikołaj Kruszewski during 1875–1895 [1].

The term used by these two was fonema, the basic unit of what they called psychophonetics. The concept of the phoneme was then elaborated in the works of Nikolai Trubetzkoy and others of the Prague School (during the years 1926–1935), and in those of structuralists like Ferdinand de Saussure, Edward Sapir, and Leonard Bloomfield. Some structuralists rejected the idea of a cognitive or psycholinguistic function for the phoneme. A phoneme is one of the units of sound that distinguish one word from another in a particular language. The difference in meaning between the English words kill and kiss is a result of the exchange of the phoneme (l) for the phoneme (s). Two words that differ in meaning through a contrast of a single phoneme form a minimal pair.

The step from pronouncing phonemes to full length words is a short one, and from there it is much larger leap to being able to communicate in a natural conversation. A whole new set of obstacles appears, but there are easy ways to overcome each one [2].

Recent discussion of and research on the teaching and learning of pronunciation has focused on contrasts between the sound systems of a language spoken and a language being learned; the importance of accent, stress, intonation, and rhythm in the comprehensibility of the speech of ESL speakers; the effect of motivation and exposure in the development of native-like pronunciation; and intelligibility of speech among speakers of different English varieties. Linguists have tried to identify potential pronunciation difficulties of ESL speakers of a language by using contrastive analysis, which was popular in the 1950s and 1960s. The Contrastive Analysis Hypothesis posits that by contrasting the features of two languages, the difficulties that a language learner might encounter can be anticipated (Crystal, 2003; Fries, 1952). Features of many languages were catalogued by linguists, but it was not possible to systematically predict which areas of English would be difficult for speakers of particular native languages. A less predictive version of the hypothesis was eventually put forth that focused on cross-linguistic influence. Cross-linguistic influence claims that prior language experiences have an impact on the way a language is learned, but these experiences do not consistently have predictive value (Brown, 2000; Wardhaugh, 1970) [3]. So I would like to present an overview of the traditional and time-tested techniques. Phonetic transcription is one of the long-used and known to all teachers technique is phonetic transcription, which is a code consisting of phonetic symbols. Each symbol describes a single sound, which is in fact different from a letter of the alphabet. True as it is, in order to use phonetic transcription one must learn the code and it takes time and effort. All good modern learners' dictionaries use phonetic symbols to indicate pronunciation, and learners must therefore be familiar with them'. Auditory reinforcement As A. Brown (1992) notes, there is a common assumption among teachers that perceptual and productive language skills such as listening and speaking are taught through the same medium, namely speaking and listening. As the result many of them use the traditional listen-and-repeat approach in spite of the present tendency for communicative language teaching. Visualizing pronunciation technique is useful for adult learners who undergo the process of fossilization. While children benefit from oral repetition, drills and taping themselves, adult learners find it difficult to learn the patterns of intonation, stress and rhythm. The reason may be that they simply do not know whether the patterns they produce are acceptable. Real time visual displays are to show learners the relationship between the patterns they produce and those they are required to repeat. One of the possible conventions for making the word stress visible is writing the stressed syllable in capital letters: FAshion, SEssion, beHAVE.

Some teachers might be taking advantage of it without even realising this. Celce-Mauricia (1996) calls this mode a visual reinforcement. One of the forms of this reinforcement includes placing fingers on the throat in order to feel the vibration of the vocal cords, and it may be useful when teaching the distinction between voiced and voiceless consonants. A different form of tactile reinforcement incorporates simple tactile descriptions given to the students: ‘When you pronounce /r/ your tongue feels liquid and your jaw is tight (Celce-Mauricia, 296). Drama Voice Techniques is the focus of the above techniques has been generally on accuracy of sounds and stress at a word level. Nevertheless, we should bear in mind that both the ability to produce isolated sounds or recognising suprasegmental features and fluency contribute to effective communication.

Today’s pronunciation curriculum which has communicative language teaching as its goal thus seeks to identify the most important features and integrate them in courses. The interactive aspect of pronunciation as well as other aspects of English can be emphasized by the use of drama techniques. In classes where these techniques are employed, they help to reduce the stress that accompanies oral production in a foreign language. They are fun, entertaining and relaxing. One means in which drama voice techniques can enter pronunciation classroom is for teachers to employ poetry, tongue twisters and raps. Audio feedback In traditional methods, which have been used for a long time now, teachers have taken the advantage of the audio medium, namely a tape recorder, for a dual purpose [4].

Multimedia enhancement is one of the major developments in the field of linguistics following the audio medium are video recorders and the use of software. These are an advance over audio tapes in that they provide visual support, which is as important in pronunciation teaching as auditory. Celce-Mauricia (1996) lists also other advantages of multimedia enhancement (313): 1. access to a wide variety of native-speaker speech samplings 2. sheltered practice sessions in which the learner can take risks without stress and fear of error. 3. opportunity for self-pacing and self-monitoring of progress 4. one-on-one contact without a teachers’ constant supervision 5. an entertaining, game like atmosphere for learning. As for video recorders, they may serve both as a source of learning material and feedback. Students may not only view a native speakers’ production of speech but can also see and hear themselves if videotaped.

In conclusion I want to say that we should work with our students` pronunciations with these old and modern techniques. We should not avoid of these difficult job. All teachers should try to develop students` writing, reading, speaking and listening skills.

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ПРОБЛЕМЫ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ ПЕРЕВОДЧЕСКОГО МАСТЕРСТВА

Аннотация: Статья посвящена изучению специфики синхронного перевода как вершины переводческого мастерства, обусловливающей высокие требования к уровню сформированности переводческой компетенции. А также анализируются различные типы информации, воспринимающиеся переводчиком во время выполнения синхронного перевода. Рассматривается совокупность звуковых и визуальных каналов, их особенности и значимость для достижения максимальной эквивалентности переводного текста. Даётся анализ практической значимости каналов информации, воспринимаемых переводчиком во время осуществления синхронного перевода.

Ключевые слова: линейный переводчик, синхронный перевод, перевод с листа, синхронное чтение, речевая компрессия.

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PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF TRANSLATION SKILLS

Annotation.The article is devoted to the study of the specifics of simultaneous translation as the pinnacle of translation skills, which determines high requirements for the level of formation of translation competence. It also analyzes various types of information perceived by the translator during the simultaneous translation. A set of audio and visual channels, their features and significance for achieving maximum equivalence of the translated text are considered. The analysis of the practical significance of the channels of information perceived by the translator during the implementation of simultaneous interpretation is given.

Key words: linear translator, simultaneous translation, sight translation, simultaneous reading, speech compression.

Происходящие преобразования в системе высшего образования обусловлены движением в сторону инновационной личностно-развивающей парадигмы образования, необходимостью использования интеллектуально-творческого потенциала человека для созидательной деятельности во всех сферах жизни [1]. На сегодняшний день в Узбекистане высшее образование готовит квалифицированных специалистов для различных сфер общественной жизни и отраслей хозяйства - научной, экономической, технической и прочих [4]. Коммуникативная компетентность, владение искусством общения, как оправа для бриллианта, может помочь реализовать свои замыслы и намерения, стать преуспевающим человеком, вызывающим уважение у деловых партнёров [3]. Бесспорно, письменный и устный переводчики должны блестяще владеть своими рабочими языками. Однако, навыки и приемы у этих специалистов разные. Не случайно одним из выборов той или иной профессии, точнее ее разновидности, является тип личности. Очень вдумчивый человек или максималист, которым нравится редактировать и перерабатывать тексты, могут стать отличными письменными и устными переводчиками, в то время как синхронист, исправляющий свои ошибки на ходу, то есть вслух, воспринимается слушателями, мягко говоря, без восторга. По своим видам устный перевод делится на последовательный и синхронный. Хотя многие устные переводчики занимаются и синхронным и последовательным переводом, английский термин "conference interpreter" обычно относится только к синхронистам. "Линейный переводчик", т.е. переводчик, который осуществляет неформальный перевод за столом, в ресторане, в магазине называется по-английски "escort interpreter". Иногда, если его назначают работать с делегацией на конференции или на неформальных мероприятиях, он должен выступать и в качестве синхрониста, и в качестве линейного переводчика. В таких случаях приходиться переводить неофициальные беседы, ходить на экскурсии и по магазинам и, естественно, переводить в обе стороны - на тот или другой языки. Это не только тяжело физически, но и сложнее, ибо перевод "в обратную сторону", т.е. на иностранный язык, требует хорошего знания иностранного разговорного языка. Синхронный перевод, без сомнения, является самым трудоемким и сложным из всех видов перевода. Важно понимать, что существует также несколько разновидностей синхронного перевода. Самой распространенной разновидностью является синхронный перевод "на слух", когда переводчик воспринимает, как правило, через наушники непрерывную речь оратора и осуществляет перевод блоками по мере поступления информации. Второй, менее распространенной, но также достаточно востребованной разновидностью синхронного перевода является так называемый "перевод с листа" с предварительной подготовкой или без нее. Этот перевод является видом устного перевода, приближающемся к письменному, т.к информация воспринимается не на слух, а зрительно, в виде текста (статьи, письма, факса и т.д.), но она озвучивается переводчиком. При этом переводе, анализ и синтез происходят одновременно, как при устном переводе. По опросам, проведенным среди инофирм, ПСЛ является весьма распространенным видом перевода в офисе. Третьей, самой редкой разновидностью перевода является синхронное чтение заранее переведенного текста. Переводчик, следуя за речью оратора, зачитывает заранее подготовленный текст, и, при необходимости, вносит коррективы, если оратор по ходу выступления отступает от первоначального текста. В послевоенные годы потребности международных организаций и частных конференций в синхронных переводчиках стали быстро расти. В настоящее время в услугах квалифицированных синхронистов нуждаются не только правительственные учреждения или организаторы телемостов и конференций, но и менеджеры компаний, занимающихся компьютерами, спутниковой связью и многими другими видами глобальных коммуникаций. Пожалуй, самая трудная роль выпадает на долю синхрониста, когда ему приходится иметь дело с неопределенными или сверхскоростными источниками переводимого языка. Речь, в частности, идет о видеофильмах и комментариях к слайдам, которые в качестве наглядных пособий все чаще и чаще используются сегодня на международных конференциях. Чтобы работать безошибочно в таком темпе переводчику приходиться обращаться с просьбой посмотреть до начала заседания видеозапись или получить текст сценария. Говорят, что перевести - значит, прежде всего, понять. А чтобы понять и перевести - нужны талант, знания и специальная подготовка. Он должен обладать отличной долговременной и кратковременной памятью, способностью сосредотачиваться, выносливостью, интуицией, умением импровизировать, способностью ухватить тон и нюансы речи и приспособиться к стилю выступающего. Еще одна из самых трудных и основных задач синхрониста заключается в том, чтобы уловить тон выступающего, понять, говорит ли тот с иронией, бесстрастно или яростно. Однако, переводчик не должен выдавать своего личного отношения к делегатам или к обсуждаемым вопросам. Речевая компрессия, опущения и добавление материала, синекдоха и метонимия, использование антонимов и семантических эквивалентов и грамматическая инверсия - вот, примерно, основные приемы работы синхрониста, сложившиеся в итоге длительного развития устного перевода. Хотя каждый из них в той или иной степени отличается от других, все они сводятся к основной задаче синхронного переводчика, которая заключается в том, чтобы отредактировать и сократить словесный материал и одновременно передать его, не исказив общий смысл. Занимаясь компоновкой и перекомпоновкой фраз, он неизменно стремится сделать их прежде всего ясными и лаконичными. Возможности для этого коренятся в самой структуре языка как средства общения между людьми разных народов. Как показали исследования процесса переводческого воспроизведения живой речи, при синхронном переводе, синтаксис всегда проще, а средняя длина предложения всегда короче, чем при письменной обработке того же самого текста. Как весь процесс перевода, так и его отдельные фразы - прослушивание и понимание, запоминание и расшифровка, а затем и произнесение словесного материала - зависят от самой природы человеческого языка и речи. Переводчик следит за логикой изложения мыслей оратором и часто заранее догадывается, о чем он будет говорить. Напротив, машина не может работать с ассоциативными образами, невыраженными материальными знаками в виде печатного текста или звукового сигнала. Что касается возможностей компьютерного прогнозирования, они всегда будут ограничены заложенной в машину базой данных [6]. Исходя из вышеизложенного, можно сделать вывод о том, что проблема подготовки синхронного переводчика является весьма актуальной. Человек, желающий восполнить пробелы в образовании или пополнить личную копилку знаний, в настоящее время практически неограничен в выборе имеющихся в информационной сфере курсов обучения и программ [2].

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МЕТОДИКА ПРЕПОДАВАНИЯ РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКА

Аннотация: Статья посвящена вопросам методики преподавания русского языка как неродного в условиях лицейского образования

Ключевые слова: Русский язык, литература, иностранный язык, методика, обучение, ученик, урок.

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METHODS OF TEACHING RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

Annotation: The article is devoted to the issues of methods of teaching Russian as a non-native language in the conditions of lyceum education

Key words: Russian language, literature, foreign language, methodology, teaching, student, lesson.

Есть несколько определений термина методика, но нас интересует такое определение, которое ближе к обучению в лицее. В связи с этим мы считаем, что лучше всего передал понятие методики А. А. Леонтьев - великий ученый, психолог, педагог, лингвист и методист, утверждающий, что: «методика — это наука, которая учит учителя сознательно управлять учебным процессом, сознательно организовывать свои собственные обучающие действия так, чтобы учебный процесс давал наилучшие результаты. Предмет методики обучения русскому языку как иностранному – это оптимальная система управления учебным процессом, то есть система, направленная на наиболее эффективное овладение учащимися русским языком»

Методика обучения русскому языку – наука о содержании, принципах, методах и приемах обучения русскому литературному языку, о путях и условиях усвоения учащимися знаний, умений и навыков по русскому языку (речевых, орфографических, пунктуационных) в современном обучении. Мы понимаем методику обучения русскому языку как педагогическую науку, отрасль дидактики, изучающую закономерности обучения учеников русскому языку. Методика изучает содержание обучения, методы работы учителя, учащихся, процессы усвоения материала, исследует эффективность рекомендуемых методов и приемов.

Содержание курса русского языка в лицее определяется двумя факторами: предметом обучения и целями обучения. Цели обучения состоят в научении свободной речевой деятельности и в формировании у учащихся элементарной лингвистической компетенции. Предметом обучения в курсе русского языка является современный русский литературный язык в его реальном функционировании в различных этно- и социолингвистических условиях.

Курс русского языка предполагает развитие и совершенствование у учащихся всех видов речевой деятельности (чтение, письмо, аудирование, говорение). В соответствии с этим курс русского языка содержит те языковые факты, законы и правила, усвоение которых обеспечивает формирование умений и навыков, необходимых для того, чтобы правильно и хорошо говорить, слушать, читать и писать на русском языке.

Курс также включает этнокультуроведческий компонент, отражающий россиеведение, а также языковые факты художественной литературы – не только как материал для всякого рода упражнений и разборов, но и в первую очередь как средство духовного и эстетического воспитания, формирования языковой грамотности, научения учеников речевому общению. Для это как считают многие ученые, на появление тех или иных методов обучения иностранным языкам влияют технические и информационные достижения, развитие и взаимодействие методики с такими науками как психология, психолингвистика и педагогика. Ученые находятся в постоянном поиске таких методов или одного универсального метода, который мог бы удовлетворить потребности всех иностранных языков.

Однако, как показывает жизнь, универсальных методов не бывает, поскольку изменяются потребности в обществе под влиянием информационных технологий и технических инноваций, изменяются цели обучения и изучения как иностранных, так и русского языка. По этой причине, если одни методы исчерпали себя, на их место приходят другие, новые, а затем новые методы кажутся несостоятельными, и методисты или создают новые, или возвращаются к старым методам, модифицируя их под новые условия времени.

Современная методика обучения русскому языку в лицее бурно развивается. Развитие осуществляется по всем ее линиям: методика обучения грамоте, методика изучения языковой теории, методика литературного чтения, методика развития речи. Создаются новые учебно-методические комплекты для лицеев (концепции, программы, учебники и учебно-методические пособия к ним). Основные направления совершенствования методики: обеспечение развития учащихся в процессе обучения русскому языку и литературе (развитие их интеллектуальной творческой деятельности, исследовательских умений и навыков, коммуникативных компетенций и другие.)

С 2011-2012 учебного года лицей переходит на новые образовательный уровень которой ставится задача реализовать системно-деятельностный подход в начальном обучении: наряду со знаниевым компонентом (умениями читать, считать и писать) в программном содержании предусматривается деятельностный компонент (заложить основы учебной деятельности: систему учебных и познавательных мотивов, умение принимать, сохранять, реализовывать учебные цели, планировать, реализовывать и оценивать учебные действия и их результат). Новые программы начального обучения ориентированы не только на формирование предметных, но и метапредметных или универсальных учебных действий (личностных, регулятивных, познавательных, коммуникативных)

В связи с этим разрабатываются и внедряются в практику новые образовательные методики и технологии: технология взаимодействия, исследовательские методы и приемы, проектные методы, информационные и компьютерные технологии, технологии обучения в сотрудничестве, технологии организации самостоятельной работы (сбор новой информации, поиск информации, предоставление информации и другие).

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КЛИНИЧЕСКИ ЗНАЧИМЫЕ МОРФОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ И ИММУНОГИСТОХИМИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ИНТАКТНОГО И РУБЦОВО-ИЗМЕНЕННОГО МИОМЕТРИЯ

Аннотация: За последние годы интерес исследователей к проблеме кесарева сечения не угас. Обусловлено это неуклонным ростом частоты абдоминального родоразрешения.

Это можно объяснить изменением акушерской стратегии и расширением показаний к оперативному родоразрешению за счет активной перинатальной позиции, а также увеличением числа беременных с рубцом на матке.

Увеличение частоты кесарева сечения обусловливает появление в современном акушерстве отдельной проблемы - ведения беременности и родов у женщин группы высокого риска.

Ключевые слова: миометрий, иммуногистохимическая особенность.

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CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT MORPHOLOGICAL AND IMMUNOHOSTOCHEMICAL FEATURES OF INTACT AND SCAR-CHANGED MYOMETRY

Abstract: In recent years, the interest of researchers in the problem of caesarean section has not faded away. This is due to the steady increase in the frequency of abdominal delivery.

This can be explained by a change in obstetric strategy and an expansion of indications for operative delivery due to an active perinatal position, as well as an increase in the number of pregnant women with a scar on the uterus.

The increase in the frequency of cesarean sections leads to the emergence of a separate problem in modern obstetrics - the management of pregnancy and childbirth in women at high risk.

Key words: myometrium, immunohistochemical feature.

Актуальность. Наследственные нарушения соединительной ткани — гетерогенная группа заболеваний, обусловленных мутациями генов белков внеклеточного матрикса или ферментов их биосинтеза, а также генов белков, участвующих в её морфогенезе[3].

Термин «дисплазия соединительной ткани» (ДСТ) может быть использован как синоним наследственных нарушений. Частота встречаемости ДСТ составляет 30-80% в популяции.

В последние годы интерес к заболеванию неуклонно растет, т.к. качественные и количественные изменения компонентов стромы отражаются на функции многих органов и систем[1].

В литературе спектр висцеральных поражений при ДСТ освещен достаточно хорошо, однако нет четкого представления о поражении матки у женщин с данной патологией. Генерализованный характер поражения с вовлечением в патологический процесс репродуктивной системы при ДСТ отрицательно сказывается на течении беременности, родов и послеродового периода[4].

К наиболее частым осложнениям беременности и родов относятся преждевременная отслойка нормально расположенной плаценты, слабость родовой деятельности, гипотонические кровотечения в послеродовом периоде[2]. Заслуживают серьезного внимания вопросы прогноза течения беременности, возможных осложнений во время родов и их профилактики.

Цель исследования. Целью исследования явилось проведение сравнительной морфологической и иммуногистохимической оценки интактного и рубцово-измененного миометрия для выявления женщин, находящихся в группе риска по несостоятельности рубца на матке и развитию гипотонического кровотечения в последующую беременность.

Материалы и методы исследования. Исследование включало анализ историй болезни, протоколов вскрытия, биопсийного и операционного материала 130 женщин, разделенных на 3 группы.

Результаты исследования. Дисплазия соединительной ткани может проявляться слабостью родовой деятельности, варикозным расширением интраорганных вен матки, пролапсом органов таза и характеризуется изменением соотношения типов коллагена за счет преобладания коллагена III типа, снижением экспрессии фибулина—5 и тканевых ингибиторов матричных металлопротеиназ 1 и 2 типа.

При слабости родовой деятельности у женщин, страдающих дисплазией соединительной ткани, по данным электронной микроскопии и иммуногистохимического исследования в нижнем сегменте матки наблюдается снижение количества межклеточных контактов между гладкомышечными клетками с резким уменьшением коннексина—43 на них и телоцитах.

При варикозном расширении вен матки средняя площадь их внутреннего просвета увеличивается более чем в 100 раз, а толщина стенок — в 5 раз. При этом нарушение эластогенеза и деградация коллагена с повышением уровня экспрессии матричной металлопротеиназы—9 типа происходят не только в стенках сосудов, но и в строме миометрия.

Пролапс тазовых органов сопровождается ремоделированием соединительной ткани не только в связках, шейке матки, стенках влагалища, но и в строме тела матки и ее венах, что на гистохимическом уровне проявляется крупными перимускулярными и периваскулярными отложениями фрагментированного «псевдоэластина» — коллагена III типа.

Возрастные особенности изменения миометрия сводятся к увеличению площади стромы за счет субсерозного слоя, фиброзу сосудистых стенок и снижению эластогенеза при неизменном соотношении коллагенов I, III и V типов.

В результате проведенного исследования миометрия женщин, страдающих ДСТ, показана диагностическая значимость комплексного морфологического изучения в оценке патологических изменений в строме и интраорганных венах матки. Разработан алгоритм комплексного морфологического исследования ДСТ в матке, который может применяться для диагностики данной патологии и в других органах.

Полученные данные могут быть использованы в практическом здравоохранении для определения риска развития акушерско-гинекологических осложнений, для выбора тактики ведения пациенток со слабостью родовой деятельности.

Полученные результаты о варикозном расширении интраорганных вен матки, в том числе при пролапсе, будут способствовать объективизации диагноза ДСТ при магнитно-резонансной томографии и ультразвуковом исследовании.

Вывод. На основании проведенного комплексного морфологического исследования установлены возрастные особенности миометрия, которые имеют практическую значимость в качестве показателей нормы, при сравнительном морфологическом анализе.

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РОЛЬ РУКОВОДИТЕЛЯ В СОВРЕМЕННОЙ ШКОЛЕ

Аннотация: В статье показано, что директор школы, выступая в роли инновационного менеджера, сталкивается с взаимосвязанными проблемами

Ключевые слова: Образовательная система, средняя общеобразовательная школа, инновации в образовании, директор школы.

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THE ROLE OF A LEADER IN A MODERN SCHOOL

Annotation: The article shows that a school director, acting in the role of an innovative manager, faces interrelated problems

Key words: Educational system, secondary school, innovations in education, school director.

Школа – это не просто кабинеты и парты, это, прежде всего, люди, которые в ней работают. И одну из главных ролей в построении современного эффективного образовательного процесса играет директор школы.

Руководитель школы (директор школы) – ключевая фигура в сфере образования, определяющая успешность реализации происходящих изменений в образовании. Как считают многие специалисты в области педагогического менеджмента, директор современной школы — это эффективный руководитель, обладающий такими качествами как: компетентность; коммуникабельность; внимательное отношение к подчиненным; смелость в принятии решений; способность творчески решать проблемы.

Эффективный руководитель (директор) школы – это:

творческая личность, способная преодолевать стереотипы и находить нетрадиционные пути решения стоящих перед школой задач, создавать и использовать инновационные управленческие технологии;

личность, постоянно работающая над собой, над своими профессиональными и личностными качествами;

стратег, видящий перспективу развития своей школы на несколько лет вперед;

личность, вдохновляющая своим примером педагогический коллектив.

Директор школы - должностное лицо, осуществляющее руководство школой как образовательным учреждением в соответствии с ее уставом и Законом Российской Федерации «Об образовании». Именно на директора, согласно должностным инструкциям, возлагается обеспечение системной образовательной (учебно-воспитательной) и административно-хозяйственной работы учреждения. Директор - ключевая фигура управления общеобразовательным учреждением, именно он принимает решения о работе школьной организации и создает для этого необходимые морально-психологические, материально-технические и другие условия, определяет совместно с коллективом стратегию, цели и задачи функционирования и развития учебного заведения.

Следует учесть, что кроме должностных обязанностей деятельность руководителя школы в каждом конкретном случае характеризует и его «ролевой репертуар», связанный как с различными видами управленческих действий, так и с его работой как специалиста (аналитик, диагност, плановик, проектировщик, программист, организатор, руководитель, лидер, координатор, преподаватель, исследователь). Очень важна лидирующая позиция директора школы в инновационных преобразованиях образовательного процесса.

Современный директор школы должен решать главную задачу - обеспечивать опережающий, инновационный характер образования: ставить задачи, которые важны сегодня и станут еще более важными завтра, и находить пути их решения. Директор - первое лицо в школе, и это положение обязывает его мыслить стратегически, быть дальновидным, работать над созданием совершенной системы управления. Эта постановка вопроса предполагает, что директора школ - это профессиональные и умелые инновационные менеджеры.

Чтобы деятельность руководителя была эффективной, он должен уметь: анализировать состояние коллектива; понимать мотивы поведения своих подчиненных; побуждать подчиненных к продуктивной работе, стимулировать их профессиональный рост; создавать максимально благоприятные отношения в коллективе для продуктивной работы; давать задания подчиненным так, чтобы они понимали, чего от них ждут, и стремились это выполнить; эффективно контролировать работу подчиненных; адекватно оценивать своих подчиненных, их возможности и интересы; предупреждать и разрешать конфликты в коллективе; строить деловое общение с подчиненными в соответствии с их индивидуальными особенностями и ситуацией. И это далеко не полный перечень работ по управлению персоналом, возлагаемых на директора. Деятельность руководителя будет продуктивной в случае эффективного управления образовательной системой как развивающейся социокультурной средой среды. Поэтому без классной команды он никто и ничто. Инновационных идей будет много, а выполнять некому. Поэтому директор школы собирает всегда возле себя знающих и понимающих людей, формирует сплоченный коллектив. Руководитель школы сам отвечает за кадры, он имеет право самостоятельно формировать штатное расписание. Но система подготовки кадров и финансовое положение школ не способствуют тому, чтобы в школу приходили педагоги. Школа имеет право «заказывать» в профильном вузе для себя будущих учителей, составлять для них специальную программу, т. е. готовить людей, которые впишутся именно в этот педагогический коллектив, будут подходить именно данной школе, но для того, чтобы грамотно формировать этот социальный заказ, тоже нужна серьезная квалификация.

Педагогические кадры всегда обладают такими разбросанными характеристиками по основным критериям, так что собрать понимающих и знающих, подходящих по характеру затруднительно. Качество хорошего директора — это умение слепить «из того, что было» творчески работающий коллектив. Чтобы каждый чувствовал себя нужным школе, директору, обществу и, безусловно, самому себе.

На наш взгляд, организуя работу с педколлективом, чтобы сформировать инновационную социокультурную среду образовательного учреждения, директор должен опираться на миссию учреждения. Директор задает стандарты работы в школе, закладывает основные ценности, на которых базируется вся деятельность учебного заведения. От его взглядов, позиции, личности зависит то, какой будет данная школа. Но сегодня директора школ вынуждены работать в ситуации неопределенности: нет четких ориентиров деятельности, стратегические цели развития школьного образования не обоснованы. В частности государство в своих программных документах ориентирует развитие системы общего образования на индивидуализацию, на формирование практических навыков и фундаментальных умений, и, одновременно, ставит задачу обеспечения качественного образования, соответствующего требованиям инновационного развития экономики, современным потребностям общества и каждого гражданина. Но как это взаимоувязано - разъяснений нет. Поэтому, если директор даже попытается ставить задачи на будущее, то он не имеет представления, каково будущее школы как социального института, в каком направлении она движется. В большинстве случаев директора школ в принципе не способны вырабатывать стратегию развития своего учреждения, а даже если бы могли это сделать, то вынуждены были бы делать это с «закрытыми глазами».

Таким образом, с одной стороны, директор школы, выступая в роли инновационного менеджера, сегодня не способен в полной мере определять стратегические задачи развития своего общеобразовательного учреждения. Это объясняет отсутствие возможностей сплочения педагогического коллектива вокруг общей идеи. С другой стороны, имеющийся кадровый ресурс не способен в полной мере реализовывать стратегические планы своего директора. Именно это противоречие на сегодня является главным, сдерживающим инновационное развитие школы, фактором.

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МОТИВАЦИЯ И СТИМУЛИРОВАНИЕ ПЕРСОНАЛА ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫХ И МУНИЦИПАЛЬНЫХ ОРГАНОВ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ

Аннотация: Для успешного управления людьми каждый руководитель должен хотя бы в общих чертах представлять, каковы основные мотивы поведения его сотрудников, как можно воздействовать на них и каких результатов при этом ожидать. Исходя из этого, он либо изменяет мотивационную структуру их поведения, развивая желательные мотивы и ослабляя нежелательные, либо осуществляет прямое стимулирование действий государственный служащий.

Ключевые слова: мотивация, стимулирование труда, премирование работников, материальные стимулы.

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MOTIVATION AND STIMULATION OF PERSONNEL OF STATE AND MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT BODIES

Annotation: For successful management of people, each manager should at least have a general idea of what the main motives for the behavior of his employees are, how to influence them and what results to expect at the same time. Either based on this, he changes the motivational structure of their behavior, developing desirable motives and weakening undesirable ones, or he directly stimulates the actions of a civil servant.

Keywords: motivation, labor incentives, employee bonuses, material incentives.

Под стимулированием понимается внешний по отношению к персоналу процесс управленческого воздействия, идущего от конкретного руководителя или органа управления и основывающегося главным образом на субъективном понимании системой управления этого воздействия, направленного на мотивы работников. Стимулирование осуществляется администрацией организации.

Мотивацию служащих государственного управления, безусловно, повышают материальные стимулы, прежде всего система денежного содержания.

Условия выплаты премий устанавливаются руководителями органов государственной власти и закрепляются в нормативных актах. Их размер определяется исходя из результатов деятельности государственного служащего и максимальными размерами не ограничивается.

Источниками мотивации и получаемого от работы удовлетворения для государственных служащих являются не только внешние факторы, такие, как величина денежного содержания, но и различные факторы, внутренне присущие непосредственно государственной службе. Они включают в себя патриотические чувства удовлетворения от служения на благо народа и государства.

Снижение уровня мотивации государственных служащих вызвано такими факторами, как неустойчивая занятость, неадекватное денежное содержание, невозможность получить льготы, гарантированные нормативными правовыми актами, и др. Реформирование системы государственной службы призвано восстановить престиж и авторитет служения обществу в такой сфере занятости, как государственная и муниципальная служба.

Денежное содержание работников обычно состоит из должностного оклада в соответствии с замещаемой им должностью, а также из ежемесячных и иных дополнительных выплат. При этом к дополнительным выплатам относятся:

- ежемесячная надбавка к должностному окладу за выслугу лет;
- ежемесячная надбавка к должностному окладу за особые условия муниципальной службы;
- премии за выполнение особо важных и сложных заданий;
- ежемесячное денежное поощрение;
- ежемесячная надбавка к должностному окладу за квалификацию;
- единовременная выплата при предоставлении ежегодного оплачиваемого отпуска;
- материальная помощь.

Остановимся на более подробном рассмотрении надбавки за выслугу лет, которая устанавливается в процентах к должностному окладу муниципального служащего в следующих размерах (таблица 1).

Таблица 1 – Надбавка за выслугу лет в процентах

При стаже муниципальной службы	Предельный размер надбавки (в процентах)
от 2 до 5 лет	10
от 5 до 7 лет	15
от 10 до 15 лет	20
свыше 15 лет	30

Отметим, что, согласно закону, за успешное и добросовестное исполнение муниципальным служащим своих должностных обязанностей, продолжительную и безупречную службу, выполнение заданий особой важности и сложности к нему могут применяться следующие виды нематериальных поощрений:

- объявление благодарности;
- награждение ценным подарком;
- награждение почетной грамотой.

При выполнении своей работы добросовестно и ответственно сотрудники могут быть награждены почетными грамотами. Также грамотой может быть награжден сотрудник, выполняющий специальные задания, придерживающийся активной гражданской позицию, преданный коллективу и вносящий личный вклад в развитие организации, а также за другие заслуги. Вручение почетной грамоты производится в торжественной обстановке в присутствии коллег и руководства. Совместно с почетной грамотой могут быть вручены также ценные подарки.

При условии, если сотрудник зарекомендует себя ответственным служащим, выполняющий свои обязанности грамотно, в кратчайшие сроки, ему объявляется благодарность, которую заносят в его личное дело и в отдельных случаях могут занести в трудовую книжку. Благодарность объявляется в торжественной обстановке в присутствии всего коллектива.

Таким образом, мы выяснили, что для материального стимулирования труда в организации применяются методы, которые мы условно разделили на две группы: выплаты ежемесячные и носящие единовременный характер.

Подводя итог, можно сказать, что управление мотивацией труда муниципальных работников является сложным аналитическим процессом и имеет свои качественные особенности в муниципальных структурах. В связи с этим анализ системы мотивации персонала, оперативное и эффективное управление ею являются залогом благополучия организации в будущем.

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ПОЛНОМОЧИЯ АНТИМОНОПОЛЬНЫХ ОРГАНОВ И ИНЫХ ОРГАНОВ КОНТРОЛЯ В СФЕРЕ РАЗМЕЩЕНИЯ ЗАКАЗОВ

Аннотация: Законом установлены правила об обеспечении конкурентных условиях при осуществлении закупок и принципам открытости, прозрачности информации, предотвращение злоупотреблений контрактными службами, контрактными управляющими своим служебным положением.

Ключевые слова: государственные закупки, монополия, контроль, конкуренция.

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POWERS OF ANTIMONOPOLY BODIES AND OTHER CONTROL BODIES IN THE FIELD OF PLACING ORDERS

Annotation: The law establishes rules on ensuring competitive conditions in procurement and the principles of openness, transparency of information, prevention of abuse of contract services, contract managers of their official position.

Keywords: public procurement, monopoly, control, competition.

Основные задачи и цели федерального антимонопольного органа, а также ответственность его должностных лиц определяются статьей 23 ФЗ «О защите конкуренции» и иными нормативными правовыми актами Российской Федерации.

К основным задачам федерального антимонопольного органа, непосредственно указанным в Законе, относятся:

- содействие формированию рыночных отношений на основе развития конкуренции и предпринимательства;
- предупреждение, ограничение и пресечение монополистической деятельности и недобросовестной конкуренции;
- государственный контроль за соблюдением антимонопольного законодательства.

Именно на этапе организации и планирования размещения заказов важно уделять внимание вопросам, связанным с контролем за формированием проектов контрактов и определением прав и потребностей заказчика. Основное на данном этапе – это проработка должностными лицами, ответственными за подготовку документации об аукционе, совместно с заинтересованными структурными подразделениями бюджетного учреждения содержания и состава технического задания и проектов контрактов.

В ходе проведения экспертно-аналитического мероприятия Контрольно-счетной палатой Краснодарского края в 2020 году осуществлен анализ эффективности функционирования и развития контрактной системы в сфере закупок и сформирована обобщенная информация о результатах аудита в сфере закупок по итогам контрольных и экспертно-аналитических мероприятий, проведенных специалистами Контрольно-счетной палаты Краснодарского края.

По данным ЕИС за 2019 год органами контроля проведено 146 проверок вотношении государственных заказчиков, в том числе:

– Министерством экономики Краснодарского края – 40 проверок (27 %от общего количества), из них: 14 плановых, 26 внеплановых;

– Департаментом финансово-бюджетного надзора Краснодарского края –37 проверка (25 % от общего количества), из них: 12 плановых; 25 внеплановых;

– Управлением Федеральной антимонопольной службы по Краснодарскому краю – 69 внеплановых проверок 48 % от (общего количества).

За 2019 год из 26 плановых мероприятий, проведенных органами контроля в отношении государственных закупок Краснодарского края, в 85 % случаев выявлены нарушения норм законодательства о контрактной системе в сфере закупок, предписания об устранении нарушений не выдавались.

Работа ФАС России в рамках развития конкуренции должна обеспечить достижение следующих целей:

1. Повышение эффективности деятельности государственных органов исполнительной власти, органов власти субъектов Российской Федерации (повышение уровня удовлетворенности потребителей качествомгосударственных услуг);
2. Устранение избыточных административных барьеров ведения бизнеса;
3. Снижение количества нарушений со стороны органов государственной власти;
4. Снижение доли государства в рыночных секторах экономики.

Повышение эффективности и результативности деятельности антимонопольных органов путем применения риск-ориентированного подхода при осуществлении контрольно-надзорной деятельности:

- обеспечить применение риск-ориентированного подхода для плановых проверок ФАС России;

- обеспечить применение "динамической модели" риск-ориентированного подхода при осуществлении проверок ФАС России.

Важно осуществлять на постоянной и регулярной основе систематизацию и актуализацию обязательных требований, реализовывать комплексную программу профилактики нарушений требований антимонопольного законодательства.

Следующим значимым пунктом является Развитие системы менеджмента качества ФАС России:

- обеспечить своевременное подтверждение соответствия международным стандартам качества и эволюционирование системы менеджмента качества ФАС России во взаимосвязи с общемировыми тенденциями;

- обеспечить единообразие понимания и применения стандартов качества, действующих в центральном аппарате и территориальных органах ФАС России, в рамках создания единой системы менеджмента качества в федеральном органе исполнительной власти;

- реализовать мероприятия по пропаганде внедрения и эффективного функционирования международного стандарта качества ИСО-9001:2015 в иных федеральных органах исполнительной власти, основанная на позитивном опыте ФАС России.

Повышение результативности исполнения контрольных (надзорных) и иных функций структурными подразделениями ФАС России и территориальными органами:

- реализовать мероприятия по повышению качества анализа исполнения контрольных (надзорных) функций, в том числе с использованием Единого реестра дел ФАС России;

- обеспечить создание единой системы сбора данных ведомственной статистической отчетности;

- обеспечить дальнейшее совершенствование системы оценки результативности деятельности территориальных органов и подразделений центрального аппарата ФАС России на основе ключевых показателей эффективности (КПЭ);

- создать единую систему результативности ФАС России, аккумулирующей все показатели, характеризующие результативность деятельности ФАС России.

Рекомендации направлены на Повышение эффективности и результативности деятельности антимонопольных органов. С учётом специфики рынка необходимо сформулировать новые подходы к доминирующему положению хозяйствующего субъекта.

В целях совершенствования защиты и дальнейшего развития конкуренции необходимо привести стандартные категории антимонопольного регулирования, закрепленные в нормативных документах и используемые в правоприменительной практике в соответствие с современными реалиями цифровой экономики.

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СРЕДСТВА И СПОСОБЫ ПРОЦЕССА УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ДЕМОГРАФИЧЕСКОЙ ПОЛИТИКОЙ

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются пути повышения демографических показателей в РФ. В ходе написания работы было выявлено, что демографическая ситуация имеет положительную тенденцию и продолжительность жизни россиян будет наращиваться. Однако, несмотря на это, Россия отстает от развитых стран в долголетии граждан.

Ключевые слова: демография, политика, население, государство.

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MEANS AND METHODS OF THE DEMOGRAPHIC POLICY MANAGEMENT PROCESS

Annotation: The article discusses ways to improve demographic indicators in the Russian Federation. In the course of writing the work, was revealed that the demographic situation has a positive trend and the life expectancy of Russians will increase. However, despite this, Russia lags behind the developed countries in the longevity of its citizens.

Keywords: demographics, politics, population, government.

Проблемы демографического развития в эпоху глобализации приобретают все большее значение. Для социальной стабильности и национальной безопасности любой страны, в том числе и России в условиях глобализации очень важно обеспечить благоприятную демографическую ситуацию, в рамках которой сбалансированы интересы семьи, общества и государства.

Демографическая политика Российской Федерации направлена на увеличение продолжительности жизни населения, сокращение уровня смертности, рост рождаемости, регулирование внутренней и внешней миграции, сохранение и укрепление здоровья населения и улучшение на этой основе демографической ситуации в стране.

По показателю ожидаемой продолжительности жизни населения, особенно мужчин, Россия все больше отстает от экономически развитых стран: в 2019 году ожидаемая продолжительность жизни в Российской Федерации составила в среднем 73,34 года, в том числе мужчин – 68,24 года, женщин - 78,17 года (таблица 1).

Таблица 1 – Продолжительность жизни населения России 2014-2019 гг.

Годы	Всего (лет)	Мужчины (лет)	Женщины (лет)
2014	70,93	65,29	76,47
2015	71,39	65,92	76,71
2016	71,87	66,50	77,06
2017	72,70	67,51	77,64
2018	72,91	67,75	77,82
2019	73,34	68,24	78,17
2020	73,87	68,87	78,66

Основной причиной низкой продолжительности жизни населения в Российской Федерации является высокая смертность граждан трудоспособного возраста. Из общего числа умерших почти треть составляют граждане трудоспособного возраста, около 75% из них - мужчины. Смертность от заболеваний сердечно-сосудистой системы, составляющая 55% смертности от всех причин, в России в 3-4 раза выше, чем в европейских странах. Среди причин смерти в трудоспособном возрасте значительную долю (более 30 процентов) составляют внешние причины - случайные отравления, самоубийства, убийства, транспортные происшествия, прочие несчастные случаи.

Уровень смертности обусловлен также высоким уровнем заболеваемости населения, распространенностью алкоголизма, наркомании, табакокурения. Недостаточно развиты формы досуга, способствующие ведению здорового образа жизни (физическая культура, спорт, туризм, активный отдых и другие).

Целями демографической политики Российской Федерации на период до 2025 года являются создание условий для ее роста к 2025 году до 145 млн. человек, а также повышение качества жизни и увеличение ожидаемой продолжительности жизни к 2025 году - до 76 лет (таблица 2).

Таблица 2 – Средняя ожидаемая продолжительность жизни населения России до 2025 года

Годы	Всего (лет)	Мужчины (лет)	Женщины (лет)
2022	74,69	69,86	79,29
2023	75,08	70,32	79,59
2024	75,45	70,77	79,88
2025	75,82	71,22	80,16

Достижение целей демографической политики Российской Федерации в значительной степени зависит от успешного решения широкого круга задач социально-экономического развития, включая обеспечение стабильного экономического роста и роста благосостояния населения, снижение уровня бедности и уменьшение дифференциации по доходам, интенсивное развитие человеческого капитала и создание эффективной социальной инфраструктуры (здравоохранение, образование, социальная защита населения), рынка доступного жилья, гибкого рынка труда, улучшение санитарно-эпидемиологической обстановки.

Решение задачи по повышению уровня рождаемости включает:

– усиление государственной поддержки семей, имеющих детей, для чего необходимо развить систему предоставления пособий в связи с рождением и воспитанием детей, а также усилить стимулирующую роль дополнительных мер государственной поддержки семей, имеющих детей, в форме предоставления материнского (семейного) капитала, расширяя в связи с этим рынок образовательных услуг для детей и масштабы строительства доступного жилья для семей с детьми;

– создание условий для повышения доступности жилья для семей с детьми, в первую очередь, для молодых семей с детьми.

– Решение задач по укреплению института семьи, возрождению и сохранению духовно-нравственных традиций семейных отношений включает в себя:

– прогрессирование систем психологической поддержки семей в целях создания благоприятного внутрисемейного климата, социальной реабилитации семей и детей, находящихся в трудной жизненной ситуации, подготовки и комплексного сопровождения семей, принимающих на воспитание детей, оставшихся без попечения родителей;

– популяризация ценностей семьи с несколькими детьми, а также различных форм семейного устройства детей, оставшихся без попечения родителей, для создания в обществе позитивного образа семьи со стабильным зарегистрированным браком супругов, имеющих нескольких детей или принимающих на воспитание детей, оставшихся без попечения родителей.

Для реализации демографической политики Российской Федерации на период до 2025 года необходимо:

– совершенствовать законодательство Российской Федерации в сфере семейного, налогового и жилищного права, здравоохранения, образования, социального обеспечения, трудовых отношений, миграционной политики;

– добавить задачи и мероприятия в федеральные и региональные программы социально-экономического развития, призванные улучшить демографическую ситуацию;

– учитывать задачи демографической политики при формировании различных бюджетов, концентрировать финансовые и материальные ресурсы для реализации задач демографической политики, привлекать дополнительные внебюджетные средства на эти цели;

– мониторить и анализировать демографические процессы на постоянной основе и на полученных данных осуществлять конкретные меры демографической политики;

– развивать научные исследования в сфере народонаселения.

Таким образом, достижение целей демографической политики Российской Федерации значительным образом зависит от успешного решения широкого круга задач социально-экономического развития, включая обеспечение стабильного экономического роста и роста благосостояния населения, снижение уровня бедности и уменьшение дифференциации по доходам, интенсивное развитие человеческого капитала и создание эффективной социальной инфраструктуры (здравоохранение, образование, социальная защита населения), рынка доступного жилья, гибкого рынка труда, улучшение санитарно-эпидемиологической обстановки.

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ТРЕВОЖНЫЕ РАССТРОЙСТВА У ЛЮДЕЙ В УСЛОВИЯХ ЭПИДЕМИИ КОРОНАВИРУСНОЙ ИНФЕКЦИИ (COVID-19)

Аннотация: Как показывают новые исследования, тяжелая форма COVID-19 может вызывать делирий в острой стадии заболевания, а затем стать причиной развития депрессии, тревоги, хронической усталости, бессонницы и посттравматического стрессового расстройства.

В настоящее время данные о пациентах, выздоровевших от COVID-19, очень ограничены. Тем не в менее в одном из исследований сообщалось о том, что 33% пациентов при выписке имели симптомокомплекс, характеризующийся невнимательностью, дезориентацией и плохо организованными движениями в ответ на команду.

Ключевые слова: тревожная расстройства, эпидемия, коронавирусная инфекция.

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ANXIETY DISORDERS IN PEOPLE UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF THE CORONAVIRUS INFECTION (COVID-19)

Abstract: New research suggests that severe COVID-19 can cause delirium in the acute phase of the disease and then lead to depression, anxiety, chronic fatigue, insomnia and post-traumatic stress disorder.

Currently, data on patients who have recovered from COVID-19 are very limited. However, one study reported that 33% of patients on discharge had a symptom complex characterized by inattention, disorientation, and poorly organized movements in response to a command.

Key words: anxiety disorders, epidemic, coronavirus infection.

Введение. Тревожные расстройства – это группа расстройств, при которых преобладающими симптомами становятся иррациональный неконтролируемый страх и стойкое чувство тревоги, которые могут возникать в ситуациях, в действительности не представляющих текущей опасности[2,4,7].

Переживание тревоги является нормальной адаптивной реакцией организма на изменяющиеся условия или угрожающие события. Однако страхи могут представлять серьезную проблему для человека, если уровень тревожности достигает патологических масштабов[5,7]. Это наносит ограничения на нормальную жизнедеятельность пациента, что значительно снижает его качество жизни[1,3,6]. Также длительное существование тревожного расстройства резко повышает риск возникновения других психических нарушений, таких как депрессивное расстройство (примерно в 15 раз) и патологические зависимости (примерно в 20 раз).

Цель исследования. Изучить тревожных расстройств у людей в условиях эпидемии коронавирусной инфекции (COVID-19).

Материалы и методы исследования. В отделениях изолируются психически больные с легкими формами инфекции или подозрением на COVID-19, требующие стационарного лечения.

Некоторым группам больных, которые в обычной практике могут лечиться амбулаторно, в условиях ограничительных мер должна быть предложена добровольная госпитализация, например при гипоманиях и некоторых личностных расстройствах (эмоционально нестабильные, диссоциальные, смешанные, возбудимые, пограничные и др.), так как в этих случаях снижена способность к соблюдению режима изоляции, а при психопатиях важно также избежать ситуационного развития вследствие психогенной травматизации.

Результаты исследования. Среди клинических признаков ТР можно выделить: постоянно повторяющиеся воспоминания о стрессовой ситуации; акцентуацию черт характера; снижение социальной активности, недоверие к окружающим; нарушения мышления, формирование патологических идей и установок; формирование обсессий и компульсий; аффективные симптомы, связанные с повышенной эмоциональной возбудимостью, агрессией, раздражительностью либо подавленностью, апатией и депрессией; неприятие реальности; алкоголизм, наркоманию, девиантное поведение; трудности концентрации внимания, когнитивный дефицит; нарушения сна в виде плохого качества сна, затруднения засыпания, кошмарных сновидений либо гиперсомнии.

Чем травма тяжелее, тем больше вероятность развития расстройства, однако оно возникает не у всех даже при серьезной психологической травме. Таким образом, существует ряд факторов, которые определяют уязвимость человека и его способность к быстрому восстановлению.

Исследования, направленные на поиск морфологических и биохимических отклонений при ТР, выявили уменьшение объема гиппокампа у пациентов (однако этот феномен является предпосылкой к развитию дезадаптации в ответ на травму) и специфические нейротрансмиттерные изменения: дисфункцию моноаминергических систем и рецепторов γ-аминомасляной кислоты (ГАМК), а также уменьшение концентрации кортизола в плазме крови в связи с индукцией отрицательной обратной связи по гипоталамо-гипофизарноадреналовой оси. Сама по себе психическая и/или соматическая реакция на стрессовое событие представляется совершенно естественной. Не любое ее проявление стоит рассматривать как патологию.

Более того, определенный уровень стресса будет, напротив, расширять адаптационные возможности организма в дальнейшем. По наблюдениям психологов, эмоциональные всплески, переживание и проговаривание своих страхов, гнева, раздражения, с последующей рефлексией негативного опыта способствуют интеграции травмы и более быстрой компенсации психического состояния. Хроническим считается стрессовое расстройство, затянувшееся более 3 мес, однако нормативные параметры в данном вопросе всегда очень индивидуальны, а врач, в свою очередь, должен обращать внимание на проявления дезадаптации, степень снижения работоспособности и качества жизни, наличие у пациента критического отношения к своему состоянию.

Опасность коронавируса» в том, что он будет снижать работоспособность населения именно тогда, когда она будет крайне важна для восстановления экономики. Группой риска являются: медицинские работники, оказывающие помощь пациентам с COVID; лица, переболевшие тяжелой формой заболевания; люди, потерявшие родственников и близких, а также те, кто понес значительные финансовые потери и лишился места работы. Важна своевременная профилактика «коронавирусного синдрома», заключающаяся в фармакотерапии и психотерапевтической поддержке.

Вывод. Тревожные расстройства на пандемию COVID-19, которое затронет до 10% пострадавшего населения . Уже сейчас можно наблюдать острые стрессовые реакции на фоне распространения инфекции и изменений привычного уклада жизни. Однако наиболее тяжелые проявления будут видны через 6 мес . после начала катастрофы, они будут аналогичны по своей клинической картине посттравматическому стрессовому расстройству.

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ИНФУЗИОННАЯ ТЕРАПИЯ В КОРРЕКЦИИ ГИПОТЕНЗИИ ПРИ ПЕРИТОНИТЕ (ОБЗОР ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ)

Аннотация: Представленной статье представлен литературный обзор инфузионной терапии при перитоните и пути его коррекции, смотря на общее состояние организма. В настоящее время данная тема очень актуальна, так как из года в год наблюдается рост заболеваемости и смертности от абдоминального сепсиса вызванного перитонитом. Очень важным является разобраться в сути данной темы, просматривая последние сведения об интенсивной терапии абдоминального сепсиса.

Ключевые слова: абдоминальный сепсис, перитонит, инфузионная терапия, коррекция гипотензии.

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INFUSION THERAPY IN CORRECTING HYPOTENSION IN PERITONITIS (LITERATURE REVIEW)

Abstract: The presented article presents a literary review of infusion therapy for peritonitis and the ways of its correction, depending on the general condition of the body. Currently, this topic is very relevant, since from year to year there is an increase in morbidity and mortality from abdominal sepsis caused by peritonitis. It is very important to understand the essence of this topic by looking through the latest information about the intensive care of abdominal sepsis.

Key words: abdominal sepsis, peritonitis, infusion therapy, hypotension correction.

Основные принципы лечения перитонита и абдоминального сепсиса отражены в «Протоколе неотложной помощи и интенсивной терапии перитонита», рекомендованные 9-м съездом Федерации анестезиологов и реаниматологов и Национальном руководстве по интенсивной терапии [1,2].

Традиционно оно включает предоперационную коррекцию витальных функций, раннее оперативное вмешательство и раннее назначение полноценной антибактериальной терапии. С позиций доказательной медицины современная комплексная терапия перитонита предусматривает как обязательный компонент адекватную коррекцию метаболических нарушений и нутритивную поддержку [3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10].

Задачи оперативного вмешательства заключаются в устранении источника заболевания, санации брюшной полости, декомпрессии кишечника, создании условий для последующих этапных санаций брюшины или формирования лапаростомы [7,11].

Первоочередной целью интенсивной терапии абдоминального сепсиса является восстановление и поддержание витальных функций для оптимизации транспорта кислорода в условиях его повышенного потребления больным организмом [5,12,6]. Изучение этой проблемы в России было начато с конца 80-х годов прошедшего века в клинике В.С.Савельева группой анестезиологов во главе с В.А. Гологорским и Б.Р.Гельфандом [13,10]. В клиническую практику были внедрены методики респираторной и гемодинамической поддержки у больных сепсисом и септическим шоком, направленные на нормализацию кислородного баланса.

Общепризнано, что в коррекции возникающих при абдоминальном сепсисе нарушений кровообращения основное значение принадлежит инфузионной терапии [5,14]. Доказаны её необходимость и своевременность в повышении выживаемости больных при сепсисе [15,16,17]. Для этого как отечественные, так и зарубежные руководства и протоколы рекомендуют использовать кристаллоидные и коллоидные растворы, состав и объем которых должен быть индивидуализированным для каждого больного [1,2,16]. В практике интенсивной терапии перитонита находит применение достаточно большое количество растворов кристаллоидов, искусственных коллоидов (препараты декстрана, гидроксиэтилкрахмала, модифицированного желатина) и естественных коллоидов (плазма, человеческий альбумин). К сожалению, до настоящего времени отсутствуют убедительные доказательства по преимуществу не только какого-либо из растворов в снижении летальности больных, но и коллоидов по отношению к кристаллоидам в целом [18].

Кристаллоидные растворы, несмотря на отсутствие риска побочных реакций, непосредственно связанного с их инфузией, обладают ограниченными возможностями коррекции гиповолемии при необходимости их введения в больших объемах. В условиях критического состояния они, вызывая или усиливая интерстициальный отек, не способствуют нормализации имеющихся микроциркуляторных нарушений и предупреждению полиорганной недостаточности [19,20,21].

Целый ряд исследований показывают безопасность и эффективность современных коллоидов при критических состояниях, в частности, при абдоминальном сепсисе [22] и их преимущества в повышении сердечного выброса, улучшении микроциркуляции, снижении транскапиллярной утечки и тканевого отека.

После классической работы W.C. Shoemaker [24], показавшей эффективность декстрана-70 в восстановлении сердечного выброса при шоке по сравнению с кровью, плазмой и эритроцитарной массой, недавние исследования подтверждают эти данные. У септических и не септических больных при сравнении реакции сердца на нагрузку 1800 мл/90 мин изотонического раствора хлорида натрия, гелофузина, 6% гидроксиэтилкрахмала и 5% альбумина было показано линейное увеличение диастолического объема и сердечного индекса (на 12%) при инфузии коллоидов в противоположность инфузии хлорида натрия (на 2%). Авторы не исключают роль большей капиллярной утечки раствора хлорида натрия в полученных результатах [25]. Данные о положительном влиянии коллоидов на сердце подтверждаются метанализом у 1999 больных септическим шоком [25].

На культуре эндотелиоцитов человека было показано, что при инфузии ГЭК после гипоксии и геморрагии наблюдалась меньшая проницаемость капиллярной стенки, меньшая адгезия к эндотелиоцитам нейтрофилов и меньшее накопление последних в интерстиции [26,27]. Причем ГЭК 130/0,4 более эффективно снижал транскапиллярную утечку меченого йодом альбумина, чем ГЭК 200/0,5 при септическом шоке у свиней [29]. В клинической работе Boldt J. и сотрудников [29] по изучению влияния сбалансированного полиэлектролитного раствора с ГЭК 130/0,4 («Тетраспан») на системную воспалительную реакцию кардиохирургических больных было показано преимущество этого раствора в подавлении механизмов воспаления по сравнению с несбалансированным раствором ГЭК 130/0,4 или сбалансированным полиэлектролитным раствором, не содержащим ГЭК («Стерофундин»).

После операций на сердце с искусственным кровообращением у больных, получавших тетраспан, отмечалось достоверно меньшее повышения уровня интерлейкинов IL-6, IL-10 и молекул адгезии slCAM-1, что говорит как о меньшем эндотелиальном повреждении, так и снижении, в целом воспалительного ответа на операцию [29].

Проблема ответной реакции кишечника на тот или иной вид. инфузионного воздействия привлекает все большее внимание исследователей. За последние годы был проведен ряд экспериментальных исследований о влиянии на кишечник инфузионной терапии после оперативных вмешательств и при его ишемииреперфузии в условиях критического состояния. В работе Marjanovic G. и коллег [30] была сделана попытка выяснить существуют ли различия в гистологической характеристике тканей в области, кишечного анастомоза и его состоятельности в зависимости вида и объема инфузионной терапии. Однойтруппе крыс во время наложения анастомоза тонкого кишечника проводилась 60-минутная инфузия полиэлектролитного сбалансированного раствора («Ионостерил»), другой - инфузия гидроксиэтилкрахмала (ГЭК130). В подгруппах этих групп инфузию кристаллоида или коллоида проводили с малой (3мл/кг/ч) или большой (36мл/кг/ч) скоростью. Через 4 суток после операции животных релапаротомировали, определяли прочность анастомоза на разрыв по давлению в баллончике и проводили гистологическое исследование тканей в области анастомоза. Не было найдено существенной разницы в давлении разрыва анастомоза у животных, которым инфузировались малые объемы кристаллоида или коллоида, и что примечательно, большие объемы последнего. В то же время при большеобъемной инфузии кристаллоида было обнаружено, существенное снижение прочности, анастомоза на разрыв. Для животных этой, подгруппы при гистологическом исследовании препаратов был характерен отек подслизистой кишечника.

Объемозависимое действие растворов кристаллоидов, вызывающее отек кишечника в условиях ишемии/реперфузии подтверждается и другими исследованиями. При венозной гипертензии, вызванной частичной окклюзией верхней брыжеечной вены инфузия 80мл/кг изотонического раствора хлорида натрия по сравнению с его инфузией в объеме 20 мл/кг сопровождалась значительным отеком кишечника, выраженным нарушением проницаемости и моторики. Наименьшие же, изменения его слизистой наблюдались в группе животных с венозной гипертензией без инфузии [31]. При 4-х часовой окклюзии верхней брыжеечной артерии и введении одной группе кроликов кристаллоидов (Рингер-лактата и физраствора), другой Рингер-лактата и ГЭК определяли соотношение «влажного/сухого» веса исследуемых сегментов кишечника. В группе с инфузией кристаллоидов это соотношение было значительно выше, что указывает на большую отечность кишечной стенки [33].

В работе Vega D., Badami C.D. [24] было установлено, что в условиях геморрагического шока восстановление гемодинамики аутокровью, аутокровью с раствором Рингера и одним этим раствором в эквивалентных пропорциях по-разному влияет на состояние кишечника. Наибольшие патогистологические изменения кишечника, нарушение его проницаемости, а также системная активация нейтрофилов и снижение деформируемости эритроцитов были отмечены при инфузии раствора

Рингера: Авторы подчеркивают важность изучения влияния вариантов и режимов жидкостной ресусцитации на кишечник.

Напротив; в: отношение ГЭК130 последние экспериментальные: работы свидетельствуют о его протективных свойствах [33]. На модели геморрагического шока авторами сравнивалось влияние; аутокрови, раствора Рингера и ГЭК130 на состояние кишечника при восстановлении гемодинамики у крыс. Изучались изменения структуры: ворсинок слизистой; воспалительной реакции окислительного; стресса, проницаемости кишечной стенки и транслокации бактерий, а также уровень активности ядерного фактора каппа-В (NF-kB) и активатора протеина-1 (АР-1). Установлено, что ГЭК 130/0,4 в сравнении с кровью и раствором Рингера существенно снижала выраженность воспалительного ответа, окислительного стресса энтероцитов и повреждения ворсинок. Это сопровождалось снижением проницаемости кишечного барьера и бактериальной транслокации. Как считают авторы, указанные эффекты ГЭК130/0,4 могут быть связаны с изменением транскрипции ядерного фактора каппа-В (NF-kB) и активатора протеина-1 (АР-1). Показано, что NF-kB через торможение фосфорилирования легких цепей миозина гладкой мускулатуры может снижать её сократимость. В частности, активация этого фактора при отеке кишечника рассматривается как один из механизмов снижения контрактильности мускулатуры кишечной стенки [34,35]. Положительный эффект ГЭК в сравнении с раствором Рингера при геморрагическом шоке на проницаемость кишечного барьера подтверждается аналогичным исследованием [36].

Основной целью инфузионной терапии у больных сепсисом является поддержание адекватного соотношения доставки и потребления кислорода. Одним из подходов к её решению для широкой клинической практики является предложенная в 2001 году E. Rivers с сотрудниками тактика ранней целенаправленной терапии тяжелого сепсиса и септического шока [17].

Целевыми значениями предложенной методики являются:

- ЦВД > 8-12 мм рт.ст.;
- АДср ^ 65 мм рт.ст.;
- диурез > 0,5 мл/кг/ч;
- $Scv0_2$ > 70%.

Целевые значения ЦВД и АД достигаются инфузионной нагрузкой кристаллоидами и коллоидами. ScvO2 ^ 70% рассматривается как конечная точка целенаправленной терапии. Эти показатели должны быть последовательно достигнуты за 6 часов, что отражает успешность лечения. При нормализации ЦВД и невозможности достичь требуемые показатели АД применяются катехоламины, при Scv02 ниже 70% и гематокрите ниже 30% проводится трансфузия донорских эритроцитов. При неэффективности выше перечисленных средств применяется инфузия добутамина.

Предложенный протокол был разработан на основании проведенного исследования 263 больных с сепсисом различной этиологии. Сравнивались результаты стандартного лечения 133 и целенаправленной терапии 130 больных сепсисом. Тяжесть состояния больных составляла 46-51 баллов SAPS-II, у них отмечались артериальная гипотензия, олигурия, выраженное снижение ScvO2 , гиперлактатемия. Более 50% больных проводилась ИВЛ. Интенсивная терапия с достижением целевых значений была более агрессивной по объему инфузий, трансфузий эритроцитов и инотропной поддержки. При сравнении результатов за 6 часов лечения АДср было достоверно выше, целевое значение ScvO2 было достигнуто в 94,9% в группе больных с целенаправленной терапией по сравнению с 60,2% в группе сравнения.

В итоге ранняя целенаправленная терапия позволила сократить пребывание больных в отделении реанимации на 3,8 суток и снизить 28 суточную летальность на 15,9% [17]. При этом у пациентов было отмечено снижение риска развития энцефалопатия и острого повреждения почек, требовалось меньше симпатомиметиков для ино-(вазо)тропной поддержки гемодинамики [36]. Было доказано целевое значение АД средн., поскольку меньшие чем целевые показатели у больных сопровождались ухудшением их исхода лечения [38]. Эффективность этой терапии была подтверждена многими исследованиями [39,36]. Одно из последних исследований у 105 больных сепсисом показало, что быстрое восстановление гемодинамики объемами инфузий не менее 800мл/час и достижение целевых значений Scv02 внутри 6-часового периода способны были снизить их внутригоспитальную летальность на 28.2% по сравнению с контрольной группой [40]. В настоящее время данная тактика рекомендована как зарубежными, так и отечественными руководствами по интенсивной терапии абдоминального сепсиса [42,15,1,16].

Необходимо отметить, что при коррекции тяжелых нарушений кровообращения у больных перитонитом изоосмолярные кристаллоидные и коллоидные растворы часто приходится применять в больших объемах [42]. Так, при целенаправленной терапии для достижения целевых значений центрального венозного и артериального давления, венозной сатурации требуется 3,5 - 5,7 л/6 час кристаллоидов, частое (в 45 - 80%) применение симпатомиметиков и по показаниям инфузия донорских эритроцитов. На практике в случаях трудно корригируемых гипотензии и ScvO2 указанные объемы приходится превышать с риском отека легких и кишечника [43,44]. Вынужденная избыточность ино(вазо)тропной поддержки катехоламинами для нормализации гемодинамики ведет к органной ишемии с накоплением в крови лактата [45], а назначение гемотрансфузии для повышения ScvO2 может оказаться весьма дискуссионным. Становится реальностью развитие или поддержание внутрибрюшной гипертензии и кишечной недостаточности [46]. Показано, что перегрузка больных жидкостью связана с повышением их летальности, увеличением продолжительности ИВЛ и пребывания в ОРИТ [47,21,48].

Таким образом, приведенные данные свидетельствуют, что традиционная инфузионная терапия не в состоянии решить все задачи по нормализации системы кровообращения при коррекции гиповолемии и артериальной гипотензии у больных в критическом состоянии, хотя в целом и доказала свою эффективность. В особо тяжелых случаях при прогрессировании микроциркуляторных расстройств обычный объем инфузий не может восстановить трофический потенциал кровотока, особенно в паренхиматозных органах, и предотвратить угрозу полиорганной недостаточности. Вынужденное его увеличение связано с отеком слизистой кишечника, легких, а при сочетании с симпатомиметиками - прогрессированием ишемии органов и тканей. Необходимо отметить, что основным как триггерным, так и реализующим механизмом этой терапии является увеличение ударного объема сердца на инфузию, в то время как сами растворы, проходя с током крови, в определенной степени пассивно заполняют сосудистое русло.

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ЛЕЧЕНИЕ ХРОНИЧЕСКИХ ГНОЙНЫХ РАН С УЧЕТОМ ПАТОГЕНЕТИЧЕСКИХ МЕХАНИЗМОВ УЧАСТИЯ ПРОТЕАЗ И ИНГИБИТОРОВ ПРОТЕАЗ

Аннотация: Раневой процесс представляет собой сложный комплекс реакций, развивающихся в организме в ответ на повреждение тканей. С точки зрения общей патологии, заживление любой раны есть воспаление, которое последовательно проходит стадии альтерации (повреждения), экссудации (выхода жидкой части крови и клеток воспаления за пределы сосудистого русла) и пролиферации (восстановления утраченных тканей путем образования рубца).

Ключевые слова: гнойная рана, ингибитор, лечения, патогенетические механизмы, протеаза.

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TREATMENT OF CHRONIC PURULENT WOUNDS TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE PATHOGENETIC MECHANISMS OF THE INVOLVEMENT OF PROTEASES AND PROTEASIS INHIBITORS

Abstract: The wound process is a complex set of reactions that develop in the body in response to tissue damage. From the point of view of general pathology, the healing of any wound is inflammation, which successively goes through the stages of alteration (damage), exudation (release of the liquid part of blood and inflammatory cells outside the vascular bed) and proliferation (restoration of lost tissues by scar formation).

Key words: purulent wound, inhibitor, treatment, pathogenetic mechanisms, protease.

Введение. Для гнойных ран различного генеза характерно, что в них среди представителей раневой микрофлоры на всех этапах обследования больных, по данным разных авторов, преобладают стафилококки, которые выделяются как в монокультуре, так и в различных ассоциациях[5].

По данным большинства источников литературы, наблюдается довольно высокий процент выделения грамотрицательных микроорганизмов, особенно синегнойной палочки, частота обнаружения которой значительно возрастает во время пребывания больных в стационаре [3,6].

За последние годы под влиянием различных факторов, в первую очередь мощного селективного действия антибиотиков, произошли значительные изменения этиологии раневых инфекций. Отчетливо прослеживается зависимость микрофлоры ран от их происхождения. Так, например, если при острых гнойных заболеваниях стафилококк в монокультуре выявляется в 69,5% случаев, то при посттравматических гнойных ранах, хронических гнойных заболеваниях кожи и мягких тканей, а также при гнойных ранах и развившемся сепсисе высевается сразу несколько патогенных микроорганизмов в 31,5, 48,8, 55,6% случаев соответственно. Остальную часть составляют представители семейства *Enterobacteriaceae* в монокультуре.

Многолетние исследования качественного состава микрофлоры разных ран свидетельствуют об устойчивом преобладании стафилококков *(S.aureus, S. epidermidis)* и неферментирующих грамотрицательных бактерий. В то же время в случае генерализации инфекционного процесса у больных, длительно находящихся в стационаре, видовой состав микрофлоры, выделяемой из ран, значительно шире по сравнению с микроорганизмами, выделяемыми из гемокультур. В последние годы значительно чаще из ран стали выделяться грибы (9,9%), что, по-видимому, связано с недостаточным вниманием к этой проблеме, отсутствием надежной профилактики.

Существенную роль в этиологии раневой инфекции играют также облигатные неспорообразующие анаэробные микроорганизмы, среди которых чаще всего встречаются *Bacteroides* spp., *Fusobacterium, Peptococcus* spp., *Peptostreptococcus* spp., *F. nucleatum, P. melaninogenicus.* Удельный вес чистой неклостридиальной и смешанной аэробно-анаэробной микрофлоры также зависит от локализации и происхождения гнойной раны [1].

С развитием нагноения даже исходно нормальный раневой процесс вначале замедляется и останавливается, затем начинает развиваться в нежелательном направлении [9]. Бактериально загрязненные раны становятся инфицированными, а затем гнойными с изменением цвета, запаха и резким увеличением продукции экссудата. Известно, что пороговое количество возбудителей, при котором рана становится инфицированной, составляет 105 на 1 г ткани. Однако многочисленные исследования этого показателя в различных ранах свидетельствуют о том, что количественный микробный пейзаж раневой поверхности может меняться практически ежедневно.

В основе тормозящегося, останавливающегося, а нередко и поворачивающегося вспять процесса заживления раны лежит деятельность бактериальных ферментов (токсинов). Воспаление в ответ на микробную агрессию может возникнуть на любой стадии заживления, возвращая раневой процесс вновь к I его стадии [2].

Ферментативное очищение ран - это высокоселективный метод, при котором используются природные протеолитические энзимы, производимые фармацевтической индустрией специально для лечения ран [8]. Вносимые протеазы действуют в ране совместно с эндогенными ферментами организма [7].

В основном ферментные препараты производятся на основе бактериальной коллагеназы, папаина/мочевины, трипсина, фибринолизина/ДНКазы, комбинации стрептокиназы - стрептодорназы и субтилизина. Только первые три продукта широко представлены на рынке.

В разных странах традиционно применяется один или два из указанных препаратов, в зависимости от доступности сырья. Ферментные препараты применяются в сочетании с другими биологически активными препаратами[5].

Цель исследования. Обосновать возможность применения иммобилизированной формы бензалкония хлорида и метронидазола в лечении экспериментальной гнойной раны.

Материалы и методы исследования. Материалом настоящего изыскания явилась иммобилизированная форма бензалкония хлорида, изготовленная на кафедре общей хирургии АГМИ следующего состава (в %): бензалкония хлорид – 0,02; метронидазол – 1,0; полиэтиленоксид М.м. 400 – 80,0; полиэтиленоксид М.м. 1500 – 20,0.

Результаты исследования. При сравнении контрольной и опытной групп с интактной по критерию Даннета статистически существенные отличия встречались по всем показателям на всех сроках. Изменения площади и процента уменьшения площади ран указывает на более эффективное течение процесса заживления в опытной группе по сравнению с контрольной начиная с 5 суток наблюдения (данное различие статистически достоверно, $p \leq 0,05$).

В интактной группе СЗ устойчиво слабая на протяжении всего срока наблюдения. В контрольной и опытной группах наибольшие значения приходились на срок 3-5 сутки, однако при этом СЗ в опытной группе была выше в 1,63 раза (статистически значимое отличие, $p \leq 0,05$), что указывает на высокую активность в предлагаемом нами лекарственном комплексе в первую фазу раневого процесса.

При микроскопии гистопрепаратов ран во всех группах животных к первым суткам после моделирования гнойно-воспалительного процесса вся раневая поверхность была покрыта сплошным слоем фибринозно-гнойных масс, в которых обнаруживалось значительное количество погибших лейкоцитов. Отмечалась дилатация лимфатических и кровеносных сосудов. Отек клетчатки и тканей, залегающих глубже, и инфильтрат в сочетании с диапедезным пропитыванием, который расходился за границы изначально нанесенного дефекта на всю глубину не только дермы, но и на гиподерму. Подлежащие ткани резко отечны и пропитаны полиморфно-ядерными лейкоцитами (ПЯЛ) и макрофагами на разных ступенях дифференцировки, очаги инфильтрата разделяли разрыхленные коллагеновые волокна друг от друга.

Через 3-е суток после моделирования гнойно-воспалительного процесса в интактной группе поверхность раны выполнена фибрином, инфильтрированным ПЯЛ. В ране отмечалось образование грануляционной ткани, лейкоцитарная инфильтрация. Инфильтрат переходил за пределы интактной дермы. У животных в контрольной и опытной группе поверхность раны выполнена струпом, под которым начинает созревать грануляционная ткань, клеточный состав которой представлял собой преимущественно гранулоциты. Отек дермы и клетчатки не выражен. Наблюдается активный неоангиогенез.

На 5-е сутки эксперимента в интактной группе воспалительный инфильтрат выражен с тенденцией к формированию абсцесса, состоящего преимущественно из ПЯЛ, который пробирался в глубину тканей, расслаивая при этом участки дермы не подвергшиеся дегенерации. Однако, они резко отечны, с дилятированными лимфатическими и кровеносными капиллярами.

В контрольной группе поверхность раны прикрыта лейкоцитарно-некротическим слоем, под которым находится образующаяся грануляционная ткань, краевая эпителизация отсутствовала. Глубокие участки дермы немного отечны. В опытной группе отека не отмечалось, все же в инфильтрате отмечалось скопление макрофагов на фоне ПЯЛ.

На 8-е сутки проводимого исследования в интактной группе выявлялось усиление отека, особенно в глубоких слоях грануляций, расширение капилляров (кровеносных и лимфатических). В большинстве гистопрепаратов сохранялась лимфогистиоцитарная инфильтрация поверхностного слоя грануляций, причем в основе клеточного состава инфильтрата выступали ПЯЛ и лимфоциты. В контрольной группе на раневой поверхности отчасти локализуется лейкоцитарно-некротический слой. Дно раны заполнено зреющей грануляционной тканью, богатой кровеносными сосудами. Клетки фибробластического ряда различной отростчатой конфигурации, располагаются тяжами, опоясывая кровеносные сосуды. В опытной группе происходило наползание вновь образованного эпителиального вала с периферии на фоне сформировавшейся грануляционной ткани.

На 10-е сутки наблюдений в интактной группе происходило заполнение раневого дефекта недозревшей соединительной тканью, которая в некоторых местах была выполнена фибрином. Инфильтрация отмечалась на всей глубине грануляций. Наблюдались признаки краевой эпителизации. В контрольной группе происходит организация эпителиального вала на рубеже раневого дефекта.

Грануляционная ткань, инфильтрированая лейкоцитами, отчетливо отграничена от интактной дермы. В опытной группе отмечалось практически повсеместное покрытие созревших грануляций новым (новообразованным) эпидермисом. Производные эпидермиса отсутствовали в области раневого дефекта.

В связи с тем, что раневой процесс проходит определенные фазы течения, является необходимым использование препаратов с различными свойствами на разных этапах лечения. Так же, одним из моментов, который усугубляет течение раневого процесса, является образование биопленки, формирующейся в процессе жизнедеятельности микроорганизмов. Таким образом, основные усилия при терапии гнойной раны в фазу гидратации должны быть направлены на разрушение биопленки, уничтожение патогенных микроорганизмов и хороший дренаж раны. Бензалкония хлорид ослабляет поверхностное натяжение на границе раздела двух сред, что приводит к нарушению целостности мембран клеток, денатурации внутриклеточных белков, срыву обменных процессов в клетках, обеспечивая выход компонентов, имеющих жизненно важное значение, в межклеточное пространство, что, в конце концов, приводит к элиминации микроорганизмов.

Таким образом, результаты планиметрических и гистологических наблюдений свидетельствуют о явном положительном влиянии на заживление раны иммобилизированной формы бензалкония хлорида и метронидазола. Так же благодаря применению гелевой основы происходит пролонгация действия препарата в ране и обеспечивается хороший ее дренаж.

Вывод. Иммобилизированная форма бензалкония хлорида и метронидазола в геле полиэтиленоксида обладает достаточно высоким антимикробным действием и противовоспалительным эффектом, форсирует сроки эпителизации гнойных ран в эксперименте. Результаты проведённого исследования позволяют рекомендовать разработанный нами препарат для лечения гнойных ран в первой фазе течения раневого процесса.

Анализируя представленные данные о структурных и функциональных особенностях IgA1-протеаз патогенных микроорганизмов и их гомологах, нельзя рассматривать эти ферменты только как механизм, обеспечивающий нормальную колонизацию бактерий на эпителии хозяина, в частности, и потому, что активность IgA1-протеаз патогенов была экспериментально выявлена в биологических средах пациентов с заболеваниями, причиной которой являются обсуждаемые нами микроорганизмы.

Можно предполагать, что IgA1-протеазы могут эффективно деградировать и сывороточные IgA1, приводя к отмене опосредованных ими эффекторных функций, таких, например, как взаимодействие с CD89

Поскольку технология изготовления повязок усложняется, они становятся все более специфичными. На современном этапе развития ни одна из повязок не может быть одинаково пригодна для лечения всех типов ран, как и несколько разных повязок не могут одинаково эффективно лечить одну и ту же рану на протяжении всех стадий ее заживления.

Таким образом, выбор повязки для лечения раны с учетом ее особенностей, стадии раневого процесса, наличия осложнений должен быть основан на понимании механизма гистогенеза, регуляции процессов репаративной регенерации.

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ХИТОЙ ТУРИЗМ ИҚТИСОДИЁТИ

Annotasiya: Maqolada zamonaviy Xitoyda turizm rivojining tahlili keltirilgan, uning asosiy yo'nalishlari (ichki, kiruvchi va chiquvchi turizm) tavsiflangan, yangi turizm (avtoturizm, onlayn turizm) ko'rib chiqilgan. Maqolada Xitoy fuqarolarining turizm sohasiga qiziqish darajasi, mamlakatdagi turistik narxlar indeksi, xitoylik sayyohlarning sayohatdan qoniqish darajasi to'g'risida ma'lumotlar keltirilgan. Bundan tashqari, Xitoyda turizm sohasi rivojiga ta'sir qiluvchi asosiy muammolar tahlil qilinadi, mamlakatda turizmni rivojlantirish istiqbollari tahlili taqdim etiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Xitoyda turizm, turizm turlari, turistik bozor, Xitoyda turistik sanoat.

Ichki va tashqi turizmni rivojlantirish uchun ega bo'lishi zarur bolgan ba'zi omillar, ya'ni sayohat qilish motivatsiyasi, buni amalga oshirish uchun esa vaqt va pul kerakdir, shuning uchun turizm ko'proq rivojlanadi barqaror ijtimoiy iqtisodiy va siyosiy vaziyat stabil va faol korsatkichlarga ega bolgan mamlakatlarda ko'proq rivojlanadi.

Aslida , Xitoyda, ichki turizm disbalansini echishga qaratilgan choralar ko'rilgandan keyin 1995 yilda besh kunlik ish haftasini joriy etish,bu esa oz navbatida ish vaqtini belgilashga, tartibli islohotlarga olib keldi . 1999 yilda bo'lib o'tgan reformalar bayramlar va unutilmas kunlarni, 2007 yilda to'lanadigan ta'til va ularning bajarilishini qattiq nazorat qilinishi , tizimning joriy etilishi rivojlana boshlandi. Umuman olganda qulay iqtisodiy vaziyat, aholi daromadlarining o'sishi, mahalliy va tashqi sayyohlar tomonidan sarflanadigan xarajatlar hajmlarning tez o'sishiga imkon berdi, chet elga sayohat xarajatlarining 23,2 foizini tashkil etdi, XXR ni dunyodagi eng yirik sayyohlik kuchlari bilan bitta qatorga turadigan mamlakatga aylantirdi .

Bo'sh vaqtga ega bo'lishdan tashqari, turizmni rivojlantirishining eng muhim ko'rsatkichlardan biri – bu Xitoy fuqarolarnii sayohatga sarflashlari mumkin va tayyor daromadlarining mavjudligi Butun "islohotlar va ochilish" siyosatini amalga oshirish tarixi davomida aholining daromadlari oshib bordi. Ba'zi davrlar «portlovchi» o'sish bilan ajralib turardi, ba'zilari - past va o'rtacha o'sish, lekin umuman olganda, aholi farovonligi doimiy ravishda oshdi.

Iqtisodiyotning "uchinchi" sektorini shakllanish sharoitida ,XXR milliy iqtisodiyotining zamonaviy tendentsiyalarni har tomonlama anglash nihoyatda muhim vazifa bolib , Xitoy iqtisodiyotining turizm sohasini o'rganishni ta'minlaydi

Uning xalqaro iqtisodiy aloqalar, xizmatlarning jahon savdosi rivojlanishdagi, ko'plab dunyo mamlakatlarda turizm sohalarining barqaror rivojlanishini ta'minlashda roli yuqori, chunki bu barcha sayyohlik xarajatlarining chorak qismini tashkil qiladi, chet elga har o'ninchi sayohat xitoyliklar tomonidan amalga oshiriladi va har yigirmanchi xalqaro sayohat ushbu mamlakatga yo'naltirilgan.(2)

Hozirgi zamohaviy bosqichda mamlakatning jadal rivojlanib borayotgan turizm sohasi ham milliy, ham jahon iqtisodiyoti o'sishining i yangi «drayveri», mamlakat ichidagi mintaqaviy rivojlanish lokomotivi va diplomatiya vositasi bo'ldi

"Baxt keltiradigan beshta sanoat" ning etakchisi bolib ,mintaqaviy infratuzilma qurilishini rag'batlantirish orqali , ayniqsa mamlakatning rivojlanmagan g'arbiy, markaziy va shimoli-sharqiy mintaqalarida ,turizm ichki bozor tomon yo'naltirishni chuqurlashtirish va tezlashtirishga yordam beradi .

Turizm rivojlanishi mamlakat iqtisodiyotiga tegishli tarmoqlar uchun uning rag'batlantiruvchi rolini ko'rsatadi: o'rmon xo'jaligi, qishloq xo'jaligi, qurilish, transport, iste'mol tovarlarini ishlab chiqarish, ekologik muvozanatni, Xitoyni 55 kichik millatning madaniy qadriyatlari, axloqi va urf-odatlarini saqlashga yordam beradi, mamlakatning ichki hududlari aholisini ish bilan ta'minlash va daromad olish imkoniyatlarni taqdim etadi

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Hududlarni rivojlantirish dasturlari (shimoli-sharqiydagi eski sanoat bazalari, Xitoyning g'arbiy mintaqalari (shibu da kaifa), markaziy tumanlar) turizm ob'ektlariga va infranuzilmaga investitsiyalarni ko'paytirishga , mahalliy aholi daromadlari va hayot sifatini oshirish, qashshoqlik va savodsizlikka qarshi kurashga mo'ljallangan.

Hozirgi paytda barcha sayohatlarni 48% mamlakat ichidagi qishloqqa sayohatlar tashkil etilmokda va bu turizmni keyingi rivojlanish tendentsiyasiga aylanib bormoqda. «Qizil» turizm dasturlari butun mamlakat bo'ylab va chet ellarda (Rossiyada, masalan) aholining vatanparvarlik tuyg'ularini tarbiyalash, ayniqsa yoshlar orasida ruchaymokda. Xitoy boshchiligidagi Ipak yo'li yo'nalishlari, mamlakatlar o'rtasida turistik hamkorlikning "ko'prigi" ga aylanmokda. "Klaster" turizm tushunchasi kontseptsiyasi sanoatning sifatini boshqarishda ishni chuqurlashtiradi, diversifikatsiyaga hissa qo'shadi va taqdim etilayotgan xizmatlarning shaxsiylashtiradi, namoyish ob'ekti joylashgan hududlardan daromadning chiqib ketishini oldini oladi, aynan joylarning ozida ishlab chiqarish zanjirlarini tashkil kiladi.(3)Sektorning rivojlanishi kiruvchi turizmdan boshlandi, mamlakatga xorijiy investitsiyalarni jalb qiluvchi, ichki iqtisodiy va siyosiy vaziyatni barqarorlashtiruvchi tramplinga aylandi. Ish va ta'til vaqtini me'yorlash , daromadlarning o'sishi, butun mamlakat bo'ylab namoyish etigan ob'ektlar tarmog'ini shakllantirish va iste'mol tartibining ozgarishi, ichki turizm shakllanishiga turtki bo'ldi

Xitoy iqtisodiyotining "haddan tashqari qizishi"ni engish, inflyatsiya va turg'unlik muammolarini hal qilish, valyuta kurslarini birlashtirish, tashqi savdo profitsitini barqarorlashtirish va oltin valyuta zaxiralarini to'plash muammolari hal qilingandan keyin, chiquvchi turizm uchun ma'muriy to'siqlar olib tashladi. kelajakda sayohat hujjatlarini rasmiylashtirish va valyuta almashinuvi tartibini soddalashtirish bilan birga, sayyohlik agentliklar faoliyatning shaffoflik darajasini oshiridi.

Sayyohlik sanoati maxsus "xitoycha" yo'l bilan rivojlandi,bunda assimetrik sektorni erkinlashtirish (mehmonxona xojaliligidan boshlandi, keyin bozor sayyohlik agentliklari davom ettdi), ma'muriy to'siqlarni bosqichma-bosqich olib tashlash (mamlakatning ayrim mintaqalariga tashrif buyurish, tashki sayohatlarlarga, litsenziyalash va kvotalashtirishlarni bekor qilish), to'g'ridan-to'g'ri turistik resurslar, mehmonxonalar va agentliklarni boshqarishdan ko'p qatlamli mulkchilik shakliga o'tish, bilvosita moliyashtirish (chet ellik investorlarga mehmonxonalar qurish uchun soliq imtiyozlari) va pul-kredit siyosati (vaqtinchalik valyuta sertifikatlarini joriy etish, valyuta sotib olish maqsadlarini nazorat qilish) orkali to'g'ridan-to'g'ri makrokontrol dastaklarini almashtirish.

Islohotlarni amalga oshirish ularni tuzatishi va orqaga qaytishlar orkali va o'z rivojlanish yo'lini izlash bilan birga kechirildi, chunki bozorga o'tishda salbiy oqibatlarni bartaraf etish uchun turizm sohasidagi iqtisodiy agentlar faoliyatining institutsional va huquqiy asoslarini ta'minlash (turistik agentliklar, turar joy binolari, ko'rgazma ob'ektlari, ekskursiyalar), Turistik sohani takomillashtirishga qaratilgan murakkab ta'minot islohotlarini chuqurlashtirish, hukumat aralashuviga bo'lgan ehtiyojini korsatadiю (4). Turizm bozorlari tarkibida ichki turizm jamiyatning tarkibiy qismlaridan biri sifatida katta ahamiyatga ega va keyinchalik "universal farovonlik" jamiyatiga o'tish "Xitoy millatining qayta tug'ilishi" va «Xitoy orzusi» amalga oshirilishi doirasida ichki turizm xitoyliklar hayetining ajralmas qismiga aylanmokda.COVID-19 pandemiyasi ostida bir necha oy uyda o'tirgandan so'ng, yarim milliardga yaqin xitoyliklar oktyabrdan boshlangan uzoq ta'til dam olish kunlari – «Oltin hafta» davomida mamlakat bo'ylab ommaviy sayohat qildilar. Fakatkina 2020 yil 1 va 4 oktyabr kunlari 425 million xitoyliklar ichki sayyohlik sayohatlarini amalga oshirdilar, bu o'tgan yilgi darajaning taxminan 80% tashkil kildi. Dam olish kunlarining dastlabki to'rt kunida turizmdan tushumlar 312 milliard yuanni (taxminan 46 milliard dollar) tashkil etdi, bu o'tgan yilning shu davriga nisbatan 31 foizga kamaydi.Turistik faoliyatning o'sishi butun dunyodan keskin farq qiladi - global turizm sohasi 2020 yilda kamida 1,2 trillion dollar yo'qotdi - va bu Xitoy iqtisodiy tiklanishining nisbiy kuchini ta'kidlaydi . Iqtisodiy hamkorlik va taraqqiyot tashkiloti ma’kumotiga ko’ra , Xitoyning yalpi ichki mahsuloti 2020 yil 1,8 foizga oshdi. Shunday qilib, Xitoy YaIM o'sishini namoyish etadigan yagona mamlakat bo'lishi mumkin.

Xitoy dunyodagi yagona yirik iqtisodiyot bo'lib, 2020 yilda YaIMning ijobiy dinamikasi korsatildi va 2021 yilda kutilayotgan o'sish pandemiyani muvaffaqiyatli bartaraf etish, chet el kapitali uchun mahalliy moliya bozorining izchil ochilishi, eng ilg'or texnologiyalarni rivojlantirishdagi ulush, urbanizatsiya va aholi daromadlari darajasining oshishi bilan bog'lik.

Xitoyda chiquvchi turizm 2021 yilda asta sekin tiklanmokda.Tadqiqot ma'lumotlari Xitoyning 200 ta sayyohlik kompaniyalari o'rtasida o'tkazilgan so'rovnoma va soha mutaxassislari bilan chuqur suhbatlar asosida Xitoy sayyohlik sanoati 6-12 oy ichida Xitoyda sayohat bozorida bosqichma-bosqich tiklanishi kutilmoqda.

Tadqiqot shuni ko'rsatdiki, xalqaro turizmda majburiy karantin pauzasi paytida sayyohlik kompaniyalarining qariyb 66,5 foizi mijozlar bilan har hafta, 16,5 foizi har ikki haftada sayyohlar bilan aloqada bo'lib, 17 foizi oyiga bir marta aloqa qilishdi. Tadqiqot natijalariga ko'ra, so'rovda qatnashgan sayyohlik kompaniyalarining 43 foizi kelgusi 9-12 oy ichida sayohatlarning tiklanishini kutmoqdalar. Taxminan 33% Xitoyda tashqi turizmni tiklash jarayoni 6 oydan 9 oygacha davom etishini, 20% respondentlar esa 3 oydan 6 oygacha davom etishiga ishonishadi. So'ralganlarning atigi 4 foizi kelgusi 3 oy ichida tashqi turizm tiklanishini kutishmoqda.(4)

Turizm bo'yicha Evropa Komissiyasining ijrochi direktori ushbu masalada optimizm saqlaydi: «Xitoy paqndemiyadan birinchi bolib azob chekdi va shu sababli tiklanganlardan birinchilardan biri bo'lishi kerak, bu esa Evropa-Xitoy turistik hamkorligi uchun ijobiy bo'ladi. Evropa ham shu vaktga kelib hayoti normallashishi mumkin va Xitoy yana uzoq safarlarga tayyor bo'lishi mumkin. Biz Evropa turizm sanoatining 2021 yilda tiklanishini kutmoqdamiz ".

Sohaning so'zsiz natijalari, bu YuNESKOning jahon merosi ob'ektlari soni bo'yicha Xitoy ikkinchi o'rinda turishi ta'kidlanadi ,ichki turizm hajmi bo'yicha eng yirik mamlakatdir,turistlarni qabul qilinganlar soni bo'yicha to'rtinchi o'rinni egallaydi, ikkinchi - kiruvchi turizmdan olinadigan daromad bo'yicha, tashqi sayyohlar soni bo'yicha va ularning sarf-xarajatlari bo'yicha ham etakchidir

Mustahkamlashi mumkin bo'lgan zamonaviy tendentsiyalar orasida, bozorning yarmini egallab olgan onlayn tijoratning rivojlanishini ta'kidlash kerak, muqobil joylashtirish imkoniyatlarini rivojlantirish (qisqa muddatli ijara bozori), an'anaviy sayyohlik agentliklari rolini pasayishi bilan o'z avtomobillarida tomonidan mustaqil sayohatlarning ko'payishi , turistik mahsulotlarni yanada diversifikatsiya qilish va ixtisoslashtirish bu esa bu esa oldinga siljitadi.(5)

Turizmni kesib o'tgan yillar va chet elda sayyohlarning madaniyatsiz harakatlar ro'yxatlari bo'yicha olib borilaetgan ishlash yangi diplomatiya qurolga aylanmokda va chet elda Xitoyning ijobiy qiyofasini shakllantiradi, mezbon davlatlarning istagi xitoylik mehmonlarning yashashshi uchun iloji boricha qulayroq sharoitlar yaratish ,Xitoydan kelgan sayyoh uchun qulay muhitning shakllanishi dunyodagi asosiy sayyohlik yo'nalishlarini sezilarli darajada o'zgartirishga olib keladi, ko'pgina mamlakatlar uchun Xitoy turistik oqimi mahalliy byudjetlarni to'ldirishda muhim vositadir va bularnin hammasi Xitoyning jahon miqyosidagi global ishtirokchisi sifatida rolini oshiradi.

Xitoyda chiqish sayohatlar geografiyasi kengayishiga olib kelishi va an'anaviy yo'nalishlar ulushini kamayishi ,chiqish sayohatlar geografiyasi kengayishiga olib kelishi, Xitoyning dunyo miqyosidagi o'rni va ta'sirini oshishiga olib bormokda()

Xitoyga chiqish geografiyasi kengaymoqda. Gonkong va Maomen kabi an'anaviy yo'nalishlar sayohat qilish ulushini kamayishi bilan birga , Xitoyning dunyo miqyosidagi o'rni va ta'sirini oshmoqda.(6) Turizm siyosatining yo'nalishlari 1978 yildan beri tizimga keltirilgan. 2017 yilga qadar va kelajakda 2049 yilgacha. Qishloq, "qizil" turizm, 500 ni turistik klasterlar, "kamar va yo'l" bo'ylab turizmni shakllantirishning ustuvor yo'nalishlari ekanligi aniqlandi.(7)

Kirish turizmida ta'kidlash joizki, har yigirmanchi xalqaro sayohat Xitoyga amalga oshiriladi. Uning xalqaro turizmdagi ulushi allaqachon 4,8%ni tashkil etib, mamlakatni dunyodagi eng yirik sayyohlik qudratlari bilan bir qatorga qo'ydi. Qabul qilingan sayyohlar soni bo'yicha dunyoda Frantsiya, AQSh va Ispaniyadan keyin 4-o'rinni egallab, Xitoy xalqaro reytinglarda yuqori o'rinlarni asosan Gonkong, Makao va Tayvandagi vatandoshlar ta'minladilar.(8)

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ТРЕВОЖНО – ФОБИЧЕСКИХ РАССТРОЙСТВ ПРИ КОРОНАВИРУСНОЙ ИНФЕКЦИИ

Аннотация: Пандемии относятся к числу социальных катастроф, провоцирующих панику, острое стрессовое и посттравматическое стрессовое расстройство, массовую агрессию, другие нарушения психоэмоционального состояния и поведенческих реакций социума.

Сила данных реакций связана с информационным воздействием на человека в период, когда в его психике оказываются актуализированы не поддающиеся рациональному контролю архаичные слои.

Хотя угрозы пандемии еще не отступили, уже пришло время анализа информационных стратегий, усиливавших или дезактуализировавших ощущения неопределенности и витальной угрозы, возникавших в социуме.

В исследовании были рассмотрены расстройства психики, психологические защиты и копинг-стратегии, актуальные в период пандемии и аналогичных по воздействию на психику социума бедствий в исторической перспективе.

Ключевые слова: тревожно-фобическая состояния, коронавирусная инфекция.

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ALARM - PHOBIC DISORDERS IN CORONAVIRUS INFECTION

Abstract: Pandemics are among the social catastrophes that provoke panic, acute stress and post-traumatic stress disorder, massive aggression, other disorders of the psychoemotional state and behavioral reactions of society.

The strength of these reactions is associated with informational influence on a person during the period when archaic layers that cannot be rationalized are actualized in his psyche.

Although the threat of a pandemic has not yet receded, the time has already come to analyze information strategies that reinforced or deactivated the feelings of uncertainty and vital threat that arose in society.

The study examined mental disorders, psychological defenses and coping strategies that are relevant during a pandemic and similar disasters in terms of the impact on the psyche of society from a historical perspective.

Key words: anxiety-phobic states, coronavirus infection.

Актуальность. Достаточно взглянуть на последние новости за 2020 год, чтобы убедиться в наличии широкого спектра медицинских, экономических и социальных воздействий, которые напрямую или опосредовано вызваны вирусом или обострились из-за пандемии[2,4,6]. Десятки миллионов человек заразились вирусом. Более миллиона человек умерли или столкнулись с долгосрочными последствиями вируса для здоровья.

Много миллионов людей потеряли работу, а другие столкнулись с закрытием их предприятий, поскольку целые производственные секторы были вынуждены остановить свою деятельность[1,3,5]. Усугубилось неравенство. Ксенофобия, дискриминация и стигматизация усиливаются дезинформацией и недостоверными новостями в средствах массовой информации, особенно в социальных сетях, а также политизацией мер в области здравоохранения, направленных на борьбу с вирусом.

Цель исследования. Оценка влияния вспышки острой респираторной инфекции, вызванной разновидностью коронавируса на психическое здоровье групп население находящиеся в строгих социально ограничитель-ных мерах.

Материалы и методы исследования. В исследование включен анализ сведений, полученных анкетных данных среди населений Андижанской области.

Результаты исследования. Несмотря на пандемию и малое количество исследований, со стороны психиатров и смежных специалистов в течении короткого времени были предложены рекомендации сохранению психического здоровья среди населения в целом, среди работников здравоохранения и уязвимых групп населения.

Хотя качество доказательств в доступной литературе является относительно низким, оно все же содержит многочисленные ценные наблюдения и предложения для всех специалистов, работающих в области психиатрии, независимо от того, связаны ли они с психиатрическими или общими больницами или работают в обществе.

Поскольку число пациентов, затронутых этой пандемией, продолжает расти, профессия психиатра, особенно в азиатских странах, сталкивается как с проблемой, так и с возможностью; проблема преодоления многочисленных барьеров и ограничений, указанных в вышеприведенной литературе, а также возможность реализации тех предложений или рекомендаций, которые осуществимы на местном или региональном уровне.

Долгосрочное воздействие COVID-19 на психическое здоровье может занять недели или месяцы, чтобы стать полностью очевидным, и управление этим воздействием требует согласованных усилий не только от психиатров, но и системы здравоохранения в целом.

Необходимы дальнейшие исследования, даже в форме предварительных или экспериментальных исследований, для оценки масштабов этой пандемии в других странах, особенно в тех, где инфраструктура психический помощи менее развита и воздействие, вероятно, будет более серьезным.

Вывод. Исследователи должны также попытаться оценить влияние COVID-19 на другие уязвимые группы населения, такие как дети и подростки. Кроме того, существует необходимость в разработке мероприятий по охране психического здоровья, которые ограничены во времени, учитывают культурные особенности и могут преподаваться медицинским работникам и волонтерам.

После разработки, такие вмешательства должны быть проверены, чтобы информация, касающаяся эффективных терапевтических стратегий, могла широко распространяться среди тех, кто работает в этой области.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ ИНФОРМАЦИОННОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ В ОРГАНАХ ВЛАСТИ И УПРАВЛЕНИЯ НА СОВРЕМЕННОМ ЭТАПЕ: ОТКРЫТОСТЬ И ПУБЛИЧНОСТЬ

Аннотация. В статье раскрыты ключевые понятия реализации информационной политики органами властной вертикали современного государства. Представлены понятия открытости, публичности и гласности осуществления функций государственного и муниципального управления. Проанализированы общие и частные характеристики данных понятий, а также какое значение данные понятия оказывают на систему управления.

Ключевые слова: Информация, информационная политика, информационная открытость, публичность и гласной системы управления.

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FEATURES OF IMPLEMENTATION OF INFORMATION POLICY IN GOVERNMENT AND MANAGEMENT BODIES AT THE PRESENT STAGE: OPENNESS AND PUBLICITY

Annotation. The article reveals the key concepts of the implementation of information policy by the vertical authorities of the modern state. The concepts of openness, publicity and publicity of the implementation of the functions of

state and municipal administration are presented. The general and particular characteristics of these concepts are analyzed, as well as what meaning these concepts have on the control system.

Key words: Information, information policy, information openness, publicity and public administration system.

В рамках исследования необходимо провести анализ понятия открытость и достоверность информации. Дефиниция слова открытость берет свое начало, от глагола открывать, а также прилагательного - открытый.

Ключевое значение прилагательного открытый, означает наличие свободы приема, передачи, хранения информации; полная независимость, отсутствие цензуры, откровенность, правдивость, доверчивость. [5]

Словарь современных понятий и терминов раскрывает термин открытости с «информированностью общества о принятии ключевых решений, свободой убеждений, выбора страны и места проживания, отсутствием цензуры». Важными составляющими данного определения является взаимосвязь предоставления информации, процедуры публичности и открытости в процессах управления обществом при осуществлении мер государственного и муниципального воздействия.

В современном развитии общественных отношений процессы управления тесно связаны с потребностями общества, так как основная функция системы управления это максимальное удовлетворение интересов и нужд населения, в этой связи открытость, является необходимым условием, при разработке и реализации государственных и муниципальных управленческих решений. При открытой, публичной и гласной работе органов власти различных управленческих уровней происходит информационно-коммуникационный процесс обратной связи.

В словаре синонимов понятие открытость определяется как «общительность; искренность, незаносчивость, публичность, спорность, прямота, откровенность, обнаженность, нескрываемость, доступность, непредвзятость, неприкрытость, честность, распахнутость, оголенность, раскрытость, гласность, явность. [2]

Употребляя слово открытость в сфере управления и политики, то необходимо придерживаться следующих ключевых сочетаний со словом открытость, таких как гласность, доступность, публичность.

По мнению ученого и экспертного сообщества, специалистов практиков, информационная открытость в сфере государственного и муниципального управления определяется как организационный и правовой режим деятельности любого участника социального взаимодействия. Этот режим обеспечивает любым участникам этого взаимодействия возможность получать необходимый и достаточный объем информации (материалов и сведений). Данные материалы раскрывают структурно-функциональные особенности, цели, задачи, финансовые и иные существенные условия деятельности государственного и местного аппарата управления властной вертикали». [4]

Согласно этому определению информационная политика и открытость в системе государственного и муниципального управления определяет организационно-правовой статус публичности власти, с распределением функционала в социальных процессах.

Рассмотрев ключевые определения терминов слов, информация, политика и открытость, автор исследования отмечает присущие этим проанализированным выше определениям общее и частное, а также какое значение они имеют для системы управления, таким образом:

Во-первых, информационная политика и ее открытость это ключевые составные элементы общественных процессов происходящих вокруг нас, в различных областях знаний и особенностей жизнедеятельности общества;

Во-вторых, информационная политика и ее открытость это социально-экономический и политический процесс, который способствует развитию каналов информационно-коммуникационной системы;

В-третьих, информационная политика и ее открытость это своего рода ресурс определенных кейсов, востребованных местной властной вертикалью, в реализации функций управления;

В-четвертых, информационная политика и ее открытость носит междисциплинарных характер, применяется в различных сферах жизнедеятельности, в социальных процессах взаимодействий общества и государства, является каналом коммуникаций, через процедуру общественного обсуждения при разработке, принятии и реализации принимаемым государственных и муниципальных управленческих решений;

В-пятых, информационная политика и ее открытость, может быть, использована как ресурс, если общество верит и доверяет распространению этой информации, достоверная информация позволяет органам власти и управления при осуществлении своих функций, выстраивать процессы коммуникаций с представителями общества;

В-шестых, информационная политика и ее открытость это поле гласности и публичности для субъектов управленческой деятельности;

В-седьмых, при реализации своих властно-управленческих функций, информационная политика и ее открытость побуждает прямой диалог, не всегда эти процессы происходят гладко и ровно, а чаще всего вызывают общественные дискуссии, споры, скандалы, распространение не полной, не достоверной информация порождает появление слухов и дискредитирует в глазах общества органы государственного и муниципального управления.

Без соответствующего доступа к информации члены общества не могут участвовать в обсуждении общегосударственных проблем и принимать осознанные управленческие решения. Информация необходима для становления демократического политического режима, она позволяет гражданам и власти открыто взаимодействовать и больше доверять друг другу. Право на свободный и беспрепятственный доступ к материалам и сведениям, содержащим важную, для граждан информацию о деятельности государственного и муниципального аппарата управления, гарантируется и охраняется Конституцией нашего государства. Без соответствующей информации о деятельности властной вертикали и принятых управленческих решениях, члены общества не смогут грамотно обосновать свои проблемы и претензии, потребовать защиты своих прав.

Все вышесказанное говорит о правовом нигилизме наших граждан, с одной стороны органы власти и управления должны при формировании своей политики быть максимально открытыми и публичными. А с другой общество закрывается от государственной системы и пренебрегает применением установленных Конституцией РФ прав на свободный доступ к информации о деятельности государственной системы управления.

В настоящее время нашего государство развивается как демократичная страна с рыночной экономикой, в которой воздействие общественного мнения, выраженного через различные формы общественных движений, через средства массовой информации. Информация и осуществление информационной политики является важным и необходимым элементом решения многих социально значимых проблем и налаживанию процессов коммуникации. В связи с этим формирование активной позиции общественности по социально значимым вопросам рассматривается в качестве важной задачи.

Открытый и беспрепятственный доступ к общественно значимой информации выступает в этом смысле не просто гарантом справедливого управления и свободного общества. Общественно значимая информация способствует просвещению народа, стимулирует прогресс и помогает решению стоящих перед нами сложных экономических, научных и социальных проблем.

Данное положение вытекает из идеи о том, что свободный доступ каждого к информации - основной принцип свободных обществ, гарантируемый их конституциями и международными законами. Это указано в ст. 19 Всеобщей декларации прав человека, [1] которая гласит: «Каждый человек имеет право на свободу убеждений и на свободное выражение их; это право включает свободу беспрепятственно придерживаться своих убеждений, свободу искать, получать и распространять информацию и идеи, любыми средствами и независимо от государственных границ».

В ст. 29 Всеобщей декларации прав человека, [1] по указанным свободам прописаны ограничения в случаях, когда «это установлено законом, исключительно с целью обеспечения должного признания и уважения прав и свобод других лиц, удовлетворения справедливых требований морали, общественного порядка и общего благосостояния в демократическом обществе». Каждая свобода, гарантированная во Всеобщей декларации, была провозглашена как наивысшее стремление народа быть успешным.

Это означает признание презумпции открытости информации для граждан и защиту их информационных прав. Это означает также ориентацию главных технологических компонентов информационной среды (системы формирования, распространения и использования информационных ресурсов, информационно-телекоммуникационной инфраструктуры и информационных технологий) на обеспечение свободного обращения информации, воплощения в жизнь конституционного права на свободный поиск, получение, производство информации и распространение массовой информации.

Реальное участие общественности в подготовке и принятии решений, значимых для системы государственного управления и местного самоуправления, предполагает полную информированность населения уже на ранних стадиях процесса принятия управленческих решений. Это возможно только в том случае, если доступ к информации будет свободным и легким. Принимающие решения инстанции должны приглашать общественность к сотрудничеству - просить ее формулировать вопросы и высказывать свое мнение в рамках дискуссий, адекватно реагировать на высказываемые замечания и пожелания. Решения, принятые вопреки мнению общественности, должны быть мотивированы.

Реальная польза от развития общественного участия для органов государственной власти и местного самоуправления заключается в следующем:

- общественное участие генерирует более широкий диапазон мнений и возможные решения;
- общественное участие позволяет добиться более открытого и прозрачного характера управления, в результате повышается доверие к руководителям. Общественность начинает относиться к принятым решениям с большим пониманием и ответственностью;
- предотвращение конфликтов с общественностью, которые могут привести к крайне нежелательным последствиям при разработке и принятии значимых государственных и муниципальных управленческих решений.

Таким образом, подводя итоги, автор исследование отмечает, что осуществление информационной политики и открытость, гласность, публичность деятельности государственного и муниципального аппарата управления способствует формированию доверительных взаимоотношений власти и общества, налаживанию информационно-коммуникационных каналов взаимодействия. Достоверная информация побуждает субъекты принятия решений проводить общественные слушания и дискуссии, в конечном счете, принимаются государственные и муниципальные управленческие решения, максимально затрагивающие общественные блага населения, все это способствует доверительным взаимодействиям, тем самым порождают доверие общества к власти и наоборот.

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РАЗВИТИЕ ПЕДАГОГИКИ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ УЗБЕКИСТАН

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются проблемы педагогической науки как, проблемы ценностей и целеполагания, а так же организация учебно-исследовательской деятельности учащихся на занятии, как основы формирования способностей любого индивида

Ключевые слова: Самореализация, педагогика, интеллект, человек, разум, общество, наука.

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DEVELOPMENT OF PEDAGOGY IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Annotation: This article examines the problems of pedagogical science, such as the problems of values and goal-setting, as well as the organization of educational and research activities of students in class, as the basis for the formation of the abilities of any individual

Key words: Self-realization, pedagogy, intellect, man, mind, society, science.

Человек — самое сложное явление из всех существующих на Земле, это интересный предмет познания и самопознания. Человек — замечательный результат уникальной социально-культурной революции, поскольку только человек способен к осознанию самого себя, к самопознанию и к преобразованию окружающего мира.

В начале нового тысячелетия все более очевидной становится непрерывная девальвация нравственных и духовных ценностей человека, человеческих общностей, социумов. Причиной является системный кризис, который охватил важнейшие сферы жизни общества: культуру, науку, религию, образование. Поскольку образование является одним из основных факторов формирования общественного сознания, то именно образование, изменив парадигму, должно стать социальным институтом, который вернет людям утраченную веру в высшие нравственные ценности бытия и смысл человеческой жизни, предотвратив тем самым реальную опасность необратимой духовной деградации человека и человечества. На наш взгляд, это одна из самых важных проблем в современном обществе.

С независимостью Республики создать новые условия для реализации, возможности создания демократического государства, свободного гражданского общества, новых открытий человеческой сущности, самореализации и духовно-интеллектуального, интеллектуального развития стало возможным.

Одним из факторов, который напрямую влияет на развитие духовности, является образование. Вот почему с первых лет независимости возникла острая необходимость радикально реформировать системы образования и обучения, науки и профессионального образования по всей стране. Закон об образовании.

Закон о программе подготовки кадров, показал, что за многие десятилетия накопилось много проблем.

Сегодня сама жизнь подтверждает правильность мудрых представлений нашего первого президента Ислама Каримова о том, что «образование нельзя отделить от обучения, обучению не можно отличить от образования — это восточное видение, восточная философия жизни». Новый подход к образованию и воспитанию расширил предмет и предмет педагогики. На сегодняшний день педагогическая наука является не только теоретическим, практическим и методологическим обеспечением учебного процесса, но и наукой, охватывающей сферу становления и развития совершенных людей [1, с.3].

В XXI веке развитие социально-экономических отношений проявляется в том, что человеческий разум и духовность являются главным фактором развития вселенной. Поэтому правовое демократическое государство на основе гуманитарной рыночной экономики рассматривается как общий принцип построения свободного гражданского общества.

В системе общественных наук темпы педагогики определяются тем, что она подразумевает формирование, развитие, воспитание, воспитание и обучение личности [1, с.36].

На человека влияют разные факторы. Устранение неполадок является одним из факторов, который формирует человека. Образован и разработан определенными средствами и методами, обучен с определенной целью.

Педагогическая наука стала возникать в процессе теоретического осмысления опыта создания и создания учебных заведений на разных этапах развития человеческого общества, воспитания и воспитания молодого поколения.

Цели и задачи педагогического образования, государственные образовательные стандарты, методы обучения и воспитания, формы организации, в целом, знание законов образования стали предметом.

Реализация этих хорошо известных истин сдерживается недостаточной методической проработанностью проблемы создания на занятии учебной ситуации исследования, способов перевода учебной задачи в учебную ситуацию, для которых необходимо не только продумать содержание учебной задачи, но и поставить эту задачу в такие условия, чтобы они побуждали учащихся к активному действию, создавали мотивацию исследования окружающей действительности [2, с.9].

В общей теории воспитания, основы которой были заложены учеными энциклопедистами и просветителями: Абу Али ибн Сино, Абу Райхоном Беруни, Юсуфом Хос Ходжибом, Мунаввар Кори Абдурашидхоновым, Яном Амосом Коменским, Генрихом Песталоцци, Адольфом Дистервегом, Иоганном Гербартом, К. Д. Ушинским, П. Ф. Каптеревым, а также крупнейшими представителями отечественной и зарубежной педагогики 80–90-х годов XX столетия А. Мунавваровым, К. Хошимовым, У. Нишоналиевым, Ж. Хасанбоевым, Э. Гозиевым, Р. Джураевым сформировалась собственно педагогическая теория воспитательной деятельности, являющаяся научным приоритетом Узбекистана. Узбекистан издревле славился великими учеными и мыслителями. Они внесли неоценимый вклад в сокровищницу мировой цивилизации и в значительной степени определили поступательное развитие мировой науки и культуры. Сегодня ученые Академии наук страны, продолжая традиции великих предков, трудятся на благо социально-экономического, научно-технического, культурного и духовно-нравственного развития независимого Узбекистана.

Обретение Узбекистаном независимости в 1991 году явилось огромным историческим событием для всего народа, в том числе для научной и творческой общественности страны. Она положила начало новому этапу развития Академии наук и предоставила дополнительные возможности для проведения научных исследований. В частности, научные учреждения Академии наук наряду с формированием новых идей стали целенаправленно работать над приоритетными для нашей страны научно-техническими задачами, сосредоточив на них свои основные силы. С каждым годом росло число научно-технических и инновационных разработок, востребованных отечественным производством. Сегодня Узбекистан является крупным в Центральной Азии научным центром, обладающим развитой исследовательской материальной базой, обширным научным фондом, квалифицированными научными кадрами, чьи труды нашли признание во всем мире.

Таким образом, развитию науки в республике Узбекистан уделяется большое значение. Особо отмечено, что сильнейшими сторонами социально-экономического развития и инновационного потенциала Узбекистана являются инвестиции в человеческий капитал, исследования, объем государственных затрат на развитие образования и в целом состояние системы образования [3, с.428].

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ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ БУХГАЛТЕРСКОГО УЧЕТА НА ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯХ МАЛОГО БИЗНЕСА

Аннотация: данная статья посвящается проблемам организации бухгалтерского учета в малых предприятиях, так как от его постановки и организации во многом зависят результаты работы предприятия и его дальнейшая деятельность.

Ключевые слова: малые предприятия, упрощенный учет, системы налогообложения, льготы по налогам.

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ORGANIZATION OF ACCOUNTING IN SMALL BUSINESSES

Abstract: this article is devoted to the problems of the organization of accounting in small enterprises, since its formulation and organization largely depend on the results of the enterprise and its further activities.

Keywords: small enterprises, simplified accounting, tax systems, tax benefits.

От деятельности малого предпринимательства зависит развитие всей страны. Для того, чтобы малый бизнес был эффективным необходимо им правильно управлять, а значит организовывать его бухгалтерский учет. Тема организации бухгалтерского учета в малом бизнесе является *актуальной* и требует дальнейшего исследования.

Предпринимательство можно охарактеризовать, как форму развития личности человека, его способностей и потребностей. Социальные потребности людей — их стремление к экономической свободе, реализации их трудового потенциала и форм деятельности.

Осуществление предпринимательской деятельности связано с риском, под которым понимается риск, возникающий при видах деятельности, связанных с производством продукции, услуг, товаров и их реализацией, товарно-денежными операциями, коммерцией, осуществлением различных проектов.

В нашей стране предпринимательская деятельность осуществляется в неопределенной и изменчивой экономической среде, когда нет уверенности в получении ожидаемого результата, в связи с риском неудач и потерь. Поэтому, предприниматели нуждаются в всесторонней поддержке государства, в том числе и в простой и понятной организации бузгалтерского учета.

Проблемами постановки бухгалтерского учета в малом предприятии занимались многие авторы, например, такие, как: Шамсутдинова Е.Р. и Киреева З.Ф., которые поднимали проблему бухгалтерского учета на малых предприятиях, так как от ее решения зависит актуальность информации, которую будет получать предприниматель для управленческих решений. Поэтому необходимо предоставить малым предприятиям право самостоятельного выбора приемов организации учетных процессов.

Витаргова М.Р. утверждает, что происходящие изменения в нормативно-правовых актах и документах направлены на упрощенный порядок ведения и составления отчетности.

Мухамадеева З.Ф. и Антонова Е.С. считают, что имеется необходимость и в дальнейшем совершенствовании упрощения методов учета и отчетности малых предприятий.

1.Бухгалтерский учет на предприятиях малого бизнеса

Согласно законодательству РФ, к субъектам малого предпринимательства можно отнести организации, которые соответствуют требованиям, установленным законодательством, критерии отнесения предприятия к объектам малого бизнеса представлены в (табл.1).

Таблица 1 Критерии отнесения предприятия к объектам малого бизнеса[34]

Тип предприятия	Доходы за год для налогового учета	Предельное значение среднесписочной численности работников за предыдущий календарный год
Микро	Не более 120 млн. руб.	15 человек
Малое	Не выше 800 млн. руб.	16–100 человек
Среднее	До 2000 млн. руб.	101–250 человек

При этом, доля участия в уставном капитале ООО государства, благотворительных и иных фондов должна быть не выше 25%, иностранных юридических лиц и (или) не являющихся СМП юридических лиц не выше 49%;

Физические лица — предприниматели без образования юридического лица — ИП, также относятся к субъектам МП[35].

[34] Федеральный закон от 24.07.2007 N 209-ФЗ (ред. от 30.12.2020) "О развитии малого и среднего предпринимательства в Российской Федерации" (с изм. и доп., вступ. в силу с 01.01.2021) // СПС КонсультантПлюс. Законодательство. − Загл. с экрана.

[35] Налоговый кодекс РФ (в последней редакции) [Электронный ресурс]: ч.2 //СПС КонсультантПлюс.

Развитие предпринимательства поддерживается государством и для МСП предусмотрены системы налогообложения (рисунок 1).

Кроме того, в отношении определенных видов деятельности, осуществляемых предпринимателями, Федеральным законом от 25.06.2012 г. №94-ФЗ с 1 января 2013 г. была введена патентная система налогообложения (ПСН).

Для субъектов МСП региональным налогам предусматриваются налоговые льготы: по налогу на имущество организаций и транспортному налогу, основания для их использования отражены в (ст.372, ст.356 НК РФ). Согласно ст.387 НК РФ, Письму ФНС РФ от 17.02.2017 г. №БС-4-21/2664@, Минфина РФ от 25.05.2016 г. №03-01-11/29777, нормативными правовыми актами представительными органами муниципальных образований (законами городов федерального значения Москвы, Санкт-Петербурга и Севастополя) могут устанавливаться также налоговые льготы по земельному налогу.

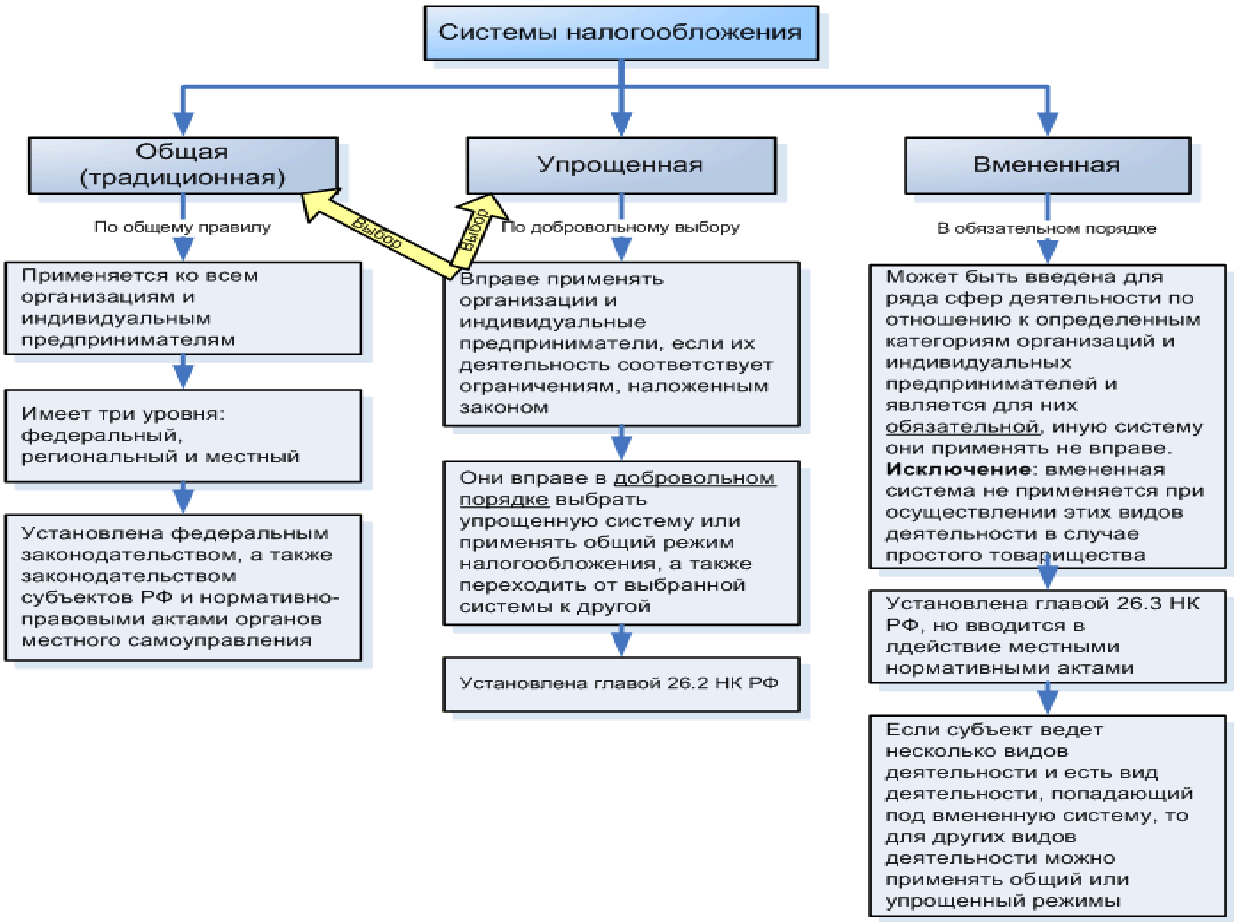

Рисунок 1 — Системы налогообложения[36]

Законодательство. − Загл. с экрана

[36] Айзатова М.Ф., Макарова Л.М. Особенности организации учета на малых предприятиях в условиях адаптации к изменениям законодательства // Молодой ученый. — 2014. — №5. — с. 238

Упрощенная система налогообложения (УСН) имеет два вида налогообложения: при объекте налогообложения доходы, налоговая ставка составляет 6 %.

При этом законами субъектов РФ, могут быть установлены налоговые ставки в пределах от 1 до 6 %, что зависит от категории налогоплательщиков.

При объекте налогообложения — доходы, уменьшенные на величину расходов, налоговая ставка равна 15 %. При этом, в зависимости от категорий налогоплательщиков, субъекты РФ могут установить дифференцированные налоговые ставки в пределах от 5 до 15 %[37].

При системе налогообложения ЕНВД ставка единого налога для его плательщиков составляет 15% величины вмененного дохода и регионы вправе ее снизить до 7,5%.

Также, сумму ЕНВД можно уменьшить на величину перечисленных страховых взносов, больничных пособий за первые 3 дня и платежей на основании договоров добровольного личного страхования работников.

Уменьшение размера ЕНВД на сумму уплаченных страховых взносов по обязательному страхованию ограничено налоговым периодом, в котором они были уплачены.

ПСН, наряду с иными режимами налогообложения, применяется ИП в отношении тех видов деятельности, которые предусмотрены п. 2 ст. 346.43 НК РФ, таких как:

– услуги общественного питания, оказываемые через объекты организации общественного питания, не имеющие зала обслуживания посетителей;

– услуги по забою, транспортировке, перегонке, выпасу скота;

– производство кожи и изделий из кожи;

– производство молочной продукции;

– производство хлебобулочных и мучных кондитерских изделий;

– услуги (работы) по разработке программ для ЭВМ и баз данных, их адаптации и модификации;

– ремонт компьютеров и коммуникационного оборудования.

Законы субъектов РФ, вправе установить налоговую ставку в размере 0%, для налогоплательщиков - ИП, которые впервые зарегистрировались, после вступления в силу льготных законов субъектов РФ. При этом их деятельность должна осуществляться в определенной сфере, а доля прибыли, полученной от этой деятельности должна составлять не менее 70% в общей величине совокупного дохода.

[37]Информационное письмо Минфина Российской Федерации от 01.11.2012 № ПЗ-3/2012 «Об упрощенной системе бухгалтерского учета и бухгалтерской отчетности для субъектов малого предпринимательства».

Субъекты малого предпринимательства, применяющие УСН и ЕНВД, признаются плательщиками налога на имущество, их налоговая база определяется исходя из кадастровой стоимости.

В отношении имущества, налоговая база по которому определяется в соответствии со ст.375 НК РФ, как среднегодовая стоимость (ст.375 НК РФ), данные налогоплательщики освобождены от уплаты налога на имущество.

Однако не все предприятия малого бизнеса могут использовать льготные режимы налогообложения.

В (табл. 2) представлены экономические субъекты, которые не могут вести упрощенный бухгалтерский учет.

Таблица 2 – Список экономических субъектов, которые не вправе применять упрощенные способы ведения бухгалтерского учета и отчетности[38]

УСН ведения бухгалтерского учета	Организации, бухгалтерская (финансовая) отчетность которых подлежит обязательному аудиту в соответствии с законодательством РФ;
	Жилищные и жилищно-строительные кооперативы;
	Кредитные потребительские кооперативы (включая сельскохозяйственные кредитные потребительские кооперативы);
	Микрофинансовые организации;
	Организации государственного сектора;
	Политические партии, их региональные отделения или иные структурные подразделения;
	Коллегии адвокатов и адвокатские бюро;
	Юридические консультации;
	Адвокатские и нотариальные палаты;
	Некоммерческие организации, включенные в список, предусмотренный пунктом 10 статьи 13.1 Федерального закона от 12 января 1996 года N 7-ФЗ "О некоммерческих организациях" реестр некоммерческих организаций, выполняющих функции иностранного агента.

Таким образом, при организации бухучета в малом бизнесе необходимо иметь специальные знания в сфере бухгалтерского учета и налогообложения. Однако, данные требования не является простыми для субъектов МП, к тому же они связаны с дополнительными расходами, что не всегда рационально, особенно для микро предприятий — организация учета, наем специалиста и т.д.

Думается, что для данной категории налогоплательщиков, бухгалтерский учет должен быть более простым, чтобы любой

[38] Сташук Л.Н. Особенности бухгалтерского учета малых предприятий в России // Экономика, управление, финансы: материалы V Междунар. науч. конф. (г. Краснодар, август 2015 г.). — Краснодар: Новация, 2015. — с. 66

предприниматель мог осуществлять его самостоятельно и с минимальными затратами.

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СУҒОРИЛАДИГАН ЕРЛАР ЭКОЛОГИК ҲОДАТИНИ ЯХШИЛАШНИНГ ИҚТИСОДИЙ МЕХАНИЗМИНИ ТАКОМИЛЛАШТИРИШДА ЖАҲОН ТАЖРИБАЛАРИ

Аннотация: Ушбу мақолада суғориладиган ерларнинг экологик ҳолати ва уларнинг иқтисодий муҳитини жаҳон тажрибаси асосида яхшилаш ҳақида маълумотлар берилган. Шунингдек, республикамизда суғориладиган ерларнинг экологик ҳолатини яхшилаш орқали иқтисодий самарадорликка эришиш йўллари кўрсатиб берилган.

Калитсўзлар: иқтисодий самарадорлик, иқтисодий механизм, суғориладиган ерлар, такомиллаштириш, экологик ҳолат, модернизация, фермер хўжалиги.

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GLOBAL EXPERIENCES IN IMPROVING THE ECONOMIC MECHANISMS OF IRRIGATED LAND IMPROVEMENT

Annotation: This article provides information on the ecological status of irrigated lands and improvement of their economic climate on the basis of world experience. Also, ways of achieving economic efficiency by improving the ecological condition of irrigated lands in the Republic have been shown.

Keywords: economic efficiency, economic mechanism, irrigated land, improvement, environmental situation, modernization, agriculture.

Қишлоқ хўжалиги иқтисодиётнинг муҳим соҳаси бўлиб, унда инсоният ҳаёти учун энг зарур бўлган озиқ-овқат маҳсулотлари ва аҳоли учун истеъмол буюмлари тайёрловчи саноат тармоқларига хомашё ишлаб чиқарилади. Бугнги кунга келиб жаҳон ер фонди бугунги кунда 13,4 млрд.гектарни ташкил қилади, унинг атиги 1,5 млрд. гектари, яъни 11% қишлоқ хўжалиги ишлаб чиқариши учун иқтисодий жиҳатдан қулай ҳисобланади. Уларнинг миқдори ва сифати табиий ва антропоген омиллар ва жараёнлар таъсирида йилдан-йилга камаймоқда. Демак, глобал озиқ-овқат муаммосини ечиш ва қишлоқ хўжалигида фойдаланиш учун чекланган ер ресурсларининг самарадорлигини ошириш келажакда экстенсив эмас, балки интенсив омилларни қўллаш, шунингдек ер мулкдорлари ва ижарачиларининг қишлоқ хўжалиги ерларидан интенсив фойдаланишга инвестиция киритиш, ерлар унумдорлигини сақлаш ва ошириш, умуман ерларнинг ресурс сифатидаги функцияларини янада кучайтириш имкониятларини яратадиган тизим шакллантириш ва уни доимо тартибга солиб бориш механизмлари билан ҳам бевосита боғлиқдир.

Сўнги йилларда қишлоқ хўжалиги ер ресурсларидан мақсадли ва самарали фойдаланмаслик, уларни тармоқ ичида ва тармоқлараро тақсимлаш ва қайта тақсимлашнинг самарасизлиги, ерларни ноқишлоқ хўжалиги эҳтиёжлари учун иқтисодий ва технологик асосланмасдан ўтказилиши ва, энг ачинарлиси, суғориладиган ерлар унумдорлигининг пасайиб экологик ҳолати ачинарли аҳволга келиб қолаётганлиги кузатилмоқда.

Ўзбекистонда қабул қилинган ер муносабатларини тартибга солишга қаратилган бир қатор қонун ҳужжатлари ва меъёрий актларнинг асосий жиҳатларидан бири бу – суғориладиган ерларнинг самарадорлигини ошириш, суғориладиган ерлар экологик ҳолати ва ерларни қайта тиклашниг иқтисодий меҳанизмини жорий этилиши бу соҳада иқтисодий муносабатларни янада такомиллаштириш каби устувор йўналишларнинг ишлаб чиқилишидир. Бироқ, тадқиқот натижаларининг кўрсатишича, ҳозирги кунда суғориладиган ерлардан фойдаланишни ислоҳ этишнинг асосий мақсадларидан бири бўлиб ҳисобланувчи – аграр соҳа тармоқларида, айниқса қишлоқ хўжалигида, экин майдонларидан фойдаланиш самарадорлигини оширишга эришиб бўлмаяпти. Шу боисдан ҳам, суғориладиган ер ресурсларидан фойдаланиш тизимини тартибга солишнинг истиқболли механизмларини яратиш, унинг таркибий элементларини қишлоқ хўжалиги маҳсулотлари ишлаб чиқарувчи ва бошқа ердан фойдаланувчи субъектлар манфаатларига мос такомиллаштириш ва татбиқ этиш зарурати ушбу мақола мавзусининг долзарблигини асослайди.

Бугунги кунда дунёда суғориладиган ердан фойдаланиш ва экологик ҳолатини яхшилашнинг иқтисодий механизмини яратиш ҳамда мавжуд механизмни такомиллаштириш билан боғлиқ кўплаб йўналишларда тадқиқотлар олиб борилмоқда. Масалан, суғориладиган ерлар чўлланишининг кескинлашиши масалалари, ерлар иқтисодий унумдорлиги пасайишининг олдини олиш ва бунда инвестицияларнинг тақчиллиги, ерлар деградациясини бошқаришда табиий омиллар билан бирга иқтисодий омилларнинг таъсирини кучайтириш, қишлоқ хўжалиги ерларининг оборотдан чиқиб кетишининг олдини олиш шулар жумласидандир. Жаҳон амалиётида ижтимоий-иқтисодий тараққиётни белгилашнинг муҳим омили ва воситаси, суғориладиган ерлардан фойдаланиш тизими такомиллаштириш, жамиятнинг моддий неъматларга бўлган эҳтиёжининг доимо ўсиб бориши ва тупроқ унумдорлигини такрор ишлаб чиқариш объектив зарурлиги каби қонунларга асосланмаётганлигини айтиш мумкин.

Ҳозирги вақтда Ўзбекистонда кичик ер участкаларида қишлоқ хўжалиги маҳсулотини товар ва нотовар ишлаб чиқаришни амалга оширувчилар аҳолининг 25%га яқинини ташкил этади, холос. Фермер хўжаликлари фаолият юритган ва уларга бириктирилган қишлоқ хўжалиги экинлари майдони жами экин майдонларининг 84,4%ини, ушбу ерлардан фойдаланувчи оилалар жами оилаларнинг 4%ига яқинини ёки жами аҳолининг 6,2%ини (1710,2 минг фермер хўжалиги аъзолари сони) ташкил этмоқда.

«Ер кодекси»нинг 82-моддасига кўра алоҳида ерлардан оқилона фойдаланиш ва уларни муҳофаза килишни иқтисодий рағбатлантириш ер эгалари, ердан фойдаланувчилар ва ижарачиларнинг тупроқ унумдорлиги сақланиши ва тикланишидан, ерларни ишлаб чиқариш фаолиятининг салбий оқибатларидан ҳимоя этилишидан манфаатдорлигини оширишга қаратилган бўлиб, ўз ичига қуйидагиларни олади:

янги ўзлаштирилаётган ва мелиоратив ҳолатини яхшилаш жараёнида турган мавжуд суғориладиган ерларга қонун ҳужжатларида белгиланган тартибда ер солиғи буйича имтиёзлар бериш;

ерларни муҳофаза килиш ва қайта тиклаш буйича фаолиятни амалга ошираётган юридик ва жисмоний шахсларга кам чиқит ва ресурсларни тежовчи технологияларни жорий этишда ва солиққа, кредитга оид бошқа имтиёзлар бериш;

ерларнинг сифатини яхшилашни, илмий асосланган алмашлаб экишни жорий этишни, қишлоқ хўжалиги ва ўрмон хўжалигига мўлжалланган ерларнинг унумдорлигини оширишни, экологик соф маҳсулот етиштиришни рағбатлантириш;

ер эгалари, ердан фойдаланувчилар ва ижарачиларнинг айби бўлмаган ҳолда бузилган ерларни қайта тиклаш учун зарур бўлган тақдирда, республика бюджетидан ёки маҳаллий бюджетдан маблағлар ажратиш, агротехника, ўрмон мелиорацияси тадбирлари ва тупроқни ҳимоя қилиш юзасидан бошқа тадбирлар ўтказиш;

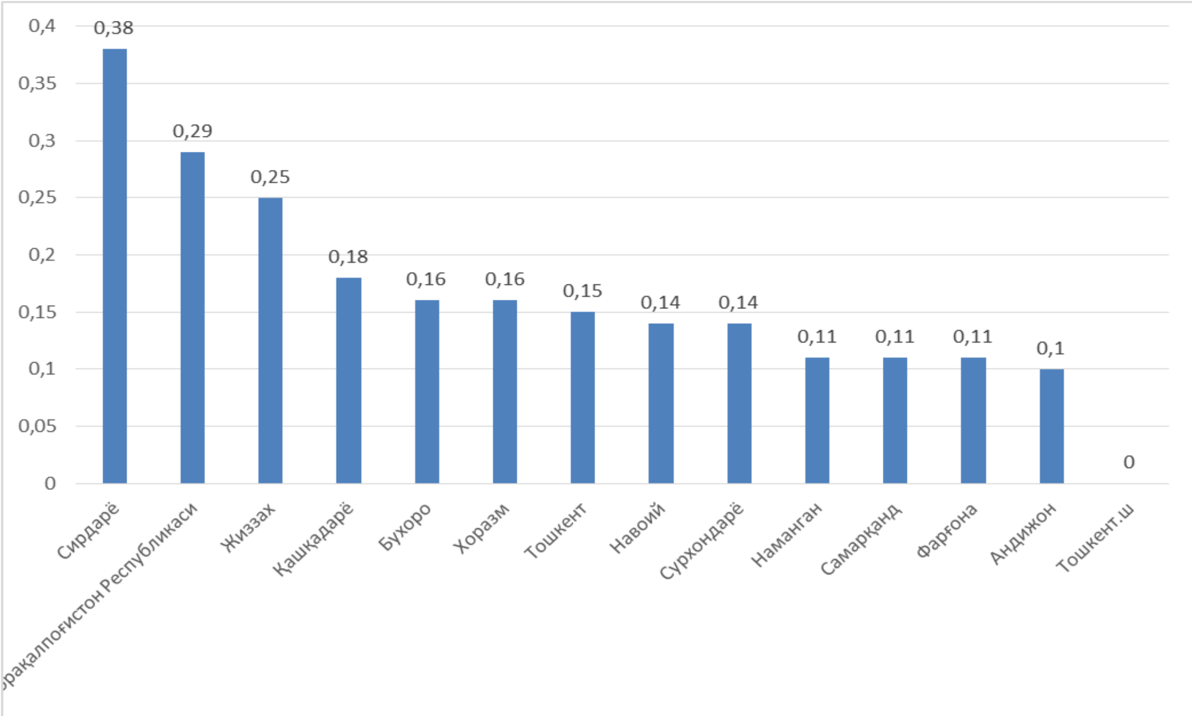
ер эгалари, ердан фойдаланувчилар ва ижарачиларнинг айби бўлмаган ҳолда бузилган ер участкаларини вақтинча консервация қилиш натижасида улардан келадиган даромаднинг камайишини давлат бюджети маблағлари ҳисобидан қисман қоплаш; ва қонун ҳужжатларида назарда тутилган бошка тадбирлар. Ерлардан окилона фойдаланишни ва уларни муҳофаза қилишни иқтисодий рағбатлантириш билан боғлиқ тадбирларни амалга ошириш тартиби қонун ҳужжатлари билан белгиланади.

Деҳқон хўжаликлари, томорқа, боғдорчилик, узумчилик ва сабзавотчилик уюшмалари, илмий-тадқиқот институтлари, ўқув юртлари, муассасалар ерлари жами қишлоқ хўжалиги ерларининг 12,5% ташкил этиб, 12% аҳолини асосий ва қўшимча даромад билан таъминлайди. Шунингдек, ҳар бир ҳудуднинг ер ресурслари салоҳиятидан келиб чиққан ҳолда томорқа ерларига эга бўлмаган ёки ҳажми кам бўлган ерлари учун, шахсий томорқа учун қўшимча суғориладиган ер майдонларини ажратилиб берилиши амалиётда жорий этилган.

Ушбу амалий тадбирлар маълум даражада ер ресурсларидан фойдаланиш имкониятларини барча аҳоли тоифалари учун кенгайтиришда муҳим омил бўлиб хизмат қилсада, асосий қишлоқ хўжалиги ерларидан фермер хўжаликларининг эркин фойдаланишлари устуворлиги сақланиб келмоқда. Лекин амалиётда барча ер ресурсларидан фойдаланувчиларни тўлиқ таъминлаш ҳар қандай жамиятда ҳам ҳал қилиб бўлмайдиган вазифа ҳисобланади. Шунинг учун ҳам асосий масала қишлоқ хўжалиги ишлаб чиқаришини амалга оширишни хоҳламайдиган ёки самарасиз фаолият юритадиганлардан ишлашни хоҳловчи ва самарали ишлаб чиқаришни ташкил этувчиларга қайта тақсимлашнинг самарали механизмини ишлаб чиқиш ва уни мунтазам равишда такомиллаштириб боришдан иборат бўлмоғи лозим. Бизнингча, ушбу механизмнинг асосий шарти ва талаби бозор механизмига мос келиши керак.

Маълумки, Ўзбекистон ер фондининг 9% га яқинини экин майдонлари, суғориладиган ерлар эса 7,5% ни ташкил этади. Бугунги кунда ҳар бир гектар суғориладиган ерга ўртача 7,1 киши тўғри келиб, ушбу кўрсаткич халқаро меъёрларга нисбатан анча юқоридир. Шу билан бир қаторда хорижий экспертлар фикрича, Ўзбекистонда аграр ислоҳотлар ҳали тўлиқ тугалланмаган ёки ниҳоясига етмаган ва бунинг асосий сабаби ерга хусусий мулкчиликнинг жорий этилмаганлигидадир. Ваҳоланки, халқаро амалиётда самарали қишлоқ хўжалиги юритишнинг универсал шакли яратилмаган. Бу эса Ўзбекистонда аҳоли ўсиш суръатларининг суғориладиган ерлар майдонларига нисбатан тез ўсиши натижаси бўлиб, республикада охирги 15 йилда суғориладиган ерлар аҳоли жон бошига 24 фоизга камайган, яъни аввал бир кишига 0,23 га ер тўғри келган бўлса, ҳозирда бу кўрсаткич 0,16 гани ташкил этади.

Қорақалпоғистон Республикаси, вилоятлар ва Тошкент шаҳрида бир кишига тўғри келадиган суғориладиган ер майдони, (2018 йил 1 январь ҳолатига) ***гектар***



Ўзбекистонда ер ресурсларидан фойдаланиш тизимини шакллантиришда, албатта, хорижий мамлакатларнинг ижобий тажрибаларидан фойдаланиш мақсадга мувофиқ.

Озиқ-овқат ва қишлоқ хўжалиги ташкилоти (ФАО) суғориладиган ер майдонлари барқарор озиқ-овқат хавфсизлигига эришишда муҳим рол ўйнайди деб белгилаб берди. Бутун дунёда қишлоқ хўжалиги ишлаб чиқариш жаҳон озиқ-овқат экинларининг 40% ирригация тизимлари орқали, яна 60% еса ёмғирлатиб суғориш орқали ишлаб чиқарилади. Бироқ, қишлоқ хўжалиги ишлаб чиқаришнинг энг юқори маржинал ҳосилдорлиги ёмғирлатиб суғоришга нисбатан, суғориладиган ерлардан олинадиган ҳосиллар ҳиссасига тўғри келади. Бундан ташқари, суғориладиган қишлоқ хўжалиги ерлари сезиларли даражада ривожланди, суғориш учун жиҳозланган жаҳон экин майдонлари кескин ошди, 2000 йилдаги 21,2 фоиздан 2010 йилда 23,2 фоизгача оширилган.

Суғориладиган ерлардан самарали фойдалиниш шубҳасиз, жоҳон озиқ-овқат хавфсизлигига сезиларли ҳисса қўшади. Жаҳон банки ва Бирлашган Миллатлар ташкилоти тараққиёти Дастури (БМТТД) ҳисоб-китобларига кўра, экологик ҳолати яхшиланган суғориладиган ерларнинг қўшимча 110 млн гектарга кенгайтириши мумкин бўлган ривожланаётган мамлакатлар 1,500-2,000 млн киши учун етарли дон ишлаб чиқариш суғориладиган ерлардан олинадиган хосил хисобига тўғри келиши кутилмоқда. Маълумки, суғориш тизимларининг икки тури мавжуд, яъни кенг кўламли ва кичик-кичик кўламли суғориш тизимлари. Ривожланаётган мамлакатларнинг кўпчилиги кичик-кичик ирригация тизимлари билан шуғулланадилар, чунки улар кўпроқ кенг кўламли тизимларга қараганда қулайроқ. Шунингдек, маҳсулот сотишдан тушган тушум фақат уни ишлаб чиқариш билан боғлиқ харажатларни қоплабгина қолмай, қўшимча фойда ҳам берса, маълум бир қишлоқ хўжалиги техникаси иқтисодий жиҳатдан мақсадга мувофиқ ҳисобланади.

XIX аср бошларида дунё бўйича тахминан 8 млн. га ер суғориладиган бўлса, XX аср бошларида 40 млн. га, аср ўрталарига келиб еса 100 млн. га ерда суғориб деҳқончилик қилинди. Ўтган аср охирларида унинг кўлами 220 млн. гектардан ортиб кетди, яъни бу умумий ҳайдалма ерлар майдонининг 16 фоизини ташкил қилди. Суғориладиган деҳқончиликнинг ривожланиши техника тараққиёти билан бевосита боғлиқ бўлди. Европада 1985-йилга келиб суғориладиган ерлар (собиқ Иттифоқдан ташқари) 16,1 млн. гектарни, Осиёда - 138,3, Африкада - 10,6, Шимолий Америкада - 25,4, Жанубий Америкада - 8,1, Австралия ва Океанияда - 1,9 ҳамда собиқ Иттифоқда 19,95 млн. гектарни ташкил этди.

Дунё бўйлаб суғориладиган ерларнинг улуши кенг тарқалган бўлиб, Африкадаги тақирланган умумий майдоннинг 4 фоизидан **Жанубий Осиёда** 42 фоизигача. Етакчи мамлакатлар **Ҳиндистон** ва **Хитойда** улар тахминан 30 фоиздан 52 фоизгача суғорилади. Қишлоқ хўжалик ерлари дунё ер майдонининг учдан бир қисмидан кўпроғини қамраб олади. Кўпгина саноати ривожланган мамлакатларда қишлоқ хўжалик ерлари раёнлаштириш қоидаларига бўйсунади.

Жаҳон амалиёти шуни кўрсатмоқдаки, ҳар қандай давлат ривожланиши ва ўсишининг бош манбаси бўлиб ер ресурслари ҳисобланади. Ернинг аҳамиятлигига мутаносиб равишда давлат ўзининг ер ресурсларини бошқариш ва фойдаланиш тизимини ишлаб чиқади ва амалга оширади. Ернинг жуда кўп ижтимоий-ишлаб чиқариш функцияларининг мавжудлиги ҳуқуқий, сиёсий, молиявий, ижтимоий-иқтисодий, табиатни муҳофаза қилиш, технологик ва бошқа жиҳатларини қамраб оладиган бошқариш ҳаракатларининг ҳам мос равишда кўп хиллилигини тақозо этади.

Шу билан бирга, суғориладиган ер ресурсларидан фойдаланишнинг иқтисодий меха-низмини ишлаб чиқиш ва унинг амал қилишини кузатиш ҳар доим жаҳон амалиётида мунозарали бўлиб келган. Чунки мазкур механизм ҳамиша ҳам давр талаблари даражасида қайта кўриб чиқилавермайди. Айниқса, қишлоқ хўжалиги учун доимий равишда суғориладиган ерлардан фойдаланишда имтиёзлар ва тез самара бериши мумкин бўлган рағбатлантирувчи механизм элементларини жорий қилишга кўп эътибор берилган. Аксарият ҳолларда бундай чоралар озиқ-овқат хавфсизлигини таъминлаш вазифаларига кирса, айрим ҳолатларда эса, мамлакатнинг мавқеини мустаҳкамлаш вазифаларидан келиб чиқиб ишлаб чиқилади.

Сўнгги ўн йиллик давомида, **Хитой** ҳар қандай бошқа мамлакатга агросаноат мажмуасида хурмо етиштиришда ён бермади. Лекин сўнгги йилларда, Америка Қўшма Штатлари жами қишлоқ хўжалиги ишлаб чиқаришда Хитойни ортда қолди. Мамлакат донни асосий ишлаб чиқарувчи ҳисобланади, буғдой, шу жумладан ва маккажўхори етиштиришда ҳам етакчи. Дунё маккажўхори ҳосилининг 40 %и, қанд лавлаги ва пахта ҳам Қўшма Штатлардаги суғориладиган ерлар ҳудудида катта миқдорда ишлаб чиқарилади.

Трансчегаравий дарёлардаги сув ҳажмига боғлиқликни бартараф етиш ва суғориладиган ерларнинг янги майдонларини муомалага чиқариш мақсадида **Қозоғистон** 9 та ҳудудда 39 та янги сув омборлари қуришни режалаштирмоқда, деб хабар беради Нан дунёси Қозоғистон Республикаси экология вазирлиги матбуот хизмати.

Қишлоқ хўжалиги иқтисодиётнинг муҳим қисми бўлиб, озиқ-овқат хавфсизлигини таъминлашга салмоқли ҳисса қўшмоқда. Қишлоқ хўжалигининг динамик ривожланиши еса кўп жиҳатдан тупроқнинг ҳолати ва унумдорлигига боғлиқ. Соҳа мутахассислари хабар беришича сўнгги йилларда қишлоқ хўжалиги суғориладиган ерлари тобора таназзулга юз тутмоқда. Бу эса, ўз навбатида, барқарор равишда ҳосилдорликнинг йўқолишига, ҳосилдорликнинг пасайишига олиб келади. Нан портали дунёга эксклюзив интервюсида Озарбайжон, Қозоғистон ва Ўзбекистон суғориладиган қишлоқ хўжалиги хўжалиги юқори ҳосил олиш учун инновацион усулларини мамлакат қишлоқ хўжалигида жорий қилиниши кераклиги айтиб ўтган.

Бундан ташқари суғориладиган ерлардан оқилона фойдаланиш ва уларни экологик ҳолатини муҳофаза қилишни таъминловчи, давлат ер кадастрини юритувчи ва ер ресурсларини самарали бошқариш тизимининг бошқа йўналишларини қамраб оладиган ердан фойдаланишни ҳудудий ташкил қилиш ишлари муҳим ўрин тутмоғи лозим. Ҳозирги кунда суғориладиган ерлардан оқилона фойдаланиш, тупроқ унумдорлигини сақлаш ва ошириш, шунингдек ерлардан фойдаланиш ва ҳолатини кузатишни ҳуқуқий, иқтисодий ва экологик асослашни ўз ичига оладиган комплекс ер тузиш ишлари амалга оширилмаяпти. Мазкур ишларни молиялаштириш ва ташкил этишдаги камчиликлар суғориладиган ерлардан фойдаланиш барқарорлигининг шаклланиши ва озиқ-овқат хавфсизлигини таъминлаш, суғориладиган ерларнинг ҳолатига негатив жараёнларнинг олдини олиш учун шарт-шароитлар яратишдек стратегик вазифани бажаришдаги мураккабликларга ечим сифатида мукаммал механизм ишлаб чиқилиши лозим.

Бизнинг фикримизча, юқоридаги муаммолардан келиб чиқиб қатор ривожланган давлатларнинг тажрибларини таҳлил қилиб, Республикамиз худудидаги суғориладиган ерларнинг экологик ҳолатини тиклаш ва улардан юқори ҳосил олиш, яроқсиз ҳолатга келиб қолган суғорма ерларни қайта оборотга киритиш йўлларининг иқтисодий меҳанизмини яратилиши кечиктириб бўлмайдиган муаммо сифатида қарамоғимиз муҳим.

Жаҳон тарибаси асосида Республикамиз худудида мавжуд суғориладиган ерларнинг экологик ҳолатини яҳшилаш, улардан самарали фойдаланиб юқори ҳосил олиш, оборотдан чиқган ерларни қайта тиклаш ишларининг иқтисодий механизмини такомиллаштиришда қуйидаги усулларни хулоса ўрнида келтирамиз:

- Суғориладиган ерларнинг экологик ҳолатининг категорияларини оммавий баҳолашнинг услубиётини ишлаб чиқиш;
- Экологик таъсир меъёрларининг ошиб кетиши натижасида уларнинг чўлланиши, эрозияси, унумдор қатламининг бузилиши, шўрланиши, ботқоқланиши ва сув босиши, техноген ифлосланиши ва яйловларнинг деградациялашувининг мониторингини амалга ошириш;
- Суғориладиган ер ресурсларидан самарали фойдаланишни ҳудудларда тўғри ва комплекс ташкил этиш;
- Суғориладиган ерларда бино-иншоат қурилиши ёки ўз бошимчалик билан ўзлаштирилишини давлат томонидан тақиқлаш ва қатъий назоратга олиш;
- Суғориладиган ерлардан олинган фойданинг маълум бир қисмини экологик ҳолатини яхшилаш мақсадида ўзига қайта сарф қилиш.

Ўзбекистонда суғорма ерлар барча қишлоқ хўжалиги маҳсулотларининг қиймат жиҳатидан 95% ини етказиб беради. Дарвоқе, суғорма ерлар олтин фонд, уларни эъзозлаш керак, ҳар гектар ердан самарали фойдаланган ҳолда экинлар ҳосилдорлигини муттасил ошириб борувчи механизмни қуллаш айни муддаодир.

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ФЕЙКОВЫЕ НОВОСТИ ВО ВРЕМЯ ПАНДЕМИИ COVID-19: СОЦИАЛЬНО-ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается такой аспект распространения коронавирусной инфекции COVID-19, как тиражирование фейков и слухов, появлению которых способствовал страх людей перед неизвестностью. Распространение дезинформации в СМИ показывает, что фейки и слухи активно тиражируются во времена социального беспокойства.

Ключевые слова: фейковая новость, слухи, COVID-19, пандемия, интернет, социальные сети, мессенджеры.

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FAKE NEWS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

Abstract: This article examines such an aspect of the coronavirus infection with COVID-19 as the spread of fakes and rumors, the appearance of which was promoted by people's fear of the unknown. The spread of disinformation in media shows that fakes and rumors are actively replicated in times of social unrest.

Keywords: fake news, COVID-19, rumor, pandemic, Internet, social networks, messengers.

Обилие источников информации не только затрудняет потребителю выбор надежного источника, но и, стимулируя конкурентную борьбу между СМИ, приводит нередко к противоправным способам привлечения внимания аудитории.

Британский словарь «Collins Dictionary» назвал «fake news» словосочетанием 2017 года[39]. Распространение новой коронавирусной инфекции, введение множества ограничений в целях сдерживания темпа

[39] Шевченко Е.В., Боярская Е.Л., Томашевская И.В. Fake news в концептуальной картине мира языка-донора // Свое vs чужое в дискурсивных практиках современного русского языка. Калининград, 2019. С. 85.

распространения COVID-19 привели к формированию негативного эмоционального фона, «волнам» отрицательного отношения к принимаемым властями мерам, а также – к тиражированию различных конспирологических версий об инфекции, ее природе, политике государств, стратегии и тактике здравоохранения, надзорных ведомств. Актуальность изучения причин, содержания, темпов распространения фейковой информации о COVID-19 определяется значимостью для всех сфер общественной жизни грамотной организации и реализации мер для борьбы с пандемией, просвещения населения относительно реальной природы вируса, смысла требований властей, масштабов распространения инфекции, значимости вакцинации. Согласимся с Е.Г. Лебедевой, «фейк представляет собой информацию, искаженную полностью или частично»[40]

Уже в апреле 2020 года антропологи и фольклористы Школы актуальных гуманитарных исследований РАНХиГС создали «Энциклопедию коронавирусных слухов и фейков (пополняемый каталог толков вокруг пандемии»[41]. Только за этот месяц (апрель 2020) в Рунете был зафиксирован 3701 фейк о коронавирусе, и только 13% таких сообщений удалили или заблокировали[42]. Серьезным риском является затруднение установить «злонамеренного автора» нарративов о катастрофах.

Эксперты создали классификацию слухов и фейков, выделив следующие типы «новостей» о вирусе и пандемии:

1. «медицинские» рекомендации (псевдомедицинские объяснения от «рядовых врачей» и «экспертов», которые якобы находятся в эпицентре борьбы с инфекцией);
2. народные рецепты и околорелигиозные советы («лечение» при помощи народных средств, «польза» от ношения оберегов и т.п.);
3. алармистские предупреждения о якобы планируемых «дезинфекциях»;
4. панические «свидетельства» о происходящем от первого лица – обрастающие подробностями пересказы чьего-либо опыта либо изначально ложные истории;
5. фальсифицированные документы;
6. мифы об этиологии вируса.

Понимание необходимости борьбы с дезинформацией наступило еще до пандемии. Пакет законов, запрещающих распространение и создание фейковых новостей, включал принятые Федеральный закон от 18 марта

[40] Лебедева Е.Г. Фейковые новости как инструмент манипулятивного воздействия в медиасреде // Universum: филология и искусствоведение : электрон. научн. журн. 2021. 3(81). URL: https://7universum.com/ru/philology/archive/item/11340 (дата обращения: 20.03.2021).

[41]Энциклопедию коронавирусных слухов и фейков. URL: https://nplus1.ru/material/2020/04/08/coronarumors (дата обращения: 23.06.2021 г.).

[42] 3701 фейк о коронавирусе зафиксировали в Рунете за апрель. URL: https://pravo.ru/news/221424/?desc_emb= (дата обращения: 23.06.2021 г.).

2019 года № 27-ФЗ «О внесении изменений в Кодекс Российской Федерации об административных правонарушениях», а также ФЗ № 31-ФЗ «О внесении изменений в статью 15-3 Федерального закона «Об информации, информационных технологиях и о защите информации». Распространение инфекции стимулировало законодателя уточнить некоторые положения российского законодательства относительно уголовной и административной ответственности в случаях доказанных ситуаций распространения «фейков», домыслов. Новая социальная реальность требовала новых регуляторов.

Специалисты указывают, что отличительные признаки фейковых новостей можно разделить на две группы: графические (обилие восклицательных знаков, заглавных букв в тексте) и коммуникативные (обилие побудительных конструкций и ссылки на неясные источники)[43].

Таким образом, пандемия COVID-19 как важнейший вызов 2020 года стимулировала исследования алгоритмов появления и тиражирования фейковых новостей, психологических аспектов манипулирования массовым сознанием (и механизмов нивелирования этого воздействия), а также – вновь поставила вопрос о формировании медиакомпетентности населения.

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КОМБИНИРОВАННОЕ ДЕЙСТВИЕ ЭЛЕКРОМАГНИТНЫХ ПОЛЕЙ ФИТОГОРМОНОВ НА РАСТЕНИЯ

Аннотация: представлена информация о совместном влиянии низкочастотных электромагнитных полей и фитогормонов на плодовитость различных растений.

Ключевые слова: ауксин, фитогормон, цитокинин, гиббереллин.

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COMBINED EFFECT OF ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELDS OF PHYTOHORMONES ON PLANTS

Abstract: this article provides information on the combined effect of low-frequency electromagnetic fields and phytohormones on the fertility of different plant seeds.

Key words: auxin, phytohormon, sitokinin, gibberellin.

Актуальность работы. Предпосевная обработка семян физическими факторами является одним из агроприёмов улучшающим посевные качества семян, ускоряющим рост растений, увеличивающим устойчивость к неблагоприятным факторам среды, что приводит в результате к увеличению урожайности на 5...20% . В последнее время стали появляться устройства, обрабатывающие семена сразу несколькими физическими факторами, или комбинацией физических и химических факторов. В связи с этим возникает вопрос, насколько обоснована одновременная обработка семян сразу несколькими физическими факторами, так как действие большинства физических факторов основано на неспецифическом стрессировании (закаливании) семян.

Методы исследования: тест на всхожесть семян и физиологические тесты на фитогормоны

Действие ЭМП на ауксиновую регуляцию. Для изучения ауксиноподобного действия различных веществ используется много тестов. Мы исследовали действие электромагнитных полей в тестах на ауксинзависимый рост отрезков колеоптилей пшеницы и гипокотилей хлопчатника, а также, в тесте на ауксинзависимое образование корней у черенков семядольных листьев фасоли. Результаты представлены в таблице

Таблица- 1

Действие ЭМП с частотой 4 Гц и индолилуксусной кислоты (ИУК) в физиологических тестах на ауксин Тесты на основе измерения прироста отрезков (5 мм) колеоптилей пшеницы, измерения скорости роста отрезков (15 мм) гипокотилей хлопчатника и корнеобразования у черенков семядольных листьев фасоли.

Представлены средние значения измерения прироста у 60 отрезков колеоптилей пшеницы, скорости роста у 6 отрезков гипокотилей хлопчатника и количества корней у 12 черенков фасоли ± стандартное отклонение. P≥0,95

	Контроль	4 Гц	ИУК 50 мкМ	ИУК 50 мкМ + ЭМП(4 Гц)
Прирост колеопоптилей пшеницы мм(%)	0,5 ± 0,1 (100)	0,5 ± 0,1 (100)	1,0 ± 0,2 (200)	1,2 ± 0,2 (240)
Скорость роста гипокотилей хлопчатника. мкм/час, (%)	10 ± 4 (100)	12 ± 5 (120)	123 ± 22 (1230)	218 ± 40 (2180)
Количество корней на 1 черенке, шт (%)	2,2 ± 1,0 (100)	4,3 ± 1,3 (195)	30,8 ± 5,0 (1400)	47,6 ± 4,3 (2181)

Как видно из таблицы 1 прирост колеоптилей пшеницы в присутствие ауксина увеличивается в 2 раза. Обработка ЭМП колеоптилей пшеницы в отсутствие ауксина не увеличивала их прирост, но в присутствие ауксина и ЭМП рост колеоптилей становится выше, чем при действии ауксина.

В тесте на ауксинзависимый рост отрезков гипокотилей хлопчатника под действием ауксина скорость роста гипокотилей увеличивается больше чем в 10 раз. Обработка ЭМП практически не увеличивала скорость роста отрезков колеоптилей пшеницы в отсутствие ауксина, но значительно (больше чем в 20 раз) увеличивала в его присутствии.

В тесте на образование корней у семядольных листьев фасоли, ауксин стимулирует образование корней в 14 раз. Обработка ЭМП в отсутствие ауксина стимулировала образование корней в 2 раза, а в его присутствии – больше чем в 20 раз.

Действие ЭМП на цитокининовую регуляцию. В физиологическом тесте на цитокинины на основе цитокинин-зависимого образования пигмента в семядолях амаранта, кинетин (5 мкМ) больше чем в 4 раза увеличивал содержание пигмента амарантина. Присутствие ауксина (10 мкМ) и ЭМП (4 Гц) уменьшала действие цитокинина (табл.2).

Таблица 2

Действие кинетина, ИУК и ЭМП (4 Гц) в физиологическом тесте на цитокинины, на основе образования пигмента в семядолях амаранта

Поглощение света	Контроль	Кинетин 5 мкМ	Кинетин 5 мкМ + ИУК 10 мкМ	Кинетин + ИУК + ЭМП (4 Гц)	Кинетин + ЭМП (4 Гц)
условн.ед.	39,1 ± 6,5 100%	211,1 ± 8,8 541%	134,7 ± 7,1 343%	114,4 ± 6,6 292%	175,3 ± 7,7 448%

Выводы

В чем причина стимулирующего действия ЭМП в тестах на ауксины и ингибирующего в тестах на цитокинины и гиббереллины.

Из литературы известно, что в тестах на цитокинины и гиббереллины ауксин в концентрации 100 мкМ уменьшает стимулирующее действие цитокинина и гиббереллина [2,112]. Это связано со сложными обратными связями в действии фитогормонов.

Ауксин, действуя на клетку, вызывает усиление входа кальция в цитоплазму, который в свою очередь усиливает активный выброс ауксина в базальном конце клетки. [1,332]

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ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ СВЕДЕНИЙ ДЕКЛАРАЦИИ НА ТОВАРЫ В ВИДЕ ЭЛЕКТРОННОГО ДОКУМЕНТА НА ОСНОВАНИИ СВЕДЕНИЙ, УКАЗАННЫХ ПРИ ПРЕДОСТАВЛЕНИИ ПРЕДВАРИТЕЛЬНОГО ИНФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ТАМОЖЕННЫХ ОРГАНОВ (НА ПРИМЕРЕ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ АО ПСЗ «ЯНТАРЬ»)

Аннотация:целью научной статьи является улучшение предварительного информирования таможенных органов. В рамках статьи рассмотрены возможности эффективно организовывать работу таможенных органов. Выделены актуальные проблемы таможенных норм заполнения сведений в декларацию.

Ключевые слова: таможенная процедура, предварительное информирование.

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FORMATION OF INFORMATION ON THE DECLARATION OF GOODS IN THE FORM OF AN ELECTRONIC DOCUMENT ON THE BASIS OF THE INFORMATION SPECIFIED WHEN PROVIDING PRELIMINARY INFORMATION TO THE CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES (ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE ACTIVITIES OF JSC PSZ "YANTAR»)

Abstract: the purpose of the scientific article is to improve the preliminary information of customs authorities. The article considers the possibilities of effectively organizing the work of customs authorities. The actual problems of customs regulations for filling in the information in the declaration are highlighted.

Keywords: customs procedure, preliminary information.

Актуальность выбранной темы обусловлена тем, что вступление в 2018 г. в силу Таможенного кодекса Евразийского экономического союза и реформирование национального законодательства о таможенном регулировании оказали влияние на правовое регулирование отношений, связанных с осуществлением таможенными органами РФ своих функций.

Особенно актуальной при этом стала проблема повышения качества предоставляемых таможенных услуг.На данный момент к основным направлениям развития таможенной службы относится создание бесперебойной системы электронного межведомственного взаимодействия и обеспечение обмена информацией в сфере таможенной службы.

Стоит отметить, что действующее таможенное законодательство предусматривает ряд упрощенных процедур таможенного декларирования. Они позволяют эффективно организовывать работу таможенных органов, обеспечивая участникам внешнеэкономической деятельности существенное уменьшение сроков таможенного декларирования. Одной из них является предварительное таможенное декларирование, которое входит в число наиболее популярных международных таможенных норм.

В настоящее время процедура предварительного таможенного декларирования неразрывно связана с представлением предварительной информации о товарах, предполагаемых к ввозу на таможенную территорию Евразийского экономического союза. Введение предварительного информирования позволило оптимизировать их работу, минимизируя при этом угрозы безопасности государства и создание благоприятных условий для привлечения инвестиций.

Реализация процедуры предварительного информирования явно должна быть усовершенствована, поскольку разнообразие видов транспорта порождает различные проблемы реализации данной технологии на каждом из них: законодательные, технологические.

Целью работы является проведение комплексного анализа возможностей института предварительного информирования.

Для достижения поставленной цели в работе был решен ряд задач, что позволило сделать следующие выводы:

1) Вся система предварительного информирования изначально создавалась для того, чтобы облегчить прохождение таможенных формальностей. Потому авторы ТК ЕАЭС определили, что таможенные органы должны использовать предварительную информацию для ускорения таможенных операций и оптимизации таможенного контроля.

Это имело огромное практическое значение: единожды поданная информация в таможню о ввозимом товаре (в целях оценки рисков), вполне логично может использоваться для совершения таможенных операций (например, для помещения на временное хранение). Несомненным плюсом предварительного информирования является возможность принимать информацию от участников ВЭД через Интернет и сохранять ее в базах данных.

2) Уникальность предварительной информации состоит в отсутствии аналогов среди документов в бумажном исполнении. В работе было отмечено, что технологии предварительного информирования позволяют решить следующие задачи:

- усовершенствовать систему таможенного администрирования, сократив время выполнения таможенных формальностей в пунктах пропуска на таможенной границе;

- повысить оперативность принятия решений;

- повысить эффективность механизма обеспечения экономической безопасности нашего государства;

- повысить эффективность таможенного контроля;

- повысить пропускную способность российских пунктов пропуска;

3) Предварительное информирование являет собой важный принцип современных технологий международных перевозок и таможенного декларирования.

Наиболее сложным оказался процесс реализации технологии предварительного информирования к перевозкам водным транспортом, что было отмечено сотрудниками отдела таможенного оформления АО ПСЗ «Янтарь». Осуществляется оно через комплекс программных средств «Портал Морской порт». Практические сложности внедрения технологии предварительного информирования при перемещении товаров морским транспортом связаны со спецификой судовых транспортировок. Одно судно может взять на себя перевозку груза от нескольких

отправителей, и также для нескольких получателей. В такой ситуации очень важна скоординированная деятельность между всеми участниками ВЭД, что порой становится технически невозможным.

В части морских перевозок по результат анализа деятельности таможенного отдела АО ПСЗ «Янтарь» можно выделить следующие сложности:

- до сих пор окончательно не определен правовой статус предварительной информации и все возможности её использования;

- на практике от морских перевозчиков и их представителей некоторые документы до сих пор требуют представлять в бумажном виде повторно;

- часто бывает несовпадение международных форматов документов и применяемые в ЕАИС ТО, что влечет дополнительные затраты на преобразование форматов.

4) В рамках проведенного исследования сделан вывод, что при предварительном информировании таможенных органов заинтересованное лицо предоставляет информацию, которая используется для оформления транзитной декларации и в дальнейшем может использоваться для оформления декларации на товары, хоть и в данный момент прямого указания в законе на это нет.

В целях оптимизации технологии предварительного информирования, следует провести следующие мероприятия:

1) ввести ответственность за подачу недостоверной и несвоевременной предварительной информации;

2) установить единообразные и конкретные требования к предварительной информации, форму предоставления предварительной информации о товарах, в которой будут отражаться сведения в объеме декларируемых товаров, сведения для осуществления иных видов контроля;

3) внедрить единую систему данных ЕАЭС и единое программное обеспечение.

Таким образом можно сделать вывод о том, что Институт предварительного информирования стоит совершенствовать и использовать при таможенном декларировании. Это позволит ускорить таможенное декларирование товаров, снизит необходимость в проведении фактического таможенного контроля в таможенном органе назначения.

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ЦИФРОВЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ В СТРОИТЕЛЬСТВЕ

Аннотация: в статье рассматриваются, как цифровые технологии влияют на строительную индустрию. Цель статьи – определить, как изменения стимулируют развитие цифровых технологий в строительстве и их применение.

Ключевые слова: цифровые технологии, строительство, цифровая экономика, развитие, урбанизация.

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DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES IN CONSTRUCTION

Annotation: The article examines the impact of digital technologies on the construction industry. The purpose of the article is to determine how changes stimulate the development of digital technologies in construction and their application.

Key words: digital technologies, construction, digital economy, development, urbanization.

С момента своего появления, цифровые технологии повлияли на большое количество промышленных отраслей по всему миру. В то время как он более заметен в некоторых областях, таких как сельское хозяйство, розничная торговля, именно строительная индустрия сейчас использует его в наибольшей степени. Эпоха цифровизации, наконец, достигла подрядчиков и их бизнеса.

Говорят, что большинство строительных фирм до сих пор работают так же, как и десятки лет назад. Даже несмотря на то, что новые технологии появляются с головокружительной скоростью, подрядчики весьма непреклонны в том, чтобы измениться. Переход от материального мира к цифровому чрезвычайно выгоден, и строительная индустрия, медленно приближается по этому пути.

Мир постоянно меняется, и различные отрасли промышленности должны адаптироваться к этим новым тенденциям. Это изменение неизбежно, хотим мы того или нет. Ведь цифровые технологии могут дать огромную разницу, как в эффективности, так и в снижении себестоимости.

Подрядчикам необходимо пересмотреть свои старые методы. Это не ситуация "сейчас или никогда", а скорее "чем раньше, тем лучше". Цифровые технологии в строительстве – это ответ на глобальные тенденции, и вот некоторые из них, которые особенно стимулируют изменения [2].

Урбанизация. Одним из главных ускорителей процесса является урбанизация. Число людей, живущих в крупных городах постоянно увеличивается. Согласно одному из исследований, проведенных Всемирным экономическим форумом в 2016 году, изучило ситуацию и подсчитало, что около двух сотен тысяч человек каждый день переезжают жить из сельской местности в крупные города. Такая тенденция к смене жительства в свою очередь формирует высокий спрос на возведение и реконструкцию не только новых домов, но и больниц, школ, дорог, электростанций, водозаборов и так далее.

Дефицит рабочей силы. В настоящее время строительные компании изо всех сил пытаются найти решение для повышения производительности труда даже на 1%. Одна из главных причин – нехватка рабочей силы. Более того, мы столкнулись с серьезной нехваткой кадров в этой отрасли. Найти профессионалов для работы на высоких должностях становится все труднее и труднее, а риск дефицита рабочей силы выше, чем когда-либо.

Изменение климата. Неудивительно, что чем больше людей обосновываются в городских районах, тем больше отходов производится. Оксид углерода изменяет климат во всем мире, и это заставляет строительную промышленность менять свои старые методы для сокращения его выбросов. Предполагается, что в ближайшие десятилетия эта проблема станет более острой.

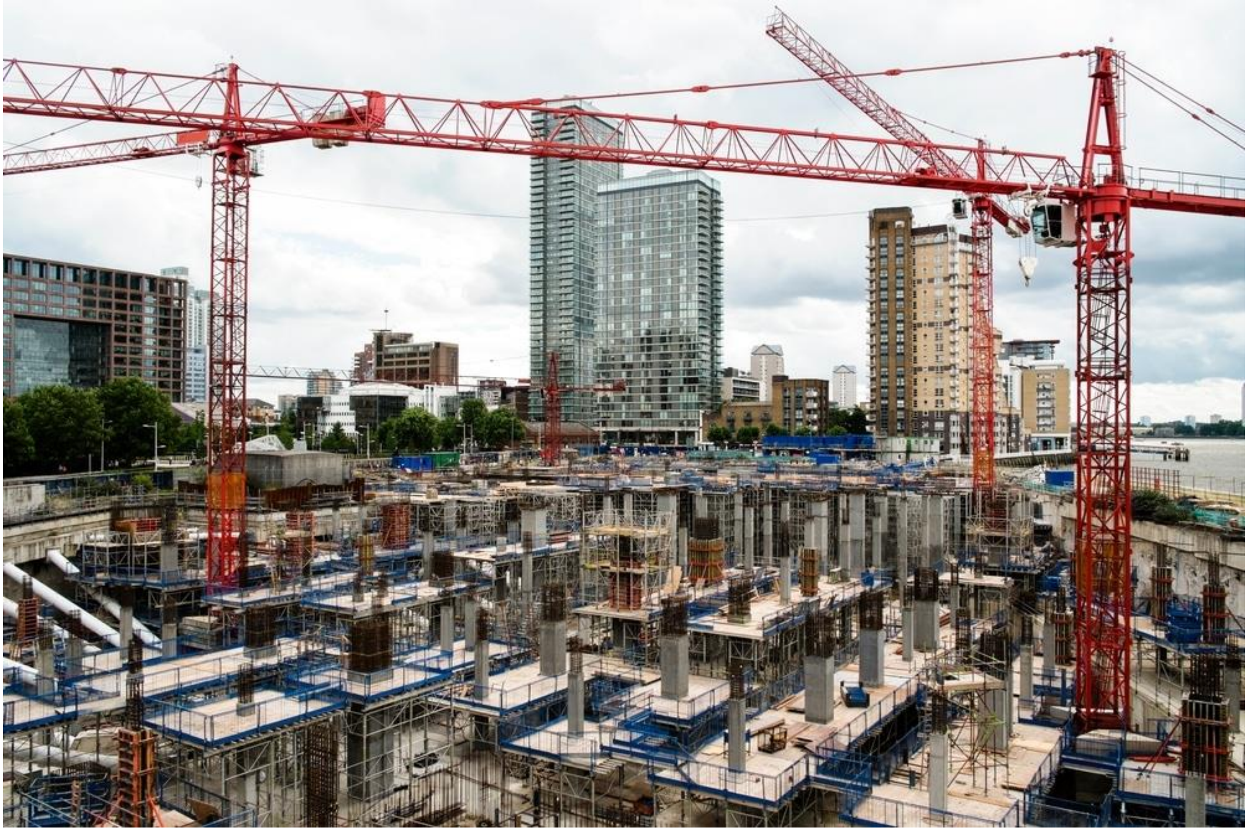

Рисунок 1 – Строительство прибрежного многоэтажного жилого дома

Согласно прогнозам, к 2030 году рост численности населения, урбанизация и экономический рост увеличат глобальный спрос на строительную продукцию на 85%. Этот рост происходит на фоне низкой производительности, растущей сложности проектов, ограниченных финансовых возможностей, разрыва в навыках, большого количества вырабатывания отходов и многого другого. Строительство должно быть цифровым и охватывать новые горизонты.

Технологии информационного моделирования зданий (BIM). С момента своего первого появления, BIM значительно улучшил работу. Он позволяет получать цифровое представление здания в 3D-формате, а не на традиционных чертежах. Эта программа фактически формирует будущее строительной отрасли. Он использует старые данные и прогнозы для того, чтобы улучшить проекты и планировать весь процесс наиболее эффективным способом.

Программные комплексы для составления и проверки сметных расчетов. На сегодняшний день на территории Российской Федерации распространяется около двух десятков различных программ расчёта стоимости строительства. Ведь Сметная система дает оценку проекта с точки зрения объемов работ, стоимости, общей потребности в ресурсах по проекту. Основной недостаток – они не представляют таких важных сведений для успешного исполнения проекта, как календарный план работ, график потребности в тех или иных ресурсах [3].

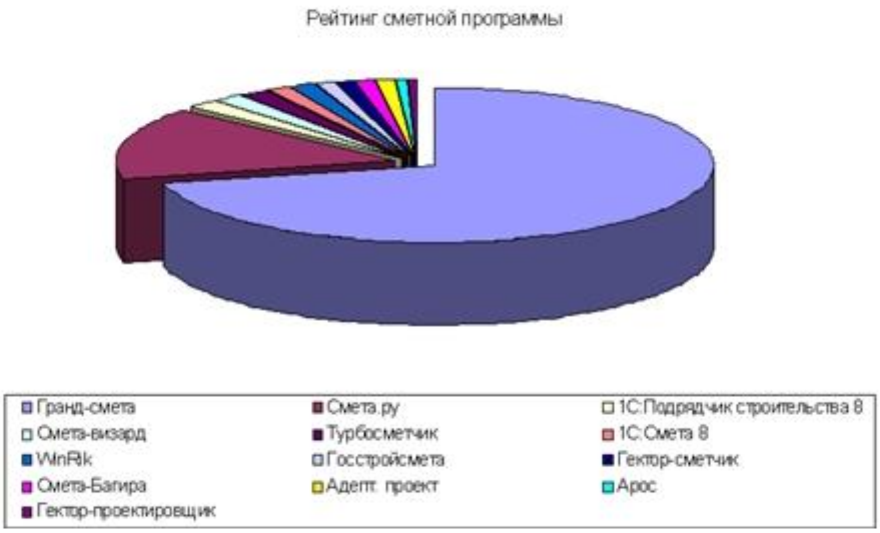

Рисунок 2 – Деление сметных программ на доли по степени популярности среди потенциальных пользователей

Таблица 1 – Доли сметных программ по степени популярности среди потенциальных пользователей [1]

Сметная программа	Рейтинг сметной программы, %
Гранд-смета	71,15
Смета.ру	15,17
1С:Подрядчик строительства 8	2,15
Смета-визард	1,65
Турбосметчик	1,56
1С:Смета 8	1,47
WinRik	1,38
Госстройсмета	1,12
Гектор-сметчик	1,10

Таким образом, можно сделать следующий вывод: строительные фирмы начинают приходить в себя от внедрения цифровых технологий. Компании, которые исследуют и внедряют технологии, получают поощрения с повышением производительности, улучшением качества и завершением проектов в срок и использованием меньшего количества денег, чем планировалось, что приводит к более высокой прибыли.

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2. Цифровизация строительной отрасли [Электронный ресурс] URL: https://sapr.ru/article/25580 (дата обращения: 29.06.2020);

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ИНФОРМАЦИОННОЕ МОДЕЛИРОВАНИЕ В СТРОИТЕЛЬСТВЕ

Аннотация: в статье рассматривается BIM - технология как инновационный инструмент моделирования зданий в строительстве. Технология подразумевает информационное моделирование здания, в которое включается сбор и использование согласованных последовательных данных о проекте. Внедрение этой информационной технологии позволяет создать единое информационное пространство проектирования строительных объектов.

Ключевые слова: цифровые технологии, строительство, моделирование, развитие, BIM.

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INFORMATION MODELING IN CONSTRUCTION

Annotation: the article discusses BIM - technology as an innovative tool for modeling buildings in construction. The technology involves building information modeling, which involves collecting and using consistent, consistent design data. The introduction of this information technology makes it possible to create a unified information space for the design of construction projects.

Key words: digital technologies, construction, modeling, development, BIM.

Отечественный рынок строительства как гражданского, так и промышленного активно развивается, однако одновременно с этим развитием технологии совершенствования производства, строительства и планирования, более прогрессивные технологии и методы возведения сооружений уже нашедшие свое применение в западных странах на российский рынок попадают с задержкой и интегрируются в строительные процессы в основном только в самых крупных и развитых городах нашей страны. Изменились составы и свойства строительных материалов, качество и функционал инженерных систем и оборудования, но в тоже время технологии строительства существенно не изменились, а долгий срок проектирования не всегда гарантирует достойное качество итогового объекта таким образом, что проект и стадия рабочей документации могут быть только «полуфабрикатом». Это приводит к сложным ситуациям, в которых инженерам приходится многое переделывать и заново планировать вовремя работу вместо того чтобы следовать четкому производственному графику. Таким образом, увеличиваются денежные расходы на строительства, а срок сдачи готового объекта откладывается.

Организация совместной работы достаточно часто становится проблемным моментом, что ведет к его удорожанию и увеличению сроков его реализации. Исследование, проведенное Национальным институтом по стандартизации и технологии (NIST), показало, что недостаточный уровень взаимодействия между непосредственными участниками проекта обходится собственникам дополнительно в 15,8 миллиарда долларов ежегодно. Таким образом, строительная отрасль нуждается во внедрении и совершенствовании технологий управления информацией. Кроме приобретения программных средств важно создать технологическую цепочку и единую среду для обеспечения преемственности перехода объекта строительства на его различных стадиях. Важную роль на описанном этапе играют такие современные технологии как BIM [2].

Информационное моделирование зданий (BIM) является одним из наиболее перспективных последних разработок в области архитектуры, машиностроения и промышленного строительства. С помощью технологии BIM, точная виртуальная модель здания строится в цифровом виде. Эта модель, известная как предметная модель здания, может использоваться для планирования, проектирования, строительства и эксплуатации объекта. Это помогает архитекторам, инженерам и конструкторам визуализировать то, что должно быть построено в моделируемой среде, чтобы определить любые потенциальные проблемы проектирования, строительства или эксплуатации.

BIM помогает уменьшить цену проекта, увеличить производительность и качество, и уменьшить срок поставки. После завершения работы информационная модель здания содержит точную геометрию и соответствующие данные, необходимые для поддержки проектирования, закупок, изготовления и строительных работ, необходимых для реализации здания. После завершения, эту модель можно использовать для целей деятельности и обслуживания.

Информационная модель здания характеризует геометрию, пространственные отношения, географическую информацию, количество и свойства строительных элементов, сметы затрат, материальные запасы и график проекта. Модель может быть использована для демонстрации всего жизненного цикла здания [3].

Жизненный цикл продукта включает в себя проектирование, строительство, эксплуатацию и техническое обслуживание. Поскольку нынешние здания полагаются на чертежи, проекты зданий ранее были сосредоточены на коммуникациях с помощью многочисленных отдельных и часто противоречивых документов. В качестве модели на основе процесса проектирования, BIM предлагает явную информацию о конструкции, для мгновенного рассмотрения и оценки цели проектирования и программы.

В результате количество и общие свойства материалов могут быть легко извлечены. Объемы работ можно легко изолировать и определить. Системы, сборки и последовательности могут быть показаны в относительном масштабе в пределах всего объекта или группы объектов.

Рисунок 1 – Технология информационного моделирования

BIM можно рассматривать как виртуальный процесс, который охватывает все аспекты, дисциплины и системы объекта в рамках одной виртуальной модели, что позволяет всем членам проектной группы сотрудничать более точно и эффективно, чем при использовании традиционных процессов. По мере создания модели участники команды постоянно уточняют и корректируют свои части в соответствии со спецификациями проекта и изменениями в дизайне, чтобы обеспечить максимальную точность модели до того, как проект физически сломается [4].

Информационное моделирование зданий выступает практически самым инновационным способом эффективно проектировать и управлять проектами. Предсказуемость производительности здания и эксплуатации, а также возможных отклонений значительно улучшается за счет принятия BIM на использование при реализации проектов. По мере того, как использование BIM становится более повсеместным, сотрудничество в рамках проектных команд также будет увеличиваться, что в итоге приведет к повышению рентабельности, снижению затрат, лучшему управлению временем и улучшению отношений между заказчиками и клиентами, руководителями проектов и подрядчиками. Описанные в статье преимущества приводят к тому что, например, средняя рентабельность инвестиций BIM для строительных проектов составляет 634%, что наглядно демонстрирует ее потенциальные экономические выгоды.

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РУССКИЙ НАРОДНЫЙ ТАНЕЦ КАК СРЕДСТВО ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ ИДЕНТИЧНОСТИ ЛИЧНОСТИ ПОДРОСТКОВ, ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ ХОРЕОГРАФИИ

Аннотация. Статья посвящена актуальной проблеме формирования у подростков, обучающихся хореографии, чувства причастности к культурным и цивилизационным достижениям русского народа и желания преумножать их. В ней представлены некоторые теоретические аспекты этой деятельности, результаты диагностики и модель предполагаемой работы.

Ключевые слова: русский народный танец, национальная идентичность, методика обучения хореографии, профессиональная деятельность.

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RUSSIAN FOLK DANCE AS A MEANS OF FORMING THE NATIONAL IDENTITY OF TEENAGERS STUDYING CHOREOGRAPHY

Annotation. The article is devoted to the actual problem of forming a sense of belonging to the cultural and civilizational achievements of the Russian people and the desire to multiply them among teenagers studying choreography. It presents some theoretical aspects of this activity, the results of the diagnosis and the model of the proposed work.

Keywords: Russian folk dance, national identity, methods of teaching choreography, professional activity.

Отождествление личности с нацией задает человеку смысловые и ценностные координаты, определяет его мировоззрение и мировосприятие, систему значимых символов, норм и правил поведения. Но процесс глобализации, охватывая различные сферы жизнедеятельности людей, обостряет проблему национальной идентичности. Русский народный танец является одним из лучших средств ее решения. Изучение истории его возникновения и особенностей обогащает обучающихся знанием подробностей непростого исторического пути нашего народа. А освоение русской народной хореографии и исполнение русских народных танцев в коллективе и индивидуально способно разбудить в душе подростка такие гражданско-патриотические чувства, которые тяжело сформировать во время традиционных лекций и бесед.

Анализ литературы показал, что у русского народа были популярны лирические и орнаментальные хороводы, юмористические танцы и танцы-игры, танцы-шутки. Основными темами русских народных танцев становились обряды, сезонные особенности, трудовые процессы (посев, уборка урожая и другое), межличностные отношения. Сегодня они же воспроизводятся и в современных постановках. А большая часть из перечисленного интуитивно понятна и близка каждому подростку.

Подростковый возраст, то есть период от 11-12 до 14-15 лет считается одним из наиболее кризисных, так как он связан с бурным развитием всех ведущих компонентов личности и физиологическими перестройками, обусловленными половым созреванием. У детей подросткового возраста формируется «Я-концепция», что, в свою очередь, обусловливает их потребность в поиске референтных групп и идеалов. Поэтому залогом успеха педагога и постановщика являются следующие факторы: целенаправленность, комплексный подход (связь со всеми прочими видами воспитания: патриотическим, нравственным, эстетическим), деятельностный подход, искренность отношений, непрерывность воспитательных воздействий и педагогический такт.

Важно учитывать то, что педагогическую ценность воспитательной работы в формировании национальной идентичности определяет не количество поставленных танцев, а разнообразие форм работы с обучающимися.

В феврале 2021 года на базе ТОГБПОУ «Тамбовский колледж искусств» была проведена диагностика. В качестве диагностического инструментария использовались две самостоятельно составленные анкеты: для преподавателей (действующих и будущих) и обучающихся.

Диагностика показала высокую степень толерантности педагогов колледжа (действующих и будущих), их глубокую веру в воспитательные возможности русского народного танца, а также обширную аналитическую работу, которая сопровождает их профессиональную деятельность.

При этом отмечается, что в перспективе действующие преподаватели будут ориентировать на постановку массовых танцев с достоверными костюмами с соревновательными сюжетами; классическим вариантом исполнения музыки (оркестром). Как постановщики они будут больше внимания обращать на воспитанность и физическую подготовку участников коллективов при отборе, как наставники будут транслировать необходимости содержательности постановок, качество подготовки, знание региональных особенностей. Инновационность в постановках действующих преподавателей будет, с большой долей вероятности, связана с синтезом искусств.

Будущие преподаватели (студенты III и IV курсов) ориентированы на постановку сюжетов, связанных с сотрудничеством, и в настоящее время демонстрируют бОльшую эмоциональность восприятия как обычной работы детей, так и сторонних инновационных постановок.

В свою очередь, диагностика обучающихся показала, что они позитивно относятся к русскому народному танцу и готовы отдавать ему более 50% времени. Они также готовы к вовлечению в массовые и сольные постановки в русском народном стиле. Многие из детей восхищаются русскими народными костюмами и хорошо знают коллективы, исполняющие русские народные танцы. Обращает на себя внимание небольшое рассогласование в следующем: в настоящее время дети считают, что при исполнении русского народного танца важнее всего техника, а сложнее всего вызвать эмоции зрителя. Это может стать предметом интересных дискуссии и открытий в дальнейшем.

Одной из значимых рекомендаций по результатам диагностики стало проведение фестиваля русского народного танца и песни «Танцуй и пой, моя Россия!». Подобные мероприятия рекомендуется сопровождать глобальной подготовкой и сопровождением (конкурсы ДПИ, научно-практические конференции). В программу фестиваля «Танцуй и пой, моя Россия!» рекомендуется включить следующие постановки из репертуара Народного коллектива ансамбля «Наследие» (руководитель – Н.Б. Кирюшина): «Праздничные гуляния», «Русская народная праздничная», «Черноморочка», «Тамбовская матаня», «Баня», а также танцы на военно-патриотическую тематику. Кроме того, обучающиеся колледжа могут предложить и свои идеи для постановки. Интересны были бы танцы с русской березкой, с русскими национальными музыкальными инструментами, о русских богатырях и по мотивам других русских народных сказок и преданий. Песенные композиции, особенно с частушками, тоже могли бы сопровождаться танцами. За время обучения студенткой Бабошиной О.П. (одним из авторов статьи) ставились русские народные танцы «Гармонь моя», «Тепло воспоминаний».

В числе членов жюри могут быть представители известных танцевальных коллективов, например, Государственного Академического ансамбля песни и танца «Ивушки» (Тамбов), представители администрации города, колледжа, общественные деятели, главы молодежных организаций, иногородние специалисты.

Критериями оценки выступлений рекомендуется выбрать степень передачи русского национального характера, социальную значимость тематики танца, оригинальность постановки, артистизм исполнителей, техничность, соответствие музыкального сопровождения замыслу, достоверность и гармоничность костюмов. Однако самым важным критерием является то, были ли исполнители искренними при подготовке и передаче национального содержания, а также удалось ли им вызвать ответную реакцию зрителей.

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РЕАЛИЗАЦИЯ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТНОГО ПОДХОДА В ПРОЦЕССЕКОНСТРУИРОВАНИЯ СИСТЕМ МАТЕМАТИЧЕСКИХ ЗАДАЧ

Аннотация: Прямая однозначно определяется уравнением, если: а) ему удовлетворяют координаты (х; у) любой точки этой прямой, и наоборот; б) любая пара чисел (х; у) удовлетворяющая уравнению прямой, представляет собой координаты соответствующей прямой. Любая прямая на координатной плоскости имеет уравнение вида ax + by + c = 0. Найдя координаты двух точек, можно получить геометрический образ прямой на координатной плоскости. Используя аналитический и геометрический языки, можно описать свойства прямой на аналитическом и геометрическом языках. Таким образом, решение математических задач геометрическим преобразованием, векторным и координатным методами способствует обучению учащихся построению математических моделей изучаемых процессов, их изучению и применению.

Ключевые слова: математика, вектор, координата, решение, прямой, обучение.

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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ACTIVITY APPROACH IN THE PROCESS OF CONSTRUCTING SYSTEMS OF MATHEMATICAL PROBLEMS

Abstract: Video is uniquely determined by the equation, if: a) he satisfies the coordinates (x; y) is any point on this line, and Vice versa; b) any pair of numbers (x; y) satisfy the equation of the line represents the coordinates of a straight line. Any line on the coordinate plane has an equation of the form ax + by + c = 0. Finding the coordinates of two points, you can get a geometric image of the line on the coordinate plane. Using analytical and geometric languages, you can describe the properties of a straight line in analytical and *geometric languages. Thus, the solution of mathematical problems by geometric transformation, vector and coordinate methods contributes to the training of students in the construction of mathematical models of the studied processes, their study and application.*

Keywords: math, vector, coordinate, solution, straight line, learning.

В современных условиях выпускник школы должен уметь адаптироваться в новых условиях жизни; критически оценивать и находить оптимальные пути решения возникающих проблем, объективно анализировать ситуацию, своевременно переключаться с одного вида деятельности на другой, уметь владеть средствами коммуникабельности, усваивать, пользоваться и создавать информацию. Современная модернизированная школа должна предоставлять учащимся возможность самообучения, саморазвития и самовоспитания. В то же время в массовой школе все еще преобладает ее традиционная модель, ориентированная на усвоение математических знаний с ее неизменным атрибутом классно-урочной технологией обучения и ориентацией на деятельность учителя.

Учителю математики необходимо уметь не только формировать у учащихся действия по распознанию геометрических образов, но и самое важное владеть методической системой обучения знаниям, умениям и навыкам, позволяющим каждому учащемуся наиболее эффективными способами, распознавать геометрические ситуации, связанные с данным геометрическим образом. В нашем понимании распознать геометрический образ на уровне «это работа с линейкой, циркулем, вектор, координата точек, куб, пространственные фигуры). Важно, чтобы ученик владел системой знаний, умений и навыков, позволяющей ему из всех данных в условиях геометрической задачи посредством всевозможных цепочек логических выводов и заключений получать как можно более точную информацию о данном геометрическом образе. В процессе построения таких цепочек учащиеся, как правило, встречаются с новыми геометрическими образами, распознавание которых будет тем эффективнее, чем выше уровень сформулированности умения выделять их существенные признаки. Исходя из условий, определяющих конкретную геометрическую ситуацию, можно посредством цепочки логических рассуждений получить ряд свойств данного геометрического образа, наиболее ярко и полно характеризующих его.

Геометрическая ситуация – это совокупность условий, однозначно определяющих данный геометрический образ [1]. Подходы педагогов и психологов к обучению учащихся распознанию образов различны, но есть одно общее – эта работа направлена на получение более эффективных результатов обучения математике. Итак, цель нашей дипломной работы состоит в разработке эффективных методов и средств обучения учащихся решению математических задач методом геометрических преобразований, векторным и координатным методами. Обучение открытого «нового» всегда представляет собой труднейшую задачу. Учащимся необходимо научить видеть задачу, несущую новую информацию.

Использование геометрических преобразований в школьном курсе геометрии имеет большое методическое значение. Методы симметрии, поворота, параллельного переноса, гомотетии позволяют решать значительный класс задач на доказательство, построение и вычисление. Действующая программа по геометрии не предполагает использование идеи геометрического преобразования в качестве руководящей идеи школьного курса геометрии, хотя предусматривает знакомство с отдельными видами движений (осевой симметрией, центральной симметрией, поворотом вокруг точки, параллельным переносом) и подобием [3,4]. Однако геометрические преобразования занимают значительное место в программах факультативных занятий, а также в углубленном и профилированном изучении математики [5].

Среди преобразований выделяются движения и преобразование подобия. Рассматриваются частные виды движений: осевая симметрия, центральная симметрия, поворот, параллельный перенос. Частным видом преобразования подобия является гомотетия. Выделим основные понятия и свойства, связанные с частными видами геометрических преобразований по теме «Центральная симметрия» [5], результаты которой заполнены в таблице:

Название вида геометрического преобразования	**Основные понятия, связанные с его изучением**	**Свойства геометрического преобразования**
Центральная симметрия	**Центр симметрии. Центрально-симметричные фигуры (точки) относительно центра. Центрально-симметричная фигура**	**Преобразование симметрии относительно точки является движением. (Все свойства движения применены к центральной симметрии)**

Математическая задача выступает одним из основных средств обучения учащихся распознанию геометрических образов. Большинство геометрических задач может быть эффективно решено векторным методом, который является одним из важнейших математических методов, занявший прочное место и в школьном курсе математики. Обучение учащихся распознанию геометрических образов с помощью векторного метода способствует развитию наглядно-образного и графического мышления, формированию пространственного воображения, развитию геометрической интуиции. Векторный метод обогатил геометрической наглядностью алгебру, позволил представить в наглядных геометрических образах течение различных процессов. Одна и та же задача получает различное векторное представление в зависимости от того или иного способа ее решения. Векторный метод эффективен при: а) доказательстве параллельности прямых и отрезков; б) обосновании утверждения о делении отрезка данной точкой в указанном отношении; в) выяснении принадлежности трех точек одной прямой; г) доказательстве перпендикулярности прямых и отрезков; д) доказательстве зависимостей между длинами отрезков; е) нахождении величины угла.

Координатный метод – способ определения положения точки (на прямой, на плоскости, в пространстве) с помощью чисел. Используя координатный метод, алгебраические уравнения можно истолковать в виде геометрических образов (графиков) и, наоборот, искать решение геометрических задач с помощью аналитических формул (уравнений и их систем).

Основные знания и учебные задачи, формирующие координатный метод:

- знать запись точки в координатной форме и по данной координатной форме строить ее на координатной плоскости (прямой);
- знать задание прямой в координатной форме и по данной координатной форме строить прямую на координатной плоскости.

Прямая однозначно определяется уравнением, если: а) ему удовлетворяют координаты (x; y) любой точки этой прямой, и наоборот; б) любая пара чисел (x; y) удовлетворяющая уравнению прямой, представляет собой координаты соответствующей прямой. Любая прямая на координатной плоскости имеет уравнение вида $ax + by + c = 0$. Найдя координаты двух точек, можно получить геометрический образ прямой на координатной плоскости. Используя аналитический и геометрический языки, можно описать свойства прямой на аналитическом и геометрическом языках.

Таким образом, решение математических задач геометрическим преобразованием, векторным и координатным методами способствует обучению учащихся построению математических моделей изучаемых процессов, их изучению и применению.

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БИОЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ САЙГАКА (*SAIGA TATARICA)* В УСЛОВИЯХ ЮЖНОГО ПРИАРАЛЬЯ

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются биоэкологические особенности сайгака (Saiga tatarica) в условиях Южного Приаралья. Сайгак (Saiga tatarica) относятся классу млекопитающих, отряд — парнокопытных, семейству полорогих, подсемейству антилоп и род сайги.

Ключевые слова: отряд, класс, семейство, род, степь, пустыня, стадо, гарем.

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BIOECOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE SAIGA TATARICA IN THE CONDITIONS OF THE SOUTH PRIARALIE

Annotation: The article examines the bioecological characteristics of the saiga (Saiga tatarica) in the conditions of the Southern Aral Sea region. Saiga (Saiga tatarica) belong to the class of mammals, the order - artiodactyls, the bovid family, the subfamily of antelopes and the genus of saiga.

Key words: detachment, class, family, genus, steppe, desert, herd, harem.

Сайгак (*Saiga tatarica*) относятся классу млекопитающих, отряду — парнокопытных, семейству полорогих, подсемейству антилоп и род сайги.

По внешнему виду сайгак антилопа с тонкими ногами и плотным телосложением. Высота тело 60-79 см, длина 110-140 см, длина хвоста — 8-12 см. Вес сайгака составляет 23-55 кг. Тело самцов немного больше самок.

У сайгаков ныобчный нос – хоботок, который заканчивается двумя большими ноздрями в форме сердца. Такая форма носа помогает сайгаку выживать в разное время года: зимой он нагревает воздух перед тем, как пустить его в легкие, а летом фильтрует степную пыль. У самцов нос больше.

Весной и летом редкий зверь песочно-рыжего цвета с белыми грудью и брюшком. Осенью надевает белесую шубку под цвет снега. Летний мех короткий — 2 см, а зимний — плотный и длинный до 7 см: такая шерсть защищает от ветра. Рога у сайгака плавно изогнутые и полупрозрачные с темным кончиком, размером с голову — 30 см. У самок рожек нет. По цвету почти не отличаются от шерсти [2].

В дикой природе самцы живут 7 лет, самки — 9-10 лет. В зоопарках и питомниках — до 12 лет. Сайгак живет в степных и полупустынных природных зонах.

В настоящее время сайгаки обитают на территории 5 стран: России, Казахстана, Узбекистана, Туркменистана и Монголии. В Узбекистане находятся основные места зимовки этих копытных.

В Южном Приаралье распространены на территории Плато Устюрт. Территория Плато Устюрт – суровая малонаселенная местность с экстремальными климатическими условиями, расположенная на северо-западе республики, стала для сайгака домом. На Узбекский Устюрт основное поголовье сайгаков приходит в зимнее время с территории соседнего Казахстана. В самые суровые зимы сайгаки могут уходить далеко на юг, достигая пустынь Туркменистана [1].

Сайгаки — животные растительноядные. Они питаются в основном степными злаками, солянками, полынью, иногда цветами и лишайниками.

Сайгаки стадные животные. В стаде живут от 40 до 1000 голов, без вожаков. Вместе они пасутся, ходят на водопой и передвигаются по степи. Иногда образуют гаремы, группы самцов и молодняка, но долго без стада жить не могут, поэтому воссоединяются. Между собой общаются рокочащими и мычащими звуками, похожими на горловое пение [2].

Сайгаки степные антилопы выбирают места с твердой почвой из камней или глины, чтобы было удобно бегать. Часто мигрирует переходя с одной пастбищ на другой в поисках лучшего корма. Из-за освоение людьми степных просторов, сайгаки теряют большую часть местообитаний.

Гон у сайгаков продолжается с ноября по декабрь. Между самцами происходить борьба за спаривание с самками. Победитель схватки самец получает возможность спариться с несколькими самками. Во время гона самцы ослабевают и становятся легкой добычей для волков. В одном гареме 15–30 самок.

Беременность протекает пять месяцев. Перед рождением детенышей самки выбирают территорию вдали от водопоев. Они занимают пространство без растительности или в редких зарослях. Самки в конце весны-начале лета рожают одного-двух сайгачат.

Новорожденный сайгачонок весит 3,5 кг. Первую неделю лежит неподвижно. В двухнедельном возрасте малыш уже бегает вместе со стадом. у маленьких сайгаков рога начинает расти с рождения и до полутора лет. Самка кормит ребенка молоком до трех месяцев, уже к концу лета сайгачонок начинает есть растения.

В настоящее время Устюртская популяция сайгака расположена на территории трех центральноазиатских стран – Узбекистана, Казахстана и Туркменистана. Начиная с середины 80-х годов. прошлого столетия, численность сайгака уменьшилась со 100-120 тысяч особей до 5-7 тысяч в наши дни. Из пяти существующих в мире популяций сайгака в наиболее критическом состоянии находится именно устюртская популяция сайгаков.

В 2005 году Узбекистан подписал меморандум по сохранению сайгака, а в 2008 году решением Межведомственной Комиссии по Красной книге сайгак был внесен в Красную книгу РУз со статусом 3 (VU).

Таким образом, в Южном Приаралье устюртская популяция сайгаков находится в наиболее критическом состоянии был внесен в Красную книгу Республики Узбекистан.

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СИНДРОМ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО ВЫГОРАНИЯ МЕДИЦИНСКИХ РАБОТНИКОВ ВО ВРЕМЯ ПАНДЕМИИ COVID-19

В статье рассматриваются особенности влияния синдрома профессионального выгорания на эффективность деятельности медицинских работников. Выявлена взаимосвязь профессионального выгорания медицинских работников и их личностных психологических характеристик. Сформулированы меры по предотвращению появления профессионального выгорания у медицинских работников, которые повышают эффективность их деятельности.

Ключевые слова: профессиональное выгорание, стресс, эффективность, эмоциональное истощение, медицинские работники, профилактика.

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THE PROFESSIONAL BURN OUT SYNDROME OF MEDICAL WORKERS DURING A PANDEMIC COVID-19

The article deals with the peculiarities of the influence of the professional burnout syndrome on the efficiency of medical workers. The interrelation of professional burnout of medical workers and their personal psychological characteristics is revealed. Measures are formulated to prevent the appearance of professional burnout in medical workers, which increase the efficiency of their activities.

Keywords: professional burnout, stress, efficiency, emotional exhaustion, medical workers, prevention.

В условиях нестабильной внешней среды и высокой конкуренции огромную роль в повышении эффективности функционирования любой организации играют внутренние факторы. К числу таких факторов относится феномен профессионального выгорания, высокий уровень которого у большинства сотрудников может оказать существенное влияние на качество работы персонала. Особое значение данный феномен имеет для медицинских работников в условиях пандемии COVID-19.

Впервые о термине «профессиональное выгорание» заговорил в 1974 году американский психиатр Х.Д. Фрейденберг, характеризуя психологическое состояние здоровых людей, которые тесно и интенсивно общаются друг с другом в эмоционально нагруженной атмосфере. [1, с. 23]

Синдром профессионального выгорания проявляется как ощущение утраты собственной эффективности или падение самооценки в рамках выгорания. Люди не видят дальнейших перспектив для своей профессиональной деятельности, снижается удовлетворение работой, утрачивается вера в свои профессиональные возможности.

Medscape провел опрос медицинских работников на предмет влияния COVID-19 на их профессиональную и личную жизнь. Всего в исследовании приняли участие 7500 респондентов из США, Великобритании, Германии, Португалии, Франции, Испании, Мексики и Бразилии. Результаты показали, что наиболее подвержены профессиональному выгоранию медицинские работники Великобритании. 55% из них отметили, что испытывают постоянный стресс и беспокойство. На втором месте по уровню профессионального выгорания США и Испания (43% опрошенных). Чуть лучше ситуация во Франции (42 %), Бразилии и Мексике (34 %). Меньше всего врачей, подверженных профессиональному выгоранию в связи с пандемией, в Португалии и Германии (32 % и 25% соответственно). [2]

Что касается российских медицинских работников, то результаты исследования, проведенного Союзом охраны психического здоровья совместно с Научно-образовательным центром современных медицинских технологий в апреле прошлого года, показали, что почти 88% респондентов испытывают стресс в связи с ситуацией с COVID-19 и нуждаются в психологической помощи. В противном случае, велика вероятность развития синдрома профессионального выгорания и уход из профессии. Всего в опросе приняли участие более 500 работников системы здравоохранения из 66 регионов страны, среди которых врачи, медсестры и младший медперсонал.

Помимо этого, уровень тревожности оценивался по 10-балльной шкале, где 0 соответствовал полному отсутствию тревоги, а 10 означал её крайнюю степень. Результаты тестирования показали, что 28% респондентов определили свой уровень тревоги в пределах 7-ми баллов. Среднюю степень тревожности (5-6 баллов) отметили 26,5% опрошенных.

Зато 35,9% российских медицинских работников признались, что испытывают крайнюю степень тревоги, и только 9,6% сообщили, что чувствуют себя абсолютно спокойно. [3]

Медицинский работник, обремененный «грузом общения» вынужден, находится в угнетающей атмосфере чужих отрицательных эмоций, служа то утешителем, то мишенью для агрессии и раздражения. А психика человека устроена таким образом, что он не может оставаться равнодушным при проявлении эмоций другими людьми, и он словно заряжается чужими эмоциями. Также добавляются вторичные переживания о чужих проблемах, вызванные давящим грузом ответственности. В результате ухудшается собственное здоровье человека, падает результативность и эффективность его работы.

Для проведения профилактических мероприятий важно понимать природу феномена профессионального выгорания. Быстро и эффективно преодолеть его можно за счет проведения мероприятий, направленных на обучение профессиональной коммуникации, повышение профессионализма работников, забота об их физическом и психическом здоровье, а также просвещение в области борьбы со стрессом.

Меры, позволяющие предотвратить профессиональное выгорание у сотрудников медицинского учреждения и повышающие эффективность их деятельности:

1. Создание информационного ресурса для персонала о профессиональном выгорании, его причинах, последствиях и возможностях преодоления.

2. Регулярное проведение мероприятий для медицинских работников, которые направлены на повышение мотивации и интереса к профессии, предупреждение негативных переживаний.

3. Проведение профилактических тренингов и программ, способствующих восполнению психологического ресурса работника и предупреждению профессионального выгорания.

4. Общение. Ключевым моментом общения является выстраивание коммуникации между руководством и рядовым сотрудником. Высказывание проблем может не допустить перетекание их в критическую фазу, а значит, существенно облегчить деятельность медицинских сотрудников в их повседневной профессиональной работе.

5. Организация перерывов в трудовой деятельности. В современном мире наблюдается тенденция нехватки квалифицированных кадров в сфере здравоохранения, что значительно повышает загруженность и количество обязанностей работающего медицинского персонала. Постоянное напряжение, отказ от выходных и даже отпусков негативно сказывается на психологическом и физическом состоянии персонала.

Подводя итог, можно сделать вывод, что медицинские работники наиболее склонны к риску развития синдрома профессионального выгорания. Необходимо проводить систематические профилактические и реабилитационные мероприятия с медицинскими работниками в целях повышения их личностной и профессиональной эффективности, а также для восстановления и сохранения их здоровья. В свою очередь, соблюдение общих правил и выработка полезных привычек, рекомендованных специалистами для укрепления здоровья в целом, может значительно снизить риск наступления профессионального выгорания у медицинских работников, особенно в условиях пандемии новой короновирусной инфекции.

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ВЛИЯНИЕ ПРИМЕСНЫХ АТОМОВ РОДИЯ И ИРИДИЯ НА ЁМКОСТНЫЕ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКИ Si-SiO_2 СТРУКТУР

Аннотация. Обнаружено, что легирование полупроводниковой подложки атомами Rh и Ir ведет к увеличению значений плотности поверхностных состояний на границе раздела Si-SiO_2. Определено, что поверхностные состояния, обусловленные наличием примеси Rh и Ir являются эффективными генерационными центрами.

Ключевые слова: полупроводник, кремний, кремний-диоксид, подложка, амфотерный примесь, родий, иридий, граница раздела.

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INFLUENCE OF IMPURITY ATOMS OF RHODIUM AND IRIDIUM ON CAPACITANCE CHARACTERISTICS OF Si-SiO_2 STRUCTURES

Annotation. It is found that the doping of the semiconductor substrate with Rh and Ir atoms leads to an increase in the density of the surface states at the Si-SiO2 interface. It is determined that the surface states due to the presence of Rh and Ir impurities are effective generating centers.

Keywords: semiconductor, silicon, silicon dioxide, substrate, amphoteric impurity, rhodium, iridium, interface.

Известно [1], что взаимодействие атомов примеси, введенной в полупроводниковую подложку с собственными дефектами переходного слоя на границе раздела полупроводник - диэлектрик может существенным образом влиять на её электрофизические характеристики. Исследования влияния амфотерных примесей родия (Rh) и иридия (Ir) на характеристики границы раздела кремний-диоксид кремния, получаемой термическим окислением поверхности Si показывают, что легирование полупроводниковой подложки атомами этих элементов позволяет управлять свойствами границы раздела $Si\text{-}SiO_2$ [2,3]. Поскольку атомы Rh и Ir имеют сходную конфигурацию внешних электронных оболочек ($4d^8$ и $5s^1$ для Rh и $5d^7$ $6s^2$ для Ir) и близкие значения ионных радиусов (порядка 0,65 Å) [4] можно предположить, что взаимодействие этих примесей с дефектами полупроводниковой подложки и переходного слоя МДП структур должны определяться одними и теми-же механизмами.

В связи с этом в данной роботе приводится результаты исследований влияния Rh и Ir на ёмкостные характеристики МДП структур. Исследуемые образцы формировалась при термическом окислении кремниевой подложки, предварительно легированной примесями Rh и Ir. Окисление проводилось в хлорсодержащей среде при температуре 900°C. Толщина полученного слоя SiO_2 составляла 900-1000 *Å*. Управляющий электрод диаметром 2 мкм^2 наносился на поверхность SiO_2 путем вакуумного напыления алюминия. На противоположной стороне структуры формировались омические контакты к кремниевой подложке. В качестве подложки использовались пластины n-Si марки КЭФ-15 с кристаллографической ориентацией (100).

Измерение электрофизических характеристик границ раздела полученных образцов проводились при помощи методов высокочастотных C-V характеристик изотермической релаксации ёмкости. Для выявления эффектов, связанных с влиянием примеси Rh и Ir те же измерения, проводилось и для контрольных структур, изготовленных путем аналогичных термообработок и окисления на основе нелегированного кремния.

Исследования показали, что в легированных структурах темновые C-V характеристики сдвинуты, по сравнению с контрольными в сторону отрицательных напряжений (рис. 1), что свидетельствует об увеличение положительного заряда на границе раздела Si- SiO_2.

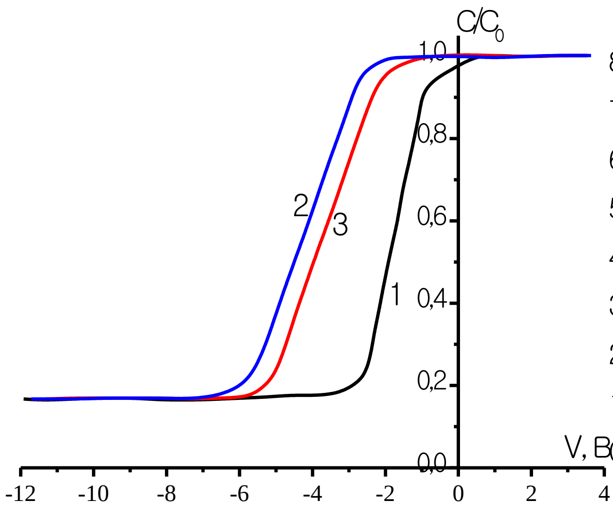

Рис.1 C-V характеристики контрольных МОП-структур (кривая 1) и структур легированных родием (кривая 2) и иридием (кривая 3)

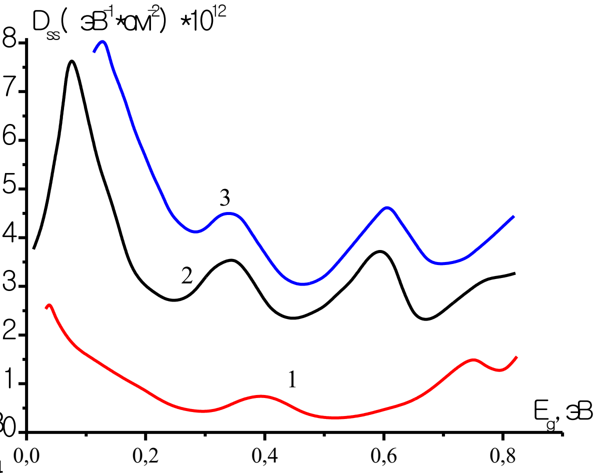

Рис. 2. Спектры распределения плотности поверхностных состояний по ширине запрещенной зоны кремния для нелегированных структур (кривая 1), структур, легированных родием (кривая 2) и перидием (кривая 3)

На рис.2 приведены спектры распределения плотности поверхностных состояний по ширине запрещенной зоны кремния легированных Rh и Ir и контрольных структур. Из представленных зависимостей видно, что введение примесей Rh и Ir в кремниевую подложку ведет к увеличению значений плотности поверхностных состояний и усложнению спектра их распределения.

Так, в структурах с примесью родия наблюдаются локальные пики в распределении плотности поверхностных состояний при энергиях E_c -0,16 ±0,03 эВ, E_c - 0,34±0,03 эВ и E_c - 0,55 ±0,03 эВ, а в структурах с примесью иридия аналогичные пики наблюдаются при энергиях E_c - 0,33 ± 0,03 эВ и E_c -0,55 ±0,03 эВ. Следует заметить, что высота пиков в легированных структурах меняется от образца к образцу в пределах 40÷50%, что указывает на неоднородность параметров приповерхностного слоя у границы раздела $Si-SiO_2$. Также обращает на себя внимание совпадение значений энергий, при которых наблюдаются максимумы в распределении плотности состояний и близкие по абсолютным значениям изменения величины поверхностного заряда в структурах, легированных Rh и Ir, что подтверждает высказанное ранее предположение о сходных механизмах, определяющих поведения указанных примесей в переходном слое у границы раздела. Кроме того, энергетическое положение максимумов плотности поверхностных состояний в легированных структурах совпадает с приведенными в [5] значениями энергии ионизации примесных центров, создаваемых родием и иридием в запрещенной зоне Si (E_c-0,33 и E_c-0,55 для Rh и E_c-0,32 и E_c-0,58 для Ir). Это указывает на примесный характер данных пиков, обусловленных наличием атомов Rh и Ir на границе раздела

Si-SiO_2. Наличие же максимума плотности поверхностных состояний при энергиях E_c-0,16 эВ может быть обусловлено собственными дефектами кремниевой подложки и переходного слоя у границы раздела (например, А-центрами), возникающими в процессе термообработки, связанных с диффузией примеси и термическим окислением.

Более высокая температура диффузии Rh приводит к увеличению концентрации таких дефектов. Поэтому в структурах, легированных Rh этот локальный максимум ярко выражен, а в структурах, легированных иридием практически отсутствует. Отметим также, что атомы примеси Rh и Ir могут создавать энергетические уровни и в нижней половины запрещенной зоны Si, однако их возникновение сильно зависит от условий диффузионного легирования, последующего охлаждения и термообработки [5]. Поэтому в спектре поверхностных состояний исследованных структур однозначное установление их не удается.

Таким образом, в результате проведенных исследований обнаружено, что легирование полупроводниковой подложки атомами Rh и Ir ведет к увеличению значений плотности поверхностных состояний на границе раздела Si-SiO_2. Совпадение энергетического положения максимумов плотности поверхностных состояний с энергиями ионизации глубоких центров, создаваемых атомами Rh и Ir в запрещённой зоне Si, свидетельствует о том, что наблюдаемое увеличение поверхностного заряда обусловлено присутствием атомов примеси Rh и Ir в переходном слое на границе раздела Si-SiO_2. Обнаруженная в кремнии разница между значениями локальных максимумов плотности поверхностных состояний и значениями скоростей поверхностной генерации свидетельствует о том, что поверхностные состояния, обусловленные наличием примеси Rh и Ir на границе раздела являются эффективными генерационными центрами. Более значительное увеличение поверхностных генерационных токов по сравнению с объемными в легированных структурах объясняется процессами перераспределения примеси в полупроводниковой подложке при ее термическом окислении.

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СТРУКТУРНЫЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ТВЕРДОГО РАСТВОРА $(GAAS_{1-\delta}BI_{\delta})_{1-X-Y}(GE_2)_X(ZNSE)_Y$

Аннотация: Методом жидкофазной эпитаксии синтезирована многокомпонентная пленка $(GaAs_{1-\delta}Bi_{\delta})_{1-x-y}(Ge_2)_x(ZnSe)_y$, которая является монокристаллической с ориентацией (111) и имеет сфалеритную структуру с параметром кристаллической решетки a_f = 5.656 Å.

Ключевые слова: Монокристалл, подложка, пленка, решетка, ориентация, рентгенограмма, микроискажение.

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STRUCTURAL FEATURES OF THE SOLID SOLUTION $(GAAS_{1-\delta}BI_{\delta})_{1-X-Y}(GE_2)_X(ZNSE)_Y$

Abstract: A multicomponent film $(GaAs_{1-\delta}Bi_{\delta})_{1-x-y}(Ge_2)_x(ZnSe)_y$, which is single-crystal with orientation (111) and has a sphalerite structure with a crystal lattice parameter a_f = 5.656 Å., has been synthesized by liquid-phase epitaxy.

Keywords: Single crystal, substrate, film, lattice, orientation, X-ray image, micro-distortion.

Как известно, гетероструктуры представляют собой один или несколько эпитаксиальных слоев различного состава, выращенных на подложке, и являются более сложным объектом исследований, чем монокристаллы элементарных полупроводников. Эксперименты по взаимодействию первичного пучка рентгеновских лучей с гетероструктурой показывают, что минимальная толщина гетероструктуры, необходимая для формирования дифракционной картины, может быть значительно меньше, чем глубина проникновения рентгеновского пучка для данного материала. Это дает широкую возможность получения дифракционных линий одновременно от двух и более слоев гетероструктуры. Ясно, что в случае равенства постоянных решеток контактирующих слоев, дифракционные линии их будут совпадать (при отсутствии разориентации одного из слоев относительно другого). Если же имеет место рассогласование постоянных решеток, то линии сдвинутся друг относительно друга на значительное расстояние по углу рассеяния [1-3]. Поскольку физические свойства гетероструктуры и характеристики приборов на ее основе зависят от наличия напряжений и дефектов в эпитаксиальных слоях, определение их структурных параметров является важным как с приборной, так и технологической точек зрения. В настоящей работе приводятся результаты экспериментальных исследований по структурным характеристикам полупроводникового твердого раствора $(GaAs_{1-\delta}Bi_{\delta})_{1-x-y}(Ge_2)_x(ZnSe)_y$.

Многокомпонентный твердый раствор $(GaAs_{1-\delta}Bi_{\delta})_{1-x-y}(Ge_2)_x(ZnSe)_y$ выращен методом жидкофазной эпитаксии из висмутного раствора-расплава. В качестве подложек использованы монокристаллические пластинки GaP *n*-типа проводимости, имеющие кристаллографическую ориентацию (111). Химический состав раствора-расплава определен на основе результатов предварительно проведенных экспериментальных исследований [4] жидкофазной системы Bi-GaAs-Ge-ZnSe. Рост слоев осуществляли принудительным охлаждением в атмосфере очищенного палладием водорода со скоростью 1–1.5 град/мин. Кристаллизацию слоев проводили в интервале температур 750–650°C. Выращенные эпитаксиальные пленки имели различные толщины до 10 μм и *p*-тип проводимости с удельными сопротивлениями около 10 Ом·см и концентрацией носителей 1.5×10^{16} см$^{-3}$.

Структурные исследования выращенных пленочных твердых растворов и подложек были выполнены на рентгеновском диффрактометре 7000 (XRD-7000, Sahimdzu, Japan, $Cu_{K\alpha}$-излучение, λ = 1.5418 Å) по схеме θ-2θ в режиме пошагового сканирования [5].

На рис. 1 представлена рентгенограмма выращенной нами эпитаксиальной пленки $(GaAs_{1-\delta}Bi_{\delta})_{1-x-y}(Ge_2)_x(ZnSe)_y$. Видно, что на дифракционной картине присутствуют несколько селективных структурных рефлексов с различной по величине интенсивностью. Анализ этих результатов показал, что на рентгенограмме присутствует серия селективных рефлексов типа {HKL} (где H, K, L=1, 2 ,3,..) с большой интенсивностью; структурные линии $(111)_{GaAs,\ Ge,\ ZnSe}$ с *d/n* = 3.44 Å, $(222)_{GaAs,\ Ge,\ ZnSe}$ с *d/n* = 1.631 Å и $(333)_{GaAs,\ Ge,\ ZnSe}$ с *d/n* = 0.9422 Å, которые свидетельствуют о том, что поверхность подложки соответствует кристаллографической плоскости (111). Их β-составляющие видны при углах рассеяния $2\theta_{(200)} = 25.6^o$, $2\theta_{(400)} = 52.8^o$ и $2\theta_{(600)} = 83.5^o$ соответственно. Кроме того, на рентгенограмме появились новые структурные линии с различными интенсивностями: $(112)_{GaAs}$ с d/n = 2.305 Å, (2θ = 38.5°), $(110)_{Bi}$ с d/n = 2.273 Å (2θ = 39.4°), $(220)_{GaAs,Ge,ZnSe}$ с d/n = 2.001 Å (2θ = 45.19°), $(220)_{Bi}$ с d/n = 1.868 Å (2θ = 48.46°), $(116)_{Bi}$ с d/n = 1.491 Å (2θ = 62.16°), $(331)_{GaAs,Ge,ZnSe}$ с d/n = 1.297 Å (2θ = 72.68°) и $(422)_{GaAs,Ge,ZnSe}$ с d/n = 1.155 Å (2θ = 83.46°). На рентгенограмме также видно присутствие еще трех, слабо запрещенных отражений $(003)_{Bi}$ с d/n = 3.955 Å (2θ = 22.3°), $(400)_{GaAs,Ge,ZnSe}$ с d/n = 1.413 Å (2θ = 66.1°) и $(420)_{GaAs,ZnSe}$ с d/n = 1.245 Å (2θ = 75.1°), наблюдаемых также для сфалеритных структур. Соотношение их интенсивностей к интенсивностям основного рефлекса (111) оценивается как $I(003)/I(400) = 5.1\times10^{-4}$, $I(400)/I(111) = 5.7\times10^{-4}$ и $I(420)/I(111) = 2\cdot10^{-4}$ соответственно. Эти значения несколько больше величины 10^{-4}, соответствующей равномерному распределению примесей в алмазаподобной решетке [6]. Узкая ширина (*FWHM* = 5.51×10^{-3} рад) и большая интенсивность (2×10^5 имп·с$^{-1}$) основного рефлекса $(111)_{GaAs,Ge,ZnSe}$ свидетельствует о высокой степени совершенства кристаллической решетки твердого раствора, т.е. выращенная пленка является монокристаллической с ориентацией (111). Экспериментально определенная величина параметра решетки и размеры субкристаллитов (блоков) пленки, оцененные по ширине данного пика, составили около a_f = 0.5656 нм и 62 нм соответственно.

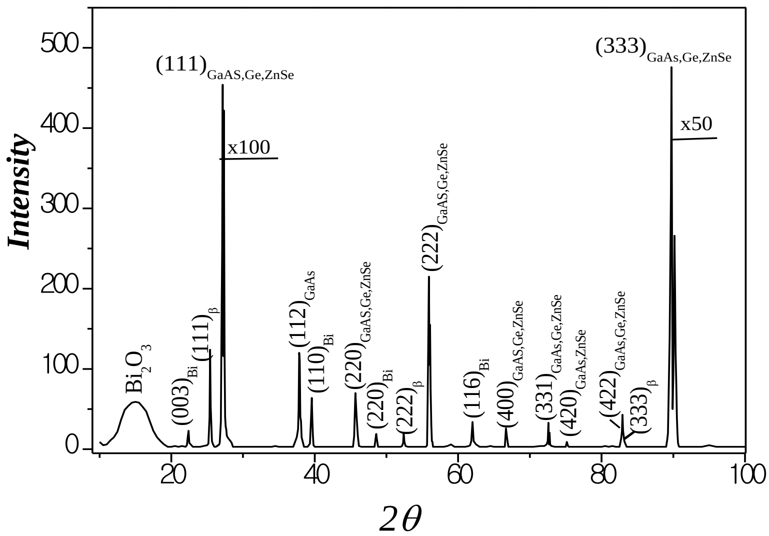

Рис.1. Рентгенограмма структуры эпитаксиальной пленки $(GaAs_{1-\delta}Bi_{\delta})_{1-x-y}(Ge_2)_x(ZnSe)_y$.

Таким образом, определены оптимальные технологичные режимы выращивания эпитаксиальных слоев твердых растворов $(GaAs_{1-\delta}Bi_{\delta})_{1-x-}$

$_y(Ge_2)_x(ZnSe)_y$ с высокой степенью совершенства. Выращенные пленки являются монокристаллическими с ориентацией (111), с размером блоков 62 нм, и имеют сфалеритную структуру, а параметр кристаллической решетки пленки составляет a_f = 0.5656 нм. Определены предварительные электрофизические параметры при 300 K: p-тип проводимости, концентрация и подвижность основных носителей заряда составляет 1.5×10^{16} см$^{-3}$ и 435 см^2/В·с соответственно.

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КАК СПРАВИТЬСЯ С СОПРОТИВЛЕНИЕМ ПЕРСОНАЛА ТЕХНОЛОГИЧЕСКИМ ИЗМЕНЕНИЯМ

Аннотация: В современном мире компании всегда должны быть готовы адаптироваться к изменениям и новациям. Это, безусловно, верно в следствие быстрого появления новых технологических, финансовых, экологических инноваций. Хотя новые технологии можно использовать для повышения эффективности и продуктивности бизнеса, работодатели могут обнаружить, что их сотрудники изначально не желают принимать новые технологии на рабочем месте. Ниже приведены несколько причин, по которым сотрудники могут сопротивляться инновациям, а также советы о том, как справиться с этим сопротивлением и обеспечить плавное внедрение новых технологий в свой бизнес.

Ключевые слова: сопротивление, персонал, инновации, изменения, развитие.

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HOW TO COPE WITH RESISTANCE OF PERSONNEL TO TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGES

Abstract: In the modern world, companies must always be ready to adapt to changes and innovations. This is certainly true due to the rapid emergence of new technological, financial, environmental innovations. While new technologies can be used to improve business efficiency and productivity, employers may find that their employees are initially reluctant to adopt new technologies in the workplace. Below are a few reasons why employees might be resistant to innovation, along with tips on how to deal with this resistance and ensure that new technologies are introduced smoothly into your business.

Key words: resistance, personnel, innovation, change, development.

Для людей совершенно нормально сопротивляться переменам, особенно в их трудовой жизни. Сотрудники ценят стабильность и предсказуемость повседневной работы и могут быть встревожены появлением чего-то нового, особенно в отношении технологий. Например, сотрудники, работающие на данном предприятии не один год, привыкли делать свою работу по одному и тому же варианту постоянно. Им может казаться, что все это время все шло хорошо, и любое новое изменение может заставить их беспокоиться о своем будущем в компании. У них также может быть «страх перед неизвестным», страх, что они могут не обладать компетенцией для использования новых технологий, особенно если у них был плохой опыт в прошлом. Конечный страх многих сотрудников заключается в том, что такие изменения могут в конечном итоге сделать их расходным материалом и что они могут потерять работу.

Использование стратегий для снижения сопротивления сотрудников.

Если работодатель просто применяет технологические изменения и играет небольшую роль в их реализации, сопротивление сотрудников может стать серьезной проблемой, которая может повлиять на эффективность и производительность компании. Действительно, для работодателей важно знать, что, если они хотят внести изменения, им следует ожидать сопротивления со стороны некоторых сотрудников. При правильном планировании и общении они могут минимизировать такое сопротивление.

Чтобы избежать проблем, связанных с сопротивлением переменам, работодатели должны учитывать следующие моменты:

1. Время

Время внедрения изменений важно. У работодателей может возникнуть соблазн слишком быстро внедрить технологические изменения, и это, вероятно, встретит сильное сопротивление со стороны сотрудников. Вместо этого новации следует вводить постепенно, чтобы сотрудники могли постепенно привыкнуть к изменениям. Если работодатели вводят инновации в малых дозах, сотрудники смогут легче адаптироваться, и производительность компании не будет прервана.

2. Связь

Один из наиболее эффективных способов направить сотрудников на путь технологических изменений - это общение с ними. Поговорите с ними о том, как будет работать новое программное обеспечение или облачный сервис, но в то же время создайте среду, в которой они смогут высказать свое мнение. Спросите их, что они думают об изменениях, и обязательно примите во внимание некоторые отзывы. Сотрудники, предоставляя обратную связь, могут предложить действительно хорошие идеи по внедрению изменений. Это также дает им возможность быть услышанными и выражать свои чувства по этому поводу, а также дает вам возможность сопереживать их мыслям.

3. Участие сотрудников в изменениях

Сбор отзывов от сотрудников важен, но работодатели могут пойти дальше и побудить сотрудников активно участвовать во внедрении изменений. Сотрудникам может быть предоставлена возможность поработать друг с другом для мозгового штурма, как лучше всего внедрить в компанию новые технологические инновации, позволяя им почувствовать себя частью чего-то, в чем они могут внести свои собственные идеи или творчество. Это заставит ваших сотрудников почувствовать себя активными проводниками перемен, а не пассивными игроками в ситуации, которую они не могут контролировать. Если ваши сотрудники особенно полезны в содействии изменениям, может быть хорошей идеей не только признать их роль, но и тем или иным образом вознаградить их за их помощь.

4. Обеспечьте ресурсы и образование.

Одна из самых больших жалоб сотрудников, на внедрение инноваций – это неготовность к переменам. Что касается технологических изменений, работодателям лучше всего предоставлять ресурсы, которые сотрудники могут использовать для подготовки к новым разработкам. Проведите учебные занятия по использованию внедряемой технологии. Когда он, наконец, будет реализован, сотрудники получат новые навыки, необходимые для плавного перехода к использованию новой технологической платформы или программы.

Хотя изменения естественны, если их не контролировать, слишком много изменений на рабочем месте, которые происходят слишком быстро и при плохой коммуникации, могут пагубно сказаться на моральном духе и производительности сотрудников. При правильном управлении изменения открывают возможности для общения, сотрудничества и повышают моральный дух сотрудников.

Исходя из всего вышесказанного можно сделать вывод о том, изменения необходимы и их не избежать в современном мире. Однако, они привносят на предприятие развитие, экономическую эффективность и т.д. Инновациями нужно уметь грамотно и правильно управлять, тогда они станут не сопротивлением, а возможностью.

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НЕКОТОРЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ О СТРУКТУРЕ УРОКА И О РОЛИ УЧИТЕЛЯ РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКА В МАЛОКОМПЛЕКТНОЙ ШКОЛЕ

Аннотация: в статье рассматривается некоторые проблемы преподавания и использования инновационных технологий при изучения русского языка. Его структура заключающееся в следующем: организация учащихся к занятиям по русскому языку; повторительно-обучающая работа по пройденному материалу; работа по осмыслению и усвоению нового материала по русскому языку; работа по формированию умений и навыков применения знаний по русскому языку на практике.

Ключевые слова: Русский язык, инновация, педагоги-профессионалы, педагогическая технология, пройденный материал, малокомплектная школа, форма урока, интеллектуальный потенциал, традиция, научный фонд, семантика, дидактический материал.

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SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE STRUCTURE OF THE LESSON AND ABOUT THE ROLE OF THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE TEACHER IN A SMALL SCHOOL

Annotation: the article discusses some of the problems of teaching and using innovative technologies in the study of the Russian language. Its structure is as follows: the organization of students for classes in the Russian language; repetitive training work on the material covered; work on comprehension and assimilation of new material on the Russian language; work on the formation of skills and abilities to apply knowledge of the Russian language in practice.

Keywords: Russian language, innovation, professional teachers, pedagogical technology, passed material, small school, lesson form, intellectual potential, tradition, scientific fund, semantics, didactic material.

Очень важно каждый урок по русскому языку начинать с организации учащихся к активному участию в учебных занятиях, психологически настроить их на рабочий лад, так как аморфная, рассредоточенная сельская жизнь мало способствует умственной деятельности.

Большие возможности для проявления связей работы на уроке по русскому языку и внеурочной работы представляют «дни» или «недели», посвященные русскому языку и литературе. Коллективный характер урочных занятий по русскому языку стимулирует познавательную активность учащихся, способствует развитию творческих способностей, формированию товарищества.

Каждый ученик имеет свои особенности мышления, памяти, сообразительности. В малокомплектной школе есть возможность учитывать все эти особенности при организации индивидуальной работы на уроках по русскому языку. Давая сильным ученикам больше материала для самостоятельного изучения, учитель по русскому языку может оказывать действенную помощь ученикам с недостаточным развитием и пробелами в знаниях. Более слабые ученики чаще подвергаются проверке усвоения изучаемого материала по русскому языку. Более сильные или более взрослые учащиеся также имеют возможность чаще помогать слабым.

Урок по русскому языку — это форма организации учебного процесса, при которой учитель в течение установленного времени организует познавательную и иную деятельность по русскому языку группы учащихся с учетом особенностей каждого из них, используя виды, методы и средства работы, необходимые для того, чтобы все ученики овладевали основами учебного предмета в процессе обучения по русскому языку, а также для воспитания и развития познавательных и творческих способностей и духовных сил учащихся.

На подготовительном этапе по русскому языку деятельность педагога сводится к анализу содержания учебного материала, планированию учебного процесса, подготовке средств обучения по русскому языку. На втором этапе урока по русскому языку необходимо создание проблемной ситуации, постановка цели и задач урока, обсуждение плана предстоящей работы.

Третий, основной, этап урока по русскому языку базируется на обеспечении необходимой информации учащихся, в оценивании качества предварительных результатов работы.

На последнем этапе урока по русскому языку необходим контроль результатов всей учебно-познавательной деятельности, корректировка деятельности учащихся и оценка. Широко применяется в малокомплектной школе смешанный тип урока по русскому языку*.

Его структура заключается в следующем: организация учащихся к занятиям по русскому языку; повторительно-обучающая работа по пройденному материалу; работа по осмыслению и усвоению нового материала по русскому языку; работа по формированию умений и навыков применения знаний по русскому языку на практике; задание на дом. В малокомплектной школе педагогу приходится более детально продумывать целевые установки занятий и всех этапов работы по русскому языку.

На первой ступени обучения по русскому языку проводятся уроки объяснительного чтения и предметные уроки, на которых дети изучают специальный раздаточный материал. В малокомплектных сельских школах с малой наполняемостью классов учителю приходится одновременно руководить на уроке по русскому языку учебной работой двух и даже трех классов.

В этих условиях важную роль играет сочетание самостоятельной работы по русскому языку учащихся одного или двух классов с фронтальной работой учителя с другим классом и чередование этих видов работы по русскому языку с учащимися разных классов.

Самостоятельная работа по русскому языку учащихся в этих школах обеспечивается подготовкой необходимого дидактического материала (заданий в виде упражнений и задач из учебников, сборников текстов диктантов или по специальным карточкам по русскому языку, подготовленным учителем).

В старших классах на отдельных уроках по русскому языку практикуется проведение лекций с большим содержанием новой учебной информации по предмету, наряду с уроками по русскому языку проводятся семинары, собеседования, практикумы и другие формы организации учебного процесса.

Учитель составляет план проведения практикума по русскому языку, готовит инструкции и материальное обеспечение для учащихся. Практикумы по русскому языку способствуют филологическому образованию, и профессиональной ориентации учащихся.

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СПЕЦИФИКА И ПРОЦЕСС ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ СЕРВИСА ПРЕДОСТАВЛЕНИЯ СПОРТИВНО-ОЗДОРОВИТЕЛЬНЫХ УСЛУГ В СФЕРЕ ГОСТИНИЧНОГО БИЗНЕСА

Аннотация: Перечень спортивно-оздоровительных услуг гостиницы обуславливается типом гостиничного комплекса, его категорией, месторасположением и контингентом обслуживаемых клиентов. Спортивно – оздоровительные услуги создаются в целях удовлетворения потребностей клиентов гостиничного комплекса в здоровом образе жизни, поддержании организма в оптимальной спортивной форме, предупреждении заболеваний и ведении активного образа жизни. Как правило, спортивно-оздоровительные услуги предоставляются людям, чьё здоровье позволяет осуществлять спортивные нагрузки без ущерба для организма.

Ключевые слова:спорт, оздоровительная работа, гостиница, услуги, здоровье, активность.

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SPECIFICS AND PROCESS OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE SERVICE OF PROVIDING SPORTS AND HEALTH SERVICES IN THE FIELD OF HOTEL BUSINESS

Annotation: The list of sports and recreation services of the hotel is determined by the type of hotel complex, its category, location and the number of clients served. Sports and wellness services are created in order to meet the needs of the clients of the hotel complex in a healthy lifestyle, maintaining the body in optimal athletic shape, preventing diseases and leading an active lifestyle. As a rule, sports and wellness services are provided to people whose health allows them to exercise sports loads without compromising the functionality of the body.

Keywords: sports, wellness, hotel, services, health, activity, body.

Под многочисленными спортивно-оздоровительными услугами, которые предлагают гостиничные комплексы подразумеваются: бассейны, тренажерные залы, фитнес-центры, спортивные и игровые залы, теннисные корты, сауна бильярд, солярий, массаж, прокат спортивного инвентаря и др. Курортные и туристские гостиничные комплексы, которые располагают большой территорией, предлагают гольф, верховую езду, спортивные площадки и др.

Гостиницы городского типа структурируют спортивно-оздоровительные услуги в зависимости от собственных материально-технических условий, в особенности играет наличие свободных площадей.

Список услуг спортивно-оздоровительной направленности определяется для гостиниц категории 4- или 5 звёзд. Так, к примеру, в соответствии с минимальными условиями к средствам размещения в современном положении о классификации в гостиницах категории 5 звёзд необходимы: спортивно-оздоровительный центр с тренажерным залом, бассейн, сауна с мини-бассейном.

Спортивно-оздоровительные услуги непременно нужно использовать в специализированных средствах размещения, рассматривающийся как лечебно-оздоровительные услуги: курортах, санаториях, а также в туристских средствах размещения обслуживающих активных туристов (туристические комплексы, турбазы, кемпинги и т.д.).

К спортивно-оздоровительным помещениям чаще всего рекомендуемы нижеперечисленные:

Тренажерный зал, где тренеры или инструкторы, имеющие соответствующую квалификацию, способны проконсультировать гостей гостиницы по лучшим программам физических упражнений, это происходит отталкиваясь от предпочтений и тренированности гостя. Программы физического воздействия на организм могут быть направлены на снижение веса, а также иметь направленность общеразвивающих и лечебно-оздоровительных упражнений.

Класс аэробики, где специалистами проводятся занятия для новичков и профессионалов по таким направлениям, как степ-аэробика, слайд, упражнения на растяжку и упражнения силового характера, шейпинг, аэробика с мячами, упражнения для мышц брюшного пресса и высоко интенсивные тренировки.

Кабинет массажа: от классического, который содействует совершенствованию циркуляции крови и уменьшает перенапряжение мышц до корректирующего, который способствует доведению формы тела до совершенства. Увлажняющий массаж с оздоравливающим эффектом и массаж лица.

Кабинет S.P.A это целый класс престижных профилактических процедур: глубокая чистка кожи кремом-скрабом, оздоровительное обертывание тела маской из водорослей, и ароматерапия с душистыми экзотическим маслами. Эти манипуляции содействуют снабжению питательными веществами и улучшению структуры тканей, ускоряют расщепление жиров и производят определённое антицеллюлитное воздействие на кожу.

Фитнес-центр - совокупность тренажерного зала, витаминного кафе, массажного кабинета, бассейна, сауны.

Для работы с клиентом необходимо соответствующее образование и определенная подготовка. Можно выделить следующие требования, предъявляемые к инструкторам и специалистам физического воздействия на организм:

- среднее специальное медицинское или физкультурно-спортивное образование;
- владение базовыми навыками массажа (как правило стаж работы массажистом должен быть не менее 2 лет);
- приветствуется знание английского языка.

В специализированных средствах размещения в горных и горнолыжных гостиницах непременно предусмотрен прокат и сервис ремонта спортивного инвентаря, снаряжения. Функционируют подъемники, конструкции искусственного снега, служба спасения, медицинский пункт с рентгеновским аппаратом и т.д. Курорты, расположенные на морском побережье имеют оснащённый и охраняемый пляж, службу спасения на воде, прокат лодок, катамаранов, анимационные услуги на воде.

В большой гостинице, рекомендующей клиентам разнообразные спортивно-оздоровительные услуги, должна быть предусмотрена медицинская помощь.

Процесс предоставления спортивно-оздоровительных услуг чрезвычайно ответственный, он соединён со здоровьем человека.

Большое количество оборудования, которое используется при обеспечении данных услуг, может причинить необратимый ущерб здоровью человека, следовательно огромный ущерб гостинице при недостатке знаний, так как, клиент больше не пожелает останавливаться в этой гостинице и будет оставлять негативные отзывы, которые также оставят неизгладимое впечатление.

В связи с этим, оснащение должно быть работоспособным и приемлемым к эксплуатации, не должно быть несоблюдения правил техники безопасности, санитарно-гигиенических предписаний.

Персоналу целесообразно знать свои обязанности для оказания услуг.

Спортивно-оздоровительные услуги в гостевом бизнесе рассматриваются как часть предлагаемых продуктов гостиницы, они либо включаются в базовые услуги, т.е. в пакет неотъемлемых услуг, согласованных в путёвке (ваучере), либо подразумеваются частью вспомогательных услуг.

Услуги спортивно-оздоровительного центра могут быть общедоступны и для клиентов, не проживающих в гостинице, что будет рассматриваться источником дополнительного дохода.

Так же целесообразно озаботиться комфортностью нахождения клиентов в спортивном комплексе: поддерживать необходимую температуру воздуха и воды в бассейне, в тренажерном зале необходим кулер с чистой питьевой водой, расстояние между тренажерами должно позволять гостям беспрепятственно передвигаться и выполнять физические упражнения.

При соблюдении всех норм, соответствующим данным спортивно-оздоровительным услугам, вежливом и дружелюбном персонале, отель гарантированно будет принимать клиентов, желающих снова и снова воспользоваться данными услугами.

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СТРУКТУРА ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЙ ПРОГРАММЫ КОРПОРАТИВНОГО ОБУЧЕНИЯ

Аннотация: цель данной работы - представить концептуальное исследование, посвященное программе обучения и развития сотрудников и ее преимуществам. В данной работе будут рассмотрены структура и элементы программы обучения и развития сотрудников, а затем в исследовании будут представлены положительные результаты для сотрудников и организаций. Организациям трудно оставаться конкурентоспособными в условиях современной глобальной экономики. Важность программы развития сотрудников возрастает для организаций, которые стремятся получить преимущество перед конкурентами. Сотрудники являются ценным ресурсом организации, и успех или неудача организации зависят от производительности сотрудников. Поэтому организации выделяют большие средства на программы обучения и развития сотрудников. Более того, в программе обучения компаниям выгодно делать акцент на знаниях, опыте и способностях сотрудников. Среди специалистов и исследователей ведутся активные дискуссии о том, какое влияние оказывает программа развития как на сотрудника, так и на организацию. Описанное здесь исследование представляет собой внимательную оценку литературы, посвященной фундаментальной программе развития сотрудников и ее преимуществам для организаций и сотрудников.

Ключевые слова: Дизайн тренинга, компонент тренинга, преимущества тренинга.

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THE STRUCTURE OF A CORPORATE TRAINING PROGRAMME

Abstract: The purpose of this paper is to present a conceptual study on employee training and development programme and its benefits. This paper will discuss the structure and elements of an employee training and development *programme and then the study will present the positive outcomes for employees and organisations. It is difficult for organisations to remain competitive in today's global economy. The importance of employee development programme is increasing for organisations seeking to gain an edge over their competitors. Employees are a valuable resource of the organisation and the success or failure of the organisation depends on the performance of the employees. Hence, organizations are devoting a lot of funds to employee training and development programmes. Moreover, it is advantageous for companies to emphasise on the knowledge, experience and abilities of employees in their training programme. There is a vigorous debate among professionals and researchers about the impact of a development programme on both the employee and the organisation. The study described here is a careful evaluation of the literature on the fundamental employee development programme and its benefits to organisations and employees.*

Keywords: Training design, training component, training benefits.

В 1970-х годах усилия по планированию и развитию карьеры были направлены в основном на молодых сотрудников, которые, как считается, обладают высоким потенциалом. Организациям было предложено строить планы на будущее и обеспечивать обучение и развитие своих новых сотрудников для занятия высоких должностей в будущем (Moses 1999). Однако модель карьерного роста очень хорошо развивается благодаря консервативной приверженности, которую сотрудники предлагают своей организации. Это обязательство можно описать как эмоциональное соглашение, посредством которого работодатели обычно гарантируют лояльность для долгосрочной приверженности организации в результате предоставления сотрудникам безопасности труда, шансов для продвижения по карьерной лестнице и возможностей обучения (Feldman 2000). Умение приобретать приверженность быстро на вершине организации снизилось в 1980-х годах, когда организации пытались перейти к плоской иерархии, где было меньше возможностей для продвижения. В 1950-х годах определенное количество организаций приняло подобный способ обучения своих сотрудников. Однако в 1950-х годах Кротонвилльский институт развития менеджмента был создан компанией General Electric (Gerbman 2000). В начале 1960 года Макдональд также последовал этой тенденции и основал Гамбургский университет для обучения своих сотрудников. Поэтому в настоящее время максимальное количество организаций уделяет особое внимание обучению и развитию своих сотрудников.

В каждом секторе экономики успех любой организации в огромной степени зависит от ее сотрудников. Однако есть и другие аспекты, которые играют важную роль; организации необходимо обеспечить эффективную работу сотрудников в соответствии с финансовым доминированием и конкурентоспособностью на рынке. Поэтому, чтобы сохранить этот ценный человеческий ресурс, организации должны быть осведомлены об удовлетворенности работой и удержании сотрудников. Некоторые организации считают, что сотрудники ищут только финансовую выгоду от своей работы. Это утверждение игнорирует высокую значимость того, что большинство работников ставят себя на неотъемлемые преимущества своей профессии. Следовательно, речь идет не только об удовлетворенности работой и удержании сотрудников, но и о нежелательных последствиях для организаций. Каждая организация должна иметь сотрудников, способных быстро адаптироваться в постоянно меняющейся бизнес-среде. Сегодня большинство компаний вкладывают большие деньги в обучение и развитие сотрудников, чтобы оставаться конкурентоспособной и успешной частью организации. Важность обучения сотрудников быстро растет, и организации используют этот инструмент, чтобы конкурировать со своими соперниками на рынке.

Между учеными и специалистами ведется активная дискуссия о том, что программа обучения и развития оказывает эффективное влияние на цели сотрудников и организаций. Некоторые ученые считают, что возможности обучения увеличивают текучесть кадров, в то время как другие утверждают, что обучение является инструментом, полезным для удержания сотрудников (Colarelli and Montei 1996; Becker 1993). Независимо от всех дискуссий, большинство авторов сходятся во мнении, что обучение сотрудников - это сложная практика управления человеческими ресурсами, которая может оказать выраженное влияние на достижения организаций. Более того, организации борются за успех в мировой экономике, пытаясь дифференцироваться на основе способностей, информации и энтузиазма своей рабочей силы. Согласно текущему отчету, подготовленному Американским обществом обучения и развития, организации ежегодно тратят более 126 миллиардов долларов на обучение и развитие сотрудников (Paradise 2007). Обучение - это организованный метод обучения и развития, который повышает эффективность работы индивидуума, группы и организации (Goldstein and Ford 2002). Развитие - это достижения, ведущие к приобретению новых способностей и навыков для личностного роста сотрудников. Кроме того, обычно сложно определить, относится ли конкретное исследование к обучению, развитию или и к тому, и к другому. В остальной части данной оценки мы использовали термин "обучение" для упоминания обучения и развития.

В разных странах мира различные компании предоставляют своим сотрудникам программы обучения и развития для совершенствования их навыков и умений. В начале 90-х годов прошлого века компания Sears Credit провела реорганизацию и ответила на нее программой развития карьеры. Эта программа была разработана для сотрудников, чтобы привести их навыки в соответствие с меняющейся работой, а также убедиться, что программа добавляет ценность для роста организации. Компании также считают, что они не выделяли возможности карьерного роста для своих сотрудников, имеющих знакомства и способности, чтобы получить выгоду от этих возможностей (O'Herron and Simonsen 1995). JC Penny, оптовый универмаг по всей стране, разработал виртуальный университет, чтобы помочь сотрудникам получить способности и навыки, необходимые для их работы (Garger 1999). Tires Plus, розничный магазин шин, расположенный в штате Миннесота, создал Университет Tires Plus для своих сотрудников, чтобы увеличить набор, удержать сотрудников магазина, заполнить ключевые позиции и повысить уровень квалификации сотрудников. Компания U.S. Tsubaki, штат Иллинойс, учредила Университет UST для предоставления и расчета программ обучения и организационного развития, которые удовлетворяют организационные и индивидуальные потребности организаций (Callahan 2000). Во всем мире различные компании предоставляют различные программы для улучшения и повышения квалификации своих сотрудников, которые основаны на одной и той же логике.

Мел Клейман (2000) описал, что основные составляющие достойной программы обучения сотрудников строятся на ориентации, навыках управления и операционных навыках сотрудников. Эти теории являются основой любой программы развития сотрудников. Джанет Коттке (1999) описала, что программы развития сотрудников должны включать в себя основные навыки, соответствующую структуру, с помощью которой организации развивают свой бизнес на корпоративном уровне. Основной функцией теории является получение знаний, сотрудничество, изобретательское мышление и решение проблем (Kottke 1999). Основополагающими целями нескольких программ развития сотрудников являются выполнение миссии организации и поддержка работников в освоении культуры организации (Gerbman 2000). Эти цели способствуют достижению стратегических целей бизнеса, облегчая возможности обучения и поддерживая организационную культуру (Kottke 1999). Требования к программе технического обучения сотрудников повышают их удовлетворенность работой и помогают понять культуру организации, что ведет к успеху организации. Мы должны заботиться об этих элементах, чтобы сотрудник был в курсе современных знаний о работе. Сотрудники будут более продуктивными, если компании будут проводить обучение в соответствии с требованиями работы.

Сегодня большинство организаций разработали различные программы для обучения и развития своих сотрудников. Обычно компании предлагают своим сотрудникам пакет возмещения расходов на обучение, чтобы они могли повышать свои знания и образование. Корпоративный университет установил, что почти 10 процентов сотрудников имеют право на эту льготу (Rosenwald 2000). Более того, право на компенсацию обучения имеют только высшее руководство и те сотрудники, которые находятся на высшем уровне (Rosenwald 2000). В результате этого многие организации проводят внутренние программы обучения для своих сотрудников, которые являются более выгодными и дешевыми. Отдел обучения в организациях пытается сконцентрироваться на конкретных профессиональных навыках, в то время как корпоративный отдел действует проактивно, используя дополнительный стратегический подход. Программа обучения и развития - это запланированный образовательный компонент и исключительный метод обмена культурой организации, который переходит от одних рабочих навыков к пониманию навыков работы на рабочем месте, развитию лидерства, инновационного мышления и решению проблем (Meister, 1998). Программы развития сотрудников включают в себя разнообразные методы обучения, график и помогающую учебную среду, которые позволяют сотрудникам совершенствовать свои навыки и впоследствии применять их на работе (Gerbamn 2000).

Не существует конкретного метода разработки программы обучения сотрудников, однако есть определенные значимые методы, которые будут измеряться. Идеальная программа обучения и развития сотрудников должна представлять собой смесь знаний, карьерного роста и постановки целей. Эти подходы помогут программе быть более полезной для сотрудников и организации. Сегодня организации широко используют системы информационных технологий для своих программ обучения. Знания и информационные системы быстро продвигаются вперед, и те компании не могут выжить, которые предоставляют своим сотрудникам самые современные знания в области информационных технологий. Для выполнения нового задания необходимо обучать сотрудников, чтобы они могли легко справиться с новой задачей. Организация должна нести ответственность за то, чтобы сотрудники обладали знаниями, навыками и умениями, и эти навыки должны соответствовать требуемому уровню работы. Кроме того, когда сотрудникам требуются необходимые навыки и знания, они должны быть предоставлены им в нужное время без каких-либо задержек. В связи с этим компании должны быть уверены, что сотрудники могут учиться в любое время, когда им это необходимо (Garger 1999). Для достижения этой цели организациям понадобился Интернет и компьютерные сегменты обучения.

Основная причина планирования карьеры как части программы обучения сотрудников заключается не только в том, чтобы помочь сотрудникам думать, что их работодатели финансируют их карьеру, но и в том, что они помогают сотрудникам управлять различными характеристиками их жизни и четким маршрутом продвижения. Работодатели не могут обещать сотрудникам гарантию занятости, но они предоставляют им возможность совершенствовать свои знания и навыки, чтобы они могли оставаться устойчивыми на рынке труда (Moses 1999). Карьерный рост сотрудников должен быть установлен на ярком карьерном пути, который сотрудник может легко распознать и придать ему ценность (Nunn 2000). Чтобы достичь этой цели, работник должен классифицировать свою работу, рабочие приоритеты и текущие навыки, которыми он обладает для выполнения своей работы. Таким образом, работник может начать определять работу, которая потребуется в будущем, и набор навыков для управления этой работой (Moses 2000). В результате этого у работника улучшится понимание работы, повысится ответственность за карьеру и стратегия действий для достижения предстоящих целей.

Основная проблема, с которой сталкиваются организации, заключается в том, что в результате такой практики некоторые сотрудники могут покинуть организацию и искать определенные вакансии за ее пределами (O'Herron и Simonsen 1995). Кроме того, иногда сотрудники чувствуют риск правильного подбора сотрудников в организации. Ключевым элементом планирования карьеры и развития сотрудников является постановка целей. Поэтому было описано, что программы обучения помогают сотрудникам повысить эффективность своей работы, а не просто повышают их рабочие компетенции (Gerbman 2000). Лучше дать возможность сотрудникам лучше выполнять свою работу, и если им нужна помощь, организации должны предоставить им соответствующие инструменты для выполнения работы. Программа развития помогает сотрудникам учиться и способствует тому, чтобы они стали критическими философами (Garger 1999). Sears Roebuck & Co. по-прежнему осторожно относится к этой идее, поскольку организация не хочет, чтобы все сотрудники думали одинаково, но организации необходимо дать этим сотрудникам концептуальные навыки, чтобы они думали по-другому (Gerbman 2000).

Сотрудник компании Tires Plus рассказал, что вместо того, чтобы просто выполнять свою работу, он получил дополнительное образование об организации, и это помогло ему задуматься о том, как он может положительно повлиять на цели организации (Dobbs, 2000). Человек должен совершенствовать свои знания, чтобы организации могли передавать их из рук в руки и платить им хорошую зарплату. Основная ответственность организаций - предоставлять возможности своим сотрудникам, но человек должен проявить инициативу и использовать эти возможности для улучшения своей будущей карьеры (Garger, 1999). Программы обучения и развития сотрудников должны создаваться таким образом, чтобы они не только достигали своих целей, но и имели оптимистичные последствия для сотрудников и организации. Организации, которые используют программы развития сотрудников, получают положительные результаты от людей, использующих эту программу.

Сотрудники получают много преимуществ от программы обучения и развития персонала. Они приобретают мягкие и технические навыки, необходимые для работы. За последние 30 лет уровень безработицы находится на самом низком уровне, что не способствует началу новой работы, если возможностей для роста меньше (Dobbs 2000). Свежие выпускники университетов чаще всего рассматривают возможность работы в фирме, которая предоставляет своим сотрудникам программы интенсивного обучения, но эта идея рискованна для организаций, которые могут потерять свежих обученных сотрудников через пару лет (Feldman 2000). Профессионалы, работающие в сфере информационных технологий, понимают, что знание - это власть, и им необходимо сохранять свои способности и талант в соответствии с текущими требованиями рынка. Большинство сотрудников признают важность программы обучения и хотели бы увеличить свою зарплату (Dillich 2000). Этого также ожидают от молодых выпускников, не подготовленных должным образом к постоянно меняющейся бизнес-среде (Gerbman 2000). Молодые специалисты с предпринимательскими амбициями знают, что им не хватает опыта и денег, поэтому они стараются присоединиться к компаниям, которые предоставляют программы обучения, чтобы подготовить своих сотрудников к лучшему будущему (Feldman 2000). Программа развития сотрудников помогает им выжить в будущем и развить свои способности справляться с новыми технологиями.

На протяжении многих лет требования к рабочим профессиям остаются постоянными, и многие компании подготовили модификацию, требующую изучения программного обеспечения и программированных систем (Cunniff 2000). Это требование заставляет работников оценивать свои профессиональные способности, чтобы сохранить работу. В связи с этой ситуацией многие работники перестроили свое отношение к продвижению внутри организации, чтобы работать и развиваться за ее пределами (Feldman 2000). Поэтому работники составляли 10-летний план своего будущего и постоянно меняли свои планы через два года в соответствии с изменениями в технологии и информации (Wilson 2000). Tires Plus проводит тренинги для развития разнообразной карьеры в организации, которые включают 80 часов тренинга для супервайзеров, чтобы повысить их до менеджеров (Dobbs 2000). I-Cube, консалтинговая фирма по информационным технологиям в Массачусетсе, предоставляет программу развития сотрудников, которая называется I-Altitude и предлагается новым сотрудникам, чтобы они могли легко адаптироваться в организации (Fenn 1999). Работники понимают, что программа обучения может направить их на более высокие обязанности и более высокое вознаграждение (Fenn 1999). Кроме того, помощь работникам в улучшении их навыков и знаний, чтобы справиться с будущими требованиями, приводит к удовлетворенности работой.

В данном исследовании мы исходим из факта наблюдения, что обучение приводит к важным выгодам для отдельных людей и организаций. Существующий анализ литературы показывает, что эти выгоды зависят от индивидуальных и организационных показателей. Чтобы понять преимущества программы обучения и развития, мы рассмотрели программу развития сотрудников на разных уровнях и с разных дисциплинарных точек зрения. В нашем исследовании мы также участвовали в обсуждении того, как увеличить преимущества обучения. Эти особенности включают в себя уделение внимания дизайну тренинга, его проведению и передаче обучения. После завершения исследования по данной теме мы твердо убеждены, что организациям очень полезно разрабатывать программы развития сотрудников. Если существует систематическая программа обучения и развития сотрудников, компании будут получать прибыль с рынка и оставаться конкурентоспособными на рынке труда. Организованная и эффективная программа развития с поддерживающими аппаратами значительно поможет организациям удержать наиболее ценные человеческие ресурсы, особенно тех, кто имеет большой опыт работы в организации. Если организации способны поддержать всех сотрудников в удовлетворении их требований, то и сотрудники, и организации получат долгосрочные преимущества. Для организаций также очень важно своевременно оценивать успешность программы обучения и развития сотрудников.

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ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ: СУЩНОСТЬ И СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

Аннотация: современный век - это век науки и технологий. Современный мир очень динамичен, и мы являемся свидетелями ряда технологических инноваций в нашей повседневной жизни. Жизнь человека в первобытную эпоху была совершенно иной, чем в эпоху Спутника. В образе жизни людей произошли огромные изменения, которые можно отнести на счет вклада науки и техники. Ее влияние отражается во всех продуктивных начинаниях. Вклад науки и техники ощущается почти во всех сферах человеческой жизни, включая образование.

Ключевые слова: образовательная технология, эволюция образовательных технологий, образование.

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EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES: ESSENCE AND CONTENT

Abstract: The modern age is the age of science and technology. The modern world is very dynamic and we are witnessing a number of technological innovations in our daily lives. Human life in the primitive era was quite different from the Sputnik era. There were huge changes in the way people lived, which can be attributed to the contribution of science and technology. Its influence is reflected in all productive endeavours. The contribution of science and technology is felt in almost all spheres of human life, including education.

Key words: educational technology, evolution of educational technology, education.

ЭВОЛЮЦИЯ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ

В ранний период истории человечества, когда письменность была неизвестна, метод изложения со стороны учителей и цитирования, и запоминания со стороны учеников был обычной практикой почти во всех цивилизациях мира. Распространенная на Западе система устного диалога

Сократа с учеником и традиция устного преподавания, поддерживаемая древними мудрецами в Гурукулах нашей страны, могут быть приведены в качестве свидетельства использования соответствующих технологий в области преподавания и обучения в определенную эпоху развития человеческой цивилизации.

С появлением письменности как средства и материала коммуникации, как письмо на листьях и стволах деревьев, гравировка на металлах и камнях, а затем использование некоторых видов бумаги и чернил обеспечило следующий прорыв в использовании технологии письма для преподавания и обучения. В последующее время это дало большой толчок в области преподавания и обучения, что стало свидетельством использования предмета, доступного в виде печатных материалов и учебников, большого научно-технического прогресса.

Использование письменности и печатных технологий затем сделало следующий скачок в содействии делу преподавания и обучения, будучи использовано в производстве и использовании учебных материалов, таких как мел или доски, рисунки, графики, модели, карты, диаграммы и другие графические материалы. Позже, с развитием промышленности и технического прогресса, стали использоваться сложные научные приборы, средства массовой информации и учебные материалы. Это привело к использованию в сфере образования сложного оборудования и программного обеспечения, такого как радио, телевидение, магнитофон, фильмы, прозрачность и т.д.

Концепция программированного обучения и теории обучения позже добавили еще одно измерение к значению и понятию образовательной технологии. В результате появились новые подходы в виде системного подхода, микропреподавания, анализа взаимодействия и обучения с помощью компьютера. В современных классах студенты испытывают больше возможностей, чем сейчас, благодаря цифровым классам, умным классам, онлайн-обучению и методам электронного обучения.

ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЙ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ

Термин "технология" подразумевает применение науки к искусству. Концепция технологии развивалась в течение последних нескольких лет. Это новое направление в образовательной дисциплине. Образовательная технология состоит из двух слов - образование и технология. Когда мы применяем науку обучения и коммуникации к преподаванию, мы развиваем технологию. Есть три основных фактора, которые подчеркивают связь образования с технологией.

Образовательные технологии занимаются разработкой, применением и оценкой систем, методов и средств для улучшения процесса обучения человека. Ее можно представить как науку о технике, методах и средствах, с помощью которых можно реализовать цели образования. "Образовательные технологии" можно определить как систематическое применение научных знаний для решения практических задач в области образования. Это коммуникационный процесс, являющийся результатом адаптации научного метода к поведенческой науке о преподавании/обучении. Образовательные технологии рассматриваются как средство, а также как услуга для создания и поддержки лучших и более продуктивных систем обучения. Ее можно определить как отдельную область в теории образования, занимающуюся разработкой и применением использования образовательных ресурсов.

ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЯ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЙ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ

Г.О.М. Лейт: "Образовательная технология - это систематическое применение научных знаний об условиях преподавания и обучения для повышения эффективности преподавания и обучения (Лейт, 1967)".

Шив К. Митра: "Образовательную технологию можно представить как науку о приемах и методах, с помощью которых можно реализовать цели образования (Mitra, 1968:4)".

С.С. Кулкарни: "Образовательную технологию можно определить как применение законов, а также последних открытий науки и техники к процессу образования (Kulkarni, 1969)".

D. Unwin: "Образовательная технология связана с применением современных навыков и методов к требованиям образования и обучения. Это включает в себя облегчение обучения путем манипулирования средствами и методами, а также контроль окружающей среды в той мере, в какой это отражается на обучении (Unwin, 1969)".

W. Кеннет Ричмонд: "Образовательные технологии связаны с обеспечением надлежащим образом разработанных учебных ситуаций, которые, принимая во внимание цели преподавания или обучения, позволяют использовать лучшие средства обучения".

И.К. Дэвис: "Образовательная технология занимается проблемами образования и контекста обучения и характеризуется дисциплинированным и систематическим подходом к организации ресурсов для обучения."

Дж. Р. Гасес: "Образовательные технологии должны рассматриваться как часть постоянной и сложной работы по эффективному объединению учеников, учителей и технических средств".

Шотландский совет по образовательным технологиям: "Образовательные технологии - это систематический подход к разработке и оценке методов и методик обучения и преподавания, а также к применению и использованию средств массовой информации и современных знаний о методах коммуникации в образовании, как формальном, так и неформальном".

Джон П. Декко "Образовательная технология - это форма детального применения психологии обучения к практическим проблемам преподавания".

Э.Э. Хадден "Образовательные технологии - это та отрасль теории и практики образования, которая в первую очередь занимается разработкой и использованием сообщений, управляющих процессом обучения".

Ричмонд "Образовательные технологии направлены на обеспечение соответствующим образом разработанных учебных ситуаций, которые, учитывая цели преподавания

Обучение, являющееся лучшим средством обучения".

Роберт А. Кокс "Образовательные технологии - это применение научного процесса к условиям обучения человека".

Характеристики образовательных технологий, следующие:

– Она основана на научно-техническом прогрессе.

– Это больше практическая дисциплина и меньше теоретическая.

– Это быстро развивающаяся современная дисциплина.

– Она использует результаты исследований в области психологии, социологии, техники, естественных наук, социальной психологии и т.д. и применяет их в сфере образования.

– Он эффективно объединяет учеников, учителей и технические средства.

– Это наука о технологиях и методах. Она выявляет проблемы в сфере образования, устраняет их и в конечном итоге направлена на улучшение системы образования.

– Это обязательно улучшит учителя, ученика и процесс обучения.

– Основой образовательной технологии является наука.

– Образовательные технологии изучают влияние науки и техники на образование.

– Образовательные технологии - это непрерывный динамичный, прогрессивный и приносящий эффект метод.

– Новые концепции возможны только благодаря образовательным технологиям, таким как программированное обучение, микропреподавание, симуляционное обучение, анализ взаимодействия, видеозапись, магнитофон, проектор и компьютер и т.д.

– Образовательные технологии рассматривают школу как систему. В этой системе здание школы, мебель и учителя выступают в качестве входа, а различные методы, приемы, стратегии, преподавание и экзамен с помощью аудиовизуальных средств функционируют в виде процесса. И, наконец, выход - это способности учеников.

– Аудиовизуальные средства не могут быть названы образовательными технологиями. Это связано с тем, что он касается только процесса образовательной технологии, а не аспектов входа и выхода. Но если эти аудиовизуальные средства используются для достижения образовательных целей, то их можно отнести к категории образовательных технологий.

– Программированное обучение также отличается от образовательной технологии. Его главная причина в том, что ученик учится сам во время запрограммированных инструкций. Он не допускает взаимодействия между учеником и учителем.

– Технология машиностроения не является образовательной технологией, потому что технология машиностроения производит радио, магнитофоны, видеокассеты, телевизоры и т.д., которые используются в обучении как аудиовизуальные средства.

– Образовательные технологии не могут решить все и каждую проблему образования.

Он может быть успешно использован только в системе преподавания и обучения.

ЦЕЛИ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЙ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ

Образовательные технологии оказывают ценную помощь в общем процессе преподавания и обучения для достижения наилучших результатов экономичным способом с использованием имеющихся человеческих и нечеловеческих ресурсов. Основные цели образовательной технологии могут быть обобщены следующим образом:

– Определить образовательные потребности и стремления учащихся.

– Определение целей образования, широких стратегий и структуры образования.

– Разработать подходящую учебную программу с учетом взаимодействия науки, искусства и человеческих ценностей.

– Определить человеко-материальные ресурсы и стратегии для достижения поставленных целей образования.

– Разработать определенные модели, ведущие к улучшению процесса преподавания и обучения.

– Разработка соответствующих пособий и оборудования для достижения образовательных целей.

– Определение основных ограничений в окружающей среде и путей и средств их преодоления.

– Содействие в расширении возможностей получения образования для широких масс, особенно для забытых слоев населения.

– Управлять всей системой образования, охватывая этапы планирования, реализации и оценки.

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СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ И ПЛАНИРОВАНИЕ МАТЕРИАЛЬНО-ТЕХНИЧЕСКОГО ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ НА ПРИМЕРЕ ООО «ТАТБУРНЕФТЬ-ЛУТР»

Аннотация: в сегодняшних экономических условиях делать то, что вы всегда делали—даже если вы делаете это очень хорошо, — уже неприемлемо. Под давлением затрат и достижения результатов, несмотря на сложные обстоятельства, вы (и многие другие менеджеры закупок и отдела материально-технического обеспечения) должны трансформироваться, а не просто улучшать свою работу. Это означает принятие философии, методов и процессов, которые могут сделать вашу организацию лучшей. Так же мы должны понимать, что материально-техническое обеспечение и закупки – это огромное количество денег бюджета. Поэтому компании должны разбираться в законах, правилах, процедурах за которые они отдают деньги, занимающимся этой деятельностью, компаниям.

Ключевые слова: обеспечение, логистика, закупки, предприятие, инновации.

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IMPROVEMENT AND PLANNING OF MATERIAL AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT ON THE EXAMPLE OF TATBURNEFT-LUTR LLC»

Abstract: in today's conditions of economics, you can't do what you do in your work, even if you doing it great. Under the pressure of achieving results, you and your colleagues have to improve yourself and not only your working style. That means that you have to accept new philosophy, methods and ways of improvement, to make your organization the best. Also, company should understand that logistics and procurement is a big amount of money. So, it is important for employees who purchase for agencies and institutions to know and comply with the procurement laws, rules, policies and procedures.

Keywords: provision, logistics, procurement, enterprise, innovations.

ООО «ЛУТР» является предприятием, входящим в группу компаний ОАО «Татнефть.

Основные виды деятельности:

– Оказание сервисных услуг по изоляционным и тампонажным работам при бурении и капитальном ремонте скважин;

– Приготовление химических продуктов и смесей для изоляционных и тампонажных работ;

– Оказание транспортных и иных услуг населению и юридическим лицам.

Обеспечение эффективности процесса закупок имеет положительную цепную реакцию во всей организации. Цели закупочной организации выходят далеко за рамки традиционного представления о том, что главная роль закупок заключается в получении товаров и услуг в ответ на внутренние потребности. Фактически, успешный процесс закупок направлен на оптимизацию всего процесса для создания значительной стоимости бизнеса

Существуют различные способы улучшения процесса закупок; некоторые из них являются незначительными изменениями, которые направлены на улучшение части процесса, например, создание необходимой внутренней документации. Другие важные изменения могут привести к улучшению всего процесса. Вот несколько способов улучшения систем материально-технического обеспечения и процесса закупок, который повышает ценность организации:

1. Включение системы управления контрактами.

Включение системы управления контрактами может помочь сэкономить компании много времени и быть более эффективными.

2. Повышение квалификации сотрудников путем обучения и повышения квалификации.

Обучение и развитие остается одним из ключевых факторов, которые приводят к успешному бизнесу. Появление инновационных учебных решений все чаще принимается ведущими закупочными организациями. Например: высокоэффективные решения для электронного обучения в сочетании с моделированием, где сотрудники могут применять то, что они изучают на своей работе. Как форма эффективной коммуникации обучение может привести к повышению производительности труда и позволить сотрудникам принимать оптимальные решения для прогресса компании.

3. Поддержание хороших отношений с поставщиками.

Профессионал закупок должен быть окружен группой счастливых и квалифицированных поставщиков. Конечно, заявка на участие в торгах может быть направлена новым поставщикам, когда нужен продукт или услуга, но для ее завершения потребуется огромное количество времени. Необходимость начинать все сначала каждый раз, когда нужно подать заявку на участие в торгах, включает в себя длительный процесс изучения каждого нового поставщика, изучения его позиции в отрасли и определения тактики ведения переговоров. Чтобы этого не произошло, лучше поддерживать хорошие отношения с группой поставщиков, которым можно доверять. Упорядочение закупок таким образом сделает работу более эффективной.

4. Сокращение расходов.

Одним из наиболее ценных качеств специалистов по закупкам является способность снижать затраты при закупке товаров, необходимых компании.

5. Используя аналитические и переговорные навыки.

Как профессионал в области закупок, жонглируя между планированием и выполнением проектов, имея дело с несколькими поставщиками и ведя переговоры о лучших сделках, само собой разумеется, что у вас есть некоторые большие аналитические навыки. Чтобы максимально использовать эти навыки, их следует применять более чем в одной области процесса. Например, глубокое понимание количественных данных необходимо для принятия наилучшего финансового решения для компании. Специалист по закупкам должен идти по тонкой линии в том, что касается переговоров. Борьба между делать самое лучшее дело для компании и в то же время обеспечивает хорошую связь с поставщиками. Хороший способ отточить свои навыки ведения переговоров - это продвинутые симуляции и обучение.

Таким образом, эффективный процесс закупок позволит повысить эффективность и прибыльность организации. Это, безусловно, добавит значительную ценность организации в целом. Конечно, поначалу изменения могут показаться пугающими, но в долгосрочной перспективе они оказываются полезными во многих отношениях.

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ПЛАНИРОВАНИЕ МАТЕРИАЛЬНО-ТЕХНИЧЕСКОГО ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ ПРОИЗВОДСТВА НА ПРИМЕРЕ ООО «ТАТБУРНЕФТЬ-ЛУТР»

Аннотация: на современном этапе в условиях формирования в России рыночных отношений неотъемлемой частью деятельности предприятий стала коммерция, составным элементом которой является материально-техническое обеспечение. Организация закупок материально-технических ресурсов оказывает влияние на деятельность предприятия: качество производимой продукции; производительность труда, себестоимость продукции, прибыль. В связи с этим необходимо уделить особое внимание содержанию коммерческой деятельности при закупке материальных ресурсов на предприятии.

Ключевые слова: обеспечение, планирование закупки, предприятие, продукт.

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PLANNING MATERIAL AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT OF PRODUCTION ON THE EXAMPLE OF LLC «TATBURNEFT-LUTR»

Abstract: at the present stage, in the conditions of the formation of market relations in Russia, commerce has become an integral part of the activities of *enterprises, a component of which is material and technical support. Organization of procurement of material and technical resources affects the activities of the enterprise: quality of manufactured products; labor productivity, production cost, profit. In this regard, it is necessary to pay special attention to the content of commercial activities when purchasing material resources at the enterprise.*

Keywords: обеспечение, планирование закупки, предприятие, продукт.

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– Оказание транспортных и иных услуг населению и юридическим лицам.

Закупка материальных ресурсов должна базироваться на маркетинговых исследованиях. При закупках материальных ресурсов предприятие должно изучать рынок сырья и материалов, движение цен на этом рынке, поставщиков, расходы на доставку материальных ресурсов, возможности эффективных замен одних материалов на другие.

Существует множество методик определения потребности в материальных ресурсах. Наибольшее распространение получили:

- метод прямого счета (подетальный) по аналогии типовых представителей;
- метод динамических коэффициентов;
- метод прогнозирования потребности.

Методы определения количества, времени и периодичности закупок имеют свои достоинства и недостатки с точки зрения точности, затрат времени, стоимости услуг или определении потребностей в материалах.

Здесь предложены рекомендации по повышению эффективности процесса материально-технического обеспечения производства:

6. Автоматизированная закупка МПЗ.

Применяя технологии информационных систем в процессе закупок ООО «Татбурнефть-ЛУТР» получит следующие преимущества:

- повышается эффективность и снижается уровень затрат за счет упрощения бизнес - процессов закупочной деятельности и высвобождения времени специалистов отдела закупок;
- более быстрый и простой доступ к важным данным в режиме реального времени обусловливает принятие обоснованных решений;

- сокращается время на тактическую и административную деятельность в процессе поставок, что позволяет специалистам больше времени уделять стратегическими важными управленческим вопросам;

- автоматизированные системы позволяют контролировать расходы в масштабах всей организации.

7. Алгоритм управления товарными запасами.

Процесс алгоритма управления товарными запасами предприятия дает фиксирующий порядок и стадии принятия управленческих решений, позволяющих минимизировать возможность появления неликвидных запасов и эффективно их ликвидировать.

8. Закупка оборудования в лизинг.

При приобретении оборудования за счет кредитных средств предприятие несет расходы по выплате налога на имущество, тогда как при лизинговой схеме финансирования покупки основных средств данный налог учитывается в составе лизинговых платежей. За счет отнесения лизинговых платежей в полном объеме на расходы организации, уменьшающие налогооблагаемую базу, возникает экономия по налогу на прибыль. При использовании финансирования за счет кредитных средств на расходы, уменьшающие прибыль, относятся амортизационные отчисления, налог на имущество и проценты по кредиту в пределах ставки рефинансирования.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ ПРАВОВОГО РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЯ ПРЕСТУПЛЕНИЙ ПРОТИВ МИРА И БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ ЧЕЛОВЕЧЕСТВА

Аннотация: Одно из самых страшных проявлений человеческой деятельности – это война. Любой её вид приносит разруху и страдания в местности, где происходит. Поэтому мировое сообщество стремится регулировать все конфликты мирным путем, но, если вдруг этого не получается – обязывает враждующие стороны следовать правилам войны и соблюдать международные гуманитарные нормы. За нарушение этих правил и норм применяется уголовная ответственность, как на международном, так и на национальном уровне.

Ключевые слова: преступления против мира, апартеид, военные преступления, геноцид, правосудие.

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FEATURES OF THE LEGAL REGULATION OF CRIMES AGAINST THE PEACE AND SECURITY OF MANKIND

Annotation: One of the most terrible manifestations of human activity is war. Any kind of it brings devastation and suffering in the area where it occurs. Therefore, the international community seeks to regulate all conflicts by peaceful means, but if this does not happen, it obliges the warring parties to follow the rules of war and comply with international humanitarian norms. Violations of these rules and regulations are subject to criminal liability, both at the international and national levels.

Key words: crimes against peace, apartheid, war crimes, genocide, justice.

В истории человечества, к сожалению, практически не было и нет времени, когда бы в каком-нибудь уголке Земли не существовали бы вооруженные конфликты: внутренние народные восстания против неугодных правительств, перерастающие в гражданские войны; международные войны между двумя и более государствами; региональные и мировые, глобальные войны. И во всех из них противоборствующие стороны стремятся одержать победу во что бы то не стало, не избегая для этого применять самые разнообразные средства и методы. Поэтому так важно определять; анализировать; запрещать на международном уровне те из них, что и без того очень кровопролитные, несущие страдания и разруху явления превращают в ещё большую человеческую трагедию, бессмысленно увеличивают масштаб потерь среди военных и мирных жителей, способствуют утрате культурного достояния, оказывают катастрофическое влияние на природную среду; а также, в случае нарушения таких запретов, судить и привлекать к ответственности с основной целью недопущения подобного в будущем.

Нацистские злодеяния в период Второй Мировой Войны являются кровавой полосой на пути всего человечества. Пули и виселицы, огонь и вода, голод и холод – все это было приспособлено фашистами для истребления людей, для очищения оккупированных ими территорий от коренного населения. Народы и страны, объединившиеся в Антигитлеровскую коалицию, в результате величайших усилий и жертв, предотвратили воцарение над миром фашистского варварства. Они выиграли битву не только за жизнь и свободу человечества, но и битву за торжество международного правосудия.

Действующий УК РФ 1996 г. установил ответственность за такие преступления против мира и безопасности человечества,

как:

– планирование, подготовка, развязывание или ведение агрессивной войны (ст. 353 УК),

– публичные призывы к развязыванию агрессивной войны (ст. 354 УК),

– реабилитация нацизма (ст. 3541),

– разработка, производство, накопление, приобретение или сбыт оружия массового поражения (ст. 355 УК),

– применение запрещенных средств и методов ведения войны (ст. 356 УК),

– геноцид (ст. 357 УК),

– экоцид (ст. 358 УК),

– наемничество (ст. 359 УК),

– нападение на лиц или учреждения, которые пользуются международной защитой (ст. 360 УК).

– акт международного терроризма (ст. 361 УК)

В отношении данных деяний в полной мере срабатывает принцип last but not least, то есть по сути являясь последними нормами в Уголовном Кодексе Российской Федерации является первыми для международного сообщества в части признания значимости охраны интересов человечества мира и собственно правил ведения войны. Эти преступления посягают на международную безопасность в целом, поэтому в отношении их не применяются сроки давности, эти деяния подлежат международной юрисдикции и сохраняется приоритет международной юрисдикции по отношению к национальным судам и эти деяния закреплены в большинстве случаев в многосторонних договорах стран в форме конвенций и в большинстве случаев в многосторонних договорах стран в форме конвенций и в большинстве случаев эти нормы имеют характер Jus cogens, то есть обязательны для стран, в том числе не подписавших данное соглашение, в частности это в полной мере относится к вопросам криминализации геноцида.

Российская практика по рассматриваемым группам преступлений по большинству составов не многочисленна. По составам преступлений статистика складывается следующим образом: по обоим составам в статье 353 УК за период с 2016 по 2019 год не было осужденных лиц, аналогичным образом обстоит ситуация и по статье 354; по составам статьи 354.1 ч.1 было осуждено 5 человек; по составам статей 355,356,357,358, 360,361 УК не было осуждено ни одного лица; по составу статьи 359 - 5 человек.

Думается, что это объясняется несколькими факторами, во-первых, не каждый день совершаются преступления такого масштаба как геноцид, использование оружия массового поражения, и.т.п., во-вторых, ответственность за деяния также предусмотрена по международному праву, и, как правило, наступает именно в его рамках.

До недавнего времени нормы уголовного закона, предусматривающие ответственность за отрицание или искажение того или иного исторического факта, в зарубежном законодательстве встречались достаточно редко.

Ситуация изменилась с произошедшими на международной арене событиями: смена политического режима на Украине, кризис в международных отношениях явились своего рода катализаторами значительного количества законодательных инициатив, формирующих патриотическое воспитание в РФ, и сплочения общества перед угрозой информационной войны и искажением исторической правды.

Субъект преступлений против мира и безопасности очень сложная категория в силу специфики деяний закрепленных в нормах УК, что в свою очередь поднимает вопрос уголовной ответственности юридических лиц. К выявление квалифицированных составов преступлений против мира и безопасности человечества и их отграничение от основного состава преступления.

Необходимо отметить, что сложности в квалификации преступлений против мира и безопасности человечества, обусловлены международноправовым характером норм, являющихся источником рассматриваемой группы составов преступлений, а также спецификой их имплементации в Российский уголовный закон.

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БИЗНЕС-ПЛАН ИНВЕСТИЦИОННОГО ПРОЕКТА

В статье представлено определение значение бизнес-плана для организации инвестиционного планирования организации, раскрываются функции и цели бизнес-плана, также представлен алгоритм разработки реализации бизнес-плана инвестиционного проекта. Актуальность темы настоящей работы объясняется тем, что любой предприниматель предприятия малого бизнеса, вне зависимости, начинающий он или уже давно работающий на рынке, обязан не только точно знать потребность в финансовых, материальных, трудовых и интеллектуальных ресурсах на ближайшую перспективу, а также предполагать источники их извлечения, но и уметь грамотно и точно оценить эффективность применения таких ресурсов в процессах производства продукции и производственной и хозяйственной деятельности компании.

Ключевые слова: бизнес-план, инвестиционное планирование, экономическая эффективность.

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BUSINESS PLAN OF THE INVESTMENT PROJECT

The article presents the definition of the importance of a business plan for the organization of investment planning of an organization, reveals the functions *and goals of the business plan, and also presents an algorithm for developing the implementation of the business plan of an investment project. The relevance of the topic of this work is explained by the fact that any entrepreneur of a small business, regardless of whether he is a beginner or has been working in the market for a long time, must not only accurately know the need for financial, material, labor and intellectual resources in the near future, as well as assume the sources of their extraction, but also be able to competently and accurately assess the effectiveness of the use of such resources in the production processes and production and economic activities of the company.*

Key words: business plan, investment planning, economic efficiency.

В современных условиях хозяйствования возрастает актуальность бизнес–планирования как инструмента организации и координации менеджмента организации, обеспечивающее разработку программы действий от начала до ее завершения. Независимо от того, какие коммерческие проекты реализуются, планирование бизнеса основано на систематическом использовании методологии достижения эффективности при реализации любого типа деловых операций и сохранении приемлемых уровней рисков.

Бизнес–план представляет собой стратегический документ планирования инвестиционного проекта, в котором описываются все основные аспекты будущей коммерческой организации, осуществляется анализ и оценка рисков, а также определяются способы их решения. Эффективный бизнес–план определяет целесообразность вложений и прибыльность.

Не будет преувеличением назвать бизнес–план основой управления организацией. Сам процесс разработки и реализации бизнес–плана, включающий детальный анализ экономических и организационных вопросов, постоянно побуждает мобилизоваться. Целью такого плана может быть получение кредита, привлечение инвестиций, определение стратегических и тактических ориентиров, оценка рыночного положения организации, достижение необходимых результатов по объемам сбыта продукции и др.

Бизнес–план — многоплановый управленческий инструмент, предусматривающий решение стратегических и тактических задач независимо от его функциональной ориентации, в том числе организационно–управленческую и финансово–экономическую оценку состояния организации, выявление потенциальных возможностей бизнеса, анализ сильных и слабых его сторон, формирование инвестиционных целей на планируемый период.

Инвестиционный бизнес–план выступает как объективная оценка результатов инвестиционной деятельности организации и в то же время как необходимый инструмент оценки проектно–инвестиционных решений.

В таком плане характеризуются основные положения деятельности коммерческой организации, прогнозируются изменения в ее финансовом состоянии в результате реализации инвестиционного решения, определяется эффективность и целесообразность осуществления инвестиций. Следовательно, инвестиционный бизнес–план выступает одновременно как поисковая, исследовательская и проектная работы.[1]

Планирование направлено на достижение определенных целей. Ознакомимся с рисунком 1 для наглядности.

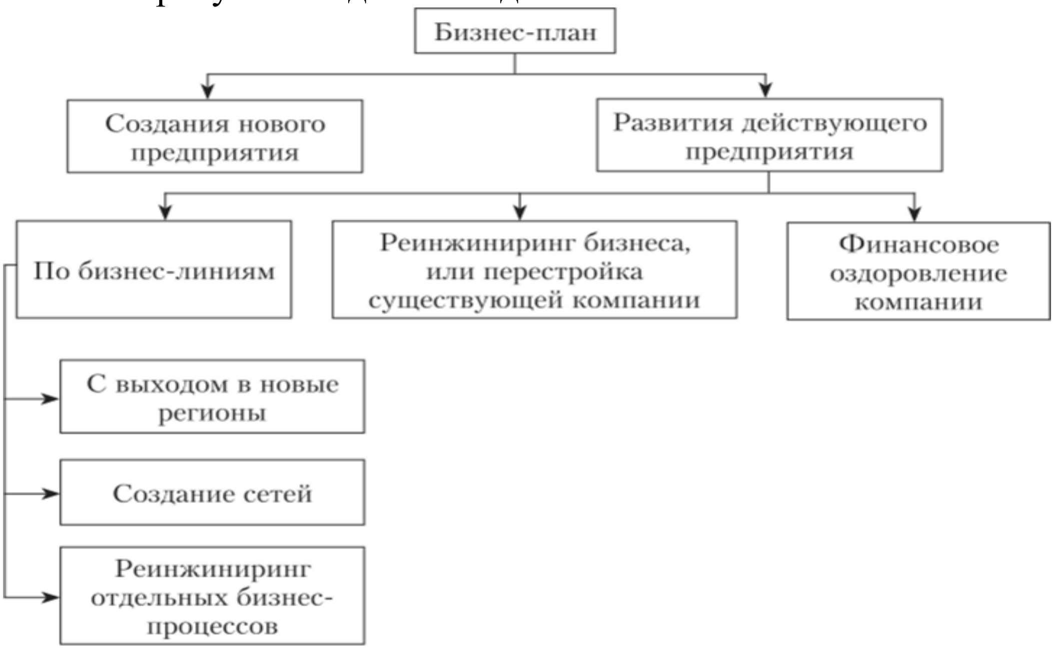

Рисунок 1 – Цели создания бизнес–плана

Спланировать инвестиционную деятельность организации — значит составить план ее развития и в дальнейшем контролировать его выполнение, оценивая эффективность на каждом этапе реализации. Основу инвестиционного бизнес–планирования составляют обработка информации по обоснованию предстоящих действий и определение наилучших способов достижения намеченных целей.

Главная цель инвестиционного бизнес–планирования состоит в том, чтобы определить наиболее эффективное направление развития организации и на основе его экономического обоснования и пошаговых инструкций осуществлять реализацию инвестиций с учетом приемлемых рисков.[3]

Из этой главной цели вытекает ряд *частных целей* инвестиционного бизнес–планирования:

– согласованность целей подразделений (как целей более низкого порядка) с целями, заложенными в бизнес–план (как целями более высокого порядка);

– принятие превентивных мер для предотвращения потенциальных проблем финансового характера (например, избежание снижения прибыльности бизнеса путем диверсификации активов);

– координация бизнес–плана с финансовой стратегией организации во избежание их непредвиденного воздействия друг на друга, препятствующего реализации инвестиционных решений;

– подготовка инвестиционного решения путем его экономического обоснования в инвестиционном бизнес–плане;

– определение основных методов контроля за реализацией инвестиционного бизнес–плана;

– информирование персонала о выбранных направлениях развития организации и возможная коррекция их должностных инструкций для согласования действий при выполнении инвестиционного бизнес–плана.

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ВОЛОНТЕРСКАЯ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТЬ В ПЕРИОД ПАНДЕМИИ В РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ И РЕСПУБЛИКЕ ТАТАРСТАН

Аннотация. В 2020 году в волонтерском движении крайне заметно проступил ряд акцентов. В первую очередь, ситуация, сложившаяся вследствие пандемии объединила НКО, волонтерские организации, общественников, власти, частный бизнес. А, кроме того, количество волонтеров и их участие в оказании помощи нуждающимся выросло несоизмеримо с предыдущими годами. В связи с этим, в 2020 году роль волонтеров в развитии гражданского общества признали не только в России и Татарстане, но и в мире в целом.

Ключевые слова: волонтерское движение, волонтерская деятельность, НКО, пандемия, гражданское общество, волонтерство, волонтерские организации.

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PANDEMIC VOLUNTEER IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION AND THE REPUBLIC OF TATARSTAN

Annotation. In 2020, a number of accents emerged in the volunteer movement. First of all, the situation that has developed as a result of the pandemic has united NGOs, volunteer organizations, social activists, authorities, and private business. Moreover, the number of volunteers and their participation in helping those in need has grown incomparably with previous years. In this regard, in 2020, the role of volunteers in the development of civil society was recognized not only in Russia and Tatarstan, but also in the world as a whole.

Key words: volunteer movement, volunteer activity, NGOs, pandemic, civil society, volunteering, volunteer organizations.

В России во втором квартале 2020 года, в частности, за период с апреля по июнь, число волонтеров увеличилось на 266 тыс. по сравнению с тем же периодом 2019 года. Почти 2,7 млн россиян старше 15 лет ко второму кварталу 2020 года уже являлись добровольцами в течение года[44].

Большинство из них − 1,1 млн − помогали пожилым людям, инвалидам и детям. 627 тыс. человек вели работу по экологическому направлению (сбор мусора, благоустройство территорий), 200 тыс. помогали животным. Небольшое число добровольных помощников вели работу в юридической, медицинской и строительной сферах[45].

По мнению аналитиков, число волонтеров в России значительно превышает данные официальной статистики, поскольку многие безвозмездно помогают согражданам, никак не регистрируя свою деятельность. Таким образом, добровольные помощники делают вклад в развитие гражданского общества и формируют культуру благотворительности[46].

Одним из стратегических волонтерских событий года стал запуск Всероссийской акции #МЫВМЕСТЕ. Она явилась синергией усилий общества, бизнеса и государства. Граждане оказывали добровольную помощь вне зависимости от профессий и возраста. Волонтерами акции стали более 182 тыс. человек. Благодаря акции адресную помощь получили более 4,5 млн человек. Вокруг акции удалось объединить более 9 тыс. партнеров, предоставивших более 28 тыс. тонн продовольствия, различных товаров и техники и оказавших безвозмездные услуги на миллиарды рублей. Партнеры акции помогли произвести, закупить и доставить более 23 млн СИЗов для более чем 500 социальных и медицинских учреждений из более чем 70 субъектов федерации[47].

Ключевыми сложностями работы добровольных помощников во время пандемии организаторы проекта «Мы вместе» назвали, во-первых, объективный риск заболеть, особенно у волонтеров-медиков, работающих вместе с врачами в «красных зонах» больниц. Во-вторых, стресс. Даже просто долгое ношение маски доставляет большой дискомфорт. Также у волонтеров отсутствовала финансовая мотивация. Однако организаторы проекта «Мы вместе» приложили все усилия для обеспечения труда добровольцев всем необходимым, начиная от средств защиты и заканчивая едой. Вначале деятельность осуществлялась на

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[44] Джавахадзе З. Число официально зарегистрированных волонтеров увеличилось в России / З. Джавахадзе // Известия. 2020. 9 сентября [Электронный ресурс]. Режим доступа: https://iz.ru. Дата обращения: 21.02.2021.

[45] Ассоциация волонтерских центров подвела итоги работы за 2020 год // Добро.Журнал. 2020. 25 декабря [Электронный ресурс]. Режим доступа: https://journal.dobro.ru. Дата обращения: 1.02.2021.

[46] Джавахадзе З. Число официально зарегистрированных волонтеров увеличилось в России / З. Джавахадзе // Известия. 2020. 9 сентября [Электронный ресурс]. Режим доступа: https://iz.ru. Дата обращения: 21.02.2021.

[47] Ассоциация волонтерских центров подвела итоги работы за 2020 год // Добро.Журнал. 2020. 25 декабря [Электронный ресурс]. Режим доступа: https://journal.dobro.ru. Дата обращения: 1.02.2021.

выделенные государством средства, затем к ним присоединились частные предприниматели и физические лица. Частные благотворители оказывали помощь не только финансами, но и необходимыми принадлежностями, техническими средствами и проч. От частных благотворителей было получено несколько млн масок и перчаток. Практически все автомобильные бренды предоставили машины для обеспечения добровольных помощников транспортом. Сети фастфуда и ряд ресторанов предоставляли волонтерам возможность бесплатного питания у них[48].

В целом, российские волонтеры в 2020 году трудились в разных направлениях: психологическая поддержка, материальная помощь, юридические консультации, помощь с бытовыми делами, общение по видеосвязи или по телефону, уход за домашними животными, покупка продуктов и медикаментов, мелкий ремонт, вынос мусора[49].

Из-за пандемии коронавируса участие ветеранов в параде оказалось невозможным, а ограничения, которые на тот момент действовали по всей стране, не позволили провести «Бессмертный полк» в традиционном формате. По этой причине «Волонтеры Победы» организовали акцию «Письмо Победы», приуроченную к 9 Мая. В рамках акции волонтеры призвали поблагодарить ветеранов дистанционно. Кроме того, активисты всероссийского движения «Волонтерская рота», поздравляя ветеранов Великой Отечественной войны с Днем Победы в форме солдат Красной армии, вместе с георгиевскими ленточками раздавали медицинские маски. Активисты «Волонтерской роды» поздравили ветеранов в Москве, Твери, Нижнем Новгороде, Улан-Удэ, Владимире, Смоленске, Брянске и Туле[50].

Благодаря активности исламского духовенства в 2020 году продовольствие получили около 180 тыс. нуждающихся по всей республике. Несмотря на закрытие мечетей весной 2020 года, исламское духовенство вело разъяснительную работу с населением[51].

Подъем волонтерского движения наблюдался в 2020 году не только в общероссийских масштабах, но так же и в регионах РФ. Так, по данным Министерства труда, занятости и социальной защиты Республики Татарстан, на 01.01.2020 г. в республике насчитывалось 263 отряда волонтеров (добровольцев), принимающих участие в оказании социальной

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48 Филиппова Т.И. Волонтерство в регионах России: социально-психологические особенности, проблемы реализации и пути их решения / Т.И. Филиппов, Е.И. Хачикян, И.И. Пацакула, И.В. Иванова // Вестник университета. 2021. № 2. − С. 169.

49 Мамедова А.О. Волонтерская деятельность в период пандемии COVID-19 / А.О. Мамедова, П.В. Быкова, А.А. Сысоев, Д.В. Гергокова // Журнал. 2020. № 5. – С. 69.

50 Как россияне разных возрастов бросают все и рискуют собой ради других // Лента.ру. Россия. 2021. 21 февраля [Электронный ресурс]. Режим доступа: https://lenta.ru. Дата обращения: 21.02.2021

51 Рыбакова Н. «Лекарства и продукты на дом»: Как волонтеры Татарстана помогают пожилым людям в связи с COVID-19 / Н. Рыбакова // События [Электронный ресурс]. Режим доступа: https://sntat.ru. Дата обращения: 21.02.2021

помощи гражданам целевой группы на базе организаций социального обслуживания[52].

В связи со сложившейся ситуацией по борьбе с короновирусом в 2020 году, в Республике Татарстан добровольческая (волонтерская) деятельность в сфере социального обслуживания населения активизировалась так же, как и по всей России. В частности, в конце марта во всех муниципальных районах республики были сформированы отряды и группы волонтеров с участием органов социальной защиты и молодежной политики для организации помощи одиноким пожилым людям. Соответствующее поручение оперативному штабу по борьбе с коронавирусом было дано Президентом Республики Татарстан Рустамом Минnихановым. Организацией работы волонтеров занимается Минтруд РТ совместно с Министерством молодежи РТ и муниципалитетами. Также к этой работе привлечены общественные и ветеранские организации[53].

В октябре 2020 года в Татарстане возобновилась общероссийская акция по оказанию помощи во время пандемии коронавируса «Мы вместе». На сегодняшний день в республике 3260 волонтеров, из которых 150 − добровольцы «Мы вместе». Кроме этого, 353 волонтера помогают медсестрам и врачам в чистых зонах ковидных госпиталей. Они измеряют температуры больным, помогают в приемно-диагностических отделениях, смотровых и реанимациях. Среди волонтеров студенты Казанского государственного медицинского университета, медицинских колледжей республики, ординаторы Казанской государственной медицинской академии, а также школьники медицинских отрядов[54].

Отметим, что опыт волонтерских практик в России, Республике Татарстан и Казани не уступает зарубежному, а в чем-то может его и превосходить. Так, на научном семинаре Центра исследований гражданского общества и некоммерческого сектора в июне 2020 года обсуждали международный опыт деятельности волонтеров и НКО в условиях пандемии COVID-19, анализируя значительный массив источников: материалов СМИ, соцсетей, сайтов НКО, бизнес-структур и правительств, статистических данных и другие[55].

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[52] Информация об отрядах волонтеров (добровольцев), принимающих участие в оказании социальной помощи гражданам целевой группы на базе организаций социального обслуживания муниципальных районов Республики Татарстан по состоянию на 1.01.2020 г. // Министерство труда, занятости и социальной защиты Республики Татарстан [Электронный ресурс]. Режим доступа: http://www.mtsz.tatarstan.ru. Дата обращения: 21.02.2021.

[53] В Татарстане организуется работа волонтеров для помощи одиноким пожилым: информация пресс-службы Министерства труда, занятости и социальной защиты РТ от 20 марта 2020 // Министерство труда, занятости и социальной защиты Республики Татарстан [Электронный ресурс]. Режим доступа: https://mtsz.tatarstan.ru. Дата обращения: 21.02.2021.

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Таким образом, ключевые усилия волонтеров и филантропов в борьбе с пандемией COVID-19 во всем мире направлены прежде всего на помощь людям из групп риска, поддержку систем здравоохранения, образования, администрирования и транспорта. В условиях пандемии волонтерское движение в России, в Татарстане и в Казани заметно активизировалось. Коронавирус поменял систему ценностей общества. Многие россияне вступили в ряды добровольцев и стали помогать нуждающимся[56].

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ПРИРОДНЫЕ КОМПЛЕКСЫ ПРИАРАЛЬЯ КАК ОБЪЕКТ ИНТЕНСИВНОГО ОПУСТЫНИВАНИЯ

Аннотация: В статье рассматривается высыхание Аральского моря, процессы опустынивания, происходящие в аридной части. Изучаются этапы развития процесса опустынивания и тенденции их изменения, а также факторы, влияющие на них.

Ключевые слова: опустынивание, интенсивное, геоэкологическое, оптимизация, гидроморфное, полугидроморфное, остаточное озеро, малые водоемы, болота, солончаки, супеси.

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NATURAL COMPLEXES OF THE ARAL REGION AS AN OBJECT OF INTENSIVE DESERTIFICATION

Abstract: The article examines the drying up of the Aral Sea, desertification processes occurring in the arid part. The stages of development of the desertification process and the tendencies of their change, as well as the factors influencing them, are being studied.

Key words: desertification, intensive, geoecological, optimization, hydromorphic, semi-hydromorphic, residual lake, small reservoirs, swamps, salt marshes, sandy loam.

Процесс опустынивания на юге и юго-востоке Аральского моря интенсивно развивается более 50 лет. Выявление стадий развития процесса опустынивания и тенденций их изменения является одним из наиболее важных факторов в борьбе с этим явлением. Резкое падение уровня моря способствовало развитию опустынивания в регионе, которое стало одним из основных факторов, вызывающих ряд геоэкологических проблем.

Когда-то умеренный климат региона, Аральское море теперь стало рассадником пыли и солей в атмосфере. Расширение безводного

Аральского моря усиливает опустынивание в регионе. Научное изучение и обоснование данной проблемы - одна из актуальных задач, направленных на оптимизацию экологической ситуации в регионе Аральского моря.

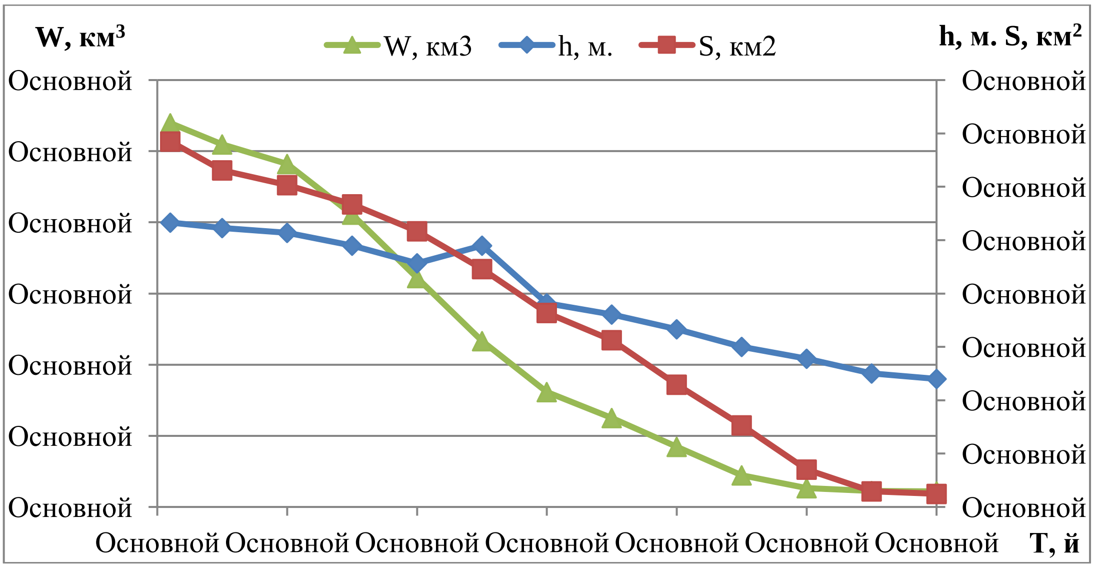

Рисунок.1. Комплексный график уровня воды, объема и площади поверхности Аральского моря.

График показывает, что снижение уровня Аральского моря было медленным с 1961 года. Следует отметить, что за 1961-1970 годы уровень воды снизился почти на 2 м, а в среднем уменьшался на 19-20 см в год. В течение следующего десятилетия, с 1971 по 1980 год, уровень моря упал на 5,4 м, а площадь водной поверхности за эти годы уменьшилась примерно на 8000 км^2. В течение указанных лет переход гидроморфных почв в сухой части моря в полугидроморфную фазу еще больше ускоряет процесс опустынивания. Следует отметить период 1981-1990 годов как период, когда стало отчетливо ощущаться высыхание Аральского моря, поскольку в этот период уровень моря резко упал до 12,9 м и Аральское море разделилось на две части (большую и малую). Это связано с тем, что реки, питающие Аральское море, в прошлом затопляли менее 0,95-23,3 км^3. В результате соленость морской воды увеличилась с 17,7% 0 до 30% 0. Остаточные озера в осушенной части морской воды привели к высыханию небольших водоемов и болот, снижению уровня грунтовых вод и увеличению количества солей в гидроморфных и полугидроморфных почвах.

В последнее десятилетие прошлого века (1991–2000 годы) и первое десятилетие нового века (2001–2010 годы) уровень воды падал в среднем на 43 и 44 см в год соответственно. С 1961 по 2010 год уровень моря упал примерно с 20-25,5 м. В эти периоды количество соли и солености в морской воде резко увеличивалось. В обезвоженных частях образуются вторичные равнины, а их поверхностная часть покрывается слоем соли.

Таблица 1

Изменение морфометрических параметров Аральского моря в 1960-2020 гг.

Годы	Уровень, м. абсолютная высотность.	Площадь водной поверхности. км^2	Объем воды. км^3	Площадь осушенной части, тыс. км2
1960	53,4	68,9	1083	-
1970	51,4	60,3	964	4,9
1980	45,7	51,7	644	14
1990	38,2	36,4	323	31,3
2000	33,3	22,9	169	44
2010	27,8	7,05	53,27	42,9
2020	24	2,47	43,8	49,9

За последнее десятилетие, то есть в 2011-2020 годах, уровень моря снизился на 4 м, площадь водной поверхности - на 1,4 км^2, объем воды - на 9,3 км^3. В эти годы процесс опустынивания в обезвоженных частях моря резко усилился, превратившись из гидрологического объекта в естественную солончаковую пустыню. Анализ вышеуказанных показателей показывает, что с 1961 по 2020 год уровень моря снизился на 29,3 м, объем воды уменьшился с 1079 км^3 до 43,8 км^3, а площадь водной поверхности уменьшилась с 68,9 км^2 до примерно 2,47 км^2.

За прошедший период снижение уровня грунтовых вод на высохшем дне Аральского моря, усиление дефляции привели к быстрому распространению процесса опустынивания. В результате общая площадь осушенного дна Аральского моря на сегодняшний день составляет 49981,6 км^2 (таблица 1).

Высыхание Аральского моря находится в центре внимания не только стран региона, но и всего мирового сообщества. В частности, в ходе визита к Аральскому морю в апреле 2010 года Генеральный секретарь ООН Пан Ги Мун так объяснил причины высыхания Аральского моря: «Сегодня Аральское море находится на грани высыхания и эта потеря влияет на жизни миллионов людей не только в Узбекистане, но и в соседних странах. Основная причина высыхания Аральского моря - непропорциональное использование водных ресурсов». Семь лет спустя, в 2017 году, генеральный секретарь ООН АнтониуГутьерриш посетил кладбище кораблей в округе Муйнак и назвал «трагедию Аральского моря примером того, как человек может разрушить нашу планету». Президент Республики Узбекистан Ш.М.Мирзиёев в своем выступлении на 75-й сессии ООН 23 сентября 2020 года также коснулся проблемы Аральского моря. В частности, наш Президент сказал: «Хочу еще раз обратить ваше внимание на катастрофические последствия высыхания Аральского моря. Регион Аральского моря стал центром экологической трагедии. Чтобы улучшить сложившуюся ситуацию, мы много работаем над созданием двух миллионов гектаров новых насаждений и лесов, чтобы сформировать почвенный слой. По инициативе нашей страны создан трастовый фонд для региона Приаралья Организации Объединенных Наций на основе многостороннего партнерства в области безопасности человека. Мы надеемся, что этот фонд послужит базовой платформой для международного сообщества для оказания практической помощи людям, живущим в сложных экологических районах », - сказал он. Таким образом, проблема засухи и опустынивания в Аральском море, которая сегодня находится в постоянном внимании международного сообщества, исследователей и политологов, является ярким примером того, что регион является объектом интенсивного опустынивания.

Последствия опустынивания отрицательно сказываются не только на регионе, но и на всем регионе. В сухой части Аральского моря болота, солончаки, супеси занимают большие площади, что открывает путь для развития интенсивного опустынивания, и тенденции опустынивания в этом регионе продолжаются. Особенно в сухой части морского дна, которая является объектом опустынивания, область опустынивания с каждым годом расширяется и со временем постепенно усложняется. Особенность процесса опустынивания, происходящего на осушенном дне Аральского моря, заключается в том, что в результате развития опустынивания на определенном этапе виды и формы этого явления становятся более сложными и многофакторными.

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ТУРИСТИЧЕСКИЕ РЕСУРСЫ САМАРКАНДСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ И ИХ РОЛЬ В МИРОВОМ ТУРИЗМЕ

Аннотация: В данной статье представлена информация о туристических ресурсах Самаркандской области, их роли в мировом туризме, проводимой работе по развитию туризма в Самаркандской области, роли туризма в экономике Узбекистана, проводимой работе по увеличению количества туристов в Самарканд.

Ключевые слова: туризм, экотуризм, агротуризм, туристические маршруты, Самарканд, горы, климат, туристические объекты, мемориалы.

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TOURIST RESOURCES OF SAMARKAND REGION AND THEIR ROLE IN WORLD TOURISM

Annotation: This article provides information on the tourist resources of the Samarkand region, their role in world tourism, the ongoing work on the development of tourism in the Samarkand region, the role of tourism in the economy of Uzbekistan, the work being done to increase the number of tourists to Samarkand.

Key words: tourism, ecotourism, agritourism, tourist routes, Samarkand, mountains, climate, tourist sites, memorials.

Актуальность. В последние годы в нашей стране проявилась тенденция укрепления экономики и создания новых рабочих мест за счет развития туризма, которая наблюдается сегодня в других странах. В результате особого внимания Президента к этому сектору, проводятся долгосрочные реформы с целью эффективного использования богатого туристического потенциала Узбекистана и увеличения его туристического потенциала.

По туристическому потенциалу наша страна не уступает развитым странам мира по туризму. То есть у нас много туристических объектов, которые можно посетить, посетить, насладиться. Помимо наших исторических городов, таких как Самарканд, Бухара, Хива, Шахрисабз, Ташкент, есть возможности для развития экологического туризма, агротуризма, паломнического туризма, гастрономического туризма и других направлений в любом другом регионе страны.

Сильная конкуренция в рыночной экономике требует использования передовых технологий в туризме. Улучшая туристическую деятельность за счет развития туризма в нашей стране и усиления конкуренции на внутреннем рынке, установление взаимного сотрудничества остается современным требованием.

Основная часть. Организация туризма, туристических маршрутов, экскурсий, в первую очередь, требует наличия благоприятных природных условий. Он привлекает людей своим уникальным рельефом, климатом и разнообразным экзотическим ландшафтом. В связи с тем, что природно-климатические условия Самаркандской области более благоприятны, чем в других регионах страны, в стране издавна были поселения, а местное население занималось такими сферами, как сельское хозяйство и ремесла. Как один из центров мировой цивилизации, Самарканд является центром светских и религиозных знаний, духовности, просвещения и культуры, а также чистым воздухом, климатом и красивой природой.

Следует отметить, что Самарканд отличается от других регионов красивой природой и флорой. Помимо древних памятников, туристы, посещающие наш край, интересуются еще и красивыми уголками природы. В нашей стране, особенно в Самаркандской области, много красивых памятников природы, прекрасных садов, величественных горных лесов, национальных парков, рек, озер, источников и многих других природных богатств. Поэтому желательно использовать их с умом с точки зрения туризма. Для этого важно изучить «зеленое богатство» географии региона.

Горные и предгорные районы чрезвычайно богаты флорой с красочными растениями, такими как можжевельник, яблоня, гора, можжевельник и другие. В лесах Амонкотона (площадь 2158 га, где первые саженцы были посажены в 1887 году) созданы уникальные ландшафтные формы. Здесь растут гладичия, вяз, боярышник, акация, ива, клен, крымская сосна и многие другие деревья. Своеобразие климата и флоры региона Аманкотан позволило построить здесь множество зон отдыха и лагерей.

В Самаркандской области также есть зоны отдыха Липовый лес. Дома отдыха здесь (сейчас в основном туристов обслуживают частные предприниматели), турбаза «Юность» и другие с их благоприятным климатом, пейзажами и красивой природой привели к расположению в этом районе сезонных курортов:

Долина реки Зарафшан (Зарафшанский национальный парк) - одна из богатых растительностью территорий. Исследования показывают, что на большей части региона, особенно в середине весны, создание чрезвычайно красивого ландшафта растительного мира дает возможность организовать сезонный и краткосрочный туризм.

Деревья, веками сохранившиеся в районах области, также имеют туристическое значение. Тысячелетние деревья сохранились в Ургуте (клен Верхний Чор, возраст 1020 лет), Каттакургане (565-летний клен в селе Корадаре, 1000-летняя ель в селе Тим), Джамбой (село Халвой) и другие районы.

Самарканд и его окрестности отличаются от других городов республики тем, что находятся здесь с древних времен (из истории известно, что сады Амира Темура были известны на весь мир). Здесь разбиты красивые сады, которые удивили туристов. Более 90 гектаров города занимают парки и аллеи, 500 гектаров садов и виноградников. В настоящее время в районе города, особенно на Университетском проспекте и кварталах в старой части города, сотни различных древних платанов в чайных, сосны и тутовые деревья могут привлечь множество туристов, интересующихся миром растений. Разнообразна и фауна региона. В горах и предгорьях широко распространены рептилии, птицы, представители семейства туекли, насекомые и др. Что придает особую свежесть и красоту ландшафту этих мест, особенно в весенне-летние месяцы, позволяет туристам расслабиться и отдохнуть.

Таким образом, анализ природных и социально-экономических факторов региона показывает, во-первых, что развитие туризма здесь разнонаправлено, а во-вторых, регион богат внутренними различиями с точки зрения географии туризма.

Потребность туристов в том, чтобы увидеть и исследовать неизвестные им места, чтобы получить более широкое представление о мире, растет с каждым годом. Это, в свою очередь, привело к расширению видов туристических объектов, появлению туристического бизнеса.

Наряду с не только отдыхом, но и оздоровлением, возникли многие типы туристических объектов, таких как исторические, культурные, природные, экотуристические, этнографические (ремесла и народное искусство, обычаи, национальные традиции и т.д.) И религиозные туристические объекты. Например, в последнее время расширяются поездки в уникальные ландшафтные зоны, места с благоприятным и неблагоприятным климатом (пустыни, пещеры, ледники, подводный мир, открытый космос и т. д.).

Состав и география туризма в Самаркандской области разнообразны, и в регионе возможно создание конкретных туристических маршрутов. Здесь, на наш взгляд, целесообразно разделить туристические возможности и ресурсы региона на следующие основные группы:

-культурно-туристические объекты. Это важная часть туризма региона, включая искусственные исторические здания, архитектурные памятники, археологические находки, руины, религиозные святыни, святыни, кладбища, национальные ремесла, обычаи, свадьбы, предметы и многое другое.

-природные туристические объекты. К ним относятся уникальные памятники, созданные природой, в том числе пещеры, водопады, лечебные источники, тысячелетние платаны и ели, живописные пейзажи, тугай и его растительность, дикая природа, размытые формы и многое другое. Природные условия, рельеф, климат и воды Самаркандской области формировались с течением времени. Также важно использовать их в качестве туристической достопримечательности.

Осмотр исторических памятников, свидетельствующих о далеком прошлом человечества, поможет людям отправиться в воображаемый лабиринт, изучить богатое духовное наследие, оставленное нам нашими предками. В частности, многие путешественники по всему миру путешествуют, чтобы увидеть исторические памятники в разных странах мира. В мире международного туризма туристы, посещающие такие страны, как Италия, Франция, Китай, Индия, Египет, восхищаются и наслаждаются историческими, архитектурными, строительными, строительными и другими памятниками, созданными человечеством. Следовательно, сохранение достоинства всех вещей с течением времени и их историческое туристическое значение относятся к числу исторических памятников.

Узбекистан является лидером в Центральной Азии по количеству исторических памятников. Исторические памятники и памятники архитектуры в его древних городах Самарканд, Бухара, Хива, Шахрисабз, Термез являются шедеврами мировой сокровищницы.

Известно, что религиозный туризм как вид международного туризма с каждым годом становится одним из растущих направлений. Люди почитали священные святыни, включая кладбища, мечети и медресе, как священные места. По этой причине с давних времен развивался религиозный туризм. Мусульмане посещают Мекку и Медину в Саудовской Аравии как святые места, а христиане посещают Ватикан, Иерусалим и другие города. В настоящее время 1,5–2 миллиона человек из исламского мира. один участвует в паломничестве.

Самарканд почитается как место вечной жизни святых, святых и великих людей. Наши люди, великие религиозные деятели, великие люди, святые посещают кладбища, посещают святыни Самарканда и его районов, чтобы возрадоваться духу прошлого и получить огромную духовную энергию и питание. Поэтому для развития религиозного туризма в Самарканде есть места паломничества Шахи Зинда, Хазрати Хизр, Рухабад, Амир Темур, Имам аль-Бухари, Мотруди, Хазрати Дауд, Чорчинор и многие другие, которые создают большие возможности для туризма. Сегодня, по инициативе президента Ислама Каримова, создание Исламского исследовательского центра на территории комплекса Имама аль-Бухари, великого знатока хадисов исламского мира, значительно повысило интерес многих мусульманских стран к Самарканду.

Самаркандскую область можно рассматривать как административную туристическую зону, то есть отдельный регион национального туризма. В его рамках будут выделены районы разных направлений и этапов.

Такое разнообразие регионов зависит, прежде всего, от характера факторов, составляющих регион.

Известно, что есть два основных фактора разделения туристических зон. Это также природные ландшафты и различные исторические объекты, имеющие социально-культурное значение. Если посмотреть на первый фактор, то можно выделить две природные туристические зоны на территории Самаркандской области: горные и равнинные туристические зоны. Каждый из них имеет свои геоморфологические, климатические, гидрологические особенности, животный и растительный мир, привлекательность. Следовательно, формы туризма в горных и равнинных регионах также различаются. Однако всем им свойственны охотничий туризм и экотуризм.

В районе не так много горных мест. Основные, относительно высокие горы расположены на его крайнем севере (Нуратинский хребет, высота до 2150 метров) и юге (Зарафшанский хребет, высота до 2600 метров), что также соответствует административной границе области. Не очень высокий Актовский хребет (1350-2000 м). Расположен к югу от горы

Нурата. Эти районы обладают потенциалом для развития горного туризма, в том числе охотничьего, рекреационного и спортивного туризма, альпинизма. Особенно интересно путешествовать по рекам или ущельям, пересекающим горы. Это связано с тем, что такие мелкие гидрологические элементы представляют собой своеобразный «разрез» местности или профиля, в котором во время короткой поездки (пешеходной экскурсии) наблюдается смена различных ландшафтов, ландшафтов. Равнинная часть состоит из развитого оазиса, интенсивного земледелия и разведения скота в пустыне. Во-первых, именно этнография и охота (включая рыбалку в реках и водохранилищах) могут формировать туризм.

Зонирование памятников социально-культурного назначения не распространяется на всю территорию. Такие районы выделяются только в Самарканде и районах с историческими памятниками и религиозными объектами. Эти типы территорий подходят для региональных туристических комплексов.

Помимо вышеуказанного туристического зонирования, можно выделить третий, интегрированный тип региона. Районы этой категории подразделяются на административно-территориальные единицы более низкого уровня. Самое положительное, что на таких территориях есть возможность организовать, развивать и управлять туристической деятельностью, находящейся в распоряжении администрации района. В связи с этим туристические районы Самарканда разделены. Естественно, туристические возможности и потенциал этих регионов не совпадают. Однако учет этих региональных особенностей является важным фактором при реализации туристической политики в регионе и решении существующих проблем.

На протяжении веков города Узбекистана играли важную роль в жизни Великого шелкового пути и древней трансконтинентальной магистрали. Только Самарканд называли «сердцем Великого шелкового пути».

В древности Самарканд называли «Жемчужина исламской архитектуры», «Зеркало мира». Самарканд, такой же древний, как Рим, Афины и Вавилон, отметил свое 2750-летие. Во время правления Амира Темура, когда он был выбран столицей государства Великого Мовароуннахра, он достиг своего пика расцвета. За это время были проведены обширные градостроительные работы. Великий правитель собрал в Самарканде самых искусных мастеров своего времени, и созданные ими произведения жили веками. Улугбек, внук Амира Темура, продолжил эти традиции. Сегодня памятники Самарканда прекрасны и огромны. В этом городе чувствуется дыхание древней истории, сохранившееся в древних руинах, медресе, мавзолеях и минаретах.

Легендарная площадь Регистан - уникальный архитектурный памятник Средней Азии. В древности этот район был торговым и социальным центром Самарканда. Здесь были построены медресе Улугбека, Шердора и Тилакори - три огромных здания, построенных несколько веков назад.

Мавзолей Гури-Амир - еще одна жемчужина древнего Самарканда. Здесь находятся могилы великого правителя Амира Темура и двух его внуков, в том числе великого ученого и мыслителя Востока Мирзо Улугбека. Мавзолей Гури-Амир - очень популярное место для туристов, так как листья синих тюльпанов плотно прижаты, а бутоны похожи на бутоны.

Площадь Регистан, Гури-Амир, Биби-Хоним, мавзолеи Шохи-Зинда, обсерватория Улугбека, а также ряд памятников привлекают посетителей в город.Яқин йилларгача сайёҳлар учун таклиф этиладиган йўналишларимиз асосан Самарқанд шаҳридаги тарихий обидалар ва музейлар билан чекланарди. Лекин бугун вилоятимизда туризмнинг тарихий-маданий, зиёрат, экологик, гастрономик, маданий-маърифий, археологик, соғломлаштириш ва агротуризм йўналишлари жадал ривожланиб, йил сайин улардаги объектлар кўпайиб бормокда.

Зарафшанский национальный парк в горных селах Джамбай, Охалик и Миронкуль в Самаркандском районе, перевал Тахтакорача в Ургут и водохранилища и пещеры в селах Бешкал, Омонкотон, Коратепа, горные районы, Сазагон, Масджирлар, Анджирли, Джом в Нурабадском районе. Источники в селах Пангат, Гызылбель, Караташ, Жонбулак Кошрабатского государственного лесничества Фозильмон пользуются популярностью у туристов. Создание точек обслуживания вокруг этих объектов обеспечивает занятость населения региона и обеспечивает им стабильный источник дохода.

До сих пор маршрут гастрономического туризма Самарканда состоял в основном из «Самаркандских хлебов» и «Фестиваля дыни», но теперь они включают фестивали «Фестиваль риса», «Восточные сладости», «Кишмиш», «Базар Шелкового пути», «Фестиваль Новвот». , Фестиваль кебаба »и другие подобные мероприятия. Примечательно, что эти фестивали проводятся не только в Самарканде, но и в других районах и городах, что открывает широкий путь для развития туризма во всех регионах области.

Кроме того, в последнее время в регионе стали популярны агротуризм и оздоровительный туризм, и поток туристов в эти районы растет.

Заключение. В заключение следует отметить, что работа, проводимая в Самарканде в сфере туризма, введение новых маршрутов для туристов, внедрение новых услуг, налаживание сотрудничества с зарубежными туристическими агентствами и компаниями также является важным фактором развития отрасли. . Поэтому заместитель Губернатора Самаркандской области по развитию туризма, сотрудники областного управления развития туризма и представители туристических компаний региона активно участвуют в международных выставках и ярмарках в разных странах.

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КОММЕРЧЕСКИЙ ФАКТОРИНГ КИТАЯ: ТЕКУЩАЯ СИТУАЦИЯ, ПРОБЛЕМЫ И ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИЕ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ

Аннотация: В последние годы китайская бизнес-модель коммерческого факторинга продолжает внедрять инновации, масштаб бизнеса коммерческого факторинга продолжает расширяться, эффективно облегчая трудные и дорогостоящие проблемы финансирования предприятий.Однако развитие коммерческого факторингового бизнеса Китая также сталкивается с непоследовательностью действующего законодательства, неоднородностью нормативных правил, относительно высоким уровнем налоговой нагрузки, дисперсией и концентрацией факторингового риска, слабой способностью управления факторинговыми компаниями, трудностями финансирования факторинговых компаний и другими проблемами.Предлагается уточнить позиционирование финансовых институтов факторинговых компаний, усовершенствовать механизм распределения факторинговых рисков и усилить построение самодисциплины в факторинговой отрасли с целью содействия развитию коммерческого факторингового бизнеса в Китае.

Ключевые слова: Бизнес-факторинг; текущая ситуация; рекомендации.

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CHINA COMMERCIAL FACTORING: CURRENT SITUATION, CHALLENGES AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary: In recent years, China's commercial factoring business model continues to innovate, the scale of commercial factoring business continues to expand, effectively alleviating the difficult and expensive problems of financing enterprises.However, the development of China's commercial factoring business also faces inconsistency in current legislation, heterogeneity of regulatory rules, a relatively high level of tax burden, dispersion and concentration of factoring *risk, and weak management ability of factoring companies, difficulties in financing factoring companies and other problems.It is proposed to clarify the positioning of financial institutions of factoring companies, improve the mechanism for distributing factoring risks and strengthen the building of self-discipline in the factoring industry in order to promote the development of commercial factoring business in China.*

Keywords:Business factoring; current situation; recommendations.

1. Масштаб коммерческого факторингового бизнеса в Китае

Коммерческий факторинг - это набор финансовых решений, основанных на факторинговом контракте, заключенном между поставщиком факторинга и поставщиком, с четырьмя функциями: взыскание дебиторской задолженности, управление, гарантия безнадежной задолженности и финансирование.На практике факторинговый бизнес Китая в основном проявляется как бизнес факторингового финансирования.Факторинговый бизнес в данной статье относится только к факторинговому финансовому бизнесу.Договор факторингового бизнеса включает в себя договор передачи дебиторской задолженности и основной договор купли-продажи. ядром факторингового бизнеса является передача дебиторской задолженности, порожденной договором купли-продажи.Коммерческий факторинг включает в себя три стороны: продавца (т. е. финансирующего договор факторинга, кредитора передающего лица, продавца базового договора купли-продажи, кредитора дебиторской задолженности), покупателя (т. е. вкладчика договора факторинга, кредитора кредитора получателя требований, фактора), должника (покупателя базового договора купли-продажи, должника дебиторской задолженности)[57].

Коммерческий факторинг Китая процветает.Во второй половине 2012 года Министерство торговли в некоторых частях страны провело пилотный коммерческий факторинг, до 20 лет коммерческая факторинговая индустрия Китая бурно развивалась.К концу 2017 года количество зарегистрированных коммерческих факторинговых компаний в стране превысило 8000, что примерно в 100 раз больше, чем в конце 2012 года.В настоящее время существует 479 зарегистрированных коммерческих факторинговых компаний в Тяньцзине, 461 в Шанхае, 140 в Фуцзяне, 125 в Шаньдуне, по 2 в Хэйлунцзяне и Нинся, только Хайнань и Гуйчжоу не являются зарегистрированными коммерческими факторинговыми компаниями.К концу 2017 года уставный капитал коммерческих факторинговых предприятий в Китае составил более 570 млрд юаней, а объем коммерческого факторингового бизнеса в Китае

[57] Чжоу Тун.Современное состояние и анализ законодательства о коммерческом факторинге в Китае[J].Legal Expo, 2017 (29): 234.

достиг 1 трлн юаней в 2017 году, достигнув быстрого роста в течение пяти лет подряд.

2. Модель коммерческого факторингового бизнеса в Китае

В зависимости от того, будет ли факторинговый бизнес (то есть передача требований) уведомлять должника о разделении, факторинг можно разделить на ясный факторинг и темный факторинг.Темный факторинг означает, что кредитор не уведомляет факторинговый бизнес должнику, когда наступит срок платежа, должник погасит дебиторскую задолженность кредитору, а затем кредитором факторинговому бизнесу погасит финансирование.В отличие от факторинга, кредитор уведомляет должника о факте уступки требования в самом начале, а должник погашает финансирование непосредственно фактору.

В зависимости от того, сохраняет ли фактор право регресса, он делится на регрессный факторинг и нерегрессный факторинг.Регрессный факторинг - это когда должник не выплачивает или не выплачивает долг в полном объеме, кредитор несет безусловный выкуп непогашенной дебиторской задолженности в рамках ответственности факторинга.Факторинг без регресса в отличие от факторинга с регрессом риск того, что должник не сможет уплатить причитающуюся сумму, несет факторизатор и не имеет права взыскать ее с продавца.

В зависимости от того, могут ли кредиторы использовать возвратные средства дебиторской задолженности, факторинговый бизнес также можно разделить на пул факторинга и фиксированный факторинг.Пул факторинга относится к возврату дебиторской задолженности, при выполнении условий“эффективный баланс пула дебиторской задолженности×коэффициент финансирования+факторинг маржинальный баланс счета≥финансовый баланс", позволяющих кредиторам использовать бизнес-модель возврата средств дебиторской задолженности.Факторинг пула обычно применяется к продавцам со стабильной дебиторской задолженностью.Факторинг относится к бизнес-модели, в которой факторинговый бизнес заканчивается после разовой передачи дебиторской задолженности и успешного возврата денежных средств[58].

Рефакторинг в настоящее время является коммерческой факторинговой компанией Китая, и банки сотрудничают и в целом осуществляют модель, то есть коммерческой факторинговой компании будет присвоена дебиторская задолженность, а затем передана банку, чтобы получить промежуточную разницу между бизнес-режимом работы.

3. Дилемма развития коммерческого факторингового бизнеса в Китае

1) Юридическая дилемма

Правовые положения противоречивы.Статья 80 договорного права

[58] Ван Янь, Лю Сихун.Бизнес-факторинг: инновации и совершенствование систем регулирования[J].Пудун открыт FA, 2015 (08): 22-23.

предусматривает, что в случае передачи права кредитор уведомляет об этом должника.Уступка не имеет силы в отношении должника без предварительного уведомления.Статья 91 общих принципов гражданского права предусматривает, что если сторона договора передает все или часть прав и обязанностей по договору третьему лицу, то она получает согласие другой стороны договора и не получает прибыли.Доктрина уведомления в статье 80 договорного права вступает в противоречие с доктриной согласия должника в статье 91 общих принципов гражданского права, что делает систему передачи требований в нашей стране противоречащей правовым положениям, что ставит судебную практику перед дилеммой.В соответствии с уведомительным принципом статьи 80 закона о договорах подразумеваемый Факторинг является недействительным.В соответствии с принципом согласия должника, изложенным в статье 91 общих принципов гражданского права, явный факторинг без согласия должника не может быть контрпродуктивным для должника, то есть явный факторинг без согласия должника недействителен путем уведомления должника.

2) Регуляторная дилемма

Китайский рынок факторинга делится на банковский факторинг, коммерческий факторинг и два рынка, ранее контролировавшихся комиссией по регулированию банковского и страхового регулирования Министерства торговли.С 20 апреля 2018 года обязанности по надзору за коммерческим факторингом были переданы от Министерства торговли к ЦБРК.Банковский факторинг и коммерческий факторинг бизнеса в нормативных положениях различаются следующими четырьмя аспектами: во-первых, нормативные стандарты банковского факторинга унифицированы, нормативные стандарты коммерческого факторинга вокруг не унифицированы.Обеспечительные меры по управлению факторинговой деятельностью коммерческих банков имеют единые нормы для факторинговой деятельности коммерческих банков.Однако единого нормативного стандарта коммерческого факторинга не существует, и существуют различия в нормативных стандартах коммерческого факторинга по всей стране.Во-вторых, объем оборотной дебиторской задолженности различен.Статья 8 обеспечительных мер по управлению факторинговыми операциями коммерческих банков четко оговаривает: "термин" дебиторская задолженность " в том виде, в каком он используется в этих мерах, относится к денежным требованиям, образованным предприятиями в результате предоставления товаров, услуг или арендного имущества и полученным доходам, но не включает в себя право требования оплаты, возникающее из векселей или иных ценных бумаг."С точки зрения коммерческого факторинга, помимо некоторых мест в Чунцине и Тяньцзине, дебиторская задолженность при коммерческом факторинге в других местах включает платежные требования, возникающие из нот или других ценных бумаг.В-третьих, ограничения на размер факторинга различны.С точки зрения неприятия риска регулирующие органы требуют от коммерческих факторинговых компаний вести бизнес с совокупными рисковыми активами, не превышающими чистые активы компании более чем в 10 раз.Аналогичного нормативного требования к банковскому факторингу не существует.В-четвертых, требования к бизнес-операциям различны.Третья глава временных мер по управлению факторинговым бизнесом коммерческих банков конкретно регулирует бизнес-процесс факторингового финансирования бизнеса, и соответствующие положения коммерческого факторинга относительно широки, чем положения банковского факторинга, и многие места вообще побуждают риск коммерческой факторинговой операции посредством“независимой операции, самофинансирования, самоограничения и саморискa”.

3) Управление дилеммами

С точки зрения менеджмента акционеры отечественных коммерческих факторинговых компаний имеют сложный фон, разнообразные источники сотрудников, врожденные недостатки в структуре корпоративного управления, слабые управленческие эффекты, слабый внутренний контроль и произвол крупного бизнеса.В технологии оценки и рейтингования кредитоспособности должника подавляющему большинству коммерческих факторинговых учреждений не хватает научной, высокоточной технологии и модели оценки кредитоспособности предприятия, факторинговые компании анализируют субъективные факторы кредитного риска, велики человеческие факторы[59].

4) Финансовые проблемы

Финансовые учреждения, занимающиеся коммерческим факторинговым кредитованием, часто требуют от коммерческих факторинговых компаний увеличения залогового обеспечения или гарантий третьих лиц; при развитии”рефакторингового " бизнеса, не принимавшего дебиторскую задолженность в качестве операционного актива, а часто упрощавшего контроль рисков факторинговой компании в рамках контроля кредитного риска, многие коммерческие факторинговые компании исключались из“рефакторингового”бизнеса.Трастовые компании, компании по ценным бумагам, фондовые компании, страховые компании и другие поставщики капитала коммерческих факторинговых компаний, особенно частных коммерческих факторинговых компаний, осторожны в стороне, даже если они готовы предоставить средства, капитальные затраты также высоки.

5) Дилемма диверсификации рисков

Факторинговым компаниям не хватает кредитной

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[59] Чжай гунчжи.Фискальное и налоговое мышление для содействия здоровому развитию коммерческой факторинговой индустрии в Тяньцзине[J].Тяньцзинь Экономика, 2017(01): 28-34.

информации.Поскольку китайская социальная кредитная система несовершенна, коммерческим факторинговым компаниям трудно получить непубличную информацию, такую как деловые операции и финансы, в сочетании с базой данных кредитной информации Народного банка Китая база данных не открывает интерфейс для коммерческих факторинговых компаний, коммерческие факторинговые компании не могут полностью понять кредитный статус должников и кредиторов.

Кредитно-страховой бизнес развивается медленно.Кредитное страхование является эффективным средством урегулирования факторинговых рисков.В настоящее время китайский кредитный страховой бизнес в основном обеспечивается китайской экспортной кредитной страховой компанией, в целом кредитное страхование андеррайтинга однократно, более высокие страховые премии, более низкое страхование, не могут играть никакой роли в разрешении факторинговых рисков.

4. Политические рекомендации

1) Совершенствование правовых положений

Дайте понять, что при передаче претензий применяется уведомительный характер.Предлагается в соответствии с практикой Международной конвенции о факторинге внести изменения в статью 91 общих принципов гражданского права, разъясняющие уступку прав кредиторами, о чем должник должен быть уведомлен.Повысить возможности правовой помощи, значительно повысить профессиональное качество соответствующего персонала, эффективно решать факторинговые деловые споры.

2) Единые нормативные стандарты

Прежде всего, создание информационной системы управления коммерческим факторинговым предприятием, усиление средств надзора, совершенствование механизма отраслевого надзора.Во-вторых, разработка единых нормативных стандартов коммерческого факторинга, устанавливающих переходный период, требует от коммерческих факторинговых компаний в переходный период в соответствии с новыми нормативными стандартами ректификации действующих, постепенной отмены нормативных различий вокруг коммерческого факторинга бизнеса.Наконец, унифицированы нормативные стандарты банковского факторинга и коммерческого факторинга.С точки зрения объема оборотной дебиторской задолженности, лимита масштаба факторинга и факторингового бизнес-процесса, установления единых и стандартизированных правил надзора за бизнесом, снижения регулятивного арбитража.

3) Усилить строительство отраслевых саморегулируемых организаций

В соответствии с потребностями создания местных бизнес-факторинговых организаций, усилить связь, координацию и сотрудничество между местными отраслевыми организациями и национальными отраслевыми организациями.Отраслевым организациям бизнес-факторинга рекомендуется ускорить работу по статистическому анализу данных, прогнозированию рисков и системам раннего предупреждения, выявлению квалификации практиков, организации систем доступа, обучению и просвещению, популяризации опыта, деловому обмену, а также усилить свои функции по отраслевой самодисциплине, надзору, координации и обслуживанию.

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КРАТКИЙ АНАЛИЗ РЕЖИМА РАБОТЫ И КОНТРОЛЯ РИСКОВ КОММЕРЧЕСКОГО ФАКТОРИНГА В КИТАЕ

Аннотация: Продажа кредитов стала основным способом работы малых и средних предприятий в современном обществе Китая, что приводит к дефициту средств предприятий в сочетании с трудностями финансирования, дорогостоящим финансированием и другими проблемами, серьезно ограничивающими развитие предприятий. Коммерческий Факторинг является эффективным способом решения финансовых проблем малого и среднего бизнеса. Коммерческий факторинг был более зрелым в мире, а также пережил этап от разведки до стабильного развития в Китае. Бизнес-организация превратилась из коммерческой факторинговой компании в финансовую компанию цепочки поставок и другие учреждения.Режим и сервисное содержание коммерческого факторинга постоянно обогащаются и расширяются. Основные предприятия, предприятия апстрима и Нисходящего Потока, сторонние логистические предприятия и факторинговые компании в факторинговом бизнесе участвуют в основном органе сотрудничества, обеспечивая основу и сценарий развития коммерческого факторинга. В данной статье анализируется режим работы коммерческого факторинга Китая, рассматриваются его внутренние риски и на этой основе выдвигаются соответствующие предложения по управлению рисками.

Ключевые слова: Бизнес-факторинг; режим работы; контроль рисков.

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BRIEF ANALYSIS OF THE OPERATING MODE AND RISK CONTROL OF COMMERCIAL FACTORING IN CHINA

Summary:Credit sale has become the mainstream mode of operation for small and medium-sized enterprises in today's society in China, which leads to the shortage of enterprise funds, coupled with financing difficulties, financing expensive and other problems seriously restrict the development of enterprises.

Commercial factoring provides an effective way to solve the financing problems of small and medium-sized enterprises. Commercial factoring has been more mature in the world, and also experienced the stage from exploration to stable development in China. The business organization has developed from commercial factoring company to supply chain financial company and other institutions.The mode and service content of commercial factoring are constantly enriched and expanded. The core enterprises, upstream and downstream enterprises, third-party logistics enterprises and factoring companies in the factoring business participate in the main body cooperation, providing the basis and scenario for the development of commercial factoring. This paper analyzes the operation mode of China's commercial factoring, discusses its internal risks, and on this basis puts forward relevant risk control suggestions.

Keywords: commercial factoring; operation mode; risk control.

1. Обзор бизнес-факторинга

Коммерческий факторинг относится к продавцу (поставщику), основанному на трансакционных отношениях между покупателем и покупателем (покупателем) по заключению договора торговли товарами или услугами, возникающих или возникающих в результате передачи дебиторской задолженности фактору, а также по предоставлению фактору покупателям и продавцам, включая торговое финансирование, коммерческое кредитное расследование и оценку кредитоспособности, управление дебиторской задолженностью, инкассацию счетов и Гарантию безнадежной задолженности.Суть коммерческого факторинга заключается в том, что продавец, основываясь на деловых сделках, превращает основной кредит предприятия покупателя в свой собственный кредит, чтобы добиться финансирования дебиторской задолженности[60].

Роль и значение коммерческого факторингового бизнеса заключается в том, чтобы вливать средства в бизнес покупателей и продавцов в прошлом, повышать финансовые свойства бизнес-сделок, превращая бизнес-сделки в поток информации, логистику, синтез и единство потоков капитала, бизнес-сделки более плавно, улучшать соответствующие выгоды обеих сторон.Коммерческий факторинг для продавцов, во-первых, за счет передачи дебиторской задолженности для достижения финансирования, без необходимости в банковских кредитах для ипотеки материальных активов, позволяет решить проблему недостаточного притока капитала, обеспечить их дальнейшую хозяйственную деятельность; во-вторых, способствовать сокращению товарно-материальных запасов, использованию кредитной модели продаж для повышения

[60] Ю Шаньшань.Анализ рисков, профилактика и контрольные исследования коммерческих факторинговых компаний в Китае[D].Шанхай: Восточный Китай Педагогический Университет,2019.

конкурентоспособности рынка, ускорения темпов реализации продукции, увеличения торговых возможностей бизнеса, расширения доли рынка; наконец, скорость оборачиваемости средств может быть ускорена, повысить эффективность использования средств, добиться роста операционных доходов.Ибо покупатель, в силу своего сильного положения в бизнесе как покупателей, так и продавцов, с одной стороны, под предпосылкой получения права на товар может задержать платеж, снизить давление на платеж, фактически отнимает у поставщика средства, повышает его закупочный потенциал; с другой стороны, его поставщики будут финансироваться за счет его дебиторской задолженности, поставщик имеет средства для обеспечения поставки товара, фактически для обеспечения удовлетворения закупочных потребностей покупателя.

Бизнес-факторинг стал важным способом решения проблемы блокированного финансирования малых и средних предприятий, который имеет антициклический,низкий риск, широкий спектр, краткосрочные и другие преимущества, поэтому приветствуется и одобряется рынком.На основе дебиторской задолженности и формирования ряда интегрированных финансовых услуг факторингового бизнеса возникает большее пространство для развития рынка.

2. Режим работы коммерческого факторинга в Китае

В 2009 году первая китайская коммерческая факторинговая компания была зарегистрирована в Тяньцзине, положив начало коммерческому факторинговому бизнесу в Китае, к 2012 году начавшему форсироваться, стремительному развитию.Объектом коммерческого факторинга стали малые и средние предприятия различных отраслей промышленности.В настоящее время режим работы коммерческого факторинга Китая в основном имеет следующие вид[61]:

① Традиционная бизнес-факторинговая бизнес-модель

Традиционная бизнес-факторинговая бизнес-модель в основном берет за основу реальную сделку между покупателем и продавцом, продавец предоставляет основные документы, счета-фактуры, контракты и другую соответствующую информацию, генерируемую сделкой, передачу дебиторской задолженности факторинговой компании.Факторинговая компания рассматривает соответствующую информацию, подтверждает истинную обоснованность сделки, а затем изучает кредитную историю покупателя или продавца, определенный контроль риска, принимает передачу дебиторской задолженности, уведомляет покупателя о передаче дебиторской задолженности, связанных с этим вопросах, оказывает финансовые услуги продавцу.Когда дебиторская задолженность погашена, покупатель возвращает ее факторинговой компании.

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[61] Яо Лэй.Исследование по контролю рисков коммерческого факторинга в Китае[D].Цзинань: Шаньдунский финансово-экономический университет,2017.

На бизнес-уровне традиционная коммерческая факторинговая бизнес-модель обычно требует регресса четкого факторинга, передачи дебиторской задолженности для подтверждения права и сохранения права регресса к продавцу, но часто из-за того, что покупатель находится в сильном положении, с юридическим действием официальной печати процесс печати громоздкий и сложный, не хотят сотрудничать с передачей счетов для подтверждения права.

② Бизнес-модель коммерческого факторинга, поддерживаемая коммерческими билетами

Ввиду того, что различные отрасли промышленности Китая не сотрудничают с покупателем,возникают трудности при передаче счетов для определения права.В настоящее время многие факторинговые компании используют для ведения бизнеса модель "электронный коммерческий Акцепт векселя+факторинг", этот бизнес в отрасли называется коммерческим факторинговым бизнесом с поддержкой векселей.Прежде чем вести бизнес, факторинговая компания должна произвести корректировку покупателю или проверить предыдущие акцептные записи от ECDS, в пределах определенного диапазона коэффициента возвратности платежей, определить список основных покупателей, пока покупатель в белом списке, поставщики предоставляют торговые контракты, счета-фактуры, счета-фактуры, а факторинговая компания после подписания факторингового контракта может получить финансирование перевода счета, факторинговая компания может сделать кредитование T+1, по сравнению с традиционным режимом работы факторинга, значительно повысить эффективность.

③ Режим обратного факторинга для " 1+N”

Режим обратного факторинга относится к факторинговой компании покупателю как к ядру, чтобы построить режим работы "1 + N", то есть обеспечить”основные предприятия+ряд вышестоящих предприятий“промышленную цепочку факторинга бизнеса, к основным предприятиям как”1“кредитную поддержку, которая может обеспечить" N " финансирование кредита основным предприятиям вышестоящего ряда малых и средних предприятий.

Его цель состоит в том, чтобы построить цепочку транзакций с низкими транзакционными издержками и высокой ликвидностью между основными покупателями и поставщиками, чтобы мелкие поставщики, испытывающие финансовые трудности, могли полагаться на свою дебиторскую задолженность крупных покупателей для финансирования ликвидности, а через низкий кредитный риск крупных покупателей заменить высокий кредитный риск мелких поставщиков, тем самым снижая финансовые затраты мелких поставщиков.Для факторинговых компаний, устраняя необходимость для компаний, чтобы задать покупателю, чтобы подтвердить право на ссылку,что делает его легким для поставщиков, чтобы достичь реализации счета[62].

3. Риски коммерческого факторинга в Китае и его контрольные предложения

Поскольку коммерческий факторинг предполагает торговлю между покупателями и продавцами, к получателю продавца относится дебиторская задолженность покупателя как предпосылка, поэтому риск ее существования и покупатели, и продавцы имеют тесные отношения, риск коммерческого факторинга в Китае главным образом в следующих трех аспектах: во-первых, от причины факторинга существует риск ложных дефектов и других счетов.из С точки зрения причин факторинга продавец передает дебиторскую задолженность, возникающую из договора торговли товарами или услугами, заключенного с покупателем, поставщику факторинга, получая финансовые услуги, предоставляемые поставщиком факторинга.А некоторые продавцы с целью получения финансирования, сговора с покупателем, фиктивных торговых договоров, предоставления поддельных счетов-фактур и фальшивых счетов-фактур, подделки официальной печати для подтверждения права, предоставления покупателю ложных мест, слепого факторинга, суть финансового мошенничества.Если фактор берет на себя перевод этого счета, то из-за его недостоверности дебиторская задолженность, не имеющая источника погашения, приносит фактору большие убытки.Кроме того, наличие дефектов в дебиторской задолженности между покупателями и продавцами, таких как наличие сделок, в совершении которых имеется заинтересованность между покупателями и продавцами, то есть продажа продукции друг другу, наличие явления компенсации счета, или продавец только выполнил часть обязательств по торговому договору, или качество дефектов, приведет к факторингу первого возврата самоокупаемого риска дебиторской задолженности.Во-вторых,со стороны факторинговой организации существует кредитный риск между покупателями и продавцами.Источник погашения факторинга основан на торговом контракте периода оплаты покупателя,поэтому покупатель и продавец являются хозяйствующими субъектами коммерческого факторинга, оба кредита имеют существенное значение для факторинговых компаний,таких как провал бизнеса покупателя, крах убытков, неспособность оплатить покупную цену или злонамеренная задолженность и т. д., обязательно вызовут отказ факторинга финансирования возврата денег, или в течение указанного периода времени только часть возврата денег, вызовет финансовые потери факторингового бизнеса.Если факторинг производится с регрессом, когда покупатель испытывает трудности с погашением денежных средств,то это может быть регресс к

[62] Чжун Либин.О риске коммерческого факторинга в Китае и его предотвращении и контроле[D].Куньмин: юньнаньский финансово-экономический университет,2015.

продавцу,можно попросить продавца выкупить дебиторскую задолженность по претензиям в течение льготного периода,если кредит продавца также имеет проблемы,то риск факторингового агента значительно возрастет, возникнет риск потери основного долга факторинга.В-третьих, существует юридический риск законности с точки зрения получателя счетов.Существует также юридический риск со стороны получателя дебиторской задолженности.Если по условиям базового договора права по договору не подлежат передаче, продавец передает дебиторскую задолженность по договору фактору, проценты фактора не будут гарантированы, или проценты по договору должны быть переданы с согласия покупателя, если продавец без согласия покупателя не передал дебиторскую задолженность фактору после передачи права подтверждения, то это будет лишено юридической предпосылки передачи, но также понесет определенный риск.Если продавец переводит счета повторно, факторинговый агент не обнаруживает, что дебиторская задолженность переуступлена, самой дебиторской задолженности больше нет, не может требовать от покупателя уплаты возврата, может только прибегнуть к продавцу для обратного выкупа, так что факторинг также имеет юридические риски.

Поэтому при развитии коммерческого факторингового бизнеса следует обратить внимание на проведение следующей работы по предотвращению рисков: во-первых, выбрать лучшие базовые условия торговой цепочки группы.Для того чтобы цепная группа покупателей и продавцов-членов предприятий продолжала оптимизироваться, факторинговые компании всегда должны обращать внимание на торговлю между покупателями и продавцами, схватывать торговые связи, наблюдать за тенденцией развития двустороннего сотрудничества бизнеса.Во-вторых, усилить контроль рисков коммерческого факторинга.Во-вторых, через доступ к финансовой отчетности, просмотр прошлых записей банковских потоков и телефонных опросов и других средств, чтобы понять, есть ли сделки со связанными сторонами между двумя сторонами, существует ли феномен хеджирования между двумя сторонами, но также понять, выполнил ли покупатель свои обязательства, есть ли проблемы с качеством доставки; опять же, полагаясь на сторонние платформы, запросить, была ли передана одна дебиторская задолженность, как только обнаружатся подозрительные проблемы, немедленно прекратить прием факторингового бизнеса; наконец, факторинговая компания в то же время факторинговые компании в соответствии с их собственными управленческими потребностями, создание кредитных моделей и баз данных, отношения между сторонами по установлению кредитной стоимости факторинга, осуществление рейтингового, кредитного и связанного с ним клиентского взаимного надзора и другие методы управления.В-третьих, внедрение новых средств информационных технологий, создание гарантийного механизма факторинговых сторон.Логистика, информационный поток и движение капитала замкнутое управление, формирование замкнутого цикла, факторинг кредита базируется на суждении информации и данных, формировании портрета клиентов в сочетании со средствами защиты от рисков при кредитном кредитовании.Таким образом, информация и данные необходимы для оценки и контроля факторинга.Использование информационных технологий нового поколения, таких как Интернет вещей, искусственный интеллект и блокчейн, играющих важную роль в обработке, хранении и передаче информационных данных, окажет большую помощь факторинговым компаниям в развитии управления бизнес-рисками.

Трудности с финансированием являются основным узким местом и препятствием, сдерживающим развитие малых и средних предприятий.В восходящем и нисходящем потоке той или иной отрасли малые и средние предприятия часто находятся вокруг основных предприятий по оказанию услуг, ведению бизнеса, разрыв денежных потоков также в основном генерируется в дебиторской задолженности, оплате предоплаченных счетов и так далее.Бизнес-факторинг - это отсутствие основных фондов, более ликвидных активов малых и средних предприятий и разработка новых финансовых инструментов, очень соответствующих характеристикам финансирования малых и средних предприятий, повышение кредитного потенциала малых и средних предприятий, помощь в решении их финансовых трудностей.Однако коммерческий факторинг при осуществлении и практической деятельности сталкивается с уникальными финансовыми рисками, поэтому полный анализ и скрининг источника и характеристик риска, позволяющий точно количественно оценить оценку и эффективно выдвинуть меры контроля и мнения, должен способствовать долгосрочному здоровому развитию китайской коммерческой факторинговой базы и гарантии.

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КРАТКАЯ ДИСКУССИЯ О ПРАВОВОМ ПРЕДОТВРАЩЕНИИ РИСКОВ ОТЕЧЕСТВЕННОГО ФАКТОРИНГОВОГО БИЗНЕСА КОММЕРЧЕСКИХ БАНКОВ

Аннотация: В последние годы коммерческие банки активизировали маркетинговые усилия факторингового бизнеса. С созданием профессионального комитета по факторингу Китайской банковской ассоциации коммерческие банки совместно подписали конвенцию о саморегулировании отрасли.Однако факторинговый бизнес как относительно новая разновидность бизнеса коммерческим банкам все еще необходимо изучить, как эффективно предотвращать его риски, что является актуальной темой.В статье обобщены существующие проблемы и меры по предотвращению рисков в целях содействия здоровому развитию факторингового бизнеса коммерческих банков.

Ключевые слова: Факторинг; дебиторская задолженность; уступка требований.

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BRIEF DISCUSSION ON LEGAL PREVENTION OF RISKS OF DOMESTIC FACTORING BUSINESS OF COMMERCIAL BANKS

Summary: In recent years, commercial banks have stepped up the marketing efforts of the factoring business. With the establishment of the professional factoring committee of the Chinese Banking Association, commercial banks jointly signed the industry self-regulation Convention.However, factoring business as a relatively new type of business, commercial banks still need to learn how to effectively prevent its risks, which is a relevant topic.The article summarizes the existing problems and measures to prevent risks in order to promote the healthy development of the factoring business of commercial banks.

Keywords:Factoring; accounts receivable; assignment of claims.

Факторинговый бизнес – это разновидность бизнеса, популяризированная коммерческими банками в последние годы. В области импортной и экспортной торговли в Китае все большее внимание уделяется финансовым инструментам, которые помогают предприятиям эффективно избегать риска дебиторской задолженности.С объявлением профессионального комитета по факторингу Китайской банковской ассоциации все коммерческие банки совместно подписали конвенцию о саморегулировании отрасли,комитет издал "Китайские нормы банковского факторинга", которые имеют большое значение для развития факторингового бизнеса коммерческих банков и играют хорошую нормативную роль в факторинговом бизнесе коммерческих банков[63].

Поскольку положения законов и нормативных актов Китая о факторинговом бизнесе не совершенны,система кредитования предприятий не идеальна, банки Китая в основном используют внутренние виды факторингового бизнеса, только покупатели и продавцы являются клиентами банка или находятся в факторинговом бизнесе предприятий для осуществления факторингового бизнеса, поэтому международный факторинговый бизнес, осуществляемый в Китае, не так много, эта статья посвящена только текущим коммерческим банкам для проведения большего анализа внутреннего факторингового бизнеса.

1) Состояние развития факторингового бизнеса коммерческих банков

Поскольку факторинг адаптировался к необходимости повышения конкурентоспособности внутренней и международной торговли, он стал новым инструментом финансирования торговли, который в последние годы получил быстрое развитие.

Согласно последним данным Китайской банковской ассоциации, совокупный объем отечественного факторингового бизнеса подскочил с 112 миллионов в 2000 году до 96,239 миллиарда в 2009 году.В 2009 году из-за влияния международного финансового кризиса экспорт Китая резко сократился, объем факторингового бизнеса коммерческих банков составил 25 миллиардов долларов, что на 39% меньше по сравнению с аналогичным периодом прошлого года.Но благодаря внутреннему торговому бизнесу объем факторинга внутренней торговли достиг 570,9 млрд юаней, увеличившись на 113% в годовом исчислении[64].

В последние годы различные типы финансовых учреждений, включая крупные государственные банки, акционерные банки и иностранные банки, вошли в сферу факторинга и быстро

[63] Лю Хаохун.Международный факторинговый бизнес: неизбежный выбор для предприятий и банков, чтобы выиграть.Экономика Юга,2003,(10).

[64] Сян Яп.Правовое мышление по развитию международного факторингового бизнеса в Китае.Журнал Китайского университета горного дела и технологии,2004, (9).

развивались.После финансового кризиса предприятия все больше осознают безопасность счетов, начали искать эффективные финансовые инструменты, чтобы избежать риска, все больше предприятий выбирают факторинговый бизнес, а отечественные коммерческие банки из-за традиционной конкуренции в сфере депозитов и кредитов вступают в горячую, но более охотно выбирают факторинговый бизнес в качестве промежуточного бизнеса для стимулирования роста прибыли банков, а также в случае ограниченного размера кредита, сокращения размера кредитов и привлечения капитала, оптимизации соотношения депозитов и кредитов.

В марте 2009 года был создан Профессиональный комитет по факторингу Китайской банковской ассоциации, целью и задачей которого было содействие здоровому и быстрому развитию факторингового бизнеса в банковском секторе Китая, развитие стандартизированного управления и рыночной среды справедливой конкуренции, создание стандартизированной системы статистики и отчетности для внедрения бизнес-данных и организация исследований по различным темам путем подписания конвенции о саморегулировании отрасли. 13 апреля 2010 года Профессиональный комитет по факторингу Китайской банковской ассоциации выпустил "Спецификацию бизнеса по факторингу в Китае", которая является первым саморегулируемым стандартным документом в области факторингового бизнеса в Китае, направленным на руководство коммерческими банками по установлению философии факторингового бизнеса, стандартизации операционных процедур, предотвращению бизнес-рисков и содействию здоровому развитию факторингового бизнеса коммерческих банков в Китае.

Для каждого коммерческого банка предотвращение рисков факторингового бизнеса очень важно.Ниже в основном анализируется правовое предотвращение рисков отечественного факторингового бизнеса коммерческих банков с точки зрения практической деятельности коммерческих банков.

2) Особенности факторингового бизнеса

В соответствии с "Спецификацией бизнеса банковского факторинга в Китае" характеристики факторингового бизнеса включают：

1.Банк получает право прямого требования к должнику путем передачи прав кредитора.

2.Первым источником погашения факторингового финансирования является выплата должником дебиторской задолженности.

3.Благодаря постоянному отслеживанию, оценке и проверке поведения должника по погашению задолженности и записей о погашении задолженности банки своевременно выявляют риски и принимают меры для достижения роли снижения рисков.

4.Банковская гарантия безнадежных долгов перед должником является условным обязательством по оплате.

Для коммерческих банков факторинг-это новая комплексная финансовая услуга, которая объединяет торговое финансирование, расследование коммерческих кредитов, управление дебиторской задолженностью, контроль кредитного риска и гарантию безнадежных долгов[65].

3) Классификация факторинговых услуг

Согласно "Спецификации бизнеса банковского факторинга в Китае", факторинговый бизнес можно разделить на следующие виды：

① Международный и внутренний факторинг

В зависимости от характера основной сделки и местонахождения кредиторов и должников ее можно разделить на международный факторинг и внутренний факторинг.Если и кредиторы, и должники находятся в пределах территории, это называется внутренним факторингом; если по крайней мере один из кредиторов и должников находится за пределами территории, это называется международным факторингом.

② С регрессным факторингом и без него

В соответствии с тем, может ли банк отменить передачу дебиторской задолженности кредиторам в случае банкротства должника, необоснованной задолженности или неспособности погасить дебиторскую задолженность, или потребовать от кредиторов выкупить дебиторскую задолженность или вернуть финансирование, его можно разделить на регрессный факторинг и безрегрессный факторинг.

Регрессный факторинг означает, что, когда дебиторская задолженность просрочена и не может быть взыскана с должника, банк может вернуть дебиторскую задолженность кредиторам или потребовать от кредиторов выкупить дебиторскую задолженность или вернуть финансирование.Регрессный факторинг также известен как факторинг типа обратного выкупа.

Безрегрессный факторинг означает, что дебиторская задолженность не может быть погашена без коммерческих споров и т.д., и банк несет риск безнадежной задолженности по дебиторской задолженности.Факторинг без права регресса также известен как факторинг выкупа.

4）Основные правовые риски факторингового бизнеса в Китае

В Китае факторинговый бизнес все еще находится в зачаточном состоянии, и по-прежнему существует большой разрыв по сравнению с

[65] Цзэн Ян.Предварительное исследование правовых проблем факторинга и факторинговых контрактов.Юридический обзор Нанкинского университета,2003.

развитыми странами.В данной статье в основном анализируются основные правовые риски отечественного факторингового бизнеса.Основными факторами, сдерживающими развитие отечественного факторингового бизнеса, являются срочно создаваемая клиентская среда, отсутствие четкой правовой среды и хорошей кредитной среды.Для коммерческих банков основные правовые риски отечественного факторингового бизнеса в основном включают следующие моменты：

① Правовые риски дебиторской задолженности

Дебиторская задолженность является единственным, конкретным, конкретным и исключительным бесспорным юридическим требованием, возникающим на основе реальной торговой сделки или долговых отношений между поставщиком и покупателем, в противном случае уступка является недействительной.

② Риск уведомления об уступке требований

В соответствии с положениями статьи 80 Договорного законодательства нашей страны, когда кредитор передает свои права, он уведомляет об этом должника; без такого уведомления передача не имеет силы в отношении должника.Уведомление об уступке требований может помешать должнику освободить долг, произведя платеж поставщику после того, как произойдет уступка.Поэтому факторинговый агент должен направлять уведомление об уступке как можно скорее после каждой уступки требований и стараться не использовать неопределенные методы уведомления, чтобы предотвратить риск неопределенной действительности этих уведомлений.

5）Предотвращение юридических рисков в факторинговом бизнесе

С одной стороны, правительству и регулирующим ведомствам необходимо уделять внимание решению вышеуказанных проблем, с другой стороны, но также необходимо, чтобы отраслевые организации играли роль координации и самодисциплины, направляли коммерческие банки на создание передовых бизнес-идей, повышали свое собственное качество и активно отражали требования членов, содействовали постоянному улучшению мягкой среды для развития бизнеса.

① Совершенствование правовой системы отрасли и нормативно-правовой системы Китая

Хотя создание Профессионального комитета по факторингу Китайской банковской ассоциации и обнародование Стандарта факторингового бизнеса Китайской банковской индустрии стали первым шагом в содействии здоровому развитию факторингового бизнеса коммерческих банков в Китае.Однако закон Китая о факторинге еще не появился, поэтому автор предлагает включить положения "международных норм факторингового бизнеса" и "международной конвенции о факторинге" во внутреннее законодательство, улучшить конкретную проблему факторинга, адаптироваться к развитию факторингового бизнеса в Китае.

② Совершенствуйте соответствующие условия

Как коммерческий банк, при необходимости ведения внутреннего факторингового бизнеса следует обратить внимание на то, соответствует ли дебиторская задолженность следующим условиям:товарные операции или предоставляемые услуги являются законными,эффективными и правдивыми, между двумя сторонами купли-продажи нет спора; право собственности на дебиторскую задолженность ясно, нет спора, не затрагивается залогом, залогом, требованием и т.д.; договор купли-продажи не содержит запрета на передачу дебиторской задолженности для предотвращения возникновения дефектов в дебиторской задолженности.Факторинговый агент отказывается принимать вышеуказанные претензии и претензии некоторых поставщиков, которые затрудняются или просто не в состоянии выполнить обязательства и гарантии по договору факторинга.

③ Совершенствование факторинговых контрактов

С учетом правовых рисков, связанных с внутренним факторинговым бизнесом, упомянутых выше, в договоре факторинга может быть оговорено обеспечение требований.

С учетом юридического риска дебиторской задолженности в договоре факторинга может быть предусмотрена гарантийная оговорка поставщика, поставщик должен гарантировать действительность дебиторской задолженности и гарантировать, что поставщик полностью выполнил или будет выполнять обязательства и обязательства по договору.

С учетом юридического риска уведомления об уступке прав кредитора в договоре факторинга может быть предусмотрено, что поставщик гарантирует отсутствие факторов, препятствующих передаче прав кредитора в базовом договоре, и что передача прав кредитора является полной и не имеет дефектов; передача, залог, дарение и т.д. прав кредитора, которые были переданы факторинговому подрядчику, не должны осуществляться без разрешения факторингового подрядчика, и никакое дальнейшее обращение к покупателю не должно осуществляться.

С учетом рисков, связанных с исполнением основного договора сделки, в договоре факторинга может быть предусмотрено, что поставщик гарантирует соответствующее содержание основного договора и его изменения. Без согласия договора факторинга поставщик не должен вносить никаких изменений в основной договор; независимо от того, истекает ли срок финансирования факторинга поставщика или нет, поставщик должен безоговорочно выкупить договор факторинга из-за совершения незаконных действий, изменений политики или других ненормальных факторов; когда поставщик обанкротится или может обанкротиться, договор факторинга должен быть расторгнут, и поставщик должен немедленно выкупить требования.

В случае скрытого факторингового бизнеса в договоре факторинга должно быть предусмотрено, что в случае отказа покупателя от оплаты поставщик должен принять своевременные и эффективные меры для оказания факторинговому агенту помощи в взыскании задолженности. Поставщик должен активно сотрудничать с факторинговым агентом во всех своих действиях, и, при необходимости, факторинговый агент может совместно с поставщиком или использовать имя поставщика для проведения судебных разбирательств.

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ОСНОВНЫЕ РИСКИ И ПРОФИЛАКТИКА ОТЕЧЕСТВЕННОГО ФАКТОРИНГОВОГО БИЗНЕСА КОММЕРЧЕСКИХ БАНКОВ

Аннотация: Отечественный факторинговый бизнес-это новая комплексная финансовая услуга, объединяющая торговое финансирование, расследование коммерческих кредитов, управление дебиторской задолженностью и гарантию кредитного риска. Развитие отечественного факторингового бизнеса приносит коммерческим банкам богатый промежуточный доход от бизнеса и является новой точкой роста прибыли для коммерческих банков.Однако, поскольку отечественная кредитная система недостаточно надежна, система политики отечественного факторингового бизнеса несовершенна, поэтому развитие отечественного факторингового бизнеса сопряжено с определенными рисками.Осуществляя внутренний факторинговый бизнес, коммерческие банки должны повышать свою осведомленность о рисках и принимать эффективные меры для обеспечения плавного и здорового развития внутреннего факторингового бизнеса.

Ключевые слова: Коммерческие банки; отечественный факторинговый бизнес.

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MAIN RISKS AND PREVENTION OF DOMESTIC FACTORING BUSINESS OF COMMERCIAL BANKS

Summary:The domestic factoring business is a new comprehensive financial service that combines trade finance, commercial loan investigation, receivables management, and credit risk assurance. The development of the domestic factoring business brings commercial banks rich interim business income and is a new point of profit growth for commercial banks.However, since the domestic credit system is not sufficiently reliable, the policy system of the domestic factoring business is imperfect, so the development of the domestic factoring business is associated with certain risks.Carrying out internal *factoring business, commercial banks should raise their risk awareness and take effective measures to ensure the smooth and healthy development of their internal factoring business.*

Keywords:Commercial banks; domestic factoring business.

1. Значение коммерческих банков для развития отечественного факторингового бизнеса

Внутренний факторинговый бизнес относится к текущей или будущей дебиторской задолженности продавца на основе договора купли-продажи товара, заключенного с покупателем, в соответствии с договорными отношениями по передаче банку, банку по уступленной дебиторской задолженности для предоставления продавцу дебиторской задолженности, управления и факторинга авансового платежа и гарантии кредитного риска и других услуг комплексных финансовых продуктов[66].

В условиях сокращения прибыльного пространства традиционного кредитного бизнеса коммерческих банков и усиления конкуренции между конкурентами банкам необходимо открывать новые точки роста прибыли, развитие отечественного факторингового бизнеса имеет очень важное практическое значение и широкие рыночные перспективы для коммерческих банков.

① Мы можем воспользоваться рыночными возможностями как можно раньше и ускорить темпы внедрения промежуточных бизнес-инноваций

Отечественный факторинг-это комплексный сервисный финансовый продукт с широкими перспективами развития.Согласно неполной статистике Народного банка Китая, объем дебиторской задолженности всех видов предприятий в Китае превышает 10 трлн юаней, что свидетельствует об огромном рыночном пространстве отечественного факторингового бизнеса.Поэтому коммерческие банки видят огромный рыночный потенциал отечественного факторингового бизнеса, в последние годы открыли отечественный факторинговый бизнес, чтобы как можно раньше воспользоваться этой возможностью[67].

② Помочь оптимизировать структуру кредитных активов банка, повысить уровень управления банком

Корректировка структуры кредитования отражает не только корректировку ключевых вспомогательных отраслей, но и корректировку и конверсию продуктов финансовых услуг одной и той же клиентской базы.Чтобы начать факторинговый бизнес, можно не только эффективно

[66] Лю Хаохун.Международный факторинговый бизнес: неизбежный выбор для предприятий и банков, чтобы выиграть.Экономика Юга,2003,(10).

[67] Цзэн Ян.Предварительное исследование правовых проблем факторинга и факторинговых контрактов.Юридический обзор Нанкинского университета,2003.

уменьшить размер капитальных кредитов, увеличить доход, но и диверсифицировать кредитный риск и оптимизировать структуру активов.

Чтобы начать отечественный факторинговый бизнес, банки должны не только изучить предприятия продавца, но и своих нижестоящих клиентов; они должны обращать внимание не только на финансовое положение предприятий, но и точно оценивать рыночную конкурентоспособность предприятий своих коллег, изучая разработку продуктов и продажи предприятий, отражая эффективное и органичное сочетание трех основных бизнес-элементов информации, фондов и кредитов коммерческих банков, а также отражая высокий уровень функционирования и управления.

③ Укрепление отношений между банками и предприятиями, создание беспроигрышной ситуации между банками и предприятиями и расширение роста непроцентных доходов банков

Клиент факторингового бизнеса-это качественный клиент банка. Банк рассматривает факторинговый бизнес как точку входа для маркетинга для высококлассных клиентов, что может обеспечить беспроигрышную ситуацию для банков и предприятий.

2. Основные риски и профилактика отечественного факторингового бизнеса

В настоящее время отечественный факторинговый бизнес как самокомпенсирующаяся комплексная финансовая услуга высоко ценится коммерческими банками и активно продвигается и развивается как стратегический продукт.Однако внутренний факторинговый бизнес в Китае начался поздно, соответствующая система политики, операции и управления, финансовая среда и внутренняя кредитная система и другие аспекты не являются совершенными, внутренний факторинговый бизнес сталкивается с различными рисками, необходимо принять эффективные меры по усилению профилактики.

① Риск Качества Дебиторской задолженности

Риск качества дебиторской задолженности в основном относится к риску того, что из-за подлинности и законности торгового фона, или из-за условий ограничения, установленных для инкассации счетов, или наличия споров, дефектов в коммерческом контракте, или споров и споров, возникающих в ходе сделки, банк может быть отнесен к дефектам требований к дебиторской задолженности, влияющим на своевременное и полное возмещение авансового платежа факторинга, вызванного риском.В настоящее время небольшое число коммерческих банков не провели тщательного анализа основных торговых контрактов в целях получения прибыли и поддержания отношений с клиентами, а также занимались внутренним факторингом в отношении некоторых дебиторских задолженностей, которые не сформировали кредитные продажи или дебиторскую задолженность, которая была дефектной.

В связи с такими рисками рекомендуется принять следующие превентивные и контрольные меры: во-первых, проверить, является ли торговая история как покупателей, так и продавцов правдивой, законной и эффективной, представлены ли коммерческие контракты, коммерческие счета-фактуры, документы о фрахте и проверке качества; во-вторых, строго изучить, есть ли у продавца какие-либо недостатки в работе в истории как покупателей, так и продавцов, есть ли торговый спор в истории как покупателей, так и продавцов; в-третьих, банк должен проверить подлинность материалов по телефону, факсу, на месте расследования и другими средствами проверки подлинности материалов.

② Операционные риски банка

Риск банковских операций в основном относится к рискам,возникающим в результате ненадлежащей работы внутренних банковских операторов, на которые приходится значительная доля внутренних рисков банков. Дебиторская задолженность не зарегистрирована в“Системе регистрации залога дебиторской задолженности и публичности”Кредитного центра Народного банка Китая, и содержание регистрации слишком простое; срок кредита не соответствует фактическому сроку погашения дебиторской задолженности; факторинговые средства используются предприятиями для краткосрочных кредитных кредитов в размере рециркуляции, что влияет на безопасность банковских кредитных средств; соответствующие процедуры, правила и положения банка не совершенны, и подготовка менеджеров факторингового бизнеса недостаточна.

В связи с вышеупомянутыми операционными рисками банка рекомендуется принять следующие контрольные и превентивные меры: во-первых, коммерческие банки формулируют и совершенствуют внутренние правила и положения факторингового бизнеса, меры по управлению факторинговым бизнесом и операционные процедуры, усиливают контроль и управление всеми аспектами бизнес-процесса; во-вторых, рационально устанавливают размер и сроки авансовых платежей, уделяя особое внимание контролю за тем, перечисляются ли возвращенные покупателем средства на специальный факторинговый счет продавца, открытый в банке; в-третьих, создание профессионального, усовершенствованного и интенсивного персонала, усиление профессиональной подготовки персонала факторингового бизнеса, снижение операционного риска, предотвратить риск профессиональной этики сотрудников; в-четвертых, в полной мере использовать информационную систему коммерческих банков и регулирующих департаментов, реализовать совместное использование ресурсов, усилить информационную коммуникацию, снизить риск профессиональной этики; в-четвертых, в полной мере использовать информационную систему коммерческих банков и регулирующих департаментов, реализовать совместное использование ресурсов, усилить информационную коммуникацию и снизить риск профессиональной этики; в-четвертых, в полной мере использовать информационную систему коммерческих банков и регулирующих департаментов Фактора риска.

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ИННОВАЦИОННАЯ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТЬ В КРАСНОДАРСКОМ КРАЕ

Аннотация: Краснодарский край занимает одну из лидирующих позиций в списке инвестиционно-благоприятных регионов в стране. На сегодняшний день крае работает около пятидесяти мер господдержки, которые включают в себя предоставление бизнесу субсидий, грантов, займов, льгот, гарантий, информационно-консультационных услуг. Инновационному прогрессу и развитию в целом очень сильно помогают местные органы управления, которые создают множество различных способов для возможностей инновационного прогресса края.

Ключевые слова: Краснодарский край, инновации, наука, инвестиции, Краснодар.

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INNOVATIVE ACTIVITIES IN KRASNODAR REGION

Abstract: Krasnodar region occupies one of the leading positions in the list of investment-favorable regions in the country. Today, the region is working about fifty measures of state support, which include the provision of subsidies, grants, loans, benefits, guarantees, information and consulting services to businesses. Local governments greatly help innovation progress and development in general, which create many different ways for the opportunities for innovative progress in the region.

Key words: Krasnodar region, innovation, science, investments, Krasnodar.

На 2020 г. по объему привлекаемых инвестиций Краснодарский край занимает восьмую позицию среди всех субъектов России. В самом рейтинге наиболее инвестиционно-привлекательных регионов Агентства стратегических инициатив в 2020 г. регион занимает шестую позицию поднявшись с тринадцатой строчки списка.

Посмотрев на итоги прошлого года, которые опираются на привлечённые инвестиции в Краснодарский край, то можно заметить, что за 9 месяцев в экономику поступило 257,3 млрд руб. Краснодарский край снова занял одну из позиций в списке инвестиционных лидеров в стране, а в ЮФО на протяжении многих лет стабильно удерживает первенство. Динамика по привлечению инвестиций в 2020 г. выше, чем в среднем по стране, темп роста у нас составил 97,7 %, а в среднем по России – 95,9 %. По оценке вложений, в различные отросли экономики края наибольшее вложение средств инвесторами было в транспортно-логистическую отрасль с 46,8 млрд руб. Второе место заняло обрабатывающие производства с 46,2 млрд руб., а на третьем оказалось – сельское хозяйство и 17,9 млрд руб.

На текущей год в планах продолжить работу по совершенствованию существующих механизмов господдержки и введению новых для улучшения инвестиционной деятельности предприятий. На сегодняшний день крае работает около пятидесяти мер господдержки, которые включают в себя предоставление бизнесу субсидий, грантов, займов, льгот, гарантий, информационно-консультационных услуг.

На 21 июля 2020 г. был представлен новый центр для инновационных проектов в Краснодарском крае. Сам центр представляет собой единое окно поддержки предпринимателей Краснодарского края, в том числе – предпринимателей, реализующих в крае инновационные проекты. Инновационный центр объединяет в одном месте актуальные услуги и сервисы региональной инфраструктуры поддержки малого и среднего предпринимательства и федеральных институтов инновационного развития (Фонда содействия инновациям, Фонда Сколково, Российской венчурной компании). Услуги, предоставляемые новым центром для инновационных проектов:

– консультации по господдержке инновационной деятельности;

– помощь в подготовке заявок на программы и конкурсы федеральных институтов развития инноваций;

– обучающие мероприятия по инновационной деятельности;

– акселерационная программа [1].

Последняя призвана комплексно развивать инновационные проекты субъектов малого и среднего предпринимательства Краснодарского края.

В Краснодарском крае в мае 2020 г. Законодательным собранием края было принято региональный закон, закрепляющий правовые основы для создания инновационного инкубатора. Согласно документу, помимо правовых основ, регулирующих деятельность инкубатора, также закрепляется ввод самого понятия «инновационный инкубатор», управляющей им компании, резидентов, партнеров и имущественного комплекса.

Принятие законопроекта будет способствовать реализации инновационных проектов субъектами малого и среднего бизнеса в Краснодарском крае. Промышленные технопарк. представляют из себя территории со специальной инфраструктурой – технологическим инкубатором, центрами промышленного дизайна и прототипирования, научно-производственными центрами, в которых резиденты могут пользоваться оборудованием общего пользования и программным обеспечением. В самом городе Краснодаре в 2020 г. проходил городской конкурс по инновационным проектам. Третье место было отдано проекту «Технологии обработки низкотемпературной плазмой для пищевой промышленности» от автора Ивана Шорсткого. Втрое место забрал проект «Энергосберегающая технология стерилизации» автором которого является Игорь Болотина.

Перспективой развития инновационных технологий в сфере сервиса можно так же назвать, то что в Краснодарском крае назначена премия края в области науки и инновации. Она будет присуждаться ученым, чьи открытия и достижения способствовали значительному обогащению российской науки и оказали большое влияние на научно-техническую и социально-экономическую жизнь края. Также премию получат авторы разработок, направленных на создание и внедрение качественно новых видов продукции и прогрессивных технологий, обеспечивающих инновационное развитие экономики и социальной сферы.

В Краснодарском крае образована довольно благоприятная среда для развития инновационных технологий, как и в сфере сервиса, так и в других сферах экономики. На это влияет множество различных критериев и факторов рынка. Даже условия пандемии не повлияли на инновационную деятельность, а только подтолкнули к ее развитию. На помощь пришли инвесторы, которые вложили в регион много миллиардов рублей для его развития. Так же, инновационному прогрессу и развитию в целом, очень сильно помогают местные органы управления, которые создают множество различных способов для возможностей инновационного прогресса края. Создаются новые центры для возможности реализации инновационного потенциала Краснодарского края.

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СОВРЕМЕННОЕ СОСТОЯНИЕ MICE-ТУРИЗМА В РОССИИ

Аннотация: Россия старается популяризировать себя в качестве направления пригодного для проведения деловых мероприятий иностранными компаниями. В РФ с каждым годом появляются новые площадки, инфраструктура которых позволяет проводить даже международные мероприятия, например, это площадки в Казане, Сочи и Орле. Однако основная масса деловых мероприятий выпадает на долю Москвы и Санкт-Петербурга.

Ключевые слова: mice-туризм, туризм, Россия, деловой туризм, бизнес-туризм.

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THE CURRENT STATE OF MICE TOURISM IN RUSSIA

Abstract: Russia is trying to popularize itself as a destination suitable for holding business events by foreign companies. Every year new sites appear in the Russian Federation, the infrastructure of which allows even holding international events, for example, these are sites in Kazan, Sochi and Orel. However, the bulk of business events falls on the share of Moscow and St. Petersburg.

Keywords: mice tourism, tourism, Russia, business tourism, business tourism.

На протяжении длительного времени Россия отставала от развитых западных стран в сфере MICE-туризма. Для нашей страны данный вид туризма – это нечто новое и ещё не до конца освоенное. Если о бизнес-туризме говориться довольно давно и часто, о нём пишут учебники, то MICE-туризму только последние несколько лет стали уделять должное внимание, сейчас он активно развивается.

Доля делового туризма из общего количества путешествий по России в крупных городах доходит до 90 %. Благодаря введённым санкциям против России деловая активность внутри страны возросла. Если раньше деловые мероприятия в России проводили преимущественно те компании, которые не могли себе позволить заграницу из-за денежных ограничений, то сейчас даже крупные компании отдают предпочтение России, они рассматривают её как полноценное направление.

Россия старается популяризировать себя в качестве направления пригодного для проведения деловых мероприятий иностранными компаниями. Для этого она участвует в таких крупных выставках как IBTM World. Ежегодно в ней принимаю участие свыше 15 000 чел. из 141 страны. Впервые Россия приняла участие в данной выставке в 2017 г. под стендом «Russia open to the world». Целью участия была популяризация российских регионов среди иностранных компаний и создания имиджа открытой страны, которая пригодна для проведения мероприятий любой сложности. Российскую выставку посетило свыше 2000 специалистов бизнес-сферы.

В 2019 г. Россия также приняла участие в «IBTM World», только на этот раз было презентовано больше российских компаний, а именно, 17 компаний из Санкт-Петербурга, Москвы, Камчатки, Свердловской области, Калининграда и Камчатки. Организатором было Национальное конгресс-бюро при поддержке Фонда Росконгресс. Оно показало людям, посетившим выставку, возможности России для проведения бизнес-мероприятий.

Участие в выставке дало свои плоды, согласно статистике Международной ассоциации конгрессов и конференций (ICCA) Россия вошла в топ-20 европейских организаторов конгрессов. В мировом рейтинге ICCA в 2019 г. она заняла 35 место, поднявшись с 42 места за год.

В европейском рейтинге городов Москва заняла 39 место, Санкт-Петербург 42 место. В 2018 г. эти показатели ровнялись 43 и 80 соответственно. Санкт-Петербург довольно-таки быстро поднялся в рейтинге. В мировом же рейтинге Москва стоит на 70 месте, а Санкт-Петербург на 79 месте. Санкт-Петербург провёл у себя такие мероприятия как 23-я сессия Генеральной ассамблеи UNWTO, 6-й Форум будущих лидеров Мирового нефтяного совета и др. Россия занимает менее 1 % на мировом рынке в качестве места для проведения бизнес-событий. ICCA учитывает мероприятия с количеством человек более 500, подходящие места для их проведения у нас имеются. Согласно данным UNWTO в Россию с бизнес-целями приезжает в среднем 22 млн. туристов в год.

В РФ с каждым годом появляются новые площадки, инфраструктура которых позволяет проводить даже международные мероприятия, например, это площадки в Казане, Сочи и Орле. Однако основная масса деловых мероприятий выпадает на долю Москвы и Санкт-Петербурга. Оно и понятно почему – это крупнейшие и наиболее развитые города России. Но в связи с этим столицы регионов не пользуются большой популярностью среди крупных компаний, в следствие чего небольшие города не получают дополнительного дохода. А это влечёт за собой плохой уровень жизни среди населения, неразвитость инфраструктуры, концентрация хороших специалистов в крупных городах и нехорошую репутацию страны, как в регионах, так и в мире.

Особенно «хромает» инфраструктура средней полосы России, многие отели имеют устаревшую материально-техническую базу. Территория Дальнего Востока получает долю своих туристов за счёт своей диковинности для иностранцев. За счёт огромных территорий транспортная инфраструктура в стране также находится не в лучшем состоянии. Самым быстрый и удобный, но в то же время и самый дорогой способ для передвижения по России – это авиатранспорт. В России лучше не экономить на месте проведения мероприятия, да, провести конференцию в российской провинции будет в несколько раз дешевле, чем в развитых городах, но организаторы столкнуться с рядом проблем: плохая связь, отсутствие компьютер и в подходящих залов. Если понадобиться срочно отправить кому-нибудь письмо, то единственным вариантом остаётся экспресс-почта.

Спрос на интересные и хорошо оборудованные площадки превышает предложение, из-за этого приходится бронировать место за несколько месяце, а порой и за полгода, либо же приходится обращаться к менее качественным площадкам. Как следствие, страдает качество услуг, это сказывается на репутации России как места пригодного для проведения бизнес-мероприятий.

Из-за ведённых ограничительных мер в 2020 г. вызванных коронавирусной инфекцией стала более активно развиваться цифровизация, она затронула все сферы жизни. Многие бизнес-мероприятия проходили в онлайн формате. Благодаря этому стали появляться новые связи, люди увидели, что необязательно по каждому вопросу встречаться лично, ведь можно обращаться за помощью к различным интернет-платформам [1].

Из-за пандемии не только бизнес-туризм, но и весь туристский рынок находился в стагнации, авиасообщение между странами приостановили, личные встречи запрещены, выходить из дома можно только в случае крайней необходимость. В январе 2021 г. был внушительный спад событий в сфере бизнеса, выручка была на 44 % ниже по сравнению с 2019 г. Однако в марте 2021 г. из-за смягчения ограничений рынок MICE-туризма вырос относительно февраля. Эксперты считают, что туристский бизнес сможет восстановиться не ранее 2022 г. Интересно то, что за март объём полученной выручки составил 70 % от 2019 г., объяснить это можно отложенным спросом.

Практически все мероприятия в 1-ом квартале 2021 г. проходили на территории России, приблизительно 1 % мероприятий проводились в Турции и ОАЭ. Из-за отсутствия конкурентов конгрессные отели подняли цены. В первые месяцы 2021 г. чаще всего проводились бизнес-мероприятия в сфере IT, фармацевтике, обрабатывающей промышленности, энергетике и товаров повседневного спроса. В нынешних условиях использование масок, антисептиков и ограничение по числу, находящихся в помещении человек являются естественными требованиями.

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ТЕНДЕНЦИИ РАЗВИТИЯ MICE-ТУРИЗМА

Аннотация: MICE-туризм – это отрасль делового туризма, ориентированная на людей с хорошим заработком. В России набирает популярность проведение мероприятий на природе, обуславливается это модой на здоровый образ жизни, а также желанием расслабиться, отдохнуть от городской суеты. Всё чаще российские компании отдают предпочтение проведению мероприятий в пределах нашей родины нежели заграницей.

Ключевые слова: mice-туризм, туризм, Россия, деловой туризм, бизнес-туризм.

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MICE TOURISM DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Annotation: MICE tourism is a business tourism industry focused on people with good earnings. In Russia, outdoor activities are gaining popularity, due to the fashion for a healthy lifestyle, as well as the desire to relax, take a break from the bustle of the city. Increasingly, Russian companies prefer holding events within our homeland rather than abroad.

Keywords: mice tourism, tourism, Russia, business tourism, business tourism.

Понятие MICE-туризм появилось не так давно, оно представляет собой аббревиатуру из 4-х английских слов: meetings, incentives, conferences, exhibitions. MICE-туризм – это отрасль делового туризма, главными целями которого является установление деловых контактов с новыми партнёрами, привлечение внимания к бренду, обучение и сплочение сотрудников.

Современные особенности:

– MICE-туризм ориентирован на людей с хорошим заработком, т.к. его организация – удовольствие не из дешёвых;

– мероприятия заранее тщательно продумываются, программу расписывают вплоть до минуты;

– мероприятия в рамках MICE-туризма можно проводить круглый год, т.к. главными целями является общение и обмен опытом.

Главными тенденциями в MICE-туризме на данный момент остаются:

1. Высокие ожидания у клиентов с относительно невысоким бюджетом. Планировщикам приходится постоянно демонстрировать заказчикам, что их деньги не тратят попусту. Они вынуждены изобретать новые мероприятия без вложения дополнительных денег, т.к. бюджет ограничен. Дополнительных средств на более хорошую еду, напитки, подарки выделено не будет. Вызвано это тем, что компании стремятся к снижению своих расходов на почве нестабильной экономической ситуации.

2. Власть поставщиков. Количество гостиниц и площадок для проведения бизнес-мероприятий не хватает, клиентам приходится за несколько месяцев, а порой и за полгода бронировать место. Поставщик знает, что если какой-то клиент не выполняет условий договора, то он спокойно его аннулирует, т.к. знает, что желающих провести мероприятие у них в отеле или площадке предостаточно.

3. Переход от пассивного участия к активному. На сегодняшних встречах информация преподносится в новых и неожиданных формах. Например, факты и данные могут проецироваться на стены и даже на людей.

4. Возрастание роли информационных данных о посетителях. Социальные сети, коды бейджей и приложения для проведения мероприятий все чаще предоставляют планировщикам множество информации о своих посетителях. С помощью современных технологий можно понять, кто этот человек, который пришел на мероприятие, его национальность.

5. Возрастание популярности тренинг-встреч. Организации стремятся реинвестировать средства в своих сотрудников с точки зрения образования и профессиональной подготовки. Организации считают, что развитие персонала и управление изменениями важны для их постоянного роста, и они рассматривают тренинговые встречи как средство обучения, общения, постановки целей на будущее. К тому же уровень конкуренции

постоянно растёт и, если компания хочет оставаться наплаву ей потребуется дополнительное обучение, чтобы помочь сотрудникам быть в курсе новинок.

6. Присутствие 3-х возрастных поколений. Поколение бэби-бумеров ожидают на мероприятиях формат лекций для обучения, члены поколения X предпочитают дискуссионные группы, а миллениалов привлекает видео и игровой формат, использование социальных сетей в образовательных целях. Главной задачей становится – понять демографию мероприятия и включить в него что-то для всех поколений.

7. Увеличение спроса на необычные места проведения. Для проведения важный встреч всё больше стали задействовать эксклюзивные места и бутик-отели. Компании с небольшим бюджетом проводят встречи на открытом воздухе, ресторане и т.п.

8. Возрастает риск утечки данных участников. Для организации мероприятия собирается данные всех участников, место размещения, время прибытия. Такая информация очень ценна для конкурентов и преступников. Хакеры способны взломать компьютеры организаторов и тем самым получить желаемую информацию.

В России набирает популярность проведение мероприятий на природе, что обуславливается это модой на здоровый образ жизни, а также желанием расслабиться, отдохнуть от городской суеты. Всё чаще российские компании отдают предпочтение проведению мероприятий в пределах нашей родины нежели заграницей. Связано это с тем, что проведение встреч за рубежом обходится слишком дорого для российских компаний, их владельцы стремятся экономить свои средства.

В нашей стране, несмотря на все экономические трудности, MICE-туризм развивается довольно-таки активно. Российские компании видят, что благодаря деловым мероприятиям заводятся новые знакомства, увеличивается сбыт продукции, повышается престиж компании и как результат – доход компании увеличивается.

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ИСТОРИЯ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ MICE-ТУРИЗМА

Аннотация: Раньше MICE-туризм входил в состав бизнес-туризма, поэтому, чтобы проследить историю его создания, нужно для начала узнать, как появился бизнес-туризм. Сегодня MICE-индустрия выросла и стала приносить значительные доходы в ВВП стран по всему миру. Сейчас особой популярностью пользуются конгрессные мероприятия. Сейчас существует такая тенденция, что количество участников в конгрессах уменьшилось, но время пребывания увеличилось

Ключевые слова: mice-туризм, туризм, деловой туризм, бизнес-туризм, история развития.

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HISTORY OF MICE-TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

Annotation: Previously, MICE tourism was part of business tourism, therefore, in order to trace the history of its creation, you first need to find out how business tourism appeared. Today the MICE industry has grown to generate significant revenues in the GDP of countries around the world. Congress events are especially popular now. Now there is a tendency that the number of participants in the congresses has decreased, but the length of stay has increased.

Keywords: mice tourism, tourism, business tourism, business tourism, development history.

За последние десятилетия MICE-индустрия пережила огромный рост. Раньше MICE-туризм входил в состав бизнес-туризма, поэтому, чтобы проследить историю его создания, нужно для начала узнать, как появился бизнес-туризм.

История бизнес туризма, которая служит источником MICE-индустрии, прослеживается в сельскохозяйственных обществах в Африке и в Европе, которые были созданы за тысячи лет до Рождества Христова. Рост добычи и производства продукции побуждал купцов к дальним путешествиям, немалую роль сыграла и миграция населения в большие города. Предполагается, что деловой туризм возник из деятельности мелких торговцев, которые проделывали долгий путь, чтобы торговать своими товарами. Этот бизнес получил дальнейшее развитие в эпоху империй, таких как Персидская, Египетская, Римская и Греческая империи.

В течении периода Средневековья и вплоть до Нового времени основной массой путешественников были купцы и паломники. Это говорит о том, что деловые люди были основной группой, которая развивала и укрепляла свои отношения с людьми из разных областей. Кроме того, появление туристического бизнеса, научных достижений и законов для поддержки бизнес-туристов, особенно в XIX веке, включая парусную технику, соответствующие законы и страховой бизнес, служат ещё одним подтверждением важности деловых поездок.

Что касается России, то в период царствования Петра I бизнес-путешествия в основном совершались в Западные страны. Сам император отправился в Европу, для того, чтобы научиться строительству кораблей и военном делу. Дворяне часто путешествовали с образовательными целями. Россия становилась всё более открытой для иностранных купцов и ремесленников.

Формирование делового туризма было временно остановлено из-за советской власти и железного занавеса. После распада СССР в Россию стали активно привозить заграничные товары, процветал шоп-туризм в страны Европы, осуществлялись поездки с образовательными целями. С Запада и по сей день привозят технику, одежду автомобили. Большинство проводимых мероприятий в России посвящены экономике, бизнесу и финансам.

Сегодня MICE-индустрия выросла и стала приносить значительные доходы в ВВП стран по всему миру. Каждый год осуществляется более чем 100 млн. поездок с бизнес целями. Распределены данные поездки по дестинациям довольно неравномерно, связано это с уровнем развития стран. Традиционно подавляющее число бизнес-туристов ездили в европейские страны, в Африку же такие туристы не особо хотят ехать, т.к. особого смысла в этом нет, бизнесмены хотят получать выгоду от поездок. Конечно, Африку можно рассматривать как место для инсентив-туризма, но это довольно экзотичное направление, не все работники будут рады узнать, что в качестве поощрения их отправят в Занзибар, а не в солнечную Испанию.

Основным поставщиком бизнес-туристов в Европе является Германия. В среднем, немецкие компании отправляют 5 млн своих сотрудников в командировки, в основном поездки совершаются по Германии – свыше 70 %, остальной процент приходится на зарубежные страны.

Однако, постепенно Европа теряет свои позиции как направление бизнес-туризма. Темпы её роста всё больше отстают от других стран, стало это проявляться в конце XX в. В то время Европа претерпевала спад в экономике из-за этого компании стали экономить на всём, в том числе и на бизнес-поездках своих сотрудников, приобретались самые дешёвые билеты, если повезёт, то со скидкой, выбирались недорогие отели.

Американские же компании наоборот стали вкладывать ещё больше в деловые поездки. Они поставили в приоритет деловую часть поездки, но решили сэкономить на организации отдыха и досуга туристов. В основном поездки совершаются в Мексику и Канаду. У этих стран, также, как и у США, с начала 90-х гг. прошлого века бизнес-туризм активно развивался, но с разной интенсивностью. Но в Канаде количество прибытий с целью рекреации превышало темпы роста бизнес-туризма, а в Мексике ситуация обстояла с точностью наоборот.

В наши дни активно развивается бизнес-туризм в странах Азии, а именно в Японии, Южной Кореи, Китае, Гонконге и Сингапуре. Там регулярно проводятся конференции, выставки, конгрессы и семинары. Сейчас по сравнению с другими странам, в данных странах наиболее активно развивается MICE-индустрия.

Сейчас особой популярностью пользуются конгрессные мероприятия. К ним предъявляются высокие требования к умениям и составу участников. Данные мероприятия не рассчитаны на широкий круг лиц, в отличие от выставок. На конгрессных мероприятиях стараются организовать эксклюзивное обслуживание, для размещения гостей выбираются самые лучшие отели в городе. Сейчас существует такая тенденция, что количество участников в конгрессах уменьшилось, но время пребывания увеличилось.

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ЭСТЕТИЧЕСКИЙ ПОТЕНЦИАЛ МАТЕМАТИЧЕСКОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ ДЛЯ УЧАЩИХСЯ ОБЩЕОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫХ ШКОЛ

Аннотация: В статье представлена теоретическая информация о периодах взросления школьников и изменении их восприятия эстетики. Также рассмотрена модель эстетического потенциала школьного курса математики.

Ключевые слова: классификация, школьники, эстетика, модель, образование.

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AESTHETIC POTENTIAL OF MATHEMATICAL EDUCATION FOR STUDENTS OF GENERAL EDUCATIONAL SCHOOLS

Annotation: The article provides theoretical information about the periods of growing up of schoolchildren and changes in their perception of aesthetics. The model of the aesthetic potential of the school mathematics course is also considered.

Key words: classification, schoolchildren, aesthetics, model, education.

В науке, а также в качестве простых выводов, принимается тот факт, что не все возрастные периоды учащихся одинаково восприимчивы к эстетическому воспитанию и развитию личности.

Во время педагогики советского периода, особое внимание уделялось младшему школьному возрасту. Лишь в наше время педагоги стали уделять внимание изучению различных возрастных групп и их особенностей.

Попытку классификации и систематизации предпринял русский исследователь Печко Л. И. Он смог выделить более семи этапов становления личности в эстетическом плане. Его классификация была основана на анализе поведения и характера человека, а также его осознания на каждом этапе.

Еще одним из исследователей, которые описывали этапы становления эстетической личности, стал Пирадов А. В. Его классификация состяла из пяти этапов. Начальным этапом он взял дошкольный возраст, а пятым этапом стал студенческий возраст.

Даже, основываясь на двух примерах классификаций этапов становления личности, можно сделать вывод, что этапы будут привязаны к возрастным рамкам.

На основе анализа различных классификаций мы смогли сформировать собственную классификацию, которая также основана на возрастных периодах. Данная классификация направлена лишь на возрастные этапы, которые относятся к школе.

Этап (возрастная категория)	Психолого-эстетические особенности человека в данном этапе, его отношение к эстетике
Дошкольный	Дети данного возраста достаточно сильно эмоциональны, в связи с этим их легко впечатлить. Также из-за малой базы знаний, они податливы для изменения характера и поведения. В плане эстетики, дети познают только начала данной науки. Они учатся определять и отличать цвета, формы, линии, звуки. Их отношение к эстетике описывается любопытством и интересом к новому.
Младший школьный	В данном возрасте у детей меняется круг общения и место пребывания во время досуга. В связи с этим у них появляется рассеянность внимания. Из-за обилия других учащихся и объектов вокруг них у них проявляется поверхностное отношение к интересам. В плане эмоций они всё также остаются на уровне дошкольного этапа. Смена эстетического удовлетворения от результата к процессу. Вместо готового предмета, им хочется самим делать что-либо. Накопление эстетического, эмоционального и морального опыта от окружающих более взрослых людей.
Подростки	В данном возрасте происходит развитие самосознания. От этого, появляется максимализм и потребность выразить себя из общества. К данному этапу продолжает формироваться умение ставить перед собой задачи цели. Из-за легкости в освоении, у учащихся данного возраста, популярно художественное искусство. В нем они находят площадку для самовыражения.

	Стремятся к самостоятельному выбору жизненного пути, определению своей профессии и т.п. Во время обучения в школе, общении с другими детьми, они формируют собственные умения и навыки для определения эстетической оценки. Проявляется излишняя эмоциональность и сентиментальность к возвышенным чувствам.
Старший школьный	Продолжается острая потребность в самовыражении и самоопределении. Учащиеся данного возраста достаточно избирательно относятся к различным эстетическим проявлениям общества. Формируют свои эмоции и эстетическое чувство ориентируясь на других людей. Продолжают формироваться эталоны и вкусы эстетического.

Модель эстетического потенциала школьного курса математики полученная нами, позволяет сделать последующий анализ учебной литературы школьного курса предмета «математика».

Эстетика школьного курса математики			
	Вид красоты	Сфера проявления красоты	Природа (признаки) красоты
Внешняя эстетика школьной математики	Эстетика геометрической формы	-Линии и многоугольники -Графики -Диаграммы -Правильные многогранники -И др.	-Пропорция -Симметрия -Ритм -Гармония -И др.
	Эстетика аналитической записи	-Числовые и буквенные выражения -Фрагменты учебного материала -Преобразования, доказательства, решения математических задач и т.п. -И др.	Языковые особенности: -Краткость -Однозначность -Точность -И др.
Внутренняя эстетика школьной математики	Эстетика смысла (значения) математического содержания	-Алгебраические и числовые выражения -Формулы -Законы -Теоремы -Методы -Теории -И др.	-Всеобщность -Единство в многообразии -Неожиданные взаимосвязи -И др.
	Эстетика математического рассуждения	-При обосновании вывода -При доказательстве теоремы -При решении задачи -При построении геометрических фигур -И др.	-Однозначность вывода -Лаконичность -Оригинальная идея -Удачная интерпретация
	Эстетика математического познания	-Изучение темы -Решение нестандартных задач -Исследование проблемы -Составление задач -И др.	-Целесообразное сложное преодоление -Обретение неочевидной истины -Сведение сложности к простоте

В модели указана природа (признаки) красоты, которая и является указателем в поиске тем, относящихся к эстетике в школьном курсе математики. Например, если в какой-либо теме рассматриваются простые прямые или несимметричные фигуры, то это не будет относиться к эстетике геометрической формы, так как признаки красоты данной категории: пропорция, симметрия, ритм и т.д. Проявлением простейшей эстетики геометрической формы является деление прямой на какие-либо отрезки. Данные операции над прямой будут показывать ребенку, что из малых частей (долей прямой) могут создаваться большие вещи (цельная прямая).

Примеры:

Эстетика геометрической формы – симметрия относительно окружности. Данная информация может быть применена на уроках 7 класса школ РК.

Эстетика аналитической записи – формула Эйлера. Она может быть применена на уроках 7 класса школ РК. Но и также при решении простых геометрических задач. Постоянная Капрекара – полезна для развития быстрого счета у учащихся, а также позволяет познакомить с азами комбинаторики.

Эстетика смысла математического содержания – магический квадрат. Данная информация может быть применена в любом классе, так как подразумевает в себе лишь простое сложение и понимание скрытых смыслов.

Эстетика математического рассуждения – число 60. Данный пример нацелен на создание диалога. Чтобы учащиеся могли с помощью простых рассуждений и догадок дойти до истины.

Эстетика математического познания – задача с подсчетом углов внутри окружности. Такие задачи лучше всего применять в 9 классах и позже. Так как у детей уже сформированы знания о тригонометрии и различных формулах вычисления углов. Но данные задачи им будут показывать, что необходимо познавать теорию глубже, чтобы такие задачи решались легчайшим образом.

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ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ДОЛГ

Аннотация: Статья описывает влияние государственного долга на экономику. Посредством государственных заимствований органы власти получают дополнительные финансовые ресурсы, необходимые для финансирования общегосударственных потребностей, не обеспеченных доходами. Государство становится полноправным участником рынка капиталов, его долговые обязательства погашаются за счет бюджетных средств, золотовалютных резервов страны, финансовых ресурсов, полученных от продажи государственной собственности, а также новых заимствований.

Ключевые слова: долг, экономика, ресурсы, бюджет, деньги.

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GOVERNMENT DEBT

Abstract: The article describes the impact of public debt on the economy. Through public borrowing, the authorities receive additional financial resources necessary to finance the general needs of the state, which are not provided with income. The state becomes a full participant in the capital market, its debt obligations are repaid at the expense of budget funds, the country's gold and foreign exchange reserves, financial resources received from the sale of state property, as well as new borrowings.

Keywords: debt, economy, resources, budget, money.

Государственный долг — результат финансовых заимствований государства, осуществляемых для покрытия дефицита бюджета. Государственный долг равен сумме дефицитов прошлых лет с учётом вычета бюджетных излишков.

Общегосударственный долг России включает федеральный долг (задолженность Правительства РФ), государственный долг субъектов РФ и долг муниципальных образований.

При рассмотрении государственного долга, как правило, не учитываются встречные требования этого государства к другим, то есть задолженность других государств или физических и юридических лиц этому государству не рассматривается. Также не учитываются обязательства государства в сфере социального и пенсионного обеспечений.

Размер государственного долга выражается в национальной валюте или её эквиваленте в любой другой валюте.

Для более объективного сравнения государственная задолженность указывается в процентах от валового внутреннего продукта (ВВП).

В Бюджетном кодексе дано юридическое определение этого понятия как сумма долговых обязательств перед юридическими и физическими лицами, иностранными государствами, международными организациями и иными субъектами международного права.

Основными причинами образования государственного долга являются дефицит государственного бюджета и наличие свободных денежных средств у физических и юридических лиц.

Государственный долг в зависимости от вида валюты подразделяется на внутренний долг (выражаемый в валюте РФ) и внешний долг (выражаемый в иностранной валюте).

Внешний долг — это долг иностранным государствами, организациями, лицами.

Внутренний долг государства — это долг своему населению, т.е. долговые обязательства правительственных органов перед юридическими и физическими лицами.

Долговые обязательства государства представляют собой следующее:

Кредиты, полученные правительством.

Государственные займы, осуществленные посредством выпуска ценных бумаг от имени правительства или Центрального банка.

Государственный долг России за 2020 год увеличился на 39,9%, до 18,99 трлн руб. и составил 17,8% от ВВП.

Государственный долг Российской Федерации за 2020 год увеличился на 5418,2 млрд руб., или на 39,9%, и составил 18 985,6 млрд руб. (17,8% ВВП)», по данным Счетной палаты.

При этом внутренний долг вырос на 4,6 трлн руб., до 14,791 трлн руб. Внешний долг в иностранной валюте вырос на $1,9 млрд, до $56,8 млрд (4,195 трлн руб).

Расходы российского бюджета на обслуживание госдолга за прошлый год увеличилась на 7,3%, до 784,2 млрд руб.

Ранее Минфин планировал увеличить объем государственного долга РФ в 2021-2022 годах до уровня 20% ВВП. До начала кризиса, вызванного распространением коронавируса, уровень госдолга немногим превышал 12% ВВП.

Ранее глава Минфина Антон Силуанов сообщал, что бюджет РФ получит 650 млрд рублей доходов от дивидендов в 2020 году и 442 млрд рублей в 2021 году. По его словам, Минфин в 2021 году будет исходить из нормы дивидендных выплат в 50% прибыли, но размер может быть уменьшен из-за ухудшения финансовых показателей компаний.

Внешние долги Российской Федерации мониторит Центральный Банк Российской Федерации. По данным ЦБ РФ на 1 октября текущего года внешний государственный долг России составляет 461 млрд долларов США.

Если говорить о динамике, то на данный момент наблюдается снижение долговых обязательств России перед зарубежными кредиторами относительно 2018 года и более ранних лет. В последние два года ситуация с долгом относительно стабильная. Сумма обязательств варьируется от 450 до 490 млрд долларов.

Структура долговых обязательств по внешнему долгу, как правило, определяется в нескольких видах валют. А именно в валютах, в которых берется заем. Разумеется, в международных отношениях преобладают доллары, а соответственно именно в этой валюте больше всего долгов у нашей страны. По данным на 1 июля текущего года, структура российского внешнего госдолга такова:

Доллары – 47%

Рубли – 30%

Евро – 19%

Остальные валюты – 4%.

Стоит отметить, что в Государственный долг входят не только кредиты у зарубежных стран, но и ряд других обязательств. В частности, ценные бумаги, такие как ОФЗ или Еврооблигации, а также обязательства перед инвесторами, лизинговыми компаниями и так далее.

В связи с кризисными явлениями в текущем году значительно ускорился рост госдолга из-за роста дефицита бюджета. Минфин активно проводит эмиссию новых бумаг и столь же активно их продает, чтобы покрыть текущие расходы и нехватку средств. Предполагается, что всплеск в текущем году будет нивелирован за счет роста экономики после кризиса.

Стоит отметить, что осенью текущего года глава ведомства рассказал о возможном достижении уровня государственного долга РФ 20% от ВВП страны в 2021 году. Такой уровень, по мнению экономиста, не критичен, но преодолевать его нецелесообразно. Он пояснил, чем выше долг, тем меньше интереса к покупке ценных бумаг проявляют иностранные инвесторы, а соответственно меньше денег приходит в экономику страны и больше средств берется из частного сектора в России, что снижает эффективность экономики.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ СЕБЕСТОИМОСТИ ПРОДУКЦИИ НА ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯХ ХИМИЧЕСКОЙ ОТРАСЛИ

Аннотация: Особенностью химического производства является то, что продукт каждой стадии (передела) может реализоваться как самостоятельный, поэтому в химической отрасли применяется попередельный метод учета затрат. В связи с этим задачей оперативного управления процессом производства продукции является обеспечение изготовления продукции каждого передела. При этом единицей управленческого учета является установка, обеспечивающая создание одного вида продукции.

Ключевые слова: химическая промышленность, директ-костинг, себестоимость продукции, производственный процесс.

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FEATURES OF FORMATION OF PRODUCT COST AT THE ENTERPRISES OF THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

Abstract: A feature of the chemical industry is that the product of each stage (redistribution) can be sold as an independent one, therefore, the chemical industry uses a progressive cost accounting method. In this regard, the task of operational management of the product manufacturing process is to ensure the manufacture of products for each redistribution. In this case, the unit of management accounting is the installation that ensures the creation of one type of product.

Key words: chemical industry, direct costing, production cost, production process.

Рассмотрим организацию процесса производства и ведения управленческого учета с особенностями отраслевого влияния на процесс.

На предприятиях химической отрасли существуют особенности производственного процесса, которые существенно влияют на организацию управленческого учета, а именно:

1) безотходная переработка исходного сырья, когда отходы и побочные продукты одного производства используются в качестве сырья для производства другого продукта;

2) использование энергетических ресурсов (вода, электроэнергия, уголь, природный газ) в условиях технологического процесса в качестве исходного сырья для производства продукции;

3) калькулирование себестоимости полупродуктов, используемые как исходные материалы, но имеют самостоятельные потребительские свойства;

4) применение оборудования узкой специализации;

5) высокая материалоемкость и энергоемкость продукции, которая составляет в структуре себестоимости 60%, а доля топлива и энергии 10-12%;

6) невысокая трудоемкость процессов химического производства, доля заработной платы не превышает 10%, объясняется непрерывным процессом производства, высоким уровнем механизации и автоматизации, а также высокими мощностями оборудования;

7) использование как отдельных, так и взаимосвязанных установок для организации технологического процесса;

8) непрерывность производственного цикла, а также его небольшая продолжительность;

9) стадии технологического процесса можно выделить в плане, учете и калькуляции себестоимости продукции;

10) комплексные технологические процессы позволяют из одного вида сырья получить одновременно несколько видов продуктов;

11) расходы в комплексных химических процессах в себестоимости отдельных видов продукции являются косвенными, при этом простые процессы в химическом производстве занимают небольшую долю, это подготовка сырья, смешение отдельных продуктов для получения готового товарного продукта в соответствие с требованиями ГОСТов и ТУ;

12) обязательное использование очистительного оборудования по очистке сточных вод и газовых выбросов [3].

Затраты для производства продукции химической промышленности по статьям калькуляции можно объединить для метода «директ-костинг»:

1) сырье и основные материалы – прямые переменные затраты;

2)вспомогательные материалы - косвенные переменные затраты, так как в химическом производстве они используются для улучшения свойств продукта, или обеспечивают работу оборудования и т.п.;

3) полуфабрикаты собственного производства – прямые переменные затраты;

4) возвратные отходы – косвенные переменные затраты;

5) технологическое топливо - косвенные или прямые переменные затраты, в зависимости от возможности измерения расхода на производство продукции;

6) технологическая энергия - косвенные или прямые переменные затраты, при условии возможности измерения расхода на производства продукции;

7) основная и дополнительная заработная плата рабочих производства, а также страховые взносы на социальное, пенсионное, медицинское страхование от несчастных случаев на производстве и профессиональных заболеваний – прямые переменные затраты;

8) расходы на подготовку и освоение производств, на содержание и эксплуатацию оборудования, амортизацию – косвенные переменные затраты;

9) цеховые, общезаводские, прочие производственные и внепроизводственные расходы – постоянные затраты;

10) побочная продукция (вычитается) - косвенные переменные затраты [2].

Косвенные затраты распределяются между видами продукции пропорционально:

-прямым и расходам за вычетом затрат на материалы;

- переменным расходам;

- заработной плате основных производственных рабочих.

На химических предприятиях объемы производства нескольких видов продукции находятся во взаимозависимости, а также зависят от объемов исходного сырья, поэтому возникает проблема расчета оптимальной цены, так как разные виды продукции имеют различную ценовую эластичность спроса [1].

Проблема может быть решена следующим образом.

1. При производстве нескольких видов продукции, если известно, что продукция будет реализована заказчику по установленным ценам в полном объеме, возможно определить изменение цен (увеличение или уменьшение) продукции и планируемую прибыль от продажи, на основе запланированного объема производства каждого вида продукции и рассчитанной ценовой эластичности спроса по двум предыдущим периодам, предварительно запланировать один процент изменения объемов исходного сырья и производства всех видов продукции.

2. Запланировать возможное изменение цены и объема производства одного вида продукции, затем на основании расчета эластичности и соотношения объема производства этого вида продукции с другой

продукцией определить изменение цен по этим видам и рассчитать изменение прибыли и доходов [4].

Таким образом, из нескольких вариантов изменения цен и объемов производства выбирается вариант с наибольшей величиной маржинального дохода.

На основании вышеизложенного, можно отметить, что особенности организации управленческого учета в химическом производстве по признаку связи с бухгалтерским учетом можно классифицировать, как внеучетные, обусловленные организацией производственного процесса, и учетные, обусловленные ведением бухгалтерского учета затрат.

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О ПРОБЛЕМЕ АДАПТАЦИИ ПЕРВОКУРСНИКОВ К НОВЫМ ТРЕБОВАНИЯМ УЧЕБНОГО ПРОЦЕССА В МЕДИЦИНСКОМ ВУЗЕ

Аннотация. В работе представлены результаты исследования, проведенные среди студентов первого курса института стоматологии, основанные на выявлении адаптации к условиям новых требований учебного процесса в ВУЗе. Установлено, что изменения психоэмоциональных показателей связаны со стрессом, возникающим у студентов−медиков во время экзаменационной сессии [4]. Мандраж является ключевым фактором, который препятствует успешному прохождению экзамена, что характерно для большинства обучающихся. Адаптация к новым требованиям учебного процесса является наиболее проблемным видом адаптации в первые три года обучения в медицинских ВУЗах.

Ключевые слова: адаптация студентов, уровень стрессоустойчивости, тревожность, сессия, учебный процесс.

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ON THE PROBLEM OF ADAPTATION OF FIRST-YEAR STUDENTS TO THE NEW REQUIREMENTS OF THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS IN A MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

Abstract. The paper presents the results of a study conducted among first-year students of the Institute of Dentistry, based on the identification of adaptation to the conditions of the new requirements of the educational process at the university. It was found that changes in psychoemotional indicators are associated with stress that occurs in medical students during the examination session [4]. Jitters are a key factor that prevents the successful passing of the exam, which is typical for most students. Adaptation to the new requirements of the educational process is the most problematic type of adaptation in the first three years of training in medical universities.

Keywords: student's adaptation, level of stress resistance, anxiety, session, learning process.

Введение. Под тревожностью следует понимать особое состояние психики, выражающееся в повышенной эмоциональной напряженности, которое сопровождается различными фобиями, опасениями, обеспокоенностью и неуверенностью в себе. Это состояние человека препятствует его продуктивной и адекватной общественной и трудовой деятельности, его коммуникации с другими членами группы [7]. Тревожность нарушает работу ЦНС с появлением психосоматических патологий, снижением иммунитета. Приводит к импульсивному поведению, принятию поспешных и необдуманных решений. Человек становится агрессивным, раздражительным, иногда с необоснованными приступами гнева [2]. В таком состоянии наблюдается ухудшение концентрации внимания, памяти, с возможным развитием депрессии, потери желания что–либо делать и к чему–либо стремиться, «эмоциональному выгоранию». Человек начинает устраняться от принятия важных решений, действует автоматически, переставая управлять своей жизнью. В зависимости от выраженности тревожность может оказывать мобилизующее действие, а также и дистресс – вплоть до полной дезорганизации [3].

Цель исследования: Эмпирическое исследование данной проблемы среди студентов−медиков.

Задачи:

1. Измерить уровень стрессоустойчивости у испытуемых.
2. Выявить закономерность изменения тревожного фона у студентов в течении семестра.
3. Провести обработку полученных результатов с применением методов математической статистики и анализ полученных результатов.

Материалы и методы. Исследование адаптации студентов к учебному процессу проведено на базе Алтайского Государственного Медицинского Университета среди студентов первого курса института стоматологии. Испытуемые проходили тестирование дважды: зимой в начале второго семестра и в конце за две недели до начала летней сессии. В работе приняли участие 47 человек в возрасте от 17 до 19 лет. Определение ситуативной и личностной тревожности по шкале Спилберга и Ханина. Самооценка стрессоустойчивости по опроснику Коухена и Виллиансона. Полученные результаты, статистическая обработка и математические расчеты проводились в программе «Microsoft Excel». В инструктаже был разъяснен порядок и время проведения тестирования, соблюдена анонимность результатов анкетирования.

Интерпретация результатов. Самооценка по Коухену и Виллиамсону – ответы оцениваются от 0 до 4. По сумме набранных баллов: 0-7 баллов − отлично, 8-14 − хорошо, 15-24 − удовлетворительно, 25-33 − плохо и 34-40 баллов − очень плохо [5].

Тревожность по шкале Спилберга−Ханина: с помощью тестирования удалось определить показатели личностной и ситуативной тревожности студентов.

Нашли среднее арифметическое значение двух шкал тревожности. По полученным результатам проведена выборка на 3 группы ранжирования уровня тревожности: с высоким (более 45 баллов), средним (31-44), низким уровнем (0-30) личностной и ситуативной тревожности [9].

Результаты исследования. Определение ситуативной и личностной тревожности по шкале Спилберга−Ханина. В начале семестра с низким уровнем тревоги 15 человек (31,9%), показатель 23,7±8,1 мода: 22 балла. Со средним уровнем 22 человека (46,8%), показатель 35,6±7,3 мода: 37 баллов. С высоким уровнем ЛТ и СТ 10 человек (21,3%), 48,5±5,1 мода: 45 баллов. По мере приближения к экзаменационным формам контроля знаний уровень тревожности несколько вырос. Во втором тестировании результаты показали: низкий уровень тревожности 9 человек (19,2%), 27,8±6,6 мода: 30 баллов. Средний уровень 20 человек (42,5%), 37,8±3,9 мода: 39 баллов. Высокий уровень 18 человек (38,3%), 50,3±6.7 мода: 47 баллов.

Самооценка стрессоустойчивости по опроснику Коухена и Виллиансона позволяет респондентам самостоятельно и более точно оценить свое отношение к стрессовым факторам в повседневной жизни. В этот раз по результатам выборки выделили 5 групп с показателями отличной стрессоустойчивостью: 5 человек (10,6%) 6,4±2,3 мода 6 баллов, хорошей стрессоустойчивостью: 12 человек (25,5%), 12±4,6 мода 10 баллов. Удовлетворительной оценкой: 14 человек (29,8%), 18,8±3,8 мода 18 баллов, плохой: 13 человек (27,7%), 29,3±6,1 мода 25 баллов и очень плохой: 3 человека (6,4%), 35±1.4 мода 35 баллов.

Обсуждение результатов. Высокотревожные личности, часто воспринимают угрозу своей самооценке и жизнедеятельности и импульсивно реагируют ярко выраженным состоянием стресса. Высокие значения тревожности обычно проявляются беспокойством, нервозностью и напряжением, проявляются у человека в ситуациях оценки его компетентности, авторитета и престижа. Свидетельствуют о необходимости коррекции его субъективной значимости данной ситуации, направить внимание на переосмысление деятельности. Высокое ситуативное состояние тревоги вызывает нарушение тонкой координации движений, внимания, скорым моральным истощением и снижения продуктивности [8]. Очень высокая тревожность (больше 46 баллов) может быть прямо связана с наличием внутриличностного конфликта, другими эмоциональными переживаниями и развитием на их фоне психосоматических заболеваний. По данным случайной выборки в эксперименте, примерно каждый пятый студент (21,3%) испытывает избыточное нервное напряжение и повышенную тревожность даже в относительно спокойный период обучения в ВУЗе. Это может говорить о еще несформированной адаптации, низкой пластичности психики, особенностями характера с преобладанием темперамента по типу холерика, случайные жизненные трудности, выпавшие на время проведения исследования и т.д.

У каждого человека существует свой желательный уровень тревожности — это т.н. оптимальная тревожность. В этом смысле она является для человека существенным звеном в формировании самоконтроля и развитии личности. Является усредненным значением показателя тревоги для лиц семнадцати−девятнадцатилетнего возраста. В проведенном эксперименте почти половина (46,8%) студентов попала в эту группу.

Людей с повышенной стрессоустойчивостью можно охарактеризовать как спокойных, уравновешенных, выдержанных, хладнокровных. С реалистичным отношением к жизни и неподатливыми на случайные колебания настроения. Они склонны к спокойному и рациональному решению возникающих проблем, к взвешенному решению затруднений. Однако, низкая тревожность тоже считается отклонением от нормы и не всегда является полезной. Низкие значения уровня тревожности могут свидетельствовать о пониженном чувстве ответственности и сниженному интересу к происходящему. Не исключено, что в некоторых случаях низкая тревожность в показателях теста может являться результатом активного вытеснения личностью высокой тревоги с целью показать себя «социально более выгодном свете». Низкая тревожность (менее 12 баллов) характеризует состояние как неактивное, подавленное, депрессивное, унылое с низким уровнем мотиваций [6]. Среди данной выборки студентов не нашлось результатов с критически низким уровнем тревожности, что косвенно подтверждает отсутствие подавленного настроения и депрессии среди обучающихся, повышает достоверность и искренность ответов респондентов.

Заключение. Абсолютный прирост группы с низким уровнем тревожности -6, со средним -2, с высоким 8. Темп прироста групп составил: низкотревожные -40%, со средним уровнем -9,1%, высокотревожные 80%. По мере приближения к экзаменационной сессии темп прироста студентов: с низкой тревожностью 60%, со средней 90,1% и с высокой 180%. Полученные цифры при обработке данных наглядно показывают, как изменяется тенденция нарастания тревожного состояния у первокурсников по мере приближения к экзаменационным формам контроля знаний.

Высокотревожным студентам необходимо сформировать уверенность в себе и чувство успеха. Им нужно сместить точку внимания с внешней требовательности, категоричности, высокой значимости в постановке задач на переосмысление деятельности. Научиться планировать свое время и разбивать большие цели на достижимые и более мелкие [1].

Для студентов с низкой тревожностью нужно найти источник мотивации, обратить внимание на повышение заинтересованности в решении актуальных проблем, а не избегать их. С запредельно низким уровнем тревожности добровольцев не обнаружено, в отличие от чрезмерно тревожных [1].

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АНАЛИЗ СТАТИСТИЧЕСКИХ ПОКАЗАТЕЛЕЙ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ КУЛЬТУРНОГО КАПИТАЛА МОЛОДЕЖИ

Аннотация: в статье анализируются показатели исследования культурного капитала молодежи. Рассматриваются материальные и нематериальные активы культурного капитала. Приводятся некоторые статистические данные, касаемые культурного капитала молодежи.

Ключевые слова: культура, молодежь, культурный капитал, культурный потенциал.

Abstract: the article analyzes the indicators of the study of the cultural capital of young people. The material and intangible assets of cultural capital are considered. Some statistical data concerning the cultural capital of young people are given.

Keywords: culture, youth, cultural capital, cultural potential.

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ANALYSIS OF STATISTICAL INDICATORS OF THE STUDY OF CULTURAL CAPITAL OF YOUTH

Resume: The article analyzes the indicators of the study of the cultural capital of youth. Tangible and intangible assets of cultural capital are considered. Some statistics on the cultural capital of youth are presented.

Key words: culture, youth, cultural capital, cultural potential.

Abstract: the article analyzes the indicators of the study of the cultural capital of young people. The material and intangible assets of cultural capital are considered. Some statistical data concerning the cultural capital of young people are given.

Keywords: culture, youth, cultural capital, cultural potential.

Культурный капитал молодежи исследуют и крупные социологические центры, и государственные структуры, и отдельные ученые. Н.И. Лапин, Л.А. Беляева в авторской программе и типовом инструментарии «Социокультурный портрет региона России» предлагают свою методику изучения культурного потенциала и культурного капитала населения. В предлагаемой ими методике изучение культурного капитала разделяется на две составляющие: накопление культурного потенциала и использование культурного капитала. Накопление культурного потенциала исследуется по следующим *показателям*: язык (родной, иностранный); региональная политика и управление в области образования; финансово-экономическое положение сферы образования (бюджетное и платное); инвестиционная программа; число образовательных учреждений и учащихся в школах и вузах; трудоустройство выпускников профессиональных и высших образовательных учреждений; материально-техническое (в т.ч. компьютерное) и кадровое обеспечение образовательных учреждений; характер ценностных ориентаций и норм поведения, предлагаемых населению различными учреждениями культуры (анализ материалов СМИ); религиозная структура населения; уровень конфессиональной толерантности. Использование культурного капитала исследуется по следующим показателям: распределение занятых по уровню образования; обучение в аспирантуре и докторантуре; ученые степени исследователей; число ежегодно защищаемых диссертаций – кандидатских и докторских (по группам специальностей); исследователи с учеными степенями; поддержание своего здоровья, самооценка его состояния; использование сети интернет; творческие союзы, их активность; клубы по интересам – бюджетные и частные, их посещаемость; библиотеки – массовые и специализированные, их книжные фонды, посещаемость; численность зрителей театров на 1000 человек; музеи, численность по видам, пропускная способность, посещаемость; стадионы, другие спортивные объекты – число мест, посещаемость; концентрация культурного капитала по типам поселений; региональная столица и др.[68].

В систему показателей культурного капитала молодежи входят: показатели профессионального образования молодежи; показатели развития инфраструктуры культуры, искусства, спорта; потребление молодежью услуг учреждений указанных видов деятельности. Т.И. Кажаева на основании статистических данных, публикуемых Росстатом, выделила 15 показателей уровня развития культурного капитала: X_1 – численность зрителей театров на 1000 чел. населения; X_2 – число посещений музеев на 1000 чел. населения; X_3 – численность пользователей библиотек на 1000 чел. населения; X_4 – библиотечный фонд на 1000 чел. населения, экз.; X_5 – число детских оздоровительных учреждений на 1000 чел. населения; X_6 – число спортивных залов на 1000 чел. населения; X_7 – число стадионов с трибунами на 1500 мест и более на 1000 чел. населения; X_8 – число плавательных бассейнов на 1000 чел. населения; X_9 – выпуск

[68]Лапин Н. И., Беляева Л. А. Программа и типовой инструментарий «Социокультурный портрет региона России» (Модификация - 2010). М., МФРАН, 2010. С. 19.

газет на 1000 чел. населения, экз.; X_{10} – выпуск квалифицированных рабочих и служащих с начальным профессиональным образованием на 10 000 чел. занятого населения, чел.; X_{11} – численность студентов государственных и муниципальных образовательных учреждений среднего профессионального образования на 10 000 чел. населения (на начало учебного года) чел.; X_{12} – численность студентов образовательных учреждений высшего профессионального образования на 10 000 чел. населения; X_{13} – число зрителей на мероприятиях для детей, проводимых концертными организациями и самостоятельными коллективами (по данным Минкультуры России); X_{14} – доля расходов на организацию отдыха и культурные мероприятия в структуре потребительских расходов домашних хозяйств по субъектам Российской Федерации в 2013 г. (в процентах); X_{15} – доля жителей, имеющих возможность принимать телепрограммы телеканала «Россия Культура», в процентах от общей численности населения[69].

Культурный капитал включает в себя материальные и нематериальные активы. К *материальным* активам относятся: 1) институты (Министерство культуры РФ, Министерство науки и высшего образования РФ, Министерство цифрового развития, связи и массовых коммуникаций РФ, общественные организации, семья и т.д.); 2) специализированная инфраструктура (библиотеки, музеи, театры, образовательные учреждения и т.д.); 3) вспомогательная инфраструктура (СМИ, художественные/творческие мастерские и т.д.); 4) культурные ценности (памятники архитектуры, исторические объекты, библиотечные фонды, музейные экспонаты и т.д.). К *нематериальным* активам относятся: 1) знания, опыт, компетенции; 2) способность к творчеству, способность к восприятию инноваций; 3) осознание ценности национальной культуры; 4) патриотизм; 5) имидж региона[70].

Так, в России, согласно данным Российского статистического ежегодника[71], на 2019 год насчитывалось следующее количество материальных активов: 1) 37 тыс. библиотек, библиотечный фонд их составлял 802 млн экз. Пользователей библиотек зарегистрировано 50,4 млн человек за 2019 год; 2) 2861 музей, число посещений которых составило 128,7 млн за 2019 год; 3) 671 профессиональных театров, численность зрителей которых составила 41 млн человек за 2019 год; 4) 68 цирков, численность зрителей которых составила 5,8 млн человек; 5) 32 зоопарка, число посещений которых составило 12,3 млн; 6) 42,7 тыс.

[69]Кажаева Т.И. Теоретические положения статистического исследования культурного капитала региона // Интернет-журнал «Науковедение». 2015. Том 7, № 2. URL: http://naukovedenie.ru/PDF/123EVN215.pdf (дата обращения: 25.01.2020).
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[71]Российский статистический ежегодник. 2020: Стат.сб. / Росстат. М., 2020. 700 с.

организаций культурно-досугового типа: 5,1 – в городах и поселках городского типа, 37,6 – в сельской местности; 7) выпущено 115 тыс. книг и брошюр общим тиражом 435 млн экз.; 8) выпущено 8503 газет, разовый тираж которых составил 140 млн экз.; 7507 журналов и других периодических изданий, годовой тираж которых составил 957 млн экз.; 9) число спортивных сооружений: 1730 стадионов с трибунами на 1500 мест и более, 74,2 тыс. спортивных залов, 6015 плавательных бассейнов, 150 тыс. плоскостных спортивных сооружений (площадки и поля).

Наряду с натуральными показателями для характеристики материальных активов используются стоимостные показатели, например, цены на билеты, расходы консолидированного бюджета на цели развития культуры и спорта и т.п. Нематериальные активы (знания, опыт, компетенции и т.д.) измерить сложнее. Статистически эти активы можно измерить косвенно: например, имидж региона можно измерить на основе упоминаний региональных достижений в СМИ. Доля расходов на организацию отдыха и культурные мероприятия в структуре потребительских расходов домашних хозяйств составила 8,4% из суммы всех расходов за 2019 год (2020 год не анализируем по причине эпидемиологической обстановке в стране). В среднем на члена домашнего хозяйства в месяц расходы на организацию отдыха и культурные мероприятия составили 1602,4 рублей[72].

Для социологического исследования культурного капитала региона информационная база должна состоять из нескольких блоков: статистика культуры, статистика образования, статистика рынка труда, статистика результатов экономической деятельности на региональном уровне.

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АВАРИЙНЫЕ И НЕПРИГОДНЫЕ ДЛЯ ПРОЖИВАНИЯ ДОМА

Аннотация. В статье рассматривается правовой институт аварийных и непригодных для проживания домов. Констатируется, что действующее законодательство исчерпывающим образом определяет критерии, а также основания и порядок признания жилых помещений помещениями, которые являются аварийными и непригодными для проживания. Особо акцентируется внимание на том, что практическая реализация механизма по признанию жилых помещений аварийными и непригодными для проживания не является совершенной, что находит свое подтверждение в материалах судебной и правоприменительной практики. В связи с этим, в статье выявляются проблемные аспекты в данной сфере и разрабатываются возможные пути их решения. Формулируется и обосновывается вывод о том, что объективной необходимостью является усиление контроля над деятельностью межведомственных комиссий, изменение ряда норм жилищного законодательства Российской Федерации.

Ключевые слова. Жилое помещение, аварийный дом, непригодное помещение, комиссия, расселение.

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EMERGENCY AND UNINHABITABLE HOMES

Annotation. The article deals with the legal institution of emergency and uninhabitable houses. It is stated that the current legislation exhaustively defines the criteria, as well as the grounds and procedure for recognizing residential premises as premises that are emergency and unsuitable for living. Special attention is paid to the fact that the practical implementation of the mechanism for recognizing residential premises as emergency and unfit for habitation is not perfect, which is confirmed in the materials of judicial and law *enforcement practice. In this regard, the article identifies the problematic aspects in this area and develops possible ways to solve them.*

The author formulates and justifies the conclusion that the objective necessity is to strengthen control over the.

Вопросы, которые связаны с признанием домов аварийными домами и домами, которые являются непригодными для проживания, являются одними из наиболее сложнейших вопросов, в том числе в связи с тем, что это жильцы данных домов должны быть расселены с предоставлением других жилых помещений. Эта ситуация во многом осложняется тем, что в Российской Федерации насчитывается огромное количество аварийных и непригодных для проживания помещений, но ресурсов для расселения жильцов таких домов сегодня недостаточно. Как следствие, все чаще возникает ситуация, при которой граждане безуспешно добиваются признания их жилых помещений аварийными или непригодными для проживания и предоставления им жилых помещений взаимен аварийного жилья.

Основания для признания жилых помещений аварийным жилым помещением или помещением, которое непригодно для проживания, определены в действующем законодательстве. Так, в соответствии с ч.4 ст. 15 Жилищного кодекса РФ (далее-ЖК РФ), помещение будет являться непригодным для проживания в порядке и по основаниям, установленным Правительством РФ [1]. Речь идет о Постановлении Правительства РФ от 28.01.2006 года № 47 [2]. Как отмечается в этом документе, сегодня выделяют две группы оснований для признания жилого помещения жильем, непригодным для проживания. Во-первых, это ухудшение его эксплуатационных характеристик, что приводит к снижению допустимого уровня надежности здания, прочности и устойчивости строительных конструкций и оснований на фоне физического износа. Во-вторых, жилье может быть признано непригодным для проживания в том случае, если была изменена окружающая среда, и соблюдение санитарно-эпидемиологических нормативов стало в связи с этим невозможным. К числу оснований, входящих во вторую группу стоит отнести расположение жилья в зоне чрезвычайной ситуации, на территориях схода оползней или селевых потоков, возле непосредственной близости к воздушной линии электропередач или, например, вблизи устройства для промывки мусоропровода и его очистки. Очевидно, что непригодным признается как жилье, подвергшееся износу, так и жилье, расположенное на территории, содержащей опасные для человека показатели шума, вибрации, качества воздуха, электромагнитных полей и иных факторов. Непригодными для проживания такие жилые помещения признают в случаях, если восстановительные и инженерные работы не способны устранить неблагоприятные факторы, например, если физический износ настолько силен, что восстановление дома невозможно или экономически нецелесообразно. Однако отдельное внимание акцентируется на том, что жилое помещение не признается жильем, непригодным для проживания в случае, если в помещении отсутствует система центрального водоснабжения или водоотведения в в случае, если в малоэтажном доме отсутствует мусоропровод. Кроме того, говорить о непригодности жилья для проживания нельзя в случае, если основной проблемой являются проблемы, непосредственно связанные с объемно-планировочными решениями.

Что касается признания жилого помещения аварийным и подлежащим сносу или реконструкции, отметим, что основанием для признания жилого помещения в качестве такового выступает аварийное техническое состояние его несущих строительных конструкций или многоквартирного дома в целом. Для указанного состояния характерно наличие многочисленных повреждений, разрушений, а также деформаций жилого помещения, которые будут явно свидетельствовать о том, что жилое помещение исчерпало свою несущую способность и образует опасность обрушения. Также данное состояние характеризуется кренами, которые порождают потерю устойчивости многоквартирного дома.

Как указано в подп.2 п.34 Постановления Правительства № 47, в случае если жилой дом признается аварийным и, как следствие, подлежащим реконструкции или сносу, жилые помещения, расположенные в данном доме, должны быть признаны непригодными для проживания. В практической деятельности решения подобного рода принимается межведомственной комиссией [3]. Данные комиссии определяют, соответствует ли жилое помещение установленным для таких помещений нормам.

Примером основания признания жилого помещения аварийным жильем, которое непригодно для проживания, может являться Кассационное определение Первого кассационного суда общей юрисдикции от 14.12.2020 № 88-а-28919 по делу № 2а-1-343/2020 [4]. Так, истцом было заявлено требование о признании дома аварийным и непригодным для проживания. В результате рассмотрения материалов дело было установлено, что данный жилой дом не подлежит реконструкции, к проведению капитального ремонта не пригоден, исчерпал свой эксплуатационный срок, уровень износа дома 86 %, а экспертная организация составила заключение о необходимости сноса дома. Однако администрация муниципального района данное решение экспертной организации оспаривала, подав кассационную жалобу на решение суда апелляционной инстанции, которым исковые требования были удовлетворены. Суд кассационной инстанции оставил решение суда апелляционной инстанции в силе, дом был признан аварийным и непригодным для проживания. Полагаем, что не согласиться с выводом суда весьма затруднительно, так как степень износа в 86 % может представлять опасность для жизни и здоровья граждан.

Стоит отметить, что свою работу межведомственная комиссия будет выполнять на основании заявления собственника или соответствующего акта органа, который проводит контроль над состоянием жилого фонда. Результатом работы комиссии выступает издание распоряжения, в котором определяются дальнейшие действия с жилым помещением. В частности, в нем содержится порядок расселения дома, сроки проведения необходимых работ. На практике сроки, которые определяются в распоряжении межведомственной комиссии, нередко оспариваются, что прослеживается в материалах судебной практики. Примером является Апелляционное определение Суда Ханты-Мансийского АО от 15.05.2018 по делу № 33-3165/2018. Так, истец заявил исковое требование о предоставлении жилого помещения на условиях договора социального найма, так как прежнее жилье признано аварийным. Удовлетворяя требования, суд указал, что сроки расселения спорного дома, установленные комиссией, влекут нарушение прав граждан и создают угрозу для их жизни и здоровья в связи с угрозой обрушения дома [5]. Полагаем, что такие действия муниципальных органов нельзя оценить положительно, а наличие таких ситуаций формирует проблемный аспект в рассматриваемой области.

Также в рамках настоящего исследования стоит указать на то, что при признании многоквартирного дома аварийным помещением, подлежащим расселению, все договоры социального и коммерческого найма должны быть расторгнуты. В случае, если собственники или наниматели помещений выражают отказ от выселения, оно вполне может быть произведено на принудительной основе. При расселении гражданам должно быть предоставлено другое жилое помещение на основании договора социального найма, что прямо предусмотрено в ст. 89 ЖК РФ. Такое жилое помещение должно быть благоустроенным и что не менее важно, оно должно быть равнозначным по площади, а также отвечать установленным для таких помещений требованиям и находиться в границах данного населенного пункта. Из анализа данной нормы следует, что в указанном случае применяются критерии, которые содержатся в ст. 32 ЖК РФ. Одновременно с этим, получение иного жилого помещения трудно назвать обязательным, так как собственник может получить лишь выкупную цену за аварийное жилое помещение. Нарушения при расселении граждан не являются в настоящее время редкостью, а данный вывод подтверждается материалами судебной практики. В частности, нарушаются права тех граждан, которые имеют право на внеочередное предоставление жилья. Ярким примером является Апелляционное определение Алтайского краевого суда от 25.03.2020 по делу № 33-2360/2020 [6]. Так, истец заявил требование о признании права на предоставление жилого помещения по договору социального найма.

Указал, что многоквартирный дом, в котором он проживал ранее, признан аварийным и подлежащим сносу в связи с чем, он и члены его семьи подлежат обеспечением благоустроенным жилым помещением по договору социального найма, однако жилье до сих пор не предоставлено. В результате рассмотрения дела исковые требования были удовлетворены.

Проблемным аспектом в сфере предоставления жилого помещения по договору социального найма взамен аварийного и непригодного помещения для проживания видится то, что говоря о предоставлении жилья, законодатель в ст. 89 ЖК РФ говорит об общей площади, а не о жилой площади. Очевидно, что такая ситуация позволяет предоставлять гражданам жилые помещения, которые по площади меньше жилья, занимаемого ими ранее. Примером такой ситуации является Апелляционное определение Белгородского областного суда от 19.10.2014 № 33-4003/2014 [7]. Так, истец заявил требование о признании действий органов власти незаконными действиями, так как взаимен аварийного жилья ему была предоставлена квартира меньшей площади. Второй проблемный аспект видится в том, что формулировка «находиться в границах данного населенного пункта» очень обширная и на практике гражданам может быть предоставлено жилое помещение в отдаленном районе населенного пункта, что также трудно оценить с положительной точки зрения. Представляется, что для решения указанных проблем в действующее законодательство стоит внести ряд изменений, в частности, в изменениях нуждается ст. 89 ЖК РФ. Кроме того, стоит усилить контроль над деятельностью межведомственных комиссий в части установления сроков расселения аварийного жилья, так как не являются редкостью случаи установления сроков расселения в 15 и более лет при износе домов 70 % и более. Незамедлительного решения требует ситуации, в рамках которых межведомственные комиссии не признают дома аварийными домами и домами, непригодными для проживания, в то время как независимые эксперты выносят соответствующее заключение. Полагаем, что это делается умышленно, с целью избежать расходов на расселение дома, однако назвать такую ситуацию допустимой нельзя, так как в данном случае создается угроза для здоровья и жизни граждан. Как следствие, деятельность межведомственных комиссий нуждается в оптимизации, а действующее законодательства в планомерном совершенствовании.

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ПРИЕМЫ И МЕТОДЫ РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ ЗАДАЧ КУЛЬТУРОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ НА УРОКЕ РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКА

Аннотация: Русский язык как предмет мировоззренческий призван обеспечивать единство и взаимодействие языка, культуры, личности в процессе обучения и развития этой личности. В основе современных «культуросообразных» образовательных концепций и культурологических подходов к преподаванию лежит осознание неразрывности связей в триаде язык культура общество, новый взгляд на роль социума в становлении языковой личности.

Ключевые слова: методы, русский язык, взаимодействие языка, культуры, личности, развития, подходов, обучения.

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METHODS AND METHODS OF IMPLEMENTING THE TASKS OF CULTURAL EDUCATION IN THE LESSON OF THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

Annotation: The Russian language as a worldview subject is intended to ensure the unity and interaction of language, culture, personality in the process of learning and development of this personality. The basis of modern "culture-consistent" educational concepts and culturological approaches to teaching is the awareness of the inseparability of links in the triad language - culture - society, a new look at the role of society in the formation of a linguistic personality.

Key words: methods, Russian language, interaction of language, culture, personality, development, approaches, learning.

Методика уроков, первой и главной целью которых становится формирование культуроведческой компетенции, пока только складывается, поэтому чаще бывает представлена в виде отдельных уроков или их фрагментов.

Одним из приемов работы, позволяющим реализовать цели формирования культуроведческой компетенции, являются «этимологические этюды» в начале каждого урока. Эффективность подобных на первый взгляд достаточно традиционных упражнений не всеми словесниками оценена по достоинству, а между тем обращение на уроке к этимологическому анализу -неизменно вызывает интерес подростков, поскольку позволяет посмотреть на привычные слова с непривычной стороны, «подогревает» интерес к слову, к изучению языка, расширяет лингвистический кругозор и способствует формированию культуроведческой компетенции. Другой «действенный» прием - межъязыковые сопоставления.

Урок родного языка таит в себе неограниченные возможности воспитания ребенка гражданином своего отечества.

Главное - заложить в школьнике чувство единения с родной землей, природой, вызвать интерес к истории края, воспитать ответственное отношение к делам и поступкам.

Преподаватели подбирают высокохудожественные тексты русских писателей и поэтов, сопроводив богатейший языковой материал интересными заданиями, направленными на формирование эстетических представлений, на развитие творческого мышления.

Далее учитель предлагает составить два предложения с однородными членами, ставя выделенные слова первыми в предложении. У ребят сразу не получаются стихотворные строки, и на помощь приходит учитель. Предлагаем возможные виды заданий:

- Найдите в первом предложении рифмующиеся слова.
- Поменяйте в первом предложении слова местами так, чтобы получились две стихотворные строки.

Подобная работа проводится и со вторым предложением. Очень важно, чтобы от полученного результата школьники испытывали удовольствие. Ведь только успех и положительные эмоции продвигают их по учебной лестнице вверх.

Кроме богатого языкового материала преподаватели предлагают репродукции картин великих русских художников, мастеров пейзажа и портрета, сопроводив каждую текстом искусствоведов. Школьникам трудно писать сочинение по картине, а в учебнике есть замечательный образец -- текст искусствоведа. Дополнительно к нему ведется беседа по содержанию картины. Все это вместе настраивает на творчество, ученик проникается содержанием картины, испытывает благодарность к творчеству художника.

Работа со стихотворениями великих русских поэтов, с картинами замечательных художников воспитывает в школьниках художественное чутье, чувство рифмы и желание творить.

Формирование чувства сопричастности к историческому прошлому края, Родины, природе.

Содержание многих текстов учебника русского языка позволяет формировать такие нравственные качества ребенка, как чувство любви к природе, чувство ответственности за то, что тебя окружает, чувство сопричастности к историческому прошлому края.

Рассмотрим некоторые упражнения, способствующие формированию чувства сопричастности к историческому прошлому края, Родины, природе. Ученикам предлагается прочитать текст и задуматься над его содержанием.

Вместе с учителем ученики пытаются ответить на вопросы и определить тему и главную мысль текста. Вопрос учителя: «О чем самом главном хотел сказать автор в этих строках!» заставляет учащихся задуматься над образом березы и ее значением в жизни русского человека.

Под руководством учителя учащиеся пытаются найти ответы на вопросы о теме и главной мысли этого стихотворения; рассуждают, имеем ли мы право полновластно использовать природу, как должен вести себя человек в природе.

Есть и еще одно средство в работе учителя-словесника, позволяющее вводить информацию культуроведческого характера - обращение к проблематике русского речевого этикета. Все чаще мы встречаем (ив живой практике, и в описывающей эту практику методической литературе) удачные опыты включения в урок русского языка сведений по истории и практике речевого этикета, представления и лингвистического обоснования стереотипов русского речевого поведения, в частности с помощью пословиц, поговорок, устойчивых выражений, фразеологизмов. Этнокультурную направленность уроку русского языка придают также упражнения, основанные на толковании русских слов-реалий, называющих характерные детали национального быта, фольклора, истории, введении хотя бы в минимальном объеме сведений по топонимике и ономастике - кстати, этот материал в учебниках и учебных пособиях - даже нового поколения - практически не представлен, несмотря на общепризнанный факт особого интереса учащихся любого возраста к ономастическому материалу, в особенности к регионимам, - и бесспорной воспитательной его ценности. Левицкий В.В. Приобщение к русской культуре посредством родного языка//Русский язык в школе 1998, № 6. С.23.

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К ВОПРОСУ О РАЗВИТИИ МУНИЦИПАЛЬНОЙ СЛУЖБЫ

Аннотация: В статье раскрывается современные особенности развития муниципальной службы, представлены проблемы развития муниципальной службы. Рассматриваются направления по решению проблем в рамках развития муниципальной службы
Ключевые слова: муниципальная служба, органы местного самоуправления, муниципальное управление, управленческие решения.

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TO THE QUESTION OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL SERVICE

Annotation: The article reveals the modern features of the development of the municipal service, presents the problems of the development of the municipal service. The directions for solving problems in the framework of the development of the municipal service are considered
Key words: municipal service, local government bodies, municipal government, management decisions.

В настоящее время деятельность органов местного самоуправления повсеместно направлена на повышение эффективности проводимых административным аппаратом реформ и преобразований. Необходимость постоянного совершенствования в рамках данных реформ определяется динамикой проблем развития местного сообщества, решение которых в целом зависит от эффективности деятельности муниципальной службы, так как именно эта категория является наиболее близкой местному сообществу, его проблемам.

Муниципальная служба представляет собой профессиональную служебную деятельность граждан по обеспечению исполнения полномочий муниципального образования, а также полномочий органов муниципального образования и лиц, замещающих муниципальные должности муниципального образования [4].

Деятельность муниципальных служащих связана с реализацией муниципального управления, то есть исполнением административно-хозяйственных, исполнительно-распорядительных, информационно-аналитических, проектно-прогнозных, контрольных, координационных и других управленческих функций.

Комплекс полномочий муниципального аппарата определяет значительный перечень необходимых условий эффективной деятельности, но при этом одним из ключевых отличий муниципальной службы выступает жесткая регламентация управленческих действий в рамках организации деятельности. Подобная регламентация формируется на основе правового механизма, содержащего несколько уровней, каждый из которых призван определить наиболее оптимальный состав методов и инструментов управления.

Значительная зависимость муниципальной службы от правового обеспечения определяет необходимость выявления факторов, способных повысить эффективность работы за счет изменений в соответствующих нормативно-правовых актах. Кроме того, современный механизм правоприменения на уровне местного самоуправления имеет комплекс проблем, от решения которых напрямую зависит эффективность деятельности муниципальных служащих.

В числе подобных проблем особенно выделяется несовершенство практики управления муниципальными служащими, отражающей проблемы становления качественно новых форм и методов в данной области. Эти проблемы напрямую связаны с трансформациями цивилизационного характера, а именно массовой информатизацией, глобализацией, развитием наукоемких технологий и др., обусловившими появление качественно новых форм в области труда. Правовое регулирование трудовых отношений зачастую развивается значительно медленнее, чем методы и формы в рамках системы управления персоналом, что определяет временные лаги между появлением кадровых инноваций и внедрением их в практику.

В качестве современных особенностей развития муниципальной службы возможно выделить:

1) установление нормативно-правовых гарантий экономической основы местного самоуправления;

2) улучшение координации между различными типами государственной власти;

3) совершенствование механизмов осуществления компетенций

местными органами власти;

4) создание эффективной системы контроля и надзора за местными органами власти на основе новых подходов;

5) принятие мер по повышению эффективности деятельности местных органов власти;

6) принятие четких мер ответственности местных органов власти перед населением и государством [3].

Этот список нельзя считать исчерпывающим и однозначно сформулированным, поскольку развитие муниципальной службы представляет собой постоянно развивающуюся сферу деятельности, в которой появляются новые направления стратегического развития.

Преодоление существующих проблем в рамках муниципальной службы потребует принципиально нового подхода предусматривающего улучшения правового регулирования (законодательства и муниципального регулирования) местного самоуправления.

Основой для развития муниципальной службы является комплексная модернизация всех ее ключевых элементов, особенно персонала, нормативно-правовую основу и инструментарий управления территорией.

В качестве направлений, по совершенствованию муниципальной службы возможно выделить:

1) Осуществление конституционных прав граждан на местное самоуправление путем преодоления отчуждения государственной власти от общественности и предоставления реальных государственных гарантий местного самоуправления.

2) Обеспечение доминирующей роли прямой демократии, особенно на местном уровне.

3) Разработка различных форм общественного надзора за муниципальными властями.

4) Конкретизация форм и обеспечения реальных механизмов ответственности избранных и назначенных должностных лиц местного самоуправления перед населением.

Прежде всего, для улучшения и предоставления реальных гарантий органам местного самоуправления необходимо вернуться к рассмотрению законодательной консолидации основ, общих принципов и фактических гарантий местного самоуправления. Основания законодательной реализации перечисленных направлений заключаются в следующем:

1) Правовой характер местного самоуправления должен быть четко определен на основе двух позиций: конституционной, отделяющей местное самоуправление от государственных органов, и реальной ситуации, установленной в практике муниципального управления. Необходим юридический компромисс, который, с одной стороны, не изолирует местное самоуправление из политической системы общества, а с другой стороны, не будет подчинять муниципальные органы

государственным органам через механизмы административной и финансовой зависимости. Важным является установленный законом баланс (граница) государственного «присутствия» в местных органах власти.

2) Федеральный законодатель должен отойти от детального регулирования организационных основ местного самоуправления, обозначив только их общие демократические принципы и ограничения, связанные с перегрузкой муниципальных администраций сложными и не совместимыми государственными функциями. Основным должен быть принцип субсидирования: только то, что может быть реализовано или осуществлено там более эффективно, должно быть передано на местный уровень с обязательным условием – достаточностью финансовых и материальных ресурсов. Полномочия должны осуществляться на основе принципов их осуществимости для определенного уровня власти, для их полезности жителям определенного населенного пункта и всей страны.

3) Необходимо преодолеть те противоречия развития местного самоуправления, которые не соответствуют чрезмерным делегированным полномочиям и реальным финансовым и ресурсным возможностям для их практической реализации в рамках муниципальной службы.

4) Функционирование местного самоуправления не может происходить без финансовой и экономической составляющей. В то же время, в первую очередь, должен быть вопрос об урегулировании занятости муниципальных бюджетов, чтобы снизить негативную тенденцию накопления дефицита бюджета.

5) Серьезной проблемой, требующей ее законодательного решения, остается нехватка квалифицированного персонала во всех видах территорий. Достаточно большое количество выпускников университетов по специальности «государственное муниципальное управление», «юриспруденция», «экономика и финансы» недостаточно мотивированы для работы в небольших муниципальных образованиях по специальности [2].

Формы участия населения в муниципальном управлении должны использоваться более широко. Обеспечение основного права выбора власти и возможности постоянного влияния на власть и процесс принятия решений посредством диалога, общественного надзора и других эффективных форм влияния, а также растущий объем информации о политике должны перейти к качеству участия, гражданского самоуправления и контроля.

Таким образом, современный этап муниципальной реформы не является односторонней процедурой или кампанией, касающейся исключительно изменения содержания правовых норм, регулирующих основы местного самоуправления. В последнее время наблюдается тенденция к усилению централизации органов власти и управленческих функций при сохранении автономии местных органов от государственных органов власти. Очевидно, что основной задачей в реформировании системы муниципальной службы должно быть создание всеобъемлющей и многоуровневой системы функционирования демократических институтов государства и общества, в которой местное правительство является одним из основных участников.

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ВЛИЯНИЕ ГРУНТОВЫХ ВОД В ПРОЦЕССЕ ОПУСТЫНИВАНИЯ СРЕДНЕ ЗАРАФШАНСКИХ ЛАНДШАФТОВ

Аннотация: В статье описывается распределениеуровня грунтовых вод в Среднем Зарафшане и их влияние на опустынивание морфоструктуры ландшафта.

Ключевые слова: русло, терраса, аллювиальный, пролювиальный, подземные воды, ландшафт, литологический, соленость, гидростатический.

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EFFECT OF GROUNDWATER LEVEL ON DESERTIFICATION PROCESSES IN CENTRAL ZARAFSHAN LANDSCAPES

Abstract: This article describes the distribution, level of groundwater in Central Zarafshan and their impact on desertification of the landscape morphostructure.

Keywords: floodplain, terrace, alluvial, proluvial, groundwater, landscape, lithological, salinity, hydrostatic.

Введение. Река Зарафшан изучалась всеми исследователями в трёх частях: верхнем, среднем и нижнем. Ниже мы остановимся на процессах опустынивания под воздействием грунтовых вод в ландшафтах Среднего Зарафшана. Средний Зарафшан занимает территорию более 200 км в длину, от Пенджикентского района Таджикистана до города Навои в Узбекистане, с шириной в некоторых местах 70-80 км. Средний Зарафшан расположен в районе, где долина реки Зарафшан резко расширяется и река течет гораздо медленнее. Окружающие горы возвышаются с 1500 до 2000 метров и снижаются с востока на запад. Долина реки Зарафшан тянется на большое расстояние с востока на запад, изменениеуровня земли над уровнем моря, течения реки по узкой долине на востоке, горной гряде посередине, а на западе проникновение в пустынную зону, что привело к разнообразию природных условий и образованию различных гоморфологических структур.

Основная часть. Средний Зарафшан геотектонический соответствует бассейну Зарафшанского плато. Высота Среднего Зарафшанского бассейна колеблется от 800-1000 м до 300-350 м в западном направлении. Зарафшанская геотектоническая зона характеризуется хорошо развитыми склонами реки Зарафшан, верхними террасами, предгорной пролювиально-аллювиальной равниной, благоприятными климатическими условиями для ведения сельского хозяйства, обилием плодородных почв и достаточными водными ресурсами. Общая площадь Средний Зарафшанской долины составляет 13 600 км^2. Самая широкая часть бассейна находится вокруг Самарканда. Долина снижается к западу. Около села Хазар, недалеко от города Навои, хребты Кызылтепа и Автобач сходятся, образуя Хазарский коридор шириной 8-10 км. В административном отношении территория Зарафшанского бассейна в основном административная в Самаркандской области, в меньшей степени в Навоийской и Джизакской областях.

Самые крупные Самаркандский и Каттакурганский оазисы в Среднем Зарафшане расположены на верхней и нижней террасах реки Зарафшан, в нижней части пролювиальных равнин, в нижнем течении Ургута, Коратепы, Агалик, Сазагана, Миронкуля и других малых рек, который построен на конических площадках, образованных у входов. Пейзажи оазиса Центрального Зарафшана в основном расположены на высотах от 300-350 м до 800-1000 м.

По гидрогеологическим особенностям Зарафшанский бассейн Н. М. Решёткиной (1957) был разделен на два района: 1) Самарканд; 2) Каттакурган. В Самаркандской области ежегодно образуются 1 800 миллионов кубических метров подземных вод, из которых 1 241 миллион кубометров приходится на вегетационный период, из которых 20% приходится на реку Зарафшан, 45,6% - на каналы и канавы, 26% - на предгорья и только 6,8% - на атмосферные осадки, 13,3% подземных вод возвращается в Зарафшанскую долину, 57,9% на поверхность в виде Карасува, 22% на транспирацию и испарение и 11% в подземные области.

Подземные воды близко расположенное к поверхности земли Средний Зарафшана можно разделить на три группы: 1) подземные воды в аллювиальных пролювиальных породах; 2) воды между слоями; 3) вода между трещинами и разломами в горах. Подземные воды в аллювиальных и пролювиальных отложениях широко распространены в регионе, их расположение зависит от геологического строения местности, рельефа и близости к водоемам. Этот тип подземных вод в основном формируется за счет атмосферных осадков и воды, вытекающей из рек и каналов. Глубина залегания грунтовых вод колеблется от 0,5 до 4-5 метров на берегу реки Зарафшан. На террасах глубина увеличивается с 2-3 метров до 10 метров на 1-й террасе, с 4-5 метров до 20 метров на 2-й террасе и с 6-10 метров до 30-40 метров на 3-й террасе. Родники поднимаются на поверхность в виде родников, образуют ручей и впадают в реку Зарафшан.

Более 50% территории Самаркандской области состоит из предгорий, пролювиальные отложения входящие в состав камней разного вида, и по мере удаления от гор состав отложений меняется и сменяется мелким песком, и глиной по направлению к Реке Зарафшан. Это влияет на площадь и качество грунтовых вод. Горы являются источником подземных вод в отложениях пролювиальных. По мнению А.С. Султанходжаевами и др. (1965), вода в проекционных отложениях также служит источником воды, поднимающейся из трещин в коренных породах вплоть до четвертичного периода. В прилегающей зоне на склонах вода в пролювиальных отложениях достигает 30-40 метров, иногда на глубине 60-70 метров. По мере того, как они удаляются от гор к реке, вода приближается к поверхности, например, вблизи город Джумы их глубина составляет 20 метров, а у реки уменьшается до 2,3 метра, возле глины они подходят очень близко к поверхности и образуется влажность, а так же образуются болота.

Особенности морфологического строения Центрального Зарафшана, высокогорья и низменности, распространение лизоцимных пород, образование оврагов, близость подземных вод в низинах приводят к увеличению солености. Такая ситуация наблюдается в Нарпайском, Пахтачинском, Каттакурганском, Навбахорском и Навоийском районах Самаркандской области. Близость грунтовых вод к поверхности, особенно присутствует в районах, близких к рекам. Аналогичные случаи наблюдаются в Иштиханском и Акдарьинском районах. На этих территориях уровень засоления почв высокий, а кое-где грунтовые воды находятся на глубине 2-3 метра. Это отрицательно сказывается на развитии флоры, влияет на сокращение некоторых местных растений и рост солеустойчивых растений, а также на урожайность некоторых фруктовых деревьев. Кроме того, эти территории оказывают негативное воздействие на живые организмы, что приводит к определенному увеличению заболеваемости среди населения ниже по течению реки Зарафшан. Тугай реки Зарафшан деградируют не только из-за снижения влажности, но и из-за увеличения загрязнения и минерализации речной воды, а также увеличения солености грунтовых вод. В результате высыхания тугайных лесов часто возникают пожары. В результате большие площади растительности исчезают, а площадь тугайных лесов на реке Зарафшан сокращается, что приводит к опустыниванию.

Кроме того, подземные воды активно участвуют в сносе уникальных архитектурных памятников Самарканда. В последние 15-20 лет интенсивное повышение уровня грунтовых вод в городском ландшафте привело к дополнительному увлажнению и засолению литологических оснований территорий, на которых расположены памятники архитектуры. Интенсивные нагоны грунтовых вод наблюдались в городских районах Самарканда в 1975-1987 годах, в том числе в районах с историческими и архитектурными памятниками. С 1975 по 1995 год средний уровень грунтовых вод в городе составлял 2,6-3,5 м. Процесс повышения уровня грунтовых вод носит региональный характер, достигая 3 м в восточной части города, 15 см / год в западной части и 2,5 м в западной части, 12 см/ год. Кроме того, уровень минерализации увеличивается по мере повышения уровня грунтовых вод. По результатам химического анализа соленость подземных вод в районе Регистана составляла 0,5-1,0 г / л в 1975 г., увеличилась до 1,0-1,5 г / л в 1993 г., а в 1995 г. увеличилась до 3,0-4,0 г / л (А.М. Худойбергенов, А.А. Худойбергенов, 2000).

Территория вокруг Каттакурганского водохранилища в Центральном Зарафшане, а также в пустынях Улус и Джам имеет близкие к поверхности отложения полиогенового и неогенового происхождения. Гипс и соль также распространены в этих месторождениях. В результате большинство колодцев, вырытых в этих местах, производят соленую воду. Соленость грунтовых вод не используется в качестве питьевой. Пустыни Улус и Джам сложены пролювиальными и частично аллювиальными породами, а верхняя часть покрыта лёсными породами. Карбонаты составляют 20-30% лёсных пород. По мере освоения орошаемых земель карбонаты будут таять и двигаться вниз. Рельеф пустынь Улус и Джем волнистый, чередующийся с крутыми холмами и тенистыми впадинами. Когда вода подается в эти пустыни через старый канал Анхар, вспахиваются холмы и болота, высаживаются хлопок и другие сельскохозяйственные культуры. Большие каналы проходят по холмам и высокогорьям, а небольшие каналы проходят по склонам для орошения. Через несколько лет низины посреди холмов стали более плодородными, и появилисьзасоленные почвы. Уровень воды в низинах повысился, а соленость воды увеличилась, привело к тому что питьевая вода стала непригодной для населения. Дома с низменностями посреди холмов рухнули, и люди начали строить новые дома на склонах и холмах. В низинах между холмами были вырыты канавы для слива соли, а соленая вода откачивалась через канавы. В этих районах колодезная вода (грунтовые воды) раньше использовалась в качестве питьевой, т.е. до начала орошаемого земледелия, но теперь качество колодезной воды ухудшилось, и жители села обеспечены водой из артезианских колодцев.

В нижней части острова Миёнкала, образованного рекой Зарафшан, недалеко от города Хатырчи, больше гравия, больше песка и грязи, что затрудняет просачивание воды. Таким образом, замедляется проникновение воды в почву. При этом уклон реки от города Хатырчи до города Навои уменьшается, в результате чего в Пахтачинском и Нарпайском районах Самаркандской области засоление почвы сильнее, уровень грунтовых вод превышает 1,0-1,5 г. / литр. Вокруг гор Зирабулак и Зиявутдин обнажаются меловые, третичные и неогеновые отложения. Эти отложения содержат слои гипса, которые во многих местах залегают на глубине 0,8-1,5 метра над землей. Кальций и сульфаты в этом слое гипса растворяются в воде, перемещаются вверх и вниз по склону вместе с поверхностными и грунтовыми водами. Эта ситуация привела к увеличению засоления почвы в НарпаеПахтачинского района и опустыниванию ландшафта.

В результате уменьшения уровня грунтовых вод на холмах и в горах, в северной и южной частях Акинчи, Среднего Зарафшана, количество источников уменьшается, и это сказывается на водопотреблении малых рек и ручьев, насыщенных родниковой водой. Флора региона находится в кризисе, что в определенной степени ускоряет процесс опустынивания. Каждое место имеет свою взаимозависимость и законы развития. Однако из-за пренебрежения агрономическими, физическими и химическими свойствами почвы во время землепользования, использования большего количества воды и отсутствия внимания к постоянному восстановлению плодородия почвы нарушается органическая связь в природе. Во многих случаях для искусственного восстановления строят канавы и пытаются снизить уровень грунтовых вод. Однако это связано с тем, что система дренажных сетей очень тщательно и качественно разработана, а также качеством контроля над ними. В противном случае возникнет неловкая ситуация, и баланс будет нарушен. В Центральном Зарафшане природные и антропогенные условия создают различные экологические условия вокруг него. Например, повышение уровня грунтовых вод вокруг вышеупомянутой площади Регистан, оказывает влияние на наши древние исторические здания. Другими словами, соленость у основания этих зданий увеличивается. Негативные последствия засоления, вызванного подъемом грунтовых вод в западной части Центрального Зарафшана, являются не только экологическими, но и социально-экономическими, т.е. отрицательно сказываются на здоровье населения, миграции, продуктивности сельского хозяйства и продуктивности животноводства. Опустынивание происходит в сельскохозяйственных районах центральной части Центрального Зарафшана в результате неправильного управления сточными водами и чрезмерного использования воды на полях. Несоблюдение правил очистки канав ведет к повторному засолению. Механический состав почв здесь в основном состоит из тяжелых отложений, таких как песок, глина и другие породы, а засоление происходит из-за подъема грунтовых вод на поверхность. Эта трагедия, прежде всего, приводит к определенной степени опустынивания ландшафтов Центрального Зарафшана, а также к нарушению системы земледелия, структуры посевов и севооборота, резкому снижению урожайности.

Выводы: Опустынивание оказывает прямое воздействие на средства к существованию сельского населения, снижая продуктивность земельных ресурсов и отрицательно влияя на устойчивость, и производительность геосистем. По имеющимся данным, за время независимости центрально-азиатских государств продуктивность сельского хозяйства врегионе снизилась на 20-30%. К сожалению, слабая инфраструктура, технические, административные и финансовые возможности государств, слабый обмен информацией и гидрометеорологический мониторинг - все это не способствует борьбе с опустыниванием и снижению риска стихийных бедствий.

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ПУТИ РАЦИОНАЛЬНОГО ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ ПРИРОДНЫХ ЛАНДШАФТОВ ЗАРАФШАНСКИХ ГОР И ПРИЛЕГАЮЩИХ РАВНИН

Аннотация: Характерной особенностью ландшафтов Зарафшашанских гор и прилегающих равнин является то, что развитие их подчинено географической зональности. По зональным особенностям ландшафты изучаемого района находятся в пустынной зоне.

Ключевые слова: Ландшафтов, сухостепные ландшафты, азональные ландшафты, полупустынные ландшафты, степные ландшафты, ландшафты гор.

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WAYS OF RATIONAL USE OF NATURAL LANDSCAPES OF THE ZARAFSHAN MOUNTAINS AND ADJACENT PLAINS

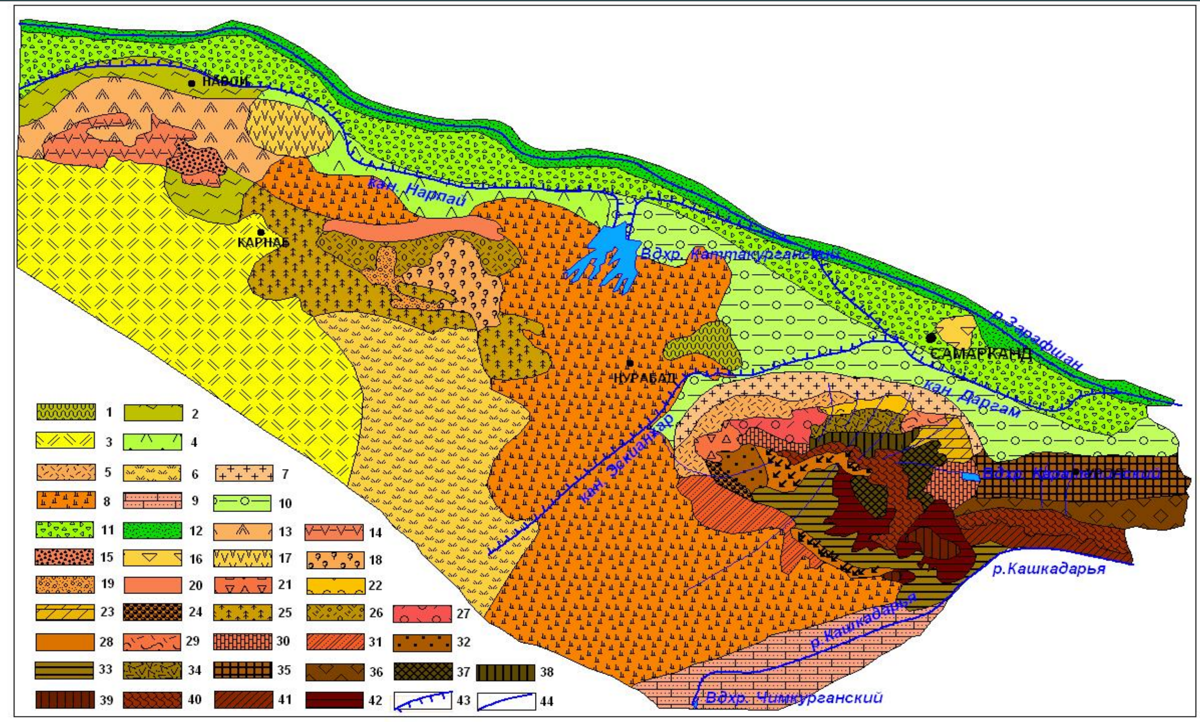
Abstract: A characteristic peculiarity of the landscapes of the Zarafshan Mountains and the adjacent plains is that their development is dependenton *geographical zoning. According to the zonal features, the landscapes of the studied area are located in the desert zone.*

Keywords: Landscapes, dry-steppe landscapes, azonal landscapes, semi-desert landscapes, steppe landscapes, mountain landscapes.

Введение. Изучение ландшафтов Зарафшанских гор и прилегающих равнин показывало, что природные условия изучаемого района являются самыми разнообразными. Ландшафтные комплексы, расположенные в различных частях района, отличаются не только в природном отношении, но и по хозяйственному назначению. Эти различия основываются, прежде всего, на том, что ландшафты изучаемого района развивались при различных природных условиях рельефа, как равнинного, так и горного.

Цель и задачи. Развитие ландшафтов описываемого района, расположенных на различных абсолютных высотах. Это создаёт различные природные зоны, такие как полупустынные и сухостепные. В каждой зоне расположены ландшафты с различной хозяйственной ценностью. Кроме того, на равнинных ландшафтах наблюдаются азональные ландшафты, отличающиеся своими условиями увлажнения. Азональные ландшафты по своей хозяйственной ценности отличаются от остальных ландшафтов.

Горные ландшафты Зарафшана составляют полупустынные, сухостепные, степные и редколесные зоны. Ландшафты, расположенные в каждой зоне, также имеют свои хозяйственные ценности и отличаются от других ландшафтов, расположенных в другой зоне. Учитывая такое различие, вопросы рационального использования ландшафтов равнин и гор, расположенных в каждой зоне, рассматриваются нами по отдельности.



Карта ландшафтов Зарафшанских гор и прилегающих равнин

Автор: Х.Журакулов

Легенда

А) Класс равнинных ландшафтов. Зональные ландшафты.

Полупустынный тип ландшафта. Виды: 1.Янтачно-эфемеровый на солонцеватых серозёмах крупных плоских понижений увалистых пролювиальных равнин; 2.Эфемерово-полынный на светлых серозёмах наклонных денудационно-аккумулятивных пролювиальных равнин; 3.Эфемерово-полынный на светлых серозёмах пролювиальных равнин.

Сухостепный вид ландшафта. Виды: 4.Полынно-эфемеровый на светлых серозёмах наклонных денудационно-аккумулятивных пролювиальных равнин; 5.Полынно-эфемеровый на типичных серозёмах наклонных предгорных пролювиальных равнин; 6. Полынно-эфемеровый на типичных серозёмах наклонных пролювиальных равнин; 7.Полынно-сарыгуль (шиповник) – эфемеровый на типичных серозёмах наклонных пролювиальных равнин; 8.Разнотравно-эфемеровый на типичных серозёмах балочно-увалистых пролювиальных и крупноувалистых лессовых равнин; 9. Разнотравно-полынно-эфемеровый на луговых светлых серозёмах аллювиальных, слабонаклонных террасированных равнин; 10.Полынно-разнотравно-эфемеровый на типичных серозёмах аккумулятивных аллювиально-пролювиальных равнин.

Азональные ландшафты. Луговой тип ландшафта. Вид: 11.Разнотравно-бобово-злаковый на аллювиальных серозёмах аллювиальных, террасированных равнин/ .Лесной и кустарниковый тип ландшафта. Вид: 12.Тугайные леса и лесокустарники на аллювиальных почвах пойм.

Б) Класс горных ландшафтов. Зональные ландшафты.

Полупустынный тип ландшафта. Виды: 13.Эфемерово-полынный на каменистых светлых серозёмах низких гор; 14.Колючеминдально-полынный на каменистых светлых серозёмах низких гор; 15.Козыкулак-полынно-эфемеровый на светлых серозёмах низкогорных котловин. Сухостепной тип ландшафтов. Виды: 16.Полынно-эфемеровый с колючеминдально-астрагаловыми кустарниками на типичных серозёмах низких гор и денудационно-аккумулятивных равнин; 17.Полынно-эфемеровый на каменистых типичных серозёмах низких гор и денудационно-аккумулятивных равнин; 18.Полынно-козыкулаково-мятликовый с колючеминдальными кустарниками на типичных серозёмах котловин низких гор; 19.Полынно-разнотравно-эфемеровый на типичных серозёмах низкогорных котловин и долин; 20.Полынно-злаково-разнотравно-колючеминдальный на каменистых типичных серозёмах низких гор; 21.Астрагалово-козыкулак-эфемеровый на типичных серозёмах низких гор; 22.Козыкулак-колючеминдально-полынно-эфемеровый на типичных серозёмах ступенчатых предгорий; 23.Колючеминдально-осоково-мятликовый на каменистых типичных серозёмах низких гор; 24.Бородачево-колючеминдальный на каменистых типичных серозёмах низких гор; 25.Разнотравно-полынно-эфемеровый с колючеминдальными кустарниками на каменистых типичных серозёмах низких гор; 26.Разнотравно-мятликово-полынный на каменистых типичных серозёмах низких гор; 27.Разнотравно-полынно-эфемеровый с колючим миндалём и боярышником на типичных серозёмах низких и средних гор; 28.Разнотравно-колючеминдальный на каменистых типичных серозёмах и коричневых почвах низких и средних гор; 29.Козыкулак-сарыгуль-осоково-мятликовый на каменистых типичных серозёмах ступенчатых гор. Степной тип ландшафта. Виды: 30.Козыкулак-колючеминдально-мятликовый на типичных серозёмах террасированных бортов внутригорных котловин; 31.Козыкулак-мятликовый на тёмных серозёмах низких гор; 32.Мятликово-бобово-разнотравный на тёмных серозёмах низкогорных котловин; 33.Аккурай-бобово-злаковый с крупноплодовым боярышниковым редколесьем на тёмных серозёмах лессовых равнин внутригорных котловин; 34.Колючеминдально-сарыгуль-мятликовый на тёмных серозёмах холмисто-грядовых низкогорий; 35.Колючеминдально-разнотравно-мятликовый на тёмных серозёмах адырообразных низкогорий и предгорных денудационно-аккумулятивных пролювиальных равнин; 36.Колючеминдально-разнотравно-типчаковый на каменистых коричневых остепнённых почвах крутосклонных средних гор; 37.Разнотравно-мятликовый с колючеминдальнымиРустарниками на тёмных серозёмах и коричневых выщелоченных остепнённых почвах средних гор; 38.Разнотравно-типчаковый с колючеминдально-боярышниковыми кустарниками и редкими экземплярами арчи на каменистых коричневых остепнённых почвах средних гор; 39.Разнотравно-мятликово-бородачевый на коричневых остепнённых почвах выровненных средних гор; 40.Разнотравно-типчаковый на коричневых остепнённых почвах выровненных водоразделов частично закарстованных средних гор. Редколесной и ксерофитно-кустарниковый тип ландшафта. Виды: 41.Колючеминдально-боярышниковые редколесья на каменистых коричневых почвах средних гор; 42.Арчевые редколесья и ксерофитные кустарники на каменистых коричневых почвах и выходах коренных пород. Прочие : 43.Крупные оросительные системы.

Ландшафты равнин. Полупустынные ландшафты равнин расположены в пределах Карнабской и Джамско-Улусской предгорных равнин на высоте 225-280 мн.у.м. Основная территория данных ландшафтов используется, как круглогодичные пастбища. В пределах характеризуемых ландшафтов, развиты эфемерово-полынно-янтачные фитоценозы. Эфемерово-полынно-янтачные фитоценозы - ценнейший корм для каракульских овец на протяжении почти круглого года. В основу кормового баланса пастбищного района весной и летом входят эфемеры, а осенью и зимой - полынь и янтак. Эфемеры представляют собой хороший подножный корм во время ранневесенней пастьбы, так как они, наиболее обеспечены питательными растениями и менее обеспечены осеньюи зимой.

Исследования сотрудников КарнабскогоНаучно-иследовательского института каракулеводства показали, что в сравнительно короткий срок при небольших затратах можно значительно увеличить производительность естественных пастбищ путём посевов кормовых растений и таких культур, как саксаул, изень, чогон, черкез, терескен и других. Особого внимания заслуживает чёрный саксаул.

Многолетние исследования сотрудников Научно-иследовательского института каракулеволдства и экологии пустынь Узбекистана показали, что искусственные пастбища, созданные из смеси различных видов и жизненных форм природных растений (чёрный саксаул, черкезрихтера, чогон, терескен, изень и другие), отличаются высокими и устойчивыми урожаями кормов, обеспечивающими полноценное круглогодичное пастбище, кормление и содержание овец.

Для сохранения влаги в почве на богаре огромное значение имеют системы севооборота.Здесь рекомендуется создание пятипольногопропашного севооборота. В пропашном клину могут выращиваться люцерна на сено и бахчевые культуры (арбузы). Урожайность бахчевых культур составляет 80-100 ц/га. Надо отметить, что территория Улусского ландшафта является наиболее перспективным районом для развития орошаемых земель.Для дальнейшего освоения земель сюда проложен отводящий канал Янги арык. Кроме того, в пределах изучаемых ландшафтов полупустынной зоны, имеются межпластовые напорные воды (Нагорная) с температурой 45°, в настоящее время использующиеся для лечения больных ревматизмом, остеохондрозом. Надо отметить, что потребность у населения в лечении данной водой огромна. Поэтому для использования данных межпластовых вод для лечения больных необходимо расширить больничную площадь и увеличить число коек. Для улучшения отдыха больных, вокруг больницы необходимо расширить зону зелёных насаждений.

Сухостепные ландшафты охватывают территорию предгорной равнины, расположенной в предгорьях Зирабулак-Зиадинских, Каратепинских и Чакылкалянских гор на высоте 285-700 мн.у.м. Надо отметить, что основная часть этих ландшафтов используется как пастбища. Особенно это характерно для ландшафтов, расположенных на предгорных равнинах Зирабулак-Зиадинских гор и северных и южных склонах Каратепинских гор. Поверхностное устройство предгорных равнин, расположенных вокруг Зирабулак-Зиадинских гор, характеризуется расчленённым рельефом. Здесь наблюдаются выходы коренных пород со светлыми грубоскелетными серозёмами. Растительный покров представлен эфемерами, полынью, козыкулаком. Ландшафт используется как весенние, осенние и зимние пастбища.

Надо сказать, что часть ландшафтов предгорных равнин подлежит орошению. Такие ландшафты находятся на Придаргомской предгорной равнине, расположенной на северном склоне Каратепинских гор. Выдержанность уклонов от подошвы гор к долинам обеспечивает хороший поверхностный сток. При орошении земель гидрогеолого-мелиоративные условия будут благоприятными повсеместно благодаря большой глубине грунтовых вод. Отдельные участки ландшафтов предгорных равнин, пригодных для орошения, в настоящее время находятся в запущенном состоянии. Для поднятия продуктивности этих ландшафтов следует начать борьбу с поверхностной и овражной эрозией. Для этого рекомендуется следующее: против поверхностной линейной или плоскостной эрозии на почвах с мощным малоземистым слоем необходимо проводить глубокую вспашку (до 35-40 см), способствующую прекращению поверхностного стока атмосферных осадков. В пределах данного ландшафта широко развиты овраги, особенно возле канала Даргом. Для прекращения развития оврагов рекомендуется создание лесных полос, а быстродействующие овраги закрепить инженерными сооружениями.

Надо отметить, что часть ландшафтов предгорных равнин используется под богару. Такие ландшафты особенно хорошо развиты в пределах западной и южной оконечностей Каратепинских гор. Имеющиеся здесь типичные серозёмы имеют достаточно мощный поперечный горизонт с содержанием гумуса 2,2%, фосфора 0,16-0,17%. Данные почвы по физическому и химическому составу отличаются довольно высоким плодородием, могут быть использованы под различные сельскохозяйственные культуры. В настоящее время они используются под богару. Основные мероприятия должны здесь направляться для сохранения влаги. Для этого необходимо осенью проводить вспашку. Осенняя вспашка оберегает больше влаги, улучшаются физические свойства верхних горизонтов, больше накапливается питательных веществ и так далее. Данный ландшафт пригоден для орошенияи для этого проложен канал Янги арык - отток реки Зарафшан.

Азональные ландшафты. Расположены в пределах первой, второй,третьей и частично четвёртой надпойменных террас левобережья реки Зарафшан и правобережья реки Кашкадарьи от 225 до 700 м абсолютной высоты. В настоящее время описываемые ландшафты полностью освоены и используются под орошаемое земледелие.

Ландшафты террас долин Зарафшана и Кашкадарьи в результате хозяйственной многовековой деятельности человека сильно изменены и превращены в оазисные ландшафты. Искусственное орошение ландшафта ведётся уже более 3000 лет. Многовековое искусственное орошение в Зарафшанской долине привело к формированию нового довольно мощного (1-2 м) агроирригационного горизонта. Воды реки Зарафшан содержат много питательных веществ, как в твёрдом, так и в растворимом виде. Надо отметить, что ландшафты, расположенные на первой, второй, третьей и четвёртой надпойменных террасах, являются дренированными, сорошаемыми суглинистыми и супесчаными луговыми и лугово-болотными почвами. Поэтому ландшафты данных земель имеют важное хозяйственное значение, на них размещены основные массивы садоводства и других сельскохозяйственных культур.

Надо отметить, что вниз по течению реки Зарафшан в пределах ландшафтов террасовых равнин начинается увеличение засоления почв и в районе Каттакургана. Засоление носит сульфатно-хлоридный характер. Основной причиной засоления почв является близкое залегание грунтовых вод. Для увеличения глубины залегания грунтовых вод необходимо построить коллекторно-дренажную сеть. Для обеспечения водой орошаемых земель в нижней части Зарафшанской долины (Каттакурганский, Нарпайскийрайоны) здесь построено Каттакурганское водохранилище объёмом 840млн м^3 воды.

Леса и кустарники охватывают ландшафты, расположенные в пойме реки Зарафшан. Эти ландшафты заняты в основном тугайными лесами. В типе тугайной растительности объединены не только древесные, но и травяные, и кустарниковые сообщества речных долин, тесно связанные в своём происхождении с развитием экологических условий этих долин. Генетически связанные и экологически близкие сообщества тугайного типа различаются по структуре и особенностям эдификаторов. Это позволяетрасчленить их на три группы формаций, такие, как древесно-кустарниковые тугайные, кустарниково-тугайные и травянисто-тугайные. Все эти три вида, развитые в пределах пойм долины реки Зарафшан, за последние годы резко сокращаются.

Земли, занимаемые раньше тугаями, осваиваются под сельскохозяйственные культуры и отводятся под строительство жилых домов. В связи с этим за последние годы площадь занимаемых тугайных ландшафтов резко сокращается. В дальнейшем необходимо расширить площадь тугайных ландшафтов. Кроме того, тугайные ландшафты являются прекрасным местом для отдыха. По использованию тугайных ландшафтов, как зон отдыха, сделаны определённые работы. Возле Чупанаты и Акдарьинского моста на поймах реки Зарафшан построены два искусственных озера - "Светлое озеро" и "Семь озёр", где население города Самарканда в воскресные дни проводит своё время (Абдулкасимов и др. 2014).

Ландшафты гор. Полупустынные ландшафты значительных высот достигают в Зиадинских горах - 868 м н.у.м. В пределах ландшафта имеются участки расчленённых крутых склонов гор. На таких ландшафтах склоны почти голые, лишены растительного покрова. Только в некоторой части склонов гор, а также по долинам горных саев на светлых серозёмах встречаются полынно-эфемеровая растительность с примесью кустарников колючего миндаля. Используются как весенние и летние пастбища. Ландшафт малопродуктивен. Необходимо запретить заготовку колючего миндаля для топлива.

Самые западные оконечности Зиадинских гор имеют куэстовый характер. Здесь, в межкуэстовых понижениях и саях, в весеннее время накапливаются воды, стекающие со склонов куэстовых гряд и гор, и подземные воды залегают неглубоко от поверхности. Почвы благоприятны для произрастания солянковых растений. Ландшафт используется как пастбище.

Основная часть ландшафтов Зиадинских гор представлена широтно-вытянутыми грядками, сложенными песчаником и сланцами. Между этими грядками располагается слабо расчленённая всхолмленная поверхность на гранитах. Здесь, на щебнистых, местами эродированных светлых серозёмах, развита полынно-эфемеровая растительность. Ландшафт используется как пастбище.

Сухостепные ландшафты охватывают основную часть Зирабулакских гор и низкогорную часть северного склона западной оконечности Каратепинских гор. Эти ландшафты расположены на высоте 700 м на западе и 1700 м - на востоке. Основная часть ландшафта Зирабулакских гор состоит из широко вытянутых гряд. Эти гряды в основном занимают периферийную часть гор. Центральная часть данного ландшафта представляет всхолмленную платообразную поверхность, сложенную гранитами. В пределах межгрядовых понижений имеются горные саи, которые неглубокие и широкие. Основная часть платообразной возвышенности и склоны гряд покрыты типичными мелкоземистыми серозёмами с полынно-эфемеровой растительностью. Используются как пастбища, причём хорошего качества. В пределах ландшафтов Зирабулакских гор в отдельных саях имеются постоянные водотоки. В этих саях размещены сады и виноградники. Надо отметить, что в изучаемом ландшафте большинство горных саев летом иосенью безводны. Однако у них формируется сток зимой и весной. Используя эти паводковые воды, здесь можно значительно расширить площади садов и виноградников. В низкогорном ландшафте на его южных склонах имеются широтно-вытянутые скалистые гряды, лишённые почв и растительности, на склонах гор редки кусты колючеминдальников. Рельеф низкогорного ландшафта северного склона Каратепинских гор и его западной оконечности характеризуется расчленённым холмисто-грядовым низкогорьем с маломощными каменистыми, типичными щебнистыми грубоскелетными серозёмами. Здесь часто наблюдаются выходы коренных пород. Растительный покров представлен эфемерами и эфемероидами, летневегетирующимгруботравьем (эремерус, фломис и других), на каменистых склонах кустарниками миндаля.Ландшафт используется как пастбища. С целью рационального использования ландшафтов необходимо ускорить облесение склонов низкогорья. Однако искусственное лесоразведение следует осуществлять, как правило, не по периферии ландшафтов, а в верхней части и не сплошными массивами, а лесополосными насаждениями. Для полосных посадок рекомендуются самые засухоусточивые породы: айлантус, фисташка, миндаль, акация белая. В пределах данного ландшафта днища горных саев резко расширяются и здесь развиты аллювиальные, орошаемые аллювиальные, суглинистые, супесчаные почвы. Хотя они занимают весьма ограниченные территории, но это не уменьшает их народнохозяйственного значения. Они почти полностью освоены и используются под огороды, сады, виноградники и др.

Для рационального использования данного ландшафта и прилегающих к нему территорий рекомендуются следующие мероприятия: каптирование источникови их периодическая очистка для улучшения использования вод горных рек; задержание и полное регулирование весеннего паводкового стока путём создания водохранилищв крупных саях. В низовьях реки Аманкутан построено Каратепинское водохранилище с полезной ёмкостью 18 млн. м^3, что позволяет орошать значительные участки земель. Кроме того, в перспективе целесообразно построить водохранилища (т.н. селехранилища) в Аккургансае, Гиждувансае, Камангарансае. Строительство селехранилищ позволить накопить весенние паводки и оросить несколько тысяч гектаров земель в ландшафтах предгорных равнин.

Для улучшения производительности этих ландшафтов следует, прежде всего, отказаться от посевов однолетних сельскохозяйственных богарных культур, потому что ежегодная пахота приводит к развитию эрозии. Кроме того, применение живой тяговой силы и ручного труда на нынешнем этапе развития сельского хозяйства экологически невыгодно. Наиболее целесообразно и экологически выгодно развитие богарного виноградарства и садоводства.Кроме того, в настоящее время основная часть данного ландшафта освоена и используется под посевы табака.

Среди сухостепных ландшафтов в междуречье Зарафшана и Кашкадарьи по характеру использования отличается ландшафт Чупанатинской возвышенности. Это ландшафт расположен возле города Самарканда. В настоящее время нижние части склонов используются под лесные насаждения. На искусственно созданных лесных массивах организована зона отдыха для трудящихся города Самарканда. Часть территории Чупанатинской возвышенности используется для получения строительных материалов. Имеющиеся здесь палеозойские песчано-сланцевые материалы используются для получения щебенки, а также бытового материала - для индивидуального строительства. Частьтерритории Чупанатинской возвышенности используется для строительства общественных зданий. Тут требуется только более рациональное сочетание в размещении указанных угодий.

Степные ландшафты расположены на склонах Каратепинскихи Чакылкалянских гор, на высоте 1700-2800 мн.у.м. и выше. Поверхностьландшафтов расчленена долинами горных рек и саев Долины здесь в основном суходольные, склоны крутые и заняты в различной степени смытыми каменисто-щебнистыми почвами под разнотравно-эфемеровыми полукустарниковыми и кустарниковыми растениями. Встречается арча. Ландшафт используется как летне-осеннее пастбище.

Таким образом, одним из важных вопросов повышения производительности степного ландшафта крутосклонных среднегорий является борьба с эрозией почв. Способы борьбы с эрозией почв и селевыми потоками в основном разработаны и обоснованы сотрудниками Средней АзииА.Абдулкасимов 2004. Для рассматриваемого ландшафта наиболее надёжным и испытанным средством, регулирующим поверхностный сток, прекращающим или ослабляющим эрозионно-селевые потоки, является облесение и террасирование.

Террасирование склонов, коренным образом изменяя условия поверхности стока, может ликвидировать эрозию почв в течение сравнительно короткого времени, улучшить гидрогеологический режим склонов, обеспечить предпосылки более успешного облесения горных районов. Об этом убедительно свидетельствует опыт проведения подобных работ на Аманкутанской лесной даче. Горные лесные насажденияскрепляют почву корнями, увеличивают фильтрацию воды, переводят поверхностный скот в подземный, снижают количество стекающей воды и её скорость, тем самым ослабляют эрозионные процессы. По данным Эшкувватов. Б. 2020, в связи с задержкой поверхностного стока, просачиванием воды в почву горные лесные насаждения сохраняют до 50% всех осадков. Чем круче склоны, тем заметнее влияние леса. Увеличение фильтрации воды в лесной почве обусловливает пополнение запасов подземных вод, что подтверждается большим количеством родников в лесных местностях. Так, на территории Аманкутанской лесной дачи благодаря лесонасаждениям увеличилось количество родников. Например, по дороге Ташкент-Термез в районе перевала было всего два родника, а стало около шести.

Степные ландшафты Чакылкаляна и Каратепе используются в основном как пастбища. В результате отсутствия должного ухода за пастбищами и несоблюдения правил эксплуатации большие площади их выбиты скотом и подвержены эрозии. Поэтому необходимо регулировать пастбища, применять загонную систему выпаса и пастбищеобороты. Для каждого пастбищного массива в зависимости от урожайности поедаемой массы должны быть установлены нормы нагрузки скота, на сильно выбитых участках временно следует прекратить выпас скота с тем, чтобы путём подсева ценных трав и внесения небольшого количества удобрений они были превращены в высокоурожайные пастбища. Кроме того, хорошие результаты дают улучшение охраны леса, запрещение бесплановой рубки кустарников, определение пути скотопрогона водопоев, укрепление осыпей и россыпей, строительство водосборных сооружений - селехранилищ, сборных трактов для селевых и ливневых вод. Наблюдениями отмечено, что в пределах лесных ландшафтов описываемых гор местное население ежегодно заготавливает большое количество ревеня (ревоч). В результате бессистемного сбора ревеня в настоящее время ареалы распространения его резко сокращаются. Поэтому в настоящее время необходимо поставить вопрос об охране этой ценной культуры.

Редколесья и ксерофитные кустарники встречаются на южном склоне Чакылкаляна и на стыке между Чакылкаляном и Каратепе в районе перевала Тахта-Карача. Надо отметить, что в прошлом леса и кустарники в пределах описываемых гор имели широкое распространение. В настоящее время из-за вырубки их для топлива, а также использования лесных массивов для пастбища площади этих лесных массивов сильно сократились. Тем не менее водоохранная и почвозащитная роль этих лесных массивов огромна. Поэтому в дальнейшем не следует допускать вырубки этих лесных массивов и их необходимо взять под охрану.

Выводы. Изучение видов ландшафтов междуречья Зарафшана и Кашкадарьи показало, что ландшафты исследуемого района отличаются значительной остепненностью. Это связанно наряду с общими климатическими условиями с хозяйственной деятельностью человека.

Неправильное использование ландшафтов - чрезмерный выпас скота на тех или иных участках ландшафта, вырубка древесной и кустарниковой растительности для топлива и уничтожение подроста в результате пастьбы скота в арчёвых лесах, нарушение в системе севооборота и так далее -привело к сильному их остепнению.

Для предотвращения негативных последствий антропогенного воздействия на ландшафты Зарафшанских гор и прилегающих равнин нами предложены следующие мероприятия:

1. Провести инвентаризацию равнинных и горных ландшафтов описываемого района с целью выявления деградированных ландшафтов;

2. В деградированных ландшафтах провести посев семян растений (полынь, изень, чогон, кейреук и другие). Провести также посадки чёрного саксаула и создать лесные полосы; 3. В пределах горных ландшафтов провести террасирование склонов и посадку древесно-кустарниковой растительности; 4.В ландшафтах, используемых под богарное земледелие, все агротехнические мероприятия должны быть направлены на сохранение влаги в почвах. Для этого необходимо провести осеннюю вспашку, там, где наблюдаются сильные ветры создать лесные полосы, применять паропропашные севообороты, а также подкормку растений минеральными и органическими удобрениями; 5. В ландшафтах, используемых под орошаемое земледелие, необходима борьба с водной и ветровой эрозией, засолением почв и так далее. Для этой цели необходимо провести планировку полей, не допускать поливы, где имеются большие уклоны. На таких землях рекомендовать посадку виноградников.

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СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ МЕХАНИЗМА ВЗАИМОДЕЙСТВИЯ ОРГАНОВ ВЛАСТИ И БИЗНЕСА В РАМКАХ РЕШЕНИЯ РЕГИОНАЛЬНЫХ ПРОБЛЕМ СТАВРОПОЛЬСКОГО КРАЯ

Аннотация: В статье рассмотрен механизм взаимодействия органов власти и бизнес-структур в Ставропольском крае. Выделены основные проблемы таких взаимоотношений. Предложен инструмент, который позволит создать прочную модель взаимодействия госструктур и субъектов предпринимательства.

Ключевые слова: региональные органы власти, бизнес-структуры, механизм взаимодействия власти и бизнеса, региональные проблемы, Единый портал предпринимательства.

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IMPROVEMENT OF THE MECHANISM OF INTERACTION OF GOVERNMENT AND BUSINESS IN THE FRAMEWORK OF SOLVING REGIONAL PROBLEMS OF STAVROPOL REGION

Resume: The article examines the mechanism of interaction between authorities and business structures in the Stavropol Territory. The main *problems of such relationships are highlighted. A tool has been proposed that will create a solid model of interaction between government agencies and business entities.*

Key words: regional authorities, business structures, the mechanism of interaction between government and business, regional problems, the Unified Entrepreneurship Portal.

Экономические отношения выступают основой взаимодействия государства и бизнеса, так как бизнес-структуры не могут функционировать без поддержки государства, так и госструктуры тесно связаны с бизнесом. Сегодня в интересах органов власти стимулировать бизнес-структуры на реализацию социальной политики, оказывая им своевременную поддержку, что в итоге позволит получить обратный эффект и создать прочную модель взаимоотношений между субъектами взаимодействия [2].

В этих целях в Ставропольском крае в рамках госпрограммы «Экономическое развитие и инновационная экономика» была разработана подпрограмма «Развитие малого и среднего предпринимательства» на период с 2019 по 2024 годы. Задачами подпрограммы выступают:

– повышение предпринимательской активности;

– реализация мер государственной поддержки субъектов МСП, направленных на развитие бизнеса в крае [1].

Тем не менее, в Ставропольском крае существует еще немало проблем взаимодействия региональных органов власти и бизнеса, которые тормозят развитие предпринимательства в регионе и препятствуют открытию новых хозяйствующих субъектов [3]. Основные из них представлены на рисунке 1.

- Неблагоприятная экономическая обстановка в регионе
- Недостаток финансовых ресурсов
- Административные барьеры ведения бизнеса: разрешения, лицензии, проверки
- Уровень налогообложения, сложность налоговой и бухгалтерской отчётности
- Проблема нехватки муниципального имущества для использования субъектами МСП
- Низкий уровень квалификации управленческого персонала
- Слабые акселерационные программы для субъектов МСП
- Слабый уровень информирования о мерах государственной поддержки
- Низкий уровень активности во взаимодействии со стороны субъектов МСП
- Невысокий инветиционный потенциал региона
- Слабый уровень развития производства, что не способствует развитию смежных и обслуживающих отраслей

Рисунок 1 – Основные проблемы развития малого и среднего бизнеса в Ставропольском крае

Для эффективности взаимодействия региональных органов власти и бизнес-структур предлагается создание нового информационного онлайн-ресурса - Единого личного кабинета (портала) предпринимателя.

Основная цель такой платформы – обеспечить упрощенный доступ (в электронном виде) субъектам МСП к мерам поддержки, услугам и сервисам организаций инфраструктуры развития малого и среднего предпринимательства. Основные задачи данного проекта:

– консолидация мер поддержки для предпринимательства на одном ресурсе;

– повышение доступности услуг для предпринимателей;

– снижение административных барьеров при взаимодействии;

– популяризация предпринимательской деятельности [4].

Структура Единого портала предпринимателей включает три раздела, которые изображены на рисунке 2.

Рисунок 20 – Функции Единого портала предпринимателей для участников взаимодействия

Первый уровень – оказание поддержки уже действующим предпринимателям. В этих целях портал объединяет самые востребованные государственные услуги и сервисы для ускорения и упрощения ведения бизнеса, а также включает информацию о получении различных видов помощи.

Второй раздел «Бизнес-старт для начинающих предпринимателей» подразумевает оказание поддержки на ранних стадиях развития бизнеса. В рамках данного раздела предлагается создать комплекс онлайн-программ по обучению основам предпринимательства и сервисов поддержки предпринимателям на стадии реализации их бизнес-идеи и формирования компании.

Последний из имеющихся разделов Единого портала – Платформа знаний и сервисов для бизнеса. Это образовательный проект по обучению предпринимательским навыкам как школьников и студентов, так и лиц, заинтересованных в открытии собственного дела.

Порядок построения отношений между двумя институтами регулируется на законодательном уровне. Согласно существующим законам, основное направление деятельности государства определяется как формировании здоровых экономических условий для функционирования субъектов МСП, что является основной целью идеи создания Единого портала предпринимателя.

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ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ И РОЛЬ ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ В НАШЕЙ ЖИЗНИ

Анотация: Статья посвящена применительно к обучению программированию можно выделить основные компоненты и связанные с ними дидактические цели обучения, такие как усвоение основных принципов обработки информации с учетом особенностей представления данных в электронно вычислительних машин.

Ключевые слова: Искусственный интеллект, интерактивные процессы, процесс программирования, "спуск", анализатор блок-схем.

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USE AND ROLE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES IN OUR LIFE

Abstract: The article is devoted in relation to teaching programming, it is possible to single out the main components and related didactic learning objectives, such as mastering the basic principles of information processing, taking into account the peculiarities of data presentation in electronic computers.

Key words: Artificial intelligence, interactive processes, programming process, "descent", block diagram analyzer.

В наше время очень сложно, даже практически невозможно представить свою жизнь без различных современных технологий, гаджетов и электронных устройств. Они стали неотъемлемой частью жизни людей и применяются в различной деятельности человека, во всех сферах жизни человечества, таких как экономическая, политическая, социальная, духовная.

Развитие информационных технологий, основанных на использовании электронно вычислительних машини, открывает новые возможности организации процесса обучения, при которых ЭВМ выступает в роли своеобразного "носителя знаний" – системы искусственного интеллекта, поддерживающей содержательные, интерактивные процессы "информационного обмена знаниями" с обучаемым пользователем системы. Особая ситуация возникает при обучении программированию, когда объект изучения (процесс программирования) и средство обучения имеют одну природу. При этом процесс обучения приобретает характер рекурсии, позволяющей определять новые понятия и категории в терминах уже определенных, тем самым достигается "спуск" с уровня общих абстрактных определений до уровня детальных знаний и представлений, связанных с организацией интерпретирующей среды.[1]

Применительно к обучению программированию можно выделить основные компоненты и связанные с ними дидактические цели обучения, такие как усвоение основных принципов обработки информации с учетом особенностей представления данных в электронно вычислительних машин; усвоение способов построения алгоритмов для решения различных классов задач; изучение языков программирования, развитие умений и навыков по описанию алгоритмов на этих языках. [2]

Квалификация программиста повышается при изучении им нескольких алгоритмических языков, что важно не только с практической, но и с методологической точки зрения, так как при этом обогащается его представление о технологии программирования. Данный подход был реализован в программно - инструментальной среде «С++» при разработке компьютерной поддержки курса "Основы информационных технологий". Пакет программ, составляющий ядро обучающей части, содержит более 50 динамически визуализированных базовых алгоритмов программирования нескольких уровней сложности обработки различных структур данных, хранящихся в памяти электронно вычислительних машин. [3]

Изучение алгоритмических приемов ведется с использованием имитационных моделей ряда типовых алгоритмов и опирается на языки программирования высокого уровня: Paskal, Delphi, C++, Python. Каждый алгоритм на экране компьютера сопровождается текстом программы на изучаемом языке.

В процессе визуализации функционирования алгоритма в тексте программы происходит подсветка соответствующей данному действию строки программы. Обучение алгоритмизации сопряжено с умением по словесному или программному описанию отобразить алгоритм в виде блок-схемы или по блок-схеме написать программу на языке программирования. Обучающая процедура по изучению способов описания алгоритмов в «С++» предназначена для программного и блок-схемного представления алгоритмов.

Способы их описания демонстрируются на примерах составления алгоритмов решения конкретных задач. Блок-схема алгоритма строится на экране компьютера с помощью конструктора блок-схем, включающего собственно конструктор и анализатор. Программа - анализатор блок-схем алгоритмов проверяет построенную блок-схему на логическую завершенность и семантическое соответствие программе. По окончании конструирования блок-схемы алгоритма анализатор выдаёт список обнаруженных ошибок с указанием их местоположения в тексте программы или сообщает о правильности составленной блок-схемы.

Таким образом, актуальность вопросов информатизации всех сфер деятельности не вызывает сомнений. [4]

Принципиально важное для современного этапа развития общества значение развития информационных технологий заключается в том, что их использование может оказать существенное содействие в решении глобальных проблем человечества и, прежде всего, проблем, связанных с необходимостью преодоления переживаемого мировым сообществом глобального кризиса цивилизации.

Потребность в разработке и применении эффективных и адекватных реальной действительности компьютерных программ и технологий возрастает. На сегодняшний день компьютеризация, использование новых информационных технологий оказываются незаменимыми.

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2,5 - ДИЗАМЕЩЕННЫЕ ПРОИЗВОДНЫЕ ТИОФЕНА, ПРОЯВЛЯЮЩИЕ ПРОТИВОГРИБКОВУЮ АКТИВНОСТЬ

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается 2,5 − дизамещенные производные тиофена, проявляющие противогрибковую активность.
Ключевые слова: тиофен, алифатические и гетероциклические радикалы, производные тиофена.

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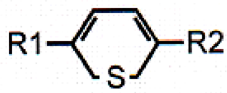
2,5 - DISABLED THIOPHENE DERIVATIVES EXHIBITING ANTIFUNGAL ACTIVITY

Abstract: This article discusses 2,5 − dissublicated thiophene derivatives exhibiting antifungal activity.
Keywords: thiophene, aliphatic and heterocyclic radicals, thiophene derivatives.

Изобретение относится к новым химическим соединением к 2,5 – дизамещенным производным тиофена общей формулы

где X означает нитрогруппу, I-2 атома хлора, причём случае, когда X означает 2 атома хлора, они находятся в ортои параположении бензольного ядра, или атом иода параположении бензольного ядра. Эти соединения проявляют противогрибковую активность, благодаря чему расширяется ассортимент препаратов противогрибкового действия.

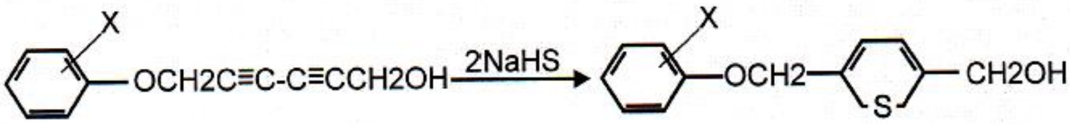
Аналогичные по структуре 2,5 - дизамещенные производные тиофена получают взаимодействием I, 4-дизамещенных производных диацетилена с сероводородом или сульфидом натрия при комнатной температуре или при 50-90 градусов



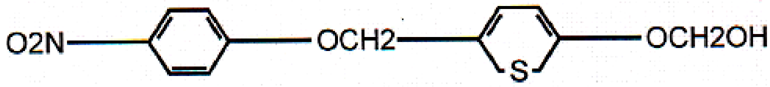
где R1 и R2 означают алифатический, ароматический или гетероциклический радикалы.

С использованием известной реакции получают 2,5 - дизамещенные и производные тиофена указанной выше общей формулы.

Схема получения 2,5 – дизамещенных производных тиофена В общем виде следующая:

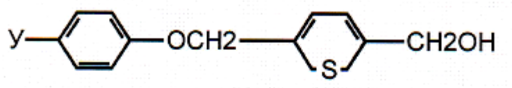


Получение 2-(паранитрофеноксиметилен)-5-(оксиметилен) - Тиофена структурной формулы:



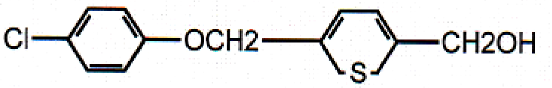
В двугорлую колбу, снабженную механической мешалокой и обратным холодильником,помещают 115,5 грамм (0,5 моль) 2 - (паранитрофеноксиметилен)- гексадиин - 2, 4 - метилеола-6, 500 мл ацетона, 56 г (1 моль) NaHS, 100 мл этилового спирта.Реакционную массу перемешивают 3- 4 часа при комнатной температуре, выливают в 1000 мл воды, подкисляют до pH 1, После чего экстрагируют эфиром. Эфирные вытяжки промывают водой и сушат над обезвоженным поташом.Однородность конечного продукта проверяют Тонкослойной хроматографии на окиси алюминия в системе бензол-этанол (25-1). Получают 100 г целевого продукта.

Аналогично получают 2- (параиодфеноксиметилен)-5-(оксиметилен)-тиофен структурной формулы:



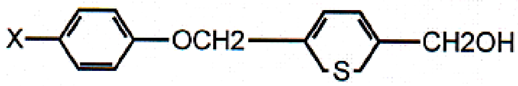
используя следующие ингридиенты (в расчете на 100 г конечного продукта) 125 г (0,4 моль) 1 - (паранодфеноксиметилен)-гексадиин - 2, 4 метиденола -6, 400 мл ацетона, 44,8 г NaHS (0,8 моль), 80 мл этилового спирта.

Аналогично получают также 2-(парахлорфеноксиметилен)-5-(оксиметилиен)-тиофен структурной формулы:



использую следующие ингредиенты (в расчете на 100 г конечного продукта) 110 г (0,5 моль) 1- (парахлорфеноксиметилен) - гексадиин - 2, 4 - метиленона - 6, 500 мл ацетона, 56 г (1 моль) 100 мл этилового спирта.

В табл. 1 приведены Физико-химические характеристики полученных соединений общей формулы



где X = NO 20 J, или Cl в параположение бензольного кольца.

Свойства	2.5 – Дизамещенные тиофена   

Физическое название	2-(паранитрофеноксиметилен) - 5 - (оксиметилен) - тиофен	2-(параиодфеноксиметилен)(- 5 - оксиметилен) - тиофен	2-(парахлорфеноксиметилен) - 5 - (оксиметилен) - тиофен
Брутто – формула	$C_{12} H_{11} NO_4 S$	$C_{12} H_{11} O_2 SJ$	$C_{12} H_{11} O_2 S CL$
Молекулярный вес	265,87	346,77	255,32
Внешний вид	Кристаллы светло – коричневого цвета	Кристаллы светло – коричневого цвета	Кристаллы светло – коричневого цвета
Температура плавления , 0С	81-83	71-73	57-59

Элементный анализ Вычислено C H S	 54,33 4,11 12,07	 41,62 31,18 9,26	 59,59 4,32 12,56
Найдено C H S	54,23-54,19 4,03-4,08 12.01-11.93	41,51-41,49 3,11-3,05 9,17-9,21	56,43-56,52 4,26-4,17 12,41-12,42

Избирательность антимикробного действия испытанных соединений из группы 2,5 – дизамещенных тиофенов в отношении грибков подчеркивается тем, что они не обладают выраженной антибактериальной активностью и имеют сравнительно невысокую противокандидозную активность. Так, в частности, бактериостатическая доза всех испытаемых вещест в отнощении грампозитивных видов бактерий, представленных стафилококком, антропоидов, картофельной палочкой, соответствует 100-200 мкг/мл и более, а в отношении грамотрицательных видов бактерий, представленных эшерихиями, салмонеллами, шигеллами, протеен, синегнойной палочкой, парахолерным вибрионом- более 200 мкг/мл.

Фунгистатическое доза испытуемых препаратов в отношении патогенных грибков рода Кандида колеблется в пределах от 50 до 200мкг/мл для разных соединений этой группы. В табл.2 приведена характеристика фунгистатических свойств 2,5-дизамещенных тиофенов в отношении дерматомицеты в сравнении с известными препаратом-нитрофунгином. При этом тест-грибки были представлены трифофитоном красным (trichophyton rubrum), трихофитоном межпальцевым (Trichophyton interdigitale), микроспороном пушистым (Microsporon lanosum) и трихофитоном гипсовым (Trichophyton gypseum использовано по два штамма каждого вида грибка). Титрование выполнена на агаре Сабуро методом серийных разведений в концентрации от 200 до 1 мкг/мл.

Таблица 2

5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
10	20	50	50	10	10	20	50
2	5	5	5	1	1	5	5
2	5	5	5	2	2	10	10
2	2	5	5	2	2	10	10
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

Как видно из табл. 2, соединения из группы 2, 5-дизамещенных тиофена проявляют выраженную антимикротическую активнть в отношении как антропофильных, так и зоофильных дерматофитов. Противогрибковая активность этой группы соединений находятся на уровне категории перспективных химических веществ для изучения в качестве антимикотиков. Особенно это касается соединений, содержащие хлор в бензольном кольце, поскольку степень их противогрибковой активности близка к активности нитрофунгина известного препарата или превосходит её.

Важной особенностью в характеристике хлорпроизводных 2,5-дизамещённых тиофена является их меньшая токсичность для организма животных, чем известного препарата–нитрофунгина, ZD50 которого соответствует приблизительно 100мк/кг. Как, в частности, определение токсичности на белых мышах при внутрибрюшном введении 2-(парахлорфеноксиметилен)-5-(оксиметилен)-тиофена показало,что доза 500мг/кг не является абсолютно смертельные дозой для соответствующей группы подопытных животных (таким образом, ZD 50 более 500мг/кг).

Как показали эксперименты с накожными аппликациями мази, содержащей 0,5% 2-(парахлорфеноксиметилен)-5-(оксиметилен)-тиофена, это вещество не обладает кожная раздражающим действием. Вследствие того, что хлорпроизводные 2,5-дизамещенные тиофены, выделяющиеся сравнительно высокой антимикотической активностью, не относятся к категории высокотоксичных веществ, еще более повышает их перспективность, как антимикотиков. Особенностью хлорпроизводных тиофена является также сохранение ими противогрибковых свойств в отношении дерматофитов ин виво. Так, в частности, экспериментально-химиотерапевтическое использование мази, содержащей 2-(парахлорфеноксиметилен)-5-(оксиметилен)-тиофен в концентрации 0,5%, при экспериментальном микозе морских свинок, вызванои вирулентным лабораторным штаммом трихофитона гипсового (при условии, что мазь применялась на третий день после заражения животных), показано особенность препарата предотвращать развитие специфического воспалительного процесса в двух случаях из шести при полном поражении контрольной группы животных.

Таким образом, предложенные соединения-2,5-дизамещенные тиофена являются биологически активными химическими соединениями с выраженными избирательными и противогрибковыми свойствами. Эти соединения технологичны в изготовлении, их синтез базируется на применении доступных продуктов.

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ВЫДЕЛЕНИЕ ВЫСОКОРИСКОВЫХ СЕГМЕНТОВ ПОРТФЕЛЯ ЛИЗИНГОВЫХ КОМПАНИЙ В ПЕРИОД КРИЗИСА КАК УСЛОВИЕ СОХРАНЕНИЯ ПОЗИЦИИ НА РЫНКЕ

Аннотация. Статья посвящена анализу деятельности лизинговых компаний в условиях социальной изоляции населения России. Рассмотрены типы клиентов, которые являются наиболее высокорисковыми в период социальной изоляции. Предложены рекомендации для изменения политики лизинговых компаний на момент кризиса, вызванного пандемией.

Ключевые слова: лизинг, международный лизинг, высокорисковые клиенты.

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ALLOCATION OF HIGH-RISK SEGMENTS OF THE PORTFOLIO OF LEASING COMPANIES DURING THE CRISIS AS A CONDITION FOR MAINTAINING A POSITION IN THE MARKET

Annotation. The article analyzes the activities of leasing companies in the conditions of social isolation of the Russian population. The types of clients that are the most high-risk during the period of social isolation are considered. Recommendations for changing the policy of leasing companies at the time of the crisis caused by the pandemic are proposed.

Keywords: leasing, international leasing, high-risk clients.

В начале марта 2020 года, Всемирная организация здравоохранения (ВОЗ) объявила мировую пандемию вируса COVID-19. Это событие стало серьёзным испытанием для экономики и финансовой системы России и Мира.

Из-за введения карантинного режима, под ударом оказался сектор бизнеса, приостановивший частично или полностью свою деятельность на неопределенное время.

По данным Центрального Банка Российской Федерации, объём кредитования юридических лиц в феврале 2020 составил 5 544 875 миллионов рублей, что при просмотре ретроспективы данных является достаточно высоким показателем [1]. Зачастую, для получения необходимого оборудования, владельцы ИП подают заявки на лизинг не как юридическое лицо, а как физическое [2].

Таким образом, во время карантина рисковыми клиентами являются все сотрудники и собственники малых компаний, которые были вынуждены приостановить свою деятельность.

Люди, являющиеся индивидуальными предпринимателями или сотрудниками ИП во время пандемии COVID-19 являются не самыми надежными заемщиками. Приостановление рабочего процесса на ~ 3 месяца повлекло за собой частичное банкротство малого бизнеса [3]. Поэтому на примере коммерческого банка-партнера лизинговой компании рассмотрим анализ выдач лизинговых предложений данному сегменту клиентов за прошлые периоды, и на основе анализа принять решение о сокращении выдач.

Из-за плохого качества передачи заполняемых данных, в автономном режиме невозможно определить нужный для анализа сегмент клиентов.

Для выявления среди пула клиентов ИП и сотрудников ИП были прописаны условия отнесения клиента к одной из трех групп:

1. ИП

• Клиенты с типом организации Частная (ИП) И длинной ИНН 12 символов И источником дохода предпринимательство.

• Клиенты с должностью Предприниматель.

• Клиенты, для которых расстояние Левенштейна между ФИО и названием организации не более 2.

2. Сотрудник ИП

• Клиенты, не являющиеся ИП, И [ИНН 12 символов ИЛИ должность Сотрудник ИП ИЛИ организация Частная (ИП)]

3. Прочие клиенты.

Так как данные о компании, должности, руководителю компании проставляются менеджерами вручную, нельзя рассчитывать на их единообразие. Так же часто данные о должности или типе компании бывают не заполнены в заявка. Поэтому необходимо было применить алгоритм расчёта расстояния Левенштейна для корректной сегментации. Сегментация клиентов была реализована с помощью MySQL. На основе собранных данных была построена следующая аналитика.

По графикам на рисунке 1, можно сделать следующие выводы:

• В сегменте ИП риски ухода клиента в дефолт 30+ дней на 3 месяц жизни контракта (MOB) нестабильны (из-за небольшого объема выдач) и невелики, однако в 2019 году превышали целевое значение. Риск ухода клиента в дефолт 60+ на 6 MOB так же не имеют стабильного тренда за весь рассматриваемый период, но конверсия выхода клиента из просрочки 30+3МОВ в 60+6МОВ имеет большую амплитуду. Риск ухода клиента в дефолт 90+ на 12 МОВ также сильно пробивает целевые показатели в последние вызревшие поколения и сильно волатилен.

- В сегменте сотрудников ИП видно, что при небольшом объеме выдач риски ухода клиента в дефолт пробивают целевые значения и ведут себя нестабильно. Конверсия ранних рисков в поздние более стабильна, что говорит об увеличении просрочки 90+12МОВ по выдачам 2019 года.
- По прочему сегменту клиентов наблюдается стабильная просрочка 30+3МОВ, которая находится в пределах таргета данного банка. Но несмотря на целевые значения ранних показателей риска, показатель ухода клиентов в дефолт 60+6МОВ превышает таргет по некоторым периодам выдач. Конверсия ранних рисков в 90+12МОВ с конца 2018 года ведет себя не стабильно, что может предвещать рост дефолта клиентов в будущие периоды.

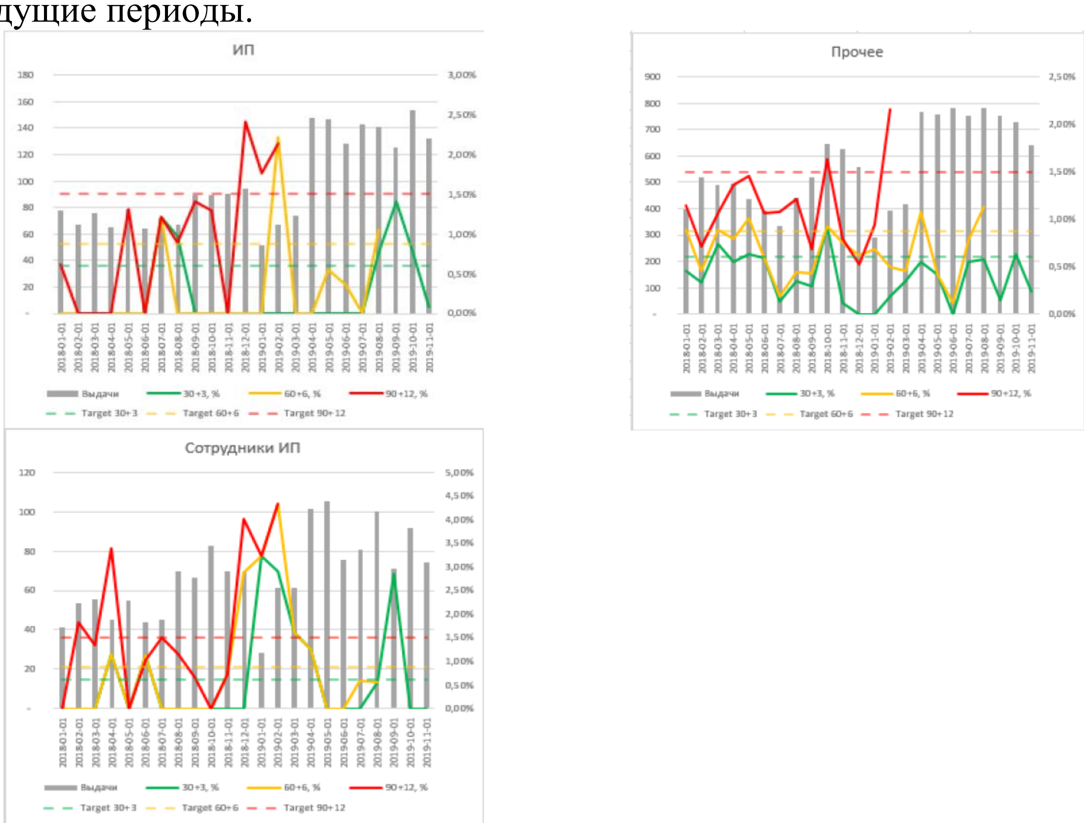

Рисунок 1 – Винтажи по вызревшим поколениям лизинговых выдач

Так как объемы выдач в сегментах ИП и сотрудников ИП сравнительно небольшие, рассмотрим вариант отсечения данных клиентов по скор карте при условии, что скор карта хорошо упорядочивает вероятность дефолта в данных сегментах выдач.

По таблице на рисунке 2 видно, что риски позднего дефолта сильно проявляются в 6 грейде. Следовательно, предлагается отказывать клиентам, являющимся ИП с риск грейдом 6 и более. Риски позднего дефолта выстреливают в 5 грейде. Следовательно, предлагается отказывать клиентам, являющимся сотрудниками ИП с риск грейдом 5 и более.

ИП

Грейд	30+3, %	60+6, %	90+12, %
1	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
2	0,1%	0,2%	0,2%
3	0,0%	0,0%	0,5%
4	0,6%	0,0%	1,3%
5	0,4%	0,8%	1,4%
6	0,1%	1,7%	9,9%
7	0,0%	2,6%	3,9%
8	25,3%	0,0%	0,0%
9	0,0%	0,0%	
	0,3%	0,3%	1,0%
	0,3%	0,3%	1,0%

Сотрудник ИП

Грейд	30+3, %	60+6, %	90+12, %
1	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
2	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
3	0,0%	0,0%	0,5%
4	0,5%	0,7%	1,8%
5	1,8%	2,6%	4,7%
6	2,5%	3,9%	5,0%
7	0,0%	0,0%	1,8%
8	6,3%	6,3%	6,5%
9	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
	0,6%	0,8%	1,6%
	0,6%	0,8%	1,6%

Рисунок 2 - Распределение вероятности дефолта клиентов по грейдам

Реализуя предложенные отказные правила, ожидается уменьшение выдач на 3% и снижение риска позднего дефолта на 12%.

Таким образом, лизинговым компаниям следует установить границу отсечения выдаваемых средств в соответствии с внутренними инструментами управления риском для предотвращения возможных убытков в период пандемии. Со стабилизацией экономической ситуации данные ограничения необходимо снять для повышения лояльности клиентов к лизинговым организациям, а также развития экономики в целом.

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МОДЕЛЬ ПРЕДСКАЗАНИЯ ДОХОДА КАК ИНСТРУМЕНТ ДЛЯ РАСШИРЕНИЯ РОЗНИЧНОГО ПОРТФЕЛЯ В ЛИЗИНГОВОЙ СФЕРЕ

Аннотация. Статья посвящена обзору методов предсказания и подтверждения дохода клиентов в сфере розничного бизнеса лизинговых компаний. Предложены рекомендации для использования оптимального метода с точки зрения качества и средств для реализации определения дохода клиента.
Ключевые слова: лизинг, международный лизинг, модель предсказания дохода.

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REVENUE PREDICTION MODEL AS A TOOL FOR EXPANDING THE RETAIL PORTFOLIO IN THE LEASING SECTOR

Annotation. The article is devoted to the review of methods for predicting and confirming the income of customers in the retail business of leasing companies. Recommendations for the use of the optimal method in terms of quality and means for the implementation of the determination of the client's income are proposed.
Keywords: leasing, international leasing, revenue prediction model.

В последние годы лизинговые компании активно начинают заходить на рынок предоставления лизинговых услуг для физических лиц. Процесс принятия решения о кредитоспособности клиента в розничном бизнесе отличается от корпоративного. Во-первых, для розницы характерна увеличенная скорость принятия решения по заявке, по сравнению с заявками на продукт корпоративного сегмента. Во-вторых, физические лица далеко не всегда могут предоставить подтверждение дохода: у когото нет возможности из-за «серой» зарплаты, а кто-то просто не хочет тратить своё время для поиска необходимого документа. Таким образом, для успешного развития на розничном сегменте бизнеса необходим надежный инструментарий, позволяющий минимизировать риск будущих выдач, при этом способный обеспечить конкурентный лизинговый продукт.

Одной из немаловажных деталей при оценке кредитоспособности лизингополучателя является информация о его доходе. Данную информацию клиент заполняет в заявке на лизинговый продукт. При этом далеко не всегда прилагается справка, подтверждающий этот доход. Таким образом, перед лизинговой компанией стоит задача определения достоверности информации о доходе для расчета предложения клиенту с целью минимизировать риск будущей выдачи.

Подтверждение дохода обычно обязательно в тех случаях, когда сумма кредита достаточно существенная в рамках политики лизинговой компании. Также существуют лизинговые продукты не требующие подтверждения дохода, однако, и сумма лизинга небольшая в таких продуктах и не устраивает большинство клиентов.

Для подтверждения дохода используют различные методы. Самая простая ситуация – когда клиентом является сотрудник банка-партнера, с которым сотрудничает лизинговая компания. В таком случае у лизинговой компании будет вся необходимая информация о начислениях заработной платы будущего лизингополучателя. Или когда клиентом является сотрудник организации, расчётный счёт которой находится в банке-партнере, рассматривающим кредитную заявку. Так как информация о доходе клиента в данном случае известна достоверно, то исключается возможность искусственного завышения значения дохода со стороны лизингополучателя, что послужит точному расчету долговой нагрузке клиента. Также данная задача решается быстро, когда сам клиент приносит документ, подтверждающий заявленный доход (например, справка ПФР, 2-НДФЛ и другие). Степень доверия к прилагаемым документам определятся политикой лизинговой компании. Иные случаи требуют определенного инструментария для оценки достоверности информации о доходе.

Многие кредитные организации вручную проверяют достоверность информации о доходе с помощью андеррайтеров, в чьи задачи входит подтверждение информации о занятости клиента, а также о подтверждение информации о его доходе. К сожалению, появляется все больше мошеннических схем, благодаря которым злоумышленникам удается выдать ложную информацию за достоверную, из-за чего ценность ручных проверок уменьшается. К тому же, учитывая тенденцию к росту скорости обработки кредитной заявки, актуальность ручных проверок сходит на нет.

Другим методом подтверждения дохода может являться расчет вмененного дохода на основании данных бюро кредитных историй [1]. Доход рассчитывается на основании платежей клиента по кредитам из его кредитной истории. Сравнивается заявленный доход и суммарный платеж по кредитам. Рассчитывается долговая нагрузка клиента, и в случае ее превышения принимается решение о недостоверности информации о заявленном доходе.

Одним из самых технологичных методов на сегодняшний день является построение математической модели, предсказывающей доход клиента. Информационной базой для построения такой модели зачастую является внутренняя информация банка, а также дополнительная информация партнеров банка. Активное участие принимают операторы сотовой связи, владеющие информацией о своих абонентах, способной дополнить информационную базу для построения модели. Такие операторы как «Мегафон», «Билайн» и другие уже давно занимают свою нишу в сфере создания скоринговых моделей для коммерческих банков и других организаций.

На основании социальной информации о клиенте, а также из информации бюро кредитных историй, модель определяет клиента в кластер уровня дохода клиента, либо же предсказывая точную сумму его дохода. К сожалению, как показывает практика, отклонения модельной величины от реальной порой очень существенны. Модель имеет свойство как сильно завышать доход клиента, что недопустимо для расчета кредитного предложения, так и занижать реальный доход клиента, не давая возможности для кредитной организации рассчитать максимально возможное предложение для клиента [2]. Данный метод нуждается в калибровке для работы на постоянной основе. Сейчас рассматривается возможность запроса у клиентов информации о транзакциях по банковским картам, что существенно улучшит разделяющую способность и точность модели [3].

Главная задача в подтверждении дохода клиента – не подтвердить очевидно завышенный заявленный доход. Для этого можно построить матрицу медианных значений дохода по регионам, или должностям, или их комбинацию. Данный метод прост в реализации и достаточно эффективен.

Для построения матрицы необходимо решить, какую информационную базу использовать. Можно использовать открытые источники о среднем доходе, а также собственные данные для расчета медианных значений. Воспользуемся обезличенными данными банка-партнера лизинговой организации для расчета. В банке есть информация по заявкам и контрактам клиентов. Также клиентов можно разделить по степени доверия к их заявленному доходу. Разделим клиентов на три группы. В первой группе будут находиться клиенты, доход которых не вызывает у нас сомнений. Это будут сотрудники банка и зарплатных проектов, а также клиенты, приложившие документы, которые политика банка признает доверенными. Ко второй группе будут относиться клиенты, приложившие документ, который подтверждает доход, однако, этот документ относится к менее доверенным по политике банка. К третьей группе отнесем клиентов, которые не стали подтверждать свой доход. Построим таблицу медианны значений дохода для каждой группы на двух информационных базах и сравним отклонения.

Для расчета медианного значения использовалось два подхода с точки зрения информационной базы: 1) расчет на информации контрактов Банка; 2) расчет на информации одобренных заявок. А далее на каждом источнике были рассчитаны медианы для каждой группы подтверждения дохода. На рисунке 1 представлены медианные значения в среднем по всем территориальным дирекциям в разрезе групп по доверию к подтверждению дохода. Как видно из графика, расчет на информации по контрактам дает более высокое медианное значение дохода в 1 и 2 группах. Медианные значения в 3 группе, рассчитанные по контрактам и по одобренным заявкам совпали.

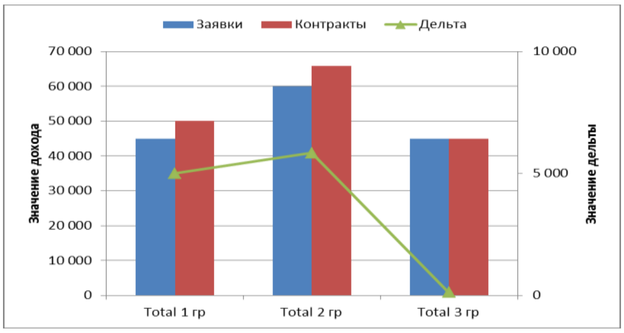

Рисунок 1. Сравнение медианных значений дохода между группами

Чтобы определить, какую медиану использовать для определения завышенного дохода, нужно посмотреть, как каждая из медиан ранжирует риск в зависимости увеличения отклонения от нее в каждой группе и в каждом сегменте.

Если с увеличением отклонения от медианного значения риск выдач растет, значит данная медиана пригодна для использования в матрице для определения завышенного дохода. После сравнения всех медиан, лучший результат показала медиана, рассчитанная на контрактах по 2 группе. Результат представлен на рисунке 2.

Названия строк	Количество	Выданные средства	30+@3 MOB	60+@6 MOB	90+@12 MOB
[<= медиана]	798	414 442 758	0,2%	0,9%	1,3%
(медиана - медиана * 1.5]	473	343 274 705	0,2%	0,9%	2,8%
(медиана * 1.5 - медиана * 2]	293	259 440 736	0,4%	0,7%	2,7%
(медиана * 2 - медиана * 3]	376	357 001 437	0,0%	0,9%	2,9%
(медиана * 3 - медиана * 4]	195	186 490 106	0,0%	0,4%	2,8%
(медиана * 4 - медиана * 5]	112	116 086 440	1,3%	3,3%	5,3%
(медиана * 5 - медиана * 6]	49	60 328 340	0,0%	0,0%	3,0%
(медиана * 6 - медиана * 7]	35	36 861 263	0,0%	0,0%	5,6%
(медиана * 7 - медиана * 8]	22	22 545 730	0,0%	3,1%	5,5%
(> медиана * 8]	53	59 160 832	0,0%	0,0%	8,7%
Общий итог	**2 406**	**1 855 632 347**	**0,2%**	**0,9%**	**2,9%**

Рисунок 2. Отклонения дохода от медианного значения в разрезе риск-показателей

Таким образом, убедившись в разделяющей способности медианы, можно использовать ее для построения матрицы доходов, с помощью которой можно принимать решения о наличии завышенного дохода клиента. Для более точного применения можно проанализировать дополнительно в разрезе профессий клиентов, тем самым получая информацию о медианном значении той или иной профессии в конкретном регионе. Данный метод не требует привлечения аутсорсинга и, при наличии технически отлаженного конвейера принятия решений, быстро интегрируется в процесс. Несмотря на эффективность и относительную простоту реализации, данный метод достаточно грубый и требует постоянного обновления данных для сохранения актуальности.

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ОПТИМИЗАЦИЯ ДИАГНОСТИКИ И ХИРУРГИЧЕСКОГО ЛЕЧЕНИЯ ХРОНИЧЕСКОГО ГНОЙНОГО ГАЙМОРИТА

Аннотация: Проблемы диагностики и лечения одонтогенных верхнечелюстных синуситов (ОВЧС) постоянно привлекают внимание оториноларингологов и стоматологов ввиду широкой распространенности патологии, поздней диагностики и неудовлетворительных результатов лечения.

Среди общего числа воспалительных процессов верхнечелюстных пазух одонтогенные гаймориты составляют от 7,2 до 63,0%. Столь широкий размах данных объясняется преимущественной госпитализацией пациентов с явным стоматогенным анамнезом в стоматологические стационары и гиподиагностикой ОВЧС в ЛОР-клиниках.

Заболеваемость одонтогенным верхнечелюстным синуситом высока у лиц наиболее трудоспособного возраста — от 20 до 40 лет, что объясняется активным поражением зубов кариозным процессом.

Ключевые слова: гайморит, диагностика, оптимизация, лечения.

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OPTIMIZATION OF DIAGNOSTICS AND SURGICAL TREATMENT OF CHRONIC PURULENT GAYMORITIS

Abstract: The problems of diagnosis and treatment of odontogenic maxillary sinusitis (OVCS) constantly attract the attention of otorhinolaryngologists and dentists due to the widespread prevalence of pathology, late diagnosis and unsatisfactory treatment results.

Among the total number of inflammatory processes of the maxillary sinuses, odontogenic sinusitis is from 7.2 to 63.0%. Such a wide range of data is explained by the predominant hospitalization of patients with a clear dental history in dental hospitals and underdiagnostics of EHF in ENT clinics.

The incidence of odontogenic maxillary sinusitis is high in people of the most working age - from 20 to 40 years old, which is explained by the active lesion of the teeth by the carious process.

Key words: sinusitis, diagnostics, optimization, treatment.

Актуальность. Одной из актуальных проблем современной оториноларингологии является проблема лечения и профилактики заболеваний носа и околоносовых пазух[5].

Результаты многочисленных исследований показывают, что в детском возрасте заболеваниями носа и околоносовых пазух страдает от 20 до 40 % детей, а в зрелом возрасте аналогичной патологией болеет 10 - 15 % населения[2,7].

При этом воспалительные заболевания слизистой оболочки носа и околоносовых пазух устойчиво занимают высокий удельный вес среди всех заболеваний ЛОР-органов, а в общей структуре стационарных больных находятся на первом месте, составляя до 30 - 45 % всех госпитализированных больных[6].

Только в США ежегодно отмечается 20 миллионов случаев острого бактериального риносинусита, который в целом наносит огромный финансовый урон обществу. При этом верхнечелюстная пазуха поражается наиболее часто[1,4].

Многие исследователи отмечают и устойчивую тенденцию к рецидивированию острого процесса и переходу острых экссудативных форм в хронические гнойные и полипозные процессы[3].

Между тем, несмотря на успехи современной ринологии до настоящего времени не получили широкое развитие простые и доступные для клинической практики методы диагностики и лечения[2].

Современные ринохирургические тенденции направлены на развитие минимально-инвазивных вмешательств, а также на оптимизацию послеоперационного периода.

Цель исследования. Повышение эффективности диагностики и лечения больных хроническим гнойным гайморитом.

Материалы и методы исследования. Основу работы составили результаты комплексного обследования 101 больного хроническими воспалительными заболеваниями околоносовых пазух в возрасте от 18 до 65 лет.

Результаты исследования. При первичном обследовании выявляли основные жалобы больных (на периодическую или постоянную заложенность носа, выделения из носа, чувство тяжести в подглазничных областях, головную боль, усиливающуюся при наклонах, слезотечение и другие), время появления жалоб и их динамику, общую длительность заболевания (обострения хронического заболевания). Уточнялся анамнез заболевания,, аллергологический анамнез.

Аэродинамические свойства соустий верхнечелюстной пазухи в наибольшей степени нарушаются при полипозных и гнойно-полипозных формах гайморита, в меньшей степени - при гнойных формах.

Наиболее выраженные изменения транспортной функции мерцательного эпителия развиваются при гнойных и гнойно-полипозных формах синусита, минимальные - при пристеночно-гиперпластических.

Интраоперационное определение вентиляционной функции соустья верхнечелюстной пазухи позволяет определять объем оперативного вмешательства на пазухе и контролировать эффективность оперативного восстановления вентиляционной функции соустья оперированной пазухи.

Последовательное, поэтапное наложение двух отверстий на передней стенке верхнечелюстной пазухи при микромаксиллотомии, размеры которых соответствуют диаметрам эндоскопа и манипулирующего инструментария, уменьшает операционную травматизацию челюстно-лицевой области на стороне оперированной пазухи.

Регулярное промывание оперированной гаймировой пазухи изотоническим раствором через временно установленную полихлорвиниловую трубку в течение двух дней способствует своевременному удалению кровяных сгустков, фиброзно-гнойного субстрата и сокращает количество бактериальных колоний в шесть раз по сравнению с больными, которым оно не производилось и сокращению сроков лечения.

Разработаны и внедрены в практику новые эффективные методы исследования вентиляционной, дренажной и бароаккомодационной функции соустья околоносовой пазухи.

Результаты исследования аэродинамических функций верхнечелюстной пазухи позволили разработать диагностический и лечебный алгоритм при проведении хирургического лечения различных форм хронических гайморитов, а также новые методы ведения больных в послеоперационном периоде, что в значительной степени позволяет уменьшить объем оперативного вмешательства и сократить сроки лечения и реабилитации больных хроническим гайморитом.

Вывод. Практическая значимость проведенных исследований заключается в том, что реализация их результатов позволяет повысить эффективность диагностики и лечения больных хроническим воспалительным заболеванием слизистой оболочки верхнечелюстных пазух.

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СПОРТЧИЛАРДА ЧАРЧАШ, ҚАЙТА ТИКЛАНИШНИНГ РАЦИОНАЛ НИСБАТИ ВА ТРЕНИРОВКАНИНГ ФИЗИОЛОГИК АСОСЛАРИ

Аннотация: Мақолада чарчаш ва қайта тикланишнинг рационал нисбати тренировканинг физиологик асослари ва ишни қайтадан бажариш учун барча физиологик функцияларнинг тикланиш жараёнлари тахлил қилинди

Калит сўзлари: Спортчилар тайёрлашнинг асосий тури бўлган спорт тренировкаси жисмоний машқлар билан мунтазам равишда шуғулланишни тақозо этади, бу эса организмнинг функционал имкониятларини ва қобилиятининг такомиллаштиради.

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RATIONAL RATIO OF TIREDNESS, RECONSTRUCTION IN ATHLETES AND PHYSIOLOGICAL BASIS OF TRAINING

Abstract: The article analyzes the rational ratio of fatigue and recovery, the physiological basis of training and the recovery process of all physiological functions for re-work

Keywords: Sports training, which is the main type of training of athletes, requires regular exercise, which improves the functional capabilities and abilities of the body.

КИРИШ. Тренировка даврида организмнинг юқори кўрсаткичларига эришишга қаратилган умумий ва ихтисослашган такомиллашувининг мураккаб масалалари ҳал этилади. Шу билан бир каторда спорт тренировкаси, республикамиз жисмоний тарбия системасининг ҳар қандай таркибий қисми сингари, соғломлаштириш чоралари: соғлиқни сақлаш ва жисмоний ривожланишни яхшилаш, организмнинг ташқи муҳит таъсирига қаршилик кўрсатиш қобилиятини оширишга қаратилган бўлиши керак.

Спорт ва соғломлаштириш ишларини биргаликда олиб бориш учун ҳар қандай спорт турида тренировка системаси яхши ишлаб чиқилган бўлиши зарур, бу машғулотлар ва мусобақаларни ташкил қилиш қоидаларига тўла жавоб бериши керак. Спорт тренировкасига мувофиқ равишда кўп жиҳатдан тренировка процессига: уни ташкил қилишга, дарс ўтиш методикасига, меҳнат ва дам олиш режимига, овқатланишга, қайта тиклаш воситаларини қўлланишга тааллуқлидир. Тренировка муваффақиятли ўтиши учун уни шуғулланувчиларнинг шахсий хусусиятларига қараб тузиш зарур.

Тренировка режасини тузишда спортчиларнинг умумий жисмоний тайёргарлигини ва спорт стажини ҳисобга олиш зарур, чунки тренировка қилган спортчилар янги спорт билан шуғулланувчиларга нисбатан мураккаб ишни тез бажарадилар ва узоқ муддат давомида жисмоний машғулотларга чидамли бўладилар. Мускул ишининг мунтазам равишда такрорланиб туриши ва юкламанинг секин-аста ошиб бориши, нерв, нафас олиш, юрак-томир ва мускул системасини ишлашга шакллантириб боради, бунда организмнинг умумий иш қобилияти яхшиланади.

Меҳнат ва дам олишни тўғри алмаштириб олиб бориш жисмоний юкламадан кейин ишлаш қобилиятини тиклашга ва толиқишнинг олдини олишга ёрдам беради. Бундай қилинганда спортчининг иш қобилияти яхшиланади ва чидамлилик ортади. Тренировканинг ҳамма циклида шу шарт-шароитларга амал қилиш зарур.

МАВЗУНИНГ ДОЛЗАРБЛИГИ. Мусобақа, ҳар бир тренировкадан кейин ва дарс процесси давомида етарли дам олиш керак. Тренировкалар орасида дам олиш вақти чўзилмаслиги керак, чунки олдинги тренировкалардан қўлга киритилган яхши кўникмалар сақланмай қолиши мумкин. Ҳар томонлама жисмоний тайёргарлик жисмоний камолотга етишга, турли орган ва системалар функционал ҳолатининг яхшиланишига ва танланган спорт турида соғломлаштирувчи ва сезиларли даражада яхши таъсир кўрсатади. Умумий жисмоний тайёргарлик ва уни ихтисослашда бошқа спорт тури элементларининг қўлланилиши, ёрдамчи восита сифатида кўлланилиши, ҳамда янада жадал ва узоқ муддатли жисмоний юкламаларни бажаришга имконият яратади, ҳаракатлар уйғунлигини оширишга ёрдам беради, соғломлаштирувчи таъсирини оширади, ҳамда танланган спорт турида юқори спорт кўрсаткичларига эришишга ёрдам беради.

Мунтазам ва тўғри уюштирилган спорт машғулотлари спортчиларнинг иш қобилиятини ва уларнинг чиниқишини оширади.

Спортда чиниқиш педагогик процесс бўлиб, одамнинг ҳаракат фаолиятини такомиллаштиради. Жисмоний машқлар билан шуғулланиш процессида керакли ҳаракат кўникмалари шаклланади, мустаҳкамланади ва тезлик, куч, чидамлилик ҳамда эпчиллик каби ҳаракат сифатлари ривожланади. Чиниққан организм жуда катта куч-қувват ва функционал резервларга эга бўлади. Ундаги кузатиладиган физиологик процесслар анча тежамли бўлади.

Лекин мускулнинг зўр фаолиятида унииг барча органлари ва системалари янги, анча юқори фаолият даражасига, кўпинча чиниқмаган одам эриша олмайдиган даражага тез ўтади. Бундан ташқари, чиниқиш процессида организм ички муҳитнинг кескин ўзгарган шароитларидан (pH нииг камайиши, кислородга эҳтиёж, қонда глюкоза миқдорининг камайиши) фаолиятга мослашади. Шундай қилиб, барча қоидаларни амалда қўлламасдан туриб спорт тренировкаси ёрдамида соғлиқни мустаҳкамлаш ва юқори спорт кўрсаткичларига эришиш мумкин эмас. Бундан ташқари, соғлиққа зарар етказиш ва спорт кўрсаткичларининг пасайиб кетиш ҳоллари рўй бериши мумкин. Тренировка процесси нотўғри уюштирилиши натижасида спортчи организмининг толиқиши ва турли ўзгаришлари, яъни хаддан ташқари чарчаш, зўриқиш ва ўта зўриқиш рўй бериши мумкин. Бу ҳоллар узоқ вақт давом этадиган иш қобилиятининг пасайиши, функционал ҳолат ва саломатликнннг ёмонлашуви билан таърифланади. Одатда, спортчиларнинг чиниққанлик ҳолатидаги ўзгаришларини врач аниқлайди, аммо тренер ҳам асосий белгилардан хабардор бўлиб, айниқса уларнинг дастлабки аломатларини аниқлаб, машғулотлар уюштиришда ўз вақтида зарур ўзгаришларни киритиши лозим. Бутун организм, орган ёки тўқима ишлагандан кейин иш қобилиятининг вақтинча пасайиши чарчаш деб айтилади. Одатда чарчаш спортчиларда толиқиш пайдо бўлиши, иш қобилияти пасайиши ҳаракат координацияси ва бир неча функционал кўрсаткичларнинг ўзгариши билан таърифланади.

Бу нормал физиологик ҳолат ҳар бир тренировка машғулотларининг бажарилиши давомида содир бўлиб, бир қадар узоқ дам олишдан кейин чарчаш босилади. Чарчашни тушунтириш учун бир неча назария баён қилинган.

Баъзи олимлар чарчашнинг энг асосий сабаби иш натижасида запасларнинг(захира) тугашидан иборат, деб изоҳ беришса, бошқа олимлар парчаланиш маҳсулотларининг мускулни тўлдириб юбориши чарчашга сабаб бўлади, деб ўйлашади. Аммо баён қилинган назарияниег иккаласи ҳам чарчаш ҳодисасини мукаммал тушунтириб бермайди. Мускул зўр бериб ишлаганда унда хақиқатдан ҳам парчаланиш маҳсулотлари, жумладан сут кислотаси ҳосил бўлади (сут кислотаси ишлаётган мускулнинг чарчашига анча таъсир килади), энергия запаслари (захиралари) сарф бўлади, лекин шу процесслардан биронтаси ҳам айрим ҳолда чарчашни тушунтиришга асос бўла олмайди. Бу назарияларнинг ҳаммаси ҳам чарчашда нерв системасини нақадар катта аҳамияти борлигини эътиборга олмайди.

Чарчашнинг ривожланишида марказий нерв системаси фаолиятининг аста-секин сусайиши муҳим ўрин тутади. Бу ҳимоя тормозланишининг ривожланишига кўзғалиш ва тормозланиш процесслари ўртасида зарур бўлган мувозанатнинг бузилишига сабаб бўлади. Марказий нерв системаси фаолиятидаги бу ўзгаришлар натижасида рефлектор реакцияларнинг ўтиши, вегетатив функцияларнинг бошқарилиши ва ҳаракат координацияси издан чиқади. Марказларда чарчаш натижасида юзага келадиган функционал ўзгаришлар, ишлаётган мускулларда бўладиган бир қанча ўзгаришлар (кўзғалувчанлик, лабилликнинг сусайиши қисқариш кучининг камайиши, бўшашишнинг қийинлашуви, фойдали ҳаракат коэффициентининг камайиши) билан кузатилади.

Мускуллардаги маҳаллий ўзгаришлар уларда алмашинув маҳсулотларининг тўпланиши, энергия запасларининг камайиши, физик-химиявий хоссаларнинг ўзгариши туфайли юзага келади. Бу ўзгаришларнинг асосий сабаби марказларда иннервация процессларинииг бузилишига олиб келадиган функциялар силжишидир.

Ҳар қандай жисмоний иш вақтида чарчашнинг ривожланиши энг аввало марказий нерв системаси функционал ҳолатининг ўзгаришига боғлиқ бўлади. Чарчашнинг юзага келиш тезлиги ва унинг даражаси мускул фаолиятининг шакли ва тезлигига, ишлаётган одамнинг функционал ҳолати ва униг нақадар чиниққанлигига алоқадор бўлади. Жисмоний ва функционал жиҳатдан юксак тайёрланган спортчиларда чарчаш белгилари кечроқ, вужудга келади.

Жисмоний жиҳатдан тайёрланмаган спортчилар эса тезроқ чарчаб қолишади. Ҳаддан ташқари иссиқлаш ёки совуқ қотиш чарчашни келтириб чиқарадиган омил бўлиши мумкин. Иш вақтида организмда чарчаш натижасида содир бўлган ўзгаришларнинг ҳаммаси ҳам иш тугагандан кейин ўтиб кетади, натижада спортчиларнинг организми тикланади. Тикланиш даврининг озми-кўпми муддатга чўзилиши бажарилган ишнинг ҳажмига, шиддатига, спортчиларнинг функционал ҳолатига, чиниққанлик даражасига ва шахсий хусусиятларига боғлиқдир. Чарчаш ва қайта тикланишнинг рационал нисбати тренировканинг физиологик асосидир. Ишни қайтадан бажариш учун барча физиологик функцияларнинг тикланиши шарт эмас. Аксинча, чиниқтириш мақсадида давом этаётган тикланиш шароитида қайтадан машқни танлаш мақсадга мувофиқдир. Организм мумкин қадар тез тикланиши учун қуйидаги усуллар ва воситалар: уқалаш, саунақабул қилиш, витаминлар, овқатланиш масалаларига риоя қилиш, турли сув муолажалари, актив ва пассив дам олишдан фойдаланилади. Агар юкламадан юкламагача организм узоқ вақт давомида тикланмаса (бу дам олишнииг нотўғри режими, ҳамда касаллик натижасида спортчи ҳолатинииг ўзгариши ва бошқа сабабларга алоқадор бўлиши мумкин), тикланмаслик аломатлари йиғилаверса, физиологик чарчаш ўта чарчаш ҳолатига ўтиб кетади.

Ўта чарчаш физиологик чарчашдан фарқ килади. Спортчининг умумий ҳолати, иш қобилятининг ўзгариши билан бирга унинг организмида қатор функционал бузилишлар рўй беради. Спортчилар ўзини ёмон ҳис этади. (Масалан, машғулотлардан кейин ҳаддан ташқари толиқиш ҳолати пайдо бўлади, ҳаракат координацияси, бажариш техникаси, кучи, тезлиги, чидамлилиги, мослашиш қобилияти пасаяди ва ёмонлашади).

ХУЛОСА. Спортчиларда ланжлик, руҳий толиқиш, уйқу бузилиши, юрак қон томир системасида ўзгаришлар (артериал қон босимининг ортиши ёки пасайиши, юрак ритмининг тезлашиши ёки секинлашиши) кузатилади, шу билан бирга спортчининг спорт натижалари маьлум вақтда ўсмай қолиши ҳам мумкин. Одатда, бир неча машғулотлар давомида тренировка режимини ўзгартириш (юкламанинг ҳажмини ва муддатини камайтириш, қўшимча дам олиш кунларини киритиш, тренировка шароитларини ўзгартириш ва бошқалар) ўта чарчашни бартараф этишга ёрдам беради.

Қайта тикланиш воситалари (энергия запаслари ва витамин балансини қайта тиклаш, уқалаш, сув муолажалари, уйқу билан умумий режимни нормага келтириш)ни оқилона кўлланиши ҳам ўта чарчашни тўхтатишга ёрдам беради.

Ўта чарчаш ҳолатида содир бўлган аломатлар бартараф этилиши биланоқ спортчинииг умумий ва функционал ҳолати, иш қобилияти тикланади. Ўта чарчаш ўз вақтида аниқланмаса ва уни бартараф этиш чоралари кўрилмаса, спортчи организмида бундан оғир асоратлар бўлиши, зўриқиш ва ўта зўриқиш ҳолатлари ривожланиши мумкин.

Зўриқиш ҳолатидаги спортчиларни даволаш ва уларни қайта тиклаш махсус муассасалар ҳисобланган марказлар, врачлик-жисмоний тарбия диспансерлари, стационарларда даволаш ва уларни тиклаш тавсия этилади.

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ПРОЦЕССНЫЙ ПОДХОД В ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ МУНИЦИПАЛЬНОГО УПРАВЛЕНИЯ

Аннотация: Процессный подход к управлению является классической и базовой концепцией, составляющей основу для всех современных систем управления. Несмотря на многочисленные несостыковки в трактовке, трудоёмкости реализации, этот подход остается самым результативным для компаний. Сущность процессного подхода в управлении заключается в том, что вся деятельность компании, производственные и текущие операции рассматриваются как цепочка взаимосвязанных процессов. Такой подход позволяет оптимизировать работу компании, всех структурных подразделений, гарантирует быстрое и бесперебойное протекание всех процессов, что в конечном итоге помогает закрыть потребности клиентов и оправдать их ожидания.

Ключевые слова: муниципальное управление, процессный подход, стандарт ISO 9001, параметры эффективности.

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PROCESS APPROACH TO EFFICIENCY OF MUNICIPAL MANAGEMENT

Abstract: Process approach to management is a classical and basic conception, which forms the basis for all modern management systems. In spite of numerous inconsistencies in interpretation, labor input of realization, this approach remains the most effective for companies. The essence of process approach in management lies in the fact that all company's activity, production and current operations are considered as a chain of interconnected processes. This approach allows you to optimize the work of the company, all departments, guarantees the rapid and smooth running of all processes, which ultimately helps to meet the needs of customers and justify their expectations.

Keywords: municipal management, process approach, ISO 9001 standard, efficiency parameters.

Прежде чем говорить о процессном подходе к муниципальному управлению, обратимся к стандарту ISO 9001, который трактует процесс как совокупность взаимосвязанных и взаимодействующих видов деятельности, которые преобразуют входы в выходы. Основная цель процессного подхода - формирование устойчивых горизонтальных связей внутри процессов, что позволяет скоординировать всех участников и работников, занятых в этом процессе и решать возникающие проблемы без участия вышестоящего руководства. Управленческие функции с позиции классических школ и процессного подхода отражены на рисунке 1.

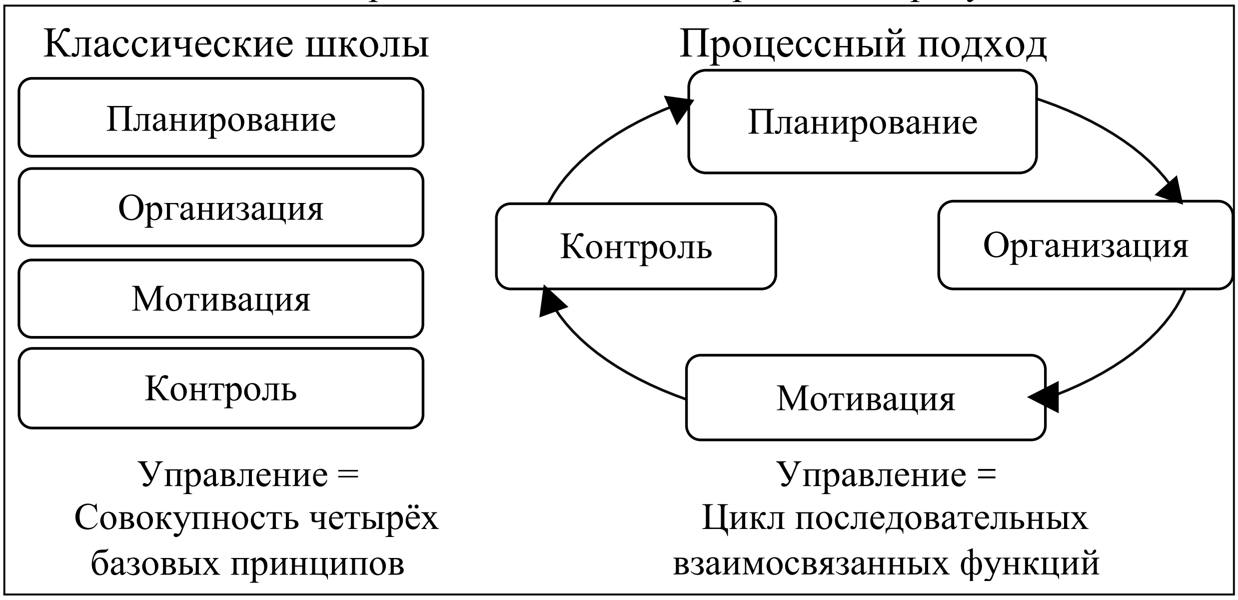

Рисунок 1 – Управленческие функции с позиции классических школ и процессного подхода

Так как процессный подход создает горизонтальные связи, он позволяет получить ряд преимуществ, в сравнении с функциональным подходом. Достоинства процессного подхода представлены на рисунке 2.

- координация действий различных подразделений в рамках процесса
- ориентация на результат процесса
- повышение результативности и эффективности работы организации
- прозрачность действий по достижению результата
- выявление возможностей для целенаправленного улучшения процессов
- устранение барьеров между функциональными подразделениями
- сокращение временных и материальных затрат
- исключение невостребованных процессов

Рисунок 2 – Преимущества внедрения процессного подхода в управление

В стандарте ISO 9001 также представлена классификация процессов согласно двух больших групп: основные процессы, вспомогательные процессы.

Основные процессы задействованы непосредственно в реализации желаемого результата – продукта, услуги и соотносятся с этапами жизненного цикла товара. Практика управления показывает, что количество основных процессов не может превышать 7-9, – что считается оптимальным количеством с точки зрения мониторинга их владельцем процесса.

Вспомогательные процессы не задействованы напрямую в производстве, однако они обеспечивают функционирование основных процессов. Так, к вспомогательным процессам можно отнести обучение персонала, документационное обеспечение. На рисунке 3 схематично представлена структура построения процесса с учетом его основных и вспомогательных процессов, что в совокупности образует так называемый, контур управления.

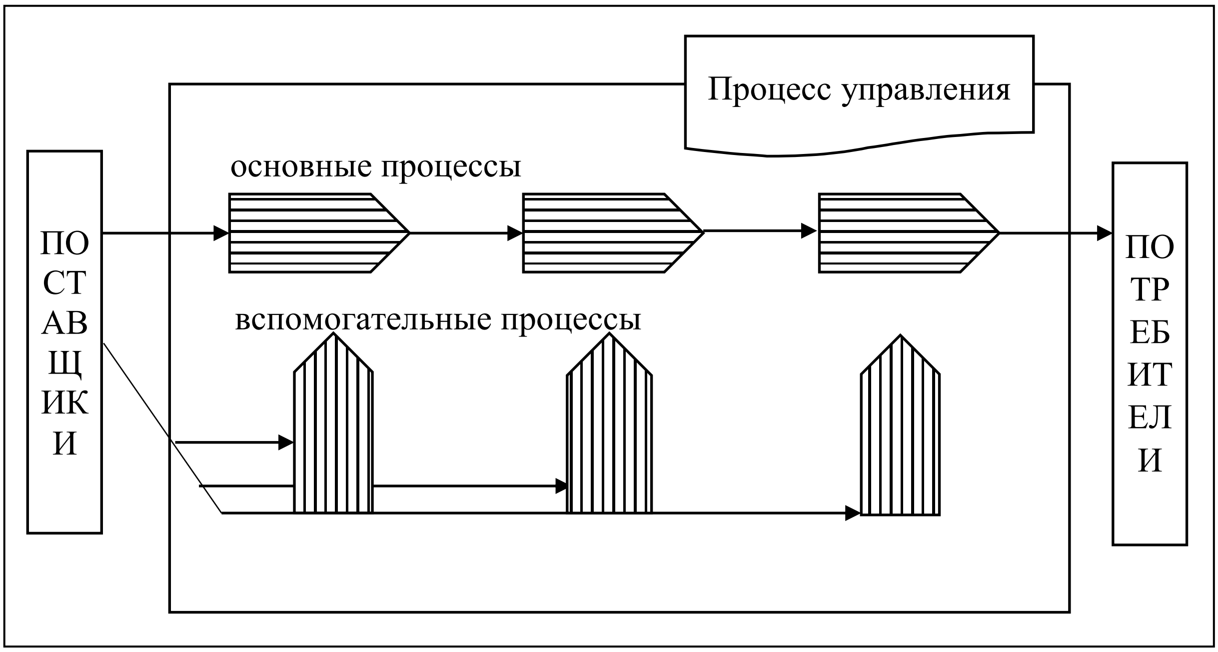

Рисунок 3 – Основные и вспомогательные процессы организации

Как и любая концепция управления, процессный подход обладает набором обязательных отличительных компонетов, которые необходимы для его реализации. Процессный подход предполагает наличие входов и выходов каждого отдельного процесса, владельца, необходимой ресурсной базы, совокупности показателей, а также поставщиков и потребителей.

Рассмотрим каждый из элементов процессного подхода более подробно.

Под входами в процесс понимают совокупность исходных имеющихся данных, с помощью которых будет реализован сам процесс. Именно этот набор входных элементов подвергается изменениям для получения конечного результата. К таким компонентам можно отнести человеческий ресурс, материалы, техническое и информационное обеспечение, деньги, материально-техническую базу, основные средства производства и так далее.

Под выходами понимают желаемый конечный результат, ради которого и были выстроены процессы в их взаимосвязи. На выходе из процесса может быть, как конкретный продукт, услуга, так и промежуточный результат, который будет выступать в качестве входа в другой процесс, образуя тем самым производственный цикл.

Владелец процесса – центральный и чуть ли ни основной компонент процессного подхода, поскольку именно владелец процесса несет ответственность за результат и желаемый образ готового продукта, услуги. Отвечая за конкретный процесс и обладая необходимыми входными элементами, ресурсами, владелец контролирует и корректирует ход выполнения операций.

Под ресурсным обеспечением понимают набор компонентов, которые способствуют реализации самого процесса. Зачастую, ресурсы причисляют к элементам входа в процесс, но это не совсем верно, поскольку они не претерпевают изменений и только помогают в получении конечного продукта.

Каждый процесс обладает также поставщиком и потребителем, которые находятся по отношению друг к другу на противоположных от процесса сторонах. Так, поставщики отвечают за входы процесса, а потребители заинтересованы в получении выходных элементов. Поставщики и потребители в процессном подходе могут быть как внутренними, так и внешними. Важная закономерность этих двух элементов и их роли в процессном подходе кроется в следующем обстоятельстве: в случае, если у процесса отсутствует конечный потребитель, процесс считается не актуальным и не востребованным. В случае, если у процесса нет поставщика, процесс невозможно реализовать на практике.

Показатели процесса являются также неотъемлемым компонентом при реализации и оценке эффективности процесса. Показатели позволяют сделать выводы о функционировании процесса, потерях, угрозах, потенциально возможных направлениях совершенствования. Показателями процесса выступает набор количественных или качественных параметров, характеризующих сам процесс и его результат. Именно показатели процесса в полной мере помогают определить то, насколько правильно были приняты и реализованы управленческие решения.

Рассматривая процессный подход в разрезе тематики настоящей магистерской диссертации важно определить те самые показатели эффективности процесса управления. При определении совокупного положительного эффекта от процесса, важно держать в фокусе четыре основах параметра для оценки: результативность, эффективность, производительность и качество процесса.

Рассмотрим каждый из этих параметров более подробно.

Показатели результативности являются мерой результата процесса. Для того, чтобы понимать, что будет являться показателем результативности процесса, необходимо выявить потребителя продукта процесса и проанализировать, что для него является ожидаемым положительным результатом. Исходя из образа желаемого результата становится возможным подобрать способ его измерения и описания. Иными словами, показатель результативности является мерой результата процесса, полезного для потребителя процесса.

Параметр эффективности процесса рассчитывается как соотношение результатов процесса и затрат на его реализацию. Само понятие эффекта и эффективности является ключевым в практике управления, поскольку важнейшая задача повышения эффективности процессного подхода заключается в производстве большего количества благ с затрачиванием меньшего количества ресурсов и издержек. Поэтому крайне важно проводить постоянный целенаправленный мониторинг эффективности процессов с определением количественных показателей.

Параметр производительности процесса рассчитывается как соотношение результата процесса к количеству людей его реализующего. Производительность процесса представляет собой важнейший интегральный показатель, который отражает уровень конкурентоспособности предприятия в целом, а также отдельно взятых процессов. Оценивая вклад каждого отдельного процесса в общий производственный процесс, становится возможным выявить слабые места, оценить уровень конкурентоспособности всего управленческого процесса.

Рассматривая каждый процесс, важно измерять не только результат и затраты на его получение, но и степень удовлетворенности клиентов полученным результатом. Ведь, в конечном счете, цель процесса состоит не в том, чтобы произвести продукт, а в том, чтобы удовлетворить клиента. Формально результат может быть получен, но клиент не удовлетворен. В этом случае нельзя утверждать, что процесс достиг цели.

Чаще всего удовлетворенность клиентов измеряют путем прямого опроса, в ходе которого выясняется, что им понравилось и что не понравилось в процессе обслуживания. При этом устанавливаются балльные оценки различных аспектов сервиса.

Для измерения качества результата используются также «инверсные» показатели, характеризующие факты получения неудовлетворительных результатов: число жалоб или рекламаций, доля брака в выпущенной продукции, затраты на устранение брака, число ошибок или неисправностей.

Нужно заметить, что, хотя «инверсные» показатели важны, и их, безусловно, необходимо измерять, они не отражают уровень достижения целей процесса – удовлетворенности клиентов процесса. Их нельзя использовать «вместо» показателя удовлетворенности.

Термин «эффект» означает результат, следствие каких-либо причин, сил, действий, мер, влияние. С экономической точки зрения эффект выражается в абсолютных показателях и измеряется в натуральных или стоимостных единицах измерения. Математически, эффект рассчитывается как разница между значением, характеризующим предыдущее состояние объекта, и значением, отражающим его сейчас, то есть эффект является отражением результата, полученного за определенный промежуток времени. Он может быть положительным, отрицательным и нулевым, что означает, что изменений не произошло, но в некоторых случаях нулевой результат также может быть как отрицательным, так и положительным, все зависит от условий, в которых он был получен. Производным от термина «эффект» является понятие «эффективность».

Подводя итоги, можно отметить, что процессный подход к управлению позволяет выстроить прозрачный и понятный механизм работы, взаимодействия всех участников, вовлеченных в этот процесс, получить конкретный инструмент регламентации и стандартизации, повышающий эффективность работ и использования ресурсов. Процессный подход к управлению позволяет не только производить качественный продукт на выходе, удовлетворяя ожидания клиентов, но и в условиях кризиса и экономически нестабильной ситуации, дает возможность найти скрытые резервы и оптимизировать внутренние процессы, сократив временные и материальные затраты.

Резюмируя исследование теоретических аспектов устройства органов местной власти, территориально-административных единиц, особенностей формирования бюджета и расходовании финансовых ресурсов, можно сделать вывод о возрастающей роли повышения эффективности процессов их взаимодействия для обеспечения реализации важнейших направлений и векторов социально-экономической политики государства.

В современных условиях развития региональной экономики организация эффективных моделей взаимодействия региональных органов власти и управления, органов местного самоуправления и бизнес–сообщества выступает центральным звеном, определяющим возможности укрепления экономического базиса регионального развития, предпринимательский климат, оптимизацию бюджетных расходов и формирования устойчивых источников бюджетных доходов, что, в конечном счете, влияет на качество жизни населения территории.

Использованные источники:

1. Федеральный закон от 06.10.2003 N 131-ФЗ (ред. от 29.12.2020) "Об общих принципах организации местного самоуправления в Российской Федерации" (с изм. и доп., вступ. в силу с 23.03.2021)
2. Федеральный Закон «Об общих принципах организации законодательных (представительных) и исполнительных органов государственной власти субъектов РФ» от 06.01.1999 г. № 184-ФЗ.

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СИСТЕМНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ ПРОЦЕССА ПОДЗЕМНОГО ВЫЩЕЛАЧИВАНИЯ В КАЧЕСТВЕ ОБЪЕКТА ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ

Аннотация: В статье проанализированы физико-химические основы технологического процесса подземное выщелачивание, различные методы, используемые при выщелачивании, их возможности, проведен системный анализ процесса подземное выщелачивание в качестве объекта исследования.

Ключевые слова: подземное выщелачивание, полезный компонент, скважина, концентрация, критерия оптимизации, управления.

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SYSTEM ANALYSIS OF THE UNDERGROUND LEACHING PROCESS AS A RESEARCH OBJECT

Abstrakt: The article analyzes the physical and chemical bases of technological process underground leaching of the various methods used in the leaching process, their capabilities, carried out a systematic analysis of the underground leaching as an object of study.

Key words: Underground leaching, the useful component, the concentration, well, criterion of optimization.

Технологические процессы подземного выщелачивания по своей структуре являются сложными техническими многосвязными системами, охватывающими несколько подсистем (пласт-скважина – насосные станции – концентрации реагентов и т.д.). Все эти подсистемы взаимосвязаны, и нарушение технологического режима хотя бы одной из подсистем приводит к остановке всего цикла работы системы в целом. Поэтому в настоящее время большое внимание уделяется прогрессивным методам разработки многокомпонентных систем, одним из которых является метод подземного выщелачивания (ПВ). Метод ПВ по сравнению с другими методами наиболее экономичный и безвредный, а его использование не приводит к нарушению окружающей среды.

Сложность процесса, протекающего в реальных подземных условиях, обусловливает необходимость разработки математических моделей и программного обеспечения для изучения всего цикла технологического процесса ПВ в реальных условиях и принятия решений в соответствии с целью управления. Основная цель создания модели – характеристика и прогнозирование некоторых объектов и технологических процессов. Модели, основанные на математической интерпретации проблемы, помогают в поиске необходимой информации для принятия решений с помощью определенных алгоритмов. Таким образом, разработка моделей для решения проблем анализа и принятия решений в управлении технологическими процессами подземного выщелачивания при добыче полезных ископаемых в рудных месторождениях, а также создание соответствующих вычислительных алгоритмов и программного обеспечения являются актуальными на сегодняшний день.

Растворение полезного компонента в недрах земли и последующее движение образовавшихся соединений происходят в основном в соответствии с гидродинамическими законами, законами массопереноса и химической кинетики. Сложность процесса, протекающего в реальных подземных условиях, обусловливает необходимость разработки математических моделей и программного обеспечения для изучения всего цикла технологического процесса ПВ в реальных условиях и принятия решений в соответствии с целью управления. Основная цель создания модели – характеристика и прогнозирование некоторых объектов и технологических процессов. Модели, основанные на математической интерпретации проблемы, помогают в поиске необходимой информации для принятия решений с помощью определенных алгоритмов. Математическая модель управления для принятия решений при анализе технологического процесса ПВ предлагается в следующем уравнении, отображающем характер изменения фильтрационного потока:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(\frac{kh}{\mu}\frac{\partial H}{\partial x}\right)+\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(\frac{kh}{\mu}\frac{\partial H}{\partial y}\right)+\mu\sum_{i=1}^{N}\delta(x-x_i,y-y_i)Q_i(t)=mh\beta\frac{\partial H}{\partial t} \qquad (1)$$

в области $G=\{(x,y,t)/\ a<x<b,\quad c<y<d,\quad 0<t\le T_k\}$, удовлетворяющей граничным

$(\alpha\frac{\partial H}{\partial n}+(1-\alpha)H)/_{\Gamma}=\varphi(x,y)$ и начальным $H(x,y,0)=H_0(x,y)$ условиям.

После решения задачи (1) и определения напора H находится скорость фильтрации по закону Дарси: $v_x=-k_1\frac{\partial H}{\partial x}$, $\qquad v_y=-k_2\frac{\partial H}{\partial y}$.

С целью определения концентрации полезного компонента в пласте рассматривается уравнение конвективной диффузии:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(D\frac{\partial C}{\partial x}\right)+\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(D\frac{\partial C}{\partial y}\right)-\frac{\partial(v_x C)}{\partial x}-\frac{\partial(v_y C)}{\partial y}-\gamma(C-C_m)=m\frac{\partial C}{\partial t}, \qquad (2)$$

Главная задача состоит в обеспечении целесообразных действий с помощью управления процессом ПВ и выборе параметров, гарантирующих осуществление следующих основных целей: минимизация притока реагента через рудоносные границы пласта; обеспечение равномерного гидродинамического выщелачивания; максимизация значений концентрации полезного компонента; оптимальное расположение скважин.

Эти цели реализуются путём минимизации целевой функции R выбором критерия оптимизации (U), т.е. решением задачи

$$R(U)=\int_0^T\sum_{i=1}^{N_t}[C_i(X,U)-C_{ib}(X,U)]^2dt,\ \ R^*=\min_{U\in\Omega} R(U),\quad R(U^*)<\varepsilon,\ \ U_0<U<U_n,\ \ \Omega=\{\gamma,q_o,q_\kappa\}$$

Здесь $C\ (X,\ U)$ – решение задачи (1)-(2) в точке (x,y) в заданный момент времени t, $C_b(X,\ U)$ – требуемое оптимальное значение полезной компоненты, ε – заданная точность, U – вектор с компонентами, γ – концентрация кислоты в закачиваемом растворе, q_0, q_k – дебиты скважин, v – скорость фильтрации и др. Вводятся следующие критерии управления для решения этой задачи.

Итак, для принятия необходимых решений в целях управления технологическим процессом ПВ решаются следующие задачи: системное исследование объекта ПВ, обработка данных, математическое моделирование, создание вычислительных алгоритмов, объектно-ориентированное программирование.

По результатам вычислений ниже показано изолинии напора**:** А также получение результатов на вычислительной машине, системный анализ полученных результатов для принятия решений в управлении процессом.

Из-за сложности процесса ПВ выбор параметров происходит не одновременно, а по отдельности. Гидродинамические параметры выбираются с использованием гидродинамической модели для процесса ПВ. В качестве экспериментальных значений используются динамические величины, примененные в предыдущей разработке. После этого выбираются кинетические параметры. В этом случае выходящими параметрами или последней целью является максимизация значений концентрации откачной скважины.

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АНАЛИЗ И ЛЕЧЕНИЕ ОСТРЫХ КИШЕЧНЫХ ИНФЕКЦИЙ

Аннотация: Острые кишечные инфекции (ОКИ) – это большая группа инфекционных заболеваний человека с энтеральным (фекальнооральным) механизмом заражения, вызываемых патогенными и условно-патогенными бактериями, вирусами и простейшими, протекающие с преимущественным поражением желудочнокишечного тракта в виде острого гастроэнтерита, энтероколита, колита с клиническими эквивалентами в виде болей в животе, рвоты, диареи, в тяжелых случаях – с явлениями токсикоза и эксикоза.

Ключевые слова: острая кишечная инфекция, лечения, анализ.

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ANALYSIS AND TREATMENT OF ACUTE INTESTINAL INFECTIONS

Abstract: Acute intestinal infections (AEI) are a large group of human infectious diseases with an enteral (fecal-oral) mechanism of infection caused by pathogenic and opportunistic bacteria, viruses and protozoa, occurring with a predominant lesion of the gastrointestinal tract in the form of acute gastroenteritis, enterocolitis, colitis with clinical equivalents in the form of abdominal pain, vomiting, diarrhea, in severe cases - with symptoms of toxicosis and exicosis.

Key words: acute intestinal infection, treatment, analysis.

Актуальность. Проблема острых кишечных инфекций является одной из актуальнейших в отечественном здравоохранении. С одной стороны, уровень заболеваемости остается достаточно высоким, без тенденции к отчетливому снижению, с другой – отмечается появление сероваров, обусловливающих тяжелое течение болезни (S. flexneri 2a, энтерогеморрагическая эшерихия OI57 и др.). Кроме того, получают широкое распространение кишечные инфекции, которые прежде не диагностировались или встречались редко (ротавирусный гастроэнтерит, клебсиеллез и др.).

Современное развитие медицинской науки и практики, связанное с реорганизацией источников финансирования, продолжающийся рост цен на медицинские услуги и медикаменты создают необходимость проведения экономических исследований, направленных на оптимизацию диагностики и лечения различных заболеваний[2,4].

Несомненно, актуальной эта проблема представляется для заболеваний, характеризующихся высокой частотой встречаемости. В современной инфек-тологии к их числу могут быть отнесены заболевания, относящиеся по эпидемиологической классификации к острым кишечным инфекциям (ОКИ). Среди последних у взрослых пациентов наиболее часто диагностируются дизентерия, сальмонеллез, эшерихиозы, ОКИ, вызванные условно-патогенной флорой (УПФ), и неуточненной этиологии[5].

К сожалению, в лечении острых кишечных инфекций допускается много ошибок, порожденных недостаточной квалификацией специалистов; отжившими догматическими представлениями о сущности патологического процесса; погоней за рекламой суперсовременных лекарственных средств; непониманием сущности регидратационной терапии, прежде всего оральной.
Крайне важно, чтобы практические врачи осознали все опасности, возникающие при развитии кишечного дисбактериоза в случае бесцельного, а порой бесконтрольного применения антибиотиков, особенно при лечении сальмонеллеза и пищевых токсикоинфекций[1,6]. В лечении острых кишечных инфекций появились новые подходы, основной акцент делается на патогенетическую терапию[3,5].

Больным с острыми кишечными инфекциями назначают щадящую диету. Как правило, назначается диета 4, а по мере прекращения диареи – диета 2 (вплоть до выписки из стационара). В ряде лечебных учреждений диету 2 заменяют диетой 13, что не вполне целесообразно. Промывание желудка является обязательным компонентом лечения пищевых токсикоинфекций. При решении вопроса о промывании желудка не имеет значения, сколько времени прошло от начала заболевания, поскольку патогенные микроорганизмы (в том числе сальмонеллы) могут длительно сохраняться в складках слизистой оболочки желудочно–кишечного тракта.

Цель исследования. Решение вышеизложенных проблем представляется невозможным без разработки рекомендаций по оптимизации диагностики и лечения ОКИ, основанных на проведении комплексного клинико-экономического анализа качества диагностики и лечения указанных заболеваний.

Материалы и методы исследования. Эпидемиологический анализ ОКИ в АОИБ за 2019-2021 гг. показал отчетливую тенденцию роста заболеваемости сальмонеллезом (с 68,0%000 до 102,4%000) и ОКИ, вызванных УПФ, и неуточненной этиологии (с 293,8%000 до 385,4 %000).

Результаты исследования. В структуре госпитализированной заболеваемости доля пациентов с сальмонеллезом возросла в 2,1 раза с 2,76±0,4% в 2005 г. до 5,98±0,5% в 2007 г.; с ОКИ вызванных УПФ, и неуточненной этиологии - в 2,5 раза: с 2,91±0,4% в 2005 г. до 7,36±0,5% в 2007 г. Наиболее часто ОКИ встречались в возрастной группе 15-24 года (34,3±1,8% пациентов), которая в основном была представлена учащейся молодежью.

У 25,4-37,3 % пациентов, обратившихся в стационар с вышеуказанным диагнозом из различных ЛПУ, квалифицирована гипердиагностика ОКИ, обусловленная, во всех случаях, профессиональной некомпетентностью врачей.

Болыпая часть пациентов (70,7 - 84,9%) пациентов направлялись в инфекционный стационар с диагнозом: «ОКИ» врачами службы СП. На долю этих специалистов приходилось наибольшее число случаев гипердиагностики этих заболеваний - 79,1% -87,05%.

Клинико-экономический анализ затрат на догоспитальном этапе оказания врачебной помощи больным ОКИ и клинически сходных с ними заболеваниями позволил выявить существенный перерасход денежных средств (на 45,3%), обусловленный гипердиагностикой ОКИ.

Проведение с врачами СП практических занятий с использованием разработанных нами дифференциально-диагностических алгоритмов ориентированных на приобретение указанными специалистами умений по раннему распознаванию ОКИ, позволило снизить уровень гипердиагностики этих заболеваний с 37,3% до 22.8% и сократить затраты на догоспитальном этапе оказания медицинской помощи больным с ОКИ и клинически сходными с ними заболеваниями на 13,8%.

В результате проведения фармакоэкономического анализа была определена наиболее оптимальная схема лечения больных с легкой и среднетя-желой формами ОКИ, а именно, регидратационная терапия в сочетании с назначением энтеросорбентов и пробиотиков, начиная с 1-2 суток болезни.

Выводы. Назначение антибиотиков при легкой и среднетяжелой формах ОКИ негативно сказывается на клиническом течении заболевания, ведет к увеличению «общей стоимости болезни» и может рассматриваться как дефект лечения, вызванный субъективными причинами, а именно, недостаточной компетенцией врачей-инфекционистов по вопросам лечения этой группы заболеваний.

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СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ВОЗМОЖНОСТИ СТРЕСС ЭХОКАРДИОГРАФИИ В ОБСЛЕДОВАНИИ ПАЦИЕНТОВ С ИШЕМИЧЕСКОЙ БОЛЕЗНЬЮ СЕРДЦА

Аннотация: Согласно современным рекомендациям, основная задача эхокардиографии (ЭхоКГ) при обследовании пациентов с ишемической болезнью сердца (ИБС) – исключить альтернативные, некоронарогенные заболевания, которые могут являться причиной стенокардии. Таким образом, несмотря на то что ЭхоКГ покоя является важным инструментом для оценки функциональных показателей и анатомии сердца, в большинстве случаев она не дает диагностической ценности в плане наличия самого заболевания – ИБС.

Ключевые слова: стресс-эхокардиография, ишемическая болезни сердца, обследования, пациент.

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MODERN POSSIBILITIES OF STRESS ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY IN EXAMINATION OF PATIENTS WITH ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASE

Abstract: According to current recommendations, the main task of echocardiography (EchoCG) when examining patients with coronary heart disease (IHD) is to exclude alternative, non-coronary diseases that can cause angina pectoris. Thus, despite the fact that resting echocardiography is an important tool for assessing the functional parameters and anatomy of the heart, in most cases it does not provide diagnostic value in terms of the presence of the disease itself - ischemic heart disease.

Key words: stress echocardiography, coronary heart disease, examinations, patient.

Актуальность. За последние десятилетия достигнут значительный прогресс в профилактике и лечении атеросклероза, что привело к улучшению качества жизни и прогноза у больных со стабильным течением ишемической болезни сердца (ИБС)[2,4].

В связи с широким распространением чрескожных коронарных вмешательств (ЧКВ) и увеличением числа пациентов, которым планируется проведение реваскуляризации миокарда, возникает потребность в контроле за результатами эндоваскулярного лечения и своевременном предотвращении осложнений[1,3,5].

Цель исследования. Изучение возможностей стресс-эхокардиографии (стресс-ЭхоКГ) в оценке клинического состояния больных после чрескожного коронарного вмешательства (ЧКВ).

Материалы и методы. В исследование были включены 80 больных со стабильным течением ИБС, которым проведено ЧКВ. Через 6 и 12 мес после ЧКВ проводилась стресс-ЭхоКГ.

Результаты исследования. Все пациенты получали медикаментозную терапию в соответствии с рекомендациями до и после реваскуляризации, в том числе двойную антиагрегантную (ацетилсалициловая кислота (АСК) 75–100 мг и клопидогрел 75 мг/сут) и гиполипидемическую терапию. Прекратили прием клопидогрела через 6 мес после ЧКВ 3 (4%) больных, через 12 мес его продолжили лишь 60% больных.

Приверженность к лечению АСК и статинами была высокой в течение всего периода наблюдения (97 и 91% соответственно). Более 67% больных на момент включения в исследование получали иАПФ, прием препаратов к годовому визиту продолжили 64%. β-Адреноблокаторы были назначены 90% больных, к концу периода наблюдения 86% продолжили их прием.

Антагонисты кальция и нитраты длительного действия были рекомендованы к приему 24 и 20% больным соответственно. Через 12 мес потребность в приеме нитратов сохранялась у 6%, а прием антагонистов Ca^{2+} продолжили 22%. Около 20% больных были назначены диуретики, за период наблюдения потребность в их приеме снизилась до 15%.

Через 6 мес после ЧКВ у 89% (69) пациентов отмечалось клиническое улучшение – приступы стенокардии отсутствовали. У 11% (9) стенокардия сохранялась, из них у 6 – более низкого ФК, чем до стентирования. Из 9 больных, имевших стенокардию, ишемия миокарда ЛЖ была зарегистрирована у 5, 3 из них была проведена КГ. Рестенозы у этих больных выявлены не были, однако отмечалось прогрессирование атеросклероза КА в участках, не подвергавшихся ЧКВ.

Отрицательный результат стресс-ЭхоКГ имели 75% (58) больных, в 16% (12) случаев результат был положительный, а у 9% (7) пациентов проба не была доведена до диагностических критериев по объективным причинам (подъем АД, усталость больного). Из 12 больных с положительным результатом стресс-ЭхоКГ 5 была проведена контрольная КГ, при которой выявлено прогрессирование атеросклероза в артериях, ранее не подвергшихся ЧКВ. Через 12 мес после ЧКВ на контрольном визите у 90% (71) больных отсутствовала клиническая симптоматика, в 10% (8) случаев сохранялись или возобновились клинические проявления стенокардии.

Из 8 больных со стенокардией 6 была проведена КГ, включая 4 больных с положительным результатом стресс-ЭхоКГ. При обследовании через год отрицательный результат пробы был зарегистрирован у 62% (48) больных, положительный у 14% (11), а у 24% (19) проба была не доведена до диагностических критериев (подъем АД, усталость больного).

В течение первого года наблюдения после выполненного чрескожного коронарного вмешательства у большинства пациентов отмечалось как благоприятное клиническое течение заболевания (отсутствие приступов стенокардии), так и улучшение показателей функционального состояния ЛЖ (повышение толерантности к физической нагрузке, увеличение двойного произведения на пике нагрузки, увеличение продолжительности нагрузочной пробы).

Вывод. Стресс-ЭхоКГ обладает большей чувствительностью, чем нагрузочная электрокардиография в выявлении ишемии миокарда у больных после чрескожного коронарного вмешательства (78% против 66%) в первые 12 мес после реваскуляризации.

Больным после реваскуляризации предпочтительнее проведение стресс-ЭхоКГ.

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СИСТЕМА ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ ОТНОШЕНИЙ В НАЛАЖИВАНИЕ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ ДОПОЛНИЛЬНЫХ ОТРАСЛЕЙ В ФЕРМЕРСКИХ ХОЗЯЙСТВ

Аннотация: В данной статье приведены условия процессов специализации в аграрном секторе и развития многопрофильных фермерских хозяйств в Узбекистан.

Ключевые слова: Многопрофильное фермерское хозяйство, факторы сельскохозяйственной специализации, экономический потенциал, Узбекистан.

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THE SYSTEM OF ECONOMIC RELATIONS IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ACTIVITIES OF ADDITIONAL INDUSTRIES IN FARMS

Abstract: The article tells about the specialization processes in the agriculture and development of multiple enterprise farms in Uzbekistan

Key words: Multi-branch farm, factors of agricultural specialization, economic potential, Uzbekistan enterprises in Uzbekistan

По данным ФАО, из 570 млн. фермерских хозяйств около 500 млн. фермерских хозяйств, существующих в мире, управляются членами семьи. Фермерскими хозяйствами, основанными на совместном семейном труде, производится 80% от всего объема мировой сельскохозяйственной продукции[73].

Создание дополнительных отраслей в фермерских хозяйствах, наряду с занятостью членов семьи, также будет способствовать увеличению объёма продовольственных товаров. Поскольку по оценкам ООН, к 2050 году население мира вырастет до 9,2 млрд. человек, это требует увеличения производства сельскохозяйственной продукции на 70%[74].

Расширяется правовая база для развития фермерских хозяйств как основной формы ведения сельского хозяйства в нашей республике. В частности, Указом Президента Республики Узбекистан «О стратегии действий по дальнейшему развитию Республики Узбекистан» УП-4947от 7 февраля 2017 года «...создание благоприятных условий для развития фермерских хозяйств, прежде всего многопрофильных, занимающихся как производством сельскохозяйственной продукции, так и переработкой, заготовкой, хранением, сбытом, строительными работами и оказанием услуг» определены как приоритетные задачи[75]. Кроме того, поддерживая задачу поэтапной трансформации фермерских хозяйств в многопрофильные в 2018-2021 гг., с 1 января 2022 года законодательством предусмотрено прекращение договоров аренды земли с фермами, которые не наладили многопрофильную деятельность, что способствует развитию многоотраслевой деятельности путем создания дополнительных отраслей в фермерском хозяйстве[76].Это подразумевает необходимость проведения научных исследований по совершенствованию организационно-экономической основы для создания дополнительных отраслей.

Во-первых, основные требования к фермерским хозяйствам, которые образуют дополнительные отрасли, в основном обусловлены требованиями действующего законодательства, и, во-вторых, организационными и экономическими вопросами, связанными с особенностями сельскохозяйственного производства. Таким образом, целесообразны следующие основные требования к фермерским хозяйствам для создания дополнительных отраслей:

- требования, вытекающие из соблюдения требований действующего законодательства в республике;
- требования, основанные на необходимости обеспечения оптимальной экономической эффективности использования имеющихся ресурсов в фермерских хозяйствах;

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[73]https://www.genevaenvironmentnetwork.org/?q=en/events/invitation-fao-food-talks-series-2nd-session-family-farming-feeding-world-caring-earth

[74]Позаботимся о будущем сельского хозяйства. www.bayer.ru

[75] Ўзбекистон Республикаси қонун ҳужжатлари тўплами, 2017 й., 6-сон, 70-модда.

[76] Ўзбекистон Республикаси қонун ҳужжатлари тўплами,2017 йил 16 октябрь, 41-сон, 1061-модда.

• группа требований, основанных на природно-климатических факторах и особенностях сельскохозяйственного производства территорий республики.

Дополнительные отрасли служат основной отрасли путем укрепления экономического состояния хозяйства. Таким образом, систему экономических отношений, связанную с дополнительной отраслью, можно разделить на следующие направления и группы (рис. 1).

Рисунок 1. Экономические отношения, возникающие в деятельности фермерских хозяйств с дополнительными отраслями

В свою очередь, экономические отношения состоят из внутренних и внешних экономических отношений.

Природно-климатические, агротехнологические, экономические, организационные и социальные особенности территории оказывают сильное влияние на производственные результаты, поскольку основная деятельность фермерских хозяйств связана с сельскохозяйственным производством. По нашему мнению, территориальные особенности, связанные с развитием дополнительных отраслей, могут быть изложены, как описано ниже.

Фермерские хозяйства, зная об особенностях развития дополнительных отраслей региона, разделяя их на особенности, поощряющие развитие дополнительных отраслей и препятствующие эффективной деятельности дополнительных отраслей, могут эффективно использовать возможности и организовывать работу по направлению устранения препятствующих обстоятельств.

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ЭФФЕКТИВНОЕ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ ИНФРАСТРУКТУРНОГО ПОТЕНЦИАЛА В УСЛОВИЯХ МОДЕРНИЗАЦИИ ЭКОНОМИКИ

Аннотация: В работе рассмотрена совершенствования механизма организационно-экономического управления предпринимательской деятельностью, способам повышения эффективности механизма стимулирования, совершенствованию организационно-экономического механизма инфраструктуры развития предпринимательской деятельности и созданию координационных систем при эффективном управлении деятельности субъектов предпринимательства.

Ключевые слова: экономика, инфраструктурный потенциал, организационный механизм, управления.

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EFFECTIVE USE OF INFRASTRUCTURE POTENTIAL IN THE CONTEXT OF ECONOMIC MODERNIZATION

Abstract:The paper considers the improvement of the mechanism of organizational and economic management of entrepreneurial activity, ways to increase the efficiency of the incentive mechanism, improve the organizational and economic mechanism of the infrastructure for the development of entrepreneurial activity and the creation of coordination systems with effective management of the activities of business entities.

Key words: economy, infrastructural potential, organizational mechanism, management.

Проведя анализ полученных результатов можно придти к следующим выводам, экономические отрасли первой группы характеризуются как деятельность, приносящая высокий уровень стоимости реализуемой продукции, высоким уровнем самообеспечения, развитием разработки товаров. В отраслях второй группы целесообразно развитие системы. Рост в инновационном развитии сфер посредством реализации на основе совместных инновационно-инвестиционных проектов и кооперации производителей следует признать ключевым моментом. Отрасли третьей группы характеризуются слабым развитием производства и переработки товаров, обеспеченностью спроса относительно другим отраслям.

Таблица 1.

Стратегическое направление управления организационно-экономическими механизмами для предпринимательской деятельности в Наманганской области по отраслям и сферам

Группы отраслей	Относительный рост по отношению к выделенным кредитам	Относительный рост по отношению к вложенным инвестициям
1-группа - непродовольственные товары и товары народного потребления	1,27	0,73
	0,76	0,43
2-группа - промышленные товары и выполнение строительных работ	0,63	0.36
	0,52	0,30
3-группа - всего оказанные услуги и продовольственные товары	0.48	0,28
	0,47	0.27
4-группа - розничный товарооборот и валовая продукция сельского хозяйства	0,36	0,21
	0,31	0,18

В отраслях можно реализовать проекты как по производству, так и по переработке, повышению качества продукции и его товарности. Отрасли четвертой группы характеризуются низким потреблением, производством и переработкой продукции. Необходимо уделить внимание развитию производства продукции, оптимизации затрат, усовершенствованию промышленной технологии, повышению потребительской стоимости товаров. Исходя из результатов анализа эффективных направлений инвестиций, выбранных как элементы экономического механизма предпринимательской деятельности в Наманганской области, нами была предложена формула:

$$y^{*}(x) = \begin{cases} x^{*}{}_{in} = f^{*}(t) \\ y^{*}{}_{oom} = \varphi^{*}(t) \end{cases}$$

где, $x^{*}_{in} = f^{*}(t)$ - статистическая корреляционная функция инвестиций, вложенных в субъекты малого бизнеса относительно времени (на основе сведений таблицы 2, X^{*}_{in});

$y^{*}_{oom} = \varphi^{*}(t)$ - корреляционная функция изменения отраслевых показателей субъектов предпринимателства за единицу времени (на основе сведений таблицы 2, Y_{oom}).

Исходя из результатов модели ОВИ (оценка воздействия инвестиций), требуется формирование организационно-экономического механизма стимулирования их современной, межотраслевой интеграционной деятельности для эффективного использования инвестиций в деятельности субъектов предпринимательства, который должен выполнять функции: стимулирования, мотивации и компенсации. В результате, достигается согласование личных и групповых интересов, компенсируется как предусматривалось инструментами механизма, вследствие заинтересованности в развитии слабых отраслей сильными отраслями, что создает определенное положительное мотивационное приспособление в долгосрочной перспективе (стимулирует инвестиционную активность).

Заключение

Рассмотрение группы отраслей мотивационно-стимулирующей функции в качестве интеграционного партнера позволяет определить благоприятные возможности для взаимного улучшения координации действий и общих интересов без конкурентных угроз или в ограничении интенсивного конкурентничества. Таким образом, достигается согласование личных и групповых интересов.

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АНАЛИЗ ОСНОВНЫХ ПОКАЗАТЕЛЕЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ АО «КТЖ-ГРУЗОВЫЕ ПЕРЕВОЗКИ»

Аннотация. Представлена динамика объема выполненной работы локомотивов по АО «КТЖ-Грузовые перевозки» в грузовом движении, динамика эксплуатируемого парка локомотивов по АО «КТЖ-Грузовые перевозки» в грузовом движении, динамика среднесуточной производительности локомотивов по АО «КТЖ-Грузовые перевозки» в грузовом движении.

Ключевые слова: показатели деятельности, грузовые перевозки, производительность, парк локомотивов.

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ANALYSIS OF KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS OF «KTZH-GRUZOVYE PEREVOZKI»

Annotation. The dynamics of the volume of work performed by locomotives in JSC "KTZ-Freight Transportation" in freight traffic, the dynamics of the operated fleet of locomotives in JSC "KTZ-Freight Transportation" in freight traffic, the dynamics of the average daily productivity of locomotives in JSC "KTZ-Freight Transportation" in freight traffic are presented.

Key words: performance indicators, freight traffic, productivity, locomotive fleet.

Республика Казахстан обладает разветвленной сетью железных дорог.

По данным Комитета по статистике МНЭ РК на начало 2017 года общая протяженность железнодорожных путей с учетом линий на территории РК и линий за пределами Казахстана составила 15530 км. На железнодорожных линиях РК используется тепловозная и электрическая тяга.

Показатели использования локомотивов служат для планирования и оценки объема выполняемой работы и для оценки качества этой работы [1].

К количественным эксплуатационным показателям следует отнести:

• перевозочная работа (пассажирооборот, грузооборот) в тонно-километрах;

• пробеги локомотивов в локомотиво-километрах;

• время работы локомотивов в локомотиво-часах.

Максимальный объем тонно-километровой работы в грузовом движении по АО «КТЖ-Грузовые перевозки» пришелся на 2013 г., после чего объемы перевозок начали сокращаться. Так в 2016 г. по сравнению с 2013 г. перевозочная работа снизилась на 17,1% (рис. 1) /1, 2/ [2].

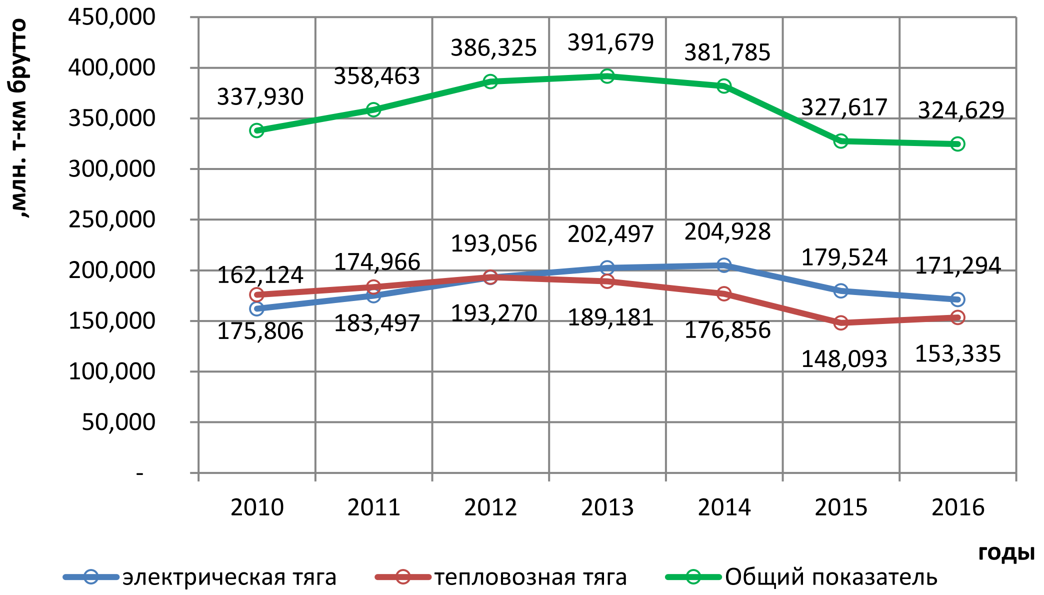

Рис. 1 — Динамика объема выполненной работы локомотивов по АО «КТЖ-Грузовые перевозки» в грузовом движении
(*по видам тяги, без субподряда)*

Максимальный объем локомотиво-часов в грузовом движении пришелся на 2012 г., после чего локомотиво-часы начали сокращаться. Так в 2016 г. по сравнению с 2012 г. на 23,7 % (рис. 2).

На рисунке 3 представлена динамика эксплуатируемого парка локомотивов по АО «КТЖ-Грузовые перевозки» в грузовом движении.

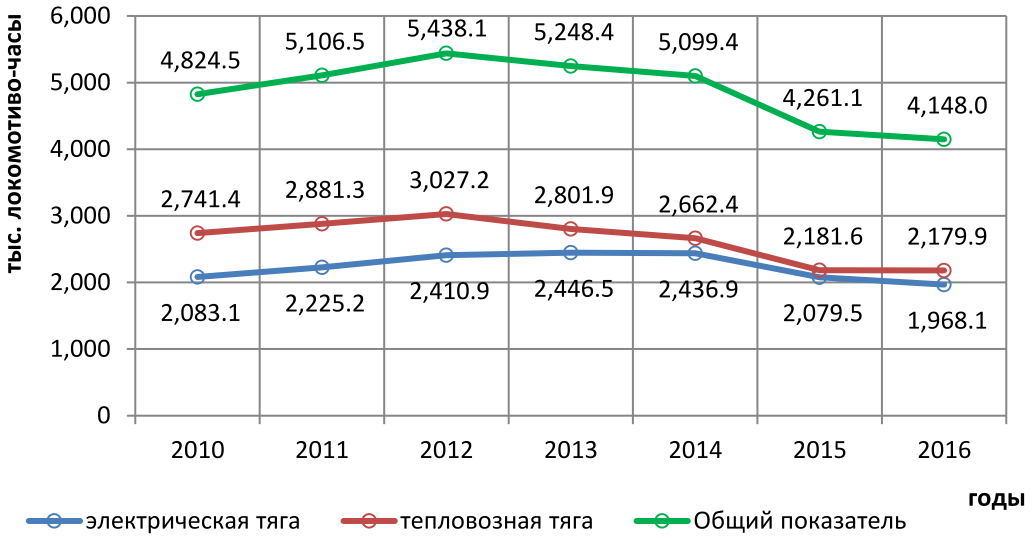

Рис. 2 — Динамика объема выполненных локомотиво-часов в грузовом движении по
АО «КТЖ-Грузовые перевозки» *(по видам тяги, без субподряда)* [3]

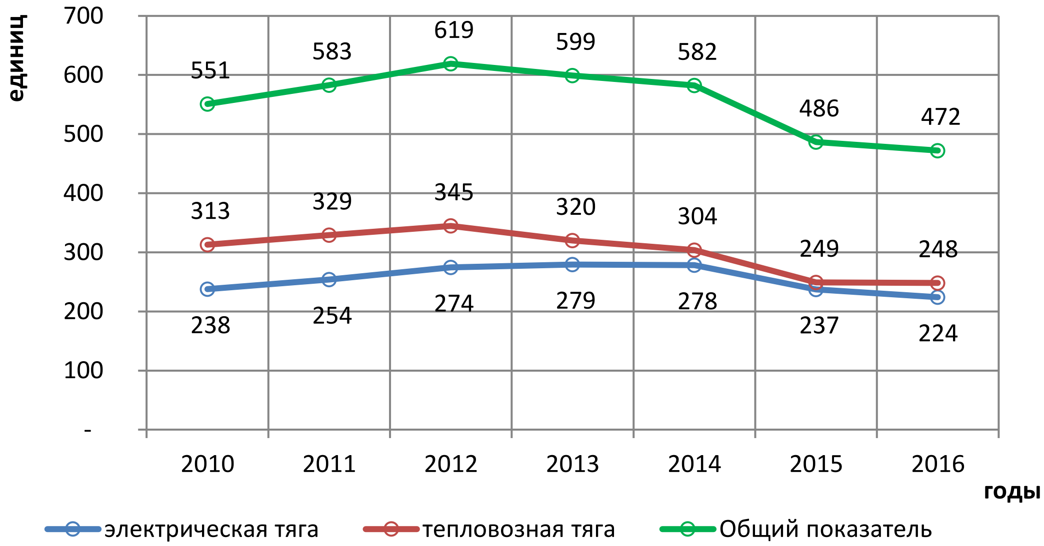

Рис. 3 — Динамика эксплуатируемого парка локомотивов по АО «КТЖ-Грузовые перевозки» в грузовом движении
(по видам тяги, без субподряда)

Как видно из рисунка 3 среднесуточный эксплуатируемый парк локомотивов в грузовом движении начал свое снижение с 2012 г., и в 2016 г. снижение составило 23,7 %, в том числе для тепловозов – 28,1 %.

На рисунке 4 представлена динамика среднесуточной производительности локомотивов по АО «КТЖ-Грузовые перевозки» в грузовом движении

Как видно из рисунка 1.4, среднесуточная производительность в целом возросла на 11,7 %, в том числе для тепловозов - 9,7%.

На рисунке 5 показана динамика среднесуточного пробега локомотивов по АО «КТЖ-Грузовые перевозки» в грузовом движении.

Как видно из рисунка, среднесуточный пробег локомотивов увеличился на 12,7 %, в том числе для тепловозов - 14,9 %.

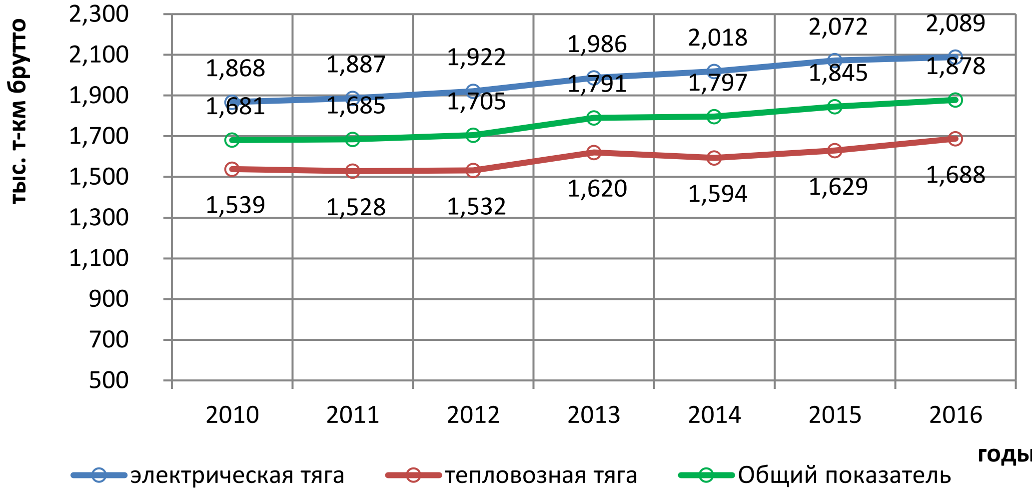

Рис. 4 — Динамика среднесуточной производительности локомотивов по АО «КТЖ-Грузовые перевозки» в грузовом движении *(по видам тяги, без субподряда)*

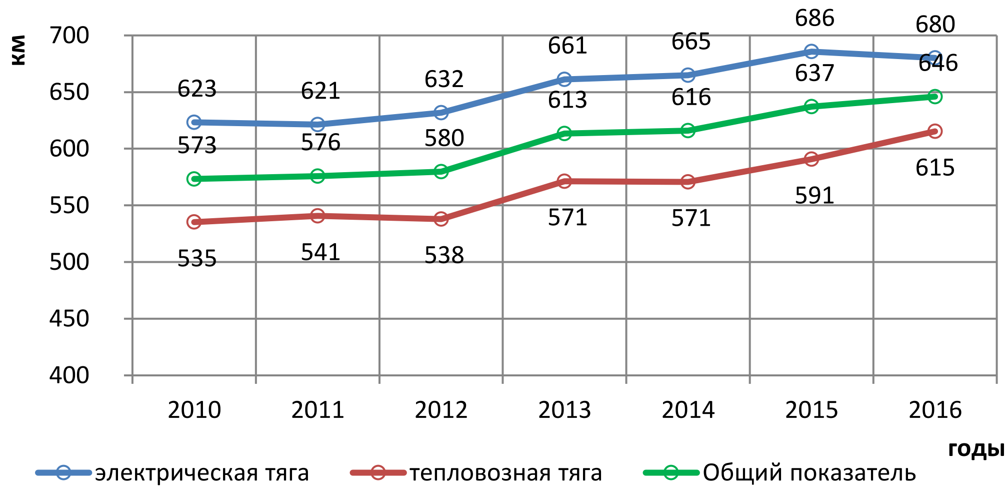

Рис. 5 — Динамика среднесуточного пробега локомотивов по АО «КТЖ-Грузовые перевозки» в грузовом движении *(по видам тяги, без субподряда)*

В наличии АО «НК «КТЖ» для осуществления перевозок имеется инвентарный парк тягового подвижного состава. Используется парк локомотивов АО «КТЖ- Грузовые перевозки», АО «Локомотивный сервисный центр», АО «Кедентранссервис» и др.

В таблице 1 представлена информация по парку локомотивов на начало 2017 г. с выделением доли АО «КТЖ- Грузовые перевозки».

Таблица 1

Парк локомотивов с выделением доли АО «КТЖ- Грузовые перевозки»

Вид движения и работы	**01.01.2017 г.**		
	Всего	**АО «КТЖ – Грузовые перевозки»**	**Доля АО «КТЖ – Грузовые перевозки», %**
Инвентарный парк локомотивов	**1777,5**	**1698**	**95,5**
в том числе:			
Эксплуатируемый парк	1238	1198,5	**96,8**
в том числе:			
в грузовом движении	579,5	562	**97**
в пассажирском движении	236,5	236,5	**100**
в хозяйственном движении	77,5	71,5	**92,3**
в маневровых работах	330,5	315,5	**95,5**
в прочих видах работ	14	13	**92,9**

Как видно из таблицы 1 инвентарный парк локомотивов по АО «НК «КТЖ» на 01.01.2017 г. составляет 1777,5 единиц, из них 1698 единиц АО «КТЖ – Грузовые перевозки» (95,5%). Эксплуатирумый парк локомотивов по АО «НК «КТЖ» составляет 1238 единиц, из них 1198,5 единиц АО «КТЖ – Грузовые перевозки» (96,8%). Доля парка локомотивов АО «КТЖ – Грузовые перевозки», эксплуатируемых в грузовом движении составляет 97%.

Таблица 2

Распределение магистральных тепловозов АО «НК «КТЖ» по срокам службы
в абсолютной величине (на 01.01.2017 г.)

Серия	**Срок службы и количество**										**Итого**
	1-5	**6-10**	**11-15**	**16-20**	**21-25**	**26-30**	**31-35**	**36-40**	**41-45**	**46-50**	
2ТЭ10М, МК, У, УТ; 3ТЭ10М; ТЭП70		2	3	1,5	35,5	155,5	218	2			**417,5**
2ТЭ10В, ВК, Л							1	11	1		**13**
СКД-9С	16										**16**
ТЭ33А	227	62									**289**
ВСЕГО	**243**	**64**	**3**	**1,5**	**35,5**	**155,5**	**219**	**13**	**1**	**0**	**735,5**

Средний срок службы инвентарного парка магистральных тепловозов АО «НК «КТЖ» 19,4 года (табл. 2).

На рисунке 6 представлена динамика величины инвентарного парка локомотивов за период 2010 г. – 01.01. 2017 г.

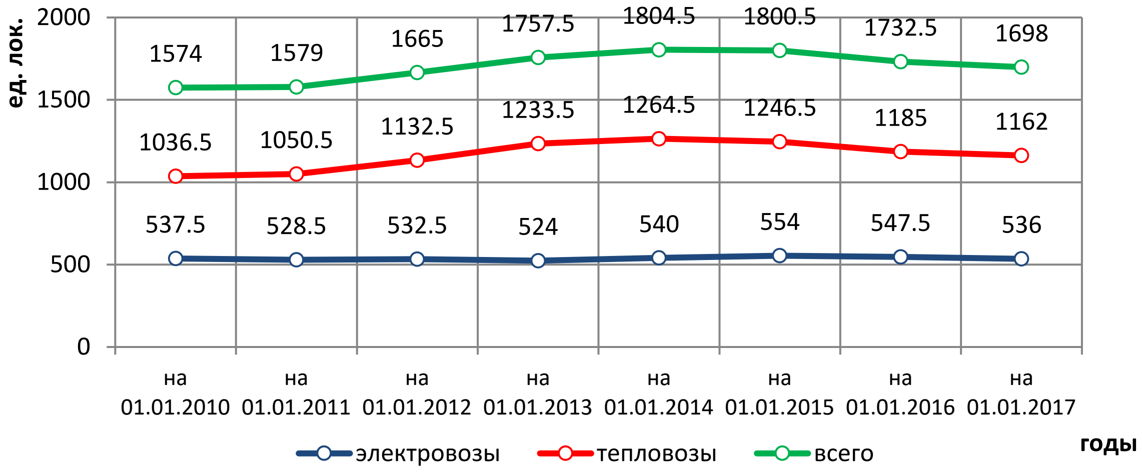

Рис. 6 — Динамика величины инвентарного парка локомотивов АО «КТЖ- Грузовые перевозки»

Как видно из рисунка 6, с 2014 года наблюдается уменьшение величины инвентарного парка локомотивов. На 01.01.2017 г. инвентарный парк составляет 1698 единиц. Из них парк тепловозов 1162 единицы (68,4%).

Инвентарный парк локомотивов за период с 2010 г. по 2014 г. увеличился на 15 %. Начиная с 2015 г., темп списания локомотивов, выработавших свой ресурс, стал выше темпа обновления парка локомотивов, однако в этот период были введены в эксплуатацию локомотивы серии KZ4AT, ТЭП33А. За период 2015 г. по 01.01.2017 г. инвентарный парк локомотивов снизился на 6 %.

По состоянию на 01.01.2017 г. в инвентарный парк локомотивов входят 1698 единиц, который распределен следующим образом:

- грузовые тепловозы – 682 ед. (40,2 %);
- грузовые электровозы – 472 ед. (27,8 %);
- маневровые тепловозы - 467 (27,5 %);
- пассажирские электровозы – 64 ед. (3,7 %);
- пассажирские тепловозы – 13 ед. (0,8 %).

На рисунке 7 представлена доля ТЭ33А, АС в инвентарном парке АО «КТЖ- Грузовые перевозки».

Как видно из рисунка 7 наблюдается увеличение доли ТЭ33А, АС. За рассматриваемый период доля выросла на 39%.

На рисунке 8 представлена динамика долевого распределения инвентарного парка ТЭ33А на эксплуатируемый и неэксплуатируемый (период 2010-2017 гг.).

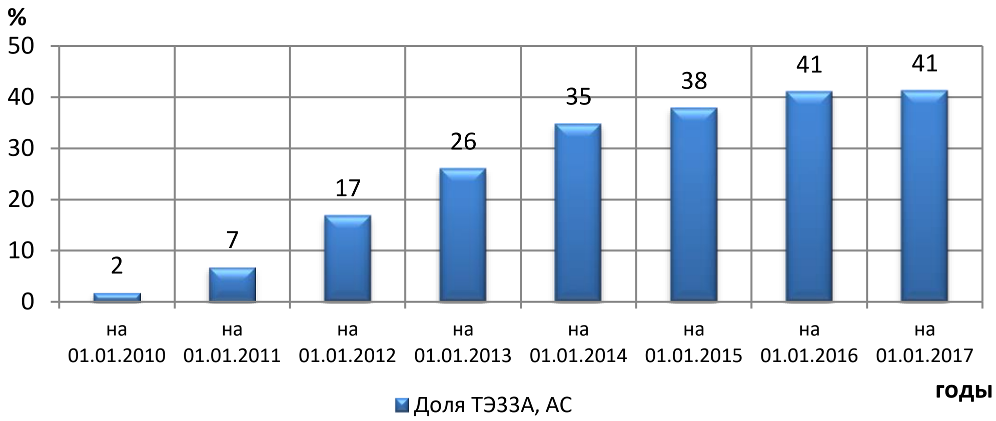

Рис. 7 — Доля ТЭ33А, АС в инвентарном парке АО «КТЖ- Грузовые перевозки»
(период 2010 г. – 2017 г.)

Рис. 8 — Динамика долевого распределения инвентарного парка ТЭ33А на эксплуатируемый и неэксплуатируемый

На рисунке 9 представлена динамика распределения эксплуатируемого парка тепловозов ТЭ33А по видам движения (период 2010 – 2017 гг.)

Всего на 01.01.2017 г. имеется 287 единиц локомотивов серии ТЭ33А, АС.

Как видно из рисунков 9, эксплуатируемый парк составляет 263 единиц (91,6 %), из них: в грузовом движении – 133 единицы (50,6 %), в пассажирском – 90 единицы (34,2 %), в хозяйственном – 40 единиц (15,2 %).

Рис. 9 — Динамика распределения эксплуатируемого парка тепловозов ТЭ33А по видам движения

Общая протяженность участков эксплуатации тепловозов серии ТЭ33А составляет 10086 км. Общая протяженность двупутных участков равна 1274 км (13 %), смешанных – 878 (9 %) км, однопутных – 7934 км (79 %).

Расположение депо приписки ТЭ33А на сети представлено на рисунке 10.

Рис.10 — Расположение депо приписки ТЭ33А и сервисных центров по его обслуживанию на сети АО «НК «КТЖ»

Локомотивный парк в значительной мере устарел и требует обновления. Благодаря своевременно проведенной модернизации и вводу в эксплуатацию тепловозосборочного завода АО «Локомотив құрастыру зауыты», процент износа парка тепловозов существенно снизился.

Локомотивы 2ТЭ10МКн, 2ТЭ10ВКн модернизированные локомотивы серии 2ТЭ10МК, 2ТЭ10ВК снабженные новым силовым, вспомогательным оборудованием и электронной системой управления и диагностики американской фирмы GE. Модернизация данных локомотивов проводилась до 2006 года. На данный момент ресурс данных локомотивов отработан, в связи с чем до 2023 года планируется списание.

В общей сложности планируется списать 205 единиц числящихся в инвентарном парке тепловозов данных серий за период до 2023 года.

Для пополнения парка грузовых магистральных тепловозов взамен устаревших согласно Производственной программе АО «КТЖ-Грузовые перевозки» по обновлению локомотивного парка в период с 2017 по 2026 годы от 8.12.2016 года намечено увеличение парка ТЭ33А до 2026 года до 425 единиц (рис. 11)

Динамика списания, пополнения и размера инвентарного парка магистральных тепловозов до 2026 г. с учетом списания и пополнения представлена на рисунке 11.

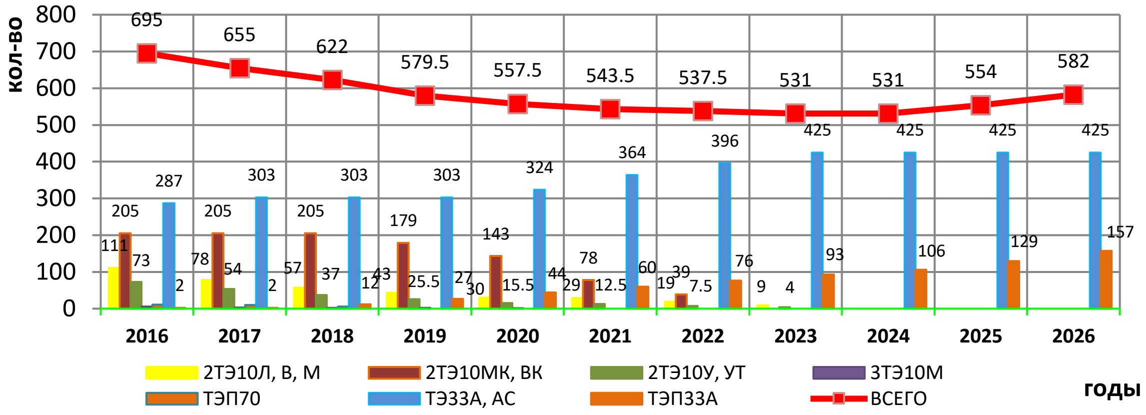

Рис. 11— Динамика списания, пополнения и размера инвентарного парка магистральных тепловозов до 2026 г.

Динамика изменения размера инвентарного парка тепловозов серий ТЭ33А и ТЭП33А с учетом приобретения до 2026 г. представлена на рисунке 12.

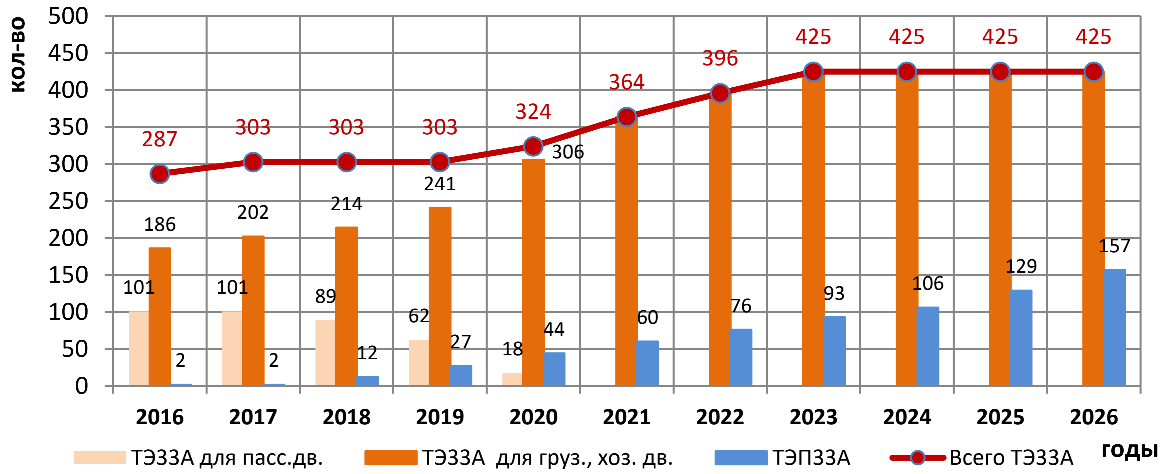

Рис. 12 — Динамика размера инвентарного парка тепловозов серий ТЭ33А и ТЭП33А до 2026 г.

Для организации эксплуатационной работы в АО «КТЖ - Грузовые перевозки» входят 27 оборотных и 30 основных локомотивных депо. При этом по типу локомотивов основные депо разделяются следующим образом: электровозные депо – 3 депо, тепловозные – 21 депо, смешанные депо – 6 депо (рис 13).

Рис. 13 — Расположение оборотных и основных депо на сети АО «НК «КТЖ»

Показатели использования локомотивов служат для планирования и оценки объема выполняемой работы и оценки качества этой работы.

К количественным эксплуатационным показателям следует отнести:

• перевозочная работа (пассажирооборот, грузооборот) в тонно-километрах;

• пробеги локомотивов в локомотиво-километрах;

• время работы локомотивов в локомотиво-часах.

Использованные источники:

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2. Отчеты по эксплуатационной работе АО «Грузовые перевозки» за 2010 – 2019 гг. Астана, АО «НК «КТЖ».

3. Оценка рисков инвестиционных проектов (№13, 2008), О.Ф. Кадыкова, стр.114-116.

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ПАНИЧЕСКИЕ РАССТРОЙСТВА ВО ВНУТРИСЕМЕЙНЫХ ОТНОШЕНИЯХ КОРОНАВИРУСНОЙ ИНФЕКЦИИ

Аннотация: Целью обзора была оценка влияния вспышки острой респираторной инфекции, вызванной разновидностью коронавируса на семейные отношения.

Начало 2020 года ознаменовалось стремительным распространением новой коронавирусной инфекции COVID-19 в Азии, Америке, Европе и активным заносом возбудителя заболевания на территорию Российской Федерации. Считается, что первая вспышка COVID-19 произошла в декабре 2019 года в Китайской Народной Республике с эпицентром в городе Ухань (провинция Хубэй). Международный комитет по таксономии вирусов 11 февраля 2020 г. присвоил официальное название возбудителю инфекции -SARS-CoV-2. Всемирная организация здравоохранения 11 февраля 2020 г. дала официальное название новому инфекционному заболеванию - COVID-19 («Coronavirus disease 2019»).

Ключевые слова: паническая расстройства, коронавирусная инфекция, внутрисемейная отношения.

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PANIC DISORDERS IN INTERNAL FAMILY RELATIONSHIP OF CORONAVIRUS INFECTION

Abstract: The purpose of the review was to assess the impact of an outbreak of acute respiratory infection caused by a type of coronavirus on family relationships.

The beginning of 2020 was marked by the rapid spread of the new coronavirus infection COVID-19 in Asia, America, Europe and the active

introduction of the pathogen into the territory of the Russian Federation. The first outbreak of COVID-19 is believed to have occurred in December 2019 in the People's Republic of China, with an epicenter in Wuhan City (Hubei Province). On February 11, 2020, the International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses assigned the official name to the causative agent -SARS-CoV-2. On February 11, 2020, the World Health Organization gave the official name to the new infectious disease - COVID-19 ("Coronavirus disease 2019").
Key words: panic disorder, coronavirus infection, intrafamilial relationships.

Актуальность. Пандемия негативно сказывается не только на физическом, но и на психическом здоровье людей. Всемирная организация здравоохранения говорит, что соблюдение распорядка дня, регулярные занятия спортом и сбалансированное питание помогут сохранить рассудок, но это не всегда помогает[2,4,7].

Появившаяся в столице провинции Хубэй (Ухань) в декабре 2019 года вспышка коронавирусной инфекции мгновенно распространилась по всему миру, и через 3 месяца, 10 февраля 2020 года всемирная организация здравоохранения (ВОЗ) объявила о введении режима эпидемии [1,3,9]. Однако, несмотря на введенные ВОЗ меры, в различных странах не снизилось число новых случаев заболевания и смертей от COVID-19. В связи с этим, в марте 2020 года ВОЗ объявила о пандемии. Одновременно в большинстве стран были введены меры, направленные на предотвращение распространения инфекции (самоизоляция, карантины).

Вместе с тем эти вынужденные меры привели к нарушению привычного образа жизни населения. Так, стала недоступной свобода перемещения, пропала иллюзия окружающей безопасности [5,6,8].

Множество людей обратились за помощью с проблемами в эмоциональной сфере, такими как ощущение беспричинной тревоги за свое здоровье и здоровье родных, постоянного страха, волнение за будущее после самоизоляции. Поэтому изучение влияния COVID-19 на нервную систему населения является актуальной проблемой современной медицины.

Цель исследования. Целью исследования была оценка влияния вспышки острой респираторной инфекции, вызванной разновидностью коронавируса на семейные отношения.

Материалы и методы исследования. Методы исследования получены на основании самоотчетов респондентов. При том что степень корреляции самоотчетов с результатами объективных экспериментально-психологических обследований обычно бывает достаточно высока, дополнительная верификация анкетных сведений в ходе личной экспертной оценки исследователем могла бы повысить объективность полученных данных.

Результаты исследования. В то же время подобная перекрестная оценка существенно ограничила бы размер выборки, представленность различных социальных групп, в том числе за счет переживания стигмы респондентами с аффективными расстройствами, кратно увеличила бы период получения первых результатов.

Постоянное воздействие из всех средств массовой информации о вирусной инфекции, не относящейся к особо опасным инфекциям, оказывает крайне негативное воздействие на функционирование симпатоадреналовой системы, приводя индивидуума к тревожному, беспокойному состоянию, близкому к паническому, а также усилению хаотичных, непоследовательных действий и нелогичных поступков, приводящих к нагнетанию неблагоприятной обстановки в социуме.

Кардинальное изменение повседневного образа жизни, «дистанционная» работа, принудительная изоляция в условиях квартир, угроза штрафных санкций при нарушениях режима, эти и другие факторы приводят к всплеску семейного насилия, усилению конфликтности и нарастанию социальной депрессии.

Для предотвращения, при возможных повторных вспышках инфекционных заболеваний, массовых негативных воздействий на индивидуума в социуме, на семейные пары и семьи - необходима последовательная, методичная информационная работа с разъяснениями от уполномоченных государственных структур о необходимости выполнения определенных действий, что позволит избежать отдаленных, крайне негативных последствий на функционирование как индивидуума, так и семьи в целом.

Вывод. Следует отдельно отметить, что выявленная сила корреляций панических реакций населения с практикуемыми мерами предотвращения заражения и частотой поиска информации о пандемии соответствовала лишь уровню слабой или умеренной ассоциации признаков. Подобная ситуация достаточно характерна для исследований психологии поведения человека.

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АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ МЕТОДИКИ ПРЕПОДАВАНИЯ РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКА И ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ В АКАДЕМИЧЕСКИХ ЛИЦЕЯХ

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается методика обучения русскому языку и её виды

Ключевые слова: Русский язык, литература, иностранный язык, методика, обучение, ученик, урок.

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TOPICAL ISSUES OF THE METHODOLOGY OF TEACHING THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE IN ACADEMIC LYCEAS

Annotation: This article discusses the methodology of teaching the Russian language and its types

Key words: Russian language, literature, foreign language, methodology, teaching, student, lesson.

В последние два десятилетия в Узбекистане вопросам обучения иностранным языкам уделяется пристальное внимание. Об этом свидетельствует принятие Национальной программы по подготовке кадров и ряда последующих документов, постановление «О мерах по дальнейшему совершенствованию системы изучения иностранных языков», которые создали благоприятные условия для развития методики обучения языкам.

На современном этапе развития общества главной задачей методической науки является воспитание личности, стремящейся к максимальной реализации своих возможностей, открытой для восприятия нового опыта, способной на осознанный и ответственный выбор в различных жизненных ситуациях. Чтобы воспитать такую личность, обучаемых необходимо научить коммуникативной компетентности, состоящей из речевой, лингвистической и социолингвистической компетенции. Воспитанный в таких условиях обучаемый в конечном итоге должен достичь уровня, определяемого как уровень «языковой личности».

В результате преобразований, происходящих в республике, процесс обучения русскому языку сегодня может развиваться с учетом потребностей людей и приобрести более ощутимую практическую и коммуникативную направленность. Подготовка человека к общению на изучаемом языке сегодня приравнивается к подготовке к межкультурному диалогу. Соответственно, практика обучения русскому языку должна оперативно реагировать на это обстоятельство и выработать пути оптимального решения возникающих проблем.

В XX веке методика обучения русскому языку в академических лицеях, вслед за этим также иностранным языкам в учебных заведениях всех типов сложилась на основе копирования методики обучения родному (русскому) языку. Это было обусловлено отсутствием аналогов. Несколько упрощенный вариант программы обучения родному языку объявлялось программой обучения русскому языку как неродному. Данное обстоятельство привело к появлению ощутимой разницы в подходах к проблемам обучения языкам у нас и в других странах. Все это отразилось и в практике обучения языкам — долгое время процесс обучения языкам повторял основные положения процесса обучения родному языку. Об этом свидетельствовали и конечные результаты процесса обучения языкам — многие выпускники, владея суммой теоретических знаний о языке, оказывались беспомощными в общении на нем. Это было характерно почти до конца XX века.

В настоящее время перспективными направлениями развития методики обучения русскому языку являются внедрение принципа коммуникативной направленности, инновационных технологий, личностно ориентированного подхода. Особо следует отметить значение гуманизации учебного процесса и демократизации взаимоотношений субъектов данного процесса.

Методика — это межотраслевая дисциплина, находящаяся на стыке педагогики, психологии, философии и специальной дисциплины; для методики преподавания русского языка это лингвистика.

Предметом методики является процесс обучения. Поскольку предмет методики совпадает с предметом других педагогических дисциплин, методику обычно относят к разряду педагогических наук.

Задачи методики преподавания русского языка состоят в определении целей, содержания и методов процесса обучения русскому языку как учебному предмету.

Методика преподавания русского языка связана с философией, психологией, педагогикой, лингвистикой.

Связь методики с философией состоит в том, что методика опирается на выводы философии о связи языка и мышления, взаимосвязи общества и отдельного человека, сущности человеческой деятельности. Эти положения лежат в основе разработки таких методических выводов, как целесообразность коллективных форм обучения, обучение речи как деятельности.

Связь методики с психологией состоит в использовании в методике выводов, касающихся психологии восприятия: анализ и синтез, абстрагирование и конкретизация и др. Методика учитывает выводы социальной психологии о целях обучения, формах работы, дифференцированном подходе к учащимся, использует психологические исследования об этапах учебных действий, возрастных возможностях усвоения знаний учащимися, пиках и спадах концентрации внимания.

Связь методики с педагогикой и ее прикладным аспектом — дидактикой (общей теорией обучения) особенно тесна: в методике используются общедидактические принципы преподавания, разработанные педагогикой методы обучения и контроля, формы обучения, критерии оценки знаний, умений и навыков.

Связь методики с лингвистикой заключается в определении частно-дидактических принципов обучения и содержания обучения русскому языку как учебному предмету.

У методики, как и у любой дисциплины, есть определенные методы исследования. Методы исследования в методике — это способы выявления актуальных вопросов методики, поиски средств их решения и проверка эффективности. Выделяют следующие методы:

1. Метод наблюдения — целенаправленное наблюдение за работой учащихся на уроках и анализ домашней работы учеников, выявление тенденций в усвоении знаний и приобретении умений и навыков при изучении различного материала.

2. Эксперимент:

1) поисковый (ориентирующий) эксперимент — выявление проблемных зон в процессе обучения определенному предмету, разделу, теме;

2) констатирующий эксперимент — экспериментальный срез, проводящийся для подтверждения определенной гипотезы посредством тестирования и анкетирования;

3) обучающий эксперимент — процесс обучения определенной группы учащихся по какой-либо новой методике, программе, учебному пособию и т. д.;

4) корректирующий эксперимент — устранение недостатков, выявленных в процессе обучающего эксперимента;

5) контрольный эксперимент — констатация результатов обучения посредством вторичного тестирования и анкетирования (часто с использованием тех же вопросов) для выявления эффективности обучающего эксперимента.

Таким образом, методика призвана ответить на вопросы, зачем, чему и как учить. При ответе на последний вопрос встает дополнительно проблема того, как контролировать результаты обучения.

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ВОЗМОЖНОСТИ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ НА УРОКАХ РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКА И ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ В АКАДЕМИЧЕСКИХ ЛИЦЕЯХ

Аннотация: В статье рассмотрены проблемы модернизации учебного процесса академического лицея средствами информационных технологий

Ключевые слова: Русский язык, литература, ИКТ, урок, компьютер, ученик, умение, мультимедиа.

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POSSIBILITIES OF USING INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES IN THE LESSONS OF THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE IN ACADEMIC LYCEUMS

Annotation: The article discusses the problems of modernization of the educational process of the academic lyceum by means of information technology

Key words: Russian language, literature, ICT, lesson, computer, student, skill, multimedia.

Нет необходимости в наше время убеждать кого-либо в пользе информационных технологий в современном обществе, в системе образования. Сейчас невозможно представить современный урок без использования средств ИКТ: это уже непродуктивно, не дает возможности обучать учеников более информативно.

Использование информационных технологий расширяет возможности при подаче материала, подготовке к уроку, делает более иллюстративным, наглядным подачу материала. Компьютер стал неотъемлемой частью работы практически любого педагога, сегодня это стало повседневностью в практике учителя.

Считается, что применение компьютера на уроках поможет решить такие практические задачи, записанные в программе по русскому языку и литературе, как:

- формирование прочных орфографических и пунктуационных умений и навыков;
- обогащение словарного запаса;
- овладение нормами литературного языка;
- знание лингвистических и литературоведческих терминов;
- формирование общеучебных умений и навыков.

А для учителя:

- это увеличение времени общения с учениками, что особенно важно в режиме дискуссии, а не монолога;
- это расширение информационной емкости и плотности урока;
- это соответствие требованиям, предъявляемым не только педагогическим и ученическим, но и родительским сообществами;
- это понимание своей востребованности, конкурентоспособности.

Опыт работы над проблемой использования ИКТ на уроках русского языка и литературы свидетельствует о преимуществах их применения: это и дополнительный материал к учебникам, позволяющий расширить кругозор учащихся, и быстрый контроль их знаний, и новая занимательная информация, повышающая познавательные интересы учащихся, и более эффективные условия для проведения индивидуальной, фронтальной и групповой форм деятельности.

Использование компьютера на уроках русского языка в данных условиях помогает учителю решать множество задач: определение уровня обученности, работа по индивидуальному плану, постоянный контроль над усвоением материала. Для проведения эксперимента использовалась автоматизированная система обучения и контроля знаний по русскому языку, которая позволяет провести зачет, тест, контрольную работу, тут же получить таблицу ошибок с указанием списка правил, на которые были допущены ошибки, их количества, сформировать индивидуальный план занятий. При этом учитель экономит время на проверке работ учащихся и имеет возможность индивидуальной работы с каждым учеником, так как программа сохраняет результаты работы учащихся за весь период обучения.

Использование информационных компьютерных технологий на уроках русского языка и литературы. Лучше один раз увидеть, чем сто раз услышать. Современное общество ставит перед учителями задачу развития личностно значимых качеств учеников академических лицеев, а не только передачу знаний. Главной компетенцией учителя-предметника становится его обновлённая роль – роль проводника знаний, своего рода «навигатора», помогающего учащимся ориентироваться в безграничном море информации.

Как мы будем использовать новые информационные технологии на уроках русского языка и литературы?

1) Использование информационных технологий в подготовке дидактических материалов (мультимедийные презентаций по различным темам), что позволит достигнуть наглядности на уроках.

2) Использование электронных учебных пособий, здесь интересны различные мультимедийные приложения к учебникам, которые позволяют сделать урок более результативным. Учебные компьютерные программы позволят мне сэкономить время на опрос ребят, дадут возможность заниматься ребятам не только в школе, но и дома.

3) Использование информации сети Internet. Благодаря тому, что в нашей школе есть собственный мультимедийный кабинет с бесплатным доступом в сеть, то появилась возможность выходить в Internet, для поиска интересной и нужной информации, он же позволяет избежать проблем с поиском необходимой литературы. Здесь могут быть интересны: образовательные сайты, словари, E-mail, чаты, форумы.

4) Интересен вариант использования программы Power Point на уроках, в том случае, когда ребята сами пробуют создать презентацию к той или иной теме урока, что особенно важно на уроках литературы, здесь и визуализация учебного материала, и интеграция со смежными дисциплинами: историей, МХК, музыкой, изо, повышение мотивации учения школьников и закрепления интереса к литературе, возможность разнообразия домашнего задания, заданий для самостоятельной работы, а еще, что немаловажно важно, стимулирование воображения учеников академических лицеев.

6) Особое внимание считаю нужным уделить продуктам серии «Уроков Кирилла и Мефодия», которые используются как на уроках русского языка, так и на уроках литературы, где компьютер стал незаменимым помощником. Уроки с использованием программ компании «Кирилл и Мефодий» всегда интересны и, самое главное, предоставляют широкие возможности для расширения культурного кругозора.

С помощью внедрения новых информационных технологий хотелось бы добиться отслеживания успеваемости по различным параметрам:

1) Контрольные работы
2) Самостоятельные работы
3) Домашние задания
4) Тесты

При организации самостоятельной работы учащихся по формированию основополагающих знаний курса, по коррекции и учету знаний учащихся очень полезно будет использовать обучение и тестирование с помощью компьютера. Тестовый контроль и формирование умений и навыков с помощью компьютера предполагает возможность быстрее и объективнее, чем при традиционном способе, выявить знание и незнание обучающихся. Этот способ организации учебного процесса удобен и прост для оценивания в современной системе обработке информации. Это может способствовать быстрой и своевременной коррекции знаний учеников, поможет выявить пробелы в знаниях.

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АХЛОҚ – МАЪНАВИЙ ТАҲДИДЛАРГА ҚАРШИ КУРАШНИНГ МАФКУРАВИЙ УСУЛИ СИФАТИДА

Аннотация: Глобаллашув шароитида таълим шахсларни ҳар томонлама вояга етказиш, унда комиллик ва малакали мутахассисга хос сифатларни шакллантиришда муҳим ўрин тутади. Шу боисдан ҳам ўзгалар таъсир доираси домига тушмаслик, улар асири, хизматкорига айланмаслик учун ўзгаларга тақлид қилмай, доимо ўзлигимизга содиқ бўлиб, мунтазам иродали кучга айланмоғимиз лозим.
Калит сўзлар: ахлоқ, маънавият, таълим-тарбия, баркамол авлод, маънавий таҳдид, мафкуравий иммунитет, ахборот маданияти.

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MORALITY AS AN IDEOLOGICAL METHOD OF FIGHTING SPIRITUAL THREATS

Annotation: In the context of globalization, education plays an important role in the comprehensive development of individuals, in which they form the qualities of perfection and a qualified specialist. Therefore, in order not to fall into the sphere of influence of others, to become their captives, servants, we must not be imitating others, but always be loyal to ourselves and become a regular will power.
Keywords: morality, spirituality, education, harmoniously developed generation, spiritual threat, ideological immunity, information culture.

Инсоният қадим-қадимдан буён жаҳолатга, бидъат ва хурофотга қарши маърифат билан курашишга интилиб келади. Чунки, унга қарши куч ишлатилса, зўравонлик воситасида кураш олиб борилса, жаҳолат аввалгидан баттарроқ кучайиб кетиши мумкин. Жаҳолатга қарши - маърифат усули ҳозирги даврда, башарият тараққиёт борасида жуда илгарилаб кетган XXI аср ибтидосида ғоят муҳим аҳамият касб этмоқда. Бунинг сабаби шундаки, энг кучли оммавий қирғин қуроллари ишлаб чиқилган, Курраи Заминни бир неча марта йўқ қилиб юборишга қодир ядровий бомбалар захираси мавжуд пайтда ўзаро зўравонлик ва жаҳолатга мутлақо йўл қўйиб бўлмайди.

Барчамиз бир ҳақиқатни яна бир бор тушуниб олишимиз зарур. Бизга ҳозирги кунда кимда-ким бирон-бир зарба бермоқчи бўлса, ҳарбий ва иқтисодий томондан эмас, балки, юқорида қайд этилганидек, авваламбор маънавий-мафкуравий томондан зарба етказишга уринади. Бизнинг тарғибот-ташвиқот ишларимиз бўлса кўпинча кутилган натижага олиб келмай, тор доираларда қолиб кетяпти, ҳаётнинг кенг қатламларига кириб боролмаяпти, тажрибасиз, дунёқараши чекланган баъзи ёшлар қалби ва онгига етиб бормаяпти.

Барча замон ва маконларда ҳам Ватанга хиёнат энг оғир кечирилмас гунох, жиноят ҳисобланган. Юртимиз осмонини бир неча бор қора булутлар қоплаган машъум қўпорувчилик қилинган кунларда оғир жиноий ишларга аралашиб, адашганларнинг айримлари сизу бизнинг атрофимизда юрганлар эди. Уларнинг шу ҳолга тушиб қолишларига атрофидаги кишиларнинг, жамоатчиликнинг бепарволиги, томошабинлиги ҳам сабаб бўлганлигини инкор этиб бўлмайди. Бу каби мудҳиш фожеаларнинг олдини олиш мақсадида миллий ғоя тарғиботи ва маънавий-маърифий ишлар самарадорлигини оширишга алоҳида аҳамият берилмоқда. Бу жараёнда ҳам жонли ва таъсирчан сўз асосий восита бўлади. Шу ўринда Абдурауф Фитратнинг «Нажот йўли» китобида келтирилган фикр тарбиясига дахлдор мулоҳазаларига эътибор қаратсак: «Фикр тарбияси одамнинг ақлини камолга етказиш ва бахт-саодатга етишиши учун қобилиятли қилиб тарбиялашдир. Одам ақли тўғри ва яхши муҳокама эта олсагина камолга етган ҳисобланади. Муҳокаманинг ўзи нима? Муҳокама маълум ҳукмлардан мажҳул ҳукмларни ажрата билишдир.

Масалан, «ватанга хизмат қилиш вожиб» деган ҳукм мажҳулдир (яъни номаълум). Бу ҳукмнинг маълум бўлишлиги учун иккита маълум ҳукмлар бўлиши керак, мисол учун «ватан бизнинг валинеъматимиз», «валинеъматга хизмат қилиш вожиб», «шундай экан ватанга хизмат вожибдир».

Аввало, болаларга фикрлашда исбот бўлишини ўргатинг, яъни уларга доим тўғри, рост маълумотлар беринг ва хотираларида беасос, ботил фикрларнинг жой олишига йўл қўйманг, акс ҳолда улғайганларидан кейин ҳам ана шу беасос фикрларга тартиб бериб нотўғри муҳокама қиладилар, натижада нотўғри йўлларга кириб қолиб, зарар кўрадилар.

Ота-оналаримиз ва муаллимларимиз бизга гўдаклигимиздан Кўҳи Қоф париларининг ҳужумидан сўзлаб, калламизни пуч, бемаъно хаёлларга тўлдириб келадилар. Шунинг учун, биз улғайганимизда мушук юрса ҳам, бирон бир садо чиқса ҳам ваҳимага тушиб, шу ваҳима, қўрқувдан касал бўламиз.

Иккинчидан, болаларга фикрлашда истиқомат қилишни ўргатинг, яъни маълум фикрларни мажҳул фикрларга тўғри ўтказсинлар, маълум фикрлар асосида хулоса қилаётганларида нотўғри хулосага келмасинлар. Бунинг учун болаларни муҳокама қилишга ўргатинг, ёмоннинг ёмонлигини, яхшининг яхшилигини муҳокама қилиб, исботлаб уларга тушунтиринг, уларнинг кўр-кўрона тақлид қилмасликларига доим эътибор беринг.

Сиз ўзингиз аввало мулоҳаза қилинг: бола дарс тайёрламаслик ва тирноқ олмасликнинг зарарини билмаса, қандай қилиб айтганларингизни самимий қабул қилсин. Ҳа, болалигида калтакдан қўрқиб амал қилади, аммо улғайиб калтак зарби хотирасидан буткул чиқиб кетгач, ўзи хоҳлаганича иш кўради, сиз қил деганни қилмай, қилма деганингизни қила бошлайди. Мана шу жабру зулмингизнинг «фойдаси» бўлади. Аммо сиз қимор ўйнаш, дарс тайёрламаслик, тирноқ олмасликларнинг зарарини, ёмонлигини ширин тил билан тушунтирсангиз ва уни яхши ишларга рағбатлантириб, ёмон ишлардан нафратлантира олсангиз, айтганларингизни ўзи хоҳлаб бажаради, ҳам дийдорингиздан безор бўлмайди».

Агар инсон ўз ҳуқуқ ва бурчларини теран англаса, ҳуқуқий онг ва маданиятга эга бўла олса, унинг вайронкор ғоялар, қўпорувчилар таъсирига тушиб қолмаслик имкониятлари кенгаяди.

Бугунги мураккаб мафкуравий жараёнларни илмий-амалий жиҳатдан атрофлича таҳлил қилиш ва баҳолаш, уларнинг устувор йўналишларини, кимга ва нимага қарши қаратилганини аниқлаш, ахолининг турли қатламларига таъсирини ўрганиш, миллий манфаатларимизга, ҳаёт тарзимизга зид бўлган зарарли ғоялар ва мафкуравий хуружларнинг моҳиятини очиб бериш, фуқароларимиз қалбида миллий тафаккур ва соғлом дунёқараш асосларини мустаҳкамлаш алоҳида аҳамият касб этади.

Бу борада маънавий-маърифий тарғибот ишларининг таъсирчанлигини таъминлайдиган замонавий информацион ва компьютер технологияларини кенг жорий этиш, жамиятимизнинг мафкуравий иммунитетини кучайтиришга қаратилган самарали усул-услубларни ишлаб чиқиш, давлат ва жамоат ташкилотлари учун тегишли тавсия ва қўлланмаларни тайёрлаш бугунги кунда муҳим вазифамизга айланиб бораётганини чуқур тушуниб олишимиз зарур.

Мафкуравий иммунитетни ўзига хос хусусиятлари билан қуйидагиларга ажратиш мумкин: Биринчидан, инсоннинг умумий иммунитет тизими туғма бўлса, мафкуравий иммунитет шакллантириб борилади. Иккинчидан, у ҳар бир авлод учун алоҳида хусусиятга эга бўлади. Учинчидан, иммунитет тизими шакллангандагина жамиятда мафкуравий дахлсизлик таъминланади[1, 79].

Мафкуравий иммунитет тизимининг асосий ва биринчи элементи, бу билимдир. Шундай экан, мафкуравий иммунитет тизимидаги билимлар объектив бўлиши, воқеликни тўғри ва тўлиқ акс эттириши, инсон маънавиятининг бойиши, халқ ва жамият тараққиётига хизмат қилиши лозим. Мафкуравий иммунитет тизимининг иккинчи асосий элементи ана шундай илғор билимлар замирида шаклланадиган баҳслар, қадриятлар тизимидир, Зеро, билимлар қанчалик объектив ва чуқур бўлса, унинг замирида юзага келган баҳслар, қадриятлар хам шунчалик мустаҳкам бўлади. Бир сўз билан айтганда, қадриятлар тизими мафкуравий иммунитетнинг имкониятларини белгилаб беради ва зарарли ғоялар йўлида мустахкам қалқон бўлиб хизмат қилади. Аммо, билимлар ва қадриятлар тизимининг ўзи мафкуравий иммунитетнинг моҳиятини тўлиқ ифода эта олмайди. Зеро, бу икки элемент мафкуравий иммунитетнинг учинчи муҳим элементи, яъни ижтимоий-иқтисодий, сиёсий, маданий ва маърифий соҳалардаги мақсадлар тизими билан боғлиқ. Ана шундай аниқ мақсадлар тизими бўлмас экан, инсон, миллат ёки жамият, гоҳ ошкора, гоҳ пинҳона кўринишдаги мафкуравий тазйиқларга бардош бериши амри маҳолдир.

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ПРИОРИТЕТНОСТЬ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ ГОЛШТИНСКОГО СКОТА В КОНТЕКСТЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ ПРОДОВОЛЬСТВЕННОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ

Аннотация: В статье рассмотрена приоритетность использования голштинского скота в контексте обеспечения продовольственной безопасности. Поскольку продовольственная безопасность страны относится к числу наиболее востребованных направлений современной Российской экономической науки, так как продовольственная безопасность является составной частью национальной безопасности страны, сохранения ее государственности и суверенитета, важнейшей составляющей демографической политики, системы жизнеобеспечения, необходимым условием обеспечения здоровья, физической активности, долголетия и высокого качества жизни населения страны.

Ключевые слова: продовольственная безопасность, продовольственная независимость, животноводство, голштинский скот.

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PRIORITY OF THE USE OF GOLSHTINSKY CATTLE IN THE CONTEXT OF ENSURING FOOD SECURITY

Annotation: The article considers the priority of using Holstein cattle in the context of ensuring food security. Since the food security of the country is one of the most demanded areas of modern Russian economic science, since food security is an integral part of the national security of the country, the preservation of its statehood and sovereignty, the most important component of demographic policy, the life support system, a necessary condition for ensuring health, physical activity, longevity, and high quality of life of the country's population.

Key words: food security, food independence, animal husbandry, Holstein cattle.

Продовольственная безопасность страны относится к числу наиболее востребованных направлений современной Российской экономической науки, так как продовольственная безопасность является составной частью национальной безопасности страны, сохранения ее государственности и суверенитета, важнейшей составляющей демографической политики, системы жизнеобеспечения, необходимым условием обеспечения здоровья, физической активности, долголетия и высокого качества жизни населения страны.

В этих условиях, обеспечение надежной продовольственной безопасности страны является одной из важнейших, приоритетных государственных задач.

Продовольственная независимость определяется как уровень самообеспечения в процентах, рассчитываемый как отношение объема отечественного производства сельскохозяйственной продукции, сырья и продовольствия к объему их внутреннего потребления и имеющий пороговые значения в отношении:

а) зерна - не менее 95 процентов;

б) сахара - не менее 90 процентов;

в) растительного масла - не менее 90 процентов;

г) мяса и мясопродуктов (в пересчете на мясо) - не менее 85 процентов;

д) молока и молокопродуктов (в пересчете на молоко) - не менее 90 процентов;

В настоящее время в структуре продукции животноводства наиболее остро стоит проблема увеличения объемов производства молока, решение которой связано с совершенствованием генетических ресурсов отечественных пород крупного рогатого скота, повышением их продуктивного долголетия.

В связи с этим отечественные молочные породы требуют совершенствования в направлении повышения их молочной продуктивности. Использование для этой цели мирового генофонда, что выражается в импорте животных различной генетической селекции, что связано с определенными проблемами адаптации к различным природно-климатическим условиям.

Полная реализация генетического потенциала животных возможна только при полноценном кормлении рационом и условиях их содержания, отвечающих зоогигиеническим требованиям. Природно-климатические условия и микроклимат в помещении оказывают существенное влияние на формирование и развитие организма. Известно, что у животных с примерно одинаковой наследственностью под влиянием различных условий окружающей среды (кормление, уход и содержание, особенности использования и т. д.) формирование признаков происходит неодинаково. Фенотипическое разнообразие признаков у животных определяется сложным взаимодействием наследственности и условий.

В настоящее время в хозяйствах Российской Федерации насчитывается более 40 пород и видов молочного скота. В структуре молочных пород крупного рогатого скота ведущее место занимает черно-белая голштиния, на долю которой приходится до 60%. Животные голштинско-фризской породы, выведенные в России, имеют очень близкие генетические характеристики с мировыми популяциями аналогичного скота. Однако животные этой породы нуждаются в дальнейшем улучшении своей конституции, экстерьера и продуктивных качеств, а также в адаптации к природно-климатическим условиям. Изучение акклиматизационных способностей различных пород позволит значительно расширить диапазон их распространения при рациональном размещении животных в различных природно-климатических зонах страны.

Продовольственная независимость определяется как уровень самообеспечения в процентах, рассчитываемый как отношение объема отечественного производства сельскохозяйственной продукции, сырья и продовольствия к объему их внутреннего потребления и имеющий пороговые значения в отношении:

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д) молока и молокопродуктов (в пересчете на молоко) - не менее 90 процентов;

В России и за рубежом широко используется голштинский скот разных генетических селекций. Накоплен значительный материал по проблемам адаптационного характера к различным природно-климатическим условиям Однако животные голштинской породы в нашей стране нуждаются в дальнейшем их совершенствовании по конституции, экстерьеру и продуктивным качествам, а также их адаптации с учетом природно-климатических условий

Таким образом, назрела острая необходимость в постоянном поиске в этом направлении, активная разработка адресных премиксов, различных биологически активных и кормовых добавок, определение эффективности их использования в рационах лактирующих коров.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ КАДРОВОГО РЕЗЕРВА ПЕРСОНАЛА В АВТОМОБИЛЬНОЙ ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ

Аннотация: Предметом исследования является процесс формирования кадрового резерва в автомобильной промышленности. В результате была проанализирована мировая ситуация на рынке автомобильной промышленности. Выявлены причины кризиса в автомобильной промышленности, в частности в российском автопроме. Показана статистика продаж самого популярного бренда автомобиля в России, которым является автомобиль «Лада». Выявлены положительные стороны формирования кадрового резерва, как для организации, так и для сотрудников. Кроме того, разработаны и предложены план и направления формирования кадрового резерва сотрудников в организации.

Ключевые слова: кадровый резерв, формирование кадрового резерва, автомобильная промышленность, положительные возможности кадрового резерва для организации, положительные возможности кадрового резерва для сотрудников, направления кадрового резерва, схема кадрового резерва.

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PEGULIARITIES OF PERSONNEL RESERVE FORMATION IN THE AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY

Annotation: The subject of this study is the talent pool recruitment process in the automotive industry. As a result, the global situation in the automotive industry market was analyzed. The origin of the crisis in the automotive industry, in particular the Russian automotive industry, is revealed. The sales statistics of the most popular Russian car brand "Lada" are shown. The positive aspects of the talent pool recruitment process, both for the organization and for employees, are revealed. A scheme and directions for the talent pool in the organization are developed and proposed as well.

Keywords: talent pool, talent pool recruitment stages, automotive industry, positive opportunities of the talent pool for the organization, positive opportunities of the talent pool for employees, directions of the talent pool, the scheme of the talent pool.

Автомобильная промышленность во всем мире за последние 3 года находится в кризисе. Это связано со многими факторами от экономического кризиса до пандемии вируса Ковид-19. Пострадала вся автомобильная промышленность, начиная от покупки деталей для автомобилей, и заканчивая их сборкой. Российский автопром не является исключением. Так, по статистике АЕБ (ассоциации иностранных инвесторов) продажа самого популярного бренда автомобилей в Росии- «Лада», снизилась на 5 % по отношению 2018 г. к 2020 гг.

Альянс Renault-Nissan-Mitsubishi, в который входит группа АВТОВАЗ, производству которой принадлежит автомобиль марки «Лада», является крупнейшей автомобилестроительной компанией в России. В условиях жесточайшего кризиса, когда компания терпит убытки, приводящие к повышению коэффициента текучести кадров, так важно принять правильное управленческое решение. Одно из решений по стабилизации положения компании является решение о формировании кадрового резерва.

Л.И. Иванкина считает, что кадровый резерв - это специально сформированная на основе установленных критериев группа перспективных работников, обладающих необходимыми для выдвижения профессионально-деловыми, личностными и морально-этическими качествами, положительно проявивших себя на занимаемых должностях, прошедших необходимую подготовку и предназначенных для замещения определенных должностей [1, С. 123].

Чем же формирование кадрового резерва поможет стабилизировать кадровое положение в компании? В первую очередь, это поможет сократить издержки по адаптации и обучению нового персонала, а также сократит коэффициент текучести кадров, что приведет к росту эффективности работы персонала.

Что для сотрудников дает возможность нахождения в кадровом резерве? Это больше возможностей для ускоренного развития:

- возможность присоединиться/ получить доступ к различным программам и инструментам развития;
- увеличение экспозиции;
- активизация усилий по признанию сотрудника.

Чего организация ждет от сотрудников? Продолжать выступать и продолжать расти:

- быть проактивными и взять на себя ответственность за свое собственное развитие;

• оставаться открытыми для новых вызовов (опыт/ проекты/ задания);

• постоянно искать эффективность с помощью открытого, нестандартного подхода.

Основные правила, нахождения в кадровом резерве для сотрудников:

• статус резервиста - это не гарантия продвижения по службе, это возможность развития;

• статус резервиста предполагает двустороннюю ответственность;

• статус резервиста является конфиденциальным и не должен обсуждаться с другими сотрудниками.

В альянсе Renault-Nissan-Mitsubishi могут быть разные направления уровней кадрового резерва (Рис. 1).

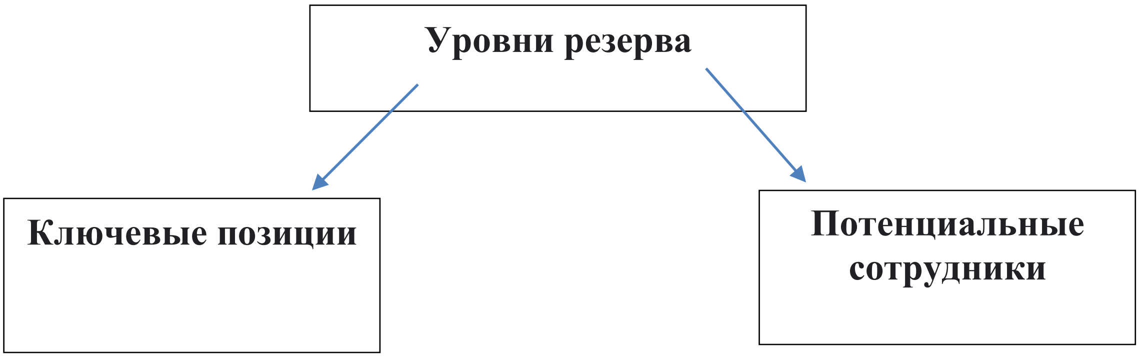

Рис. 1. Уровни кадрового резерва

Уровень «Потенциальные сотрудники» предполагает потенциальных сотрудников, которые претендуют на ключевые позиции.

Уровень «Ключевые позиции» включают в себя 3 руководства компании:

• управление высшего звена;
• управление среднего звена;
• управление низового звена.

Потенциальные сотрудники могут претендовать на ключевую позицию только выше по уровню звена, т.е. сотрудник низового уровня может претендовать на ключевую позицию, соответствующую среднему звену (Рис. 2).

Рис. 2. Схема кадрового резерва

Таким образом, можно сделать вывод, что формирование кадрового резерва в крупнейшей автомобилестроительной компании может решить множество проблем. Экономический кризис и пандемия вируса ковид-19 привели к упадку всей автомобильной промышленности.

Кадровый резерв может:

- помочь сократить издержки на адаптацию и обучение нового персонала;
- уменьшить коэффициент текучести кадров;
- повысить эффективность работы персонала.

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РОЛЬ И РАЗВИТИЕ ПРОИЗВОДСТВА ТЕХНОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ МАШИН И ОБОРУДОВАНИЯ В ЭКОНОМИКЕ РОССИИ

Аннотация: в статье изучается современное положение вида экономической деятельности по производство машин и оборудования в России. Проводится сравнительный анализ динамики демографии предприятий и оборота предприятий в масштабах национальной экономики. Данная оценка реализуется путём сопоставления с общероссийскими тенденциями и изменениями, происходящими по сектору обрабатывающих производств.

Ключевые слова: обрабатывающие производства, производство машин и оборудования, не включенных в другие группировки.

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ROLE AND DEVELOPMENT OF PRODUCTION OF TECHNOLOGICAL MACHINES AND EQUIPMENT IN THE RUSSIAN ECONOMY

Annotation: the article examines the current state of the type of economic activity for the production of machinery and equipment in Russia. A comparative analysis of the dynamics of the demography of enterprises and turnover of enterprises on the scale of the national economy is carried out. This assessment is carried out by comparing it with all-Russian trends and changes in the manufacturing sector.

Keywords: manufacturing industries, production of machinery and equipment not included in other groups.

Производство технологических машин и оборудования формирует реальную основу развития национальной социально-экономической системы. Для России данная проблема стоит особенно остро. Она объясняется, с одной стороны, масштабным, но в серьёзной мере морально износившимся, потенциалом обрабатывающего сектора, оставшимся в качестве советского наследства. И, с другой – сырьевой экспортной ориентированностью народного хозяйства.

В выше обозначенной ситуации положительной тенденцией можно считать факт увеличения за 2017-2019 гг. удельного веса численности предприятий обрабатывающих производств в общем количестве российских предприятий с 7,3 до 7,5 %. При этом доля предприятий, производящих машины и оборудование, не включённых в другие группировки, оставалась за анализируемый период на уровне 0,04 %.

Таблица 1 – Распределение предприятий по видам экономической деятельности [1]

Вид экономической деятельности	Период	Число предприятий и организаций		из них по формам собственности, тыс.		
		тыс.	в процентах к итогу	государственная и муниципальная	частная	смешанная российская
всего	2017 г.	4561,7	100,0	299,0	3936,0	24,6
	2018 г.	4214,7	100,0	288,7	3619,8	21,6
	2019 г.	3826,9	100,0	278,9	3261,0	18,7
обрабатывающие производства	2017 г.	331,6	7,3	1,6	312,6	1,9
	2018 г.	309,8	7,4	1,4	292,3	1,7
	2019 г.	286,6	7,5	1,2	270,7	1,5
производство машин и оборудования, не включённых в другие группировки	2017 г.	17,7	0,4	0,0	16,5	0,1
	2018 г.	16,3	0,4	0,0	15,3	0,1
	2019 г.	15,3	0,4	0,0	14,3	0,1

Стоит отметить, что за 2017-2019 гг. общее число предприятий в России сократилось на 734,8 тыс. ед., что составило 16,1 %. Количество предприятий обрабатывающего сектора экономики сократилось на 13,4 % или на 45,0 тыс. ед. Аналогичность падение отмечено и по виду экономической деятельности производство машин и оборудования, не включённых в другие группировки. Здесь численность предприятий снизилась также на 13,4 %, то есть их общее количество сократилось на 2,4 тыс. ед.

Таким образом, судя по представленным данным наблюдается отрицательный рост демографии предприятий России. При этом в обрабатывающем секторе экономики и по виду экономической деятельности производство машин и оборудования, не включённых в другие группировки, он является менее интенсивным (рисунок 1).

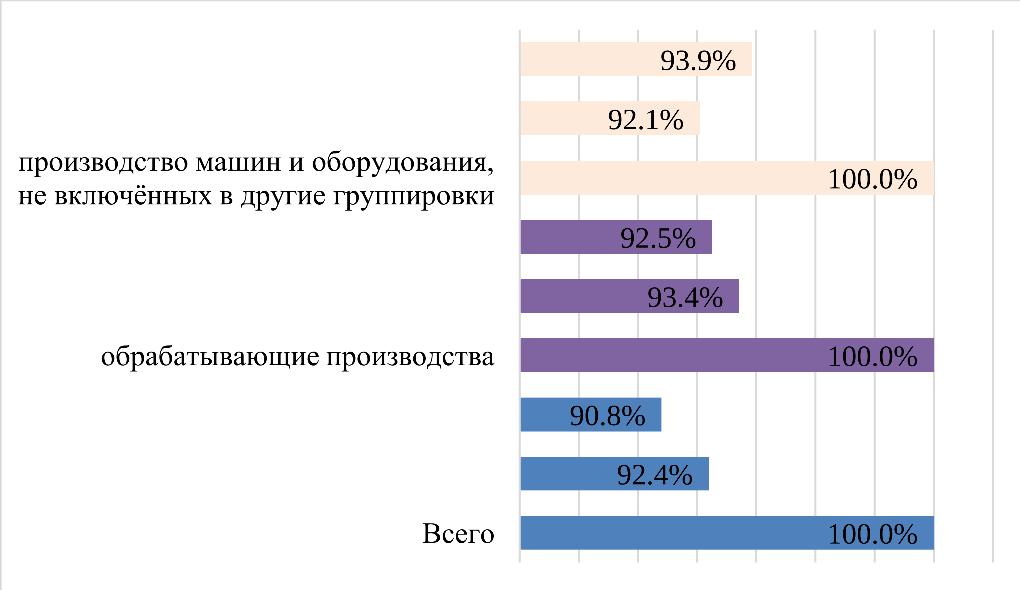

Рисунок 1 – Интенсивность сокращение численность предприятий за 2017-2019 гг.

Кроме того, нужно отметить, что за 2017-2019 гг. средняя доля предприятий обрабатывающего сектора экономики, находящихся государственной и муниципальной собственности, составляла только 0,5 % от их общей численности. В целом для социально-экономической системы России она равнялась 6,9 %. А по виду экономической деятельности «производство машин и оборудования, не включённых в другие группировки» – вообще оставалась равной нулю.

Возможно, больший удельный вес предприятий, находящихся в частной и смешанной собственности, стал одной из причин менее интенсивного падения численности предприятий обрабатывающего сектора экономики и предприятий, производящих машины и оборудование, не включённые в другие группировки. При этом стоит отметить, что несмотря на снижение численности предприятий общенациональном масштабе за 2017-2019 гг. на 42537,5 млрд. руб. повысился объём их оборота, что составило 126,8 %. Тогда как оборот предприятий обрабатывающего сектора вырос на 8694,2 млрд. руб. или на 121,5 %. А, оборот предприятий по производству машин и оборудования, не включённых в другие группировки, вырос на 100,6 млрд. руб., что составил всего 107,6 % (таблица 2)

Таблица 2 – Оборот организаций по видам экономической деятельности, млрд. руб. [2]

Вид экономической деятельности	2017 г.	2018 г.	2019 г.
Всего	158778	191813,3	201315,5
Обрабатывающие производства	40502,2	48639,2	49196,4
Производство машин и оборудования, не включённых в другие группировки	1316,7	1413,7	1417,3

Вместе данные таблиц 1 и 2 могут свидетельствовать в пользу процесса укрупнения предприятий, который в целом по экономики оказался более интенсивным по своей скорости. При этом необходимо отметить, что в данной статье не учитывалась статистика среднего и малого предпринимательств.

Таким образом, стоит сделать вывод о том, что период 2017-2019 гг. характеризуется отрицательно направленной демографией предприятий. При этом она менее интенсивна в обрабатывающем секторе и среди предприятий по производству машин и оборудования. Здесь выше доля предприятий, находящихся в частной или смешанной собственности. А, кроме того, эти предприятия в общероссийском срезе являются более крупными с точки зрения объёма, осуществляемого ими оборота. Следовательно, данная отрасль промышленности лучшим образом справляется с кризисными моментами современного периода функционирования социально-экономической системы России.

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ОБРАБАТЫВАЮЩИЙ СЕКТОР ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ РОСТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ В СОВРЕМЕННОЙ ДИНАМИКИ СОЦИАЛЬНО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО РАЗВИТИЯ РОССИИ

Аннотация: в статье отражены результаты исследования изменяя состояния обрабатывающего сектора Ростовской области. Это состояние изучается на основе сопоставления ситуации, складывающейся в целом по экономики России и Южного федерального округа. А также по их обрабатывающим производствам.
Ключевые слова: обрабатывающие производства, распределение числа предприятий, объём отгруженных товаров.

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THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR OF THE INDUSTRY OF THE ROSTOV REGION IN THE MODERN DYNAMICS OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF RUSSIA

Annotation: the article reflects the results of the study changing the state of the manufacturing sector of the Rostov region. This state is studied on the basis of comparing the overall situation in the economy of Russia and the Southern Federal District. And also for their manufacturing industries.
Keywords: processing industries, the distribution of the number of enterprises, the volume of goods shipped.

Обрабатывающие производства являются основой реальной экономики на современном этапе. Они содержат широкий список видов экономической деятельности, которые обеспечивают социально-экономическую систему как товарами народного потребления, так и продуктами, потребляемыми потом в производстве – создают новые средства производства. Таким образом, от степени развитости данного сектора экономики в значительной мере зависит уровень и потенциал будущего роста производительности труда.

Поэтому важно иметь представления об актуальных изменениях, происходящих в данном секторе. Последние во многом отражают региональные особенности территориально-производственных систем. Так в Ростовской области на конец 2019 г. функционировало 6413 предприятий обрабатывающего сектора экономики (таблица 1).

Таблица 1 – Распределение числа предприятий по видам экономической деятельности [1; 2; 3]

Регион	Ед. изм.	Всего			Обрабатывающие производства		
		2017 г.	2018 г.	2019 г.	2017 г.	2018 г.	2019 г.
Российская Федерация	ед.	4561737	4214742	3826895	331588	309846	286569
Южный федеральный округ	ед.	348715	337265	307477	24172	23287	21106
Ростовская область	ед.	87817	86543	82455	6808	6668	6413

Воспользовавшись информацией, представленной в таблице 1, можно видеть, что в среднем за период 2017-2019 гг., количество предприятий в общероссийских масштабах сокращалось на 8,4 % в год. Тогда как в разрезе Южного федерального округа – только на 6,1 %. А по Ростовской области – на 3,1 %. Таким образом, масштабы снижения экономической активности, выраженные отрицательной динамикой численности предприятий, в изучаемом регионе проявлялись в меньшей степени.

Аналогичный вывод можно сделать и в отношении функционирования обрабатывающих производств. Число предприятий данного сектора России за 2017-2019 гг. ежегодно сокращалось в среднем на 7,0 %. Тогда как по Южному федеральному округу и Ростовской области падение было более плавным – 6,6 и 2,9 % соответственно. Следовательно, промышленный потенциал Ростовской области как в общеэкономическом восприятии, так и в представлении обрабатывающего сектора экономики оказался более стабильным на фоне общероссийской тенденции к снижению численности предприятий.

При этом удельный вес предприятий обрабатывающего сектора в общем количестве предприятий функционирующих в экономической системе в Ростовской области в среднем за 2017-2019 гг. составлял 7,7 %, что на 0,3 % превышает национальный уровень и на 0,8 % – уровень Южного федерального округа (рисунок 1).

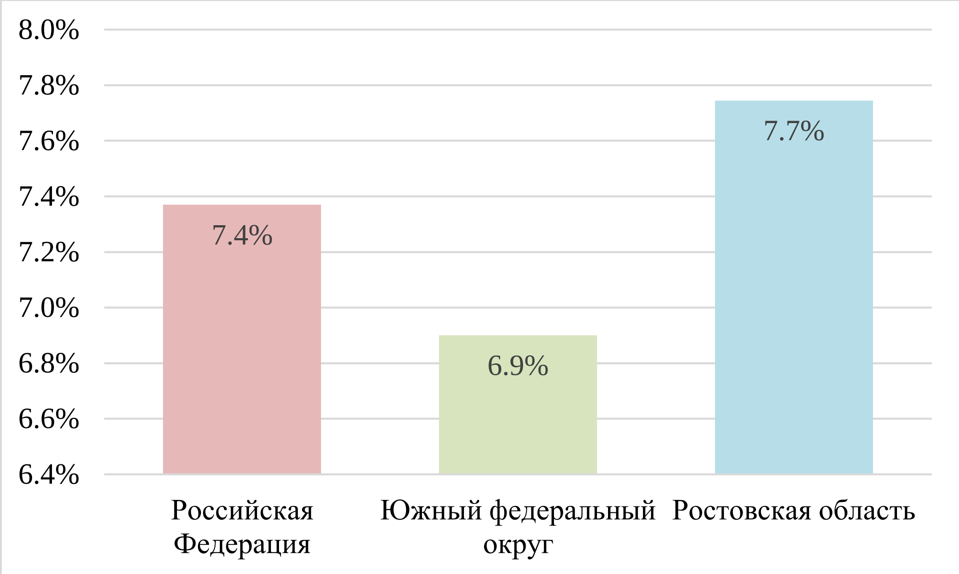

Рисунок 1 – Роль обрабатывающих производств в экономики, по показателю доли предприятий

В 2019 г. общий объём отгруженных товаров собственного производства, выполненных работ и услуг собственными силами, обрабатывающего сектора Ростовской области достиг 873735 млн. руб. Это стало отражением его роста за 2017-2019 гг. на 13,1 %. Здесь стоит отметить, что значение данного показателя, вычисленное по предприятиям Южного федерального округа составило 14,3 %, а в целом в общероссийских масштабах составляло 27,6 %.

Более скромными темпами в сравнении в национальной динамикой повышался объём отгруженных товаров собственного производства, выполненных работ и услуг собственными силами, и в целом по экономики Ростовской области, где значение данного показателя увеличилось только на 15,7 %. Тогда как в масштабах Южного федерального округа отмечался прирост на 17,5 %, а в целом по России – на 23,5 %.

Все расчёты, результаты которых были описаны выше, проведены на основе данных таблицы 2.

Таблица 2 – Объём отгруженных товаров собственного производства, выполненных работ и услуг собственными силами, млн. руб. [4]

Регион	Всего			Обрабатывающие производства		
	2017 г.	2018 г.	2019 г.	2017 г.	2018 г.	2019 г.
Российская Федерация	59030808	69620889	72906987	34945381	38712463	44599512
Южный федеральный округ	3458438	4093653	4064284	2615541	3034681	2989258
Ростовская область	961868	1133264	1112940	772905	906803	873735

Таким образом, экономический и промышленный потенциал Ростовской области опережает среднероссийские тенденции, при этом оставаясь локомотивом Южного федерального округа. В данном регионе в меньшей степени сокращалась численность как предприятий в целом, так и в разрезе обрабатывающих производств. Причём доля последних превышает их средний удельный вес как в общенациональных масштабах, так и в границах Южного федерального округа. Однако, объём отгруженных товаров собственного производства, выполненных работ и услуг собственными силами, повышается более скромными темпами, что может считаться свидетельством сокращения конкурентоспособности региональных предприятий.

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[Электронный ресурс] // Федеральная служба государственной статистики. Регионы России. Социально-экономические показатели - 2020 г. – URL: https://gks.ru/bgd/regl/b20_14p/IssWWW.exe/Stg/d02/13-01.docx (дата обращения 15.06.2021).

UDK 37.02

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ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ СОВРЕМЕННЫХ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ В ПРЕПОДАВАНИИ ИСТОРИЧЕСКИХ НАУК

Аннотация: Современные педагогические технологии и традиционные методы обучения в этом государстве сознательно требуются для введения учебного процесса, В частности, использование инновационных методов преподавания истории играет важную роль в достижении намеченного результата.

Ключевые слова: история, наука и образования, инновация.

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THE USE OF MODERN PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES IN THE TEACHING OF HISTORICAL SCIENCES

Abstract: Modern pedagogical technologies and traditional teaching methods in this state are consciously required for the introduction of the educational process, in particular, the use of innovative methods of teaching history plays an important role in achieving the intended result.

Keywords: history, science and education, innovation.

"В этой связи вопрос исторической памяти имеет особое значение, поскольку каждая нация стремится развивать свои национальные ценности на основе своих целей и положений, в то же время, на основе достижений всеобщего развития, продвигать свой духовный мир".

Эффективное использование передовых педагогических технологий в преподавании предметов категории исторических наук играет важную роль в обеспечении качества преподавания. Особое внимание уделяется использованию подобных экспериментов в этой науке, электронные учебники играют важную роль в организации учебного процесса на основе современных педагогических технологий. Использование разнообразных наглядных пособий, мультимедийных методик, подготовленных преподавателем, делает процесс обучения более интересным, создает четкое понимание и облегчает освоение предмета.

В частности, слепота является одним из важных социально-педагогических принципов в интеграции целевой сущности исторических наук в сердца и умы студентов. Потому что слепота служит для того, чтобы пропаганда и пропаганда были популярными, впечатлительными, понятными, творческими. Услышав речь профессора-преподавателя, который был впечатлен и рассказывал о великом научном наследии, оставленном нам нашими великими предками, вызвал большой интерес к этому материалу в умах студентов и студентов. В то же время визуальные средства, подготовленные на основе фантастических открытий наших магнатов в области естественных наук-математики, астрономии, географии, этики, философии, дают возможность активизировать внимание учащихся, влиять на процесс мышления, надолго сохранить в их памяти богатое историческое наследие нашего народа.

Визуальные средства (фотография, плакат, рекламные ролики, компьютерная имитационная модель (анимация) и т. Д.) Имеют международную сущность и "говорят" на всех языках. Каждый день это дает тысячам студентов возможность приобрести определенные знания.

Наука, техника и технологии (гелиотехника, материаловедение, нанотехнологии, кибернетика и т. Д.) посредством продвижения достижений в области образования и профессиональной подготовки в дополнение к аудитории и аудитории, читатель демонстрирует возможности для глубокого погружения смысла, очарования исторических наук в сердца и умы молодежи. В частности, Мовароуннахр, известный английский ученый, который признавал процветание астрономии, физики, химии, математических наук, пишет: "Мусульманский мир пережил беспрецедентный прогресс в то время, когда большая часть Европы осталась в стороне после падения Римской империи... Мусульманские ученые создали живую и развивающуюся науку. Они заложили основы иранской, индийской, китайской и греческой науки по творческому развитию математики, астрономии и медицины, алгебры, тригонометрии и оптики. Они добились самых решительных достижений, они радикально переработали старые теории, добавили к ним результаты нового эксперимента и создали новую науку химию". Когда мы смотрим на историю, естественно, что такие процессы, достижения наших предков вызывают чувство национальной гордости и гордости у каждого будущего поколения.

Тот факт, что наши великие мыслители внесли большой вклад в развитие естественных наук в Европе, учебная литература поверхностна, одностороння, иногда неправильно понимается в истории физики, математики, химии, астрономии и ряда наук, существующие учебники, учебные пособия, известные ученые, занимающиеся историей науки, мнения, высказываемые общественными деятелями в этой области (через звук, анимацию), - это показатель важности нашего национального духовного наследия.

Благодаря достижениям нашей страны в области образования, науки, литературы, архитектуры всего мира благодаря творческой деятельности многих, таких как Улугбек, Казизода Руми, Али Кушчи, Джамшид Коши, Навои, Бехзад, Бабур, период Тимуридов был назван периодом пробуждения, его значение в формировании истории народа Узбекистана, задающего перспективу независимого Узбекистана, читатель не может представить без их активного участия в учебном процессе по повышению эффективности пропаганды национальной истории среди молодежи. В целях обеспечения активного участия студентов в этом процессе большую пользу приносят круглосуточные дискуссии на темы, связанные с историческими науками, дискуссионные, кластерные (сетевые), использование технологий для работы в малых группах.

Интеграция нашей национальной истории в сердца и умы читательской молодежи осуществляется с помощью различных форм образования и обучения. Бунда предусматривает выполнение следующих задач:

-создать дифференцированную педагогическую и психологическую программу в образовательных учреждениях на основе мультимедийных средств в соответствии с возрастом учащихся и студентов;

- непрерывная работа по формированию уроков на основе современных педагогических и информационных технологий;

-разработка методов изложения исторических наук в образовательных программах, учебниках и учебных пособиях;

- углубление духовных знаний педагогических кадров и т.д.

В заключение следует отметить, что применение современных педагогических технологий в исторических науках позволит достичь следующих результатов:

– студенты постараются высказать независимое мнение, то есть у каждого студента будет своя идея, оценка и уверенность, за исключением других;

– информация, представленная в учебном материале, послужит мотивацией для критического (уникального) мышления;

– сможет понять суть экономических понятий, которыми необходимо овладеть;

– он пытается достоверно обосновать представленные доказательства и признает, что могут быть и другие решения, но сам пытается доказать, что выбранное им решение является наиболее логичным и разумным по отношению к другим.

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МЕТОДЫ ОЦЕНКИ ДЕЛОВЫХ КАЧЕСТВ ПЕРСОНАЛА

Аннотация: В данной статье проводится обзор методов оценки персонала. Выявляются их особенности, преимущества и недостатки, рассматриваются различные подходы к оценке персонала. Особое внимание уделяется процедуре проведения посредством комбинированных методов.

Ключевые слова: деловая оценка персонала, методы деловой оценки персонала.

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METHODS FOR ASSESSING THE BUSINESS QUALITIES OF PERSONNEL

Abstract: This article provides an overview of the methods of personnel evaluation. Their features, advantages and disadvantages are identified, and various approaches to personnel evaluation are considered. Special attention is paid to the procedure of conducting by means of combined methods.

Keywords: business assessment of personnel, methods of business assessment of personnel.

Слаженная работа всех сотрудников организации и использование их потенциала – ключевая задача руководителя. Повышение продуктивности, прибыльности деятельности организации будет происходить только тогда, когда руководитель грамотно и правильно будет проводить организацию деловой оценки персонала. Ведь именно при ее помощи можно оценить компетенции сотрудников, а также результативность их труда, выявить потенциал каждого работника.

Эффективность проведения деловой оценки персонала напрямую влияет на то, как быстро будет развиваться и преуспевать компания на рынке, на сколько будет стабилен коллектив, как быстро будет оптимизирована отдача стратегически важных ресурсов – финансовых и материальных.

Проведение деловой оценки персонала – неотъемлемый элемент правильного функционирования работы организации, включающий оценку профессиональных компетенций сотрудников, соответствие сотрудников занимаемым должностям, выбор методов, которых будет придерживаться компания. Оценка деловых качеств персонала помогает проанализировать количественные и качественные результаты работы сотрудника, исходя из соответствующих требований.

Все важные стратегические решения руководством принимаются исходя из результатов проведения деловой оценки управленческого персонала, к таковым относятся: повышение или понижение работника в должности, или его увольнение, перевод сотрудника в другой отдел, повышение квалификации или обучение сотрудника, поощрение и наказание.

На сегодняшний день, организации стремятся увеличить объемы производства, улучшить качество выпускаемого товара, быть более конкурентоспособными, это обуславливается необходимостью стабилизации социального и экономического положения, бурным ростом производства в мире.

В управленческой системе начинает происходить ограничение технологических, экономических показателей, на первый план в процессах управления выходят персонал, знания, и информация, а также потенциал предприятия. В процессах оптимизации становится очевидной реализация проведения оценки деловых качеств персонала. Как уже говорилось ранее, деловая оценка персонала имеет очень большое значение для организации. Оценка деловых качеств управленческого персонала представляет собой совокупность мер, при помощи которых выявляются деловые качества сотрудника.

На сегодняшний день имеется общая классификация методов деловой оценки персонала. Ученые делят их на три вида методов: качественные, количественные и комбинированные методы.

Качественные методы – система оценки деловых качеств, основанная на нацеленность полученной информации через глубинные исследования. Такие методы, как правило, неформализованные, имеют маленький по объему материал, используются тогда, когда организация оценивает компетенции менеджеров, и эти компетенции измеряются и проверяются тестами. К часто используемым качественным методам относят:

1. Метод матрицы – самый применяемый метод у руководителей. Для него характерна строгая организованность функций работников, при таком методе идет сравнение менеджера с идеальной моделью сотрудника. Основан на составлении списка из базисных компетенций, ранжирован по актуальности, каждому рангу отведен определенный процент. Сложив

значение компетенций, руководитель получает итог по каждому сотруднику, пример матричного метода показан на рис. 1.

Компетенция	Важность	Специалист 1	Специалист 2
Использование каналов продвижения	50 %		
Веб-аналитика	30 %		
PR-инструменты	20 %		

Рисунок 1. Пример матрицы менеджера по маркетингу

2. Метод «360 градусов» – оценка деловых качеств менеджера посредством его контакта с руководством, коллегами. Цель данного способа заключатся в оценке деловых качеств сотрудника директорами, руководителями из других отделов, со всеми, с кем взаимодействует сотрудник. Проводится анонимное анкетирование, по каждой компетенции выставляется балл, затем находится среднее значение. Преимуществом метода является то, что оцениваются не только деловые, но и личные, психологические качества сотрудника (лидерство, работа в команде, видение, коммуникабельность, адаптивные навыки). По итогу получается рейтинг «свойств-характеристик», нужный для руководителя.

3. Биографический метод оценки – один из самых применяемых методов у руководителей в российских организациях. В западных странах широко распространено изучение характеристик сотрудника с предыдущих мест работы, а в нашей стране в соответствии с ФЗ № 152-ФЗ «О персональных данных» руководитель организации спрашивает разрешение у потенциального сотрудника о характеристике с предыдущего места работы;

4. Интервью (собеседование) – согласно опросам российских компаний, это самый точный метод процедуры оценивания деловых качеств сотрудника, его точность при правильном применении, может достигать свыше 70 %. Данный метод выявляет профессиональные способности работника, его потенциал и возможности на предмет выполнения обязанностей на рабочем месте. Большим преимуществом данного метода является возможность интервьюера (того, кто проводит интервью) проследить не только за речью опрашиваемого, но и за жестами, мимикой, тем самым получив больше информации о кандидате;

Метод групповых дискуссий – способ оценки, позволяющий выделить более амбициозных сотрудников посредством деловых игр, кейсов и дискуссий. Первым лицом компании разрабатывается план-сценарий мероприятия, производится тренинг наблюдателей, определяется алгоритм оценочных методик. Каждое упражнение направлено на несколько компетенций в разных сочетаниях. Задания, подчиненные выполняют в паре или в группе, за каждым наблюдают сотрудники HR-департамента, консультанты специальных подразделений. По итогу наблюдатели высказывают свою точку зрения по каждому участнику, составляют отчет.

Не менее важное значение с системе оценки деловых качеств персонала имеют количественные методы, полностью противоположные качественным. Для проведения более эффективной политики организации, руководители используют огромный арсенал этих методов, но есть наиболее результативные из таких методов. Среди них можно выделить:

1. Рейтинговая система – один из самых эффективных количественных методов процедуры оценивания деловых качеств сотрудников.

Руководителем рассчитывается эффективность каждого работника предприятия, и формируется публичный рейтинг. Например, директор фирмы ранжировал менеджеров по количеству заключенных сделок, выставив на доску почета рейтинг. Плюсом данного метода является мотивация сотрудников, и, следовательно, система бонусов и премий.

2. KPI. Эффективная система KPI заключается во взаимосвязи всех показателей фирмы с её основными целями. Чем продуманней руководитель делает систему оценочных показателей, тем эффективнее будет данная методика. Процедура оценивания сотрудников по системе KPI проводится в следующем порядке: HR-специалисты производят анализ данные предприятия, данных отдела, после этого разбирают числовые показатели всех сотрудников. Затем изучаются данные по методике KPI, корректируется план, налаживаются все бизнес-процессы на предприятии. Директор фирмы определяет цели и задачи фирмы на долгосрочную перспективу, и каждой задаче присвоен свой коэффициент важности, далее происходит оценка каждого работника. В менеджменте от оценки по KPI будет зависит заработная плата сотрудника. Например, директор поставил план: заключить 30 сделок, подчиненный сделал только 15, его оплата труда составит 50 % от суммы. Особенностью этого метода является то, что, зачастую, принимают участие не только сотрудники, а вся организация в целом.

3. Совмещённая бальная оценка – способ упорядочивания исследуемых объектов в зависимости от их значения путём выставления баллов. Самому главному объекту присваивается максимальная оценка-наибольшее количество баллов по шкале ранжирования. Обычно этот метод производят руководители в письменном виде, используя диапазон шкал от 0 до 10, или от 0 до 100. Например, бальная система оценки для менеджера - оформить 50 звонков за 10 баллов, совершить 20 сделок за 5

баллов. Если оформлено было 200 звонков, а сделок было 100, то общий рейтинг составит: 40+25=65 баллов. Большим преимуществом данного метода является мотивация сотрудников к качественному выполнению работы.

Можно отметить, для оценки деловых качеств персонала привлекается большое количество сотрудников: непосредственные руководители, дирекция, все подчиненные, специалисты кадровых служб, HR-консультанты.

Комбинированные методы – часто используемые методы деловой оценки персонала у руководителей организаций. Они широко распространены и очень разнообразны. Рассмотрим самые применяемые из них:

1. Шкалирование – предполагает использование заранее разработанных шкал (нумерационных, описательных и номинальных). Шкалы обычно делается от 2 до 10 значений. Оцениваемые характеристики в обязательном порядке должны быть соотнесены с содержание и основными показателями, которые показывают эффективность профессиональной деятельности сотрудника, каждая градация шкалы должна соответствовать оцениваемый показатель, а он, в свою очередь, должен быть чётко сбалансирован и не смещаться к одному полюсу.

2. Метод поведенческих рейтинговых карт – метод, основанный на "правильном" и "неправильном поведении работников в критических ситуациях. Суть метода заключается в следующем: сотруднику выдаётся бланк с кейс-заданиями, он в течение определённого промежутка времени должен успеть решить максимально количество заданий. Лицо, которые проводит оценку деловых качеств, в свою очередь, готовит журнал по каждому оцениваемому, внося данные о появлении по каждой рубрике. Далее, этот журнал используется руководством предприятия для оценки деловых качеств.

Итак, можно сделать вывод о том, что от эффективности проводимой оценки сотрудников зависят важнейшие показатели компании, ее развитие.

Оценка деловых качеств – это основа кадровых, деловых процедур компании, только проведение оценки позволяет контролировать персонал, выявлять потенциал сотрудников, одни кадры увольнять, других кандидатов нанимать на должности. От того, на сколько эффективна оценка деловых качеств сотрудников, на столько будет качественно и быстро происходить развитие организации. Деловая оценка устанавливает место менеджера в структуре организации, устанавливает критерии по оплате труда. Поэтому необходимых элементом для проведения оценки персонала служат различные методы: комбинированные, качественные и количественны. Описанные выше методы важны для эффективной политики организации, для достижения целей и задач предприятий.

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ПРОБЛЕМЫ И ОСОБЕННОСТИ ПРОВЕДЕНИЯ ОЦЕНКИ ДЕЛОВЫХ КАЧЕСТВ ПЕРСОНАЛА В СОВРЕМЕННЫХ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯХ

Аннотация: В данной статье описываются проблемы и особенности оценки деловых качеств персонала в современных российских организациях.

Ключевые слова: деловая оценка персонала, проблемы и особенности оценки.

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PROBLEMS AND FEATURES OF CONDUCTING AN ASSESSMENT OF THE BUSINESS QUALITIES OF PERSONNEL IN MODERN ORGANIZATIONS

Abstract: This article describes the problems and features of assessing the business qualities of personnel in modern Russian organizations.

Keywords: business evaluation of personnel, problems and features of evaluation.

Потребность в проведении оценки деловых качеств персонала обозначается директором и управляющим по подбору персонала организации.

В современных организациях при трудоустройстве сотрудника, действует следующая система оценивания персонала: управляющий хозяйством ищет среди работников более подходящих предложенной вакансий, отдаёт список потенциальных сотрудников руководитель, а он, в свою очередь, при помощи различных методов проводит оценку. Самый популярный метод оценивания деловых качеств как новых сотрудников, при трудоустройстве в организациях сегодня – это собеседование.

Оценивая деловые качества управленческого персонала, в организации используется лист оценки будущего сотрудника, который в обязательном порядке нужен для отбора. В листе оценки руководством фиксируются данные о потенциальном кандидате на должность.

После трудоустройства сотрудника, он в обязательном порядке проходит испытательный срок (зависимо от должности). Для управленческого персонала он составляет 1 месяц, для директоров, руководителей – 6 месяцев с момента трудоустройства. Размер заработной платы во время испытательного срока может варьироваться.

Адаптация кадров к новому месту в современных организациях ложится на плечи наставников, обученных и заранее подготовленных. Им становится опытный человек, имеющий большой стаж работы в компании и показывающий хорошие результаты работы на протяжении длительного времени, обычно это руководитель подразделения. Наставник – важнейшая фигура в организации, именно он ответственен за получение, закрепление новых знаний и умений сотрудника. Чем быстрее новый работник адаптируется, применит свои знания на практике, тем быстрей организация выполнит плановые показатели. В организациях обычно выдвигаются следующие требования к наставнику:

- Высококвалифицированный кадр, с опытом работы не менее 2 лет;
- Способность к обучению;
- Обладание личными качествами (ответственность, спокойствие, коммуникабельность, терпимость, трудолюбие, усердность).

Аналогичные личные качества выдвигается ко всем сотрудникам компании. Также все кадры должны быть: образованными, доброжелательными, открытыми, активными. К некоторым работникам выдвигается такое требование как знание иностранного языка. Управленческий персонал обязывается к аккуратному и опрятному внешнему виду, к поддержанию делового стиля.

Неотъемлемым критерием системы оценки в компании являются правила поведения сотрудников. Все работники должны знать основные внутренние нормативно-правовые документы, такие как: устав организации, организационную структуру предприятия, основные обязанности работника и работодателя, правила техники безопасности.

Сотрудник должен хорошо оперировать знаниями об истории создания организации, о целях, задачах, направлениях, знать базисные понятия, иметь представление о финансовых показателях фирмы. Знание данных правил направлено на то, чтобы как можно лучше обслужить клиента. Руководители служб и начальники подразделений помогают справиться с работой всем сотрудникам, а начальство курирует работу всех, поэтому сотрудники хорошо разбираются в нормативно-правовой базе предприятия.

Для рационального использования кадров, повышения эффективности их труда в организациях обязательной является аттестация сотрудников. Аттестация поднимает уровень корпоративной культуры в фирме, помогает руководству принимать важные стратегические решения.

Дирекция предприятия утверждает сроки, график проведения данного метода оценки персонала, а также формирует список оцениваемых в письменном виде. Руководителями организаций назначается аттестационная комиссия, в которую входят: председатель, секретари и члены комиссии. Все участники комиссии должны быть высококвалифицированными специалистами. На этапе подготовки, внутренним приказом директора фирмы издается приказ о проведении аттестации, определяются цели и задачи, далее происходит утверждение состава комиссии, проводящей оценку, руководителем составляется список лиц, подлежащих аттестации и составляются оценочные листы по каждому оцениваемому. Директор отправляет в аттестационную комиссию информацию. На втором этапе создаются экспертные группы, в состав которых в обязательном порядке входят: два руководителя (непосредственный и вышестоящий), два или три работника подразделения, а также один или несколько работников службы управления.

Специалисты производят оценку деловых качеств через оценивание знаний, умений и способностей. На следующем этапе проходят заседания всех субъектов, принимающих участие в оценке. При отсутствии оцениваемого сотрудника, комиссия определяет соответствие оцениваемого занимаемой должности, вносит рекомендации по улучшению работы или определяет несоответствие занимаемой должности. Работа аттестуемого оценивается исходя из его вклада в организацию и от выполнения им должностных обязанностей.

Комиссия открытым голосованием заключает одну из оценок: соответствует сотрудник занимаемой должности или соответствует занимаемой должности с учетом внесения рекомендаций и улучшения работы при проведении повторной аттестации. Председатель комиссии подписывает протокол, оформленный на всех сотрудников. На последнем, четвертом шаге формируется экспертное заключение и отдается в службу управления персоналом. Экспертное заключение содержит информацию о квалификации оцениваемого, сравнение результатов предыдущей оценки с проводимой на данный момент.

Руководство фирмы понимает, что если развивать и улучшать качества работника, то он может стать ценным звеном в своей профессиональной области. Поэтому одна из главных целей представляет оценку потенциала кадра с применением пользы для организации без сторонних вложений. Работодатель понимает, чем дольше сотрудник работает в компании, тем больше знаний, умений, навыков и опыта он получает, следовательно, это становится хорошей базой для того, чтобы повысить сотрудника в должности, и самое главное – сэкономить с финансовой точки зрения на поиске новых кадров и средств на обучение сотрудников.

В современных организациях можно выделить следующие субъективные и объективные причины, являющиеся недостатками аттестации, данные причины также являются главными проблемами системы оценки управленческого персонала, к ним относятся:

- Отсутствие обратной связи согласно результатам проведения аттестации между руководителем и подчиненным. Объясняется это тем, что зачастую управляющий избегает конфронтации с сотрудниками, чтобы не нагнетать обстановку. Следовательно, результаты зачастую не всегда объективны, и не отражают действительности в полной мере, доверие сотрудников к руководству может снизиться и заставить засомневаться в честности проводимого метода;
- Сопротивление как со стороны руководителей, так и со стороны персонала обладать объективными результатами, ведь негативный итог может повлечь увольнение работника, сокращение заработной платы, изменение отношений в коллективе в худшую сторону;
- Во время очередной плановой проверки знаний проводится только один метод – аттестации, другие методы оценки в организации плохо развиты или вообще отсутствуют.

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СТРАТЕГИИ РАЗВИТИЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ

Аннотация: В данной статье рассмотрено понятие стратегии развития организации, описана ее главная задача и отражены цели, которые она достигает. Также представлены виды стратегий и дана их характеристика.
Ключевые слова: Стратегия развития организации, рост, стабилизация, защита.

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ORGANIZATION DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

Abstract: This article discusses the concept of an organization's development strategy, describes its main task and reflects the goals that it achieves. The types of strategies are also presented and their characteristics are given.
Keywords: Organization development strategy, growth, stabilization, protection.

Для того чтобы у организации была активная прибыльная деятельность, ей требуется стратегический план. Его составляют на основе задач фирмы с учетом специфики и конкурентов. Если сделать правильные расчеты, то существенно ускорится процесс достижения поставленных целей. Каждому предприятию необходимо такое планирование, чтобы успевать за изменением ситуации на рынке, вовремя менять технологии и внедрять новые разработки. Рассмотрим более конкретно понятие “стратегия развития организации”.

Стратегия развития организации – это совокупность способов, направленных на достижение поставленных целей, рассчитанных на продолжительный период времени.

Главной задачей стратегии развития организации считается обеспечение внедрения необходимых изменений в организацию, которые направленны на повышение эффективности ее функционирования.

Стратегия должна обеспечивать устойчивую конкурентную позицию организации и достигать основные цели. К этим целям относятся:

1. определение основных направлений хозяйствования;
2. выявление конкретных мер развития предприятия;
3. поиск выгодных партнеров для организации долговременного сотрудничества;
4. установление направления роста конкурентоспособности;
5. оценка риска от принятия решений;
6. прогноз и предотвращение возможных потерь.

Для большей эффективности выбранной стратегии необходимо ее соответствие определенным критериям, которые дополняют и усиливают друг друга. Главными из них являются:

• правильное мышление (стратегическое управление - это синтез науки, искусства и практики управления);

• уникальность (организация должна отличаться от своих конкурентов);

• неопределенность будущего (современная стратегия должна быть способна обратить изменения внешней среды в свои конкурентные преимущества);

• гибкая адекватность (стратегические изменения организации должны быть адекватными изменениями внешнего вида).

Формирование стратегии развития организации играет важную роль в адаптации бизнеса к изменениям внешней и внутренней сред в рыночных условиях.

Классический подход к выделению стратегий в зависимости от характера развития компании включает разделение стратегий на следующие группы:

1. Стратегия роста

Она направлена на расширение рыночной деятельности и рост объемов инвестирования. Чаще всего менеджеры в компаниях стараются сознательно выбирать стратегии роста, связанные с высоким уровнем риска, так как никто не может гарантировать, что быстрое увеличение товаров и услуг принесет ожидаемые прибыли в условиях острой конкуренции.

В зависимости от темпов развития компании (темпов роста ее прибыли, продаж, активов) могут быть стратегии:

● гиперроста (компании, которые в течение 10 лет набирают высокие темпы развития занимают доминирующее положение на рынке);

- динамичного роста (компания входит в группу лидирующих компаний по темпам развития, но доминирующего положения не занимает);
- скачкообразного роста (компания внезапно в течение короткого промежутка времени увеличивает темпы развития);
- умеренного роста (адаптация компании к средним темпам роста рынка);
- медленного роста (увеличение экономического потенциала компании, темпы ее развития ниже рыночных возможностей и средних темпов увеличения рынка);
- замедления роста (происходит рост экономических показателей прибыли, в абсолютном значении, но при этом темпы увеличения этих показателей по сравнению с прошлыми периодами снижаются).

2. Стратегия стабилизации

Она направлена на достижение раннего выравнивания объема продаж и прибылей с последующим их повышением, т. е. с переходом на следующий этап роста.

В зависимости от серьезности ситуации, предприятие в условиях рыночной экономики может использовать один из трех наиболее вероятных подходов:

- экономия с целью быстрого оживления;
- сдвиги в продолжительном спаде с меньшими надеждами на быстрое оживление;
- стабилизация, когда необходимы долговременные программы для достижения сбалансированного состояния предприятия на рынке.

3. Стратегия защиты

Направлены на сохранение рыночной ниши и доли рынка путем поиска внутренних резервов и выгодных рыночных возможностей с минимальными уровнями риска.

4. Стратегия выживания

Применяется в случаях, когда предприятие приближается к банкротству. Данная стратегия способна стабилизировать обстановку и обеспечить переход к стратегии роста. Однако, она не может быть долгосрочной, потому что требует, с одной стороны, быстрых, решительных и полностью скоординированных действий, с другой – осмотрительности и реалистичности в принятии решений.

5. Стратегия сокращения

Применяется в случаях, когда необходима реструктуризация после длительного периода роста или из–за необходимости повышения эффективности в периоды спада.

Следует отметить, что предприятие может одновременно применять несколько стратегий, причем они могут реализовываться как параллельно, так и последовательно.

Таким образом, разработка, внедрение и реализация стратегии являются главными задачами менеджмента, поэтому всегда есть спрос на менеджеров, которые могут активно формировать будущее компании. Менеджеры разрабатывают стратегию и отвечают за выбор модели бизнеса компании. Стратегия в свою очередь создает ориентиры производительности, план действий для удовлетворения покупателей и достижения высокой производительности. Разработанная стратегия может оказаться бесполезной, если предприятие не создаст механизм ее реализации.

Стратегии развития организации являются основой перспективного развития фирмы. Благодаря хорошо продуманной стратегии, руководство предприятия сможет каждый день решать текущие задачи, работающие на главную цель. Для любой форм собственности компании и для любых масштабов ее деятельности разработка стратегии развития говорит о расширении компании, е ее возможностях достичь более эффективных результатов деятельности.

Так как единой стратегии для всех компаний не существует, каждая из них разрабатывает свою стратегию, на основе анализа окружающей среды, способности собственного потенциала, своих целей и миссии и т.д.

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БЕЗРАБОТИЦА В УСЛОВИЯХ ПАНДЕМИИ COVID-19

Аннотация:В статье производится анализ последствий воздействия пандемии COVID-19 на экономику и рынок труда в мире и в Российской Федерации. Основным вопросом является влияние кризиса на структуру экономики и спроса на труд в разрезе видов занятости и профессионально-квалификационных групп работников. Актуальность темы и новизна работы состоят в том, что в статье рассматриваются изменения, происшедшие на рынке труда и в сфере занятости в связи с кризисными явлениями 2020 года.

Ключевые слова: рецессия, рынок труда, безработица, структура спроса на труд.

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UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Abstract:The article analyzes the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the economy and the labor market in the world and in the Russian Federation. The main issue is the impact of the crisis on the structure of the economy and the demand for labor in the context of types of employment and professional qualification groups of employees. The relevance of the topic and the novelty of the work consists in the fact that the article examines the changes that have occurred in the labor market and in the field of employment in connection with the crisis phenomena of 2020.

Keywords: recession, labor market, unemployment, structure of labor demand.

Согласно докладу «Мониторинг МОТ: COVID-19 и мир труда. Седьмое издание» от 25.01.2021 г., численность потерянных рабочих часов в эквиваленте полной занятости (48 часов в неделю на человека), составлявшая в 2019 году 188 млн. человек, в 2020 г. составила 255 млн. человек (рабочих мест), что составляет 8,8% от общей мировой занятости.

Согласно этому докладу, в период наиболее жёсткого глобального локдауна (во II квартале) потери рабочего времени достигали в пересчёте на год 18,2% или 525 млн. человек (рабочих мест). По прогнозу МОТ, глобальные потери труда (условный эквивалент безработицы) в 2021 году должны уменьшиться до 1,3-4,6%, по среднему варианту прогноза они составят 3,0%, то есть 90 млн. человек (рабочих мест)[77].

По данным Организации экономического сотрудничества и развития (англ. OECD), в 2020 году в еврозоне уровень безработицы увеличивался с 7,3% в феврале до 8,7% в августе, после чего началось снижение. В январе 2021 года уровень безработицы в зоне евро составил 8,1%. Ввиду серьезных различий между странами в продолжительности локдаунов, дифференциация между ними по уровню безработицы была значительной. Но в целом колебания этого показателя были значительно меньше, чем размах уровней производства ВВП[78].

В США за последние десятилетия больше безработных, чем в 2020 году, было только после финансового кризиса в 2009-2011 годах. Подъем безработицы в начале пандемии был очень резким. В начале года уровень безработицы составлял 3,5%, а в апреле 2020 года был достигнут максимум за несколько десятков лет - 23,1 млн. человек (14,8%). Но в среднем за год подъем безработицы был меньше, чем во время финансового кризиса 2009 года. В феврале 2021 года численность безработных в этой стране снизилась до 10 млн. человек (6,2%)[79].

Согласно долгосрочному прогнозу рынка труда США, опубликованному в 2019 году, занятость вырастет со 162,8 млн до 168,8 млн за 2019–2029 годы, за десять лет количество рабочих мест увеличится на 6,0 млн. Следующий долгосрочный прогноз, скорректированный на последствия пандемии, будет опубликован Бюро трудовой статистики США в 2021 году. В краткосрочном прогнозе, опубликованном 17.03.2021 предполагается, что безработица в 2021 году составит 4,5%, на 2022 год 4,2%.

В Российской Федерации до пандемии COVID-19 эксперты предполагали вероятность увеличения безработицы вследствие повышения пенсионного возраста[80], обсуждались возможные последствия цифровизации экономики[81]

Макроэкономические показатели рынка труда Росстат публикует в отчётах о результатах выборочных Обследований рабочей силы – ОРС (до

[77] ILO Monitor: COVID-19 and the world of work. Seventh edition. 25 January 2021.
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2016 года – Обследования населения по проблемам занятости – ОНПЗ), методология которых совместима с рекомендациями МОТ и Международной конференции статистиков труда (МКСТ). Представители государственной службы занятости не всегда соглашаются с точностью результатов выборочного ОРС, особенно в региональном разрезе. Но мы считаем возможным совместное использование в аналитических целях данных ОРС и регистрационной статистики службы занятости населения.

По данным ОРС, численность рабочей силы (экономически активного населения) в РФ уменьшилась с 75,7 млн. человек в августе 2019 года до 75,2 млн. человек в декабре 2020 года. Реальная численность рабочей силы (предложение на макро- рынке труда) в 2020 году могла меняться в сторону повышения, вследствие изменения пенсионного возраста, либо в сторону понижения в результате закрытия границ для трудовых мигрантов, но в рамках методологии Росстата эти процессы не улавливались, поэтому существенных изменений в официально учтенной численности рабочей силы в 2020 году зафиксировано не было.

Численность безработных по обследованиям циклично (летом безработных в России меньше, зимой больше) снижалась от максимального уровня 10,4 млн. человек в феврале 1999 года (глобальный финансовый кризис и дефолт в России) до 3,5 млн. человек в начале 2020 года. На этой траектории было два подъема - до 7,0 млн. человек в феврале 2009 г. (глобальный финансовый кризис) и до 4,5 млн. человек в марте 2015 года (санкции), новый подъем произошел в августе 2020 года, когда безработица достигла значения в 4,8 млн. человек. Уровень безработицы по ОРС в процентах от численности рабочей силы в данной точке составил 6,4%. Максимальный уровень безработицы в период пандемии был ниже, чем во время глобальных кризисов 1998 и 2008-2009 гг. К декабрю 2020 года этот показатель снизился до 5,9%. В феврале 2021 года общая численность безработных составила 4,2 млн. человек, а уровень снизился до 5,7%.

Более драматичной была в 2020 году динамика численности безработных, зарегистрированных в службе занятости. Массовое высвобождение работников российских предприятий, происшедшее в апреле-августе 2020 года, привело к увеличению зарегистрированной безработицы с 0,7 в начале года до 3,7 млн. человек в сентябре (4,9% от рабочей силы). Такое количество людей, обратившихся к помощи государства в поисках работы, стало «рекордным» за 29 лет их регистрации. Предыдущий максимум – 2,8 млн. человек, наблюдался в апреле 1996 года. Благодаря восстановлению российской экономики в октября 2020 года снятие безработных с учёта превысило постановку на учёт, и их количество сократилось к декабрю до 2,8 млн. человек (3,7%)[82].

[82] Официальный сайт Федеральной службы государственной статистики (Росстата). URL: https://rosstat.gov.ru/

Экспертам по рынку труда предстоит исследовать, в том числе посредством социологических опросов безработных, все детали кризиса занятости 2020 года, и его статистического освещения. В частности, надо понять, за счёт чего изменилось соотношение чисел зарегистрированных безработных и безработных по обследованиям.

По поводу медленного роста общей безработицы на фоне быстрого увеличения зарегистрированной безработицы директор Центра трудовых исследований Государственного университета - Высшая школа экономики (ГУ-ВШЭ) В.Е. Гимпельсон отмечал, что это могло быть связано с объективными трудностями проведения обследований по телефону, вместо очного анкетного опроса, и последующей обработки и интерпретации результатов такого опроса[83].

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ПЕРСПЕКТИВА РАЗВИТИЯ АКВАКУЛЬТУРЫ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ

Аннотация: Данная статья посвящена к перспективе развития аквакультуры в Узбекистане. Аквакультура является важной отраслью рыбного хозяйства и обладает наибольшим потенциалом развития.

Ключевые слова: продукция, потенциал, аквакультура, сфера, производства, рыбоводства.

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PROSPECTS FOR AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT IN UZBEKISTAN

Annotation: This article is devoted to the prospects for the development of aquaculture in Uzbekistan. Aquaculture is an important branch of fisheries and has the greatest potential for development.

Key words: products, potential, aquaculture, sphere, production, fish farming

В настоящее время в Республике Узбекистан уделяется особое внимание развитию рыбной отрасли и расширению производства рыбной продукции. Приняты меры по дальнейшему совершенствованию и научно-исследовательских работ в сфере рыбоводства, подготовки и переподготовки кадров и повышение экспортного потенциала рыбной отрасли.

Рыбная отрасль является одним из стратегических направлений обеспечения продовольственной безопасности страны.

Во всем мире стремительно растет потребление рыбы. Рыба является необходимым и полезным продуктом, прекрасный источник белка и необходимых питательных микроэлементов. В докладе Продовольственной и сельскохозяйственной организации Объединенных Наций (ФАО) «Состояние мирового рыболовства и аквакультуры» приводятся данные, что сегодня на каждого жителя планеты приходится 20,5 кг рыбопродуктов. К 2030 году общий объем мирового производства рыбы и рыбопродуктов достигнет 204 млн. тонн и в среднем каждый человек будет потреблять 21,5 кг рыбы в год [2].

В целях создания условий для дальнейшего развития рыбной отрасли, совершенствования системы подготовки и переподготовки кадров, повышения качества научно-инновационных исследований и разработок, обеспечения широкого внедрения их результатов в практическую деятельность было принято Постановление Президента республики Узбекистан «О дополнительных мерах по ускоренному развитию рыбной отрасли» №ПП-3657 06.04.2018.

Аквакультура является важной отраслью рыбного хозяйства и обладает наибольшим потенциалом развития. В прошлом на ее счет приходилось 50 процентов производства рыбы в Узбекистане. В Республике было развито только рыбоводство, производство моллюсков и ракообразных отсутствовал. Прудовое рыбоводство карповых рыб – было единственное направление аквакультуры, получившее развитие в стране.

Значение аквакультуры в экономическом развитии Узбекистана недооценивалось до 2007 года. Образовательные и учебные программы для рыбоводов были недостаточны.

В настоящее время правительство уделяет особое внимание аквакультуре как высокорентабельной отрасли, способной увеличить объем производства рыбы, дать населению возможность дополнительного заработка, а также способствовать сокращению масштабов бедности в сельских регионах [3].

Аквакультура – это производство рыб с осуществлением различных мероприятий, искусственно производимых для увеличения продукции. Такими мероприятиями могут быть зарыбление, кормление, поддержание качества воды, профилактика и лечение заболеваний, защита от хищников и т.д. [1].

В аквакультуре создают водоемы с нужными параметрами, что позволяет содержать рыб в концентрациях, в тысячи раз превышающих в естественных условиях, а также условия для быстрого роста рыб, устраняют причины их гибели. Были разработаны различные типы систем аквакультуры. Они отличаются степенью управления параметрами и рыбопродуктивностью.

В Узбекистане водные ресурсы очень разнообразные: горные реки и водохранилища, пруды и озера, а также ирригационные каналы, которые позволяют заниматься пресноводной и солоноводной аквакультурой, поэтому в настоящее время рыбоводство в Узбекистане хорошо развивается.

По статистическим данным в Узбекистане в 2019 году вылов составил 115,2 тысячи тонн рыбы. В Республике развиты все виды аквакультуры как прудовая, так и интенсивная аквакультура с применением садков, бассейнов и УЗВ. В основном выращивают карп, форель, африканский сом, толстолобики.

Таким образом, динамичное развитие аквакультуры и внедрение в рыбную отрасль новых современных технологий повышает объемы производства и экспорта диетического рыбного мяса, а также будет способствовать трудоустройству населения и созданию новых рабочих мест, повышению благосостояния народа.

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АСОСИЙ ВОСИТАЛАРНИНГ БУХГАЛТЕРИЯ ҲИСОБИНИНГ ДОЛЗАРБ МАСАЛАЛАРИ

Аннотация: Мақолада асосий воситалар ҳисобини молиявий ҳисобнинг ҳалқаро стандартлар асосида такомиллаштириш масалалари ёритилган. Асосий воситалар бухгалтерия ва солиқ ҳисобининг объекти сифати қаралган, унинг таркиби аниқлаштирилган. Бухгалтерия ва солиқ ҳисоби ўртасидаги номувофиқликлар очилган ва уларнинг ечими кўрсатиб берилган. Ҳалқаро амалиётда асосий воситалар бухгалтерия ҳисобининг объекти сифатида ҳисобга олишда фойдаланинадиган МҲХСларнинг моҳияти асосланган. Шунингдек, хориж тажрибасидан фойдаланган ҳолда асосий воситалар бухгалтерия ҳисобини такомиллаштириш бўйича таклифлар ва тавсиялар берилган.

Калит сўзлар: Асосий восита, бухгалтерия ҳисоби, солиқ ҳисоби, дастлабки қиймати, молиявий ижара, МҲХС, қопланмайдиган солиқ, молиявий ҳисобот, халқаро стандарт, ҳаққоний қиймат, инвентаризация.

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ACCOUNTING ACCOUNTS FOR FIXED ASSETS

Annotation: The article discusses the issues of improving the accounting of fixed assets based on international financial reporting standards. The quality of the object of accounting and tax accounting of fixed assets is considered, its composition is determined. Discrepancies between accounting and tax accounting are revealed and ways to eliminate them are shown. In international practice, fixed assets are based on the nature of IFRS used in accounting as an accounting object. Also presented are proposals and recommendations for improving the accounting of fixed assets using foreign experience.

Keywords: Fixed assets, accounting, tax accounting, historical cost, finance lease, IFRS, non-refundable tax, financial statements, international standard, fair value, inventory.

Кириш:

Асосий воситалар - ҳар қандай хўжалик юритувчи субъектнинг соҳаси, унинг эгалик ҳуқуқи ва ҳуқуқий шаклидан қатъи назар энг кенг тарқалган актив тури ҳисобланади. Ўзбекистон Республикасини ривожлантиришнинг бешта устувор йўналиши бўйича 2017 - 2021 йилларда ҳаракатлар стратегиясида доирасида амалга оширилаётган иқтисодий ислоҳотлари жараёнига таъсирини кучайтиришга йўналтирилган қонунлар сифатини оширишда хўжалик юритувчи субъектлардаги кўчмас мулкни бухгалтерия ҳисобида акс эттиришда унинг бошланғич қийматини шакллантириш, мулкни тўғри баҳолаш муҳим ҳисобланади. “Бухгалтерия ҳисоби тўғрисида”ги ЎРҚ-404-сонли қонуннинг (2016 йил 13 апрел) 17-моддасида активларни, шу жумладан, асосий воситаларни баҳолаш бўйича қуйидаги норма келтирилган: “Асосий воситалар ва номоддий активлар уларнинг бошланғич қиймати бўйича ҳисобга олинади.”84

Бухгалтерия ҳисоби тизимини молиявий ҳисоботни халқаро стандартларидан фойдаланган ҳолда такомиллаштиришда ҳар хил муаммолар келиб чиқмоқда. Шундай муаммолардан бири бу асосий воситаларнинг бошлағич қийматини аниқлаш бўлиб ҳисобланади. Чунки асосий воситаларнинг бошланғич қийматини тўғри аниқланиши, уларни солиққа тортиш методикасига ҳам таъсир қилади.

Адабиётлар шарҳи: Молиявий ҳисоботнинг халқаро стандартларида асосий воситаларни икки модел асосида ҳисобга олишни тавсия қилинади.

Биринчиси - асосий воситаларни “ҳақиқий харажатга” асосан ҳисобга олиш модели.

Иккинчи - модел қайта баҳоланган қийматда ёки “ҳаққоний қийматда” ҳисобга олиш.

Молиявий ҳисоботнинг халқаро 13-сонли МҲХС “Ҳаққоний қийматни баҳолаш” стандартида ҳаққоний қийматга қуйидагича таъриф берилган: Ҳаққоний қиймат - бу баҳолаш санасида бозор иштирокчилари ўртасидаги одатдаги операцияда активни сотишда олиниши мумкин бўлган ёки мажбуриятни ўтказишда тўланиши мумкин бўлган нархдир.85

Иқтисодий адабиётларда “ҳаққоний қиймат” ва “бозор қиймати” тушунчалари бир хил деган фикрлар ҳам бор. Бизнинг фикримизча, бу иқтисодий тушунчалар бир биридан фарқ қилади. Бу тўғрисида Э.С.Дружиловская қуйидаги фикрларни билдирган: Молиявий ҳисоботнинг халқаро стандарти 13-“Ҳаққоний қиймат бўйича баҳолаш”да келтирилган “ҳаққоний қиймат” ва “бозор қиймати” тушунчалар

[84] Ўзбекистон Республикасининг 2016 йил 13 апрелдаги “Бухгалтерия ҳисоби тўғрисида”ги (янги таҳрири) ЎРҚ-404-сонли қонуннинг 17-модда.
[85] 13-сонли МҲХС (IFRS) “Ҳаққоний қийматни баҳолаш” стандарт.

синонимлар эмас.86 Хорижлик олимлар ҳисоб объектларини ҳаққоний қийматини аниқлашда муаммолар борлигини тан олишмоқда.87

Методология: Ушбу мақолада асосий воситаларнинг бухгалтерия ҳисобининг объекти эканлиги, унинг қийматини аниқлаш ва ҳисоби МҲХСлари асосида такомиллаштириш масалалари илмий жиҳатдан таҳлил қилинган. Асосий воситалар тушунчасига иқтисодчи олимлар томонидан берилган таърифлар ва меъёрий ҳужжатлардага келтирилган нормалар умумлаштирилган. Тадқиқотни амалга оширишда индукция, дедукция, статистик кузатиш, статистик ва солиштирма таҳлил усулларидан фойдаланилган.

Таҳлил ва натижалар:

Жаҳон амалиётида кўчмас мулк солиғи кўпчилик мамлакатларда қўлланиниб, солиққа тортиш базаси сифатида, унинг қиймати олинади. Буюк Британияда кўчмас мулкни солиққа тортиш учун иккита солиқ қўлланилади: бизнес мақсадларида фойдаланиладиган кўчмас мулк солиғи ва жисмоний шахсларнинг мол-мулкига солинадиган солиқ.88 Ирландияда ягона кўчмас мулк солиғи мавжуд бўлиб, у тижорат ва турар жой мақсадларида фойдаланиладиган кўчмас мулкка солиқ солинади. Тижорат мақсадларида фойдаланиладиган кўчмас мулкка солиқ солиш эгаллаган майдоннинг номинал қийматини ҳисоблаш асосида амалга оширилади ва солиқ ҳисоблаш мажбурий.89 Россия Федерациясида кўчмас мулкнинг кадастр қийматида солиққа тортиш амалиёти қуйидаги 2 та Федераль қонунларга асосан 2020 йил 1-январдан жорий этилди. 2019 йил 29-сентябрдаги "Россия Федерацияси Солиқ кодекининг биринчи ва иккинчи қисмларига ўзгартириш киритиш тўғрисида"ги ФЗ -325-сонли ва 2019 йил 28-ноябрдаги "Россия Федерацияси Солиқ кодекининг иккинчи қисми 333,33 ва 378,2 моддаларига ўзгартириш киритиш тўғрисида"ги ФЗ -379-сонли Федерал қонунлари.90

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[88] Obuoforibo, B. United Kingdom – Corporate Taxation / B. Obuoforibo. – IBFD, Tax Research Platform: Country Analyses – United Kingdom. [Электронный ресурс] Режим доступа: http://www.ibfd.org (дата обращения: 15.03.2021).

[89] Ostaszewska, O. Ireland – Corporate Taxation/O. Ostaszewska. – IBFD, Tax Research Platform: Country Analyses – Ireland. [Электронный ресурс] Режим доступа: http://www.ibfd.org (дата обращения: 16.03.2021).

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Халқаро амалиётда кўчмас мулкни бухгалтерия ҳисобининг объекти сифатида ҳисобга олишда бир нечта МҲХСлардан фойдаланилади, жумладан, МҲХС (IAS) 16 “Асосий воситалар”, МҲХС (IAS) “Товар-моддий захиралар”, МҲХС (IAS) 40 “Инвестициявий кўчмас мулк” ва бошқа стандартлардан. Молиявий ҳисоботнинг халқаро стандартларига асосан асосий воситаларнинг бошланғич қиймати ҳақиқий харажатлар (МҲХС-16 “Асосий воситалар”) ёки қайта баҳоланган қиймат (МҲХС-36 “Активларнинг қадрсизланиши”) стандартларидаги нормалар билан аниқланади.91

Бухгалтерия ҳисоби тўғрисидаги қонунинг 10-моддасига мувофиқ, бухгалтерия ҳисоби стандартлари бухгалтерия ҳисобини юритиш ва молиявий ҳисоботни тузишга доир минимал талабларни белгилайди. Бухгалтерия ҳисобининг миллий стандартлари бухгалтерия ҳисобини ташкил этиш, юритиш ва молиявий ҳисоботни тузишга доир махсус талабларни белгилайди. Бухгалтерия ҳисоби субъектлари молиявий ҳисоботнинг халқаро стандартларини қонун ҳужжатларида белгиланган тартибда қўллаши мумкин. 2021 йил 1 январдан бошлаб, акциядорлик жамиятлари, тижорат банклари, суғурта ташкилотлари ва йирик солиқ тўловчилар тоифасига киритилган юридик шахслар МҲХС асосида бухгалтерия ҳисоби юритилишини ташкил этади ва 2021 йил якунларидан бошлаб молиявий ҳисоботни МҲХС асосида тайёрлайди. Агар бошқа стандартларда бухгалтерия ҳисобининг бошқа тартиби кўрсатилмаган ёки рухсат этилмаган бўлса, асосий воситаларни ҳисобга олиш учун 16-МХҲС қўлланилади.

Асосий воситаларнинг бухгалтерия ҳисобида тан олиш мезонлари ва бошланғич қиймат таркибини БҲМС-5 билан МҲХС-16даги асосий нормаларни таққосламаси 1-жадвалда келтирилган.

16- МХҲСнинг б – д бандларида тавсифланган активларни ривожлантириш ёки ишлатиш учун фойдаланиладиган асосий воситаларга нисбатан қўлланилади. Бошқа стандартлар асосий воситаларни ушбу стандартдан фарқли усул билан тан олишни талаб қилиши мумкин. Масалан, 17- МХҲС (IAS) корхонадан таваккалчиликларни ва фойдаларни ўтказишни асосий воситалар таркибидаги лизинг объектини таниб олиш мезонлари сифатида қўллашни талаб қилади. Аммо, бундай ҳолатларда асосий воситаларни ҳисобга олишнинг бошқа жиҳатлари, шу жумладан амортизация ушбу стандарт талаблари билан белгиланади.

[91] МСФО 16 «Основные средства», МСФО 36 «Обесценивание активов». 2018.

1-жадвал

Асосий воситаларнинг бухгалтерия ҳисобида тан олиш мезонлари ва бошланғич қиймат таркибини БҲМС-5 билан МҲХС-16 даги асосий нормаларни таққослама жадвали

Кўрсаткичлар номи	МҲХС 16 "Асосий воситалар"	5-сонли БҲМС "Асосий воситалар"
Асосий воситалар тушунчаси ва тан олишнинг мезонлари	Компания томонидан товар ва хизматларни ишлаб чиқариш ёки етказиб бериш, бошқа компанияларга ижарага бериш ёки маъмурий мақсадлар учун фойдаланадиган ва бир муддатдан кўпроқ фойдаланилиши кутилаётган моддий бойликлар (16-IAS) 16-бандининг 6-банди). Активларни тан олиш мезонлари: Асосий воситалар объектининг таннархи фақатгина қуйидаги шартлар бажарилганда актив сифатида тан олинади: а) тадбиркорлик субъекти томонидан асосий восита билан боғлиқ келгуси иқтисодий наф олиниши эҳтимоли мавжуд бўлса; б) активнинг таннархи ишончли баҳолана олса.	**Асосий воситалар** — корхона томонидан узоқ муддат давомида хўжалик фаолиятини юритишда маҳсулот ишлаб чиқариш, ишларни бажариш ёки хизматлар кўрсатиш жараёнида ёхуд маъмурий ва ижтимоий-маданий вазифаларни амалга ошириш мақсадида фойдаланиш учун тутиб туриладиган моддий активлар; (5-сон БХМС 3-банди) Асосий воситалар таркибига қуйидаги мезонларга бир вақтнинг ўзида жавоб берадиган моддий активлар киритилади: а) бир йилдан ортиқ хизмат муддати; б) бир бирлик (тўплам) учун қиймати Ўзбекистон Республикасида (харид пайтида) белгиланган энг кам ойлик иш ҳақи миқдорининг эллик бараваридан ортиқ бўлган буюмлар.
Асосий воситаларнинг бошланғич қиймати таркиби	Асосий воситанинг таннархи қуйидагилардан ташкил топади: а) савдо чегирмаларини ва имтиёзларини чегирган ҳолда, унинг харид нархи, жумладан импорт божлари ва сотиб олиш билан боғлиқ қопланмайдиган солиқлар. б) активни ундан тадбиркорлик субъектининг раҳбарияти томонидан кўзланган ҳолда фойдаланиш учун зарур бўлган жой ва ҳолатига олиб келиш билан боғлиқ бевосита харажатлар. в) асосий восита объектини демонтаж қилиш ва олиб ташлаш хамда у жойлашган жойдаги табий ресурсларни қайта тиклаш харажатларининг бошланғич баҳосини. Тадбиркорлик субъекти асосий восита сотиб олинган пайтда ёки ундан маълум давр мобайнида товар-моддий қимматликларни ишлаб чиқариш билан боғлиқ бўлмаган мақсадларда фойдаланиш оқибатида ушбу харажатлар бўйича мажбуриятни ўз зиммасига олади.	Асосий воситалар бошланғич қиймат бўйича ҳисобга олинади. Асосий воситаларни харид қилиш билан боғлиқ харажатларга қуйидагилар киради: рўйхатга олиш йиғимлари, давлат божлари ва асосий воситаларга бўлган ҳуқуқни харид қилиш (олиш) бўйича амалга оширилган бошқа шунга ўхшаш тўловлар; божхона божлари ва йиғимлари; асосий воситалар объектларини харид қилиш (барпо этиш) муносабати билан солиқлар ва йиғимлар суммалари (агар улар қопланмаса); асосий воситалар объектларини харид қилиш (барпо этиш) билан боғлиқ ахборот ва маслаҳат хизматлари учун тўланадиган суммалар; асосий воситалар объектларини етказиб бериш (барпо қилиш) хатарини суғурталаш бўйича харажатлар; асосий воситалар объекти воситачилар орқали олинганда уларга тўланадиган мукофотлар; асосий воситаларни ўрнатиш, монтаж қилиш, созлаш ва ишга тушириш харажатлари; активдан мақсадга мувофиқ фойдаланиш учун уни ишчи ҳолатга келтириш билан бевосита боғлиқ бўлган бошқа харажатлар.

Инвестиция мулки учун 40-сонли МҲХС (IAS)га мувофиқ инвестиция мулки учун харажатлар моделидан фойдаланадиган корхона ушбу стандартдаги харажатлар моделидан фойдаланиши керак. Халқаро амалиётда кўчмас мулк объектларининг бухгалтерия ҳисоби ҳар хил МҲХСлари билан тартибга солинади (2-жадвал).

2-жадвал

Халқаро амалиётда кўчмас мулк объектларининг бухгалтерия ҳисобини тартибга солувчи МҲХС (IAS) стандартлар

№	Активлар	МҲХС	МҲХС номи
1	Ижара шартномаси ва адолатли қиймат модели бўйича тўлиқ ижарага олинган бино корхонанинг ҳисоб сиёсатига мувофиқ фойдаланилади.	40 МҲХС	Инвестиция кўчмас мулк
2	Бинонинг 40 фоизи операцион ижарага олинган ва адолатли қиймат моделига биноан фойдаланиладиган корхона ҳисоб сиёсатига мувофиқ фойдаланилади.	40 МҲХС	Инвестиция кўчмас мулк
3	Ташкилотнинг ишлаб чиқариш фаолиятида 60% фойдаланиладиган бинонинг бир қисми	16 МҲХС	Асосий воситалар
4	Бошқарув ташкилотнинг ўз еҳтиёжлари учун фойдаланмоқчи бўлган офис биносини қуриш билан боғлиқ қурилиш жараёни	16 МҲХС	Асосий воситалар
5	Меҳнат шартномаси бўйича қурилаётган бино	11 МҲХС	Қурилиш шартномалари
6	Илгари сотиш учун асосий восита сифатида ишлатилган ускуналар	5 МҲХС	Сотиш учун ушлаб турилган ва тўхтатилган операциялар
7	Корхонанинг одатдаги фаолияти давомида сотиладиган автотранспорт воситалари	2 МҲХС	Заҳиралар

Асосий воситалар - бу моддий бойликлар, улар:

- товарларни ишлаб чиқариш ёки етказиб бериш ва хизматларни кўрсатиш, ижарага бериш ёки маъмурий мақсадларда фойдаланиш учун мўлжалланган;

- узоқ давр давомида ишлатилади.

- ўзининг натурал шаклини ўзгартирмайди, фақат эскириш қийматини ишлаб чиқарилган махсулот (кўрсатилган хизмат) таннархига ёки давр харажатларига ўтказиб боради.

Асосий воситалар бухгалтерия ҳисоби учун қуйидагича таснифланади;

Ишлаб чиқариш жараёнида иштирок этиш хусусиятига қараб;

ишлаб чиқариш асосий воситалари - бу бевосита ишлаб чиқариш жараёнида иштирок этадиган ёки унга шароит яратадиган асосий воситалар. Улар таркибига бинолари ва иншоотлари, саноат машиналар ва жиҳозлар, ўлчаш ва тартибга солиш асбоблари ва мосламалари, лаборатория ускуналари, транспорт воситалари, ишлаб чиқариш асбоб ва ускуналар ҳисобланади;

ноишлаб чиқариш асосий воситалари – ишлаб чиқариш жараёнида қатнашмайдиган, корхона бошқарув ходимларининг маданий ва кундалик эҳтиёжларига хизмат қилиш учун мўлжалланган воситалардир.

Асосий воситалар тегишлигига кўра;

бу корхонага тегишли ва унинг балансида акс эттирилган асосий воситалар;

ижарага берилган асосий воситалар бу - бошқа корхонадан ижара шартномаси бўйича кўрсатилган муддатга берилган асосий воситалар.

Асосий воситалардан фойдаланиш хусусиятига кўра қуйидагиларга бўлинади.

операцион - ишлаб чиқариш (хизматлар кўрсатиш) ва хўжалик фаолиятида фойдаланилаётган асосий воситалар;

ҳаракатсиз - вақтинча бузуқ ёки ишлаб чиқариш хажми камайганлиги сабабли фойдаланилмайдиган асосий воситалар;

захирада - мавжуд бўлган асосий воситаларни таъмирлаш, тугатиш, зарур ҳолатларида уларни алмаштириш учун захираси шакллантирилган асосий воситалар.

Асосий воситалар моддий таркиби бўйича қуйидагиларга бўлинади:

инвентаризацияланадиган асосий воситалар - моддий кўринишга эга, ўлчаш ва баҳолаш имконияти мавжуд бўлган (бинолар, иншоотлар, иморатлар, машина ва асбоб ускуналар);

инвентаризация қилиниши мумкин бўлмаган асосий воситалар, яъни моддий шаклга эга бўлмаган (капитал харажатлар, ер участкаларини ободонлаштириш ва бошқалар).

Солиқ солиш мақсадида асосий воситаларнинг гуруҳланиши 3-жадвалда келтирилган.

16 - МХҲС (IAS)га мувофиқ асосий воситаларни турларига қараб таснифлаш ташкилотлар томонидан уларнинг фаолиятининг ўзига хос хусусиятларини ҳисобга олган ҳолда мустақил равишда амалга оширилади.

3-жадвал

Солиқ солиш мақсадларида гуруҳлар бўйича тақсимланиши

№	Асосий воситаларнинг номи
I	Бинолар, иморатлар ва иншоотлар
II	Узатиш қурилмалари
III	Куч машиналари ва асбоб-ускуналар
IV	Фаолият турлари бўйича иш машиналари ва асбоб-ускуналар (ҳаракатланувчи транспортдан ташқари)
V	Ҳаракатланувчи транспорт
VI	Компьютер, периферия қурилмалари, маълумотларни қайта ишлаш ускуналари
VII	Бошқа гуруҳларга киритилмаган асосий воситалар

Асосий воситаларни дастлабки баҳолаш ва уларнинг келиб тушишини ҳисобга олишда актив сифатида тан олинадиган асосий воситалар бошланғич қиймати бўйича баҳоланади.

Асосий воситани сотиб олиш билан боғлиқ харажатларга қуйидагилар:

- рўйхатга олиш йиғимлари, давлат божлари ва асосий воситаларга бўлган ҳуқуқни сотиб олиш бўйича амалга оширилган бошқа шунга ўхшаш тўловлар;
- асосий воситалар объектларини етказиб бериш (барпо қилиш) хатарини суғурталаш бўйича харажатлар;
- асосий воситаларни ўрнатиш, монтаж қилиш, созлаш ва ишга туширишга оид харажатлар;
- божхона божлари ва йиғимлари;
- асосий воситалар объектини сотган воситачиларга тўланадиган мукофотлар;
- активдан мақсадга мувофиқ фойдаланиш учун уни ишчи ҳолатга келтириш билан бевосита боғлиқ бўлган бошқа харажатлар;
- асосий воситалар объектларини сотиб олиш (барпо этиш) билан боғлиқ ахборот ва маслаҳат хизматлари учун тўланадиган суммалар;
- асосий воситалар объектларини сотиб олиш билан боғлиқ солиқлар ва йиғимлар суммалари;

Корхона, ушбу даврда захираларни яратиш учун объектдан фойдаланиш натижасида объектни олиб ташлаш, олиб ташлаш ва активни тўлдириш бўйича мажбуриятларни бажариш учун сарфланган харажатлар учун 2 - МҲҲС қўллайди. 2 - МҲҲС ёки 16 - МҲҲС бўйича ҳисобга олинган харажатлар бўйича мажбуриятлар МҲҲС 37 - модда, шарт-шароитлар ва шартли активлар МҲҲС 37-моддасига мувофиқ тан олинади ва ўлчанади. Шартномада кўрсатилган манзилга етказилгандан кейин, корхона маъмуриятининг режасига асосан бошқа жойга кўчириш, ишчи ҳолатига келтириш учун амалга оширилган харажатлар асосий воситаларнинг бошланғич қийматига киритилмайди.

Асосий воситаларни қабул қилиш бухгалтер томонидан асосий воситаларни қабул қилиш-топшириш далолатномаси (АВ-1 шакли) билан расмийлаштирилади.

4-жадвал

МХҲС (IAS)га мувофиқ бухгалтерия ҳисобини юритадиган корхонада асосий воситаларни сотиб олиш билан боғлиқ харажатлар таркиби

№	Харажат элементлари	Сумма (млн)
1	Харид қиймати	1 500,0
2	ҚҚС (15%)	225,0
3	Асосий воситаларни ўрнатиш, монтаж қилиш, созлаш ва ишга туширишга оид харажатлар	170,0
4	Асосий воситалар ҳақини тўлаш билан боғлиқ банк хизматлари	3,0
5	Асосий воситалар объектларини етказиб бериш хатарини суғурталаш бўйича харажатлар	7,5
6	Кредитдан фойдаланганлик учун фоизлар	8,7
7	Асосий воситадан фойдаланиш бўйича операторларни ўқитиш харажати	1,5
8	Асосий воситалар объектларини сотиб олиш билан боғлиқ солиқлар ва йиғимлар суммалари	15,0
9	Хорижий валютани ўтказганлиги ва конвертация қилганлиги учун банкка воситачилик ҳақи тўлаш бўйича харажатлари	2,3
10	Асосий воситаларни сотиб олиш билан боғлиқ шартномани тайёрлаш ва рўйхатга олиш харажатлари	1,2

Қолган харажатлар актив қийматига қўшилмайди, чунки улар тўғридан-тўғри асосий воситани сотиб олиш ёки уни фойдаланишга тайёрлаш билан боғлиқ эмас. Асосий воситалар билан операцияларни ҳисобга олишнинг яна бир муаммоси мамлакатимизда солиқ ҳисобининг жорий этилиши билан пайдо бўлди. Мамлакат иқтисодиётини бошқарувнинг бозор тамойилларига мувофиқ равишда ўзгартириш корхоналарни бошқаришда жиддий ўзгаришларни талаб қилди, бу эса яхши ишлайдиган ахборот оқимлари тизимисиз мумкин эмас. Бундай тизимнинг асосий элементи бу маълумотлар тўплаш методологияси билан ҳисобга олиш, корхоналарнинг барча хўжалик фаолиятини тавсифловчи бирламчи ҳужжатли маълумотларни гуруҳлаш, бу маълумотларни регистрларда тўплаш, уларни молиявий ҳисоботда акс эттириш, молиявий таҳлил учун ҳисобот маълумотларини ишлаб чиқариш, режалаштириш ва бошқарув қарорларини қабул қилишдир.

Ички бухгалтерия ҳисобини тартибга солувчи меъёрий ҳужжатларни тайёрлашда бухгалтерия ҳисобининг халқаро стандартларининг кўплаб нормалари ва қоидалари ҳисобга олинди. Шунга қарамай, мамлакатимизда амалдаги бухгалтерия ҳисоби тизими ўзига хос хусусиятларга эга, бу аввалгидек, режали иқтисодиёт шароитида бухгалтерия ҳисобидан келиб чиқиши билан изоҳланади. Бироқ, бу ҳолат мамлакатнинг бухгалтерия тизими замонавий талабларга жавоб бермаслигини англатмайди ва уни бутунлай янгилаш керак дегани эмас. Ҳозирда юритилаётган бухгалтерия ҳисоби назарияси қоидалари бугунги кунда ҳам ўз аҳамиятини йўқотмаган. Шу билан бирга, халқаро тажриба ва маҳаллий амалиётдан фарқли ўлароқ, солиқ ҳисоби маълумотлари бухгалтерия кўрсаткичларига асосланмайди, иқтисодий фаолият фактларини акс эттиришга тизимий ёндашув ва харажатларни ҳисоблаш принципи эътиборсиз қолдирилади.

Солиқ ҳисоби бўйича меъёрий-ҳуқуқий базани таҳлил қилиш шуни кўрсатдики, молия вазирлиги томонидан тасдиқланган бухгалтерия ҳисоботи ва ҳисоботининг меъёрий ҳужжатларида акс эттирилган талаблар билан солиқ қонунчилиги қоидалари ўртасида сезиларли фарқ мавжуд;

ташкилотнинг даромадлари ва харажатларини гуруҳлаш, уларни бухгалтерия ҳисобида ва солиқ мақсадларида тан олиш тамойилларида;

захираларни, тугалланмаган ишлаб чиқаришни, тайёр маҳсулотларни баҳолаш усулларида;

асосий воситалар ва номоддий активларнинг амортизациясини ҳисоблаш усулларида;

харажатларни тақсимлаш ва уларнинг улушини белгилаш тартибида жорий давр харажатлари билан боғлиқ.

Бухгалтерия ҳисобида асосий воситаларнинг бошланғич қийматини тўғри аниқлаш, кўчмас мулк объектларини тўғри солиққа тортиш имкониятини яратади. Бу эса мол-мулк солиғи бўйича солиқ суммасини тўғри ҳисоблаш ва бюджетга тўлиқ тушушини таъминлайди.

Хулоса ва таклифлар:

Асосий воситалар бошланғич қиймати ўртасидаги бу номувофиқлик муқаррар равишда бундай объект учун амортизация миқдорини камида иккита ҳисоб-китоб қилиш зарурлигига олиб келади. Харажатларни тўғрилаш, солиқ солинадиган базани камайтириш учун олинадиган объектнинг амортизация миқдорини ҳисоблаш учун зарур, яъни уни солиққа тортиш мақсадида маҳсулот ишлаб чиқариш ва сотиш харажатларига қўшилиши мумкин. Солиқ ҳисобини юритишда бухгалтерия ҳисоби ва солиқ ҳисоби маълумотлари ўртасида вақтинчалик фарқлар пайдо бўлиб, амалдаги даромад солиғи бюджетига тўланадиган суммани тўғрилаш зарурлигига олиб келади. Хўжалик юритувчи субъектларнинг мол-мулк солиғи ҳисоблашда солиқ кодексининг 7-моддаси “Солиқ солиш принциплари”, 8-модда “Мажбурийлик принципи”, 10-модда “Адолатлилик принципи” 22-модда “Солиқ тўловчининг мажбуриятлари” каби бир қатор моддаларининг ижросини таъминлаш зарур.

Хўжалик юритувчи субъектнинг ҳисоб сиёсати 1-сон БҲМС "Ҳисоб сиёсати ва молиявий ҳисобот", 8-сон БҲХС “Ҳисоб сиёсатлари, ҳисоблаб чиқилган баҳолардаги ўзгаришлар ва хатолар” ва Ўзбекистон Республикаси солиқ кодекси талаблари асосида шакллантирилиши зарур.

Хўжалик юритувчи субъектнинг ҳисоб сиёсатида кўчмас мулкнинг баҳолаш ва бошланғич қийматини аниқлаш усуллари, амаортизация ажратмасини ҳисоблаш усули ва қолдиқ (баланс) қийматини аниқлаш тартиби кўрсатилиши зарур.

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ТРЕВОЖНЫЕ СОСТОЯНИЯ У БОЛЬНЫХ СЕРДЕЧНО-СОСУДИСТЫМИ ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЯМИ

Аннотация: Клиническая картина тревожных расстройств складывается из психических симптомов, наиболее частыми из которых являются тревога, беспокойство "по мелочам", ощущение напряженности и скованности. Также для них характерны соматические проявления, обусловленные преимущественно усилением активности симпатического отдела вегетативной нервной системы. Сочетание психической и соматической симптоматики неслучайно.

Многие испытывают ее ежедневно. Тревога – это сигнал об угрожающих изменениях в организме или внешнем мире. Тревога является наиболее часто встречающейся из психических расстройств в общемедицинской сети.

Ключевые слова: сердечно-сосудистая патология, тревожная патология, заболевания.

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ANXIETY STATES IN PATIENTS WITH CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES

Abstract: The clinical picture of anxiety disorders consists of mental symptoms, the most common of which are anxiety, anxiety "over little things", a feeling of tension and stiffness. They are also characterized by somatic manifestations, mainly due to an increase in the activity of the sympathetic division of the autonomic nervous system. The combination of mental and somatic symptoms is not accidental.

Many people experience it daily. Anxiety is a signal of threatening changes in the body or the outside world. Anxiety is the most common mental disorder in the general medical network.

Key words: cardiovascular pathology, anxious pathology, diseases.

Актуальность. Тревога – это эмоциональное переживание, характеризующееся дискомфортом от неопределенности перспективы.

Ранее обсуждались феноменологические различия между нормальной и патологической тревогой [4].

Клинические проявления патологической тревоги могут носить приступообразный – например, при паническом расстройстве, специфических фобиях, соматоформной дисфункции вегетативной нервной системы (ВНС), или почти постоянный – например, при генерализованном тревожном расстройстве, расстройстве адаптации по тревожно-депрессивному типу, характер и манифестировать как психическими, так, и даже преимущественно, соматическими симптомами.

К психическим симптомам относятся собственно тревога, беспокойство, раздражительность и нетерпеливость, напряженность, невозможность расслабиться, ощущение «взвинченности» и пребывания на грани срыва, когнитивные нарушения – снижение способности сконцентрироваться, ухудшение памяти, астения, нарушение засыпания и прерывистый сон.

Соматические проявления тревоги очень разнообразны и включают: вегетативные симптомы – сердцебиение (вплоть до пароксизмальной тахикардии), ощущения «перебоев» в работе сердца, чувство сдавления, сжатия или боли в груди, ощущение нехватки воздуха, повышение артериального давления (АД), тремор, сухость во рту, чувство «кома» в горле, локальная или диффузная потливость, тошнота, диарея, спастические боли в животе, частые позывы на мочеиспускание, бледность или покраснение кожи, «гусиная» кожа», нередки также головокружения, нарушение либидо и эрекции; симптомы, связанные с хроническим мышечным напряжением – головные боли напряжения, миалгии различной локализации, боли в спине и пояснице, часто трактуемые как «остеохондроз», мышечные подергивания, стойкая слабость; нередки псевдоаллергические симптомы – зуд, крапивница, бронхоспазм.

Возможные механизмы и теории возникновения соматических эквивалентов тревоги кратко были рассмотрены ранее [4]. Различные комбинации перечисленных симптомов формируют клиническую картину тех или иных ТР. Основное внимание в данной публикации уделяется тем из них, которые чаще всего встречаются в практике кардиолога – генерализованному тревожному (ГТР) и паническому расстройствам (ПР).

Цель исследования. Целью нашего исследование явилось выявление особенностей тревожной симптоматики в клинике вегето-сосудистых расстройств. Вегето-сосудистые расстройства сочетаются с коронарной патологией чаще, чем с целым рядом других заболеваний.

Согласно данным литературы, тревога возникают в среднем у 28 % больных вегето-сосудистых расстройств. Комбинация этих болезней ухудшает клинический и социальный прогноз каждой из них.

Материалы и методы исследования. В клинике АГМИ в терапевтическом отделении было обследовано 40 больных, от 30 – 60 лет, из них женщин 18 (45%), мужчин 22 (55%).

Среди больных выделены 2 группы: I- группа контрольная в которой 22 человек (13 женщин и 9 мужчин) во время лечения были использованы психотропные средства.

II группа- 18 человек (5 женщин и 13 мужчин) в лечении которых применялось симптоматическое лечение. без включения психотропных средств.

В контрольной группе эффект наблюдался через неделю после применения психотропных средств.

Результаты исследования. Улучшение состояния во 2 группе наблюдалось лишь после 3 недели (стационарного-1 неделя, амбулаторного – 2 недели) и лишь у 30% (6 больных – 4 женщины и 2 мужчин)

В группе этих больных было отмечено нижеследующие расстройства: часто встречающиеся головные боли, тошнота, рвота, боли в области сердца. Тревога представляет собой чувство напряжения, ожидания, дискомфорта, Первые объективные признаки (учащенные дыхание, мышечные наряжения, дрожь и т. п.). Вторые психовегетативные признаки: снижение настроения, сердцебиение, потливость, приступы головокружения, одышка, колебания настроения.

Эта симптоматика возникала при физических и психоэмоциональных нагрузках, при обострении хронических заболеваний.

Все наблюдаемые пациенты обращались к врачам общего профиля, где лечились с вегето-сосудистыми расстройствами. Все больные предьявляли жалобы на плохой сон, повышенную раздражительность, снижения настроения, тревогу, фобии, снижения работоспособности, утрату интересов.

После назначения даже малых доз психотропных препаратов, (антидепрессантов, в частности феварина и транквилизаторов, в частности атаракса) состояние 27 (67,5%) больных улучшилось в первую неделю, исчезли тревога. В связи с этим целесообразно использование психотропных препаратов в терапевтической пратике.

Вывод. Больным с тревожно-депрессивными нарушениями следует назначать антидепрессанты с выраженным анк-сиолитическим действием. В настоящее время наиболее часто применяются препараты группы селективных ингибиторов обратного захвата серо-тонина (пароксетин, циталопрам, флуоксетин, флувоксамин, сертралин). Следует отметить, что не все препараты из группы селективных ингибиторов обратного захвата серотонина демонстрируют равную эффективность по отношению к тревожным расстройствам. Исходя из этого оптимальными являются препараты сбалансированного действия. К их числу относится пароксетин. Отрадно заметить, что в

практике российских врачей наконец появился пароксетин в виде лекарственного средства Рексетин (производства венгерской компании Гедеон Рихтер), обладающий высокой клинической эффективностью и оптимальным отношением качество/стоимость.

Многолетний опыт использования пароксетина показал его высокую противотревожную активность даже в случаях, когда в клинической картине регистрируются частые и интенсивные панические приступы.

Клинически доказано, что длительный прием не приводит к существенному изменению в социальной активности пациентов и не требует профессиональных ограничений.

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ПРИЧИНЫ НАРУШЕНИЯ МАСОЧНОГО РЕЖИМА: СОЦИАЛЬНО-ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ

Аннотация: в статье были выделены и проанализированы основные причины, по которым граждане отказываются носить маски. Среди прочего были рассмотрены такие мотивы, как неверие в опасность, недоверие к власти, психологическая незрелость. Особое внимание уделялось поиску психологического объяснения отсутствия приверженности масочному режиму.

Ключевые слова: социальная психология, пандемия, коронавирус, масочный режим, страх, нарушение.

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CAUSES OF VIOLATION OF THE MASK MODE: SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

Abstract: the article identified and analyzed the main reasons why citizens refuse to wear masks. Such motives as disbelief in danger, distrust of the authorities, and psychological immaturity were considered. Special attention was paid to the search for a psychological explanation for the lack of adherence to the mask mode.

Key words: social psychology, pandemic, coronavirus, mask mode, fear, violation.

В марте 2020 года Россия встретила первую волну новой коронавирусной инфекции COVID-19. Предпринимаемые меры по предупреждению завоза и распространения инфекции среди прочего означали и введение масочного режима и принципов социального дистанцирования.

Невозможность организовать работу многих предприятий, организаций в дистанционном формате означала, что соблюдение санитарно-гигиенических предписаний (в том числе ношение масок в общественных местах) – важнейшее условие сдерживания эскалации инфицирования.

Мнение экспертов по поводу эффективности ношения масок разнились и трансформировались: поначалу ВОЗ рекомендовала маски работникам здравоохранения и самими инфицированным, далее круг расширялся – в него попали и социальные профессии типа работников торговли, сферы услуг. Регионы РФ имели возможность в зависимости от эпидемиологической обстановки принимать решения самостоятельно (к примеру, Москва ввела масочный режим в мае 2020 г.).

Постановление Роспотребнадзора о введении общероссийских ограничений вступило в силу 28 октября 2020 г. Роспотребнадзор обязал всех россиян носить маски в местах массового пребывания, общественном транспорте, такси, на парковках и в лифтах. Контроль за соблюдением масочного режима был возложен на высших должностных лиц субъектов.

Первое время россияне соблюдали указания Роспотребнадзора и Минздрава: контакты с посторонними людьми были сведены к минимуму, спрос на маски демонстрировал острую потребность людей защитить себя и близких. В магазинах и в общественном транспорте перестали обслуживать без масок. Однако постепенно приверженность рекомендациям Роспотребнадзора и Минздрава стала ослабевать.

Целью настоящего исследования является анализ психологических причин отказа граждан от ношения масок в общественных местах.

Актуальность исследования спектра мнений относительно эффективности данной меры сдерживания распространения инфекции определяется необходимостью установить мишени психологической работы с «антимасочниками».

Первая и самая очевидная причина – неверие в эффективность масочного режима в борьбе с коронавирусом. Россияне ссылаются на то, что ВОЗ якобы признала ношение масок недейственным средством индивидуальной защиты. Особенно часто слышна критика «обычных» масок, которые не защищают так, как могут защитить респираторы, а тем более защитные костюмы.

Следующая причина – это неверие в коронавирус в принципе. Зачастую люди утверждают, что коронавирус – обычный грипп, а эпидемия гриппа бывает каждый год, с ней все знакомы, и бояться нечего. Просто «очередная его мутация», «ничего страшного». Ведущий научный сотрудник Федерального исследовательского центра фундаментальной и трансляционной медицины Александр Чепурнов уточняет, что «большой процент заражений дают так называемые суперраспространители – социально активные и физически здоровые люди, которые … много передвигаются и контактируют с другими, за счет чего способны заразить большое количество людей»[92]. Не имея симптомов, такие инфицированные граждане зачастую не понимают необходимости ношения маски («я не болею (я болею в легкой форме), значит, и другие не могут болеть тяжело»).

В основе этой причины, как и предыдущей, лежит недостаточная осведомленность об истинном положении дел, неспособность критически осмыслить поступающую информацию, а также – низкая медиакомпетентность: граждане зачастую не в состоянии определить достоверность источника информации; поэтому с удовольствием внимают и транслируют дальше различные «конспирологические» теории и даже, к сожалению, фейковые новости.

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[92]Вирусологи оценили слова об «эфемерной защите масок». URL: https://www.rbc.ru/rbcfreenews/60b4f6709a7947521c884248 (дата обращения 06.06. 2021 г.).

Кроме того, популярно мнение, согласно которому «эпопея» с коронавирусом – это политическая акция: заговоры, «захваты» в экономической сфере, желание заработать на всем, что народ покупает, дабы обезопасить себя от эпидемии: хлорка, антисептики, продукты первой необходимости, средства индивидуальной защиты, маски. Агрессия «антимасочников» доходит до открытого насилия, когда они бьют, стреляют в тех, кто по долгу службы напоминает им о необходимости надеть маску в общественном месте: такие эпизоды описывались уже год назад, в мае 2020 г.[93] Такой «политический» угол зрения на масочный режим объясняется страхом утратить некий объем своей свободы, подчиняясь распоряжениям власти носить маску. К тому же, рекомендация/требование носить маску и перчатки воспринимается зачастую как некое «покушение» на кошелек гражданина. Цена такого «набора» при спуске в метро в Москве, к примеру, равнялась порядка 50 рублей; за неделю семья тратила бы весьма значительную сумму. Однако эксперты полагают, что экономические факторы не приоритетны (одну и ту же маску теоретически можно носить неделями, ее свежесть/несвежесть не может стать причиной штрафа, отказа обслужить такого покупателя), поэтому предложения депутатов Госдумы от партии ЛДПР раздавать маски бесплатно – не увеличат количество приверженцев масочного режима. Озвучивались и предложения тратить денежные средства, взысканные за нарушение масочного режима, именно на покупку масок с тем, чтобы раздавать их населению бесплатно[94]. «Люди склонны рассматривать сообщества, к которым принадлежат, в качестве жертв угнетения», – пишет гарвардский психолог Стивен Пинкер. «Они полагают, что их действия [в данном случае – отказ от масок] восстанавливают справедливость»[95].

Люди, придерживающиеся такого мнения, не испытывают доверия к власти и все время готовы к тому, что их обманут. Населению стоит «прорабатывать» свою мнительность в подобных вопросах, касающихся здоровья, учиться взвешенно относиться к требованиям, анализировать источник информации.

Пожалуй, самая распространенная причина пренебрежения масочным режимом – не неверие, а как раз таки непоколебимая вера в то, что «меня-то уж это точно не коснется» (по аналогии с утверждением, что «Смерть – это то, что бывает с другими»). В защиту своей «неуязвимости» граждане приводят такие аргументы, как «прием витаминов», «крепкий иммунитет», «дезинфекция изнутри» и пр. Некоторые из них

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[93] Американские психологи объяснили отказ носить маски. URL: https://www.gazeta.ru/lifestyle/style/2020/05/a_13096657.shtml (дата обращения: 06.06. 2021 г.).
[94] В деньгах ли дело? Психолог о том, почему россияне не носят маски. URL: https://nsn.fm/society/shtrafom-k-maske-ne-prinudish (дата обращения: 06.06. 2021 г.).
[95] Психолог из Гарварда объяснил, почему люди отказываются носить маски URL: https://incrussia.ru/news/psiholog-iz-garvarda-obyasnil/ (дата обращения: 06.06. 2021 г.).

(витаминизация, укрепление иммунитета, закаливание, прогулки), безусловно, полезны для повышения сопротивляемости организма инфекциям, но никак не могут заменить ношение маски. Некоторые же «рецепты» (употребление алкоголя, чрезмерных доз чеснока и пр.) могут нанести удар здоровью, спровоцировать обострение хронических заболеваний. Человеку кажется, что ношение маски – это «прогиб», это признание своей слабости (хотя на деле – это как раз демонстрация сознательности, критичности мышления, умения поступиться личным комфортом ради своей безопасности и здоровья/жизни окружающих).

Для некоторых людей ношение масок приравнивается к ограничению личной свободы, мол, это мое дело: хочу – ношу, не хочу – не ношу, «а кому не нравится – не смотрите и не подходите». Такие люди совершенно не задумываются о судьбе окружающих, демонстрируют позицию инфантильную, эгоистичную. По всей вероятности, эта часть населения просто не осознает всей серьезности ситуации.

Определенные члены общества пренебрегали ношением масок, так как им казалось, что маска не эстетична, скрывает их индивидуальность. Такое несколько эгоистичное (с точки зрения безопасности окружающих) желание самопрезентации впоследствии было несколько трансформировано: производители масок смогли насытить рынок масками самых разнообразных дизайнов, расцветок. Для некоторых маска стала частью образа, модного «лука». Это, безусловно, положительный момент «приручения» маски: утраченная под маской индивидуальность отчасти компенсируется самой маской как неким текстом, посланием.

Среди прочего назовем и такую причину, формирующую негативный «образ» маски, как неудобство:

- маска затрудняет коммуникацию (согласные звуки «гасятся», приходится напрягать связки: говорить в среднем регистре умеют немногие;
- в маске становится сложнее передать и распознать эмоции и мимику: «мы лишаемся существенного количества информации, получаемой при помощи невербального общения»[96]. А ведь до 93% информации мы воспринимаем именно через невербальные каналы;
- от маски запотевают очки (зимой конденсируется влага при входе в теплое помещение, а в жаркое время года эта проблема касается всех, кто носит солнцезащитные очки);
- из-за маски люди зачастую не узнают знакомых.

Указанные факторы становятся дополнительными барьерами на пути формирования приверженности масочному режиму.

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[96] Самарский психолог объяснила, почему люди отказываются от ношения масок. URL: https://volga-kaspiy.ru/know/samarskij-psiholog-obyasnila-pochemu-lyudi-otkazyvayutsya-ot-nosheniya-masok.html/ (дата обращения: 06.06. 2021 г.).

Forbes приводит данные, согласно которым информация, полученная от человека в медицинской маске (исследования допандемийного периода), воспринималась более настороженно, ей были менее склонны доверять[97]. Сейчас ситуация, пожалуй, изменилась, и наличие маски указывает скорее на ответственность собеседника, а значит, косвенно, и на его грамотность, компетентность. И все же пример очень показателен – многие века маска, полумаска, вуаль, надвинутая на глаза шляпа указывали на желание что-либо скрыть, остаться неузнанным (что, к примеру, при деловых переговорах может настроить партнеров враждебно).

Следует указать и на такой аспект проблемы: ношение маски может вызвать ложное чувство безопасности. Это может стать барьером на пути формирования достаточного пула вакцинированных граждан. Людям кажется, что ношение маски уже обезопасило их, и вакцинирование излишне.

С началом вакцинации появилась новая группа «антимасочников», которые полагают, что прививка от COVID-19 делает для них ношение маски в общественным местах необязательным. Такая позиция требует проработки, поскольку личная безопасность (не абсолютная), достигнутая путем вакцинации, не означает, что гражданин не может быть переносчиком инфекции (микрокапли выделяемого из носа контактировавшего с ним зараженного могут остаться на коже привитого и стать источником заражения для его окружения).

В основе последних причин лежит психологическая незрелость населения, готовность пренебречь здоровьем и жизнью окружающих ради того, чтобы не ущемлять своих свобод, не нарушать привычный режим, не испытывать дискомфорта. Одной из причин «неподчинения» может считаться и низкая самооценка человека, полагающего, что выполнение требований вышестоящих – признак слабости, несамостоятельности и доверчивости.

Объективность требует упомянуть и тех, кто увидел в необходимости ношения масок не только эпидемиологические, но и психологические «плюсы». Закрытый маской рот дал неожиданную свободу: работники сферы облуживания оказались свободны от необходимости постоянно демонстрировать эмоции, которых на самом деле они не испытывают («дежурная» улыбка официанта, продавца). Маска приносит некоторое облегчение, что крайне важно в период значительного роста стресса из-за пандемии и сопутствующих кризисов (сокращение доходов, потеря работы, болезнь близких и т.п.). «Маски снижают напряжение от неожиданных встреч и контактов, так пугающих

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[97] Маска, я тебя не знаю: как показывать эмоции, когда половина лица закрыта. URL: https://www.forbes.ru/forbeslife/413913-maska-ya-tebya-ne-znayu-kak-pokazyvat-emocii-kogda-polovina-lica-zakryta (дата обращения: 06.06. 2021 г.).

многих интровертов», – утверждают эксперты[98]. Такая анонимность дает силы, становится ресурсом в период кризиса. К тому же некоторые женщины почувствовали облегчение, что могут спокойно выходить на улицу без косметики, а мужчины могут реже бриться.

Таким образом, анализ психологических причин нарушения масочного режима позволяет сделать вывод о доминирующих мотивах ненормативного поведения граждан в условиях пандемии. К ним относятся: недостаточная осведомленность о природе вируса и механизмах распространения, недоверие к экспертным оценкам, психологическая незрелость, социальная безответственность, эгоизм.

Стоит заметить, что вовремя оказанная психологическая помощь помогает людям справиться со своими страхами, субъективными переживаниями опасности, а также – указать на психологические ресурсы для восстановления душевного равновесия, рационального ответственного просоциального поведения.

Мы хотим подчеркнуть, что необходимо черпать информацию из достоверных источников – это повышает шансы знать правду, не подвергать опасности себя и близких и делать над собой усилие, переступая через свои отрицательные качества ради всеобщего блага.

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ПРОБЛЕМЫ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННО-ЧАСТНОГО ПАРТНЕРСТВА В УПРАВЛЕНИИ РАЗВИТИЕМ Г. САНКТ-ПЕТЕРБУРГА

Аннотация. В данной статье рассмотрен механизм поддержки финансирования проектов ГЧП и факторов. Также описан набор проблем развития государственно-частного партнерства в управлении развитием г. Санкт-Петербурга. Все утверждения и выводы обоснованы статистическими данными.

Ключевые слова: государственно-частного партнерство, механизм поддержки финансирования проектов, инвестиционная политика, уровень финансового риска.

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PROBLEMS OF PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP IN THE MANAGEMENT OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF ST. PETERSBURG

Annotation. This article discusses the mechanism for supporting the financing of PPP projects and factors. A set of problems of public-private partnership development in the development management of St. Petersburg is also described. All statements and conclusions are based on statistical data.

Keywords: public-private partnership, project financing support mechanism, investment policy, financial risk level.

Анализ работы механизма поддержки финансирования проектов ГЧП и факторов, влияющих на выбор инструментов финансирования проектов ГЧП и уровень финансового риска на региональном уровне, позволяет выделить четыре ключевых направления его развития[20, с. 11].

Первый набор проблем развития государственно-частного партнерства в управлении развитием г. Санкт-Петербурга включает:

1) Неполноту законов и нормативных актов, включая отсутствие подзаконных актов, обеспечивающих согласованность федеральных и местных законов в отношении ГЧП, инвестиционной политики и стратегического планирования[15];

2) Снижение устойчивой тенденции бюджетных расходов, предусмотренных федеральными целевыми инвестиционными планами и

региональными планами, которые предназначены для бюджета на реализацию масштабных инвестиционных проектов в 2020-2021 годах [15];

3) В последние 4-5 лет бюджетные вложения в консолидированный бюджет российского региона стагнируют (около 1,28 трлн руб. в год), и ожидаемый рост бюджетных вложений в регионе в 2019 году не направлен на поддержку государства для проектов ГЧП;

4) Дефицит и длительная нестабильность бюджетной системы федерального правительства (региональной и муниципальной) ложатся тяжелым бременем на государственный долг (на начало 2019 года - 2,2 трлн рублей)[17];

Во вторую группу входят вопросы минимизации и предотвращения финансовых рисков региональных проектов ГЧП, в том числе:

1) Непредсказуемость изменений в налоговой системе РФ. Налоговое бремя в течение последнего десятилетия колебалось. В результате на его долю приходилось 36,5% ВВП в 2007 году, он достиг 30,9% в разгар кризиса в 2009 году и с тех пор снова вырос, достигнув 34,4% в 2014 году, 29,2% в 2016 году. В 2017 году этот показатель составила 31,1%[25];

2) Разрыв между областями с наименьшими и наибольшими инвестиционными рисками. Общий риск несколько снизился, что в основном происходит в крупных регионах с диверсифицированной экономикой. Состав лидеров рейтинга мало изменился[32, с. 17];

3) Отсутствие стандартных методов и методик экспертной оценки механизма финансовой поддержки проектов государственно-частного сотрудничества не только упрощает и ускоряет процесс подготовки и запуска субрегиональных проектов, но и минимизирует зоны финансовых рисков на субрегиональном уровне региональный уровень.

Третья группа проблем включает:

1) Разделение регионов по уровню социально-экономического развития. Хотя экономическое положение региона в 2018 году улучшилось по сравнению с 2017 годом, темпы роста большинства показателей уровня социально-экономического развития региона Российской Федерации незначительны[33, с. 15];

2) Низкий инвестиционный спрос со стороны частного сектора. На конец 2018 года общий основной капитал Индии составил 9,98 трлн рублей. (На 3% больше, чем в 2017 году). Доля регионов с падающими инвестициями остается большой, на конец 2018 года - около 40% [34, с. 180]. Из 16 регионов, инвестиционный рейтинг которых был понижен в 2018 году, в 8 регионах в том же году произошло резкое сокращение инвестиций в основной капитал. В остальных регионах рейтинг был понижен на фоне положительной динамики инвестиций, однако в некоторых случаях эта динамика была ниже, чем в среднем по стране. В

других случаях это означало не непрерывный рост, а только серьезные неудачи в первые несколько лет после возобновления инвестиционной деятельности. В среднем по всем регионам России объем инвестиций в основной капитал не превышал уровня 2013 года. В условиях активного прямого субсидирования в регионе частные инвесторы не заинтересованы в реализации новых проектов ГЧП.

3) Из-за снижения темпов роста инвестиций и ВВП темпы роста производительности труда в 2018 и 2019 годах были низкими. В 2018 году темп роста производительности труда составил 1,5% по сравнению с 2% в 2017 году;

4) Норма износа основных средств каждого сектора территориальной инфраструктуры высока, норма производственной прибыли низка, а доля некоммерческих предприятий высока. По данным Росстата, норма износа основных средств в России по-прежнему близка к 50%. Эксперты считают, что норма износа основных средств в России уже давно составляет более 65%.

Четвертая группа проблем имеет следующие позиции:

1) Недостаток финансовых ресурсов для создания механизма финансовой поддержки проектов государственно-частного сотрудничества в регионе. Например, в 2019 году механизм ГЧП может удовлетворить потребности в инвестициях в инфраструктуру не более 48-500 млрд рублей. Кроме того, есть около 200 млрд руб. В 2019 году потребуется капитальный грант для стимулирования частных инвестиций в инфраструктуру[34, с. 180].

2) Использовать негативную мотивацию привлечения средств для финансовой поддержки проектов ГЧП. Таким образом, в первом полугодии 2018 г. (по сравнению с аналогичным периодом 2017 г.) доля привлеченных средств в инвестициях снизилась по всем региональным группам, в первую очередь по слаборазвитым сырьевым отраслям (на 14,2 п.п.).

3) Примерно 54-60%, но в первой половине 2018 года этот показатель упал до 49%. Доля бюджетных средств в структуре финансирования инвестиций в среднем превышает банковские кредиты, особенно в финансово-экономических центрах и слаборазвитых регионах [42];

4) На большей части территории страны мало возможностей для развития агентств, лизинговых и страховых компаний. В 2018 году совокупный капитал Российского агентства развития достиг 1,2 трлн рублей. (Почти 3% ВВП), из которых около 84 млрд рублей связаны с регионом (менее 7%);

5) Низкая емкость фондового и кредитного рынка. Предоставляя российским хозяйствующим субъектам конкурентные каналы заемного и долевого финансирования для содействия экономическому росту в

регионе, инструменты страхования рисков сдерживаются низким статусом России в международных рейтингах, характеризующих развитие фондового и кредитного рынков.

За последние годы в работе транспортного комплекса Санкт-Петербурга накопился ряд серьезных проблем. В частности, из-за сокращения объемов внешней торговли существенно снизились перевозки импортных грузов, уменьшился контейнерный грузопоток, упали объемы грузовых перевозок через международные пункты пропуска.

Из-за ухудшения судоходных условий на Единой глубоководной системе европейской части Российской Федерации значительно снизились объемы грузовых перевозок внутренним водным транспортом (ВВТ) по Волго-Балтийскому водному пути.

Рост численности автомобилей привел к исчерпанию пропускной способности дорожной сети на подходах к Санкт-Петербургу и на основных магистралях города. Низкие темпы развития метрополитена и других скоростных видов пассажирского транспорта негативно сказываются на качестве транспортного обслуживания населения и вызывают недовольство горожан. Кроме того, низкий технический уровень ряда объектов транспорта, устаревание основных фондов, высокий удельный вес амортизированного парка транспортных средств способствуют росту аварийности и ухудшению экологической ситуации.

Следует указать и на то, что уменьшился объем финансирования транспортной инфраструктуры за счет средств федерального бюджета и бюджетов субъектов РФ, снизился объем частных инвестиций в транспортную отрасль, что сдерживает реализацию проектов на основе механизмов государственно-частного партнерства (ГЧП).

При этом все перечисленные проблемы требуют скорейшего решения, что обусловлено целым рядом причин. В частности, транспортная система Санкт-Петербурга обеспечивает 25 % от общего объема перевозок внешнеторговых грузов страны, составляющих существенную часть международной торговли России.

На сегодняшний день в Санкт-Петербурге действует около 23 крупных инвестиционных проектов в различных сферах экономики, из которых 6 проектов ГЧП находятся в стадии реализации, 2 проекта находятся в процессе конкурса, а 15 проектов находятся в стадии подготовки документов. В области транспортной инфраструктуры реализованы и реализуются важные для Санкт-Петербурга и Российской Федерации проекты.

Основными видами ГЧП, реализующими транспортные проекты в Санкт-Петербурге, являются государственно-частное партнерство (муниципально-частное партнерство) и концессионные соглашения.

Среди проблемных мест, с которыми сталкивается правительство Санкт-Петербурга при реализации транспортных проектов (включая законы о паритете покупательной способности), следует отметить следующие моменты:

1) Темпы экономического роста Санкт-Петербурга низкие. По сравнению с данными с 2002 по 2016 год, единственная стабильная область роста ВВП Санкт-Петербурга - это недвижимость. Сектор «Транспорт и связь» с 2004 по 2016 год упал на 13,3%;

2) Отсутствие вложений. Крупнейший инвестиционный проект в период 2000-2010 гг. завершен или почти завершен, существующие инвестиции сохранили непроизводственную структуру экономики. По мнению экспертов, для достижения уровня 4,5% годового ВВП (показатель фактического объема инвестиций в основной капитал) необходимо ежегодно увеличивать не менее 6% инвестиций. Основное место в структуре инвестиций в основной капитал Санкт-Петербурга занимают операции с недвижимым имуществом (26,1%), операции транспортировки и складирования 13,5%;

3) Несбалансированная городская структура создает проблемы для качества городской среды и доступности городской инфраструктуры. Чрезмерная городская застройка перегружена и является источником многих проблем. Сосредоточенная в центре недвижимость не обеспечивает формирование зрелого «центрального делового района» с транспортным сообщением.

Существующий туристический потенциал территории ограничен, другие виды транспорта не могут быть реализованы (например, соединение центра (Московский вокзал) с аэропортом Пулково). Точно так же Санкт-Петербург также сталкивается с проблемой обеспечения мобильности: плохие дороги, устаревшие транспортные системы, огромная нагрузка на окружающую среду. Среди прочего, решение должно быть сосредоточено на ограничении использования личного транспорта и развитии общественного транспорта, а также на пешеходных проектах;

4) Недостаточная эффективность системы государственного управления.

Национальные программы в регионе не имеют ничего общего с достижением конкретных результатов и невысоких показателей эффективности. При принятии решения о реализации проекта ГЧП все вышеперечисленные проблемы вызовут трудности, включая инфраструктурные ограничения, отсутствие конкретных целей, недостаток бюджетных средств и неэффективные процессы управления.

Таким образом, можно сделать вывод о том, что к числу проблем реализации и развития государственно-частного партнерства в управлении развитием г. Санкт-Петербурга можно отнести:

1.Темпы экономического роста Санкт-Петербурга низкие

2.Отсутствие вложений.

3.Несбалансированная городская структура создает проблемы для качества городской среды и доступности городской инфраструктуры.

4. Недостаточная эффективность системы государственного управления.

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КРАТКИЙ АНАЛИЗ ВЛИЯНИЯ СТРОИТЕЛЬСТВА ШАНХАЙСКОЙ ЗОНЫ СВОБОДНОЙ ТОРГОВЛИ НА РЕГИОНАЛЬНОЕ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЕ РАЗВИТИЕ КИТАЯ

Аннотация:С точки зрения развития мировой экономики строительство зоны свободной торговли, несомненно, способствовало формированию двусторонних и многосторонних механизмов во всем мире и способствует развитию экономической глобализации.Для экономики Китая хотя строительство зоны свободной торговли на плите началось поздно, но темпы ее развития и экономического роста очень стремительны.Среди них Шанхайская пилотная зона свободной торговли является наиболее обширным радиационным диапазоном восточной прибрежной зоны китайской зоны свободной торговли, в данной статье в основном рассматривается история и особенности развития китайской Шанхайской пилотной зоны свободной торговли, с точки зрения региональной экономики анализируется многопартийное влияние и стратегическое значение ее строительства.

Ключевые слова: Пилотные зоны свободной торговли; региональная экономика; стратегическое значение.

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BRIEF ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE SHANGHAI FREE TRADE ZONE ON CHINA'S REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Summary: From the point of view of the development of the world economy, the construction of a free trade zone has undoubtedly contributed to the formation of bilateral and multilateral mechanisms around the world and contributes to the development of economic globalization.For the Chinese economy, although the construction of a free trade zone on the plate began late, but the pace of its development and economic growth is very rapid.Among them, *the Shanghai Pilot Free Trade Zone is the most extensive radiation range of the eastern coastal zone of the Chinese Free Trade Zone, This article mainly examines the history and features of the development of the Chinese Shanghai Pilot free Trade Zone, from the point of view of the regional economy, analyzes the multi-party influence and the strategic importance of its construction.*

Keywords: Pilot free trade zones; regional economy; strategic importance.

1. Обзор и функции зоны свободной торговли

1) Концепция зоны свободной торговли

Всемирная торговая организация определяет зону свободной торговли, которая в основном относится к двум или более странам, с целью достижения совместимости друг с другом и цели либерализации торговли, под руководством соответствующих правил Всемирной торговой организации разделить развитие зоны либерализации торговли, то есть известной как Зона свободной торговли.Вообще говоря, товары в Зоне свободной торговли будут освобождены от тарифных и количественных ограничений, торговая политика будет более либеральной, будет способствовать свободному перемещению товаров, услуг, рабочей силы и других аспектов ресурсов между государствами-участниками, будет широко использоваться в современном обществе в форме торгового регионального разделения, будет способствовать развитию экономической глобализации[99].

2) Функции зоны свободной торговли

В Зоне свободной торговли оборот импортных товаров обычно свободен от влияния региональной торговой протекционистской политики, в Зоне свободной торговли иностранные суда могут быть более свободны для въезда и выезда, товары также могут быть освобождены от таможенных пошлин, свободного передвижения.Для государств-участников,создавших зону свободной торговли на своей территории, строительство зоны свободной торговли способствует развитию их собственных предприятий экспортной торговли: с одной стороны, преференциальная политика и лучшие географические преимущества Зоны свободной торговли способствуют агломерации их собственных предприятий экспортной торговли, с тем чтобы в полной мере использовать географические преимущества и эффекты агломерации и способствовать крупномасштабному развитию экспортной торговли; с другой стороны, экспортные предприятия, которые инвестируют в создание заводов или налаживают торговые связи в зоне свободной торговли, могут также получить больше налоговых льгот, способствуя

[99] Чжи Янь, Ло долгосрочный.Статус развития Шанхайской зоны свободной торговли,целевая модель и политическая поддержка [J]. Journal of Fudan (Social Science Edition), 2018,60 (02): 148 ~ 157.

повышению конкурентоспособности своей продукции и развитию собственной внешней торговли.Для других стран, которые имеют некоторые торговли с договаривающемся государстве, которое имеет зону свободной торговли на своей территории, ограничения на экспорт в зону свободной торговли в этой стране меньше, тарифы ниже или даже освобождаются, и торговля является более либеральным. таким образом, это также способствует укреплению экономических и торговых обменов между странами и развитию либерализации международной торговли.

С международной точки зрения, благодаря строительству Зоны свободной торговли произошло большее экономическое и внешнеторговое стимулирование, следовательно, количество зон свободной торговли по всему миру все больше и больше, охватывая все больше стран и регионов; а с совершенствованием производственной цепочки предприятий экспортной торговли в Зоне Свободной торговли функция Зоны свободной торговли начала иметь всестороннее развитие; во-вторых, из-за больших различий в мировом экономическом развитии в регионе, следовательно, зона свободной торговли в соответствии с местными условиями и характерной системой управления также начала широко развиваться[100].

2. Строительство и развитие Шанхайской зоны свободной торговли

1) Планирование и строительство Шанхайской пилотной зоны свободной торговли

В сентябре 2013 года Шанхайская пилотная зона свободной торговли, расположенная в новом районе Пудун на востоке Шанхая, была официально создана и расширена до 120 квадратных километров к концу 2014 г. Шанхайская зона свободной торговли в основном включает в себя раннюю и хорошо развитую зону свободной торговли Вайгаоцяо и ее логистический парк, первую в Китае зону подачи налоговых деклараций, зону свободного торгового порта Яншань, комплексную зону свободной торговли аэропорта Пудун и другие комплексные зоны свободной торговли, а также финансовую зону Луцзяцзуй и высокотехнологичную зону Чжанцзян. Создание Шанхайской зоны свободной торговли является смелой попыткой либерализации торговли и финансовых инноваций в Китае, а также самой широкой сферой реализации Китая, созданием самой ранней зоны свободной торговли, в качестве экспериментального поля для строительства китайской зоны свободной торговли, включая урегулирование международной торговли, финансовый лизинг, инвестиции и либерализацию торговли и развитие многочисленных функций для оптимизации важных функций, процесса ее строительства, включая административное планирование, совершенствование законодательства и другие аспекты проектирования, а также полностью

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100 Сунь Лицзянь .Стратегия финансового открытия общего плана Шанхайской зоны свободной торговли [J]．New finance,2013, (12)．

учитывать строительство зоны свободной торговли воспроизводимых и популяризируемых потребностей развития, для строительства других регионов зоны свободной торговли Китая.сыграл определенную роль демонстрации и ссылки.

2) Статус развития Шанхайской пилотной зоны свободной торговли

С момента официального создания Шанхайской пилотной зоны свободной торговли в Пудуне в 2013 году она начала брать на себя важные функции строительства экспериментального поля Китайской зоны свободной торговли, но также добилась очень заметных успехов.В этом году также отмечается пятая годовщина создания Шанхайской зоны свободной торговли, Шанхайская пилотная зона свободной торговли несет важную историческую миссию, в преобразовании государственных функций, финансовых инновациях, развитии свободной торговли, привлечении инвестиционных проектов и многих других областях были сделаны прорывы.Еще более историческое значение имеет то, что со строительством многоместной Зоны свободной торговли Китая Шанхайская зона свободной торговли также будет продвигать результаты своих институциональных инноваций в страну, чтобы обеспечить гарантию развития общей свободной торговли Китая.

В контексте новой нормализации экономики и развития экономической глобализации Китай стал уделять больше внимания корректировке экономической структуры и структуры внешней торговли, Шанхайской зоне свободной торговли с ее превосходным географическим положением и совершенной институциональной политикой, по-прежнему поддерживающей огромную привлекательность иностранных инвестиций, с дальнейшим развитием Шанхайской зоны свободной торговли темпы роста экономики стали расти.Из постоянного улучшения числа транснациональных компаний и общего масштаба роста капитала видно, что уровень внешней торговли в Шанхайской зоне свободной торговли по-прежнему поддерживается на высоком уровне и быстро развивается; а с поселением и развитием WFOE с сильным влиянием и масштабом, включая JPMorgan Asset Management, в Шанхае легко увидеть, что международная бизнес-среда Шанхайской пилотной зоны свободной торговли начала формироваться и улучшаться, что имеет значительное значение для долгосрочного развития Зоны Свободной торговли.Кроме того, с июнем 2018 года Шанхайская пилотная зона свободной торговли работает над продвижением ряда финансовых реформ и выдвинутой стратегии открытия индустрии финансовых услуг, развитие финансовой индустрии Шанхайской зоны свободной торговли на новый этап более инновационного, более высокого уровня интернационализации, в связи с интернационализацией финансового развития и уровнем международных расчетов Китая для повышения развития внешней торговли имеет большое значение, поэтому выдвинутая стратегия финансовых инноваций также будет способствовать либерализации торговли в Китае, в значительной степени, способствовать развитию либерализации торговли Китая, а также развитию либерализации торговли Китая, а также развитию развитие либерализации торговли Китая.

3. С точки зрения региональной экономики, строительство Шанхайской зоны свободной торговли влияние

Строительство и развитие Шанхайской пилотной зоны свободной торговли способствовало повышению уровня развития региональной экономической интеграции в дельте китайской реки Янцзы.Прежде всего, зона свободной торговли через снижение тарифов и свободное обращение товаров для привлечения большого количества предприятий экспортной торговли для инвестиций в заводы, агломерация предприятий здесь, несомненно, также принесла больше рабочих мест и основных налогов, развитие Зоны свободной торговли, расположенной в Новом районе Пудун, в значительной степени способствовало развитию внешней торговли в Шанхае и повышению экономического уровня, а Шанхай, как центральный город дельты реки Янцзы, его экономический уровень в Чжэцзяне, Цзянсу также имеет сильную радиационную роль, чтобы способствовать повышению общего экономического уровня Янцзы.Дельта реки и уровень координации региональной экономики.Во-вторых, Шанхай в дельте реки Янцзы расположен скорее как портовый город, и поэтому большое количество внешнеторговых заказов, принесенных строительством зоны свободной торговли, также в основном осуществляется крупными соседними городами Чжэцзян и Цзянсу, которые также непосредственно способствуют формированию преимущества расположения города в дельте реки Янцзы и развитию экономической интеграции[101].

С точки зрения региональной экономики, строительство Шанхайской зоны свободной торговли также в определенной степени способствовало процессу строительства Экономического пояса реки Янцзы в Китае.Экономический пояс Китая на реке Янцзы охватывает 11 провинций и городов вдоль реки Янцзы,общий региональный ВВП составляет более 40% территории страны, является ключевым районом скоординированного развития Китая на Востоке и западе и строительства экологической цивилизации.Шанхай является основным городом Экономического пояса реки Янцзы, Дельта реки Янцзы также является ядром строительства городской агломерации Экономического пояса реки Янцзы, поэтому строительство Шанхайской пилотной зоны свободной торговли для региональной экономики дельты реки Янцзы должно стимулировать и расти одновременно, но также усиливать основную движущую силу

[101] Пэн чонгби .Исследование хода, проблем и контрмер строительства Шанхайской зоны свободной торговли в Китае [d]． Цзилиньский университет, 2015．

экономического пояса реки Янцзы.В то же время крупномасштабные средства и внешнеторговые заказы, вызванные строительством зоны свободной торговли, также постепенно переносятся в центральные и западные регионы вдоль реки Янцзы в процессе скоординированного развития Востока и Запада Экономического пояса реки Янцзы. опираясь на Золотой водный путь реки Янцзы, он значительно повысил уровень разделения труда и сотрудничества между провинциями и городами вдоль Экономического пояса реки Янцзы, а также способствовал процессу строительства Экономического пояса реки Янцзы в Китае, что значительно повысило уровень разделения труда и сотрудничества между провинции и города вдоль реки Янцзы, а также способствовал процессу строительства Экономического пояса реки Янцзы в Китае и способствовал развитию экономического пояса реки Янцзы в Китае.

Шанхайская пилотная зона свободной торговли-самая ранняя Пилотная зона свободной торговли в Китае, имеющая важную историческую миссию, включая финансовые инновации, трансформацию государственных функций и продвижение системы.Тем самым также способствовать повышению уровня либерализации торговли в Китае и общему скоординированному развитию китайской экономики.

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ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ФУНКЦИИ ШАНХАЙСКОГО СВОБОДНОГО ТОРГОВОГО ПОРТА. СТРОИТЕЛЬСТВО И РАЗВИТИЕ «ОДНОГО ПОЯСА, ОДНОГО ПУТИ»

Аннотация:С помощью функционально ориентированного строительства шанхайского порта свободной торговли центра распределения ресурсов "пояс и путь", чтобы сосредоточиться на капитале, стратегических товарах, технологиях, данных и информации и других основных ресурсах, чтобы создать потенциал распределения ресурсов. В частности, Шанхай для привлечения многонациональных штаб-квартир,многонациональных финансовых институтов, глобальных производственных и сервисных компаний, глобальных научно-исследовательских институтов и международных организаций и других глобальных функциональных институтов распределения ресурсов агломерации; энергично строить международный рынок облигаций юаня"пояс и путь", платформу передачи технологий"пояс и путь"и платформу распределения элементов доставки"пояс и путь"и другую платформу распределения ресурсов.

Ключевые слова: Порт свободной торговли; пояс и дорога; глобальное распределение ресурсов.

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RESEARCH ON THE FUNCTION OF THE SHANGHAI FREE TRADE PORT AND THE CONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE «ONE BELT, ONE ROAD»

Summary: Through the function-oriented construction of the Shanghai free trade Port of the Belt and Road resource distribution center, to focus on capital, strategic goods, technology, data and information and other core resources, to build resource allocation capacity.In particular, Shanghai to attract multinational headquarters,multinational financial institutions, global manufacturing and service companies, global research institutes and

international organizations and other global functional agglomeration resource allocation institutions; vigorously build the international yuan bond market"belt and road", the"belt and road "technology transfer platform and the"belt and road" delivery element distribution platform and other resource allocation platform.

Keywords: Port free trade; the belt and the road; the global distribution of resources

1. Строительство центра распределения ресурсов " пояс и путь"на базе функции Шанхайского свободного торгового порта

Повышение энергетического уровня и основной конкурентоспособности города-это универсальный закон развития мировых городов, это неизбежное требование Шанхая взять на себя новую миссию новой эры, это настоятельная необходимость бороться с жесткой конкуренцией в городе.Главное - повысить энергетический уровень и конкурентоспособность города, а также расширить возможности распределения глобальных ресурсов.Построение глобального центра распределения ресурсов в сочетании с позиционированием"пяти центров " путь развития Шанхая таков: строительство международного экономического центра должно повышать эффективность ввода и выпуска продукции, продолжать способствовать экономическому масштабу и эффективности, а также стремиться стать важным источником глобальных академических новых идей, новых научных открытий, новых технологических изобретений, новых направлений промышленности[102].

Центральное правительство требует, чтобы строительство"Пояса и пути " превратилось в дорогу процветания, чтобы сосредоточиться на фундаментальной проблеме развития, захватить промышленность экономики, углубленную промышленную кооперацию; захватить кровь современной экономики финансов, создание стабильной, устойчивой, контролируемой рисками системы финансовой безопасности; захватить объекты Unicom на основе кооперативного развития, сосредоточиться на продвижении земли, моря, Неба, Онлайн-четыре-в-одном Unicom.Построить"Пояс и путь " в открытую дорогу,построить открытую платформу сотрудничества, способствовать упорядоченному потоку факторов производства, эффективному распределению ресурсов, интеграции в глубину рынка; использовать торговлю как важный двигатель экономического роста, поддерживать многостороннюю торговую систему, содействовать строительству Пилотной зоны свободной торговли, содействовать либерализации торговли и инвестиций, упрощению процедур.Построить" Пояс и путь " в дорогу инноваций,

[102] Пэн чонгби .Исследование хода, проблем и контрмер строительства Шанхайской зоны свободной торговли в Китае [d]． Цзилиньский университет, 2015．

захватить важную силу инноваций для содействия развитию, укрепить сотрудничество в цифровой экономике, искусственном интеллекте, нанотехнологиях, квантовых компьютерах и других передовых областях, продвигать Большие данные, облачные вычисления, строительство умных городов, связанных с Цифровым Шелковым путем 21 века.

1) Строительство платформы распределения ресурсов "Пояс и дорога"

Построить международный рынок облигаций в юанях”Пояс и путь".С функционально-ориентированной разведкой и строительством Шанхайского свободного торгового порта“Один пояс, один путь”Юаньский международный рынок облигаций, при поддержке соответствующих ведомств государства, в следующих аспектах совершит прорыв[103] :

Создать стратегический товарный международный фьючерсный рынок юаней”Пояс и путь".Привлекайте больше международных институциональных инвесторов.Следует и далее совершенствовать упрощение процедур инвестирования на рынке,расширять свободу входа и выхода инвесторов в иностранной валюте в рамках системы счетов свободной торговли, расширять бизнес по поставкам облигаций, такой как выставление счетов, сбор и оплата платежей, расчет премий и другие виды бизнеса по поставкам облигаций, а также соответствующим образом продлевать период расчетов по сделкам для иностранных инвесторов; вторичный рынок должен еще больше расширять инновации торговых продуктов и предоставлять более богатые финансовые инвестиции и продукты хеджирования рисков; а также совершенствовать строительство финансовой инфраструктуры для дальнейшего повышения уровня интернационализации платежных, клиринговых и расчетных систем.

2) Постройте платформу конфигурации судоходных элементов”Пояс и дорога"

Шанхайский свободный торговый порт может далее использовать преимущества политики для привлечения отечественных и иностранных банков, финансовых лизинговых компаний, самостраховочных компаний, трастовых компаний, связанных отраслевых фондов и других морских финансовых предприятий для урегулирования; может еще больше ослабить доступ на рынок, поощрять бизнес-инновации, поддерживать разработку новых методов финансирования, таких как финансовый лизинг, секьюритизация активов и т.д., Может принять более льготную политику в области таможенного надзора за пределами территории, экспортных налоговых скидок, управления внешним долгом, управления рисками и т.д., поощрять соответствующие предприятия и учреждения к

103 Чжан Линь .Выбор пути стыковки Шанхайской зоны свободной торговли "Пояс и путь" [J]. Международное экономическое сотрудничество, 2017, (09): 43-47.

трансграничному, а также предоставлять финансовые услуги для“Одного пояса, одного пути”.

3) Содействие взаимосвязанности платформ распределения ресурсов

Основываясь на функциональном строительстве Шанхайского свободного торгового порта, мы можем воспользоваться политическими преимуществами свободного доступа товаров, средств и персонала, далее продвигать взаимосвязь платформы распределения ресурсов, создать механизм для всех сторон, чтобы разделить риски и выгоды, а также создать сообщество распределения ресурсов“пояса и пути”.

На основе углубления“Шанхайско-Гонконгской фондовой связи”и изучения“Шанхайско-Лондонской фондовой связи” мы продолжим изучение возможности взаимосвязи между Шанхайской фондовой биржей и Сингапурской биржей, Фондовой биржей Абу-Даби и Тель-Авивской фондовой биржей с точки зрения инфраструктуры фондового рынка.

На основе обобщения“бонд-коннекта”материкового и Гонконгского рынков облигаций мы далее исследуем взаимосвязь Шанхайского межбанковского рынка облигаций и Шанхайской фондовой биржи с более зрелыми странами (регионами)“Пояса и пути”на финансовых рынках Сингапура, Израиля, Малайзии, России, Дубая и Центральной и Восточной Европы с точки зрения инфраструктуры рынка облигаций.Процедуры доступа должны быть упрощены, а торговые ограничения ослаблены, чтобы обеспечить двустороннее инвестирование институциональных инвесторов на связанном рынке облигаций, расширить участие институциональных инвесторов в строительстве облигаций, связанных с Поясом и дорогой, и углубить участие институциональных инвесторов в строительстве облигаций, связанных с Поясом и дорогой.

Продолжать поощрять Шанхайская фондовая биржа, Китай биржа финансовых фьючерсов акции”Один пояс и один путь“стран (регионов) биржи, где условия позволяют, копировать и продвигать в ночь, ЦИВК систем и правил экспортного управления и человеческого капитала, совершенствования структуры управления эти обмены, развивать сотрудничество с SSE и ЦИСС, совместного осуществления инновационной продукции, совместно оказания прямой финансовой поддержки.

Существенное содействие строительству международного обмена Китай-ЕС.Участвовать в строительстве”Пояса и пути“, особенно в Центральной и Восточной Европе, обеспечить диверсифицированные каналы финансирования, чтобы помочь предприятиям достичь местного финансирования и местного использования, помочь китайским предприятиям на европейском рынке интеграции активов; в то же время может также способствовать трансграничным слияниям и поглощениям, способствовать китайским предприятиям.

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ОСНОВНЫЕ ФОРМЫ И МЕТОДЫ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЯ АГРАРНОГО РЫНКА

Аннотация: Данная статья посвящена актуальной теме государственного регулирования аграрного рынка. Рассмотрены основные формы и методы государственного регулирования аграрного рынка. Выбрать основные формы и методы государственного регулирования аграрного рынка достаточно сложно, поэтому на данный момент развития общества, дискуссионные исследовательские работы в области, затрагивающих данную тему являются всегда актуальными.

Ключевые слова: государственное регулирование, аграрный рынок, формы и методы регулирования рынка, сельское хозяйство, ценовая политика, субсидии.

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THE MAIN FORMS AND METHODS OF STATE REGULATION OF THE AGRICULTURAL MARKET

Abstract: This article is devoted to the current topic of state regulation of the agricultural market. The main forms and methods of state regulation of the agricultural market are considered. It is quite difficult to choose the main forms and methods of state regulation of the agricultural market, so at the moment of the development of society, debatable research works in the field that affect this topic are always relevant

Keywords: state regulation, agricultural market, forms and methods of market regulation, agriculture, pricing policy, subsidies.

Главной задачей агропромышленного комплекса является максимальное удовлетворение потребностей населения в продуктах питания и товарах народного потребления, производимых из сельскохозяйственного сырья. Государственное регулирование агропромышленного комплекса является составляющим элементом системы госрегулирования экономики в целом.

Методами государственного регулирования считается совокупность определенных способов воздействия на всех участников аграрных правоотношений со стороны органов государственной власти в процессе реализации этими органами возложенных на участников аграрных правоотношений задач и функций [3].

Формы и методы государственного управления аграрного рынка всегда взаимодействуют и дополняют друг друга. Формы отражают содержательную сторону государственного управления и определяют, что именно делается в процессе управления, а методы определяют какими способами осуществляется это управление. Существует четыре вида методов регулирования аграрного рынка: методы прямого воздействия, методы косвенного воздействия, административные методы и экономические методы. Каждый из этих методов имеет свои правила и принципы регулирования аграрного рынка.

Методы прямого воздействия основаны в основном на принуждении или вынуждении субъектов экономики принимать решения, которые основаны не на самостоятельном экономическом выборе, а на предпочтениях и указаниях государства. В качестве примера отлично подойдут налоги.

Методы косвенного воздействия применяются в случае, когда государство практически не вмешивается в процесс принятия решений субъектами экономики, а создает лишь предпосылки к тому, чтобы при самостоятельном выборе субъекты выбирали варианты, соответствующие целям экономической политики государства. Косвенные методы могут быть подразделены на действия, которые направлены на: обеспечение максимальной занятости населения; стимулирование капиталовложений и восстановление равновесия между сбережениями и инвестициями; поддержку уровня цен для обеспечения рентабельности предприятия и многие другие.

Административные методы применяются для создания наиболее благоприятных правовых условий для частного сектора, обеспечения стабильной юридической обстановки, а также гарантирования прав собственности и свободы принятия экономических решений. Административные методы в свою очередь подразделяются на меры запрета, разрешения и принуждения [2].

Экономические методы применяются для влияния на совокупный спрос и совокупное предложение, на степень централизации капитала, а также социальные и структурные аспекты экономики. К числу экономических мер относят финансовую и денежно-кредитную политику, прогнозирование и программирование.

Формы государственного регулирования аграрного рынка, в отличие от методов, выражают действия государственных органов по вопросам регулирования деятельности сельскохозяйственных предприятий, их структуры и основ реализации. К основным формам деятельности государства по вопросам регулирования аграрного рынка относят: правотворческую деятельность, правоприменительную деятельность, правоохранительную деятельность и организационную деятельность государства.

Основываясь на опыте зарубежных стран, таких как США, Япония и стран Евросоюза, можно сказать, что порядок государственного регулирования аграрного рынка в зарубежных странах отличается от Российской Федерации большим разнообразием применяемых инструментов. К примеру, зарубежные страны считают наиболее эффективным способом регулирования аграрного рынка, защиты производителей сельскохозяйственной продукции и развития сельского хозяйства поддержку производителей, которая должна быть направлена на льготное кредитование, экспортные субсидии, государственные программы, квоты, страхование и тарифы [1].

Многие эксперты в области сельского хозяйства Российской Федерации утверждают, что опыт государственной поддержки сельского хозяйства зарубежных стран полезен и интересен для нашей страны. Также они обращают внимание и на виды государственной поддержки, например, разработка и принятие нормативно-правовых актов в области сельского хозяйства; поддержание уровня цен на многие виды сельскохозяйственной продукции; установление льготного налогообложения сельскохозяйственных организаций и другие.

Исходя из цели осуществления мероприятий по регулированию рынка сельскохозяйственной продукции, которой является стабилизация рынка определённой продукции и повышение конкурентоспособности российской сельскохозяйственной продукции на мировом рынке, необходимо решение некоторых задач. Такими задачами являются следующие: увеличение доходов сельскохозяйственных товаропроизводителей; стимулирование движения продукции из удаленных регионов Российской Федерации в регионы потребления; сглаживание сезонных колебаний цен на продукцию для её производителей и потребителей.

Необходимость государственного регулирования аграрного рынка в Российской Федерации объясняется рядом некоторых обстоятельств, таких как, во-первых, рост концентрации производства. Во-вторых, преобладание нескольких производителей продукции. В-третьих, ограничение развития конкуренции; В-четвертых, снижение цен и разорение производителей. В-пятых, отсутствие координирующей деятельности и Слабое влияние рыночных регуляторов на решение макроэкономических задач.

Исходя из всего вышесказанного можно сделать вывод, что существует немало форм и методов государственного регулирования аграрного рынка, они созданы для поддержания баланса конкуренции, удерживания цен на определённом уровне, для регулирования сельскохозяйственных предприятий, а также удовлетворения потребностей населения в продуктах питания и товарах народного потребления, производимых из сельскохозяйственного сырья, путём регулирования экономической составляющей производства различной сельскохозяйственной продукции.

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ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ИННОВАЦИОННОГО МЕХАНИЗМА УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ЧАСТНЫМИ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯМИ

Аннотация:Все больше частных предприятий стремятся внедрить западную современную теорию управления для достижения собственных инноваций в механизме управления, но в конкретном процессе эксплуатации возникает много проблем.В данной статье в качестве цели исследования рассматривается процесс внедрения китайской традиционной управленческой мысли и современной теории управления в практику управления производством Вэйфан Дуншэн, а также обсуждается, как частные предприятия могут достичь инноваций в механизме управления в процессе внедрения двух управленческих идей с точки зрения культурной интеграции.Исследование показало, что традиционная культура, богатая управленческой мыслью, должна использоваться в качестве источника инноваций механизма управления частным предприятием; инновация механизма управления частным предприятием-это процесс реализации интеграции традиционной управленческой мысли и современной теории управления.Традиционное управленческое мышление фокусируется на изменении ценностей работников, современная теория управления обеспечивает необходимую институциональную основу для предприятий, благодаря культурной интеграции может формировать квалифицированных работников и научные методы управления предприятиями.

Ключевые слова: Частное предпринимательство; механизм управления; культурная интеграция.

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RESEARCH OF THE INNOVATIVE MECHANISM OF MANAGEMENT OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISES

Summary: More and more private enterprises are trying to implement Western modern management theory in order to achieve their own innovations in the management mechanism, but many problems arise in the specific operation process.In this article, as the purpose of the study, the process of introducing Chinese traditional management thought and modern management theory into the practice of production management of Weifang Dongsheng is considered, and it is also discussed, how private enterprises can achieve innovation in the management mechanism in the process of implementing two management ideas from the point of view of cultural integration.The study showed that traditional culture, rich in managerial thought, should be used as a source of innovation for the management mechanism of a private enterprise; innovation of the private enterprise management mechanism is the process of implementing the integration of traditional management thought and modern management theory.Traditional management thinking focuses on changing the values of employees, modern management theory provides the necessary institutional framework for enterprises, thanks to cultural integration can form qualified employees and scientific methods of enterprise management.

Keywords:Private entrepreneurship; management mechanism; cultural integration.

Инновационный механизм управления является основным способом повышения операционной эффективности и поддержания конкурентного преимущества.Благодаря инновационному механизму управления предприятия могут преодолеть неблагоприятное состояние производства и эксплуатации,повысить эффективность использования ресурсов и основную конкурентоспособность.

1. Концептуальная интерпретация

1) Инновационный механизм управления

Инновационный механизм управления является основным способом получения частными предприятиями конкурентных преимуществ.На протяжении всего развития предприятий основная причина упадка многих частных предприятий кроется в механизме управления инновациями, а не в традиционном понимании технологических инноваций.Инновационный механизм управления может привнести новую модель управления частными предприятиями, способствовать рациональной адаптации частных предприятий к внешней среде, тем самым повышая операционную эффективность.По источнику управления механизм управления инновациями можно разделить на создание и внедрение: создание относится к созданию механизмов управления, еще не появившихся, главным образом с целью повышения эффективности работы и внедрения новой концепции управления и процесса; внедрение относится к внедрению внешних существующих механизмов управления, в конкретной практике, поскольку механизм управления инновациями не имеет патентной защиты.,Однако даже если будут внедрены механизмы управления, на результаты все равно будут влиять многие факторы.Система, культура, окружающая среда и другие факторы будут оказывать влияние на инновации механизма управления частным предприятием, а размер предприятия, образование, ресурсы предприятия, рыночная конкуренция и т. д. также ограничивают инновации факторов механизма управления частным предприятием[104].

2) Культурная интеграция в инновационном механизме управления

В условиях глобализации противоречие между китайской и Западной культурами стало неизбежным, культурный конфликт - это конфликт между китайскими и западными культурными ценностями, поведением и другими аспектами, основная точка зрения вокруг неизбежности конфликта и стратегии культурной интеграции, эта взаимосвязь очень значима в процессе развития управленческой науки.Современная теория менеджмента приходит с Запада, с относительно зрелой системой, а также успешность списка стала объектом изучения для многих предприятий.Китай относится к формирующейся экономике, в теории и на практике сталкивается с развитием традиционной культуры и внедрением теории управления.С непрерывным развитием исследований в управленческом сообществе появилась "китайская теория управления", ее намерение состоит в том, чтобы подчеркнуть специфику механизма управления частным предприятием Китая, сделав акцент на внедрении современной теории управления, основанной на традиционных идеях управления, с тем чтобы исследовать новый механизм управления.

2. Конкретной операции

Производство Дуншэн является частным предприятием в городе Вэйфан, в процессе развития предприятия предприятие испытало разведку, внедрение традиционных управленческих идей, внедрение современной теории управления и другие этапы, чтобы достичь улучшения уровня управления предприятием[105].

Дуншэн в первые дни для того, чтобы добиться первоначального накопления капитала, производства, монтажа и другого аутсорсинга бизнеса, они отвечают только за дизайн и маркетинг, хотя эта модель гарантирует, что Дуншэн может продавать свой собственный бренд, но были такие задержки доставки, отказ качества и другие проблемы.В 2012 году компания начала строить собственное производственное предприятие, но в процессе эксплуатации возникли проблемы с

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[104] Ян Чуньлин.Проблемы и контрмеры в управлении затратами производственных предприятий[J].Раз экономические и торговые, 2019 (05).

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управлением.С одной стороны, завод не может улучшить систему управления производством цеха, что приводит к потере контроля над затратами, низкой эффективности производства, производственному беспорядку и другим проблемам; с другой стороны, большое количество потерь персонала, высокая текучесть кадров усугубили несовершенство системы управления производством, оказали серьезное влияние на производство.

По мнению руководства Дуншэн, основной источник этих проблем лежит в управлении персоналом.Но как начинающий малый и микропредприятия, Дуншэн не может, как государственные предприятия, получить лояльность сотрудников, нет чрезмерных экономических условий для вознаграждения, поэтому мы должны найти другие способы улучшить чувство принадлежности сотрудников.В 2013 году руководство организации предприятия приняло участие в тренинге, организованном в городе Цзинань, основным содержанием обучения которого является применение традиционных управленческих идей в управлении предприятием.

Хотя традиционный менеджмент думал улучшить управление сотрудниками Дуншэн, но его основной акцент делается на психологических проблемах сотрудников, эффективности работы предприятия, контроле затрат предприятия и качестве продукции, что не очень помогает.Руководство Дуншэн решило попробовать внедрить и изучить современную теорию менеджмента, например программы MBA, но результаты оказались далеко не идеальными.Руководство Дуншэн осознало, что оно должно использовать системный механизм управления для улучшения управленческого статуса предприятий.

3. Операционный анализ

Традиционное управленческое мышление заключается в изменении ценностной концепции работника, в то время как современная теория менеджмента непосредственно стандартизирует его поведение,возникает определенный конфликт между двумя модусами управления в“мышлении”.Слепое примерное введение неизбежно будет иметь проблемы, не говоря уже о введении двух противоречивых содержаний одновременно.Исходя из идеи культурной интеграции, две противоборствующие стороны на самом деле имеют общее, для достижения культурной интеграции необходимо интегрировать сущность культуры, удалить отбросы части, так что это и есть сущность культурной интеграции.Инновационный механизм управления дуншэном соответствует идее культурной интеграции. перед лицом проблем, вызванных конфликтом режима управления, Дуншэн в основном внес следующие коррективы.

Во-первых,функциональное разделение двух режимов управления.Продвигать традиционные Управленческие идеи, лекции и обменные мероприятия, углублять понимание сотрудниками традиционных управленческих идей, способствовать совершенствованию ценностей;внедрение современной теории управления в то же время, учиться у крупных предприятий, нанимать отличный управленческий персонал, создавать систематическую теорию управления, добиваться научных операций предприятия.Это разделение расширяет функциональные возможности двух моделей и усиливает эффективную интеграцию сотрудников и механизмов управления[106].

Во-вторых, компания способствует взаимодействию с принятием сотрудников.Механизм управления инновациями не является гладким плаванием, в течение этого периода может появляться много раз для продвижения и улучшения ситуации.Управление Дуншэн для того чтобы повысить китайский и западный режим управления будет отражено штатом, управлением и после этого отрегулировать согласно обратной связи работников, и так далее.В этом процессе Дуншэн и сотрудники вместе добиваются инноваций механизма управления, китайского и Западного режима управления в конкретной операции для достижения интеграции.В этом процессе она не может быть сознательно рассчитана на интеграцию китайской и Западной моделей управления, но, пройдя через многие согласования, этот процесс вполне согласуется с идеей культурной интеграции.

Частные предприятия, чтобы усовершенствовать механизм управления, могут использовать традиционную китайскую управленческую мысль и современную теорию управления одновременно.Однако внешний управленческий опыт не может быть непосредственно применен к предприятию, а управленческие концепции разных культурных слоев трудно сосуществуют в одной и той же управленческой среде.Основная трудность внедрения инноваций в механизм управления частным предприятием заключается в том, как интегрировать эти идеи в практику управления.Случай Дуншэна показывает, что инновационности механизмов управления способствуют следующие факторы: с одной стороны, важно выявить функциональные механизмы двух режимов управления.Китайская традиционная управленческая мысль больше ориентирована на ценностную концепцию,а современная теория управления ориентирована на построение научной системы управления, обе они имеют определенную взаимодополняемость; с другой стороны, сотрудники традиционной управленческой мысли и современной теории управления стремятся содействовать продвижению и интеграции двух режимов управления.Поэтому под влиянием этих факторов оба способа управления в конечном итоге переходят от

[106] Янь Чэнь.Роль и влияние кросс-культурного менеджмента в корпоративной международной деловой деятельности[J].Современный маркетинг (информационное издание), 2019 (12).

конфликта к интеграции и постепенно формируют механизм управления, подходящий для частных предприятий.

Таким образом,современная теория менеджмента является мейнстримом отрасли, с ускорением процесса глобализации Китай также начал полностью внедрять соответствующую теорию.В то же время китайская культура также содержит Управленческие идеи, способные помочь управлению предприятием.Частные предприятия столкнутся со многими особыми проблемами в процессе управления, для решения таких проблем больше подходит взять режим”интеграции Китая и Запада".Из-за различий в функциях и культуре они неизбежно будут конфликтовать, создавая трудности для интеграции.На примере Дуншэна в данной статье делается вывод о том, что различные способы интеграции китайских и западных управленческих идей, а также механизм действий по достижению интеграции имеют некоторое отношение к инновационному механизму управления частными предприятиями.

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ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ПУТИ ВНЕДРЕНИЯ ИННОВАЦИЙ В МЕХАНИЗМ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЕМ

Аннотация: Так называемая инновация заключается в том, чтобы правильно уловить новые изменения в виде отечественных и зарубежных, новых особенностей в сочетании с актуальными нерешенными проблемами управления предприятием, ориентируясь на изучение идей и мер по усилению управления предприятием.Механизм инноваций - это режим управления предприятием по существу, глубокое, крупномасштабное, всестороннее совершенствование и обновление предприятий с целью повышения эффективности, повышения конкурентоспособности, завоевания рыночного признания инновационной деятельности в текущих операционных механизмах предприятия и постоянной оптимизации сочетания между внутренней системой подразделений, производственными и эксплуатационными элементами.Государственные крупные и средние предприятия Китая в условиях преобладания механизма недостаточно гибко адаптируются к задачам развития рыночной экономики, поэтому инновационный механизм управления преобразованием и модернизацией государственных предприятий имеет особенно важное значение.В основу данной работы положена цель качественного развития предприятий, совершенствования механизма управления инновациями, повышения общей инновационной способности предприятий.

Ключевые слова: Инновационный механизм управления предприятием; бережливое управление.

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RESEARCH OF THE WAY OF INTRODUCTION OF INNOVATIONS IN THE ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT MECHANISM

Summary: The so-called innovation is to correctly capture new changes in the form of domestic and foreign, new features combined with current

unresolved problems of enterprise management, focusing on the study of ideas and measures to strengthen enterprise management.Mechanism of innovation - It is essentially an enterprise management mode, deep, large-scale, comprehensive improvement and renewal of enterprises in order to increase efficiency, increase competitiveness, gain market recognition for innovation in the current operating mechanisms of the enterprise and constantly optimize the combination between the internal system of divisions, production and operational elements.State-owned large and medium-sized enterprises in China, in the conditions of the predominance of the mechanism, do not adapt flexibly enough to the tasks of developing a market economy, Therefore, an innovative mechanism for managing the transformation and modernization of state-owned enterprises is particularly important.This work is based on the goal of qualitative development of enterprises, improving the mechanism of innovation management, and increasing the overall innovation capacity of enterprises.

Keywords: Innovative enterprise management mechanism; lean management.

1. Состояние и значение инноваций в управлении предприятием

Предприятия через непрерывные инновации и оптимизацию механизмов управления, со временем внедряют инновационные концепции управления, методы и средства, эффективную интеграцию ресурсов предприятия, быструю реализацию знаний, технологий, обновление управления, эффективно повышают конкурентоспособность продукции; повышают уровень знаний предприятия, способность управления модернизировать и расширять применение; усиливают внутренний обмен информацией, интеграцию, обработку, обогащают коннотацию управления предприятием; внимательно следят за направлением развития передовых технологий, поддерживают системное творчество и новизну продукта; стимулируют эндогенную мощь предприятия, стимулируют рост ключевых ресурсов предприятия, так что предприятия получают преимущество в рыночной конкуренции, всесторонняя сила неуклонно растет. Способность предприятий к инновациям является неизбежным требованием развития новой эры[107].

Хотя большинство традиционных крупных предприятий ориентированы на содействие трансформации режима экономического развития и структурной перестройки экономики, но по сравнению с требованиями развития предприятий в новых условиях все еще существуют недостатки в следующих аспектах.Во-первых, система механизма управления и операции на товарном рынке вне связи, уровни управления, раздутые институты, могут легко привести к размытым

107 Ван Мяо.Инновационный путь управления персоналом предприятия в эпоху больших данных[J/OL].Китайский бизнесТеория, 2019(21): 118-119.

функциям между системами, операционный интерфейс неясен, что приводит к слепому управлению, серьезно ограничивающему повышение эффективности работы.Во-вторых, что касается требований современной структуры корпоративного управления, то, строго говоря, многие предприятия принципиально не создают единой и мощной системы управления платформой, процесс управления громоздкий перекрестный, исполнение не сильное, фактическая роль не в полной мере сыграна, предприятия также нуждаются в совершенствовании и совершенствовании личностных правил управления и регламентов, выправлении процесса, стандартизации внедрения, повышении эффективности интегрированного управления; в-третьих, антирисковая осведомленность не сильна, механизм реагирования на рыночный кризис, необходимость повышения способности контролировать сегментацию рынка; в-четвертых, технология предприятия, управление и функционирование в-третьих, необходимость улучшения способности контролировать сегментацию рынка; в-четвертых, технология предприятия, управление и эксплуатация с видением научного развития, стремление к совершенству и мужество передового опыта продолжают укреплять и совершенствовать стратегическое позиционирование, обеспечивать стабильность и гармонию общей ситуации.В-пятых, у некоторых кадров и работников качество знаний, уровень принятия решений и трудоспособность недостаточно сильны, мышление еще относительно старое,перед лицом практических трудностей в работе или привыкших к старому способу, отсутствия новых знаний, новых идей и новых способов овладения использованием, нам нужно энергично культивировать предприятия для развития высококлассных талантов, в том числе технических острых солдат, оперативных экспертов, мастеров управления, обладающих богатыми человеческими ресурсами[108].

2. Пути внедрения управленческих инноваций

1) Повышение осведомленности предприятий об инновациях

Перед лицом кризиса выживания и развития отрасли предприятия должны глубоко осознать важность управленческих инноваций для выживания и развития предприятий, от“макро-менеджмента”до“микро-менеджмента”, от“фокуса на местном уровне”до“фокуса на системе”, от“фокуса на результатах”до“фокуса на процессе”, от“привычного мышления”до“инновационного мышления”, от“экстенсивного управления”до“тонкого управления”, в продвижении инноваций в управлении предприятием.,В процессе внедрения инноваций в управление предприятием установите концепцию бережливого управления, концепцию бережливого управления в производственную и

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[108] Вэнь Тянь.Инновации и практика режима управления государственными предприятиями[J / OL].Технология легкой промышленности, 2019（11）：133-134+175.

эксплуатационную деятельность предприятия, обучите внимание к ценности, внимание к процессу, внимание к мышлению данных и постепенно овладейте основной идеей бережливого управления шестью Сигмами, весь персонал через назидание атмосферы и профессиональную подготовку, измените режим управленческого мышления, постройте сильную культуру бережливого управления, в то же время поощряйте управленческий персонал и большинство работников продолжать укреплять свое собственное обучение, использовать передовые методы и средства управления, проявлять инициативу для решения проблемы в повседневной работе, сделайте работу и управление рабочим процессом детализацией, вниманием к деталям, вниманием к деталям, исследованием деталей, чтобы каждая деталь была более оптимизирована, и в конечном итоге получите более оптимизированные результаты, полностью отвечающие потребностям развития предприятия.

2) Инновационный механизм полного привода персонала

Сила инноваций управления предприятием исходит из силового механизма инноваций предприятия, эффективный силовой механизм заключается в содействии инновациям предприятия для достижения высококачественной, эффективной работы системы гарантии, чтобы обеспечить сильный стимул для реализации управленческих инноваций.Роль механизма власти инноваций предприятия заключается в том, чтобы через ряд управленческих мер полностью стимулировать высвобождение энтузиазма и креативности всего персонала, играть роль человеческих ресурсов, способствовать инновациям управления предприятием для достижения прорыва.Инновации системы управления - это нисходящее продвижение управленческой деятельности, посредством продвижения управленческих инновационных проектов, а также эффективное улучшение большинства сотрудников для поиска проблем, осознания и способности решать проблемы, повышения операционной эффективности и эффективности, снижения затрат на процесс и производство продукции, повышения качества продукции, повышения удовлетворенности клиентов и лояльности имеют большое значение.

3) Механизм функционирования инновационного предприятия

Инновационный механизм функционирования предприятий в основном включает в себя реформирование организации, процедур функционирования и системы управления инновационным управлением предприятием.Создать инновационный механизм функционирования, отвечающий требованиям современного экономического развития, для обеспечения того, чтобы управление инновационной деятельностью предприятия осуществлялось при правильном принятии решений.Предприятия могут продвигать режим бережливого управления, проект бережливого улучшения в качестве ведущего, энергично культивировать талант бережливого улучшения, создавать бережливые производственные линии и команды, весь процесс продвижения производства в срок, в“организационной структуре, построении системы, управлении технологическими процессами, оценке и оценке, обучении персонала, управлении знаниями, управлении потоком ценностей”7 модулей, строить систему бережливого управления в соответствии с культурой управления предприятием.Формирование на предприятии собственной системы бережливого управления, способствующей повышению эффективности управления и экономической эффективности[109].

Столкнувшись с мрачной ситуацией развития черной металлургии, мы должны точно уловить тенденцию развития металлургической промышленности в стране и за рубежом, на практике, концепцию управления инновациями, усилить смысл реформ и инноваций, углубить меры по реформированию, в первоначальном механизме управления, методах и средствах удовлетворения потребностей быстрого развития рынка, от укрепления основного управления до повышения эффективности управленческих функций, тем самым повышая конкурентоспособность рынка, реализовать устойчивый прогресс реформирования и развития предприятия.

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АУТСОРСИНГ В АСПЕКТЕ РАЗВИТИЯ МИРОВОГО РЫНКА: МЕСТО И ЕГО РОЛЬ

Аннотация: В статье будут отражены особенности развития аутсорсинга, определено его место в области мирового рынка и установлена роль, которую он играет сегодня для рынка и современных компаний.

Ключевые слова: аутсорсинг, мировой рынок, рынок, развитие мирового рынка.

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OUTSOURCING IN THE ASPECT OF GLOBAL MARKET DEVELOPMENT: PLACE AND ITS ROLE

Abstract: The article will reflect the peculiarities of outsourcing development, define its place in the world market and establish the role it plays today for the market and modern companies.

Key words: outsourcing, world market, market, world market development.

Аутсорсинг - это тема, которая привлекает много внимания и вызывает споры всякий раз, когда она обсуждается на публичной арене; то, что вряд ли изменится, как бы убедительны ни были аргументы. Вот почему обсуждения аутсорсинга часто происходят за закрытыми дверями и вовлекают только руководителей высшего звена.

Однако, хотя деликатный характер аутсорсинга всегда будет вызывать споры и иметь негативный оттенок, на самом деле существует множество преимуществ для мировой экономики. Чтобы проанализировать их более внимательно, этот вопрос лучше рассматривать с точки зрения выгод для местной экономики и внешней экономики - первая из них - это западная экономика, которая будет передавать на аутсорсинг второй зарубежной экономике.

Корни аутсорсинга в зарубежных call-центрах уже давно разветвляются на множество услуг, которые передаются на аутсорсинг фирмам по всему миру. Фактически, аутсорсинг всегда был вариантом для компаний, поскольку это просто решение получить услуги извне в пользу внутреннего ресурса. В 1989 году это было официально обозначено как бизнес-тактика, связанная с международной торговлей, поскольку она стала синонимом практики отправки работы за границу.

В 1990-х годах компании начали более серьезно относиться к инициативам по сокращению затрат, чтобы улучшить свои финансовые показатели, и, таким образом, начался бум аутсорсинга. Организации реализовали функции, которые были важными, но не центральными для бизнес-операций, в таких областях, как бухгалтерский учет, человеческие ресурсы, обработка данных и разработка программного обеспечения, могли быть переданы компаниям, расположенным в регионах с меньшими накладными расходами на сотрудников. 3 Отправляя эту непрофильную работу за границу, организации могут сократить количество денег, потраченных на эти задачи, и реинвестировать их в другие области бизнеса.

Эта модель стимулировала рост индустрии аутсорсинга и признание ее преимуществ для международной торговли и глобального экономического роста. Вначале в аутсорсинге преобладали индийские компании, такие как HCL, Infosys и Tata Consultancy Services, которые привлекали высокообразованную, местную и недорогую рабочую силу. Эти фирмы за относительно короткий период нарастили многомиллионные (а в конечном итоге и многомиллиардные) операции, что побудило транснациональные компании, такие как Accenture, Capgemini и IBM, инвестировать и создавать центры для поддержки контрактов на аутсорсинг. Эти контракты росли в размерах и охвате, чтобы поддерживать клиентов в разных географических регионах и с множеством услуг.

Кроме того, по мере роста индустрии аутсорсинга для поддержки многонациональных клиентов поставщики аутсорсинга и новые участники рынка создали центры и рабочие места в других регионах с низкими издержками, таких как Филиппины, Восточная Европа и Латинская Америка. Местные центры предоставляют дополнительные языковые возможности, технологические возможности или поддержку часовых поясов, которая часто требуется клиентам для выполнения соглашений об уровне обслуживания (SLA), которые определяют поддержку, которую будет оказывать аутсорсинговая компания.

Сегодня аутсорсинг важен не только для международной торговли и мировой экономики, но и для национальных экономик. Поскольку аутсорсинговые компании строят центры в более разных местах по всему миру, чтобы лучше обслуживать своих многонациональных клиентов, эти операции требуют местных инвестиций в инфраструктуру и объекты. От закупки материалов до найма квалифицированных специалистов и строительства объектов - авансовые расходы могут быть значительными, что окажет влияние на местную экономику. Когда работа идет полным ходом, сотрудники получают зарплату в местной валюте, которую выплачивает международная материнская компания, что обеспечивает приток располагаемого дохода в местную экономику.

Многие скептики будут ссылаться на то, что передача на аутсорсинг в другую страну и выплата пониженной заработной платы равносильна эксплуатации. Однако совершенно невозможно взглянуть на ситуацию с точки зрения выгод, которые эти скромные зарплаты приносят иностранным рабочим и их экономике.

Хотя в западном мире такие низкие зарплаты могут показаться почти скандальными, на самом деле они часто меняют жизнь иностранных рабочих, получающих их. Фактически, они могут быть определяющим фактором между жизнью на грани нищеты и жизнью относительного процветания.

Аутсорсинг также обеспечивает значительный рост внешней экономики из-за притока новых денег. Лица, работающие по внешнему контракту из другой страны, неизбежно могут тратить больше денег. Это означает, что они могут покупать продукты и услуги из других секторов, в которых они обычно не делают покупки, что в конечном итоге дает им толчок.

Возможно, самым большим беспроигрышным аспектом растущей зарубежной экономики является то, что они превращаются в потенциальных будущих деловых партнеров для западных стран. Их более сильная экономическая позиция позволяет им вести бизнес на международном уровне и приобретать товары и услуги у тех самых стран, которые в первую очередь передали им аутсорсинг. Опять же, это пример полного цикла преимуществ аутсорсинга.

Сегодня предприятия, стремящиеся к большей эффективности с точки зрения затрат и качества, стремятся передать услуги на аутсорсинг компаниям в таких странах, как, например, Индия. Аутсорсинг не только ускоряет разработку продукта и повышает эффективность, но и сокращает расходы, позволяя компаниям увеличить пропускную способность, производительность и производительность. Это также позволяет компаниям масштабировать проекты, адаптируя свой подход к различным потребностям и требованиям, одновременно предоставляя услуги, выходящие за рамки их основных предложений или опыта.

Но хотя аутсорсинг быстро становится популярной практикой, для некоторых предприятий он все еще является новинкой. Понимание аутсорсинга и его возможностей очень важно, так как он может сыграть большую роль в успехе и росте бизнеса.

Экономичная, качественная работа. Аутсорсинг дает предприятиям возможность выполнять качественную работу с меньшими затратами. Фактически, экономия затрат на аутсорсинг бизнес-функций может достигать 60 процентов. Хотя многие могут связать низкую стоимость с низким качеством, качество работы, выполняемой на стороне, намного лучше, чем качество работы, выполненной собственными силами.

Повышенная пропускная способность, производительность и опыт. Устраняя необходимость набора и обучения внутренних ресурсов, аутсорсинговые компании функционируют как расширение внутренней команды бизнеса. Благодаря объединению высокообразованных, подготовленных и квалифицированных специалистов, аутсорсинг обеспечивает качественную работу, одновременно повышая общую производительность и эффективность.

У партнера по аутсорсингу также есть преимущества, если он находится в другом часовом поясе. Например, в то время как предприятия в США могут быть закрыты, аутсорсинговые компании в Индии работают над тем, чтобы проекты завершались вовремя и с соблюдением высочайших стандартов качества.

У компаний не всегда есть опыт, чтобы предложить все, что нужно клиенту, или внутренние ресурсы для выполнения определенных проектов. Аутсорсинг позволяет компаниям сосредоточиться на своих основных компетенциях и построить свой бренд, удовлетворяя при этом все потребности клиентов.

Аутсорсинговые компании не только берут на себя проектные и эскизные работы, но и разделяют риски с клиентами, участвующими в проекте. Эта группа поддержки может справиться с такими проблемами, как сжатые сроки и внезапное появление дополнительной работы. В этом качестве аутсорсинговые компании могут быть оффшорными союзниками глобального бизнеса.

Споры об аутсорсинге, несомненно, будут продолжаться, и будут те, кто выступает за него, и те, кто возражает против него. Но есть еще одна проблема, которая, возможно, затмевает все упомянутые выше и может быть положительно решена с помощью аутсорсинга, и это растущий разрыв между самыми богатыми странами мира и беднейшими странами мира. Эта проблема является одной из самых серьезных проблем, с которыми сегодня сталкивается мир, и построение международного мира, безопасности и процветания на основе глобализации обеспечит лучшее будущее для всех.

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АУТСОРСИНГ В СОВРЕМЕННОМ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОМ БИЗНЕСЕ

Аннотация: В данной статье будет определен роль и значимость аутсорсинга в современном международном бизнесе.

Ключевые слова: аутсорсинг, мировой рынок, международный аутсорсинг, бизнес, международный бизнес.

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OUTSOURCING IN MODERN INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS

Abstract: This article will define the role and importance of outsourcing in modern international business.

Key words: outsourcing, world market, international outsourcing, business, international business.

Аутсорсинг позиционируется как одно из самых сильных направлений в современном менеджменте. Обоснование передачи на аутсорсинг некоторых функций и / или процессов включает существенные финансовые экономики, повышение способности сосредотачиваться на стратегических вопросах, доступ к технологиям и специализированным опыт и способность требовать измеримого и улучшенного уровня обслуживания.

Аутсорсинг - явление не новое в мировой управленческой практике, но все же быстро развивается, положив начало новому этапу международного разделения труда. Хотя нет единого мнения по поводу термина, под аутсорсингом обычно понимается закупка материальных ресурсов или услуг фирмой из «источников вне фирмы».

Аутсорсинг становится деловой практикой, посредством которой организация обеспечивает себе возможность мобилизовать свои скудные временные и финансовые ресурсы и направить их развитие основных конкурентных характеристик с одновременным достижением лучших результатов от внешних (вторичных) бизнес-процессов.

Аутсорсинг позиционируется как одно из самых сильных направлений в современном менеджменте.

Обоснование передачи на аутсорсинг некоторых функций и / или процессов включает существенные финансовые экономики, повышение способности сосредотачиваться на стратегических вопросах, доступ к технологиям и специализированным опыт и способность требовать измеримого и улучшенного уровня обслуживания. Аутсорсинг отличается от альянсов, партнерств или совместных предприятий тем, что поток ресурсов является односторонним, от продавца к аутсорсеру; как правило, участие в прибыли или взаимный вклад не являются обычная практика.

В последние годы аутсорсинг рос как внутри страны, так и за ее пределами. Современная высококонкурентная среда, в которой работают современные предприятия действует как сильный стимул для компаний использовать аутсорсинг. Кроме того, экономическая глобализация способствует процесс поиска возможностей на открытом мировом рынке для аутсорсинга некоторых из деятельности фирм вместо того, чтобы выполнять их самостоятельно.

Роль аутсорсингов практик в процессе экономической глобализации очевидна разработано ведущими международными консалтинговыми компаниями. Особое внимание уделяется укрепление позиций стран Юго-Восточной Европы как привлекательных площадок для аутсорсинговых бизнес-процессов. Фактически, большинство новых стран-членов ЕС уже получили инвестиции для выполнения аутсорсинговых проектов.

Тем не менее, инвесторы из крупных транснациональных компаний проявляют серьезный интерес к этому вопросу. В экономической теории принято считать, что при импорте промежуточных ресурсов от зарубежных поставщиков это форма международного аутсорсинга, в отличие от национального, если закуплены у отечественных поставщиков. Практика аутсорсинга может характеризоваться как имеющий высокий уровень мобильности - его легко привлечь в стране, но в то же время он может так же быстро покинуть страну.

Сегодня компании могут передать на аутсорсинг ряд задач или услуг. Они часто передают на аутсорсинг услуги информационных технологий, включая программирование и разработку приложений, а также техническую поддержку. Они часто передают на аутсорсинг обслуживание клиентов и звонят в сервисные службы. Они также могут передать на аутсорсинг другие виды работ, включая производственные процессы, кадровые задачи и финансовые функции, такие как бухгалтерский учет и расчет заработной платы. Компании могут передавать на аутсорсинг целые подразделения, например весь ИТ-отдел , или только части определенного отдела.

Для того, чтобы компания могла эффективно передать свои обязанности на аутсорсинг, важно сосредоточиться не только на логистике, но и на деловом партнерстве.

Аутсорсинг - это управление отношениями больше, чем соглашения об уровне обслуживания, и это партнерство, а не проект закупок. Поддержание и обеспечение доверительных отношений имеет важное значение при аутсорсинге и является более сложной задачей, чем установление уровней обслуживания и взаимоотношений.

Некоторые эксперты рекомендуют уделять особое внимание положению о выходе в контракте на оказание услуг. Компаниям важно знать, когда неизбежно истекает срок действия договорного соглашения, и гарантировать, что вовлеченные стороны выполнили свои обязательства и продержатся до тех пор, пока договор не истечет.

Компании часто используют аутсорсинг для снижения затрат, повышения эффективности и увеличения скорости. Компании, решившие использовать аутсорсинг, полагаются на опыт сторонних поставщиков в выполнении задач, переданных на аутсорсинг, чтобы получить такие преимущества. Основополагающий принцип заключается в том, что, поскольку сторонний поставщик фокусируется на этой конкретной задаче, он может выполнять ее лучше, быстрее и дешевле, чем компания, нанимающая сотрудников.

Учитывая такие преимущества, компании часто решают передать на аутсорсинг вспомогательные функции в рамках своего бизнеса, чтобы они могли сосредоточить свои ресурсы более конкретно на своих основных компетенциях, тем самым помогая им получить конкурентные преимущества на рынке.

Однако некоторые компании решают использовать аутсорсинг по другим причинам. Например, они осуществляют аутсорсинг, потому что не могут нанять штатных сотрудников, обладающих специальными навыками и опытом, необходимыми для выполнения определенных работ.

Иногда компании предпочитают использовать аутсорсинг, чтобы переложить выполнение нормативных требований или обязательств на стороннего поставщика. Кроме того, все больше компаний обращаются к поставщикам услуг аутсорсинга в качестве инновационных центров. Согласно исследованию аутсорсинга, проведенному компанией Deloitte в 2016 году, 35% респондентов заявили, что они сосредоточены на измерении ценности инноваций в своих партнерствах по аутсорсингу.

Есть несколько способов передать бизнес-процесс на аутсорсинг, и в зависимости от процесса один может быть предпочтительнее другого. В целом, существует несколько разных типов, в зависимости от расстояния между двумя участниками отношений. Вот эти типы:

1. Оншоринг. Перемещение работы или услуг в более дешевое место в собственной стране.
2. Офшоринг. Перемещение работы или услуг сторонним поставщикам за границу.
3. Неаршоринг. Перемещение работы или услуг людям в соседние, часто приграничные регионы и страны.

Соглашения об аутсорсинге также могут сильно различаться по объему. Для определенных процессов, таких как программирование или создание контента, может быть уместным наем фрилансеров по принципу работы. Компании, передающей на аутсорсинг весь свой ИТ-отдел, потребуется долгосрочное партнерство с четко сформулированными требованиями.

Растущее использование виртуальных помощников - одна из тенденций, в которой аутсорсинг будет играть важную роль. Все больше и больше предприятий используют виртуальных помощников бизнес-уровня для автоматизации определенных процессов. Это означает повышенную потребность в специализированных приложениях голосового помощника. Многие компании могут отдать этот проект на аутсорсинг по причинам затрат и навыков.

Если компания была американской и решила «оффшорить» эту работу, они могли бы нанять девелоперскую фирму, например, в Индии или Англии. Если они решат работать «на берегу», они могут наладить отношения с канадской или мексиканской третьей стороной. Если они «возьмут» проект на сушу, они, скорее всего, будут общаться с ближайшим бизнесом или нанимать независимых подрядчиков.

Чем ближе третья сторона находится к компании-клиенту, тем меньше разница во времени и культурных различиях. Поскольку разработка приложений часто является асинхронным процессом, четкое планирование не является главным приоритетом, и клиенты, ищущие эту работу, могут предпочесть офшоринг, а не оншоринг.

Хотя аутсорсинг рассматривался как способ снижения затрат и повышения эффективности, он все чаще становится стратегическим инструментом для компаний.

Ведущие компании понимают, что передача некоторых функций на аутсорсинг может помочь им получить конкурентное преимущество, позволив им получить доступ к опыту или инновационным технологиям, которых у них нет; или помогая им быстрее доставлять товары или услуги; или позволяя им перераспределять ресурсы в наиболее важные области бизнеса. Аутсорсинг предлагает как рентабельность, так и повышенную гибкость рабочих нагрузок.

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ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ АУТСОРСИНГА ДЛЯ ПОВЫШЕНИЯ КОНКУРЕНТНОСПОСОБНОСТИ КОМПАНИИ НА ПРИМЕРЕ APPLE

Аннотация: В данной статье будут рассмотрены особенности применения аутсорсинга с целью повышения уровня конкурентоспособности современных компаний на примере опыт Apple.

Ключевые слова: аутсорсинг, конкуренция, конкурентоспособность, применение аутсорсинга, Apple.

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APPLICATION OF OUTSOURCING TO INCREASE COMPETITIVENESS OF THE COMPANY ON THE EXAMPLE OF APPLE

Abstract: This article will consider the features of the use of outsourcing in order to increase the level of competitiveness of modern companies on the example of Apple.

Key words: outsourcing, competition, competitiveness, outsourcing, Apple.

Apple хорошо известна как одна из ведущих мировых дизайнерских компаний, но их стратегия аутсорсинга непреднамеренно привела к появлению двух крупнейших конкурентов и двух крупнейших технологических компаний в мире.

Никакая другая метрика не важнее для организации, чем ее прибыльность. Прибыльные компании могут инвестировать и приобретать, в то время как убыточные медленно погружаются в пропасть, описанную в главе 11. Но хотя прибыльность является одним из главных мотиваторов вашей организации, бесконтрольное стремление к ней может в конечном итоге подорвать акционерную стоимость и создать вашего следующего, самого жестокого конкурента. Это то, что Apple (AAPL) и ее акционеры обнаружили на свой страх и риск, когда акции упали с максимума в 700 долларов до 566 долларов, уничтожив более 150 миллиардов долларов акционерной стоимости.

Руководители компаний все чаще вынуждены сообщать о прибыли в процентном выражении, поэтому они, естественно, поощряют и поощряют поведение, увеличивающее прибыль. Таким образом, стремление к более высокой прибыли, а не погоня за огромной прибылью, становится доминирующим поведением.

Сегодня мы наблюдаем упадок в нескольких секторах западной экономики, таких как производство, сборка и машиностроение, поскольку многие крупнейшие в мире организации из первого мира постепенно передают на аутсорсинг дорогостоящие сегменты своего бизнеса странам-тиграм и рискуют стать не чем иным, как высокой маржой. нанесли ущерб маркетинговым агентствам, которые передали на аутсорсинг все, кроме своего бренда.

Две основные методологии, которые организации, аналитики и Уолл-стрит используют для измерения прибыльности, - это внутренняя норма доходности (IRR) и норма доходности чистых активов (RONA), потому что, описывая прибыльность как коэффициенты, это позволяет нам нейтрализовать различия и сравнить прибыльность. между разными отраслями. IRR непреднамеренно мотивирует организации сосредоточиться на меньших и более быстрых выигрышах, потому что, если они используют свои деньги для финансирования программ, которые не окупаются годами, соотношение в лучшем случае скромное, в то время как RONA мотивирует организации сокращать количество активов, которыми они владеют. их книги.

Следовательно, у организаций есть сильный стимул отказаться от своих затратных или низкоприбыльных операций, чтобы они могли сосредоточиться на бизнес-единицах, которые имеют более высокую рентабельность. Есть, конечно, несколько способов, которыми организации могут отделить эти операции таким образом, чтобы повысить их общую среднюю маржу. Некоторые организации, такие как IBM, предпочитают избавляться от своих товарных бизнес-единиц, в то время как другие, такие как Apple, Amazon, Cisco, Sony, Nokia, Dell, HP и многие другие, предпочитают отдавать на аутсорсинг определенные операции, что позволяет им тактически выводить или передавать свои собственные ресурсы и продавать связанные активы.

На первый взгляд аутсорсинг выглядит беспроигрышным как для организации, так и для ее акционеров, и в таком подходе сложно винить. Продажа соответствующих активов увеличивает денежные резервы организации, в то время как сокращение накладных расходов повышает среднюю маржу и прибыль на акцию. Однако то, что видят очень немногие организации - по крайней мере, пока не стало слишком поздно, - это последствия переработки и то, как аутсорсинг может создать их самого жестокого конкурента и разрушить долгосрочную акционерную стоимость.

После того, как организация приняла стратегическое решение о передаче своих операций на аутсорсинг, независимо от отрасли, вернуть их обратно на работу невероятно сложно и дорого. Активы были проданы, цепочки поставок и квалифицированные команды были распущены, а интеллектуальный капитал давно утерян, и как только организация примет привычку к аутсорсингу, от нее будет трудно избавиться.

Следовательно, то, что начиналось как простой способ устранения затрат и увеличения IRR и RONA, внезапно становится легко повторяющейся зависимостью, и поскольку организация передает все больше и больше своих операций на аутсорсинг с каждым поворотом ручки, она может невольно оснащать свой следующий, самый грозный конкурент. Будь то ODM для серверов HP x86 (производитель оригинальных устройств), Quanta, которая сейчас занимает второе место в мировом рейтинге доли рынка серверов IDC, опережая Dell, или IBM ODM Lenovo, которая сейчас опережает свою группу систем и технологий на рынках по всему миру. неизбежно, что в какой-то момент аутсорсеры изучат, как они могут использовать свои новые идеи, активы и навыки, чтобы стать брендом и конкурентом, которые получают более высокую, чем в среднем по отрасли, прибыль.

Исследование восприятия облака раскрывает интересную информацию о избыточности, перемещении данных, рабочих нагрузках и преобразовании облака. Откройте для себя самооценку и планы действий для получения немедленных результатов.

Сегодня существует множество организаций, которые передали на аутсорсинг сегменты своего бизнеса и непреднамеренно помогли повысить конкурентоспособность своих будущих конкурентов. Но, несмотря на это, можно утверждать, что ни один из конкурентов, которые эти организации помогли создать, не приблизился к двум сверхдержавам, которые Apple невольно создала - я, конечно, говорю о Samsung и их сестринской компании Samsung Electronics, а также о Foxconn, которые с момента своего создания Ассоциация с Apple увеличила выручку на 11 461 процент и 6 002 процента соответственно.

Многие наблюдатели с большей вероятностью сочтут появление этих двух гигантов на мировой арене эволюцией бизнеса, а не революцией. В то время как Samsung объявила о своих конкурентных намерениях в 2008 году, Foxconn только недавно достигла стартовой черты своего долгого пути. В каждом случае я покажу вам, как обе компании объединили обновленные амбиции совета директоров и инвестиции, которые они сделали в оборудование, процессы и людей для обслуживания своих контрактных соглашений с Apple, с сильными сторонами своих основных бизнес-моделей, чтобы подпитывать их стремительный взлет к славе и богатству. .

Чтобы понять стремление Samsung к доминированию, мы должны вернуться к началу нового тысячелетия, когда Apple выпустила iPod первого поколения в 2001 году, за которым вскоре последовал магазин iTunes в 2002 году. Всегда рекламировался как единственная альтернативная вычислительная платформа для доминирующей тогда Wintel. Альянсы Microsoft, Dell, HP и IBM Apple всегда были знаковыми - осмелюсь сказать, культовыми, как последователи, даже если у них не было соответствующих доходов.

Apple была оптимистичным аутсайдером, который продолжал наступать на пятки альянсу Wintel, но редко затрагивался ни на одной из сессий конкурентного планирования. В течение следующих 10 лет Apple продала более 320 миллионов iPod, и по мере того, как они представили больше продуктов, таких как iPhone в 2007 году и iPad в 2009 году, на момент публикации этой статьи было продано 421 миллион и 170 миллионов устройств соответственно, их годовой доход. выросла с 5 миллиардов долларов до невероятных 171 миллиарда долларов. Именно этот рост и понимание операций Apple помогли Samsung и Foxconn создать свой впечатляющий приход к власти.

Почти с самого начала своего пути Стив Джобс и исполнительный совет сформировали Apple в инновационную дизайнерскую компанию, и это важное различие, которое необходимо отметить. Дизайнерские компании сосредотачиваются на создании красиво оформленных продуктов без трения и обычно меньше заинтересованы в управлении дорогостоящими, низкорентабельными производственными и сборочными операциями, которые неизбежно зависят от объектов, которые необходимо строить, управлять и поставлять для создания конечного продукта.

Следовательно, Apple с самого начала была полна решимости передать на аутсорсинг обе эти области деятельности. Львиная доля производства, многие из самых заказных и критически важных компонентов Apple, включая экраны, флэш-память и память DRAM, а также изготовление заказных логических процессоров Apple для всех флагманских линеек Apple были переданы на аутсорсинг Samsung Electronics (SSNLF), а ответственность за сборку iPod, iPhone и iPad были переданы на аутсорсинг давнему партнеру Apple Foxconn.

В первые дни, когда объемы продуктов под брендом Apple были ниже, чем сегодня, Samsung и Foxconn были довольны своим положением в жизни, но со временем, когда они увидели, что денежная куча Apple превратилась в гору в 150 миллиардов долларов, амбиции их Совета директоров росли. . Когда вы достаточно долго питаетесь обрывками стола королей - и когда мы говорим об отходах, мы, конечно, имеем в виду, когда вы в совокупности зарабатываете только 52,68 доллара, при средней марже 12,02 процента для Samsung и средней марже 1,70 процента для Foxconn, от продажи каждого iPhone по сравнению с ошеломляющими 368 долларами Apple - иногда ваш ум обращается к мыслям о бунте и о том, что вам нужно сделать, чтобы стать следующим наследником.

Зачем быть производителем культового покупателя, если вы можете быть иконой? Зачем быть сборщиком, если вы можете быть венчурным капиталистом, стоящим за следующей большой технологической волной? В каждом случае у Samsung и Foxconn были одни и те же амбиции - продвинуться вверх по цепочке создания стоимости и стать брендом, в котором они могли бы получить более высокую прибыль, и именно это они и сделали.

В течение 10-летнего партнерства с Apple обе организации разработали высокоэффективные глобальные цепочки поставок, способные поддерживать их новые устремления, поэтому оставалось просто заполнить пробелы в их цепочке создания стоимости, а именно «дизайн» и «бренд». разработка. Их производственные и сборочные заводы, процессы и навыки сотрудников со временем были отточены, чтобы производить и собирать продукты Apple, поэтому было неизбежно, что продукты, которые они выбирали для производства и инвестирования в себя, а именно смартфоны и планшеты, в конечном итоге должны были их использовать. прямая конкуренция со своим крупнейшим клиентом.

Samsung была первой компанией, вышедшей из-под контроля в 2009 году, и их новая стратегия окончательно поставила их на путь столкновения с Apple. Они потратили миллиарды, наладили отношения с Google Android и упорно трудились, чтобы улучшить свои методы проектирования и инноваций, вложив значительные средства в новые многопрофильные спутниковые центры по всему миру. В конечном итоге они создали Galaxy S3 и S4, самые продаваемые смартфоны в мире и планшет номер два в мире, Galaxy Note.

Позже, в 2013 году, Foxconn выбрала менее конфронтационный подход, предпочитая вместо этого создать программу аппаратного ускорителя, поддерживаемую венчурным капиталом, которая инвестирует и поддерживает заинтересованных дизайнеров и новаторов, помогая им дорабатывать свои продукты, готовые к массовому рынку, и, как ожидается, Apple выпускают iWatch, вероятно, не случайно первым продуктом, в который они решили инвестировать, были умные часы.

Учитывая рост числа этих двух новых соискателей и их все более драматическое влияние на Apple, организации пришлось сделать ряд трудных выборов, каждый из которых был еще более усложнен из-за глубины отношений, интеграции и понимания бизнеса между триумвиратом. Их выбор включал борьбу с Samsung за долю на рынке со всеми последующими последствиями, которые, несомненно, повлияли бы на их доходы, маржу и цену акций; в качестве альтернативы они могли усердно работать над инновациями новых продуктов для массового рынка или они могли выбрать и то, и другое. Независимо от выбора, все знали, что они идут курсом столкновения с двумя своими крупнейшими стратегическими партнерами.

В конце 2013 года, когда цена их акций застопорилась более чем на год на уровне 550 долларов, а активист Карл Ичан настаивал на введении программы обратного выкупа акций на 150 миллиардов долларов, генеральный директор Apple Тим Кук реализовал множество новых инициатив, направленных на обеспечение нового роста и снижение зависимости Apple от компании. их соавторы.

Первой объявленной инициативой стало представление iPhone 5C, урезанного и недорогого iPhone, собранного более мелким конкурентом Foxconn Pegatron и имеющим все возможности для конкуренции с более дешевыми альтернативами Samsung. Затем было принято решение вернуть производство некоторых из более мелких флагманских линейок Apple, таких как iBook, в США, а затем, наконец, было объявлено, что в 2014 году Apple передает все свои ежегодные заказы на память и процессоры стоимостью 10 миллиардов долларов в пользу главного конкурента Samsung - TSMC.

Что касается будущего, поскольку Apple стремится создавать и доминировать на нетронутых массовых рынках, теперь очевидно, что они представят два сильно разрекламированных революционных продукта - iTV и iWatch.

Таким образом, аутсорсинг имеет очевидные преимущества в плане затрат и масштабирования, и при правильном управлении он позволит вам переориентировать ресурсы вашей организации на области, которые стимулируют рост - однако, как мы видим из нашего примера, аутсорсинг в областях вашего бизнеса, которые лежат в основе основных источников дохода вашей организации, таких как программное обеспечение разработка, производство и сборка продукта могут иметь опасные долгосрочные последствия. Прежде чем прибегать к этому инструменту, стоит тщательно подумать о том, какие области деятельности передать на аутсорсинг, и сосредоточиться на областях аутсорсинга, которые имеют низкую ценность для вашей организации, а также низкую ценность для любого будущего аутсорсера, который может в ближайшие годы решить стать вашим конкурентом.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ ПРИМЕНЕНИЯ АУТСОРСИНГОВЫХ УСЛУГ

Аннотация: В статье выявлены особенности применения аутсорсинговых услуг, раскрыты предпосылки их использования.

Ключевые слова: аутсорсинг, ресурсы, эффективность, технологии.

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FEATURES OF THE USE OF OUTSOURCING SERVICES

Abstract: The article identifies the features of the use of outsourcing services, reveals the prerequisites for their use.

Keywords: outsourcing, resources, efficiency, technology.

Сущность аутсорсинга заключается в привлечении, соответствующих целям компании специальных организаций, которые будут являться инструментом решения вопросов, связанных с взаимодействием заказчика услуг с внешней средой, а также вопросов исполнения определенных процессов компании или применения конкретных технологий. В связи с тем, что использование аутсорсинга предполагает под собой покупку услуг за определенную сумму, преимущественное количество исследователей рассматривают аутсорсинг через призму практического менеджмента.

Ключевая цель использования аутсорсинговых услуг заключается в оперировании современными технологиями в бизнесе и новшествами для развития и увеличения конкурентоспособности организации - заказчика, как на региональном, так и на мировом рынках. Экономическим аспектом сущности использования аутсорсинговых услуг является построение структуры взаимоотношений между компанией - заказчиком и компанией - исполнителем на основании условий, зафиксированных в подписанном обеими сторонами контракте.

Практический результат использования аутсорсинговых услуг выражается в том, что организация - заказчик имеет возможность фокусировать свои внутренние ресурсы на выполнение задач, которые относятся к его «сильной стороне», тогда как ресурсы организацииисполнителя будут направлены на задачи «слабой стороны» деятельности предприятия с целью увеличения их эффективности. Таким образом, предприятие имеет возможность захватить все современные научные достижения, методики и технологии, что позволит улучшить качество работы с потребителями путем предоставления товаров и услуг, соответствующих требованиям современного рынка [1].

Решение в пользу применения услуг аутсорсинга является сложной и комплексной задачей стратегического характера, что обуславливает участие в принятии решения высшего управленческого состава организации. Фактически такое решение составляет дилемму: использовать собственные ресурсы или воспользоваться покупкой соответствующих ресурсов другой компании. Принятие решение зависит от многих факторов, включая текущую ситуацию на предприятии заказчика и вероятные риски от использования аутсорсинговых услуг.

Первым и наиболее важным этапом на пути к принятию решения об использовании или не использовании услуг аутсорсинга является этап комплексного анализа внутренних организационных процессов управленческого характера на предприятии, а также стратегических процессов в отношении реализуемых товаров или услуг. Дилемма - использовать собственные ресурсы или воспользоваться покупкой соответствующих ресурсов другой компании - обуславливается наличием возможности и потребности в расширении или, напротив, в передачи части процессов и функций компании-исполнителю аутсорсинговых услуг. На текущий момент времени, аутсорсинговые услуги, не являются распространенными, это приводит к тому, что у преимущественного числа компаний отсутствует ясно определенная политика в сфере аутсорсинга. Кроме того рынок аутсорсинга характеризуется небольшим количеством информации о поставщиках аутсорсинговых услуг, неоднозначностью внешней среды, что не предоставляет возможности детально проанализировать и оценить все альтернативы стратегического характера при принятии положительного или отрицательного решения в отношении аутсорсинга. В международной практике выделяется несколько предпосылок внедрения аутсорсинга (рисунок 1) [2].

Рисунок 1 - Предпосылки внедрения аутсорсинга

В случае, если компания располагает одной или сразу несколькими предпосылками, приведенными на рисунке 1, можно сделать вывод об актуальности использования аутсорсинговых услуг. Кроме того, такая работа характеризуется высокой энергозатратностью и необходимостью в продолжительных обучениях, а также наличии материальных и нематериальных составляющих, включая высокий уровень потребительского доверия, уровень корпоративной культуры и мотивации, такие характеристики также свидетельствуют об актуальности привлечения сторонних специалистов.

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Оглавление

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