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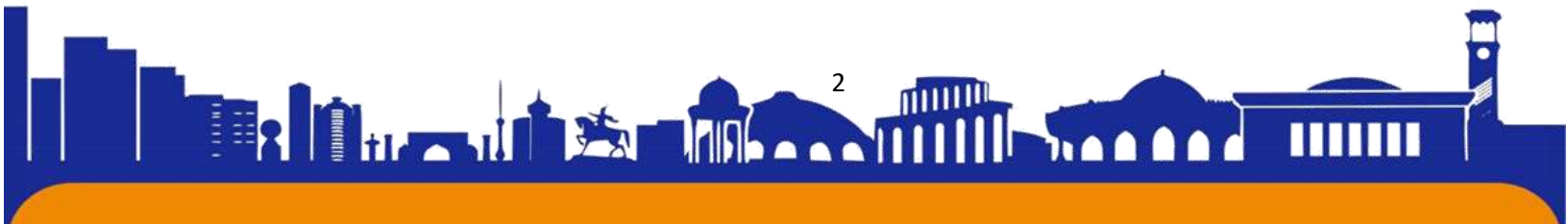
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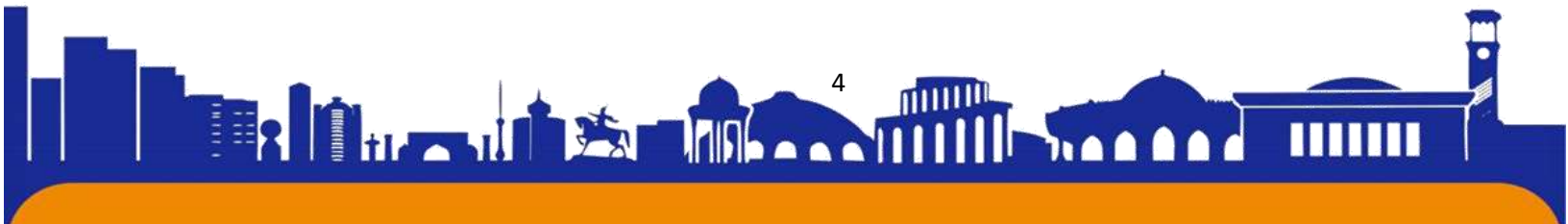
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The Bipedal Robot a Kinematic Diagram Development

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Abstract:

Due to the fact that in order to ensure the movement of a walking robot it is necessary to solve the problem of maintaining balance, there is a need to develop a kinematic diagram of the robot, and also to decide how the resulting tilts, rotations and vibrations will be compensated. This article presents the development of a kinematic diagram of a bipedal walking robot. In this robot, arm movements will compensate for unbalancing leg movements.

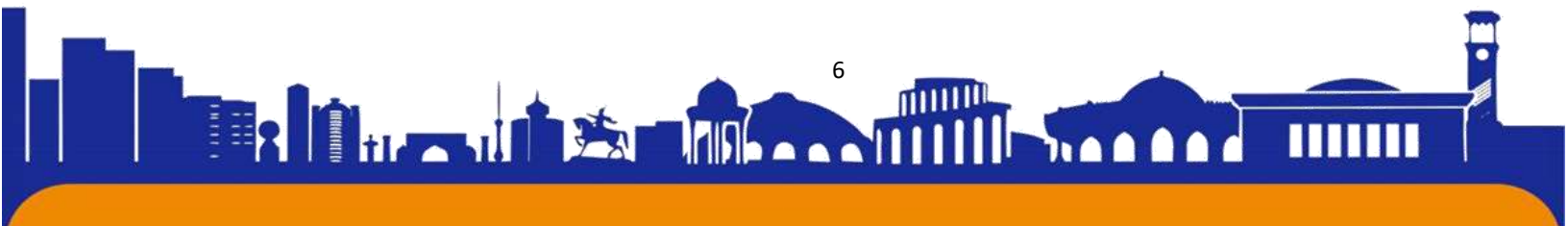
Key words: Mobile robot, Bipedal walking robot, Musculoskeletal apparatus, Degrees of freedom, Balance.

Introduction

Currently, robots of various types are being developed [1]-[10]. They can be zoomorphic [11]-[13] and anthropomorphic [14], [15]; they can imitate an entire object (human, animal, insect) [16], [17] or only part of it [18]-[20]. Robots vary in size: they can be large and small [21], [22]. And here various theories, methods, approaches can be used [23]-[29].

For various tasks, robots are designed that are similar to humans in their musculoskeletal structure. When creating a bipedal robot, it is assumed that its movement will be similar to that of a human, that is, it will move by rearranging its legs, that is, by walking.

However, here the task of maintaining balance arises, since the center of gravity of this robot will shift. His movement will be divided into the following stages: 2 legs on the support surface (on the ground) and a step. The step, in turn, is divided into the following phases: lifting one leg, moving it to the next place, placing it in this place and transferring the body weight.





Thus, there is a need to maintain balance by the robot, that is, to compensate for the movement of the legs at the expense of other biological links. This entails the task of developing a kinematic diagram of a bipedal walking robot.

This task can be broken down into several stages. First you need to study the needs, that is, determine the goals and tasks that the robot must perform. This could be stable movement, overcoming obstacles, climbing stairs, etc. Next you need to select a configuration. Then carry out a kinematics analysis. This includes analysis of stride, joint movement and weight transfer during walking. It is then advisable to carry out modeling and simulation. The next step is to design the mechanism. This may include joints, motors, sensors and other necessary elements. And at the last step, testing and optimization are carried out.

In this article we consider the development of the kinematic diagram of a two-legged, two-armed robot.

Related works

Currently, plenty of scientists consider robot kinematic model development [30]-[37]. Let us look at some of them.

Researchers in [31] present a new variable curvature kinematic modeling approach for soft continuum robots by taking the external forces into consideration, achieving both accurate motion simulation and feedforward control of the robot.

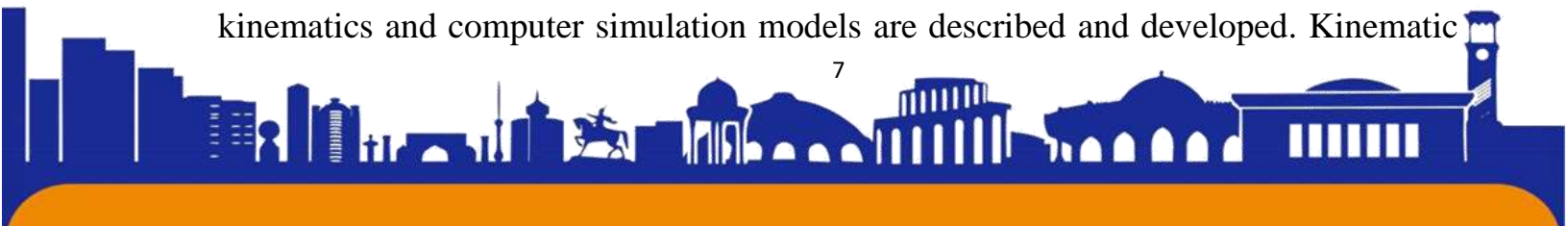
Authors in [32] propose a novel kinematic model with angular positioning deviation of each rotary axis, modeled as a function of the command angle and rotation direction.

The paper [33] explain the application of kinematic modeling of four wheel omni directional robots as track tracking controllers and microcontroller based movement control.

Scientists in [34] consider the kinematic modeling and control of hyper-redundant robots inspired by the octopus arm. They propose a discrete multi-segment model in which each segment is a 6-DoF Gough-Stewart parallel platform.

An auxiliary reference position of the mobile platform is calculated based on the kinematic model in [35], and the motion of the mobile platform and robot arm can be decoupled to handle its redundant degrees of freedom.

Authors in [36] based on the authors' robot excavator designs, the forward motion kinematics and computer simulation models are described and developed. Kinematic





characteristics with respect to digging operations were simulated. Kinematic constraint models were also established to eliminate any contact between the robot excavator and pile shaft. The findings provide a fundamental basis of designing and controlling the robotic excavators for pile construction in practice.

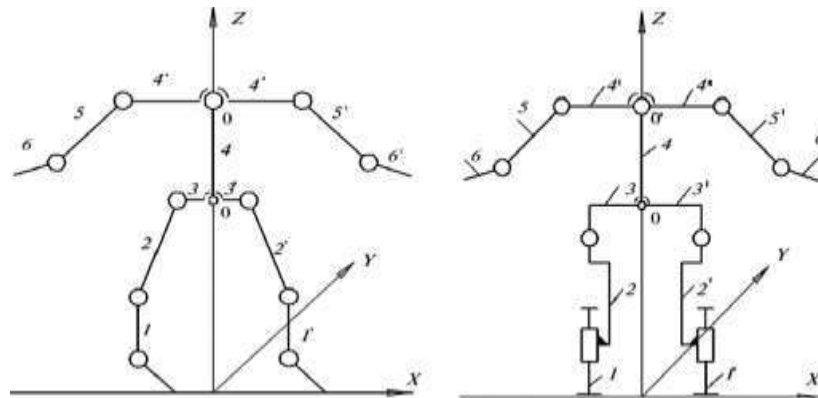
Article [37] examines lower limb joint angles during walking and running by using Inertial Measurement Units. The geometry and kinematic parameters were calculated. The geometric model of a human leg hydraulic exoskeleton was presented. Joint angle data acquired during experiments were used in the mathematical model. The proposed model allows for calculating the position of the human leg and actuators' characteristic points.

As you can see, there are a huge number of works describing kinematic model for a mobile robot development. Further in our article we will consider the development of a kinematic model of a bipedal walking robot.

The robot walking part a kinematic diagram development

Any bipedal walking robot (BWR) consists of two large mechatronic units - the musculoskeletal apparatus (MSA) and the body with arms. The MSA consists of two legs, each of which consists of a lower leg and a thigh; the hip joint is used as the body of the MSA. The MSA leans on the movement surface with the foot, which has either a rigid connection with the lower leg, or is connected to the lower leg with a rotational pair.

Currently, there are two groups of BWRs - with rotational kinematic pairs in the leg joints and with translational kinematic pairs in the leg joints (Figure 1).



a – with rotational kinematic pairs in the leg joints;

b – with translational kinematic pairs in the leg joints

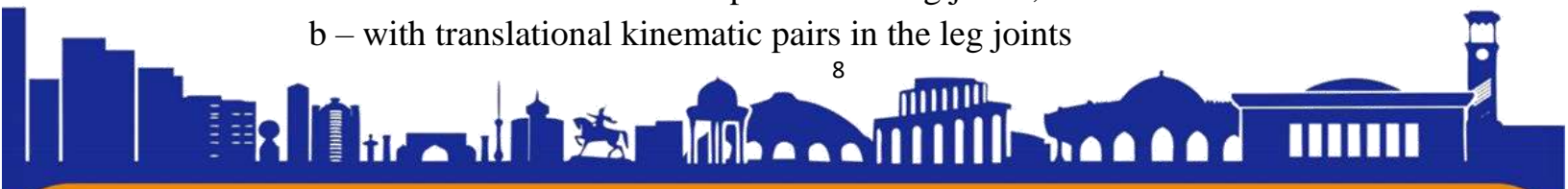




Figure 1: Bipedal walking robot schemes

During transverse vibrations, the robot tilts to the side - left or right, and during longitudinal vibrations - forward or backward. Depending on the nature of the vibrations of the body, which are supposed to be dampened (balanced) by the movement of the hands, the directions of the axes of rotation of the hands are selected (Figure 2).

Rotation of the BWR arm around the X axis dampens longitudinal vibrations, and rotation of the arm around the Y axis dampens transverse vibrations. To study the nature of the robot's oscillations, a mechanical model of the BWR is compiled.

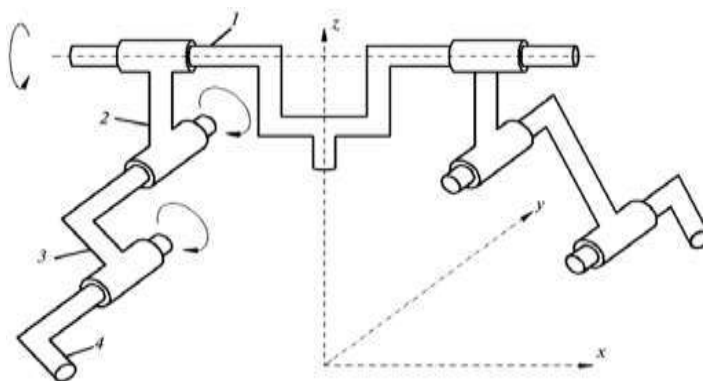
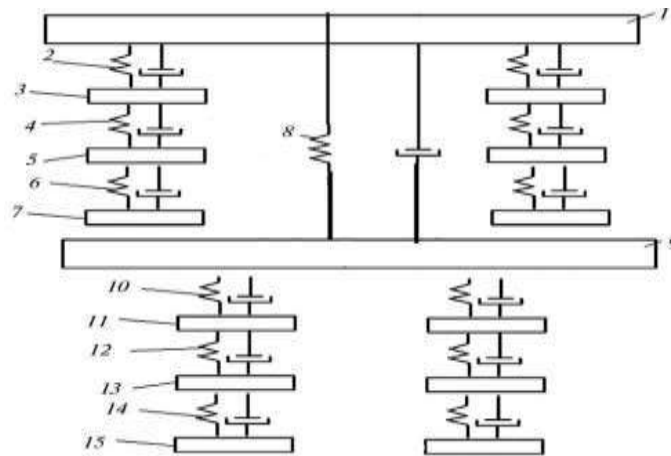


Figure 2: Rotational axes location of hand kinematic pairs example

The MSA has fifth-class rotational kinematic pairs in the leg joints, the mechanical model has the form shown in Figure 1a. A mechanical model of a standing BWR, in which the leg joints of the MSA have translational kinematic pairs, is shown in Figure 1b.

External forces applied to a mechanical model cause mechanical stresses, vibrations and deformations. The dynamic properties of a walking system depend not only on its structure, but also on the configuration of the robot, as well as on external influences. When describing the process of oscillations propagation along the BWR skeleton using a mechanical model with concentrated masses, the number of these masses is limited depending on the task (Figure 3).





1 – collarbone; 2 – shoulder joint; 3 – shoulder; 4 – elbow joint; 5 – forearm; 6 – wrist joint; 7 – wrist; 8 – spinal column; 9 – pelvis; 10 – hip joint; 11 – hip; 12 – knee joint; 13 – lower leg; 14 – ankle joint; 15 – foot

Figure 3: Mechanical model of a standing BWR with rotational kinematic pairs in the leg joints

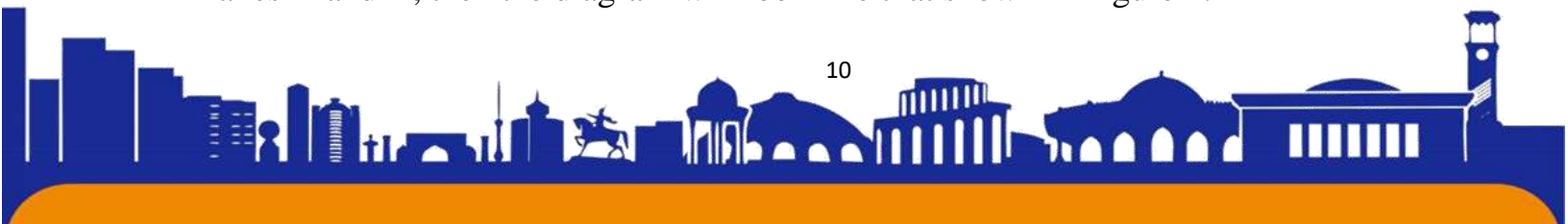
When the BWR moves with vertical vibrations, angular and horizontal vibrations occur. To study motion processes that cause oscillations, differential equations are drawn up.

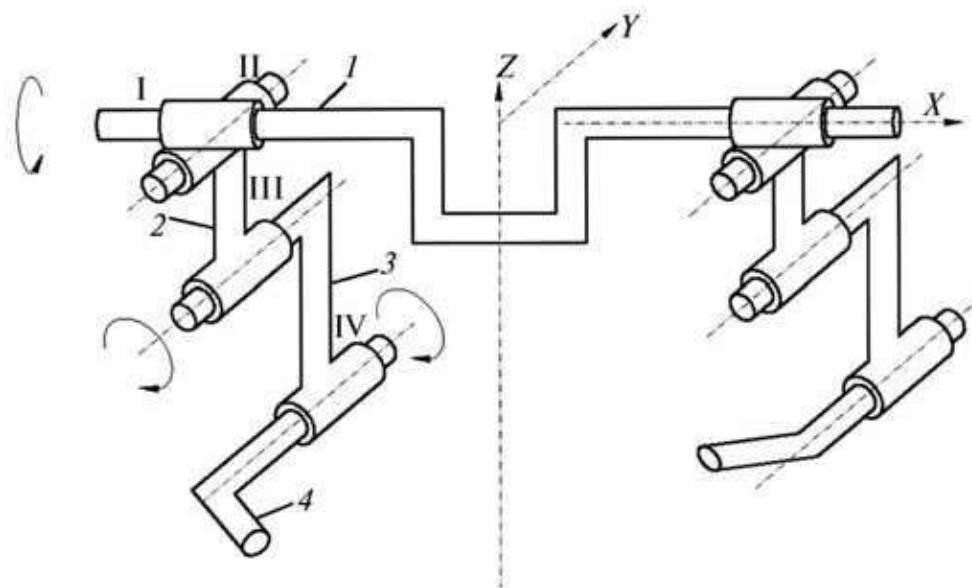
To describe the dynamics of the BWR hands movement under influence in two mutually perpendicular planes – the lower leg and foot move along the vertical X axis, and all other parts of the BWR together with the thigh move along the Y axis, perpendicular to the plane of the drawing (Figure 1b).

This mutually perpendicular direction of movement is reflected in the mechanical model shown in Figure 2.

When drawing up a differential equation to take into account possible fluctuations of the BWR when walking, it is necessary to take into account both permanent disturbances and random ones.

The housing design must allow three drives to be placed on it. For greater maneuverability of the kinematic scheme and the ability to perform any work with the hands, it is advisable in the shoulder joint to be able to rotate the arm relative to the two axes X and Y, then the diagram will look like that shown in Figure 4.



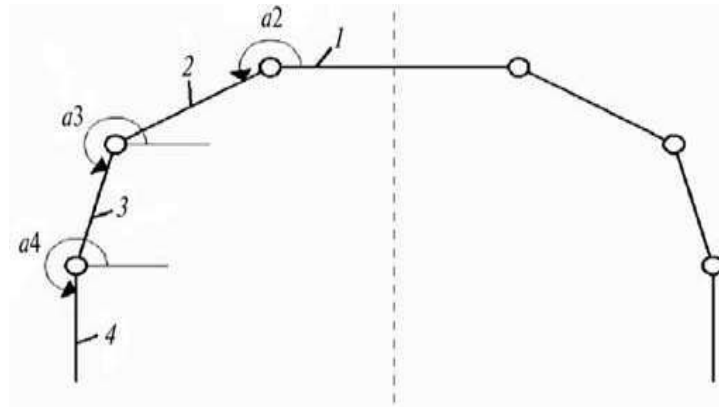


1 – collarbone; 2 – shoulder; 3 – forearm; 4 – wrist

Figure 4: Kinematic diagram of the BWR body with arms with increased maneuverability

The design becomes more complex, since two actuators are required in the shoulder joint, which leads to a more complex control system for the BWR (Figure 5).





1 – the collarbone is rigidly connected to the body, i.e. it is motionless; 2 – shoulder; 3 – forearm; 4 – wrist

Figure 5: Spatial manipulation system with the 5th class rotational pairs

If we use hands as a device to maintain a stable state of the joint movement at the moment when it stands on one leg, then in this case it is enough to have one rotational movement in each joint around the Y axis. Then the movement of all links (shoulder, forearm and hand) will occur in the plane of the drawing, and the diagram will have the form shown in Figure 5.

Thus, we have three controlled drives, and they rotate relative to the common Y axis (perpendicular to the plane of the drawing). This scheme of the body with arms can be installed on the MSA of the BWR with both rotational kinematic pairs in the leg joints and translational pairs in the leg joints (Figure 6).



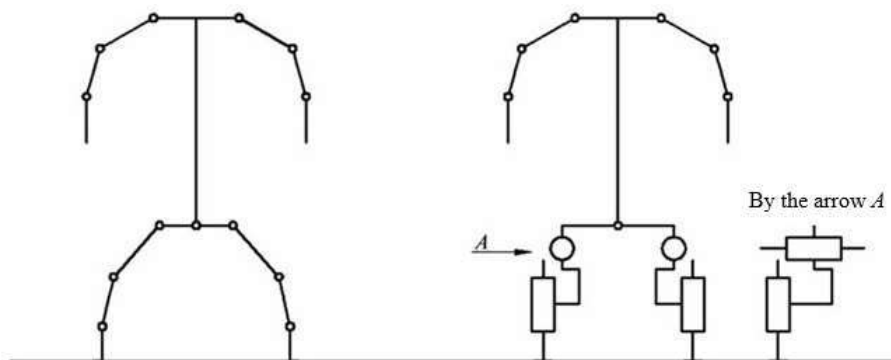


Figure 6: Manipulation system on the BWR musculoskeletal apparatus

In both cases, by moving hands you can maintain a stable state of the robot while walking. The angles of rotation of the arms must be consistent with the movement of the MSA legs.

Conclusion

Developing a kinematic design for a walking robot is a complex process that requires the integration of knowledge from mechanics, electronics, programming, and other areas.

When we develop a kinematic design, it is important to consider aspects such as balance, control and degree of freedom of movement. We should also pay attention to the materials used to create the components, their strength and lightness.

In this article we considered the development of a kinematic diagram of a bipedal walking robot. The necessary kinematic pairs are considered, the coordination of movements of the arms and legs is given. We also took into account the need to maintain balance when moving this robot. To do this, we note, that it is necessary to coordinate the movements of the arms and legs. In this case, we consider a combination of translational and rotational movements. Naturally, when using such a combination, it is necessary to take into account the degrees of freedom of the arms and legs of the designed robots. Moreover, we believe that the additional capabilities of rotational movements contribute to better maintaining the balance of the developed robot.

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MORPHOLOGICAL STRUCTURE OF THE HEPATIC-PANCREATIC AMPULLA OF RABBITS

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Abstract. Gastrohepatoduodenal system is the most complex in structure and important in functional significance department of the digestive tract. It is here that the secretion of the main digestive juices into the intestinal cavity takes place, and this process is strictly coordinated and depends on the ingestion of chyme into the intestinal cavity. Consequently, the secretion of bile and pancreatic juice into the intestine depends on the digestive activity of the duodenum. The production of bile by the liver is a continuous process, and when there is no need of bile in the body, it accumulates in the gall bladder and is secreted into the duodenum at the time of digestion.

Keywords. Cholecystectomy, short and long cystic duct stump, disruption of innervation connections.

Аннотация. Гастрогепатодуоденальная система - самый сложный по строению и важный по функциональному значению отдел пищеварительного тракта. Именно здесь происходит выделение основных пищеварительных соков в полость кишечника, причем этот процесс строго скоординирован и зависит от поступления химуса в полость кишечника. Следовательно, выделение желчи и панкреатического сока в кишечник зависит от пищеварительной активности двенадцатиперстной кишки. Выработка желчи печенью является непрерывным процессом, и когда в организме нет потребности в желчи, она накапливается в желчном пузыре и выделяется в двенадцатиперстную кишку в момент пищеварения.

Ключевые слова. Холецистэктомия, короткая и длинная культя кистозного протока, нарушение иннервационных связей.

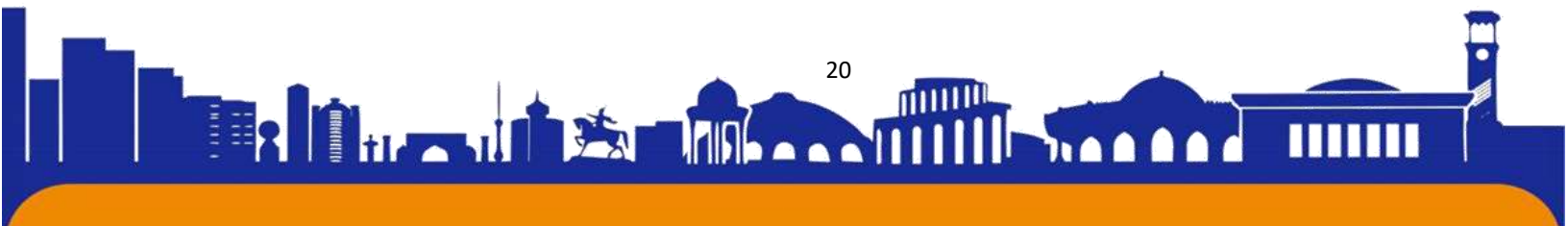
Anatomical and histological structure of the gallbladder and bile ducts is devoted to a considerable number of scientific researches (Anoshina A.A., 1972; Kuzin M.I. et





arithmetic mean was determined by the formula $m = \frac{\sum x}{n}$. The material was processed statistically using the formulas given in the monograph by E. Förster and B. Renz (1983). To study the histological structure of the walls of extrahepatic bile ducts and histotopography of their layers, we used organocomplexes of the rabbit hepatocholechochoduodenopancreatic system. The slices prepared in the traditional way were cast in liquid paraffin and glued on numbered blocks. Sections were obtained on a rail microtome, 8-10 microns thick. They were stained with haematoxylin and eosin to study the histological picture. To study collagen fibres, the preparations were stained with Van Gieson's picrofuchsin. Microscopic study of the preparations was performed under the stereoscopic attachment (AU-12) of the C-13 Biolam microscope. Thickness of layers of membranes, epithelium and other structural components was measured by ocular micrometer of microscope. For impregnation of nerve elements of extrahepatic bile ducts and gallbladder we used the method of Bilshovsky-Gross, Campos. We used the method of determination of typological belonging of cells of vegetative ganglia stained by the weasel method. The material was taken immediately after slaughter of the animal and fixed in 12% neutral formalin solution. The gall bladder in rabbits and bile ducts were opened and spread on foam plastic, the edges were fixed with hedgehog needles. The material spread in this way was fixed for 1-2 hours, then it was transferred to a glass jar and suspended in fresh 12% solution of neutral formalin. The reaction of formalin was periodically checked with the universal indicator RKS, impregnation of the material was started when the pH of formalin shifted to the acidic side. Cholecystectomy was performed on 10 rabbits under anaesthesia with 2% xylazine solution, the way from the bottom to the neck of the bladder. Morphometric studies were carried out 10 and 30 days after the operation.

Study Results. The hepatic-pancreatic ampulla is a complex section of the digestive canal, where the common bile duct and the pancreatic duct open. There are contradictory data regarding the functional significance and connections of its muscular sheath with that of the duodenum. There are different points of view about the internal microrelief of this ampulla, the clarification of which has not only important theoretical, but also significant practical value. If we take into account the presence of morphological features of the duodenocholechoopancreatic zone organs in animals with different feeding patterns, the study of the comparative morphology of the hepatic-





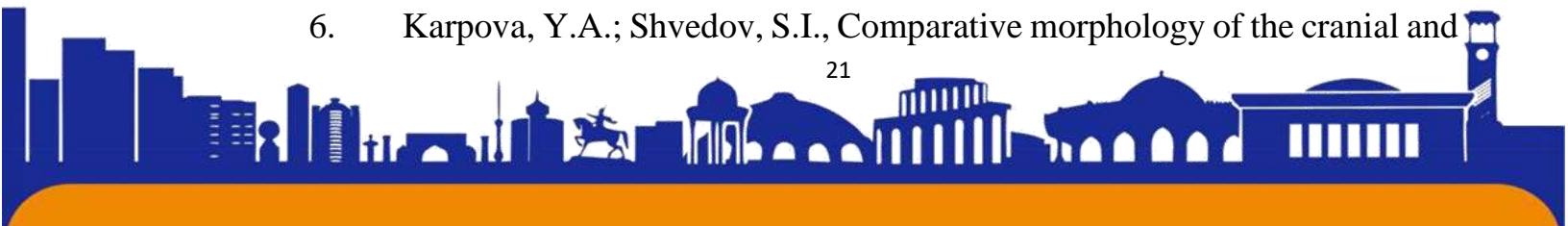
pancreatic ampulla in various representatives of vertebrates with different feeding patterns is an urgent issue.

Morphological data of the hepatic-pancreatic ampulla of six adult almost healthy rabbits are included in this article. The duodenal wall flap with hepatic-pancreatic ampulla was frozen in cryostat and serial histotopographic Freshes were stained by hematoxylin-eosin and Van Gieson method. The hepatic-pancreatic ampulla of rabbits is located in the thickness of the longitudinal fold of the duodenal mucosa and has mucosa, submucosa and muscle. In the area of the longitudinal fold it has the largest diameter. The mucous membrane of the hepatic-pancreatic ampulla forms numerous anastomosing folds (flaps), which with their tops are directed towards its mouth, where they close and thus prevent retrograde flow of duodenal contents into the ampulla. The flaps from both surfaces are covered with single-layer prismatic epithelium, and their stroma is formed by loose unformed connective tissue. Analysis of serial preparations showed that the muscular sheath of the hepatic-pancreatic ampulla is a part of such a sheath of the duodenum.

Thus, the hepatic-pancreatic ampulla of rabbits has a complex system of valve-sphincter complex. reliably protecting it from regurgitation of duodenal contents, and its muscular sheath is organically connected with such duodenal sheath.

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USING ULTRASOUND STUDIES TO ASSESS OBESITY AS A RISK FACTOR FOR CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE

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Abstract. For many decades' obesity has been one of the main risk factors for the development of cardiovascular pathology. Despite the efforts of scientists and physicians of various specialities, the burden of this pathology continues to increase its contribution to morbidity and mortality from cardiovascular disease. Numerous anthropometric criteria of obesity are well studied, simple and inexpensive means of diagnosing overweight in the population. However, their accuracy is relatively low. In particular, body composition, which is key to cardiovascular risk stratification, cannot be determined using these criteria. Despite the relatively short period of use of ultrasound methods for the diagnosis of obesity, convincing evidence of their high accuracy and effectiveness in predicting cardiovascular risk has already been obtained. Given the continuous improvement of ultrasound machines, these criteria should be incorporated into routine clinical and research practice.

This literature review considers the main parameters used in ultrasound diagnosis of obesity, their contribution to the development of both traditional risk factors and directly cardiovascular diseases.

Key words: obesity, ultrasound diagnosis, cardiovascular diseases, risk factors, visceral fat.

Аннотация. На протяжении многих десятилетий ожирение является одним из основных факторов риска развития сердечно-сосудистой патологии. Несмотря на усилия ученых и врачей различных специальностей, бремя этой патологии продолжает увеличивать свой вклад в заболеваемость и смертность от сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний. Многочисленные антропометрические критерии



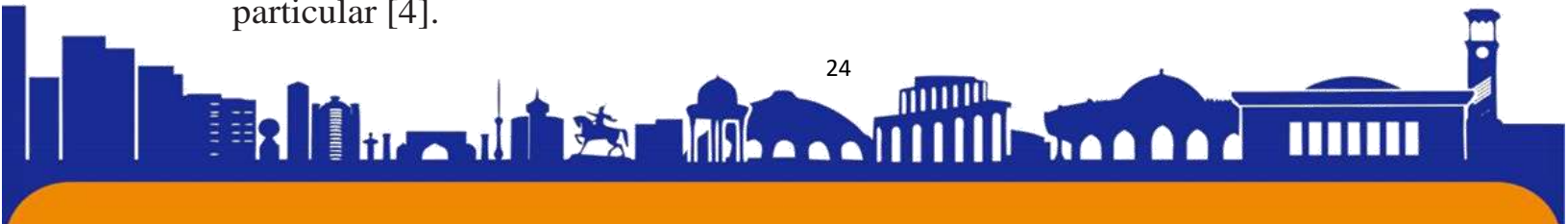
ожирения являются хорошо изученными, простыми и недорогими средствами диагностики избыточной массы тела в популяции. Однако их точность относительно невысока. В частности, состав тела, который является ключевым для стратификации сердечно-сосудистого риска, не может быть определен с помощью этих критериев. Несмотря на относительно небольшой срок использования ультразвуковых методов для диагностики ожирения, уже получены убедительные доказательства их высокой точности и эффективности в прогнозировании сердечно-сосудистого риска. Учитывая постоянное совершенствование ультразвуковых аппаратов, эти критерии должны быть внедрены в рутинную клиническую и исследовательскую практику.

В данном обзоре литературы рассмотрены основные параметры, используемые в ультразвуковой диагностике ожирения, их вклад в развитие как традиционных факторов риска, так и непосредственно сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний.

Ключевые слова: ожирение, ультразвуковая диагностика, сердечно-сосудистые заболевания, факторы риска, висцеральный жир.

Obesity is a major risk factor (FR) for mortality and morbidity worldwide [1]. The number of obesity-related deaths has increased threefold over the past decade and currently accounts for almost 28 million deaths each year [2]. At the same time, almost 70% are caused by cardiovascular disease (CVD) [1].

Obesity is a chronic disease associated with various metabolic disorders, the prevalence of which is constantly increasing in both children and adults. It has been proven that adipose tissue is capable of secreting inflammatory mediators including interleukin-6, -1β , tumour necrosis factor- α , leptin, which subsequently reduce adiponectin production, thereby inducing a pro-inflammatory state. In obesity, adipose tissue synthesises and releases large amounts of hormones and cytokines that alter metabolic processes, contributing to atherosclerotic plaque formation. Endothelial dysfunction is an initiator of CVD progression in obesity [3]. Because of the association with other risk factors, overweight and obesity contribute to the development of CVD and coronary heart disease (CHD) in particular [4].





In most studies, obesity is more commonly described using body mass index (BMI) [2]. BMI is a practical and convenient measure for identifying obesity in clinical practice and epidemiological studies, but does not reflect the distribution of adipose tissue [5].

While BMI reflects the combination of fat and muscle mass, anthropometric parameters such as waist circumference (WC) and waist-hip index (WHI) are markers of central obesity. According to some researchers, OT and OT/HB are more indicative of an unfavourable metabolic profile compared to BMI [6, 7]. Another indicator, visceral adiposity index (VIA), is not yet popular enough among researchers and practitioners, but has already established itself as a reliable indicator of adipose tissue dysfunction and the risk of cardiometabolic diseases. Thus, an increase in BMI more than BMI or OT was associated with myocardial infarction, intima-media complex thickness, carbohydrate metabolism and renal function disorders [8].

It has already been shown that obesity, defined on the basis of BMI alone, is a heterogeneous condition with different cardiovascular and metabolic manifestations in different individuals. Adipose tissue is an extremely active metabolic organ involved in interactions between different systems, and its increase contributes directly or indirectly to CVD. Inadequate increase in subcutaneous adipose tissue on the background of eating disorders leads to visceral and ectopic fat deposition, inflammatory adipokine dysregulation and insulin resistance. Conversely, the distribution of adipose tissue in the lower body depot may act as a metabolic buffer and protect other tissues from lipotoxicity caused by excess lipids and ectopic fat [9].

Anthropometric indices such as BMI, OT, OT/OB, and BMI are widely used to diagnose obesity due to their ease of use, low cost, and lack of radiation exposure. However, given the differences between the components of body weight, the use of these indices alone does not always reconstruct a complete picture, which consequently makes adjustments in cardiovascular risk prediction [10, 11].





Today in clinical practice and research work, radial methods of adipose tissue visualisation are increasingly used - magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), computed tomography (CT), densitometry, ultrasound (USG). Their undoubted advantage is their high accuracy in differentiating fat deposits. However, along with the advantages, there are also limitations. For example, MRI and CT scans are expensive and have high radiation exposure. Densitometry has high accuracy along with CT and MRI, is relatively inexpensive, does not carry a high radiation load, and is the leading method for diagnosing osteoporosis. However, in many regions there is still a shortage of devices, so the method has not gained popularity in the diagnosis of obesity. Ultrasound is an inexpensive method that avoids radiation exposure, but its accuracy and reliability are still debated. Also, the lack of standardised protocols, age and ethnic norms may be an obstacle to the widespread adoption of this method in clinical practice [10, 12].

Therefore, the aim of this review was to analyse ultrasound parameters of obesity for the purpose of cardiovascular risk stratification.

One of the first and most studied parameters used in the ultrasound assessment of obesity is intraabdominal adipose tissue thickness (IAFT) assessed using a convex transducer (3.5-5 MHz). However, there is no consensus on which anatomical parameters should be considered as a reference for ultrasound [10, 13, 14]. Most researchers measure IAFT from the posterior wall of the rectus abdominis muscle (i.e., from the linea alba) to the anterior wall of the aorta [12, 14-16]. Other authors have measured IAFT from the rectus abdominis muscle to the anterior wall of the lumbar spine, the posterior wall of the aorta or the lumbar muscle [10, 11, 14], or as the distance between the peritoneum and the lumbar region [14]. Measurements were always performed in the supine position with arms along the body. Some scientists have shown that technical aspects play an important role in the accuracy and reproducibility of measurements: it is very important to perform measurements on an empty stomach, on the breath, and to control the pressure of the transducer on the skin [16].



In general, most authors agree that IAFT is better suited for the assessment of regional obesity and shows good prognostic value for the detection of CVD risk [20].

The Abdominal wall fat index (WFI) is one of the most widely used sonographic indices for regional assessment of obesity. It is calculated as a ratio of two values: preperitoneal fat thickness (PFT)/minimum subcutaneous fat thickness (MinASFT). These parameters are assessed with a linear transducer in the upper abdomen with a longitudinal scan along the midline, just below the median process, as the basic distance between the anterior surface of the peritoneum covering the liver to the posterior surface of the white line (preperitoneal fat thickness) and the distance between the anterior surface of the white line and the skin-fat barrier (minimum abdominal subcutaneous fat thickness). Based on WFI, obesity can be categorised into visceral (WFI >1) and subcutaneous (WFI <1) types [10].

Preperitoneal fat thickness (PFT). PFT was introduced by Suzuki R, et al. in 1995 as part of WFI [21]. It is assessed using a linear transducer (7.5 MHz) placed longitudinally at the level of the medulla as the maximum distance between the anterior surface of the peritoneum covering the liver and the posterior surface of the white line [14].

In addition, recent studies have shown that PFT can predict the presence and severity of CHD and could be associated with arterial stiffness in obese adolescents [23].

Subcutaneous adipose tissue (SAT). Two parameters are used to measure SAT thickness using ultrasound: MinASFT (minimum subcutaneous fat thickness) and MaxASFT (maximum abdominal subcutaneous fat thickness) [14, 24]. MinASFT is measured with a linear transducer (7.5 MHz) as the distance between the anterior surface of the white line and the skin-fat barrier (hypodermis) [17, 24].

Epicardial adipose tissue (EAT) thickness. EAT is part of the visceral adipose tissue located between the heart and the pericardium. Because of its anatomical proximity to the coronary arteries, increased EAT thickness actively contributes to the development and progression of coronary atherosclerosis. EAT has endocrine,



paracrine, vasocrine and inflammatory effects and is associated with metabolic syndrome, insulin resistance, CHD and arterial hypertension. Consequently, the measurement of EAT thickness has gained importance in identifying the risks of CHD progression [37-39]. There is evidence of an association between EAT and cardiofibrosis. For example, a 1.33-fold and 1.34-fold increase in left and right ventricular EAT thickness, respectively, increases the risk of myocardial fibrosis in patients with myocardial infarction [42].

In general, ultrasound is a fast, inexpensive and widely available technology, the capabilities of which are not yet fully utilised in the diagnosis of obesity, even though it has been demonstrated to be highly accurate and capable of differentiating visceral and subcutaneous fat depots and assessing adipose tissue stores in organs (liver and muscle). The association between visceral fat thickness measured by ultrasound and metabolic FRs of CVD is more pronounced than the association between these factors and anthropometric parameters (BMI and OT) [10, 11].

Ultrasound can be performed from an early age, making this technique a valuable method to assess possible obesity-related FRs at a very early stage and in individuals of any body weight. Furthermore, an additional advantage is the possibility to assess the quality of skeletal muscle, which is useful in the diagnosis of sarcopenia in the elderly [10, 11].

Thus, the considered body fat content indices determined by ultrasound are very accurate and effective in predicting cardiovascular risks. At the same time, there are a number of issues related to the insufficient study of this method. The role of subcutaneous adipose tissue in the development of CVDs and their FRs is not fully defined. Therefore, full-fledged large-scale epidemiological studies are needed to determine the threshold values of obesity rates among different ethnic groups. It is also necessary to draw the attention of physicians and researchers of all specialities to the problem of underdiagnosis of obesity using ultrasound techniques.

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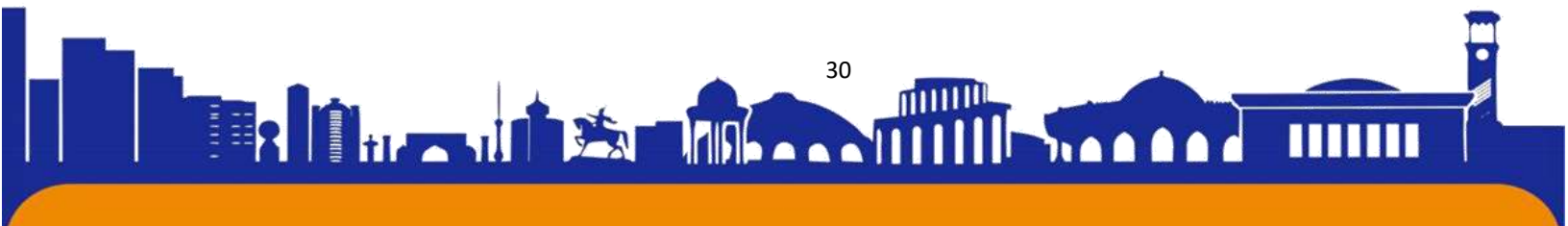
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**ГРАММАТИК ҚОИДАЛАРНИ ПУХТА ЎЗЛАШТИРИШ –****чиройли ва равон нутқ асосидир****Феруза ҚОСИМОВА,****Қарши ирригация ва агротехнологиялар****институтини ўқитувчиси****Аннотация**

Мақолада рус тилини ўрганишнинг афзалликлари, талабалар тил ўрганишда дуч келадиган муаммолар ҳақида фикр-мулоҳазалар билдирилган. Айниқса, рус тилидаги род категорияси, унинг бошқа сўз туркумлари билан мослашуви хусусида сўз юритилган.

Калит сўзлар

Род, юмшатиш белгиси, айириш белгиси, от, сифат, феъл, мослашув.

Аннотация

В статье комментируются преимущества изучения русского языка и проблемы, с которыми сталкиваются студенты при изучении языка. В частности, обсуждается категория рода в русском языке и ее согласование с другими частями речи.

Ключевые слова

Род, мягкий знак, твёрдый знак, имя существительное, глагол, прилагательное, согласование.

Annotation

The article comments on the advantages of learning Russian and the problems students face in learning the language. In particular, the category of rod in the Russian language and its compatibility with other word groups are discussed.

Keywords

Rod, softening sign, minus sign, noun, adjective, verb, adaptation.

Юртимизда рус тилини ўрганишга бўлган қизиқиш кундан кун ошиб бормоқда. Хориж тилини болага илк мактабгача ёшдан бошлаб ўргатиш, албатта, яхши самара беради. Бу жараён мактаб, лицей, техникум ва олий таълим муассасаларида узлуксиз давом этирилади. Айниқса, олий таълим муассасаларида рус тили фанининг ўқитилиши талабалардаги мазкур фан бўйича мавжуд билимларни мустаҳкамлаш, тўлдириш, уларнинг рус тилида равон сўзлашиш, ўз фикрини эркин баён этишга ўргатиш каби мақсадларга қаратилади.





Қолаверса, тил ўрганиш, ёшлар учун ўз мутахассислиги юзасидан турли адабиётларни тушуниш, ўзлаштиришга ҳам ёрдам беради. Фан юзасидан ўтиладиган машғулотлар давомида талабаларнинг турли илмий ва касбий мавзуларда ўз фикрларини ёзма ва оғзаки баён этишга ўрганишлари хаамиша эътиборда. Шу билан бирга ахборот коммуникация технологияларидан фойдаланган ҳолда рус тилидан мустақил таълим мавзуларини ўзлаштиришда тақдимотлар тайёрлашни ўрганадилар.

Шу ўринда рус тили фанини ўқитишда талабалар дуч келадиган қийинчиликларни аниқлаш ва айнан шу йўналишда ҳаракат қилиш яхши самара беради. Рус тилида мавжуд род категорияси ўзбек тилида йўқ. Бу эса тилни ўрганувчи талабаларимизда гап тузиш ва сўзлашувда зийраклик, зехини талаб қилади.

Рус тилида бирлик сондаги отларни қўшимчасига қараб уч родга, яъни мужской, женский ва средний родларга бўлади. Мужской родга ундош ҳарфлар билан тугайдиган барча сўзлар ҳамда **-а, -я** унлилари билан тугайдиган эркак жинсига оид **папа, дядя, дедушка** каби сўзлар, женский родга **-а, -я** билан тугайдиган ва средний родга **-о, -е, (-ё), -мя** қўшимчалари билан тугайдиган сўзлар киради.[4]

Талабаларда кўп ҳолларда ана шу родларни чалшқаштириб юбориш ҳолатлари кузатилади. Чунки от билан бирикиб келаётган сифат, сифатдош, олмош, тартиб сон, ўтган замон феълига оид сўзлар шу отнинг роди билан мослашиши керак. Ана шу мослашув тўғри қўлланилмаганда, кўпол хатоликларга йўл қўйилади. Бошқача айтганда, рус тилидаги род категориясининг тўғри қўлланилиши нутқнинг раван ва чиройли бўлишини таъминлайди.

Иш фаолиятим давомида учун юмшатиш белгиси билан тугайдиган сўзларни родга ажратишда талабаларнинг қийналишларини кўп кузатаман. Чунки бундай сўзлар мужской ва женский родда ҳам учрайди. Уларнинг қайси бири қайси родга тегишли эканлиги ҳақидаги қоидаларни эслаб қолиш керак, албатта.

Масалан, **-арь, -тель** қўшимчали сўзлар, жумладан, **“артель”, “водитель”, “учитель”, “букварь”, “словарь”, “календарь”** каби сўзлар мужской родга, **-есть, -ость, -ность, -знь** қўшимчали сўзлар, жумладан,





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“жизнь”, “болезнь”, “свежесть”, “молодость”, “мудрость” каби сўзлар женский родга тегишли бўлади.[1]

Бироқ, охири юмшатиш белгиси билан тугайдиган сўзлар рус тилида жуда кўп. Юқоридаги қоидалар эса уларга барчасига ҳам тўғри келвермайди. Яъни истисно ҳолатлари ҳам учрайди. Шу боис, дастлабки машғулотлар давомида талабаларга энг кўп қўлланиладиган сўзлар берилади, кейинчалик бу сўзлар аста секин кўпайтириб борилади. Масалан, «*словарь*» сўзи мужской родга тегишли бўлса, «*осень*», «*мебель*», «*дверь*», «*кровать*», «*соль*», «*морковь*», «*фасоль*», «*Сибирь*», «*тетрадь*», «*ночь*», «*площадь*» каби сўзлар женский род сўзларидир. Ана шундай дастлабки сўзлар орасида талабалар мутахассислигига оид сўзларнинг бўлиши жуда муҳим. Жумладан, женский родга оид: «*жидкость*», «*плотность*» («*гость*» сўзидан ташқари).[1]

Таълимда кўргазмалиликнинг аҳамияти катта. Айниқса, юқоридаги каби ҳолатларда талабага мавзунинг барча жиҳатларини тўлиқ етказишда. Негаки, талаба эшитганидан кўра кўрганини, кўрганидан кўра, ўзи бош қотириб, назарий билимини амалда қўллаганини кўпроқ ёдида сақлайди. Шу боис, мавзуни тўлиқ тушунтиришда, талабаларнинг пухта ўзлаштиришлари учун дарс ўтишнинг турли ноанъанавий, интерактив усуллари яхши фойда беради. Фикрни жамловчи ўйинлар, тарқатма материаллар, такдимот, таққослаш жадваллари талабалар ўзлаштиришларини баҳолашда муҳим аҳамият касб этади.

Сўзим охирида рус тилини мукамал ўрганувчи ёшлар учун келгусида асқотадиган қуйидаги тавсияларни келтириб ўтмоқчиман:

1. Агар юмшатиш белгиси билан тугайдиган сўзларни учратсангиз, ёнидаги сўзга эътибор қаратинг, айниқса, сифат ёки феълнинг ўтган замон шаклига. Масалан, “*Спортсмен получил золотую медаль*”. Бу гапта “*медаль*” сўзи винительный келишигида келган, “*золотую*” – сўзи винительный келишигида ва женский родда турибди. Демак, “*медаль*” – женский родда. Ёки скорая помощь, тёмная ночь, солдатская шинель ва ҳоказо.

2. Ёдда тутинг!

Ой номлари ҳамиша мужской родда. Шунингдек, -арь (“*словарь*”, “*календарь*”); -тель (“*учитель*”, “*выключатель*”) суффикслари бўлган сўзлар мужской роддаги сўзлардир.

3. Ёдда тутинг!





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-чь, -шь, -щъ билан тугайдиган сўзлар (“ночь”, “мышь”, “вещь” ва бошқалар) ҳар доим женский родда келади;

-ость (бундай сўзлар сифатдан ҳосил бўлган; “сухой” - “сухость”, “мягкий” – “мягкость”); -бь, -вь, -дь, -зь, -сь, -ть (“любовь”, “тетрадь” ва бошқа.).

Истисно: голубь, лебедь, дождь, гвоздь – бу сўзлар мужской родга тегишли.

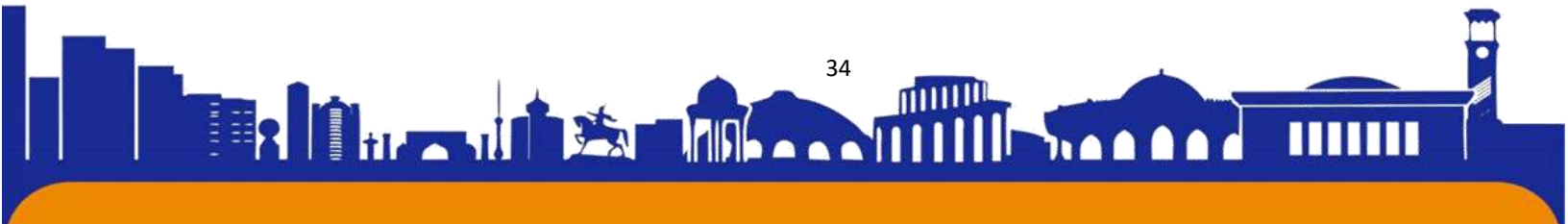
4. Эсингизда бўлсин!

-ль, -нь, -рь билан тугайдиган сўзлар ҳар иккала родда учрайди.

Грамматик қоидаларни ўрганиш тилни мукамал ўзлаштириш, ёзма ва оғзаки нутқни ривожлантириш, чиройли ва раван сўзлашиш асосидир. Бунда рус тили грамматикасининг энг муҳим бўғинларини билиш, ўрганиш, уни амалда қўллаш муҳим аҳамият касб этади.

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ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЙ ЧТЕНИЯ

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Аннотация: Сегодня во многих развивающихся зарубежных странах образование является одной из наиболее актуальных и важных сфер человеческой деятельности, а также главной производительной силой общества. Общее среднее образование-это система, направленная на развитие конкурентоспособности, государства и экономики, а процесс модернизации этой системы предполагает формирование современных методов и механизмов посредством выработки новых идей. Естественно, что совершенствование современного образования связано с содержанием программ общеобразовательных школ, что влияет на качество учебного материала. Это означает, что в сферу должен быть вовлечен передовой опыт, направленный на повышение качества образования путем оценки и мониторинга развития образовательных и научных направлений, внедряемых в большинстве зарубежных стран.

Ключевые слова: игра-упражнение, читательской грамотности, формирование современных методов, повышение качества образования.

Важным направлением является эффективная организация каждого звена системы непрерывного образования в нашей стране, внедрение современных подходов к образовательному процессу, достижение качества и эффективности в процессе усвоения учебного материала учащимися общеобразовательных школ. Учебник по родному языку и грамоте чтения для начальных классов включает дидактические, изобразительные и повествовательные виды художественных текстов. Содержание этих типов текстов точно соответствует уровню учащихся младшего школьного возраста. На уроках чтения через работу над художественными произведениями формируются навыки понимания учащимися сути текста. Также игра-упражнение, направленное на осмысление содержания текста, как современного инновационного метода и технологии, “Scanning” - чтение и осмысление через обзор, “Renaming” – осмысление текста на основе 31





его нового названия, “Prefrasing” – осмысление на основе замены слов в тексте их однозначными, “Reconstructing” - осмысление текста путем его реструктуризации использование таких видов упражнений, как осмысление его содержания, формирует у учащихся речевые, языковые, осмыслительные, активные навыки мышления, совершенствует устную речь.

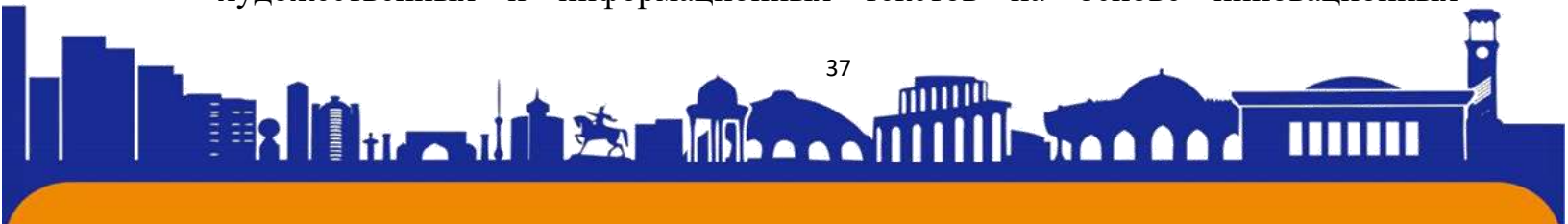
В программе оценки PIRLS даны различные задания по скорости чтения на основе текстов, умению различать особенности их сказок, анализу поэзии, знанию отдельных особенностей художественного текста, по навыкам понимания изобразительным средствам языка (аналогии, оживления). Потому что ученики, читая и анализируя художественные произведения, сталкиваются с различными интерпретациями о добре и зле, добре и зле, 34 красоте на основе анализа. Только читая произведение и понимая его, в них закладывается фундамент сознательного отношения к жизненным событиям, становления и развития нравственно-духовных качеств. Учитель идет по нестандартному инновационному пути в организации учебно-воспитательной работы только в том случае, если он обладает творческими способностями и высоким педагогическим мастерством. То есть он начинает свою работу не так, как обычно. Организует современные эффективные занятия, используя в своей педагогической деятельности различные методы проведения уроков. Потому что инновационные педагогические технологии позволяют повысить качество урока. Это, в свою очередь, отражается на критериях оценки учащихся, а также на их успеваемости. Работа над словарем, разбиение художественно-познавательных текстов на части, выбор нового названия для каждой части, выполнение тестовых заданий, формирование у учащегося выводов о тексте определяют результаты работы над текстом. В третьей главе диссертации под названием “Эффективность формирования компетенций чтения и понимания текста у учащихся начальных классов” изложено содержание и результаты экспериментальноопытной работы. В качестве объекта (опытной площадки) организованной практической деятельности по развитию компетенций чтения и понимания текста у учащихся начальных классов были выбраны общеобразовательные школы Бухарской, Наваийской, Хорезмской областей. 531 учащихся, обучающийся в начальных классах указанных общеобразовательных школ, были определены как респонденты для экспериментально-опытной работы и целенаправленно





распределены в экспериментальные и контрольные группы в виде 272/259. Эффективность предлагаемой методики в педагогических исследованиях была продемонстрирована путем сопоставления между собой показателей, зафиксированных по итогам экспериментально- опытной работы. Согласно идее, выдвинутой в математико-статистических методах относительно повторного анализа результатов, повторный анализ оценил эффективность исследования именно путем установления разницы между результатами конца эксперимента и результатами учащихся, участвовавших в экспериментально-опытной группе. С этой целью в соответствии с критерием 2χ К. Пирсона был проведен сравнительный анализ между итоговыми показателями первого этапа и результатами второго, третьего и заключительного этапа учащихся экспериментальной и контрольной групп. При этом в качестве гипотезы H_0 было принято, что в процессе наблюдения в экспериментальной и контрольной группах ожидаемая вероятность по типам оценок равна, а в альтернативной гипотезе H_1 не равна. То есть, после проведения экспериментально-опытной работы в экспериментальной и контрольной группах H_0 существенного изменения уровня знаний учащихся не наблюдалось. H_1 - наблюдаются значительные изменения в экспериментальной и контрольной группах. Чтобы проверить эту статистическую гипотезу, сначала уточняется степень значимости α , чтобы сравнить эмпирическое значение с критическим значением. В педагогических исследованиях значение (α) принимается равным 0,05. В этом случае распределение достоверности из $1-\alpha$ $1 - 0,05=0,95$, то есть установлено, что он равен 95% степени достоверности.

Выявлено, что в условиях углубления реформы науки и образования в нашей республике формирование компетенций чтения и понимания текста у учащихся начальных классов с помощью инновационных педагогических технологий является социально- педагогической необходимостью, а также актуальной темой; выявлены и научно обоснованы педагогические предпосылки формирования у учащихся начальных классов интереса к чтению, систематической подготовки их к PIRLS- программе международной оценки, их читательской грамотности, компетентности в понимании содержания художественных и информационных текстов на основе инновационных





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технологий; научно-методическое обоснованы факторы, характеризующие компетенции чтения и понимания текста (чтение, письмо, понимание на слух и устное изложение) как инновационные педагогические технологии, эффективные в формировании компетенций чтения и понимания текста у младших школьников, как современные инновационные педагогические технологии и методы разработана усовершенствованная модель “Scanning” - чтение и осмысление через просмотр, “Renaming” – присвоение тексту нового имени на основе его осмысления, “Prefrasing” – осмысление на основе замены слов в тексте их значениями, “Reconstructing” – осмысление содержания путем реструктуризации текста; на основе формирования у учащихся начальных классов умений читать и понимать текст с использованием инновационных педагогических технологий усовершенствована методика развития у них коммуникативных навыков; на основе формирования у учащихся компетенций чтения и понимания текста экспериментально уточнены критерии оценки уровня эффективности подходов, направленных на заинтересованность их в чтении художественной литературы; результаты эксперименталь-опытных работ подтвердили целесообразность проведения работы, связанной с чтением и пониманием текста, с опорой на конкретный план и программу, четкие организационные и педагогические условия. В результате выяснилось, что у учащихся сформированы компетенции по чтению и пониманию текста. По результатам проведенного исследования, рекомендуется, чтобы учащиеся начальных классов при формировании у них компетенции чтения и понимания текста руководствовались следующими: 1. Организация и реализация совершенствования процесса инновационных педагогических технологий формирования у учащихся общеобразовательных школ компетенций, связанных с чтением и пониманием текста на основе социально-экономического развития и современных образовательных реформ; 2. Использование в качественной организации урока родного языка и грамотности чтения в начальных классах общего образования модели разработанной на основе методической системы обучения учащихся 40 начальных классов чтению, системной подготовки учащихся к программе международной оценки PIRLS, формированию у учащихся уровня грамотности чтения, понимания художественного и информационного содержания текста; 3. Использование





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разработанных методических рекомендаций и указаний в качестве вспомогательного средства для формирования у учащихся начальных классов предметных и базовых компетенций.

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O'ZBEKISTON RANGTASVIRIDA QISHLOQ HAYOTI MAVZUSINING AKS ETISHI

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MRDI 1- bosqich magistranti

Annotatsiya. Maqolada O'zbekiston rangtasvir janrida qishloq hayoti mavzusining aks etishi, jamiyat hayotiga ta'siri va asosiysi yoshlar, ijod ahli nigohida u qanday ahamiyatga ega ekanligi to'g'risida. Qolaversa, qishloq hayoti mavzusining bugungi kundagi tasviriy ifodasiga bag'ishlanadi. Rangtasvir san'atining yosh avlod tarbiyasidagi o'rni ulkan va beqiyos, bu borada qishloqlar hayotining hozirda ancha takomillashgani va yetarlicha e'tiborda ekanligi rassomlar nigohida va inson obrazini tasviriy san'atda timsol sifatida yaratish, hozirgi kunda ham qiziqarli va dolzarbdir.

Kalit so'zlar: rangtasvir, tasviriy san'at, zamonaviylik, "Obod qishloq" qishloq hayoti, tarbiya, lirika, yosh avlod, jamiyat, yoshlar, psixologik, portret, mustaqillik, ijodkor, go'zallik, shaxsiy shakllanish, qahramon.

So'nggi uch yilda "Obod qishloq" va "Obod mahalla" dasturlari doirasida 1500 dan ortiq qishloq va mahallalardagi yo'l-transport infratuzilmasi, muhandislik-kommunikatsiya tarmoqlari hamda ijtimoiy soha obyektlarida qurilish va obodonlashtirish ishlari amalga oshirildi, xizmat ko'rsatish shoxobchalari tashkil etildi, shuningdek, ularda istiqomat qilayotgan aholining turmush sharoitini yaxshilashga qaratilgan keng ko'lamlı chora-tadbirlar amalga oshirildi¹. **Ma'lumki, tasviriy sa'at azaldan inson ongiga tezda ta'sir etib, unda ezgu hislar uyg'otadigan, uning ma'naviy olamini boyitadigan san'at turlaridan biridir. Shu bilan birga, tasviriy san'at inson ongi va tafakkurining kengayishi, shaxsiy shakllanishi va kamolga yetishiga yordam beradigan tarbiyachi hamdir. Shu jihatdan ham qishloq hayotining zamon talablariga mos tarzda imkoniyatlar kengayishi va ijtimoiy hayotining yaxshilanish jarayoni bevosita tasviriy san'atda ham o'z ifodasini topmoqda. Yosh avlodni madaniy didini oshirishda xususan, umumiy o'rta ta'lim maktablari va oliy o'quv yurtlari vakillari har jihatdan barkamol insonlar qilib tarbiyalashida tasviriy san'atning ham o'z o'rni bor. Ijodkor rassom atrofidagi rivojlanayotgan hayot ichidagi turli insonlardan qahramonlar qidiradi, ular obrazini tasviriy san'atga o'z chizgilari bilan ifodalab beradi. San'atkor azaldan**

¹ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining qarori, 18.03.2022 yildagi PQ-172-son.





soddalikni tasvirlashni yaxshi ko'radi, ayniqsa, beg'ubor qishloq hayotini o'z asarlarida voqea va hodisalar, turli holatlarning ma'lum bir ko'rinishlarini qiziqarli ifodalab, tasvir orqali ichki mohiyatni ochib, kishilarning ma'naviy qiyofasi, ruhiy holatini, ijobiy va salbiy tomonlarini ifodolovchi obrazini tasvirlaydi.

Tasviriy san'at ma'lumki, yurtimizda juda qadim zamonlarda, mehnat jarayonining taraqqiyoti natijasida paydo bo'ldi. Jamiyat hayotida qishloq turmush tarzini yanada yaxshilash borasidagi keng ko'lamli ishlar, omma orasidan yetishib chiqqan iste'dodli ijodkorlar, mehnatkash xalq orasidan ular talablari va o'zlarining go'zallikka bo'lgan muhabbbati sababli o'sha davr insonlar qiyofalarini, ya'ni qishloq hayoti qahramonlarining orzu-istaklarini, ularning go'zallik va xudbinlik, oliyanoblik va insonparvarlik haqidagi tushunchalarini ifoda etuvchi asarlarni yaratdilar. Xalqning turmushi, xulq va odatlari, yutuq va mag'lubiyatlari ularning asarlarida o'z ifodasini topdi. Har bir davrda mavjud bo'lgan ana shunday san'at hayot go'zalliklarini tasvirlab, odamlarda yuksak xislat va fazilatlarni kamol toptirdi, ularni tenglik, ozodlik, birodarlik, yorqin kelajakka intilishga undadi.

San'at insonni ma'naviy yuksaltirishning kuchli vositasi bo'lib, uning estetik madaniyatini rivojlantiradi. Yosh avlod nigohida esa o'zgacha bir joziba kasb etadi.

Bugungi tinch va osoyishta zamonda, o'tmishda sodir bo'lgan jarayonlar, ayniqsa san'at, xususan tasviriy sana't sohalarida bo'lgan o'zgarish va burilishlar, uning tanazzul va rivojlanish bosqichlari haqida o'ylash, tafakkur qilish haqida ham o'ylashimiz kerak. Shu o'rinda qishloqlarning tasviriy san'atda tasvirlanishi, XX asr oxiri va XXI asr boshlarida O'zbekistonda tasviriy san'at va uning o'ziga xos tomonlari, bu davrda ijod qilgan rassomlar hayoti va faoliyati haqida fikr yuritish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi deb o'ylaymiz. XX asrning 20—30-yillariga kelib O'zbekiston tasviriy san'ati o'ziga xos shakl-shamoyiliga ega bo'la boshladi.² Bunda A. Volkov, P. Kuznetsov, M. Kurzin, S. Finkelshteyn, N. Karaxan, V. Ufimsev, Usta Mo'min (A. Nikolayev), N. Kashina, O. Tatevosyan, P. Benkov, S. Kovalevskaya, I. Ikromov, O'. Tansiqboyev, Ch. Ahmarov, kabi mo'yqalam ustalarining ijodiy

² Oydinov N. "O'zbekiston tasviriy san'atidan lavhalar" Toshkent, O'qituvchi. 1997 yil. 55-b.

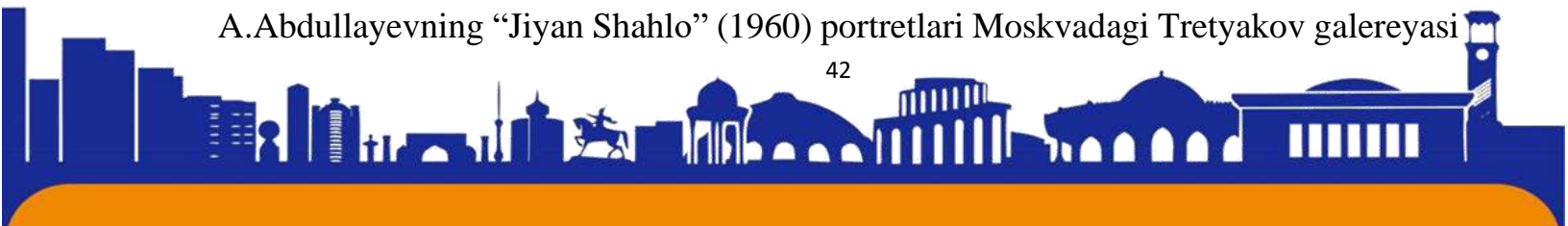




namunalari e'tiborga molik bo'ldi. Shu o'rinda ustoz san'atkor, rangtasvirchi rassom Rahim Ahmedov O'zbek tasviriy san'atida o'chmas iz qoldirgan. Buyuk musavvir nomi barcha tasviriy san'at ihlosmandlari uchun birdek qadrlil va hurmatlidir. U yashab ijod etgan davrda yaratgan ko'plab asarlaridagi rang-barang obrazlarini realistlik uslubda va psixologik yechim topgan holatda san'at ixlosmandlariga namoyish etdi. Akademik R.Ahmedov o'z portretlarida epik kenglik va teranlikka o'z ranglari va chizgilari orqali erishadi. Uning qahramonlari oddiy insonlar, qishloqning sodda kishilari bo'lib, aynan, ularda musavvir donolik va donishmandlikni, ma'naviy poklikni, yuksak axloqiy qoidalarni gavdalantiradi ("Jizzaxlik ayol", 1992 y.; "Nigina" 1993 y.) Masalan, uning "Ona o'ylari"(1956) asari haqiqiy soda qishloq hayotining qahramon onasi obrazi desak bo'ladi. Qolaversa, uning "Tong. Onalik", "Qahramon ona"(1949), "Cho'pon"(1952), "Nigora"(1971), kabi bir qator obrazlari tasvirlangan asarlarini misol keltirsak bo'ladi.

O'zbekiston rangtasvir san'atiga o'zining lirik obrazlari bilan bebaho meros yaratib qoldirgan buyuk rassomlarimizdan biri bu Chingiz Ahmarovdir. Uning yaratgan asarlari, go'zal badiiy merosi hozirgi zamon san'ati rivojiga ham hissa qo'shib kelmoqda. Uning ijodida ham o'sha davr soda qishloq qahramonlari obrazini ko'plab uchratish mumkin. Masalan: "Qiz portreti", "Akam portreti" va yana ko'plab qoralama va eskizlarini misol keltirish mumkin. U o'z davridagi teatr va kino uchun obrazlar yaratgan, qolaversa juda ko'plab monumental asarlar ya'ni devoriy rangtasvir asarlarini lirik obrazlar orqali ifoda etgan.

1945—1970 yillar davomida O'.Tansiqboyev, A. Abdullayev, R. Ahmedov, Y. Yelizarov, K. Karaxan, M.Saidov, S. Abdullayev kabi rassomlar zo'r shijoat bilan ijod qilib, shuhrat qozondilar. Ularning hammalari "O'zbekistan xalq rassomi", "O'zbekistonda xizmat ko'rsatgan rassom" degan yuqori unvon va e'tiroflarga sazovor bo'ldilar. Bu rassomlar tomonidan yaratilgan asarlar orasida Y.Yelizarovning qishloq hayotining qahramonlari obrazlarini ko'plab yaratgan portretlarida ko'rishimiz mumkin. "Onalik" 1957 y.; "Ochilov portreti" 1958 y.; "Doya Matakubova" 1983 y.; kabi asarlaridagi obrazlarni o'zbek soda qishloq ichidan yetishib chiqqan obrazlarini psixologik holatlari bilan uyg'un holda tasvirlagan. Y. Yelizarov qishloq hayotining qahramonlari obrazini yaratishda o'zgacha muhabbat bilan yondoshgan.. Yuqoridagi rassomlardan R.Axmedovning "Surxondaryolik ayol", A.Abdullayevning "Jiyan Shahlo" (1960) portretlari Moskvadagi Tretyakov galereyasi





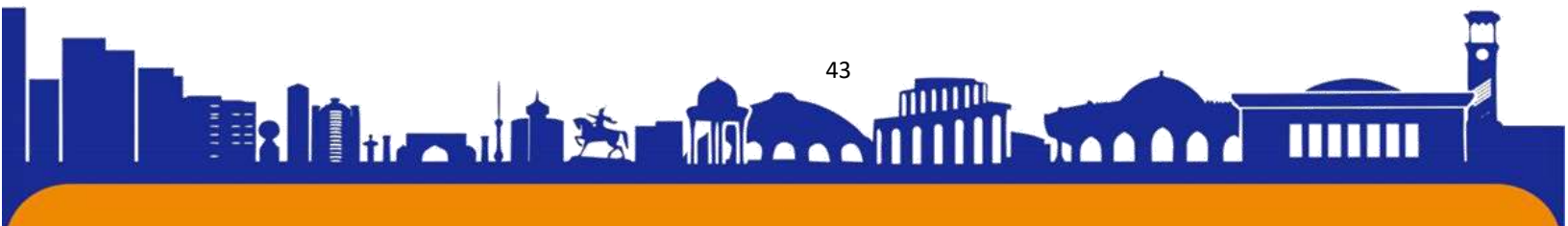
tomonidan sotib olingan. Rangtasvir ustasi Abdulhaq Abdullayev ham o'z davridagi qishloq hayotining ko'plab obrazlarini yaratib boy ijodiy meros qoldirgan. Jumladan: "Jiyan Shaxlo" (1960), "Xalq qahramoni N. Niyozov portreti" (1949), "Buvi va nabira" (1960) kabi asarlarida qishloq hayoti obrazlarini mohirona tasvirlagan. U yaratgan "Buvi va nabira" asarida rassom oddiy mexribon buvi va uning nabirasini psixologik holatini tomoshabinga yetkazib berishga harakat qilgan. Abdulhaq Abdullaev birinchi o'zbek portretchi rassomlardan biri bo'lib, portret sohasida salmoqli ijod qildi. U o'z zamondoshlari, ziyoliylarni, olimlarni adabiyot va san'at namoyondalarini, portretlarini yaratib katta muvafaqqiyatlarga erishdi. "Baxri portreti", "Uyg'urcha raqs" hamda yozuvchi "Oybek" portreti rassomning shox asarlaridan bo'lib, Baxri portretida qizaloqning sodda, shoshib boqishi, gavdasi huddi tezda hozir qochib ketadigangandek holati portretga ko'tarinkilik ruxini baxsh etgan. Unda qizning yuz ifodasi psixologik xolati moxirona tasvirlangan.

Bugungi kunda ham O'zbekiston rangtasvir san'atida rassomlar o'z asarlarida qishloq hayotiga murojaat qilishmoqda. Shunday rassomlardan biri professor Muhammadiyor Toshmurodov hisoblanadi. "G'ilonda ish kuni", "G'ilonda tong" asarlarida rassomning qishloq hayotini haqchil va tabiiy holatda aynan o'sha "G'ilon" qishlog'idagi insonlar orqali asarlar yaratgani e'tirof etish joiz. Bugungi kunda samarali ijod qilib kelayotgan zamonamiz rangtasvir ustalari xususan M. Toshmurodov, A. Ikromjonov, S. Rahmetov, J. Umarbekov, D. Azizov kabi rassomlar ijodida ham qishloq hayotining turli tuman obrazlardagi ifodasini ko'plab misol keltirish mumkin.

Shuning uchun bugungi zamonaviy hayotimizda azaliy ilhom beruvchi qishloq hayoti mavzusi qahramonlar obrazi oddiy qishloqdoshimiz yoki xalq qahramonlari ham bo'lishlari mumkin va ular obrazi orqali tomoshabinga badiiy-estetik zavq berishimiz mumkin bo'ladi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

1. Oydinov N. "O'zbekiston tasviriy san'atidan lavhalar" Toshkent, O'qituvchi. 1997 yil.
2. uz.m.wikipedia.org



O'ZBEKISTONDA IXTIYORIY SUG'URTAGA BO'LGAN ISHONCH

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqola bugungi kunda O'zbekistonda qanday sug'urta turlari borligi to'g'risida va ular qanday amal qilayotgani va majburiy va ixtiyoriy sug'urtaning amal qilinish darajalri to'grisida ma'lumotlar berilgan. Sug'urta O'zbekistonda qanday rivojlanganligi, bu borasida qanday ishlar amalga oshirilganligi yoritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: sug'urta, tibbiy sug'urta, majburiy sug'urta, mulkiy sug'urta, hayot sug'urtasi, avtotransport sug'urtasi, risk

Аннотация. В данной статье представлена информация о том, какие виды страхования существуют сегодня в Узбекистане и как они реализуются, а также об уровнях внедрения обязательного и добровольного страхования. Как развивалось страхование в Узбекистане, какая работа проведена в этом направлении, объясняется.

Ключевые слова: страхование, медицинское страхование, обязательное страхование, страхование имущества, страхование жизни, страхование автотранспортных средств, риск.



Abstract. This article provides information about what types of insurance exist in Uzbekistan today and how they are implemented, as well as the levels of implementation of mandatory and voluntary insurance. How insurance has developed in Uzbekistan, what work has been done in this regard is explained.

Key words: insurance, medical insurance, compulsory insurance, property insurance, life insurance, motor vehicle insurance, risk.

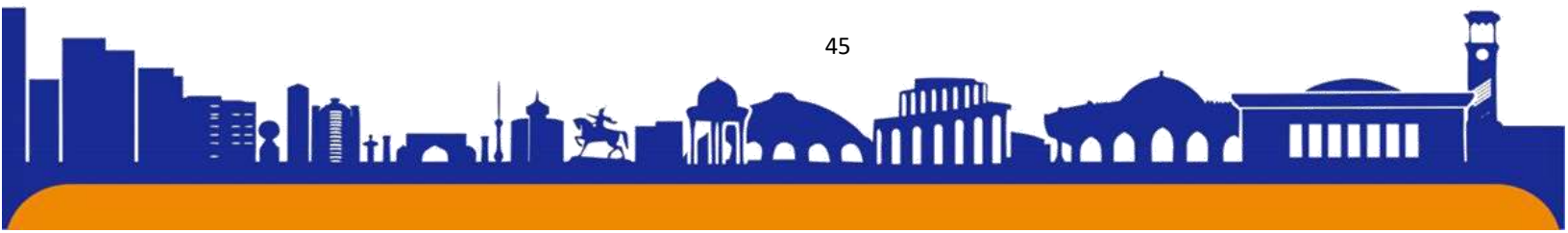
Kirish

Sug'urta tabiiy ofatlar, har xil baxtsiz hodisalar ro'y berishi natijasida ko'rilgan zararni qoplash va boshqa pul qoplamalari to'lash uchun maqsadli pul jamg'armalarini tashkil etish va undan foydalanish bilan bog'liq iqtisodiy munosabatlar tizimi. Ilk sug'urta dengiz sug'urtasi bo'lgan. Dengiz sug'urtasining mavjudligi miloddan avvalgi 300-yilda Rimdagi qadimiy qonun bilan tan olingan. Keyinchalik sug'urtaning boshqa turlari va sug'urta bilan shug'ullanadigan tashkilotlar vujudga kelgan. Sug'urta inson ehtiyojlariga qarab, turlarga bo'linadi. Bular majburiy sug'urta, avtotransport sug'urtasi, hayot sug'urtasi, fuqarolik mas'uliyatini sug'urtalashdan iborat. Har qanday yuridik yoki jismoniy shaxs o'ziga tegishli bo'lgan mulkni sug'urtalasa, mulkiy sug'urtani amalga oshirgan hisoblanadi. Agar har qanday shaxs o'zining hayoti, sog'lig'i, mehnat qobiliyatini sug'urtalasa, shaxsiy sug'urtani amalga oshirdan hisoblanadi. Transport egalarining fuqarolik javobgarligini, kredit oluvchilarning bank oldidagi kreditni o'z vaqtida qaytarish javobgarligini sug'urtalash, javobgarlik sug'urtasini amalga oshirgan hisoblanadi.

Adabiyotlar tahlili

Yuqorida ta'kidlangadek, sug'urtaga insonlarning ishonchsizligi to'g'risida Jahongir Abdurasulov Oliy Majlis Qonunchilik palatasi Byudjet va iqtisodiy islohotlar qo'mitasining videokonferensiya tarzida o'tkazilgan yig'ilishida Vazirlar Mahkamasi tomonidan kiritilgan yangi tahrirdagi «Sug'urta faoliyati to'g'risida»gi qonun loyihasi muhokama qilgan. Bu qonun loyiha sug'urta faoliyatini tartibga solish, xalqaro tajribalarni joriy etish va iste'molchilarni huquqlarini qonuniy manfaatlarini himoya qilishga qaratilgan.

X.M.Shennayev ham o'zining sug'urta to'g'risidagi kitobida sug'urtaning turlari, sug'urta faoliyati to'g'risida ma'lumot berib o'tgan. Unga ko'ra, sug'urta bozori





va uning infratuzilmasirespublika iqtisodiyotining rivojlanishiga xizmat ko'rsata boshlashi aytilgan. Moliya tizimining ajralmas tarkibiy qismi bo'lgan sug'urta ning milliy iqtisodiyot raqobatbardoshligini va barqarorligini ta'minlashdagi o'rni muhim ahamiyatga ega[1].

Shu sababli, O'zbekistonda sug'urta bozorini shakllantirish va uni rivojlantirishga hukumatimiz tomonidan katta e'tibor berilmoqda. Xususan, sug'urta tashkilotlariga soliq imtiyozlari berilmoqda. Natijada sug'urta bozorida faoliyat yuritayotgan sug'urta tashkilotlarining soni ortib bormoqda. Hozirgi kunda kunda 30 dan ortiq sug'urta tashkilotlari davlat ro'yxatidan o'tgan[2].

Natijalar:

Bugungi kunda sug'urta munosabatlarini rivojlantirish asosida sug'urta bozorining ko'lamini kengaytirish, uzoq qishloq joylarida sug'urta tashkilotlari filial va bo'linmalarining ochilishi, sug'urta bozoriga yangi xizmatlar taklif etish, sug'urta qonunchiligini takomillashtirish dolzarb masalalar bo'lib qolmoqda.

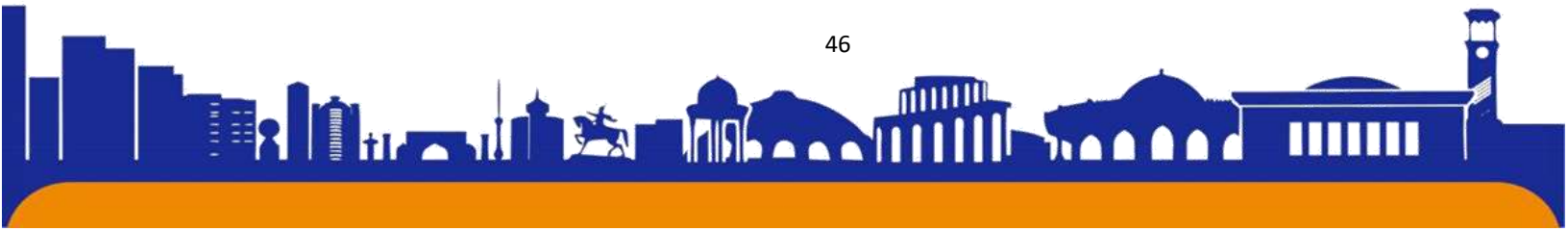
Sug'urta tizimini rivojlantirish uchun sug'urta sohasini yaxshi biluvchi malakali kadrlarni tayyorlash uchun bugungi dolzarb masalalardan biri hisoblanadi. Shuni inobatga olgan holda, u o'zining qo'llanmasida sug'urta ishining nazariy va amaliy jihatlarini aks ettirgan.

Sug'urta amalga oshirish shakllariga ko'ra majburiy va ixtiyoriy sug'urta shakllariga bo'linadi.

Majburiy sug'urta - davlat su-g'urtasi shakllaridan biri, qonun asosida belgilangan shartlarga binoan, davlat sugurta tashkilotlari tomonidan o'tkaziladi.

Ixtiyoriy sug'urta – bu fuqarolar sug'urta turlaridan ixtiyoriy ravishdan sug'urtani amalga oshirishi hisoblanadi[3].

O'zbekistonda ham sug'urtaning deyarli barcha turlari mavjud. O'zbekiston Respublikasi 1991-yil mustaqillikka erishgandan so'ng sug'urta organlari tashkil etildi. 1993-yil 6-may kuni “ Sug'urta to'g'risida”gi qonun qabul qildi. Ilk sug'urta kompaniyasi ham aynan shu qonundan so'ng tashkil etilgan “O'zagrosug'urta” kompaniyasi. Keyinchalik “Madad”, “Kafolat”, “O'zbekinvest” kompaniyalari ham tashkil etilgan va bu kompaniyalari sug'urtaning barcha sug'urta turlari bo'yicha sug'urtani amalga oshirishadi. O'zbekistonda ham sug'urtani amalga oshirish majburiy



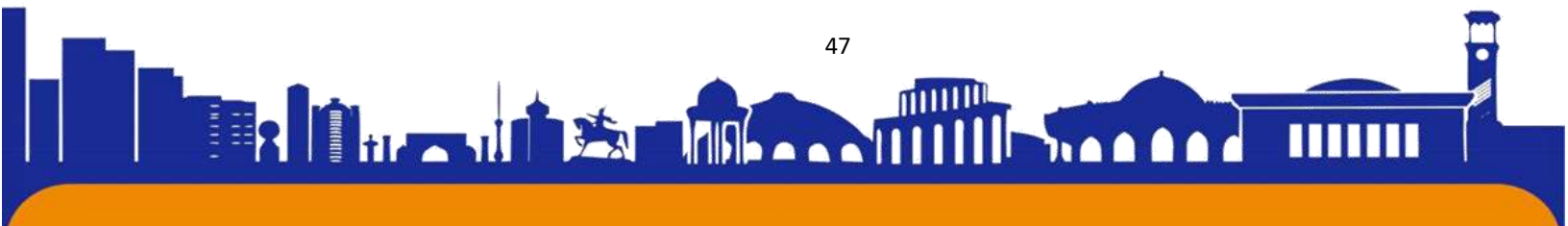


va ixtiyoriy hisoblanadi va bugungi kunga kelib O'zbekistonda majburiy sug'urtani amalga oshirish yuqori ko'rsatkichni ko'rsatadi. Ixtiyoriy sug'urta esa majburiy sug'urtaga nisbatan pastroq ko'rsatkichni ko'rsatadi. Bunga asosiy sabab fuqarolar orasida sug'urta to'g'risida to'liq informatsiya va savodxonlik yetarli emas. Fuqarolar sug'urta shartnomasiga ega bo'lishgandan so'ng qanday imkoniyatlarga ega ekanliklari to'g'risida axborotlarga to'liq ega emas. Shuning uchun ham fuqarolar ixtiyoriy ravishda o'zlarini turli xil risklardan moliyaviy himoyalay olishmaydi. Aynan sug'urtaning insonlar o'rtasida ishonchsizligini yuqoriligi to'g'risidagi mavzuda Oliy Majlis Qonunchilik palatasi deputati Jahongir Abdurasulov o'zining nutqida aytib o'tgan va bu bo'yicha chora-tadbirlar amalga oshirilishi va nazorat qilinishini ta'kidlagan[4].

2022-yilning yanvar-avgust oylarida sug'urta xizmatlari hajmi 3701,6 mlrd.. so'mni tashkil etdi

<i>Hududlar bo'yicha sug'urta xizmatlari hajmi, mlrd. so'm:[5]</i>	
O'zbekiston Respublikasi	3 701,6
Qoraqalpog'iston Respublikasi	200,6
Andijon	105,8
Buxoro	101,1
Jizzax	45,0
Qashqadaryo	91,6
Navoiy	78,2
Namangan	102,1
Samarqand	93,3
Surxondaryo	52,2
Sirdaryo	47,6
Toshkent	106,0
Farg'ona	113,9
Xorazm	85,4
Toshkent shahri	2 478,8

Muhokama





Yuqorida ko'rsatilgan jadvalda 2022-yildagi sug'urta xizmatlarining hajmi keltirilgan, bunda eng katta hajmi Toshkent shahrida 2 478,8 mlrd. so'm darajasida qayd etgan. Bunga sabab Toshkent shahrida sug'urta kompaniyalarining asosiy ofislari joylashgan, aholi uchun sug'urta to'g'risida yetarli axborotlar reklamalar orqali yetkazilgan. Aholi orasida sug'urta haqida tushuncha mavjud va Toshkent shahrida juda ko'p xususiy tashkilotlar ko'pligi ham sabab bo'la oladi. Toshkent shahrida juda ko'p mamlakatdan korxonalar va tashkilotlar filiali joylashgan, biz bilamiz rivojlangan mamlakatlarda sug'urta xizmati YaIM da sezilarli darajada, shuning uchun ham sug'urta xizmati Toshkent shahrida yuqori ko'rsatkichni qayd etgan.

Xulosa va takliflar

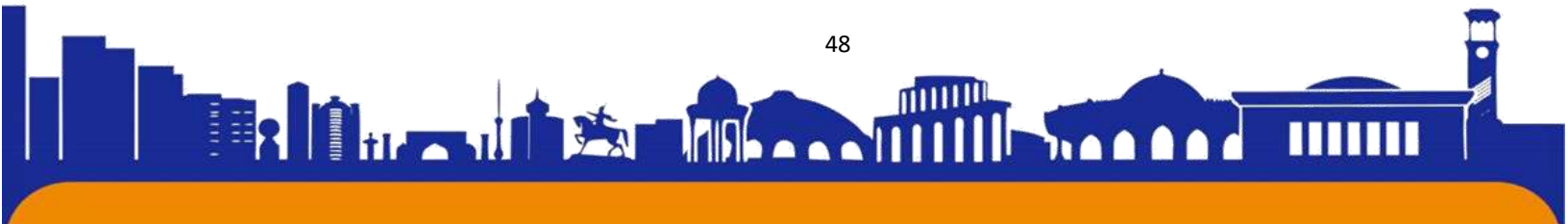
Bu maqolani yozish natijasida O'zbekistonda ixtiyoriy sug'urtaga bo'lgan ishonchni oshirish bir nechta takliflar yuzga keldi.

Bular:

1. Sug'urtaga bo'lgan insonlarning ishonchini oshirish uchun fuqarolar o'rtasida turli yig'inlar tashkil qilish va ularga sug'urta to'g'risidagi dastlabki tushunchalarni shakllantirish
2. Onlayn xizmat turlarini qulaylashtirish va birinchi marotaba sug'urtani amalga oshirayotgan fuqarolarga turli xil imtiyozlar ajratish.
3. Sug'urta dalolatnomasiga ega bo'lishni qulaylashtirish va fuqarolarga to'liq summalarda ma'lumotlarni berib berishni yo'lga qo'yish
4. Sug'urta kompaniyalari ixtiyoriy sug'urtani amalga oshirish jarayonida risklarni keng ko'lamda qamrab olish.
5. Sug'urta kompaniyalari "O'zbekinvest" kompaniyasi kabi elektron sug'urta summasini hisoblaydigan hisoblagich joriy etish va uni yanada takomillashtirish chora tadbirlarini qo'llash

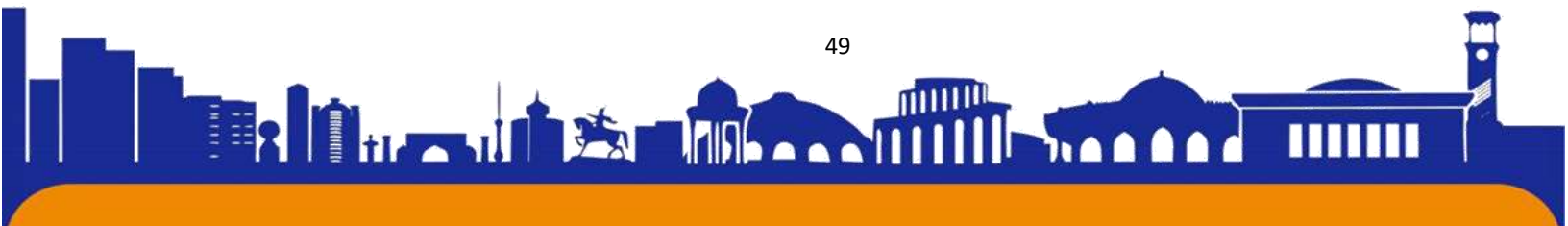
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STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY AND TECTONICS

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Abstract: *Structural geology and tectonics are fundamental disciplines within the field of geology, providing vital insights into the deformation and displacement processes that shape the Earth's crust. This abstract explores the fundamental principles and methodologies employed in studying the structures and tectonic processes that occur within the Earth's lithosphere. It discusses the classification and characteristics of geological structures, including folds, faults, and fractures, and emphasizes their significance in deciphering the tectonic history of a region.*

Key words: *faults, folds, plate boundaries, deformation, strain, stress, thrust faults, folded mountains, shear zones, tectonic plates, convergent boundary, orogeny, rift zones.*

INTRODUCTION

Structural geology and tectonics form the cornerstone of understanding the dynamic processes occurring within the Earth's crust. By examining the deformation and displacement of rock units, these disciplines provide crucial insights into the formation of geological structures and the tectonic forces driving them. This introduction sets the stage for exploring the fundamental principles, methodologies, and

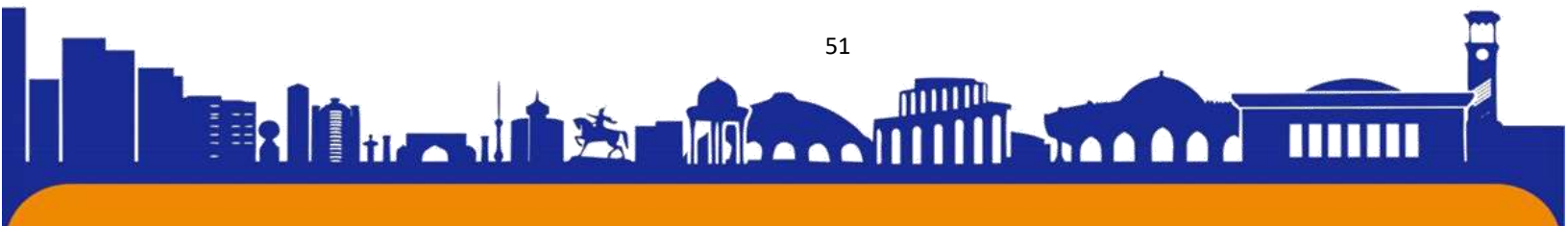


significance of structural geology and tectonics in deciphering the complexities of the Earth's lithosphere.

Structural geology primarily deals with the study of rock deformation, encompassing the analysis of folds, faults, fractures, and other geological structures. Through detailed examination of these structures, geologists unravel the tectonic history of a region, discerning the mechanisms behind crustal movements and the associated geological events. Tectonics, on the other hand, delves into the broader processes of deformation, including the formation of mountain ranges, the opening and closing of ocean basins, and the effects of plate tectonics. Together, these disciplines shed light on the dynamic nature of the Earth's crust and its evolution over geological time scales. The intertwined nature of structural geology and tectonics with other geological processes, such as sedimentation, metamorphism, and volcanism, underscores their integral role in understanding the Earth's history and its ongoing changes. Moreover, the practical implications of these disciplines extend to the exploration for natural resources, assessment of geological hazards, and the development of geological models for engineering and environmental purposes. This introduction lays the foundation for deeper exploration into the methodologies, advancements, and interdisciplinary connections of structural geology and tectonics, ultimately highlighting their profound influence on our understanding of Earth's dynamic processes and the development of sustainable geological practices.

Structural geology typically pertains to the observation, description and interpretation of structures that can be mapped in the field. How do we recognize deformation or strain in a rock? “Strained” means that something primary or preexisting has been geometrically modified, be it cross stratification, pebble shape, a primary magmatic texture or a preexisting deformation structure. Hence strain can be defined as a change in length or shape, and recognizing strain and deformation structures actually requires solid knowledge of undeformed rocks and their primary structures.

Being able to recognize tectonic deformation depends on our knowledge of primary structures.



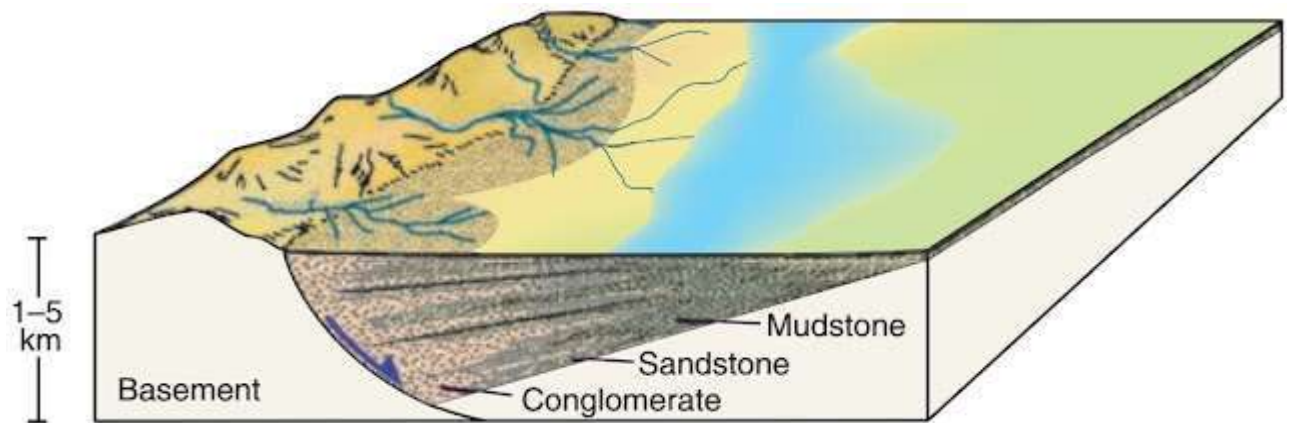
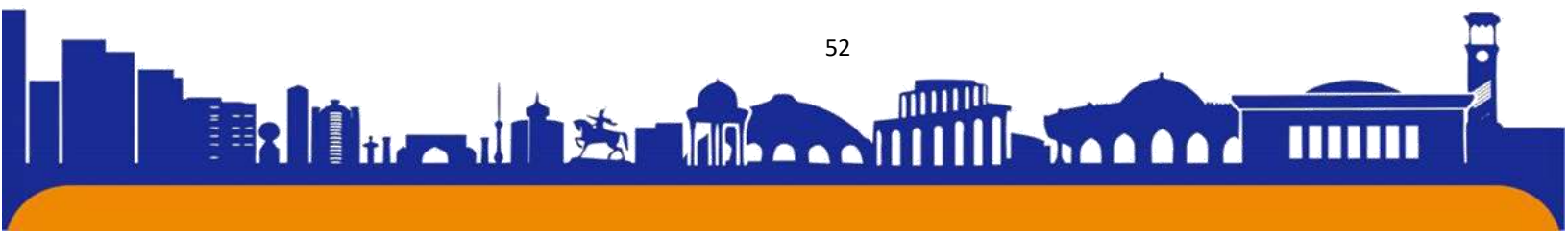


Fig. 1.

Illustration of the close relationship between sedimentary facies, layer thickness variations and syndepositional faulting (growth fault) along the margin of a sedimentary basin.[2]

Structural data sets

Planet Earth represents an incredibly complex physical system, and the structures that result from natural deformation reflect this fact through their multitude of expressions and histories. There is thus a need to simplify and identify the one or few most important factors that describe or lead to the recognition of deformation structures that can be seen or mapped in naturally deformed rocks. **Field observations** of deformed rocks and their structures represent the most direct and important source of information on how rocks deform, and objective observations and careful descriptions of naturally deformed rocks are the key to understanding natural deformation. Indirect observations of geologic structures by means of various **remote sensing methods**, including satellite data and seismic surveying, are becoming increasingly important in our mapping and description of structures and tectonic deformation. **Experiments** performed in the laboratory give us valuable knowledge of how various physical conditions, including stress field, boundary condition, temperature or the physical properties of the deforming material, relate to deformation. **Numerical models**, where rock deformation is simulated on a computer,



are also useful as they allow us to control the various parameters and properties that influence deformation.

Experiments and numerical models not only help us understand how external and internal physical conditions control or predict the deformation structures that form, but also give information on how deformation structures evolve, i.e. they provide insights into the deformation history. In contrast, naturally deformed rocks represent end-results of natural deformation histories, and the history may be difficult to read out of the rocks themselves. Numerical and experimental models allow one to control rock properties and boundary conditions and explore their effect on deformation and deformation history. Nevertheless, any deformed rock contains some information about the history of deformation. The challenge is to know what to look for and to interpret this information. Numerical and experimental work aids in completing this task, together with objective and accurate field observations.[1]

Structural geology and tectonics are fundamental disciplines within the field of geology, focusing on the deformation and structural evolution of the Earth's crust. By studying the processes that shape rocks and the Earth's lithosphere, researchers gain insight into the dynamic forces that have shaped the Earth's surface over geological time scales. This discussion aims to highlight the significance of structural geology and tectonics in unraveling the Earth's tectonic history and its implications for various geoscience applications.

a. Deformational Features and Mechanisms:

Structural geology encompasses the analysis of various deformational features, including folds, faults, foliations, and lineations. Understanding the mechanisms responsible for their formation provides crucial insights into the kinematics and dynamics of crustal deformation. By characterizing the geometry and orientation of these features, structural geologists infer the stress and strain regimes that have acted upon the rocks, thereby unraveling the tectonic history of a region.

b. Tectonic Settings and Plate Tectonics:



Tectonics encompasses the study of the large-scale processes governing the deformation of the Earth's lithosphere. Plate tectonics theory provides a unifying framework for understanding the distribution of earthquakes, volcanoes, and mountain ranges. By examining the geological structures and deformational patterns, researchers can infer the tectonic setting in which the rocks were deformed, providing critical evidence to support plate tectonics theory and refine our understanding of global tectonic processes.

c. Resource Exploration and Geohazards Assessment:

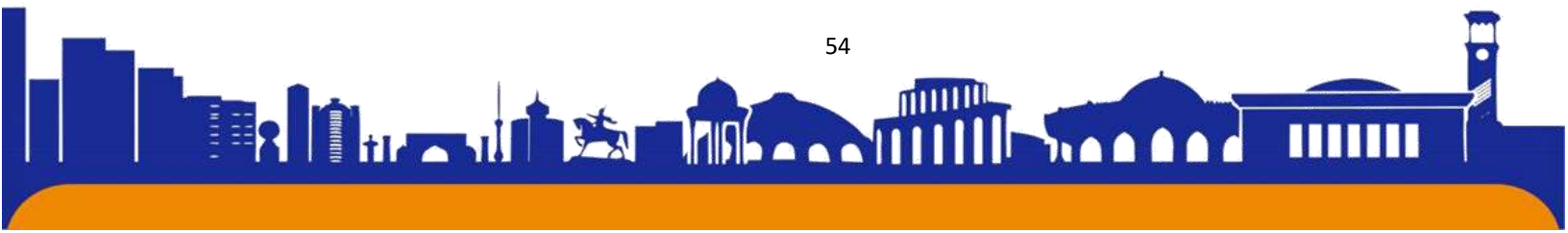
The insights derived from structural geology and tectonics play a vital role in resource exploration and geohazards assessment. Understanding the structural architecture of subsurface rock formations aids in the exploration and production of hydrocarbons, minerals, and groundwater resources. Moreover, the identification and characterization of geological structures contribute to assessing seismic hazards, landslides, and other geological risks, thereby informing land-use planning and infrastructure development.[3]

d. Crustal Evolution and Tectonic History:

Structural geology and tectonics provide a window into the past, allowing geoscientists to reconstruct the tectonic history and evolutionary processes that have shaped the Earth's lithosphere. By integrating structural data with geochronological and geochemical information, researchers unravel the timing and nature of tectonic events, leading to a deeper comprehension of mountain building, continental rifting, and other major tectonic phenomena.

e. Engineering and Geotechnical Applications:

The principles of structural geology and tectonics are integral to the field of engineering geology and geotechnical engineering. Assessing the orientation and stability of rock masses, understanding the potential for faulting or fracturing, and interpreting the impact of tectonic activity on infrastructure are essential for planning and constructing civil projects in tectonically active regions.



Result

The field of Structural Geology and Tectonics focuses on understanding the deformation of the Earth's crust and the processes that drive it. Through geological mapping, analysis of rock structures, and studying tectonic activity, researchers seek to unravel the complex history of the Earth's movement and deformation. This knowledge is crucial for understanding seismic hazards, resource exploration, and the evolution of landscapes. Additionally, the field plays a key role in the exploration and development of natural resources such as oil, gas, and minerals. Overall, the study of structural geology and tectonics provides valuable insights into the dynamic processes that have shaped our planet over millions of years.

Seismic data

In the mapping of subsurface structures, seismic data are invaluable and since the 1960s have revolutionized our understanding of fault and fold geometry. Some seismic data are collected for purely academic purposes, but the vast majority of seismic data acquisition is motivated by exploration for petroleum and gas. Most seismic data are thus from rift basins and continental margins.

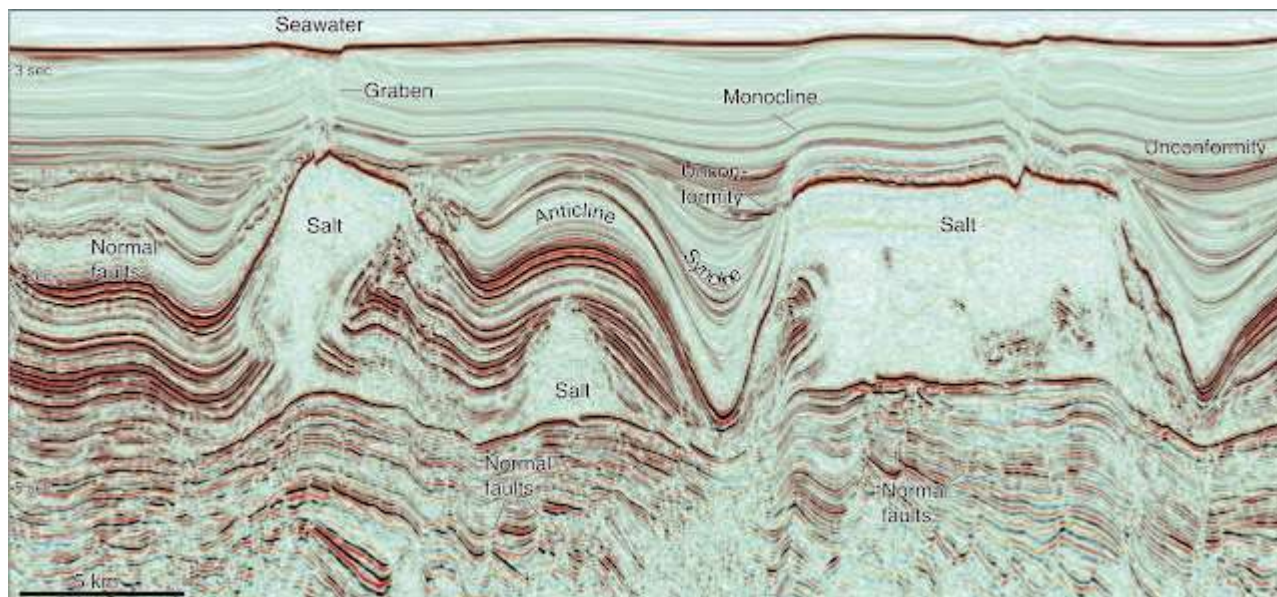
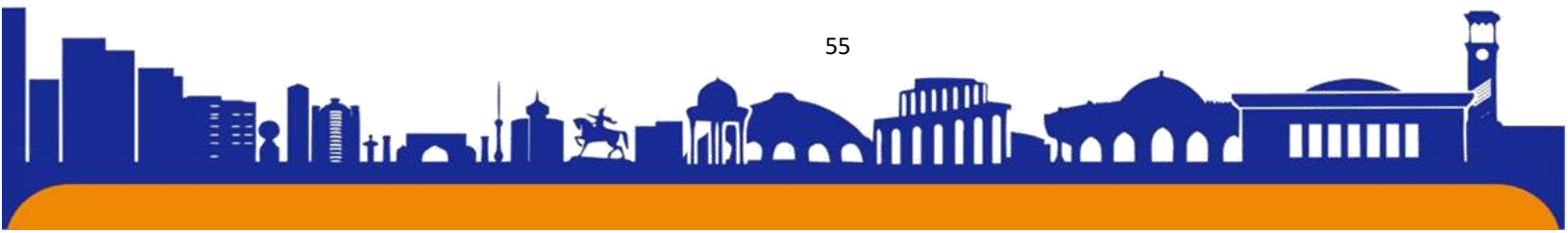


Fig 2.





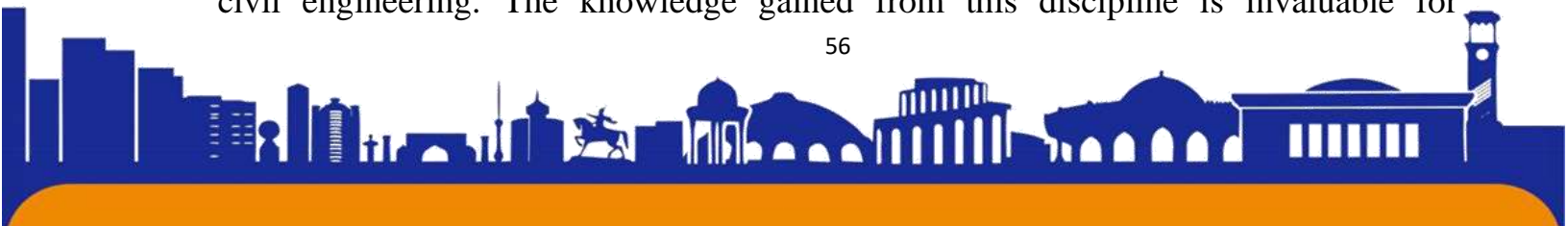
Seismic 2-D line from the Santos Basin offshore Brazil, illustrating how important structural aspects of the subsurface geology can be imaged by means of seismic exploration. Note that the vertical scale is in seconds.

Acquisition of seismic data is, by its nature, a special type of remote sensing (acoustic), although always treated separately in the geo-community. Marine seismic reflection data (Figure 6) are collected by boat, where a sound source (air gun) generates sound waves that penetrate the crustal layers under the sea bottom. Microphones can also be put on the sea floor. This method is more cumbersome, but enables both seismic S- and P-waves to be recorded (S-waves do not travel through water). Seismic data can also be collected onshore, putting the sound source and microphones (geophones) on the ground. The onshore sound source would usually be an explosive device or a vibrating truck, but even a sledgehammer or specially designed gun can be used for very shallow and local targets. [5]

The sound waves are reflected from layer boundaries where there is an increase in acoustic impedance, i.e. where there is an abrupt change in density and/or the velocity with which sound waves travel in the rock. A long line of microphones, onshore called geophones and offshore referred to as hydrophones, record the reflected sound signals and the time they appear at the surface. These data are collected in digital form and processed by computers to generate a seismic image of the underground.

Conculision

In my view, the study of structural geology and tectonics is essential for understanding the dynamic processes that shape the Earth's crust. This field of study provides valuable insights into the deformation of rocks, faulting, folding, and the formation of geological structures. By studying the tectonic forces at work, researchers can gain a better understanding of seismic activity, mountain building, and the distribution of natural resources. Furthermore, the principles of structural geology and tectonics are crucial in various industries, such as oil and gas exploration, mining, and civil engineering. The knowledge gained from this discipline is invaluable for

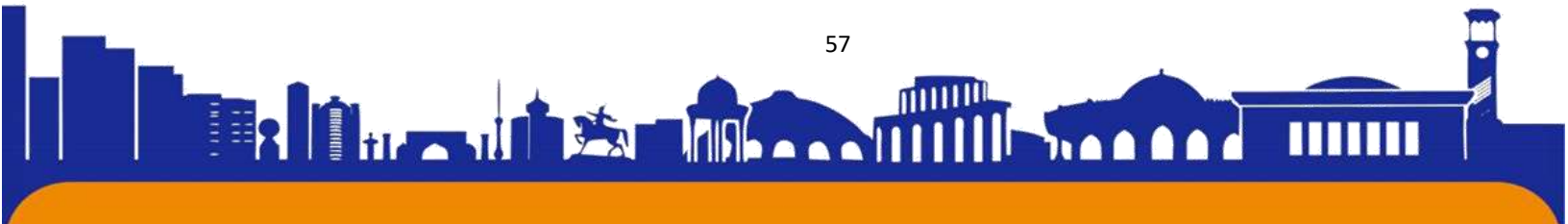




predicting geological hazards and contributing to the sustainable development of our planet. As such, ongoing research and education in structural geology and tectonics are paramount for advancing our understanding of the Earth's dynamic processes and their implications for society.

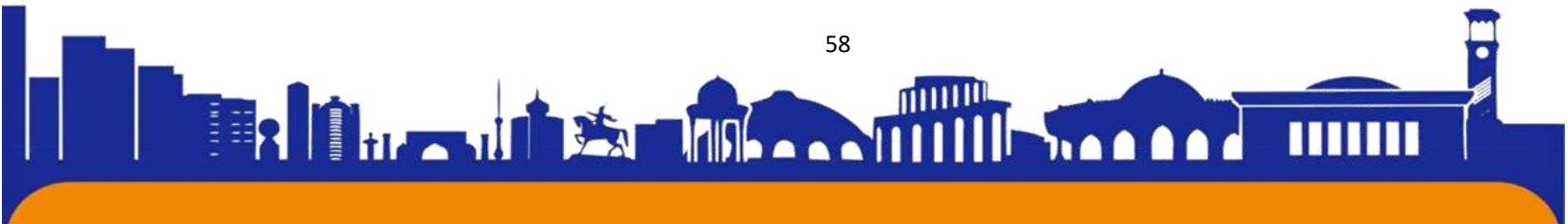
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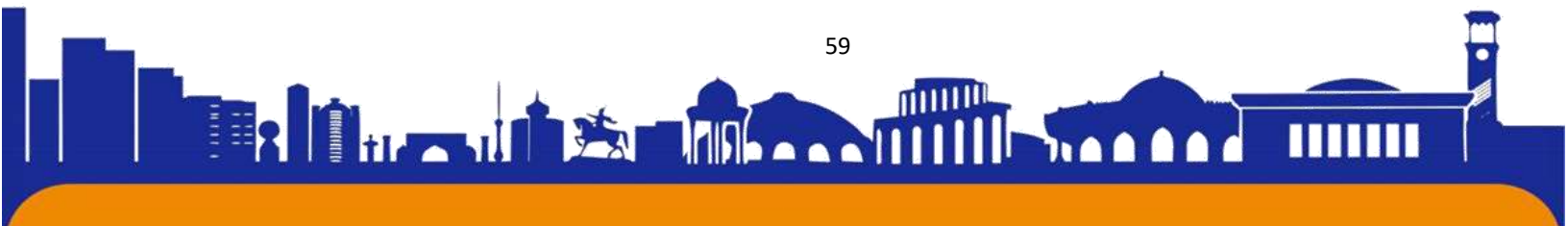
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TIBIYOT OLIY TA'LIM MUASSASALARIDA MASHG'ULOTLAR SAMARADORLIGINI OSHIRISH UCHUN INNOVATSION TEXNOLOGIYALARDAN FOYDALANISH

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada oliy ta'lim tizimini tubdan isloh qilish, "Kadrlar tayyorlash milliy dasturi"ni bosqichma-bosqich amalga oshirish, ilg'or tajribalarga tayangan holda tibbiyot oliy ta'lim muassasalarida ta'lim jarayonini tashkil etish va ilmiy-uslubiy innovatsion texnologiyalardan foydalanib mashg'ulot samaradorligini oshirish usullari ko'rsatib o'tilgan. Bundan tashqari innovatsion ta'lim texnologiyasining asoslari va hayotimizga chuqur kirib kelayotgan internet tizimini keng joriy qilish, milliy axborot resurslarini shakllantirish chora-tadbirlari bayon qilingan.

Kalit so'zlar: ta'limni isloh qilish, innovatsion texnologiyalar, ta'lim sifati.

Mamlakatimizda oliy ta'lim tizimini tubdan isloh qilish va "Kadrlar tayyorlash milliy dasturi"ni zamonaviy ilmiy tafakkur yutuqlariga, ilg'or tajribalarga tayangan holda tibbiyot oliy o'quv yurtlarida ta'lim jarayonini ta'minlovchi omil, hamda ilmiy – uslubiy texnologiya sifatida amalga oshirishdan iboratdir. Pedagog o'z mutaxassisligi bo'yicha o'zlashtirgan bilimlardan qat'iy nazar, ijtimoiy, pedagogik-psixologik bilimlar, zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalar va uslublar yig'indisi bo'lgan zarur pedagogik ko'nikmalarni egallagan bo'lishi lozim.

Hozirgi davrda axborot texnologiyalarining jadal rivojlanishi, shu bilan bir qatorda bugungi kunda hayotimizga chuqur kirib kelayotgan internet tizimini keng joriy qilish, yoshlarimizni boy tariximiz, milliy qadriyatlarimiz, yuksak axloqiy, insoniy fazilatlar va vatanparvarlik ruhida tarbiyalashda xizmat qiladigan milliy axborot resurslarini shakllantirish doimo e'tiborimiz markazida turishi lozim.

Innovatsion ta'lim texnologiyalari quyidagilarga asoslangan:

1. Ta'limning har bir shaxsga yo'naltirganlik va tizimli yondashuv, ta'lim subyektlari munosabatlarini demokratlashtirilishi va insonparvarlashtirilishiga;
2. Ta'limda talabalarning roli o'zgarishiga, ya'ni o'quv faoliyatini mustaqil olib boruvchi ta'lim jarayonining teng huquqli subyekti ekanligiga;





3. Ta'limda o'qituvchining roli o'zgarishiga, ya'ni mustaqil o'quv faoliyatining tashkilotchisi va talabalarining savodli maslahatchisi bo'lishiga va talabalar bilimi, ko'nikmalari, mahoratlarning nazoratini hamda ehtimolli og'ishlarni o'z vaqtida to'g'rilash maqsadida ularning bilim darajasini aniqlashga;

4. Ta'limning uslublari va vositalarining o'zgarishiga, ya'ni muammoli holatlar, faol ijodiy-tadqiqiy faoliyatini yaratishga asoslangan, muamolarni qidirish va yechish, bilimlarni amalda qo'llashga yo'naltirilgan interfaol usullar an'anaviy bo'lib borishiga, jamoa va guruhlarda ishlash keng qamrovli ta'lim shakli sifatida qo'llanilishiga, axborot texnologiyalari ta'limning an'anaviy vositalari bilan bir qatorda keng qo'llanilishiga, o'quv materiallari ta'lim oluvchilar tomonidan bilimlarni mustaqil o'rganish uchun keng foydalanishiga;

5. Pedagogik boshqarish uslublari va vositalarining o'zgarishiga, ya'ni o'qituvchi muammolarni aniqlash, g'oyalarni regeneratsiya qilish, qarorlarni qabul qilishga qodir va ularning amalga oshishiga mas'uldor menejerga aylanmog'i darkor. U nafaqat pedagogik, balki talabalarining o'quv faoliyatini ham bashoratlaydi, loyihalashtiradi va rejalashtiradi, ya'ni qo'yilgan ta'lim maqsadini amalga oshirish va o'quv faoliyatining rejalashtirilgan natijalariga erishish bo'yicha qo'shma faoliyat tizimi va mazmunini ishlab chiqadi. Bashoratlash, loyihalashtirish, rejalashtirish, o'quv faoliyatini tashkillashtirishda talabalarni qo'llab-quvvatlaydi va ta'lim jarayonining o'quv dialogi hamda polilogi sifatini shakllantiradi.

“Texnologiya” yunoncha so'zdan kelib chiqqan bo'lib “texno” - mahorat, san'at, malaka va “logos” - so'z, ta'limot ma'nolarini anglatadi.

Ta'limni texnologiyalashtirish – bu o'qitish jarayoniga texnologik yondashish asosida ta'lim maqsadlariga erishishning eng maqbul yo'llari va samarali vositalarni tadqiq qiluvchi va qonuniyatlarni ochib beruvchi pedagogik yo'nalishdir.

Ta'lim texnologiyasi: Bu - mavjud sharoit va o'rnatilgan vaqtda belgilangan ta'limiy maqsad va ko'zlanayotgan natijalarga kafolatli erishishning vositali ta'minlovchi, muloqot, axborot, boshqaruvning eng qulay yo'li va o'qitish vositalarning tartibli yig'indisidir (ta'lim berish texnologiyasining jarayonli – bayonli jihati).

“Pedagogik texnologiya” - pedagogik hodisa va ta'limni texnologiyalashtirish sohasidagi jarayonda qo'llaniladigan tushuncha.

“Ta'limdagi innovatsiya” - bu mavjud ta'lim-tarbiya tizimini zamonaviylashtirish orqali uni isloh qilish va takomillashtirishdir.





“Pedagogik mahorat “bu pedagogik jarayonni bilish, uni tashkil eta olish, harakatga keltira olish, pedagogik jarayonning yuqori samaradorligini belgilovchi shaxsning ish sifati va xususiyatlaridir.

Innovatsion pedagogik texnologiyalardan foydalanish quyidagilarga erishishga imkon beradi:

1. Zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalaridan foydalanib, tibbiy biologik fanlarni o‘rganish – talabalarda zaruriy ko‘nikmalarni hosil qilish imkoniyatini beradi. Talabalarni ta'lim subyekti sifatida faollashtiradi.

2. Dastur asosida muloqotli ta'lim olish talabalarning tibbiy biologik fanlarga qiziqishini oshiradi;

3. Zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalaridan foydalanib o‘quv jarayonini jadallashtirishga erishiladi.

4. Zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalarni o‘quv jarayoniga tatbiq etib quyidagi natijalarga erishish ko‘zda tutiladi:

– o‘quv materialini o‘zlashtirishda zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalardan foydalanish maqsadga muvofiqligi, materialni mantiqiy bo‘limlarga ajratish va ularning har birini mos metodika yordamida o‘rganish, tizimlashtirish, takrorlash, mustahkamlash va talabalar bilimini tekshirish;

– talabalar tomonidan o‘quv materiallarini chuqurroq tushunishlari;

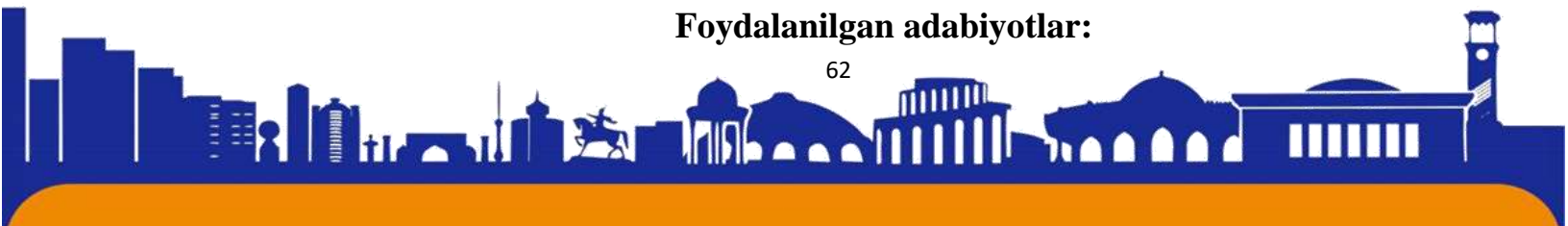
– tibbiy biologiya fanlarini o‘rganishni ijodiy jarayonga aylantirish;

– talabalar tomonidan bajarilgan mustaqil ishlarni nazorat qilish, baholash va sifatli bajarganlarni rag‘batlantirish;

– o‘zlashtirilishi lozim bo‘lgan o‘quv axborot hajmi va harakatini, talabalar bilim darajalarini rivojlanishi va hayotiy tajribasini hisobga olgan holda, ta'limdagi aniq vazifalarni belgilash.

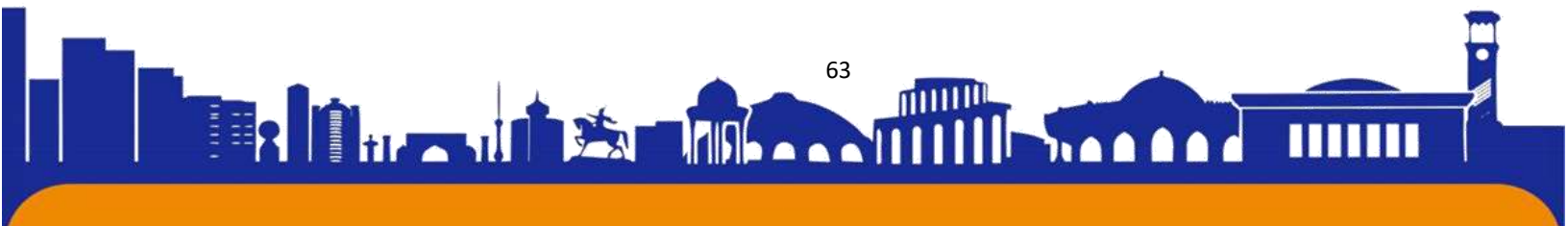
Xulosa qilib aytganda, ta'lim tizimini isloh qilish, “Kadrlar tayyorlash milliy dasturi” ni bosqichma-bosqich amalga oshirish, ilg‘or tajribalarga tayangan holda, ta'lim jarayoniga internet tizimini, innovatsion texnologiyalarni va milliy axborot resurslarini joriy qilib ta'lim sifati, mashg‘ulotlar samaradorligini oshirish maqsadga muvofiq bo‘ladi. Zamonaviy innovatsion texnologiyalarning ta'lim muassasalariga joriy etilishi, har tomonlama samarali hisoblanadi. Oliy ta'lim tizimida bu texnologiyani joriy qilish uchun barcha shart-sharoitlar mavjud.

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**GULXAYRI O'SIMLIGINING DORIVOR
XUSUSIYATLARI VA UN DAN OQILONA FOYDALANISH**

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Annotatsiya. Maqolada gulxayri o'simligining o'ziga hosligi va o'simlik kimyoviy tarkibi boyligi, shifobaxshligi, oziq-ovqat, kosmetologiya, xalq tabobati va rasmiy tibbiyotda foydalanish yo'llari keltirilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Gulxayri, xom ashyo, quritish, dorivor, hid, ta'm, retsept, damlama.

**MEDICINE OF GULKHYRI PLANT (ALTHAEA OFFICINALIS)
CHARACTERISTICS AND ITS REASONABLE USE**

Tuychiyev H.H., Eshkarayev S.Ch.

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Abstract. The article describes the uniqueness and richness of the plant's chemical composition, medicinal properties, ways of using it in food, cosmetology, folk medicine and official medicine.

Key words: Gulkhairi, raw material, drying, medicinal, smell, taste, recipe, tincture.

**ЛЕЧЕБНЫЕ СВОЙСТВА РАСТЕНИЯ ГУЛЬХИРИ (АЛТЕЙ
ЛЕКАРСТВЕННЫЙ) И ЕГО РАЗУМНОЕ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ**

Туйчиев Х.Х., Эшкараев С.Ч.

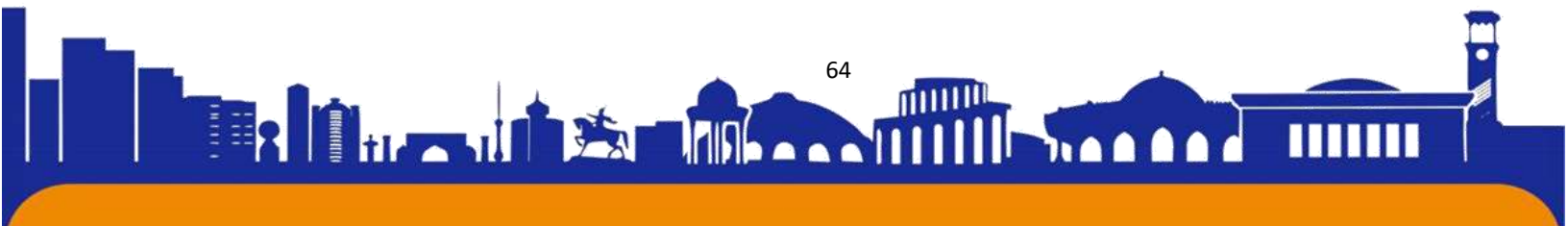
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Аннотация. В статье описаны уникальность и богатство химического состава растения, лечебные свойства, способы использования его в пище, косметологии, народной и официальной медицине.

Ключевые слова: Гульхири, сырье, сушка, лекарственный, запах, вкус, рецептура, настойка.

KIRISH





Hozirgi kunda dunyo miqyosida dorivor o'simliklar xom ashyosidan olinadigan tabiiy dori darmonlarga bo'lgan talab ortmoqda. Shunday ekan, insonlar manfaatlarini ko'zlab, har bir giyoh xususiyatlarini o'rganib, ularning plantatsiyalarini yaratish hamda ko'paytirish ulardan yuqori sifatli dorivor o'simlik xom-ashyo zaxirasini tashkil etish zarur.

Gulxayri - *Althaea armeniaca* Ten. (Алтей армянский)

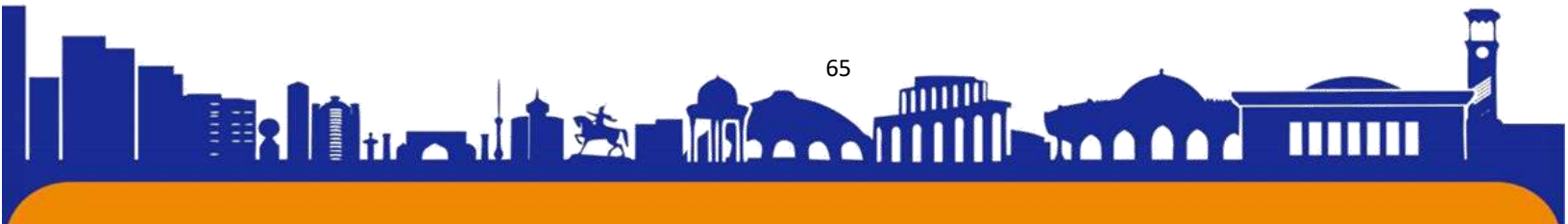
O'simlik tavsifi: Malvaceae oilasiga mansub kop yillik ot. Poyasi tik osuvchi, oddiy yoki kam shoxlangan, mayin yulduzsimon tukli, balandligi 70-150 sm. Mevasi ko'pchilligida ko'sak. Gulxayri ildizi ezofagit, gastrit, oshqozon yarasi va on ikki barmoqli ichak yarasi, enterokolit, oziq-ovqat toksikoinfeksiyalari va dizenteriya bilan birga yordamchi vosita sifatida ishlatiladi. O'tkir oshqozon-ichak kasalliklarida, ayniqsa, diareya bilan kechadigan kasalliklarda, kop miqdorda kraxmal saqlovchi shilimshiqli gulxayri damlamasi nafaqat davolovchi, balki oziqa vositasi sifatida ham qollaniladi.



GEOGRAFIK tarqalishi Gulxayri Qadim zamonlardan beri shifobaxsh o'simlik sifatida ishlatilib keladi. Yer yuzida 70 ga yaqin turkumi va 900 turi bor. Ko'p tropik va subtropik rayonlarda tarqalgan. Bulardan gulxayri, bo'ritaroq, g'oz, kanop, tugmachagul, paxtagul, gulhamishabahor keng tarqalgan. O'zbekistonda 7 turkumi va 27 turi o'sadi. Ularning ko'pidan tola olinadi, dori tayyorlanadi.

KIMIYOVIY tarkibi

Gulxayri o'simligining tarkibida juda ko'p foydali moddalar bor. Chunonchi gulxayrining ildizida 35 % gacha shilliq moddalar, 37 % gacha kraxmal, 16 % ga yaqin qand, asparagin, betain, pektin, yog', 4,9 % atrofida mineral tuzlar mavjud. O'simlikning barg hamda gullarida 0,02 % ga yaqin qattiq efir moyi, karotin, vitamin C, ildizlardagiga qaraganda ikki marta kam shilliq moddalar bor.





Dorivor preparatlari. Qaynatma, quruq ekstrakt, kukun (poroshok), sharbat. Kubik shaklida qirqilgan ildiz nafas olish yo'llari kasalliklarida ishlatiladigan turli yig'malar (*Species pectoralis* va boshqalar) tarkibiga kiradi. Qaynatma ildizdan faqat sovuq suvda tayyorlanadi (mahsulotdan shilliq modda ajralib chiqadi, kraxmal suvda erimasligi sababli qaynatmaga o'tmaydi).

Dorivor gulxayri o'simligining yer ustki qismidan ajratib olingan uglevodlar aralashmasidan „mukaltin“ nomli dorivor preparat olinadi. „Mukaltin“ preparatini balg'am ko'chiruvchi dori sifatida yuqori nafas yo'llari va o'pka yallig'lanishi kasalliklarida ishlatiladi. Abu Ali Ibn Sino gulxayri ildizidan , bargidan va urug'laridan tayyorlangan damlama bilan yo'tal , qon tupurish , zotiljam va buyrak kasalliklarini davolagan . Buyuk tabib gulxayri ildizi asosida tayyorlangan dori-darmonlarni ko'krakni yumshatuvchi , balg'am ko'chiruvchi omil sifatida tavsiya etgan .

ISHLATILISHI Uy va Sanoatda Gulxayri gul tojbarglaridan teri , shoyi va jun matolarni bo'yashda foydalaniladi . Chunki gulxayri gulbarglari o'zida qizil , zangori hamda binafsharang bera oladigan malvidin pigmentini saqlaysi . Gulxayri ildizidan kleyster tayyorlash , o'simlikning poya va shoxchalaridan a'lo sifatli qog'oz hamda arqonlar tayyorlash mumkin . Gulxayri gullari bolarilar uchun yaxshi oziq hisoblanadi .





Olinish usuli va qo'llanishi Dorivor gulxayrining ildizini odatda kuzda yoki erta bahorda kavlab olinib, dag'al ildizpoya va mayda ildizchalardan ajratiladi-da, zudlik bilan suv oqimida yuvib olinadi (ildiz shilliqlanmasligi uchun). Shundan so'ng ochiq havoda quritiladi. Uy sharoitida gulxayri ildizidan quyidagicha damlama tayyorlash mumkin: birorta idishga 2 stakan miqdorda qaynatib sovutilgan suv quyiladi va uning ustiga 4 choy qoshiq maydalangan ildizdan solib, 8 soat davomida qo'yib qo'yiladi. So'ngra suzib olib, sharbatiga kuniga 3-4 mahal yarim stakan miqdorda ichiladi.



XULOSA

Xulosa qilib aytganda, Bugungi kunga kelib tabiiy xom ashyoga bo'lgan talab kun sayin ortib bormoqda, shu jumladan dorivor gulxayri o'simligiga ham ehtiyoj yetarlicha ekanligini ko'rish mumkin. O'simlik o'ziga xos xarakterli gulining xushbo'y hid va ta'mga ega ekanligi sababli oziq-ovqat (ziravor), kosmetologiya, xalq tabobati va rasmiy tibbiyotda keng dorilar tayyorlash uchun foydalanib kelinmoqda.

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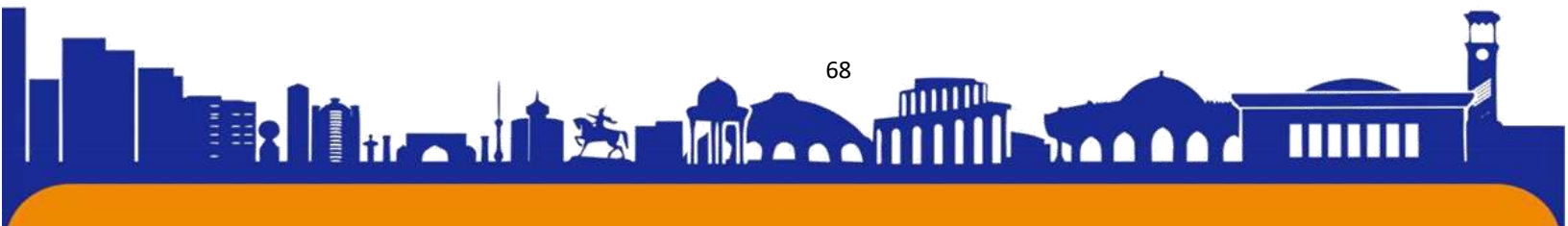
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The Monitoring System Architecture Development

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Abstract:

To implement the principles of the IoT concept, many production facilities must be re-equipped. Some of them must completely replace all existing equipment with new ones. This leads to significant costs. However, it is possible to develop external monitoring systems that, when connected to existing equipment, greatly expand the capabilities of the equipment. This allows you to modernize existing equipment and introduce IoT principles into production. In this article, the authors present the development of such a monitoring system for production.

Key words: IoT, Monitoring system, Production parameters, Sensor.

Introduction

Internet of Things and monitoring systems together play a key role in today's world. IoT is a network of connected devices that exchange data and interact with each other without direct human involvement. These devices can be of various types: from smartphones, household appliances to sensors that measure the level of liquid in the tank or the temperature in the room [1]-[8].

IoT monitoring systems use this technology to collect, transmit and analyze real-time data from a variety of sources. This may refer to the control of production processes, monitoring of the condition of equipment, monitoring of environmental indicators, etc. IoT monitoring systems are implemented in various industries such as agriculture, medicine, logistics, urban planning, etc. They allow you to collect valuable data that contributes to process management, cost optimization and productivity improvement [9]-[13]. Also, various methods and approaches can be used for these purposes [14]-[19].

In order to eliminate violations in the technological process, it is necessary to resolve the issue of timely maintenance of technological equipment. As a result, the solution to this

issue is urgent. To solve this issue, it is necessary to create a monitoring system that could assess the condition of the equipment in the production and prevent violations of the technological process.

The production process monitoring system is an effective tool that allows you to quickly, accurately and adequately assess and analyze the current situation, make reasonable and timely management decisions. The system provides dispatch services and enterprise management with the opportunity to view key information about the current state of technological and production processes in the enterprise's divisions in real time. The monitoring system built on the principles of IoT is more economical in terms of integration and development than the traditional automated process control system based on industrial controllers and SCADA systems.

Related works

More and more scientific work is devoted to the development of monitoring systems for enterprises. Such systems make it possible to use IoT principles without changing equipment in enterprises, thus reducing the cost of re-equipping enterprises. Let's look at some recent works on this topic.

In paper [20] based on the integrated model, an NC machine tool intelligent monitoring and data processing system in smart factories is developed. W. Chen proposes a reference architecture and construction path for smart factories by analyzing industrial IoT technology and its application in manufacturing workshops [21]. The results show that the author's system is effective in the monitoring of production line data. Authors in [22] note that the Internet of Things technology combined the advanced technologies and provides hardware network foundation and technical theory for designing the real-time tracking and monitoring system of intelligent workshop products. Their developed system has the advantages of low cost, rapid deployment, and convenient expansion, which traditional manufacturing enterprises realize intelligent management based on IoT application platform.

In study [23], sensors mostly used in indirect tool condition monitoring systems and their correlations between tool wear are reviewed to summarize the literature survey in this field for the last two decades. Researchers in [24] note that the modification of existing concepts of multiparameter monitoring systems into Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT) concepts is one of the hot issues of IIoT. The existing concepts of three remote multiparameter monitoring systems, as well as their novel IIoT concepts and multilayered

frameworks, are described in detail in [24]. The article's [25] aim is to synthesize and analyze existing evidence on cyber-physical process monitoring systems, real-time big data analytics, and industrial artificial intelligence in sustainable smart manufacturing.

In research [26], prior findings were cumulated indicating that the interoperability between Internet of Things-based real-time production logistics and cyber-physical process monitoring systems can decide upon the progression of operations advancing a system to the intended state in cyber-physical production systems. Nath, C. [27] presents the state-of-the-art of the tool condition monitoring systems covering three major machining operations, discusses their application feasibility in industry environments, and states some current tool condition monitoring systems implementations. In [28] scientists propose insights into the area where artificial intelligence monitoring system can be implemented to analyze the input data associated with agricultural activities and help the biofuel industry to improve its production possibilities.

Authors [29] propose a smart manufacturing systems engineering approach to designing smart product-quality monitoring systems with its real application example in iron- and steel-manufacturing process line. Research [30] considers the design of a monitoring system on smart manufacturing based on internet of things technology.

The electric drive monitoring system architecture development

The system architecture development consists of 3 main modules: data collection and transfer; data acceptance and storage; data display and management.

The system architecture is shown in Figure 1.

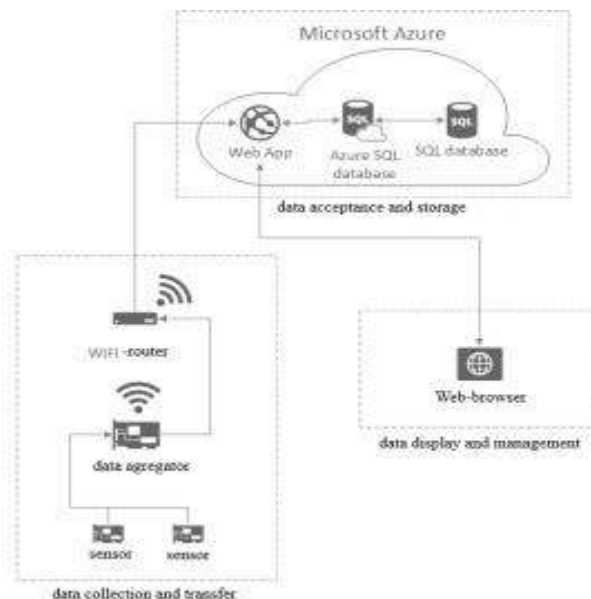
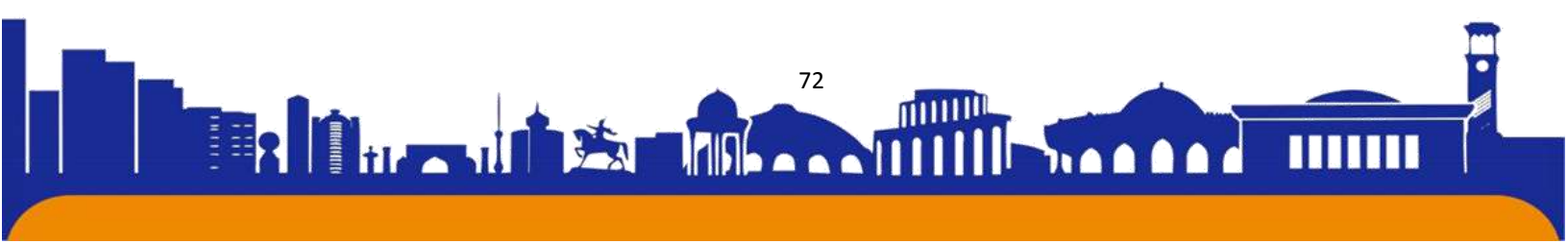


Figure 1: System architecture

The monitoring system architecture main modules description:

- data collection and transfer. The information collection board to which the temperature and vibration sensors are connected is responsible for collecting information. Sensors collect data on electric drives temperature and vibration. The collection board processes data from sensors, connects to a Wi-Fi access point and transmits data via the HTTP protocol to the Microsoft Azure Web App service;
- data acceptance and storage. Data from the collection board is transferred to the Microsoft Azure Web App service using a PHP data collection script that opens a connection with the database and writes data to the database table;
- data display and management. To display and manage data, the system user accesses the URL address of the web application. After that, the user can review the state of the electric drives, or perform administrative actions on the system data.

The system architecture is built on the basis of modular principles. There are no critical points in the system, each module can be replaced by a similar function class, and the structure is shown in Figure 2.



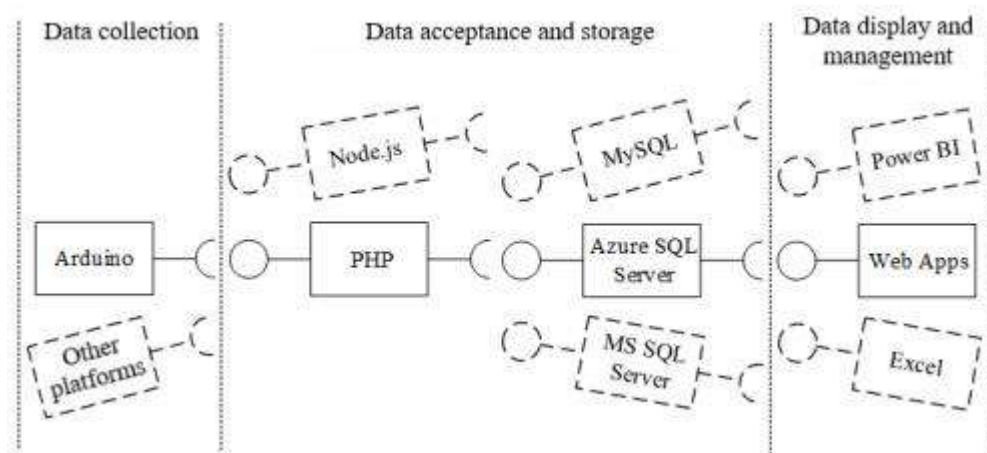


Figure 2: System modularity

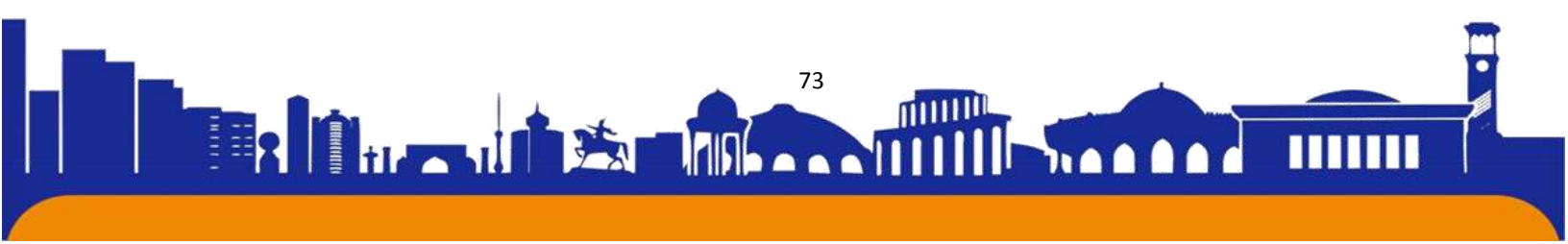
Data collection includes boards and data collection controllers that have the ability to send telemetry via the http protocol.

Data acceptance and storage includes a server and a database.

The server can be any web application written in such programming languages as PHP, Node.js, Python with support for the http protocol and libraries for connecting to the database. Databases can be both SQL and NoSQL .

Data display and management includes web applications that can be written in a variety of programming languages for the web. Various BI systems can also be used for data visualization and analysis.

The algorithm of the program for polling sensors is shown in Figure 3.



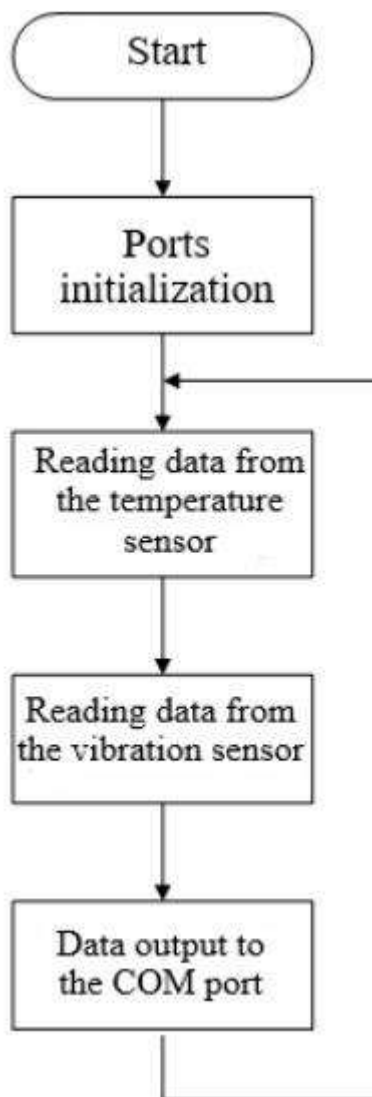
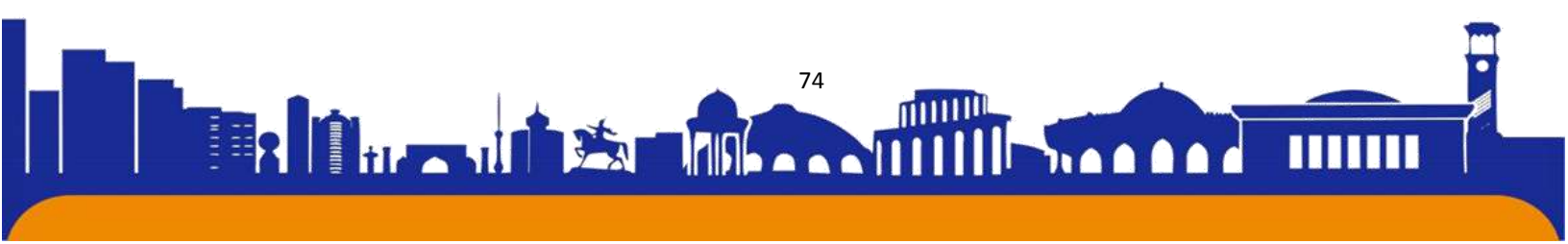


Figure 3: The sensor polling algorithm

The algorithm is built as follows, the first action is the initialization of the board ports. After that, the data reading functions are called. After the data have been read, they are displayed in the COM port.

The program code is shown in Figure 4.





```
1 #include <ESP8266WiFi.h>
2 #include <OneWire.h>
3 #include <DallasTemperature.h>
4 #define ONE_WIRE_BUS D6 // Пин датчик температуры
5 int pinVibration = D5; // Пин датчик вибрации
6 /* Настройка датчика вибрации */
7 OneWire oneWire(ONE_WIRE_BUS);
8 DallasTemperature sensors(&oneWire);
9 void setup() {
10   Serial.begin(115200);
11   sensors.begin(); // Пуск считывания данных температуры
12   pinMode(pinVibration, INPUT); // Настройка пина датчика вибрации
13 }
14
15 void loop() {
16   float dataTemperature = readTemperatureData(); // Чтение данных температуры
17   long dataVibration = readVibrationData(); // Чтение данных вибрации
18   delay(50);
19   /* Тестовый вывод данных */
20   Serial.print("Температура = ");
21   Serial.println(dataTemperature);
22   Serial.print("Вибрация = ");
23   Serial.println(dataVibration);
24 }
25 /* функция чтения температуры */
26 float readTemperatureData(){
27   sensors.requestTemperatures();
28   float dataTemperature = sensors.getTempCByIndex(0);
29   return dataTemperature;
30 }
31 /* функция чтения вибрации */
32 long readVibrationData(){
33   delay(10);
34   long dataVibration = pulseIn(pinVibration, HIGH);
35   return dataVibration;
36 }
```

Figure 4: Snippet of sensor polling core

As a result of the program, data from the temperature and vibration sensor are displayed in the COM port





Conclusion

In this work, we developed the architecture of our monitoring system for the enterprise. It should be noted that such a system allows you to implement the principles of IoT without completely replacing the equipment in the enterprise.

This allows us to significantly reduce the costs of new equipment, but move to a new, more technological level of production.

The developed system tested temperature and vibration sensors, but it could be improved by using other types of sensors. When choosing sensor types, you should be guided by the type of production and the feasibility of monitoring certain parameters.

As a result, such a system can have a complex effect and perform the following functions.

Monitoring of production processes: monitoring of equipment operation, control of production lines, measurement of process parameters to ensure their efficiency and continuity.

Energy consumption monitoring: Measuring the consumed electricity and finding ways to optimize its use in the enterprise.

Security systems: Video surveillance, access control, fire detectors and other systems to ensure security on the territory of the enterprise.

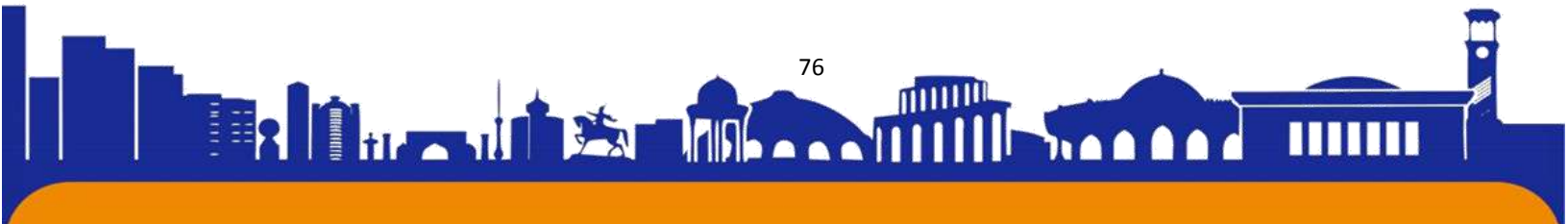
Inventory management: Use of monitoring systems to control the inventory of raw materials, goods in the warehouse and their optimization.

Environmental monitoring: Means for measuring and controlling the level of environmental pollution, air and water quality.

Analytics and reporting: Systems that provide data analysis for management decision-making and reporting.

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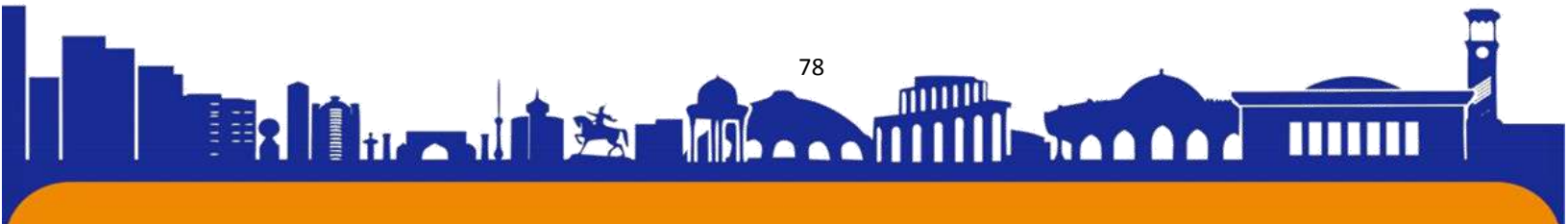
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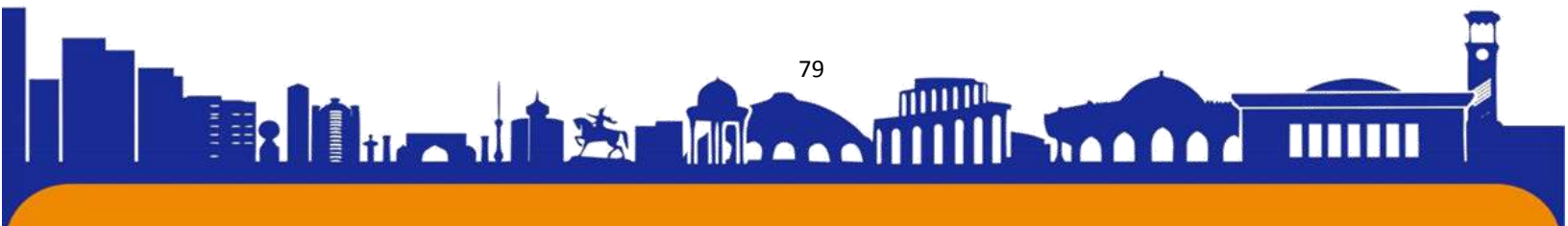
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DIFFICULTIES IN TEACHING ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION TO IT STUDENTS

JAMBULOVA AYIMXAN DA`RIBAYEVNA

ABSTRACT: Since English is a universal language, learning the language has become a trend. Nevertheless, after spending a great deal of time studying, a lot of students still struggle with English pronunciation. They frequently miss the mark while communicating in English, and vice versa—people are unable to comprehend what native speakers are attempting to communicate.

KEYWORDS: English, communication, study, language.

INTRODUCTION: How to accurately and efficiently practice pronunciation is an issue shared by many English language learners. Pronunciation accuracy has always been crucial for learning how to communicate in English; it will help you in the following ways:

1. Giving listeners information in an understandable and efficient way.
2. Developing English Listening Skills
3. Once you start talking, act in a professional manner.

Common speech errors made by English pronunciation to IT students.

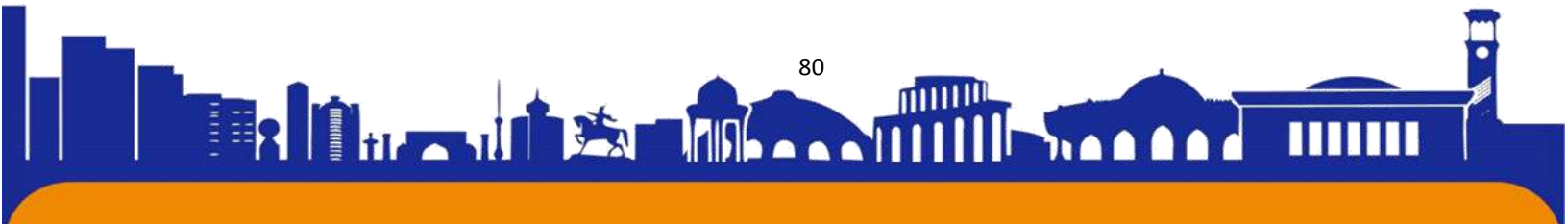
Every language on the planet, including English, has unique phonetic traits. Because the intonation of English is different from that of their native tongue, learning how to pronounce words correctly can be challenging for learners. In summary, when learning to enunciate the language, English language learners usually run into the following problems: [1;31]

Pronouncing consonants that are foreign to your mother tongue with difficulty

English contains a large number of unique syllables that are absent from other languages. For instance, there are consonants, final sounds, and so on in English. If these sounds aren't spoken correctly, listeners are likely to misunderstand the speaker.

Learners pronounce sounds in their mother tongues according to habit. Because of this, people find it difficult to control their lips, teeth, tongue, and other muscles that produce sound when pronouncing words correctly in English.[1;33]

Wrong pronunciation





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Stress is thought to be an essential part of learning how to pronounce words in English. A typical English word consists of many phonemes. Certain sounds should be stressed, while some sounds should be mellowed. Stress frequently changes a word's definition. Although the spelling of many English words is the same, their meanings vary depending on where the stress is placed. Not every language, nevertheless, has stress. For this reason, mastering English pronunciation is often hampered by having the "wrong accent." [8;36]

Incorrect intonation

In addition to stress, intonation is very important in English. Intonation expresses emotions while also conveying the meaning that the speaker wishes to convey. In English, there are several types of intonation. Changing the way the speaker's voice rises and falls can alter the meaning of the message he wishes to convey. All of the above pronunciation issues are minor, but they all play an important role in practicing English pronunciation. Many English learners admit to feeling tired and helpless because they can't control their lips to pronounce English correctly. Therefore, they don't know how to improve their own limitations when pronouncing English.

To overcome the common problems in practicing English pronunciation, English learners need standard pronunciation training techniques, and a simple, easy-to-understand method. [8;45]

3-stage technique

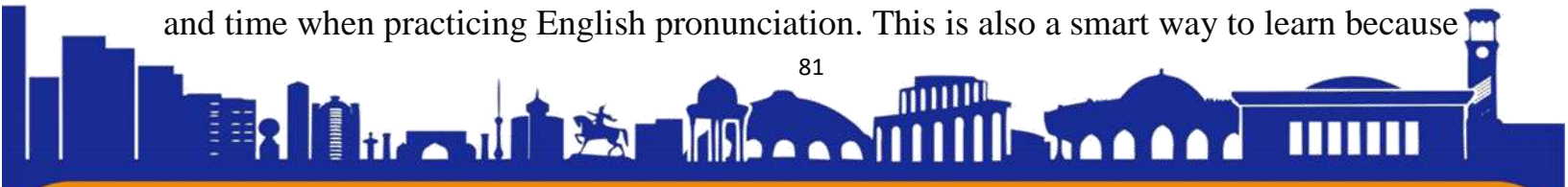
When using this technique, learners must hold the sounds for 3 seconds – for 1 second and then return to natural speed. When combined with visual instruction videos, the 3-stage pronunciation technique will assist learners in practicing correct pronunciation, learning how to control their lips and tongue, and creating sound vibrations..

“Sound Grinding” Technique

The “Sound Grinding” Technique, as the name implies, will assist learners in “sharpening” their voice in order to speak with a fluent intonation like a native while also developing English listening skills. Each syllable in English will be trained at various points: in the word, in the sentence, in each context, and with different words.

80/20 Pareto Principle

The 80/20 Pareto Principle has been around for a long time and has a wide range of applications. GOGA uses the 80/20 principle to help learners save up to 51% of their effort and time when practicing English pronunciation. This is also a smart way to learn because





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it allows you to “learn less and understand more” and achieve higher efficiency than traditional English learning methods. It is estimated that 20% of the initial effort will ensure 80% of the overall success of the learning process.

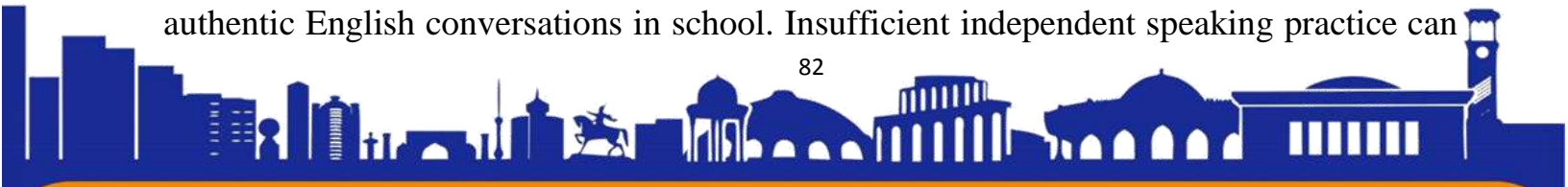
When practicing pronunciation with GOGA, you should learn 20% of the core syllables, which can then be used to easily practice the remaining 80% of syllables. There are 8 syllables in English that are frequently mispronounced. First, you should only practice the pronunciation of one sound per day. When you know how to control your mouth shape, you will be able to practice the remaining syllables more easily and improve your pronunciation every day. [2;78]

There are many factors that make teaching pronunciation a challenge for teachers and can be divided into internal and external challenges. Internal challenges consist of a lack of confidence, a lack of sufficient knowledge, and pedagogical issues. On the other hand, external challenges include a lack of resources, a lack of support, and a lack of training .

1) Lack of Confidence Teachers often lack confidence in teaching pronunciation, fearing that they might pronounce words incorrectly themselves. However, they need to recognize that pronunciation is not just a mental activity but also a physical skill that requires practice. The teachers' prior beliefs and experiences in learning pronunciation influence their teaching practices.[3;56]

2) Lack of Knowledge and Training One of the challenges in teaching pronunciation is the limited knowledge and understanding of how to effectively teach it, which can be influenced by the teachers' mother tongue. Many ESL students lack confidence in teaching correct intonation and stress in the target language. Proper preparation as a language teacher is essential to ensure effective instruction, but studies have shown that many teachers are uncertain about how to teach pronunciation. They express doubts about their ability to help students learn pronunciation, indicating a lack of prior knowledge and training in this area.

3) Pedagogical Issues Teachers often face challenges in providing effective instruction when teaching pronunciation, causing them to avoid incorporating it in the classroom. The ability to give clear instructions is vital, as students need to understand what is expected during pronunciation activities. Authentic audio recordings can be beneficial teaching materials, enabling students to listen and practice spoken language with their peers. Previous research emphasizes the limited opportunities for students to engage in authentic English conversations in school. Insufficient independent speaking practice can





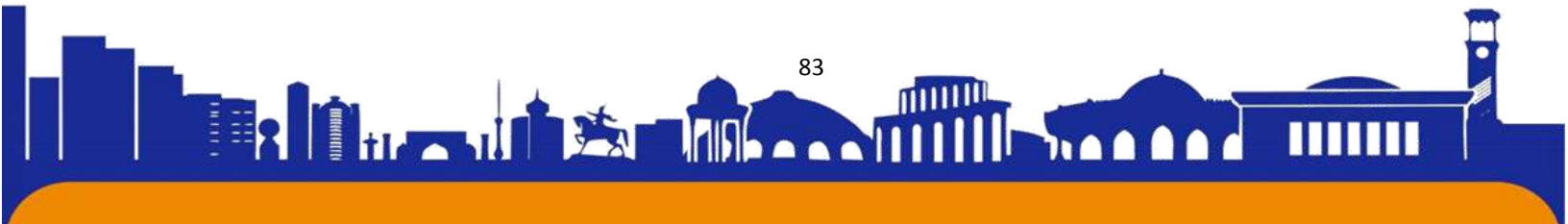
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lead to students feeling insecure and uncomfortable. Therefore, the use of authentic spoken English materials greatly enhances the teaching and learning of pronunciation in the classroom.[4;67]

4) Time Constraint IT Students face time constraints as a major challenge in teaching pronunciation to students. Along with their teaching responsibilities, they have numerous administrative tasks, meetings, student monitoring, and co-curricular activities to manage, leaving limited time for pronunciation instruction. Studies have shown that teachers struggle to allocate sufficient time for pronunciation due to competing demands. In exam-oriented school systems, teachers often 14 prioritize teaching other English components that directly impact students' exam performance. Teaching pronunciation requires careful planning and preparation, which can be time-consuming. Consequently, teachers may find it difficult to dedicate enough time to pronunciation instruction within the limited instructional time available. [5;87]

5) Lack of Priority The teaching of pronunciation is not given priority in schools, despite its importance for effective communication . IT Students often struggle to dedicate specific lessons solely to pronunciation and consider it as an optional topic. The focus of English language learning is often limited to passing examinations, which typically do not include oral pronunciation assessments. Academic achievement takes precedence over comprehensive language skills and acquisition. This lack of awareness among students can impact the teaching of pronunciation, as their disinterest affects teacher motivation. Consequently, teachers prioritize exam-tested components and train students solely for the purpose of obtaining high grades in English.[6;97]

6) Lack of Training To ensure language students are proficient in teaching pronunciation, it is crucial to emphasize this aspect during their training. Specifically, courses like phonetics and phonology should be taught to trainee teachers to equip them with the necessary knowledge. However, studies have shown that trainee teachers still face challenges when teaching pronunciation in schools, despite receiving training in this area. Interestingly, trainee teachers tend to devote less time and effort to preparing for pronunciation lessons compared to other English components, which can affect their ability to teach pronunciation effectively. Furthermore, it has been argued that the training provided to trainee teachers may not be sufficient to ensure effective instruction. Proper training in phonetics and phonology is necessary to equip trainee teachers with the





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necessary skills and knowledge to deliver quality pronunciation instruction in the classroom.[7;64]

CONCLUSION:

Learners are used to pronouncing sounds in their mother tongue. As a result, they have difficulty controlling muscles and sound-producing parts such as the lips, teeth, and tongue to correctly pronounce English. Stress is regarded as a critical component of learning English pronunciation. Learning English pronunciation can be a challenging journey for many students, and this difficulty can be attributed to several factors. Difficulties found in the learner commonplace are students' perception of English as the subject they learn in school, their lack of interest in enriching their English vocabularies, and their lack of practice that makes them less in confidence when pronouncing English words. Firstly, the students' perception of English as the subject they learn in school 39 and it is affected by their native language. Another significant factor is from the students. There are many factors from the students themselves, such as their perception of the subject matter and lack of interest caused by unfamiliar words leading to difficulties in pronouncing English words. The lack of interest in English also affects their desire to expand their vocabulary. The limited English language proficiency among students contributes to their limited vocabulary, resulting in a lack of confidence in pronouncing English words. In some cases, students who lack confidence tend to be reluctant to practice English pronunciation due to feelings of embarrassment and the fear of negative responses from classmates. In facing these challenges, teachers evaluate their teaching materials and methods. Although the lesson plans may not have focused extensively on pronunciation instruction, teachers still strive to incorporate pronunciation teaching in the mentioned materials. They also make use of available resources. This is expected to provide an authentic learning experience and enhance students' pronunciation skills.

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BIRLAMCHI SOG'LIQNI SAQLASH TIZIMIDA MAKTAB O'QUVCHILARI ORASIDA SEMIZLIK KASALLIGINI PROFILAKTIKASINI MUQOBILLASHTIRISH.

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Annotatsiya: Bolalardagi semirish – bu davolanish kerak bo‘lgan muammo bo‘lib, u bolalik davrida va bolaning kelajakdagi hayotida sog‘liq muammolari uchun xavf tug‘dirishi mumkin. Bu asosan kattalarda uchraydigan qandli diabet, xolesterin va qon bosimi kabi muammolarini erta aniqlashga olib keladi. Bolalikdagi semirishni ovqatlanish terapiyasi bilan bartaraf etish mumkin. Ushbu maqolada birlamchi sog‘liqni saqlash tizimida maktab o‘quvchilari orasida semizlik kasalligini profilaktikasini muqobillashtirish haqida ma‘lumot berilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: Etiopatogenez, moddalar almashinuvi, tana vazni indeksi, parhez, bariatriya.

Jahon sog'liqni saqlash tashkiloti semizlikni surunkali polietiologik kasallik deb ta'riflaydi, bu organizmda yog'ning haddan tashqari ko'p to'planishi bilan tavsiflanadi. Hozirgi vaqtda semirish muammosi pandemiya xarakterini olgan. Butunjahon sog'liqni saqlash tashkiloti tomonidan ortiqcha vazn va semizlik muammosiga eng ko'p duch kelgan mamlakatlar ro'yxati shakllantirilgan. Semizlik nafaqat kattalar o'rtasida, balki bolalar va o'smirlar orasida ham jiddiy muammoga aylanib bormoqda. Ma'lumotlarda keltirilishicha, 1975 yildan ayni paytga qadar dunyodagi semiz odamlar soni uch baravar oshgan. 5 yoshdan 19 yoshgacha bo'lgan 340 milliondan ziyod bolalar va o'smirlar semizlikka duchor bo'lishgan. O'rtacha har uch kattadan bittasi semirib ketgan, bu aholining taxminan 36% ni tashkil qiladi. (Garvard, 2020 yil).

O'smirlardagi semizlikning boshqa sabablari ham mavjud: harakatsiz turmush tarzi, kun tartibining yo'qligi, surunkali uyqusizlik, psixologik bezovtalik, endokrin tizim kasalliklari va metabolik kasalliklar. Shuni ta'kidlash kerakki, endokrin tizim kasalliklari juda kam uchraydi. Ammo semirish sabablarini aniqlashda birinchi navbatda shundan



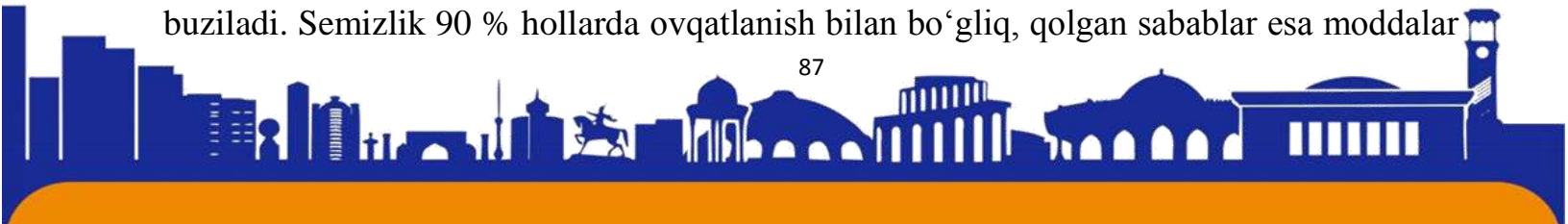


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boshlash kerak. Gipoterioz, qandsiz diabet, epilepsiya, miya o‘simtasi va boshqa organizm metabolizmini o‘zgartirishi mumkin bo‘lgan kasalliklarni istisno qilish kerak. Muammo ovqatlanish madaniyati va harakat yetishmasligi bilan bog‘liqligiga amin bo‘lsangiz, uni bartaraf etishga kirishishingiz mumkin. “O‘spirinlar, ayniqsa, qizlar bu masalada qilingan izohni, tanqidni diliga yaqin oladi, tez ranjib qoladi, ruhiy noqulaylikni, stress holatini kuchaytiradi va oiladagi muhitni yomonlashtiradi. Ota-onalar va shifokorlar qizlar bilan bu masalada juda ehtyotkorlik bilan yondashishlari kerak. O‘rta maktab o‘quvchilari bizning bosimimizsiz ham o‘zlarini juda tanqid qilishadi. Muammoni hal qilishda faqat foydali maslahatlarning o‘zi kamlik qiladi, siz o‘spirinning ishonchini qozonishingiz kerak, yaxshi so‘z bilan qo‘llab-quvvatlashingiz kerak”. Tanada vaznning ortiqcha bo‘lishi organizmga salbiy ta‘sir ko‘rsatishi muqarrar. Ortiqcha vazn oqibatida: tez-tez bosh og‘riydi, qon bosimi ko‘tarilishi mumkin, kuchli terlash, tez charchash, jismoniy mashqlarda nafas yetishmasligi, tushkun kayfiyat, o‘zining tanasiga va shaxsiga nisbatan ruhiy salbiy munosabat shakllanadi.

Semirib ketgan bemorlarning turmush tarzini o‘zgartirish davolashning birinchi va asosiy bosqichidir. Turmush tarzini o‘zgartirish bo‘yicha umumiy tavsiyalar: ratsiondan shakar va shakarli mahsulotlarni chiqarib tashlash; past glikemik uglevodlarni iste‘mol qilish; qayta ishlangan mahsulotlardan voz kechish; yetarli miqdorda protein iste‘mol qilish. O‘simlik oqsillarining manbalari non, don, dukkaklilar, yong‘oqlar, urug‘lardir. Bundan tashqari, ushbu mahsulotlarda ko‘p miqdorda uglevodlar mavjud bo‘lib, ular e‘tiborga olinishi kerak. Hayvon oqsillari sut, tvorog, pishloq, go‘sht, baliq, tuxumda uchraydi. 100 g protein mahsulotida taxminan 20 g protein mavjud. Har bir ovqatlanishda (nonushta, tushlik va kechki ovqat) 150-200 g (30-40 g protein) proteinli taomlarni kiritish kerak; to‘yingan yog‘lar va trans yog‘lar (mayonez, margarin, soslar, qulay ovqatlar, chiplar, qandolat mahsulotlari, fastfud) iste‘molini kamaytirish; ko‘p to‘yinmagan yog‘li kislotalarni yetarli miqdorda iste‘mol qilish. Kichik miqdorda sariyog‘, qayta ishlanmagan o‘simlik yog‘i, sut mahsulotlari, tuxum va yog‘li go‘sht qabul qilinadi. Yog‘larni oqsilli mahsulotlar va sabzavotlar bilan birga iste‘mol qilish lozim va uglecodli mahsulotlar bilan birgalikda iste‘mol qilishdan saqlanish lozim.

Semizlik birinchi navbatda energiya almashinuvi nisbati buzilishidan kelib chiqadi, ya‘ni inson ortiqcha kaloriya qabul qiladi, lekin uni sarf qilish kam bo‘ladi, ular yog‘ to‘qimalarida to‘planadi. Buning natijasida tana vazni ortadi va ichki organlar funksiyasi buziladi. Semizlik 90 % hollarda ovqatlanish bilan bo‘g‘liq, qolgan sabablar esa moddalar





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almashinuvi natijasida kelib chiqadi. Gipotalamus va gipofiz funksiyasi buzilishi natijasida ovqatlanish jarayoni buziladi. Semizlik bilan kasallangan bemorlarda somatotropin gormoni sintezi kamayadi, bu gormon lipolitik xususiyatga ega (yog'larni parchalaydi), giperinsulinemiya, qalqonsimon bez metabolizmini buzadi. Shunday qilib semizlik – bu patologiya, erkaklar va ayollarda har qanday yoshda, hatto bolalarda ham uchrashi mumkin. Semizlikni asoratlari va inson hayot sifatini kamaytirishdan qutulish maqsadida maxsus mutaxassis nazorati ostida davolash kerak. Zamonaviy tibbiyotda semizlik bilan, asosan, endokrinologlar shug'ullanishadi. O'spirin parhezini, turmush tarzini nazorat qilish natija bermaydi. Butun oilaning ovqatlanish odatlarini, turmush tarzini o'zgartirish kerak. Ortiqcha yog' — ko'p ovqatlanishning natijasidir. Parhez zarur, ammo monoparhez zararli, keskin ovqatdan cheklash organizmni ruhiy va jismoniy stressga tushiradi. Bunday diyeta tez ozdiradi, lekin qisqa muddatga va asoratlari ham keltirib chiqaradi. Semizlikning asosiy belgisi – [ortiqcha vazn](#)dir. Yog' ko'p to'plangan bemorlarda yelka, qo'l, orqa, qorin dumba va son sohalari to'planadi. bunday bemorlarda shu sohadagi mushaklar sust rivojlangan bo'ladi. Shuning uchun ularda son va chov churralar uchrashi xavfi ortadi. Birinchi darajali semizlikda aniq ajralib turadigan belgilar bo'lmaydi. Ba'zi bemorlarda ter ajralishi kuchayadi, uyquchanlik, shishlar, ich qotish, umurtqa pog'onasida og'riqlar paydo bo'lishi mumkin. Keyingi bosqichlarda bemorlarda yaqqol ko'zga tashlanadigan belgilar nafas, yurak qon tomir tizimi, hazm qilish tizimi tomonidan kuzatiladi. Ayollarda semizlik natijasida hayz siklining buzilishi, hatto hayz ko'rishning to'xtashi ham uchraydi. Bundan tashqari jinsiy tizimda ham kamchiliklar uchrab, erkaklarda potentsiya kamayadi.

Bolalikda semizlik tez-tez uchraydigan ba'zi kasalliklar ehtimolini oshirishi mumkin. Ushbu kasalliklar quyidagilardan iborat:

Qandli diabet: Semirib ketish insulin qarshiligini keltirib chiqaradi, bu organizmdagi shakarni nazorat qilishni qiyinlashtiradi va diabet uchun xavf tug'diradi. Qandli diabet nafaqat semirish bilan bog'liq. Bolaning ovqat iste'mol qilish odatlari ham diabet xavfiga ta'sir qiladi. Bolaning ratsionida qadoqlangan va qayta ishlangan oziq-ovqat iste'moli, shakarli ichimliklar, oddiy uglevodlar miqdori yuqori bo'lgan ovqatlar ham ko'rib chiqilishi kerak.

Xolesterin va yuqori qon bosimi: Semirib ketgan bola uchun, agar semirishning sababi ko'p yog'li ovqatlanish bo'lsa, bu arteriyalarda blyashka to'planishi va tomirlarning qattiqlashishi va yurakning shikastlanishiga olib kelishi mumkin. Bundan tashqari, gazaklar tarkibida yuqori tuz miqdori kelajakda qon bosimi kasalligiga moyillikni oshiradi.





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Jigar va buyraklar faoliyatining buzilishi: noto'g'ri ovqatlanish va ortiqcha vazn bolaning tanasiga yuk bo'lib, a'zolariga zarar yetkazishi mumkin. Semirish jigar kasalliklari xavfini oshiradi.

Nafas olish tizimi kasalliklari: astma, nafas olishda qiyinchilik, jismoniy mashqlar paytida nafas olishni nazorat qilishda qiyinchilik kabi sog'liq muammolari ko'pincha semirib ketgan bolalarda kuzatiladi. Agar u uyqu paytida uyqu apnoye sifatida paydo bo'lsa, davolash muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Semizlikni davolash effektini baholashda orlistat – ovqathazm qilish traktidagi lipaza ingibitori, sibutramin – markaziy serotonin va norepinefrinni qayta o'zlashtirishni markaziy ingibitori, oziq-ovqat iste'molini kamaytiradigan dorilar (fepranon, deopimon, teronak), depressiyada qo'llaniladigan bupropion, fluoksetin kabi dorilar davolashda ma'lum samaradorlikni ko'rsatdi. Biroq, bu dorilarning samaradorligi 25-30% dan oshmaydi, shu bilan birga ularning ko'pchiligi og'ir va hayot uchun xavfli salbiy ta'sirlarni, xususan, arterial gipertenziya, yurak ritmining buzilishi, bosh aylanishini keltirib chiqarishi mumkin. Shu sababli tana vaznini kamaytirish uchun dori-darmonlarni uzoq muddatli qo'llash zarurati tufayli bemorlarning ushbu terapiyaga rioya qilishlari juda past. Semirib ketishni davolash uchun yuqori samarali dori vositalarining yo'qligi, aftidan, ishtahani shakllantirish mexanizmlari va ularni boshqarish usullari hozirgacha oshkor etilmaganligi bilan bog'liq.

Semizlik kuzatilgan hollarda bemorga tashxis qo'yish uchun anamnez, irsiy moyillik, kasallik uzoq muddat davom etishi, hayot tarzi va ovqatlanish tartibi so'raladi. Tana vazni indeksi va son, belning yog' qavati o'lchanadi. Diagnostika aniqlashtirish uchun yog'ning to'plangan joyini va hajmini aniqlash uchun UTT (UZI) tekshiruv, rentgenologik densitometriya va boshqa tekshiruvlar o'tkaziladi. Bundan tashqari psixoterapevt, diyetolog, endokrinolog maslahatlari kerak bo'ladi.

Xulosa Shunday qilib, bugungi kunda semirish muammosi dolzarb bo'lib qolmoqda, chunki u salbiy ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy va tibbiy oqibatlariga olib keladi. Semirib ketish va unga hamroh bo'lgan kasalliklar bemorlarning ijtimoiy moslashuvi va mehnat qobiliyatini, sifati va umr ko'rish davomiyligini pasaytirishga hamda bemorlarni rehabilitatsiya qilish va davolash bilan bog'liq holda zarar ko'rayotgan davlatga zarar yetkazadi, ularning mehnat qobiliyatini pasaytiradi. Aholi soni va nogironlik va o'limning ko'payishiga olib keladi. Ratsionning nochorligi uzoq vaqt davomida tegishli ovqatlanish bo'yicha tavsiyalarga rioya qilish zarurati bo'lib, bu organizm uchun stress omili bo'lib, davolanishga



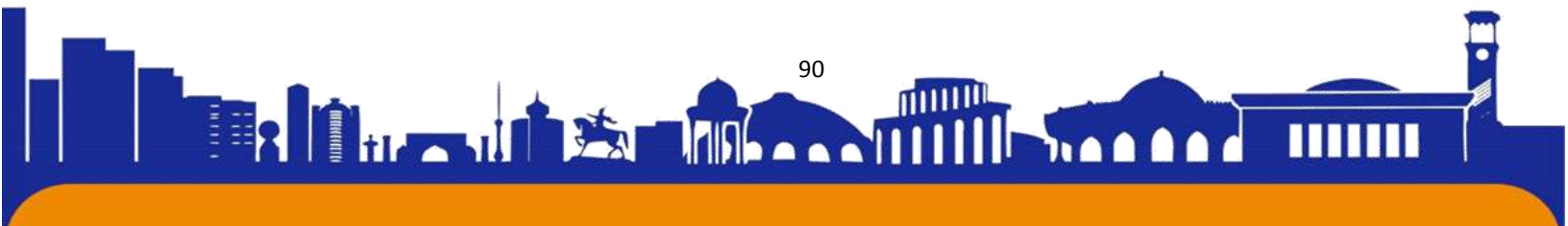


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rioya qilishni kamaytiradi. Dori terapiyasining kiruvchi ta'siri va uning past samaradorligi uning keng qo'llanilishini sezilarli darajada cheklaydi. Shu munosabat bilan, semirishning oldini olish va davolashda ikkita usulning kombinatsiyasiga ustunlik berish kerak: ratsional ovqatlanish va jismoniy faollikni oshirish.

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РАЗРАБОТКА СОСТАВА ЦЕМЕНТНО-ПОЛОВЫХ ПОКРЫТИЙ ПРОМЫШЛЕННЫХ ЗДАНИЙ.

Файзиев Уткир Абдувалиевич

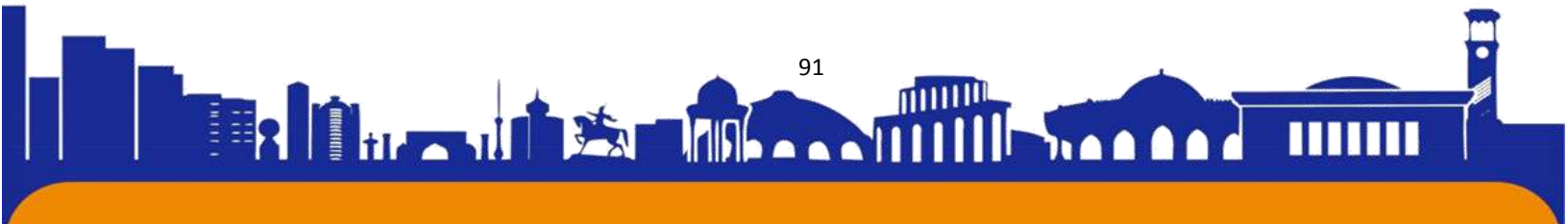
Ташкентский государственный университет путей сообщения

Строительство зданий и сооружений (транспортных объектов) группа МБИ-7р

Абстрактный: Бетонные полы самые простые и легкие в приготовлении используется много. Известно, что бетон – это большой и малый наполнитель (гравий, щебень) и смесь вяжущего и воды представляет собой полученную массу. На эксплуатационные качества и долговечность бетонного пола влияет его подвижность. Мобильность – это вода, зависит от соотношения цемента, чем оно меньше, тем прочнее бетон. Прежде чем строить бетонный пол, необходимо изучить состояние места. Если пол строится с нуля, то проверьте геодезическое состояние участка основания, если он построен на старом бетоне если есть, то необходимо определить состояние бетона.

Ключевые слова: Промышленные полы, цементно-песчаные смеси и растворы, приготовление смесей, составы, базальтовые волокна, наномодифицированные базальтовые волокна.

В связи с необходимостью импортозамещения и развития производства конкурентоспособной и малоэнергоёмкой продукции в России возникает необходимость разработки инновационных технологий для ее производства и строительства многофункциональных промышленных зданий и сооружений с учетом повышенных механических и эксплуатационных нагрузок на полы [1, 2]. При проектировании и устройстве полов промышленных зданий большое внимание уделяется применению новых эффективных строительных материалов из местных сырьевых ресурсов и технологий, что позволяет эффективно решать задачи ресурсного обеспечения и достижения требуемых эксплуатационных характеристик покрытия пола. **Полы промышленных зданий** должны обладать определенными свойствами, в зависимости от того, в каких именно помещениях их применяют. Такие полы испытывают большие нагрузки различного рода, в отличие от полов в



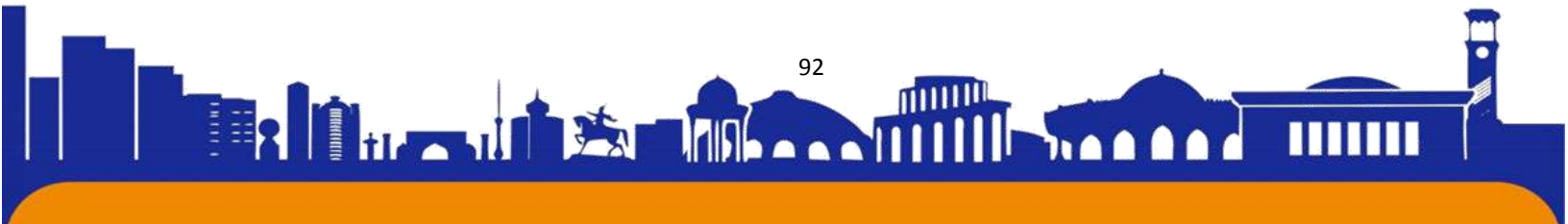


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жилых домах. Отсюда и повышенные требования к **промышленным полам**, первое из которых износоустойчивость.

Гидрозоль: полимер на очищенной бетонной поверхности фильм положен. Пленка на бетон с гидроизоляцией помогает остановить образовавшуюся объемную усадочную деформацию. Усадочные трещины, если нет пленки образуется и разрушает бетонный пол. Армирование: свежий бетон 1 и 2, где необходимо. «Строительные нормы и правила» с послойной проволочной арматурой будет укрепляться на уровне спроса. Дополнение: по условиям эксплуатации различные добавки в бетон, например, полипропиленовая фибра или добавляется металлический порошок. Улучшение подвижности бетона если его приготовить с добавлением пластификатора СД-3, бетон уложится легко и водостойкость увеличивается. Бетонное перекрытие толщиной 25–30 мм, от В15 он сделан из не менее бетона. Вибрация бетонного покрытия сжимается Затвердевшую бетонную поверхность выравнивают мастерком. Гравий крупностью 5-15 мм для бетона используется.

Наиболее распространенными материалами для устройства полов промышленных предприятий являются цементные бетоны и растворы [2]. Технологии монолитных растворных цементных полов относительно просты в ресурсном обеспечении, процессах устройства, а покрытия характеризуются достаточно высокой прочностью на сжатие. При высокой прочности на сжатие цементно-песчаные растворы характеризуются недостаточной сопротивляемостью растягивающим и изгибающим усилиям, возникающим под воздействием нагрузок от технологического оборудования, тележек на металлических шинах, транспортных средств на гусеничном ходу, что может быть причиной образования трещин, шелушения поверхности, сколов или отслаивания покрытий. Для повышения трещино- и износостойкости, а также стойкости к динамическим и вибрационным нагрузкам при изготовлении строительных конструкций на основе цементных песчаных композиций, в том числе и полов производственных помещений, рекомендуется использовать микроармирующие органические, минеральные и стальные волокна. В настоящее время наиболее распространенным при устройстве полов промышленных зданий является сталефибробетон. Однако технологически очень сложно равномерно распределить стальные фибры в объеме растворной смеси,





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что существенно снижает однородность структуры, показатель класса по прочности и долговечность полов промышленных предприятий.

1-ю часть цементного пола выполняют из цементных смесей марки 300-400 толщиной 20-25 мм состава 1:2-1:3, а затвердевшую поверхность пола выравнивают металлическим шпателем. Учет деформаций укладки бетонных полов важный. Для предотвращения просадочной деформации на поверхности пола необходимо создать бороздки шириной 3-4 мм и глубиной 40-60 мм (размер определяется исходя из толщины пола). Этот канавки компенсируют усадочную деформацию при твердении бетона. Канавка заполнена мягким мастичным материалом. Бетонные полы очень прочны, устойчивы к гниению, цемент полы слабые, склонные к гниению, пыльные при высыхании выходит. Недостатки: редко сохраняют тепло и холодны. будет. Хрупок и подвержен кислотно-химической коррозии. Для повышения устойчивости таких полов к эрозии поверхность покрывают плавиковой кислотой или раствором магния (алюминия) в воде. Нижняя часть бетонных и цементных полов от величины технологической нагрузки из бетона толщиной 80-200 мм (если старый если нет бетонного основания). Такие полы чаще намокают или засаливаются в помещениях, где разливается масло и где проезжают автомобили используется в коридорах. В некоторых случаях для повышения прочности бетонного пола вместо 15-20 мм гравия подкладка пола мелкая металлическая или чугун получают добавлением шлака. Такие перекрытия являются «железобетонными» или называемый «металлическим цементом». Состав бетона: 1:0,4:1 или 1:0:1 (без песка).

Бетонные плиты – это бетон, изготовленный на заводе по производству литых или сборных железобетонных изделий построен из пластин. Бетонные плиты размером 300 x 300 мм и толщиной 30 мм укладываются на слой основания цементной смесью. Пространство между плитами заполняется цементной смесью толщиной 2-3 мм. Для бетона материалы в основном представляют собой очищенный от пыли и примесей щебень, промытый на предприятии (мелкая крупность 0-5 мм, крупная крупность) 5–15 мм), песок, цемент (активность не менее 400 кг/см²), вода и различные добавки в зависимости от цели использования (пластификато СД, шамотный измельченный для термостойкости, силикат натрия, его готовят добавлением зольного порошка и т. д.). В качестве связующего вещества в конструкции полов он быстро затвердевает в зависимости от условий используются саморастягивающиеся, расширяющиеся цементы. По составу частиц пески,





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используемые в строительстве, делятся на крупные, средние, мелкие и очень мелкие группы. Количество и тип песков, принадлежащих к каждой группе, соответствуют показателям, приведенным должно быть. Студенты делятся на группы по три-четыре человека для проведения практических занятий по данной теме, и каждый группа определяет состав частиц песка. Члены команды пропускают пробу песка через несколько стандартных сит, затем подсчитывают количество частных и полных остатков в песке (в %) и находят модуль объемного сжатия песка, полученные результаты записывают в таблицу в тетради опытных работ. По этим результатам каждому ученику проводится тестирование в тетради построить график частиц состава перенесенного песка. Другие группы также для сравнения построили графики кривых, представляющих состав частиц тестируемого песка .

При проведении исследований цементно-песчаных растворов для устройства полов с высокими эксплуатационными свойствами применялись следующие сырьевые материалы: портландцемент ПЦ 500-Д0 Южно-уральской Горноперерабатывающей Компании, г. Новотроицк (ГОСТ 10178–85), песок для строительных работ Архиповского месторождения Оренбургской области с истинной плотностью $\rho_{ист} = 2500 \text{ кг/м}^3$, насыпной плотностью $\rho_{н} = 1480 \text{ кг/м}^3$ и модулем крупности $M_k = 2,81$ (ГОСТ 8735–88), суперпластификатор «Штайнберг GROS-63МС» (ТУ 5745-008-69867132–2011). В качестве армирующих волокон применялись модифицированные базальтовые микроволокна ООО «НТЦ Прикладных нанотехнологий (МБМ). Средний диаметр микроволокон – 8–10 мкм, длина – 500 мкм. На поверхность базальтовых волокон методом распыления суспензии нанесены полиэдральные многослойные наночастицы фуллероидного типа с межслоевым расстоянием 0,34–0,36 нм и средним размером частиц 60–200 нм. Растворная смесь готовилась в лабораторных смесителях механического принудительного действия. Определение свойств и оценка качества растворной смеси и раствора проводились по ГОСТ 5802–86 и ГОСТ 28013–88, прочность раствора при сжатии – на образцах-кубах размером 70,7'70,7'70,7 мм, а предел прочности раствора при изгибе – на образцах-балочках размером 40'40'160 мм. Образцы твердели в стандартных условиях. Для исследования микроструктуры цементно-песчаного раствора использовался растровый электронный микроскоп (РЭМ) японской фирмы JEOL JSM-6460LV, снабженный системой микроанализа Oxford INCA Energy. Рентгенофазовый анализ выполнен на дифрактометре ДРОН-3





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с модифицированной приставкой PDWin. При проведении исследований в качестве базового (контрольного) принят состав растворной смеси без волокон с цементно-песчаным отношением по массе Ц:П = 1:3,8 и водоцементным отношением В/Ц = 0,5, обеспечивающим получение смеси с маркой по подвижности Пк4, необходимой для обеспечения принятой трубопроводной технологии устройства полов промышленных зданий.

При приготовлении тяжелого бетона в качестве крупного наполнителя используют известняк или гравий. Песчаник – крупные куски твердой породы сыпучий материал, полученный путем измельчения. Чакикташа смесь, состоящая из зерен разного размера, пропускают через специальные сита и разделяют по крупности. Зерна Известняк размером менее 3 мм в виде мелкого заполнителя используется. Благодаря острогранной и шероховатой поверхности зерен песчаника он хорошо схватывается с песчано-цементной смесью. Гравий – рыхлый материал с округлыми зернами, образовавшийся в результате естественного распада зрелых пород. Гора Различают гравий, речной гравий и морской гравий. Горный гравий наряду с шероховатой поверхностью зерен, песка, глины, пыль и органические вещества будут смешаны. Речной и морской гравий чище горного, но поверхность зерен гладкая, поэтому они хорошо сочетаются с песчано-цементной смесью не может укусить. Чтобы оценить качество крупного заполнителя, используемого при производстве тяжелого бетона, его проверяют в лаборатории на истинную плотность, среднюю плотность, насыпную плотность, объем пустот между зернами, уровень влажности, водопоглощение, пыле-пылеобразование, глинистость количество органического вещества, дисперсный состав, зрелость зерна определяется уровень, количество пластинчатых и ромбовидных зерен; а также прочность горной породы, когда это технически необходимо и имеется соответствующее оборудование в строительной лаборатории, фрикционная эластичность, способность противостоять ударам и также необходимо определить устойчивость к холоду. Каждый на стройке проверяет известняк отбирается проба от штабеля (500 тонн), для чего отбираются отдельные пробы (10-15) из разных мест каждой штабеля, все смешивают между собой до массы, необходимой для лабораторных исследований (до 80–150 кг) сокращается методом квартования или с помощью делителя: выход Средний образец помещается в контейнер и тестируется в соответствии отправили в лабораторию для. Большое влияние на качество бетона





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оказывает дисперсный состав крупного заполнителя (галька и гравий). Большой размер для добавления в бетон к следующим требованиям при выборе наполнителя по составу частиц необходимо следить: размер пустот наименьший у крупного наполнителя то есть максимальное количество цемента будет сэкономлено для бетона указанной марки. В зависимости от крупности и крупности зерен гальки (гравия) можно разделить на следующие составляющие: 5–10 мм, 20–40 мм и 40–70 мм. Каждый компонент находится в гальке (гравии) должны быть только крупные и мелкие зерна характерного для этого компонента размера. Не разобрался, не чистил. Частичный состав образца известнякового (гравийного) наполнителя ее определяют путем просеивания и одновременного оттаивания-промывки.

Необходимые материалы для приготовления бетона для расчета количества между крупными зернами наполнителя определение объема полостей, а также транспортировку известняка и связанных с проектированием крупных складов хранения агрегатов знать объемную плотность кремня для расчета и т.д. нуждаться. Насыпная плотность определяется с помощью мерного цилиндра; цилиндра размер его зависит от крупности гальки. Например: если размер зерен известняка не превышает 10 мм – 5 литровая мера. цилиндр, при крупности зерна 20 мм – 10-литровый баллон, Баллон 30 литров при крупности зерна 40 мм, от 40 мм а для более крупных камешков берут баллон на 50 литров. Пыль, глина, частицы ила в гальке представляют собой вредную смесь, поскольку покрывают поверхность зерен наполнителя и препятствует их сцеплению с цементной смесью, в результате чего снижается прочность и морозостойкость бетона. Общее количество этой смеси в образце известняка в вод определяется замораживанием. Образец гальки выдерживают на сушильной стойке до тех пор, пока его вес не изменится он высушен до тех пор, пока не станет. Из этой выборки отвесьте определенное количество: при размере зерен 40 мм - 5 кг, а при размере зерен 70 мм - 10 кг вытаскивается и в воду в баке его заливают после замораживания. Этот контейнер больше, чем контейнер для охлаждения песка, т.е. высота должна быть 350 мм, внутренний диаметр 230 мм. Уровень воды в резервуаре должен быть выше уровня выхода воды.

Таким образом, при введении в цементно-песчаную смесь модифицированных наночастицами базальтовых микроволокон в количестве 1 % от массы цемента обеспечивается заданная прочность на сжатие (более 30 МПа), повышение прочности при изгибе на 77,5 %, снижение усадочных деформаций на 56,2 %,



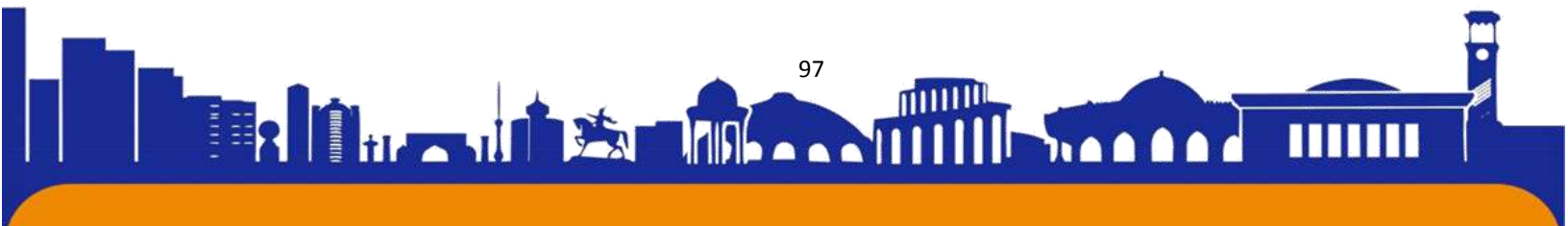


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повышение износостойкости до 0,4 г/см², что позволяет рекомендовать разработанный цементно-песчаный раствор для устройства полов промышленных зданий со значительной интенсивностью механических воздействий.

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JAZONI O'TASHDAN MUDDATIDAN ILGARI OZOD QILISHNING DOLZARB MASALALARI

O'RINBOYEV KOMILJON UMIDJON O'G'LI

Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti "Jinoyat qonunchiligini qo'llash nazariyasi va amaliyoti" soha mutaxassisligi magistri

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada jazo tushunchasi va uning ahamiyati, jazodan o'tashdan muddatidan ilgari ozod qilish tushunchasi, huquqiy ahamiyati hamda qo'llanilish doirasi yuzasidan turli ilmiy qarashlar o'rganilgan. Bundan tashqari, tadqiqot ishida rivojlangan xorijiy davlatlar qonunchiligida jazodan o'tashdan muddatidan ilgari ozod qilishning o'ziga xos tomonlari yoritilgan.

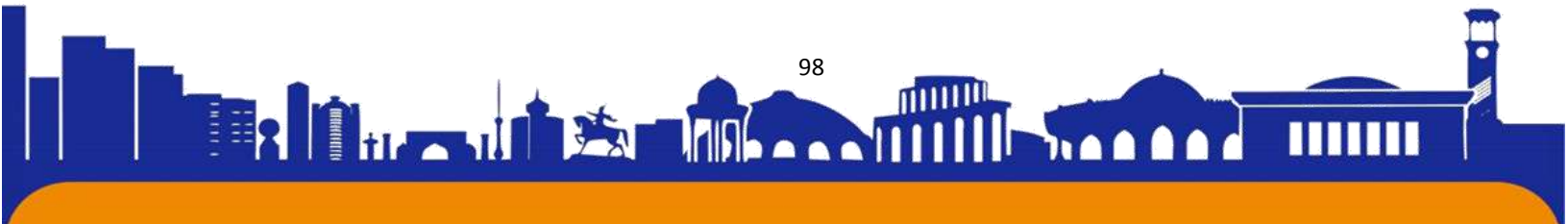
Kalit so'zlar: jinoiy jazo, jazodan o'tashdan muddatidan ilgari ozod qilish, shartli ozod qilish, sud, amnistiya, afv.

Ma'lumki, davlat rivojlanib borishi bilan undagi mavjud tizim ham o'zgarishni, islohotni talab qila boshlaydi. Sud va huquqni muhofaza qiluvchi organlar tizimi va ularning ishlashi mexanizmi ham bundan mustasno emas.

So'nggi yillarda O'zbekiston Respublikasi Jinoyat qonunchiligining jazo tizimida ozodlikdan mahrum qilish bilan bog'liq bo'lmagan jazo turlarida tub islohotlar amalga oshirildi. O'zbekistonda dunyodagi eng liberal jinoiy jazo tizimlaridan biri yaratilib, Jinoyat kodeksiga mamlakatimiz parlamenti tomonidan 100 ga yaqin qo'shimcha va o'zgartirishlar kiritildi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi yangi Konstitutsiyasining 30 moddasiga ko'ra, jinoyat uchun hukm qilingan har kim qonunda belgilangan tartibda hukmning yuqori turuvchi sud tomonidan qayta ko'rib chiqilishi huquqiga, shuningdek afv etish yoki jazoni yengillashtirish to'g'risida iltimos qilish huquqiga ega ekanligi keltirilgan.

Shuni alohida ta'kidlash joizki, bir qancha jinoyatlarga oid huquqiy normalar ham inson huquq va erkinliklariga bevosita daxldor ekanligini inobatga olib, ularni ham jinoyat qonunchiligini yanada liberallashtirish va insonparvarlik tamoyillariga muvofiqlashtirish nuqtai nazaridan isloh qilish maqsadga muvofiq.





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Mamlakatimiz raxbari Sh.M.Mirziyoev boshchiligida amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlardan ham ko'zlangan asl maqsad xalq farovonligi, qonun ustuvorligi ta'minlangan demokratik davlat qurishdir. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining joriy yilning yil 28 yanvardagi 2022 – 2026 yillarga mo'ljallangan Yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasining qabul qilinishi jinoyat va jinoyat-protsessual qonunchiligini takomillashtirish sohasidagi davlat siyosatining eng muhim yo'nalishlarini belgilab bermoqda va sud-huquq tizimini isloh qilishning tarixiy ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan muhim bosqichi bo'lib xizmat qilmoqda.

Bundan tashqari, O'zbekiston Respublikasini rivojlantirishning beshta ustuvor yo'nalishi bo'yicha Harakatlar strategiyasi asosida ham jamiyat va davlat hayotida eng muhim jabhalarni isloh qilish, yillar davomida to'plangan muammolarni yechimini topish vazifalari belgilandi.

Harakatlar strategiyasining aynan ikkinchi ustuvor yo'nalishi "Qonun ustuvorligini ta'minlash va sud-huquq tizimini yanada isloh qilishning ustuvor yo'nalishlari" masalalari belgilangan bo'lib, unga ko'ra, sud-huquq tizimini yanada isloh qilish vazifalari belgilandi.

Jazo nima, degan savol jinoyat huquqi nazariyasida eng murakkab va bahsli masalalar qatoriga kiradi. Jazoni keng, umumijtimoiy ma'noda shaxsga ta'sir ko'rsatish, uning xulq-atvorini tartibga solish usuli sifatida tushunish amalda e'tiroz uyg'otmasa-da, jinoyat-huquqiy kategoriya sifatidagi jazoning mazmun va mohiyati atrofida qizg'in bahslar uzoq yillardan beri davom etib keladi. Qolaversa, insonparvar, ezgulik, inson huquq va erkinliklariga sadoqat, jinoiy jazolar tizimini liberallashtirish, jamiyat hayotining barcha jabhalarida qonun ustuvorligini ta'minlash O'zbekistonda barpo etilayotgan erkin jamiyat poydevorini tashkil etadi. Deyarli barcha huquqshunoslar tomonidan qo'llab-quvvatlanadigan "jazo bu – davlat majburlovi chorasidir", degan fikr O'zbekiston Respublikasining Jinoyat kodeksi 42-moddasining birinchi qismida o'zining tegishli ifodasini topgan. Jinoyat qonunida jazo davlat majburlov chorasi sifatida ta'riflangani uning eng muhim belgilariga ishora qiladi.

Jinoyat uchun jazoning maqsadlarini ta'riflashda faqat ijtimoiy rivojlanish darajasi, jinoyat huquqining funksiyalari va qonunda mustahkamlangan jinoyat-huquqiy vositalarni hisobga olish bilangina kifoyalanmaydilar. Maqsadni belgilash jarayonida konkret huquqiy hodisa – jazoning mohiyatidan ham kelib chiqadilar. Hodisaning mohiyati va uning maqsadlari o'rtasidagi aloqa, "maqsad hodisadan tashqarida yotadi, biroq unga faqat hodisaning mohiyatini belgilovchi xossalar yordamida erishish mumkin, ya'ni mohiyat





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loyihalanayotgan maqsadga erishish vositasi hisoblanishi” bilan belgilanadi. Jazoning mohiyati jazolashdan iborat bo’lgani bois, jazoning maqsadlariga jazolarning mazmunini tashkil qiluvchi muayyan huquqiy cheklashlarni mahkumga qo’llash yo’li bilan erishilishi mumkin.

Jazodan muddatidan ilgari ozod qilish muammosi jinoiy javobgarlikning mohiyati va undan ozod qilish turlari, jinoyat uchun jazoning maqsadlari va uning samaradorligi to’g’risidagi masalalar bilan uzviy bog’liq. Muddatidan ilgari ozod qilinganlar takroriy jinoyatchiligi darajasining pastligi jazodan ozod qilishning samaradorlik darajasini aks ettiruvchi asosiy ko’rsatkichlaridan biri hisoblanadi. Mahkumlarni jazodan ozod qilish masalalarini tartibga soluvchi jinoyat-huquqiy normalarning amaldagi tahriri avvalgi qonun hujjatlari va boshqa normativ hujjatlarning ma’lumotlari hamda ularni qo’llanish amaliyotini hisobga olish va tizimlashtirish natijalariga, shuningdek inson huquqlarini himoya qilish sohasidagi xalqaro-huquqiy hujjatlar, jinoyat va jinoyat-ijroiya qonunchiligi normalariga asoslanadi. Jazodan ozod qilish instituti va jazoni o’tashdan ozod qilish instituti sudning ayblov hukmini ijro etish jarayonini muddatidan ilgari tugatishning jinoyat huquqining mustaqil institutlari hisoblanadigan bir nechta turlarini o’z ichiga oladi. Ularni nomlari zikr etilgan ikki institutga birlashtirish ularning ijtimoiy vazifasi va aybdor uchun kelib chiqadigan huquqiy oqibatlarining yagonaligini hisobga olganda o’rinli hisoblanadi. Jazodan ozod qilish instituti keng ma’noda ulkan ijtimoiy ahamiyat kasb etadi. U konkret shaxsga berilgan jazoning maqsadlariga erishilganligi yoki erishilmaganligiga qarab, unga qo’llaniladigan jinoiy repressiya hajmiga tuzatish kiritish imkoniyatini beradi. Unda hozirgi jinoyat-huquqiy siyosatning insonparvarligi aks etadi. Ko’rib chiqilayotgan institutning muhimligini inobatga olib, qonun chiqaruvchi jazodan ozod qilish bilan bog’liq normalarni jinoiy javobgarlikdan ozod qilish masalalarini tartibga soluvchi normalardan alohida bobga ajratdi. Ushbu yechimni O’zbekiston Respublikasi JKning shak-shubhasiz afzalliklari jumlasiga kiritish mumkin. Mazkur normalar oldingidek turli qonun hujjatlari (JK, JPK)da emas, balki bitta qonun hujjati (JK)da jamlangani ham ulkan ahamiyatga egadir. O’zbekiston Respublikasi JKga bir-birini takrorlovchi normalar kiritilgani yo’q.

O’zbekiston Respublikasi JKning XIII bobi “Jazodan ozod qilishning turlari” deb nomlangan bo’lib, unga jazoni ijro etish muddati o’tib ketganligi munosabati bilan jazodan ozod qilish, shaxsning ijtimoiy xavflilik xususiyatini yo’qotishi munosabati bilan uni jazodan ozod qilish, aybdorni chin ko’ngildan pushaymon bo’lganligi munosabati bilan jazodan ozod qilish, shartli hukm qilish, jazoni o’tashdan muddatidan ilgari shartli ozod





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qilish, jazoni yengilrog'i bilan almashtirish, kasallik yoki mehnat qobiliyatini yo'qotish oqibatida jazodan ozod qilish, amnistiya akti yoki afv etish asosida jazodan ozod qilish kiritilgan.

O'zbekistonlik va chet ellik olimlarning asarlari eng muhim huquqiy va kriminologik tushunchalar to'g'risidagi fundamental tasavvurlarning asosini tashkil qildi, bularning barchasi yangi jinoyat va jinoyat-ijroiya kodekslarini tayyorlash jarayonida o'z aksini topdi. Ammo qonunchilikka ba'zi bir tuzatishlarni kiritishda shoshma-shosharlik rag'batlantiruvchi normalar o'rtasida raqobatga va jazoni o'tashdan muddatidan ilgari ozod qilishning ayrim turlari o'rtasida kolliziyaga olib keldi.

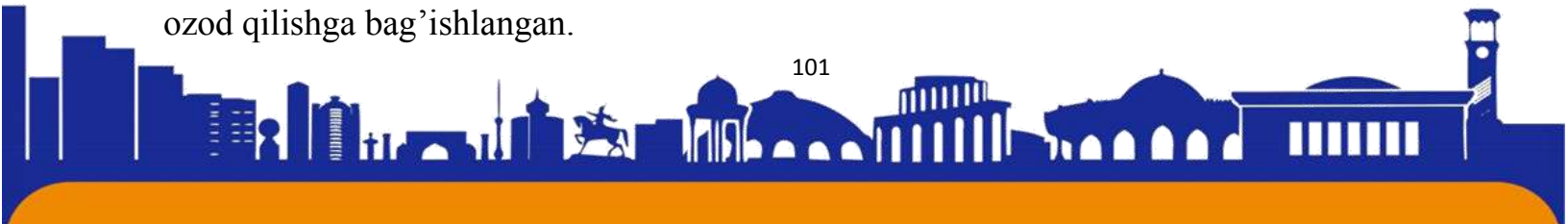
Jazodan ozod qilishning turlari vujudga kelish va huquqda mustahkamlanish davriga ko'ra farq qiladi. Masalan, afv etish tarixi asrlar bilan o'lchansa, homilador ayollarning va yosh bolasi bor ayollarning jazoni o'tash muddatini kechiktirish bir necha yillardan beri amal qilayotir. Binobarin, jazoni o'tashdan muddatidan ilgari ozod qilishning har bir turi haqidagi ilmiy bilimlarning o'rganilganlik darajasi ham bir xil emas.

Jamiyat rivojlanishining hozirgi bosqichida qonun hujjatlarida mustahkamlangan mahkumlarni jazodan ozod qilish turlarining muvofiqligini aniqlashdan, inson huquqlari va hamda huquqbuzarlar bilan muomalada bo'lish sohasidagi xalqaro normalar va standartlarni hisobga olgan holda huquqiy ko'rsatmalarni takomillashtirish yo'nalishlarini belgilashdan iborat.

Jazodan ozod qilish institutning tushunchasi, mohiyati, o'ziga xos belgilari, jazodan ozod qilishning jinoyat-huquqiy ahamiyati bilan bog'liq munosabatlari tadqiqot ob'ektini tashkil etadi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Jinoya kodeksida nazarda tutilgan jazodan ozod qilish turlarining barchasini nazariy, qonunchilik, huquqni qo'llash nuqtai nazarlaridan tizimli o'rganishga bag'ishlangan ilk kompleks monografik tadqiqotlardan biri hisoblanadi. Bundan tashqari, ishda jinoyat, jinoyat-ijroiya qonunchiligining mahkumlarni jazodan ozod qilishga doir qoidalarini takomillashtirish yuzasidan takliflar ilgari surilgan va jazoni o'tashdan muddatidan ilgari ozod qilinganlarga ijtimoiy yordam ko'rsatish amaliyotini o'zgartirish bo'yicha tavsiyalar ta'riflangan, shuningdek amnistiya, afv etish va ozod qilinganlarning ijtimoiy moslashuvi to'g'risida yangi qonun hujjatlarini ishlab chiqish zarurligi asoslangan.

Jumladan Jinoyat kodeksining 73-modda. Jazoni o'tashdan muddatidan ilgari shartli ozod qilishga bag'ishlangan.





Unga ko'ra:

Ozodlikdan mahrum qilish, intizomiy qismga jo'natish, xizmat bo'yicha cheklash, ozodlikni cheklash yoki axloq tuzatish ishlariga hukm qilingan shaxslarga nisbatan jazoni o'tashdan muddatidan ilgari shartli ozod qilish qo'llanilishi mumkin. Shaxs ijro etilmagan qo'shimcha jazodan ham ozod qilinishi mumkin. Jazoni o'tashdan muddatidan ilgari shartli ravishda ozod qilish ushbu moddaning birinchi qismida ko'rsatilgan jazo turlari uchun o'rnatilgan tartib-qoida talablarini bajargan va mehnatga halol munosabatda bo'lgan mahkumga nisbatan qo'llaniladi.

Jazoni o'tashdan muddatidan ilgari shartli ravishda ozod qilish mahkum:

a) ijtimoiy xavfi katta bo'lmagan yoki uncha og'ir bo'lmagan jinoyati uchun sud tayinlagan jazo muddatining kamida uchdan bir qismini;

b) og'ir jinoyati uchun, shuningdek qasddan sodir etgan jinoyati uchun, agar shaxs ilgari qasddan sodir etgan jinoyati uchun ozodlikdan mahrum etishga hukm qilingan bo'lsa, sud tayinlagan jazo muddatining kamida uchdan ikki qismini;

v) o'ta og'ir jinoyati uchun, shuningdek jazodan muddatidan ilgari shartli ozod qilingan yoki jazosi yengilrog'i bilan almashtirilgan shaxs jazoning o'talmagan qismi mobaynida qasddan yangi jinoyat sodir etganligi uchun hukm qilingan bo'lsa, sud tayinlagan jazo muddatining kamida to'rt dan uch qismini haqiqatda o'tab bo'lganidan keyin qo'llanilishi mumkin.

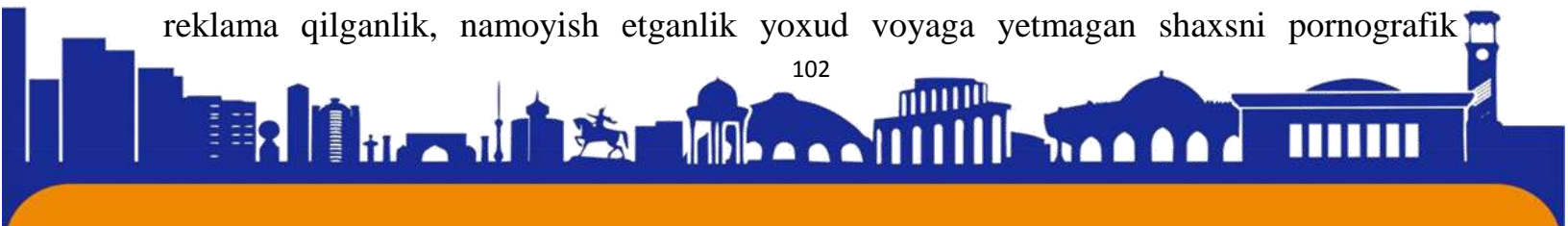
Jazodan muddatidan ilgari shartli ravishda ozod qilish:

a) umrbod yoki uzoq muddatga ozodlikdan mahrum qilishga hukm etilgan shaxsga;

b) o'ta xavfli retsivistga;

v) uyushgan guruh yoki jinoiy uyushmaning tashkilotchi va qatnashuvchilariga;

g) javobgarlikni og'irlashtiradigan holatlarda qasddan odam o'ldirganlik, o'n sakkiz yoshga to'lmagan jabrlanuvchining nomusiga tekkanlik yoki unga nisbatan zo'rlik ishlatib, jinsiy ehtiyojni g'ayritabiiy usulda qondirganlik, o'n sakkiz yoshga to'lmagan shaxsni jinsiy aloqada bo'lish yoki jinsiy ehtiyojni g'ayritabiiy usulda qondirish bilan bog'liq holda jinsiy aloqa qilishga majbur etganlik, o'n olti yoshga to'lmagan shaxs bilan jinsiy aloqa qilganlik yoki jinsiy ehtiyojni g'ayritabiiy usulda qondirganlik yoki unga nisbatan uyatsiz-buzuq harakatlar qilganlik, voyaga yetmagan shaxs tavsiflangan yoki tasvirlangan pornografik mahsulotni tarqatish, reklama qilish, namoyish etish maqsadida O'zbekiston Respublikasi hududiga olib kirganlik, xuddi shuningdek uni tayyorlaganlik, tarqatganlik, reklama qilganlik, namoyish etganlik yoxud voyaga yetmagan shaxsni pornografik



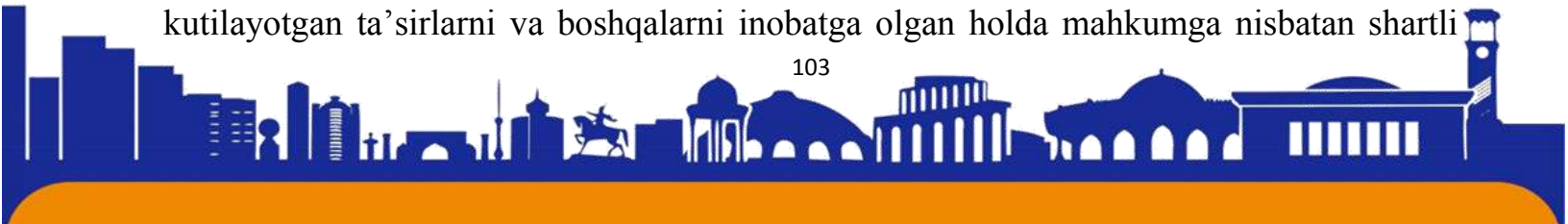


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xususiyatga ega harakatlarning ijrochisi sifatida jalb etganlik, voyaga yetmagan shaxsni jalb etgan holda qo'shmachilik qilganlik, fohishaxonalarni tashkil etganlik yoki saqlaganlik, O'zbekiston Respublikasiga, tinchlikka va insoniyat xavfsizligiga qarshi jinoyat sodir etganlik, yadroviy, kimyoviy, biologik va boshqa xildagi ommaviy qirg'in qurollarini, shunday qurollarni ishlab chiqarish uchun foydalanish mumkinligi ayon bo'lgan material va uskunalarni, kontrabanda qilganlik uchun hukm qilingan shaxslarga nisbatan qo'llanilmaydi.

Jazoni o'tashdan muddatidan ilgari shartli ravishda ozod qilinib, jazoning o'talmagan qismi mobaynida qasddan yangi jinoyat sodir etgan shaxsга nisbatan sud jinoyat kodeksining 60-moddasida nazarda tutilgan qoidalarga muvofiq jazo tayinlaydi.

Xorijiy mamlakatlarga diqqat qaratadigan bo'lsak, xorijiy mamlakatlarda ham jinoiy jazodan ozod qilish tajribalari O'zbekistonning qonunchiligida keltirilgan jazodan ozod qilishga o'xshab ketadi. Bunga sabab esa, har bir davlat o'z qonunchiligini yaratayotganda birinchi navbatda "Xalqaro huquqning" umume'tirof etilgan qoidalarga yuzlanadi. Bunda ular chet el tajribalarini o'rganadi va davlatning o'z milliy an'analariга asoslangan holda o'zi uchun kerakli bo'lgan qoidalaridan foydalangan holda, qonunchilikni yaratadi va unga o'zgartirishlar kiritadilar. Misol uchun xorijiy mamlakatlardan Germaniya, Frantsiya, Shveysariya, shuningdek, MDH mamlakatlaridan Rossiya Ukraina, Ozarbayjon va Belarussiya mamlakatlarining jinoyat huquqida jinoyat va jinoyat protsessual qonunchiligiga asosan, Jinoyat kodeksi maxsus qismining tegishli moddasida nazarda tutilgan jinoyatlarni sodir etgan shaxslar, amalda pushaymon bo'lsalar, ushbu shaxslarning javobgarlikdan va jazodan ozod bo'lishi mumkinligi to'g'risidagi qoidalar keltirib o'tilgan. Shunga asosan, davlatlarning qonunchiligi bir-birinikiga o'xshab ketadi. Farqli jihatlari ham bo'lishi mumkin, lekin ushbu farq unchalik ko'p bo'lmaydi. Ushbu o'xshashliklarni Germaniya qonunchiligi misolida ko'rib o'tamiz. Misol uchun Germaniyaning Jinoyat kodeksiga murojat qilinadigan bo'lsa, Germaniya Jinoyat kodeksiga asosan, mahkum agarda Jinoyat kodeksining tegishli moddasida nazarda tutilgan bir yildan ko'p bo'lmagan, ozodlikdan mahrum qilish jazosiga hukm qilinadigan bo'lsa, sud mahkumni ogohlantiradi va unga nisbatan jazo tayinlamasdan shartli sinov belgilashi va jazoning ijrosini to'xtatib qo'yishi mumkinligi aytib o'tilgan. Bunda mahkumning qancha jinoyat sodir etganligi, mahkumning shaxsiyati, uning o'tmishdagi hayoti, qilmishining holati, hozirgi qilgan harakatlaridan keyingi xatti-harakatlari, uning yashash sharoiti va to'xtatib turish natijasida kutilayotgan ta'sirlarni va boshqalarni inobatga olgan holda mahkumga nisbatan shartli





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sinov belgilanishi va jazoning ijrosini to'xtatib qo'yish mumkinligi haqida qoidalar keltirib o'tilgan.

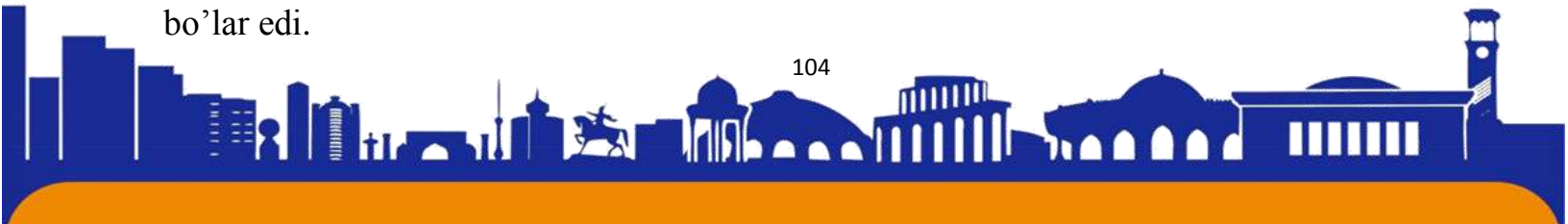
Sud mahkumning qilmishi va shaxsi ayblanganidan keyin alohida holatlar mavjud bo'ladigan bo'lsa, ikki yildan oshmaydigan yuqori sud hukmning ijrosini to'xtatishi mumkin deb keltirib o'tilgan. Bunda yana qaror qabul qilinayotganda, mahkumning jinoyat oqibatida yetkazilgan zararni qoplashga qaratilgan harakatlari ham hisobga olinishi lozim hisoblanadi. Germaniyada mahkumlarga beriladigan sinov muddatining davomiyligi besh yildan oshmasligi va ikki yildan kam bo'lmasligi lozimligini sudlar belgilab berishi va ularning qancha muddat tayinlanishni ham sudyalarning mustaqil amalga oshirishlari aytib o'tilgan.

Germaniya Federativ Respublikasining Jinoyat kodeksi O'zbekiston Respublikasining Jinoyat kodeksida keltirilgan jazoni ijro etish muddatining o'tib ketganligi munosabati bilan jazodan ozod qilishga mosdir.

Jazodan ozod qilish muammosi, ayniqsa O'zbekiston Respublikasida jinoiy jazolarning liberallashtirilishi sharoitida moddiy va protsessual huquqning o'zaro munosabati doirasida tadqiq etilmagan. Shu bois, jazodan ozod qilish muammosini tadqiq etish hozirgi vaqtda jinoyat huquqi nazariyasi, qonunni qo'llash amaliyoti talablari va ehtiyojlari qondirilishiga imkon yaratadi. Mazkur muammoga oid masalalarning ko'p jihatlari O'zbekiston Respublikasining amaldagi qonuni asosida, O'zbekiston Respublikasi JKga kiritilgan so'nggi o'zgartish va qo'shimchalar hisobga olinib, ilmiy va amaliy jihatdan yetarlicha tadqiq etilmagan va o'rganilmagan. Ayni paytda shu kungacha jazoni o'tashdan ozod qilish muammosini o'rganishga bag'ishlangan kompleks tadqiqot hali o'tkazilgani yo'q.

Jinoyat uchun jazoning umumiy preventiv roli jazo qo'llash tahdidi bilan, shuningdek boshqa shaxslarni amalda jazolash va sodir etilgan jinoyat uchun javobgarlikning muqarrarligini ta'minlash orqali beqaror fuqarolarga ruhiy ta'sir ko'rsatishdan iboratdir.

Yuqorida aytib o'tilganidek, axloqan tuzatish xulq-atvorni ijobiy tomonga o'zgarishga rag'batlantirishni nazarda tutadi. Shu tufayli ham mahkumlar xulq-atvorini psixologik jihatdan tuzatish alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi. Bu ish bilan mutaxassislar shug'ullanishlari lozim. Shuning uchun ham axloqan tuzatish vositalari qatoriga mahkumlarga psixologik yordam ko'rsatish ham kiritilsa, bizningcha, maqsadga muvofiq bo'lar edi.





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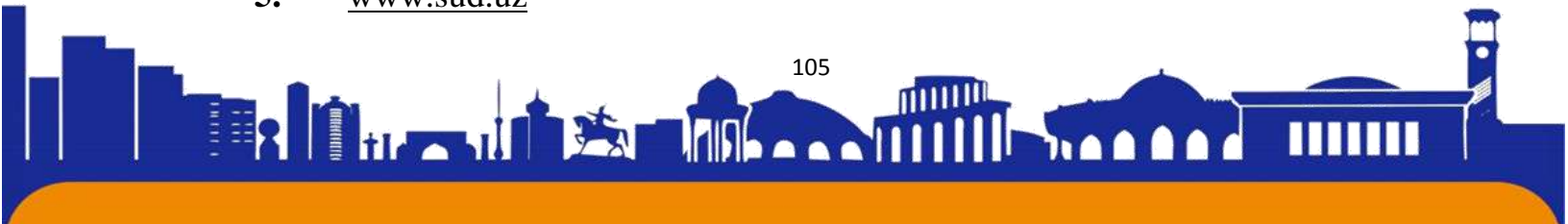
Maqolada ta'riflangan xulosalar, takliflar va tavsiyalardan qonunchilikni takomillashtirishda foydalanilishi mumkin va ular mahkumlarni jazoni o'tashdan muddatidan ilgari ozod qilishga tayyorlashning sifatini yaxshilashga, ularning takroriy jinoyatchiligiga qarshi kurashning samaradorligini oshirishga, bunday shaxslarning ijtimoiy moslashuviga ko'maklashishga nisbatan yondashuvlarni o'zgartirishga samarali yordam ko'rsatishga qodir.

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AKUSHARLIK VA GINEKOLOGIYADA METABOLIK SINDROM

Razzoqov Binoqul Xo'jaqulovich

Toshkent tibbiyot akademiyasi Termiz filiali

Taqriz: Metabolik sindrom fonida homiladorlik, tug'ish va tug'ruqdan keyingi davr juda ko'p asoratlar bilan kechadi. Metabolik sindrom sharoitida homiladorlikning borishi haqidagi mavjud ma'lumotlarni tahlil qilish shuni ko'rsatadiki, preeklampsi qo'shilishi homiladorlik asoratlari tarkibida birinchi o'rinda turadi - kuzatuvlarning 60-100% da. Metabolik sindromning rivojlanishi bilan tavsiflangan ginekologik patologiyaga endometriyal giperplaziya va saraton, giperandrogenizm sindromi, endometrioz, sut bezlarining dishormonal kasalliklari, menopauzadagi metabolik sindrom va boshqalar kiradi. Ushbu muammoning akusherlikdagi ahamiyatini hisobga olgan holda, u dolzarbdir. Homiladorlikning barcha bosqichlarida metabolik sindrom sindromi bo'lgan bemorlarni kontseptsiyadan oldin tayyorlash va davolash dasturini yaratish.

Kalit so'zlar: metabolik sindrom, semirish, homiladorlik, asoratlar, menopauza.

Zamonaviy tibbiyotning ustuvor yo'nalishi - onalik va bolalikni muhofaza qilishni yaxshilash. Ayoldagi ekstragenital kasalliklarning homiladorlik va tug'ish jarayoniga, homila va yangi tug'ilgan chaqaloqning rivojlanishiga, uning moslashish qobiliyatiga, kasallanish va o'linga ta'sirini o'rganish muhim bo'lib qolmoqda. Homiladorlikdan oldin va homiladorlik paytida yuzaga keladigan somatik kasalliklar har doim homiladorlik, tug'ish va tug'ruqdan keyingi davrga ta'sir qiladi. Shu munosabat bilan tadqiqotchilarning metabolik sindrom muammosiga qiziqishi so'nggi paytlarda sezilarli darajada oshdi [2, 6, 8]. Metabolik sindrom, turli mualliflarning fikriga ko'ra, sanoati rivojlangan mamlakatlar aholisining 25-45 foizida uchraydi va yoshlar orasida keng tarqalgan va eng keng tarqalgan kasalliklardan biridir [1, 8, 16, 17].

Metabolik sindrom - periferik to'qimalarning insulinga sezgirligining pasayishi natijasida rivojlanadigan metabolik, gormonal va klinik kasalliklar majmuasi [1, 8]. Metabolik sindrom yurak-qon tomir kasalliklari, uglevod almashinuvi buzilishi, reproduktiv tizim patologiyalari rivojlanishining etakchi omillaridan biridir [1, 6, 9].



Metabolik sindromi bo'lgan ayollarda endokrin holat kortizol, testosteron, norepinefrin darajasining oshishi, progesteron va somatotrop gormon darajasining pasayishi bilan tavsiflanadi. Giperinsulinemiyaning kuchayishi bilan glyukagon, qalqonsimon bezni ogohlantiruvchi gormon, tiroid gormonlari va prolaktin kabi gormonlar ko'payadi. Bu gormonlarning metabolik sindromning rivojlanishiga patogenetik ta'siri isbotlangan [4, 14, 15].

Fiziologik tarzda yuzaga keladigan homiladorlik paytida ayolning tanasida bir qator metabolik va gormonal o'zgarishlar ro'y beradi, buning oqibati metabolizmning faollashishi va plastik jarayonlarning kuchayishi hisoblanadi. Adabiyot manbalariga ko'ra [14, 15] metabolik sindrom fonida homiladorlik, tug'ish va tug'ruqdan keyingi davr ko'p sonli asoratlari bilan kechadi, ularning chastotasi metabolik kasalliklar bo'lmagan homilador ayollar guruhidagidan sezilarli darajada farq qiladi. sindromi. Hozirgi vaqtda adabiyotlarda [2, 6] ayolda metabolik sindromning individual komponentlari mavjud bo'lganda homiladorlikning asoratlari etarlicha batafsil yoritilgan. Ko'pgina tadqiqotchilar homiladorlik va tug'ish lipid almashinuvining buzilishi va ular bilan bog'liq bo'lgan 2-toifa diabet va yurak-qon tomir kasalliklari, birinchi navbatda, arterial gipertenziya uchun qo'zg'atuvchi bo'lishi mumkinligiga ishonishadi [3, 7, 10, 11].

Adabiyotlar [3, 7, 10, 11, 12, 19] ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, semirib ketgan ayollarda, arterial gipertenziya va qandli diabet borligida homiladorlik asoratlarning tabiati bo'yicha ko'plab tadqiqotlar mavjud. Biroq, ko'pincha bu shartlar metabolik sindromning alohida belgilari sifatida qaralmaydi. Bundan tashqari, turli xil homiladorlik asoratlarning mavjudligi yoki yo'qligi ko'p jihatdan metabolik sindromning qaysi tarkibiy qismiga bog'liqligi aniq emas.

Metabolik sindrom sharoitida homiladorlikning borishi to'g'risidagi mavjud ma'lumotlarni tahlil qilish shuni ko'rsatadiki, preeklampsi qo'shilishi homiladorlik asoratlari tarkibida birinchi o'rinda turadi - kuzatuvlarning 60-100 foizida [13]. Adabiyotga ko'ra, metabolik sindrom bilan homiladorlikning to'xtatilishi tahdidi bilan ikkinchi o'rinda turadi (12-33%) [9]. Metabolik sindromda akusherlik qon ketishi 5-12% hollarda uchraydi [9, 12]. Metabolik sindrom sharoitida tananing infeksiyalarga chidamliligi pasayganligi haqida ma'lumotlar mavjud, shuning uchun bunday homilador ayollar, ayniqsa sezaryen so'ng, yiringli-septik asoratlarni rivojlanish xavfi yuqori. Ko'plab tadqiqotlar metabolik sindromi bo'lgan homilador ayollarda





gemorheologik ko'rsatkichlarning o'zgarishiga bag'ishlangan bo'lib, bu qon ivishining kuchayishi, qon tomir devorining antitrombotik potentsialining pasayishi va qon ivish tizimining koagulyatsion faolligining oshishi bilan namoyon bo'ladi [12, 18, 21].

Metabolik sindromning variantlaridan biri tug'ruqdan keyingi neyroendokrin sindromdir [2]. Bugungi kunga kelib, u ham klinik, ham patogenez nuqtai nazaridan juda yaxshi o'rganilgan. Postpartum metabolik kasalliklar, birinchi navbatda, semirish faqat patologik homiladorlik paytida yuzaga keladi [5, 10]. Akusherlik qon ketishi, septik infeksiya, og'ir gestoz, xomilalik distress sindromi ko'rinishidagi asoratlar ayolning stressli holatiga olib keladi, bu kasallikning rivojlanishining etiologik omilidir [2]. Neyroendokrin sindromi bo'lgan ayollar, intervalografiya, EEG dinamikasi va psixologik testlarga ko'ra, stress holatining aniq belgilariga ega ekanligi isbotlangan [2]. Bunday bemorlarda vazn ortishi kuchayadi, gipertenziyaga moyillik paydo bo'ladi, hayz ko'rish funksiyasi va gemostaz buziladi [2, 7]. Menstrüel disfunktsiya fonida endometrium, miyometrium va sut bezlarida giperplastik jarayonlar aniqlanadi [14, 15].

Metabolik sindromning rivojlanishi bilan tavsiflangan ginekologik patologiyaga endometriyal giperplaziya va saraton, giperandrogenizm sindromi, endometrioz, sut bezlarining dishormonal kasalliklari, menopauzadagi metabolik sindrom va boshqalar kiradi [2]. Metabolik sindromi bo'lgan ayollarda polikistik tuxumdonlar nafaqat metabolik o'zgarishlar natijasida, balki GnRH sekretsiyasini neyrotransmitter nazoratining birlamchi buzilishi natijasida hosil bo'ladi [1, 2, 20]. Ortiqcha androgenlar birinchi navbatda buyrak usti bezlari, so'ngra polikistik tuxumdonlar yog' to'qimalariga kiradi, bu erda estron sintezi kuchayadi. Jinsiy bezlardan tashqarida sintez qilingan estron reproduktiv tizimda gormonga bog'liq kasalliklarning rivojlanishiga olib keladi [2].

Metabolik sindromning asosiy belgisi - progressiv vazn ortishi fonida hayz ko'rish va generativ funksiyalarning buzilishi. Bemorlarning asosiy shikoyatlari: hayz davrining buzilishi, homiladorlik, bepushtlik, hirsutizm, semirib ketish va turli xil diensefalik shikoyatlar. Ko'pgina bemorlarning irsiyatini reproduktiv disfunktsiya, semizlik, insulinga bog'liq bo'lmagan qandli diabet va yurak-qon tomir kasalliklari og'irlashtiradi [1, 2, 5]. Menstrüel tsiklning buzilishi luteal fazaning etishmovchiligi bilan uning davomiyligini oshirish bilan boshlanadi, keyin esa oligoamenoreya va surunkali anovulyatsiya rivojlanadi. Adabiyotlarda disfunktsional bachadondan qon ketishining yuqori chastotasi ko'rsatilgan - 20% gacha [2, 8, 20].





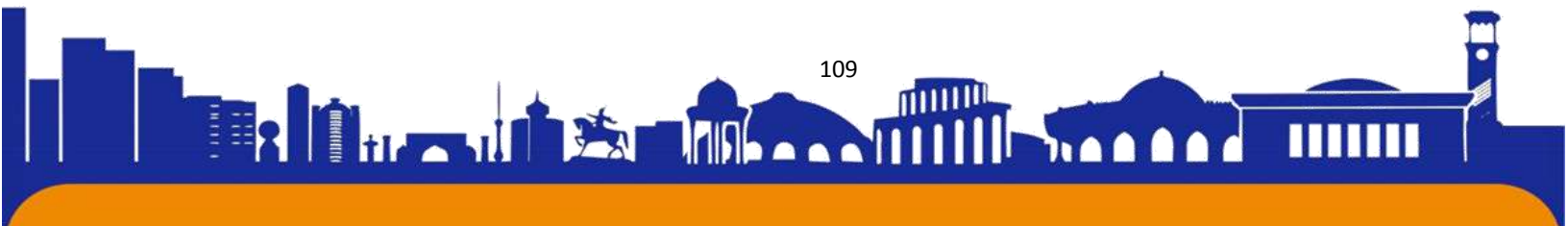
Metabolik sindromning tarkibiy qismlari sifatida insulin qarshiligi va giperinsulinemiya sut bezlarining dishormonal kasalliklarini rivojlanishi uchun xavf omillari hisoblanadi [4, 11]. Haddan tashqari yog 'jinsiy steroidlarning, xususan, aromataza fermenti ta'siri ostida estrogenlarga aylanadigan androgenlarning ekstragonadal sintezining manbai bo'lib, u giperestrogenizm bilan birga keladi. Estrogenlar ko'krak to'qimalarida proliferativ jarayonlarning stimulyatorlari. Metabolik sindromning namoyon bo'lishi bilan ayollar sut bezlari tuzilishining menopauza turi va reproduktiv davrda allaqachon bezli to'qimalarning aniq fibrozi bilan tavsiflanadi [4, 5]. Menopauza davrida tana vaznining ko'payishi menopauzadagi metabolik sindromning shakllanishiga olib keladi, uning asosiy ko'rinishlari jinsiy gormonlar etishmovchiligi fonida qorin bo'shlig'i-visseral semizlik, dislipidemiya va uglevod almashinuvining buzilishidir [5].

Xulosa

Ayollarda metabolik sindrom turli xil ginekologik kasalliklarning paydo bo'lishiga yordam beradi, bu esa tegishli dori-darmonlarni tuzatishni talab qiladi. Ushbu muammoning akusherlikdagi ahamiyatini hisobga olgan holda, homiladorlikning barcha bosqichlarida metabolik sindromli bemorlarni kontseptsiyadan oldin tayyorlash va davolash dasturini yaratish dolzarbdir.

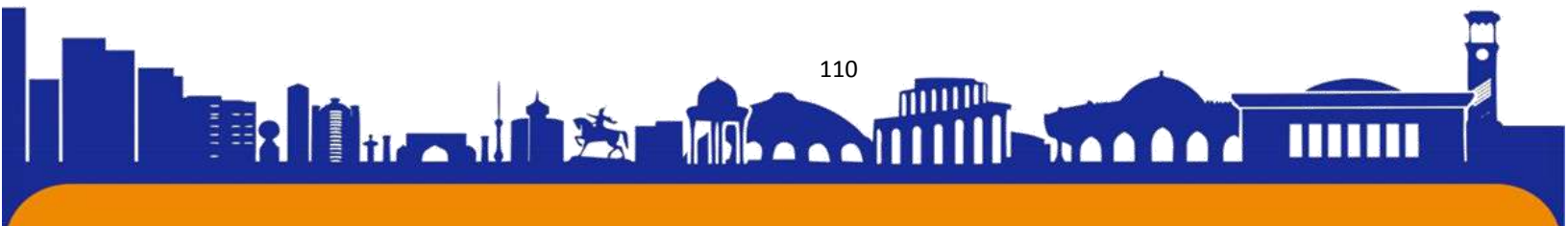
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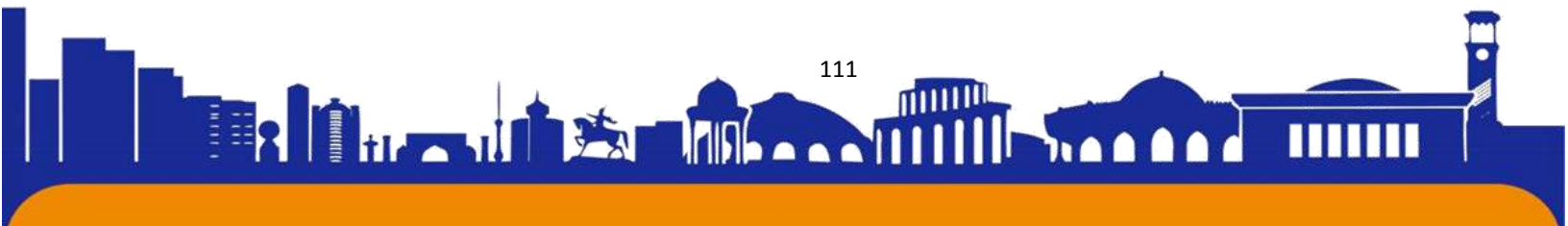
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Atsetilasetoanilid hosilalari va ular asosidagi Ni(II) va Cu(II) kompleks birikmalarining sintezi, tuzilishi va xossalari.

Rakhmatova R.S

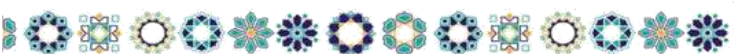
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Annotatsiya. Asetatsetanilidning konformerlari va tautomerlari DFT (B3LYP/6-311++G**) va IQ spektroskopiya usullari bilan o'rganilgan. Molekulyar O–H···O va N–H···O vodorod bog'lanishi orqali hosil bo'lgan asetoasetanilid dimerlarining geometriyasi va energiya parametrlari olindi. Azot va kislorod atomlarining elektron juftlari va C=O karbonil guruhining antibog'lovchi π^* -orbitallari hamda atsetoasetanilid tautomerlaridagi qo'sh va yakka bog'larning donor-akseptor o'zaro ta'sirining energiyasi NBO usuli yordamida hisoblangan.

Kalit so'zlar: asetoasetanilid, tautomerizm, vodorod bog'lanishi, IQ spektroskopiyasi, kvant kimyoviy hisoblashlar.

Kirish. β -ketoamidlarning tadqiqotlari ko'p o'rganilgan qiziqarli va muhim birikmalar sinfini tashkil qiladi [1-3]. β -ketoamid guruhlari ko'plab tabiiy molekulalarda va terapevtik vositalarda keng tarqalgan (masalan, 4-6). Molekuladagi bir nechta reaktiv joylarga ega β -ketoamidlarning noyob tuzilishi ularning organik sintezda qo'llanilishini ta'minlaydi. Bunday qo'llanilishi asosan β -ketoamidlarning β -dikarbonil birikmalarining tipik vakillari ekanligi va ularning reaktivligi, tuzilishi va tautomer muvozanati bilan bog'liq. Tautomeriya jarayonini tushunish zamonaviy organik va tibbiy kimyo, biokimyo va farmakologiyada reaksiya mexanizmlarini o'rganishda muhim ahamiyatga ega [7]. Shuning uchun β -ketoamidlarda tautomerik muvozanatlarni o'rganish amaliy va nazariy ahamiyatga ega. β -dikarbonil birikmalar orasida β -diketonlar, β -ketoefirlar va β -ketonitrillarning keto-yenol tautomeriyasi turli eksperimental usullar yordamida keng o'rganilgan [8-11]. Biroq, β -ketoamidlarning keto-yenol tautomerizmi (1-sxema) batafsil o'rganilmagan [12-20]. α -amido- β -ketoamidning keto-yenol tautomeriyasi va ikkita α -alkil- β -ketoamid CDCl_3 da ^1H va ^{13}C NMR spektroskopiyasi yordamida tekshirildi. Natijalar shuni ko'rsatdiki, α -alkil- β -ketoamidlar keto shaklida mavjud, α -amido- β -ketoamid esa keto va yenol shakllarini aniqladi [18]. Dipol momentlarini o'lchash va



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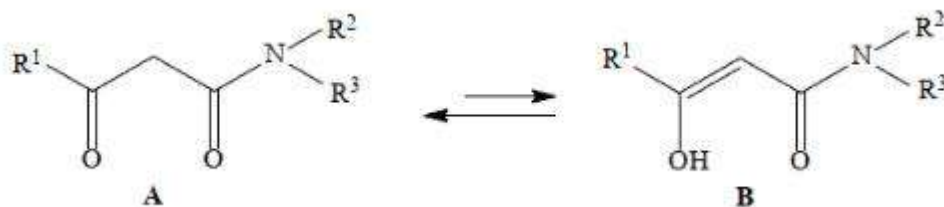
spektroskopiya tahlillari (ayniqsa IQ) eritmada qattiq holatda kuzatilgan metil-6-gidroksi-4-piridon-2 ning keto shakli ham mavjudligini tasdiqladi. Bu shakl ichki va tashqi molekulalararo vodorod bog'lari bilan barqarorlashadi [19]. Gilli va boshqalar β -diketonlarning yenollariga xos bo'lgan $O=C-C=C-OH$ β -enolon fragmenti hosil qilgan g'ayritabiiy kuchli $O-H\cdots O$ molekula ichidagi vodorod bog'lari bilan barqarorlashgan tautomerlarning konfiguratsiyalangan shakllarini o'rgandilar. Ushbu model $NH\cdots O$ molekula ichidagi vodorod bog'lariga bir qator geterobog'langan $O=CC=C-NH$ β -yenaminonlar, $O=CC=N-NH$ ketogidrazonlar va $O=NC=C-NH$ nitrozoenaminlar uchun qo'llanilishi mumkin. [20]. Bir qator β -ketoamidlarda tautomerizm muvozanatini NMR spektroskopiya yordamida o'rganish shuni ko'rsatdiki, . Ichki molekulyar vodorod bog'lari natijasida keto-yenol muvozanati amido-imidolga nisbatan ustun bo'lib, bu birikmalar asosan ketoamid va yenolamid tautomerlari shaklida mavjud [15]. Asetoasetanilid 1 sintetik organik kimyoda keng qo'llaniladigan β -ketoamidlarning tipik vakili hisoblanadi [21-26]. Rentgen nurlanish tahliliga ko'ra, kristalli atsetoasetanilid β -ketoamid A shaklida mavjud. Kristalda ikkita kristallografik mustaqil molekulalar kuzatilgan, ularning karbamoil guruhlarini $N-H\cdots O=C$ vodorod orqali bog'langan [27]. Asetoasetanilidning vodorod bilan bog'langan birlikni hosil qilish uchun bog'lanishlar monokristalli chiziqli bo'lmagan optik xususiyatlarini namoyon qiladi [28-33]. Ushbu hisobotlarning mualliflari asetoasetanilid monokristallarini yetishtirishning yangi usulini ishlab chiqdilar va uning tuzilishini eksperimental (NMR, IR, Raman va UB spektroskopiya, rentgen diffraksiya tahlili) va kvant-kimyoviy (MEP va HOMO-LUMO) usullar bilan o'rgandilar. Biroq, asetoasetanilidning keto-yenol tautomerizmi etarlicha o'rganilmagan. 1H va ^{13}C spektroskopiya ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, 1-birikma asosan eritmada keto shaklida mavjud [34]. Etanol-suv aralashmasida asetoasetanilidning yenolizatsiya tezligi (70: 30 v/v) to'xtatilgan oqim spektrofotometriyasi yordamida ham o'rganilgan. Yenolizatsiya tezligi galogenlanish tezligidan o'lchandi va natijalar bu jarayonni Ni^{+2} , Zn^{+2} bilan katalizlashini aniqladi [12]. Benzol, $CHCl_3$ va dioksanidagi benzoilasetanilid va salitsilanilidning yenol va keto shakllarining muvozanatli molyar fraksiyalari dipol moment o'lchovlari asosida aniqlandi [35]. Ushbu jarayonda asetoasetanilid va uning dimerlarining gaz faza, qattiq va eritmada holatlardagi tautomerlarining B3LYP usuli 6-311++G** asosida orqali IQ spektroskopiya va kvant-kimyoviy hisoblar tuzilishini tahlil qildik. Olingan tahlil natijalariga ko'ra, 1-sonli birikmaning beshta tautomer shakli gaz fazasida eng barqaror bo'lgan: ikkita keto-yenol





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shakli 1a, c va uchta diketon 1b, 1d, 1e (1-jadval va 1-rasm). [36] mualliflari β -ketoefirlarning enol tuzilmalari diketo tautomerlarga qaraganda barqarorroq ekanligini ko'rsatdi. Gaz fazasida eng barqaror bo'lgan keto-yenol tautomerlari 1a, 1c kuchli molekulyar $\text{OH}\cdots\text{O}=\text{C}$ vodorod bog'i bilan yopilgan 6 a'zoli xelat sikllarini, shuningdek, diketo tautomer 1b ($\text{NH}\cdots$) hosil qilgan. $\cdot\text{O}=\text{C}$ bog'lanish), kovalent bo'lmagan masofa mos ravishda 1,673, 1,642 va 1,946 Å.



Ekspirimental va nazariy tadqiqotlar

1-rasm

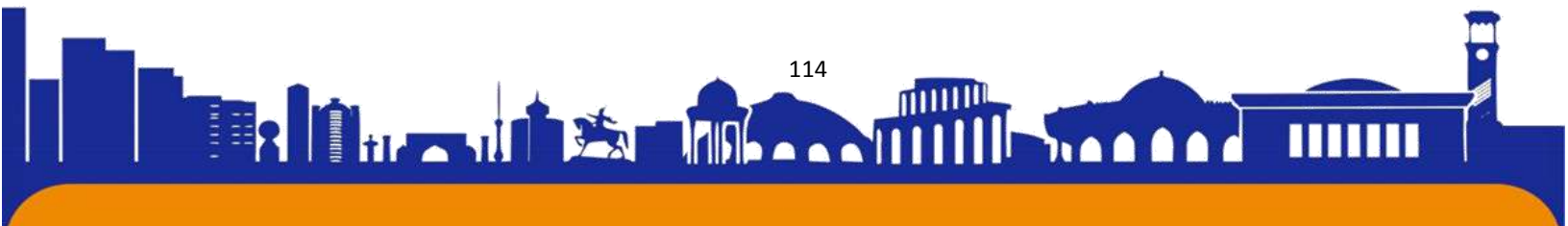
1a-1b, 1a-1d, 1b-1d va 1d-1d chiziqli dimerlar bitta $\text{N-H}\cdots\text{O}$ bog'i orqali hosil bo'lgan. Hisoblash natijalari 2-jadvalda keltirilgan. Dimerlarning hosil bo'lish energiyasi tenglama (1) yordamida vodorod bog'lanish energiyasi orasidagi farq yordamida aniqlanadi[37].

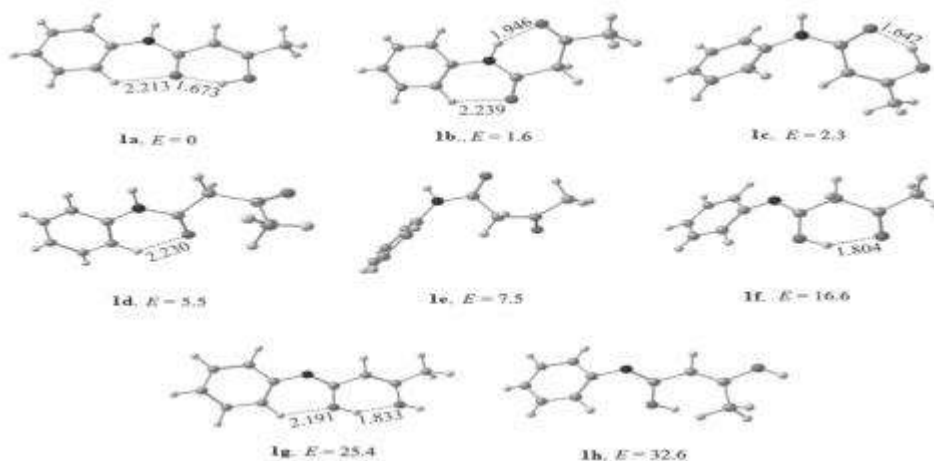
$$DE = E_{\text{dim}} - 2E_{\text{mono}}. (1)$$

1a-1a va 1a-1c dimerlari trisiklik bo'lib, markaziy 4 a'zoli va ikkita yon 6 a'zoli halqalari karbonil kislorod atomlari va vodorod atomlaridagi bilan ikkita tarmoq $\text{OH}\cdots\text{O}=\text{C}$ vodorod bog'lari orqali o'ralgan. 1a-1a dimeridagi molekula ichidagi vodorod bog'larining uzunligi 1,749 Å ga, molekulararo bog'lanishlar esa 2,482 Å ga teng. 1a-1a va 1a-1c dimerlarida tarmoqlanish vodorod bog'larining hosil bo'lishi molekula ichidagi $\text{OH}\cdots\text{O}=\text{C}$ vodorod bog'larining uzunligini tautomer 1a bilan solishtirganda mos ravishda 0,076 Å va 0,139 ga oshishiga olib keldi. 1a-1c dimerining 1c komponentidagi bu uzunlik ham monomerga nisbatan 0,044 Å ga oshdi. Yuqori simmetrik dimer 1c-1c markazi 8 a'zoli va ikkita yon 6 a'zoli halqalari bilan trisiklik tuzilishga ega bo'lib, karbonil kislorod atomlarida tarmoqlanish bilan ikkita $\text{NH}\cdots\text{O}=\text{C}$ vodorod bog'lari orqali bog'langan.

Ekspirimental va nazariy tadqiqotlar

Tautomerlarda nisbiy energiya (kkal/mol) va vodorod bog'larining uzunligi





Qisqa molekulararo $\text{NH}\cdots\text{O}=\text{C}$ vodorod bog'lari (1,867 Å) 12,44 kkal/mol (har bir bog' uchun 6,22 kkal/mol) yuqori dimerlanish energiyasini aks ettirdi, (2-jadval). Monomer 1e ning past barqarorligiga qaramasdan, uning amid guruhining sis-konfiguratsiyasi eng qisqa molekulararo $\text{NH}\cdots\text{O}=\text{C}$ vodorod bog'lari (1,855 va 1,864 Å) bilan eng barqaror 8 a'zoli siklik dimer 1e-1e hosil bo'lishini ta'minladi. Uning dimerlanish energiyasi har bir bog'lanish uchun 6,92 kkal/molga teng bo'ldi. 1a-1d chiziqli dimerlarining dimerlanish energiyasi 5 va 13 kkal/mol (2-jadval) oralig'ida bo'lgan.

Geteroatomlarning yolg'iz elektron juftlarining donor-akseptor o'zaro ta'siri, shuningdek, bitta va ko'p bog'lanishlar NBO usuli yordamida 1a-1e tautomerlari uchun B3LYP/6-311++G** hisoblashlar olib borildi (3-jadval). Azot atomining yakka elektronning E(2) konfiguratsiya energiyasi karbonil guruhining $\text{C}=\text{O}$, $n\text{N}\rightarrow\text{p}^*\text{C}_1=\text{O}_1$ antibog'lovchi p^* -orbitali bilan ko'rib chiqilayotgan tautomerlarda ancha yuqori bo'lib, 57–65 ga teng bo'lgan. kkal/mol (2-sxema va 3-jadval). Bundan tashqari, 1a, 1b, 1d tautomerlaridagi azot atomining yolg'iz elektron juftligi benzol halqasining aromatik tizimi ($n\text{N}\rightarrow\text{p}^*$ 32–34 kkal/mol) bilan o'zaro ta'sirlashgan.

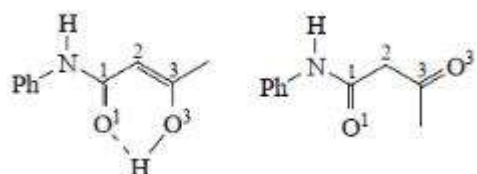
Bu qiymatlar 1c (E(2) 16,94 kkal/mol) va 1e (E(2) 11,45 kkal/mol) tautomerlari uchun sezilarli darajada past bo'ldi, $\text{HNCP}=\text{CPh}$ ikkiburchak burchagi mos ravishda -135° va -125° ga teng. 1a va 1c tautomerlardagi konfiguratsion bog'lanish $\text{C}_2=\text{C}_3$ p-orbitalning karbonil guruhining antibog'lovchi p^* -orbitali $\text{pC}_2=\text{C}_3\rightarrow\text{p}^*\text{C}_1=\text{O}_1$ bilan 27 kkal/mol ga teng bo'lgan o'zaro ta'sir qilish energiyasi va karbonil guruhining antibog'lovchi p^* -orbitalining $\text{C}_2=\text{C}_3$ qo'sh bog'ining antibog'lovchi p^* -orbitali bilan o'zaro ta'siri bilan tavsiflanadi. 1c tautomeridagi oxirgi o'zaro ta'sirning energiyasi





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$p^*C_1=O_1 \rightarrow p^*C_2=C_3$ tautomer 1a bilan solishtirganda deyarli ikki baravar yuqori (mos ravishda 132,62 va 76 kkal/mol). 1a va 1c keto-enol shakllaridagi O_1 kislorod atomlarining ikkala toq elektron juftlari OH gidroksil guruhining s^* -orbitali $nO_1 \rightarrow s^*O_3-H$ antibog'lanish bilan konfiguratsiyada ishtirok etgan.



2-sxema

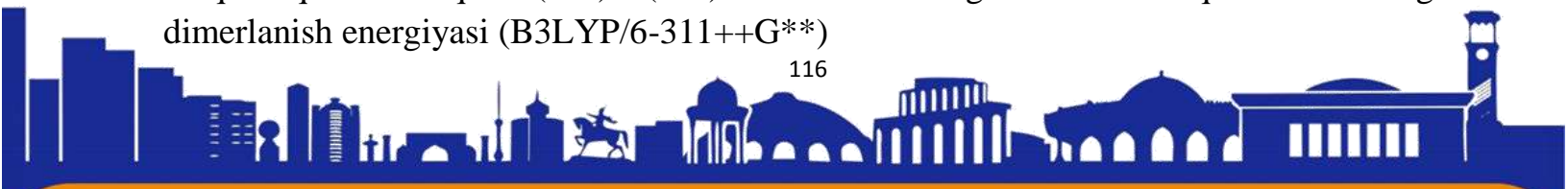
Bu qiymatlar 1c (E(2) 16,94 kkal/mol) va 1e (E(2) 11,45 kkal/mol) tautomerlari uchun sezilarli darajada past bo'ldi, HNCPh=CPh ikkiburchak burchagi mos ravishda -135° va -125° ga teng. 1a va 1c tautomerlardagi konfiguratsion bog'lanish $C_2=C_3$ p-orbitalning karbonil guruhining antibog'lovchi p^* -orbitali $pC_2=C_3 \rightarrow p^*C_1=O_1$ bilan 27 kkal/mol ga teng bo'lgan o'zaro ta'sir qilish energiyasi va karbonil guruhining antibog'lovchi p^* -orbitalining $C_2=C_3$ qo'sh bog'ining antibog'lovchi p^* -orbitali bilan o'zaro ta'siri bilan tavsiflanadi. 1c tautomeridagi oxirgi o'zaro ta'sirning energiyasi $p^*C_1=O_1 \rightarrow p^*C_2=C_3$ tautomer 1a bilan solishtirganda deyarli ikki baravar yuqori (mos ravishda 132,62 va 76 kkal/mol). 1a va 1c keto-enol shakllaridagi O_1 kislorod atomlarining ikkala toq elektron juftlari OH gidroksil guruhining s^* -orbitali $nO_1 \rightarrow s^*O_3-H$ antibog'lanish bilan konfiguratsiyada ishtirok etgan.

Dimer	$r, \text{Å}$		$\Delta\nu_{NH/VOH}^{calc/exp}, \text{cm}^{-1}$	$\nu_{NH/VOH}^{exp}, \text{cm}^{-1}$	$-\Delta E, \text{kkal/mol}$
	intermolecular	intramolecular			
1a-1a, cyclic OH...O	2.482	1.749	309/290	3136	0.82
1a-1e, cyclic OH...O	2.302	1.686	230/230	3196	0.66
	2.544	1.812			
1c-1c, cyclic NH...O	1.866	1.646	305/290	3136	12.44
	1.867	1.647			
1e-1e, cyclic NH...O	1.855	—	326/358	3068	13.84
	1.864				
1a-1b, linear NH...O	1.989	1.664	160/138	3288	7.40
		1.892			
1a-1d, linear NH...O	2.130	1.664	78/53	3375 ^b	5.42
1b-1d, linear NH...O	1.936	1.871	189/173	3253	13.29
1d-1d, linear NH...O	2.078	—	90/129	3297	8.65

Δ

$\nu(NH) = \nu(NH)_{monomer} - \nu(NH)_{dimer}$ 104K da IQ ning yutilish diapazoni

2-jadval. Molekulararo va ichki molekular vodorod bog'larining uzunligi, to'lqin raqamlari farqi $\Delta\nu(NH) \nu(OH)^a$ va 1 birikmaning siklik va chiziqli dimerlarining dimerlanish energiyasi (B3LYP/6-311++G**) Δ





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IQ spektroskopiya tahliliga ko'ra 3297 cm^{-1} da kuchli dublet bandining yuqori chastotali maksimali chiziqli dimer 1d-1d uchun tayinlangan. 3288 cm^{-1} dagi diketo tautomer 1b ning NH guruhlariga to'g'ri keldi, bu (NH) qiymati, 1a yoki 1d tautomerlardagi erkin NH guruhlar va NH guruhlar tebranishlarining hisoblangan chastotasi o'rtasidagi farq bilan tasdiqlanadi. 1b tautomeridagi NH...O=C vodorod bog'lanishida ishtirok etadi, 136 cm^{-1} ga teng va tajribada kuzatilgan qiymatga to'g'ri keladi (1-2 va 3-jadvallar).

Band	CCl ₄	CH ₂ Cl ₂	MeCN	KBr	Film from MeCN
NH	3438 m	3422 m		3426 vw	3426 vw
NH...O=C (intra)	3327 m	3321 m	3348 s	3297 s	3295 m, br
NH...O=C (inter)	3307 m	3301 m	3288 sh	3288 sh	
	3260 vw	3256 vw		3256 vw	3258 s
OH...O=C (inter)			3205 vw	3196 m	3199 m
OH...O=C (intra)	3141 vw	3141 vw	3140 vw	3136 m	3138 m
NH...O=C (inter)				3068 m, br	3082 m, br
C=O (keto)	1716 vs	1714 vs	1725 s		1719 vs
C=O (keto)		1691 sh	1711 sh	1716 vs	
C=O (amide)	1692 vs	1684 vs	1688 vs		1684 sh
C=O (amide)				1684 sh	1662 vs
C=O-C=C-C-OH	1618 w	1619 w	1618 w	1660 vs	
C=O-C=C-C-OH		1600 s	1601 s	1600 vs	1599 vs

3-jadval. Asetoasetilanilid 1 uchun IQ spektroskopiya tahlillari.

CCl₄ va CH₂Cl₂ dagi asetoasetilanilid 1 spektrlari mos ravishda 1716 , 1692 va 1714 , 1684 cm^{-1} da kuchli $n(\text{C}=\text{O})$ tasmalarini o'z ichiga olgan. 1b va 1d tautomerlarining hisoblangan tebranish spektrlariga ko'ra, yuqori chastotali diapazon 1d tautomeridagi keto guruhining $n(\text{C}=\text{O})$ tebranishlari, past chastotali esa C tebranishlari hisobiga yuzaga kelgan. Tautomer 1b dagi karbonil guruhlarining $n(\text{C}=\text{O})$ tebranishlari molekula ichidagi vodorod bog'larini hosil qilishda ishtirok etib, ikkinchisi bilan bir-biriga yopishgan va yuqori chastotali energiya sifatida namoyon bo'lgan (CCl₄ da 1699 cm^{-1} va CH₂Cl₂ da 1695 cm^{-1}). [27] dagi ma'lumotlarga ko'ra, qutbli asetonitrildagi keto guruhining $n(\text{C}=\text{O})$ cho'zilishi inert muhit bilan solishtirganda yuqori chastotaga 1725 cm^{-1} ga siljidi. 1d tautomerining amid guruhining kuchli $n(\text{C}=\text{O})$ bandi 1688 cm^{-1} da kuzatilgan. Tajribada topilgan C=O tebranish chastotalari orasidagi farq (37 cm^{-1}) qiymatga to'g'ri keldi. Xulosa qilib aytganda, IQ spektroskopiya ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, asetoasetilanilid asosan qattiq holatda va eritmalarda diketo tautomerlari va ularning assotsiatsiyalari shaklida mavjud bo'la oladi. Keto-enol tautomer 1a va NH...O bog'li chiziqli dimer gaz fazasida eng barqaror bo'lib, 298-104 K da $n(\text{NH}) = n(\text{NH}_{\text{erkin}}) - n(\text{NH}_{\text{ass}})$ tebranish chastotalarining qiymatlari vodorod bog'lanishidan kelib chiqqan siljishidan aniqlandi.





EXPERIMENTAL

Asetilasetanilidning IQ spektrlari va CCl_4 hamda CH_2Cl_2 dagi eritmalarining natijalari Varian 3100 FT IQ spektrometri yordamida qayd etilgan. Ayniqsa birikmaning IQ spektrlari 298–104 K diapazonida suyuq azot bilan sovutilgan doimiy haroratli kamerada qayd etilgan. Assotsiatsiyalardagi H-bog'larning turlari eksperimental va nazariy hisoblangan $n(NH)$ qiymatlari yordamida aniqlandi. Kvant-kimyoviy hisob-kitoblar Gaussian'09 dasturiy ta'minoti yordamida to'liq geometriyani optimallashtirish va B3LYP/6-311++G(**) usuli [40] orqali 1 birikma va uning dimerlari uchun tebranish chastotalarini hisoblash bilan amalga oshirildi. Statsionar nuqtalarning minimallarga mos kelishi ijobiy Hessian qiymatlari bilan tasdiqlandi. Nisbiy energiyalar (DE) eng barqaror shaklga nisbatan hisoblangan.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar

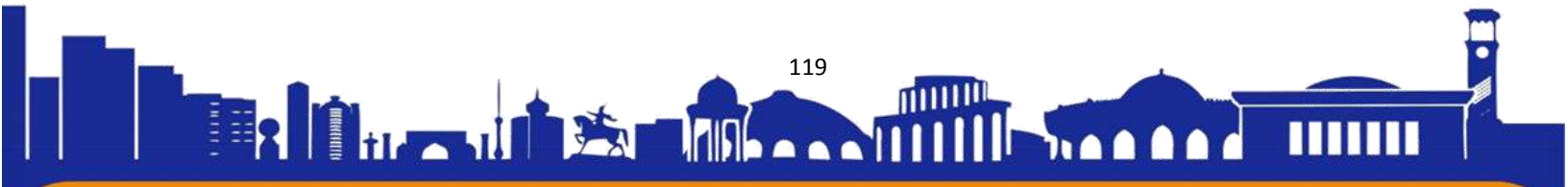
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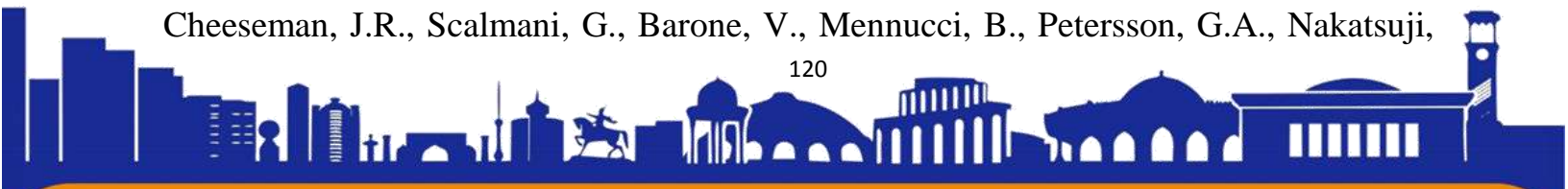
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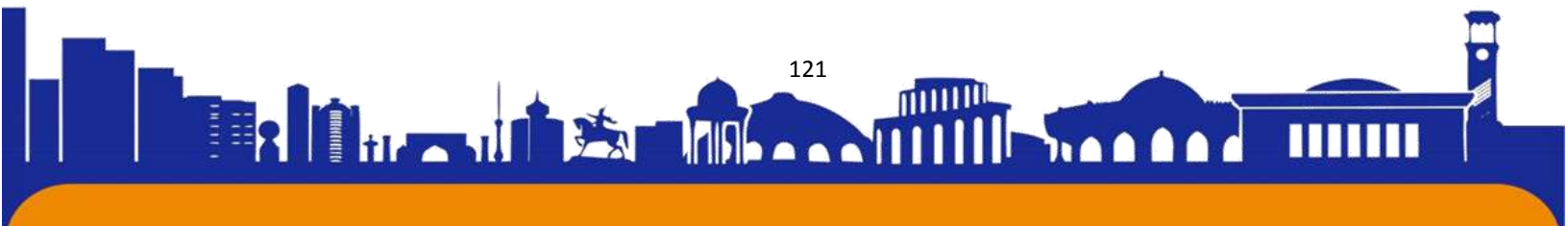
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Клиника заболевания у больных эпилепсией, перенесших COVID-19.

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медицинской психологии**

Актуальность. Прямое воздействие на нервную систему ранее известных вирусных инфекций было очевидным. Но разница во внешнем виде болезни и меняющиеся клинические симптомы коронавируса обострили знания медицинского персонала и привели к фундаменту новых исследований. Инфекция Covid-19 вызвала глобальную пандемию и по-новому вошла в медицину.

По данным М. Leitenger, наблюдалось усиление эпилептического статуса по сравнению с до пандемическим (Leitenger 2020) (3) и это изменение частично подтверждалось клинически и диагностическими критериями, то есть мониторингом ЭЭГ (Одинцова Г.В., Банникова Б.Д.) (6). Но известно, что из-за небольшого промежутка времени данные не достигли уровня полного подтверждения. По данным ILAE сообщается, что жалобы больных эпилепсией увеличились на 25% (5). В настоящее время нет адекватной информации о прямом влиянии COVID-19 на эпилепсию, но есть мнения, что у пациентов может быть учащение приступов из-за влияния заболевания на общую систему или из-за взаимодействия препаратов АК и препаратов анти COVID-19 (2020. Карлов В.А., Бурд С.Г., Лебедева А.) (4) и явно является одна из проблем, требующих решения. Смена штаммов вируса инфекции Covid-19 меняет состояние начальных осложнений, которые еще не выяснены от начала до конца. (1) Новые наблюдения показывают, что Covid-19 связан с новыми вспышками и может привести к тяжелым случаям, согласно Medscape (15 декабря 2021 г.) (2).

Цель. Анализ клинической картины и течения болезни у больных с эпилепсией после перенесения коронавирусной инфекции.

Полученные результаты. До перенесения COVID-19 Из общего числа 42 пациентов у 35 отмечались большие, у 7 — малые припадки.

(табл. 1). Эти пациенты ранее находились под контролем с эпилепсией и лечились антиконвульсантами. У 5 Из 35 больных с генерализованными

припадками эпилепсии наблюдался эпилептический статус. У остальных (30 больных) наблюдались учащение приступов припадки.

Таблица 1. Внешний вид вспышек после передачи COVID-19.

Общее количество больных.	Генерализованные припадки	Фокальные припадки
42	35	7
Учащение приступов после при COVID-19	30	
Форма припадки	5 эписитатус.	4 перешли на генерализованную форму
Без изменения.	-	3

У 30 больных после постреабилитационном периоде увеличилось количество приступов и коррегированы противосудорожные препараты. У 4 из 7 пациентов, у которых исходно были фокальные припадки, после коронавирусной инфекции приступы перешли в генерализованную форму, а у 3 больных количество и вид приступов не изменились (табл. 1). Всем пациентам во время наблюдения проводилось электроэнцефалографическое (ЭЭГ) исследование, и по результатам обследования у 35 из 42 пациентов нашей группы было выявлено увеличение острых волн на ЭЭГ (рис. 1).

Рисунок 1. ЭЭГдо коронавируса. Больной Собиржонов С. 17 лет в течение 2-х лет страдает фокальной (абсансной) симптоматической эпилепсией. Регулярно принимал ламитриджин по 50 мг 2 раза в день, в динамике отмечалось уменьшение приступов. В сентябре 2021 г. наблюдались лихорадка и нарушения обоняния, по анализу ПЦР выявлен вирус COVID-19, было рекомендовано амбулаторное лечение. Состояние улучшалось, признаков интоксикации нет. После болезни спустя месяц у больного развился внезапный тонико-клонический приступ, по СМП доставлен к невропатологу.



Рисунок 1.

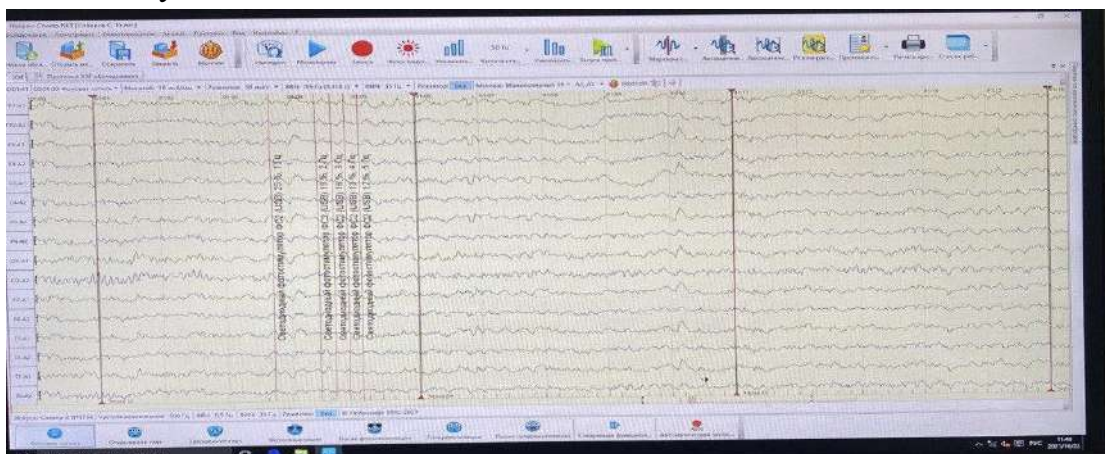
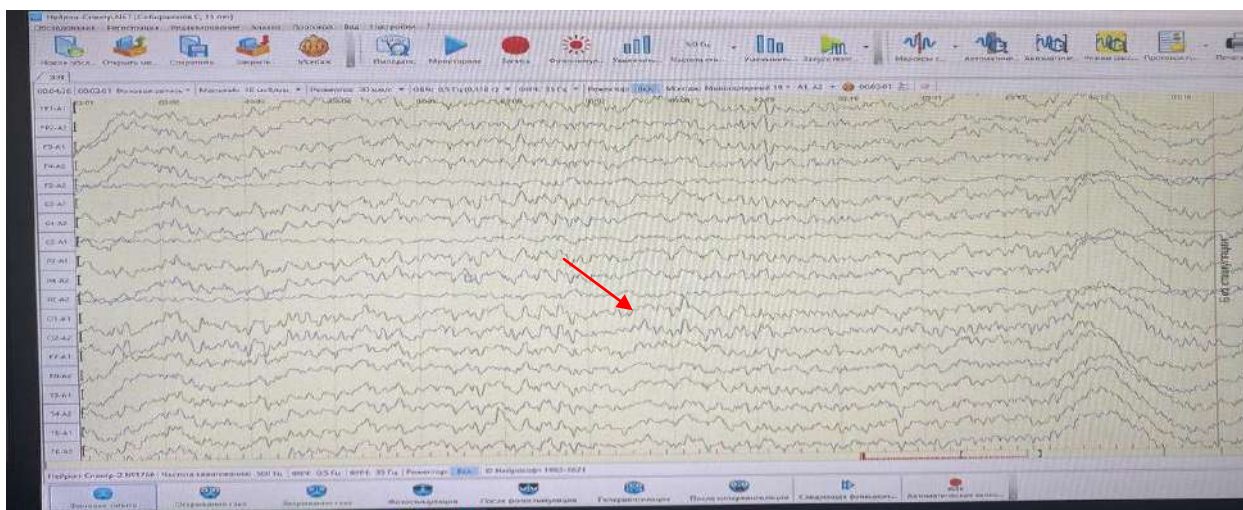
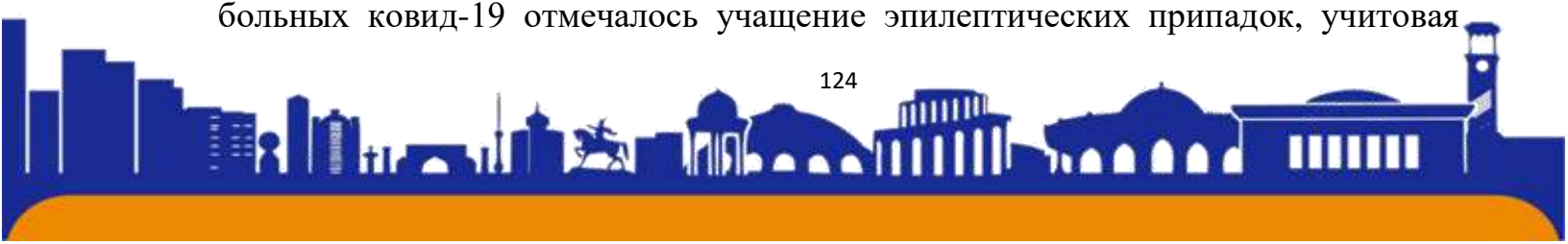


Рисунок 2. Обследование того же пациента после перенесенной инфекции COVID-19.



На стрелке мы видим дельта-волны, медленные волны большой амплитуды. У 4 из 42 больных, находившихся под общим наблюдением, кроме изменения облика приступов, на основании анамнестических жалоб определялись дополнительные жалобы, в частности, снижение памяти, нарушение ясности мышления.

Резюме. На основании краткого анализа следует заключить, что у 93% больных ковид-19 отмечалось учащение эпилептических припадков, учитывая



что, внесены изменения в лечение, а у оставшихся 7% (у 3 больных) состояние без изменений.

Мы определяли изменения приступов у пациентов на основании их жалоб с помощью ЭЭГ.

1. Нарастание эпилептических приступов наблюдалось у 93% больных, а у остальных 7% больных было установлено, что приступы не усилились и не участились. На основании этого у 18 из 42 пациентов были изменены вид и порядок приема препаратов: основной препарат АК с вальпроевой кислоты на левотерацетам, а с целью комплексной терапии монотерапия переведена на битерапию.

2. По данным ЭЭГ у 4 пациентов, у которых до заражения коронавирусом фокальные приступы перешли в генерализованные, на ЭЭГ были выявлены эпилептиформные ритмы и дельта-ритмы.

По жалобам пациентов, заражение COVID-19 отразилось и на их памяти и внимании. Но эти отдельные тесты на основе шкал не изучались, и их результаты планируется рассмотреть отдельно в следующей статье.

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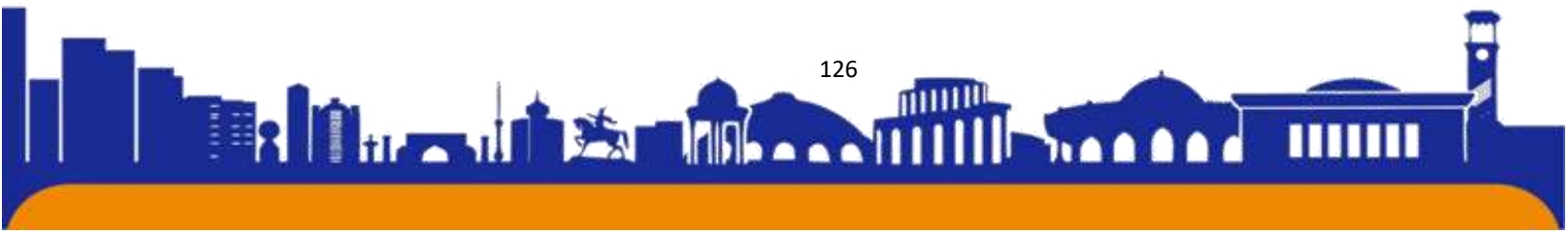
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Depressive symptoms and their association with healthcare access



COVID-19 INFEKSIYASINING MARKAZIY ASAB TIZIMIGA TA'SIRI(ADABIYOTLAR SHARHI)

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Annotatsiya: Bu maqola COVID-19 infeksiyasining markaziy asab tizimiga ta'siri haqida batafsil ma'lumot beradi. Maqolada SARS-CoV-2 virusining asab tizimiga kirishi va uni shikastlashi, shuningdek GEB dan buzish qobiliyati muhokama qilinadi. COVID-19 bilan bog'liq nevrologik simptomlar va asoralar, jumladan bosh og'rig'i, bosh aylanishi va jiddiy holatlar kabi miya yallig'lanishi tahlil qilinadi. Maqola, shuningdek, COVID-19 ning uzoq muddatli ta'sirini va pandemiya sharoitida nevrologik asoratlarni aniqlash va davolashdagi qiyinchiliklarni ko'rib chiqadi.

Kalit so'zlar: COVID-19, Markaziy Asab Tizimi, SARS-CoV-2, Nevrologik Asoralar, Uzoq Muddatli COVID, Immun Tizimi Reaksiyalari,

Bosh Aylanishi va Og'rig'i ,Miya Yallig'lanishi

Kirish:

COVID-19 infeksiyasining markaziy asab tizimiga ta'siri bo'yicha o'tkazilgan tadqiqotlar, asab tizimining bu virusdan ko'ra immun tizimining javob reaksiyasidan ko'proq zarar ko'rishi mumkinligini ko'rsatmoqda. Misol uchun, Shvetsiyalik olimlar tomonidan o'tkazilgan tadqiqotlar COVID-19 bilan kasallanganda, odamning asab tizimining koronavirusning o'zi emas, balki immun tizimining javobidan aziyat chekayotganini aniqlagan. Bunda asab tizimining buzilishi belgilari, miya faoliyati buzilganligining alomatlari bo'lgan chalkashlik, deliriy, shaxsiyatning o'zgarishi va xotira muammolarini o'z ichiga oladi, bu alomatlarining ko'pincha kasallikning o'tkir davrida paydo bo'lishi kuzatilgan. Gyoteborg universiteti biologlari va nevrologlarining olib borgan tadqiqotida, COVID-19'ning yengil va og'ir shakllari bilan kasallangan olti nafar bemorda bosh miyaning zararlanishi alomatlari kuzatilgan. Tadqiqotchilar bemorlarda yuqori darajadagi yallig'lanish belgilari va ba'zi holatlarda asab hujayralarining zararlanishiga ta'sirchan bo'lgan belgilarni aniqlaganlar. Natijada, COVID-19 bilan kasallanganda asab tizimining zararlanish

mexanizmi boshqa virusli kasalliklar ta'siridan keskin farq qiladi va bu alohida davolash yondashuvlarini ishlab chiqishni talab qiladi¹.

O'zbekistonda ham koronavirus infeksiyasining tarqalishi, qayta kasallanishning epidemiologiyasi, prognozi va profilaktikasi bo'yicha ilmiy izlanishlar olib borilmoqda. Shu bilan birga, COVID-19'ni etiotrop va patogenetik davolashning yangi modelini ishlab chiqish loyihalari ham mavjud, bu ishlar virusning inson organizmiga ta'sirini kamaytirish va davolash samaradorligini oshirishga yo'naltirilgan.²

Shuni ta'kidlash kerakki, COVID-19 infeksiyasining markaziy asab tizimiga ta'siri patogenezi haqida aniq ma'lumot topish qiyin bo'lishi mumkin, chunki tadqiqotlar davom etmoqda va yangi ma'lumotlar doimiy ravishda e'lon qilinmoqda.

Materiallar va Usullar

Bu literatura sharhi, COVID-19 infeksiyasining markaziy asab tizimiga ta'sirini o'rganish maqsadida turli manbalardan olingan ma'lumotlarni tahlil qiladi. Sharhda so'nggi besh yilda chop etilgan ilmiy maqolalar, klinik hisobotlar va tadqiqot natijalari o'rganilgan.

COVID 19 infeksiyasining asab tizimiga ta'siri.

COVID-19 infeksiyasining markaziy va periferik asab tizimiga ta'siri bo'yicha chuqur bir tahlilni o'z ichiga olgan tadqiqotlar mavjud. Bu tadqiqotlar, SARS-CoV-2 virusining asab tizimiga ta'sirining patofiziologiyasi, klinik ko'rinishlari, nevropatologiyasi, nevroimaging, elektrofiziologiya va bosh miya suyuqligi topilmalari haqida ma'lumot beradi¹. Tadqiqotlar COVID-19 bilan kasallangan bemorlarda asab tizimining qatnashishi darajasi 22.5 dan 36.4% gacha ekanligini ko'rsatgan, bu klinik ko'rinishlarga diffuz va fokal CNS alomatlari,

¹ Arvid Edén, Nelly Kanberg, Johanna Gostner, Dietmar Fuchs, Lars Hagberg, Lars-Magnus Andersson, Magnus Lindh, Richard W. Price, Henrik Zetterberg, Magnus Gisslén

Neurology Jan 2021, 96 (2) e294-e300; DOI: 10.1212/WNL.000000000010977

tutqanoqlar, kranial asablar zararlanishi, ensefalopatiya, nevroinflamator kasalliklar, o'tkir miya qon tomir kasalliklari va periferik nevropatiyalarni o'z ichiga oladi.

Markaziy asab tizimiga diffuz ta'sir qiluvchi belgilarga neuropsixiatrik buzilishlar (61.3%), bosh og'rig'i (22.2%), bosh aylanishi (6.6%), ongning buzilishi (5.2%), deliriy (4.3%) ko'ngil aynishi/qusish (0.3%) va bo'yin qattiq qolishi (0.1%) kiradi. Bu alomatlarga, asabiylik, kayfiyat buzilishlari, psixoz, uyqusizlik va boshqa psixiatrik simptomlar kiradi¹. Fokal markaziy asab tizimi alomatlari orasida kortikospinal va kortikobulbar yo'llarining buzilishi, ataksiya, nutqning buzilishi, xotira yo'qotishi, afaziya, ko'rish maydonining orqaga tomoni o'zgarishlari va ekstrapiramidal buzilishlar kuzatilgan, bu alomatlarning ko'pi COVID-19 bilan bog'liq insultlar bilan bog'liq.

COVID-19 bilan kasallangan bemorlarda tutqanoqlar ham kuzatilgan, bu holatlarning 90% yangi boshlangan tutqanoqlar bo'lib, 10% avvaldan mavjud bo'lgan nazorat qilinadigan epilepsiya tarixi bilan bemorlarda yuz bergan. Ko'pgina hollarda tutqanoq turi ko'rsatilmagan, lekin ayrim tadqiqotlar umumiy yoki fokal tutqanoqlarni hujjatlashtirgan. Biroq, SARS-CoV-2 sistemali infeksiyasi o'zi akut kasallik davrida tutqanoqlar uchun minimal xavfni tashkil etadi³.

Ushbu tadqiqotlar xalqaro hamkorlik harakatlari va to'liq nevrologik reestrlar orqali COVID-19'ning markaziy va periferik nevrologik ta'sirini chuqur tushunishni va terapevtik qaror qabul qilish strategiyalarini ishlab chiqishni kuchaytirishini ta'kidlaydi. Bu ma'lumotlar COVID-19 bilan bog'liq asab tizimi patologiyalarini tushunish va samarali davolash yondashuvlarini ishlab chiqish uchun muhimdir.⁴

COVID-19 pandemiyasi davrida xalqaro miqyosda markaziy asab tizimiga ta'sir qiluvchi patofiziologiya va klinik ko'rinishlar bo'yicha keng ko'lamlı tadqiqotlar olib borilgan. Xususan, bir sistemali sharhda, 143 ta kuzatuv va tavsiflovchi tadqiqotlar COVID-19 bilan 10,723 bemorda markaziy va periferik asab tizimining qatnashganligini qayd etgan. Bu tadqiqotlar SARS-CoV-2 infeksiyasining asab

³ Guerrero, J.I., Barragán, L.A., Martínez, J.D. *et al.* Central and peripheral nervous system involvement by COVID-19: a systematic review of the pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, neuropathology, neuroimaging, electrophysiology, and cerebrospinal fluid findings. *BMC Infect Dis* **21**, 515 (2021). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12879-021-06185-6>

tizimiga ta'sirining patofiziologik mexanizmlarini, klinik ko'rinishlarini, nevropatologik, nevroimaging, elektrofiziologik va bosh miya suyuqligi natijalarini batafsil tavsiflashga qaratilgan¹. Bu tadqiqotlarda COVID-19 bilan kasallangan bemorlarda asab tizimining qatnashishi darajasi 22.5 dan 36.4% gacha ekanligi aniqlangan. Klinik ko'rinishlar sifatida diffuz va fokal CNS alomatlari, tutqanoqlar, kranial asablar zararlanishi, ensefalopatiya, nevroinflamator kasalliklar, o'tkir miya qon tomir kasalliklari va periferik nevropatiyalar kuzatilgan.

O'zbekistonda ham COVID-19 pandemiyasi davrida virusning asab tizimiga ta'sirini o'rganishga qaratilgan tadqiqotlar olib borilgan. Masalan, O'zbekiston Sog'liqni Saqlash Vazirligi qoshidagi Sanitariya-epidemiologik Osoyishtalik va Jamoat Salomatligi Ilmiy-Tadqiqot Instituti (SEOSJI) va boshqa ilmiy muassasalar koronavirus infeksiyasining tarqalishi, qayta kasallanishning epidemiologiyasi, prognozi va profilaktikasi bo'yicha ilmiy izlanishlar olib bormoqda. Shu bilan birga, COVID-19'ni etiotrop va patogenetik davolashning yangi modelini ishlab chiqish loyihalari ham mavjud, bu ishlar virusning inson organizmiga ta'sirini kamaytirish va davolash samaradorligini oshirishga yo'naltirilgan.

Bu ma'lumotlar COVID-19 bilan bog'liq asab tizimi patologiyalarini tushunish va samarali davolash yondashuvlarini ishlab chiqish uchun muhimdir. Xalqaro hamkorlik harakatlari va to'liq nevrologik reestrlar COVID-19'ning markaziy va periferik nevrologik ta'sirini chuqur tushunishni va terapevtik qaror qabul qilish strategiyalarini ishlab chiqishni kuchaytirishi mumkin⁵.

Covid 19 ning epilepsiya patogeneziga ta'sir mexanizmi

COVID-19 infeksiyasining epilepsiya patogeneziga ta'siri haqida so'nggi tadqiqotlar quyidagi mexanizmlar orqali sodir bo'lishi mumkinligini ko'rsatmoqda:

Sistemik Yallig'lanishga: COVID-19 bilan bog'liq febril sezurlar va FIRES (febril infeksiya bilan bog'liq epilepsiya sindromi), shuningdek COVID-19 bemorlarida kuzatilgan tutqanoqlar sistemik yallig'lanishga javob sifatida paydo

⁵ Guerrero, J.I., Barragán, L.A., Martínez, J.D. *et al.* Central and peripheral nervous system involvement by COVID-19: a systematic review of the pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, neuropathology, neuroimaging, electrophysiology, and cerebrospinal fluid findings. *BMC Infect Dis* **21**, 515 (2021). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12879-021-06185-6>

bo'ladi. Bu yallig'lanish BBB (qon-miya to'sig'i) ning o'tkazuvchanligini o'zgartirishi va shu orqali miya ichida yallig'lanishning tarqalishiga yo'l ochishi mumkin, bu esa ba'zan virusning miya ichiga kirib borishini va mikroglial faollanishini rag'batlantirishi mumkin⁶.

Virusning Tog'ridan-tog'ri Asab Tizimiga Ta'siri: COVID-19 virusi, pro-yallig'lanish tsitokinlarining asab tizimiga kirib borishi yoki mikroglia va astrositlar tomonidan ushbu tsitokinlarning ishlab chiqarilishi natijasida kelib chiqadigan nevrologik simptomlarga sabab bo'ladi. Bu tsitokinlar qon-miya to'sig'ini buzishi, glutamat va aspartat miqdorini oshirishi va GABA darajasini kamaytirishi, ion kanallarining faoliyatini buzishi va oxir-oqibatda, yuqori darajadagi tsitokinlar epilepsiya paydo bo'lishiga olib kelishi mumkin⁷.

Mavjud Epilepsiya Kasalligining Rivojlanishiga Ta'siri: Viral infeksiyalarning yallig'lanishga bog'liq bo'lgan ta'siri, mavjud epilepsiya kasalligi bilan bemorlarda kasallikning rivojlanishiga ta'sir qilishi mumkin. Ayniqsa, bu yallig'lanish kasallikning prognoziga ta'sir qiladi.

Viral infeksiyalarning epilepsiya kasalligining patogeneziga ta'sir mexanizmlari quyidagilarni o'z ichiga oladi:

Yallig'lanish jarayoni: Viral infeksiyalar, shu jumladan COVID-19, sistemik yallig'lanishga olib keladi. Bu yallig'lanish miyaning qon-tomir to'sig'i (BBB) permeabilitetini o'zgartirishi va shu orqali miya ichiga yallig'lanishni o'tkazishi mumkin, bu esa o'z navbatida miyaning ingibirlanishi va epileptogenik aktivlikning kuchayishiga sabab bo'ladi.

Febril tutqanoqlar va FIRES: Ayrim viruslar, masalan HHV-6 va adenovirus, bolalarda yuqori harorat bilan bog'liq tutqanoqlar bilan bog'liq bo'lib, bu holatlar keyinchalik epilepsiyaning rivojlanish xavfini oshirishi mumkin¹. Febril infeksiya bilan bog'liq epilepsiya sindromi (FIRES) kabi holatlar, norozilik holatida uzoq

⁶ Front. Mol. Neurosci., 09 May 2022
Sec. Brain Disease Mechanisms
Volume 15 - 2022 | <https://doi.org/10.3389/fnmol.2022.870868>

⁷ Nikbakht F, Mohammadkhanizadeh A, Mohammadi E. How does the COVID-19 cause seizure and epilepsy in patients? The potential mechanisms. *Mult Scler Relat Disord.* 2020 Nov;46:102535. doi: 10.1016/j.msard.2020.102535. Epub 2020 Sep 28. PMID: 33010584; PMCID: PMC7521932.

davom etadigan tutqanoqlarga olib keladi va bu holatlar odatda yomon prognozga ega bo'lib, bemorlarning aksariyatida doimiy intellektual nogironlik va dori qarshiligi bilan kechadigan epilepsiya rivojlanadi.

Strukturaviy miya o'zgarishlari: Viral infeksiyalar miyaning ma'lum qismlarida, xususan limbik tizimda strukturaviy o'zgarishlarga sabab bo'lib, bu o'zgarishlar epileptogenik jarayonlarga hissa qo'shadi. Masalan, herpes simpleks virusi (HSV) miyada keng tarqalgan yallig'lanish, shish va parenkim nekroziga olib keladi va bu o'zgarishlar epileptik aktivlikning rivojlanishida muhim rol o'ynaydi.

Immun javob: Viral invaziyadan keyin, miyaning tub mahsuloti hisoblangan neyronlarni bevosita yoki dolayli tarzda zararlash natijasida yuzaga keladigan immun javob, epileptogenik jarayonlarni qo'zg'atishi mumkin. Bu, miya ichidagi yallig'lanish va neyronlarning o'limiga olib kelishi bilan birga, neyronlarning doimiy hiperqarshiligi kabi epileptogenik holatlarni shakllantirishi mumkin.

Bu ma'lumotlar, viral infeksiyalarning epilepsiya patogeneziga ta'sir mexanizmlarini tushunishda yordam beradi va mavjud epilepsiya kasalligi bor bemorlarda kasallikning rivojlanishiga qanday ta'sir qilishi mumkinligi haqida ma'lumot beradi.

Molekulyar, Struktural va Funktsional O'zgarishlar: Turli xil molekulyar, struktural va funktsional o'zgarishlar, viral infeksiyalar bilan bog'liq seizurlar va epilepsiyani keltirib chiqarishi mumkin. Erta tutqanoqlar virus infeksiyasining to'g'ridan-to'g'ri natijasi bo'lishi mumkin, xususan nevroinvaziya va ensefalit yoki sistemik yallig'lanish va nevroinflamasiya orqali. Kechikkan tutqanoqlar esa, epileptogenezi keltirib chiqaruvchi funktsional va struktural o'zgarishlardan kelib chiqadi, bu jarayon bir nechta omillar bilan belgilanadi.

Bu ma'lumotlar COVID-19 bilan bog'liq seizurlar va epilepsiyani tushunish va ularning davolash strategiyalarini yaxshilash uchun zarurdir. Shu bilan birga, bu kasalliklarni davolashda yangi yondashuvlarni ishlab chiqish uchun tadqiqotlar davom ettirilmoqda.

Epilepsiya – bu miyaning elektr signallarining o'tkazilishidagi muvaffaqiyatsizlik natijasida paydo bo'ladigan qaytariluvchi tutqanoqlar holatidir.

Ba'zi holatlarda, infeksiyalarning, masalan viruslar kabi, miyaga invaziya qilishi natijasida miyaning immun javobi epileptogenik jarayonlarni qo'zg'atishi mumkin. Bu jarayonlar quyidagicha kechishi mumkin:

Immun Reaksiyalari: Virusli invaziya neyronlarni to'g'ridan-to'g'ri zararlashi yoki ularning atrofidagi to'qimalarda yallig'lanish reaksiyalarini keltirib chiqarishi mumkin. Miyada yallig'lanish, neyronlarning o'limiga va epileptogenik doirani yaratishga olib kelishi mumkin.

Neyronlar Zarari: Virusning o'ziga xos ta'siri yoki miyaning yallig'lanishga javobi sifatida neyronlarning bevosita yoki bilvosita zararlanishi neyronlararo aloqalarning buzilishiga olib kelishi mumkin. Bu buzilishlar neyronlarning haddan tashqari qo'zg'aluvchanligiga va epileptik tutqanoqlarga olib kelishi mumkin.

Giperqarshilik Holatlari: Yallig'lanish va neyronlarning zararlanishi natijasida, ba'zi neyronlar odatdagidan ko'ra ko'proq qo'zg'atilishi mumkin, bu esa epileptogenik hiperqarshiligi shakllantirishi mumkin. Bu holatda neyronlar odatdagidan ko'ra tez-tez va o'z-o'zidan qo'zg'aladi, bu esa tutqanoqlarni keltirib chiqarishi mumkin.

Bu jarayonlar yallig'lanishga qarshi va antiepileptik dori vositalari yordamida boshqarilishi mumkin. Biroq, immun javobning epilepsiya rivojlanishidagi aniq roli hali ham keng tadqiqotlarning mavzusidir. Epilepsiya kompleks va ko'p faktorli kasallik bo'lib, uning rivojlanishida genetika, tashqi ta'sirlar va boshqa nevrologik holatlar ham muhim rol o'ynaydi.

Viruslarning miyaga ta'siri va uning natijasidagi immun reaksiyalari neyronlarning ish faoliyatiga katta ta'sir ko'rsatishi mumkin. Bu ta'sirlar ikkita asosiy yo'l bilan kechishi mumkin:

To'g'ridan-to'g'ri zararlanish: Virus neyronlarning strukturasiiga bevosita ta'sir qilib, ularning membranalarini buzishi, ichki funksiyalarini o'zgartirishi yoki hattoki ularning o'limiga olib kelishi mumkin. Neyronlar o'limi natijasida miyada bo'shliqlar hosil bo'lib, qolgan neyronlar o'rtasidagi elektr aloqalar buzilishi mumkin.

Bilvosita ta'sir orqali zararlanish: Virusning ta'siri yoki miyaning unga javobi sifatida yallig'lanish jarayoni sodir bo'ladi. Yallig'lanish, immun hujayralarini

faollashtirib, neyrotoksik moddalar chiqarilishiga sabab bo'ladi. Bu moddalar atrofdagi sog'lom neyronlarga zarar yetkazishi yoki ularning elektr signallarini noto'g'ri tarzda o'tkazishiga olib kelishi mumkin.

Bu jarayonlar neyronlararo elektr aloqalarning o'zgarishiga olib keladi. Normal holatda, neyronlar orasidagi elektr impuls o'tkazilishi aniq va tartibli bo'ladi, ammo zararlanish natijasida bu jarayonlar noqulay va tartibsiz bo'lib qoladi. Neyronlar haddan tashqari qo'zg'aluvchan bo'lib qolishi mumkin, bu esa ularning keraksiz va nazoratsiz impuls yuborishlariga sabab bo'ladi. Bu ko'pincha miyaning turli qismlarida qisqa muddatli elektr faollikning ortiqcha to'lqinlarini keltirib chiqaradi, bu esa epileptik tutqanoqlarga olib keladi.

Covid 19 infeksiyasining epilepsiyada neyrofiziologik faollikka ta'siri

COVID-19 infeksiyasining epilepsiya bilan kasallangan bemorlar (PWE) uchun turli ta'sirlari mavjud, bu turli tadqiqotlar tomonidan qayd etilgan:

Tutqanoqlar chastotasi va o'zini yaxshi his qilish: COVID-19 pandemiyasi davrida o'tkazilgan tadqiqotda, epilepsiya bilan kasallanganlarning 9.6% ko'proq tutqanoqlar haqida xabar berishgan, ammo bu to'g'ridan-to'g'ri COVID-19 infeksiyasining o'ziga xos ta'siriga bog'liq emas. Tutqanoqlarning ko'payishi avvalgi depressiv buzilishlarga ega bemorlarda yanada aniqroq edi. Shuningdek, pandemiya davrida ko'plab PWE yomonlashtirilgan holatni, oshgan tashvish, asabiylashish, charchash va infeksiyaga chalinish haqidagi tashvishni boshdan kechirishgan, bu pandemiyaning psixologik stressi epilepsiyadagi neyrofiziologik faoliyatga bilvosita ta'sir qilishi mumkinligini ko'rsatadi.

Epilepsiya va COVID-19 o'zaro ta'sirlari: Bir sharh maqolasida COVID-19 ning epilepsiyaga turli ta'sirlari o'rganilganiga qaramay, hali ham bu mavzuga bag'ishlangan istiqbolli tadqiqotlar etishmasligi qayd etilgan. Hozirgi adabiyotlar asosan holatlar tahlili, orqaga qarab olib borilgan tadqiqotlar va cheklangan ma'lumotlarga asoslangan tavsiyalardan iborat. Bu maqolalarni sarhisob qilish COVID-19 va epilepsiya o'rtasidagi tadqiqotlar uchun talablar aniqlashga yordam beradi, bu esa nima ma'lum va nima hali ham tadqiqotlar asosida noaniq ekanligini aniq qiladi.

Nevrologik va Psixologik Ta'sirlar: COVID-19 infeksiyasi anosmiya, ensefalopatiya, insult va epileptogenik buzilishlar kabi nevrologik ko'rinishlarni keltirib chiqarishi qayd etilgan. PWE uchun mavjud dalillar shuni ko'rsatadiki, qo'shma kasalliklarga ega bemorlar ham jiddiy COVID-19 xavfini hamda epileptik jarayonlarning og'irlashuvini boshdan kechirish xavfi ostida. Uzoq muddatli COVID yoki post-COVID holatlarni boshdan kechirgan PWE da vegetativ nerv tizimining yurak faoliyatini tartibga solishdagi disfunktsiyasi belgilari, shuningdek psixologik buzilishlar jumladan depressiya va tashvish belgilari kuzatilishi mumkin, bu esa neyrofiziologik funksiyalarga ta'sir qilishi mumkin.

Bu tadqiqotlar COVID-19 ning PWE ga to'g'ridan-to'g'ri nevrologik ta'siri, mavjud sharoitlarning kuchayishi va psixologik stress va holatning bilvosita ta'sirlari orqali ta'sir qilishi mumkinligini ko'rsatadi. Pandemiya PWE uchun nevrologik va psixologik jihatdan to'liq parvarish qilish zarurligini ta'kidlaydi.

COVID-19 pandemiyasi davrida olib borilgan tadqiqotga ko'ra, epilepsiya bilan kasallanganlarning 9.6% ko'proq tutqanoqlar haqida xabar berganlar, lekin bu oshish to'g'ridan-to'g'ri COVID-19 infeksiyasining ta'siridan kelib chiqqan emas. Bu oshish, avvaldan depressiya kasalligi bor bemorlarda yanada ko'proq kuzatilgan. Bundan tashqari, pandemiya vaqtida ko'plab PWE yomonlashtirilgan umumiy holatni, oshgan tashvishni, asabiylashishni, charchashni va COVID-19ga chalinishdan qo'rquvni his qilishgan. Bu holatlar, pandemiyaning psixologik stressi epilepsiya bilan kasallanganlarning neyrofiziologik faoliyatiga bilvosita ta'sir etishi mumkinligini ko'rsatadi.

Epilepsiya va COVID-19 o'zaro ta'sirlari haqida yozilgan maqolada, COVID-19 ning epilepsiya bilan bog'liq turli ta'sirlarini o'rganishga qaramay, bu borada istiqbolli tadqiqotlar hali ham yetarli emasligi ta'kidlanadi. Hozirgi mavjud adabiyotlar asosan holat tahlillari, retrospektiv tadqiqotlar va cheklangan ma'lumotlarga asoslangan tavsiyelardan iborat. Bu maqolalarni umumlashtirish orqali COVID-19 va epilepsiya bo'yicha kelajakdagi tadqiqotlar uchun kerakli yo'nalishlarni aniqlashga yordam beradi va shu bilan birga, hozirgi tadqiqotlar asosida nima ma'lum va nima hali noaniq ekanligini aniqroq ko'rsatadi.

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Dinning ijtimoiy, ahloqiy funksiyalarining jamiyat taraqqiyotiga ta'siri

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ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada axloq va iymon tushunchalariga doir muhim masalalarning ilmiy nazariy va jamiyatda tutgan o'rnini falsafiy jihatdan tahlil qilingan. Shuningdek, axloq falsafasining milliy va umumbashariy ahamiyati shaxsni har tomonlama tarbiyalashda axloq va iymon tushunchalarining o'rnini masalalariga yangicha yondashishga urinilgan. Bu maqolada ko'proq din qanday ta'sir ko'rsatishi haqida aytib o'tilgan.

Kalit so'zlar:

Din, axloq, iymon, huquq, qadriyat, jamiyat, aql, davr, globallashuv.

ABSTRACT

This paper provides a philosophical analysis of the most important issues concerning the concepts of morality and faith, their role in scientific theory and society. An attempt was also made to approach the issues of the national and universal significance of moral philosophy, the role of the concepts of morality and faith in the comprehensive education of the individual in a new way.

Keywords:

Religion, morality, faith, law, value, society, reason, epoch.

Din (arabcha: دین – „e'tiqod“, „ishonch“, „itodat“) jamoat tomonidan shifrlangan qadimiy yozuvlar, mifologiya va rituallarga qat'iy amal qilingan holda bajariluvchi harakatlar to'plamidir[1]; shuningdek, shaxsiy e'tiqod hamda mistik kechinmalardan iborat bo'lishi ham mumkin. „Din“ atamasi ham jamoat e'tiqodiga oid shaxsiy amaliyotlarni, ham guruh tomonidan bajariluvchi rituallarga qo'llanadi.

Barcha patriarxal dinlar bir g'oyani ilgari surishadi: olam va odamlarni ikkiga, biri muqaddas, boshqasi kufir bo'lgan qismlarga bo'lish. Din odatda hech kim tomonidan kuzatilmaydigan va aniqlanmaydigan, g'ayritabiiy, muqaddas, eng yuqori shaxs yoki mavjudotga fokuslangan o'zak e'tiqod ustiga qurilgan ijtimoiy tizim, deb ham ta'riflanadi. An'analar, qadriyatlar, institutlar, rituallar va diniy matnlar o'zak

e'tiqod bilan bog'liq ko'riladi, va bulardan ba'zilari sekyular falsafa bilan mos tushmasligi mumkin. Dinni shuningdek „turmush tarzi“ ham deyishadi.\

„Din“ so'zini ba'zi hollarda „e'tiqod“ ma'nosida ham qo'llashadi, lekin bu doim o'rinli emas, zero e'tiqod shaxsiy ishonchdan iboratdir, aslo ijtimoiy tizim emas.

Din – xudo yoki xudolar, g'ayritabiiy kuchlar mavjudligiga ishonish. Din muayyan ta'limotlar, his-tuyg'ular, toat-ibodatlar va diniy tashkilotlarning faoliyatlari orqali namoyon bo'ladigan, olam, hayot yaratilishini tasavvur qilishning alohida tarzi, uni idrok etishning o'ziga xos usuli. Dinning paydo bo'lishi haqida yagona fikr yo'q. Islom dini ta'limotiga ko'ra, din – Alloh tomonidan o'z payg'ambarlari orqali bashariyat olamiga joriy etilajagi zarur bo'lgan ilohiy qonunlardir. Tabiat va insonni yaratgan, ayni vaqtda insonga to'g'ri, haqiqiy hayot yo'lini ko'rsatadigan va o'rgatadigan ilohiy qudratga ishonchni ifoda etadigan ta'limotdir.

Dinshunoslik - dinlar tarixi, ular bilan bog'liq jarayonlar, dinning inson hayotining turli jabhalari bilan o'zaro ta'sirlashuvini o'rganuvchi fan. Dinshunoslik barcha ijtimoiy fanlar qatori ham o'zining o'rganish obyektiga ega. U dinning paydo bo'lishi, ijtimoiy mohiyati va jamiyatdagi rolini tadqiq qilish bilan birga diniy e'tiqodlarning paydo bo'lishi va rivojlanishi, ularning jamiyat taraqqiyotidagi evolyutsiyasini ilmiy jihatdan o'rganadi. Dinlarni o'rganish uzoq tarixga ega. Har bir inson yon-atrofidagilarning e'tiqodi, qaysi dinga mansubligiga qiziqadi, ular haqida bilishni istaydi. Bu boradagi ilk ma'lumotlarni Qadimgi Gretsiya va Rim yozuvchilari asarlarida ko'rishimiz mumkin. Ulardan eng mashhuri “tarix otasi” nomini olgan Gerodot (mil. avv. V asr) o'zi tadqiq qilgan xalqlarning dinlari haqida ma'lumotlar keltirgan. Bu qiziqish o'rta asr Yevropasida ham mavjud bo'lgan. Lekin boshqa dinlar haqida fikr bildiruvchilar, xristianlarning e'tiborini jalb qilmaslik va ularni boshqa dinlarga kirib ketmasliklarini ta'minlash maqsadida, u dinlarga nisbatan salbiy fikr bildirish, ularni yomonlash orqali ularga yondashishni ma'qul deb topganlar.

Dinning mohiyati va jamiyat hayotida tutgan o'rni ilohiyot va fanda turlicha talqin etiladi. Ilohiyotshunoslar fikricha – din xudo tomonidan o'z payg'ambarlari orqali bashariyat olamiga joriy qilinishi zarur bo'lgan ilohiy qonunlardir. U azaldan insonning xudo bilan aloqa qilish ehtiyojidir.

Din – tabiat, jamiyat, inson va uning ongini, yashashdan maqsadi hamda taqdirini bevosita qurshab olgan, atrof-muhitdan tashqarida bo'lgan, insonni yaratgan, ayni zamonda unga birdan-bir «to'g'ri», «haqiqat» va «odil» hayot yo'lini ko'rsatadigan va o'rganadigan ilohiy qudratga ishonch va ishonishni ifoda etadigan maslak, qarash ta'limotdir.

Dunyoviy, ilmiy nuqtai nazar bo'yicha esa din, ijtimoiy – tarixiy hodisa. Kishilik jamiyati tarixiy taraqqiyotining ma'lum bosqichida paydo bo'lgan ijtimoiy ong shakllaridan biri. Din – muayyan ta'limotlar, his-tuyg'ular, toat – ibodatlar va diniy tashkilotlarning faoliyatlari orqali namoyon bo'ladigan, odam, hayot yaratilishini tasavvur qilishning alohida tarzi, uni idrok etishning o'ziga xos usuli. Olamda odamlar jamoasi paydo bo'lganidan to bizgacha o'tgan davrlarni ilohiy tasavvurda aks ettirishdir. Dinning nima ekanligi turlicha izohlansa – da, umumiy nuqtai nazar shuki, din ishonmoqlik tuyg'usidir. Bu tuyg'u insonning eng teran va go'zal ruhiy-ma'naviy ehtiyojlaridandir. Darhaqiqat, «dunyoda dini, ishonchi, ehtiqodi bo'lmagan xalq, elat, millat yo'q. Chunki biron – bir xalq dinsiz, e'tiqodsiz, biror – bir narsaga ishonchsiz yashay olmaydi. Shuning uchun har qanday din jamiyatda ma'lum ijtimoiy, ma'naviy, ruxiy va ko'pgina boshqa vazifalarini bajaradi.

Dinning funksiyalari hozirgi dinshunoslik fanida juda keng turli konsepsiyalarga ko'rsatiladi. Din kishilar hayotida o'z qavmlari uchun to'ldiruvchi, ovutuvchi (kopensatorlik) funksiyani bajaradi. Masalan, insonda doimiy ehtiyoj paydo bo'lib turadi. U o'z hayoti, turmush tarzi, tabiat va jamiyat, o'zga insonlar bilan bo'lgan munosabatlari jarayonida hayotiy ehtiyoji, maqsadlariga yetishishi ilojsiz bo'lib qolganda, unda qandaydir ma'naviy-ruhiy ehtiyojga zarurat sezadi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda inson hayotida dinning qanchalar yuqori o'rin egallagani, ta'lim, tarbiya masalalaridagi biqiyos o'rni haqida gapirishimiz mumkin. Din biz uchun juda muhim o'rin egallaydi.

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Mahalliy byudjet daromadlarini ARIMA modeli asosida prognozlash

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Annotatsiya

Mahalliy byudjet daromadlar bazasini shakllantirish va moliyaviy salohiyatni oshirish bozor iqtisodiyoti rivojlanishining hamda byudjet tizimini takomillashtirishning muhim omillaridan hisoblanadi. Iqtisodiyotni izchil rivojlanib borishi uchun bugungi kunda prognozlashtirish alohida ahamiyatga ega. Ushbu maqolada mahalliy byudjet daromadlarining prognozi ARIMA modeli yordamida tahlil qilingan.

Kalit so'zlar. ARIMA modeli, statsionarlik, differensiya, korellagramma, Dickey-Fyuller testi.

Абстрактный

Формирование доходной базы местных бюджетов и повышение финансового потенциала являются важными факторами развития рыночной экономики и совершенствования бюджетной системы. Сегодня прогнозирование приобретает особое значение для последовательного развития экономики. В данной статье анализируется прогноз доходов местных бюджетов с использованием модели ARIMA.

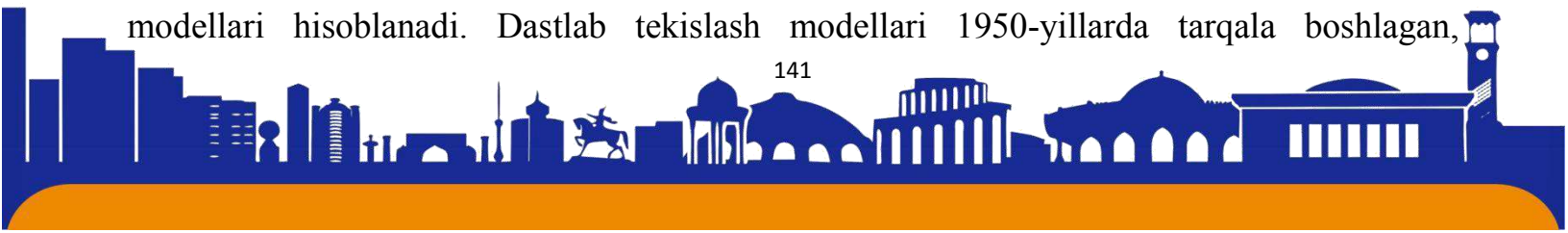
Ключевые слова. Модель ARIMA, стационарность, дифференцирование, кореллаграмма, критерий Дикки-Фуллера.

Abstract

Formation of local budget income base and increase of financial potential are important factors of development of market economy and improvement of budget system. Today, forecasting is of particular importance for the consistent development of the economy. In this article, the forecast of local budget revenues is analyzed using the ARIMA model.

Key words. ARIMA model, stationarity, differentiation, corellagram, Dickey-Fuller test.

Bugungi kunda zamonaviy iqtisodiyotda ekonometrik prognozlashning bir nechta turlari mavjud bo'lib, ularning ichida eng qulay, zamonaviy va keng tarqalgan usuli ARIMA modellari hisoblanadi. Dastlab tekislash modellari 1950-yillarda tarqala boshlagan,





keyinchalik 1970-yillarda Boks va Jenkinslar tomonidan ARIMA modellari yaratilgan. ARIMA soʻzini kengaytirilgan shaklda tahlil qilsak, autoregressive integrated moving avarege – integrallashgan sirgʻanchiqli avtoregressiya degan maʼnoni ifodalaydi.

Uning umumiy koʻrinishi quyidagicha:

$$Y_t = c + \sum_{i=1}^p \alpha Y_{t-1} + \sum_{j=1}^q \theta E_{t-j} + E_t \tag{1}$$

(1) formula yordamida Surxondaryo viloyati mahalliy byudjet daromadlarining kelgusi 6 yildagi prognozini hisoblaymiz. ARIMA modeli yordamida mahalliy byudjet daromadlarining 2010-yildan 2022-yilgacha boʻlgan koʻrsatkichlarini modellashtiramiz. Maʼlumotlar 1-jadvalda berilgan.

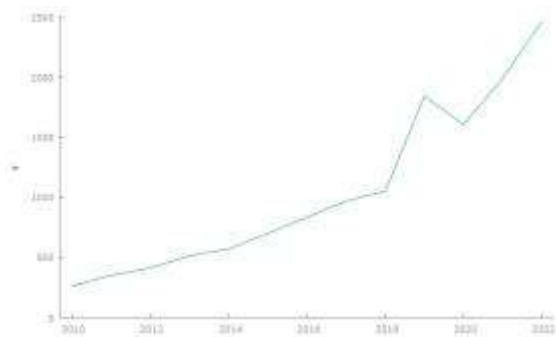
1-jadval

Surxondaryo viloyatining mahalliy byudjet daromadlari (mlrd soʻm)

Yillar	Mahalliy byudjet daromadlari (mlrd.so'm)	Yillar	Mahalliy byudjet daromadlari (mlrd.so'm)
2010	264,0	2017	969,8
2011	351,6	2018	1 052,1
2012	413,9	2019	1844,7
2013	514,9	2020	1 605,7
2014	571,7	2021	1993,2
2015	699,1	2022	2466,9
2016	835,5		

Birinchi bosqichda ARIMA modeli p, d, q, tartiblari aniqlanadi. Bu yerda p-avtoregressiya tartibi, I-integratsiyalanganlik darajasi va q-sirgʻaluvchi oʻrtacha tartibni aniqlaydi. Dastlab statsionarlikni tekshirib olamiz. Statsionarlikga erishish uchun berilgan maʼlumotlarni ikki martagacha differensiallashimiz mumkin. Agarda I(0) boʻlsa statsionar qatorlar “nolinchi darajali integratsiyalangan” boʻladi. Berilgan qator statsionar holga kelguncha bir yoki ikki marta differensiallansa I(1) yoki I(2) shaklda ifodalanadi.





1-rasm. Vaqtli qatorning $I(0)$ holatdagi tasviri

1-rasmda berilgan ma'lumotlardan ko'rishimiz mumkinki vaqtli qatorlar statsionar emas. Ular bir chiziq bo'ylab harakat qilmayapti. Statsionarlikga erishishimiz uchun, ma'lumotlar bo'yicha birinchi darajali differensiallash amalini bajaramiz.



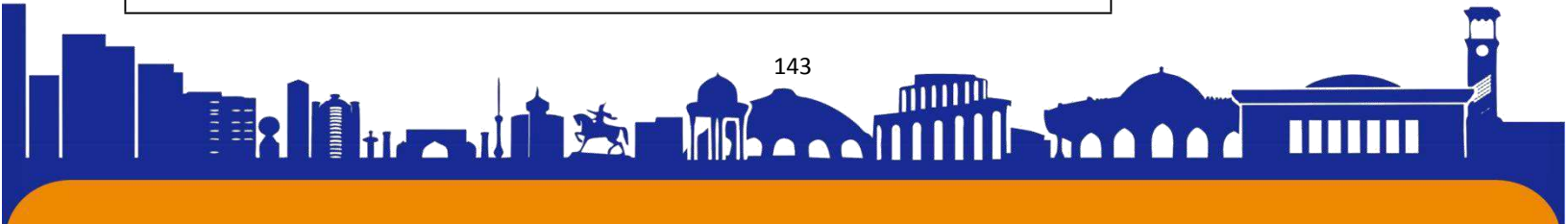
2-rasm. Vaqtli qatorning $I(1)$ farqlari chizmasi.

Birinchi darajali differensiyalash ya'ni $I(1)$ holatda 2-rasmdagi natijalarga erishamiz. Lekin 2-rasmdan ham vaqtli qatorlarning statsionar yoki statsionar emasligini aniqlay olmaymiz. Buning uchun kengaytirilgan Dickey-Fuller testidan foydalanamiz.

2-jadval

Kengaytirilgan Dickey-fyuller testi natijalari

Расширенный тест Дики-Фуллера для d_y
тест. начиная с 4 лагов, критерий AIC
объем выборки 8
нулевая гипотеза единичного корня: $\alpha = 1$





тест без константы

включая 3 лага(-ов) для $(1-L)d_y$

модель: $(1-L)y = (a-1)*y(-1) + \dots + e$

оценка для $(a - 1)$: 2,7043

тестовая статистика: $\tau_{nc}(1) = 2,74836$

асимпт. p-значение 0,9987

коэф. автокорреляции 1-го порядка для e : 0,145

лаг для разностей: $F(3, 4) = 9,097 [0,0293]$

тест с константой

включая 3 лага(-ов) для $(1-L)d_y$

модель: $(1-L)y = b_0 + (a-1)*y(-1) + \dots + e$

оценка для $(a - 1)$: 4,97816

тестовая статистика: $\tau_c(1) = 1,76169$

асимпт. p-значение 0,9997

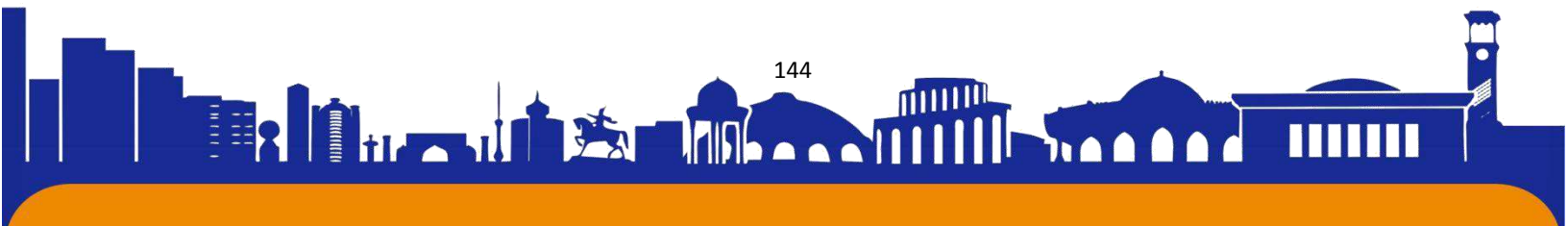
коэф. автокорреляции 1-го порядка для e : -0,099

лаг для разностей: $F(3, 3) = 3,335 [0,1745]$

2-jadvalda Dickey-Fyuller testi natijalarini ko'rishimiz mumkin. Dickey-Fyuller testida har doim p-qiymat 0.1, 0.05, 0.01 ahamiyatlilik darajalaridan katta bo'lishi kerak. ARIMA modellari beshta xususiyat bo'yicha baholanadi. (3-jadval). Test natijasiga ko'ra p-qiymat o'zgarmali holatda 0.9987 va o'zgarmassiz holatda esa 0.9997 ga teng. Bu qiymatlar ahamiyatlilik darajalaridan katta bo'lganligi uchun $I(1)$ bo'lganda vaqtli qatorlar statsionar emasligini ko'rsatib beradi. Shuning uchun ikkinchi darajali differensiyalash amalini bajaramiz va $I(2)$ ga teng bo'ladi.

3-jadval

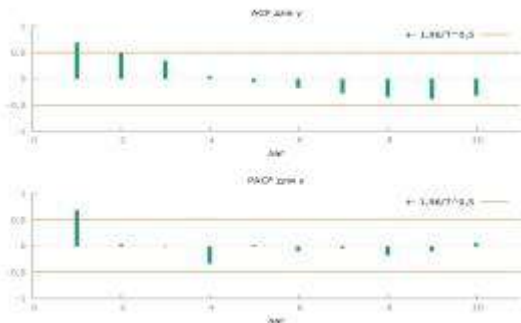
ARIMA modelining kriteriyalari





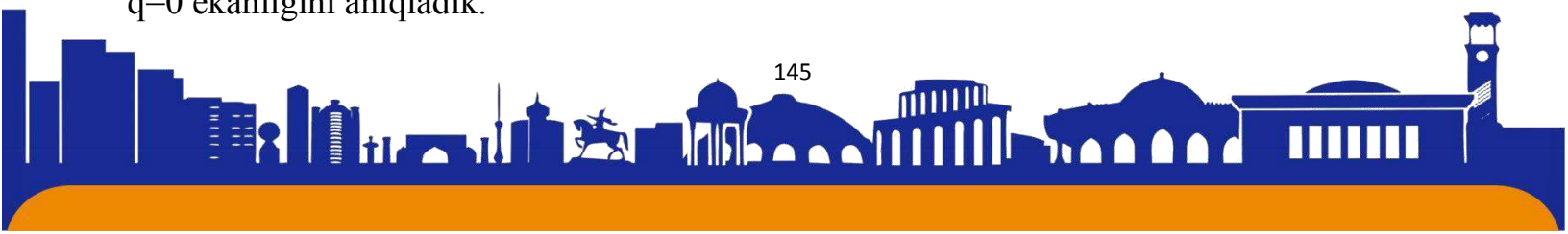
	Kriteriya	
1.	Parametrlar	$P < 0,05, 0.1, 0.01$
2.	Sigma	Qaysi modelda kichik bo'lsa shu model yaxshiroq bo'ladi
3.	Log likelihood	Qaysi modelda katta bo'lsa shu model yaxshiroq bo'ladi
4.	Akaike	Qaysi modelda kichik bo'lsa shu model yaxshiroq bo'ladi
5.	Bayeseian	Qaysi modelda kichik bo'lsa shu model yaxshiroq bo'ladi

Keyingi bosqichda p va q ning qiymatini aniqlaymiz. Buning uchun avtokorrelyatsion korellagrammaning natijalarini tekshiramiz. Korellagramma qatorlar orasidagi korrelyatsiyalarning grafik tasviri hisoblanib, vaqtli qatorlarning statsionarligini baholashga imkon beradi.



3-rasm. Korellagramma chizmasi.

3-rasmdan ko'rinib turibdiki ACF kamayib borish tendensiyasiga ega bo'layapti. PACF da esa birinchi lagdan keyin uzilish kuzatilgan. Bu esa AR(1) degakdir. Agarda korellagramma pasaysa yoki uzilish holatlari uchrasa bunday vaqtli qatorlar statsionar hisoblanadi. Bunda sirg'aluvchi o'rtacha tartibi $q=0$ ekanligi kelib chiqadi. Demak I(2) va $q=0$ ekanligini aniqladik.





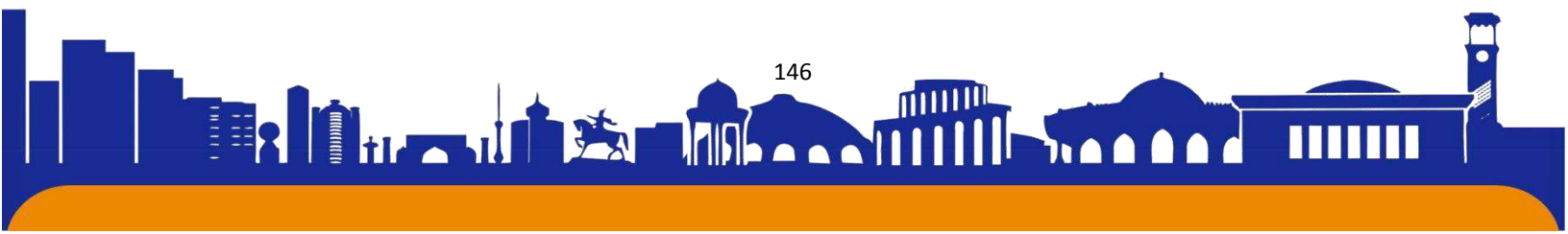
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Keyingi bosqichda berilgan ma'lumotlar asosida model tuzamiz. Birinchi navbatda AR(1, 2, 0) modelini sinovdan o'tkazamiz. Bu model natijalariga ko'ra o'zgaras statistik ahamiyatga ega bo'lmadi va qoldiqlar tekshirib ko'rilganda avtokorrelyatsiya kuzatildi. Kerakli natijaga erishmaganimiz sababli AR(2, 2, 0) modelini tajriba qildik va 4-jadvaldagi natijalarga erishdik.

4-jadval

Regression tahlil natijalari

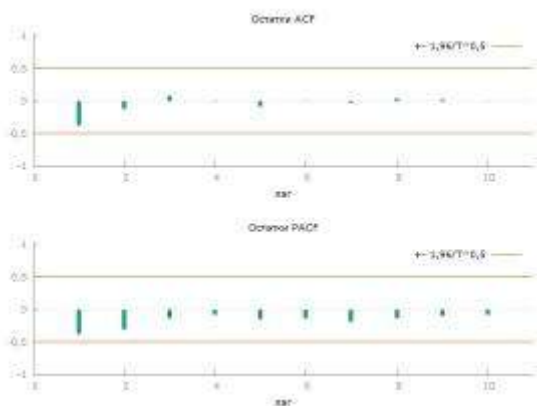
Модель 2: ARIMA, использованы наблюдения 2012-2022 (T = 11) Зависимая переменная: $(1-L)^2 y$ Стандартные ошибки рассчитаны на основе Гессииана					
	<i>Коэффициент</i>	<i>Ст. ошибка</i>	<i>Z</i>	<i>p-значение</i>	
phi_1	-1,21806	0,204337	-5,961	<0,0001	***
phi_2	-0,753013	0,192276	-3,916	<0,0001	***
Среднее завис. перемен	35,10000	Ст. откл. завис. Перем		443,5054	
Среднее инноваций	47,70939	Ст. откл. Инноваций		210,1369	
R-квадрат	0,903960	Исправ. R-квадрат		0,893289	
Лог. правдоподобие	-75,60042	Крит. Акаике		157,2008	
Крит. Шварца	158,3945	Крит. Хеннана-Куинна		156,4484	
	<i>Действительная часть</i>	<i>Мнимая часть</i>	<i>Модуль</i>	<i>Частота</i>	
AR					
Корень 1	-0,8088	-0,8209	1,1524	-0,3738	
Корень 2	-0,8088	0,8209	1,1524	0,3738	





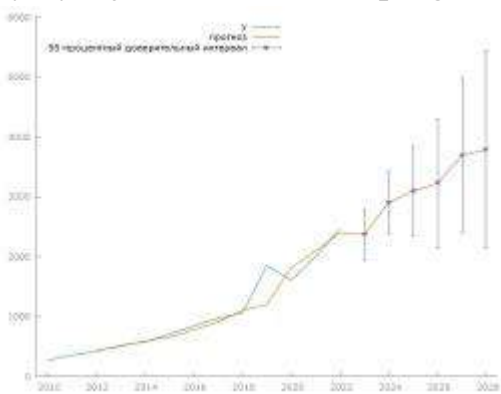
ISSN (E): 2181-4570 ResearchBib Impact Factor: 6,4 / 2023 SJIF(2023)-3,778 Volume-2, Issue-1

Regressin tahlil natijalariga ko'ra modelimiz iqtisodiy jarayonlarga mos kelishini va model koeffitsiyentlari statistik ahamiyatga ega ekanligini ko'rib turibmiz. Bundan tashqari qoldiqlar korellagrammasini tekshirganimizda avtokorrelyatsiya mavjud emasligini 4-rasmdan bilib olamiz. Model yordamida aniqlangan approksimatsiya xatoligi 8.0729 ga teng. Approksimatsiya xatoligi natijasi ham modelning iqtisodiy jarayonga mosligini ko'rsatadi.



4-rasm. ARIMA(2, 2, 0) modelida qoldiqlar korellagrammasi natijasi

Uchinchi bosqichda AR(2, 2, 0) modelidan foydalanib 2028-yilgacha bo'lgan mahalliy byudjet daromadlarini prognoz qilamiz. (5-rasm)



5-rasm. Surxondaryo viloyati mahalliy byudjet daromadlarining 2028-yilgacha bo'lgan prognoz ko'rsatkichlari.

Rasmdan xulosa qiladigan bo'lsak, mahalliy byudjet daromadlarida 2022-yildan 2028-yilgacha o'sish tendensiyasi kuzatiladi

2.3.8-jadval

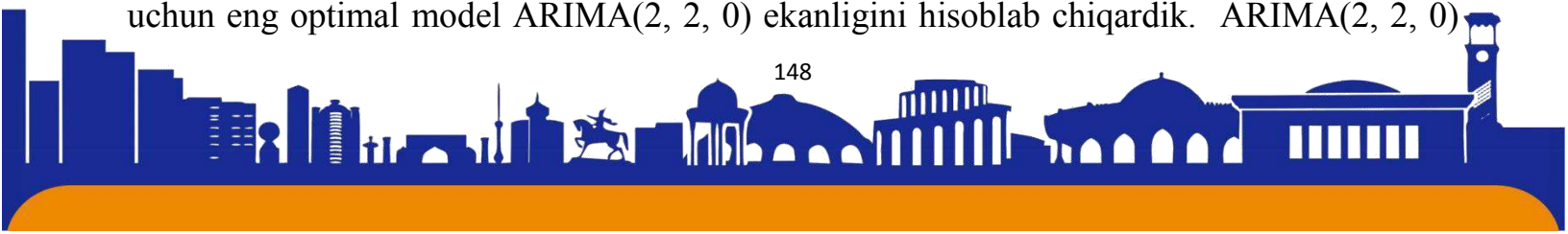
Prognoz va ishonch intervallari





Yillar	Mahalliy byudjet daromadlari haqiqiy ko'rsatkich	Proгноz qiymatlar	Ishonch intervali quyi darajasi	Ishonch intervali yuqori darajasi
2010	264			
2011	351,6			
2012	413,9	425,9		
2013	514,9	501,0		
2014	571,7	587,8		
2015	699,1	653,2		
2016	835,5	773,8		
2017	969,8	907,8		
2018	1052,1	1099,9		
2019	1844,7	1199,3		
2020	1605,7	1811,3		
2021	1993,2	2088,4		
2022	2466,9	2394,4		
2023		2363,8	210,14	1952,0
2024		2898,4	266,75	2375,6
2025		3090,6	380,99	2343,9
2026		3219,7	541,98	2157,4
2027		3683,5	659,82	2390,2
2028		3787,1	835,28	2150,0

Xulosa. Mahalliy byudjet daromadlari bo'yicha 2010-yildan yillik ma'lumotlar berilgan. Statistik kuzatuvlar yordamida to'plangan yillik mahalliy byudjet daromadlarida statsionarlik holati kuzatilmadi. Dickey-Fyuller testidan foydalangan holda, ikkinchi tartibli integratsion ya'ni I(2) bo'lganda statsionarlik mavjud bo'lishini aniqlandi. ARIMA modeli uchun eng optimal model ARIMA(2, 2, 0) ekanligini hisoblab chiqardik. ARIMA(2, 2, 0)



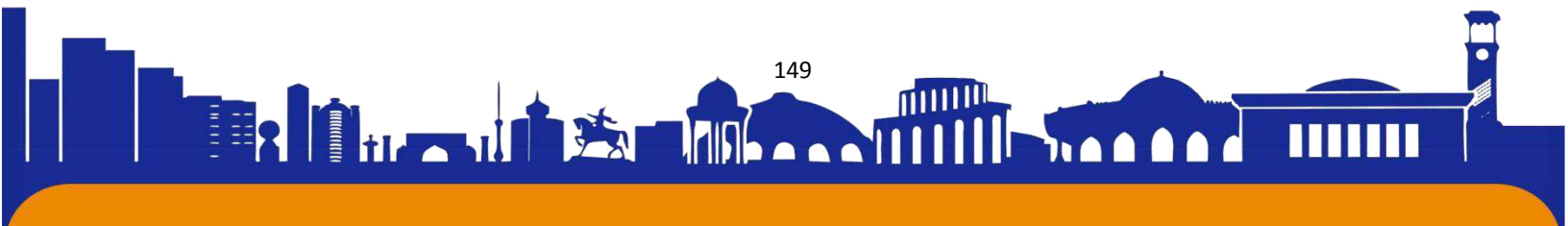


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modeli Surxondaryo viloyati mahalliy byudjet daromadlarining 2028-yilgacha bo'lgan qiymat ko'rsatkichlarini aniqlab berdi. 2022-yilda mahalliy byudjet daromadlari 2394,4 mlrd.so'm ni tashkil qilgan bo'lsa, bu ko'rsatkich 2028-yilga kelib 3787,1 mlrd.so'm ga yetadi. Oxirgi 6 yil davomida mahalliy byudjet daromadlari prognoz natijalariga ko'ra 1392,7 mlrd.so'm ga oshadi. Yillar kesimi bo'yicha eng yuqori o'sish 2027-yilda sodir bo'ladi, byudjet daromadlari 3219,7 mlrd.so'm dan 3683,5 mlrd so'm ni tashkil qiladi. Mahalliy byudjet daromadlari va xarajatlari o'rtasida o'tkazilgan tavsifiy statistika va ARIMA modeli yordamida hisoblangan mahalliy byudjet daromadlarining prognozi ham ijobiy natijalarni ko'rsatdi. Mahalliy byudjet daromadlar bazasini shakllantirish, daromadlar va xarajatlarni to'g'ri taqsimlash hamda ushbu jarayonlarga ta'sir ko'rsatadigan omillarni aniqlash natijasida prognoz ko'rsatkichlariga erishish mumkin bo'ladi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar.

1. A.M.Jumayev, D.Turapova Central Asian academic journal of scientific research.2022.Vol.2,issue 5. p.<http://sjifactor.com/passport.php?id=22230>
2. Surxon.stat.uz



Gripping Device Development: Some Aspects

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²Faculty of Information Technology, Department of Computer Science, Ajloun National University, Ajloun, Jordan

Abstract:

Grippers give robots flexibility and functionality, allowing them to effectively perform a variety of tasks depending on the application context. Among other things, they allow robots to solve the following tasks: capturing objects; moving objects; assembly and installation; work in hazardous environments; maintenance and repair; medical surgery; research in science and engineering, etc. In this article, the authors propose the gripper kinematic diagram development, calculation of the compression force, as well as modeling of the gripping device.

Key words: Robot, Gripping device, Gripper, Kinematic diagram, 3D modeling.

Introduction

Many modern robots are equipped with gripping devices. Robot grippers have many uses and serve different purposes depending on the specific task and application [1]-[16].

For material handling tasks, robots equipped with grippers can perform material handling tasks such as sorting, packaging, assembly, welding and cutting. Grippers allow robots to manipulate objects of various shapes and sizes.

In industrial automation, robots are often used to automate production processes. Grippers in this context enable robots to efficiently handle and move objects on a production line [17].

Robots with grippers can perform assembly and assembly tasks on production lines, speeding up processes and increasing accuracy [18].

In a number of industries, such as energy, telecommunications or even medicine, robots with grippers can be used to maintain and repair equipment in hard-to-reach or dangerous areas.

Robots with gripping devices are used in surgery to perform precise and low-traumatic manipulations during operations [19].

Robots can be used to explore and perform tasks in environments that are dangerous or harmful to humans, for example, at the bottom of the sea, in the area of nuclear accidents, man-made disasters, etc. [20], [21].

Gripper robots are widely used in automated warehouse systems to move, sort and pack goods [22], [23].

Grippers make robots versatile tools capable of performing a variety of tasks in a variety of applications. Thus, the topic of work related to some stages of the development of a gripping device is relevant.

Related works

The gripper provides the robot with the ability to perform various tasks related to grasping, holding and manipulating objects in the environment. It is quite natural that many scientists are working on the problem of developing such devices. Let's look at some works on this topic.

Article [24] proposes an adaptive gripping device of an industrial robot, which combines functions of capturing different-shape manipulation objects with control of deviations from the shape of these objects.

Takács, K. and co-authors in [25] present a systematic review of the state-of-the-art robotic soft object gripping solutions aimed for the food-industry, focusing on red meat handling.

In [26] authors present a soft gripper with variable effective lengths that is achieved by rapidly softening selective shape memory polymer sections (within 0.6 s) via a flexible heater.

Researchers in [27] proposed a bionic flexible gripper that was inspired by octopus grasp. It had the advantages of being lightweight, and having good cushioning, low driving air pressure, and a strong grasping force.

Paper [28] proposes a dual-mode soft gripper made of rubber material that can grasp and suck different types of objects.

In [29] scientists propose a circular shell gripper that consists of a rigid external shell and four soft internal air chambers. The soft chambers can be pneumatically inflated, thereby enabling it to grasp an object with a large contact area. The rigid shell allows the gripper to generate a large grasping force, while providing rigidity.

A soft gripper with multiple grasping modes is proposed in [30]. The gripper consists of four modular soft fingers integrated with layer jamming structure and tendon-driven mechanism. Each finger's rotating shaft of the base uses a torsional spring to decouple the bending deformation and relative rotation. An octopus-mimicking vacuum sucker is installed in the fingertip to generate suction.

Study [31] presents in this paper a novel soft-rigid gripper that exploits the combination of specialized fingertips with a passively compliant structure.

Thongking, W., & et al. in [32] focus on dielectric elastomer actuator applications and propose a technology to expand the applicability of a soft gripper.

Scientists in [33] note that grippers are widely used for the gripping, manipulation, and assembly of objects with a wide range of scales, shapes, and quantities in research, industry, and our daily lives. They propose to utilize a simple shape memory polymer block.

A gripping device kinematic model development

When designing robots, much attention is paid to gripping mechanisms. Typically, interchangeable gripper designs are used for workpieces of various shapes. The choice of gripping mechanism is determined by the shape and weight of the product. The grip must hold the part and at the same time not cause damage to it. During moving device development it is necessary to develop a kinematic diagram [34]. Figure 1 shows

a kinematic diagram of the developed universal gripper designed to grip various objects weighing no more than 0.2 kg, which will be the basis for modeling a 3-dimensional model.

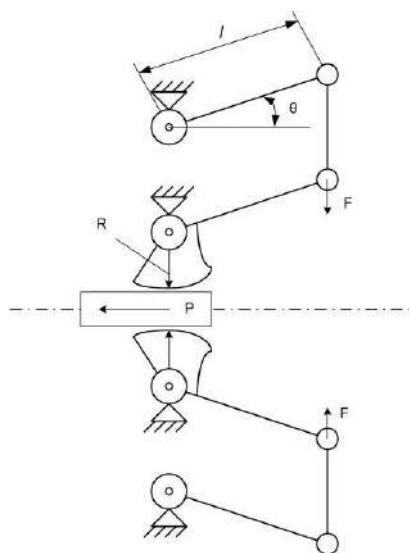


Figure 1: Gripping device kinematic diagram

The kinematic diagram of a pincer-type gripping device with a rack and pinion transmission mechanism consists of two jaws, gears, rigidly connected to the pins and rotated using a rack connected to the electric motor gear.

Gripping device works in next way: when the electric drive gear rotates, a toothed rack is set in motion, turning the gears, this causes the jaws to come together, resulting in the object being grabbed. When the gear rotates in reverse, the jaws unclench and the object is released.

Gripper forces calculation

When designing the most universal gripping devices for robots, it is necessary to take into account the specific type of part and group of parts, their shape and forces arising in the gripper. Important criteria in this case are the accuracy of holding the part and the permissible force on the jaws. Based on this, a large number of different grips have been developed, which differ in kinematic diagram and other design parameters. The force of the clamp must correspond to one of the values of the Ra10 series within the range of 1 – 8000 N. The gripper must provide a large range of movements. We take the developed kinematic diagram in Figure 1 as the basis for the design and subsequent calculation of the acting forces.

Based on the kinematic model and the existing gearbox, modification will be made by increasing the gripping force. At this stage, the required gripping force was calculated using the example of a pincer-type gripper, using the method of analyzing the acting forces, for a part weighing 0.2 kg with two types of movements.

For vertical linear movement:

$$F = G \frac{K}{\mu} \left(1 + \frac{a_B}{g} \right), \tag{1}$$

where μ – friction coefficient;

a_B – vertical acceleration;

K – safety factor ($K=1,5 - 2,0$);

g – acceleration of gravity.

$$F = 0,2 \frac{1,5}{0,13} \left(\frac{0,6}{9,8} \right) = 2,438H$$

For horizontal linear movement:

$$F = G \left(\frac{K}{\mu} + \frac{a_\Gamma}{g} \operatorname{tga} \right), \tag{2}$$

where a_Γ - horizontal acceleration;

a – jaw bevel angle;

$$F = 0,2 \left(\frac{1,5}{0,13} + \frac{0,47}{9,8} \right) = 2,3H$$

Let's calculate the force that the power drive must develop to securely fasten a part weighing 0.2 kg, according to the diagram shown in Figure 1.

The calculation of the drive force P is calculated from the relationship between the required holding force F (the largest value is taken), the length of the levers l , the angle of their movement θ and the radius of the gear transmission R . The drive force is calculated using the formula:

To modify the gripper in order to increase the gripping force and the ability to hold and move a part weighing 0.2 kg, it is necessary to install an electric drive that develops a force equal to 4.8 N.

Gripper development

The design sequence of a pincer-type gripping device consists of the following steps:

a) at the first stage, the initial data necessary for the design of the gripper was collected and processed, including:

- 1) construction of the trajectory of the movable item movements;
- 2) assessment of the movement speed of the manipulator final link;
- 3) assessment of the permissible positioning error of the manipulator final link;
- 4) assessment of the permissible rigidity and compliance of the industrial robot manipulator;
- 5) choosing a method for capturing and holding the movable item;



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- b) based on the technical specifications and the assigned task, an analysis of the external forces acting on the gripper and its structural elements was carried out;
- c) a kinematic diagram for the clamping gripper device was constructed and the directions of the forces of influence on the gripping object were determined;
- d) the clamping or holding force of the movable item was calculated on the basis of which the gripping device was modified;
- e) based on the 3D model, an analysis of the structural elements of the grip for strength was performed;
- f) the force that the drive for the mechanical gripper should develop is calculated;
- g) electric drive type is selected;
- h) geometric parameters were determined, including a 3D model of the profile of the clamping jaws and the entire clamping gripper mechanism was designed;
- i) formulation and justification of technical requirements for the design (including information support and equipment);
- j) finite-elements analysis of the 3D model of the gripper.

Using modern CAE technologies, the ability to solve various engineering problems: calculation, analysis and simulation of physical processes, creating three-dimensional models of products and their parts have become much easier. When designing the gripper, a 3D model of each element was created using custom elements.

To reduce the complexity of design, a modification was made to the existing pincer-type gripping device by increasing the gripping force. Using the Siemens Unigraphics NX 7.5 engineering simulation environment, a 3D model was created for subsequent verification of the obtained data using NX “advanced simulation”. The modeling of a pincer-type grip went through 2 main stages.

Modeling of the elements was carried out based on the dimensions of the prototype of the storage unit; in the process, 16 custom elements were modeled from which a 3-dimensional detailed model was assembled, taking into account the parameters specified in the technical specifications. An exploded view of the gripper is shown in Figure 2.

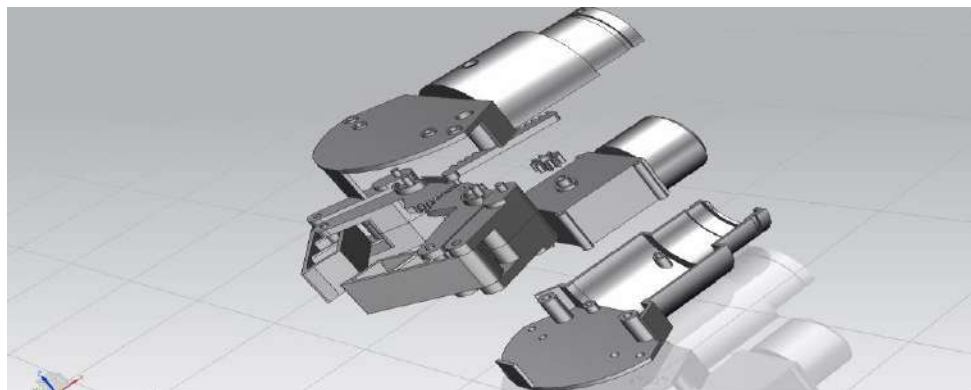
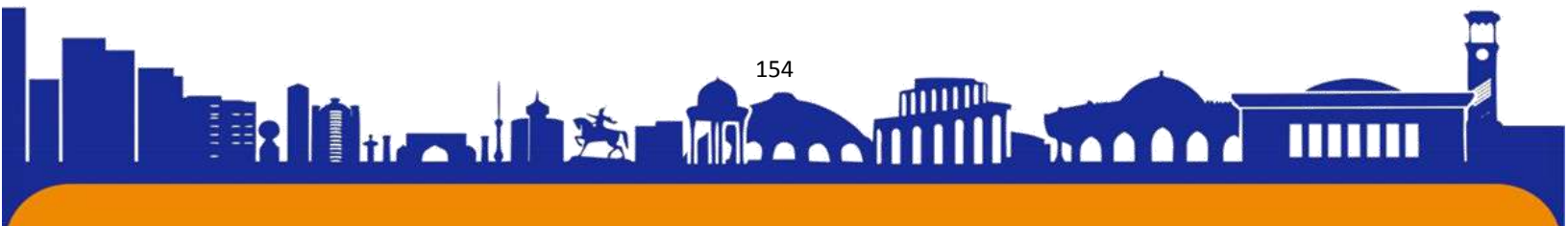


Figure 2: 3D gripper model exploded view



The assembly of gripper elements is carried out in NX Assembly, which has its own means of monitoring the intersections of parts and calculating the mass-inertial characteristics of assembly units. All elements of the gripper were assembled, the conformity of the dimensions and the accuracy of all gripper elements construction were assessed. The program automatically checks for the absence of intersections between the assembly and modeling elements. The gripper assembly is shown in Figure 3

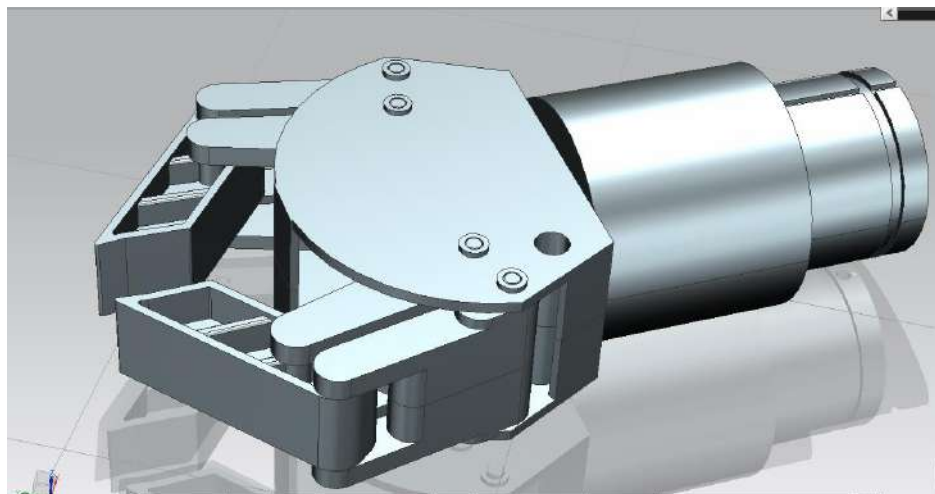


Figure 3: Gripper 3D model

The relationship between the objects of the 3-dimensional model is specified by conjugation, based on the kinematic relationships of the gripper elements. The exact specification of kinematic units is the most important factor for carrying out an engineering analysis of the gripping force and carrying out modification of the gripper.

Conclusion

A robot's gripper is typically a mechanism that a robot uses to grasp, move, or interact with objects in the environment. Grippers can take different forms and functions depending on the specific tasks the robot is intended to perform.

To select the optimal gripper, it is necessary to take into account the specific requirements of the task, the properties of the objects and the environment in which the robot will work.

In this work a pincer-type gripping device was considered.

In the article a kinematic diagram of a pincer-type gripping device has been developed.

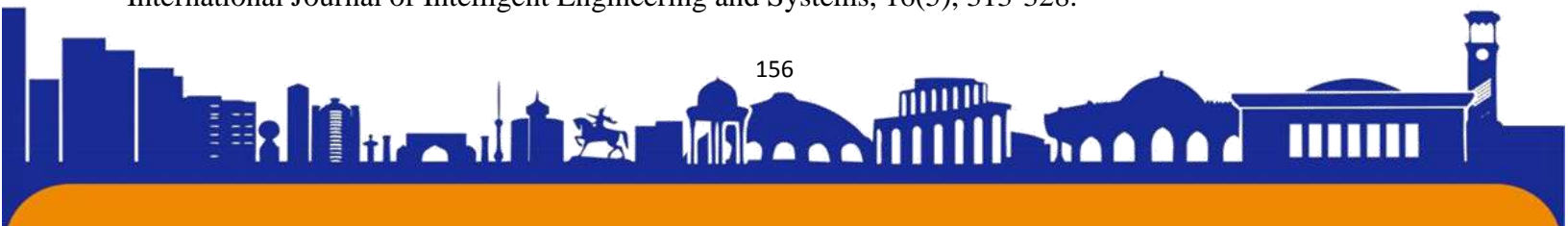
Based on the kinematic model, the compression force was calculated. It was determined that to modify the gripper in order to increase the gripping force and the ability to hold and move a part weighing 0.2 kg, it is necessary to install an electric drive that develops a force equal to 4.8 N.

There is also a 3D gripper model exploded view and a Gripper 3D model in Unigraphics NX 7.5



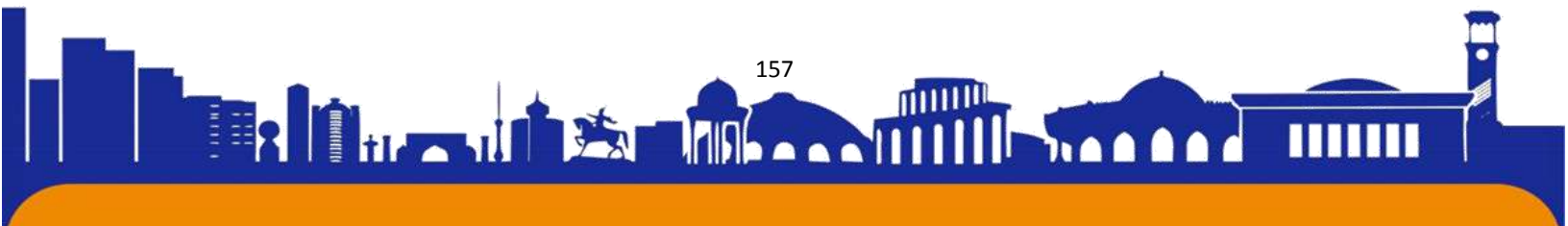
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Coin Counting Device Kinematic Diagram Development

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Abstract:

Coin counting machines not only speed up the coin counting process, but also increase the accuracy and efficiency of cash handling, which is a key factor for businesses and organizations that handle cash. In this article, the authors consider the requirements that must be taken into account when developing coin counting machines. The main components of a coin counter are also discussed. Development of a kinetic scheme of a coin feeder.

Key words: Coin, Coin counting machine, Coin processing device, Kinematic diagram, Count automation.

Introduction

In order to speed up counting, accepting and storing funds in the form of coins, coin counting machines are used. A coin counting machine is a device designed to automatically count and sort coins. It is commonly used in banks, supermarkets, arcades or other places where large quantities of coins need to be counted quickly and accurately. These machines can classify coins by their denomination, determine their quantity and total amount. They help automate the process of counting money and simplify routine work with coins.

They are designed for counting, grouping by denomination and packaging of coins with the rejection of deformed money and surrogates. Such devices are widely used in a wide variety of devices and machines [1]-[3]. Coin counters are necessary for bank vaults, cash registers that work with a large flow of small money, and large trading enterprises [4]-[9]. Using a coin counter saves time and labor costs when counting large numbers of coins. Today there are a large number of these devices with a different set of functions and capabilities, which allows them to be used both in small commercial institutions and in large banks.

When developing a coin counting machine, several key aspects are taken into account: counting accuracy, operating speed; ability to sort; reliability and durability; ease of use; safety. One of the main requirements is high accuracy of counting coins of various denominations. The

machine must be able to process large volumes of coins in a short time to ensure efficient use. Coin counting machines must be able to classify coins by denomination and, in some cases, identify counterfeit or damaged coins. These machines must be reliable and capable of operating without failure for long periods of time, especially when processing large volumes of coins. Good coin counting machines should be intuitive to use and have a user-friendly interface. This is an important aspect, especially in the banking and financial sector. The machines must be fraud-proof and have mechanisms to detect counterfeit coins. Also, such devices may have accompanying functions, such as packaging coins according to certain standards or creating counting reports for accounting.

When developing new coin counting machines, engineers strive to improve these parameters to ensure efficient and accurate operation in a wide range of applications. Therefore, various methods that have found application in other areas of research can be used here [10]-[19].

Later in this article we will consider the development of the kinematic diagram of such a device.

Related works

Many developers are currently creating their own coin counting machines for various purposes. Let's look at some of these works.

Munjal, R. and co-authors in [20] note that coins counting machines have to recognize coin sets from different countries and counterfeit coins. They also write that especially bimetallic coins, such as 2-Euro coins, are often subjected to counterfeit by mixing them with coins of other countries or by imitations. They propose a real-time embedded sensor system is proposed, based on inductance spectroscopy to characterize and identify bimetallic coins having similar geometric properties and looking similar at a first view.

Researchers in [21] consider acoustic resonance recognition of coins. The feature analysis methods combined with the employed classifiers achieved acceptable results, despite the relatively small dataset.

Authors in [22] write that there is an emerging need for a technology that can detect banknotes and coins to assist visually impaired people using the cameras embedded in smartphones.

Paper [23] outlines the steps involved in creating a mobile application for coin identification using machine learning. Using the neural network model, the classification

accuracy of successfully identified coins is recorded and disclosed. This study includes the limitations of the prototype mobile application and future improvements that could be added.

Scientists argue that the focus should be on understanding the semantic content of coins [24]. Hence, we describe a novel approach—to first extract semantic concepts from real-world multimodal input and associate them with their corresponding coin images, and then to train a convolutional neural network to learn the appearance of these concepts.

Article [25] notes that it is desirable to classify and correct counterfeit coins by utilizing the fewest possible measures.

The study [26] presents an automatic system for fake coins detection based on image content. In this study, a blob detector image-based method by fuzzy association rules mining is proposed to detect counterfeit coins. This research demonstrates the proposed framework is a reliable intelligent detection system and can be utilized for other applications based on image content.

Detecting a counterfeit coin using 2D image processing is nearly impossible in some cases, especially when the coin is damaged, corroded or worn out [27]. In paper [27], authors propose a 3D approach to detect and analyze the precipice borders from the coin surface and extract significant features to train an ensemble classification system.

Gakhar, S. in [28] proposes a counterfeit coin detection method that is robust and applicable to all types of coins, whether they have letters on them or just images or both of these characteristics.

Christian, J. B. in [29] note that advances in manufacturing, 3-d imaging, and globalization have led to a rise in fraudulent coinage and a world-wide interest in coin authentication. One promising method is in the use of finite mixture models to compare individual measurements of groups of coins to assist in authentication [29]. In [30] this author proposed detection method uses testing of many individual pieces, then using reverse-quality-engineering methods to identify possible sources.

Hmood, A. K., & Suen, C. Y. in [31] present a robust method for counterfeit coin detection based on coin stamp differences between genuine and counterfeit coins. A set of measures based on edge differences are proposed in this paper.

Coin Counting Basics

Like any modern banking equipment, coin processing devices must meet the following requirements:

- the ability to quickly and accurately recalculate and reject coins unsuitable for further use;
- ability to connect to automated banking systems of various configurations;
- high reliability, reduced noise level, accessibility and ease of operation and maintenance with a fairly quick payback.

There are currently three main coin counting technologies in use. The most common is based on the selection of coins by diameter and thickness. Another technology is based on the fact that when weighing coins of the same denomination (having approximately the same weight), knowing the average weight of one coin of a given denomination and the total weight of the coin mass, it is possible to determine the number of coins accepted and (or) collected amount as the product of the number of coins and their denomination. In case of significant discrepancies with the expected number of coins, we can assume:

- a coin of a different denomination (and weight, respectively) hits the counter;
- the presence of counterfeit coins in the processed mass, made from a different alloy and weighing more or less than a standard coin.

The advantage of this method is the high processing speed. Its disadvantages include the fact that when using significantly lighter tokens, but multiples of the weight of real coins, under some conditions it is possible to erroneously determine the number of coins and the amount collected, respectively. Checking coins for authenticity is practically impossible. To quickly control the amount of coins in the cash register, special coin trays with a measuring scale are used. The recesses in the trays are located denominationally and are made according to the diameter of the coins of the corresponding denomination. The graduation of the scale corresponds to the thickness of the coins and is performed in units of the number and amount of coins of a given denomination. Thus, by looking at the tray, you can immediately determine the number and amount of coins contained in it. As a rule, portable mini-cash registers are equipped with such coin trays. They are very convenient and allow you not only to store and issue change, but also to quickly determine how many change coins are in the cash register.

The most common method is to select coins of a given diameter and thickness, while simultaneously recalculating their number and rejecting all other coins. This idea is the basis of most coin or token counters and sorters currently in use.

Coin counting device kinematic diagram development



There are currently two main coin counting technologies in use. The most common one is based on measuring the diameter and thickness of coins. Another technology is based on the fact that when weighing coins of the same denomination (having approximately the same weight), knowing the average weight of one coin of a given denomination and the total weight of the coin mass, it is possible to determine the number of accepted coins and/or the collected amount as the product number of coins per their face value. In case of significant discrepancies with the expected number of coins, we can assume: a) a coin of a different denomination (and weight, respectively) entered the counter; b) the presence of counterfeit coins in the processed mass, made from a different alloy and weighing more or less than a standard coin.

The coin counter counts and sorts all types of coins. Two independent counter adjustment knobs allow the operator to set the diameter and thickness of the coin for sorting.

Main parts of the coin counter:

- load-bearing base;
- thickness adjustment mechanism;
- guiding mechanism;
- carriage with coin conveyor;
- counting block;
- disk in the counting bin;
- device for determining dignity;
- device for bent coins;
- sensor for the number of coins in the hopper;
- electromechanical drive;
- coin conveyor in the loading hopper.

Separation is based on the passage of coins through a slot (adjustable), and separation by diameter is based on holding the guide of the mechanism. The height separation mechanism is made in the form of a damper, which is part of the wall of the counting hopper, or in the form of a separating roller. Next comes the mechanism guide in the form of two bars, one of which is fixed and the other is movable, allowing you to change the size of the coins (Figure 1).



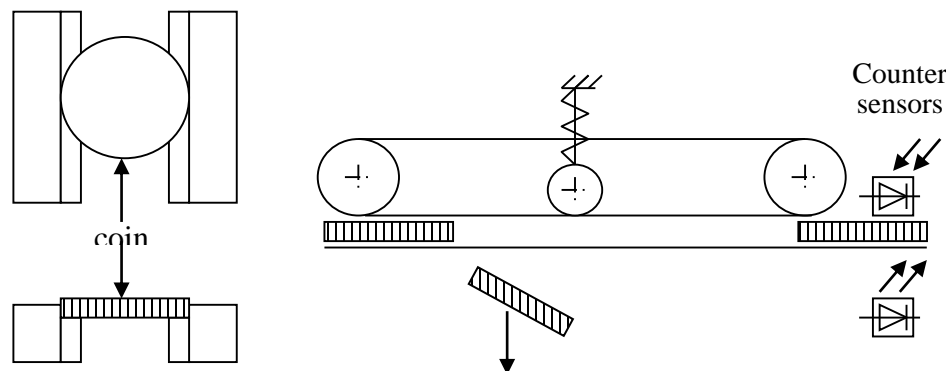


Figure 1: Coin counting machine transport mechanism.

The counting sensor can be optoelectronic or inductive. Figure 2 shows the kinematic diagram of the coin feeder

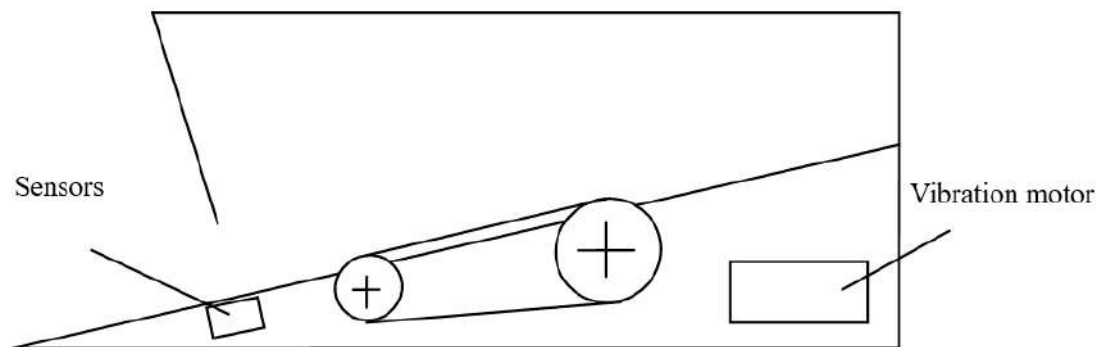


Figure 2: Kinematic diagram of the coin feeder

The coin feeder is equipped with a vibration motor to better feed coins and prevent coins from getting stuck. The device is equipped with a coin feeding belt and sensors for filling the coin feeding hopper.

Conclusion

Coin counting machines have several important uses:

- saving time - manually counting large volumes of coins can be very labor-intensive and time-consuming; coin counting machines significantly speed up the counting and sorting process;

- counting accuracy - ensuring high counting accuracy, minimizing the likelihood of errors that may occur during manual counting;

- convenience and efficiency - the use of coin counting machines increases the efficiency of banking and financial transactions, simplifies accounting and facilitates the work of cashiers, trading enterprises and other organizations working with a large number of coins;

- sorting and filtering - some coin counting machines can not only count, but also sort coins by denomination, remove damaged or counterfeit coins, which helps ensure the purity and accuracy of financial transactions;

- professional use - banks, retail chains, arcades and other institutions where a large number of coins are used find coin counting machines as a reliable assistant to facilitate the work with money.

This article provides an analysis of the requirements for coin counting machines. A list of the main components of the device being developed has been compiled. It must contain load-bearing base; thickness adjustment mechanism; guiding mechanism carriage with coin conveyor; counting block; disk in the counting bin; device for determining dignity; device for bent coins; sensor for the number of coins in the hopper; electromechanical drive; coin conveyor in the loading hopper.

The following is a kinematic diagram of the proposed coin counting machine.

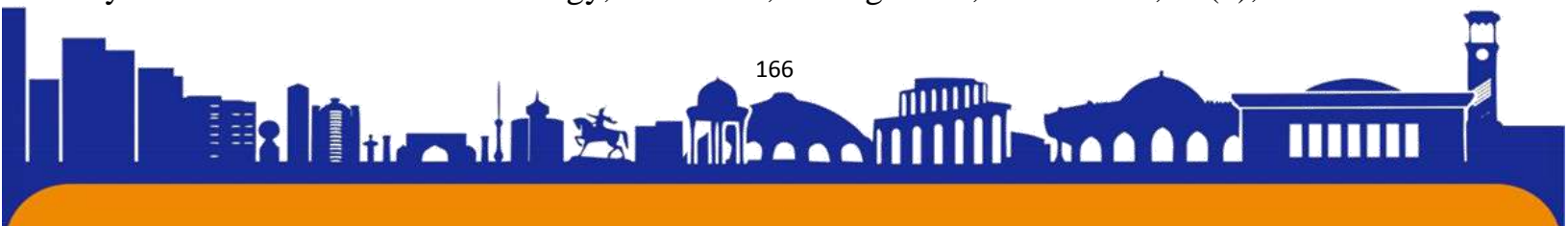
In the future, it is planned to carry out three-dimensional modeling of the device being developed: select a modeling environment, model the main parts of the coin feeder, create an assembly of a coin counter, and also simulate the load. And after that it will be possible to create a physical device.

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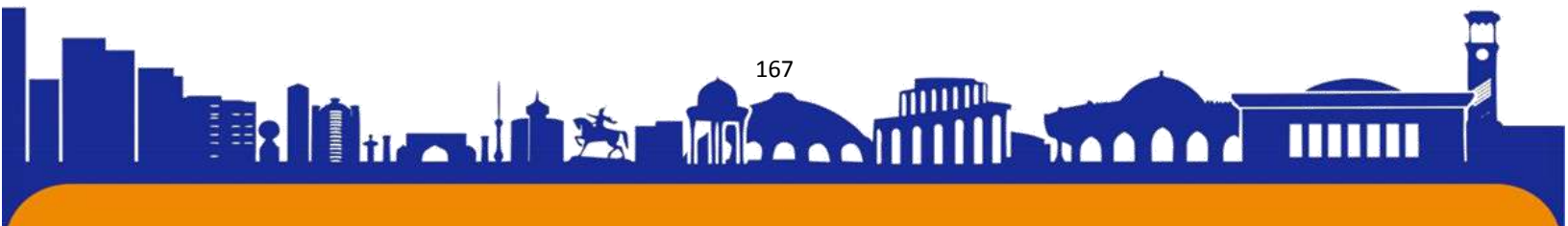


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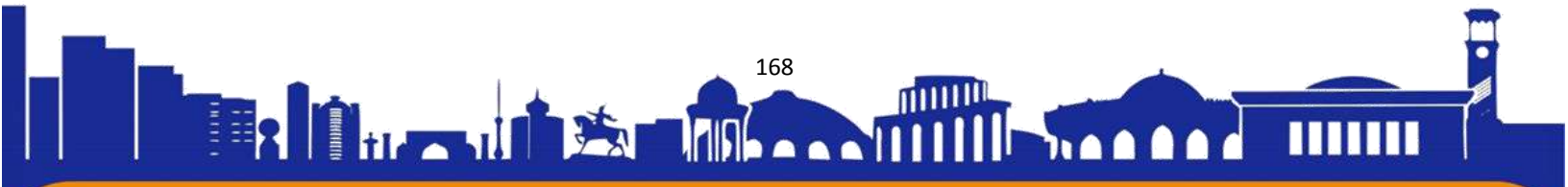


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CHET TILLARINI O'QITISH METODIKASI VA TEXNOLOGIYASI

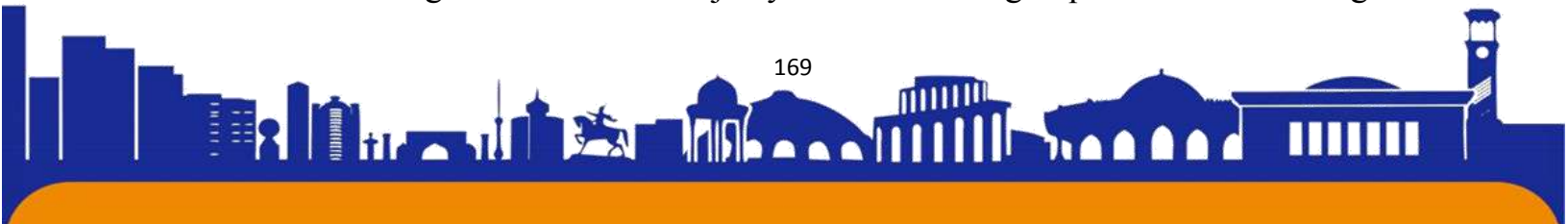
Аминова Муниса

Амалий фанлар университети рус тили кафедраси уқитувчиси

Til o'rganish kishilik jamiyatida bag'oyat muhim sohalardan biri hisoblanadi. Muloqot vositasi bo'lmish tilni tabiiy muhitda ya'ni oilada, jamoatchilik orasida yoki uyushgan holda amaliy egallash mumkin. Til hodisalariga oid bilimlar esa nazariy jihatdan o'rgatiladi. Xalqaro munosabatlar avj olgan zamonamizda tillarni bilish, ayniqsa ko'p tillilik ulkan ahamiyat kasb etadi. Mamlakatimizda tahsil oladigan o'quvchi va talabalar odatda uch tilni o'rganadilar. Ushbu tillar maxsus nomlar bilan yuritiladi. Bular quyidagilar: ona tili, ikkinchi til, va chet til. Ona tili tafakkur shakllanishida alohida xizmat o'taydigan birinchi til hisoblanadi. Ikkinchi til haqida so'z yuritilganda, unga boshqa millat vakillaridan iborat qardoshlar, qo'shnilar tili sifatida qaraladi.

Chet til – bu xorijiy mamlakat tilidir. Respublikamizda G'arbiy Yevropa (ingliz, ispan, nemis, faransuz) tillari va Sharq (arab, turk, fors, xitoy, hind) tillari o'qitilib kelinmoqda. Bu tillar ta'lim muassalarining o'quv rejalaridan o'rin olgan. Uchala tilni o'qitish jarayoni turlicha kechadi. Ona tili va ikkinchi til tabiiy vaziyatda, chet til esa sun'iy muhitda o'rganiladi. Chet tildagi muloqot, asosan, darsda muallim rahbarligida kechadi. Uchala til orasida chet tilni o'rganish va o'rgatish muayyan jihatlari bilan keskin farq qiladi. Bu esa, o'z navbatida, tegishli chet til o'qitish texnologiyasini qo'llashni taqozo etadi. Chet til muallimi metodika fani yutuqlarini puxta o'zlashtirish orqali o'quvchi-talabaning to'plagan til tajribasi me'yorini aniq bilishga va uni yanada takomillashtirishga erishadi. Chet tillarni samarali o'rgatish uning metodikasini bilishni taqozo etadi. Chet tillarni o'rganish va o'rgatish ko'p jihatdan chet til o'qitish metodikasi masalalarini nazariy tomondan ishlab chiqilishiga va nazariyaning amalda ijodiy qo'llanilishiga bog'liqdir.

Metodikaning asosiy tushunchalari – metod, usul, prinsip. Didaktika- nimani o'rgatamiz? o'qitish mazmuni hisoblanadi. Metodika – qanday o'rgatamiz? ta'lim usullari va metodlari demakdir. Metod – metodika tushunchasi grek-lotinchada "metodos-"metodus" so'zidan olingan bo'lib, ma'lum maqsadga eltuvchi yo'llar, usul ma'nosini anglatadi. Turli adabiyotlarda atamaning tor va keng ma'nosini uchratish mumkin. "Metodika" atamasi tor ma'noda ta'limning konkret dars jarayoni bilan bog'liq tushunchani anglatadi.



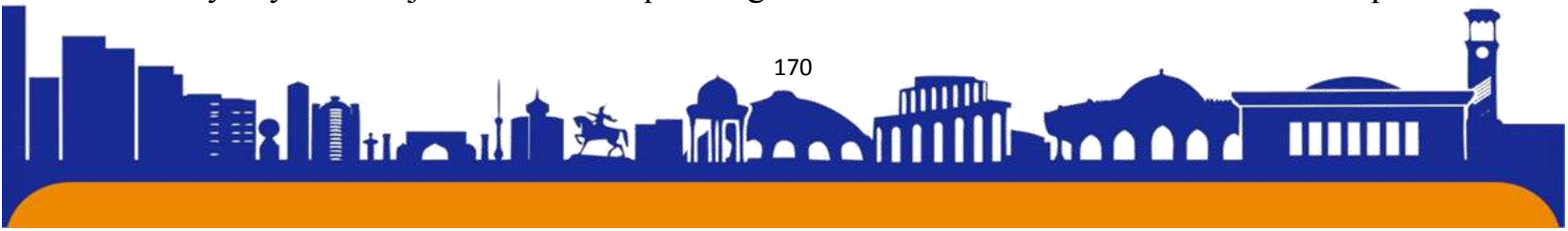


Mashg'ulotlarni rejalashtirish va o'quv materiallarini tayyorlash bilan bog'liq bo'lgan ko'rsatmalarni qamrab oluvchi boshqariladigan dars jarayoni sifatida talqin etiladi. "Metod" atamasi keng ma'noda o'quv materialini tanlash, tabaqalash va taqsimlanishni nazarda tutadi. Germaniya Federativ Respublikasida 60-yillardan boshlab "didaktika" va "metodika" tor ma'noda qo'llanilib kelinmoqda. Shunga ko'ra didaktika ta'lim mazmuni nima o'rgatiladi? Metodika esa ta'lim usullari qanday o'rgatiladi? Masalalari bilan shug'ullanadi. Chet tillarini o'rganish faqat aqliy tarbiya vositasi emas, balki o'zga madaniyat ta'limiy boyliklari va qadriyatlari bilan tanishish va ularni o'z madaniy hayotiga tadbiq qilish orqali kishi shaxsining shakllanish jarayoni hisoblanadi. Yevropada chet tillarni o'rganish uzoq vaqt yuqori darajadagi ta'lim olishda imtiyoz sanaladi va jamoat maktablarida imtiyozga ega bo'lgan kishilarni tarbiyalash deb qaraladi. Chet til o'qitish metodikasi fan sifatida 200 yildan ortiq tarixga ega. Bu davr ichida chet til o'qitish metodikasiga turlicha munosabatlar bildirilganini kuzatish mumkin. Bunday qarashlardan biri akademik L.V.Shcherbaga mansub hisoblanadi. Uning fikricha, har qanday fanni o'qitish metodikasi fan bo'lishiga qaramasdan, nazariy fan hisoblanmaydi. U amaliy masalalarni hal qiladi. Jumladan, chet til o'qitish metodikasi ham faqat psixologiya dalillariga tayanmaydi, balki umumiy va xususiy tilshunoslik tadqiqotlariga asoslanadi.

Bizga ma'lumki, dunyoda xorijiy tillarni o'rganish va o'rgatish turli soha vakillarini jalb etib kelmoqda. Va bu albatta ulardan hamkorlikda ishlashni taqozo etmoqda. Jahon amaliyotida o'quvchilarning xorijiy tillar bo'yicha kasbiy kompetentligini rivojlantirishda zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalarni qo'llashga doir innovatsion faoliyatini modernizatsiyalash alohida ahamiyatga molikdir.

Ta'lim jarayonini rivojlantirish va o'zgartirish o'qituvchi va o'quvchilarning dars jarayonida o'zaro ochiq muloqotga kirisha olishiga bog'liqdir. Ta'lim jarayonida qo'llaniladigan metod va texnologiyalar butun bir dars jarayonini va o'quvchilarning faolligini oshiradi, desak mubolag'a qilmagan bo'lamiz. Pedagogik texnologiyalar o'quvchilarga yangi bilim berish, konikma hosil qilish, o'quvchilarning ijodiy qobiliyatini rag'batlantirishda katta ahamiyat kasb etadi. Yangi tamoyillar asosida rivojlanayotgan ta'lim tizimini yosh avlodni barkamol, ma'naviy yetuk inson sifatida shakllantirishga qarata olgandir.

Xorijiy til o'qitish metodi- deyilganda xorijiy til o'rgatishning amaliy, umumta'limiy, tarbiyaviy va rivojlantiruvchi maqsadlariga erishuvni ta'minlovchi muallim va o'quvchi

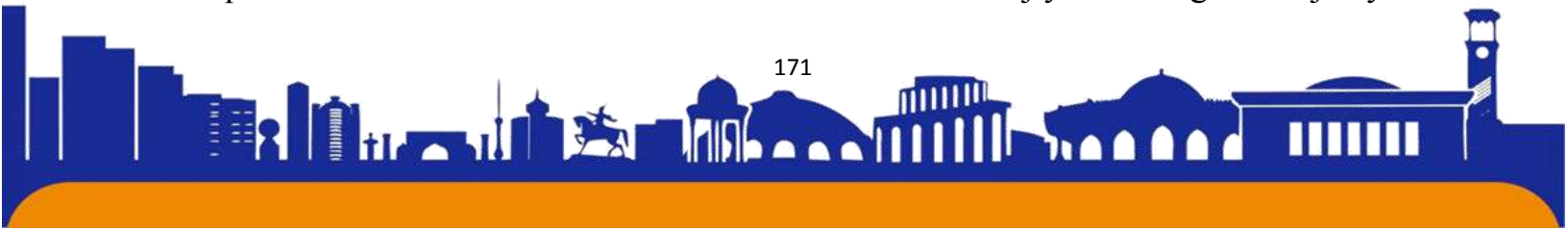




faoliyatining majmuasi tushuniladi. Metod atamasi “ta’lim usullari yig’indisi” va “talimning yo’nalishi” ma’nolarida qo’llanadi. Birinchisi ta’lim nazariyasida jarayon metodlar ma’nosida ishlatilsa, ikkinchi ma’noda uni o’qitish metodikasi tarixiga oid asarlarda uchratishimiz mumkin. Masalan, xorijiy til o’qitishning tarjima metodi, to’g’ri metod, ongli-qiyosiy metod, an’anaviy metod, intensiv metod va boshqalar hisoblanadi. Xorijiy til o’qitish metodikasi didaktika bilan uyg’un, o’zaro bog’langan holda rivojlanib kelgan. Barcha o’quv fanlarining o’qitish nazariyalari didaktika faniga asoslanishi, undan ilmiy ozuqa olishi shubhasiz barchamizga ma’lum. Xorijiy til o’qitish ham didaktikaga asoslanadi. Didaktika ta’limning umumiy nazariyasi, metodika muayyan o’quv predmetini o’qitish ilmi, lingvodidaktika tillarni tillarni o’qitish umumiy nazariyasi, lingvometodika aniq bir tilni o’qitish ilmi sifatida qaraladi. “Metod” atamasi bilim, malaka, ko’nikma egallash, o’quvchilarda dunyoqarashni shakllantirish va bilish imkoniyatlarini yartish yo’lidagi o’qituvchi-pedagog va talabaning yoki o’quvchining ish usuli ma’nolarini bildiradi. Ushbu tushuncha son-sanoqsiz ta’riflarga ega. Xorijiy tillar o’qitilishida metodlarni tadbiq etish uzoq davrlardan boshlangan, prinsiplar esa nisbatan yangiroq metodik atamalardir. Tarixan metodlar 4 guruhga birlashtirib, ularning nomlariga “tarjima”, “to’g’ri”, “qiyosiy”, “aralash” deb atash qabul qilingan.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, xorijiy til o’rganish ko’p qirrali ta’limot bo’lib, bu jarayonda inson murakkab psixologik o’zgarishlarni boshdan kechiradi. Jumladan, ona tili bilan chet tilini taqqoslash jarayoni yuzaga keladi. Bu jarayonda o’rgatishning turli metod va texnologiyalaridan foydalaniladi. Zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalar yordamida xorijiy til bilan ona tilini taqqoslab o’rgatish samarali natija beradi. Xorijiy tilni o’rgatish uning metodikasiga oid bilimlarga ega bo’lishni taqozo etadi. Metodika va texnologiyalar xorijiy til o’rganish jarayonida muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Darsni tashkil qilishda metodika fanining turli usullari mavjud. Xorijiy til o’qitish metodikasida keng qo’llaniladigan metodlar: kommunikativ didaktika metodi, madaniyatlararo muloqotni tashkil qilish metodi va mashqni tashkil qilish metodi hisoblanadi. Uchala metod bir-biri bilan chambarchas bog’liq va bir-birini to’ldiradi. Metodika fani didaktika fani bilan bog’liq bo’lganligi sababli, xorijiy tilni o’rganish mobaynida kommunikativlikka asoslanadi va kommunikativ didaktika metodi yuzaga keladi.

Kommunikativ didaktika metodini qo’llash jarayonida pedagogning madaniyatlararo muloqotni shakllantirish metodi ham shakllanadi. Xorijiy til o’rganish jarayonini

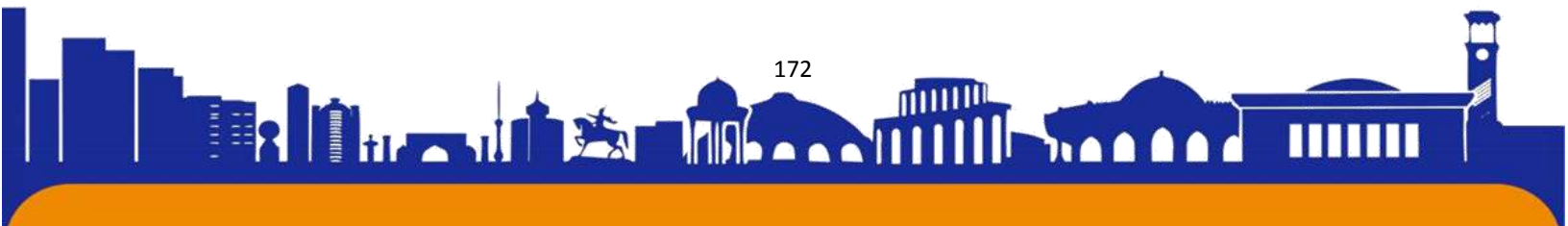




kommunikativlikka yondashgan holda tashkil qilish, keying bosqich madaniyatlarning muloqot darajasiga yetkazish, bunday natijalarga erishish uchun esa, so'nggi qadam "mashq texnologiyasi"ga e'tibor qaratish muhim. Xorijiy tilni o'rgatish jarayonini natijaviy tashkil etish uchun zamonaviy pedagogik axborot kommunikatsiya texnologiyalariga oid bilimlar egallash lozim.

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СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ ПРЕПОДАВАНИЯ УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКА В РУССКОЯЗЫЧНЫХ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫХ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЯХ: КОМПЛЕКСНЫЙ ПОДХОД

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Абстрактный:

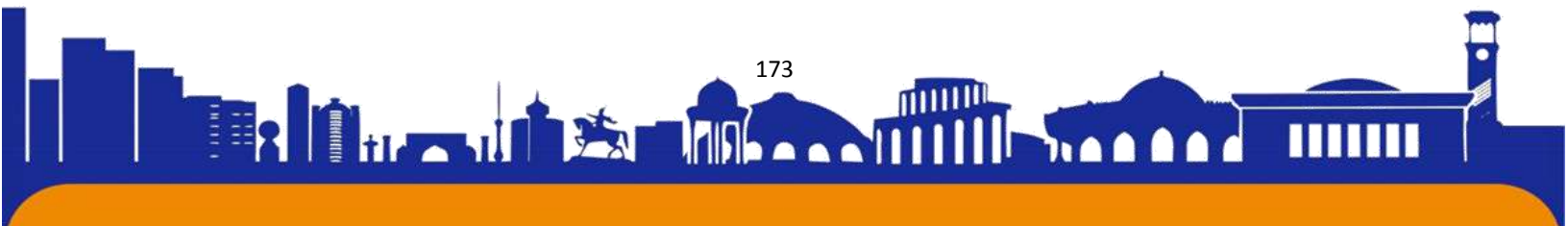
В данной научной статье исследуются эффективные методы преподавания узбекского языка в образовательных учреждениях, где обучение ведется на русском языке. В условиях растущей глобализации и мультикультурализма общества становится необходимым решать проблемы, с которыми сталкиваются студенты, изучающие узбекский язык в русскоязычной среде. В статье обсуждаются инновационные подходы, педагогические стратегии и технологические инструменты для оптимизации опыта обучения студентов, изучающих узбекский язык в групповой обстановке, где русский язык является основным средством обучения.

Ключевые слова: узбекский язык, русскоязычное образование, методы преподавания языка, поликультурное образование, педагогические стратегии, технологическое обучение.

Abstract:

This scientific article explores effective methods of teaching the Uzbek language in educational settings where instruction is conducted in the Russian language. With the increasing globalization and multiculturalism of societies, it becomes essential to address the challenges faced by students learning Uzbek in Russian-medium environments. The article discusses innovative approaches, pedagogical strategies, and technological tools to optimize the learning experience for students studying the Uzbek language in a group setting where Russian is the primary medium of instruction.

Keywords: Uzbek language, Russian-medium education, language teaching methods, multicultural education, pedagogical strategies, technology-enhanced learning.



Введение

В мультикультурных образовательных учреждениях, где языком обучения является русский язык, преподавание узбекского языка требует детального подхода с учетом языкового и культурного разнообразия учащихся. Целью данной статьи является изучение эффективных методов преподавания узбекского языка в группах, где обучение ведется преимущественно на русском языке, с упором на повышение уровня владения языком и культурного понимания. В современном мире, где глобализация способствовала мультикультурному взаимодействию, крайне важно решать проблемы, связанные с преподаванием языков меньшинств в мультикультурной образовательной среде. В данной статье основное внимание уделяется методам преподавания узбекского языка в группах, где обучение ведется на русском языке. Контекст русскоязычного образования представляет уникальные проблемы и возможности как для преподавателей языка, так и для учащихся. Поскольку узбекский язык имеет культурное и историческое значение, эффективные методы обучения необходимы для сохранения и продвижения этого языка в российском образовательном пространстве.

Историко-культурная справка:

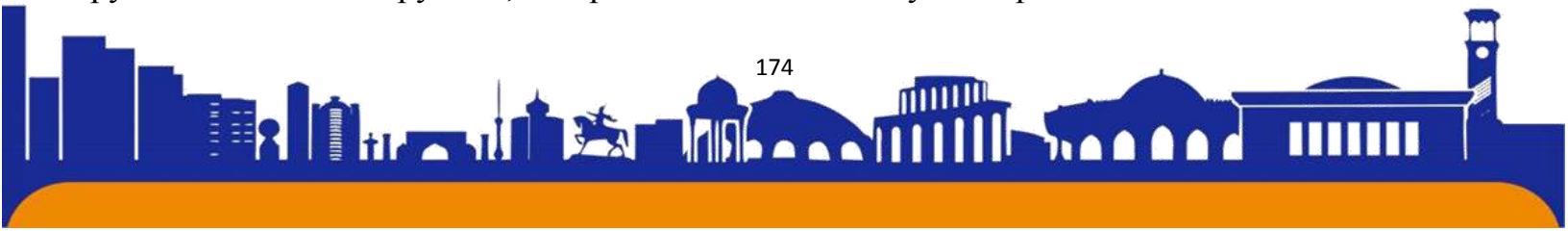
Прежде чем углубляться в методы, необходимо понять исторический и культурный контекст, определяющий динамику узбекского языкового образования в русскоязычной среде. Исторические связи между Узбекистаном и Россией привели к появлению значительной узбекской диаспоры в Российской Федерации. Эта демографическая группа требует разработки адаптированных программ языкового образования, учитывающих культурное разнообразие и языковые потребности узбекскоязычного населения в русскоязычной среде.

Проблемы преподавания узбекского языка в русскоязычной среде

Изучающие язык сталкиваются с уникальными проблемами при изучении языка в другом лингвистическом и культурном контексте. В статье рассматриваются общие проблемы, такие как ограниченное использование аутентичных ресурсов узбекского языка, потенциальное языковое вмешательство и необходимость учета культурных особенностей при обучении языку.

Инновационные педагогические подходы

Чтобы преодолеть проблемы, связанные с преподаванием узбекского языка в русскоязычных группах, преподаватели могут применять инновационные



педагогические подходы. Обучение языку на основе задач, коммуникативное обучение языку и обучение языку на основе содержания обсуждаются как эффективные стратегии активного вовлечения учащихся в процесс обучения, одновременно удовлетворяя их языковые потребности.

Интеграция технологий в преподавание языка

Интеграция технологий может сыграть решающую роль в повышении эффективности преподавания языка. Интернет-ресурсы, приложения для изучения языков и виртуальные платформы языкового обмена предоставляют студентам дополнительные возможности для языковой практики и культурного знакомства. В статье подчеркивается важность внедрения технологий в качестве дополнительного инструмента к традиционным методам обучения. Культурно-ориентированное обучение

Признание культурного разнообразия в классе имеет решающее значение для эффективного преподавания языка. Педагоги должны включать материалы, мероприятия и оценки, соответствующие культурным традициям, чтобы создать инклюзивную и благоприятную среду обучения. В этом разделе обсуждается важность культурной компетентности в преподавании языка и предлагаются практические стратегии ее реализации.

Заключение

В заключение, преподавание узбекского языка в русскоязычных образовательных учреждениях требует комплексного и адаптивного подхода. Интегрируя инновационные педагогические методы, технологическое обучение и практику преподавания, учитывающую культурные особенности, преподаватели могут создать среду, которая способствует владению языком и культурному взаимопониманию среди учащихся. Эта статья служит руководством для преподавателей, стремящихся оптимизировать опыт преподавания и обучения в мультикультурных классах с русским языком обучения. Рассмотренные выше методы создают основу для решения уникальных задач преподавания узбекского языка в группах, где обучение ведется на русском языке. Признание исторического и культурного контекста, использование коммуникативных подходов, включение многоязычной педагогики, интеграция технологий и внедрение целевого обучения языку являются важными стратегиями для повышения эффективности образования на узбекском языке в этом разнообразном образовательном ландшафте.



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METROPOLITENDA YO'LOVCHILARGA SIFATLI XIZMAT KO'RSATISH.

Usmonov Otabek Ilxomjon o'g'li

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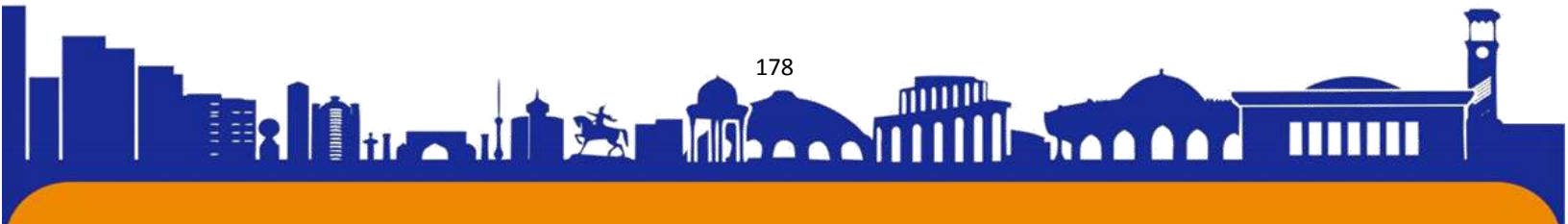
Annotatsiya:Rivojlangan bozor iqtisodiyoti sharoitida shahar jamoat transportini (SHJT) boshqarish tizimini takomillashtirishning maqsad, vazifalari va shakllari mazmuniga sifat jihatidan yangi va keng ko'lamli talablar qo'yilmoqda. Shahar yo'lovchi tashish transporti Toshkent shahrida ijtimoiy sohaning yetakchi tarmoqlaridan biridir. Yo'lovchi tashish transportining asosiy vazifasi aholining transportga bo'lgan ehtiyojlarini to'liq va o'z vaqtida qondirish, transport tizimining samaradorligi va sifatini oshirishdan iborat.

Kalit so'zlar: Metropoleten, jamoat transporti, yo'lovchi tashish, tirbandlik, transport xizmati.

Transport shahar hayotining asosidir. Bu shaharning shakli va moliyaviy rivojlanishini hal qiladigan o'zgaruvchilardan biridir. Transport tizimining harakatchanligi va qulayligi shakllanayotgan mamlakatlarda ijtimoiy va pul harakatlari sohasiga, shahar jamoalarining shakli va kattaligiga, turmush tarziga va tempiga ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Shaharlashish darajasi va aholi sonining o'sishi, shaharlarning rivojlanishi, qulaylik va faollikni taqsimlash kabi bir qancha muammolar tufayli motorli transportga bo'lgan talabning ortishi kuzatildi. Aholiga transport xizmati ko'rsatishni takomillashtirish aholining transport xizmatlaridagi ehtiyojlarini chuqur va har tomonlama o'rganish va ularni transport xizmatlaridan mamnun bo'lish usullari asosida amalga oshirish maqsadga muvofiqdir. Marketing tadqiqotlari yo'lovchi transporti tizimining samaradorligini xolisona baholash, o'ziga xos kamchiliklarni aniqlash va aholiga transport xizmati ko'rsatish sifatini oshirish va rivojlantirishga qaratilgan aniq chora-tadbirlarni ishlab chiqish imkonini beradi. Rossiyalik L.B.Mirotn, D.S.Samoylov, S.M.Safronov, S.M.Korenkova va boshqa bir qancha olimlarning ilmiy tadqiqotlarida shaharda umumiy foydalanishdagi yo'lovchi transporti tizimlarini rivojlantirish muammolariga katta e'tibor qaratganlar. Mahalliy olimlardan G.Shadiyev, S.Yuldashevalarning "Soxa marketing va menejmenti" nomli o'quv qo'llanmasida transport korxonalarida marketing va menejment soxalaridan foydalanish yo'llari keng yoritib berilgan.



Shahar transport tizimlarining asosiy bo'g'ini sifatida metrolar noyob, murakkab va qimmat muhandislik inshootlari bo'lib qolmoqda, ular qurilish va ta'mirlash uchun katta miqdordagi mablag'ni talab qiladi. Shu sababli, metropoliten faoliyatini budjetdan moliyalashtirishning klassik usullari bilan bir qatorda, barcha manfaatdor tomonlar hamkorligiga asoslangan yangi moliyaviy qo'llab-quvatlashning mexanizmlarini, jumladan, davlat tomonidan soliq imtiyozlarini berish, liniyalar o'tish yo'llari va bekatlar joylashgan hududlardagi yer uchastkalaridan imtiyozli foydalanish huquqini berish, metropoliten qurilishi ishtirokchilarini asosiy aksiyadorlar tarkibiga kiritish, davlat-xususiy sherikligi kabi turli usullarni joriy etishni talab etadi. Metropoliteni boshqa transport turlarini yagona kompleksga birlashtirish barcha SHJT operatorlari uchun tariflar tizimini takomillashtirish va soddalashtirishga imkon beradi. Shu bilan birga, turli transport turlarida yo'l haqini to'lash uchun foydalaniladigan kontaktsiz smart-kartalar, yo'lovchilarni qatnov oldidan va qatnov davomida xabardor qilishning avtomatlashtirilgan tizimlarini joriy etilishi ushbu transport turidan foydalanishning jozibadorligi va qulayligi oshishiga xizmat qiladi. Metropoliten ishini samarali tashkil etish aholi harakatchanligini ta'minlash, transport turlari o'rtasidagi harakatni jamoat transporti foydasiga taqsimlashni optimallashtirish hamda shaxsiy avtomashinalar ulushini qisqartirishda hal etuvchi omil bo'lib yuzaga chiqadi. Metro ko'p qirrali transport turi sifatida har qanday ob-havoda yo'lovchilarni tashishi mumkin. Metroda tashishning bugungi jahon amaliyotida harakatlanuvchi tarkibning tezyurar turlaridan ko'proq foydalanish tendensiyasi kuzatilmoqda. Eng rivojlangan mamlakatlar tajribasi shuni ko'rsatdiki, shahar ichida o'rta va qisqa masofalarga tashish uchun tezyurar poyezdlardan foydalanish eng samarali yechimlardan biri hisoblanadi. Yo'lovchilarga yanada sifatli va qulay tarzda xizmat ko'rsatish maqsadida «Toshkent metropoliteni» DUK tomonidan bir qancha ishlar amalga oshirilishi rejalashtirilgan. Xususan, poyezdlar harakatining oraliq intervali ertalabki tig'iz vaqtlarda (07:30 dan 09:30 ga qadar) «Chilonzor» yo'nalishida 2,5-3 daqiqa, «O'zbekiston» yo'nalishida 3,5-4 daqiqa, «Yunusobod» yo'nalishida esa 5-6 daqiqa etib belgilandi. Shuningdek, platformadagi tirbandlikning oldini olish va xavfsizlikni ta'minlash maqsadida yo'lovchilar oqimi ko'p bo'lgan bekatlarda metropolitenda xizmat olib boruvchi ichki ishlar organlari xodimlari tomonidan yo'lovchilarning bekatlarga kirish tartibi nazoratga olinadi. Kelgusida intervallarni yanada kamaytirish maqsadida Rossiya Federatsiyasining «Metrovagonmash» AJ tomonidan ishlab chiqarilgan zamonaviy turdagi 14 ta yangi harakat tarkiblarini xarid qilinishi rejalashtirilgan.



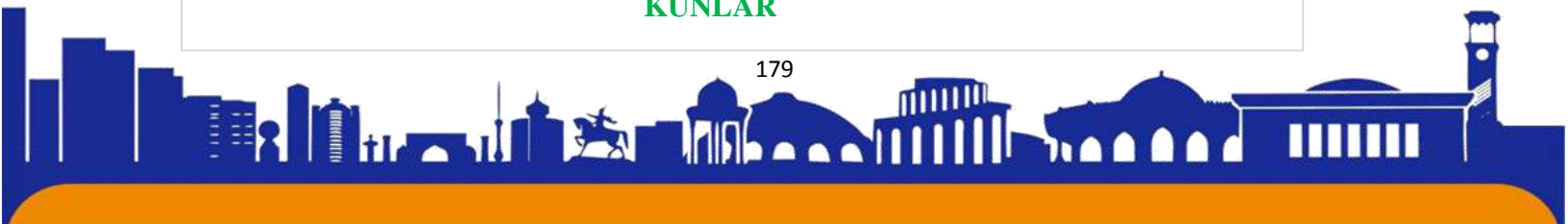
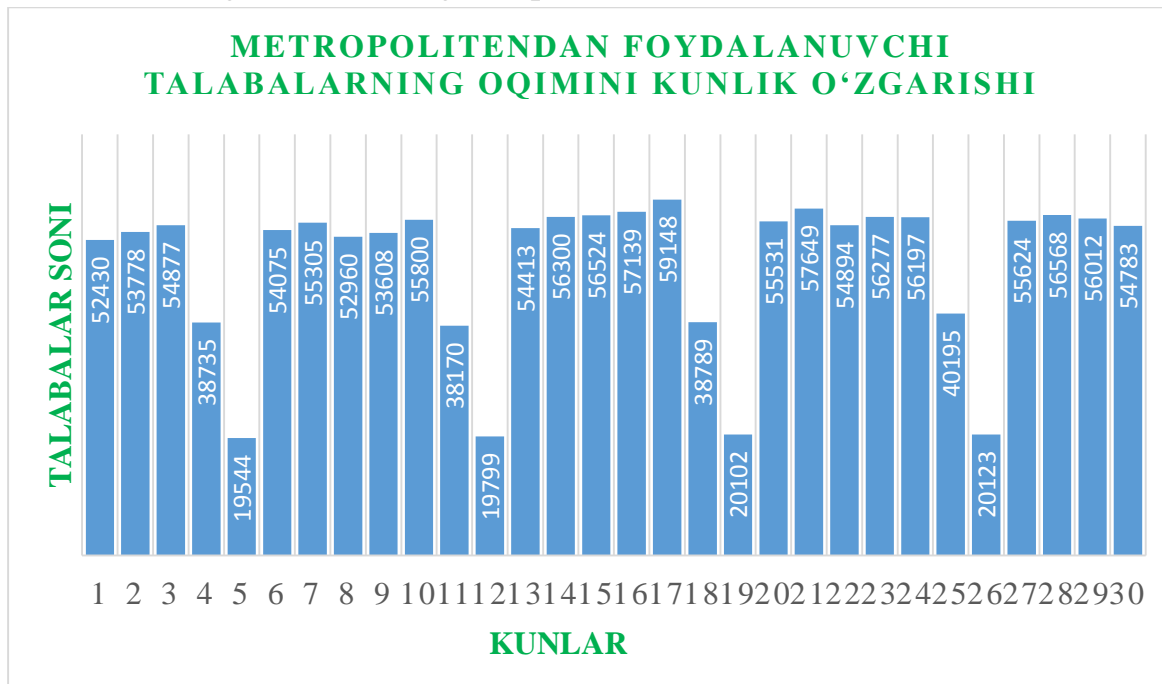


ATTO ma'lumotlar bazasi asosida 2023 yil noyabr oyidagi o'zgarish dinamikasi tahlili amalga oshirildi. Unga ko'ra Metropolitan foydalanuvchilarining umumiy soni 9624 ming nafarni tashkil etib, 170 ming nafardan (26 noyabr, yakshanba) 382 ming nafargacha (17 noyabr, yakshanba) o'zgargan va kunlik o'rtacha tashilgan yo'lovchilar soni 320 ming nafar ekanini ko'rsatdi.

Metropolitan foydalanuvchilar soni yo'lovchilar qatlamiga ko'ra qo'yidagicha bo'lingan (1-rasmlar):

- talabalar - 1455 ming nafar (o'rtacha kunlik 48,5 ming nafar);
- o'quvchilar - 208 ming nafar (o'rtacha kunlik 6,9 ming nafar);
- nafaqadagilar - 1 ming nafar (o'rtacha kunlik 33,9 nafar);
- boshqa toifadagi yo'lovchilar - 7960 ming nafar (o'rtacha kunlik 265,3 ming nafar).

Hozirda Metropolitan dan foydalanish uchun to'lovlar ATTO kartalari hamda QR-kodli bir martalik naqd to'lov turlari mavjud. Shuning uchun OTM talabalaridan Metropolitan da qaysi to'lov turidan foydalanishi bo'yicha so'rovnomada o'tkazildi. Ushbu so'rovnomada 1230 nafar talaba qatnashdi. So'rovnomada natijalariga ko'ra: 73,8 % talaba – ATTO kartalaridan, 26,2 % talaba – QR-kodli bir martalik naqd to'lovlaridan foydalanishi aniqlandi. Shunga ko'ra Metropolitan dan foydalanayotgan umumiy talabalar sonini aniqlash koeffitsiyenti (1,35) belgilab olindi. Ushbu koeffitsiyent orqali Metropolitan dan foydalanuvchi OTM talabalarning soni kunlik 65,5 ming nafar ekanligi aniqlandi.



1-rasm. Noyabr oyida Metropolitendan foydalanuvchi talabalarning oqimini kunlik o'zgarishi.

Kunlik tashilgan OTM talabalari soni 26,3 ming nafardan 79,6 ming nafargacha o'zgarib, 17 va 21 noyabr kunlari o'rtacha tashilayotgan OTM talabalari salmog'idan mos ravishda 21,5 % (59 ming nafar) va 18,7 % (57,6 ming nafar) ko'p, 5 noyabr kuni (yakshanba kuni) esa 59,8 % (19,5 ming nafar) kam OTM talabalari tashilayotgani aniqlandi. Shu sababli, tig'iz vaqtdagi kunlik tashilayotgan OTM talabalari o'zgarish dinamikasi taxlili 21 noyabr kunida o'tkazildi.

Metropoliten yo'nalishlari kesimida tashilayotgan OTM talabalarining 46,3 ming nafari Chilonzor, 21,3 ming nafari O'zbekiston, 7,5 ming nafari Yunusobod hamda 3,3 ming nafari Halqa yo'li yo'nalishlari orqali amalga oshirilganligi aniqlandi. Shu sababli, yo'lovchi oqimi tahlili Chilonzor va O'zbekiston yo'nalishlarida amalga oshirildi .

Metropolitenda yo'lovchi oqimining o'zgarish dinamikasi tahlili Dashbord usuli asosida hafta kunlari, kun soatlari, metropoliten yo'nalishlari hamda bekatlari kesimida o'tkazildi. Natijada, kunlik tashilayotgan jami yo'lovchilar soni 473 ming nafar ekanligi aniqlandi. Hafta kunlari kesimida kunlik tashilgan yo'lovchilar soni 498 ming nafardan 203 ming nafargacha o'zgarib, haftaning seshanba va juma kunlari o'rtacha tashilayotgan yo'lovchilar salmog'idan mos ravishda 4,7 va 5,2% ko'p, yakshanba kuni esa 46,1 % kam yo'lovchi tashilayotgani aniqlandi.

Yuqorida keltirilgan taxlil natijalari asosida kunning tig'iz vaqtlari, metropoliten yo'nalishi va bekatlari belgilab olindi hamda Chilonzor, Beruniy, Buyuk ipak yo'li, Halqlar do'stligi, Novza va Oybek metropoliten bekatlari atrofida joylashgan 17 ta davlat va 3 ta xususiy oliy ta'lim muassasalari ro'yhati shakllantirildi, shuningdek ulardan 111 ming talaba tahsil oluvchi 14 tasining (70 foiz) o'quv grafigi soat 09:00 dan, 33 ming talaba tahsil oluvchi 6 tasining (30 foiz), o'quv grafigi esa 08:30 dan boshlanishi aniqlandi.

Yuqoridagi o'rganishlardan kelib chiqib quyidagi takliflar ishlab chiqildi:

Birinchi: metropolitenda yo'lovchi oqimini to'g'ri taqsimlash maqsadida o'rganilgan oliy ta'lim muassasalari ish grafigini 9:00 dan 9:30 gacha etib belgilash qat'iy tartibini o'rnatish;

Ikkinchi: oliy ta'lim muassasalarida o'quv smenalarini auditoriya fondini inobatga olgan holda o'zgaruvchan grafik asosida tashkil etish tartibini joriy etish.

Toshkent metropolitenining 9 bekatdan iborat birinchi navbati 1977 yil noyabr oyida foydalanishga topshirilgan. Respublikamiz mustaqillik yillarida shahar markazini katta turar-joy massivi bilan bog'lovchi 8 ta bekatdan iborat Yunusobod liniyasi qurilib foydalanishga

topshirildi. Yunusobod yoʻnalishida uzunligi 2,9 km boʻlgan yer osti metropoliten liniyasi hamda «Yunusobod» va «Turkiston» bekatlari barpo etildi, yer usti halqa metropoliten liniyasining I-bosqich — 11,7 km uzunlikdagi 7 ta bekatdan iborat boʻlgan qismi hamda 6,2 km uzunlikdagi Sergeli yer usti metropoliten liniyasining 5 ta bekati foydalanishga topshirildi. Metro qurilishi zamonaviy qurilish usullari va energiya tejoychi yangi texnologiyalaridan foydalangan holda amalga oshirildi. Zamonaviy jamoat transporti ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy nuqtayi nazardan shaharlar yoki hududlarning yagona yoʻlovchi transporti tizimini tashkil etib, bir necha transport turlarini oʻz ichiga oladi. Shuning uchun, SHJT ning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy ahamiyati toʻgʻrisida soʻz yuritganda, eng avvalo unga yagona transport tizimi nuqtayi nazaridan baho berish oʻrinli hisoblanadi.

Birinchidan, barcha transport turlarining rivojlanishi yagona qonuniyatga boʻysunishi: yoʻlovchilarni tashish sifatiga qoʻyiladigan maʼlum bir meʼyoriy talablar asosida minimal sarf-xarajatlar bilan aholining yoʻlovchi tashishga boʻlgan talabini qondirishi lozim. Bu esa tashish hajmi va sifatiga qoʻyiladigan umumiy mezonlarni shakllantirishdagi yondashuvlarning tizimlilikini taʼminlaydi.

Ikkinchidan, ayrim transport turlaridan foydalanish maqsadi va usullarida oʻxshashliklar mavjud boʻlib, tizimni rivojlantirishning tashkiliy-iqtisodiy masalalarini hal etishda transportning barcha turlariga taalluqli umumiy modellarini qoʻllash imkonini tugʻdiradi.

Transport ishlab chiqarish va savdo sohasining oʻzgarishiga kuchli taʼsir koʻrsatishi bilan birga, fond va mehnat sigʻimi yuqori boʻlgan tarmoq hisoblanib, resurs isteʼmolchisi sifatida mahsulot, kapital va mehnat bozori konʻyunkturasining oʻzgarishiga ham kuchli taʼsir koʻrsatadi. SHJTning ijtimoiy ahamiyatidan kelib chiqadigan boʻlsak, u ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy muhitning muhim elementlaridan biri hisoblanadi.

SHJT bahoni shakllantirish yoki tarif siyosatini yuritish iqtisodiyotning boshqa tarmoqlaridan farq qilishi bilan ham xarakterlanadi. Shahar yoʻlovchi transportida ijtimoiy manfaatlarni hisobga olgan holda tashish tariflari vakolatli organlar tomonidan belgilanadi. Biroq, bunday turdagi transport xizmatini koʻrsatuvchi korxonalarining harakatdagi vositalari, energoresurslar, yonilgʻi-moylash va boshqa materiallarni tijorat asosida faoliyat yurituvchi xoʻjalik yurituvchi subyektlardan bozor baholarida xarid qilishlari muayyan moliyaviy qiyinchiliklarni vujudga kelishiga olib keladi hamda ularni bartaraf etish davlatning aralashuvini talab etadi. Shuning uchun ham aholiga transport xizmati koʻrsatish hajmi, qoʻlami va sifatini

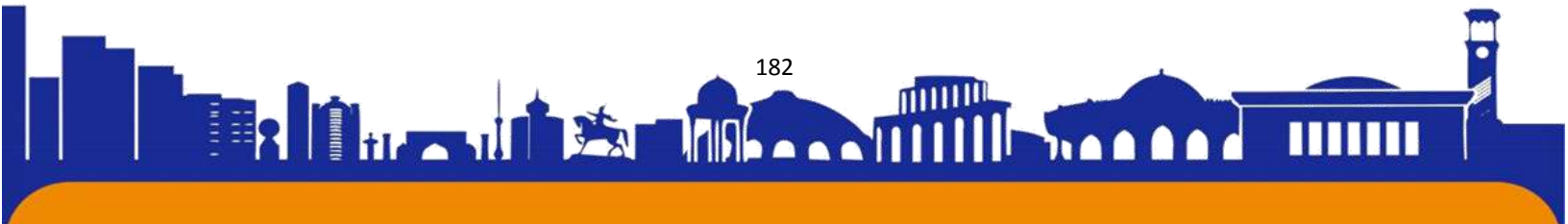


oshirish bilan bog‘liq transport korxonalari strategiyasini ishlab chiqishda ushbu omillar ta‘sirini baholash muhim ahamiyatga ega.

XULOSA VA TAKLIFLAR .Shunday qilib, ayniqsa, siz byudjetda bo‘lsangiz va har bir so‘mga muhtoj bo‘lsangiz, siz mashinaga ega bo‘lish o‘rniga jamoat transportidan foydalanishni xohlashingiz mumkin, chunki vaqt o‘tishi bilan ko‘p pulni tejashingiz mumkin. Siz jamoat transportidan foydalanish paytida ishlashingiz mumkin. Jamoat transportining yana bir teskari tomoni shundaki, siz o‘zingizning ish joyingizga yoki universitetga borayotganda ishlashingiz mumkin. Masalan, agar siz talabchan ishda ishlayotgan bo‘lsangiz va siz uzoq vaqt ishlashingiz kerak bo‘lsa, siz jamoat transportida qatnov paytida ozgina ishlashingiz mumkin, shunda siz kechqurun ofisdan chiqib ketishingiz mumkin. Shunday qilib, jamoat transporti sizning vaqtingizda bizning mashinamizda o‘tirish va tirbandlikka e‘tibor berish bilan taqqoslaganda samaraliroq foydalanishga imkon berishi mumkin. Shunday qilib, agar siz o‘sha gavjum shaharlardan birida yashasangiz, siz o‘zingizning oilangizga yoki do‘stlaringizga ko‘proq vaqt sarflashingiz mumkin bo‘lgan mashinangizdan foydalanish o‘rniga jamoat transportida ish joyingizga va uyingizga tezroq borishingiz mumkin.

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“Avtomobillarning texnik ekspluatatsiyasi va servis” fanidan “Common Rail” turidagi yonilg’i bilan ta’minlash tizimi.

Toshev U.F

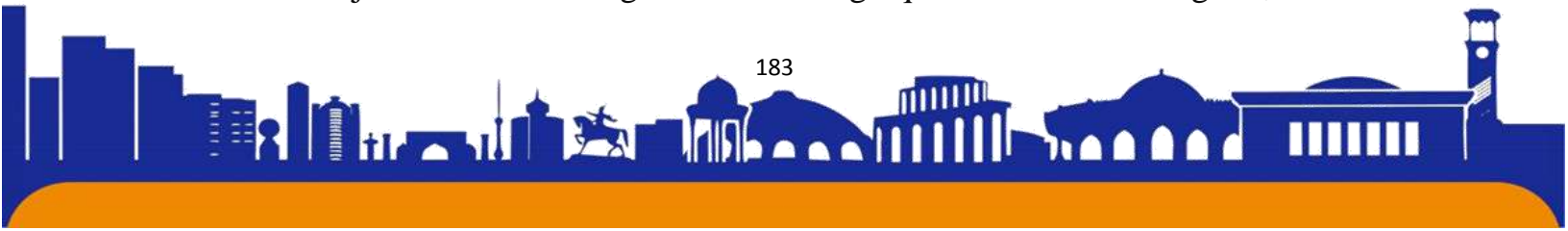
Buxoro kasb-hunar maktabi o’qituvchisi

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Annotatsiya: O‘zbekiston iqtisodiyotining dinamik o‘shishi bevosita uning yuk va tashuvchilar hajmi ortishi bilan bog‘liq. Bugungi kunda avtomobillarda yuk tashish jarayoni mobaynida zamonaviy talablar asosida yangi logistik normalari uchun tashish jarayoni tashkil qilingan. Iqtisodiyotning dinamik o‘shishini ta’minlashning muhimligi yangi zahiralarni qidirish, tashish jarayonidagi xizmatni takomillashtirish, tashish hajmining o‘shish su‘rati, yuk avtomobillaridan foydalanish jarayonida samaradorligini orttirish, intellektual va informatsion texnologiyalarni joriy qilish orqali erishiladi. Bu foydalanish jarayonidagi yangi yondashuv common rail tizimi avtotransport vositalarini hayot siklidagi yangi bosqichlarini bir-biriga bog‘liqliligini aniqlaydi.

Kalit so‘zlar: Common rail, Dizel yoqilg’isi, distribyutor/inline tizimi, injector.

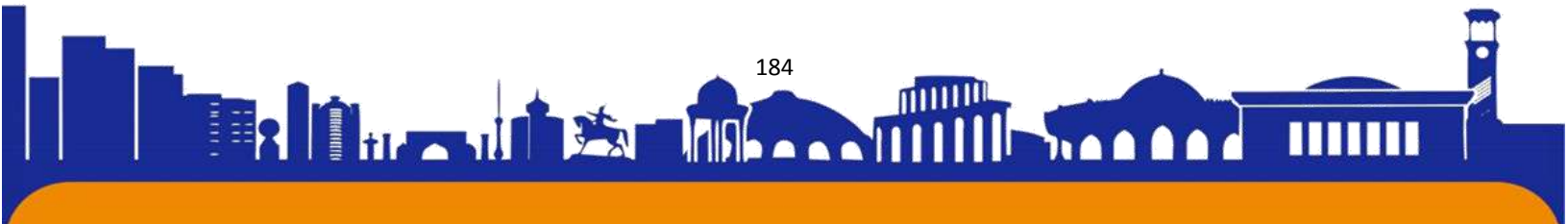
Adabiyotlar tahlili va metodologiya : Avtomobillardan foydalanish ishini yaxshilashda texnik xizmat ko'rsatish va ta'mirlash texnologiyasini o'rganish, TXK va T texnologik jarayonlarini tashkil qilishni takomillashtirish hamda bajaruvchilar ishini ilmiy asosda tashkil qilish muhim o 'rin tutadi. Bu tashkiliy-texnik tadbirlarni hayotga tatbiq etish, avtomobil transporti sohasida erishilgan ilm -fan yutuqlari asosida amalga oshiriladi. Common rail to'g'ridan-to'g'ri yonilg'i quyish - bu past bosimli yonilg'i pompasi injektorlari (yoki nasos nozullari) dan farqli o'laroq, yuqori bosimli (2000 bar yoki 200 MPa) yonilg'i relsli oziqlantiruvchi solenoid klapanlar atrofida qurilgan to'g'ridan-to'g'ri yonilg'i quyish tizimi). Yuqori bosimli in'ektsiya yoqilg'ini kichikroq tomchilar shaklida quyish orqali oldingi past bosimli yonilg'i quyish bilan solishtirganda quvvat va yoqilg'i sarfini ta'minlaydi, bu esa sirt maydonining hajmga nisbatan ancha yuqori bo'lishini ta'minlaydi. Bu yoqilg'i tomchilari yuzasidan yaxshilangan bug'lanishni ta'minlaydi va shuning uchun atmosfera kislorodining bug'langan yoqilg'i bilan yanada samarali kombinatsiyasi to'liq yonish imkonini beradi. Common rail injection dizel dvigatellarida keng qo'llaniladi. Shuningdek, u benzinli





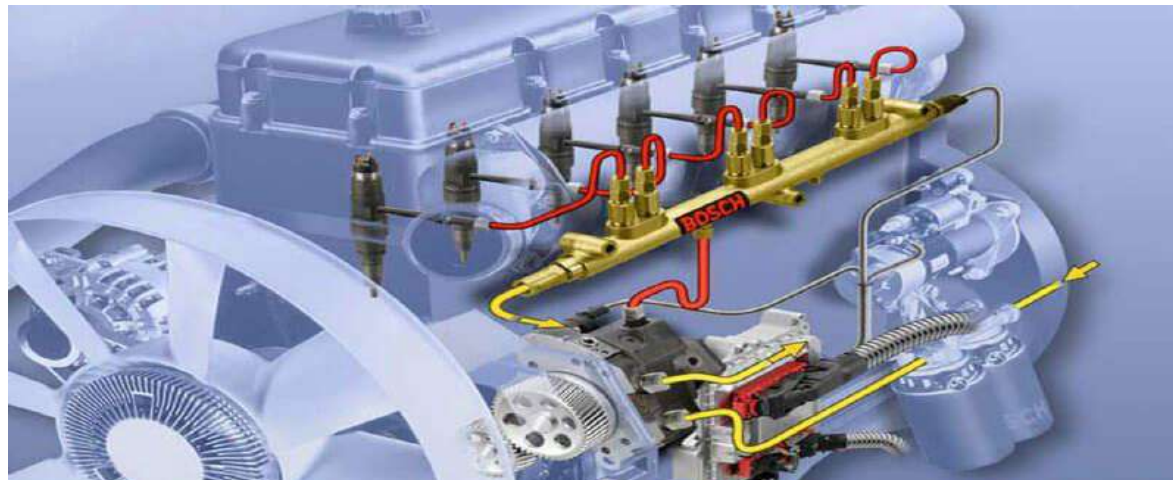
dvigatellarda ishlatiladigan benzinni bevosita quyish tizimlarining asosidir. Cooper-Bessemer GN-8 (taxminan 1942 yil) gidravlik tarzda boshqariladigan umumiy temir yo'l dizel dvigateliga misol bo'lib, u o'zgartirilgan umumiy temir yo'l sifatida ham tanilgan. Avtomobil dvigatellari uchun umumiy temir yo'l tizimining prototipi 1960-yillarning oxirida shveysariyalik Robert Huber tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan va keyinchalik Tsyurixdagi Shveysariya Federal Texnologiya Institutida doktori Marko Ganser tomonidan so'ng Ganser-Hydromag AG (est. 1995) Oberägeri shahrida ishlab chiqishgan.

Asosiy qism: Yo'l transportida ishlatiladigan birinchi umumiy relsli dizel dvigatel Sharqiy Germaniyaning VEB IFA Motorenwerke Nordhausen tomonidan ishlab chiqarilgan MN 106 dvigateli edi. U 1985-yilda yagona IFA W50-ga qurilgan. Moliya yetishmasligi tufayli ishlab chiqish bekor qilindi va ommaviy ishlab chiqarishga erishilmadi.[3] Ommaviy ishlab chiqarish avtomobilida birinchi muvaffaqiyatli foydalanish Yaponiyada 1990-yillarning o'rtalarida boshlangan. Yaponiyalik avtomobil ehtiyot qismlari ishlab chiqaruvchi Denso korporatsiyasidan doktor Shohei Itoh va Masahiko Miyaki og'ir yuk ko'taruvchi avtomobillar uchun umumiy temir yo'l yonilg'ich tizimini ishlab chiqdi va uni Hino Ranger yuk mashinasiga o'rnatilgan ECD-U2 umumiy temir yo'l tizimida amaliy foydalanishga aylantirdi[4]. Denso 1995 yilda birinchi tijorati uchun yuqori bosimli umumiy temir yo'l tizimini da'vo qiladi.[5] Zamonaviy umumiy temir yo'l tizimlari bir xil printsiptda ishlayotgan bo'lsa-da, asosan dvigatelni boshqarish bloki tomonidan boshqariladi, bu esa har bir injektorni mexanik emas, balki elektr bilan ishlashini ta'minlaydi. Bunday tizimli avtomobil 1990-yillarda Magneti Marelli, Centro Ricerche Fiat va Elasis o'rtasidagi hamkorlikda keng ko'lamda ishlab chiqiladi. Umumiy temir yo'l tizimidan foydalangan birinchi yengil avtomobil 1997 yilda 2,4 litrli JTD dvigatelli Alfa Romeo 156 [7] bo'lib, o'sha yilning oxirida Mercedes-Benz uni W202 modelida taqdim etdi. 2001 yilda umumiy temir yo'l Chevrolet Silverado va GMC Sierra HD modellarida ishlatiladigan 6,6 litrli Duramax LB7 V8 bilan pikap yuk mashinalariga kirdi. Dodge va Cummins buni 2003 yilda amalga oshirgan va Ford bu texnologiyani 2008 yilda Navistar tomonidan ishlab chiqarilgan 6,4 litrli Powerstroke bilan qabul qilgan. Bugungi kunda barcha dizel pikap yuk mashinalari umumiy temir yo'l tizimlaridan foydalanadi. Common Rail tushunchasi "akkumulyator yoqilg'isi tizimi" deb tarjima qilingan. Uning o'ziga xos xususiyati shundaki, dizel yoqilg'isining bir qismi yoqilg'ich yuqori bosim ostida bo'lgan suv omboridan olinadi. Rampa qarshi pompasi va injektorlari o'rtasida joylashgan. In'ektsiya valfi ochadigan injektor tomonidan amalga oshiriladi va bosimli





yoqilg'i silindrga chiqariladi. Ushbu turdagi yoqilg'i tizimi dizel quvvat agregatlari evolyutsiyasining so'nggi bosqichidir.



Dizel yoqilg'isi benzin bilan taqqoslaganda ancha tejamkor, chunki yoqilg'i to'g'ridan-to'g'ri silindrga AOK qilinadi. Va ushbu modifikatsiya bilan energiya manbaining samaradorligi sezilarli darajada oshadi. Umumiy temir yo'l yoqilg'isi quyish vositasi dvigatelning ishlash tartibi parametrlariga qarab 15% ga samaradorligini oshirdi. Bunday holda, odatda, dvigatelning tejamkorligining yon ta'siri uning ishlashining pasayishi hisoblanadi, ammo bu holda, qitish kuchi, aksincha, ortadi. Buning sababi silindr ichidagi yoqilg'ini taqsimlash sifatiga bog'liq. Har bir inson dvigatelning samaradorligi to'g'ridan-to'g'ri keladigan yoqilg'i miqdoriga emas, balki uning havo bilan aralashish sifatiga bog'liqligini biladi. Dvigatelning ishlashi paytida, in'ektsiya jarayoni bir necha soniya ichida sodir bo'ladi, shuning uchun yoqilg'ining havo bilan iloji boricha tezroq aralashishi samara beradi. Ushbu jarayonni tezlashtirish uchun yonilg'i atomizatsiyasi qo'llaniladi. Yoqilg'i pompasi orqasidagi chiziq yuqori bosimga ega bo'lganligi sababli, dizel yoqilg'isi nasadkalar orqali samaraliroq najaradi. Havo-yonilg'i aralashmasining yonishi katta samaradorlik bilan sodir bo'ladi, undan dvigatel samaradorlik bir necha bor oshganligini namoyish etadi.





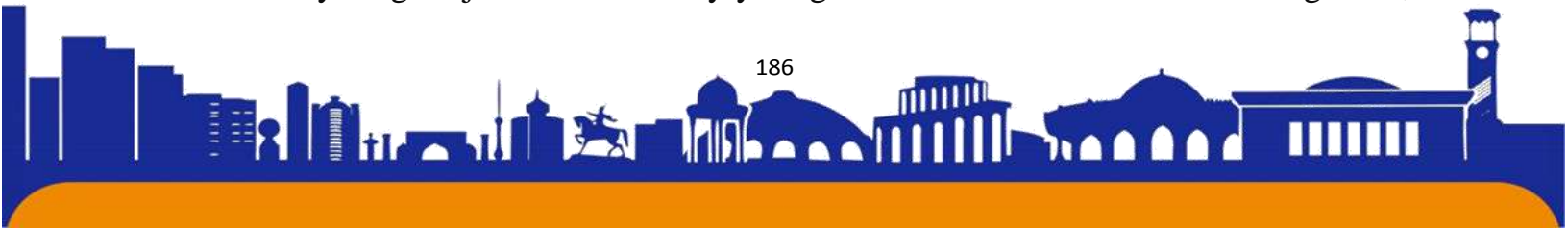
“Common Rail” ning Prinsiplari Solenoid yoki piezoelektrik klapanlar yonilg'i quyish vaqti va miqdori ustidan nozik elektron nazorat qilish imkonini beradi va umumiy temir yo'l texnologiyasi mavjud bo'lgan yuqori bosim yoqilg'ining yaxshi atomizatsiyasini ta'minlaydi. Dvigatel shovqinini pasaytirish uchun dvigatelning elektron boshqaruv manbai asosiy in'ektsiya hodisasi ("uchuvchi" in'ektsiya) oldidan oz miqdorda dizelni yuborishi mumkin, bu uning portlashi va tebranishini kamaytiradi, shuningdek, yoqilg'i sifati o'zgarishi uchun in'ektsiya vaqtini va miqdorini optimallashtiradi. Ba'zi ilg'or umumiy temir yo'l yonilg'i tizimlari har bir zarba uchun beshtagacha in'ektsiyani amalga oshiradi.[9] Common rail dvigatellari atrof-muhit haroratiga qarab juda qisqa yoki hech qanday isitish vaqtini talab qilmaydi va eski tizimlarga qaraganda kamroq dvigatel shovqini va chiqindilarini ishlab chiqaradi.[10] Dizel dvigatellari tarixan yonilg'i quyishning turli shakllaridan foydalanganlar. Ikkita keng tarqalgan turga birlik-in'ektsiya tizimi va distribyutor/inline-nasos tizimlari kiradi. Ushbu eski tizimlar yoqilg'i miqdori va in'ektsiya vaqtini aniq nazorat qilishni ta'minlasa-da, ular bir necha omillar bilan cheklangan:

Ular kamera bilan boshqariladi va inyeksiya bosimi dvigatel tezligiga mutanosibdir. Bu odatda eng yuqori in'ektsiya bosimiga faqat eng yuqori vosita tezligida erishish mumkinligini anglatadi va maksimal erishish mumkin bo'lgan qarshi bosimi vosita tezligi pasayganda kamayadi. Bu munosabatlar barcha nasoslarga, hatto umumiy temir yo'l tizimlarida ishlatiladiganlarga ham tegishli. Birlik yoki distribyutor tizimlarida in'ektsiya bosimi akkumulyatorsiz bitta nasos hodisasining oniy bosimiga bog'langan, shuning uchun munosabatlar yanada muammoli bo'ladi.

Ular bitta yonish hodisasi paytida buyruq berilishi mumkin bo'lgan in'ektsiya hodisalarining soni va vaqti bilan cheklangan. Ushbu eski tizimlarda bir nechta in'ektsiya hodisalari mumkin bo'lsa-da, bunga erishish ancha qiyin va qimmatroq.

Odatda distribyutor/inline tizimi uchun inyeksiyaning boshlanishi oldindan belgilangan bosimda (ko'pincha pop bosimi deb ataladi) sodir bo'ladi va oldindan belgilangan bosimda tugaydi. Bu xususiyat silindr boshidagi "soqov" injektorlardan kelib chiqadi, ular injektordagi pistonga yuklanish bilan belgilanadigan bosimlarda ochiladi va yopiladi. Enjektordagi bosim oldindan belgilangan darajaga yetgandan so'ng, piston ko'tariladi va in'ektsiya boshlanadi.

Xulosa: Umumiy temir yo'l tizimlarida yuqori bosimli nasos yoqilg'i rezervuarini yuqori bosimda saqlaydi - 2000 bargacha va undan yuqori (200 MPa; 29 000 psi). "Common rail" atamasi barcha yonilg'i injektorlari umumiy yonilg'i relslari bilan ta'minlanishini anglatadi, bu

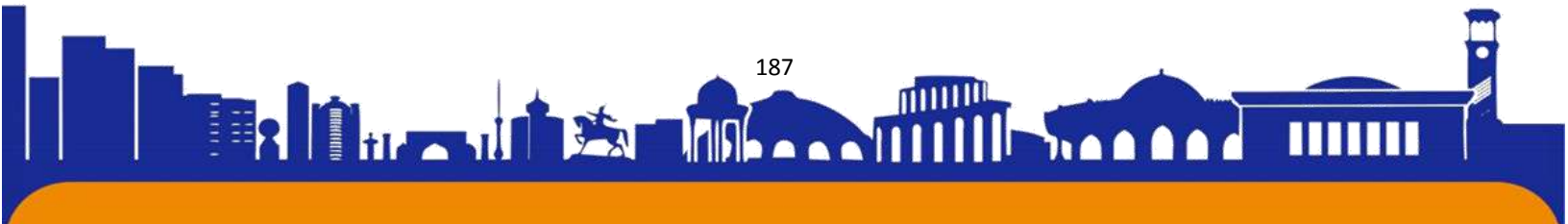




esa yoqilg'i yuqori bosimda saqlanadigan bosim akkumulyatoridan boshqa narsa emas. Ushbu akkumulyator bir nechta yonilg'i injektorlarini yuqori bosimli yoqilg'i bilan ta'minlaydi. Bu yuqori bosimli nasosning maqsadini soddalashtiradi, chunki u faqat maqsadli bosimni saqlab turishi kerak (mexanik yoki elektron nazorat ostida). Yoqilg'i injektorlari odatda dvigatelni boshqarish bloki (ECU) tomonidan boshqariladi. Yoqilg'i injektorlari elektr bilan faollashtirilganda, gidravlik valf (ko'krak va pistondan iborat) mexanik yoki gidravlik tarzda ochiladi va yoqilg'i silindrlarga kerakli bosimda yuboriladi. Yoqilg'i bosimi energiyasi masofadan saqlanganligi va injektorlar elektr bilan boshqariladiganligi sababli, in'ektsiyaning boshlanishi va oxirida in'ektsiya bosimi akkumulyatoridagi (temir yo'ldagi) bosimga juda yaqin bo'lib, kvadrat in'ektsiya tezligini hosil qiladi. Agar akkumulyator, nasos va sanitariya-tesisat to'g'ri o'lchamda bo'lsa, in'ektsiya bosimi va tezligi bir nechta in'ektsiya hodisalarining har biri uchun bir xil bo'ladi.

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HARBIY PEDAGOGIK JARAYONNING XUSUSIYATLARI

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ANNOTATSIYA: Ushbu maqolada pedagogikaning asosiy maqsadi va ideallari. Harbiy pedagogic jarayonning xususiyatlari yoshlarimizni vatanparvarlik ruhida tabiiylash va ularni harbiy xizmat jarayonida duch kelishi mumkin bo'lgan qiyinchiliklarni yengib o'tishga o'rgata oladigan yagona fan ekanligini isbotlashdan iboratdir.

TAYANCH SO'ZLAR: Chaqiriqqa qadar boshlang'ich tayyorgarlik, konstitutsiya, normativ hujjat, harbiy, himoya, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Qurolli Kuchlari, harbiy tayyorgarlik, harbiy ta'lim, qurolli kuchlarning tuzilishi, xavfsizlik, davlat, demokratik, respublika, burch, mudofaa.

ABSTRACT: The objective of the science of primary preparation until the call in this article is to prove that the education of our youth in the spirit of patriotism is the only science that can teach them to overcome the difficulties that they may face in the process of military service.

KEYWORDS: initial preparation before the call, Constitution, normative act, military, khimoya, Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan, military training, military education, structure of the Armed Forces, security, state, Democratic, Republican, duty, defense.

АННОТАЦИЯ: В данной статье цель и миссия предмета начальной допризывной подготовки заключается в том, чтобы доказать, что она является единственной наукой, способной воспитать в нашей молодежи патриотический дух и научить ее преодолевать



трудности, с которыми она может столкнуться на военной службе.

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: допризывная подготовка, конституция Республики Узбекистан, нормативный документ, военное, оборона, Вооруженные Силы Республики Узбекистан, военная подготовка, военное образование, структура вооруженных сил, безопасность, государственное, демократическое, республика, долг, оборона.

Respublikamizda harbiy kadrlarni tayyorlashga, ularning harbiy mahoratini oshirishga katta ahamiyat berilmoqda. Harbiy akademiyalar, qo'shin turlari bo'yicha harbiy o'quv yurtlari ochilgani fikrimizga yorqin dalildir. Davlat chegaralarini o'z qo'shinlarimiz tomonidan hushyorlik bilan qo'riqlanayotgani ham xalqimizning harbiy ruhini yuksaltirib turibdi. Haqiqiy mustaqil davlat shunday ishtutadi, o'z mudofaasini o'z g'alalar qo'liga topshirib qo'ymaydi. Xalqning umumiy harbiy ruhini ko'tarishda, harbiylarni matonatli, shijoatli qilib tarbiyalashda ajdodlarimizdan bizgameros qolgan harbiy bilimlarni ommalashtirish, harbiy san'at sirlarini harbiy o'quv yurtlarida o'qitish ham samarali omillardan hisoblanadi. Har bir chaqiriqqacha bo'lgan yoshni tarbiyalar ekanmiz avvalambor biz ushbu yoshlarning siyosiy ongini boyitib borishimiz kerak bo'ladi. Bu borada biz davlatimiz tarafidan chiqarilayotgan qonun va qoidalarga asoslanamiz. O'zbekiston Respublikasining bir qator qonun va qoidalari mavjud bo'lib, ushbu qonun qoidalarga asosan me'yoriy hujjatlaryuritilmoqda.

Masalan bulardan: O'zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasi, Umumiy harbiy majburiyat va harbiy xizmat to'g'risidagi qonun, O'zbekiston Respublikasining mudofaa to'g'risidagi qonuni va O'zbekiston respublikasi Qurolli kuchlari nizom va qonunlarini asoslar sifatida olsak bo'ladi. Bulardan tashqari yoshlarimizni vatanparvarlik ruhida tabiyalashda umumta'lim maktablari va o'rta maxsus, kasb- hunar ta'lim muassasalarida chaqiruvga qadar boshlang'ich tayyorgarlik fanini o'qitilishi asosiy omillardan sanaladi. Mudofaa Vazirligining oliy harbiy o'quv yurtlariga kirib ta'lim olish va Qurolli Kuchlarimizning barcha harbiy xizmat turlarida harbiy xizmatga tayyorgarlik ko'rayotgan yoshlarimiz umumta'lim maktablari va o'rta maxsus, kasb-xunar ta'lim muassasalaridagi chaqiruvga qadar boshlang'ich tayyorgarlik jarayonida kerakli ta'lim-tarbiyani oladilar va o'zlarini qiziqtirgan ma'lumotlarga ega bo'ladilar. Bunday ta'lim – tarbiya jarayonini umumta'lim maktablari va o'rta maxsus, kasbhunar ta'lim muassasalarining pedagogik jamoasi bilan harbiy rahbar va chaqiruvga qadar boshlang'ich tayyorgarlikfani o'qituvchilari hamkorlikda amalga oshirishlari shart. Shunday ekan o'z-o'zidan bunday dolzarb vazifalarni bajarishda pedagogika universiteti qoshidagi harbiy fakultetlar



jamoasining harbiy rahbar va chaqiruvga qadar boshlang'ich tayyorgarlikfani o'qituvchilarini tayyorlash bo'yicha o'z majburiyatlari va vazifalarini sifatli bajarishlari alohida e'tiborga molikdir. Bu borada ayniqsa chaqiruvga qadar harbiy ta'limni tashkil qilish va uning metodikasi fanini o'qitilishida, Qurolli Kuchlarimizda olib borilayotgan islohotlar strategiyasini tub mohiyatini chuqur anglagan holda, eng zamonaviy o'qitish uslublaridan va ta'lim texnika vositalarini eng so'ngi ishlab chiqilgan rusumlaridan foydalanish, shuningdek, tez o'zgarib borayotgan zamonamizning yangi-yangi talablarini nazardan chetda qoldirmasligimiz shart bo'ladi.

"Paidagogos" so'zma-so'z tarjima qilinganda "maktab o'qituvchisi" degan ma'noni anglatadi. Qadimgi Yunonistonda o'qituvchi tom ma'noda xo'jayining bolasini qo'lidan ushlab, maktabga kuzatib qo'ygan qul edi. Bu maktabdagi o'qituvchiga ko'pincha boshqa qul, faqat olimgina dars bergan.

Keyinchalik, "pedagogika" so'zi "bolani hayot davomida boshqarish" san'atini - uni tarbiyalash va o'rgatish, ma'naviy va jismoniy rivojlanishga yo'naltirish san'atini ifodalash uchun umumiy ma'noda ishlatila boshlandi. Ya'ni, pedagogika bolalarni tarbiyalash va o'qitish faniga aylandi. Pedagogika haqidagi bunday tasavvur 20-asrning o'rtalarigacha saqlanib qoldi. Va faqat so'nggi o'n yilliklarda nafaqat bolalar, balki kattalar ham malakali pedagogik rahbarlikka muhtoj degan tushuncha paydo bo'ldi.

Pedagogika inson tarbiyasi haqidagi fandır. Bu erda "ta'lim" tushunchasi keng ma'noda qo'llaniladi, shu jumladan ta'lim, tarbiya, rivojlanish. Shuning uchun jahon pedagogik leksikasida yangi atamalar tobora ko'proq qo'llanilmoqda - "androgogiya" (yunoncha "andros" - odam va "ago" - rahbarlik qilish) va "antropologiya" (yunoncha "anthropos" - odam va "ago" dan. - rahbarlik qilish).

Pedagogika - insonni, birinchi navbatda, bolalik davrida tarbiyalash va o'rgatish haqidagi fan. Pedagogikaning predmeti - bu shaxsni tarbiyalash, o'qitish va o'qitish sharoitida uni yo'naltirilgan rivojlantirish va shakllantirishning yaxlit pedagogik jarayoni.

Armiya o'ziga xos ijtimoiy hodisa sifatida paydo bo'lganidan beri harbiy faoliyatning eng muhim tarkibiy qismi kadrlarni tayyorlash va tarbiyalash bo'lib kelgan va shunday bo'lib qoladi. Aslida, bu amaliy harbiy pedagogika - askarlarni muvaffaqiyatli jangovar harakatlar uchun ko'p qirrali tayyorlashning zarur, majburiy vositasi. Dastlab harbiy pedagogika komandirlar va bo'ysunuvchilarning amaliy faoliyati sifatida vujudga kelgan. Vaqt o'tishi bilan jangchilarni tayyorlash va tarbiyalash to'g'risida bilimlar to'planib, avloddan-avlodga rivoyatlar, ahdlar,

maqollar, matallar shaklida o‘tib bordi. Harbiy ishlar, ayniqsa, davlatlar tashkil topishi va nisbatan ko‘p sonli muntazam qo‘shinlar yaratilishi davrida murakkablashib borishi bilan harbiy pedagogik fikr yanada rivojlandi.

Harbiy pedagogikaning ob‘ekti - harbiy xizmatchilar va harbiy guruhlar. Harbiy pedagogik jarayonning predmeti - bu umuman harbiy pedagogik jarayon va bevosita xizmat va jangovar vazifalarni muvaffaqiyatli hal qilish uchun harbiy xizmatchilar va harbiy jamoalarni tayyorlash, o‘qitish, tarbiyalash, tayyorlashning pedagogik qonuniyatlari.

Harbiy pedagogika - harbiy pedagogik jarayonning qonuniyatlarini, harbiy xizmatchilar va harbiy jamoalarni tayyorlash va tarbiyalash, ularni jangovar harakatlar va harbiy kasbiy faoliyatni muvaffaqiyatli o‘tkazishga tayyorlashni o‘rganadigan pedagogika fanining bir tarmog‘i. Bu Qurolli Kuchlar shaxsiy tarkibini tarbiyalash, o‘qitish va o‘qitish, bo‘linmalarni (bo‘linmalarni) harbiy sharoitlarda muvaffaqiyatli harakatlarga tayyorlash haqidagi fan.

Bundan tashqari, ofitser serjantlar (kichik komandirlar)ni qo‘l ostidagilarni o‘qitish va tarbiyalash amaliyotiga o‘rgatadi, ularning pedagogik faoliyatini tashkil qiladi va boshqaradi. Ushbu qoidalar O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Qurolli Kuchlari ichki xizmati Ustavining tegishli moddalarida mustahkamlangan va kundalik faoliyatda amalga oshirilishi majburiydir. Harbiy kasbiy faoliyat samaradorligi ko‘p jihatdan ofitser - harbiy jamoa rahbarida harbiy pedagogika sohasidagi bilim, ko‘nikma va malakalarning mavjudligi bilan belgilanadi.

Pedagogik bilim ofitserga quyidagilarga imkon beradi:

- qo‘l ostidagilarning jangovar faoliyatini mohirona tashkil etish, bo‘linmaning jangovar va safarbarlik shayligini talab darajasida saqlash;
- jangovar tayyorgarlikni muvaffaqiyatli boshqarish, shaxsiy tarkibni uslubiy jihatdan malakali tayyorlash;
- qismda tarbiyaviy ishlarni samarali olib borish, harbiy xizmatchilarda Vatanni himoya qilishga ma‘naviy-ruhiy tayyorgarligini, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Qurolli Kuchlariga mansublikdan g‘urur va mas‘uliyatni shakllantirish;
- mustahkam harbiy intizomni saqlash va qism harbiy jamoasini birlashtirish bo‘yicha tadbirlarni samarali amalga oshirish;
- o‘ziga bo‘ysunuvchi bo‘linmada ichki tartib-intizomga qat’iy rioya etilishini ta‘minlash, navbatchilikka har kuni tayyorgarlik ko‘rishni tashkil etish va o‘tkazish;
- o‘ziga bo‘ysunuvchi xodimlar bilan ishlash, ularga kasbiy bilim va uslubiy mahoratini oshirishda zarur yordam ko‘rsatish maqsadga muvofiq;

- shaxsiy kasbiy tayyorgarlik va bo'limni boshqarish usullarini samarali takomillashtirish;
- harbiy xizmatchilar bilan muloqot qilishda insonparvar yondashuvdan foydalanish.

Komandirning (boshliqning) pedagogik bilimi, uning malakasi, kadrlar tayyorlash va tarbiyalash bo'yicha ko'nikmalari doimiy ravishda takomillashtirib borilishi kerak. Buning sababi shundaki, pedagogik ta'sir ob'ekti (harbiy xizmatchilar va harbiy xizmatchilar) doimiy ravishda o'zgarib turadi, rivojlanadi va tobora ko'proq (zamonaviy yondashuvlarga muvofiq) pedagogik o'zaro ta'sir sub'ektlaridan biri sifatida qaraladi. Bundan tashqari, harbiy pedagogik jarayonni amalga oshirish shartlari ham o'zgarimoqda. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Qurolli Kuchlarida ofitserlarni harbiy psixologiya va pedagogika bilimlari bilan qurollantirish tizimi yo'lga qo'yilgan. Uning asosiy elementlari:

- harbiy ta'lim muassasalarida psixologiya va pedagogika fanlarini o'rganish;
- komandirlar tayyorlash tizimidagi sinflar, birinchi navbatda, davlat va davlat tayyorlashda;
- ofitserlar bilan maxsus o'tkaziladigan uslubiy yig'ilishlar va mashg'ulotlar;
- harbiy-pedagogik jarayonni tashkil etishda ofitserlarning amaliy ishlarini, darslarni tekshirish va nazorat qilishda qo'l ostidagilar bilan muloqot qilish tajribasini tahlil qilish;
- qo'l ostidagi xodimlarni o'qitish va tarbiyalash, ilg'or tajribani ommalashtirish bo'yicha ofitserlarning tajriba almashishi;
- psixologik-pedagogik adabiyotlarni o'rganish, o'quv va tarbiya ko'nikmalarini oshirish bo'yicha ofitserlarning mustaqil faoliyati;
- ofitserlarning kasbiy qayta tayyorlash, o'quv markazlari va kurslarida malaka oshirish jarayonida psixologik-pedagogik bilimlarini oshirish.

Pedagogik, boshqa ma'naviy qadriyatlar singari, jamiyatdagi ijtimoiy, siyosiy, iqtisodiy munosabatlarga bog'liq bo'lib, ular asosan pedagogika va ta'lim amaliyotining rivojlanishiga ta'sir qiladi.

Bundan tashqari, bu qaramlik mexanik emas, chunki jamiyat darajasida kerakli va zarur bo'lgan narsa ko'pincha ziddiyatli bo'lib qoladi, bu esa ma'lum bir shaxs, o'qituvchi tomonidan uning dunyoqarashi, ideallari, madaniyatni ko'paytirish va rivojlantirish usullarini tanlash tufayli hal qilinadi. Talabani o'zi ham ma'lum qadriyatlarning tashuvchisi hisoblanadi. Pedagogik qadriyatlarni o'zlashtirish pedagogik faoliyat jarayonida amalga oshiriladi, uning davomida sub'ektivlashtirish sodir bo'ladi. Bu o'qituvchining shaxsiy va kasbiy rivojlanishining ko'rsatkichi bo'lib xizmat qiladigan pedagogik qadriyatlarni sub'ektivlashtirish darajasi.

Qadriyatlar uzatiladi, ideallar "aqliy ma'lumotlar" ning ijodiy o'zgarishi natijasida shakllanadi. Siz o'zingizning qiymat tizimingizni u yoki bu ramka bilan cheklay olmaysiz. Milliy va ijtimoiy-fuqarolik xususiyatlari nafaqat mamlakatning, balki ma'lum bir odamlar jamoasining faqat ma'lum sharoitlarga xos bo'lgan tegishli maxsus qadriyatlarni ilgari surishi va yaratishi mumkin. Qiymat tushunchasining ma'nosi ideal tushunchasiga yaqin bo'lishi kerak: nafaqat biror narsaning ma'lum bir "narxi" haqidagi orttirilgan g'oya sifatida, balki uning ma'nosining ijodiy qayta ko'rib chiqilgan g'oyasi sifatida. hayot.

Umumjahon va mutlaq idealning mavjudligi qadriyatlarni tanlash va baholash mezonini sifatida tan olinadimi yoki yo'qligiga ko'ra, mutafakkirlar absolyutistlar va relyativistlarga bo'linadi.

Shaxsiy va pedagogik qadriyatlar o'qituvchi shaxsining maqsadlari, motivlari, ideallari va boshqa mafkuraviy xususiyatlarini aks ettiruvchi ijtimoiy-psixologik shakllanishlar sifatida ishlaydi va ular birgalikda uning qadriyat yo'nalishlari tizimini tashkil qiladi.

Ushbu tizim quyidagilarni o'z ichiga oladi:

- o'qituvchi mehnatining ijtimoiy ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan qadriyatlari (o'qituvchilik faoliyatining obro'si, kasbni eng yaqin shaxsiy muhit tomonidan tan olinishi va boshqalar);
- muloqotga bo'lgan ehtiyojni qondiradigan va uning doirasini kengaytiradigan qadriyatlar (bolalar, hamkasblar, murojaat qiluvchilar bilan muloqot qilish, fikr almashish, bilim va shaxsiy tajriba va boshqalar);
- ijodiy individuallikni o'z-o'zini rivojlantirishga yo'naltirilgan qadriyatlar (kasbiy va ijodiy qobiliyatlarni rivojlantirish imkoniyatlari, jahon madaniyati bilan tanishish, sevimli fanni o'rganish, doimiy o'z-o'zini takomillashtirish va boshqalar);
- pragmatik qadriyatlar: ijtimoiy kafolatlar, martaba, pullik ta'til va boshqalar).

Qayd etilgan pedagogik qadriyatlar orasida biz o'z-o'zini ta'minlaydigan va instrumental turdagi qadriyatlarni ajratib ko'rsatishimiz mumkin. O'z-o'zini ta'minlash - bu o'qituvchining ijodiy tabiati, obro'si, ijtimoiy ahamiyati, davlat oldidagi mas'uliyati, o'zini o'zi tasdiqlash imkoniyati, bolalarga bo'lgan muhabbat va mehrni o'z ichiga olgan qiymat maqsadlari.

Ushbu turdagi qadriyatlar o'qituvchi va o'quvchilarning shaxsiyatini rivojlantirish uchun asos bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Qadriyat-maqsadlar boshqa pedagogik qadriyatlar tizimida dominant aksiologik funktsiya rolini o'ynaydi, chunki maqsadlar o'qituvchi faoliyatining asosiy ma'nosini aks ettiradi. Pedagogik faoliyat maqsadlarini amalga oshirish yo'llarini izlash orqali o'qituvchi o'zining kasbiy strategiyasini tanlaydi, uning mazmuni o'zini va boshqalarni rivojlantirishdir.



Binobarin, qadriyatlar-maqсадlar davlat ta'lim siyosati va pedagogika fanining rivojlanish darajasini aks ettiradi, ular sub'ektiv bo'lib, pedagogik faoliyatning muhim omillariga aylanadi va qadriyat vositalari deb ataladigan instrumental qadriyatlarga ta'sir qiladi. Ular o'qituvchining kasbiy ta'limining asosini tashkil etuvchi nazariya, metodika va pedagogik texnologiyalarni o'zlashtirish natijasida shakllanadi.

Muayyan tizim sifatida harbiy pedagogik jarayonning xususiyatlari o'ziga xos xususiyatlarga ega.

Birinchisining mohiyati shundan iboratki, harbiy mehnat, harbiy mahoratni egallash har bir harbiy xizmatchining burchidir. Bu amaldagi qonunchilikda qonuniy ravishda mustahkamlangan bo'lib, unga ko'ra harbiy xizmatchi o'z harbiy ishining sifati uchun qonuniy javobgardir. Harbiy mutaxassislikni o'zlashtirishga va o'z burchlariga vijdotsiz munosabatda bo'lish Vatanni himoya qilish burchini bajarishdan bo'yin tovlash sifatida baholanishi mumkin. Ikkinchi xususiyat - harbiy pedagogik jarayon harbiy xizmatchilarning xizmat faoliyati bilan uzluksiz birlikda amalga oshiriladi va aniq amaliy xususiyatga ega. Harbiy xizmatchilar tomonidan olingan bilim, ko'nikma va malakalar tizimi uning kasbiy faoliyatining asosidir. Ular darhol xizmat va jangovar tayyorgarlik vazifalarini bajarishda foydalaniladi. Bu, bir tomondan, bilim, ko'nikma va ko'nikmalarning yuqori kuchliligini talab qilsa, ikkinchi tomondan, ularni tezda mustahkamlash va doimiy foydalanishga tayyor holda saqlashga yordam beradi.

Navbatdagi xususiyat shundaki, harbiy pedagogik jarayon doimiy jangovar shaylik sharoitida tashkil etilib, uni ta'minlashga qaratilgan. Ta'lim, tayyorgarlik va psixologik tayyorgarlik qismlar va bo'linmalarining jangovar tayyorgarligi pasaymasligi uchun amalga oshiriladi. Bundan tashqari, zamonaviy armiya sharoitida ta'lim va tayyorgarlik ko'pincha jangovar tayyorgarlik vazifalarini bevosita bajarish jarayonida tashkil etiladi, ularning muvaffaqiyatli hal etilishi ko'p jihatdan jangovar tayyorgarlik holatiga bog'liq. Boshqacha aytganda, ob'ektiv ravishda harbiy pedagogik jarayonning sifati va samaradorligi bilan jangovar tayyorgarlik holati o'rtasida yaqin bog'liqlik mavjud.

To'rtinchi xususiyat harbiy-pedagogik jarayonning harbiy texnika va qurollar bilan yuqori darajada to'yinganligi bilan tavsiflanadi. Bugungi kunda Qurolli Kuchlarning birorta tarmog'i, birorta ham harbiy bo'linmasi o'z oldidagi vazifalarni zamonaviy qurol-yarog' va harbiy texnikadan foydalanmasdan samarali hal etishga qodir emas. Shaxsiy tarkibning harbiy texnikani bilishi, ulardan foydalanish ko'nikma va malakalarining yuqori darajada rivojlanganligi zamonaviy janglarda g'alaba qozonish garovidir. Harbiy pedagogik jarayonning





beshinchi xususiyati sifatida uning alohida intensivligini qayd etish lozim. Bu, bir tomondan, xizmat muddatining qisqarishi bilan bog'liq bo'lsa, ikkinchi tomondan, harbiy xizmatchilarning xizmat vazifalarini muvaffaqiyatli bajarishi uchun zarur bo'lgan bilim, ko'nikma va malakalar hajmining ortishi bilan bog'liq. Harbiy ishlarning rivojlanish tendentsiyalari shuni ko'rsatadiki, kasbiy faoliyati o'ta og'ir sharoitlarda ishlashni o'z ichiga olgan harbiy xizmatchilar soni ortib bormoqda. Binobarin, jismoniy va ruhiy stress sezilarli darajada oshadi, harbiy-pedagogik jarayonning intensivligi oshadi.

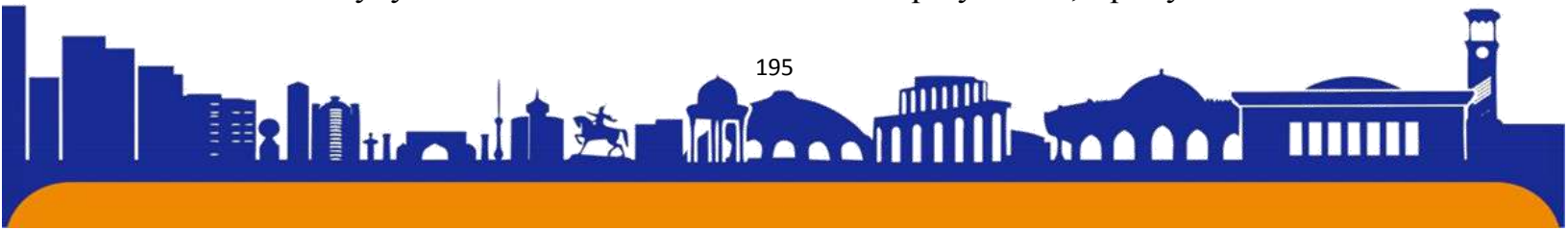
Oltinchi xususiyat o'quv va ta'lim jarayonining kollektiv xususiyati bilan belgilanadi. U nafaqat har bir mutaxassisni alohida tayyorlash vazifalarini hal qiladi, balki yagona jangovar organizmlar sifatida bo'linmalar va bo'linmalarni ham shakllantiradi. Zamonaviy janglarda g'alaba qozonish va kundalik faoliyat muammolarini sifatli hal qilish harbiy xizmatchilar o'rtasida aniq o'zaro munosabatlar, ularning uyg'unligi va jamoaviy mehnati mavjud bo'lgandagina mumkin.

Harbiy pedagogik jarayonning yettinchi xususiyati uning ko'p qirrali, ko'p bosqichli, ko'p qirraliligidir. Ta'lim va ta'lim sub'ektlari nafaqat turli mutaxassislikdagi harbiy xizmatchilar bilan, balki ularning turli darajadagi ta'lim va kasbiy tayyorgarligi bilan ham shug'ullanishlari kerak. Shu bilan birga, harbiy pedagogik jarayon davomida to'laqonli, ahil harbiy jamoani shakllantirish, harbiy xizmatchilarning o'zaro hamjihatligi va o'zaro almashinishini ta'minlash vazifalari hal etilmoqda. Harbiy-pedagogik jarayonning uzluksizligini ta'minlash, zaxiraga bo'lganlarni muddatidan oldin to'ldirishga alohida e'tibor qaratilmoqda.

Bundan tashqari, harbiy xizmatchilarning faoliyati har xil sharoitlarda, turli vaziyatlar yuzaga kelganda, tez-tez o'zgarib turadigan sharoitlarda amalga oshiriladi. Bu esa turli sharoit va vaziyatlarda harakat qilishga psixologik tayyorlikni shakllantirishni taqozo etadi.

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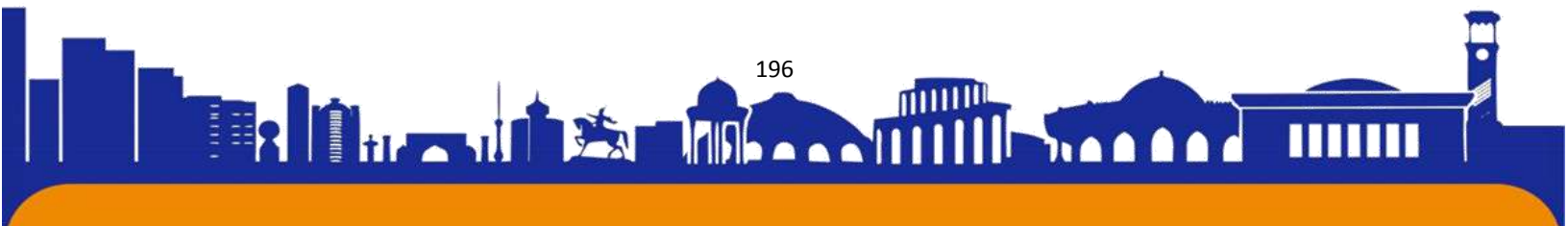




shaxsiy javobgarlik – har bir rahbar faoliyatining kundalik qoidasi bo‘lishi kerak. Mamlakatimizni 2016 yilda ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlantirishning asosiy yakunlari va 2017 yilga mo‘ljallangan iqtisodiy dasturning eng muhim ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga bag‘ishlangan Vazirlar Mahkamasining kengaytirilgan majlisidagi ma’ruza, 2017 yil 14 yanvar / SH.M. Mirziyoyev. – Toshkent: O‘zbekiston, 2017. – 104 b.

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Arxeologiyaning tamaddun silsilasi

Hamrayeva Feruza Djalalitdinovna

O'zbekiston tarixi davlat muzeyi

“Mo'jizalar olamida bolalar” bo'limi mudiri

Anotatsiya

Tarixda hech narsa izsiz yo`qolib ketmaydi. Ana shu izni topish arxeologiyaning vazifasidir. Arxeologiya yodgorliklari kishilik jamiyatining yozma tarixigacha bolgan davrni o`rganishda muhim ahamiyatga egadir. Arxeologik topilmalarni o`rganish shunchaki o`tmishga sayohat emas, bu mamlakat qurilgan ildizlar va poydevorlarni tushunishdir. O'zbekiston hududidan topilgan har bir osori-atiqa o'tgan davrlar sirlarini ochib bergan holda, davlat tarixining umumiy manzarasini yaratishga hissa qo'shadi.

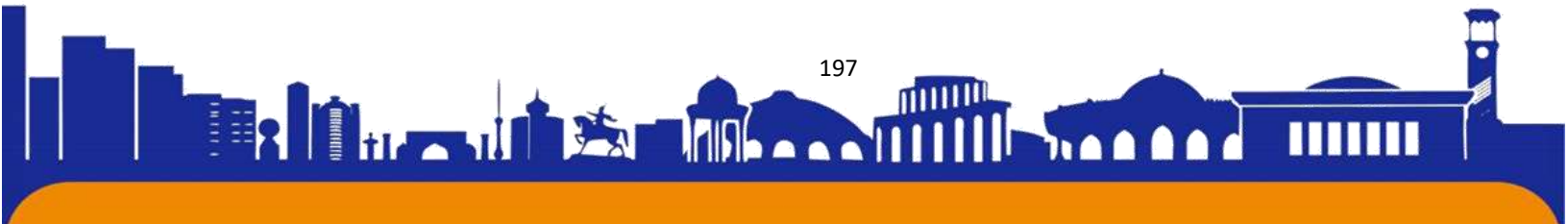
Аннотация

Ничто в истории не исчезнет бесследно. Найти этот след-задача археологии. Памятники археологии играют важную роль в изучении периода до письменной истории человеческого общества. Изучение археологических находок-это не просто путешествие в прошлое, это понимание корней и основ, на которых была построена страна. Каждая находка с территории Узбекистана, раскрывающая тайны ушедших эпох, способствует созданию общей картины истории государства.

Abstract

Nothing in history will disappear without a trace. To find this trace is the task of archaeology. Archaeological sites play an important role in the study of the period before the written history of human society. The study of archaeological finds is not just a journey into the past, it is an understanding of the roots and foundations on which the country was built. Each find from the territory of Uzbekistan, revealing the secrets of bygone eras, contributes to the creation of a general picture of the history of the state.

Kalit so'zlar: *arxeologik yodgorliklar, qadimgi davr, sopol buyumlar, muqaddima, kartografiya va topografiya, ilmiy izlanishlar, arxeologik tadqiqot, qazishma, xomo sapiens, neandertal tipidagi odam, qadimiy maskanlar, arxeologik maktab.*





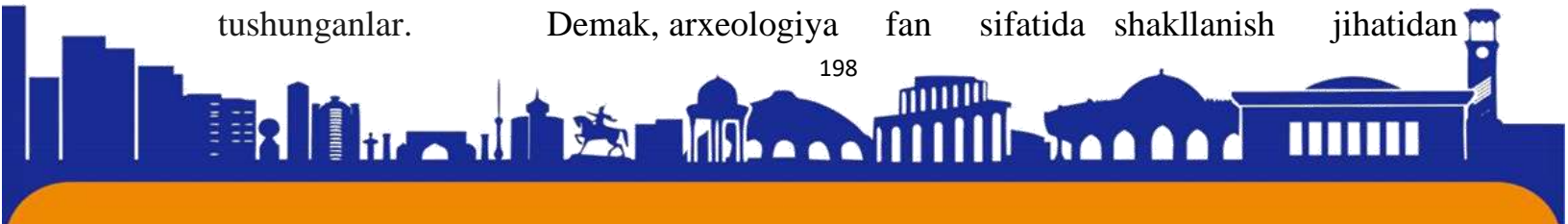
Ключевые слова: археологические памятники, древность, керамика, интродукция, картография и топография, научные исследования, археологические исследования, раскопки, homo sapiens, человек неандертальского типа, древние поселения, археологическая школа.

Key words: archaeological monuments, ancient times, ceramics, introduction, cartography and topography, scientific research, archaeological research, excavation, homo sapiens, Neanderthal type man, ancient settlements, archaeological school.

O‘tmish kelajakni belgilaydi - deydi dono xalqimiz. Darhaqiqat, o‘tmishda yuz bergan har bir voqea, hodisa bugungi kun uchun poydevor vazifasini o‘taydi. Oz navbatida o‘tmishni o‘rganish - har bir davr taqazo qiladigan asosiy masalalaridan biri bo‘lib kelgan. Arxeologiya - xalqlarning ma’naviyatini shakllantirishda, ularni ruhan boyitishda hamda xalqimiz uzoq o‘tmishini tiklashda beqiyos o‘rin tutadi. Jahonda tekshirilgan barcha turdagi arxeologik yodgorliklar va ularda topilgan moddiy manbalar, insoniyat toshdan yasagan oddiy qo‘pol cho‘qmordan boshlab, uzluksiz mehnat natijasida yuksak madaniyat darajasiga yetib kelishining asosiy qonuniyatlarini ochib beradi.

Dunyodagi jamiki narsaning esa o‘z tarixi bo‘ladi. Bugungi kunda muhim ahamiyatga ega bo‘lgan arxeologiya yo‘nalishining ham o‘ziga xos tarixi bor. Arxeologiya fani dunyo miqyosida katta tarixiy ahamiyatga ega va taraqqiyot yo‘lida uzoq yo‘l bosib o‘tgan ijtimoiy - gumanitar fan sohasi sifatida tanilgan. Manbalardan shuni ko‘rsatadiki, insoniyat antik davrdayoq qadim o‘tmish tarixga, moddiy- madaniyat va san‘at namunalarini o‘rganishga xizmat qila boshlaganligi atamasini mil. avv. IV asrda yunon faylasuflaridan biri Platon (yoki Aflotun) o‘z asarida *arxeologiya* “qadimgi davrlarda bo‘lib o‘tgan voqealar” ma’nosida ishlatgan. Miloddan avvalgi VI asrda Vavilon hukmdori Nabonidning qadimgi joylarda qazishlar o‘tkazganligi, qadimgi Rimda ham muntazam qidiruv qazishmalari olib borilgani haqida ma'lumotlar fikirimizning yaqqol isbotidir.

Lekin oldingi davrlarda arxeologiyani fanning qaysi sohasiga qo‘shish to‘g‘risida bahs va munozaralar bo‘lib, ba’zi bir kishilar uni qadimgi san‘at haqidagi fan, yana bir toifadagilar esa sopol buyumlarni o‘rganuvchi fan, degan fikrni bildirganlar. Ba’zilar esa uni tarix faniga xizmat qiluvchi ikkinchi darajali fan deb tushunganlar. Demak, arxeologiya fan sifatida shakllanish jihatidan





boshqa sohalarga nisbatan ancha bo'lsada, uning muqaddima ildizlari tarixiy davrlarga borib taqaladi.¹

Aytish joizki, markaziy Osiyo – Sharqning eng qadim tarixga va material yodgorliklarga ega hudud bo'lib maxsus arxeologik tadqiqotlar u yerda XIX asrdan boshlab olib borilgan. Tadqiqotlari natijasi ilmiy dunyoga O'zbekiston va qo'shni respublikalarning boy qadimgi madaniyatlarining yodgorliklari ochildi. 1920-yillarida tarixiy yodgorliklarining sistematik, kartografik va topografik o'rganilishi boshlanilishi keng ko'lamli arxeologik ekspeditsiyalarning debochasi bo'lib hizmat qildi.²

XIX asr oxiri XX asr boshlaridagi Turkiston o'lkasida olib borilgan arxeologik izlanishlar O'zbekiston tarixshunosligi uchun muhim ahamiyatga ega bo'ldi. O'zbekistonda tarix fani sohasidagi ilk ilmiy izlanishlar O'zbekistonda arxeologiya fanining rivojlanishida S.P.Tolstov, M.M Dyakonov, A.P.Okladnikov, M.M.Gerasimov, V.G. Grigoryev, A.V.Yakubovskiy, Y.G'. G'ulomov, M.P. Gryaznov. V.A. Latinin, A.R. Terenoshkin, V.A. Shishkin, V.M. Masson, G.A. Pugachenkova, V.A. Litvinskiy kabi arxeologlarning xizmatlari beqiyos darajada katta.³

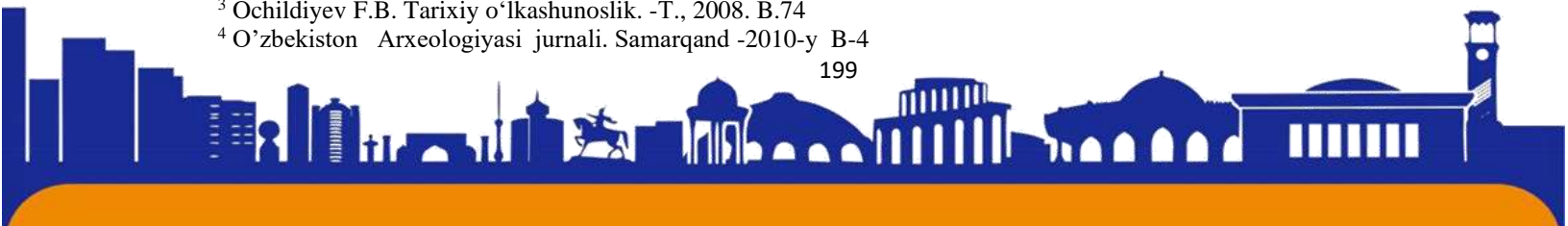
O'lkamizda arxeologik tadqiqot ishlari XX asming 20- 30-yillaridan boshlab jadal rivojlandi va juda katta ilmiy ishga molik arxeologik tadqiqotlar amalga oshirildi. V. L. Vyatkin Afrosiyob harobasini (1925; 1929-30), B. P. Denike qadimgi Termizni (1926-27), M. Ye. Masson Ohangaron vodiysini (1925- 28), Ayritom harobalarini (1932-33) qazib o'rgandilar. 30-yillarda keng ko'lamda qazish ishlarini A. Yu. Yakubovskiy Zarafshon vodiysida (1934, 1939), M. Ye. Masson qadimgi Termizda (1936 — 38), V. A. Shishkin Tali Barzuda (1936 — 39), Varaxsha (1937 — 39), S P. Tolstov, Ya. F. G'ulomov qadimgi Xorazm vohasida (1937 — 50), A. P. Okladnikov Teshiktosh va Machay g'orlarida (1938 — 39). 1938-yilda A.P. Okladnikov tomonidan Boysun tog'ining Teshiktosh g'orida keng ko'lamli qazishma ishlari olib borildi.⁴

¹ N.N Rajabov. Arxeologiya asoslari o'quv qo'llanma. Qarshi-2009.B-16.

² Мухаммаджонов А. Археология // Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси. Тошкент, Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси. 2000.

³ Ochildiyev F.B. Tarixiy o'lkashunoslik. -T., 2008. B.74

⁴ O'zbekiston Arxeologiyasi jurnali. Samarqand -2010-y B-4





To'plangan arxeologik materiallar O'zbekiston tarixini nihoyatda qadimiyligini isbotladi, uni davrlashtirishda muhim manba bo'lib xizmat qildi. Natijada, Baktriya, Xorazm, Sug'd tarixiy madaniy o'lkalarida qadimgi davrlardan boshlab o'zigaxos madaniy hayot bunyod etilganidan fan olami voqif bo'ldi. Ayniqsa, 1938 yilda o'tkazilgan tadqiqotlar natijasida, Teshiktosh g'oridan neandertal tipidagi odam, "*xomo sapiens*" skeletini topilishi O'zbekiston arxeologiyasidagi buyuk kashfiyot hisoblanib, bu dunyo olimlarida katta qiziqish uyg'otdi. Ushbu kashfiyot orqali O'zbekiston diyori ham yer yuzida antropogen jarayonlari sodir bo'lgan muhim, eng qadimiy maskanlardan biri ekanligi fan olamida e'tirof etildi.⁵

Ammo osha paytlarda O'rta Osiyoning madaniy yodgorliklarini ilmiy sifatli o'rganishda malakaviy kadrlarning yetishmasligi muommosi ham ko'ndalang turar edi. Buning natijasida 1939-yilda SAGU⁶ (hozirgi O'zMU) da 1939-yilda "O'rta Osiyo ilmiy arxeologik maktabi" deb tan olingan Arxeologiya ilmiy maktabiga asos solindi.

Bu bilan bir paytda o'rtaga SAGU ning Tarix fakultetida O'rta Osiyo arxeologiya tematikasiga ixtisoslashgan arxeologlar tayyorlovchi maxsus o'quv markazini ham tashkillashtirish masalasi rejaga kiritildi. Va 1940-yilning 1-aprelida arxeologiya kafedrasi ochildi. Unga rahbar qilib, arxeologiya doktori, professor iqtidorli, ilgga sho'ng'igan, qiziquvchan olim — *Mixail Masson* tayinlandi. Ushbu kafedrada M.Y.Massondan tashqari T.G. Obolduyeva va M.V.Voronsovlar bor edi. Shu tariqa O'rta Osiyo arxeologiya ilmiy maktabiga asos solindi.⁷

U o'z faoliyatini keng profilga ega bo'lgan arxeologiya sohasining aniq rejasini tuzib chiqish bilan boshladi va u arxeologiya kafedrasi ishiga ko'plab tuproqshunoslarni, geologlarni, biologlarni, lingvistlarni, arxitektorlarni va san'atshunoslarni jalb etdi. Mixail Masson "O'rta Osiyo arxeologiyasiga kirish", "O'rta

⁵ Мухаммаджонов А. Археология // Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси. Тошкент, Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси. 2000-таъба

⁶ Национальный университет Узбекистана имени [Мирзо Улугбека](#) (узб. *Mirzo Ulug'bek nomidagi O'zbekiston Milliy Universiteti*). Является старейшим [высшим учебным заведением Узбекистана](#) и первым [советским](#) вузом в [Средней Азии](#). (Wikipedia)

⁷ ."Mirzo Ulug'bek nomidagi O'zbekiston Milliy universiteti ilmiy maktablari", "Oqituvchi" nashriyot matbaa-ijodiy uyi, Toshkent – 2008.





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Osiyo shaharlari tarixiy topografiyasi”, O`rta Osiyo numizmatikasi” kurslarini olib borgan. Kafedra faoliyat ko`rsata boshlagandan keyin arxeologiya bo`yicha yo`nalishlarni pedagoglar tarkibi aniqlagan, ular ichida yirik fan namoyandalari ham bo`lgan. 1943-yilda arxeologiya kafedrasida dosenti lavozimiga arxitektura nomzodi G. Pugachenkova tavsiya qilingan, u o`z navbatida “O`rta Osiyo arxitektura yodgorliklari”, “Sharq sanati”, “Arxeologiya materialiga ishlov berish metodikasi” kurslarini olib borgan.

1945-yili Moskvada arxeologlarning Butunittifoq kengashi bo`lib o`tdi, kengashda Turkmaniston hududida arxeologik izlanishlarni jonlantirish masalasi ham ko`rib chiqildi va eramizdan oldingi VI-IV ming yillikdagi qadimgi Yevrosiyo hududidagi Jaytun madaniyatining, eramizdan oldingi III-II ming yillikda O`rta Osiyodagi yirik markaziy shaharlarning kashf etilishi, o`rganilishi bilan bog`liq ishlarini qamrab olgan Janubiy Turkmaniston kompleks arxeologik ekspeditsiyasini tashkil qilish to`g`risidagi qaror qabul qilindi. Va 1946 yili M.Y. Masson rahbarligida ekspeditsiya boshlandi va barcha arxeologik ekspeditsiya ishlarini olib borish O`rta Osiyo davlat universiteti tarix fakulteti arxeologiya kafedrasiga zimmasiga yuklatildi.

Masson olida tarix va vatan uchun xizmat qiladigan ilmga chanqoq, tirishqoq shuningdek arxeologiya ilmiy maktabining kelajakdagi darg`alarini yetishtirib chiqarish va tarbiyalash vazifasi turardi. U bu vazifani qoyilmaqom qilib bajardi va kerak bolsa butun hayotini bunga bag`ishladi.

Shuni aytib o`tish joizki, uning sayiharakatlari natijasi o`laroq arxeologiya kafedrasida taqsimlangan talabalardan ko`plari istiqbolida, nafaqat O`zbekiston, O`rta Osiyo, yoki sobiq ittifoq davlatlari, balki, dunyo miqyosida tanikli arxeolog bo`lib yetishdilar. Kafedrada tahsil olgan B.A. Litvinskiy (Tojikiston hududida), V.I. Sarianidi (Turkmaniston hududida), Yu.F. Buryakov, E.V. Rtveladze, O.B. Obelchenko, B.D. Kochnev, R. Sulaymonov, A.S. Sagdullaev, S.B. Lunina, G.V. Shishkina, Sh.R. Pidaev, B.A. Tursunov va ko`plab boshqa mutaxassislar arxeologiya fani taraqqiyotiga munosib hissa qo`shdilar.⁸

O`zbekiston Fanlar Akademiyasi Arxeologiya institutining tashkil etilishi (1970) O`zbekistonda arxeologik tadqiqotlarni yanada kengaytirishga imkon berdi. 70-80-

⁸ Ochilidiyev F.B. Tarixiy o`lkashunoslik. -T., 2008. B.75-76





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yillarda institut jamoasi tomonidan O‘zbekistonning deyarli barcha viloyatlarida keng qamrovli arxeologik kuzatuv va qazishmalar o‘tkazilib, o‘tmishning eng qadimgi davri — tosh asridan to so‘nggi o‘rta asrlarga mansub ko‘plab nodir yodgorliklar topildi.

Mustaillik yillarida nihoyatda faollashgan tadqiqotlar ko‘lami va ularning ilmiy samarasi tufayli, O‘zbekiston arxeologiyasi dunyo ilm-fani darajasiga ko‘tarildi. Bunday natija esa, navbatida, O‘zbekiston arxeologiyasi uchun dunyodagi yetakchi arxeologiya markazlari bilan ilmiy hamkorlik o‘rnatishga, teng asosda xalqaro shartnomalar zamin yaratdi.

Hulosa ornida shuni aytib o‘tish joizki, Zero, qadimiy yodgorliklar o‘zbek xalqi ma‘naviyati, qadriyatlarini tarixidan darak beruvchi ashyoviy dalillar hisoblanadi. Shu bilan birga, mamlakatimiz xududida joylashgan arxeologik yodgorliklar va ulardagi topilmalar yosh avlodni komil inson qilib tarbiyalashda, ularning qalbida ko‘hna tarix va madaniyatga hurmat–ehtiromlarini ruhini uyg‘otishda katta ahamiyatga egadir.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxati:

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Ўрта Осиё хонликларининг савдо алоқаларида

Боқунинг тутган ўрни

Фарҳод Адилов

Тошкент Молия институти доценти

Anotatsiya

Ушбу мақолада Ўрта Осиё савдо алоқаларида Боқуни тутган ўрни ҳақида гап борган

Kalit so'zlar: Боқу, Карвон йўллар, Европа давлатлари, Савдо йўллари

Ўрта Осиёнинг қўшни ва узоқ давлатлар билан иқтисодий ва маданий алоқаларида карвон йўлларининг аҳамияти катта бўлган. Карвон йўллар орқали қадимги даврлардан Ҳиндистон ва Хитойдан зира, долчин, нил бўёғи, фил суяги, марварид, олмос, ипак газламалар, бронза ва чиннилар Ўрта Осиё орқали Византия ва Римга олиб борилган. Мазкур карвон йўллари Ўрта Осиёни Европа давлатлари билан боғлаган. Айнан ўша йўлларнинг марказида Боқунинг ўрни жуда катта бўлган.

Давлатлар ўртасидаги карвон йўллари орқали олиб борилган иқтисодий алоқалар ҳақида кўпгина қимматли манбалар, саёҳатномалар сақланиб қолинган. Абдураззок Самарқандийнинг «Матлаус садайн ва мажмаул баҳрайн», Сейди Али Раиснинг «Миръотул мамолик» (Мамлакатлар кўзгуси) асарлари шулар жумласидандир.

Ўзбекистон ва Озарбайжон ўртасидаги иқтисодий, маданий алоқаларнинг янги босқичга кўтарилган бугунги кунда мазкур давлатлар ўртасидаги тарихий алоқаларнинг ўзига хос томонларининг ёритиб бериш долзарб мавзулардан биридир. Тарихдан маълумки, Ўрта Осиё ва Кавказортида жойлашган давлатлар ўртасидаги муносабатларда савдо алоқаларига катта эътибор берилган. Бу савдо алоқаларининг ривожланишида йирик шаҳарларнинг аҳамияти катта бўлган. Хива, Бухоро, Самарқанд ва Боқуни шундай шаҳарлар қаторига киритиш мумкин.

XVI-XIX асрларда Ўрта Осиё хонликларининг Европа давлатлари билан алоқаларида Каспий денгизи, жумладан Боқу катта аҳамият касб этган. Боқу биринчи марта V аср ёзма манбаларида, шунингдек Шарқ географлари Истахрий, Ал-Маъсудий асарларида эса IX-X асрлардан тилга олинади. Бу асарларда Боқунинг порт шаҳарлиги айtilган. Боқуда нефть конлари борлиги ҳақида Ёқут





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Ҳамавий, Закариё ал-Қазвиний, Ҳамидуллоҳ Қазвиний, Авлиё Чалабий, Абдурашид Бакувий асарларида маълумотлар келтирилган¹.

Каспий денгизининг асосий порти саналган Боку шаҳри ўрта осиелик тужжорларнинг Европа савдогарлари билан тижорат ишларини олиб борадиган маркази эди. Бу даврда Озарбайжон ҳудудида карвон йўлларида кўплаб ўрта осиелик савдогарларни учратиш мумкин бўлган². Сайёҳ Борнснинг ёзишича XIX асрда Ўрта осие шаҳарларидаги йирик бозорларида турли давлатлардан келган савдогарларни кўриш мумкин бўлган. Оренбург чегара комиссияси раиси Г.Генс “хиваликлар асосан Бухоро, Эрон, Россияга савдо карвонларини жўнатиш билан шуғулланади” деб маълумот берган. Бундан биз Ўрта Осиеда савдо сотиқ ишлари ривожланганлигини кўришимиз мумкин.

Савдо йўлларида сақланиб қолинган карвонсаройлар, кўприклар Бокунинг XVI-XVII аср бошларида савдо марказларидан бири эканлигига яққол исбот бўла олади³. XVIII аср охирига келиб Сафавийлар давлати иқтисодий инқирозни бошдан кечирди. Бунинг асосий сабабларидан бири карвон йўлларининг ўз аҳамиятининг пасайишидир⁴. XVIII асрда Европа ва Осиени боғловчи йўл Астрахандан Рештгача 1581 верстни⁵ ташкил қилган. Астрахандан Рештгача бўлган денгиз йўли эса 1000 верстни ташкил қилган. Орадаги фарқнинг катта бўлишига қарамадан бу даврда ҳам Бокунинг савдо маркази сифатидаги аҳамиятини йўқотмаганлигини кўришимиз мумкин. Бокуда савдодан оладиган бож асосий даромадлардан бири ҳисобланган.

XVI асрда яшаган сайёҳ Авлиё Чалабий маълумотига кўра, Боку Ширвон вилоятининг савдо бандаргоҳи ҳисобланган.

1738 йилда Хива ва Бухорога қулай савдо йўлларини аниқлаш мақсадида келган инглиз ҳарбийси Д.Эльтон Европадан Ўрта Осиега энг қулай йўл Каспий

¹ Ўзбекистон Миллий Энциклопедияси. 2 том. –Т.: Ўзбекистон Миллий Энциклопедияси давлат илмий нашриёти. 2001. 122 б.

² Борнс А. Путешествие из Индии в Кабул, Татария и Персию. Т.2.-М., 1848. с. 389-397.

³ Алиев Ф. Место Азербайджана в международной транзитной торговле в XVIII в. Материалы по экономической истории Азербайджана. –Баку.:Элм.1970. с.57.

⁴ Бу ҳақида қаранг: Ашрафян К. Падения державы сефевидов (1502-1722 гг). Очерки истории Среднего Востока и др.; Петрушевский И. Очерки по истории феодальных отношений в Азербайджане и Армении в XII – нач. XIX в. – Л., 1949.

⁵ Рус ўлчов бирлиги. Киймати 500 саженга, яъни 1,0668 км га тенг.





йўли деган хулосага келади⁶. Инглизлар ҳам 1735 йилдан бошлаб Россия орқали Шарққа ўтадиган энг қулай йўлни қидирмоқда эди. Шу мақсадда Хивага келган Д.Ханвей “Хиваликлар асосан Бухоро ва Эрон билан савдо-сотик ишларини амалга оширадилар. Улар асосан пахта, ипак, тери маҳсулотлари билан савдо қилади”-, деб маълумот бериб ўтади⁷. Шунингдек бу даврда ўрта осиелик савдогарлар асосан газлама, гуруч, совун маҳсулотларини сотганлар. Хорижий давлатлардан бархат, жун ва ипак газламалар каби мануфактура маҳсулотларини олиб келганлар.

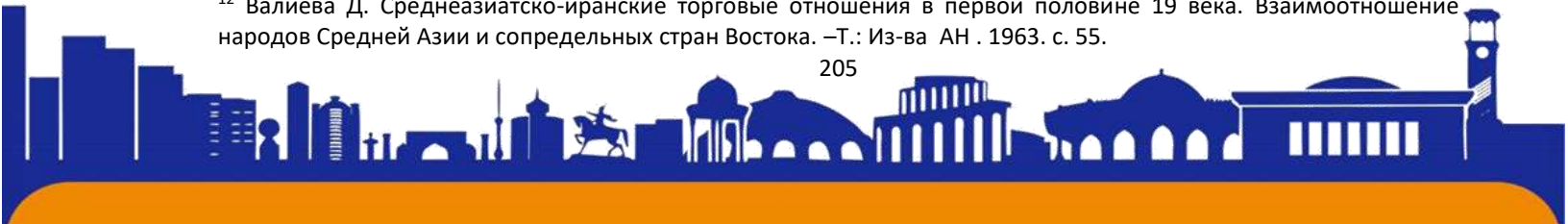
Савдо йўлларида жойлашган давлатларда транзит савдонинг аҳамияти бошқа мамлакатларга нисбатан катта аҳамиятга эга бўлган. Ҳукумат доирасида карвонсаройлар, савдогарлар ва савдо фаолиятига доир қонунлар қабул қилинган. Европага шарқ моллари чиқариладиган асосий савдо йўллари чорраҳасида жойлашган Эрон билан инглизлар XIX асрнинг бошида икки йўл: Трапезунд, Табриз ва Кавказорти орқали савдо қилган. Бу икки йўлдан фойдаланган инглизлар Эрон бозорида мустақкам ўрнашиб олиб, рус молларини сиқиб чиқара бошлаганлар. 1830-1844 йиллар оралиғида Эрон бозорларидаги хукмронлик руслардан инглизлар қўлига ўтган. Бу даврда Ўрта Осие савдогарлари Машҳад орқали ўтиладиган карвон йўлида бож солиқларининг юқорилиги туфайли арзон ва қулай Каспий денгиз йўли танлайдилар. Каспий денгиз йўли Астраханнинг Шарқ ва Ғарб ўртасидаги савдо маркази сифатида мавқеининг ошишига сабаб бўлди. 1801 йил 29 апрел куни шаҳарга биргина Бокудан элик олти нафар савдогар келган. XVII асрда Астрахандан ўтган рус савдогари Федот Котов “бу йўл ўзбекларга олиб боради”¹² деб ёзади.

1857 йилдан бошлаб Потти-Тифлис-Нахчиван савдо йўлида Эроннинг Европага олиб ўтиладиган маҳсулотлардан бож олинмаган. 1863 йилдан бошлаб Кавказорти худудининг аҳамиятини янада ошириш мақсадида Россия ҳукумати буйруғи билан Боку ҳам шу йўл таркибига киритилади.

⁶ Юнусова Л.И. Торговая экспансия Англии в бассейне Каспия в первой половине XVIII века.-Баку., 1988. с.58.

⁷ Бу ҳақида қаранг: Юнусова Л.И. Торговая экспансия Англии в бассейне Каспия в первой половине XVIII века.-Баку., 1988.

¹² Валиева Д. Среднеазиатско-иранские торговые отношения в первой половине 19 века. Взаимоотношение народов Средней Азии и сопредельных стран Востока. -Т.: Из-ва АН . 1963. с. 55.





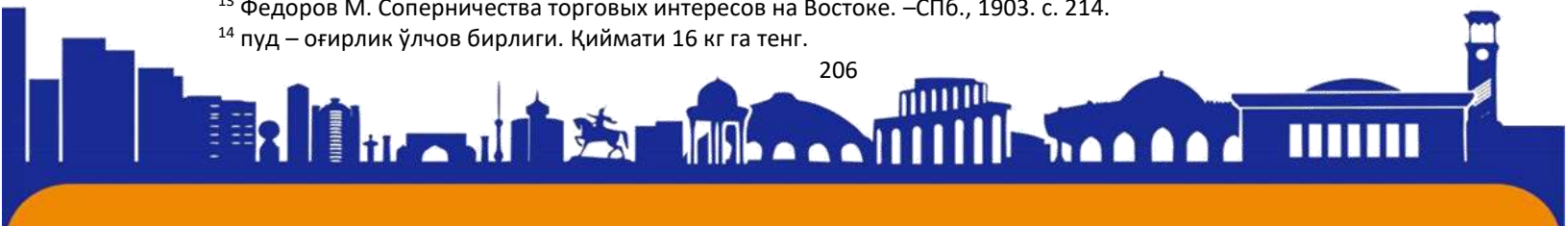
XIX асрда Ўрта Осиёга Европа давлатларидан олиб келинадиган маҳсулотлар асосан икки йўл орқали 1) Боку орқали Каспий денгизи Красноводск ундан Хива хонлиги ҳудудлари орқали 2) Эроннинг шимолий-шарқий ҳудудлари орқали Бухоро амирлигидан ўтган. 1883 йилда Россия Ўрта Осиёга олиб келинадиган маҳсулотларнинг камайтириш орқали рус маҳсулотларини сотиш мақсадида Кавказ транзит йўли ёпиб қўйилади. Бу эса ўз навбатида Эроннинг шимолий ҳудудлари ва Ўрта Осиёга олиб кириладиган маҳсулотларнинг камайишига сабаб бўлди. Россия узоқ йиллар давомида Европа давлатларига маҳсулотларини Эрон ва Ўрта Осиёга Кавказ транзит йўли орқали сотишларига шароит яратиб келган эди¹³. 1883 йилда Кавказорти темир йўлининг ҳам ишга туширилади.

1894 йилда Россия ҳукумати томонидан Ўрта Осиёга Ҳиндистондан чой олиб келиш мақсадида Батуми-Баку-Узундара-Ашхабод-Бухоро транзит йўли очилди. Бу йўл Эрондан чойни олиб келишни бартараф қилиш мақсадида ишга туширилади. Амалиёт бу йўлнинг қулайлигини кўрсатади. Натижада бу йўл орқали 1894 йилнинг ўзида Бухорога 20869 пуд¹⁴, Ашхабодга 17343 пуд жами 38212 пуд чой олиб келинади. 1898 йилда келиб бу кўрсаткич 91 287 пудни ташкил қилади.

Хулоса сифатида айтишимиз мумкинки, Боку Ўрта Осиё хонликларининг хорижий давлатлар билан савдо алоқаларида катта аҳамиятга эга бўлган. Қулай географик ўринда жойлашган шаҳар Ўрта Осиёда ташқи савдо-сотик ишларининг ривожланишига ўзининг муносиб ҳиссасини қўшган. Туркия ва бошқа Европа мамлакатлари ҳудудларига савдо қарвонларининг боришида Боку бандаргоҳининг ўрни катта бўлган.

¹³ Федоров М. Соперничества торговых интересов на Востоке. –СПб., 1903. с. 214.

¹⁴ пуд – оғирлик ўлчов бирлиги. Қиймати 16 кг га тенг.



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Tijorat banklari foydasi va rentabellik ko'rsatkichlariga ta'sir etuvchi omillar tahlilini takomillashtirish (Agrobank ATB) misolida

Olimova Dilrabo Abdisolomovna

Bank Moliya akademiyasi

Mutaxassisligi MBA Banking 22-12/2 guruh

Annotatsiya: Bu maqolada tijorat banklarining foydasi va rentabellik ko'rsatkichlari tahlil qilingan. Bank xizmatlari juda ham xilma xildir va doimo har xil yangiliklar bilan to'ldirib boriladi. Bankka komission daromad keltiruvchi asosiy xizmatlarga quyidagilarni kiritish mumkin: yuridik va jismoniy shaxslarning hisob-kitob kassa xizmatlari, plastik kartochkalar bilan operatsiyalar, bank kafolatlarini berish, mijozlarning valyuta shartnomalaridagi bank xizmatlari, qimmatli qog'ozlar bozoridagi brokerlik xizmatlar va boshqalar. Ko'pgina chet davlatlarida ko'pchilik banklar hisob-kitob, kassa va boshqa xizmatlarini mijozlarga tekinga ko'rsatishardi. Foiz marjasining pasayishi natijasida, ya'ni, resurslarni jalb qilish va joylashtirishning o'rtacha qiymatlari orasidagi farq tufayli banklar bunday amaliyotdan voz kechishlariga to'g'ri keldi. Hozirgi paytda banklar umumiy daromadlari hajmida komission daromadlarning o'sganligini ko'rishimiz mumkin.

Ka'lit so'zlar: bank, foyda, rentabellik, ko'rsatkich, mukofot, yuridik, Tijorat bank.

KIRISH

Oxirgi yillarda rivojlangan davlatlarda katta ahamiyatga ega bo'lib, borayotgan nokredit xarakterdagi mijozlarga bank xizmatini ko'rsatish daromad manbasining muhimligi bo'yicha ikkinchi hisoblanadi. Odatda bu daromadlarni komission daromad deyiladi. Xizmatlarga to'lov, komission mukofot ko'rinishida olinadi. Komission mukofot hamma qilinadigan operatsiya yoki shartnoma summasidan foiz ko'rinishida o'rnatiladi. Bank xizmatlari juda ham xilma xildir va doimo har xil yangiliklar bilan to'ldirib boriladi. Bankka komission daromad keltiruvchi asosiy xizmatlarga quyidagilarni kiritish mumkin: yuridik va jismoniy shaxslarning hisob-kitob kassa xizmatlari, plastik kartochkalar bilan operatsiyalar, bank kafolatlarini berish, mijozlarning valyuta shartnomalaridagi bank xizmatlari, qimmatli qog'ozlar bozoridagi brokerlik xizmatlar va boshqalar. Ko'pgina chet davlatlarida ko'pchilik banklar hisob-kitob, kassa va boshqa xizmatlarini mijozlarga tekinga ko'rsatishardi. Foiz marjasining pasayishi natijasida, ya'ni, resurslarni jalb qilish va joylashtirishning o'rtacha



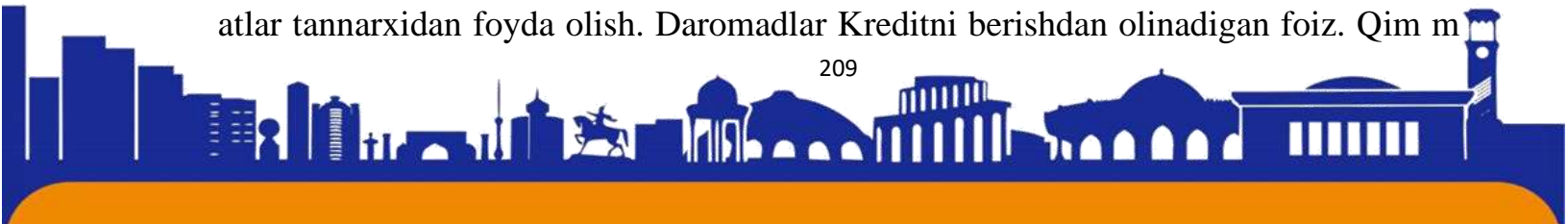


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qiymatlari orasidagi farq tufayli banklar bunday amaliyotdan voz kechishlariga to'g'ri keldi. Hozirgi paytda banklar umumiy daromadlari hajmida komission daromadlarning o'sganligini ko'rishimiz mumkin. Bu faqatgina foiz marjasi darajasining qisqargani va moliya bozorida daromadlaridan tashqari, komission daromadlarining foizli daromadlarga nisbatan barqarorligi bilan bog'liq. Bundan tashqari bank chet el valyutasidagi vositalarni qayta baholash orqali ham daromad olishi mumkin. Tijorat banki daromadi manbalari tuzilishi. Daromad manbai - bizneslarning yigindisidan olinadi. Ssuda biznesi, Diskont - biznesi, saqlash bilan bog'liq biznes. qimmatbaho qog'ozlar bilan bog'liq biznes. Bank kafolati faoliyati bilan bog'liq biznes jamg'armalar jalb qilish va jamg'armachilik topshirig'iga ko'ra bajaradigan operatsiyalari

- Mukofot
- raqam berish;
- raqamni yuritish.
- katiy mukofot (pulda);
- muomaladan mukofot (foyda);
- raqamdan kuchirma berish;
- raqamni ochish;
- raqamdan vaqt pul berish (hisob-kitob xarakteri asosida).
- Korrespondent munosabatlardan keladigan daromad.
- Bankning noanaviy xizmatlaridan keladigan daromadlar - lizing,
- axborot, maslahat, mijozlar, o'qitish va boshqalar.
- Lizing to'lovlari, foiz to'lovlari, mukofot xizmat uchun,

Balans qiymatining bozor bahosini ochishi natijasida olinadigan daromad. Shunday qilib bank daromadi bo'linadi. Foizli daromad Mukofot shaklidagi daromad. boshqa daromad (olib sotarlik xizmati) qimmatbaho qog'ozlar qayta baholash, jarima olish diskont daromadi. Foiz daromadi mukofot bilan qo'shib ketishi mumkin. Kredit to'lovi va mukofot obligatsiyani tarqatish va maslahat xizmatlari uchun mukofot. Maslahatga olinadigan daromad kelishuv bajarilgandan so'ng olinadi. Ssuda foizi - qiymatni vaqtinchalik berish asosida olinadigan baho. Barcha turdagi ssudalar, veksellarni hisobga olish, oddiy va murakkab foizlar. Komissiya - bankovskiy operatsiya bo'yicha mukofot komissiya - topshiriq - lotincha. Kerakli foyda va xizmatlar tannarxidan foyda olish. Daromadlar Kreditni berishdan olinadigan foiz. Qiymat





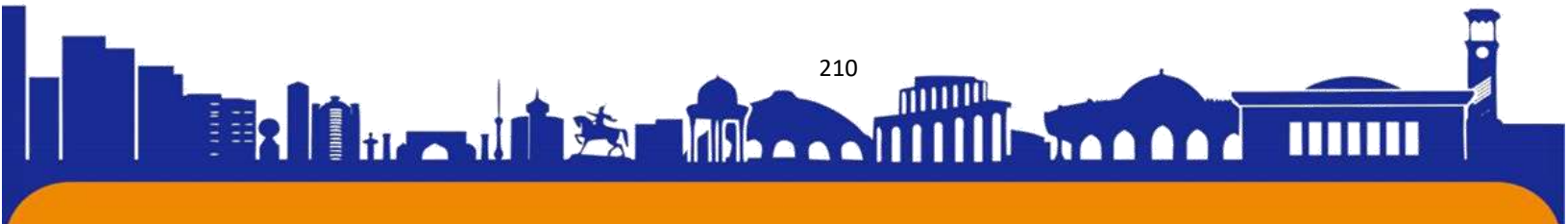
atbaho qog'ozlar bilan operatsiyalardan olinadigan Chet el valutasini va boshqa valuta qiymatliklari daromadi, Olingan dividendlar. Banklarga tashkilotlaridan olinadigan daromad. Jarima, neustoykalar Boshqa daromad. Agar chet el valyutasi kursining oshishi, shu valyutada nominallashtirilgan bank aktivlari oshiradi va aksincha, chet el valyutasi kursining pasayishi, shu valyutada nominallashtirilgan aktivlarning tushishiga olib keladi. Valyuta kursining katta tebranishi va bankning valyuta bozoridagi yuqori aktivligi sharoitida, bu daromadlar bankning operatsion daromadlari tarkibida muhim hissaga ega bo'lishi mumkin. Qo'shimcha faoliyatdan daromadlar bank daromadlari tarkibida unchalik katta ulushga ega emas. Ular o'z ichiga nobank xarakterdagi xizmatlar ko'rsatishdan, korxonalar va tashkilotlar faoliyatida ishtirok etishdan, ijaraga berish va binoni realizatsiya qilishdan va boshqalardan daromadlar oladi.

ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METODOLOGIYA

Bank yordamchi bo'limlarning tijorat faoliyatidan qo'shimcha daromad olishi mumkin. Masalan, agar bank shaxsiy reklama xizmatiga ega bo'lsa, o'z mijozlariga reklama xizmatlarini ko'rsatishi mumkin. Shuningdek, boshqa xizmatlar ham faqatgina bank faoliyatini ta'minlashga emas, balki mijozlarga pullik xizmat ko'rsatishlari ham mumkin. Bular yuridik, xabarlar, telekommunikatsiya, marketing, auditor, transport va boshqa xizmatlar bo'lishi mumkin. Bank asosiy va qo'shimcha faoliyat daromadlaridan tashqari, boshqa daromadlar kategoriyasiga kiruvchi boshqa daromadlar ham oshishi mumkin. Ular: – jarima, penyalalar, mijozlardan olinadigan jarimalar, – ortiqcha tushumlarning kassaga tushishi; – zaxira summasini qayta tiklash; – hisobot yilida tushgan yoki aniqlangan o'tgan yilgi daromadlar; – daromadga soliq ortiqcha to'laganligi uchun budjetdan mablag' qaytarish va boshqalar. Bu daromadlar mohiyatan tasodifiy yoki bankning hisobot davrida «Ishlab topilmagan» daromadlari hisoblanadi. Ular odatda kelasi davrga daromad rejasi tuzilganda hisobga olinmaydi. Yuqorida ko'rib chiqilgan daromad turlarini jadval ko'rinishida quyidagicha ifodalash mumkin:

Ssuda operatsiyasi: 1) kredit berganlik uchun foizlar, 2) Veksellar bo'yicha foizli daromad, 3) O'tgan yilgi kredit operatsiyalari bo'yicha daromad.

Diskont operatsiyasi: Faktoring va forfeyting operatsiyalari bo'yicha diskont daromad





Qimmatli qog'ozlar bilan operatsiya: 1) Uzoq muddatli majburiyatlarga qo'yilmalardan daromad, 2) qimmatli qog'ozlarni qayta sotishdan daromad, 3) Qimmatli qog'ozlar bilan bo'ladigan operatsiyalardan olinadigan boshqa daromadlar,

Kafillik faoliyati: berilgan kafolatlar bo'yicha olingan komissiyalar;

Depozit operatsiyalari va mijoz topshirig'i bo'yicha operatsiyalar: Kassa operatsiyasi, inkassatsiyasi operatsiyasi, hisob kitob operatsiyasidan olingan komissiya.

Valyuta operatsiyasi: chet el valyutasida bo'lgan operatsiya bo'yicha daromad; forvard, fyuchers, svop, opsiyon operatsiyalarini o'tkazishdan daromadlar;

Bank faoliyatining boshqa yo'nalishi: mulkni ijaraga berishdan daromad, lizing operatsiyalaridan daromad, axborot xizmatlaridan daromad, jarima, penyalar va boshqalar

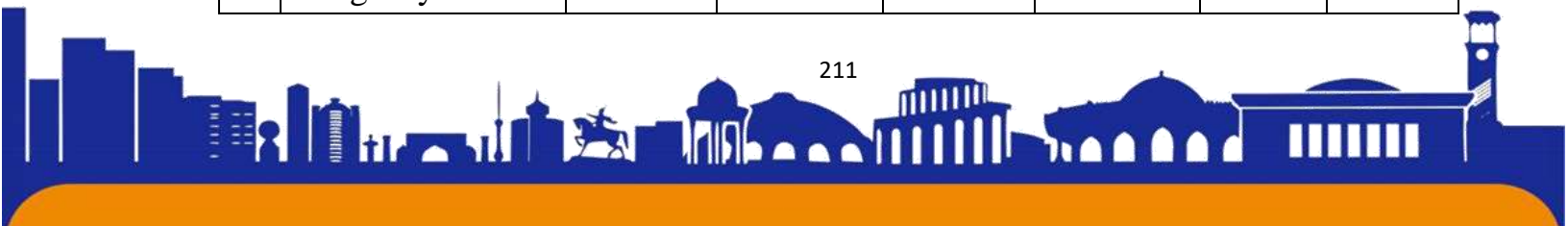
Tijorat banklari daromadlarini tahlil qilishda dastavval ularning tarkibi va dinamikasi o'rganiladi.

Xulosa. Bu o'z navbatida bank daromadlariga ta'sir etuvchi omillarni aniqlash imkoniyatini beradi. Ushbu holat o'z navbatida yuqori daromad keltiruvchi xizmatlarini yanada kengaytirish lozimligini aniqlash imkoniyatlarini ham beradi.

Agrobank daromadlari tarkibi va tahlili ko'rsatgichlari

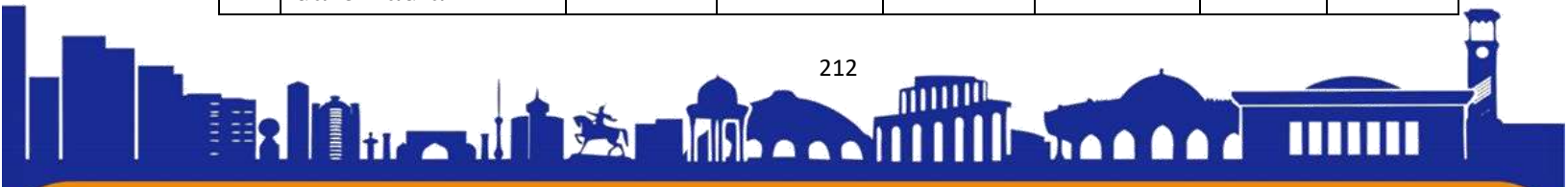
Taxminiy jadvali

№	Olingan daromadlar	O'tgan yil		Joriy yil		O'zgarish	
		qoldig'i mln. so'm	Salmog'i %	qoldig'i mln. so'm	Salmog'i %	mln. so'm	ulushi %
1	Kreditlardan olingan daromadlar	2170	15	1785	13	-157	-1.3
2	Agrobank hisobvaraqlar bo'yicha daromadi	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Davlat obligatsiyalaridan	5.5	0.05	5.5	0.05	0	0,00





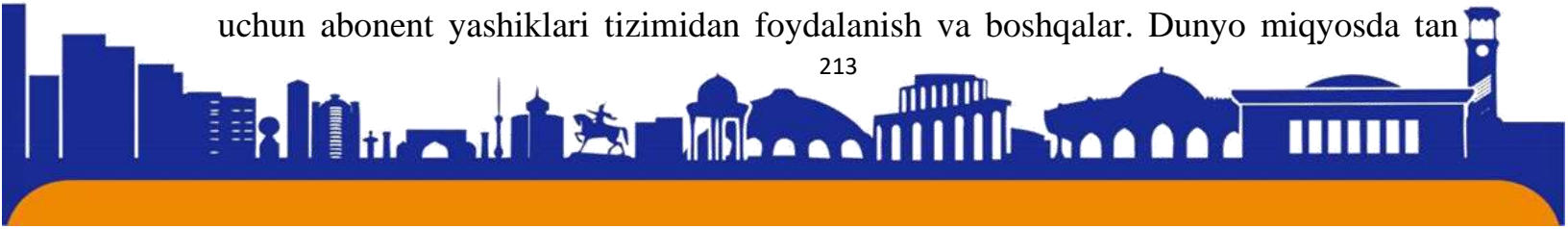
	olingan daromadlar						
4	Qimmatli qog'ozlarga qilingan investitsiyalardan olingan daromadlar	20,7	0,2	26,5	0,2	5,8	28,0
5	Sotib olingan debitorlik qarzlari-faktring operatsiyasidan olingan daromadlar	3,6	0,03	1,8	0,01	-1,8	-50,0
6	Lizingdan olingan daromadlar	29,0	2,5	39,0	3,2	97,3	33,2
	Jami foizli daromadlar:	569,0	47,7	554,2	46,1	-47,1	-2,6
7	Vositachilik va boshqa xizmatlardan olingan daromadlar	568	4,7	579	4,8	11	1,9
8	Valyuta operatsiyalaridan ko'rilgan foyda	54	4,5	68	5,6	13	2,5
9	Boshqa operatsiyalardan olingan daromadlar	21	0,2	23	0,2	2	9,5
	Jami foizsiz daromadlar	624	5,2	649	5,3	24	3,9





Jami daromadlar:	1193,8	100	1204	100	101,3	0,8
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Agrobank o‘tgan yilda 1193,8 mln. so‘m daromad olgan. Uning 624,0 mln. so‘mi, ya’ni 5,3 foizini foizsiz daromadlar va 569,4 mln. so‘mini, ya’ni 4,7 foizi foizli daromadlar tashkil etgan. Joriy 2011-yilda oldingi yilga nisbatan olingan jami daromad 1204 mln. so‘mga teng bo‘lgan. Ushbu yilda bankning daromadlari 101,3 mln. so‘m, ya’ni 0,8 foizga o‘sgan. Foizli daromadlarning asosiy qismini berilgan kreditlar uchun olingan foiz daromadlari tashkil etgan bo‘lsa foizsiz daromadlar asosan vositachilik va boshqa xizmatlardan kelib tushgan. Joriy yilda foizli daromadlarning 147,7 mln. so‘m (2,6%)ga, kreditlardan olingan daromadlarning 249 mln.so‘m (4,6%) ga kamayib ketganligi ushbu bankning kredit siyosatida jiddiy kamchiliklar mavjudligini bildiradi. Bundan tashqari, ushbu holatga bankning foiz siyosati ham ta’sir etishi mumkin. Markaziy va boshqa banklardagi, hisobvaraqlar bo‘yicha daromadlarning yo‘qligi, ushbu bank tomonidan boshqa banklarga daromad olish maqsadida depozit mablag‘lari qo‘yilmaganligini bildiradi. Davlat obligatsiyalari va boshqa qimmatbaho qog‘ozlarga qilingan investitsiyalaridan olgan daromadlari juda kam ulushni tashkil etadi. Bu holat, 85 bank aktivlarida qimmatbaho qog‘ozlarga qilingan investitsiyalarning juda oz miqdorni tashkil etishi bilan izohlanadi. Keyingi davrda bankning li zing operatsiyalari va ulardan olingan daromadlar miqdorining oshib borishi kuzatiladi. Ushbu operatsiyalardan bankning joriy yilda olgan daromadlari, o‘tgan yilga nisbatan 33,2 foizga oshgan. Foizsiz daromadlarning asosiy qismi ko‘rsatilgan xizmatlardan kelib tushgan bo‘lib, uning asosiy qismini esa mijozlarga hisob-kitoblarda vositachilik evaziga hosil bo‘lgan. Xulosa qilib aytganda, bank kelgusi davrda o‘zining kredit va foiz siyosatini tubdan qayta ko‘rib chiqishi, ko‘proq daromad keltiradigan faktoring va lizing operatsiyalarini kengaytirishi va investitsion siyosatiga ham o‘zgartirishlar kiritishi lozim bo‘ladi. Shuni alohida qayd etib o‘tishimiz lozimki, banklarining faoliyati nihoyatda keng qamrovli va xilma xildir. So‘nggi vaqtlarda bank ishiga kiritilayotgan muhim yangiliklardan biri kredit kartochkalarini qo‘llash, ishbilarmonlar fi rmalarga zamonaviy xalqaro andozalar asosidagi buxgalteriya xizmatlarini ko‘rsatish, faktoring operatsiyalari, ijarani moliyalashtirish, yevro-dollar bozoridagi operatsiyalarda ishtirok etish favqulotda holatlarda pul hujjatlarini inkassatsiyalash uchun abonent yashiklari tizimidan foydalanish va boshqalar. Dunyo miqyosda tan





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olinayotgan eng ilg‘or va zamonaviy bank texnologiyalarini O‘zbekiston bank tizimiga qo‘llash, bu o‘z-o‘zidan bank daromadlarining ko‘lamini kengaytirib bormoqda. Bank daromadining mohiyati va boshqa moliyaviy institutlaridan farqlanib turuvchi xususiyati – bank pul resurslarini tashkil etib va ularni yuqori daromadli bank portfellarini yaratish layoqati bilan xususiyatlanadi. Bank resurslarini tashkil qilish imkoniyatlari iqtisodiyot uchun muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Ular moslashuvchan kredit tizimini amalga oshirmoqda, qaysiki iqtisodiyotni barqaror rivojlanishiga zarur shart-sharoitlarni yaratib bermoqda.

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СУД ҲУКМИНИНГ ҚОНУНИЙЛИГИ, АСОСЛИЛИГИ ВА АДОЛАТЛИЛИГИ

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“Жиноят қонунчилигини қўллаш назарияси ва амалиёти” соҳа мутахасислиги
магистратура талабаси

АННОТАЦИЯ

Ушбу мақолада жиноят-процессуал ҳужжат ҳисобланган суд ҳукмининг қонунийлиги, асослилиги ва адолатлилиги баён қилинган. Бундан ташқари, ҳукм тушунчасига оид миллий ва хорижий ҳуқуқшунос олимларнинг фикр ва мулоҳазалари баён қилинган.

Калит сўзлар: Ҳукм, одил судлов, суд, ҳукми вазифаси, ҳукмларнинг умуммажбурийлик хусусияти, жиноят-процессуал ҳужжат, жиноят, содир этиш, ислоҳотлар.

Кириш

Ҳар бир ривожланган ҳуқуқий-демократик давлатда ҳақиқат ва адолат ҳар соҳанинг асосий мезони ва қонунийликни таъминловчи йўлчи юлдузи бўлмоғи лозим. Ҳозирги кунда муҳтсар қилиб айтганда Республикамиздаги барча қонунлар Конституцияга, Конституциямиз эса халқ манфаати, жамият манфаатларига тўла мос келади. Хусусан, 2023 йил 30 апрель куни ўтказилган Ўзбекистон Республикаси референдумида умумхалқ овоз бериш орқали қабул қилинган янги таҳрирдаги Ўзбекистон Республикаси Конституцияси юқоридаги фикримизнинг ёрқин наъмунасидир. Унга кўра, яхни янги таҳрирдаги Конституциянинг 7-моддаси учинчи бандида: “Конституцияда назарда тутилмаган тартибда давлат ҳокимияти ваколатларини ўзлаштириш, ҳокимият органлари фаолиятини тўхтатиб қўйиш ёки тугатиш, ҳокимиятнинг янги ва мувозий таркибларини тузиш Конституцияга хилоф ҳисобланади ва қонунга биноан жавобгарликка тортишга асос бўлади”, деб белгиланган.

Кўришимиз мумкинки, олиб борилаётган ислоҳотларнинг қанчалар муҳимлигини ушбу ислоҳотларнинг долзарб бўғинлари бўлган қонун устуворлигини таъминлаш, суд-ҳуқуқ тизимини ислоҳ этиш, фуқароларнинг ҳуқуқ-манфаатларини ҳимоя қилиш



борасида стратегик ҳамда мамлакатдаги демократик ҳолатни янада яхшилашга бўлган қадамлар ташланмоқда.

Шуни алоҳида таъкидлашимиз лозимки, Конституциямизнинг аввалги таҳриридан фарқли ўлароқ, унинг янги таҳрирининг асосий ғояси шахснинг ҳуқуқлари, эркинликлари ва қонуний манфаатларини, инсон шаъни ва кадр-қимматини таъминлаш, илгари мавжуд бўлган “давлат — жамият — шахс” парадигмасини янги: “инсон — жамият — давлат” тамойилига ўзгартиришдан иборат.

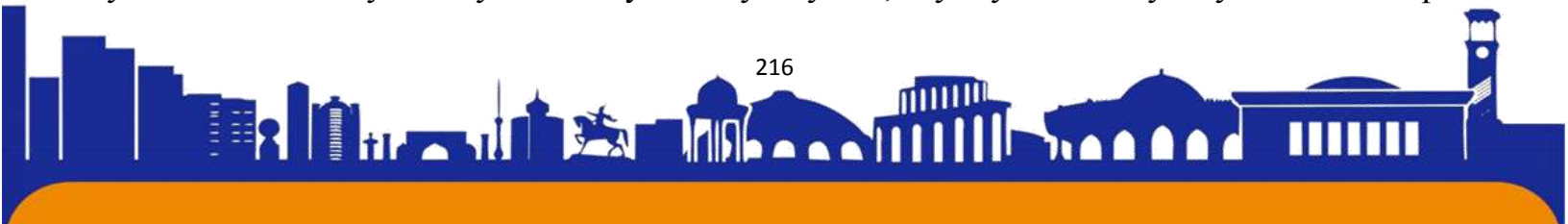
Давлатимиз раҳбари таърифига кўра, инсон кадри — мамлакатнинг ҳар бир фуқароси учун тинч ва хавфсиз ҳаёт, фундаментал ҳуқуқ ва эркинликлар, малакали тиббий хизмат, сифатли таълим, кучли ва манзилли ижтимоий ҳимоя ҳамда соғлом экологик муҳит таъминланишини, муносиб турмуш шароити ва замонавий инфратузилманинг босқичма-босқич яратилишини англатади.

Бугунги кунда инсон кадр-қиммати, унинг ҳуқуқлари, эркинликлари ва қонуний манфаатларини таъминлаш ғояси давлатимизнинг бутун ички ва ташқи сиёсатининг тамал тошига, Янги Ўзбекистонда олиб борилаётган демократик ислохотларнинг энг муҳим ҳаракатлантирувчи кучига ҳамда ушбу эзгу саъй-ҳаракатларни ўзаро боғлаб турувчи муҳим омилга айланди.

Шубҳасиз юқоридагиларни жамиятга тадбиқ этишда мустақил суд ҳокимиятининг ўрни беқиёсдир. Чунки жамиятнинг мустақил суд ҳокимиятиги бўлган ишончи унинг давлатнинг адолатиги бўлган ишончига боғлиқдир.

Хусусан, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг 2023 йил 16 ноябрда имзолаган “Ўзбекистон Республикаси Конституцияси куни байрамига тайёргарлик кўриш ва уни ўтказиш тўғрисида”ги фармойишида алоҳида таъкидлаганидек, “Янги таҳрирдаги Ўзбекистон Республикаси Конституцияси давлатчилик, ижтимоий-сиёсий, ижтимоий-иқтисодий ва суд-ҳуқуқ соҳаларини бундан кейин ҳам барқарор ривожлантириш учун мустаҳкам замин яратди”.

Ҳозирги даврда суд ислохотларини жадаллаштириш, ҳокимиятнинг учинчи мустақил тармоғи сифатида бутун одил судлов тизимини демократлаштириш-ҳуқуқий давлатни мустаҳкамлашнинг яна бир муҳим йўналишидир. Ижтимоий турмушимизнинг демократик институти тариқасида суднинг аҳамияти муҳим ҳисобланади. Шунинг учун, суднинг мавқеини янада ошириш масаласи долзарблик кашф этган бугунги кунда одил судловнинг энг муҳим ҳужжати бўлган суд ҳукми, шу жумладан суд ҳукмининг ижро



этилишида таяниладиган қарор қисми қонунийлик, асослилик ва адолатлилик талабларига тўла жавоб бермоғи лозим¹.

Бутун суд тизими фаолиятининг тарбиявий ва ижтимоий-сиёсий аҳамияти суд муҳокамасининг якуний натижаси ҳисобланган ҳукмга узвий боғлиқдир. Хусусан, ҳукмнинг инсон ҳуқуқ ва эркинликларини муҳофаза этишдаги аҳамияти шундаки, Судлар тўғрисидаги қонуннинг келтирилган Айбсизлик презумпциясида, яъни ушбу қонуннинг 16-моддасига кўра, айбланувчи, унинг айби қонунда назарда тутилган тартибда исботланмагунга ва суднинг қонуний кучга кирган ҳукми билан аниқланмагунга қадар, айбсиз ҳисобланади.

Шу ўринда янги таҳрирдаги Конституциямизнинг 28-моддасига мувофиқ, Жиноят содир этганликда айбланаётган шахс унинг айби қонунда назарда тутилган тартибда ошқора суд муҳокамаси йўли билан исботланмагунча ва суднинг қонуний кучга кирган ҳукми билан аниқланмагунча айбсиз деб ҳисобланади. Айбланувчига ўзини ҳимоя қилиш учун барча имкониятлар таъминланади. Айбдорликка оид барча шубҳалар, агар уларни бартараф этиш имкониятлари тугаган бўлса, гумон қилинувчининг, айбланувчининг, судланувчининг ёки маҳкумнинг фойдасига ҳал қилиниши керак².

Демак, ҳар бир судья Ўзбекистон Республикаси номидан суднинг қонуний ҳукм ва қарорларини қабул қилишда конституция қонунларни ўзининг дастуруламали сифатида белгилаб олиши ва уларга амал қилиши лозим.

Ҳукми, яъни ушбу ҳужжатни Ўзбекистон Республикаси номидан қабул қиладиган судьянинг зиммасида улкан масъулият ва касб маҳорати, юридик ва умумий маданиятининг даражаси ётади ва ушбу судья уни қабул қилишда уларни яққол намоён қилади. Ҳукми қабул қилиш судьялик фаолиятининг одатий кунлик иши сифатида эмас, балки уни санъат, ижодкорлик, даражасида қабул қилиш керак. Ҳукми ёза олиш санъатини эгаллаш учун судья тинмай изланиши, илмий салоҳиятини узлуксиз ошира бориши лозим. Ҳукми ёзишда маълумотларни раво, изчил, қисқа матнда тушунарли баён этиши учун судьяда аввало билим, ақл-фаросат, сергаклик, зийраклик, ўқув ва кўникмалар талаб этилади.

Нотўғри қабул қилинган суд ҳужжати бир ёки бир неча инсоннинг ҳаётини ўзгартириб юбориши мумкинлини, ушбу инсоннинг кейинги ҳаёт йўлида ўчмас доғ

¹ Ўзбекистон Республикасининг Судлар тўғрисидаги қонуни. 2021 йил 28 июль, ЎРҚ-703-сон. <https://lex.uz/docs/5534923>

² Ўзбекистон Республикасининг Конституцияси. <https://lex.uz/docs/6445145>





қолдириши мумкинлигини ҳар бир судья ҳис қила олиши лозим. Шунда чиқарилаётган ҳар бир суд ҳужжати қонунийлик билан бирга адолатлилик ила қабул қилинади десак муболаға бўлмайди.

Судья қабул қилаётган суд ҳужжати айнан бир қолипларга тушиб қолмаслиги, жамиятда ҳар бир шахс алоҳида бир индувид ҳисобланганлиги каби, ҳар бир суд ҳужжати ҳам алоҳида эътибор билан ёзилишини ҳис эта билмоғи, суд муҳокамасида иштирок этаётган судланувчи ва бошқа шахслардаги индивидуал белгиларнинг хилма-хиллиги ҳар бир жиноят ишида ўзига хос хусусият бахш этишини англаши лозим. Шунинг учун муайян жиноят ишлари бўйича ҳукмлар чиқаришда маълум қолиплар доирасида эмас, балки ишнинг ҳақиқий ҳолатларидан келиб чиққан ҳолда иш юритиш муҳимдир. Ҳар бир яқуний суд ҳужжатининг заминида инсон тақдири, унинг ҳақ-ҳуқуқларига доир масала ётади. Шундай экан, давлатимизнинг энг катта бойлиги бўлган халқимиз тинч, хотиржам ва осуда ҳаёт кечириши ва ҳар қандай жиноий тажовузлардан муҳофазаланиши учун қонуннинг барча талабларига жавоб берадиган ҳукмлар чиқаришга астойдил интилиш даркор.

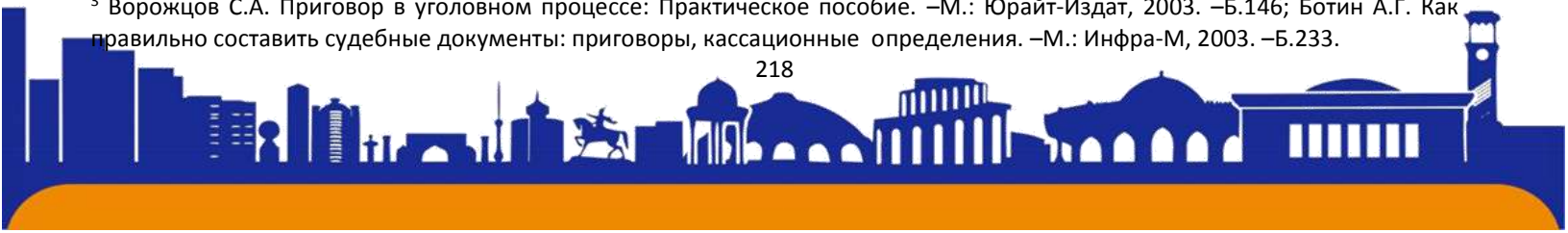
Демак, суднинг энг муҳим ҳужжатларидан бири –ҳукм, инсон тақдири билан боғлиқ бўлганлиги ва унга қонун томонидан юксак талаблар қўйилганлиги ушбу масалани чуқур ўрганишни тақозо этади. Жиноят процессида давлатнинг ваколатли органлари томонидан чиқариладиган ҳукм ёки бошқа қарорлар ҳуқуқий табиатига кўра ҳуқуқни қўллаш ҳужжатлари сифатида намоён бўлади³.

Ҳуқуқни қўллаш фаолиятининг расмий шакли ҳамда натижаси ҳуқуқни қўллаш ҳужжатлари, шу жумладан суд ҳукмида ифодаланади. Ҳукм орқали ваколатли органларнинг маълум юридик иш юзасидан қабул қилган қарори мустаҳкамланади ва у қуйидаги ўзига хос хусусиятларга эга:

1) ҳукм ижтимоий муносабатларнинг муайян соҳаси, жиноий процессуал муносабатлар бўйича давлатнинг ваколатли органлари томонидан ҳуқуқни қўллаш ваколатини амалга оширишда қабул қилинадиган ҳуқуқий ҳужжат ҳисобланади;

2) ҳукм давлат-ҳокимият амрини мужассам этиб, кимларга йўналтирилган бўлса, ўша шахсларнинг барчаси томонидан риоя этилиши ва бажарилишининг мажбурийлиги давлат кучи орқали таъминланади;

³ Ворожцов С.А. Приговор в уголовном процессе: Практическое пособие. –М.: Юрайт-Издат, 2003. –Б.146; Ботин А.Г. Как правильно составить судебные документы: приговоры, кассационные определения. –М.: Инфра-М, 2003. –Б.233.





3) ҳукм қонунда белгиланган, аниқ шаклга эга;

4) ҳукм ижтимоий муносабатларнинг алоҳида турларини тартибга солишга қаратилиб, ундаги қарорлар муайян шахсларнинг субъектив ҳуқуқ ва юридик мажбуриятлари, турмуш тарзи, шароитларидан келиб чиққан ҳолда қатъий индивидуаллаштирилади.

Бундан ташқари қабул қилинган ҳамда қонуний кучга кирган ҳукм қуйидаги кўринишларда бўлади:

ҳамма учун мажбурий – суд томонидан қабул қилинган қарорлар кучга киргандан кейин ҳамма давлат органлари учун мажбурий аҳамиятга эга бўлади;

ўзига хос ягона бўлади – бир иш бўйича қонуний кучга кирган ҳукм юзасидан ўша айблов ва масала юзасидан жиноят иши кўзгатилиши мумкин бўлмайди⁴.

Турли ҳуқуқшунос олимлар ҳукм тушунчасини изоҳлашда турли хил ёндашувларга таянишган.

Уларни бирма бир таҳлил қилсак. К.Ф. Гуценконинг фикрича, ҳукм - ўзида давлат ҳокимиятининг амрини акс эттирувчи, муайян шаклга эга бўлган ва ижтимоий муносабатларни индивидуал тартибга солишга қаратилган, алоҳида юридик иш бўйича қабул қилинадиган расмий қарордир⁵.

Ушбу фикр ҳукмнинг энг муҳим жиҳатларини яъни жиноят ишига оид масалаларни ҳал этишини назарда тутмаган ва ҳукмнинг индивидуал хусусиятларини акс эттирмаган, балки уларни умум назарий жиҳатдан баён қилган ҳолос. Ушбу тушунчани қарорга, ажримга ёки бошқа процессуал ҳужжатларга нисбатан ҳам бемалол қўлласа бўлади.

Н.П. Матузов ва А.В. Мальколарнинг фикрича, ҳукм – суд муҳокамаси жараёнида чиқариладиган ва судланувчининг айбдор ёки айбсизлигини, айбдор бўлганда унга нисбатан жазо чорасини қўллаш ёки қўлламаслик масаласини ҳал қилишга қаратилган суд қарори ҳисобланади⁶.

Ушбу тушунча олдингисига нисбатан аниқроқ бўлсада ҳукмнинг ҳамма жиҳатларини тўлиқ қамраб олмаган. Чунки ҳукмда нафақат шахснинг айбдор ёки айбсиз эканлиги балки етказилган зарар, ҳолатга ҳуқуқий баҳо бериш каби масалалар ҳам

⁴ Уголовный процесс. Учебник для студентов юридических вузов и факультетов. Под ред. К.Ф.Гуценко Изд. 3-е, перераб. И доп. –М.: Издательство Зерцало, 1999. 376 с. (608 с.)

⁵ Матузов Н.П., Малько А.В. Теория государства и права.–Саратов: 1995. –Б.348-349.

⁶ Уголовный процесс. Учебник для студентов юридических вузов и факультетов. Под ред. К.Ф.Гуценко Изд. 3-е, перераб. И доп. –М.: Издательство Зерцало, 1999. 375 с. (608 с.).



мавжуд бўлади. Ҳукми бошқа ҳуқуқни қўллаш ҳужжатларидан ажратиб турадиган ўзига хос хусусиятларидан бири унинг фақат одил судловни амалга оширувчи судлар томонидан, қонунчиликда белгиланган процессуал тартибда қабул қилиниши ва жинойт иши бўйича асосий масалаларнинг ечимини ўзида акс эттиришидир⁷.

Ушбу таъриф ҳам умумназарий ҳукмга таъриф ҳисобланиб, унинг барча жиҳатларини қамраб ололмаган. А.Ю.Таджибаеванинг фикрича, суд ҳукми –биринчи инстанция суди томонидан асосий суд муҳокамасида Ўзбекистон Республикаси номидан чиқариладиган ягона ҳужжат бўлиб, судланувчининг айбдор ёки айбсиз эканлиги ва унга нисбатан жазо қўллаш ёки қўлламаслик, шунингдек, судланувчини жиноий жавобгарликдан озод қилиш масаласини хал қилади⁸.

Ушбу тушунчадан келиб чиқадиган бўлсак ҳукм фақатгина биринчи инстанцияда қабул қилинади. Аммо Жинойт-процессуал кодексининг 497³¹-моддасига кўра апелляция инстанцияси суди ҳукм ва ажрим чиқариши мумкин ҳисобланади. Ушбу тушунча ҳам ҳукм тушунчасининг ҳамма жиҳатларини қамраб олмаган ҳисобланади. Профессор З.Ф.Иноғомжонова эса, ҳукм Республика номидан чиқариладиган ягона ҳужжатдир. Демак, ҳукмнинг қонунийлиги, асослилиги ва адолатлилиги заминида давлатнинг обрўи, халқпарварлиги ҳамда адолатпешалиги мавжуд. Шундан келиб чиқиб, ҳукми сиёсий аҳамиятга эга бўлган ҳужжат деб аташ ҳам мумкин⁹. Ушбу тушунчага тўлиқ қўшилиш мумкин. Аммо бу тушунча ҳам ҳукмнинг тўлиқ аҳамиятини акс эттирмаган. Айрим олимларнинг фикрича, ҳукм одил судлов ҳужжатларидан энг муҳими ҳукм ҳисобланади. И.П.Попованинг фикрича, ҳукм -одил судолов ҳужжати бўлиб, давлат номидан судьялар ўртасида маслаҳатлашган ҳолатда суд муҳокамаси жараёнида аниқланган далилларга берилган баҳони акс эттирувчи суд қароридир¹⁰. Ушбу тушунчада ҳукми фақатгина судьялар маслаҳатлашиб чиқариши акс этган бўлган, ушбу қоидада яқка судья томонидан иш кўрилиш ҳолати назарда тутилмаган. Н.П.Матузов, А.В.Мальколарнинг фикрича, ҳукм -бу давлат ҳокимиятининг амрини ўзида акс эттирувчи, муайян шаклда бўлган ва ижтимоий муносабатларни индивидуал тартибга солишга қаратилган, алоҳида юридик иш бўйича қабул қилинадиган расмий қарор

⁷ Иноғомжонова З.Ф. Суд ҳукмига қўйилган талаблар. // Қонун номи билан. -1994. -№4. –Б.34.

⁸ Таджибаева А.Ю. Жинойт процессида суд ҳужжатларининг қонунийлиги ва асослилигини таъминлаш. Юридик фанлар номзоди илмий даражасини олиш учун ёзилган диссертация. –Тошкент, 2010 йил. 9 бет. (200 бет)

⁹ Иноғомжонова З.Ф. Суд ҳукмига қўйилган талаблар // Қонун номи билан. –1994. –№ 4. –Б.34

¹⁰ Попова И.П. Свойство обвинительного приговора в Российском уголовном судопроизводстве. Сибирские уголовно-процессуальные и криминалистические чтения. 2015. №1. 51 с.



ҳисобланади¹¹. Ҳуқуқни қўлловчи бошқа ҳужжатлардан ҳукмнинг фарқи шундаки, ҳукм жиноят-процессуал қонунида белгиланган тартибда одил судловни амалга оширувчи судлар томонидан қабул қилиниб, жиноят иши бўйича асосий юридик саволларнинг жавобини ўзида акс эттиради.

Юқоридаги тушунчалардаги назарий фикрларни умумлаштирган ҳолатда фикримизча, ҳукм–Ўзбекистон Республикаси номидан чиқарадиган, судьяларнинг онгли фикрлаш фаолияти яъни қонун ва ички ишонч, адолат мезонларига таянадиган, шакл жиҳатдан содир этилган ҳодиса ёки жиноят ҳодиса бўйича берилган жинойи-ҳуқуқий баҳо ҳамда жиноят туфайли келиб чиққан ҳуқуқий оқибатларни бевосита ва ҳолисона акс эттириш, жиноят содир этилган тақдирда шахсга нисбатан жазо ёки бошқа жазо чораларини қўллаш, етказилган зарарни қоплаш, судланувчининг айбсиз бўлганда жиноят содир этмаганлиги ва унинг оқланишини акс эттирувчи процессуал ҳужжат ҳисобланади.

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ИЗМЕНЕНИЕ МОРФОЛОГИИ И ГИСТОМОРФОМЕТРИИ ЩИТОВИДНОЙ ЖЕЛЕЗЫ БЕЛЫХ БЕСПОРОДНЫХ КРЫС ПРИ ЭКСПЕРИМЕНТАЛЬНОМ ПНЕВМОСКЛЕРОЗЕ

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Резюме. В данной статье изучены морфологические и гистоморфометрические изменения щитовидной железы белых крыс при экспериментальном пневмосклерозе легких. Установлено, что при экспериментальном пневмосклерозе уменьшаются морфометрические параметры железы, уменьшаются длина, ширина и масса железы. Установлено, что микроциркуляторные вены, снабжающие железу кровью, практически не изменены, а васкуляризация близка к контрольной группе. На многих участках центральной части видно, что фолликулы снабжены большим количеством капилляров и их границы четкие. В периферических отделах железы видно, что плотность высокая, общая поверхность поперечных сечений капилляров относительно увеличена.

Ключевые слова: морфология, щитовидная железа, беспородные крысы, гистоморфометрия, пневмосклероз.

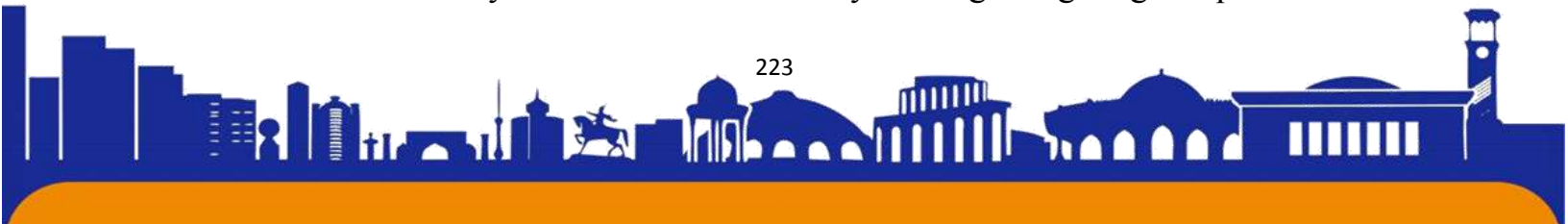
EKSPERIMENTAL O'PKA PNEVMOSKLEROZIDA OQ ZOTSIZ KALAMUSHLAR QALQONSIMON BEZIDAGI MORFOLOGIK VA GISTOMORFOMETRIK O'ZGARISHLAR

Karimova Muattar Sharipovna,

Teshaev Shuxrat Jumaevich

Buxoro davlat tibbiyot instituti

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada eksperimental o'pka pnevmosklerozida oq zotsiz kalamushlar qalqonsimon bezidagi morfologik va gistomorfometrik o'zgarishlar o'rganilgan. Eksperimental chaqirilgan o'pka pnevmosklerozida bezning morfometrik ko'rsatkichlari kamayganligi bezning uzunligi, eni va og'irligining kamayganligi aniqlandi. Bezni qon bilan ta'minlovchi mikrorotsirkulyator o'zan tomirlarini deyarli o'zgarmaganligi va qon tomir nazorat





guruhiga yaqinligi aniqlandi. Markaziy qismning ko'p maydonlarida follikulalar atrofida ko'p miqdorda kapilyarlar bilan taminlanganligi, chegaralari aniqligini ko'rinadi. Bezning periferik qismlarida son jihatdan zichligi yuqoriligi, kapilyarlarning ko'ndalang kesimlarining umumiy yuzasini nisbiy darajada oshganligi ko'rinadi.

Kalit so'zlar: morfologiya, qalqonsimon bez, oq zotsiz kalamushlar, gistomorfometriya, pnevmoskleroz.

CHANGES IN THE MORPHOLOGY AND HISTOMORPHOMETRY OF THE THYROID GLAND OF WHITE OUTBREED RATS WITH EXPERIMENTAL PNEUMOSCLEROSIS

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Abstract. In this article, morphological and histomorphometric changes in the thyroid gland of white rats with experimental pulmonary pneumosclerosis were studied. It was found that the morphometric parameters of the gland decreased in experimentally called pneumosclerosis, the length, width and weight of the gland decreased. It was found that the microcirculatory veins supplying the gland with blood were almost unchanged and the vascularity was close to the control group. In many areas of the central part, it can be seen that the follicles are provided with a large number of capillaries and their borders are clear. In the peripheral parts of the gland, it can be seen that the density is high, the total surface of the cross-sections of the capillaries is relatively increased.

Key words: morphology, thyroid gland, outbred rats, histomorphometry, pneumosclerosis.

Актуальность

Патология щитовидной железы уступает только сахарному диабету [О. В. Горчакова., 2019]. Гормоны щитовидной железы необходимы для развития органов и гомеостаза. Важнейшей морфофизиологической структурой щитовидной железы является тканевая микрообласть, объединяющая группу фолликулов и межфолликулярное пространство с автономной системой крово- и лимфообращения. При





воздействии на щитовидную железу патогенных факторов наиболее повреждаются структуры микрорегиона ткани, снижающие ее роль в обеспечении морфологических и метаболических изменений в тканях и органах [Бородин Ю.И. и др., 2018].

В настоящее время возрастает интерес к изучению структурной перестройки и механизмов повреждения эндокринной системы под влиянием различных патологических факторов - физических, химических, лекарственных факторов [Анварова Ш.С., Ниязова Н.Ф., Жораева С.Д., Иноятова О.Н., 2017].

Пневмосклероз – вследствие воспалительного или дистрофического процесса, чрезмерного разрастания соединительной ткани легких, потери эластичности и снижения газообменной функции пораженных участков. Традиционно считается, что одышка является постоянным симптомом диффузного пневмосклероза, часто с тенденцией к развитию. Изменения вентиляции характеризуются рестриктивными нарушениями дыхания [87, с. 190; 89, с. 10-15].

Трудно переоценить значение щитовидной железы для организма человека [Старкова И., 2012]. Помимо тироцитов, основной клеточной популяции, составляющей фолликулярный отдел железы, в нее входит вторая по численности группа клеток - кальцитониноциты (парафолликулярные или С-клетки) [Соляниникова Д.Р., Брюхин Г.В., 2009]. Они имеют нейрогенное происхождение и относятся к APUD-системе, представляющей собой популяцию клеток, распределенную в различных органах и продуцирующую различные биологически активные вещества, которую рассматривают как диффузную нейроэндокринную систему [Смирнова Т.С., 2009; Сазонов В.Ф., 2014]. Парафолликулярные клетки располагаются небольшими группами в интерстиции щитовидной железы и/или залегают в базальной мембране между тироцитами (интраэпителиально), но никогда не ограничивают фолликулярную полость. Максимальное их количество сосредоточено в центральных отделах каждого отдела щитовидной железы, которые называются «С-клеточной областью». Парафолликулярные клетки составляют не более 1% эпителия щитовидной железы. Они в 2-3 раза крупнее тироцитов, имеют полигональную или слегка вытянутую форму, имеют более крупные и более легкие ядра, 1-2 плотных ядра и цитоплазму содержат мелкие агирофильные гранулы [Волков В.П., 2014]. Связь патологии щитовидной железы с нарушением функции различных органов и систем, а также несовершенство методов решения проблемы оправдывают интерес врачей различных специальностей к данному вопросу.



Материалы и методы исследования.

Для проведения экспериментальных исследований были отобраны 4-месячные белые крысы-самцы массой 164-172 г. Все лабораторные животные были получены из одного и того же вивария и проводились на белых беспородных крысах в возрасте до 4 месяцев. Взрослых (4-месячных) белых крыс содержали в стандартных условиях вивария с относительной влажностью (50-60%), температурой (19-22°C) и световым режимом (12 ч темнота и 12 ч свет).

В целях профилактики инфекционных заболеваний и обеспечения их отсутствия в виварии лабораторных животных помещали на карантин на 21 день, в течение этих дней наблюдали прибавку массы тела, несколько раз в течение этих дней измеряли температуру тела и проверяли вес. В этот период у них не наблюдалось признаков заболевания, температура была нормальной (38,5-39,5°C), нарушений аппетита и других внешних изменений не выявлено. Эти случаи показали, что их можно привлекать к экспериментам.

Уборка зданий вивария проводилась каждое утро, клетки и помещения убирались специальной одеждой. Трупы животных, погибших в ходе эксперимента, закапывали в почву, а трупы белых крыс перед захоронением засыпали хлорированием (свидетельство об уничтожении павших или убитых лабораторных животных). Обработан 20% раствором извести.

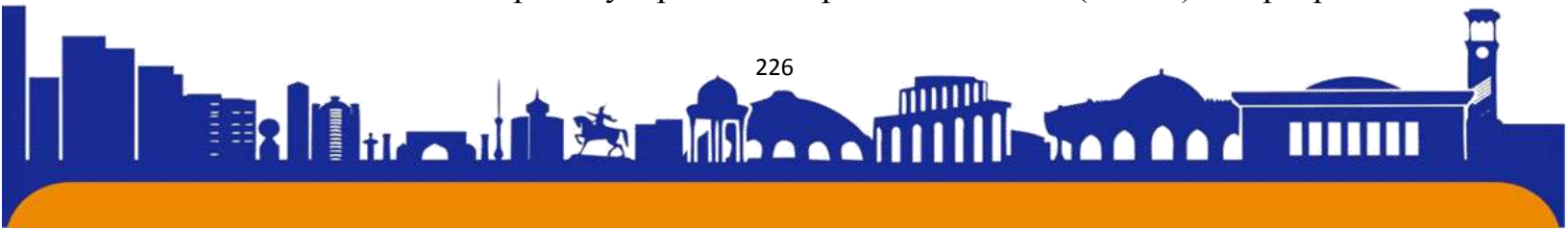
Составление стандартного рациона вивария для лабораторных животных был основан на рекомендациях методического пособия Нуралиева Н.А.(2016) При содержании, умерщвлении и разделке лабораторных животных строго соблюдались все правила биобезопасности и этические принципы работы с лабораторными животными.

Все лабораторные животные делятся на две группы:

первая группа - контрольная группа - лабораторные животные (n=20), здоровые крысы, получавшие стандартный виварийный рацион;

вторая группа - лабораторные животные, получавшие стандартный рацион вивария (n=30), у которых индуцировали пневмосклероз легких.

Для изучения морфологических показателей органов лабораторных животных применялись методы исследования, широко используемые в экспериментальных исследованиях (анатомическое препарирование). Все гистологические препараты исследовали с помощью тринокулярного микроскопа HL-19 (Китай) с программным



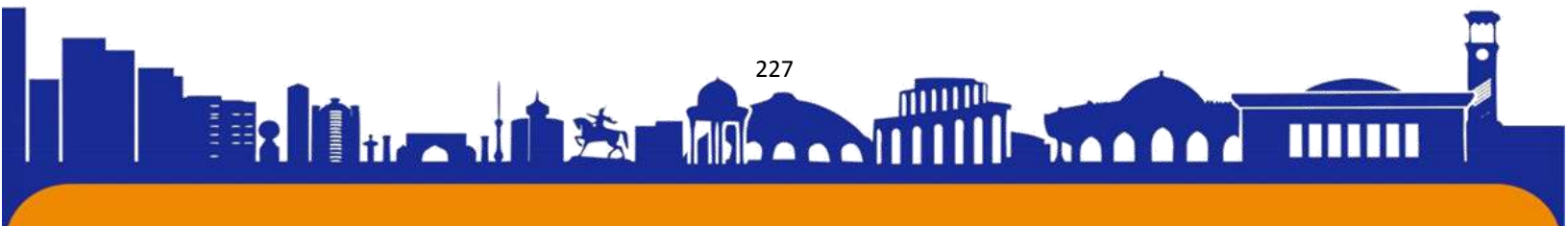


обеспечением. Основными объектами исследования были гистологические парафиновые блоки и микротомные срезы ткани щитовидной железы чистопородных белых крыс. Приготовление гистологических препаратов состояло из 4 этапов и осуществлялось традиционными методами. Для приготовления препаратов использовали механический ротационный микротом YD-315 (Китай), подготовленные срезы окрашивали гематоксилином и эозином и просматривали под тринокулярным микроскопом. В лабораторных условиях выделяли ткань щитовидной железы чистопородных белых крыс с пневмосклерозом легких, орган фиксировали в 10% нейтральном растворе формалина, замораживали в течение 72 часов, затем промывали в проточной воде в течение 2 часов, затем обезвоживали спиртами и готовили блоки. методом заливки в парафин. Из них готовили срезы толщиной 5-8 мкм и изучали общую гистологическую структуру путем окраски гематоксилин-эозиновым красителем. Срезы исследовали под световым микроскопом Leica и фотографировали нужные участки. Микропрепараты фотографировали под микроскопом размерами 4x20, 10x20, 40x20, 100x20.

Результаты исследования.

Макроскопически морфологический вид щитовидной железы чистопородной крысы с экспериментальным пневмосклерозом легких расположен на передней поверхности трахеи, имеет красноватый цвет, консистенция мягкая, покраснения и отека не выявляется. Видно, что размеры железы уменьшились. Фиброзная капсула, окружающая щитовидную железу снаружи, неравномерно утолщена по всей поверхности железы. Это связано с недостаточным содержанием кислорода в крови в ткани железы. На фоне хронической ишемии капсулы железы, т. е. капсулы железы, наблюдался рост соединительнотканых элементов и их толщины по сравнению с контрольной группой. Большую часть микропрепаратов железы окрашивали гематоксилином и эозином и методом Вангизона.

Морфологический вид щитовидной железы чистопородной крысы с экспериментальным пневмосклерозом легких представлен на рисунках 1,2



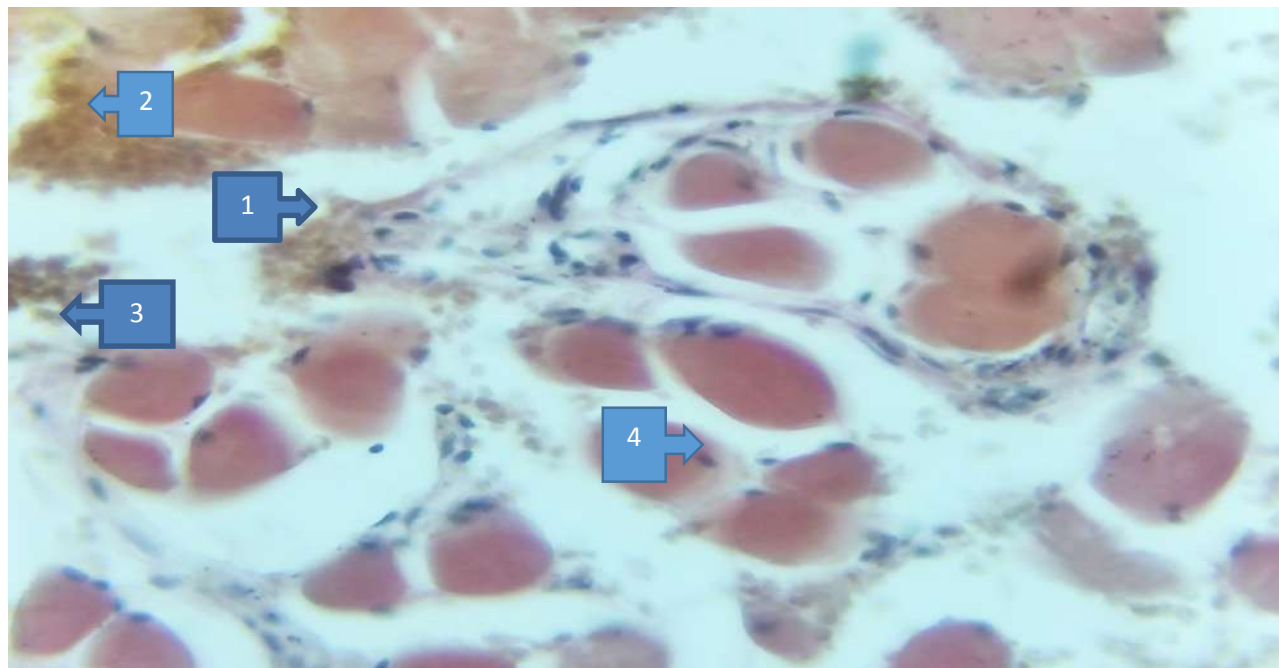


Рисунок №1 Микроскопическая картина щитовидной железы белой беспородной крысы с экспериментальным пневмосклерозом легких, окрашенная по Ван-Гизону 20х100.

1. Сосудистая стенка утолщена. 2,3 Агрегация кровяных элементов внутри сосуда. межфолликулярного 4. Количество коллоида в полости фолликула снижается.

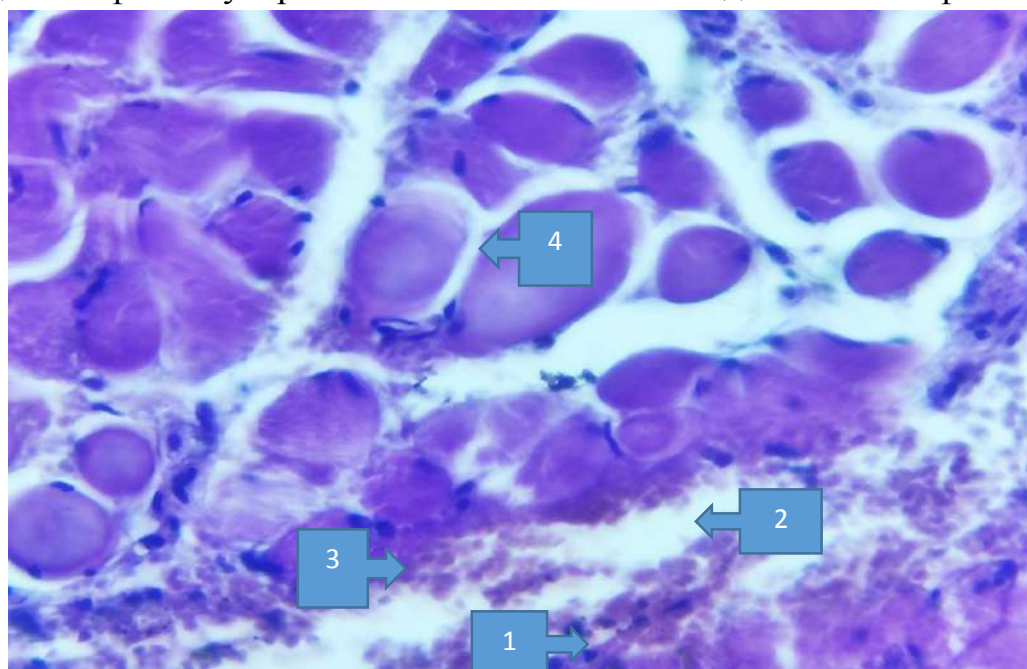




Рисунок № 2. Микроскопическая картина щитовидной железы белой беспородной крысы с экспериментальным пневмосклерозом легких, краситель гемоксилин-эозин Кот 20x100.

1. Сосудистая стенка утолщена. 2,3 Агрегация кровяных элементов внутри сосуда. межфолликулярного 4 Фолликулярное пространство Уменьшение количества коллоида в фолликуле

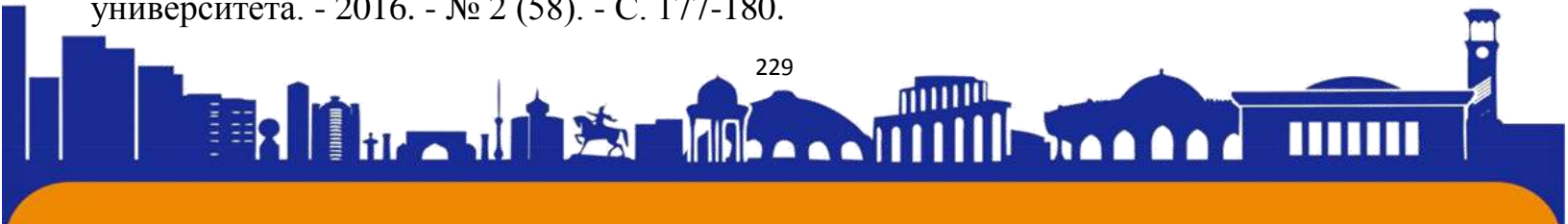
Вывод.

Установлено, что при экспериментально называемом пневмосклерозе уменьшаются морфометрические параметры железы, уменьшаются длина, ширина и масса железы. Установлено, что микроциркуляторные вены, снабжающие железу кровью, практически не изменены, а васкуляризация близка к контрольной группе. На многих участках центральной части видно, что фолликулы снабжены большим количеством капилляров и их границы четкие. В периферических отделах железы видно, что плотность в количественном отношении выше, а общая поверхность поперечных сечений капилляров относительно увеличена. В отличие от контрольной группы видно, что количество капиллярных сетей и их кривизна увеличились. Можно сказать, что кровоснабжение фолликулов и эпителия оказалось ближе к контрольной группе. При сравнении микроциркуляторных сосудов центрального и периферического отделов железы различий практически не обнаружено. Также в гистологических препаратах определяется, что между фолликулами разрослась соединительная ткань, из-за этого их пространство утолщалось. Большинство железистых эпителиальных клеток, расположенных в фолликулах, имеют призматическую форму, а их высота в центральной и периферической части не превышает таковую у контрольной группы.

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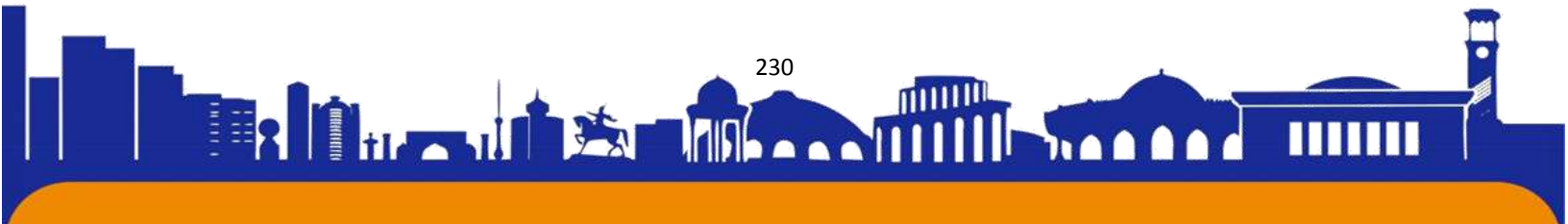
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ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ В ОБРАЗОВАНИИ

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АННОТАЦИЯ

Целью статьи является раскрытие проблемы использования информационных технологий в общеобразовательных организациях. На основе проведенного анализа нормативной базы, научной и методической литературы по теме исследования была определена специфика внедрения информационных технологий при изучении отдельных предметов. Особое внимание в статье уделяется рассмотрению влияния компьютеризации на качество обучения, раскрываются примеры использования информационных технологий в образовании. В статье дана характеристика трех основных компонентов информационных технологий как комплекса технических средств, программных средств и системы организационно-методического обеспечения; представлено описание аналоговых и цифровых информационных технологий.

Ключевые слова: информационные технологии; информация; графика; обучающиеся; системные и прикладные программы; учебный процесс; компьютеризация; электронное обучение.

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Развитие современного общества на основе знаний и высокоэффективных технологий требует внесения коррективов в педагогическую теорию и практику, активизации поиска новых моделей образования, направленных на повышение уровня квалификации и профессиональных навыков учителей, удовлетворение потребностей общества в специалистах, способных к успешной адаптации и самореализации в информационном обществе. Таким образом, основной задачей профессионального образования является реализация такой модели подготовки квалифицированного специалиста, которая в будущем позволит ему успешно конкурировать на рынке труда, эффективно реализовывать свои профессиональные навыки по полученной специальности с высокой творческой способностью [1]. Использование информационно-



коммуникационных технологий (ИКТ) открывает новые возможности в преподавании своего предмета, позволяет повысить эффективность обучения, интеллектуальный уровень обучаемых, привить навыки самообразования, самоорганизации и облегчить решение практических задач. Использование компьютерных технологий позволяет сделать каждое занятие нестандартным, ярким, насыщенным, запоминающимся.

Информационные технологии используются для достижения следующих педагогических целей:

1. Развитие личности обучаемого, подготовки его к самостоятельной продуктивной деятельности в условиях информационного общества, включающей освоение, заложенных в ней знаний и передачу информации:

развитие конструктивного, алгоритмического мышления благодаря особенностям работы с компьютером;

развитие творческого мышления за счет уменьшения доли репродуктивной деятельности;

развитие коммуникативных способностей на основе выполнения совместных проектов;

формирование умения принимать оптимальные решения в сложной ситуации (в ходе компьютерных деловых игр и работы с программами-тренажерами);

развитие навыков исследовательской деятельности (при работе с моделирующими программами и интеллектуальными обучающими системами);

формирование информационной культуры, умение обрабатывать информацию (при использовании текстовых, графических и табличных редакторов, локальных и сетевых баз данных).

2. Реализация социального заказа, обусловленного информатизацией современного общества:

подготовка специалистов в области информационных технологий;

подготовка обучаемых средствами педагогических и информационных технологий к самостоятельной познавательной деятельности.

3. Интенсификация всех уровней учебно-воспитательного процесса:

повышение эффективности и качества обучения за счет применения информационных технологий;



выявление и использование стимулов активизации познавательной деятельности (возможно использование большинства перечисленных технологий – в зависимости от типа личности обучаемого);

углубление межпредметных связей в результате использования современных средств обработки информации при решении задач по самым различным предметам (компьютерное моделирование, локальные и сетевые базы данных).

Этими же педагогическими целями определяются и основные направления развития самих информационных технологий. Особое внимание сегодня уделяется совершенствованию таких технологий, как:

технология повышения эффективности и качества процесса обучения благодаря дополнительным возможностям познания окружающей действительности и самопознания, развития личности обучаемого;

технология управления учебно-воспитательным процессом, учебными заведениями, системой учебных заведений;

технология управляемого мониторинга (контроль, коррекция результатов учебной деятельности, компьютерное педагогическое тестирование и психодиагностика);

коммуникационная технология, обеспечивающая распространение научно-методического опыта;

технология организации интеллектуального досуга, развивающих учебных игр.

Заключение

Использование ИКТ помогает повысить мотивацию к обучению, более глубокому и прочному усвоению материала, развитию самостоятельного мышления, способности рассуждать, самостоятельно добывать информацию. Применение ИКТ не только оправдано, но и является целесообразным, так как позволяет активизировать деятельность учащихся, что, в свою очередь, влияет на качество образования, а разнообразие форм межличностного общения участников образовательного процесса позволяет добиться более высоких результатов в процессе обучения [3].

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СРАВНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА МОРФОМЕТРИЧЕСКИХ ПАРАМЕТРОВ ПОЧЕК ПРИ ПОЛИПРАГМАЗИИ ПРОТИВОВОСПАЛИТЕЛЬНЫМИ ПРЕПАРАТАМИ

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Аннотация. В эксперименте на крысах проведено сопоставление морфологических изменений частей нефрона почек крыс в норме и при применении противовоспалительные лекарственные средства. Установлено, что применение противовоспалительные лекарственные средства уменьшаются параметры нефронов почечной ткани.

Ключевые слова: нефрон, проксимальный извитый каналец, дистальный извитый каналец, полипрагмазия.

Актуальность и проблемы

Особо важное место во взаимоотношении всего организма с внешней средой занимает мочевыделительная система. Почки, как главный экскреторный орган, в большой степени подвержены негативному воздействию лекарственных средств [2].

Противовоспалительные средства это одна из наиболее часто используемых в медицине лекарственных групп. Их преимуществом является комплексное действие (жаропонижающее, противовоспалительное и обезболивающее), а также широкий спектр показаний, при которых они могут использоваться. Более распространены и часто назначаются 5 видов противовоспалительных средств, входящие в одну группу по фармакодинамическим эффектам. Однако имеющиеся на сегодня сведения о результатах терапии данными препаратами не позволяют сделать однозначный вывод об их



эффективности или неэффективности а так же о развитие побочных эффектов в таких комбинациях [1].

При исследовании отдаленных последствий полипрагмазии уменьшается параметры нефронов почки в более чувствительной популяции и параллельно растет численность стромальных элементов в наиболее устойчивых к полипрагмазии [4]. Эти данные свидетельствуют о снижении функциональной активности нефронов почки после воздействия полипрагмазии [5].

Побочные эффекты лекарственных препаратов, в том числе ренальные и кардиоваскулярные, являются актуальной медицинской проблемой во всем мире. Ведущее место в их развитии занимают нестероидные противовоспалительные препараты (НПВП), являющиеся одним из наиболее часто применяемых классов лекарственных средств [3,6].

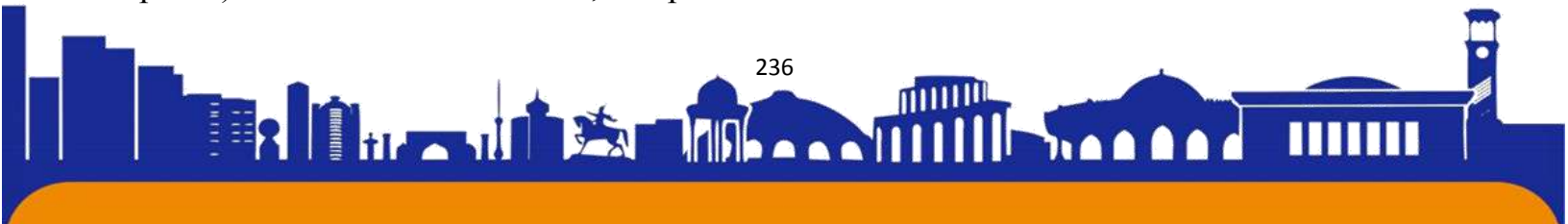
Цель исследования: установить динамику изменений морфометрических параметров площадь почечного тельца, проксимальных и дистальных извитых канальцев почек крыс до 6 месячного возраста в норме и при полипрагмазии противовоспалительных лекарственных средств.

Материалы и методы. Исследование выполнено на 50 белых рандомбредных крысах самцах, с массой от 210 до 320 г., содержащихся в условиях вивария при стандартном рационе питания, свободном доступе к воде, обычном режиме освещения. Животные были разделены на 3 группы (n=60): I – интактный контроль (n=20); II – группа – крысы, получавшие 2 вида противовоспалительных средств, парацетамол 15 мг/кг, аспирин 5 мг/кг (n=25); III – группа – крысы, получавшие 3 вида противовоспалительных средств, парацетамол 15 мг/кг, аспирин 5 мг/кг, ибупрофен 6 мг/кг (n=25).

Данные дозировки препаратов были рассчитаны эмпирическим путем и вводились ежедневно внутривентриально в виде раствора в течение 10 дней. Крысам контрольной группы в течение 10 дней начиная с 141 дня развития до 150 дня металлическим зондом внутри желудочно вводили дистиллированную воду в объёме 0,5 мл.

Тяжесть органопатологии оценивали по морфологическим показателям (площадь почечного тельца, наружный диаметр проксимальных и дистальных извитых канальцев, диаметр просвета канальцев и её процентному соотношению к группам).

Выведение животных из эксперимента проводили через 3 месяца (в 180 дневном возрасте) с момента его начала, посредством мгновенной декапитации животных под



эфирном наркозом. На проведение исследования получено разрешение Этического комитета Самаркандского государственного медицинского института.

Для микроскопического исследования материал фиксировали в 10% формалине, пропускали через батарею спиртов и разливали парафиновой блоки в соответствии с общепринятыми методами. Окраска срезов толщиной 5-7 мкм производилась гематоксилин-эозином.

Математическую обработку производили непосредственно из общей матрицы данных «Excel 7,0» на персональном компьютере Pentium-IV, определяли показатели среднеквадратичного отклонения и ошибки репрезентативности.

Результаты и обсуждение. При морфологическом исследовании параметров площадь почечного тельца, наружный диаметр проксимальных и дистальных извитых канальцев, диаметр просвета канальцев почек у крыс 1-й группы наблюдалась положительная динамика изменений всех показателей. Период наблюдений площадь почечного тельца увеличивался до 3263 ± 34 мкм², наружный диаметр проксимальных извитых канальца среднем равен $22,08 \pm 0,12$ мкм, диаметр просвета канальца $13,12 \pm 0,09$ мкм, наружный диаметр дистальных извитых канальца среднем равен $21,11 \pm 0,32$ мкм, диаметр просвета канальца $12,04 \pm 0,1$ мкм.

У крыс 2-й группы наблюдалось уменьшение морфометрических показателей, по сравнению с животными 1-й группы. После окончания воздействия условий 2-й группы площадь почечного тельца уменьшался до 3018 ± 4 мкм², 3056 ± 7 мкм², 3126 ± 6 мкм², 3131 ± 5 мкм² (процентном соотношении -7,21%, -6,32%, -4,18%, -4,03%) наружный диаметр проксимальных извитых канальца уменьшался $20,04 \pm 0,1$ мкм, $20,49 \pm 0,13$ мкм, $21,16 \pm 0,3$ мкм, $21,39 \pm 0,2$ мкм (процентном соотношении -9,26%, -7,21%, -4,15%, -3,11%) диаметр просвета канальца на $12,16 \pm 0,12$ мкм, $12,29 \pm 0,22$ мкм, $12,45 \pm 0,13$ мкм, $12,70 \pm 0,31$ мкм (процентном соотношении -7,25%, -6,31%, -5,12%, -3,21%) наружный диаметр дистальных извитых канальца уменьшался $18,59 \pm 0,1$ мкм, $18,68 \pm 0,23$ мкм, $18,86 \pm 0,12$ мкм, $19,24 \pm 0,33$ мкм (процентном соотношении -7,54%, -7,09%, -6,22%, -4,34%) диаметр просвета канальца на $11,42 \pm 0,11$ мкм, $11,43 \pm 0,14$ мкм, $11,60 \pm 0,23$ мкм, $11,67 \pm 0,12$ мкм (процентном соотношении -5,12%, -5,04%, -3,64%, -3,09%).

При сравнении морфометрических показателей крыс 3-й группы с показателями 2-й группы было выявлено достоверное уменьшение. Площадь почечного тельца уменьшался 3430 ± 71 мкм², 3427 ± 8 мкм², $3367 \pm 0,8$ мкм², 3361 ± 5 мкм² (процентное



соотношение -5,14%, -5,05%, -3,19%. -3,02%) наружный диаметр проксимальных извитых канальца уменьшался $24,65 \pm 0,4$ мкм, $24,19 \pm 0,32$ мкм, $23,73 \pm 0,25$ мкм, $23,58 \pm 24$ мкм (процентном соотношении -8,13%, -6,11%, -4,08%, -3,42%) диаметр просвета канальца на $13,95 \pm 0,17$ мкм, $13,78 \pm 0,22$ мкм, $13,53 \pm 0,16$ мкм, $13,12 \pm 0,2$ мкм (процентном соотношении +6,33%, +5,09%, +3,12%, +3,08%) наружный диаметр дистальных извитых канальца уменьшался $22,61 \pm 0,21$ мкм, $22,18 \pm 0,13$ мкм, $22,17 \pm 0,32$ мкм, $22,05 \pm 0,18$ мкм (процентное соотношение -7,12%, -5,07%, -5,03%, -4,48%) диаметр просвета канальца на $12,58 \pm 0,13$ мкм, $12,52 \pm 0,21$ мкм, $12,41 \pm 0,17$ мкм, $12,32 \pm 0,31$ мкм (процентное соотношение -4,47%, -4,04%, -3,07%, -2,31%).

Таким образом, полученные результаты показали, что отмечается разная степень морфологических и морфометрических изменений при воздействии разных количеств лекарственных средств. Экспериментально изучено действие противовоспалительных лекарственных средств на почки у белых без породных крыс. Установлено, что после воздействия более трех видов противовоспалительных средств заметно уменьшается мочевыделительная система организма. Определение наличия влияния полипрагмазии на почках свидетельствуют о том, что полипрагмазия имеет достаточный уровень риска для организма.

Выводы

Доказано чем больше использовано лекарственных средств тем более выражен патологический эффект в почках. Наличие влияния полипрагмазии противовоспалительными средствами на почках свидетельствуют о том, что полипрагмазия пагубно влияет на мочевыделительную, снижает выделение мочи и имеет достаточный уровень риска для организма.

Эти факты косвенно свидетельствуют о снижении показателей нефрона почки.

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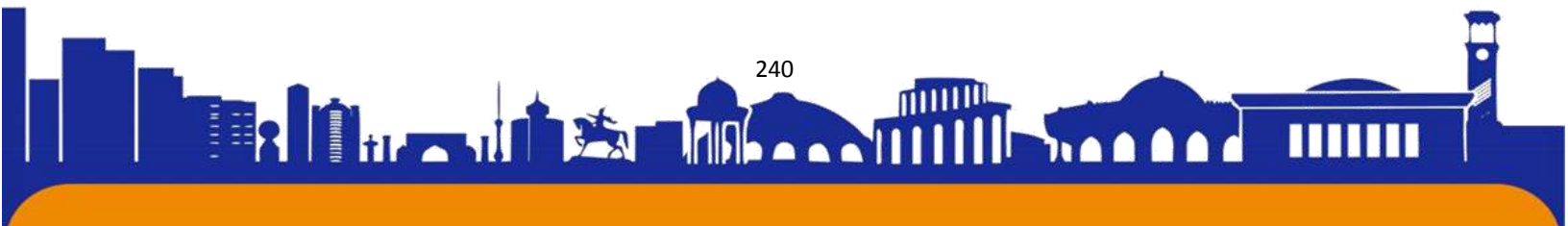
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PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES THAT DEVELOP STUDENTS' CREATIVE ABILITIES IN "MOTHER LANGUAGE AND READING LITERACY" LESSONS OF THE PRIMARY GRADE.

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada, bugungi kundagi pedagogik texnologiyalarining ahamiyati, "ona tili va o'qish savodxonligi" darslaridagi kreativ metodlar, interfaol metodlar haqida bilib olishingiz mumkin.

Abstract: In this article, the importance of today's pedagogical technologies, "mother tongue and reading-literacy". you can learn about creative methods, interactive methods in the classes.

Аннотация: В данной статье раскрывается значение современных педагогических технологий; «Родной язык и грамотность».узнать о творческих методах, интерактивных методах на занятиях

Kalit so'zlar: Kreativlik, pedagogik texnologiyalar, ijodiy fikrlash , yangiliklar, g'oyalar, interfaol metodlar.

Keys words:Creativity, pedagogical technologies, creative thinking; news, ideas, interactive methods.

Ключевые слова: Творчество, педагогические технологии, творческое мышление, инновации, идеи, интерактивные методы.

As President Shavkat Mirziyoyev noted, "It is necessary to form students' free and creative thinking, teamwork and communication skills. At the same time, it is necessary for us to expand support for talented young people, for our children to thoroughly master their mother tongue and foreign languages from school and learn to work on a computer".[1] Using computers and information technologies, new opportunities are created in the field of education, in educational activities and in the development of students' creative thinking. Information technologies allow to harmonize education with life in the process of implementation. Also, to further improve the field of pedagogical education, have the skills to apply modern knowledge and pedagogical technologies, and make a significant contribution to the socio-economic development of our

country. it is necessary to supply professional pedagogic personnel and introduce advanced educational technologies in the field for the training of qualified specialists.[2] Currently, the number of pedagogical personnel is increasing, which indicates that education is developing day by day. Why is it time to study educational technologies? The reason is that as the number of personnel increases, the competition becomes stronger. Therefore, people who are engaged in raising and teaching children and young people, who have special training in this field, should first of all have educational technologies. Educational technologies, pedagogical conditions may depend on the purposefully created creative educational environment in the classroom; the existence of a model of the teacher's creative behavior; subjective role in creative activity; maintaining a creative environment and creating situations of success. The most effective development of students' creativity is provided by purposeful, comprehensive pedagogical influence in the conditions of a continuous system of creative education. Creative pedagogy, as a field of fundamental practical pedagogy, should deal with the development of these and other issues. Also, it is to train potential specialists who think outside the box, are calm in difficult situations, and have a multi-faceted approach to finding a solution to the problem.[4] This process increases the responsibility of teachers. To what extent should we raise the status of pedagogic personnel? What is pedagogical technology? How and where can we use it effectively? In order to answer such questions, we must first study the teaching process, the teacher's and student's activities in it. The lesson is the cooperative, effective work of the teacher and the student. Positive organization of the lesson, effective use of time, correct choice of lesson goals, ability to use methods in their place, establishing cooperation with students and creating a positive-emotional atmosphere in the classroom are the teacher's is the main activity. To teach students to read, to help students acquire knowledge independently and to achieve a positive result in the lesson, in combination with various methods, the ability to understand and apply modern pedagogical technologies requires skill from the pedagogue. The content of the educational process consists of three parts.

- motivation;
- cognitive activity;
- management activity.

If these three components work together, it is possible to achieve a result in pedagogical technology. Trainings conducted on the basis of pedagogical technology satisfy the desire of students to express their attitudes to important life achievements and problems, and provide them

with an opportunity to think and justify their points of view. Also, the place and importance of innovative methods in the application of pedagogical technologies is great. The main goal of interactive methods is to encourage students to take active action, to involve them in the lesson, to teach them to work cooperatively.[2] For example, in the classes of mother tongue and reading literacy, the "brainstorming" method is used to ensure the students' activity during the training process, to encourage them to think freely and to free them from the inertia of the same thinking, to create colorful ideas on a specific topic. collects ideas, and also serves to teach to overcome the thoughts that appeared at the initial stage of the process of solving creative tasks.[5] In addition, after reading fairy tales on various topics, questions and tasks were introduced to encourage critical, logical and creative thinking. They are as follows: given a short story, various methods were used based on its content.

Silkworm (Fairy Tale)

The silkworm was envious of the beautiful butterfly that was flying from flower to flower. Because it could not fly like them. But it was good at spinning the cocoon. Therefore, it continued to spin the cocoon with enthusiasm. Finally, after spinning the cocoon, it fell into a deep sleep. After waking up, he broke the cocoon and went out. Then, he was very happy to see that the worm had turned into a beautiful butterfly and flew across the flower garden.

1. Find and write the spelling mistakes in the given words.

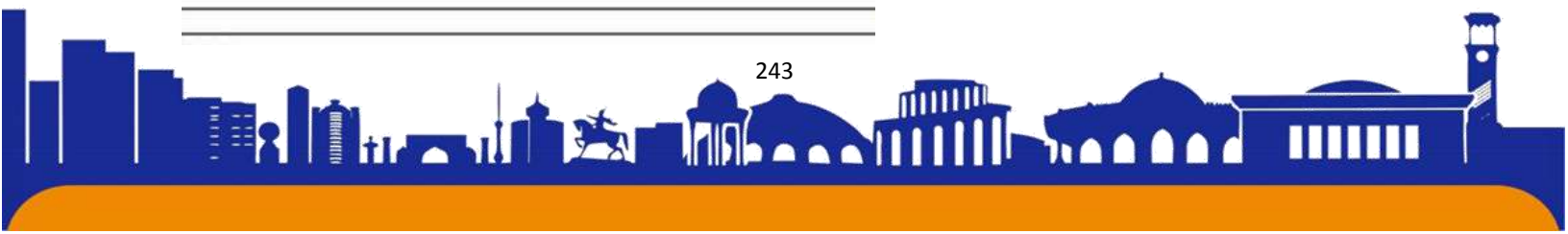
Butterfly, cocoon, silk, pleasure, for, sleep Children learn spelling rules and writing skills more perfectly through this.

2. Picture test.

What did the worm become?



3. Find words with the same consonants that appear next to each other in the text and write them down.

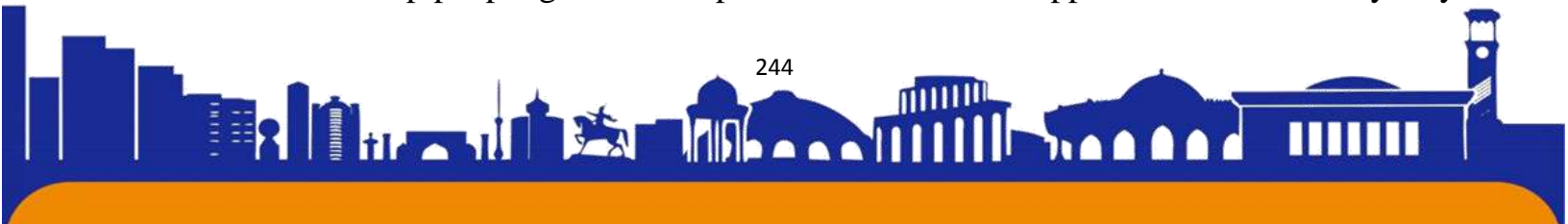




4. Listen to the audio and ask the following questions to check the students' understanding of the text. Acknowledging any reasonable response from a student makes the student feel engaged and valued, and encourages more creative thinking in the classroom.

1. Why did the silkworm lust after the butterfly?
2. How was the silkworm rewarded for his work?
3. What is obtained from the cocoon?
4. What does the silkworm feed on? [6].

Nowadays, interactive methods are being used in the teaching process in all educational institutions. This helps to fully understand the essence of pedagogical processes organized on the basis of interactive education and to ensure that they are effective, interesting, and of high quality. Lessons in interactive methods encourage the student to think creatively, to actively solve the received information, to express his opinion freely, to take the initiative, to find solutions to problems in groups, to work in cooperation, to express his opinion in writing.[7] The success of all the above methods depends on the questions and tasks given by the teacher. Using the cognitive activity of a young student with the questions encountered along the way does not give the expected result. In recent years, it is necessary to use modern pedagogical technology methods along with traditional methods in the educational system.[8] Through such methods, it is important for students to develop free, creative and creative thinking, follow spelling rules, and search for news. Elementary school students learn conscious reading and literate writing in their mother tongue classes, learn the rules of oral and written speech. Skills in the field of mother tongue (speech, reading and writing skills) are a necessary condition and means of students' educational work. In addition to acquiring reading skills, the student should first of all learn his native language, because the native language is the key to knowledge and intelligence.[9] The mother tongue is also a means of teaching other subjects: both social history and natural sciences are taught using the mother tongue. Therefore, the mother tongue plays a special role in the general development of the child and in awakening the desire for knowledge and work, skills are formed. Improving native language and reading literacy helps students practice listening, reading, speaking and writing skills, as well as grammar rules, in specific contexts. In fact, teaching students to think creatively from a young age lays the groundwork for them to achieve great things in the future. They will have useful information about the development of creative thinking skills and how accepting life's problems as opportunities rather than obstacles can help people get rid of depression. We should support the child in every way



from the moment he is born. It is also necessary to direct students to independent thinking, creative thinking, and innovation from the primary grade. Prospective tasks implemented in the field of education, with their relevance and practical importance, do not lag behind reforms in other fields. Because it is the need of the hour to continue the reforms in this field on a wider scale.

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ИНТЕНСИФИКАЦИЯ УЧЕБНОГО ПРОЦЕССА В УСЛОВИЯХ БИ – ТРИЛИНГВИЗМА С ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕМ ПОСЛОВИЦ, ПОЭТИЧЕСКИХ ТЕКСТОВ И ПЕСЕН (НА МАТЕРИАЛЕ ФРАНЦУЗСКОГО ЯЗЫКА)

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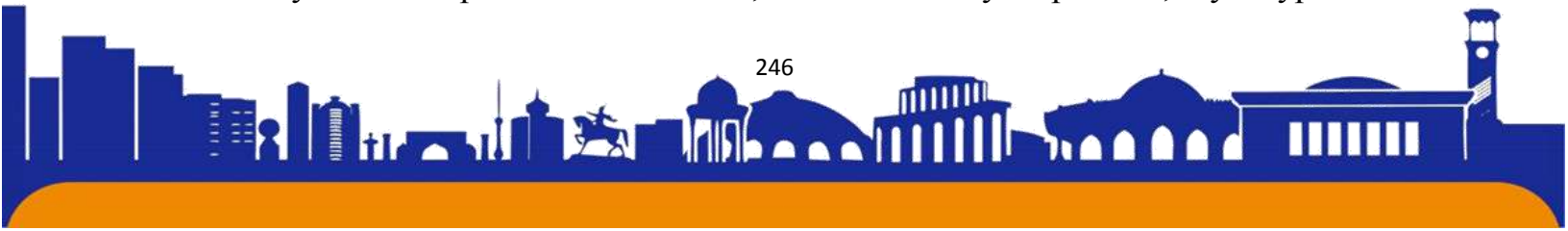
Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются возможности использования песни, пословиц и поэтических текстов как средства формирования языковой компетенции обучающихся на уроках французского языка. Также обосновывается эффективность работы с песенным материалом для развития лексических, грамматических, орфографических и фонетических навыков. Приводятся критерии отбора песенного материала, примерная последовательность работы с песней, сделан вывод об эффективности использования песни на уроках французского языка с целью формирования языковой компетенции.

Ключевые слова: средства обучения, песенный материал, языковая компетенция, методический потенциал, навыки.

Abstract: The article deals with the possibilities of using song, proverbs and poetic texts as a means of forming language competence of students at French lessons. It also substantiates the effectiveness of work with song material for the development of lexical, grammatical, orthographic and phonetic skills. The criteria for selecting song material, the approximate sequence of work with the song are given, the conclusion about the effectiveness of using the song in French lessons to form language competence is made.

Key words: teaching tools, song material, language competence, methodological potential, skills.

Социологические изменения конца двадцатого века, развитие техники в XXI веке свидетельствуют о возросших контактах, связях между странами, культурами. Это





обуславливает необходимость в научно-разработанных принципах языковой политики, изучения языков других стран, взаимодействия культур, что делает актуальными задачи развития социолингвистики, переводоведения, использования активных методов и технологий.

Перевод – уникальное средство не только общения между представителями разных культур, но и познания путем распространения идей, знаний, опыта.

Автор многих статей, учебников по художественному переводу профессор Е.Г. Эткинд писал: “Перевод это момент прямого соприкосновения национальных душ, перевод из неисчерпаемости в неисчерпаемость за оболочкой слов”.

Паремиологические единицы – пословицы и поговорки дают готовый языковой материал, соответствующий норме языка, удобный для использования при обучении. Однако при изучении пословиц следует особо остановиться на понятии эквивалентность, а не буквальный перевод.

Запоминание на французском языке пословицы на произношении определенного звука или грамматическое явление дает чувство овладения нормой изучаемого языка, поскольку это готовая конструкция, а эквивалент на узбекской и русском языках показывает на общность человеческого опыта.

Приведем несколько примеров: на закрепление произношения закрытого звука [e]: «Netteté nourrit santé». *Тозалик – соғлик гаровидир. Чистота – залог здоровья.*

На звук [œ]: «L’amour est aveugle». *Муҳаббатнинг кўзи кўр. Любовь слепа.*

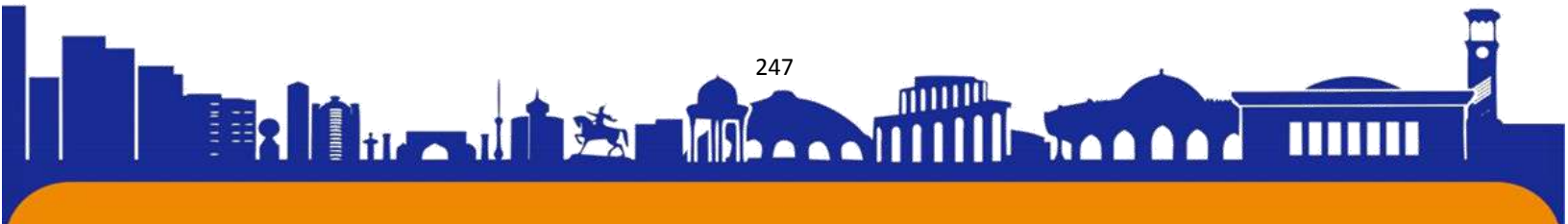
На носовые звуки: «Qui bien commence, bien avance». *Хайрли иш-бошлагунча. Доброе начало – половины дела.*

На полугласные звуки: «Charbonnier est maître chez soi». *Ҳай ким ўз уйида хон. Всяк хозяин в своем доме.*

На фонетическое явление liaison – связывание слогов: «Pas à pas on va loin». *Қимирлаган қир ошар. Тише едешь, дальше будешь.*

Не только на звуки, но и на любое грамматическое явление, лексические единицы можно привести много примеров. Например, на правильные глаголы III группы: «Vouloir s’est pouvoir». *Ҳавас қилсанг – етарсан. Хотеть - это мочь.*

На повелительную форму: «Entends premier, parle le dernier». *Аввал ўйла, кейин сўйла. Уметь вовремя сказать, вовремя смолчать.*



Множество примеров на безличные формы: *«Il faut battre le fer tant qu'il est chaud»*. *Темирни қизигида бос. Куй железо, пока горячо.*

На употребление местоимений: *«Qui a bon voisin, a bon matin»*. *Ҳовли олма, қўши ол. Не купи двора, купи соседа.*

Положительные результаты дают наблюдения над вариантами переводов поэтических текстов. Поэтические тексты необъемные по форме, но глубокие по содержанию, включающие размышления о философии жизни, человеческих отношениях способствуют межкультурным коммуникациям. При анализе переводов они служат основой для развития лексикографических умений (работа со словарями переводными, синонимическими, энциклопедическими и др.), для развития компаративных наблюдений над явлениями языков разных систем (аналитических, синтетических, агглютинативных, изолирующих и др.).

Поэтический текст обладает категориями информативности, интеграции, ретроспекции и проспекции, что позволяет разнообразить педагогические приёмы при обучении грамматическим явлениям, образности фразеологизмов, явлениям полисемии в изучаемом языке в сопоставлении с родным.

Переводческая практика показывает, что дословный перевод не всегда говорит о высоком уровне профессиональности переводчика.

Эквивалентность, адекватность перевода требует учета особенностей исходного языка и языка перевода: перемещение порядка слов, добавления для передачи смысла, ощущение некоторых элементов языка и др.

Развитие тезауруса студентов, умение уловить подтекст, пресуппозицию, выразить своё отношение – всё это возможно при использовании поэтических текстов с переводом. Например, из кратких четверостиший Анны Ахматовой (в годы войны жившей в Ташкенте).

*Нет, не под чуждым небосводом
И не под защитой чуждых крыл,
Я была тогда с моим народом,
Там, мой народ, к несчастью, был*

*Non, pas sans la voûte céleste étragère
Ni sans la protection des ailes exempts
Avec mon peuple j'étais alors
Là où il était à son malheur.*

Особенно большой эффект даёт закрепление грамматического и лексического материала при знакомстве с их употреблением в известных песнях. Например, в песне Джо



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Дассена на употребление глаголов третьей группы в будущем времени: “*On ira ou tu voudra, quand tu voudras....*” и т.д. на согласование времен при условном наклонении в главном предложении «*Et si tu n'existais pas, dis-moi pour qui j'existerai.*» и особенно студентам нравится петь известные песни, переведенные на французский язык, например, при закреплении ограничительной конструкции *ne... que* (только) в песне Л.Дербенёва «Земля Санникова».

*Призрачно всё в этом мире
бушующем*

*Есть только миг
за него и держись*

*Есть только миг
между прошлым и будущим*

Именно он называется жизнь.

*Tout est mirage dans ce beau monde
en furie*

*Il n'est qu'un instant
Que l'on peut retenir*

*Il n'est qu'un instant
Entre le passé et l'avenir*

Et cet instant on l'appelle «Une vie».

Сложный материал спряжения возвратных глаголов, употребление в прошедшем времени хорошо запоминаются при сравнительном исполнении песни М.Леонидова.

Она прошла как каравелла по зелёным волнам

Прохладным ливнем после жаркого дня

Я оглянулся посмотреть, не оглянулась ли она

Чтоб посмотреть, не оглянулся ли я.

Elle a passé comme caravelle sur les vagues bleues-marines

Comme la pluie dans la chaleur d'été

Je me suis vite retourné pour regarder

Si elle aussi s'est retournée pour voir si

Je me suis retourné.

Перевод шуточной песни:

Если б я был султан

Я б имел трёх жен

Ah, si j'étais sultan

J'aurais trois femmes





*И тройной красотой
Был бы окружен.
Но, с другой стороны,
Что ни говори,
Три жены? Три жены
Тёщи тоже три.*

*Et ces trois beautés
M'aurais entouré !
Mais alors avec elles
Ce n'est pas mystère
Ah, mon Dieu, c'est réel
J'aurais trois belles-mères !*

На употребление глагола в имперфекте (значение повторяемости, продолжительности в прошлом) на материале песни Юлдуз Усмановой «Ҳеч кимга бермаймиз сени, Ўзбекистон».

*Оқ йўргакка ўрангансан ўзинг бизни
Оқ ювиб, оқ тарагансан ўзинг бизни
Бешигимиз узра бедор она бўлиб,
Кунимизга ярагансан ўзинг бизни.*

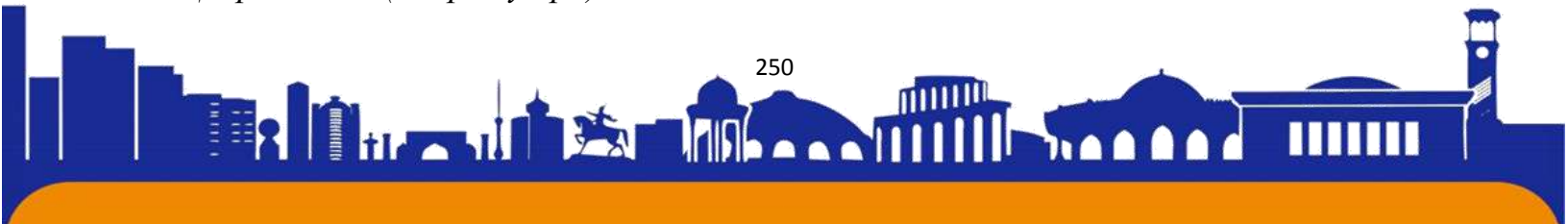
*Dès le plus tendre enfance tu nous emmaillotais
Mettant en langes blancs les berceuses chantais
Lavais, peignais, tu prenais toujours le grand soin
Nous sentions tout le temps amour et ton soutien.*

При переводе песни «Сумалак» закрепляется употребление прошедшего слогового и повелительной формы глагола «быть – être», «venir – приходить».

*Сумалакдан тош топдим Pour le bon plat «soumalak»
Бир парча қуёш топдим J'ai trouvé au fond dulac
Кўксимда ёнди умид Une pierre miraculeuse
Бир ажиб сирдош топдим. Vrai gage d'une vie heureuse*

Явление полисемии, многозначности лексической единицы одного из языков хорошо запоминается при анализе перевода мелодичной песни, широко известной в Узбекистане. Слово “хайрли” означает “благой”, “добрый”, “благодетельный”, поэтому перевод только одним словом невозможен:

Ҳайрли тонг (доброе утро)



Ҳайрли кун (добрый день)

Ҳайрли оқшом (добрый вечер)

Ҳайрли тун (доброй, спокойной ночи)

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**MILLIY IRQIY ETNIK YOKI DINIY ADOVAT ZAMIRIDA SODIR
ETILGAN JINOYATLARNING XUSUSIYATLARI
MAMURJONOV SHAHBOZ MANSUR O‘G‘LI**

Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti “Jinoyat qonunchiligini qo‘llash nazariyasi va amaliyoti” soha mutaxassisligi magistranti

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada jinoyat subyektiv tomoning fakultativ belgisi bo‘lgan motiv va uning tahlili, milliy, irqiy, etnik yoki diniy adovat motivi bilan sodir etilgan jinoyatlarning tavsifi va jinoyat huquqiy tahlili bayon etilgan.

Shu bilan birgalikda milliy qonunchiligimizda ushbu turdagi motivlarning jinoyatlarning kvalifikatsiyasidagi ahamiyati borasida ma’lumotlar keltirilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: jinoyat motivi, millat, irq, din, adovat, milliy, irqiy, etnik yoki diniy adovat zamirida jinoyatlarni sodir etilishi.

Kirish: Mamalakatimiz jinoyat qonunchiligi siyosatida tizimli tahlillarni amalga oshirish, shuningdek, unda bir qator xorijiy mamlakatlar tajribalaridan foydalanish, rivojlangan mamlakatlarning ushbu sohadagi qonunlaridan foydalanish milliy qonunchiligimizni yanada takomillashtirishga imkon beradi. Shu asnoda xorijiy davlatlar qonunchiligidan normalarni tahlil qilishda Yevropa mamlakatkatlari qonunchiligini tahlil qilishimiz maqsadga muvofiq bo‘ladi. Negaki ushbu mamlakatlar qonunchiligi yetarli darajada demokratik va liberallashtirishga ega hisoblanadi.

Bundan tashqari xorijiy davlatlar qonunchiligida, olib borayotgan ilmiy tadqiqotimizga aloqador jinoyatning subyektiv tomoni bo‘yicha milliy qonunchiligimiz va xorijiy jinoyat qonunchiligini qiyosiy huquqiy tahlil qilish, birinchi navbatda, qonunchilikdagi muammolarning asl yechimlarini izlashda qiziqarli. Bundan tashqari, bunday ishlar yuqorida keltirilganidek, Jinoyat kodeksimizni takomillashtirishga o‘zining ijobiy ta’sirini ko‘rsatadi, shuningdek, global miqyosda jinoyatchilikka qarshi kurashda birgalikdagi sa’y-harakatlarni birlashtirishga yordam beradi. Ushbu masalani ko‘rib chiqishda biz yaqin xorij deb ataladigan mamlakatlarga to‘xtalib o‘tmaymiz, chunki MDH va bizga qo‘shni bo‘lgan chegaradosh davlatlarining jinoyat qonunchiligi mamlakatimiz jinoyat qonunchiligi bilan juda ko‘p umumiyliklarga ega. Ushbu holatni tasodifiy toifaga kiritib bo‘lmaydi, chunki ushbu davlatlar bir necha yillar davomida bir tarkibda bo‘lgan. G‘arbiy

Evropa va ba'zi Osiyo mamlakatlari jinoyat qonunchiligida ko'plab biz uchun yangi holatlar keltirilgan.

MUHOKAMA VA NATIJALAR

Milliy, irqiy, diniy adovat yoki adovat asosida jinoyat qonunchiligida nazarda tutilgan turli xil jinoyatlar sodir etilishi mumkin. Ushbu ishda yagona motivning mavjudligi turli yo'llar bilan sodir etilgan, ammo motivi o'xshash bo'lgan turli xil obyektlarga tajovuz qiluvchi sud-tibbiy ahamiyatga ega jinoyatlar guruhini aniqlash uchun asos bo'ldi. Demak, aynan motiv ko'rib chiqilayotgan jinoyatlar guruhi uchun tizimni tashkil etuvchi element bo'lib, batafsil va har tomonlama tahlil qilishni talab qiladi.

Subyektiv tomoni institutini tartibga solish, xorijiy davlatlar qonunchiligida jinoyat subyektlarining jinoyatni bajarishga imkoniyatlarini cheklash va ularning huquqlarini himoya qilish maqsadida amalga oshiriladi. Jinoyat subyektiv tomoni instituti davlatning huquqiy tizimini mustahkamlashda muhim ahamiyatga ega bo'lib, fuqarolarning huquqlarini himoya qilish va adolatni taminlashda muhim ro'l o'ynaydi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasining 31-moddasida "Hamma uchun vijdon erkinligi kafolatlanadi. Har bir inson xohlagan dinga e'tiqod qilish yoki hech qaysi dinga e'tiqod qilmaslik huquqiga ega. Diniy qarashlarni majburan singdirishga yo'l qo'yilmaydi" deb belgilangan. Ushbu normani amalga oshirish mexanizmi 2021-yil 5-iyulda yangi tahrirda qabul qilingan "Vijdon erkinligi va diniy tashkilotlar to'g'risida"gi O'zbekiston Respublikasi qonunida keng yoritib berilgan. Mazkur qonunning 4-moddasiga ko'ra vijdon erkinligi – bu fuqarolarning xohlagan dinga e'tiqod qilish yoki hech qaysi dinga e'tiqod qilmaslik bo'yicha kafolatlangan konstitutsiyaviy huquqidir.

O'zbekiston Respublikasining konstitutsiyaviy tuzumini zo'rlik bilan o'zgartirish, uning suvereniteti va hududiy yaxlitligiga putur yetkazish, fuqarolarning konstitutsiyaviy huquq va erkinliklarini kamsitish, urushni, milliy, irqiy, etnik yoki diniy adovatni targ'ib qilish, fuqarolarning sog'lig'i va axloqiga tajovuz qilish, fuqarolar totuvligini buzish, vaziyatni beqarorlashtiruvchi tuhmatdan iborat uydirmalarni tarqatish, aholi o'rtasida sarosima uyg'otish hamda shaxs, jamiyat va davlatga qarshi qaratilgan boshqa harakatlar sodir etish maqsadida dindan foydalanishga yo'l qo'yilmaydi.

Bugungi globallasgan zamonda tinchlik va insonlarning hayoti birinchi o'rinda tursada ko'plab davlatlar hamda fuqarolar o'rtasida diniy yoki irqiy adovat zamirida urushlar yuzaga kelmoqda.

Insonga umr Yaratgan haq tomonidan ne'mat sifatida berilgan, uni avaylash, mazmunli hamda savobli ishlarga bag'ishlab o'tkazish barcha musulmonlar uchun xos bo'lgan qarashdir.

Hozirgi davrda ko'payib borayotgan irqiy yoki diniy adovatlar zamiridagi urushlarning oldini va ularga barham berish uchun dunyoning gigant davlatlari hamda xalqaro tashkilotlar tomonidan chora-tadbirlar ko'rilmogda.

Tarixga nazar tashlaydigan bo'lsak, 1995-yil 16-noyabrda BMTning fan, ta'lim va madaniyat bo'yicha ixtisoslashgan tashkiloti YUNESKO tomonidan Bag'rikenglik prinsiplari deklaratsiyasining qabul qilinishi dunyodagi barcha millat va elatlarning bir-birlariga nisbatan do'stona hamda insonga xos bo'lgan fazilatlar bilan muomalada bo'lishlaridagi dasturil amal deyish mumin. Mazkur deklaratsiyada e'tiqod va vijdon erkinligiga ham e'tibor qaratilgan. Uning 1-moddasida, bag'rikenglik o'zimiz yashab turgan dunyo madaniyatining boy va xilma-xilligi, inson individualligining namoyon bo'lish shakllari va usullarini hurmat qilish, uni qabul qilish va to'g'ri tushunish hamda vijdon va e'tiqod erkinligi sifatida keltirilgan.

Mamlakatimizning bosh qomusi to'laligicha o'z fuqarolari bilan birgalikda barcha xalqlar va ularning diniy e'tiqotlariga hurmat ruhida qarashni o'zida namoyon qiladi. O'z fuqarolari uchun tenglikni ilgari suradi, Konstitutsiyamizning

18-moddasiga asosan O'zbekiston Respublikasida barcha fuqarolar bir xil huquq va erkinliklarga ega bo'lib, jinsi, irqi, millati, tili, dini, ijtimoiy kelib chiqishi, e'tiqodi, shaxsi va ijtimoiy mavqeidan qat'i nazar, qonun oldida tengdirlar. Imtiyozlar faqat qonun bilan belgilanib qo'yiladi hamda ijtimoiy adolat prinsiplariga mos bo'lishi shartligi belgilangan.

Ko'rib turibmizki dunyoda bir davlat tomonidan ikkinchi davlatga yoki xalqqa urush qilib, uning tinchligiga rahna solib, o'zga davlatning huquqlarini poymol qilish holatlari uchramogda. Bu holat albatta barcha davlatlarda og'ir jinoyat sifatida qaraladi.

Milliy, irqiy, etnik yoki diniy adovat motivlarini mamlakatimiz JKning quyidagi moddalarida uchratish mumkin. Jumladan,

- irqiy yoki milliy dushmanlik yoxud adovat zamirida (JKning 56-moddasi 1-qismi “l” bandi);
- milliy yoki irqiy adovat zamirida (JKning 97-moddasi 2-qismi “k” bandi);
- diniy taassublar zamirida (JKning 97-moddasi 2-qismi “m” bandi; JKning 104-moddasi 2-qismi “z” bandi; JKning 105-moddasi 2-qismi “z” bandi);
- millatlararo yoki irqiy adovat zamirida (JKning 104-moddasi 2-qismi “j” bandi va JKning 105-moddasi 2-qismi “j” bandi);
- milliy, etnik, irqiy yoki diniy mansubligiga qarab (JKning 153-moddasi dispozitsiyasi);
- milliy, irqiy, etnik yoki diniy adovat qo‘zg‘atish (JKning 156-moddasi);
- millatlararo yoki irqiy adovat yoxud diniy taassublar zamirida (JKning 173-moddasi 2-qismi “a” bandi);
- milliy, irqiy, diniy yoki ijtimoiy kamsitish zamiriga asoslangan har qanday sabab bo‘yicha (JKning 235-moddasi 2-qismi “b” bandi).

Milliy, irqiy, diniy adovat yoki adovat asosida jinoyat qonunchiligida nazarda tutilgan turli xil jinoyatlar sodir etilishi mumkin. Ushbu jinoyatda yagona motivning mavjudligi turli yo‘llar bilan sodir etilgan, ammo motivi o‘xshash bo‘lgan turli xil obyektlarga tajovuz qiluvchi sud-tibbiy ahamiyatga ega jinoyatlar guruhini aniqlash uchun asos bo‘ladi.

Milliy, irqiy yoki diniy adovat zamirida sodir etiladan jinoyatlarning motivi o‘xshash bo‘lishi bilan jinoyatdagi obyekt turlicha bo‘ladi. O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘atiga ko‘ra adovat – o‘zaro nizolar, dushmanlik munosabatlari, kek, xusumat¹, dushmanlik, nafrat, dushmanlik munosabati, shunday munosabatga xos his-tuyg‘u² degan ma’nolarni anglatadi. Ilmiy adabiyotlarda adovat tushunchasi ksenofobiya tushunchasi bilan ham qo‘llaniladi³. Jabrlanuvchining aynan shu, ya’ni aybdor yoqtirmaydigan millatga mansubligining o‘zi jinoyat sodir etishiga asosdir. Milliy adovat va nafratni – millatchilik yoki shovinistlarning ekstremistik guruhlarini bir

¹ O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati. S.F.Akobirov va b. Z.M.Ma‘rufov tahriri ostida. – Moskva. Rus tili nashriyoti, 1981. 1 tom. – B.27.

² O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati. A.Madvaliyev tahriri ostida. “O‘zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi” davlat ilmiy nashriyoti. 2006–2008. – B.41.

³ Ksenofóbiya (grekcha ξένος “begona” + φόβος “qo‘rquv”) – kimgadir yoki begona, notanish, g‘ayrioddiy narsaga nisbatan murosasizlik; boshqa birovni yoqimsiz va xavfli deb bilish.

xalqning boshqasidan ustunligi g'oyalari e'tirof etadi⁴. Millatchilik – millat ayirish, bir millatni har tomonlama ulug'lab, boshqalarining huquq, ehtiyoj va manfaatlarini nazar-pisand qilmaslik, ularni yerga urishdan iborat bo'lgan nodemokratik mafkura⁵.

JKda jinoyat motivi sifatida irqiy, milliy adovat va diniy taassub jinoyat tarkibi subyektiv tomonining zaruriy yoki fakultativ belgisi sifatida kelib, mazkur motiplarning ahamiyati quyidagilarda namoyon bo'ladi:

birinchidan, jinoyat tarkibining zaruriy belgisi sifatida;
ikkinchidan, aybni og'irlashtiruvchi holat sifatida;
uchinchidan, sud tomonidan jazo tayinlash vaqtida jazoni og'irlashtiruvchi holat sifatida.

Millat (lotincha natio — xalq) umumiy til, hudud, iqtisodiy hayot va ruhiy tarkib asosida vujudga kelgan, umumiy madaniyatda namoyon bo'lgan tarixan shakllangan barqaror odamlar jamoasidir. Milliy adovat yoki adovatning motivi boshqa millatga, shuningdek, uning vakillariga nisbatan adovat, jirkanishlikdan kelib chiqadi. Jinoyat ishi materiallarini o'rganish shuni ko'rsatdiki, milliy adovat yoki adovat asosidagi jinoyatlarni sodir etishda radikal fikrdagi shaxslar uchun jabrlanuvchilarning jinsi, yoshi, shaxsiy yoki kasbiy fazilatlari mutlaqo ahamiyatsiz. Misol uchun, 2010-yil 16-iyun kuni Qirg'iziston Respublikasining O'sh shahrida viloyat bolalar shifoxonasi xodimi tibbiyot muassasasi darvozasidan tashqariga chiqib, ushbu ko'chada yashovchi o'zbek millatiga mansub odamlarni tartibsizliklarni to'xtatishga chaqirgan. Ertasi kuni shifokorning jasadi o'q jarohati va jasadida kuyish jarohatlari bilan Qirg'iziston hududidan oqib o'tuvchi O'zbekiston Respublikasi hududidagi daryodan topilgan⁶.

Milliy adovat yoki adovat asosida sodir etilgan jinoyatlarning ijtimoiy xavfliligi shundan iboratki, ularning qurbonlari hatto yuzaga kelgan milliy nizoga hech qanday

⁴ Голубовский В.Ю., Кунц Е.В. Межнациональные, религиозные отношения и будущее России: конфликты и потенциал гражданского общества / монография: – Проспект, 2017. – С. 64.

⁵ O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati. A.Madvaliyev tahriri ostida. "O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi" davlat ilmiy nashriyoti. 2006–2008. – B.593.

⁶ В июне 2010 года на территории г. Ош и в некоторых районах Ошской области Кыргызской Республики были массовые беспорядки, возникшие на почве межнациональной вражды между лицами кыргызской и узбекской национальностей. Уголовное дело № 41-10-224 от 17.06.2010 г. Архив Кара-Сууйского районного суда Кыргызской Республики. Назаркулова Ч. Н. Использование специальных знаний при расследовании преступлений, совершенных по мотиву национальной, расовой, религиозной ненависти или вражды. Ч. Н. Назаркулова – «Юстицинформ», 2019 – (Наука (Юстицинформ)).

aloqasi bo'lmagan va jinoyat sodir etilgan joyda bo'lgan tinch aholi ham bo'lishi mumkin.

Katta shaharlardagi tashqi belgilarga ko'ra, odamning ma'lum bir millatga tegishli ekanligini aniqlash qiyin. Biroq, kichik joylarda milliy xilma-xillik kam va uning aholisi uchun ma'lum bir shaxsning millatini aniqlash qiyin emas. Buni Rossiya Federatsiyasi va Qirg'iziston Respublikasi hududida qo'zg'atilgan jinoyat ishlari tahlili tasdiqlaydi. Moskva, Sankt-Peterburg, Volgograd, Vladimir, Krasnodar shaharlarida ko'p marotaba qozg'atilgan jinoiy ishlar bo'yicha, so'roq paytida tahlil qilingan sabablarga ko'ra jinoyat sodir etgan shaxslar ko'pincha ma'lum bir millat va uning vakillariga emas, balki «xalqlarga» nafrat haqida guvohlik berishgan. Bunday hollarda Rossiya huquq-tartibot idoralari xodimlari o'zlarining ayblov xulosalarida va sud hukmlarida bir vaqtning o'zida jinoyatning ikkita sababini ko'rsatishgan: irqiy va milliy adovat zamirida jinoyat sodir etilganligi. Ushbu amaliyot ba'zi tadqiqotchilarning tanqidiga sabab bo'lgan.

M.H.Rustambayev, ma'lum bir millat, irq vakillariga boshqa motiv sababli (shaxsiy munosabatdan kelib chiqqan qasos, rashk, tamagirlik v. b.) tajovuz qilinsa, JKning 97-moddasi tegishli qismi bilan kvalifikatsiya qilinishi kerak⁷ deb ta'kidlaydi. Fikrimizcha, millatlar o'rtasida bo'ladigan urish-janjal va boshqa jinoiy harakatlarda turli motivlar aralashib ketgan bo'lishi mumkin. Shu sababli huquqni qo'llovchi, avvalo, qilmishdagi ustuvor (dominant) motivni aniqlashi lozim hisoblanadi.

Masalan, A.A. Mozhegovaning ta'kidlashicha, "huquq-tartibot idoralari xodimlari ekstremistik ishlarni saralashda irqiy va milliy adovat va adovat motivlari ikki mustaqil motiv ekanligini unutmasliklari kerak, ular yakuniy sud qarorida isbot va asoslashni talab qiladi. Hukmda bir vaqtning o'zida ikkita ko'rib chiqilgan sababning mavjudligini ko'rsatish, mohiyatan sud jinoyat sodir etishning o'ziga xos motivi mavjudligini isbotlashga yetarlicha e'tibor bermaganligini anglatadi.

Irq (arabcha – qon tomirlari; ildiz; zot) – kishilarning ko'z, soch va teri rangi, yuz-bosh tuzilishi va nasliy belgilari bir xil bo'lgan, tarixan shakllangan har bir guruhi. Irqchilik – irqqlar teng emas, shuning uchun go'yo "oliy", "sara" irqqlarning "past" irqqlar ustidan hukmron bo'lishi tarixiy zaruratidir deb da'vo qiluvchi nazariya

⁷ Rustambayev M.X. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Jinoyat kodeksiga sharhlar. Maxsus qism / – Toshkent: "Yuridik adabiyotlar publish", 2021. – B.696.

va siyosatdir⁸. Irq – bu umumiy kelib chiqishi va umumiy irsiy jismoniy xususiyatlari (teri va soch rangi, bosh shakli va boshqalar) bilan birlashtirilgan insoniyatning tarixan shakllangan guruhidir.⁹

Irqiyl nafrat yoki adovat motivi boshqa irqga, shuningdek uning tashqi antropologik xususiyatlari bilan ajralib turadigan vakillariga nisbatan adovat, jirkanchlikka asoslangan. Shu bilan birga, ma'lum bir irqga nisbatan nafrat hissi ko'pincha bir irqning ustunligiga – “yuqori” va boshqasining - “pastki”ligiga chuqur ishonchdan kelib chiqadi. Bunday noto'g'ri qarash irqchilik deb ataladi.

A.A. Mojegova ta'kidlaganidek, “huquqni muhofaza qiluvchi organlarning ekstremistik ishlar yo'nalishi irqiyl va milliy adovat va nafrat motivlari ikki mustaqil motiv ekanligini unutmashligi kerak, ular yakuniy sud qarorida isbot va asoslashni talab qiladi. Hukmda bir vaqtning o'zida ikkita ko'rib chiqilgan motivning mavjudligini ko'rsatish, mohiyatan, sud tomonidan jinoyat sodir etishning o'ziga xos motivi mavjudligini isbotlashga yetarlicha e'tibor berilmaganligini anglatadi¹⁰.

Din, asosan, xudo yoki xudolar, g'ayritabiiy narsalarning mavjudligiga ishonishga asoslangan dunyoqarash va munosabat, shuningdek, unga mos keladigan xulq-atvor va o'ziga xos harakatlar sifatida belgilanadi¹¹. Jahon dinlari an'anaviy ravishda buddizm, nasroniylik va islomni o'z ichiga oladi. Shuningdek, dunyoda ushbu e'tiqodga asoslangan ko'plab oqimlar, tarmoqlar va sektalar mavjud. L.G'Shneydarning ta'kidlashicha, “diniyl nafrat yoki adovat motivi - bu ma'lum ehtiyojlar bilan belgilanadigan ichki motivlar bo'lib, jinoyatchining ma'lum bir dinga e'tiqod qilganligi sababli o'zining ustunligini va jabrlanuvchining pastligini ko'rsatish istagini bildiradi. Shu bilan birga unga nisbatan nafrat bilan munosabatda bo'lish, qadr-qimmatini kamsitish holatlari orqali namoyon bo'ladi”¹². Xuddi shunday nuqtai

⁸ O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati. A.Madvaliyev tahriri ostida. “O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi” davlat ilmiyl nashriyati. 2006–2008. –B.226-227.

⁹ Ожегов С.И. Толковый словарь русского языка: около 100 000 слов, терминов и фразеологических выражений; под ред. Л.И. Скворцова. М.: Издательство АСТ: Мир и Образование, 2017. С. 164, 614.; Ефремова Т.Ф. Толковый словарь омонимов русского языка: 20 000 рядов омографов: 80 000 словарных статей: 100 000 семантических единиц. – М.: Мир энциклопедий Аванта+, 2007. – С. 125, 619.

¹⁰ Можегова А.А Экстремистские преступления и преступления экстремистской направленности по уголовному праву Российской Федерации: дис. канд. юрид. наук. – М., 2015. – С. 44.

¹¹ Большой энциклопедический словарь / гл. ред. А.М. Прохоров. 2-е изд., перераб. и доп. – М.: Большая Российская энциклопедия; – СПб.: Норинт, 2001. – С. 1009.

¹² Шнайдер Л.Г. Преступления по мотиву национальной, расовой, религиозной ненависти или вражды либо кровной мести в уголовном праве Российской Федерации: дис. ... канд. юрид. наук. – М., 2006. – С. 9.

nazarni N.G. Raxmatullina diniy adovat yoki adovat motivini “muayyan ehtiyojlar bilan belgilanadigan ichki motivlar, jinoyatchining ma’lum bir dinga e’tiqod qilganligi s sababli jabrlanuvchining pastligini ko’rsatish istagini ifodalashi va buning natijasida o’zining nafrat bilan bog’liq munosabati” deb tushunadi. Bu holatda quyidagi fikrlarni ilgari suramiz, yuqoridagi ta’riflarga quyidagi qo’shimchalarni keltiramiz, chunki ular faqat dindorga nisbatan nafrat haqida gapiradi, diniy nafrat yoki adovat sabab bo’lgan jinoyat qurboni dindor, ateist yoki shunday bo’lgan shaxs bo’lishi mumkin: jinoyatchining fikriga ko’ra, “diniy aqidalardan og’ishgan”. Aytish joizki, so’nggi yillardagi voqealar bir din vakillari, ammo turli konfessiyalar vakillari o’rtasida nizolar kuchayganini ko’rsatmoqda. Diniy tafovutlar asosidagi dinlararo adovat ilgari ham mavjud bo’lgan, ammo radikal oqimlar paydo bo’lishi bilan ularning oqibati butun jamiyat uchun katta xavf tug’dirmoqda.

Shuningdek, diniy adovat motivi boshqa dinga, konfessiyaga va ularning tarafdorlariga, ateistlarga yoki biron bir dinga e’tiqod qilmaydigan yoki “yetarlicha” e’tiqod qilmaydigan shaxslarga nisbatan dushmanlik bilan asoslanadi. Qolaversa, jinoyat sodir etgan shaxs o’zi e’tiqod qilayotgan dinning haqiqatiga chuqur ishonch hosil qiladi.

F.Z.Feliyev irqiy, milliy, diniy adovat yoki nafrat yoxud diniy taassub motivi deganda shaxsga uning haqiqiy yoki taxmin qilinayotgan irqiy, milliy yoki diniy (konfessiyaviy) mansubligi munosabati bilan yoki uning din (e’tiqod)ni qabul qilishni istamasligi munosabati bilan unga nisbatan adovatni ifodalovchi motivlar tushuniladi deb ta’kidlaydi¹³. Ushbu ta’rifdan ko’rinib turibdiki, muallif diniy aqidaparastlik motivini ham aniqlaydi. Milliy qonunchiligimizga e’tibor qaratadigan bo’lsak, O’zbekiston Respublikasi Jinoyat kodeksining bir qancha moddalarda diniy adovat atamasi alohida bandlarda, diniy taassublar zahirida jinoyat sodir etish atamasi boshqa alohida bandlarda ko’rsatilgan. Agar bularning barchasining o’zagini jabrlanuvchining muayyan bir belgiga egaligi yoki muayyan guruhga mansubligi sababli aybdorni jinoyat sodir etishga undagan nafrat yoki adovat tashkil etadi.

XULOSA;

¹³ Велиев Ф.З. Мотив ненависти или вражды и его уголовно-правовое значение: дис. ... канд. юрид. наук. – М., 2015. – С. 85.

Milliy, irqiy etnik, yoki diniy adovat zamirida jinoyatlarning sodir etilishi turli millat hamda din vakillari o'rtasida turli kelishmovchilik va nizoli holatlarni keltirib chiqaradi. Buning oqibatida davlat ichida fuqarolar o'rtasida urush kelib chiqadi.

Amaliyot shuni ko'rsatadiki, tahlil qilingan sabablarga ko'ra jinoyat sodir etgan shaxslar nafaqat jabrlanuvchining qadr-qimmatini kamsitish, balki boshqa maqsadlarni ham ko'zlaydilar: qo'rqitish, turli millatlar, irqilar, dinlar yoki mintaqalar vakillari o'rtasida nizolarni qo'zg'atish, ba'zan esa nafratlangan guruhni yo'q qilish kabi.

Tahlil qilinadigan barcha motivlarning o'ziga xos xususiyati shundaki, aybdor shaxs jabrlanuvchi orqali uning millatiga, irqiga, diniga nisbatan o'ziga xos yoki boshqalarga nisbatan dushmanlik munosabatini namoyishkorona ifodalaydi.

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ROSSIYA IMPERIYASINING TURKISTON O'LKASIDA YURITGAN SAVDO VA BOJ SIYOSATI.

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XIX asrning o'rtalariga kelib, dunyoning yetakchi davlatlari yangi mustamlakalar, xomashyo bazalari va o'z tovarlarini sotish uchun yangi bozorlarni egallashga intilishi Rossiya imperiyasini ham yangi hududlarni bosib olishga undadi. Bu davrda imperiya bosqinchilik siyosatining asosiy obyekti O'rta Osiyo hududi bo'ldi. O'rta Osiyodagi xonliklardagi siyosiy vaziyat, ichki nizolar, yakka hukmronlikka intilish kabi omillardan o'z manfaatlari yo'lida foydalangan Rossiya imperiyasi bu davlatlarni birin-ketin bosib ola boshladi. Imperiyaning bu davrdagi mustamlakachilik siyosati savdo-sotiq sohasiga ham jiddiy ta'sir o'tkazdi, albatta.

Qo'qon xonligining tashqi savdo aloqlarida Rossiya alohida o'rin egallagan. Ma'lumotlarga ko'ra, 1861-yildan keyin rus sanoati juda tez sur'atlar bilan rivojlana boshlaydi. Bu esa, xomashyo ova tashqi bozorga bo'lgan ehtiyojni yanada oshirgan. Rossiyaning Qo'qon xonligi bozorlarini egallab, undan cheksiz foydalanishga urinishining asosiy sabablaridan biri ham aynan shu omil edi. Bu davrda Rossiyadan Qo'qonga asosan, mis, temir, cho'yan, po'lat, chit va sifatsiz gazlamalar, baxmal, shahar, charm, oynalar, Rossiyaga tobe bo'lgan qozoqlardan esa, qo'y va uning terisi, charm mahsulotlari kigiz kabi mahsulotlar olib kelingan. Qo'qondan Rossiyaga esa asosan paxta olib ketilgan. Rus chiti Buxoro va Qo'qon xonligi o'rtasidagi savdo aloqlarida asosiy o'rinni egallagan. Bu mato Rossiyaning Orenburg yoki Petropovlovsk shaharlaridan Kazalinskka, undan Samarqand, Xo'jand va Buxoro orqali Qo'qon xonligiga olib kelingan. Lekin rus hukumatining mustamlakachilik siyosati tufayli o'lkani egallash boshlangach, savdo aloqlarida ham jiddiy o'zgarishlar sodir bo'ldi.

O'zaro urushlar natijasida mag'lubiyatga uchragan Qo'qon xonligi 1868-yil 13-fevralda Turkiston general-gubernatori bilan sulh shartnomasini imzolashga majbur bo'ladi. Shartnomaga ko'ra, rus savdogarlariga juda katta imtiyozlar beriladi. Xususan:

- Rossiya savdogarlari Qo'qon xonligining istalgan shahar va qishloqlarida karvonlari uchun karvonsaroylarga ega bo'lishi;
- Rus savdogarlari Qo'qon xonligi hududida savdo agentliklari tuzishlari;



- Rus savdogarlaridan olinadigan savdo boji esa 2,5 foiz miqdordan oshmasligi belgilab qo'yildi.

Shuningdek, qo'qon xonligi savdogarlari rus shaharlarida emas, balki o'zlarining hududlarida shunday imtiyozlarga ega bo'ldilar. Rossiya imperiyasi tazyiqi ostida tuzilgan bunday shartnoma Qo'qon xonligidagi savdo ahli o'rtasida kuchli norozilikka olib keldi.

1868-yil iyunda imzolangan Buxoro-Rossiya shartnomasiga ko'ra, Rossiya savdogarlari uchun:

- Rus fuqarolari e'tiqodidan qat'iy nazar amirlik hududida erkin savdo qilish huquqi;
- Rus savdogarlarining mulki va shaxsiy xavfsizligi kafolati;
- Rus savdogarlariga amirlik hududi orqali qo'shni davlatlarga erkin sayohat qilish huquqi;

- Rus savdogarlarining amirlikning barcha hududlarida savdo agentliklarini ochish huquqi berildi;

- Amirlik hududiga olib kirilgan rus tovarlari uchun boj 2,5 foiz miqdorda belgilandi.

Ushbu shartnoma Rossiya imperatori Aleksandr II tomonidan ratifikatsiya qilinmagan. Ammo 1873-yil Shaar shartnomasi imzolanganigacha qadar Rossiya va Buxoro amirligi o'rtasidagi munosabatlarni sezilarli darajada belgilab bergan. 1873-yil 28-sentabrda Kaufman va Amir Muzaffar o'rtasida imzolangan Shaar shartnomasi (Shaar yoki Shahar-Sabiza) shartnomasiga ko'ra, rus savdogarlari:

- O'z hududlari orqali uchinchi davlatlarga tovarlarni bojsiz o'tkazish;
- Amirlikda erkin savdo qilish;
- Rus savdogarlariga amirlikda, Buxoro savdogarlariga esa Turkiston general-gubernatorligi hududida savdo agentliklari va karvonsaroylariga ruxsat berildi;

- Amirlik hududida qul savdodini to'xtatish majburiyatlarini oldi.

Ushbu shartnomalar natijasida o'lkadagi shariat qoidalari buziladi. Endilikda ruslar avvallari musulmon savdogarlarigina foydalanadigan huquqlarga ega bo'ladilar. Shu vaqtdan boshlab rus savdogarlari 2,5 foiz miqdordagi zakotdan boshqa hech qanday soliq va to'lovlarni to'lamaydigan bo'ladilar. Shartnomaning 7-moddasiga asosan, rus savdogarlari amirlik hududi orqali chet davlatlarga o'z mahsulotlarini bojsiz olib o'tadigan bo'ldilar. Shuningdek, Buxoro amirligi endilikda Rossiyaning ruxsatisiz boshqa davlatlar bilan savdo-iqtisodiy aloqalarni mustaqil o'rnatish huquqidan mahrum bo'ldilar.





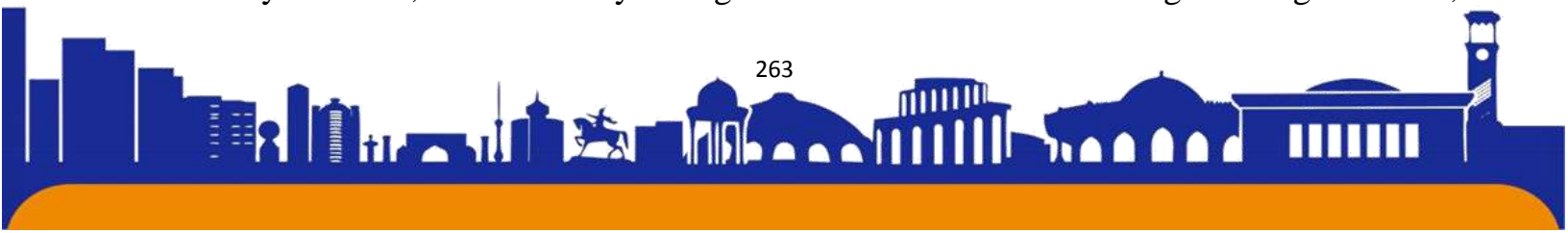
Buxoroning Rossiya tomonidan bo'ysundirilishi, tez orada uning iqtisodiy jihatdan ham qaramligiga olib keldi. Buxoroning pul va boj tizimi ham Rossiya imperiyasiga bo'ysundiriladi. Metropoliya Buxoro bozorlarida ham yakka hukmronlikni qo'lga kiritadi. Natijada, Buxoro tashqi savdoda Sharq va G'arb davlatlari bilan aloqlarini yo'qotdi.

1873-yilgi Gandamiyon shartnomasiga ko'ra, rus savdogarlari va sanoatchilariga Xiva xonligining barcha joylarida bemalol savdo-sotiq qilishlari uchun barcha to'siqlar olib tashlandi va ular barcha boj va to'lovlardan ozod qilindi.

1867-yilda qabul qilingan "Yettisuv va Sirdaryo viloyatlarini boshqarish haqidagi qoidalar loyihasi" Turkiston general gubernatorligi tuzilgach, o'lkadagi bojxona ishlarini yuritishning asosiy huquqiy shakli bo'ldi. Unga ko'ra, 1868-yili Turkistondagi zakot ishlarini yuritish uchun Xo'jalik boshqarmasi tashkil etiladi. Ushbu boshqarma chegara orqali kelayotgan har bitta karvondan zakot undirish bilan shug'ullangan. Nazoratni aniq va to'g'ri olib borish uchun hisobot daftarlari tashkil etilgan. Savdogarlarga zakot to'laganliklarini tasdiqlovchi hujjat ham berilgan. Agarda chegaradan olib o'tilayotgan tovarlarning miqdoriga shubha qilinsa, boshqarmaning bir nafar rus amaldori va ikki mahalliy savdogar guvohligida yuklar ochilgan va uning haqiqiy miqdori aniqlangan. Shundan keyingina, yuklarning nazoratga olinganligi va mamlakat hududiga qonuniy olib kirilganligi haqida maxsus hujjat berilgan. Savdogarlar mamlakat hududiga olib kirayotgan tovarlari miqdorini bekitsa yoki miqdorini kamaytirib ko'rsatishga harakat qilsa, to'lashi lozim bo'lgan zakotning ikki barobari moqdorda jarima to'lagan. Jarimaning 50 foizi davlat hisobiga undirilgan bo'lsa, qolgan 50 foizi ushbu huquqbuzarlikni aniqlagan shaxs hisobiga undirilgan.

1872-yil aprel oyida Turkiston general gubernatorligi tarkibida Zakot boshqarmasi tashkil etilgan edi. Ushbu boshqarma 1874-yil dekabr oyigacha o'z faoliyatini davom ettirgan. Zakot boshqarmasining tashkil etilish sabablaridan biri mahalliy zakotchilarga bo'lgan ishonchsizlik edi. Boshqarma 1874-yilgacha Toshkent shahar yarmarka qo'mitasiga bo'ysungan. Ushbu boshqarmaning asosiy vazifasi o'lkaga kirib kelgan yoki o'lkadan chiqib ketayotgan karvonlarni ro'yxatga olish, karvonlardagi yuklarning miqdorini aniqlash, chorva mollari va yuklar uchun zakot undirishdan iborat edi.

Turkiston general gubernatorligi tashkil etilgach, rus savdogarlaridan boj undirishda o'zgarishlar yuz berdi. Endilikda rus savdogarlaridan "Savdo-sotiq va kasb-hunar uchun boj haqida"gi Nizom asosida boj to'lovlari undirilgan. Ammo Sirdaryo viloyatining Perovsk va Kazalinsk uyezdlarida, Yettisuv viloyatining esa barcha hududlarida savdogarlarning hammasi,





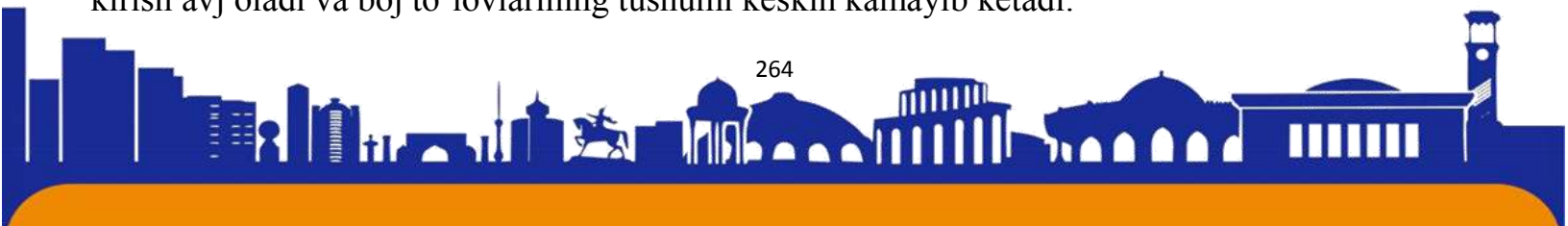
ular rus yoki mahalliy savdogarligidan qat'iy nazar boj to'lovlarini to'lash borasida yuqoridagi Nizomga bo'ysunar edilar.

1875-yili Turkistonda Zakot boshqarmasi tugatiladi. Shu sababli o'lka 1881-yilga qadar bojxona nazoratidan chetda qoladi. 1868-yildan beri qo'shni davlatlardan olib kelinadigan choyni narxiga qo'yilgan rus bojni ham hech qanday idora jalb etilmaydi. Bu vaziyat esa Rossiya hukumatini jiddiy xavotirga solib qo'yadi. Birinchidan, O'rta Osiyo va Rossiya o'rtasida imzolangan shartnomaga ko'ra, bu hududlardan kirib kelayotgan mahsulotlaridan bojxona to'lovlari talab qilinmas edi. Proteksionistik tashqi siyosat olib borayotgan Rossiya hukumati uchun bu holat iqtisodiyot va davlat budjeti uchun juda katta zarba edi. Ikkinchidan, O'rta Osiyoni o'z tovarlari sotiladigan ichki bozorga aylantirish niyatida bo'lgan Rossiya uchun bu hududga chet el tovarlarining kirib kelishi hukmron doiralar manfaatlariga to'g'ri kelmas edi.

Shu maqsadda 1881-yil 19-dekabrda Turkiston general gubernatori vazifasini vaqtincha bajaruvchi Kolpakovskiy o'lkaga Osiyo va G'arbiy Yevropa tovarlarining kirib kelishiga chek qo'yish maqsadida vaqtinchalik bojxona qoidalarini joriy qiladi. Ushbu qoidalar sirasiga quyidagilar kiradi:

- O'rta Osiyo davlatlarida ishlab chiqarilgan barcha turdagi mahsulotlarni Turkiston general-gubernatorligi hududiga boj to'lovlarisiz olib kirishga ruxsat etiladi;
- Barcha chet el tovarlari (choy, doka va bo'yoqlardan tashqari), Yevropa, Eron va Turkiyada ishlab chiqarilgan mahsulotlar Turkistonga olib kirilishi qat'iyan man etiladi;
- Bir pud brutto choy uchun 14 rubl 40 tiyin, bo'yoq mahsulotlari uchun 1 rubl, doka uchun esa 6 rubl miqdorda boj miqdori belgilanadi;
- Bojlarni undirish rus kredit rubllarida amalga oshirilgan;
- Turkistonga olib kirilishi ta'qiqlangan yoki boj to'lanishi shart bo'lgan mahsulotlarni yashirincha olib kirilganligi aniqlansa, ushbu tovarlar musodara qilingan. Musodara qilingan tovarlardan tushgan mablag'larning 25 foizi shu muassasa xodimlariga berilgan. Keyinchalik bu mablag'lar maxsus fondlarga o'tkazilgan.

Chetdan mahsulotlarning kirib kelishini nazorat qilish va ulardan boj to'lovlarini undirish ishlari o'lkada faoliyat olib boruvchi harbiy-politsiya amaldorlariga yuklatilgan edi. Ushbu amaldorlar Harbiy vazirlik hisobida turgan. Ushbu politsiyachilar ta'minoti Harbiy vazirlik kreditlaridan qoplanar edi. Bojxona bojaridan tushadigan jami daromadlar ham 1883-yilgacha ushbu vazirlik ixtiyorida bo'lgan. Ushbu chora-tadbirlar natijasida o'lkada noqonuniy Tovar olib kirish avj oladi va boj to'lovlarining tushumi keskin kamayib ketadi.



XIX asrdan bozor munosabatlari shakllana boshladi. Natijada bojxona siyosati Tovar sotishning yangi bozorlarni egallashga yordam beradigan asosiy vositasiga aylanib qoladi. Buxoro amirligining katta qismini Britaniya Hindistoni nazorat qiladigan Afg'oniston bilan chegarada bojxonalar tashkil qilindi.

1891-yili Rossiya Moliya vazirligi tomonidan O'rta Osiyo bozorlarida kuchli savdo-sanoat monopoliyasini o'rnatish bo'yicha muhim ishlar amalga oshirildi. 1892-yili Buxoro amirligi va Xiva xonligi Rossiya bilan yagona bojxona tizimiga o'tish haqida shartnoma imzolaydi. Ushbu shartnoma asosida bojxona chegarasi buxoro-afg'on chegarasiga o'tkaziladi. Ushbu loyihani 1892-yil 7-avgustda Rossiya imperatori Aleksandr III ko'rib chiqadi va tasdiqlaydi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, Rossiya imperiyasining O'rta Osiyoni bosib olishdagi asosiy maqsadlari – sanoat uchun arzon xom-ashyo mahsulotlari va imperiyada ishlab chiqarilgan mahsulotlar uchun yangi bozorlarni vujudga keltirishdan iborat edi. Shu sababli ham Rossiya imperiyasi O'rta Osiyoni bosib olishda birinchi o'rinda o'lka bozorlari va iqtisodiy resurslarni butunlay qo'lga olishga harakat qilganlar. Shuningdek, O'rta Osiyo bozorlarini egallab olish shu hududda o'z savdo monopoliyalarini qaror topdirish maqsadida boj tizimini ham tubdan o'zgartirib, shu maqsadlarga xizmat qiluvchi boj siyosatini ham yuritdilar.

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KORXONALAR FAOLIYATINI TIJORAT BANKLARI ORQALI MOLIYALASHTIRISHNI YANADA TAKOMILLASHTIRISH

Xolikberdieva Azizaxon Kamoldin qizi
Biznes va tadbirkorlik oliy maktabi magistri

Annotatsiya: Maqolada korxonalar faoliyatini tijorat banklari orqali moliyalashtirish hamda uni takomillashtirish turlari va usullari, bu borada amalga oshirilgan ishlar ko'lamini tahlil qilingan.

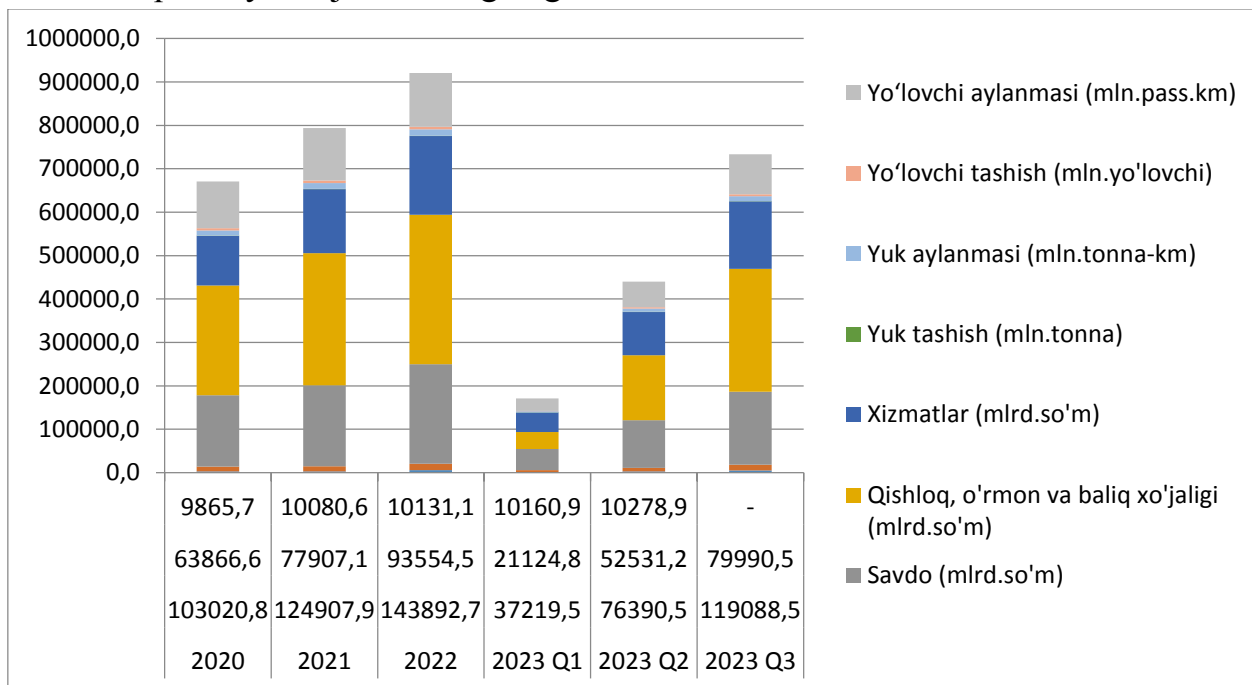
Kalit so'zlar: Korxonalar, tijorat banklari, takomillashtirish, bank tizimi, kreditlash, raqamli texnologiya, rivojlantirish, moliyalashtirish.

Mamlakatimizda keyingi yillarda moliyaviy sektorni izchil isloh qilish borasida qator chora-tadbirlar amalga oshirilib, ilg'or bank biznesini yuritish, korxonalarining iqtisodiy o'sish ko'rsatkichlarini oshirish, eksportyor korxonalarini ulushini oshirish, qulay biznes muhitini yaratish sohada raqobatni kuchaytirish, xizmatlar sifatini oshirish uchun zarur huquqiy shart-sharoitlar yaratilmoqda. Kichik va tadbirkorlikni qo'llab quvvatlash, aholi bandligini ta'minlash, oilaviy korxonalar hamda kasamachilikni rivojlantirish borasida keng ko'lamli ishlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Bu borada qator qonun va qarorlar qabul qilinmoqda. Jumladan O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2023 yil 19-apreldagi 161-sonli "Oilaviy tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish dasturlari doirasida kreditlar ajratishni takomillashtirish hamda aholining doimiy daromad manbalarini ko'paytirishga doir qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida"gi qarori, Prezidentimizning 2020 yil 12-maydagi PF-5992-sonli "2020-2025-yillarga mo'ljallangan O'zbekiston Respublikasining bank tizimini isloh qilish strategiyasi to'g'risida"gi farmoni bilan bank tizimini isloh qilishning keng miqyosli yo'nalishlari belgilab berildi [1]. Prezidentimiz farmoni qabul qilingunga qadar aksariyat tijorat banklarimizda bank xizmatlarining bir tomonligi ya'ni tanlovning yo'qligi, bir xilligi, zamon talabiga javob beraolmasligi mijozlarning haqli e'tiroziga sabab bo'layotgan edi. Ushbu kamchiliklarni quyidagi omillar yuzaga keltirayotgan bo'lsa, uning ortidan salbiy oqibatlarni keltirib chiqarishi tabiiy edi. Qabul qilingan farmon va qarorlarning ijrosi, sohaga berilgan e'tibor tufayli korxonalar faoliyatida tijorat banklari asosiy tayanch, ko'makchiga tub ma'noda kichik va o'rta biznesni boshlash, rivojlantirishda haqiqiy lokomotivga aylandi. O'zbekiston Respublikasi bank tizimi bugungi





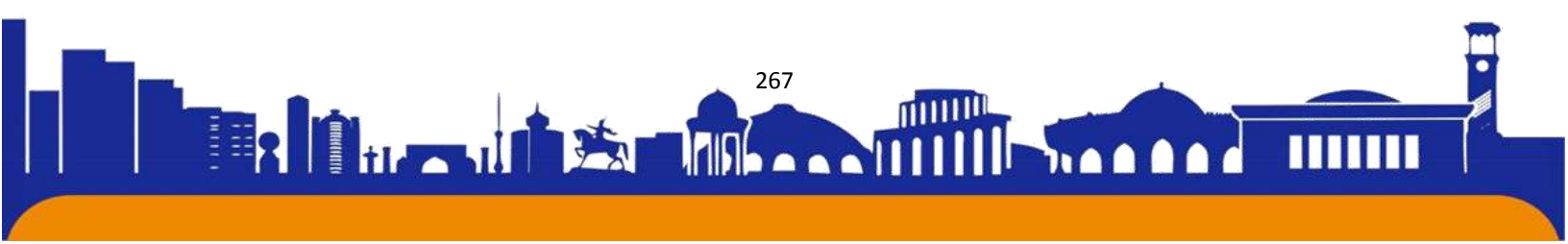
kunda bank xizmatlarining an'anaviy sohalari kreditlash, depozit operatsiyalari, hisob-kitob va kassa kabi xizmatlarini ko'rsatuvchi 33 ta tijorat bankidan tashkil topgan. 2023-yilning yanvar-sentabr oylarida O'zbekiston Respublikasida tijorat bank kreditlari va boshqa qarz mablag'lari hisobidan 19,1 trln. so'm asosiy kapitalga investitsiyalar o'zlashtirilgan. Ularning jami investitsiyalardagi ulushi 8,4 % ni tashkil etdi. Bank tizimi samaradorligini oshirish tadbirkorlik subyektlari va aholining arzon va sifatli moliyaviy xizmatlarga o'sib borayotgan ehtiyojlarini ta'minlash uchun iqtisodiy rivojlanishning eng muhim omili hisoblanadi.

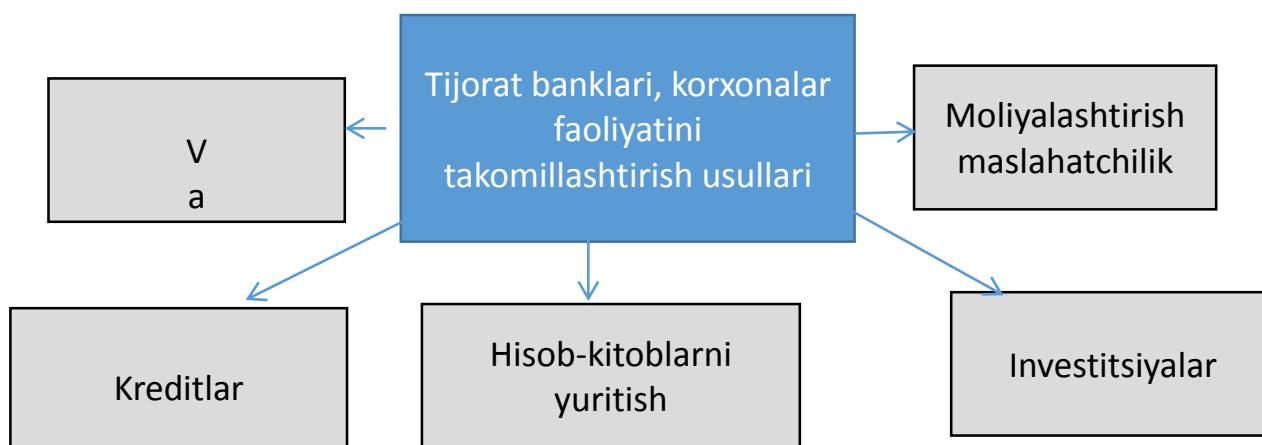


Kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikning iqtisodiyot tarmoqlaridagi asosiy ko'rsatkichlari hajmi.

2023-yil holatiga ko'ra, ro'yxatdan o'tgan tadbirkorlik subyektlari (korxonalar) va tashkilotlar soni esa 673 397 tani (*fermer va dehqon xo'jaliklarisiz*) tashkil etdi. Ular o'tgan yilning mos davriga nisbatan 71 053 taga oshgan, o'sish sur'ati esa 111,8 %ni tashkil etdi [2].

Tijorat banklari, korxonalar faoliyatini moliyalashtirishda muhim rol o'ynaydi va bu faoliyatni yanada takomillashtirish uchun bir nechta usullar mavjud:





Kreditlar. Tijorat banklari, korxonalar uchun moliyalashtirishning asosiy vositasi sifatida kreditlar taklif qiladi. Kreditlar, korxonalar tomonidan kapitalni oshirish, yangi loyihalar uchun moliya topish, xarajatlarni to'lash va boshqalar uchun foydali bo'ladi.

Hisob-kitoblarni yuritish. Tijorat banklari, korxonalar uchun hisob-kitob xizmatlari taklif qiladi. Bu xizmatlar orqali korxonalar, pul mablag'larini saqlash, to'lashlarini amalga oshirish va moliyalashtirish jarayonlarini boshqarish imkoniyatiga ega bo'ladi.

Investitsiyalar. Tijorat banklari, korxonalar uchun investitsiya imkoniyatlari taklif qilishi mumkin. Bu investitsiyalar, korxonalar uchun yangi loyihalar, texnologik yangilanishlar yoki xalqaro bozorlarga kirish uchun moliyalashtirish imkonini beradi.

Valyuta operatsiyalari. Tijorat banklari, korxonalar uchun valyuta operatsiyalari taklif qiladi. Bu operatsiyalar, korxonalar uchun valyuta almashish, sotib olish, valyuta risklarini boshqarish va xalqaro savdo muomalalarini amalga oshirish imkoniyatini beradi.

Moliyalashtirish maslahatchilik. Tijorat banklari, korxonalar uchun moliyalashtirish maslahatchilik xizmatlarini taklif qiladi. Bu xizmatlar orqali banklar, korxonalar faoliyatini tahlil qilishi, moliyalashtirish strategiyasini belgilash va moliyalashtirish jarayonlarini yanada

Shuning bilan birgalikda korxonalar faoliyatini tijorat banklari orqali moliyalashtirishni yanada takomillashtirish esa raqamli texnologiyalarni rivojlantirish, moliyadan foydalanish imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish, moslashuvchan kreditlash shartlarini ishlab chiqish, hamkorlikni rivojlantirish, yaxshilangan moliyalashtirish shartlari kabi jihatlarni o'z ichiga oladi [4].

Raqamli texnologiyalarni rivojlantirish. Banklar biznesga kredit berish jarayonini soddalashtirish va tezlashtirish uchun raqamli platformalar va vositalardan foydalanishi

mumkin. Bu onlayn ilovalar, avtomatlashtirilgan kredit reytingi, elektron imzolar va boshqa innovatsion echimlarni o'z ichiga olishi mumkin.

Moliyadan foydalanish imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish. Banklar biznesning keng doirasi uchun mavjud bo'lgan yangi mahsulot va xizmatlarni ishlab chiqishi mumkin. Bu kichik va o'rta korxonalar uchun mikrokreditlar, startap va innovatsion loyihalarni moliyalashtirish, shuningdek, ayrim tarmoqlarni rivojlantirish bo'yicha maxsus dasturlarni o'z ichiga olishi mumkin.

Moslashuvchan kreditlash shartlarini ishlab chiqish. Banklar biznesga kredit berishning moslashuvchan shartlarini taklif qilishlari mumkin, masalan, kreditni to'lashning turli variantlari, to'lovlarni kechiktirish, foiz stavkalarini o'zgartirish va boshqa individual shartlar. Bu korxonalarining o'zgaruvchan bozor sharoitlariga moslashishiga yordam beradi va ularning faoliyati barqarorligini ta'minlaydi.

Hamkorlikni rivojlantirish. Banklar korxonalarini nafaqat moliyalashtirish, balki maslahat yordami ham ko'rsatish orqali ular bilan hamkorlikni mustahkamlashi mumkin. Bu biznes-rejalar, moliyaviy tahlil, risklarni boshqarish va biznes operatsiyalarining boshqa jihatlarini ishlab chiqishda yordamni o'z ichiga olishi mumkin.

Yaxshilangan moliyalashtirish shartlari. Banklar kreditlar bo'yicha foiz stavkalarini pasaytirish va biznesni moliyalashtirish shartlarini yaxshilash ustida ishlashlari mumkin. Bunga bank jarayonlarini optimallashtirish, operatsion xarajatlarni kamaytirish va operatsion samaradorlikni oshirish orqali erishish mumkin.

Umuman olganda, korxonalarini tijorat banklari orqali moliyalashtirishni yanada takomillashtirish korxonalar uchun moliyaviy xizmatlarning qulayligi, moslashuvchanligi va samaradorligini oshirishga qaratilgan bo'lib, ularning rivojlanishi va o'sishiga xizmat qiladi [5].

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ON THE RATIO OF NON-PERFORMING LOANS TO AVERAGE LOAN RATES IN CONSIDERING THE ISSUE OF BANKING RISKS

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Abstract:

Banking activities are of constant interest from researchers and practitioners. The basis of this interest is the role and importance of banks in the economic activities of various economic agents and the life of the population. At the same time, special attention is paid to banking risks, where we highlight credit risks. Based on this, the paper examines the dynamics of the ratio of non-performing loans to loan rates on average on the banking system for a number of individual countries. Graphs and diagrams of such analysis are provided, which allows you to understand the progress of this study.

Key words: Analysis, Ratio, Bank, Credit, Non-performing loans, Credit risks, Credit rates.

Introduction

Lending is one of the main functions in the activities of banks [1]-[6]. This process allows the bank to obtain the necessary profit for its sustainable operation and development. At the same time, this is one of the sources that allow business entities of various forms of ownership or the population to obtain the necessary financial resources. Therefore, this topic is constantly in the focus of various studies. Its relevance ultimately determines the practical significance and the need for new research.

One of the problems of lending is the possible increase in so-called problem or non-performing loans [7], [8]. These are those loans that are not returned to the bank or their

repayment occurs in violation of predetermined deadlines. As a result, the bank receives less potential profit from the lending process or may even lose part of its credit resources. Thus, this confirms the relevance of the chosen research topic and the need to disclose it taking into account the analysis of various factors.

To analyze the effectiveness of the lending process using banking resources, you can consider various indicators of banking activity as a whole. Such research can be carried out both on the basis of standard classical approaches [9]-[11], and those that are used in other areas of analysis, but have an original structure for studying data [12]-[19]. This also expands the scope of the analysis and provides a basis for obtaining additional information.

Thus, the main goal of this work is the ability to consider the issue on banking risks through the prism of individual indicators of banking activity. In this case, special attention is paid to credit risks. To detail this goal, a critical analysis of individual literature sources was also carried out.

Related works

In their study, B. Imbierowicz and C. Rauch consider the relationship between liquidity risk and credit risk [20]. For these purposes, US banks are studied in the period 1998-2010. The authors showed that these indicators do not have an economically significant relationship [20]. However, such analysis provides new insight into the emergence and development of relevant risks.

A. Temirov explores the essence of credit risks, the reasons for their occurrence and ways to reduce them [21]. At the same time, the work examines in detail the task of managing the loan portfolio of banks, as a basis for reducing credit risk. As a result, the author offers a number of recommendations to prevent the occurrence of problem loans and reduce credit risks.

A. S. Serrano conducts a comprehensive empirical analysis to study the impact of problem loans on bank lending [22]. The study looked at data from Europe. For these purposes, the data used consists of information on specific banks and country aggregates based on a sample of 75 banks in the period 2014-2018. The paper notes that banks with a higher reduction in the level of non-performing loans tend to lend more to real economy. This is important in determining the strategy for the development of banking activities as a whole.

T. Khemraj and S. Pasha, using data from Guyana as an example, analyze the determinants of non-performing loans [23]. To do this, the authors use methods of econometric analysis. In particular, the work uses a fixed effect model. The authors show that the real effective exchange

rate has a significant positive effect on non-performing loans [23]. At the same time, GDP growth is inversely proportional to the number of non-performing loans. All this helps to understand the nature of problem loans and develop a strategy to counter their accumulation.

S. Tanasković and M. Jandrić also consider factors influencing the occurrence of problem loans [24]. Selected CEEC and SEE countries are reviewed here for the period 2006-2013. For the analysis, the authors use the method of a static panel model with the logarithm of the share of non-performing loans in total loans as the dependent variable [24]. The work notes that there is a negative relationship between GDP growth and an increase in the share of non-performing loans. It is also noted that the inflation rate is considered statistically insignificant [24].

Thus, we see different directions on the chosen research topic and an analysis of various factors in assessing changes in the volume of problem loans.

Dynamics of non-performing loans in relation to average loan rates for banking systems of individual countries

This subsection discusses several examples using real data. The choice of appropriate parameters is associated with their direct impact on the possibility of credit risk and other banking risks.

In Fig. 1 presents data on the Indonesian banking system.

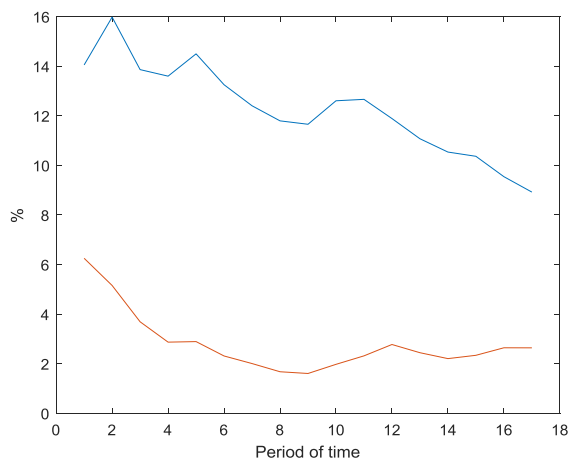


Figure 1: Indonesian Banking System Data

Hereinafter, blue indicates the dynamics of loan interest rates, and red indicates the share of problem loans in the total volume of loans issued.

Data in Fig. 1 cover the period 2005-2021. In general, one can note co-directional dynamics in the data under study. However, if the dynamics of interest rates has a constant

downward trend, then the share of problem loans, after a decrease, will stabilize at a certain level.

In this case, it should be noted that a decrease in interest rates leads to a decrease in the volume of non-performing loans. However, this effect is temporary. This is determined by the fact that the volume of problem loans does not further decrease, although the level of reduction in interest rates is significant. Therefore, it is impossible to talk about a close connection in the ratio of the volume of problem loans and the level of interest rates using data from the Indonesian banking system as an example. In this regard, it is advisable to consider in more detail the dynamics of such co-directed changes in the data under study.

The following presents the dynamics of changes in the volume of problem loans and the dynamics of interest rates on loans in the Georgian banking system. These data cover the period 2003-2021. Like the previous ones, this and subsequent data were taken from the website <https://investing.com>.

Shown in Fig. 2, the data dynamics differ from those shown in Fig. 1. However, the co-direction of the dynamics of changes in the volume of problem loans and the dynamics of interest rates from a certain point in time is the same. At the same time, in the last two years we have observed the opposite direction for the analyzed data series.

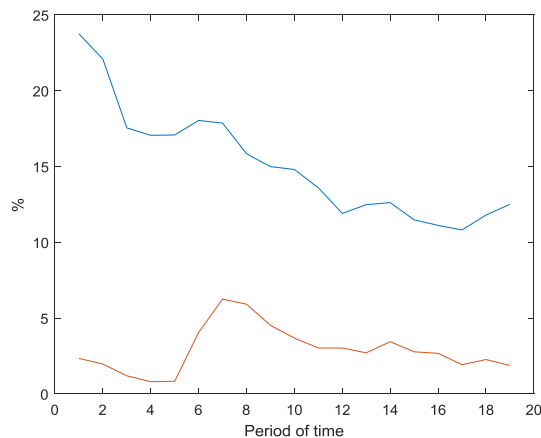


Figure 2: Data on the banking system of Georgia

From the data in Fig. 2 shows that at the beginning of the study period, with a decrease in the interest rate on loans, the dynamics of the volume of problem loans is multidirectional. Moreover, such dynamics were even positive and the value of the volume of problem loans increased.

Then it should be noted that as the interest rate on loans decreases, the level of problem loans decreases. However, such a decrease is much smaller compared to the reduction in loan rates.

Thus, in the Georgian banking system as a whole, there is no sustained positive effect of reducing problem loans from lowering interest rates on loans.

Although at some time intervals this can be tracked. It follows from this that the volume of problem loans in the Georgian banking system, as well as in the Indonesian banking system, is influenced by a number of factors. But it is not recommended to completely discard the dynamics of interest rates as a trigger for the dynamics of problem loans.

A more interesting case of analyzing the relationship between the dynamics of the volume of problem loans and interest rates on loans is the case of the Italian banking system. Here, as before, the volume of problem loans is expressed as a percentage of all loans provided.

In Fig. 3 considers the period 2005-2021. This case is of interest, since Italy is one of the most developed economies.

It should be noted that in this case the level of interest rates on loans is significantly lower than what was considered in previous cases. At the same time, interest rates on loans are reduced throughout the studied interval.

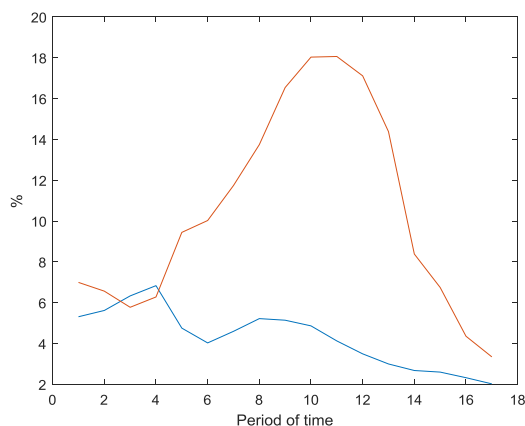


Figure 3: Dynamics of the studied data on the Italian banking system

However, in the middle of the study period, the volume of problem loans increases sharply (see Fig. 3). Then the volume of problem loans in the Italian banking system also declines sharply. In this case, we can note the effect of an excessive reduction in the level of lending rates, which allows anyone to take out credit resources and not have proper grounds for covering it in the future.

Consequently, for the Italian banking system there is a negative effect of the relationship between the dynamics of changes in problem loans and the level of interest rates on loans.

Although it should also be emphasized that this effect is episodic. In other words, a number of measures were taken in the Italian banking system that helped reduce the level of problem loans. Another question is how long-lasting this effect will be and how far this effect covers all Italian banks.

To conclude this subsection, we will also consider the dynamics of changes in the relevant indicators for the banking system of Pakistan. These data are presented in Fig. 4 and cover the period 2005-2021.

From the data in Fig. 4 shows that, as in the previous case, in the middle of the period under study there is a surge in dynamics in the volume of problem loans. However, unlike the previous case, such a surge occurs against the backdrop of rising interest rates on loans. Next comes a mutual decline in the dynamics of interest rates and the volume of problem loans in the banking system of Pakistan.

However, at the end of the study period, the banking system of Pakistan again observed a mutual surge in the dynamics of the volume of problem loans and the level of interest rates on loans.

Based on this, it can be assumed that the banking system of Pakistan is characterized by co-directional dynamics in changes in the volume of problem loans and the level of interest rates on loans. Thus, in this particular case, the level of interest rates on loans can serve as some kind of indicator of the dynamics of the volume of problem loans.

In general, we see different trends in changes in the dynamics of the volume of problem loans and the level of interest rates on loans. Everything is largely determined by a number of additional factors and depends on the economic situation in a particular country.

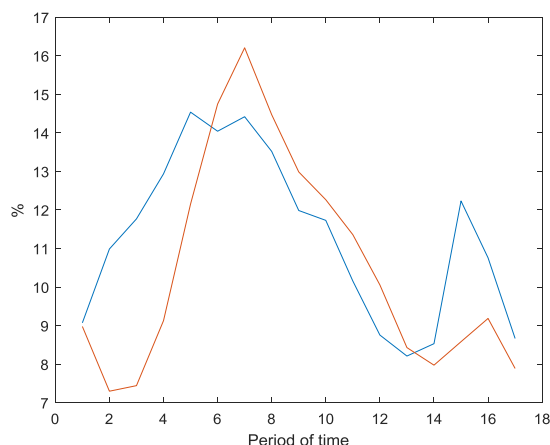


Figure 4: Dynamics of the studied data on the Pakistan banking system

To detail this consideration and more fully disclose the main goal of the study, we will also consider the features of the mutual dynamics of the banking indicators considered in the work related to credit risks.

Comparative analysis of the dynamics of the studied data for some countries

The corresponding analysis is based on the wavelet analysis methodology. For these purposes, wavelet coherence estimates are used, which have found proper application in studies of this kind [25]-[28].

In Fig. 5 shows the wavelet coherence estimate for the data in Fig. 1.

It should be noted that the data in Fig. 5 emphasize the absence of a co-directional relationship between the dynamics of the volume of problem loans and the level of interest rates on loans in the Indonesian banking system. This was also emphasized when considering the data in Fig. 1.

Moreover, such connections are absent at the depth of interaction between the data under study. This confirms the fact that a number of other factors influence the dynamics of the volume of problem loans.

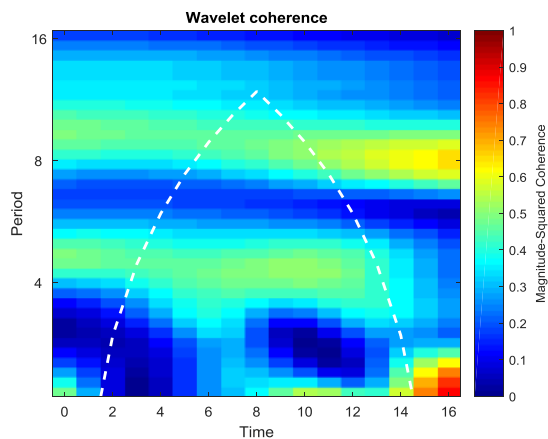


Figure 5: Wavelet coherence estimation for the Indonesian banking system

In Fig. 6 presents wavelet coherence estimates for data on the banking system of Pakistan.

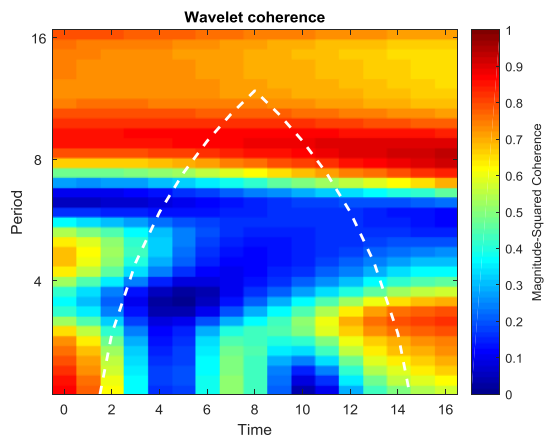


Figure 6: Wavelet coherence estimation for the Pakistan banking system

Here we observe a greater relationship in the dynamics of the parameters under study than in the previous figure. Moreover, such a connection manifests itself, first of all, in the depth of mutual assessment of the data that is being considered. The same was confirmed when analyzing the data in Fig. 4.

The consideration of these two examples is due to the fact that they most fully reflect the trends that are characteristic of the dynamics of the volume of problem loans and the level of interest rates on loans from the point of view of the banking systems of individual countries.

Conclusion

The paper examines trends in the dynamics of the volume of problem loans and the dynamics of interest rates on loans for a number of countries with different levels of economic

development. Before this, based on a critical analysis of literary sources, the feasibility of conducting such an analysis is justified.

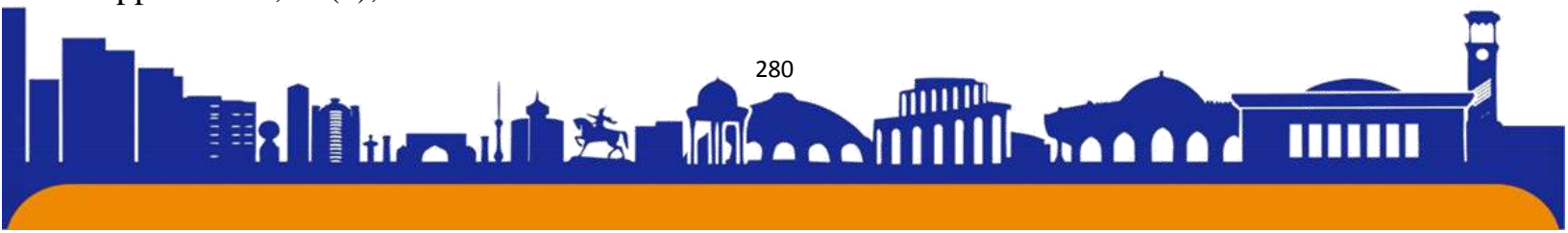
The dynamics of the considered indicators of the banking system are examined using specific examples. The characteristic features of such dynamics for individual banking systems in a number of countries are shown. When detailing such an analysis using wavelet coherence estimates, it was concluded that the level of interest rates has an insignificant effect on the dynamics of the volume of problem loans. At the same time, from the point of view of the Italian banking system, such an influence is significant, but episodic.

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MUSIQA TA'LIMINI O'QITISHDA YANGI PEDAGOGIK TEXNOLOGIYALAR VA INNOVATSIYALAR.

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada yangi pedagogik texnologiyalarning musiqa ta'limiga transformatsion ta'siri ko'rib chiqilgan. Raqamli ta'lim, interaktiv vositalar va moslashuvchan platformalar kabi kalit so'zlar ularni musiqa o'qitishda qo'llash kontekstida muhokama qilinadi. Maqolada ushbu sohadagi dolzarb tendentsiyalar va tadqiqotlar haqida umumiy ma'lumot berish uchun adabiyotlar tahlili keltirilgan. Bundan tashqari, u ushbu texnologiyalarni musiqa ta'limiga qo'shish uchun ishlatiladigan turli usullarni bayon qiladi, tegishli tadqiqotlar natijalarini taqdim etadi va natijalarini muhokama qiladi, kelajakdagi tadqiqotlar va amalga oshirish bo'yicha takliflar bilan yakunlanadi.

Kalit so'zlar: musiqiy ta'lim, pedagogik texnologiyalar, innovatsiyalar, onlayn ta'lim, interaktiv vositalar, virtual haqiqat, sun'iy intellekt, shaxsiylashtirilgan ta'lim, sinf xonasi, aralash ta'lim, baholash, talabalarni jalb qilish.

So'nggi yillarda musiqiy ta'lim pedagogik texnologiyalar va o'qitishning innovatsion metodologiyalarining rivojlanishi bilan sezilarli o'zgarishlarga duch keldi. An'anaviy o'qitish usullari raqamli vositalar va onlayn platformalar tomonidan ko'paytirilayotgan davrda o'qituvchilar talabalar uchun o'quv tajribasini oshirishning yangi usullarini o'rganmoqdalar. Ushbu maqola musiqiy ta'limning hozirgi manzarasini o'rganadi, pedagogik texnologiyalarning o'qitish amaliyoti va talabalar natijalariga ta'sirini tahlil qiladi.

Adabiyot musiqa ta'limini boyitish uchun texnologiyadan foydalanishga bo'lgan qiziqish ortib borayotganini ko'rsatadi. Virtual haqiqat (VR) va kengaytirilgan haqiqat (AR) immersiv tajribalarni taqdim etadi, bu talabalarga deyarli kontsert zallariga kirishga yoki turli xil asboblardan bilan tajriba o'tkazishga imkon beradi. Sun'iy intellekt (AI) shaxsiylashtirilgan o'rganishni osonlashtiradi, talabalarning individual ehtiyojlari va afzalliklariga moslashadi. Onlayn platformalar talabalarga dunyoning istalgan nuqtasidan o'quv qo'llanmalari, amaliy materiallar va hamkorlikdagi loyihalarga kirish imkonini beruvchi ko'plab resurslarni taklif etadi.



Ushbu yutuqlarning amaliy natijalarini tushunish uchun turli xil o'qitish usullari va texnologiyalari har tomonlama ko'rib chiqildi. Amaliy tadqiqotlar, so'rovnomalar va musiqa o'qituvchilari va talabalari bilan suhbatlar pedagogik texnologiyalarni Real ta'lim sharoitida integratsiyalashuvi to'g'risida tushuncha to'plash uchun ishlatilgan.

Ushbu tadqiqot natijalari musiqa ta'limida onlayn ta'lim platformalari va interaktiv vositalarning keng qo'llanilishini ko'rsatadi. O'qituvchilar talabalarning faolligini oshirish uchun virtual asboblari, musiqa ishlab chiqarish dasturlari va hamkorlikdagi platformalarni o'z ichiga oladi. AI-gijgijlash ilovalari, individual ta'lim yordam taraqqiyot kuzatish, va maqsadli hisobot taqdim etiladi. Shuningdek, dinamik va interaktiv o'quv muhitini yaratib, aylantirilgan sinflar va aralash ta'lim yondashuvlarini amalga oshirish kuzatildi.

Musiqa ta'limini o'qitishdagi ba'zi tendentsiyalar va yangiliklar:

1. Onlayn Ta'lim Platformalari:

- Turli xil onlayn platformalar va ta'limni boshqarish tizimlari musiqa ta'limi kurslarini taklif etadi. Ushbu platformalar ko'pincha interaktiv darslar, video darsliklar va hamkorlikdagi xususiyatlarni taqdim etadi, bu esa talabalarga musiqani masofadan o'rganishga imkon beradi.

2. Raqamli nota musiqasi va Interaktiv ballar:

- Raqamli nota musiqasi va interaktiv ballar talabalarga turli xil musiqiy kompozitsiyalarga kirish imkoniyatini beradi. Ba'zi platformalar hatto izohlar, ta'kidlash va ijro etish kabi xususiyatlarni taklif qiladi, bu esa o'quv jarayonini yanada qiziqarli va interaktiv qiladi.

Raqamli nota musiqasi va interaktiv ballar musiqachilar, talabalar va o'qituvchilarning musiqa bilan ishlash va o'rganish usullarini tubdan o'zgartirdi. Bu texnologik o'zgarishlar bir necha foyda taklif:

- Kirish imkoniyati: raqamli nota musiqasi jismoniy nusxalarga bo'lgan ehtiyojni yo'q qiladi va musiqachilarga ulkan kompozitsiyalar kutubxonasiga tezkor kirish imkoniyatini beradi. Bu, ayniqsa, an'anaviy notalarni olish yoki saqlashda qiynalayotganlar uchun foydalidir.

- Portativlik: raqamli nota musiqasi yordamida musiqachilar butun kutubxonani planshet yoki elektron qurilmada olib yurishlari mumkin. Bu mashg'ulotlar, spektakllar va mashg'ulotlar uchun qulaylik yaratadi, bir nechta bosma ballarni olib yurish ehtiyojini kamaytiradi.

- Interaktivlik: interfaol ballar izohlar, ta'kidlash va ijro etish imkoniyatlari kabi xususiyatlarni o'z ichiga olgan holda o'quv tajribasini oshiradi. Musiqachilar o'zlarining



eslatmalarini qo'shishlari, muhim parchalarni belgilashlari va displeyni o'zlarining xohishlariga mos ravishda sozlashlari mumkin.

- Ijro etish va Audio integratsiyasi: ba'zi platformalar musiqachilarga nota musiqasini kuzatib borishda asarni tinglashga imkon beradigan ijro etish xususiyatlarini taklif etadi. Bu musiqiy nuanslarni tushunish, dinamikani talqin qilish va umumiy musiqiylikni anglash uchun foydalidir.

- Ta'lim vositalari: aqamli platformalar ko'pincha o'rganishga yordam beradigan ta'lim vositalarini o'z ichiga oladi. Bunga musiqachilarga o'z mahoratini va musiqiy tushunchalarni tushunishga yordam beradigan o'quv qo'llanmalari, amaliy mashqlar va integratsiyalashgan darslar kirishi mumkin.

- Hamkorlikda o'rganish: raqamli varaqli musiqa platformalari hamkorlikda o'rganish tajribasini osonlashtirishi mumkin. Musiqachilar ballarni osongina baham ko'rishlari, Real vaqt rejimida hamkorlik qilishlari va muayyan asarlar yoki musiqiy texnikalar haqida onlayn munozaralarda qatnashishlari mumkin.

- Ekologik barqarorlik bosma nota musiqasiga bo'lgan ehtiyojni kamaytirish orqali raqamli platformalar ekologik barqarorlikka hissa qo'shadi. Bu musiqa sanoatida qog'oz chiqindilarini minimallashtirish va ekologik toza amaliyotlarni targ'ib qilish bo'yicha keng ko'lamli harakatlar bilan mos keladi.

- Muntazam yangilanishlar: raqamli varaqli musiqa platformalari yangilanishlar va tuzatishlarni muammosiz taqdim etishi mumkin. Musiqachilar aniq va dolzarb materiallar bilan ishlashlarini ta'minlab, ballarning so'nggi versiyalarini olishlari mumkin.

- Moslashuvchanlik: musiqachilar shrift o'lchamlari, ranglari va tartibini sozlash orqali raqamli ballarning ko'rinishini o'z xohishlariga mos ravishda sozlashlari mumkin. Ushbu moslashuvchanlik, ayniqsa, ko'rish qobiliyati buzilgan shaxslar uchun foydali bo'lishi mumkin.

Umuman olganda, raqamli nota musiqasi va interaktiv ballarning musiqiy ta'lim va amaliyotga qo'shilishi musiqachilarning o'z mahoratiga bo'lgan munosabatini o'zgartirib, dinamik va boyituvchi tajriba taklif qildi.

3. Virtual haqiqat (VR) va Kengaytirilgan haqiqat (AR):

- VR va AR texnologiyalari immersiv musiqiy tajribalarni yaratish uchun foydalanilmoqda. Virtual muhit konsert zallarini, musiqa studiyalarini yoki hatto tarixiy sharoitlarni taqlid qilib, talabalarga noyob va Real o'quv tajribalarini taqdim etishi mumkin.

4. Musiqa Ishlab Chiqarish Dasturi:



- Raqamli audio ish stantsiyalari (dovlar) va musiqa ishlab chiqarish dasturlari talabalarga o'z musiqalarini yaratish, tahrirlash va ishlab chiqarishga imkon beradi. Ushbu vositalar musiqiy kompozitsiya, aranjirovka va ishlab chiqarish texnikasini o'rgatish uchun qimmatlidir.

5. Onlayn Hamkorlikdagi Musiqiy Loyihalar:

- Hamkorlikdagi platformalar talabalarga jismoniy joylashuvidan qat'i nazar, Real vaqt rejimida musiqiy loyihalarda birgalikda ishlashga imkon beradi. Bu hamkorlikni rivojlantiradi va talabalarga birgalikda musiqa yaratish imkoniyatini beradi.

6. Musiqiy ta'limni gamifikatsiya qilish:

- Musiqiy ta'limga Gamified yondashuvlar o'yin elementlarini o'rganish tajribalariga kiritishni o'z ichiga oladi. Bu musiqa o'rganishni talabalar uchun yanada yoqimli va rag'batlantiruvchi qilishi mumkin.

7. Musiqa ta'limi uchun mobil ilovalar:

- Ko'p sonli mobil ilovalar musiqa ta'limining turli jihatlariga, asbob chalishni o'rganishdan tortib quloq o'rgatish va musiqa nazariyasiga qadar. Ushbu ilovalar ko'pincha foydalanuvchilar uchun qulay va barcha yoshdagi o'quvchilar uchun qulay bo'lishi uchun yaratilgan.

8. Adaptiv Ta'lim Tizimlari:

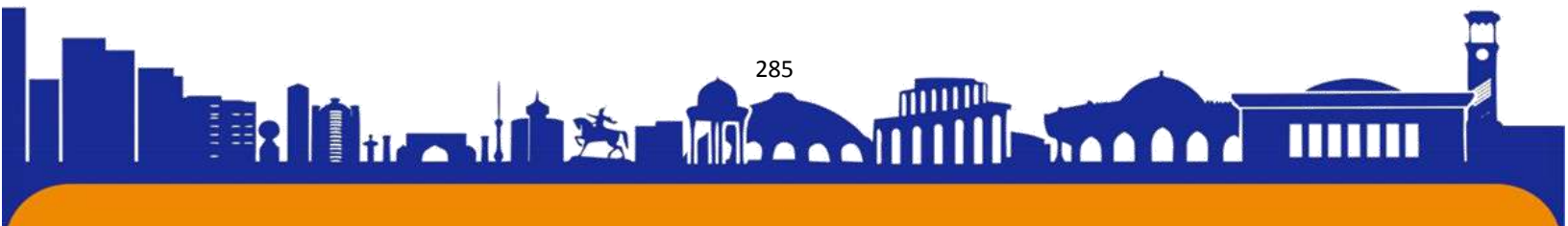
- Adaptiv ta'lim texnologiyalari individual talaba ehtiyojlariga tikuvchi qo'llanma, bir talabaning taraqqiyot asosida qiyinchilik darajasini sozlash. Ushbu shaxsiy yondashuv musiqa ta'limida samarali bo'lishi mumkin, har bir talabaning o'ziga xos o'rganish tezligi va uslubiga murojaat qiladi.

9. Masofaviy Musiqa Hamkorlik Vositalari:

- Masofaviy ta'limning kuchayishi bilan masofaviy musiqa bilan hamkorlik qilish vositalari muhim ahamiyat kasb etdi. Ushbu platformalar talabalarga bir shaharda yoki turli qit'alarda bo'lishidan qat'i nazar, musiqiy loyihalarda hamkorlik qilish imkonini beradi.

10. Talabalar taraqqiyoti uchun ma'lumotlar tahlili:

- Ta'lim texnologiyalari platformalari ko'pincha talabalar taraqqiyotini kuzatish va tahlil qilish uchun ma'lumotlar tahlilini o'z ichiga oladi. Bu ma'lumotlar o'qituvchilar talabalar qo'shimcha qo'llab-quvvatlash kerak va shunga ko'ra, ularning ta'lim yondashuvlarini sozlashingiz mumkin maydonlarni aniqlash yordam berishi mumkin.



Musiqa ta'limidagi so'nggi tendentsiyalar va yangiliklardan xabardor bo'lish juda muhim, chunki texnologiya musiqani o'rgatish va o'rganish usulini shakllantirishda muhim rol o'ynashda davom etmoqda.

Muhokama bo'limida ushbu yangiliklarning musiqa ta'limiga ijobiy ta'siri, masalan, kirish imkoniyati, kengaytirilgan hamkorlik va talabalarning motivatsiyasi yaxshilanadi. Muammolar, shu jumladan raqamli bo'linish va o'qituvchilarni tayyorlash zarurati tan olinadi. Raqamli portfellar va ishlash tahlillari kabi baholash usullarida texnologiyaning integratsiyasi muhokama qilinib, talabalar taraqqiyotini aniqroq va chuqurroq baholash imkoniyatlarini ta'kidlaydi.

Xulosalar:

Xulosa qilib aytganda, pedagogik texnologiyalar va innovatsion o'qitish metodologiyalarining integratsiyasi musiqa ta'limi manzarasini o'zgartirmoqda. Talabalarni jalb qilish, foydalanish imkoniyati va shaxsiylashtirilgan ta'lim nuqtai nazaridan kuzatilgan ijobiy natijalar ushbu yutuqlarning imkoniyatlarini ta'kidlaydi. Biroq, o'qituvchilar uchun texnologiyaga adolatli kirish va doimiy kasbiy rivojlanish kabi muammolarni hal qilish juda muhimdir.

Oldinga qarab, ta'lim muassasalariga pedagogik texnologiyalarning samarali integratsiyasini qo'llab-quvvatlash uchun infratuzilma va treninglarga sarmoya kiritish tavsiya etiladi. Musiqa ta'limi inklyuziv bo'lib qolishi va rivojlanayotgan raqamli landshaftga moslashishini ta'minlash uchun o'qituvchilar, texnologiya ishlab chiquvchilari va siyosatchilar o'rtasidagi hamkorlikdagi harakatlar juda muhimdir. Bundan tashqari, davom etayotgan tadqiqotlar rivojlanayotgan texnologiyalarni va ularning musiqa ta'limiga uzoq muddatli ta'sirini o'rganishga da'vat etiladi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, pedagogik texnologiyalar va musiqa ta'limi simbiozi ijodkorlik, hamkorlik va qulaylik uchun yangi yo'llarni ochadi. Ushbu yangiliklarni qabul qilish orqali o'qituvchilar yangi avlod musiqachilarini ilhomlantirishi va an'anaviy chegaralardan oshib ketadigan musiqaga muhabbat uyg'otishi mumkin.

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**XX ASR O`RTA OSIYO MUSIQA TA`LIMINING NAZARIY ASOSLARI.****Majidova Madina Maxmudjon qizi**

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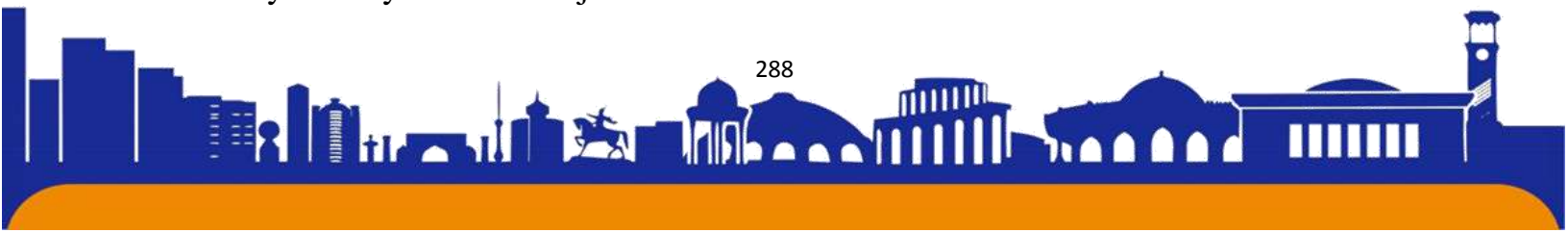
Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqola XX asr davomida o'rta Osiyoda musiqa ta'limining nazariy asoslarini o'rganadi. Ushbu tadqiqot tarixiy kontekst, adabiyot va metodologiyalarni o'rganib chiqib, ushbu mintaqada musiqa ta'limini shakllantirgan noyob nazariy asoslarni har tomonlama tushunishga qaratilgan. Birlamchi manbalar va ilmiy asarlarni sinchkovlik bilan tahlil qilish orqali biz o'rta Osiyo musiqa ta'limi evolyutsiyasini, uning asosiy ta'sir ko'rsatuvchilarini va pedagogik yondashuvlarga ta'sir ko'rsatgan madaniy dinamikani o'rganamiz.

Kalit so'zlar: O'rta Osiyo musiqa ta'limi, XX asr, nazariy asoslar, pedagogik yondashuvlar, madaniy dinamika, ta'sir ko'rsatuvchilar.

XX asr madaniy, ijtimoiy va siyosiy omillarning birlashishi natijasida o'rta Osiyo musiqa ta'limi sohasidagi chuqur o'zgarishlarga guvoh bo'ldi. Ushbu maqola ushbu davrda musiqa ta'limiga asos bo'lgan nazariy asoslarni ochishga qaratilgan. O'rta Osiyo an'ana va zamonaviylikning murakkab o'zaro ta'sirini boshdan kechirar ekan, musiqa pedagogikasini boshqaradigan nazariy asoslar jadal rivojlandi. Amaldagi adabiyotlar va metodologiyalarni o'rganib chiqib, ushbu tadqiqot mintaqadagi musiqa ta'limini tavsiflovchi o'ziga xos xususiyatlarga oydinlik kiritishga qaratilgan.

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi XX asrda o'rta Osiyo musiqa ta'limi bilan bog'liq tarixiy hujjatlar, ilmiy maqolalar va arxiv materiallarini har tomonlama ko'rib chiqishni o'z ichiga oladi. Mavzular va tendentsiyalarni ajratib olish uchun sifatli tahlil qo'llaniladi, bu esa ushbu davrda pedagogikani boshqaradigan nazariy asoslarni chuqur o'rganishga imkon beradi. Tadqiqot shuningdek, transformatsion davrni boshdan kechirgan yoki ta'sir ko'rsatgan musiqa o'qituvchilari bilan suhbatlarni o'z ichiga oladi va nazariy tamoyillarni amaliy qo'llash bo'yicha qimmatli tushunchalarni beradi.

XX asr dunyo bo'ylab musiqa ta'limi sohasida, shu jumladan O'rta Osiyo mintaqalarida sezilarli o'zgarishlarga guvoh bo'ldi. O'rta Osiyodagi mamlakatlar va mintaqalarda aniq tafsilotlar turlicha bo'lishi mumkin bo'lsa-da, ushbu davrda musiqa ta'limiga ta'sir ko'rsatgan ba'zi umumiy nazariy asoslar mavjud.





G'arb musiqa ta'limining ta'siri:

- XX asrda G'arb musiqa ta'limi usullari va mafkuralarining global tarqalishi kuzatildi. O'rta Osiyo mamlakatlari ko'pincha G'arb musiqa ta'limi tizimlarining elementlarini, shu jumladan o'quv rejalari tuzilmalarini, o'qitish metodologiyasini va G'arb musiqa asboblarini birlashtirishni qabul qildilar.

XX asrda G'arb musiqa ta'limining ta'siri turli mintaqalarga, shu jumladan O'rta Osiyo mamlakatlariga katta ta'sir ko'rsatdi. Bu davrda G'arb musiqa ta'limi usullari va mafkuralarining global tarqalishiga bir qancha omillar yordam berdi:

Mustamlakachilik va madaniy almashinuv:

- G'arb mustamlakachilarining kengayishi G'arb mamlakatlari va ularning mustamlakalari o'rtasida madaniy almashinuvni keltirib chiqardi. Ushbu almashinuv nafaqat siyosiy va iqtisodiy jihatlarni, balki musiqa va ta'lim tizimlari kabi madaniy elementlarni ham o'z ichiga olgan.

Globallashuv:

- XX asr g'oyalar, texnologiyalar va madaniy amaliyotlar almashinuvini osonlashtirgan globallashuvning kuchayishiga guvoh bo'ldi. G'arb musiqa ta'limi ushbu global almashinuvning bir qismiga aylanib, butun dunyo bo'ylab ta'lim tizimlariga ta'sir ko'rsatdi.

Texnologiya va aloqa:

- Texnologiyalar, xususan aloqa va transport sohasidagi yutuqlar g'oyalar va amaliyotlarning chegaralar bo'ylab sayohat qilishni osonlashtirdi. G'arb musiqa ta'limi materiallari, metodologiyalari va tajribalari uzoq mintaqalarga etib borib, kengroq tarqatilishi mumkin edi.

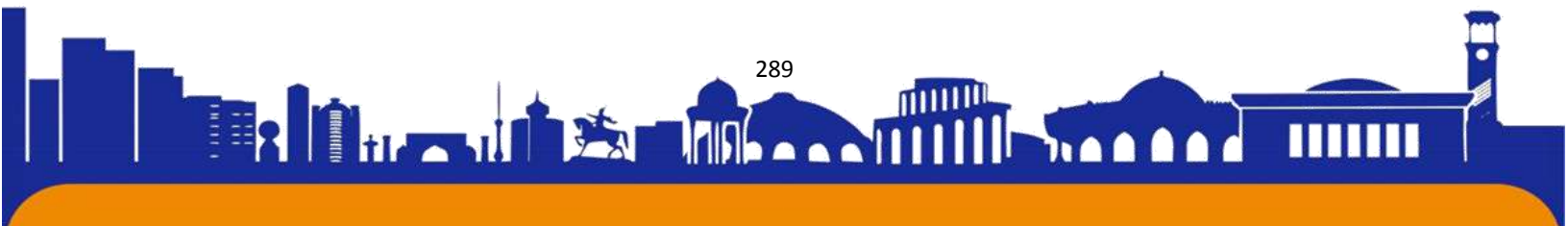
Musiqiy notalarning universalligi:

- G'arb musiqa notasi musiqiy g'oyalarni ifodalash uchun universal tilga aylandi. Bu turli xil madaniy kelib chiqishi bo'lgan shaxslar uchun standartlashtirilgan tizim yordamida musiqiy bilimlarni o'rganish va almashishni osonlashtirdi.

Modernizatsiya va g'arblashtirish:

- Dunyoning turli burchaklaridagi jamiyatlar modernizatsiya va g'arblashtirish jarayonlarini boshdan kechirar ekan, ular ko'pincha G'arb ta'lim modellarini, shu jumladan musiqa ta'limini o'zlashtirdilar. Bu global standartlar va tendentsiyalarga moslashish usuli sifatida qaraldi.

Madaniy obro ' va Global ustunlik:





- G'arb mumtoz musiqasi, xususan, obro ' - e'tibor va global e'tirofqa sazovor bo'ldi. G'arbdagi konservatoriyalar va musiqa maktablari kabi muassasalar musiqiy mukammallikning mezonlariga aylanib, boshqa mintaqalardagi shaxslar va muassasalarni shu kabi modellarni qabul qilishga undashdi.

Xalqaro tashkilotlar va hamkorlik:

- G'arb musiqa ta'limini rivojlantirishda xalqaro tashkilotlar va hamkorlik muhim rol o'ynadi. Madaniy almashinuv dasturlari, ta'lim sohasidagi hamkorlik va tashabbuslar G'arb musiqa pedagogikasining butun dunyo bo'ylab tarqalishini qo'llab-quvvatladi.

O'rta Osiyo mamlakatlari kontekstida:

- O'quv dasturlari tarkibi: O'rta Osiyo mamlakatlari ko'pincha G'arb uslubidagi o'quv dasturlarini o'zlarining musiqiy ta'lim tizimlariga birlashtirdilar. Bunga musiqa nazariyasini, tarixini rasmiy o'rganish va G'arb klassik repertuarini kiritish kiradi.

- O'qitish metodikasi: musiqani o'rganishga tizimli va tizimli yondashuvni ta'kidlaydigan G'arb o'qitish metodikasi qabul qilindi. Bu asboblarni individual o'qitish, ansambl chalish va rasmiylashtirilgan baholash tizimiga e'tiborni jalb qilishi mumkin.

- G'arb asboblarini birlashtirish: G'arb musiqa asboblarini o'rta Osiyo musiqa ta'limiga kiritish odatiy tendentsiya edi. Bu ushbu mintaqalarda o'rganilgan va ijro etiladigan asboblar doirasini kengaytirdi.

G'arb musiqa ta'limining ta'siri sezilarli bo'lgan bo'lsa-da, u ko'pincha mahalliy musiqiy an'analar bilan birga yashaydi va ularni to'ldiradi. G'arbiy va mahalliy musiqiy elementlarning o'zaro ta'siri dunyoning turli burchaklarida xilma-xil va gibrid musiqiy ifodalarga olib keldi.

An'anaviy va G'arbiy elementlarning integratsiyasi:

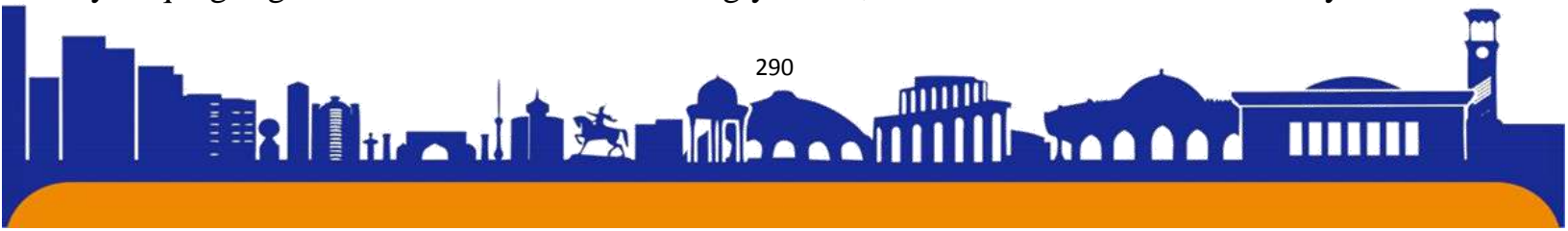
- G'arb musiqasining ta'siriga javoban O'rta Osiyo musiqa o'qituvchilari an'anaviy musiqiy elementlarni o'quv dasturiga kiritishga intildilar. Ushbu yondashuv global musiqiy ta'sirlarning muhimligini tan olgan holda mahalliy musiqiy an'analarni saqlash va targ'ib qilishga qaratilgan.

Musiqiy konservatoriyalar va muassasalarning paydo bo'lishi:

- XX asrda O'rta Osiyo mamlakatlarida musiqa konservatoriyalari va muassasalari tashkil etilib, musiqa bo'yicha rasmiy ta'lim berildi. Ushbu muassasalar ko'pincha Evropa modellari ta'sirida bo'lgan va G'arbiy va an'anaviy o'rta Osiyo musiqasida tuzilgan dasturlarni taklif qilgan.

Texnologik O'zgarishlar:

- XX asrning ikkinchi yarmi musiqiy ta'limga ham ta'sir ko'rsatgan tezkor texnologik yutuqlarga guvoh bo'ldi. Yozuv texnologiyasidan, elektron asboblardan va keyinchalik



kompyuterga asoslangan musiqa ishlab chiqarishdan foydalanish musiqa ta'limi o'quv dasturlariga qo'shildi.

Madaniy almashinuv va globallashuv:

- Madaniy almashinuv va globallashuvning kuchayishi musiqiy g'oyalar va ta'lim amaliyotlari almashinuvini osonlashtirdi. O'rta Osiyo musiqa o'qituvchilari turli xil yondashuvlarga duch kelishdi, bu esa yanada xilma-xil va eklektik musiqa ta'limi manzarasiga hissa qo'shdi.

Fanlararo Yondashuvlar:

- XX asrda musiqa ta'limi tobora ko'proq fanlararo yondashuvlarni qabul qildi. Musiqa va boshqa san'at o'rtasidagi aloqalar, shuningdek, texnologiya va multimedia qo'shilishi o'quv dasturlarida keng tarqalgan.

Tadqiqot va pedagogik yutuqlar:

- Musiqa ta'limi tadqiqotlari va pedagogikadagi yutuqlar musiqani o'qitish uslubiga ta'sir ko'rsatdi. XX asrda individual ta'lim uslublarini ko'rib chiqadigan va musiqiy ta'limga psixologik va kognitiv nazariyalarni kiritgan yangi o'qitish usullari va yondashuvlari rivojlandi.

Shuni ta'kidlash kerakki, O'rta Osiyo mamlakatlaridagi musiqa ta'limining o'ziga xos xususiyatlari ularning noyob madaniy, tarixiy va siyosiy sharoitlariga qarab farq qilishi mumkin. Bundan tashqari, XX asr mintaqadagi musiqa ta'limida an'ana va zamonaviylikni muvozanatlash bo'yicha doimiy sa'y-harakatlar bilan 21-asrda keyingi rivojlanish uchun zamin yaratdi.

Munozara bo'limi natijalarni global musiqa ta'limining keng tendentsiyalari kontekstida izohlaydi. Unda o'rta Osiyo musiqa ta'limining madaniyatni saqlash, o'ziga xoslikni shakllantirish va musiqiy bilimlarni etkazish uchun nazariy asoslarining ta'siri o'rganiladi. Boshqa mintaqalar bilan qiyosiy tahlillar turli xil madaniy sharoitlarda musiqa ta'limi duch keladigan o'ziga xos xususiyatlar va umumiy muammolarni nozik tushunishga yordam beradi.

Xulosa va takliflar:

Xulosa qilib aytganda, ushbu tadqiqot XX asr O'rta Osiyo musiqa ta'limining nazariy asoslari to'g'risida qimmatli tushunchalarni beradi. An'anaviy va zamonaviy elementlarning sintezi, asosiy shaxslarning ta'siri va pedagogik yondashuvlarni shakllantirgan madaniy dinamika o'rganildi. Kelajakdagi tadqiqotlar uchun taklif sifatida O'rta Osiyo musiqa ta'limining zamonaviy holati va uning davom etayotgan evolyutsiyasi bo'yicha keyingi tadqiqotlar uning 21-asrdagi traektoriyasini har tomonlama tushunishga imkon beradi.

O'rta Osiyo musiqa ta'limining nazariy gobelenlarini ochishda ushbu tadqiqot global musiqa ta'limi va an'analar va innovatsiyalar o'rtasidagi dinamik o'zaro bog'liqlik bo'yicha kengroq nutqqa hissa qo'shadi.

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KRIMINALISTIK GABITOSKOPIYA TUSHUNCHASI HAMDA UNING FAN SIFATIDA RIVOJLANISH BOSQICHLARI

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ANNOTATSIYA

Maqolada kriminalistik gabitoskopiya, ya'ni odam tashqi qiyofasi orqali identifikatsiya qilish tushunchasi, tasnifi va uning jinoyatlarni oldini olish va ochishdagi tutgan o`rni haqida so`z yuritilgan. Bundan tashqari ushbu maqolada kriminalistik texnika tarmoq sohalaridan biri bo`lgan gabitoskopiyaning fan sifatida paydo bo`lish tarixi ham yoritilgan bo`lib, buning sud ekspertizasi sohasi bilan uzviy bog`liqligi yoritib berilgan.

Kalit so`zlar: gabitoskopiya, odam tashqi qiyofasi, identifikatsiya, gabitologiya, portret ekspertizasi, og`zaki portret, antropometriya.

ПОНЯТИЕ КРИМИНАЛИСТИЧЕСКОЙ ГАБИТОСКОПИИ И ЭТАПЫ ЕЕ РАЗВИТИЯ КАК НАУКИ

АННОТАЦИЯ

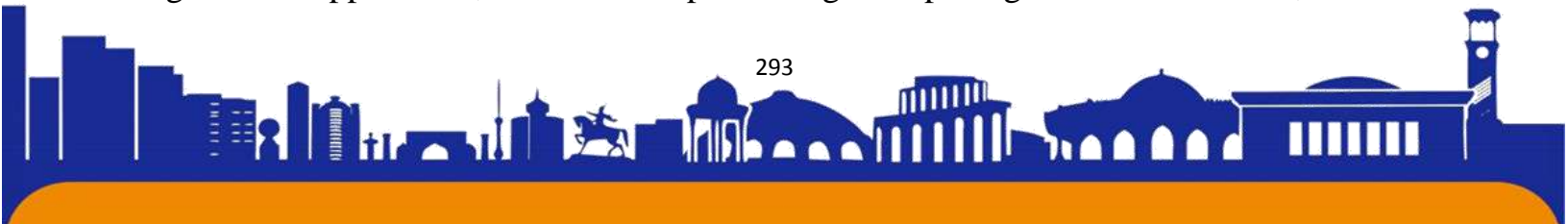
В статье рассматривается концепция, классификация криминалистической gabitoskopии, то есть идентификации человека по внешнему виду, и ее роль в предотвращении и раскрытии преступлений. Кроме того, в этой статье освещается история возникновения gabitoskopии как науки, одной из отраслей криминалистической техники, и освещается ее неразрывная связь с областью судебной экспертизы.

Ключевые слова: gabitoskopия, внешний вид человека, идентификация, gabитология, портретная экспертиза, устный портрет, антропометрия.

THE CONCEPT OF CRIMINALISTIC GABITOSCOPY AS WELL AS THE STAGES OF ITS DEVELOPMENT AS A SCIENCE

ANNOTATION

The article discusses criminalistic gabitoscopy, the concept, classification of identification through human appearance, and its role in preventing and opening crimes. In addition, this article



also covers the history of the emergence of gabitoscopy as a science, one of the branches of criminalistic technology, which is inextricably linked with the field of Forensic Science.

Keywords: gabitoscopy, human appearance, identification, gabitology, forensic portrait examination, oral portrait, anthropometry.

KIRISH

Jinoyatlarni oldini olish va ularni ochishda kriminalistik texnikaning gabitoskopiya yoxud odamlarning tashqi qiyofa belgilari asosida identifikatsiya o'tkazish sohasi juda katta rol o'ynaydi. Chunki jinoyatning kim tomonidan sodir etilganligi va jabrlanuvchi shaxsning tashqi qiyofasini bilish uchun ushbu soha imkoniyatlaridan keng foydalaniladi.

ASOSIY QISM

Kriminalistik gabitoskopiya (gabitologiya) **gabitus** lotincha “**habitus**” – ko'rinish, insonning tashqi ko'rinishi (qiyofasi), qaddi, sochining rangi, ko'zi, ovozi, muloqoti, imo-ishorasi, odatlanib qolgan harakatlari va b.; skopiya esa yunoncha “**scopeo**” – ko'raman, qarayman, o'rganaman, ya'ni “*insonning tashqi qiyofasini o'rganaman*” degan ma'noni anglatadi[1].

Gabitoskopiya – kriminalistika texnikasining bir tarmog'i bo'lib, odamning tashqi qiyofasi, uning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari va boshqa belgilaridan jinoyatlarni tergov qilish va sud amaliyotida qanday foydalanishni o'rgatuvchi ta'limot hisoblanadi.

Moddiy olamdagi barcha odamlar, jonzotlar va narsalar individualdir, ya'ni ular har biri o'zining muayyan sifat va xususiyatlari bilan bir-biridan farq qiladi. Har bir odamning tashqi qiyofa belgilari o'ziga xos xususiyatga ega hisoblanadi. Hatto aka-uka, opa-singil, egizak yoki qarindoshlar ham bir-biriga qanchalik jihatdan o'xshash bo'lmasin, ular ma'lum bir belgilari orqali bir-biridan ajralib turadi. Ushbu belgilar bir qarashda ko'zga tashlanmasligi mumkin, lekin sinchkovlik asosida o'rganilganda ularni bir-biridan ajratib turuvchi xususiyatlarini aniqlash mumkin. Shuning uchun ham surishtiruv, tergov va sud amaliyotida odamlarning tashqi qiyofa belgilari orqali identifikatsiya qilish o'zining ilmiy asosiga egadir.

Rus antropologi **Dmitriy Nikolayevich Anuchin** ta'kidlaganidek, insonning tashqi qiyofa xususiyatlari umr bo'yi saqlanib, o'zgarishsiz o'tadi. Faqat ba'zi bir belgilari, bo'yi, qaddi-qomati va tana a'zolarining qismlari o'lchov jihatidan kattalashishi mumkin. Bu o'zgarishlar nisbiy xususiyatga egadir[5].



Odam tashqi qiyofa belgilari faqatgina surunkali kasalliklar (adenoid), turli xil jarrohlik operatsiyalari (rinoplastika) yoki kosmetologik amaliyotlar (botoks, filler) natijasidagina o`z xususiyatini yo`qotishi mumkin. Odamni tashqi qiyofa belgilari orqali tasvirlash kriminalistika fanida “**og`zaki tasvirlash**”, ya`ni “**og`zaki portret**” deb ham yuritiladi. Ushbu tasvirlash usulidan tergov va sud amaliyotida qo`llanilishi muhim ahamiyatga egadir. Chunki bu usul orqali jinoyat sodir etgan shaxsni, shaxsi noma`lum murda yoki uning qismlarini, bedarak yo`qolgan shaxsni aniqlash mumkin.

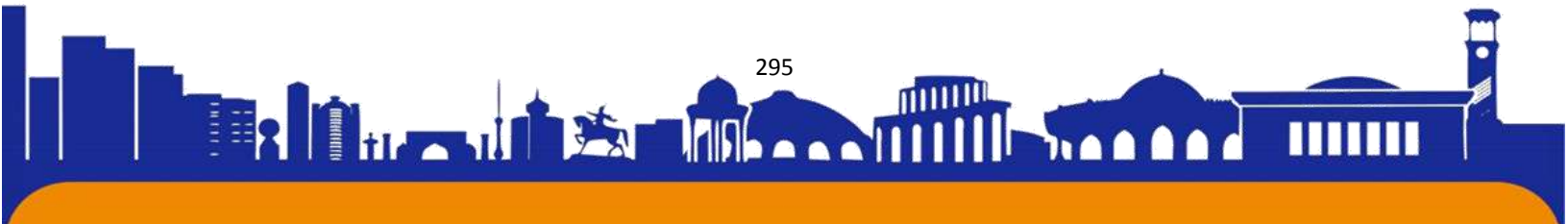
Odam tashqi qiyofa belgilari orqali tasvirlash usuli dastlab fransuz kriminalisti **Alfons Bertilon** tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan bo`lib, bu usuldan ko`p vaqt davomida jinoyatchilarni ro`yxatga olish uchun qo`llanilgan. Keyinchalik jinoyatchilarni ro`yxatga olishda jinoyatchilarning barmoq izlari xususiyatlari, ya`ni daktiloskopik ro`yxatga olish usuli asos qilib olinadi. Odam tashqi qiyofasini aniqlash esa faqatgina identifikatsiya uchun qo`llaniladigan bo`ldi.

Antropometriya fani – insonning fizik parametrlarini o`lchash, yangi ta`limot – gabitoskopiyaning vujudga kelishi uchun asos bo`ldi. Bu usu, ya`ni odamning tashqi qiyofa belgilari orqali identifikatsiya qilish tergovchi, surishtiruvchi va tezkor-qidiruv hodimlariga jinoyat sodir etgan shaxslarni aniqlash va ularni qidirishda yordam berib kelmoqda.

O`ziga xoslik, ya`ni har bir inson o`ziga xos va individualdir. Uning yuz tuzilishini alohida tahlil qilinsa ham, uning ushbu xususiyatlarini tavsiflovchi yuzdan ortiq xususiyatlar aniqlanadi.

O`zgarmaslik, ya`ni nisbiy barqarorlik. Insonning yaratilishi va tashqi ko`rinishi 25 yoshdan boshlab o`zining xususiyatini yo`qotmaydigan suyaklar asosida tizimlashtirilgan. Yanoq suyaklarining shakli, qosh kamarlarining og`irligi (nadbrovnix dug) va peshonaning balandligi balog`at yoshida ham o`zgarishsiz qoladi. Inson terisi va yuz to`qimalarining qarishi va o`zgarishiga qaramay, skeleti va bosh suyagi yuzning aniq identifikatsiyasini ko`rsatishi mumkin.

Alfons Bertilon fransuz kriminalisti bo`lib, u 1879-yilda inson yuzi va tanasini antropometrik o`lchash tizimini joriy qilgan. Bu esa jinoyat sodir etgan shaxsning tez va to`g`ri aniqlash imkonini bergan. U odam tanasi a`zolarining o`lchami va shakli individual, ya`ni o`ziga xos ekanini aniqladi hamda jinoyat sodir etgan shaxslarni qidirib topishda yordam beruvchi insonning jismoniy ma`lumotlari va xususiyatlarini o`z ichiga olgan kartoteka yaratdi. Kartotekani jinoyat sodir etgan shaxslarning rasm va fotosuratlarini bilan to`ldirdi. Shuningdek,





Bertillon mahkumlarning yuz qismini to'liq rasmga olgan holda ularning ma'lumotlarini saqlash g'oyasini ishlab chiqdi.

Fransiya politsiyasining ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, 1884-yilning o'zida Bertillon yaratgan tizim, ya'ni "**bertillonaj**" tizimi orqali 242 jinoyat sodir etgan shaxslar hibsga olingan. Kartotekalardan asosan jinoyat sodir etgan shaxslar va retsdiv jinoyatchilar hamda jazoni ijro etish muassasalaridan qochgan maxbuslarni qidirib topish uchun foydalanilgan. Bu tizim butun Yevropa, Rossiya va G'arb mamlakatlarida tez mashxurlikka erishgan. Ushbu usul 1903-yilgacha butun dunyo kriminalistlari tomonidan muvaffaqiyatli tarzda qo'llanilib kelingan[6].

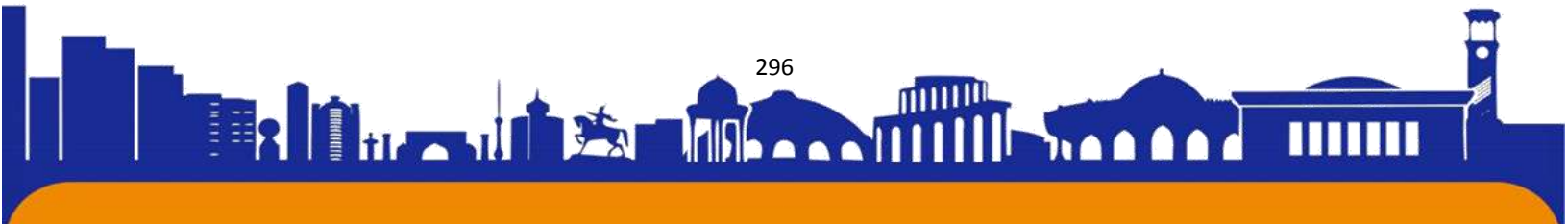
"Gabitologiya" atamasi lotincha "habitus" – odam tashqi qiyofasidan olingan bo'lib, sovet professori *N.V.Terziyev* tomonidan kriminalistika faniga kiritilgan.

Fotorobotlar yaratilishi tarixi. Jinoyatchilarni vizualizatsiya qilish oddiy chizmalardan tortib zamonaviy fotorobot dasturlarini yaratilishigacha bo'lgan uzoq yo'lni bosib o'tgan desak, mubolag'a bo'lmaydi. XIX asr oxiri va XX asr boshlarida jinoyatchilarni qidirib topish uchun jabrlanuvchi va guvohlarning so'zlaridan tasvirlar yaratilib portretlar yaratilgan. Buning uchun Yevropa, AQSH va Rossiyaning ichki ishlar bo'limlarida maxsus rassomlar faoliyat yuritgan[6].

Ammo ushbu amaliyotda bir qancha muammolar kelib chiqqan. Masalan, agar jinoyat gavjum joyda sodir etilgan bo'lsa, ushbu jinoyatga shohid bo'lgan bir qancha guvohlar bo'lgan. Har bir guvoh o'zining idroki bo'yicha jinoyat sodir etgan shaxsni tasvirlagan. Shuning uchun ularni og'zaki tasvirlovlari xilma-xil bo'lgan. Bu esa rassomlarning chizgan portretlari jinoyat sodir etgan shaxsning tasvirini to'g'ri tasvirlay olmagan hamda bu tergov jarayonida bir qancha muvaffaqiyatsizliklarga olib kelgan.

Ikkinchi jahon urushi davrida, Los-Anjelos politsiyasi detektivi *Xyu K.Makdonald* birinchi **Identikit**- fotorobot tizimini ishlab chiqqan. U jinoyat sodir etgan 500000 dan ortiq shaxslarning fotosuratlarini tahlil qilgan hamda ularni 500 ta asosiy tur bazaga qisqartirgan. U yuz qismlarini alohida shaffof plyonkaga chizgani va 37 ta burun, 52 ta iyak, 102 juft ko'z, 40 ta lab, 130 soch chizig'i va qoshlar, soqollar, mo'ylovlar, ko'zoynaklar, ajinlar va bosh kiyimlar to'plamini olganini ta'kidlagan. Shundan so'ng identifikatsiya qilish yuzning turli qismlari va elementlari birlashmasiga qisqartirilgan.

Identikitdan birinchi marta 1961-yilda detektiv Skotland Yard qotil Edvin Bushni qo'lga olish uchun foydalangan. Politsiya xodimi gumon qilinuvchi shaxsning tashqi qiyofasi asosida uchastkada tuzilgan fotorobotni guvohlardan biri tomonidan aynan gumon qilinuvchiga



o`xshash bo`lganligini tasdiqlagan dalil asosida ushbu shaxsni qo`lga olgan. Yuzlashtirish tergov harakati esa E.Bushning aybini isbotlagan.

1970-yilda Identikit tizimining o`rnini **Photo-Fit** egalladi. Chiziqli chizmalar ishlatilgan birinchi chizmadan farqli o`laroq, PhotoFit yuz turli qismlarining haqiqiy fotosuratlaridan iborat edi. Kompyuter texnologiyalari rivojlanishi bilan ko`plab fotorobot dasturlari paydo bo`la boshladi.

Zamonaviy ishlanmalardan biri – bu standart gabitologiya usullarini biometriya bilan birlashtirishdir. Texnologiyalar odam shaxsini ko`zning to`r pardasi, qo`l shakli, qon tomirlari chizmasi, ovozi, qo`l yozuvi va boshqalarga qarab aniqlash imkonini beradi. Kriminalistlar nafaqat odamning tashqi ko`rinishi, balki biologik va psixologik xususiyatlarini har tomonlama ko`proq o`rganish zarurligi to`g`risida xulosaga kelishmoqda. Buning uchun ekspertizalar va DNK testlari o`tkazilishi lozimligini ta`kidlashmoqda. Mutaxassislar gabitologiya nafaqat tashqi qiyofa belgilari haqidagi fan, balki bu fan tahlil uchun ham juda ko`p ma`lumot taqdim qilishi mumkin, degan fikr berishmoqda[6].

Odam tashqi qiyofa belgilari haqidagi ma`lumotlar qadim zamonlardan mavjud bo`lib, an`anaviy tarzda inson shaxsini identifikatsiya qilish uchun ishlatiladi. Tashqi qiyofa belgilari jinoyat sodir etib, sud va tergovdan yashiringan shaxslar va shaxsi noma`lum murdalarni qidirib topish va hibsga olingandan so`ng mahkumni identifikatsiya qilish uchun xizmat qilib kelmoqda. Odam tashqi qiyofa belgilari to`g`risidagi ma`lumotlar jinoyatning ko`plab turlari, jinoiy guruhlarni fosh qilish, ularni tergov qilish va oldini olish jarayonida foydalaniladigan alohida hisob qilish, ya`ni kriminalistik ro`yxatga olishning ajralmas bir bo`lagi desak mubolag`a bo`lmaydi.

1935-yilda nashr etilgan sovet kriminalistikasi darsligida odam tashqi qiyofa belgilarini identifikatsiya qilish uchun og`zaki portret texnikasini qo`llash masalalari, 1938-yildagisida esa tergov amaliyotida shaxsni fotosurat bilan tanib olish va so`roq tergov harakati vaqtida og`zaki portret texnikasini qo`llash orqali odam tashqi qiyofasi to`g`risidagi ma`lumotlardan foydalanish asoslari bayon etilgan[2].

1950-yilda nashr etilgan kriminalistika darsligi tashqi qiyofa belgilari to`g`risidagi ma`lumotlardan foydalanishning turli yo`nalishlarga tayangan holda ishlab chiqilib, ushbu darslik kriminalistika fani bo`yicha yaratilgan keyingi qo`llanmalar uchun asos bo`lib xizmat qilgan.

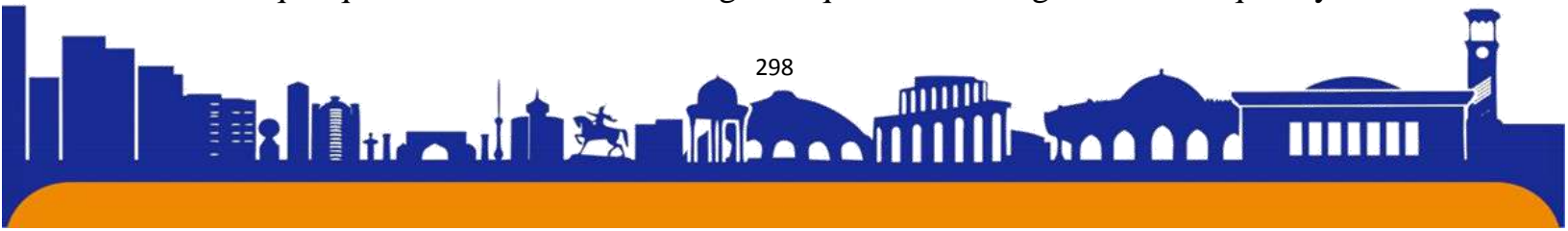


Ushbu nashr qilingan darslikda og`zaki portret metodiga muvofiq, tashqi qiyofa belgilarini tasniflash va tavsiflash tizimi, tashqi qiyofa belgilari to`g`risida ma`lumot to`plash bo`yicha tavsiyalar, fotosuratlardan ekspertiza faoliyatida foydalanish, jinoiy ro`yxatga olishning turli usullarida, tirik shaxslar va shaxsi noma`lum murdalarning shaxsini aniqlashda odam tashqi qiyofasi to`g`risidagi ma`lumotlardan foydalanish asoslari yoritib berilgan[2].

Rus adabiyotidagi ilk marotaba fotosuratlar orqali shaxsni identifikatsiya qilish masalasi *N.V.Voronovskiy*ning 1931-yilda chop etilgan “Kriminalistik texnika” asarida yoritilgan. Voronovskiy fotoportret yordamida identifikatsiya qilish daktiloskopiya, ya`ni barmoq izlari orqali identifikatsiya qilishdek oson va aniq jarayon emasligini ta`kidlagan. Shundan so`ng, *N.V.Terziyayev* tomonidan keyingi taqdiqotlar uchun zamin bo`ladigan ushbu sohaga oid darsliklar yaratildi. Ushbu darsliklardan biri 1950-yilda nashr etilgan “Sud ekspertizasi” bo`lib, unda sud-portret ekspertiza faoliyatida qo`llaniladigan asosiy qoidalar bayon etilgan. Terziyayev 1951-yilda sud ekspertizasi bo`yicha ma`ruzalar to`plamida ham sud-ekspertiza o`tkazishdagi muhim qoidalarga to`xtalib o`tdi. Lekin sud-portret ekspertizalarini o`tkazishdagi amaliy faoliyatda qo`llanilgan qiyosiy tadqiqot usullari uning “Tashqi qiyofa belgilari orqali shaxsni kriminalistik identifikatsiya qilish” asarida batafsil yoritib berildi. Terziyayev tomonidan yaratilgan darsliklar sud portreti sohasidagi ilmiy tadqiqotlarni boshlash uchun bir turtki bo`lib xizmat qildi.

Shundan so`ng, 1955-yilda *A.A.Gusev* tomonidan “Tashqi ko`rinish belgilari orqali shaxsni aniqlash” mavzusida nomzodlik dissertatsiyasi yoqlandi. Dissertatsiyada muallif tomonidan yoritib berilgan tashqi qiyofa belgilari orqali shaxsni identifikatsiya qilishning ilmiy qoidalari nafaqat sud ekspertizasi, balki anatomiya va antropologiya ma`lumotlariga ham asoslanib, tashqi qiyofa belgilarining yoshga bog`liq o`zgarishlari ko`rib chiqilgan hamda ularning vujudga kelish bosqichlarini hisobga olgan holda identifikatsiyaviy ahamiyatini aniqlashga harakat qilingan.

Sud portret ekspertizasini rivojlantirishda 1960-yilda A.Gusev tomonidan nashr etilgan “Tashqi qiyofa xususiyatlari bo`yicha shaxsni aniqlashda sud ekspertizalarini tashkil qilish metodikasi” asari muhim rol o`ynadi. Ushbu o`quv qo`llanmada muallif ekspertiza o`tkazish uchun tayyorgarlik bosqichi eng muhim bosqich ekanligini hamda ekspert tomonidan unga taqdim etilgan portretlar batafsil o`rganib chiqilishi lozimligini ta`kidlagan va tashqi qiyofa belgilarini o`rganishning asosiy usullari aniq ekspertiza tadqiqotlari misolida tasvirlangan. Bundan tashqari qo`llanmada fotosuratlardagi tashqi ko`rinish belgilarini tahlil qilish yuzasidan



tavsiyalar, ularni baholash mezonlari va ekspertiza tadqiqoti bo`yicha ekspert xulosasiga qo`yiladigan talablar keltirilgan[2].

Shu davrda **V.A.Snetkov** ham sud portretshunoslik sohasida o`z tadqiqotlarini amalga oshirishni boshlagan hamda 1959-yilda “Odam tashqi qiyofasini ekspertiza qilish” kitobini nashr qilgan va 1961-yilda huddi shu mavzuda nomzodlik disertatsiyasini yoqlagan. Bundan tashqari Snetkov tashqi qiyofa belgilaridan kriminalistika amaliyotida foydalanishning nazariy va amaliy masalalariga bag`ishlangan bir qator maqola va qo`llanmalar yaratgan.

Shunday qilib, XX asrning 60-yillaridan boshlab odam tashqi qiyofa belgilari bo`yicha identifikatsiyaviy ekspertiza qilishning turli xil usullari bo`yicha tadqiqotlar amalga oshirila boshlandi. Shuni ta`kidlash lozimki, ushbu davrda fotosuratlar orqali tashqi ko`rinish belgilarini aniqlashda kriminalistik gabisokopiya texnikasi mutaxassislarining bilimlari va ularni tashqi qiyofa belgilarini tahlil qilish uchun qo`llay olish qobiliyatidan foydalanilgan.

Shu bilan bir qatorda, sud portret ekspertizasi tadqiqotlarini obyektivlashtirishga yordam beradigan usullar ishlab chiqila boshlangan hamda ushbu usullar quyidagi ikkita asosiy yo`nalishda amalga oshirilgan:

Birinchidan, odam tashqi qiyofa belgilarining identifikatsiya qilishdagi ahamiyatini aniqlash uchun ularning paydo bo`lish bosqichini yanada batafsilroq o`rganish;

Ikkinchidan, inson yuz tuzilishi va uning suyak asosini (skeletini) tavsiflovchi o`lchovli xususiyatlarini tahlil qilish usullarini izlash[2].

Odam tashqi qiyofa belgilarining (ularning o`zaro bir-biriga bog`liqligini inobatga olgan holda) vujudga kelish bosqichini batafsil o`rganish orqali ularning identifikatsiyadagi ahamiyati bilan bog`liq masalalar yuzasidan izchil tadqiqotlar olib borilgan. Tadqiqot natijalariga ko`ra, belgining identifikatsiyadagi ahamiyati qanchalik yuqori bo`lsa, uning vujudga kelish bosqichi shunchalik kam bo`ladi, degan xulosaga kelingan.

E.Yu.Braychevskaya va **N.M.Suskin** tomonidan 1960-yilda 2000 juftdan ortiq fotosuratlar (to`liq va yon tarafdin) asosida tashqi qiyofa belgilarining vujudga kelish bosqichini hisoblash natijalari bo`yicha “Tashqi qiyofa xususiyatlari orqali shaxsni identifikatsiya qilishning imkoniyatlari” mavzusida maqola chop etilgan.

Z.I.Kirsanov va **P.G.Orlov** yanada kattaroq eksperiment materialini o`rganish asnosida tashqi qiyofa belgilarining vujudga kelish bosqichini juda aniqlik bilan o`rganib chiqdilar. Ushbu tadqiqotlari asosida 1962-yilda “Fototasvirlar orqali shaxsni aniqlashda tashqi qiyofa belgilarining identifikatsiyaviy qiymatini baholash” asari chop etilgan.



Z.I.Kirsanov odam tashqi qiyofa belgilarining vujudga kelish bosqichini va ularning identifikatsiyadagi ahamiyati yuzasidan jadval tuzdi hamda uni o`zining 1968-yilda chop etilgan “Matematik tadqiqot usullaridan foydalangan holda shaxs fotoportreti orqali ekspertiza o`tkazish” asariga kiritdi. Kirsanov 1977-yilda “Kriminalistikada tadqiqotning ehtimollik-statistik usullari” mavzusida doktorlik dissetatsiyasini yoqlagan hamda o`z dissertatsiyasiga ushbu usullardan sud portret ekspertizasi faoliyatida foydalanish bo`yicha katta eksperiment ishlari natijalarini umumlashtirgan[2].

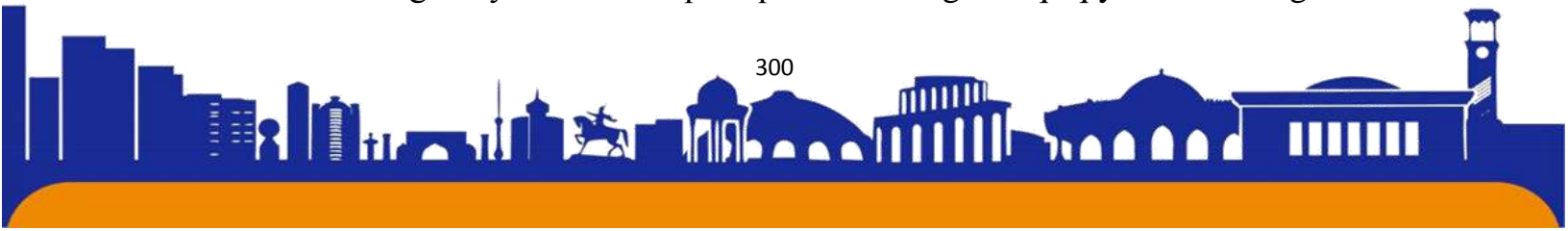
Ikkinchi yo`nalishdagi tadqiqotlar, ya`ni inson yuzining tuzilishi va uning suyak asosini tavsiflovchi o`lchovi, uning xususiyatlarini tahlil qilish shaxs fotosurati o`zgaras nuqtalarga ajratilib ko`rsatilishi, nafaqat o`lchovli xususiyatlarini o`rganish, balki mavjud geometrik shakllarni aniqlashtirish mumkinligiga asoslanib, sud portret ekspertizalarini obyektivlashtirish metodlarini taklif qilgan olimlar tomonidan amalga oshirilgan[2].

Ushbu konstant (doimiy, qo`zg`almas) nuqtalar kriminalistlar tomonidan inson bosh suyagiga qo`yilgan muayyan shartli nuqtalar orqali antropometrik tadqiqotlar o`tkazgan antropologlardan olingan. Antropolog olimlar uchun konstant nuqtalar har doim aniq joylashuvga ega bo`lsa, kriminalistika olimlari uchun esa bu nuqtalar joylashuvini inson boshining teri qatlamlarida, yuz elementlarida (masalan, ko`z soqasi burchagidagi nuqtalar, burun osti burchagi nuqtalar, og`iz bo`shlig`i burchagidagi nuqtalar) qo`llashni tavsiya qilishgan.

1965-yilda **R.E.Elbur** tomonidan solishtirilgan yuz tasvirlarida 6-8 konstant nuqtalarning proyeksion muvofiqligi mavjud yoki mavjud emasligini aniqlashga asoslangan proyeksion-geometrik metodini taklif qilgan. Shundan so`ng, A.S.Kravchinskiy, A.Yu.Peresunkin, N.V.Zavist, N.S.Polevoy va boshqalar ushbu yo`nalishda o`z tadqiqotlarini olib borishgan.

1970-yilda **N.S.Polevoy** tomonidan doimiy anatomik nuqtalar qo`llanilgan fototasvir bo`yicha shaxsni identifikatsiya qilishning analitik usuli taklif qilingan[3].

M.M.Gerasimov va **Yu.M. Kubits** asarlaridan boshlab sud-tibbiy ekspertizasida shaxsi aniqlanmagan murdalar va ularning qoldiqlarini identifikatsiya qilish jadal ravishda rivojlanib kelmoqda. Haykaltarosh-antropolog M.M.Gerasimov suyak qoldiqlarining umrbod ko`rinishini (qiyofasini) qayta ishlashning o`zi yaratgan usulidan foydalanib, Yaroslav Mudriy, Andrey Bogolyubskiy, Amir Temur va boshqalarning bosh suyagidan ularning tashqi qiyofasini tiklagan. 1940-yilda Gerasimov birinchilardan bo`lib jinoyat ishlaridan biri bo`yicha topilgan shaxsi noma`lum bo`lgan ayol murdasi qoldiqlaridan uning tashqi qiyofasini tiklagan. Shaxsi





noma'lum murdaning qiyofasi tiklangan haykal guvohlarga ko'rsatilganda, ular ushbu haykalda fuqaro Kosovaga tegishli belgilar borligi to'g'risida ko'rsatma berishgan. Sud guvohlarning ko'rsatmalari va boshqa ish bo'yicha ma'lumotlardan foydalanib, topilgan murda fuqaro Kosovaga tegishli ekanligini aniqlagan. Biroq, o'sha davrda Oliy Sud "texnik ekspertiza" uchun Gerasimov tomonidan taqdim etilgan ekspertiza xulosasini dalil sifatida tan olmagan[4].

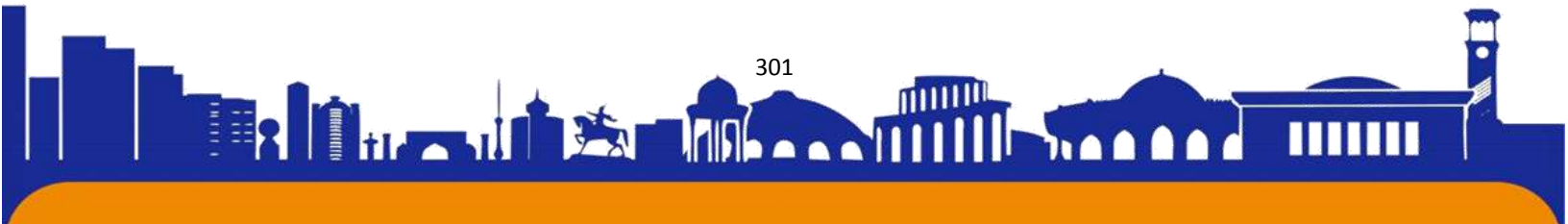
Shunday qilib, XX asr 70-yillarining boshlarida boshlangan ekspert portret identifikatsiyasida kompyuter vositalaridan foydalanish bo'yicha tadqiqotlar faollasha boshlagan[2]. Yuqoridagi tadqiqotlar natijasiga ko'ra, kriminalistika sohasiga gabitokopiya tushunchasi (lot. Habitus- insonning tashqi qiyofasi, gavdasining tuzilishi; yun. Scopeo – qarayman, o'rganaman), ya'ni odam tashqi qiyofa belgilarini o'rganuvchi soha kriminalistika texnikasining bir bo'limi sifatida kirib keldi.

Ushbu ta'limotni 1973-yilda Snetkov uning predmetini aniq tarzda aks ettiradigan "gabitokopiya" atamasi bilan nomlashni taklif qilgan. Bu bilan bir qatorda A.Y.Peresukin "gabitologiya" atamasini qo'llashni taklif qilgan. V.A.Snetkovning fikriga ko'ra, "gabitokopiya" atamasi "gabitologiya"ga qaraganda aniqroq bo'lib, u inson haqida o'rganiladigan ma'lumotlar doirasini huddi vizual belgilar bilan ifodalaydi. Ikkinchi atama ta'limot predmetiga nafaqat vizual tarzda idrok etiladigan, balki insonning boshqa har qanday tashqi belgilarini, shu jumladan, kriminalistikaning fonokopiya yoki fonologiya, odorologiya va boshqa sohalarida o'rganiladigan xususiyatlarni, masalan, ovozi, gapirishi va boshqalarni o'z ichiga olishi mumkin.

Shu tarzda kriminalistika sohasiga oid bir qancha monografiyalar, darsliklar, shu mavzu bo'yicha nomzodlik dissertasiyalari himoya qilingan degan fikrga kelishimiz mumkin. Lekin olimlar kriminalistika ta'limotida ushbu tushuncha va uning metodini har xil talqin qilishadi. Sovet davridagi tergov jarayonlarida odam tashqi qiyofa belgilari to'g'risidagi ma'lumotlardan foydalanish asoslariga, asosan, fotosurat orqali shaxsni aniqlash va so'roq vaqtida og'zaki portret texnikasini qo'llash jarayoniga e'tibor qaratilgan. Shuningdek, og'zaki portret metodi orqali tashqi qiyofa belgilarini tasniflash va tavsiflash tizimi qaytadan ko'rib chiqilgan.

Yuqoridagi kriminalist olimlar e'tiborini sud portret ekspertizasida qo'llaniladigan metodlar ham chetlab o'tmagan. Ushbu sohadagi tadqiqotlar shuningdek, kriminalistik identifikatsiyaga hamda shaxsi noma'lum murdalar va ularning qoldiqlari(skeleti)ni aniqlashga xizmat qilgan.

XULOSA



Xulosa o`rnida aytadigan bo`lsak, *gabitoskopiya* – odam tashqi qiyofa belgilari orqali identifikatsiya qilish, kriminalistik texnikaning bir bo`limi bo`lib, ushbu sohaning fan sifatida rivojlanishi bir qancha bosqichlarini o`z ichiga olgan. Hozirgi kunda *birinchidan*, ushbu sohaning rivojlanishi surishtiruv, tergov va tezkor-qidiruv xodimlarining faoliyat jarayonini osonlashtirishga; *ikkinchidan*, jinoyatlarni oldini olish va ochishga; *uchinchidan*, tergovdan yashirinib yurgan jinoyat sodir etgan shaxslar, shaxsi noma'lum murdalar va ularning qismlarini (skletini) tiklash orqali shaxsini aniqlash uchun katta hissa qo`shib kelmoqda.

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Рақамли технологиялар орқали маҳаллада ҳоким ёрдамчилари фаолияти самарадорлигини аниқлаш ва бунда “КРІ” тизимининг аҳамияти.

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар маҳкамаси ҳузуридаги Бизнес ва тадбиркорлик олий мактаби Хоразм вилояти ҳудудий филиали бош мутахассиси

Палванбаев Умидбек Ўктам ўғли

Рақобат ривожланиб бораётган ҳозирги замонавий бозор иқтисодиётида инсон ресурсларидан самарали фойдаланиш аҳамияти тобора ошиб бормоқда. Бу борада ташкилот (идора, муассаса ва корхона) ва хизматчилар фаолияти самарадорлигини баҳолашга алоҳида эътибор қаратиш лозим. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг, 11.09.2023 йилдаги ПФ-158-сонли «Ўзбекистон — 2030» стратегияси тўғрисидаги фармонида ҳам бу соҳага алоҳида урғу қаратилган ва фармонда «Электрон ҳукумат» тизимининг янги босқичи — «Рақамли ҳукумат» тизимига ўтилиб, барча ҳужжатлар ва муносабатларнинг рақамли шаклда бўлишини таъминлаш кўрсатиб ўтилган.¹ Бу борада халқаро тажрибада давлат хизматининг самарадорлик кўрсаткичлари КРІ – энг муҳим самарадорлик кўрсаткичлари орқали баҳоланиб келинади.

КРІ яъни “Key Performance Indicator” ўзбек тилига таржимаси “Энг муҳим самарадорлик кўрсаткичлари”, яъни қўйилган мақсадга белгиланган вақт ичида қандай даражада эришганликни кўрсатиб берувчи тизим ҳисобланади. КРІ тизимини турли жойларда учратишингиз мумкин, лекин инсонлар ҳар доим ҳам ундан тўғри фойдалана олмайди. Инсон ресурсларидан қай даражада тўғри фойдалана олишига қараб самарадорлик даражаси ошади. Бунда ҳар бир тўғри тақсимлай олинган иш, ходим компания учун фойда олиб келади. КРІ нинг муҳим тарафи шундаки, бу тизим сизга шу кунгача иш фаолиятингизнинг муваффақиятларини кўрсатиб беради ва сизга келажакда қандай мақсадларни қўйишни кўрсатиб беради. КРІ – бу ташкилот (идора, муассаса ва корхона)лар ва хизматчилар фаолиятини белгиланган талаб даражасида олиб борилишини ёки белгиланган мақсадга эришишни назорат қилувчи, баҳоловчи самарадорлик ёки натижадорлик кўрсаткичи деб ҳам

¹ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг Фармони, 11.09.2023 йилдаги ПФ-158-сон

юритилади. Қисқача айтганда, КПИ - белгиланган мақсад бўйича “ўлчов мосламаси”. Бинобарин, мақсад билан боғлиқ бўлмаган кўрсаткичлар орқали КПИни аниқлаш мумкин эмас.

Давлатимиз раҳбарининг 2021 йил 3 декабрдаги «Маҳаллада тадбиркорликни ривожлантириш, аҳоли бандлигини таъминлаш ва камбағалликни қисқартириш масалалари бўйича ҳоким ёрдамчилари фаолиятини ташкил этиш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида»ги қарорига кўра, ҳоким ёрдамчиларига тўланадиган ўртача ойлик иш ҳақи миқдори номзоднинг ушбу лавозимга ишга қабул қилингунга қадар аввалги иш жойи бўйича ўртача ойлик иш ҳақи миқдоридан кам бўлган тақдирда етишмаган қисми ҳоким ёрдамчилари фаолиятини қўллаб-қувватлаш жамғармаси ҳисобидан компенсация қилиниб борилиши белгилаб қўйилган. Шу жумладан, ҳоким ёрдамчиларининг асосий вазифалари ва фаолият йўналишлари этиб қуйидагилар белгиланган:

-маҳалладаги ижтимоий-иқтисодий ҳолатни хонадонбай ўрганиш, жумладан, аҳолининг бандлик даражасини, оилаларнинг даромад манбаларини, томорқа ерларидан фойдаланиш ҳолатини ҳамда даромадли меҳнатга бўлган интилиши ва эҳтиёжларини таҳлил қилиш;

-маҳаллада тадбиркорликни ривожлантиришнинг ички имкониятлари, тадбиркорлик бўйича ихтисослашув ва меҳнат ресурсларини инобатга олган ҳолда, уни ривожлантиришга туртки берадиган омиллар ва йўналишларни белгилаш, уларни ишга солиш орқали маҳалланинг иқтисодий ривожланишини таъминлаш;

-доимий даромад манбаига эга бўлмаган ва ишсиз аҳолининг, айниқса, ёшлар ва хотин-қизларнинг қизиқишларини ўрганиш орқали уларни касб-хунар ва тадбиркорликка ўргатувчи ўқув марказларига йўналтириш ҳамда ўқишни тамомлаган битирувчиларнинг бандлигини таъминлашга ёрдам бериш;

-маҳалладаги мавжуд бўш иш ўринларини ҳамда хўжалик юритувчи субъектларнинг мавсумий ишчиларга бўлган талабини аниқлаш орқали ишсизларни, биринчи навбатда, “темир дафтар”, “аёллар дафтари” ва “ёшлар дафтари”га киритилган ёшлар ва хотин-қизларни бўш (вакант) иш ўринларига жойлаштириш ҳамда ҳақ тўланадиган жамоат ишларига жалб қилиш;

-маҳаллада истиқомат қилувчи аҳолининг оилавий тадбиркорлигини ривожлантириш, жумладан, уларнинг хунарамандчилик, касаначилик,

томорқадан самарали фойдаланиш, кичик ишлаб чиқариш, хизмат кўрсатиш ва бошқа турдаги фаолиятни йўлга қўйиши учун оилавий тадбиркорлик дастурлари доирасида кредитлар олишда кўмаклашиш.

Мана шу вазифалар ижросини назорат қилиш ва ҳоким ёрдамчилари фаолиятини баҳолашда қуйидаги баллар бериб баҳоланади: ҳоким ёрдамчилари ўз маҳалласида ишсиз фуқароларнинг бандлигини таъминлаш мақсадида касб-хунар ва тадбиркорлик ўқув курсларига йўналтиришдаги ишлари учун 15 балл, ўзига юклатилган молиявий инструментлардан (кредит, субсидия)дан оқилона фойдаланган ҳолда янги тадбиркорлик субъектларининг очилишидаги амалий фаолияти учун 15/12 балл, фуқаролардан «Ҳар бир оила – тадбиркор» давлат дастури доирасида имтиёзли кредитлар олиш бўйича аризаларни ўз вақтида ва сифатли кўриб чиқиш учун 15 балл ҳамда фуқароларнинг тадбиркорлик кооперативларини тузишдаги ташаббусини қўллаб-қувватлаш ва тегишли молиявий инструментлар (кредит, субсидия) орқали ёрдам кўрсатиши учун 6/3 баллни қўлга киритишлари мумкин.

Шу билан бирга, ҳоким ёрдамчиларининг муомала маданияти, шижоати ва ташаббускорлиги, ташкилотчилик қобилияти, фаолиятдан қаноатланиши туман (шаҳар) ҳокимининг молия ва иқтисод масалалари бўйича биринчи ўринбосари ва туман (шаҳар)га бириктирилган республика вакиллари ҳамда туман (шаҳар) маҳаллабай ишлаш ва тадбиркорликни ривожлантириш маркази раҳбарлари томонидан умумий 10 балл билан баҳоланади. Умумий ҳисобда ҳоким ёрдамчиларининг самарадорлик кўрсаткичлари 100 балл билан баҳоланади. Маҳаллий ҳокимликлар раҳбарлари ўринбосарлари томонидан самарадорлик кўрсаткичлари ижроси 70 фоиздан кам таъминланганда — «қониқарсиз», 71 фоиздан 90 фоизгача — «қониқарли», 91 фоиздан 99 фоизгача — «яхши» ҳамда 100 фоиз ва ундан юқори бўлганда «аъло» деб баҳоланади.²

Ушбу тизим фақатгина маълум бир вақт мобайнида, яъни давр ичида юқори самара беришини ҳисобга олиш керак. Шу сабабли, тизимни доимий мониторинг қилиб, керак бўлса энг муҳим кўрсаткичларни янгилаб бориш талаб этилади. Шунингдек, КРІ юқори самара бериши қўлга киритилган натижа билан кетган ресурсга ҳам алоҳида эътибор қаратиш лозим. Фақат натижани

² Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг қарори, 22.07.2021 йилдаги ПҚ-5189-сон

орқасидан қувиб, сарфланаётган ресурсларга эътибор қаратилмаса, натижани берадиган ресурсларсиз қолиб кетиш мумкин. Аксинча, фақат ресурсларни тежаш билан ҳам юқори натижани қўлга киритиш мумкин эмас. Яъни, юқори самарадорлик кутилган натижа ва минимал сарфланган ресурсларнинг ўзаро боғлиқлиги натижасида юзага келади. Шу сабабли натижадорликни ҳам, самарадорликни ҳам ҳисобга олиш керак, улар ўртасида доимо балансни ушлаб туриш керак.

КРІ тизими бўйича юқори самарадорликка эришиш учун қуйидагиларга амал қилиш тавсия этилади:

КРІ кўрсаткичларини тўғри танлаш. Ташкилотнинг асосий мақсадидан, қонунчиликда белгиланган функционал вазифасидан келиб чиқиб кўрсаткичларни тўғри танлаш керак.

Ходимларга шароит яратиш. Раҳбарларга бошқариш ва назоратни тўлиқ амалга ошириш учун етарлича шароит, ваколат ва имкониятлар яратиб бериш керак. Шунингдек, моддий техника базасини ҳам такомиллаштириб бериш керак.

Умумийлик. Ташкилотнинг бош мақсад кўрсаткичлари билан унинг таркибий бўлимлари ўртасидаги кўрсаткичлар доимо коррелиция қилиниб борилиши керак.

Шаффоф тизим. Ходимларда иш самарадорликни янада ошириш учун КРІ бўйича махсус ўқув-семинарлар ўтказиш керак.

Рағбатлантириш. КРІ бўйича эришилган натижаларга қараб рағбатлантириш механизмини ишлаб чиқиш ва ходимлар бундан тўлиқ хабардор этилиши керак (мотивация учун).

Доимий мониторинг ўтказиш. Ўз вақтида кўрсаткичларга таъсир этувчи ташқи омилларни аниқлаш ва уларни бартараф этиш мақсадга мувофиқ ҳисобланади. Шунингдек, вазиятга қараб кўрсаткичларни ўзгартириб туриш ҳам мумкин.

SURXONDARYODA TO'QIMACHILIK MAHSULOTLARINI ISHLAB CHIQRISHNI ARIMA MODELI ASOSIDA PROGNOZLASH

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Annotatsiya

To'qimachilik yengil sanoatning bir qismi bo'lib, uning eng ilg'or tarmoqlaridan biri hisoblanadi. O'z navbatida yengil sanoat asrlar davomida mavjud bo'lib, har doim mamlakat iqtisodiyotining barqaror o'sishiga ulkan hissa qo'shib kelgan. Shu bois, to'qimachilik mahsulotlarini ishlab chiqarishni prognozlash orqali keyingi yillar uchun qanday ko'rsatkichlarga erishish mumkinligi haqida ma'lumotlarga ega bo'lamiz. Bu esa ushbu sohaning keyingi yillarda yuqori natijalar ko'rsatishi uchun istiqbolli reja va strategiyalar ishlab chiqishga imkoniyat yaratadi. Ushbu maqolada Surxondaryo viloyati to'qimachilik mahsulotlarini ishlab chiqarishni prognozi ARIMA modeli yordamida tahlil qilingan.

Kalit so'zlar: ARIMA modeli, differensiyalash, statsionarlik, Dickey-Fyuller testi, korrelogramma.

Bugungi kunda iqtisodiyotda prognozlash muhim o'rin tutmoqda. Negaki, prognozlash orqali mamlakat, korxonalar, firmalar istiqbolda ularni nima kutayotganligi haqida ma'umotga ega bo'ladi va shunga ko'ra harakat qilishadi. Hozirgi kunda prognozlashning bir necha turlari mavjud bo'lib, ular orasida eng mashxuri ARIMA modeli hisoblanadi va ko'plab soha faoliyatlarida qo'llaniladi. ARIMA (autoregressive integrated moving average) modeli bu – avtoregressiya va integratsiyalashgan o'rtacha sirg'aluvchi model hisoblanadi. ARIMA modeli prognozi 5 bosqichdan iborat: avtoregressiya modelini identifikatsiyalash, ARIMA modellarining

tanlov arxitekturasi, raqamli sinov, prognozlash uchun modellarni tanlash, bashorat qilish va prognozni tekshirish. Uning umumiy ko‘rinishi quyida keltirilgan¹:

$$Y_t = c + \sum_{i=1}^P \alpha Y_{t-1} + \sum_{j=1}^q \theta E_{t-j} + E_t$$

(1)

bu yerda, c , α , β – model parametrlari

Yuqoridagi 1-formula orqali Surxondaryo viloyatida to‘qimachilik mahsulotlarini ishlab chiqarishni kelgusi 6 yildagi prognozini hisoblaymiz. To‘qimachilik mahsulotlarini ishlab chiqarishni 2010-yildan 2022-yilgacha bo‘lgan ko‘rsatkichlarini ARIMA modeli yordamida modellashtiramiz. 1-jadvalda ma’lumotlar ko‘rsatilgan.

1-jadval

Surxondaryo viloyatida to‘qimachilik mahsulotlarini ishlab chiqarish (mlrd.so‘m)²

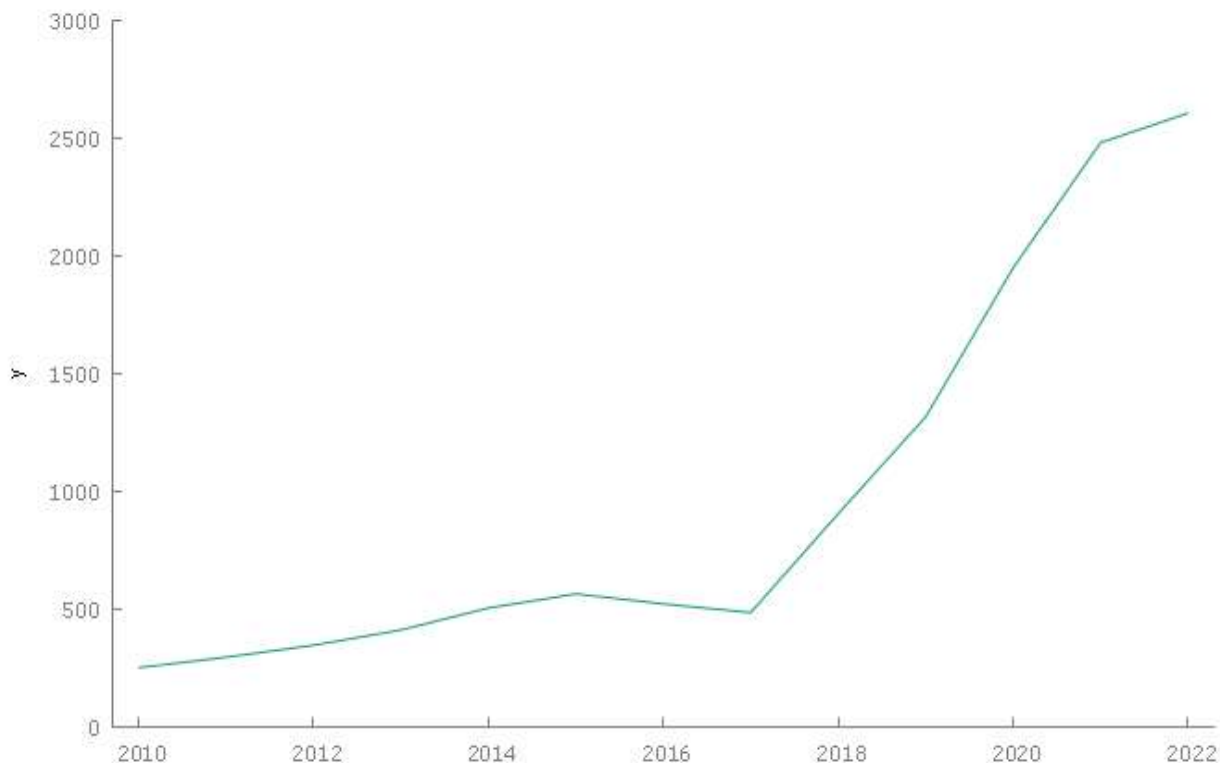
Yillar	To‘qimachilik mahsulotlarini ishlab chiqarish mlrd.so'm	Yillar	To‘qimachilik mahsulotlarini ishlab chiqarish mlrd.so'm
2010-y.	252,05	2017-y.	485,97
2011-y.	296,31	2018-y.	905,98
2012-y.	347,07	2019-y.	1316,55
2013-y.	411,91	2020-y.	1949,80
2014-y.	505,26	2021-y.	2481,73
2015-y.	565,07	2022-y.	2606,78
2016-y.	522,40		

¹ A.M.Jumayev, D.TUrapova Central Asian academic journal of scientific research.2022. Vol.2,issue 5.

² www.surxon.stat.uz



Modellashtirishning birinchi bosqichida ARIMA modeli p, d, q tartiblari aniqlanadi. Bu yerda d -integratsiyalanganlik darajasi tartibi, p -avtoregressiya tartibi, q -sirg'aluvchi o'rtacha tartibni bildiradi. Dastlab statsionarlikni tekshirganimizda statsionar bo'lmasa, statsionarlikka erishish uchun ma'lumotlarni ikki martagacha differentsiallashamiz mumkin. Agarda, $I(0)$ bo'lsa statsionar qatorlar "nolinchi darajali integratsiyalashgan" bo'ladi. Statsioanrlikka erishish uchun berilgan qatorni bir yoki ikki marta differentsiallansa $I(1)$ yoki $I(2)$ tartibda ifodalanadi.



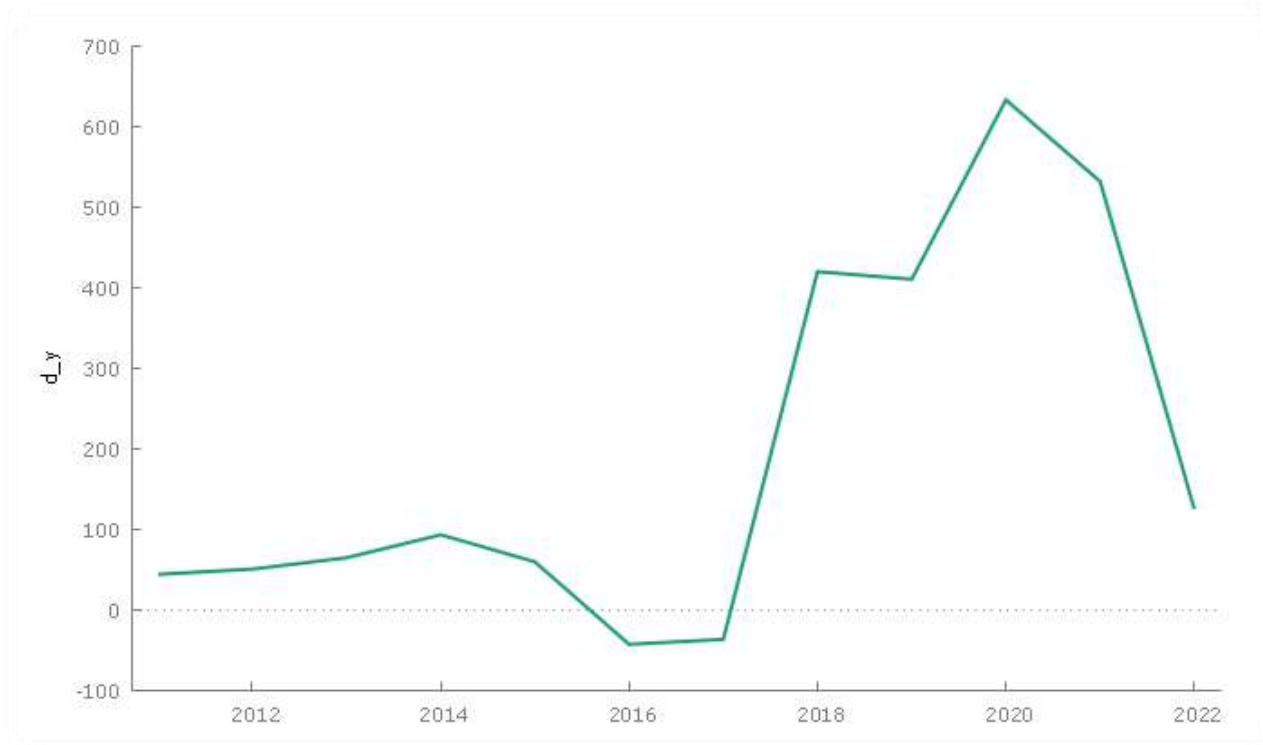
1-rasm. Vaqtli qatorning $I(0)$ holatdagi tasviri³.

1-rasmdan ko‘rinib turibdiki, vaqtli qatorlar statsionar emas, ya’ni ularda o‘rtacha qiymat atrofida harakat qilmayabdi. Shu sababli vaqtli

³ Muallif tomonidan Gretl dasturiy ta’minotida shakllantirildi.



qatorning statsionarligiga erishishimiz uchun odatda undan trendni ajratiladi. Biroq trendni olib tashlash ba’zida vaqtli qatorlarning boshqa tarkibiy qismlari mavjudligi tufayli uning statsionar bo’lishiga olib kelmaydi. Statsionar bo’lishga erishishning boshqa usuli mavjud bo’lib, nazariyada bu vaqtli qatorni differensiatsiyalash⁴ deyiladi. Bunda, vaqtli qatorning Y_t darajalaridan birinchi farqlari $\Delta Y_t = Y_t - Y_{t-1}$ ga o’tiladi. Demak, vaqtli qatorning birinchi farqlariga o’tamiz (2-rasm).



2-rasm. Vaqtli qatorning I(1) farqlari chizmasi⁵.

I(1) ya’ni birinchi darajali differensiyalashda 2-rasmdagi holat natijasiga erishamiz. Lekin bunda ham vaqtli qatorning statsionar yoki statsionar ekanligiga amin bo’la olmaymiz. Buni aniqlashimiz uchun kengaytirilgan Dickey-Fuller testidan foydalanamiz.

2-jadval

⁴ С.А. Бардасов (2010)ю Эконометрика: Учебное пособи. 2-е изд., перераб. И доп. Тюмень: Издательство Тюменского государственного университета – 264 с.

⁵ Muallif tomonidan Gretl dasturiy ta’minotida shakllantirildi.



Vaqtli qatorning birinchi farqlari bo'yicha Dickey-Fuller testi natijalari⁶

Расширенный тест Дики-Фуллера для d_y

тест. начиная с 4 лагов, критерий AIC

объем выборки 11

нулевая гипотеза единичного корня: $a = 1$

тест без константы

включая 0 лага(-ов) для $(1-L)d_y$

модель: $(1-L)y = (a-1)*y(-1) + e$

оценка для $(a - 1)$: -0,205515

тестовая статистика: $\tau_{nc}(1) = -1,05181$

асимпт. p-значение 0,2649

коэф. автокорреляции 1-го порядка для e : 0,190

тест с константой

включая 0 лага(-ов) для $(1-L)d_y$

модель: $(1-L)y = b_0 + (a-1)*y(-1) + e$

оценка для $(a - 1)$: -0,387264

⁶ Muallif tomonidan Gretl dasturiy ta'minotida shakllantirildi.



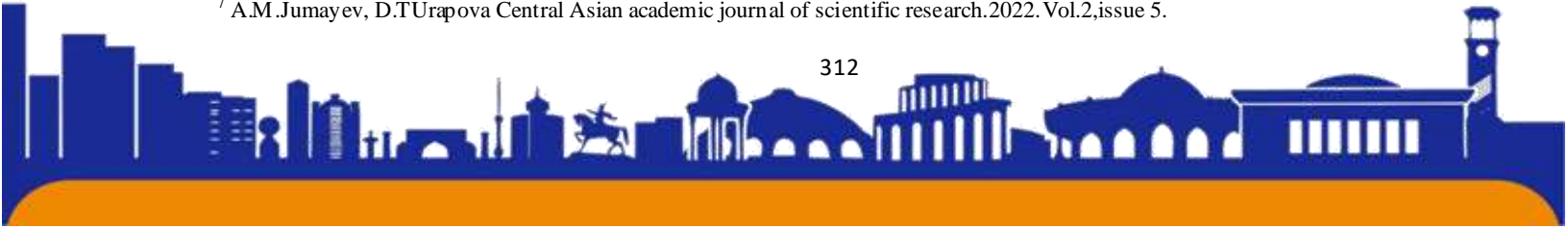
тестовая статистика: $\tau_c(1) = -1,51017$
 асимпт. р-значение 0,5287
 коэф. автокорреляции 1-го порядка для ϵ : 0,173

Dickey-Fyuller testi natijalarini 2-jadvalda ko‘rishimiz mumkin. Bu testda p-qiymat 0,1; 0,05; 0,01 ahamiyatlilik darajalaridan kichik bo‘lishi kerak. ARIMA modellari asosan 5 ta kriteriya bo‘yicha baholanadi. (3-jadval). Yuqoridagi test natijasiga ko‘ra p-qiymat o‘zgaruvchan holatda 0,2649 va o‘zgarmas holatda esa 0,5287 ga teng. Testdagi keltirilgan bu qiymatlar ahamiyatlilik darajalaridan katta bo‘lganligi uchun I(1) bo‘lganda vaqtli qatorlar statsionar emasligini ko‘rsatib beradi. Shu sababli, vaqtli qatorlarda ikkinchi darajali differensiyalash amalini bajaramiz va I(2) ga teng bo‘ladi.

3-jadval
ARIMA modelining baholovchi kriteriyalari⁷

Kriteriyalar	
Parametrlar	P<0,05, 0.1, 0.01

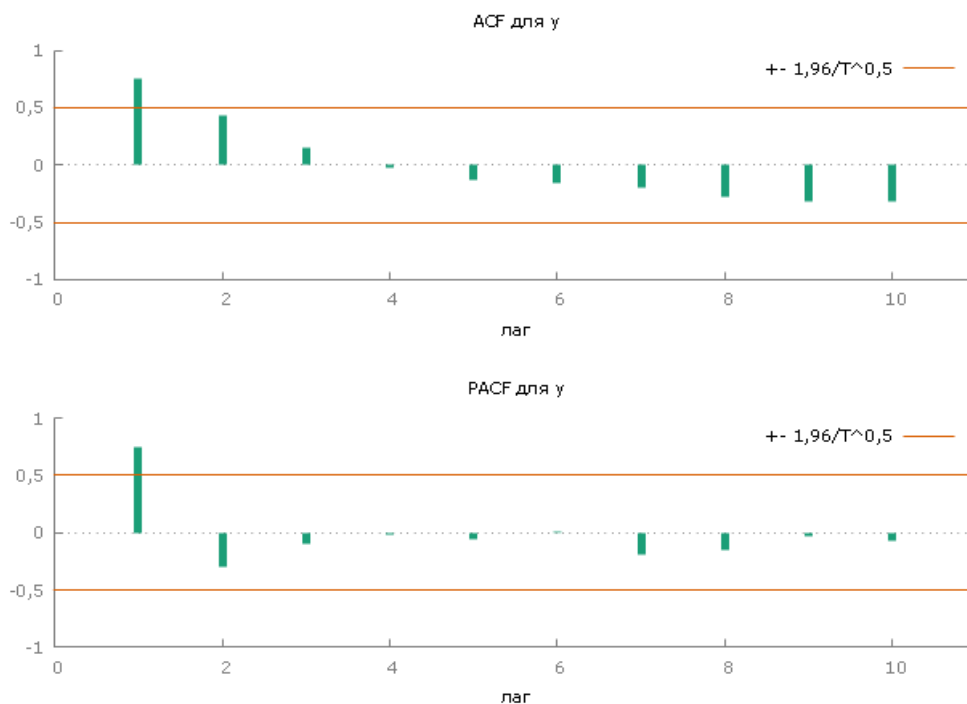
⁷ A.M.Jumayev, D.TUrapova Central Asian academic journal of scientific research.2022. Vol.2,issue 5.



.		
.	Sigma	Qaysi modelda kichik bo'lsa shu model yaxshiroq bo'ladi
.	Log likelihood	Qaysi modelda katta bo'lsa shu model yaxshiroq bo'ladi
.	Akaike	Qaysi modelda kichik bo'lsa shu model yaxshiroq bo'ladi
.	Bayeseian	Qaysi modelda kichik bo'lsa shu model yaxshiroq bo'ladi

Keyingi bosqichga o'tgan holda p va q ning qiymatini aniqlaymiz. Bunda avtokorrelyatsion korrelogrammaning natijalarini tekshiramiz. Korrelogramma bu - qatorlar orasidagi korrelyatsiyaning grafik tasviri hisoblanib, vaqtli qatorlarning p va q tartibini aniqlashga imkon beradi.





3-rasm. Qoldiqlarning avtokorrelyatsiya funksiyasi⁸

3-rasmdan ACF (avtokorrelyatsiya) bir maromda kamayib borish tendensiyasida ekanligini, PACF (xususiy avtokorrelyatsiya) da esa birinchi lag dan keyin uzilish borligini ko‘rishimiz mumkin va bu jarayon AR(1) deyiladi. Agarda korrelogrammada ACF ustunlarida pasayish va PACF da uzilish holatari kuzatilsa, bunday jarayon avtoregressiyaga xos bo‘ladi. Bunda $q=0$ ya’ni sirg‘aluvchi o‘rtacha nolga tengligi aniqlanadi, demak $I(2) q=0$ ekanligi ma’lum bo‘ldi.

Keyingi bosqichimiz modellashtirish, ya’ni berilgan ma’lumotlar asosida model tuzamiz. Birinchi AR(1, 2, 0) modelini sinovdan o‘tkazamiz. Bu modeldan shunday natija keldiki, o‘zgarimas statistik ahamiyatga ega bo‘lmadi hamda qoldiqlar qoldiqlar tekshirilganda

⁸ Muallif tomonidan Gretl dasturiy ta’minotida shakllantirildi.



avtokorrelyatsiya kuzatildi. Kerakli natijaga erishish uchun ARIMA(1, 2, 1) modelini tajriba qildik va natijalar quyidagi 4-jadvalda ko'rsatilgan.

4-jadval

Regrssion tahlil natijalari⁹

Модель 6: ARIMA, использованы наблюдения 2012-2022 (T = 11)

Зависимая переменная: $(1-L)^2 y$

Стандартные ошибки рассчитаны на основе Гессииана

	<i>Коэффициент</i>	<i>Ст. ошибка</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>p-значение</i>	
phi_1	-0,836553	0,234132	-3,573	0,0004	***
theta_1	0,999999	0,384318	2,602	0,0093	***

Среднее перемен	завис. 7,344701	Ст. откл. перем	завис.	211,1736
Среднее инноваций	7,787519	Ст. инноваций	откл.	191,7949
R-квадрат	0,959261	Исправ. квадрат	R-	0,954734
Лог. правдоподобие	-73,77030	Крит. Акаике		153,5406
Крит. Шварца	154,7343	Крит. Хеннана-Куинна		152,7882

Действительная Мнимая Модуль Частота

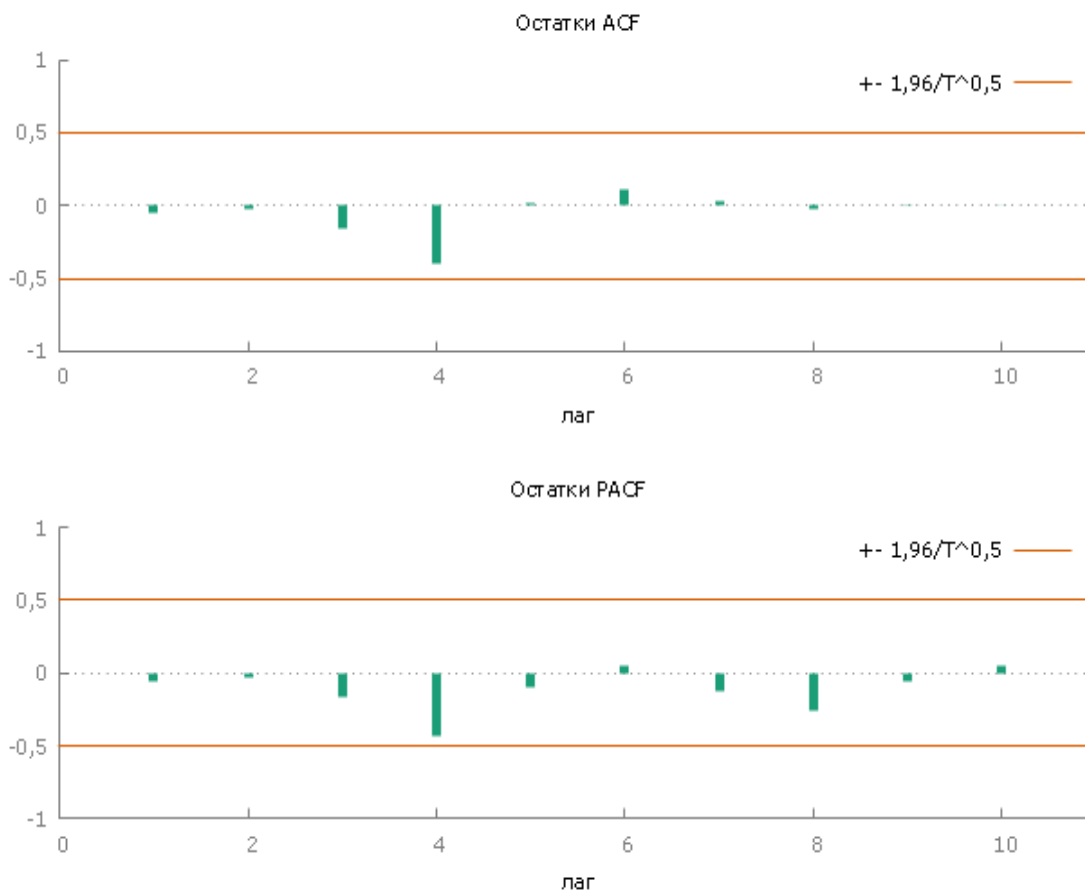
⁹ Muallif tomonidan Gretl dasturiy ta'minotida shakllantirildi.



	<i>часть</i>	<i>часть</i>		
AR				
	Корень -1,1954	0,0000	1,1954	0,5000
	1			
MA				
	Корень -1,0000	0,0000	1,0000	0,5000
	1			

Yuqoridagi regression tahlil natijalari shuni ko'rsatyabdiki, modelimiz iqtisodiy jarayonlarga mos va model koeffitsiyentlari statistik ahamiyatga ega ekan. Shuningdek tajribalarda approksimatsiya xatoligi tekshirildi va MAPE=11.032%. Bunga yana amin bo'lishimiz uchun qoldiqlar korrelogrammasini tekshirib ko'ramiz. Natijada avtokorrelyatsiya mavjud emasligini 4-rasmda bilib olamiz.



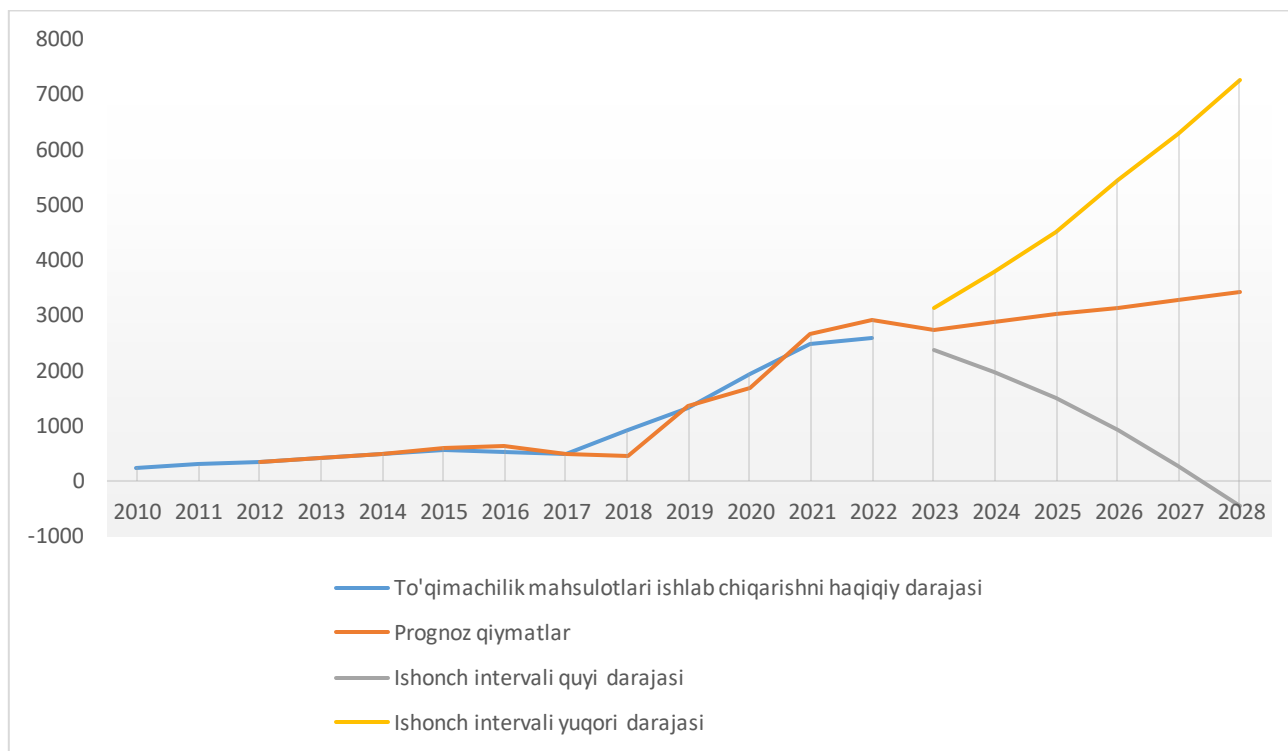


4-rasm. ARIMA(1, 2, 1) modelida qoldiqlar korrelogrammasi natijasi¹⁰

Uchinchi bosqich prognozlash bo‘lib, AR(1, 2, 1) modelidan foydalanib 2020-yildan 2028-yilgacha bo‘lgan Surxondaryoda to‘qimachilik mahsulotlarini ishlab chiqarishni prognoz qilamiz. (5-rasm)

¹⁰ Muallif tomonidan Gretl dasturiy ta’minotida shakllantirildi.





5-rasm. Surxondaryo viloyati to'qimachilik mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarishning 2028-yilgacha bo'lgan prognoz ko'rsatkichlari.¹¹

Rasmdan ko'rinib turibdiki, Surxondaryoda to'qimachilik mahsulotlarini ishlab chiqarish 2028-yilgacha o'sish tendensiyasiga ega. Rasmdagi to'qimachilik mahsulotlarini ishlab chiqarishni haqiqiy darajasi, prognoz qiymatlar, ishonch intervali quyi darajasi, ishonch intervali yuqori darajalari mavjud. Prognoz qiymatlar bu tahminiy hisoblanib, aynan shu ko'rsatkichlar sodir bo'lishini kafolatlamaydi, balki tahmin qilib beradi. 1-ko'rsatkich bu 2022-yilgacha bo'lgan to'qimachilik mahsulotlarini ishlab chiqarishning haqiqiy darajasi, 2-si esa prognoz qiymatlar hisoblanib, to'qimachilik mahsulotlarining 2028-yilgacha ishlab chiqarish qiymatini anglatadi. Ishonch intervalining quyi darajasi bu prognoz qilinayotgan to'qimachilik mahsulotlarining ishlab chiqarilish miqdorining eng past

¹¹ Muallif tomonidan Microsoft Excel dasturiy ta'minotida shakllantirildi



ko'rsatkichlari hamda ishonch intervalining yuqori darajasi esa, bu kelajakda sodir bo'lishi mumkin bo'lgan prognoz qiymatlarining eng yuqori ko'rsatkichlari.

5-jadval

Prognoz va ishonch intervallari¹²

Yillar	To'qimachilik mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarishni haqiqiy darajasi	Prognoz qiymatlar	Ishonch intervali quyi darajasi	Ishonch intervali yuqori darajasi
2010	252,05			
2011	296,309			
2012	347,07	340,838		
2013	411,906	398,884		
2014	505,264	478,483		
2015	565,071	599,4		
2016	522,398	616,715		
2017	485,973	474,438		
2018	905,978	468,042		
2019	1316,55	1368,51		
2020	1949,8	1691,06		
2021	2481,73	2645,04		
2022	2606,78	2931,44		
2023		2747,54	2371,63	3123,46
2024		2875,16	1979,22	3771,1
2025		3013,78	1516,84	4510,72
2026		3143,2	931,463	5454,93

¹² Muallif tomonidan Microsoft Excel dasturiy ta'minotida shakllantirildi.



2027		3280,31	284,176	6276,44
2028		3410,98	-455,674	7277,64

5-jadvaldan ko'rinib turibdiki, 2028-yilga kelib, Surxondaryo viloyatida to'qimachilik mahsulotlarini ishlab chiqarish 3410,98 mlrd.so'mni tashkil etadi, ya'ni o'sish kutilmoqda. Ishonch intervalining yuqori darajasi – prognozning kutilishi mumkin bo'lgan eng yuqori qiymati 7277,64 mlrd.so'mni tashki etadi.

Xulosa qilib aytish mumkinki, ARIMA modeli yordamida Surxondaryo yengil sanoat mahsulotlarining ishlab chiqarish dinamikasining istiqboldagi ko'rsatkichlari muvaffaqiyatli tarzda prognoz qilindi. Bu prognoz natijalari Surxondaryo yengil sanoat mahsulotlarining ishlab chiqarish ko'rsatkichlarini bardavom o'sish tendensiyasiga erishishda maxsus chora- tadbirlarni qo'llashga yordam beradi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar.

1. A.M.Jumayev, D.Turapova Central Asian academic journal of scientific research.2022.Vol.2,issue 5
2. www.surxon.stat.uz
3. www.wikipedia.org
4. С.А. Бардасов (2010). Эконометрика: Учебное пособие. 2-е изд., перераб. и доп. Тюмень: Издательство Тюменского государственного университета – 264 с.



УДК 628.921

BINOLARNI SEYSMIK HIMOYA QILISH QURILMALARI.

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Annotatsiya. *Ushbu maqolada seysmik himoya qilishning zamonaviy usullari muhokama qilinadi. Seysmik izolyatsiya masalasini hal qilishda oddiy yondashuv - tuzilmalarning qattiqligi va mustahkamligini oshirish oddiy konstruktiv dizayndagi ko'pgina binolar uchun ishlatilishi mumkin, ammo maxsus usullardan foydalanish yuqori ishonchlilikni saqlab, qurilish xarajatlarini kamaytirishi mumkin. Bundan tashqari, murakkab, noyob va baland binolar uchun an'anaviy yondashuvdan foydalanish deyarli imkonsiz bo'lishi mumkin. Seysmik himoyaning yangi samarali usullari zarur. Bunday yechimlar og'irlik va bikirlikni o'zgartirishni, uning harakatlari va tezligiga qarab mos tizimni tanlashni o'z ichiga oladi. Shunday qilib, to'g'ri loyihalash bilan seysmik himoyadan foydalanish quyidagi ko'rsatkichlarni sezilarli darajada oshirishi mumkin: binoning ishonchliligi, xavfsizligi va konstruksiyaning iqtisodiy tejamkorligini.*

Abstract. *The article discusses modern methods of seismic protection. A simple approach to solving the issue of seismic insulation - increasing the rigidity and reinforcement of structures can be used for most buildings of a simple structural design, however, the use of special methods can reduce the cost of construction while maintaining high reliability. In addition, for complex, unique and high-rise buildings, it can be almost impossible to use the traditional approach. New effective methods of seismic protection are needed. Such solutions involve changing the weight and rigidity, damping the system depending on its movements and speeds. Thus, the use of seismic protection with proper design can significantly increase such indicators as: building reliability, safety, and financial characteristics of the structure.*

Аннотация. *В статье рассмотрены современные методы сейсмозащиты. Простой подход к решению вопроса сейсмоизоляции — увеличение жёсткости и армирования конструкций можно использовать для*

большинства зданий простой конструктивной схемы, однако, применение специальных методов позволяет снизить стоимость строительства при сохранении высокой надёжности. Кроме того, для зданий сложной конструкции, уникальных и высотных бывает практически невозможно использовать традиционный подход. Необходимы новые действенные методы сейсмозащиты. Подобные решения предполагают изменение веса и жесткости, демпфирование системы в зависимости от её перемещений и скоростей. Таким образом, использование сейсмозащиты при верном конструировании способно существенно увеличить такие показатели как: надёжность зданий, безопасность, финансовые характеристики сооружения.

Kalit so'zlar: *seysmik izolyatsiya, seysmik damping, seysmik himoya, damping, iqtisodiy samaradorlik.*

Key words: *seismic insulation, seismic damping, seismic protection, damping, economic efficiency.*

Ключевые слова: *сейсмоизоляция, сейсмогашение, сейсмозащита, демпфирование, экономическая эффективность.*

Kirish qismi .Yillar o'tishi bilan zilzilalar to'g'risidagi ma'lumotlar to'planib borishi bilan, ushbu ma'lumotlarning sifat jihatdan xarakteri keskin o'zgarib bordi. Ayniqsa, fizika fanidagi qoidaga kiritilgan ilmiy natijalarning bu sohaga keng ko'lamda tatbiq qilinishi zilzilaga qarshi "kurash"da insoniyatga keng imkoniyatlar ochib berdi va ularning zilzila haqidagi bilimlar hajmini yanada kengaytirdi. Yevropa fanida ushbu muammoni yechishda yangicha yondashish vujudga keldi. Odatdagi konstruksiyalarning yuk ko'tarish qobiliyatini oshirishga qaratilgan tadbirlardan tashqari zilzila paytida konstruksiyalarda vujudga keladigan inersion kuchlami kamaytirishga e'tibor qaratila boshlandi. Ushbu yo'nalish bo'yicha olib boriladigan choralar binolami seysmik himoya qilishning aktiv choralari deb yuritiladi.

Asosiy qism 1925-yilda M. Viskordini tomonidan birinchi bo'lib bino yortoia qismida g'oladan tayanch yoki sferik shakldagi pastki yoki ustki tayanchli ustunlardan binolaming seysmik himoyasida qo'llanish taklif qilindi. Ushbu voqeadan keyin o'tgan davr maboynida zilzila jarayonida bino va inshootlami seysmik himoya qilishda qator yangi g'oyalar xalq xo'jaligiga tatbiq qilindi. Ularga quyida qisqacha to'xtalib o'tamiz. Yuqorida keltirganimizdek, bino va inshootlami zilzila ta'siridan

seysmik himoya (ceftcM0H30;«mnH) eng eski va aktiv seysmik himoyalashning eng istiqbolli usulidir. Binolarni seysmik himoya qilish usuli uni amalga oshirish konstruktiv yechimiga ko‘ra quyidagi turlarga ajratiladi:

Seysmik qarshilikni ikki yo‘l bilan oshirish mumkin:

1. an'anaviy - konstruksiyaning ko‘ndalang kesimini oshirish;
2. maxsus - bino yoki inshootning dinamik sxemasini o'zgartirish hisobiga yuklarni kamaytirish. Quyida ko'rib chiqiladigan maxsus usullar noyob binolar uchun ham qo'llaniladi, bu esa qurilish xarajatlarini kamaytirish va bir vaqtning o'zida qurilayotgan binolarning ishonchligini oshirish imkonini beradi [5].

Mavjud zamonaviy seysmik so‘ndiruvchi va maxsus qurilmalar yordamida seysmik izolyatsiyalash usullari asosiy guruhlarga bo‘linadi:

1. Rezinometal tayanchlar;
 2. Kinematik tayanchli seysmik himoya tizimlari;
 3. Osma tayanchli;
 4. Sirpanuvchi kamar usuli;
1. Rezinometall tayanchlar yordamida binolarni seysmik himoyalash. Binolaming birinchi qavatini egiluvchan qilib bajarishda seysmik ta’sir toiqin xarakterini hisobga olish lozim, aks holda binoning ba’zi qismlarida intensiv aylanma harakat hisobiga zo‘riqishlar oddiy binolamikidan ham ortishi mumkin.

Chet elda (Angliya, Fransiya, AQSH, Yangi Zelandiya) binolami seysmik himoya qilishda bino poydevori va ustki yuk ko‘taruvchi konstruksiyasi orasiga o‘matiladigan rezino-metall tayanchlardan keng foydalanilmoqda. Ushbu tayanch sxematik tarzda 1-rasmda keltirilgan. Dastlab ushbu konstruksiyalar ko‘prik tayanchlarini seysmik himoyalashda ishlatilgan boisa, keyinchalik bunday konstruksiyalar binolami seysmik himoyalashda keng qo‘llanila boshlandi.

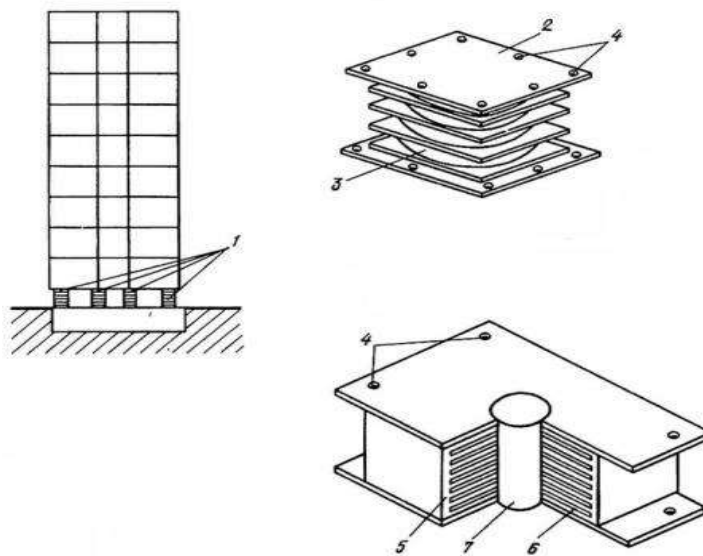
1-Rasmda keltirilgan Fransiyada ishlab chiqilgan GAPEC tipidagi seysmik himoya tayanch sistemasi qatlam konstruksiyasidan va qatlamlar po‘lat listlari va neopren materialidan iboratdir. Ushbu turdagi tayanchlar neopren materialining elastiklik xususiyatlari tufayli siqilishga, cho‘zilishga va buralishga yuqori mustahkamlikka ega bo‘ladilar.

Yaponiyaning Yatiyo shahrida «Yunitika» firmasi tomonidan ushbu rezinometall qatlami seysmik himoyalagichli bino qurib, namunaviy tajribada sinovdan o‘tkazilgan. Ushbu bino yer ustki konstruksiyalari yordamida oltita



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tayanchga hamda ikkita qo'shimcha amortizatsiyalovchi qurilmaga tayangan bo'lib ushbu himoyalovchi konstruksiyalar tizimi 1983-yil 2-iyulda sodir bo'lgan kuchli zilzila paytida yaxshi samara beigan. Ushbu zilzila jarayonida grunt tebranish amplitudasi 20 sm ga yetganda ham bino ichida hech qanday shikastlanish kuzatilmagan. Ushbu konstruksiyani ishlab chiqqan Yaponiya olimlarining fikricha, ushbu seysmik himoyalagich tayanchlari zilzila paytida seysmik tezlanishni 3-5 marta pasaytirarkan.

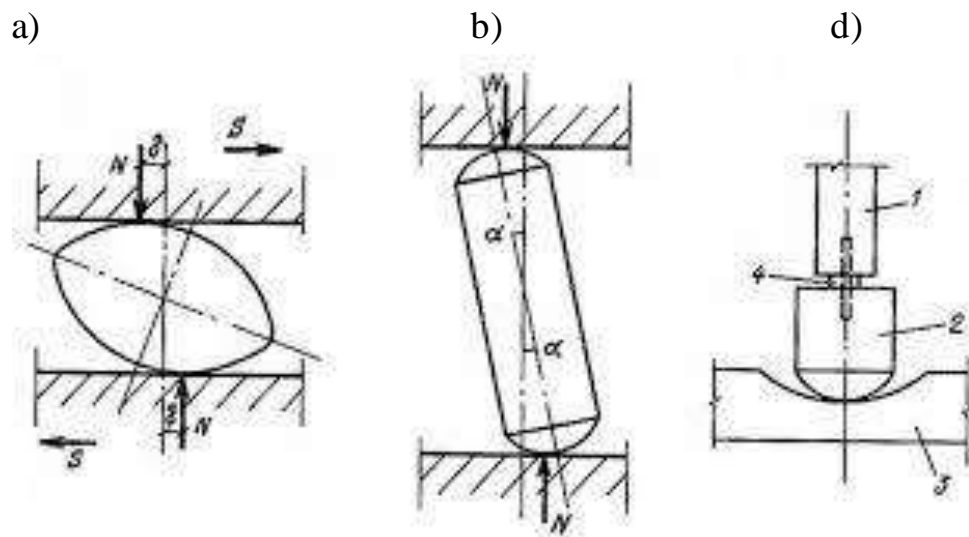


1-Rasm. Binoni rezina-metall tayanchlar yordamida seysmik izolyatsiyalash: 1 - tayanch, 2 - po'lat listlar, 3 - neopren qatlam, 4 - anker uchun teshiklar, 5 - rezina, 6 - po'lat, 7 - qo'rg'oshin

2. Kinematik tayanchlar yordamida seysmik himoya tizimlari. 1925-yil M. Viskordini tomonidan binolarda seysmik himoyalagichlar sifatida g'oya tayanchlar yoki sferik tayanchli kolonnalardan foydalanish taklif qilingan. Shundan beri o'tgan davrda mutaxassislar tomonidan tebranma tayanchlarni seysmik himoyalashda ishlatish takliflari ko'p bolishiga qaramasdan ushbu konstruksiyalardan kam foydalanilmoqda. Bunday tizimli bino 1972-yilda Sevastopol shahrida qurildi. Ushbu besh qavatli seysmik himoya kamarli bino yirik panel konstruktiv yechimda qurilgan bo'lib, himoya kamari ellipsoid shaklli 6500 dona armotsement tayanchlar (ellipsoid diametri 6 sm va balandligi 5,8 sm) butun poydevor yuzasi bo'ylab joylashtiriladi (2-



rasm). Quyida ushbu kinematik tayanchlar sxematik tarzda keltirilgan.



2-rasm. Binolarni seysmik himoya qilish kinematik tavanchlari: a-eliipsoid shakldagi; b-chekkalari sferik sliakldagi ustun; v-Y.D. Cherepinskiy tayanch konstruksiyasi; 1-ustun (kolonna); 2-(kolonna) ustun tag asosi (tagligi); 3-tayanch plita; 4-markazlovchi shayba.

Bunday binolarning dinamik holatini o‘rganish bo‘yicha olib borilgan tajribalar ushbu seysmik himoya tizimidagi ellipsoid shakdagi tayanchlarning diametri kamida 0,5 m boiganda yaxshi samara berishini ko‘rsatdi. Tajribalarda aniqlangan salbiy holatlar Sevastopol shahrida qurilgan ikkita sakkiz qavatli bino qurilishida hisobga olindi. Ularning birinchisining qurilishida bino ellipsoid-tayanchlari sifatida balandligi 41 sm bo‘lgan tomonlari sferik sirtidan iborat boigan 270 ta temir-beton ustunlar ishlatiladi (83-rasm). Bu qurilmada ustunlarga binodan tushadigan kuchlar yaxlit monolit plitalar orqali uzatiladi. Bu qurilmalardan oson boigani Yu.D. Cherepinskiy kinematik tayanchli konstruksiyasidir. Ushbu qurilma Navoiy shahridagi to‘rt qavatli bino qurilishda ishlatilgan. Kinematik tayanchlar pastki asosi chuqurchali tayanch plitasiga joylashadi, yuqori qismi esa sharnir orqali markazlovchi shayba yordamida ustunga mahkamlanadi.

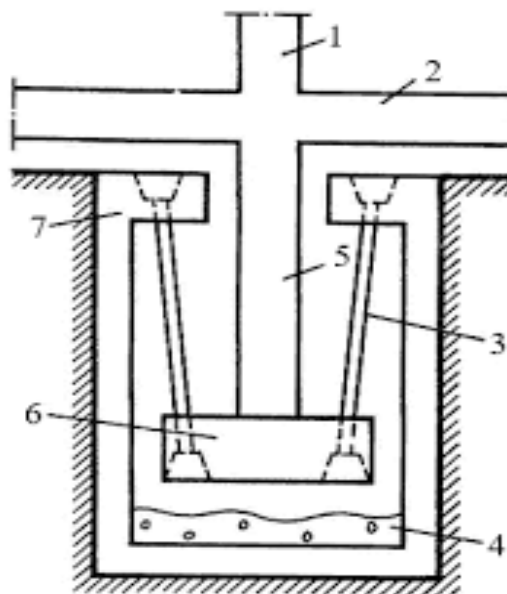
3.Osma tayanchli tizimlar Ko‘pgina binolarni seysmik himoyalashda bino tayanchlarini osma qayishqoq qurilma shaklida tayyorlash g‘oyasidan foydalanilgan.





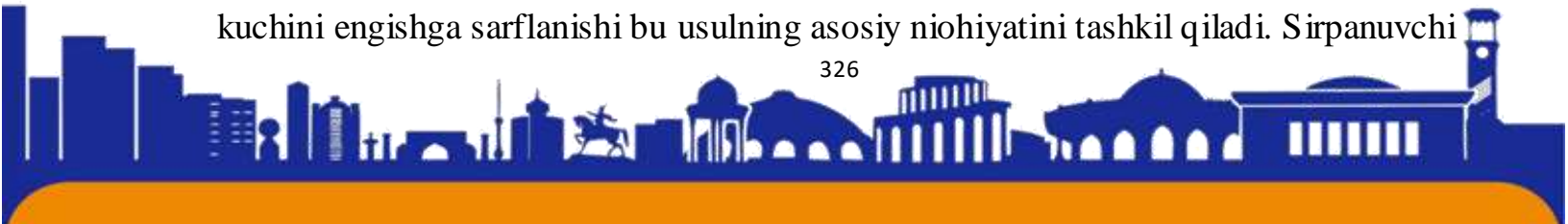
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O'tgan asrning 60-yillarida Ashxobod shahrida F.D. Zelenkov seysmik himoya tizimli uch qavatli bino qurildi. Bu binoda yer ustki yuk ko'taruvchi konstruksiya prujina va uzatma yordamida monolit poydevor devor konstruksiyalariga osma holkla mahkamlangan. Xuddi shunga o'xshash konstruksiya Ispaniyada qo'llanilgan. Ushbu konstruksiyalar tizimining poydevori betón quduqdan iborat bo'lib, uning yuqori plitasiga bino yuk ko'taruvchi ustun konstruksiyasi osiladi (3-rasm). [1].

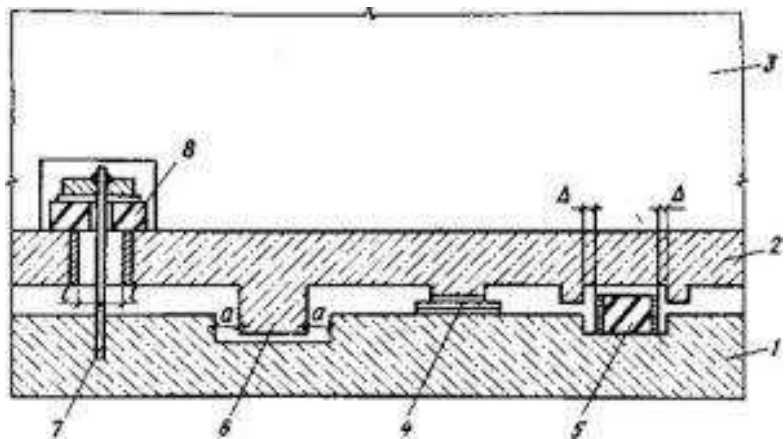


3-rasm. Osma tayanchli seysmik himoyali poydevor. 1-rostverk; 2-ustun ostiga tayanch; 3-ustun; 4-ustun osti tayanchi osti plitasi; 5-oldindan zo'riqtirilgan temir-beton uzatma; 6-quduqning yuqori plitasi.

4. Sirpanuvchi tayanchlar tizimi. Binolarda yuk ko'taruvchi yer ustki konstruksiyalarining poydevorga nisbatan siljish imkoniyati yaratilsa, zilzila paytida binoga ta'sir qiluvchi gorizonta kuchlar qiymatini aytarli darajada kamaytirish mumkin. Zilzila paytida tebranish bino yoki inshootga uzatiladigan eneigiyaning asosiy qisnu konstruksiyalar bog'lanishlarida ichki qarshilik va ishqalanish kuchlarini engishga sarflanadi. Zilzila paytida seysmik himoyalashda ushbu prinsipdan foydalanish g'oyasi qator loyihalarda amalga oshirildi. Bu jarayonda binoning seysmik energiyasi bino yuqori qismi bilan poydevori orasida sirpanish (ishqalanish) kuchini engishga sarflanishi bu usulning asosiy niohiyatini tashkil qiladi. Sirpanuvchi



kamar qator plastinkalardan iborat bo‘lib, ular sirpanish ishqalish koeffitsiyenti kam boigan materialdan tayyorlanadi va poydevor bilan bino yuk ko‘taruvchi konstruksiyasi orasiga joylashtiriladi (85-rasm). Tajribalar sirpanuvchi kamarda ftoroplast va karroziyaga chidamli po‘lat listlaridan foydalanish yaxshi natijalarga olib kelishini ko‘rsatadi. Kuchsiz tebranishlarda. asos binoga asi hoida uzatiladi. Asus tebranma harakat tezlanish ortishi bilan konstruksiyada inersiya kuchlarining ishqalanish kuchlaridan ortishi tufayli bino poydevorga nisbatan sirpanadi va natijada bino elementlaridagi inersion kuchlaming keskin kamayishi sodir bo'ladi. Bishkek shahrida sirpanuvchi kamar konstruksiyali bir necha bino qurilib naturaviy sinovdan o‘tgan. Sinov natijalari sirpanuvchi kamar konstruksiyasining o‘ta murakkab emasligi va zilzila jarayonida yaxshi samara berishini ko'rsatdi. Ushbu seysmik himoya tizimidan seysmik aktiv hududlarda mas'ulligi yuqori bo‘lgan bino va inshootlarni (AES, avariya holati atrof muhit ekologik holatiga aytarli zarar etkazuvchi bino va inshootlar va sh.k.) qurishda keng qoilanilm oqda (4-rasm).



4-rasm . Seysmik himoyalashda ishlatiladigan sirpanuvchi kamar elementlarining joylashish sxemasi: 1 -poydevoming yuqori ulama qismi (texnik qavat yoki ertoia devori); 2- rostverk; 3- binoning yer ustki qismi konstruksiyalari; 4- sirpanuvchi tayanch; 5- gorizontal siljishni chegaralovchi elastik element (dempfer); 6- gorizontal siljishni chegaralovchi birk (qattiq) element (tirgak); 7- vertikal siljishni chegaralovchi bog'lanish, 8- vertikal amortizator

Binolarni seysmik himoya qilishning aktiv choralarini ko‘rish g'oyasi 1925-yil M. Viskordini tomonidan birinchi marta taklif qilinganidan to hozirgacha boigan



davrda fanda erishilgan ilmiy natijalami tahlil qilar ekanmiz beixtiyor asrlar osha bizgacha yetib kelgan arxitekturaviy yodgorliklar, binokor va arxitektorlarning yuksak darajadagi aql-zakovati, bilimdonligi oldida bosh egamiz. Haqiqatan ham o'sha davr qurilish madaniyatining yuksak darajasi, qurilishda qoilanilgan usullar quruvchi va arxitektorlarning nafaqat boy tajribasi, balki ularning nihoyatda yuqori nazariy bilimlar egasi ekanidan dalolatdir. Bu holat avalambor matematika fanining yuksak darajadagi rivoji natijasi bo'lsa, ikkinchidan matematika fani qonunlarining arxitekturaga o'ta mohirona tatbiqi mahsulidir. [1].

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**BUGUNGI KUNDA YOSHLAR O‘RTASIDA
HUQUQBUZARLIKLARNI OLDINI OLISH VA JINOYATCHILIKKA
QARSHI KURASHISH MUXIM VAZIFALARDAN BIRI**

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada bugungi kunda voyaga yetmaganlar xamda yoshlar o‘rtasida sodir etilayotgan huquqbuzarlik va jinoyatlarni oldini olishning chora-tadbirlari xamda samarali usullari taxlil etilgan. Yoshlar o‘rtasida sodir etilayotgan huquqbuzarlik va jinoyatlarning sabablari yoritilib, unga tasir etuvchi omillar o‘rganiladi va misollar keltiriladi. Yoshlar jinoyatchiligi avvalo yoshlar o‘rtasida huquqbuzarlikni oldini olishdan boshlanishiga ilmiy mazmunda to‘xtalib o‘tildi.

Kalit so‘zlar: *voyaga yetmaganlar, yoshlar, huquqbuzarlik, yoshlar jinoyatchiligi, huquqbuzarliklar profilaktikasi, profilaktik chora-tadbir.*

Bugungi kunda mustaqil yurtimiz kun sayin chiroy ochib gullab yashnab bormoqda, minglab millionlab o‘zgarishlar amalga oshirilmoqda. So‘ngi 5 yilni oladigan bo‘lsak yurtimizda xar bir inson uchun ko‘plab shart-sharoitlar yaratilib kelinmoqda. Ayniqsa mustaqil O‘zbekistonda yoshlarga bo‘lgan e‘tibor, yaratilgan shart-sharoit va berilayotgan imkoniyatlarni chek chegarasi yo‘q. Bugungi kunda yurtboshimiz tomonidan yoshlarga xar soxada xox talim xox sport v.k barcha yo‘nalishlarda cheksiz imkoniyatlar yaratib berilayotganligi bu yurtimiz yoshlariga nisbatan berilgan katta ishonchdan dalolat beradi, zeroki yurt kelajagi yoshlar qo‘lida.

Yurtboshimiz xar gal yoshlar bilan uchrashganlarida yoshlarga qarata: “Sizlarni O‘zbekistonni eng katta boyligi, bebaxo xazinasini sifatida qadrlayman”, -deya takidlab keladilar.¹

Ammo ming afsuski yurtimizda ana shunday yaratilgan imkoniyatlardan foydalanish o‘rniga qimmatbaxo vaqtlarini bekorchi va yod narsalarga sarflab buning oqibatida huquqbuzarlik va jinoyat sodir etib kelayotgan voyaga yetmaganlar va yoshlar xam uchrab turibdi. Yoshlar o‘rtasida huquqbuzarlikni oldini olish va jinoyatchilikka qarshi kurashishni eng avvalo oiladan boshlash kerak, oilani mustaxkamlash kerak, qadim-qadimdan ota-bobolarimizdan o‘tib kelayotgan bir naql bor: “Vatan ostonadan boshlanadi”. Farzand oilada dunyoga kelgan vaqtdan boshlab shu oilaning tarbiyasi ila kamol topib boradi, shu oilada muxit qanday bo‘lsa shu muxitda o‘sadi. Shu boisdan avvalo oilani mustahkam qo‘rg‘onga aylantirmoq lozim, farzand katta bo‘lgani sari ota-onasi u uchun idial shaxs sifatida ko‘rina boshlaydi, ota-ona oilada o‘qimishli, ziyoli shaxs bo‘ladigan bo‘lsa farzand xam ulardan o‘rnak olib boradi. Biroq bugungi kunda jamiyatimizning ayrim oilarida ota-onaning mavjud uquvsizligi, farzandga bo‘lgan etiborsizligi, oiladagi o‘zaro ichki nizolar, ota-onaning kelishmovchiligi, kunda oilada takrorlanib kelayotgan janjallar natijasida ushbu oiladagi farzandlar tashqi muxitga qarab qochishni boshlaydilar va tashqi muxitdagi ayrim illatlarga qo‘shilib qolishlari natijasida asta-sekinlik bilan oxiri berk bo‘lgan qorong‘u yo‘lak sari yura boshlaydilar, buning oqibatida esa huquqbuzarlik va jinoyat sodir etishni boshlaydilar.

Jinoyatchilikka qarshi kurashish barcha davrlarda ham davlatning jiddiy va muhim masalasi hisoblanib kelingan. Inson tinch va xotirjam yashashni hohlaydi. Tinchlik bo‘lgan joyda baraka va rivojlanish bo‘ladi. E’tirof etish kerakki, yoshlar tomonidan sodir etilayotgan huquqbuzarlik va jinoyatlarni bir qismi tayin bir o‘qish

yoki ish joyiga ega bo'lmagan yoshlar tomonidan sodir etilmoqda. Buning oldini olishda aholi bandligini ta'minlash, tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Shu boisdan jinoyatchilikni oldini olishda mahalla instituti imkoniyatlaridan samarali foydalanish zarur xisoblanadi. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining "Maxallalarda yoshlar bilan ishlash tizimini tubdan takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi 19.01.2022 yildagi PQ 92-son qarori² bilan har bir maxallada "Yoshlar yetakchisi" lavozimi joriy etilib ularga maxalladagi har bir yosh bilan individual o'rganish olib borgan xolda bandligi ta'minlanmagan yoshlarni istak va qiziqishlarini inobatga olgan xolda yoshlarni kasbga yo'naltirish, ish bilan ta'minlash kabi bir qator aniq vazifalar belgilab berildi. Bundan tashqari O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining "Jamoat xavfsizligini ta'minlash samaradorligini oshirish bo'yicha qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida"gi 2018 yil 24 dekabr kunidagi PQ 4075-sonli qarori³ bilan har bir maxallada "Fidokor yoshlar" jamoatchilik patrul guruxlari tashkil etilib, ushbu gurux tarkibiga:

-maxalladagi muddatli harbiy xizmatni o'tash niyatida mudofaa ishlari bo'yicha tuman bo'limiga murojaat qilgan harbiy xizmatga chaqiriluvchilar;

-respublika oliy harbiy ta'lim muassasalariga, shuningdek ichki ishlar organlarining ta'lim muassasalariga kirish istagini bildirgan nomzodlar;

-ichki ishlar organlarida xizmat qilish istagini bildirgan nomzodlar orasidan shakllantirish nazarda tutilib, ushbu guruxga a'zo bo'lgan yoshlar bilan maxallada bu mening uyim, bu mening maxallam, bu mening vatanim, men maxallamda jinoyat sodir etilishiga yo'l qo'ymayman shiori ostida tungi vaqtda profilaktika inspektori bilan birga belgilangan yo'nalish bo'yicha umumiy 100 soatdan kam bo'lmagan vaqt miqdorida patrullik qilgan yoshlarga profilaktika inspektori va maxalla raisi bilan

birgalikda xizmatga, o‘qishga tanlov o‘tkazishda inobatga olinadigan tavsiyanomalar berilishi bu xam yoshlar uchun katta imkoniyatlardan biri bo‘lib xizmat qilmoqda.



Yuqorida belgilab o‘tilgan ushbu davlat organlarining har birining vazifalari aniq belgilab berilgan bo‘lib, ushbu davlat organlari tomonidan bugungi kunda qator ishlar amalga oshirib kelinmoqda. Jumladan sport va talim yo‘nalishida bugungi kunda yoshlarimiz Respublika miqyosida o‘tkazilayotgan turnerlar, nafaqat respublika balki Osiyo davlatlari xamda jaxon arenalarida yurtimiz bayrog‘ini ko‘klarga ko‘tarib kelishmoqda, bu esa ushbu davlat organlari tomonidan ko‘plab samarali ishlar amalga oshirilayotganligidan dalolat beradi. Shu boisdan xam bugungi kunga kelib yoshlarimiz tomonidan sodir etilayotgan huquqbuzarlik va jinoyat sodir etish xolatlari kamayishiga erishildi desak mubolag‘a bo‘lmaydi.



Ammo ana shunday yutuqlarimiz bilan faxrlanib turgan bir vaqtning o'zida ming afsuski ayrim yoshlarimiz o'rtasida bugungi kunda qonun buzish xolatlari, ma'muriy huquqbuzarlik sodir etish xolatlari va eng achinarlisi yoshlarimiz tomonidan jinoyat sodir etish xolatlari xaligacha davom etib kelmokda. Jumladan yoshlarimiz tomonidan bungi kunda:

- gurux-gurux bo'lib maishatbozlik qilish;
- tungi vaqtlarda ko'ngilochar joylarda bo'lib qarovsiz xolatda qolib ketish;
- tungi vaqtlarda nazoratsiz xolda ko'chalarda bemaqsad yurgan xolda har-xil turdagi huquqbuzarlik sodir etilish xolatlariga qo'shilib qolish;
- giyoxvandlik va psixotrop moddalarni istemol qilish uning noqonuniy aylanmasiga aralashish;
- o'z ehtiyojlarini qondirish maqsadida katta miqdorda pul topish evaziga o'g'irlik va firibgarlik qilish xolatlari;
- ota-onalarni farzandga bo'lgan etiborsizligi va farzandini qarovsiz qoldirishi oqibatida voyaga yetmagan bolalar tomonidan avtomobil boshqarish uchun huquq beruvchi xaydovchilik guvoxnomasi yo'q bo'la turib yashash xonadonida mavjud bo'lgan avtomashinani boshqarib ko'chaga chiqib ketishi va yo'llarda odam o'limi bilan bog'liq yo'l transport xodisalarini sodir etayotganlari;
- ko'chalarda guruhbozlik qilish, ko'pchilik bo'lib o'zaro sama sudlar qilish va buning natijasida og'ir va o'ta og'ir turdagi jinoyatlarni sodir etilishi kabi xolatlar bugungi kunda yoshlarimiz o'rtasida uchrab turganligi ming afsuski haqiqat.

Shu boisdan yoshlar tomonidan sodir etilayotgan bunday huquqbuzarlik va jinoyatlarni oldini olishda bugungi kunda huquqbuzarliklar profilaktikasining quyidagi:

*huquqbuzarliklarning umumiy profilaktikasi;

*huquqbuzarliklarning maxsus profilaktikasi;

*huquqbuzarliklarning yakka tartibdagi profilaktikasi;

*huquqbuzarliklarning viktimologik profilaktikasi⁴ kabi turlarini qo‘llagan xolda yoshlarni ma’lum toifalarga bo‘lgan xolda ular bilan doimiy tarzda samarali profilaktik tadbirlarni amalga oshirib borish lozim. Bugungi kunda yangilanayotgan O‘zbekistonda bir qator keng ko‘lamli islohotlar amalga oshirilmoqda, jumladan yoshlarga oid davlat siyosati ilgari surilmoqda, buning misoli o‘laroq yurtboshimiz tomonidan O‘zbekistonda 2024 yilni “Yoshlar va biznesni qo‘llab quvvatlash” yili deya elon qilinishi xam katta ahamiyat kasb etadi. Shu boisdan bugungi kunda yoshlarga oid davlat siyosatining quyida asosiy:

*ochiqlik va shaffoflik;

*yoshlarga oid davlat siyosatini ro‘yobga chiqarishda yoshlarning ishtirok etishi;

*yoshlar tashabbuslarini qo‘llab-quvvatlash va rag‘batlantirish;

*ma’naviy, axloqiy va madaniy qadriyatlarining ustuvorligi;

*yoshlarning kamsitilishiga yo‘l qo‘yilmasligi⁵ kabi prinsiplarini yoshlar o‘rtasida keng targ‘ib qilish lozim.

Shuningdek maxallalarda yoshlarni doimiy tarzda o‘rganib borgan holda dunyo qarashi o‘zgargan, ota-onaning nazoratidan chetda qolib ketgan, yoshlar bilan mahallada keng jamoatchilik nazoratini yo‘lga qo‘yib ushbu toifadagi yoshlar bilan doimiy o‘rganish ishlarini olib borgan xolda uni o‘z yo‘lini topib ketishiga ko‘maklashish lozim bo‘ladi. Bugungi kunda yoshlar o‘rtasida sport va ta’lim sohasiga juda katta etibor qaratish lozim. Har bir maxallada yoshlarni bo‘sh vaqtlarini

samarali tashkil etish uchun qulay sharoitga ega, yoshlar shug‘ullanishlari uchun sport zallar xamda turli xildagi to‘garaklarni doimiy tarzda tashkil etib borish lozim.

Xulosa kilib aytadigan bo‘lsak yurtimiz kelajagi yoshlar ko‘lida, shu kelajak mustaxkam bo‘lishi, yoshlarimiz xar tomonlama yetuk, bilimli, zukko, mard va oliyjanob bo‘lib kamol topishi zarur, buning uchun esa yoshlar tomonidan huquqbuzarlik va jinoyat sodir etilishining oldini olish eng dolzarb masala bo‘lib qolmoqda. Shuning uchun avvalo har bir oila, mahalla tuzilmalari, keng jamoatchilik vakillari, barcha davlat tashkilotlari va huquqni muxofaza qiluvchi davlat organlari yuqoridagi masala yuzasidan keng ko‘lamli isloxotlarni amalga oshirmog‘i lozim.

Ey muhtaram yoshlar! Aziz birodarlar, o‘g‘ul to‘ylarig‘a sarf qilaturgon aqchalaringizni mana shul ilm zamoni yo‘lig‘a sarf etingiz, sizdan o‘g‘lungizg‘a mol meros qolmasun, balki, albatta, ilm va tarbiya qolsun⁶.

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ВОЗМОЖНОСТИ КЕЙС-МЕТОДА ПРИ РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ КОМПЕТЕНТНОСТНОГО ПОДХОДА В ВЫСШЕЙ ШКОЛЕ ПРИ ИЗУЧЕНИИ ОБЩЕМЕДИЦИНСКИХ ДИСЦИПЛИН

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Аннотация. В статье рассмотрен вопрос применения кейс-метода в системе медицинского образования в рамках реализации компетентностного и компетентностно-деятельностного подходов. Анализируется роль компетентностного и компетентностно-деятельностного подходов при изучении общемедицинских дисциплин (на примере анатомии человека) в системе высшего медицинского образования. Исследуется эффективность применения кейс-метода в формировании профессиональных компетенций, при изучении общемедицинских дисциплин, описаны средства кейс-метода (структурированный мини-кейс) и алгоритм их применения. Оцениваются возможности кейс-метода и алгоритм его применения при проведении практического занятия.

Ключевые слова: компетентностный и компетентностно-деятельностный подходы, кейс-метод, структурированный мини-кейс, профессиональные компетенции.

Объект исследования: образовательный процесс с использованием кейс-методов в высшей школе при изучении общемедицинских дисциплин.

Цель исследования: проанализировать возможности и средства кейс-метода в рамках компетентностного и компетентностно-деятельностного

подходов при изучении общемедицинских дисциплин (на примере анатомии человека) в высшей школе.

Актуальность: Внедрение компетентного подхода – это процесс формирования новой парадигмы в системе высшего образования, в том числе и медицинского. Творчество, инициатива, самостоятельность, конкурентоспособность, профессионализм могут реализовываться только при личностно-ориентированном подходе к обучению с выстраиванием индивидуальной образовательной траектории будущих специалистов. Развитие и внедрение компетентного подхода в систему образования происходило поэтапно и начиналось (первый этап) в 60-ые годы прошлого столетия с определения и разграничения понятий компетенция/компетентность. Второй этап (1970–1990 гг.) характеризовался использованием в теоретическом и практическом профессиональном обучении категорий «компетенция/компетентность». Большой вклад во всестороннее рассмотрение и внедрение в систему специального профессионального образования понятия «компетентность» в 90-х годах вносят работы А. К. Марковой [1,2], И. А. Зимней [3].

На сегодняшний день ориентация на компетентный подход в медицинских вузах является приоритетной задачей. Однако, наблюдается нехватка отечественных исследований, рассматривающих вопросы компетентного подхода в медицинском образовании, поэтому в данном исследовании будем опираться на существующие общепедагогические источники.

В современной педагогической литературе активно обсуждаются проблемы реализации в системе профессионального образования компетентного подхода такими исследователями, как В. И. Байденко [4], Э. Ф. Зеер [5], И. А. Зимняя [6], А. В. Хуторской [7] и др.

Компетентный подход можно рассматривать как совокупность научно-образовательного, культурологического, личностно-ориентированного, информационного, системного, практико-ориентированного, деятельностного и других подходов с определенным понятийным и методологическим аппаратом.

Компетентный подход – это подход, основанный на личностно-ориентированном обучении, которое позволяет интегрировать сущность и



принципы проблемного, развивающего, практико-ориентированного, интерактивного обучения с элементами деятельностного подхода [8, 9, 10].

Компетентностный подход, в нашем представлении, выступает как современный подход, реализуемый в системе современного профессионального (медицинского) образования, который основывается на формировании и овладении комплексом компетенций, необходимых для выполнения профессиональной деятельности в интересах системы здравоохранения и общества в целом. Исходя из вышесказанного, мы подчеркиваем, что в системе нового профессионального образования компетентностный подход тесно связан с компетентностно-деятельностным подходом, который обеспечивает этапное формирование и развитие основных компонентов компетенций, трансформирует знания и умения в средства решения профессиональных задач в образовательном процессе и будущей профессиональной деятельности. Традиционное образование направлено на усвоение знаний, а ориентированное на компетентностный и компетентностно-деятельностный подходы предусматривает приобретение знаний, умений и опыта практической деятельности.

В свою очередь компетентностно-деятельностный подход неотделим от принципов практико-ориентированного образования, направленного на приобретение не только знаний и умений, но и опыта практической деятельности в реальных или имитационных ситуациях. Поэтому решение теоретических и практических задач современного образования напрямую связано с областью будущей профессиональной деятельности, что позволит будущему специалисту стать профессиональной, компетентностной и конкурентоспособной личностью [11, 12, 13]. В рамках компетентностно-деятельностного подхода предполагается формирование комплекса компетенций, неразрывно связанных с деятельностью, с опытом необходимым в профессии.

Поэтому мы можем утверждать, что именно компетентностно-деятельностный подход позволит перейти от информационно-знаниевой модели образования к практически-деятельностной и выступить эффективной методологией построения нового практико-ориентированного образования XXI века. Суть компетентностно-деятельностного подхода заключается в

ориентации образования на конечный результат в виде профессиональных компетенций, формирующихся в процессе учебно-познавательной преобразовательной (будущей трудовой) деятельности, направленной на саморазвитие.

Формирование высококвалифицированного и конкурентоспособного специалиста – основная цель высшего профессионального образования, в том числе и медицинского. Сегодня требования времени – необходимость формировать личность ответственную, творческую, способную конструктивно и компетентно проявлять себя в профессиональной деятельности. Целью современного профессионального образования является не только качественная передача знаний, но и формирование общих и специальных компетенций путем переориентации учебного процесса со знаниево-ориентированного на компетентностный подход. В нашем понимании, компетентностный подход базируется на компетентностном, практико- и личностно-ориентированном обучении, основанном на технологиях проблемного, развивающего, ситуативного и интерактивного обучения с применением активных и интерактивных методов.

Обучение в высшем учебном учреждении на современном этапе предполагает не только получение знаний, но и активизацию познавательной деятельности, самообразование, развитие инициативы, творческого, критического мышления, необходимых для решения задач в последующей профессиональной деятельности. Для повышения профессиональной мотивации при изучении фундаментальных дисциплин необходимо пересмотреть традиционные формы, методы и технологии преподавания. Личностно-ориентированный подход в сочетании с компетентностным и компетентностно-деятельностным переводит преподавание общемедицинских дисциплин в новый формат практико-ориентированного обучения, которое повышает интерес студентов к результатам обучения, позволяет приобретать теоретические знания и применять практические умения и навыки. Создание внутренней познавательной потребности, вовлеченность студентов в учебную и учебно-профессиональную деятельность, формирование мотиваций для дальнейшей профессиональной деятельности и саморазвития являются важными компонентами компетентностно-ориентированного обучения [14,15].

С позиции компетентностного подхода результатом освоения учебных дисциплин являются компетенции, которые прописаны в образовательных стандартах программ подготовки специалистов в системе профессионального образования. Активизация и стимулирование познавательной деятельности, развитие творческих способностей, профессионального интереса к выбранной профессии будет обеспечена путем внедрения в образовательный процесс активных и интерактивных методов обучения. Одним из современных методов обучения в профессиональном образовании выступает кейс-метод, который в совокупности с другими активными методами позволяет стать инновационной образовательной технологией, способной формировать общие, специальные и профессиональные компетенции в системе профессионального образования. Основными целями кейс-метода являются формирование компетенций, развитие навыков анализа и критического мышления, интеграции теоретических и практических знаний, развития мотивационной сферы учебной деятельности.

На современном этапе педагогическая наука рассматривает наиболее универсальную и перспективную кейс-технология, которую можно адаптировать и внедрить в систему медицинского образования начиная с образовательного процесса, осуществляемого на первом и втором курсах медицинского университета при изучении общемедицинских дисциплин (на примере дисциплины «Анатомия человека»). Мы характеризуем эту технологию, как *систему занятий, в которой используется кейс-метод. Данная система реализуется с помощью специального набора мини-кейсов и ситуационных задач с четкой структурой и организацией (анатомическая и клиническая ситуация)*. Основой этой технологии выступает интерактивный метод, позволяющий применять на практике теоретические знания, а также самостоятельно вести осмысленный поиск новых знаний с постоянным повышением компетентности на протяжении всего образовательного процесса и в рамках профессиональной практической деятельности использовать кейс-метод – как эффективный метод, позволяющий формировать компетенции человека. Кейс-метод имеет сложную методологию, которая интегрирует простые методы: моделирование, системный анализ, проблемный метод, мысленный эксперимент, методы описания. Это характеризует высокий

педагогический потенциал кейс-метода перед традиционными методами обучения.

Следует подчеркнуть основные и наиболее важные дидактические характеристики кейс метода: мультипроблемность, дискуссионность, неоднозначность принятия решений; наглядностью; интеграция теоритических знаний с практическими; актуализация внутрипредметных и межпредметных связей; реализация принципа сотрудничества в процессе решения кейсов при групповой деятельности; развитие сильных сторон характера[11, 16, 17, 18].

Мы придерживаемся мысли, что кейс-метод является личностно и практико-ориентированным, рефлексивным методом и наибольшее развитие получает в единстве с компетентностным и компенетностно-деятельностным подходами. Реализация кейс-метода на практике ведет к получению конечного результата обучения – профессиональных компетенций, развивающихся и реализующихся в будущей профессиональной деятельности. Ориентация на усвоение знаний и умений, обеспечивающих общекультурную компетентность, последовательное формирование и развитие компонентов профессиональных компетенций, превращение приобретенных знаний, умений и навыков в средства достижения профессиональных целей и решения профессиональных проблем. [19,20, 21, 22].

Основные преимущества использования кейс-метода, позволяющие активизировать познавательную и творческую деятельность студента, стимулировать его к самостоятельной работе и самореализации в будущей профессии. Внедрение в образовательный процесс кейс-метода на разных этапах обучения – основная задача современного медицинского образования.

Кейс-метод – это активный метод обучения, развивающий познавательные, коммуникативные, аналитические, исследовательские навыки, способствует активному усвоению знаний и применению их на практике, формированию опыта самостоятельного решения познавательных, организационных и коммуникативных проблем, развитию интеллектуально-личностного и профессионального потенциала будущего специалиста в области здравоохранения.

Основными целями кейс-метода являются развитие навыков анализа и критического мышления, интеграция теоретических и практических знаний,

развитие мотивационной сферы учебной деятельности[88]. Сочетание традиционных методов обучения и кейс-метода помогает естественно регулировать глубину и полноту овладения профессиональными специальными знаниями, навыками при изучении как теоретических, так и клинических дисциплин, позволяет понять межпредметные связи.

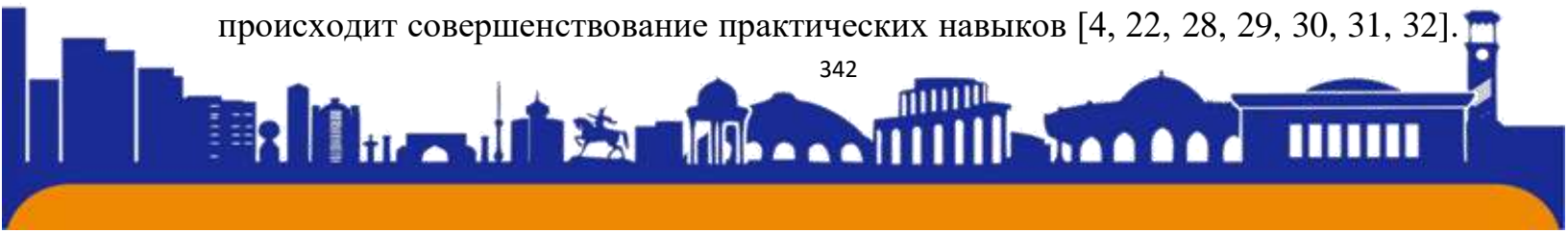
Кейс-метод позволяет интегрировать теоретические знания и практические умения, определить степень и глубину усвоенных знаний, выступить как метод текущего и промежуточного контроля, итоговой аттестации студентов, при оценке формирования общекультурных и профессиональных компетенций[23].

Вопросы использования кейс-технологии в образовательном процессе высшего медицинского образования рассматривают: Ю. М. Федотова [24], О. А. Артюкова, Т. Н. Лемешко [26], Г. М. Абрамович, Л. В. Сорокина, В. А. Белобородов, Т. А. Лаврешина, И. Е. Голуб [27] и др.

Особенностью применения интерактивного метода кейсов при изучении клинических дисциплин является создание из реальной врачебной практики проблемной ситуации для последующего разбора и решения; получение и закрепление навыков сбора, обработки и анализа информации; получение практического опыта будущей врачебной деятельности; наглядное оценивание правильности принятых решений; проверка альтернативных решений данного клинического случая.

Источниками создания кейсов могут служить как основной учебный материал, изучаемый на данном предмете (теоретические кафедры) и реальные клинические ситуации, случаи из собственной практики преподавателя и случаи, описанные в периодических изданиях медицинской литературы (клинические кафедры).

При применении методов кейс-технологии на общемедицинских кафедрах у студентов развиваются навыки самостоятельной работы, формируется мотивация и повышение интереса к изучению клинических дисциплин, вырабатывается программа самообразования и самореализации в будущей профессии. Происходит поэтапное углубление теоретических знаний, детализация знаний с учетом современных достижений дисциплины, происходит совершенствование практических навыков [4, 22, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32].



Применение кейс-метода на теоретических кафедрах создает условия для преемственности обучения на старших курсах путем создания логических причинно-следственных связей между темами как внутри одной дисциплины, так и в пределах смежных (общемедицинских) предметов с последующим изучением клинических дисциплин.

Наиболее значимым методом образовательной кейс-технологии формирующим профессиональные компетенции при изучении как клинических, так и общемедицинских дисциплин, является кейс-метод. Кейс-метод обеспечивает формирование и развитие профессиональных компетенций будущего специалиста, но и формирует внутридисциплинарные связи между разделами одной дисциплины и междисциплинарные связи с общемедицинскими и клиническими дисциплинами, способствует самообразованию и саморазвитию. Преимущественными особенностями этого метода также выступает высокая эффективность усвоения фундаментальных теоретических знаний путем применения их на практике, реализация внутридисциплинарных и междисциплинарных связей; интеграция общемедицинских и клинических знаний. Дидактической составляющей кейс-метода являются мини-кейсы, которые имеют профессионально-прикладной характер, способствуют формированию и развитию профессиональных компетенций и влияют на развитие профессионального клинического мышления. Кейс-метод, используемый для формирования профессиональных компетенций, предполагает сочетание учебно-познавательной, учебно-практической и научно-исследовательской деятельности. В процессе учебных занятий с использованием средств кейс-метода (кейсы, мини-кейсы) студенты овладевают фундаментальными знаниями общемедицинских дисциплин, происходит актуализация приобретенных знаний, применение теоретических знаний в конкретных условиях, формирование и развитие профессиональных компетенций и влияют на развитие профессионального клинического мышления. Кейс-метод, используемый для формирования профессиональных компетенций, предполагает сочетание учебно-познавательной, учебно-практической и научно-исследовательской деятельности. В процессе учебных занятий с использованием средств кейс-метода (кейсы, мини-кейсы) студенты овладевают фундаментальными знаниями общемедицинских дисциплин,

происходит актуализация приобретенных знаний, применение теоретических знаний в конкретных условиях, формирование и развитие профессиональных компетенций.

Применение кейс-метода и его средств (структурируемые мини-кейсы) позволяет не только получить и усвоить специальные знания, навыки, умения, но и повысить уровень мотивации студентов к изучению общемедицинских дисциплин, формировать профессионально-личностные качества будущего врача.

Структурируемый мини-кейс – совокупность практических ситуаций (анатомических, клинических) объемом не более 1-2 страниц, которые используются в качестве иллюстрации к изучаемой теме занятия и обсуждении которых принимают участие все студенты. Мини-кейсы могут иметь анатомо-функциональную и клинико-ориентированную направленность и применяться с целью развития продуктивной познавательной и учебной деятельности студентов. Для систематизации получаемых знаний практические занятия можно проводить согласно анатомо-топографическому алгоритму. Формирование, получение и закрепление «базисного скелета» знаний в рамках изучаемой дисциплины должно основываться на алгоритмическом подходе с формированием понятий о закономерностях развития, строения и топографии (синтопии, скелетотопии, голотопии) органов и систем органов (системный подход). Изучение анатомии человека базируется на индивидуальном подходе (изучаются особенности строения конкретного человека), причинно-следственном подходе (определяются и изучаются причины и факторы, влияющие на развитие и строение человеческого организма), функциональном подходе, аналитическом подходе (исследуется каждый орган, системы органов и взаимоотношения их друг с другом). Результатом изучения анатомии по анатомо-топографическому алгоритму становится формирование у студентов умений применять базовые научно-теоретические знания на практике, при дальнейшем обучении на клинических кафедрах. Происходит активное развитие восприятия, памяти, репродуктивного и алгоритмического мышления.

После приобретения фундаментальных знаний для активизации знаний анатомо-топографического строения органов и систем органов, для изучения и установления причинно-следственных связей особенностей строения и

функционирования органов, для последовательного перехода от овладения базовыми знаниями к профессиональным знаниям, для развития индивидуализации обучения, инициативы, познавательной и творческой активности студентов в систему обучения необходимо внедрять элементы кейс-технологий. С целью эффективного формирования профессиональных компетенций на практических занятиях следует использовать не только традиционные, но и интерактивные методы обучения: дискуссии на основе решения мини-кейсов (практических ситуаций), групповую работу с иллюстративным материалом и анатомическими препаратами, экскурсии в анатомический музей.

При внедрении в учебный процесс кейс-метода путем решения мини-кейсов ставятся следующие задачи:

- устанавливать целесообразность использования мини-кейсов, способствующих повышению учебно-познавательной мотивации у студентов первого курса при изучении общемедицинских дисциплин и пытаться формировать практические навыки клинического мышления;
- закреплять и развивать теоретические знания о строении тела человека, раскрывая взаимосвязи строения и функций органов и систем органов для их дальнейшего практического использования;
- определять качественные изменения успеваемости студентов при использовании кейс-метода.

При создании анатомо-функциональных мини-кейсов внимание акцентируется на взаимосвязи строения и функционирования органов и систем органов, на анатомических знаниях морфологического строения органов, вариантов развития, необходимых для понимания принципов функционирования в норме, а также при патологических изменениях, на интеграции изучаемого материала со знаниями общемедицинских дисциплин (биология, гистология, нормальная физиология, биохимия), для ориентации студентов на практическое применение полученных знаний в клинике. В ходе решения анатомо-функциональных мини-кейсов анализируются закономерности функционирования органов и систем органов, акцентируется

внимание на изменении анатомо-функциональных характеристик при различных заболеваниях для оценки функционального состояния организма.

При создании клиничко-ориентированных мини-кейсов можно сфокусировать внимание на том, что изучение фундаментальных дисциплин должно и может иметь клиническое направление. Интеграция фундаментальных и клинических дисциплин находит свое развитие в применении клиничко-ориентированных мини-кейсов. Это приводит к концентрации знаний, повышает их уровень, обеспечивает возможность их применения при изучении всех клинических дисциплин.

При решении клиничко-ориентированных мини-кейсов начинается процесс интеграции базовых фундаментальных морфологических и начальных клинических знаний. Происходит активное вовлечение студентов в процесс использования базисных знаний на практике с последующим применением их в клинике. Знания углубляются, концентрируются, структурируются и систематизируются. Возрастает действенность знаний, что отражается в практическом их применении. Клиничко-ориентированные мини-кейсы приближают студентов к пониманию материала, с которым им предстоит познакомиться на старших курсах при изучении клинических дисциплин. Клиничко-ориентированные мини-кейсы отражают типичные ситуации, которые наиболее часто встречаются в практической деятельности врача и носят определенную профессиональную направленность.

Особенностями внедрения мини-кейсов в учебный процесс является ориентирование кейса на тематическое содержание текущего занятия и логическое встраивание кейсов в структуру программы изучаемой дисциплины. Алгоритм проведения практического занятия с использованием кейс-метода представлен в таблице 1.

Таблица 1. – Алгоритм проведения практического занятия с использованием кейс-метода

Этапы работы	Деятельность студентов	Деятельность студентов
Организационный	1. Приветствие студентов	1. Приветствие





момент	2. Отметка в журнале отсутствующих на учебном занятии 3. Объявление следующей домашней темы занятия 4. Разбор вопросов, возникших при изучении домашней темы	преподавателя 2. Отметка в журнале отсутствующих на учебном занятии 3. Запись следующей домашней темы занятия 4. Разбор вопросов, возникших при изучении домашней темы
Этап контроля домашнего задания	Фронтальный опрос изученного материала	Разбор домашней темы
Этап подготовки студентов к работе с кейсами в малых группах (3-4 человека)	Инструктаж студентов по работе с кейсами	Ознакомление студентов с принципами работы с кейсами
Этап работы с кейсами в микрогруппах	1. Создание условий для активизации учебно-познавательной деятельности студентов 2. Консультирование обучающихся по вопросам решения кейсов	1. Ознакомление со структурой и содержанием кейсов 2. Обсуждение и решение кейсов
Этап проверки выполнения заданий	Анализ выступлений и результатов работы студентов	Выступление студентов
Объявление домашнего задания	Объяснение темы домашнего задания	Запись темы домашнего задания



Работа с кейсами должна осуществляться в малых группах, уровень мотивации и знаний студентов в которых разный, это создает предпосылки для повышения интереса к учебно-познавательной деятельности и позволяет практиковать навыки сотрудничества и межличностного общения. Межличностная стимуляция в процессе анализа и обсуждения вопросов, сосредоточенных в проблемной ситуации, приводит к повышению мыслительной деятельности каждого участника мини-группы. Мышление становится четким, гибким, критичным и логичным и содействует развитию профессионального клинического мышления.

При решении кейсов можно оценивать знания теоретических основ, а также умение мыслить логически, анализировать информацию, делать обобщения. Первоначально происходит знакомство с описанием проблемы, затем анализируются различные анатомические и клинические ситуации (боль, перелом, травма) и предоставляются свои способы решения. Для решения клинко-ориентированных мини-кейсов необходим достаточно высокий уровень теоретических знаний для применения их на практике. В процессе решения кейсов можно анализировать количество вовлеченных в активное обсуждение студентов, кто предлагает идеи и предположения решения анатомической и клинической ситуации, кто чувствует в результатах обсуждения, представляет ответ-решение. После представления решений кейсов преподавателю необходимо подвести итоги, скорректировать ответы, указать направление поиска для исправления ошибок и углубления знаний по данной теме.

Результат учебной деятельности, когда все студенты участвуют в решении и обсуждении проблемных ситуаций кейсов, очевидна активизация и закрепление приобретенных знаний, возможность понять как внутрипредметные, так и межпредметные связи с другими общемедицинскими дисциплинами (нормальной физиологии, с биохимией, с гистологией, с топографической анатомией). В процессе разбора анатомических ситуаций осуществляется консолидация текущего и актуализация пройденного материала, активизация обмена знаниями, соединение теории и практики. Происходит достижение следующих целей:

- обучающихся – закрепление ранее полученных знаний;

- развивающих – формирование клинического мышления, навыков анализа информации и самоконтроля, развитие личностных профессиональных качеств;
- воспитательных – выработка ответственного отношения к изучаемому предмету и к учебе в целом, умение работать в команде.

Кейсы, применяемые на кафедре нормальной анатомии, могут содержать схемы, таблицы, рисунки, рентгенограммы, анатомические и клинические ситуации. Например, кейс по разделу спланхнологии, имеет определенную структуру.

Анатомо-топографические и конституциональные особенности желудка, их клинический аспект.

Внутренняя поверхность стенок брюшной и тазовой полостей выстлана фасциями и серозной оболочкой – брюшиной. Пространство между фасцией и брюшиной называется забрюшинным. В нём располагается часть внутренних органов, сосуды, нервы и лимфатические узлы. Брюшина покрывает не только стенки, но и внутренние органы. Отношение внутренних органов к брюшине разное. Орган, покрытый брюшиной со всех сторон, занимает интраперитонеальное положение (например, желудок, брыжеечная часть тонкой кишки). Орган, покрытый брюшиной с трёх сторон, занимает мезоперитонеальное положение (например, печень). Орган, покрытый брюшиной только спереди, занимает экстраперитонеальное или забрюшинное положение (например, почки).

Брюшина выполняет следующие функции: 1) выделение большого количества жидкости (транссудация); 2) всасывание этой жидкости; 3) препятствие образованию спаек между различными органами, в результате чего осуществляется скольжение одного органа по отношению к другому, 4) обеспечение не только фиксации, но и ограничения органов друг от друга.

Желудок расположен по отношению к брюшине интраперитонеально, не покрыты брюшиной лишь узкие полоски на большой и малой кривизне в месте перехода на них брюшинных листков малого сальника, спускающиеся связок и желудочно-ободочной связки, считающейся в клинической анатомии началом большого сальника. Производные брюшины выполняют фиксацию частей этого органа.

Фиксация и связочный аппарат желудка.

1. Желудок фиксирован прежде всего соединением его с пищеводом, прочно укрепленном в пищеводном отверстии диафрагмы. Этот момент имеет наибольшее значение в фиксации желудка.

2. Привратник желудка фиксирован к задней стенке брюшной полости посредством забрюшинно и неподвижно расположенной двенадцатиперстной кишки.

3. Желудок фиксирован с помощью его связочного аппарата. Наибольшее значение в этом отношении имеют желудочно-поджелудочная и желудочно-диафрагмальная связки.

Связки:

- Печеночно-желудочная связка, *lig.hepatogastricum* представляет собой дубликатуру брюшины, являющуюся производным вентральной брыжейки желудка.

- Диафрагмально-пищеводная связка, *lig.phrenicooesophageum* образована одним листком брюшины и представляет собой переход париетальной брюшины с диафрагмы в висцеральную на пищеводе и кардиальную часть желудка.

- Желудочно-ободочная связка, *lig. gastrocolicum*, представляет собой брюшинную дубликатуру, являющуюся продолжением переднего и заднего листков брюшины желудка и расположенную между большой кривизной и поперечной ободочной кишкой. Оба ее листка, перебрасываясь спереди от поперечной ободочной кишки, свисают вниз в виде фартука, превращаясь в большой сальник.

- Желудочно-селезеночная связка, *lig. gastrosplenicum*, представляет собой брюшину и является продолжением желудочно-ободочной.

- Печеночно-привратниковая связка, *lig.hepatopyloricum* является дубликатурой брюшины, непосредственное продолжение ненапряженной части печеночно-желудочной связки.

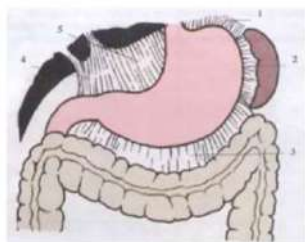


Рисунок 1.

Анатомическая ситуация: Изучите отношения желудка к брюшине, его фиксирующий аппарат, найдите и обозначьте связки на схеме 1. Охарактеризуйте анатомо-топографические особенности (синтопию) желудка.

Кровоснабжение желудка обеспечивается системой чревного ствола. Артериальные сосуды, которые кровоснабжают желудок, проходят в составе печеночно-двенадцатиперстной связки, печеночно-желудочной связки, которые идут к малой кривизне желудка и образуют там анастомоз (соединение). По большой кривизне желудка проходят артерии, которые располагаются в желудочно-селезеночной и желудочно-ободочной связках и образуют там анастомоз. Вены желудка сопровождают одноименные артерии и тоже проходят в одноименных связках.

Клиническая ситуация: Какое клиническое значение будет иметь знание расположения сосудов в этих связках при проведении операций на желудке. Каких осложнений можно ожидать, если при операции не учитывать особенности прохождения сосудов в связках. Обоснуйте оперативный доступ к желудку, учитывая его топографию (рисунок 3) и оперативное рассечение стенки желудка представленной на рисунке 2.

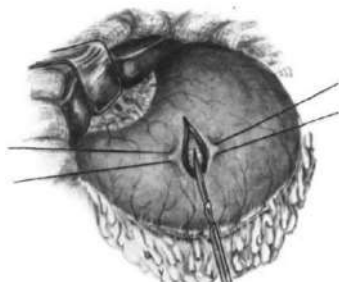


Рисунок 2.



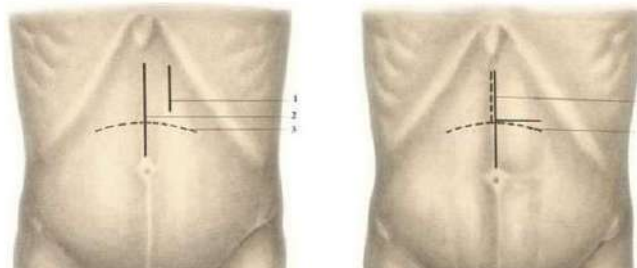


Рисунок 3.

Желудок - важнейший орган пищеварительной системы. Он представляет собой наиболее широкую часть пищеварительного тракта. Расположен в верхнем отделе брюшной полости, преимущественно в левом подреберье. Своим начальным отделом соединен с пищеводом, а конечным - с двенадцатиперстной кишкой. Выделяемый железами желудочный сок содержит пищеварительные ферменты, соляную кислоту и другие физиологически активные вещества, которые способствуют расщеплению (перевариванию) белков, частично жиров, оказывает бактерицидное действие. Слизистая оболочка желудка вырабатывает антианемические вещества - сложные соединения, влияющие на кроветворение. Форма, объем и положение желудка человека весьма изменчивы. Форма желудка зависит от конституциональных особенностей индивида. Они могут меняться в различное время дня и ночи в зависимости от наполнения желудка, степени сокращения его стенок, фаз пищеварения, положения тела, индивидуальных особенностей строения организма, состояния и воздействия соседних органов - печени, селезенки, поджелудочной железы и кишечника. Желудок при повышенном сокращении стенок часто имеет форму бычьего рога, или сифона, при пониженной сократимости стенок и его опущении - форму чаши. Желудок непрерывно меняет свои форму и размеры в зависимости от наполнения и состояния соседних органов. Пустой желудок не касается передней брюшной стенки, при наполненном состоянии большая кривизна желудка опускается до уровня пупка.

Телосложение – это особенности развития частей туловища, жировой, костной и мышечной тканей. Формы, размеры и пропорции тела у каждого человека запрограммированы генетически. Реализация наследственной программы осуществляется в ходе онтогенеза – последовательных



физиологических, морфологических, биохимических трансформаций в организме от его зарождения до окончания жизни. Форма желудка зависит от конституциональных особенностей индивида. Различают следующие типы конституций: мезоморфный (нормостенический), долихоморфный (астенический) и брахиоморфный (гиперстенический). Каждому типу телосложения соответствует форма желудка и его топография (скелетотопия, синтопия и голотопия). В зависимости от конституции тела человека выделяют три основные формы желудка:

1. Рога – у людей брахиморфного типа.
2. Рыболовного крючка – у людей мезоморфного типа.
3. Чулка – у людей долихоморфного типа.

Форма желудка определяется в прямой передней проекции при вертикальном положении тела, а также в боковых проекциях.

У лиц нормостенической и астенической конституции тело желудка расположено параллельно позвоночному столбу и под углом переходит в привратниковую часть. Последняя, поднимаясь несколько кверху, заканчивается привратником, располагающимся по правому контуру позвоночного столба на уровне I-III поясничных позвонков. Подобная форма желудка называется «крючок».

У лиц астенической конституции желудок расположен слева от позвоночного столба, привратник находится по срединной линии или влево от нее. Нижний полюс удлиненного желудка расположен на уровне V поясничного или I-II крестцовых позвонков. Описанный вариант формы называют «длинным» или «удлиненным» желудком.

У гиперстеников нечетко выражена граница между телом и привратниковой частью, в связи с чем угол желудка не выявляется. Желудок расположен косо или поперечно в подреберной области. Привратник, находится справа от позвоночного столба и является самой низкой частью желудка, соответствуя уровню XII грудного или I поясничного позвонков. Эту форму желудка называется формой «рога».

Клиническая ситуация: В приемное отделение районной больницы поступил больной астенического телосложения с ножевым ранением в левой подреберной области. При объективном осмотре на одежде были следы

рвотных масс и крови. На повреждение какого органа указывают такие симптомы и локализация раны. Проанализируйте топографию желудка учитывая его конституциональные особенности. Дайте описательную характеристику его телосложения исходя из данных осмотра.

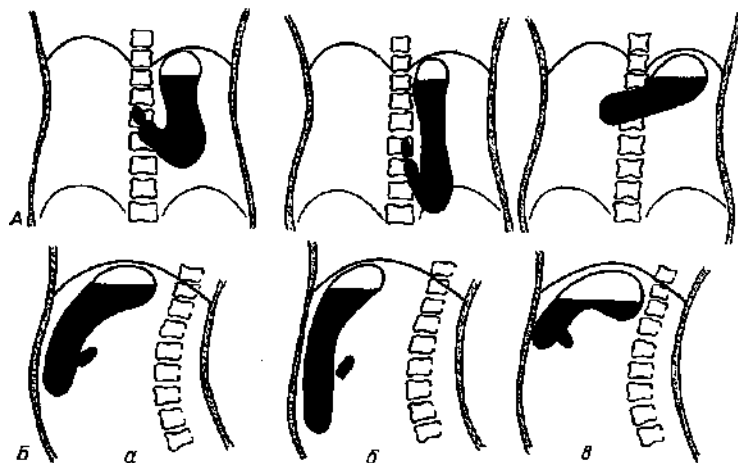


Рисунок 4.

Различают 3 типа положения желудка: 1) вертикальное; 2) горизонтальное и 3) косо-переходное. Существует определенная корреляция между типом телосложения, положением и формой желудка.

Анатомическая ситуация: изучите предложенные описания форм желудка, проанализируйте схемы и определите, какая форма желудка соответствует типу телосложения, какие анатомо-топографические особенности у каждой формы желудка, обозначьте части желудка. Укажите на скелете проекцию частей желудка. Определите положение желудка.

Клиническая ситуация: к врачу на прием обратился больной, который жаловался на боли в области пупка, возникающие после приема пищи. Больной имел худощавый вид, узкие плечи, плоскую и узкую грудную клетку, рост 187 см. При опросе врач выявил, что в его рационе питания присутствуют в больших количествах такие продукты – горчица, чеснок, перец. Обратившийся отметил, что он принимает пищу 2 раза в день (рано утром и поздно вечером). Частые приемы пищи невозможны из-за профессии (строитель). Был выставлен





диагноз – гастрит. Установите тип телосложения, зная конституциональные особенности, определите форму желудка, его топографию.

При различных заболеваниях органов пищеварительной системы частым симптомом выступают боли различной локализации и иррадиации. *Иррадиация* — это распространение болевых ощущений за пределы пораженного участка или органа. Висцеральная боль возникает непосредственно в пораженном органе, тягостно ощущается больным как давящая, спастическая, тупая, сверлящая. Обычно сопровождается тошнотой, рвотой, потоотделением. Причиной висцеральной боли обычно являются спастические сокращения или растяжения органа, частью определенным образом связанные с приемом пищи. Висцеральная боль возникает при наличии патологических стимулов во внутренних органах и проводится нервными волокнами. Основными импульсами для ее возникновения являются внезапное повышение давления в полостном органе и растяжение его стенки (наиболее частая причина), растяжение капсулы паренхиматозных органов, натяжение брыжейки, сосудистые нарушения.

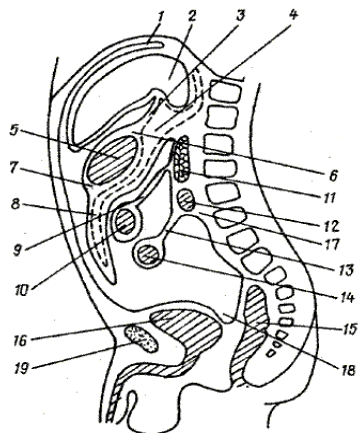


Рисунок 5.

Анатомическая ситуация: Укажите на схеме желудок, его отношение к брюшине, какие образования брюшины образуют фиксирующий аппарат желудка.

Брюшная полость состоит из двух листков: висцеральной брюшины, которая окружает и покрывает все внутренние органы, и париетальной, которая выстилает стенку живота изнутри. Эти листки анатомически переходят друг в



друга и формируют собой замкнутую полость. Оба листка брюшины богаты нервными окончаниями, которые участвуют в образовании болевого импульса. Доказано, что при раздражении рецепторов париетальной брюшины источник боли имеет четкую локализацию. Это связано с тем, что болевые импульсы непосредственно проходят через спинной и головной мозг. Пациент может точно указать, где у него болит.

Если же в процесс вовлечены рецепторы висцеральной брюшины, то боль носит неопределенный диффузный характер, распространяется по всей поверхности живота. В возникновении таких болевых ощущений принимает участие вегетативная нервная система, осуществляющая контроль над функциями дыхания, кровообращения, пищеварения и других.

Иррадиация болей будет зависеть от органов, которые располагаются вблизи пораженного органа. Самой частой локализацией боли при поражении желудка и двенадцатиперстной кишки является эпигастральная область. При этом можно различать, какой отдел желудка вовлечен в воспалительный процесс. Если боль локализуется слева от срединной линии, то это соответствует телу желудка, если справа от неё - пилорический отдел и двенадцатиперстная кишка. Боли в области мечевидного отростка грудины говорят о развитии патологического процесса в кардиальном отделе желудка.

Анатомическая ситуация: проанализируйте локализацию и распространение болей связанных с желудком учитывая его анатомо-топографические особенности (скелетотопия, голотопия, синтопия). Используйте иллюстрацию и схему.

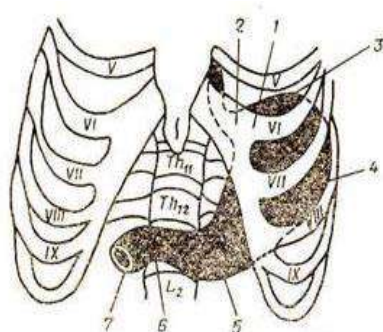


Рисунок 6.



Кейс-метод – активный метод обучения, который направлен на установление и укрепление связей между составляющими компонентами профессиональных компетенций (знаниями и умениями, опытом применения знаний в профессиональной деятельности, мотивацией приобретения знаний и овладения профессией, развитием профессионально-личностных качеств характера), и позволяет начать процесс формирования профессиональных компетенций у студентов-медиков при изучении общемедицинских дисциплин. Применение кейс-метода в целях формирования профессиональных компетенций предусматривает соблюдение определенных дидактических требований: насыщенность содержания кейсов внутрипредметными и межпредметными связями, проблемность, связь решаемых анатомических и клинических ситуаций с реальным профессиональным будущим, актуализация межпредметных знаний, преимущественно групповое использование кейсов, реализация принципа сотрудничества в процессе решения кейсов.

Дидактический потенциал кейс-метода при формировании профессиональных компетенций у студентов-медиков заключается в том, что теоретические знания могут быть применены непосредственно на занятиях при решении анатомо-функциональных и клинико-ориентированных кейсов, что обуславливает актуальность и значимость получаемых знаний и умений, отраженных в мини-кейсах. Следовательно, это приводит к тому, что все получаемые знания в процессе изучения общемедицинских дисциплин являются фундаментально значимыми и важными как при изучении смежных общемедицинских, так и при изучении предклинических и клинических дисциплин, необходимых для успешного овладения профессией.

Обучение с помощью кейс-метода развивает логические и аналитические способности, способствует формированию клинического мышления. При использовании кейсов в процессе обучения происходит повышение мотивации к учебной деятельности, к получению медицинского образования, к активизации получения дополнительных знаний и овладению практическими навыками.

Результатом использования кейс-метода являются не только полученные знания, но и сформированные навыки профессиональной деятельности,



профессионально-значимые качества личности, которые необходимы будущим специалистам системы здравоохранения.

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Methodology for Teaching Computer Science

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Abstract: This paper discusses the various methodologies for teaching computer science, focusing on the most effective approaches and strategies to engage and educate students in this rapidly evolving field. Drawing on current research and best practices, the paper explores different teaching methods, curriculum design, and assessment techniques for enhancing student learning and skill development in computer science education.

Keywords: Computer science education, teaching methodologies, curriculum design, assessment techniques, student engagement, pedagogical approaches, active learning, flipped classroom, project-based learning, problem-based learning, inquiry-based learning, technology integration, coding education.

Teaching computer science is a complex task that requires a comprehensive approach. As technology continues to evolve, the way we teach computer science must also evolve to ensure that students are prepared for the challenges of the 21st century. In this article, we will explore the methodology for teaching computer science, including best practices, pedagogical approaches, and the integration of technology in the classroom.

Computer science has become an essential part of modern society, with applications in virtually every industry. From healthcare to finance, from education to entertainment, computer science underpins much of the technology that drives our world. Therefore, teaching computer science is crucial for ensuring that students are prepared for the demands of the future workforce. Furthermore, computer science education can help students develop critical thinking, problem-solving, and analytical skills that are transferable to a wide range of fields. By teaching computer science, educators can empower students to become active creators and innovators in an increasingly digital world. There are several pedagogical approaches that can be used to effectively teach computer science. One common approach is the constructivist

method, which emphasizes hands-on learning, problem-solving, and student-led exploration. In this approach, students are encouraged to actively engage with the material through activities such as coding projects, simulations, and collaborative problem-solving exercises. Another effective approach is the inquiry-based learning method, which encourages students to ask questions, conduct research, and explore solutions to real-world problems. By promoting curiosity, experimentation, and discovery, inquiry-based learning can engage students and deepen their understanding of computer science concepts. Additionally, the flipped classroom model can be used to teach computer science, in which students learn new material through online resources outside of class and then engage in activities and projects during class time. This approach can foster a more interactive and collaborative learning environment, allowing students to apply and reinforce their knowledge through hands-on activities [2,69].

Integration of Technology in the Classroom

Integrating technology into the classroom is essential for teaching computer science effectively. Technology can be used to facilitate interactive learning experiences, provide access to a wide range of resources, and enable students to collaborate and communicate effectively. One way to integrate technology is through the use of coding platforms and programming environments that allow students to practice coding in a hands-on, interactive way. Examples of these platforms include Scratch, Code.org, and Python's IDLE, which provide students with the tools they need to develop their coding skills and create their own projects. Virtual reality (VR) and augmented reality (AR) can also be used to enhance the teaching of computer science by providing immersive experiences that allow students to visualize complex concepts and explore virtual environments. By using VR and AR, educators can create engaging and interactive learning experiences that enhance student understanding and retention of computer science principles. Furthermore, the use of educational software and simulations can provide students with opportunities to explore computer science concepts in a dynamic and interactive way. For example, tools such as AlgoRhythm, GeoGebra, and CircuitLab can be used to teach algorithm design, mathematical modeling, and electrical engineering principles, respectively.



1. Hands-on projects: Encourage students to work on real-world projects to apply their computer science knowledge. This can help them gain practical experience and see the relevance of what they are learning.
2. Peer collaboration: Incorporate group work and pair programming to promote collaboration and problem-solving skills among students. This also allows for knowledge sharing and learning from each other.
3. Scaffolded learning: Start with simple and concrete examples before moving on to more abstract and complex concepts. This can help students build a strong foundation and reduce cognitive overload.
4. Use of visual aids: Utilize visual aids such as diagrams, flowcharts, and interactive simulations to help students visualize abstract concepts in computer science.
5. Differentiated instruction: Recognize the diverse learning styles and abilities of students and adapt teaching methods to accommodate various needs. This can include providing supplementary materials, additional challenges, or alternative assessment methods.
6. Encourage critical thinking: Pose open-ended questions and problems that require students to think critically and creatively. This can foster problem-solving skills and analytical thinking.
7. Integration of technology: Incorporate a variety of tools and technologies in the teaching process, including programming environments, educational software, and online resources. This can make learning more engaging and relevant to the field.
8. Continuous assessment and feedback: Provide regular feedback on students' progress and understanding, and use formative assessments to identify areas for improvement. This can help students track their development and adjust their learning strategies accordingly.
9. Application of algorithmic thinking: Emphasize the importance of algorithmic thinking and problem-solving strategies, such as decomposition and pattern recognition, in teaching computer science concepts.
10. Project-based learning: Design the curriculum around larger, open-ended projects that require students to use a variety of skills and knowledge to solve complex problems. This can help students develop critical thinking, project management, and communication skills [4,129].



In addition to pedagogical approaches and the integration of technology, there are several best practices that can enhance the teaching of computer science. One best practice is to make the material accessible and relevant to all students, regardless of their background or prior experience with computer science. This can be achieved by providing multiple entry points for learning, offering differentiated instruction, and using real-world examples to illustrate the practical applications of computer science concepts. Another best practice is to foster a growth mindset in students, encouraging them to embrace challenges, learn from failure, and persist in the face of difficulties. By promoting a growth mindset, educators can help students develop resilience, tenacity, and a positive attitude towards learning computer science. Additionally, promoting diversity and inclusivity in computer science education is crucial for creating a welcoming and equitable learning environment. Educators should strive to showcase the contributions of diverse individuals in the field of computer science, highlight the relevance of computer science to various communities, and provide opportunities for all students to succeed in computer science. Assessment and feedback are essential components of effective computer science education. Assessments should be designed to measure student understanding of key concepts, problem-solving skills, and coding proficiency. Formative assessments, such as coding exercises, quizzes, and hands-on projects, can provide valuable feedback to both students and educators, informing instructional decisions and guiding student progress. Feedback should be timely, specific, and constructive, focusing on students' strengths and areas for improvement. Educators can provide feedback through one-on-one discussions, written comments, peer reviews, and self-assessment activities, helping students to reflect on their learning and set goals for growth. Furthermore, using rubrics to evaluate student work can provide clear criteria for success and guide students in meeting learning objectives. Rubrics can also help students understand the expectations for their work and facilitate consistent and fair assessment practices [6,349].

Professional development is essential for computer science educators to stay abreast of the latest developments in the field and enhance their pedagogical skills. Continuous learning and professional growth can help educators improve their instructional practices, incorporate new technologies, and address the diverse needs of students. Professional development opportunities for computer science educators may



include workshops, conferences, online courses, and mentorship programs. These opportunities can provide educators with resources, strategies, and support to effectively teach computer science and engage students in meaningful learning experiences. Teaching computer science requires a comprehensive approach that integrates effective pedagogical strategies, technology, best practices, and assessment and feedback. By employing a variety of pedagogical approaches, such as constructivist and inquiry-based learning, and integrating technology, including coding platforms, VR, AR, and educational software, educators can create engaging and interactive learning experiences for students. Furthermore, by promoting best practices, diversity and inclusivity, and professional development, educators can foster an inclusive and equitable learning environment that prepares students for success in the digital age. With a strong methodology for teaching computer science, educators can empower students to become critical thinkers, problem-solvers, and creators in the field of computer science.

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ARTERIAL GIPERTENZIYALI BEMORLARDA YASHIRIN SURUNKALI YURAK YETISHMOVCHILIGINI ANIQLASH

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Annotatsiya

Surunkali yurak yetishmovchiligi global muammolardan biri bo'lib, butun dunyo bo'ylab aholining 1-2 foiziga va taxminan 64 million insonlar bu kasallik bilan kurashadi. Arterial gipertenziyasi mavjud bemorlarda doimiy yuqori bosim ostida kompensator mexanizm rivojlanib chap qorincha gipertrofiyasi va dastlab saqlangan zarb hajmli surunkali yurak yetishmovchiligi, keyinchalik esa pasaygan zarb hajmi bilan kechuvchi surunkali yurak yetishmovchiligi rivojlanishiga sabab bo'ladi. Arterial gipertenziyali bemorlarda surunkali yurak yetishmovchiligining erta bosqichlarda aniqlanishi va kerakli davo choralarining qo'llanilishi kasallikga ijobiy ta'sir o'tkazib zarb hajmining saqlanishiga olib keladi.

Kalit so'zlar: arterial gipertenziya, surunkali yurak yetishmovchiligi, yurakning zarb hajmi.

Abstract

Chronic heart failure is a global problem, affecting 1-2% of the population and approximately 64 million people worldwide. In patients with arterial hypertension, a compensatory mechanism develops under constant high pressure, causing hypertrophy of the left ventricle and chronic heart failure with initially preserved ejection fraction, and later chronic heart failure with reduced ejection fraction. Detection of chronic heart failure in patients with arterial hypertension in the early stages and the use of necessary treatment measures have a positive effect on the disease and lead to preserving of ejection fraction.

Key words: arterial hypertension, chronic heart failure, heart rate.

Аннотация

Хроническая сердечная недостаточность является глобальной проблемой, от которой страдают 1-2% населения и около 64 миллионов человек во всем мире. У больных артериальной гипертензией в условиях постоянного высокого давления развивается компенсаторный механизм, вызывающий гипертрофию левого желудочка и хроническую сердечную недостаточность с первоначально сохраненной фракцией выброса, а в дальнейшем хроническую сердечную

недостаточность со сниженной фракцией выброса. Выявление хронической сердечной недостаточности у больных артериальной гипертензией на ранних стадиях и применение необходимых лечебных мероприятий положительно влияют на течение заболевания и приводят к сохранению фракции выброса.

Ключевые слова: артериальная гипертензия, хроническая сердечная недостаточность, частота сердечных сокращений.

Arterial gipertoniya hayot uchun xavfli bo'lgan kasalliklar insult, pereferik arteriya kasalligi, miokard infarkti, buyrak kasalliklarining rivojlanishiga sabab bo'luvchi kasallik bo'lib hisoblanadi. Umumiy aholi orasida gipertoniya kasalligining tarqalish foizi 35-40 % ni tashkil etadi. Olib borilgan tadqiqod natijalari shuni ko'rsatdiki, qon bosimining 20 mm.sim.ust. ga oshishi yurak yetishmovchiligi rivojlanish xavfini 50 % ga oshiradi [1,5].

Gipertoniya kasalligining asorati sifatida asimptomatik chap qorincha gipertrofiyasi va saqlangan va pasaygan zarb hajmli surunkali yurak yetishmovchiligi rivojlanadi. Diomiy ravishda qon bosimining yuqori bo'lishi chap qorinchaning hajmi va devori qalinligiga o'z ta'sirini ko'rsatadi va natijada gipertrofiya hattoki ishemiya ham rivojlanishi mumkin. Bunga yuqori bosim ta'siriga javoban remodellashish jarayonining rivojlanishi sabab bo'ladi [2-4,7].

Surunkali yurak yetishmovchiligi zarb hajmi pasaygan va saqlangan holda ham rivojlanishi mumkin. Gipertoniya kasalligi dastlab chap qorincha gipertrofiyaga uchrashi, so'ngra uning diastolik funksiyasi buzilishi, oxirgi bosqichda esa sistolik faoliyatining buzilishiga sabab bo'ladi (1-rasm).

Yurak yetishmovchiligining surunkali shakli o'tkir yurak yetishmovchiligidan farqli o'laroq, asimptomatik tarzda boshlanadi va asta-sekin rivojlanib boradi. Kasallikning dastlabki bosqichida aniq belgilar kuzatilmaydi, yurak faoliyatidagi buzilishlarni faqat tibbiy ko'rikdan o'tkazilganda aniqlanishi mumkin [6,8,9]. Vaqt o'tishi bilan bemorda nafas siqishi jismoniy harakat paytida kuzatiladi va kasallikning so'nggi bosqichlarida bemor tinch holatda turganda ham kuzatilishi mumkin.

Surunkali yurak yetishmovchiligining rivojlanishi uchun sabab bo'luvchi omillar:

- Gipertoniya kasalligi- surunkali yurak yetishmovchiligi rivojlanishining asosiy omili;
- Yurak ishemik kasalligi;

- Kardiomiopatiyalar;
- Klapan aparati nuqsonlari;
- Tug‘ma va orttirilgan yurak nuqsonlari;
- Aritmiyalar;
- Perikard va endokard kasalliklari;
- Yurak o‘tkazuvchi sistemasining buzilishi (blokadalar);



Gipertoniya kasalligi natijasida surunkali yurak yetishmovchiligining rivojlanish mexanizmi.

Surunkali yurak yetishmovchiligining N. D. Strajesko, V. X. Vasilenko bo‘yicha tasnifi (1935).

Bemorning ahvoli kasallikning klinik belgilari bilan baholanadi.



1-bosqich. Dastlabki, yashirin qon aylanishining yetishmovchiligi, faqat jismoniy faoliyat (nafas qisilishi, yurak urishi tezlashishi, haddan tashqari charchoq) paytida namoyon bo'ladi. Dam olish bilan bu hodisalar yo'qoladi. Gemodinamika buzilmaydi.

2-bosqich. Uzoq muddatli qon aylanishining yetishmovchiligi, gemodinamik buzilishlar (o'pka va tizimli qon aylanishida turg'unlik), organlar va metabolizmning buzilishi tinch holatda ham namoyon bo'ladi. Ish qobiliyati cheklangan. Bu bosqich og'irlik darajasiga ko'ra 2 guruhga bo'linadi:

➤ 2a davr- Gemodinamik buzilishlar o'rtacha darajada bo'lib, yurakning ma'lum bir qismining disfunktsiyasi qayd etiladi (o'ng yoki chap qorincha yetishmovchiligi).

➤ 2b davr - Butun yurak-qon tomir tizimini o'z ichiga olgan gemodinamik buzilishlar rivojlanadi, kichik va katta doiralarda og'ir gemodinamik buzilishlar kuzatiladi.

3-bosqich. Yakuniy, terminal distrofik jarayonlar rivojlanishi. Qon aylanishining yetishmovchiligi, metabolizm va organlarning funktsiyalarida doimiy o'zgarishlar, organlar va to'qimalarning tuzilishidagi qaytarilmas distrofik jarayonlar rivojlanishi kuzatiladi. Bemor ish qobiliyatini to'liq yo'qotadi.

Nyu-York yurak assotsiatsiyasining funktsional tasnifi:

1964 yilda Nyu-York yurak assotsiatsiyasi (NYHA) tomonidan qabul qilingan. Ushbu tasnif simptomlarning og'irligini tavsiflash uchun ishlatiladi, uning asosida kasallikning to'rtta funktsional sinfi (FS) ajratiladi.

Birinchi darajali FS. Jismoniy faoliyatda hech qanday cheklovlar yo'q. Oddiy jismoniy faoliyat ortiqcha nafas qisilishi, charchoq yoki yurak urishiga olib kelmaydi.

Ikkinchi darajali FS. Jismoniy faoliyatda biroz cheklov yuzaga keladi. Jismoniy faoliyat haddan tashqari nafas qisilishi, charchoq yoki yurak urishiga sabab bo'ladi. Tinch holatda bemorda bu belgilar kuzatilmaydi.

Uchinchi darajali FS. Jismoniy faoliyatni sezilarli cheklanishi. Odatdagidan kamroq jismoniy faollik ham haddan tashqari nafas qisilishi, charchoq yoki yurak urishiga sabab bo'ladi. Tinch holatda bemorda bu belgilar kuzatilmaydi.

To'rtinchi darajali FS. Nafas siqishi, hansirash, oddiy jismoniy faoliyatni bajara olmaslik holatlari kuzatiladi. Hattoki bunday alomatlar bemor tinch holatda

turganda ham kuzatiladi. Har qanday jismoniy faoliyat natijasida yuqoridagi belgilar kuchayadi.

Yurak zarb hajmi o'zgarishi bo'yicha tasniflash:

Zarb hajmi past bo'lgan surunkali yurak yetishmovchiligi (40% dan kam);

O'rtacha zarb hajmi bilan rivojlangan surunkali yurak yetishmovchiligi (40 dan 49% gacha);

Zarb hajmi saqlanib qolgan surunkali yurak yetishmovchiligi (50% yoki undan ortiq) [10,11];

Yurak yetishmovchiligining asosiy belgilari:

- jismoniy faoliyatga tolerantlikning pasayishi (charchoq, umumiy holsizlik);
- jismoniy mashqlar paytida nafas yetishmovchiligi;
- paroksizmal tungi nafas qisilishi (uning mavjudligi kasallikning yomon prognozini ko'rsatadi);
- ortopnoe (bemor yotgan holatida paydo bo'ladigan nafas olish qiyinlishuvi).
- oyoq shishishi;
- og'ir turdagi surunkali yurak yetishmovchiligi natijasida progressiv vazn tashlash holati kuzatilib, yurak kaxeksiyasi rivojlanishi mumkin.

Xulosa o'rnida shuni aytish lozimki, o'tgan asrning oxiriga qadar yurak yetishmovchiligi tashxisi qo'yilgan bemorlarning taxminan 70 foizi keyingi besh yil ichida vafot etish holati kuzatilgan. Tibbiyot fanining rivojlanishi va zamonaviy davolash usullari ushbu tashxisga ega odamlarning umrini uzaytirish imkonini berdi. Zararli odatlar jumladan chekishni tashlash, arterial gipertenziya uchun qon bosimini nazorat qilish, qandli diabetda qondagi qand miqdorini nazorat qilish, normal tana vaznini saqlash, muntazam jismoniy faoliyatini bajarish lozim. Ayniqsa yuqorida keltirib o'tilgan xavf omillari orasida qon bosimini doimiy ravishda nazorat qilish surunkali yurak yetishmovchiligini oldini olishga yordam beradi.

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АХБОРОТ-ТАЪЛИМ МУҲИТИДА ТАЛАБАЛАРНИНГ МУСТАҚИЛ ИШЛАРИНИНГ ТАШКИЛИЙ ТУЗИЛМАСИ

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Аннотация. Мақолада олий таълим тизимида талабаларнинг мустақил таълим олишларини ташкил этиш масалалари умумий тарзда ўрганилиб, уларнинг турлари, мустақил таълим олишда арурий компетенциялар атрофлича ёритилган.

Таянч сўз ва иборалар: таълим, компетенция, ахборот муҳити, индивидуал, мустақил таълим, ташкил этиш, кўникма, малака.

Кириш. Ўзбекистон Республикаси олий таълим тизимини 2030 йилгача ривожлантириш кон-цепциясида “мустақил таълим соатлари улушини ошириш, талабаларда мустақил таълим олиш, танқидий ва ижодий фикрлаш, тизимли таҳлил қилиш, тадбиркорлик кўникмаларини шакллантириш, ўқув жараёнида компетенцияларни кучайтиришга қаратилган методика ва технологияларни жорий этиш, ўқув жараёнини амалий кўникмаларни шакллантиришга йўналтириш, бу борада ўқув жараёнига халқаро таълим стандартларига асосланган илғор педагогик технологиялар, ўқув дастурлари ва ўқув-услубий материалларни кенг жорий этиш” белгиланган.

Мустақил давлатлар ҳамдўстлиги(МДХ)мамлакатларидатаълим ваилмий тадқиқот муассасаларида таълим жараёни иштирокчиларининг мустақил иш фаолиятини такомиллаштириш, талабаларнинг шахсий-касбий, ижодий имконият ва интегротив тафаккурини шакллантириш, онлайн режимида ўқитишнинг психологик хоссаларини аниқлаштириш, тармоқлараро интеграциянинг педагогик имкониятларини кенгайтириш бўйича илмий тадқиқот ишлари олиб борилмоқда. Шу билан биргаликда талабаларнинг мустақил иш фаолиятини компотенталарини ривожлантиришда замонавий дидактик воситаларидан фойдаланиш касбий йўналтирилган таълим мазмунини такомиллаштириш, мультимедиа, ахборот-коммуникацияларидан кенг кўламда фойдаланиш, талабаларда креатив қобилиятларни

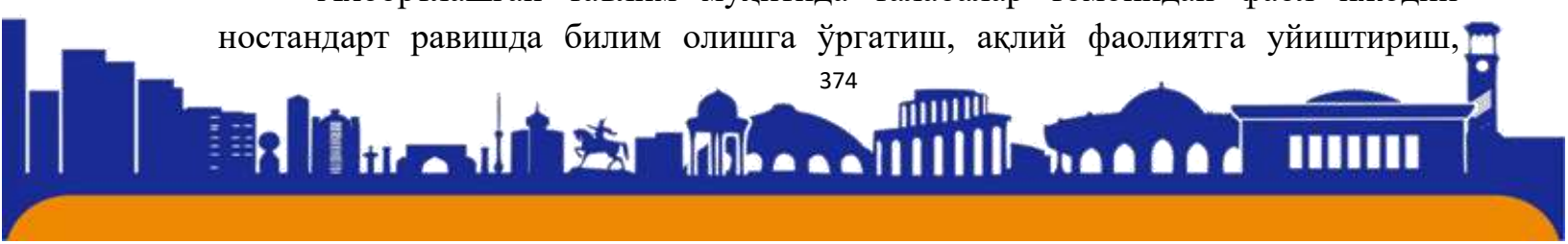
ривожлантиришнинг педагогик механизмларини такомиллаштириш бўйича илмий тадқиқотларга алоҳида эътибор берилмоқда.

Таълимни ахборотлаштиришнинг мақсади ахборот ва телекоммуникацион технологияларни қўллаш ҳисобига интеллектуал фаолиятни глобал жадаллаштиришдан иборат. Ушбу масалаларни ҳал қилиш доирасида технологиялар ва ахборотлаштириш воситаларини бир тизимга бирлаштиришнинг педагогик, методик ва технологик асосларини ишлаб чиқишга йўналтирилган тадқиқотлар ва изланишлар ўтказилган ва бундай тизим сифатида ахборот-таълим муҳити энг мақбул ҳисобланади.

Ахборот-таълим муҳити - бу таълимий ахборотларни узатиш ва тезкорлик билан алмашишни таъминловчи восита ҳисобланади. Ушбу муҳит асосида таълим олувчиларни бир-бирини тушунишга, ўзгалар фикрини ҳурмат қилишга, ўз фикрини эркин баён қилишга ва биргаликда муаммоларни ҳал этишни ўргатишга имконият яратилади. Натижада ягона таълим соҳасига кириб борилади.

Ахборот-таълим муҳитини самарали ташкил этиш учун қуйидагилар эътиборга олинishi зарур: қўйилган муаммони ечиш учун табиий, физик, ижтимоий ва бошқа ҳодисалар устидан қўп, тизимли, бир марталик ёки узок муддатли кузатиш, турли минтақалардан маълумотлар тўплаш; турли жойларда юзага келадиган ҳодисалар, далиллар, воқеаларнинг аниқ тенденциясини аниқлаш учун таққослаб ўрганиш, қарорлар қабул қилиш ва таклифлар ишлаб чиқиш; тармоқ иштирокчиларининг маданий, этник, географик шартлари ўртасидаги фарқларни ҳисобга олган ҳолда ҳар бир муаммо ёки масалани ечиш йўлларининг (альтернатив ёки турли усулларини) самарадорлигини таққослаб ўрганиш; ўзига хос маданий, анъанавий ва бошқа хусусиятларни ҳисобга олган ҳолда ижтимоий ва маданий қарашларни қиёсий таҳлил қилиш; биргаликда маълум бир муаммони ҳамкорликда тадқиқ қилиш шarti билан бирор бир (амалий, ижодий, илмий ва бошқа) ижодий ғояни ишлаб чиқиш; таълимий мумммоларни ўрганиш ва ҳал этиш бўйича мусобақалар ўтказиш ва бунда юзага келадиган муаммоли вазиятларни маданий, таълимдаги анъаналар бошқа соҳалар билан боғлиқ бўлишига қаратиш.

Ахборотлашган таълим муҳитида талабалар томонидан фаол ижодий ностандарт равишда билим олишга ўргатиш, ақлий фаолиятга уйиштириш,



ташқил этиш усуллари, воситалари, ҳамда талаба томонидан шуғулланиш технологияси, ишлаш иштиёқи, мотиви, майли, қизиқиши, ҳиссий интилишини амалга ошириш юзасидан мутафаккирларимизнинг қомусий фикрлари қарашлари мавжуд бўлиб, улар қуйидагича ифодаланган.

Ахборот технологияларини қўллаш талабалар мустақил ишини ташқил қилиш учун янги имкониятларни очади. Ахборот-таълим муҳитида мустақил ишлашни ташқил этиш талабалар томонидан янги, индивидуал билим олишига айланмоқда; мазмуни сифатида очиқ таълим ресурслари юзага келмоқда; таълимнинг техник воситалари глобал тармоқли технология, ўзаро алоқа воситаларида – Интернетнинг турли ижтимоий сервислари; таълимнинг устувор ташқилий шакли талабаларнинг мустақил фаолиятига ижобий таъсир кўрсатиб келмоқда; мустақил таълим олиш, тармоқли ҳамкорлик ва биргаликдаги ижод етакчи таълим усулларига айланмоқда.

Илмий адабиётларда тақдим этилган “талабаларнинг мустақил фаолияти” тушунчаси моҳиятининг таҳлили, иккита асосий нуқтаи-назарни аниқлади: профессор-ўқитувчининг бевосита иштирокисиз, лекин унинг раҳбарлигида талаба томонидан мустақил амалга ошириладиган фаолият; таълим мақсадларига эришишни таъминловчи ўқув жараёни шакли ҳисобланади. Таълимнинг аралаш таълим шакллари томонига силжиши ва ўқув жараёнининг ахборот-таълим муҳитига ўтказилиши ўқув жараёнининг самарали шакли ва янги таълим парадигмасини амалга ошириш воситаси ўлароқ, талабаларнинг мустақил фаолиятига эътиборни кучайтиради.

Олий таълим муҳитида талаба ва профессор-ўқитувчининг мустақил таълимлаш фаолиятини самарали ташқил этишда профессор-ўқитувчи ва талабадан қуйидаги зарурий компетенцияларга эга бўлиш талаб этилади:

1. Ахборот-технологик компетенция;
2. Тадқиқотчилик компетенцияси;
3. Коммуникатив компетенция;
4. Ўз фаолиятини ўзи бошқариш ва ривожлантира олиш компетенцияси.

Ахборот муҳитида компетентли ёндашув билим ва кўникмаларнинг алоҳида-алоҳида эгалланишини эмас, балки, уларни мажмуавий ҳолда ўзлаштирилишини назарда тутати. Бу жараёнда информатика ва ахборот технологиялари умумтаълим фани муҳим рол ўйнайди. Чунки, ахборот-

коммуникация технологияларининг жадал ривожланиши тўфайли компьютерлар инсоннинг ҳам касбий, ҳам кундалик ҳаётига мустаҳкам кириб бормоқда ва компьютер билан ишлаш кўникмалари ҳар қандай касб эгаси учун ҳаётий заруриятга айланмоқда. Ахборот технологияларини ўрганиш амалий ва тадбиқий характерга эга. Турли масалаларни ҳал этишга ёрдам берадиган, ўз фаолиятининг воситаси сифатида компьютерга нисбатан талабаларнинг нуқтаи-назарини шакллантириш лозим. Бу борада турли хил дастурий таъминот билан муайян вазифани ҳал қилишнинг мақбул воситалари ва усулларини танлашга тўғри келади. Фикримиз далили сифатида “Тарбиявий иш методикаси” фанидан электрон дастур яратилган бўлиб, дастур бевосита талабаларга ахборот коммуникацион технологиялар асосида дарсларни ташкил этиш масалаларига асосланган (4-илова).

Шунинг учун ҳам талабаларда муаммони тўғри ҳал қилиш кўникмаси, уни ҳал қилиш бўйича фаолиятни режалаштириш, натижаларни таҳлил қилиш, танқидий баҳо бериш ва мақсадга эришилганлигини тушуниш каби сифатларни шакллантириш зарур.

Ахборот-таълим муҳитида мустақил таълимларни бажариш нафақат ахборот технологияларига оид билимлар, балки, шахснинг ўз-ўзини ривожлантириш, ўзини ўзи такомиллаштириш ва ўзини ўзи англашининг муҳим воситаси сифатида зарур. Шунинг учун ҳам талабалар илгари ўзлаштирган билим ва эгаллаган кўникмаларининг етарли эмаслигини ўзлари англаши ва тушунишлари, профессор-ўқитувчи билан биргаликда ўқув вазифасини шакллантириши, ўз-ўзини баҳолай олиши керак. Профессор-ўқитувчининг вазифаси эса талабанинг мустақил таълимлаши ва ўз-ўзини ривожлантириш учун қулай шарт-шароит яратиш, белгиланган вазифани ҳал қилишда уни мустақил фаолиятга ундашдан иборат. Бу жараёнда ўз фаолиятини ўзи бошқариш ва ривожлантира олиш компетенцияси муҳим ўрин тутади.

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INGLIZ TILIDAN O'ZBEK TILIGA O'ZLASHGAN BIR QANCHA NEOLOGIZMLAR TAHLILI.

ORTIQOVA GULMIRA G'ANISHER QIZI

Qarshi davlat universiteti Xorijiy tillar fakulteti 2- bosqich talabasi.

Annotatsiya.

Ushbu maqolada ingliz tilidan o'zbek tiliga kirib kelgan va so'zlashuvda faol ishlatilayotgan bir necha neologizmlar haqida so'z boradi. Ushbu maqola esa namuna sifatida bir qancha o'zbek tilidagi inglizcha neologizmlarning asli va hozirgi qo'llanilish doirasi hamda shu kabi jihatlarini ochib beradi. Bunda maqola o'rganish ob'ekti etib o'zbek tili leksikasidagi inglizcha o'zlashgan so'zlar – neologizmlar olindi. O'zbek tilidagi inglizcha o'zlashmalarni tahlil qilish ishning predmeti hisoblanadi. Materiallar, asosan, eski va yangi nashrdagi o'zbek tilining izohli lug'atidan hamda bir necha turdagi lug'atlardan to'plandi. Ishga nazariy manba sifatida tilshunosligimizda bajarilgan monografiya va ilmiy maqolalardan foydalanildi.

Kalit so'zlar: Neologizmlar , anglitsizmlar, texika , til , ingliz tili, o'zbek tili , texnologiya , lug'at .

Аннотация.

В данной статье говорится о нескольких неологизмах, пришедших в узбекский язык из английского и активно используемых в разговорной речи. В данной статье на примере раскрывается происхождение и современное значение некоторых узбекско-английских неологизмов, а также подобные аспекты. В данном случае объектом исследования статьи стали англоадаптированные слова – неологизмы в лексиконе узбекского языка. Предметом работы является анализ англоязычных приобретений в узбекском языке. Материалы собраны в

основном из толкового словаря узбекского языка в старых и новых изданиях, а также из нескольких типов словарей. В качестве теоретического источника для работы были использованы монографии и научные статьи, выполненные по нашему языкознанию.

Ключевые слова: Неологизмы, англицизмы, технология, язык, английский язык, узбекский язык, технология, словарь.

Annotation.

Several neologisms that have entered the uzbek language from english and are actively used in conversation are showed in this article. This article, as an example, reveals the origin and current scope of some uzbek english neologisms, as well as similar aspects. In this case, the object of this article is the English words in the lexicon of the uzbek language , neologisms . Analysis of english acquisitions in the uzbek language is the subject of the work. The materials were collected mainly from the explanatory dictionary of the uzbek language in old and new editions, as well as from several types of dictionaries. Monographs and scientific articles completed in our linguistics were used as a theoretical source for the work.

Key words: Neologism , anglicisms , technology , language , uzbek language , English language , vocabulary.

KIRISH

Bugungi globallashuv davrida o'zbek tili lug'at tarkibida boshqa tillardan kirib kelgan ko'plab o'zlashmalarni uchratish mumkin . Ularni o'rganish borasida izlanishlar olib borgan tilshunoslar , o'zlashmalarni ekotizm, varvarizm, kalka, chet tili vkraplenyalari, ksenizmlar , aliyenizmlar va boshqa shu kabi turi nomlar asosida tasniflashga harakat qilishgan.

O'zlashmalarni o'rgangan bir qator olimlar o'zlarining ilmiy ishlarida yuqoridagi atamalarni sharhlashga harakat qilishgan. Shuningdek, bir tildan boshqa tilga kirgan o'zlashmalarni umumlashtirib, yagona nom bilan atash holatlari ham mavjud. Masalan: latinizm, germanizm, anglitsizm va boshqa.

Ingliz tilidagi so'zlar o'zbek tilida ko'p, ayniqsa, fan, texnika, musiqa, kin ova ingliz tili asosiy aloqa tili bo'lgan bosqa sohalarda qo'llaniladi. Bu hodisa anglitsizmlar deb ataladi. Ingliz tilidan o'zbek tiliga kirgan o'zlashmalar ustida tadqiqot olib borgan olim A.Xudayqulov anglitsizmlar atamasiga quyidagicha ta'rif beradi. Anglitsizmlar - chet til matnlarida o'zining asl shaklini saqlab qolish bilan yoki so'z oluvchi tilning ichki qonuniyatlariga binoan ishlatiladigan ingliz tilidan olingan so'z yoki turg'un birikmalardir. Ba'zi anglitsizmlar o'zbek tilida juda keng tarqalgan bo'lib, ular umumiy lug'atning bir qismiga aylandi va kundalik nutqda keng qo'llanilmoqda.

O'zbek tilidagi ba'zi anglitsizmlarga misollar tariqasida "kompyuter", "fleshka", "marketing", "modern", "burger", "mikser", "marker", "bloknot", "pista" va boshqa shu kabi so'zlar kiradi. Tildagi anglitsizmlardan foydalanish ko'p fikrlar va tortishuvlarga sabab bo'lishi mumkin. Chunki ba'zilar bu o'zbek tilining madaniyati va sifatini pasaytiradi deb hisoblashsa, boshqalar bu global kontekstda muqarrar hodisa va fikr almashish va xalqaro miqyosda muloqot qilish uchun foydali bo'lishi mumkin deb hisoblashadi.

Tilda turi omillar, masalan, texnika taraqqiyoti, ijtimoiy o'zgarishlar, ommaviy madaniyat va boshqa ta'sirlarda paydo bo'ladigan yangi so'zlar yoki so'zlarning yangi ma'nolari neologizmlar deb ataladi.

ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METODOLOGIYASI.

Neologizmlar - ma'lum zarurat yoki modaga ko'ra tilga kiritilgan so'z, ma'no yoki yangi burilish. So'z, xuddi shunday, prefix bilan tuzilgan neo-, bu "yangi" sifatini ko'rsatadi; yunoncha so'z (logos) esa "so'z" degan ma'noni anglatadi va qo'shimcha -izm.

Neologizmlar yangi haqiqatlarni belgilash zarurati tufayi paydo bo'ladi, ma'lum bir lahzada, tilning lisoniy olamining bir qismini tashkil qila boshlagan narsalar yoki tushunchalardir. Neologizmlar asosan ixtisoslashgan, odatda ilmiy va texnika tillar orqali kiritiladi. Bunga texnologiya o'zining yutuqlari va kashfiyotlari bilan ham yordam beradi. O'z navbatida neologizmlarning asosiy diffuzorlari ommaviy axborot vositalaridir. Ko'pchilik fikrliga ko'ra, keraksiz neologizmlar ham muhim neologizmlar ham mavjud, chunki keraksiz neologizmlarning o'rnini bosadigan yaxshi so'zlar mavjud. Qattiq disk, noutbuk, kompyuter va boshqalar kabi juda zarur bo'lgan so'zlar ham bor.

Neologizmlarning shakllanishi.

Neologizmlar turli xil shakllarda shakllanishi mumkin. Asosan, ular boshqa tillardan olingan qarz sifatida yoki boshqa ixtiro yoki ommabop ijod bilan, tarkibi bo'yicha, kelib chiqishi bilan paydo bo'ladi.

Tarkibi bo'yicha: ular avval tilda mavjud bo'lgan ikki yoki undan ortiq so'zlarning birlashuvidan hosil bo'lgan so'zlardir. Masalan: ko'p hududli, ekosotsializm, kiberterrorizm, Evro hudud.

Hosil qilish yo'li bilan: neologizmlarning hosilasi sifatida paydo bo'ladigan so'zlar. Shunday qilib, masalan, suhbat chat, suhbatdan kelib chiqadi.

Parasintez bilan: bir vaqtning o'zida kompositsiya va lotincha birlashtiradigan so'zlar. Masalan: tilanchi, o'rta sinf.

Qisqartma bilan: bir nechta soʻzlarning bosh harflari bilan hosil boʻlgan soʻzlar. Masalan: Nomaʼlum uchish obʼekti (NUJ) , qisqartmasidan kelib chiqqan NUJ.

Kredit bilan: bu boshqa tillardan kelgan soʻzlar , biz yangi haqiqatlarni belgilash uchun oʻz tilimizga moslashtiramiz: futbol, viski, noutbuk, blog, gipermatn.

Oʻzbek tili leksikasi muntazam raivishda ichki va tashqi manbalar hisobiga boyib bormoqda . 19-20 – asrlarda jamiyat hayotida boʻlgan oʻzgarishlar soʻzlarning oʻzlashish va isteʼmoldagi chiqish jarayonini tezashtiradi. Bu davrda nafaqat ruscha balki inglizcha , xitoycha , fransuzcha , ispancha soʻzlar rus tili orqali kirib keldi. Bilamizki, oʻzbek tilia inglizcha soʻzlarning oʻzashishi turlichadir. Agar tushuncha aynan oʻzbekcha nomlanishga ega boʻlmasa yoki oʻzining ijobiy va samarali taʼsirga ega boʻlsa toʻgʻridan-toʻgʻri oʻzlashtirilmoqda. Masalan : chat (chat) – suhbat , bifshteks (beefsteak) –qovurilgan mol goʻshtini qaylaga qoʻshib beriladigan ovqat turi, xotdog (hotdog) – bir boʻlak nonning ichiga koʻkat , pamidor , bodiring, sasiska va mayaniz solib tayyorlab beriladigan ovqat turi, fastfud (fastfood) - tez tayyor boʻladigan ovqat turilari. Shu kabi soʻzlarning oʻzbek tilida aniq va loʻnda izohi yoʻq. Shu sababli ham ular ingliz tilidan oʻzbek tiliga erkin kirib kelgan. Ayniqsa mustaqilligimizdan soʻng yangidan – yangi koʻplab soʻzlar tilimizga kirib kela boshladi. Bular jumlasidan brifing – briefing , injenering – engineering , imidj – image , vijual – visual kabi soʻzlarni misol qib keltirishimiz mumkin.

MUHOKAMA VA NATIJALAR.

Hamda shunaqa neologizmlar ham borki , kundalik hayotda qoʻllanilishi uchun ehtiyoj paydo qilgan , lekin “ Oʻzbek tilining izohli lugʻati” dan joy olmagan . Ularga misol qilib quyidalilarni aytishimiz mumkin : koka-kola , minimarket , gipermarket , chizburger , xot- dog , netbuk , sensor, fleshxotira , planshet va hokazo.

Ijtimoiy o'zgarishlar bilan bog'liq bo'lgan neologizmlar ham mavjud bo'lib , ularga: gender , metropolis , onlayn , offlayn , paynet , promo-kod , realitishou , lider , link , comment , login , innovatsiya va boshqa so'zlarni misol qilib aytish mumkin.

Yangi ped texnologiyalarning kirib kelishi bilan aynan til o'qituvchilari uchun ma'lum yangi so'zlar ham kirib kelmoqda .

Blended learning – aralash ta'lim , an'anaviy yuzma – yuz ta'lim va onlayn ta'limning kobinatsiyasi.

Edtech – ta'lim texnologiyasi , ta'limda texnologiyadan foydalanish.

Gamification - o'yinlashtirish , o'quv jarayonida o'yin elementlaridan foydalanish.

Learning analytics – o'quv ma'lumotlarini tahlil qilish , o'quv jarayonini optimallashtirish va o'qitish samaradorligini oshirish uchun ma'lumotlardan foydalanish .

Microlearning – mikro - ta'lim , qisqa darslar va bir necha daqiqalarda bajarilishi mumkin bo'lgan vazifalar.

Personalized classroom – shaxsiylashtirilgan ta'lim , har bir talabaga uning ehtiyojlari va qobiliyatini hisobga olgan holda individual yondashish .

Yumor (ingl. Humour – hazil, kuli, kayfiyat) – kamchiliklar , ayrim voqea va hodisalarni kulgili qilib , hazilomuz tasvirlash .

Kollej (ingl. College – o'quv yurti) – Fransiya , Belgiya , Shveysariya ba ba'zi mamlakatlarda o'rta o'quv yurti . O'zbekistonda : o'rta maxsus kasb- hunar o'quv yurti.

Kokteyl (ingl. Cocktail – aralashma) – Meva sharbati , sut va shu kabilarga shakar , rezavor mevalar qo'shib tayyorlanadigan alkagolsiz ichimlik.

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Mikser (mixer) – sovuq ichimliklarni tez aralashtirish , kokteyllar , kremlar , hamir , pyure va boshqa tayyorlash uchun ishlatiladigan elektr asbob .

Pleyer (player) – musiqa eshitish asbobi .

Trolleybus (trolleybus) – elektr tokini iste'mol qiluvchi elektr dvigateli yordamida harakatlanuvchi avtomobildir.

Menejment (management) – maxsus boshqarish faoliyati , boshqarish to'g'risidagi fan.

Miting (meeting) – muhim voqea , ko'pincha siyosiy masaalarni muhokama qilish uchun o'kaziladigan ommoviy yig'ilish.

Provayder (provider) – kompyuterlarni internet tarmog'iga ulash va axborotlar almashishni tashkil qilish bilan shug'ullanadigan vositachi tashkilot.

Nokdaun (knockdown) – boksdan raqibning kuchli zarbasidan bokschining garangsib , o'z harakatlarini boshqara olmay qolishi va bir necha soniya jangi davom ettirishga qodir emasligi.

Park (park) – transportlar turadigan va ularga texnik xizmat ko'rsatadigan maxsus joy.

Trening (training) – trenirovka tizimi , mashq , mashg'ulot rejimi.

Prodyuser (producer) – rivojlangan mamlakatlarda film ishlashda g'oyaviy – badiiy va tashkiliy-moliyaviy jihatdan nazorat qilishni amalga oshiruvchi kino kompaniyaning ishongan kishisi.

XULOSA .

Umuman olganda , o'zbek tiliga kirib kelgan neologizmlar vaqt o'tishi bilan rivojlanishda va o'zgarishda davom etadigan hodisadir. Ulardan foydalanish ba'zi holatlarda foydali bo'lishi mumkin , masalan , yangi til urganuvchi kishilar uchun biroz bo'lsada yengillik bo'lishi tabiiy chunki yangi kirib kelayotgan so'zlarni o'z

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tillaridagi muqobil variyanti bilan o'rganish qanchadir bo'lsa ham vaqt va kuch talab qiladi , biroq muloqotning mazmuni va maqsadiga qarab ulardan oqilona va to'g'ri foydalanish muhimdir.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar.

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BANKLAR AKTIVLARI RENTABELLIGINI OSHIRISH XUSUSIDAGI ILMIY-NAZARIY QARASHLAR

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Annotatsiya: Banklari foizli daromadlarining umumiy hajmida kreditlardan olingan foizli daromadlar salmog'ining yuqori va barqaror bo'lishi ularning oliyaviy barqarorligini ta'minlashning zaruriy sharti hisoblanadi. Shu sababli, Jahon tiklanish va taraqqiyot banki ekspertlari tomonidan taklif etilgan sof foizli spred koeffitsientini hisoblash metodikasidan Respublikamiz banklarining kreditlardan olingan foizli daromadlarining barqarorligini baholashda foydalanish muhim amaliy ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Kalit so'zlar: Tijorat banklari, aktivlarning rentabellik darajasi, daromad bazasi, kreditlar, depozitlar, risk, bank foydasi, foizli xarajatlar.

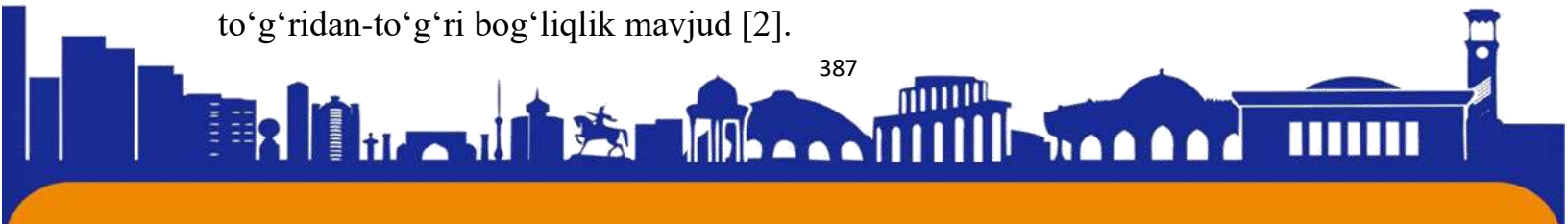
Tijorat banklari aktivlarining rentabellik darajasini oshirish masalasi iqtisodchi olimlar tomonidan ilmiy asosda tadqiq qilingan hamda tegishli ilmiy takliflar va amaliy tavsiyalar ishlab chiqilgan.

Prof. J.Sinking fikriga ko'ra, tijorat banklarining daromad bazasiga baho berishda sof foizli marja ko'rsatkichi muhim o'rin tutadi. Sof foizli marja bank aktivlari miqdoriga teskari proporsional bo'lib, kreditlar va depozitlar bozoridagi yuqori darajadagi raqobat uning darajasiga kuchli ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

Bu yerda J.Sinki sof foizli marjani sof foizli daromadning brutto aktivlarga nisbati ekanligini va taraqqiy etgan mamlakatlarning bank amaliyotida bank foizli daromadlarining katta qismini kreditlardan olingan foizli daromadlar tashkil etishini, foizli xarajatlarning asosiy qismini muddatli va jamg'arma depozitlarga to'langan foizlardan iborat ekanligini nazarda tutmoqda [1].

Prof. V.Usoskinning xulosasiga ko'ra, bank rahbariyati eng yuqori daromad olish maqsadida risk qilishga moyildir, bu esa, bank omonatchilarining manfaatlariga ziddir.

Bu yerda V.Usoskin foyda ketidan quvib o'zini yuqori riskka duchor qiladigan tijorat banklari haqida gapirmoqda. Ammo, konservativ strategiya asosida ishlaydigan tijorat banklari ham borki, ular foyda ketidan quvib yuqori riskka duchor bo'lmaydilar. Chunki, tijorat banklari aktivlarining daromadliligi bilan risk darajasi o'rtasida to'g'ridan-to'g'ri bog'liqlik mavjud [2].





D.Maknotonning tavsiyasiga ko'ra, tijorat banklari yalpi daromadlarining umumiy hajmida foizli daromadlarning salmog'i kamida 70 foiz bo'lishi kerak [3].

Prof. I.Yudinaning xulosasiga ko'ra, rivojlanayotgan davlatlarda tijorat banklarining daromad bazasining holati bevosita kredit riski darajasiga bog'liq bo'lib, milliy valyutaning qadrsizlanishi natijasida xorijiy valyutada kredit olgan mijozlarni kreditni qaytara olmay qolishlari kredit riski darajasini oshib ketishiga olib keladi.

I.Yudinaning ushbu xulosasi O'zbekiston bank amaliyoti uchun muhim amaliy ahamiyat kasb etadi. Buning sababi shundaki, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2017 yil 2 sentabrdagi PF-5177-sonli "Valyuta siyosatini liberallashtirish bo'yicha birinchi navbatdagi chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida"gi farmonining qabul qilinishi bilan valyuta siyosatini liberallashtirish boshlandi va natijada milliy valyuta AQSh dollariga nisbatan qariyb ikki barobarga qadrsizlandi (so'mning AQSh dollariga nisbatan nominal almashuv kursi 2017 yil 5 sentabrda amaldagi 4210,00 so'mdan 8100,00 so'mga ko'tarildi) [4].

Prof. O.Lavrushinning fikriga ko'ra, har doim ham kutilayotgan samara o'z kapitalidan olinadigan foydadan iborat bo'lmaydi. Uzoq muddatli samarani mo'ljallagan bank mulkdorlari innovatsiyalarni bank faoliyatiga joriy qilish orqali joriy foydaning bir qismini yo'qotadilar [5].

J.Sinkining xulosasiga ko'ra, tijorat banki foydasining qisqa muddatli o'zgarishiga ta'sir qiluvchi asosiy omillar bo'lib, portfelli risk va operatsion risk hisoblanadi. Bunda portfelli risklardan kredit riski, foiz riski, likvidlilik riski, muddatidan oldin so'ndirish riski va valyuta riski tijorat banklarining foydasiga sezilarli ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

J.Sinkining ushbu xulosasi O'zbekiston bank amaliyoti uchun muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Buning sababi shundaki, birinchidan, mamlakat tijorat banklari qimmatli qog'ozlar portfelinin diversifikatsiya darajasi past, ikkinchidan, ayrim tijorat banklarida operatsion risk darajasining yuqori ekanligi kuzatilmoqda [6].

I.Lemukovaning xulosasiga ko'ra, bankning foydasining darajasini tadqiq qilish uchun bank faoliyatining samaradorligini ta'minlash strategiyasini ishlab chiqish kerak va ushbu strategiya bank resurslaridan oqilona foydalanishga qaratilgan maqsadlar, harakatlar yig'indisidan iboratdir [7].

Ye.Dudinaning fikriga ko'ra, tijorat banki samarali faoliyatining maqsadlari bo'lib quyidagilar hisoblanadi:





- mijozlar bazasini kengaytirish va ular bilan ishbilarmonlik aloqalarini o'rnatish;
- bankning resurs bazasini kredit va investitsion operatsiyalarni yetarli hajmlarda amalga oshirish uchun zarur bo'lgan miqdorlarda shakllantirish;
- bank aktivlari va passivlarining optimal tarkibini shakllantirish;
- yangi bozorlarga kirib borish yo'li bilan bank faoliyatining sohalarini kengaytirish;
- bank aktivlari va resurslar o'rtasidagi optimal nisbatni shakllantirish.

Biroq, Ye.Dudina bank risklarini baholash va boshqarishni takomillashtirishni tijorat banki samarali faoliyatining maqsadlari sifatida e'tirof etmagan. Hozirgi davrda esa, tijorat banklari faoliyatidagi risklarning chuqurlashishi, shu jumladan, kredit riski va likvidlilik riskining chuqurlashishi tijorat banklarining daromad bazasi barqarorligiga nisbatan kuchli salbiy ta'sirni yuzaga keltirmoqda [8].

V.Dorofeevning xulosasiga ko'ra, bankning o'sish strategiyasi o'ta qattiq, shu jumladan, har doim ham legitim bo'lmagan usullardan foydalangan holda raqobatchilarni siqib chiqarishga qaratilgan agressiv raqobat siyosatni amalga oshirishni ko'zda tutadi. Ushbu Strategiyani amalga oshirish, odatda, nisbatan rentabelli, tabiiyki, riskli moliyaviy operatsiyalarga ustuvor yo'naltirilganlik bilan bog'liq.

V.Dorofeevning mazkur xulosasi tijorat banklarining zamonaviy faoliyatiga xos bo'lgan muhim jihatni, ya'ni transmilliy banklar aktivlarining umumiy hajmida kreditlar va derivativlar yuqori salmoqni egallaydi. Kreditlar va derivativlar yuqori riskli moliyaviy aktivlar bo'lib, banklarning ssuda kapitallari bozori va fond bozorida raqobatbardoshligini belgilovchi muhim omillar bo'lib hisoblanadi.

Ayniqsa, derivativlarning risk darajasi yuqoridir. Bu esa, derivativlar bozorini tartibga solish va nazorat qilish mexanizmining mavjud emasligi va derivativlarning volatillik darajasini yuqori ekanligi bilan izohlanadi [9].

S.Kumokning xulosasiga ko'ra, hozirgi davrda kapitalning yetarliligini kamaytirish hisobiga kapitalga to'g'ri keladigan foyda me'yorini oshirishning iloji yo'q. Qattiq raqobat va kredit resurslarining qimmatligi kapitalning aktivlarga nisbatan optimal darajasini ta'minlashga to'sqinlik qiladi. Shu sababli, kapitalga to'g'ri keladigan foyda me'yorini oshirishning bosh zaxirasi bo'lib, aktivlarning qaytimi darajasini oshirish hisoblanadi [10].





N.Kunitsinaning fikricha, tijorat banklarining moliyaviy natijalarining tahlilida markaziy o'rinni, shubhasiz, ular tomonidan olinadigan daromadlarning hajmi va sifatini o'rganish egallaydi. Chunki, ular, o'z navbatida, kredit tashkilotining foydasini shakllantirishda bosh omil hisoblanadi. Daromadlarning kamayishi, odatda, bankning moliyaviy qiyinchiliklarga duchor bo'lishining ob'ektiv indikatori hisoblanadi. Aynan mazkur holatlar bankning moliyaviy natijalarini tahlil qilishda yalpi daromadlarning tahlilini ahamiyatini belgilaydi [11].

O.Voloshinaning xulosasiga ko'ra, foizli daromadlarni tahlil qilishda nisbiy ko'rsatkichlardan foydalanish kredit operatsiyalarining va alohida olingan kreditlarning o'rtacha daromadlilik darajasini baholash imkonini beradi. Bunday ko'rsatkichlar sifatida quyidagi nisbatlar hisoblanadi:

- foizli daromadlarning ssuda hisobraqamlarining o'rtacha qoldig'iga nisbati;
- qisqa muddatli ssudalardan olingan daromadlarning qisqa muddatli ssudalarning o'rtacha qoldig'iga nisbati;
- alohida kredit guruhleri bo'yicha olingan daromadlarning ushbu guruh kreditlarining o'rtacha summasiga nisbati;
- uzoq muddatli ssudalardan olingan foizli daromadlarning uzoq muddatli ssudalarning o'rtacha qoldig'iga nisbati.

Ammo, O.Voloshina kreditlarning daromadlilikini baholashda kreditlardan olingan foizli daromadlarning o'sish sur'ati bilan kredit quyilmalarining o'sish sur'ati o'rtasidagi mutanosiblik ko'rsatkichiga e'tibor qaratmaydi. Holbuki, O.Voloshina tomonidan tavsiya etilayotgan ko'rsatkichlarning hech biri kreditlardan olingan foizli daromadlarning o'sish sur'ati bilan kredit quyilmalarining o'sish sur'ati o'rtasidagi mutanosiblikni baholash imkonini bermaydi [12].

O.Ovchinnikova va A.Besning xulosasiga ko'ra, tijorat bankining moliyaviy barqarorligi deganda bankning an'anaviy funksiyalarini va yangi paydo bo'ladigan funksiyalarini, tashqi ta'sirlarning mazmunidan qat'iy nazar, bajarish imkoniyatiga aytiladi [13].

S.Urazovning fikriga ko'ra, bankning moliyaviy barqarorligi – bu bankning o'z faoliyati ko'rsatkichlarini ma'lum chegaralar doirasida, turli omillarning salbiy ta'siriga qaramasdan, qo'llab-quvvatlash imkoniyatidir [14].

B.Berdiyarovning xulosasiga ko'ra, tijorat banklari regulyativ kapitalining passivlar hajmidagi salmog'ining barqarorligini ta'minlash, sof foydaning o'sish sur'ati





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bilan jami aktivlarning o'sish sur'ati o'rtasidagi mutanosiblikni ta'minlash orqali aktivlarning rentabelligining barqaror darajasini ta'minlash zarur.

Tijorat banklari regulyativ kapitalining passivlar hajmidagi salmog'ining barqarorligini ta'minlash bankning to'lovga qobilligini oshirish imkonini beradi, ammo, bu holat uning moliyaviy barqarorligini oshishiga olib kelmasligi mumkin. Chunki, kapital qimmat moliyalashtirish manbai hisoblanadi. Lekin, ta'kidlash joizki, B.Berdiyarovning sof foydaning o'sish sur'ati bilan jami aktivlarning o'sish sur'ati o'rtasidagi mutanosiblikni ta'minlash to'g'risidagi xulosasi respublikamiz tijorat banklari uchun muhim amaliy ahamiyat kasb etadi [15].

A.Abdullaevning xulosasiga ko'ra, respublikamiz tijorat banklarida aktivlardan olingan daromadlarni me'yorga nisbatan 0,91 va 0,93 foizli punktga, olingan foydaning 0,81 va 0,96 foizli punktga past bo'lib, mazkur holatlar tijorat banklari resurslarini daromad keltiradigan aktivlarga qulay joylashtirilmaganligi bilan izohlanadi.

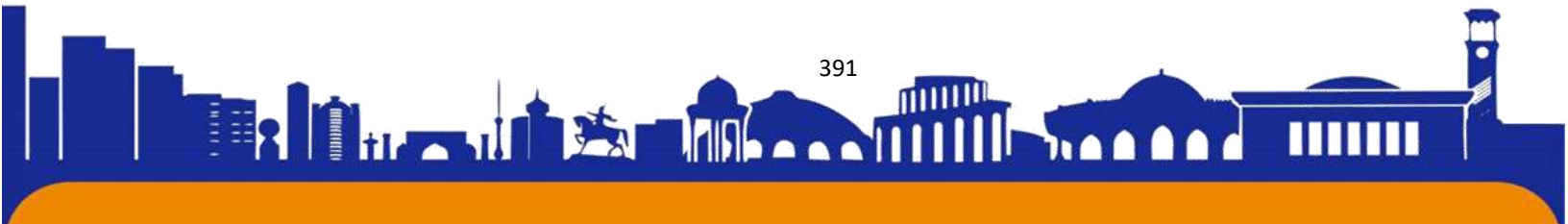
A.Abdullaevning xulosasi birmuncha munozaralidir. Chunki, aktivlardan olingan daromadlarni me'yorga nisbatan 0,81 foizdan 0,96 foizgacha ekanligi sezilarli darajada yuqori ko'rsatkich hisoblanadi. A.Abdullaev esa, buni yetarli emas, deb hisoblayapti [16].

F.Xolmamatovning fikricha, tijorat banklarida kreditlardan ko'rilgan zararlarni qoplashga mo'ljallangan zaxira ajratmalarining me'yoriy darajasini oshishiga yo'l qo'ymaslik va sof foizli marja ko'rsatkichining barqaror darajasini ta'minlash yo'li bilan kreditlardan olinadigan foizli daromadlarning tijorat banklarining yalpi daromadi hajmidagi salmog'ini oshirish kerak.

F.Xolmamatovning ushbu xulosasi muhim amaliy ahamiyatga ega. Chunki, birinchidan, respublikamizning yirik tijorat banklarida kreditlardan ko'riladigan zararlarni qoplashga mo'ljallangan zaxira ajratmalarining amaldagi darajasi ushbu ko'rsatkichning me'yoriy darajasidan yuqori. Ikkinchidan, mamlakat tijorat banklarida sof foizli marja ko'rsatkichining amaldagi darajasi mazkur ko'rsatkichning me'yoriy darajasidan past [17].

Yuqorida keltirilgan ta'riflardan ko'rinadiki, iqtisodchi olimlar banklarning moliyaviy barqarorligini ularning tashqi ta'sirlarga qaramasdan o'zlariga yuklatilgan funksiyalarni bajara olish imkoniyati sifatida talqin qilishmoqda.

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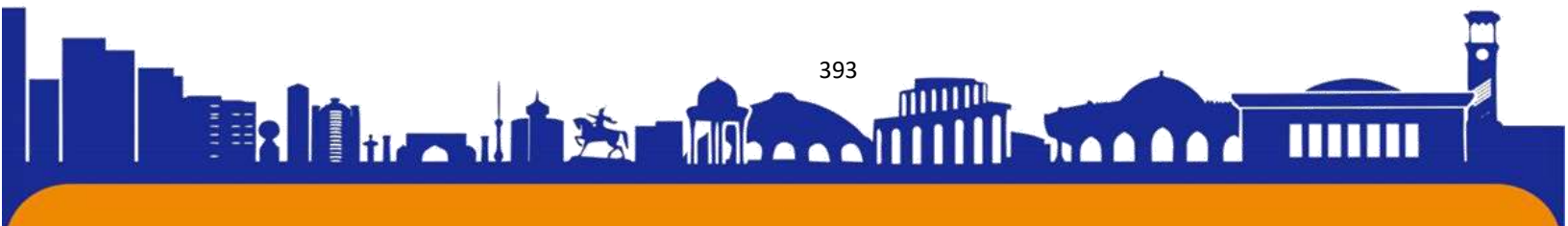
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MAKTABGACHA TA'LIM TASHKILOTLARIDA INGLIZ TILINI O'QITISH JARAYONIDA O'YIN TEXNOLOGIYALARDAN FOYDALANISH PRINSIPLARI

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Termiz iqtisodiyot va servis universiteti, Xorijiy til va adabiyoti mutaxassisligi
II bosqich magistranti

Annotatsiya

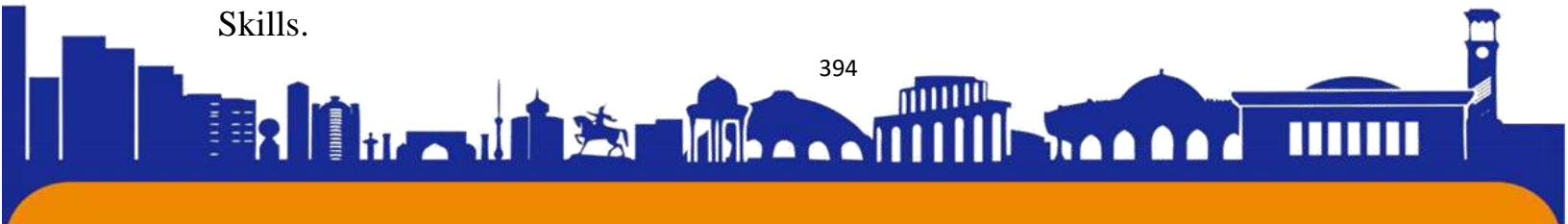
Ushbu maqola ta'lim muassasalarida maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarga ingliz tilini o'rgatishda o'yin texnologiyalaridan samarali foydalanishni o'rganadi. Unda har xil turdagi o'yinlar va ularning qiziqarli, interaktiv va ta'lim tajribasi uchun imkoniyatlari muhokama qilinadi. Ushbu o'yinlar yosh o'quvchilarning tabiiy qiziqishi va o'rganish uslublarini qo'llab-quvvatlaydi, tilni o'zlashtirish, so'z boyligini rivojlantirish va fonematik ongni rivojlantiradi. Tegishli o'yinlarni tanlash va amalga oshirish orqali o'qituvchilar maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalar uchun ingliz tilini o'rganish uchun dinamik va qiziqarli muhit yaratishi, ularning erta til ko'nikmalarini va o'rganishga bo'lgan ishtiyoqini tarbiyalashlari mumkin.

Kalit so'zlar: Maktabgacha ta'lim, ingliz tilini o'rganish, o'yin texnologiyalari, Interfaol ta'lim, tilni o'zlashtirish, so'z boyligini rivojlantirish, fonemik ongni rivojlantirish, o'quv o'yinlari, maktabgacha ta'lim dasturi, erta til ko'nikmalari.

Abstract

This article explores the effective utilization of game technologies in teaching English to preschoolers within educational institutions. It discusses various types of games and their potential for engaging, interactive, and educational experiences. These games cater to the natural curiosity and learning styles of young learners, fostering language acquisition, vocabulary development, and phonemic awareness. By selecting and implementing appropriate games, educators can create a dynamic and enjoyable English language learning environment for preschoolers, nurturing their early language skills and enthusiasm for learning.

Keywords: Preschool Education, English Language Learning, Game Technologies, Interactive Learning, Language Acquisition, Vocabulary Development, Phonemic Awareness, Educational Games, Preschool Curriculum, Early Language Skills.





Kirish. Bugungi shiddat bilan rivojlanayotgan dunyoda ta'limda texnologiyaning o'rnini qanchalik muhimligi haqida gapirish shart emas. Maktabgacha ta'lim muassasalarida ingliz tilini o'rgatish masalasiga kelsak, o'yin texnologiyalarini integratsiyalash ham qiziqarli, ham samarali ekanligini isbotlandi. O'yinlar yosh o'quvchilarni qiziqtiradigan va ularning tilni o'zlashtirishini kuchaytiradigan dinamik va interaktiv o'quv muhitini ta'minlaydi. Ushbu maqolada maktabgacha ta'lim muassasalarida ingliz tilini o'qitish jarayonida o'yin texnologiyalaridan foydalanish tamoyillari o'rganiladi.

1. Aloqa va motivatsiya

O'yin texnologiyalaridan foydalanishning asosiy tamoyillaridan biri bu ularning yosh bolalarni jalb qilish va rag'batlantirish qobiliyatidir. O'yinlar tabiatan qiziqarli va bu qiziqarli omildan jo'shqin va ishtiyoqli o'quv muhitini yaratish uchun foydalanish mumkin. Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalar tabiatan qiziquvchan bo'lib, yaxshi mo'ljallangan ingliz tilidagi o'yinlar bu qiziqishni samarali o'rganish tajribasiga yo'naltirishi mumkin.

2. Interaktiv ta'lim

O'yin texnologiyalari interaktiv ta'limni osonlashtiradi, bolalarga tilni o'rganish jarayonida faol ishtirok etish imkonini beradi. Interfaol o'yinlar ko'pincha o'yinchilardan tanlov qilish, muammolarni hal qilish va mazmunli tarzda tarkib bilan shug'ullanishni talab qiladi. Ushbu interaktivlik ingliz tilini chuqurroq tushunishga yordam beradi va faol muloqotni rag'batlantiradi.

3. Shaxsiylashtirilgan ta'lim

O'yinlar har bir bolaning individual o'rganish tezligi va darajasiga moslashishi mumkin. Ushbu shaxsiylashtirilgan ta'lim yondashuvi o'quvchilarning malaka darajasiga mos keladigan ko'rsatmalar va qiyinchiliklarni olishlarini ta'minlaydi. O'yin texnologiyalari taraqqiyotni kuzatishi va qiyinchilikni sozlashi mumkin, bu esa har bir bola uchun moslashtirilgan ta'lim tajribasini ta'minlaydi.

4. Darhol fikr-mulohaza

Teskari aloqa samarali o'rganish uchun juda muhimdir. O'yinlar bolalarga savolga to'g'ri javob berganliklarini yoki xato qilganliklarini bilishlariga imkon beruvchi tezkor fikr-mulohazalarni taqdim etadi. Ushbu tezkor fikr-mulohaza tildan to'g'ri foydalanishni kuchaytiradi va bolalarga xatolaridan saboq olishga yordam beradi,





muvaffaqiyat va ishonch hissini oshiradi.

5. Hikoya va kontekst

Ko'pgina til o'rganish o'yinlari tilni o'zlashtirish uchun zarur bo'lgan hikoya va kontekstni o'z ichiga oladi. Ushbu o'yinlar tilni real hayotiy vaziyatlarda va hikoyalarda taqdim etib, bolalarga ingliz tilini amaliy qo'llashni tushunishga yordam beradi. Ushbu kontekstli ta'lim so'z boyligini o'zlashtirish va tushunishga yordam beradi.

6. Ko'p sensorli o'rganish

Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalar o'z his-tuyg'ulari orqali o'rganadilar. O'yin texnologiyalari ko'pincha audio, vizual va interaktiv elementlarni o'z ichiga oladi, ular bir nechta sensorli usullarga murojaat qiladi. Ushbu ko'p sensorli yondashuv tilni saqlash va ishtirok etishni kuchaytiradi.

7. Ijtimoiy hamkorlik

Ba'zi o'yin texnologiyalari bolalar o'rtasida hamkorlik va ijtimoiy o'zaro ta'sirni ta'minlaydi. Kooperativ o'yinlar bolalarga birgalikda ishlash jarayonida ingliz tilini mashq qilish imkonini beradi, jamoaviy ish va muloqot ko'nikmalarini rivojlantiradi.

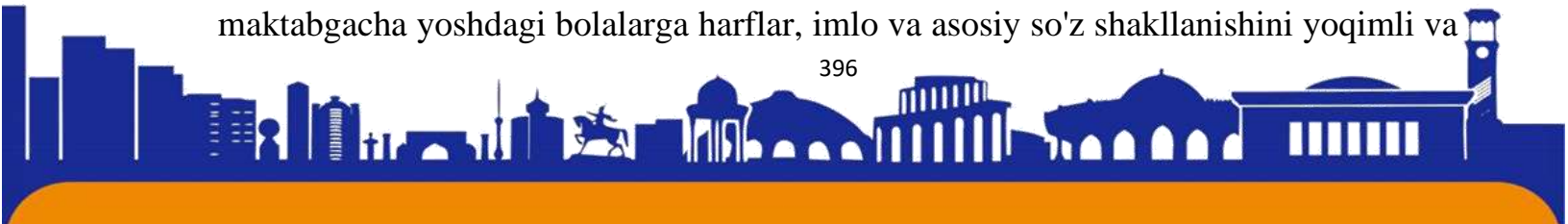
8. Baholash va taraqqiyotni kuzatish

O'yin texnologiyalari ko'pincha o'qituvchilarga o'quvchilarning taraqqiyotini kuzatish imkonini beradigan o'rnatilgan baholash vositalari bilan birga keladi. Ushbu ma'lumotlarga asoslangan yondashuv o'qituvchilarga bolalar qo'shimcha yordamga muhtoj bo'lishi mumkin bo'lgan sohalarni aniqlashga yordam beradi va shunga mos ravishda o'qitishni moslashtiradi.

Ta'lim muassasalarida maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarga ingliz tilini o'rgatishda samarali foydalanish mumkin bo'lgan turli xil o'yinlar mavjud. Ushbu o'yinlar qiziqarli, interaktiv va ta'lim beruvchi bo'lishi uchun mo'ljallangan. Foydalanish mumkin bo'lgan ba'zi o'yin turlari:

1. Til o'rganish ilovalari: Ko'pgina til o'rganish ilovalari va platformalari yosh o'quvchilar uchun maxsus ishlab chiqilgan. Duolingo ABC, ABCmouse va Lingokids kabi ilovalar ingliz tilidagi lug'at, fonetika va asosiy til ko'nikmalarini o'rgatuvchi interaktiv darslar, o'yinlar va mashg'ulotlarni taklif etadi.

2. Ta'lim stoli o'yinlari: Scrabble Junior yoki Boggle Junior kabi stol o'yinlari ingliz tilini o'rgatish uchun moslashtirilishi mumkin. Ushbu o'yinlar maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarga harflar, imlo va asosiy so'z shakllanishini yoqimli va





raqobatbardosh tarzda o'rganishga yordam beradi.

3. Interaktiv hikoya ilovalari: Tales2Go yoki Epic! kabi hikoyalar uchun ilovalar ingliz tilidagi interaktiv va animatsion bolalar hikoyalari kutubxonasini taqdim etadi. Ushbu ilovalar ko'pincha o'qish xususiyatlari va tushunish savollarini o'z ichiga oladi.

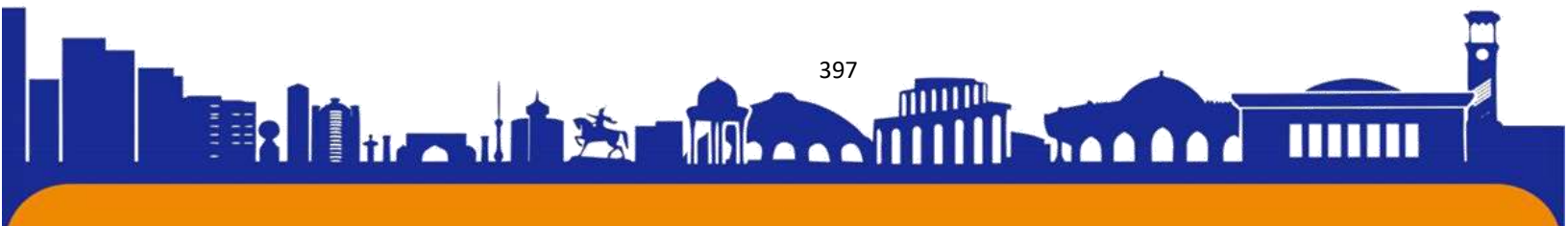
4. Fleshkarta o'yinlari: Tasvirlar va inglizcha so'zlar bilan raqamli fleshkartalarni yaratish va foydalanish. Xotirani moslashtirish (mos kartalar juftligini topish) yoki "fleshkarta ovlash" (bolalar fleshkartachalarga mos keladigan narsalarni topadi) kabi o'yinlar qiziqarli va ta'lim beruvchi bo'lishi mumkin.

5. Ingliz tilidagi boshqotirmalar: Ingliz tilidagi so'zlar va rasmlardan iborat oddiy jumboqlar yoki krossvordlar bolalarga lug'atni tasvirlar bilan bog'lashda yordam beradi. Bu jumboqlar ham jismoniy, ham raqamli bo'lishi mumkin.

6. Qofiya va so'zlar oilasi o'yinlari: Qofiyali so'zlar va so'z turkumlariga qaratilgan o'yinlar (masalan, "cat"(mushuk), "hat"(shlyapa), "pat"(ko'rshapalak) kabi -at bilan tugaydigan so'zlar) maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarda fonematikani rivojlantirishga yordam beradi.

O'yinlarni tanlashda maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarning yoshi va tilni bilish darajasini, shuningdek, aniq o'quv maqsadlarini hisobga olish muhimdir. Bundan tashqari, har doim tanlangan o'yinlar maktabgacha ta'lim muassasasining ta'lim maqsadlari va o'quv ko'rsatmalariga mos kelishiga ishonch hosil qilish zarur.

Xulosa. Maktabgacha ta'lim muassasalarida ingliz tilini o'qitish jarayonida o'yin texnologiyalaridan foydalanish yosh o'quvchilarning tabiiy qiziquvchanligi va interaktiv tabiatiga mos keladi. Ushbu texnologiyalar bolalarni jalb qiladi va rag'batlantiradi, shaxsiylashtirilgan va interaktiv o'rganish tajribasini taqdim etadi, darhol fikr-mulohazalarni taklif qiladi va hikoya va kontekstni o'z ichiga oladi. Ushbu maqolada bayon etilgan tamoyillarni o'zlashtirgan holda, o'qituvchilar maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalar uchun ingliz tilini o'rganishning rag'batlantiruvchi va samarali muhitini yaratish, ularni tilni bilish va umrbod ta'lim olish yo'liga o'tkazish uchun o'yin texnologiyalari kuchidan foydalanishlari mumkin.





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YO'L TRANSPORT HODISALARI BILAN BOG'LIQ JINOYATLARNI TERGOV QILISH

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Annotatsiya: Avtomobil transporti jamiyat hayotining deyarli barcha jabhalarida muhim o'rin tutadi. Har yili yo'llarda transport vositalari soni ortib bormoqda va bu, tabiiyki, ushbu sohada rivojlanayotgan xavfsizlik munosabatlari holatiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatmoqda. Avtotransport vositalaridan foydalanish va yo'l harakati sohasida qonuniylik va huquq-tartibot holatini yaxshilash bo'yicha chora-tadbirlar har xil xususiyatga ega bo'lishi mumkin, shu jumladan sud-tibbiy yordam, uning asosiy maqsadi jamoat hayotining ushbu sohasidagi jinoiy ko'rinishlarga qarshi kurashishdir. Ushbu maqola yo'l-transport hodisalarini aniqlash va tergov qilishni takomillashtirishga bag'ishlangan. Yo'l harakati va avtotransport vositalaridan foydalanish qoidalarini buzish bilan bog'liq jinoyatlar mexanizmining qonuniyatlari, shuningdek, tergovchi va ushbu turdagi jinoyatni tergov qilishda bevosita ishtirok etuvchi boshqa shaxslarning faoliyati tadqiqotning asosiy predmeti hisoblanadi. Shu bilan birga, ushbu toifadagi jinoyatlar bo'yicha jinoyat ishi qo'zg'atilishining dastlabki bosqichi va bosqichiga nisbatan kamroq darajada o'rganilgan tergovning keyingi bosqichiga alohida e'tibor qaratilmoqda.

Kalit so'zlar: jinoyatni tergov qilish, jinoyatni tergov qilishning keyingi bosqichi, yo'l-transport hodisasi, dalillar, voqea sodir bo'lgan joyni ko'zdan kechirish, yo'l harakati xizmati bo'linmalari bilan o'zaro munosabatlar, jinoyat ishini qo'zg'atish sabablari.

Tergovning dastlabki va keyingi bosqichlari o'rtasidagi chegara haqida umumiy kelishuv mavjud emas. Ko'pgina mualliflar tergovning keyingi bosqichining boshlanishini ayblov qo'yish vaqti bilan bog'lashadi. Albatta, bunday fikrni isbotlashda juda adolatli dalillar mavjud, ammo amalda ko'pincha jinoiy ishlarni uchratish mumkin, ularda ayblanuvchi sifatida ayblanish to'g'risida qaror chiqarilishi va tergovning tugashi o'rtasida sodir bo'lmaydi. tergov harakatlari amalga oshiriladi, bundan, albatta, ayblanuvchini so'roq qilishdan tashqari, sudga tortish tartibi bilan bog'liq. Tergovchilar ba'zan tergov yakunida, jinoyat ishi bo'yicha tergov harakatlari tugaganligi to'g'risida





e'lon qilinishi va uning materiallari bilan tanishish arafasida ayblov qo'yadilar. Bunday holda, tergovning keyingi bosqichiga vaqt qolmaydi va tergov jarayonini shartli ravishda ushbu tamoyilga muvofiq bosqichlarga bo'lish haqida gapirish mantiqiy bo'lmaydi.

Barcha shoshilinch tergov harakatlari o'tkazilgandan so'ng tergovning keyingi bosqichi boshlanishini ko'rish to'g'riroq ko'rinadi. Bunday tezisni shunchaki tanqid qilish mumkin, chunki qonun matnida shoshilinch degan atama mavjudligiga qaramay. tergov harakatlari, ushbu tushunchaning ta'riflari yoki ko'proq yoki kamroq aniq tergov harakatlarini shoshilinch deb tasniflash mezonlari normativ ravishda belgilanmagan, demak, bunday baholash asosan sub'ektivdir. Ushbu maqola muallifi o'z mulohazalarida shoshilinch tergov harakati ma'lum bir xususiyatga ega bo'lishi kerakligiga ishonishga moyil. Uning mohiyati shundan iboratki, bunday tergov harakatining natijasi jinoyat tarkibining majburiy belgilarini va shaxsning tergov qilinayotgan jinoyatni sodir etishda bevosita ishtirok etganligini ko'rsatuvchi holatlarni tasdiqlovchi (yoki rad etuvchi) dalillarni olishdir. Bunga shoshilinch holatlarda, ya'ni kechiktirilganda dalillarni yo'qotish xavfi mavjud bo'lsa, tergov harakatlariga ega bo'lgan xususiyatga o'xshash xususiyatni ham qo'shishimiz mumkin.

Shunday qilib, tergovning dastlabki bosqichi tergovda jinoiy javobgarlikka tortilishi mumkin bo'lgan shaxs to'g'risida dalillar bilan tasdiqlangan tasavvurga ega bo'lganda, gumon qilinuvchining aybi isbotlangan deb hukm qilish imkonini beradigan dalillar olinganidan keyin tugaydi. hodisaning mavjudligiga va jinoyat tarkibining mavjudligiga ishonch hosil qiluvchi dalillarning minimal miqdori to'plangan. Shundan so'ng o'tkaziladigan tergov harakatlari dalillarni tasdiqlashi, birlashtirishi yoki muhim bo'lmagan holatlarni aniqlashtirishi kerak. Ularning natijasi endi sudlanuvchining aybdorligini isbotlash darajasiga va tergov qilinayotgan jinoyatning malakasiga sezilarli ta'sir ko'rsata olmaydi. Bu holda boshlang'ich va keyingi bosqichlar o'rtasidagi chegara ushbu momentning yuzaga kelishi shartlarini baholashning subyektiv xususiyati tufayli boshqa yondashuvga qaraganda kamroq aniq bo'ladi. Ushbu kamchilikni oqlash uchun shuni aytish mumkinki, ayblov e'lon qilish zarurati paydo bo'lgan vaqtni belgilash ham sub'ektivdir, chunki uni tergovchi o'z aybiga asoslanib mustaqil ravishda belgilaydi.

Ushbu yondashuv yordamida biz tergovning keyingi bosqichida yuzaga keladigan tergov holatlarining 3 turini ajratib ko'rsatishimiz mumkin:



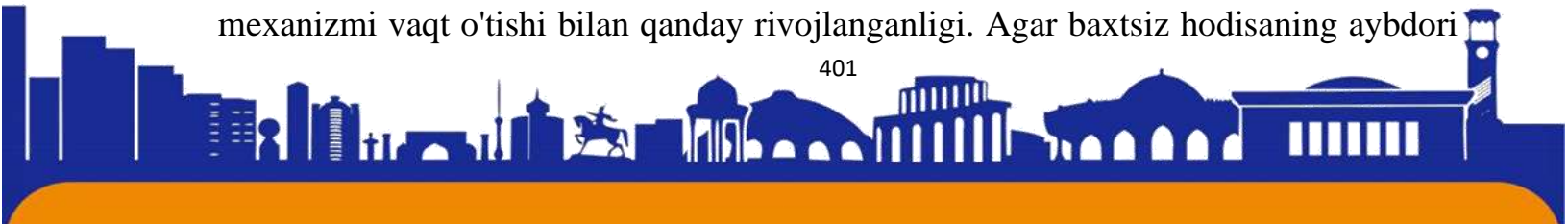


- 1) gumon qilinayotgan shaxs yoki gumon qilinuvchi o'z aybiga to'liq iqrор bo'lsa va tergovga yordam berishga tayyor bo'lsa (shartli nizosiz holat);
- 2) shaxs o'z aybiga iqrор bo'lmasa yoki qisman aybiga iqrор bo'lsa (nizo);
- 3) jinoiy javobgarlikka tortiladigan shaxs aniqlanmagan bo'lsa.

Agar birinchi vaziyat yuzaga kelsa, unda bu holatda tergov uchun vaqtni boy bermasdan va keyinga kechiktirmasdan, jinoyat ishida gumon qilinuvchining tavbasini maksimal darajada dalillar bilan birlashtirish juda muhimdir. Buning uchun jinoyat-protsessual qonunchiligida ko'zda tutilgan bir qator vositalar mavjud. Avvalo, bu, albatta, so'roq. Gumon qilinuvchini batafsil va barcha protsessual qoidalar va me'yorlarga qat'iy rioya qilgan holda, sodir bo'lgan voqeaning holatlarini eng mayda tafsilotlarigacha tasvirlab, so'roq qilish kerak. So'roq paytida siz zudlik bilan o'zingiz uchun tafsilotlarni boshqa tergov harakatlarini o'tkazish orqali aniqlanishi mumkin bo'lgan holatlarni aniqlashingiz kerak. Ularni tasdiqlash, olingan guvohliklarning ishonchliligiga bilvosita ishonch hosil qiladi. Boshqa tergov harakatlari bilan tasdiqlanishi mumkin bo'lmagan holatlar yanada muhimroqdir. So'roq qilinayotgan shaxs o'z ko'rsatmalaridan voz kechishi, uni o'zgartirishi va umuman kelajakda hamkorlikni to'xtatishi har doim ham mumkin.

Bunday vaziyatda ikkinchi eng muhim tergov harakati - bu dalillarni joyida tekshirish. Gumon qilinuvchi uni o'tkazish chog'ida boshqa tergov harakatlari natijalarida aniqlangan va mustahkamlangan holatlardan xabardorligini joyida tasdiqlaydi. Shu bilan birga, bunday tergov harakati davomida aniqlangan ma'lumotlarni tekshirishdan tashqari, yangi ma'lumotlarni aniqlash mumkin. Qonun bu tergov harakatining ahamiyatini birinchi o'ringa qo'yadi. Vaziyatni vizual idrok etish orqali odam so'roq paytida unutilgan yoki o'tkazib yuborgan tafsilotlarni eslay oladi.

Birinchi, ko'rsatuvlari tekshirilayotgan va aniqlangan gumon qilinuvchi yo'l-transport hodisasi sodir bo'lgan joyni (keyingi o'rinlarda YTH deb yuritiladi) mustaqil ravishda ko'rsatadi va u erga tergov harakatining boshqa ishtirokchilarini olib keladi. Shundan so'ng, so'roq paytida u ko'rsatgan holatlarga qarab, siz undan transport vositalarining harakatlanish yo'nalishlarini va YTHning boshqa ishtirokchilarini, avtohalokatdan keyin jabrlanuvchining joylashgan joyini, hozirgi kungacha vaziyat qanday o'zgarganligini, qayerda va voqea sodir bo'lgan joyda nima qilgani, shuningdek, u erda bo'lgan boshqa shaxslar qayerda va qanday harakatlar qilganligi, avariya mexanizmi vaqt o'tishi bilan qanday rivojlanganligi. Agar baxtsiz hodisaning aybdori





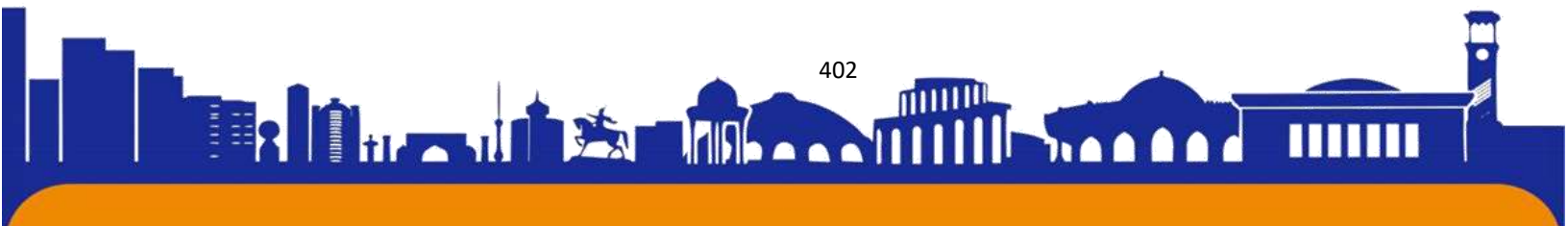
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jinoyat izlarini yashirish choralari ko'rgan bo'lsa, unda savollar doirasi sezilarli darajada kengayadi va uning ideal iz surati joyida namoyon bo'ladi, bu esa bunday qarshi xatti-harakatni aks ettiradi. Ko'rsatuvlari tekshirilayotgan shaxsdan sodir bo'lgan voqea tafsilotlari olinmaguncha, voqea sodir bo'lgan joyni ko'zdan kechirish paytida aniqlanmagan yangi narsalar va izlarni qidirishga alohida e'tibor berilishi kerak. Shunday qilib, masalan, baxtsiz hodisadan keyin tashlangan sigaret qoldiqlari, qon izlarini artib tashlash uchun ishlatiladigan latta, voqea sodir bo'lgan joyda gumon qilinuvchining yo'nalishidagi izlar, yangi potensial guvohlar yoki ularga ishora qiluvchi holatlarni aniqlash mumkin. .

Ba'zi hollarda, tergov natijalariga ommaviy axborot vositalari vakillari bilan bog'lanish foydali bo'lishi mumkin, bu esa tergovchiga voqea yoki jinoyatchining jinoyatdan keyingi xatti-harakatlari guvohlarining qo'shimcha ideal izlarini taqdim etishi mumkin. Bundan tashqari, tergovning keyingi bosqichida an'anaviy tarzda tavsiflovchi materiallar, engillashtiruvchi va og'irlashtiruvchi holatlar mavjudligini ko'rsatadigan hujjatlarni to'plash bo'yicha qo'shimcha choralar ko'riladi va jinoyat sodir etishning aniqlangan sabablari va shartlarini bartaraf etish choralari ko'riladi.

Gumon qilinuvchi aybiga iqror bo'lgan va aybiga iqror bo'lgan vaziyatga duch kelganda, tergovchi qo'shimcha ayblovchi holatlarni izlab, o'z-o'zini ayblash belgilarini sezmaslik xavfini tug'diradi. Bu qarama-qarshilik shaklidir va bu holda biz qarshi harakat haqida alohida gaplashamiz [1, p. 137-145], turli sabablarga ko'ra ishlatilishi mumkin. Bu aybni haqiqiy jinoyatchiga o'z zimmasiga olgan shaxsning oilaviy yaqinligi bo'lishi mumkin, bu g'arazli manfaat va hokazo bo'lishi mumkin. Bunday qarama-qarshilikning salbiy oqibatlarini bartaraf etish uchun munosabatlardagi eng kichik nomuvofiqliklarga ham ko'z yummaslik kerak. dalillar to'plangan. Kichkina narsalardagi mantiqiy nomuvofiqlik aslida istisno emas, balki haqiqiy qoida bo'lishi mumkin.

Agar jinoiy javobgarlikka tortilgan shaxs o'z aybini tan olmasa, u, qoida tariqasida, sodir bo'lgan voqeaning qandaydir versiyasini ilgari suradi [2, p. 78]. Bunday versiyalar vaziyatlarni ataylab ishonchsiz tavsiflashning turli xil variantlari bo'lishi mumkin, ular orasida ko'pincha yo'l harakati va transport vositalaridan foydalanish qoidalarini buzish bilan bog'liq jinoyatlarni tergov qilishda tergov quyidagi holatlarga duch keladi:





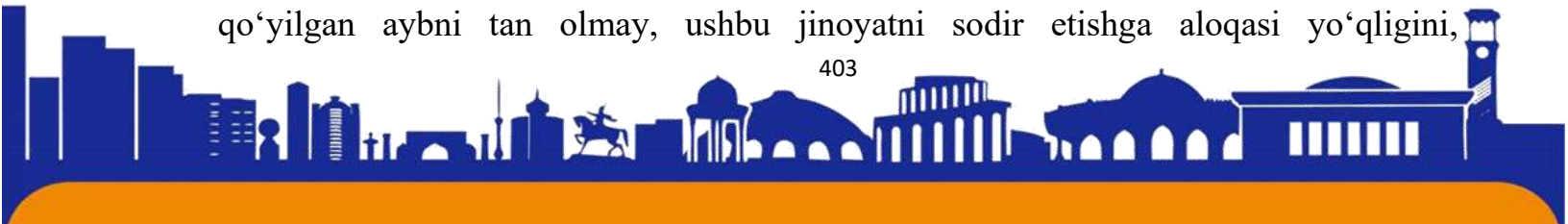
1. Avtomobilni boshqa shaxs boshqarayotgan bo'lsa, voqea sodir bo'lgan haqiqiy aybdor boshqa joyda bo'lgan.
2. Avtomobilni boshqa shaxs boshqargan, aybdor esa yo'lovchi o'rindig'ida bo'lgan.
3. Avtomobil o'g'irlangan yoki o'g'irlangan.

Agar tergovchi ushbu versiyalardan birini ilgari surayotgan himoyaga duch kelsa, ular albatta tekshirilishi va agar tasdiqlanmagan bo'lsa, rad etuvchi dalillarni to'plashi kerak, ular bir-biriga mos kelishi va ish bo'yicha to'plangan dalillar bilan to'ldirilishi kerak. boshqa va bir-biriga zid emas. To'plangan dalillarning bunday tizimi bunday qarama-qarshilikni engishning eng ishonchli shaklidir.

Bunday hollarda ko'rsatilgan alibi tekshiriladi, tergov qilinayotgan baxtsiz hodisaning ularga ma'lum bo'lgan barcha holatlari, shuningdek, alibi bilan bog'liq tafsilotlar, mobil telefon ma'lumotlari to'g'risida oqlovchi versiyani taqdim etgan shaxsning atrofidagi odamlardan so'roq qilinadi. ma'lum vaqt oralig'ida baza stansiyalari sektorlari bilan bog'langan holda tekshirilib, qo'shimcha guvohlarni aniqlash va ularni so'roq qilish bo'yicha barcha choralar ko'rilmoqda. Bunday vaziyatlarda, qoida tariqasida, qarama-qarshilik va identifikatsiyadan qochib bo'lmaydi. Ularni amalga oshirish natijalarining alohida ahamiyati texnik vositalardan foydalangan holda qo'shimcha tuzatishni talab qiladi [3, p. 41-48].

Boshqa shaxsning transport vositasini boshqarishi ehtimoli, shuningdek, gumon qilinuvchidan boshqaruvni boshqa shaxsga o'tkazishning mohiyati va tafsilotlari to'g'risida eng batafsil ko'rsatma olishdan boshlanadigan bir qator tekshirish choralari talab qiladi. Ushbu shaxsning tafsilotlari aniqlangan, bu ularni avtomobil egasi bilan bog'laydi. Bu erda samarali usullardan biri so'roq qilinayotgan shaxsdan maksimal miqdordagi ma'lumotlarni olish bo'lishi mumkin, keyinchalik ular boshqa, shu jumladan og'zaki bo'lmagan tergov harakatlarini amalga oshirish orqali tekshirilishi mumkin.

Chunonchi, 2023-yil 6-avgust kuni soat taxminan 22:20 da haydovchi Sh. texnik jihatdan sog'lom avtomashinani boshqarib, qarama-qarshi yo'nalishda harakatlanish uchun mo'ljallangan bo'lakka chiqib, harakatlanish uchun xavf tug'dirib, Java mototsikli bilan to'qnashib ketgan. haydovchi F. YTH natijasida mototsikl haydovchisi F va uning yo'lovchisi A. halok bo'lgan. Sud majlisida sudlanuvchi Sh. o'ziga qo'yilgan aybni tan olmay, ushbu jinoyatni sodir etishga aloqasi yo'qligini,





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avtomashinasini boshqa shaxs boshqarayotganini tushuntirdi. Sudda sudlanuvchining aybi isbotlangan, chunki uning ko'rsatmalari guvohlar ko'rsatmalari bilan rad etilgan. Bundan tashqari, sudlanuvchi Sh.ning aybi ishning yozma materiallari bilan tasdiqlanib, sud tomonidan o'qib eshittirildi va tekshirildi: telefon xabari, voqea joyini ko'zdan kechirish bayonnomasi, voqea joyini ko'zdan kechirish bayonnomasi. avtomashina, mototsiklni tekshirish bayonnomasi, olib qo'yilganlik bayonnomasi. Bunda Sh.ning ko'rsatmalari boshqa tergov harakatlari davomida olingan, natijalari jinoyat ishi materiallarida moddiy jihatdan qayd etilgan ko'plab dalillar yig'indisi bilan rad etilgan.

Ko'pincha, yo'l-transport hodisalari bilan bog'liq jinoyatlarni tergov qilayotganda, tergovchi qarshilikka duch keladi, bunda himoyachi avtomashina o'g'irlanganligini va baxtsiz hodisa uchun o'g'ri aybdor bo'lishi mumkinligini da'vo qiladi. Bunday holda, ish materiallarida uning avtomashinaning yo'qolganligi to'g'risida bilganidan keyin qanday harakat qilganligi holatlarini aks ettirishga alohida e'tibor qaratish lozim. Shubhali shaxsdan ushbu turdagi xabarni olish vaqtini unutmash kerak. Agar u o'g'irlik yoki o'g'irlik haqida o'z vaqtida xabar qilmagan bo'lsa, bu bilvosita etishmayotgan versiya himoya qilish va jinoiy javobgarlikdan qochish shakli ekanligini tasdiqlashi mumkin. Shu bilan birga, hatto dastlabki bosqichda ham, tekshirishni amalga oshirayotganda, kontakti o'zgartirish tugmachalari va avtomobil eshiklarining holatiga, shuningdek, rulda qo'llarning ter va yog' izlari mavjudligiga alohida e'tibor berish kerak. haydovchi tomonidagi va barcha yo'lovchi o'rindiqlaridagi eshik tutqichi. Tekshiruv natijalariga ko'ra, mudofaa hodisaning bunday versiyasini olganida, traceologik ekspertiza tayinlash kerak, uni tekshirish uchun ko'rsatilgan qulflarga ularda begona ta'sir izlari mavjudligi to'g'risida savollar beriladi. bunday hollarda an'anaviy o'g'irlik vositalaridan birini qo'llash. Yog' izlari barmoq izlarini tekshirish va genoskopik ekspertiza uchun yuborilishi kerak, bu esa bunday izlarni olib tashlash uchun maxsus qoidalarni talab qiladi.

Bundan tashqari, ayblanuvchining kiyim-kechaklari va avtomashinadagi barcha o'rindiqlarning qoplamasi ko'zdan kechirilishi, mikro-izlar, poyabzaldagi kirlar va avtomashinaning tagliklaridagi kirlar olib qo'yilishi, yozib olinishi va tahlil qilinishi kerak. Bundan tashqari, u mashinada haydovchi o'rindig'idan boshqa joyga o'tira olmasligini ham ko'rsatishi mumkin.

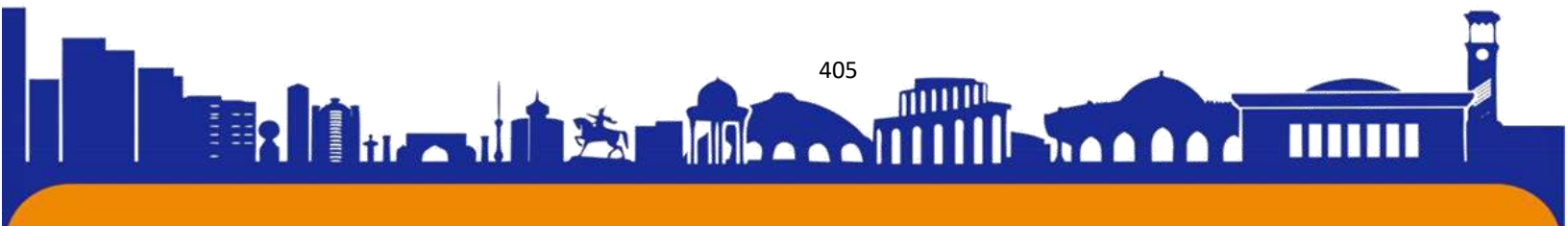




Agar jinoyat ishi bo'yicha jinoiy javobgarlikka tortilishi lozim bo'lgan shaxs aniqlanmagan bo'lsa, u holda birinchi navbatdagi chora-tadbirlarning mohiyati tubdan o'zgaradi va ularning barchasi birinchi navbatda jinoyatni ochish va gumon qilinayotgan shaxsning joylashgan joyini aniqlashga qaratilgan.

Hech kimga sir emaski, yo'l harakati va transport vositalaridan foydalanish qoidalarini buzish bilan bog'liq jinoyatlarning ochilishi hali mukammal emas. Barcha jinoyat ishlarida jinoiy javobgarlikka tortiladigan shaxsni aniqlash mumkin emas. Bunday hollarda tergovchining asosiy vazifasi shunday shaxsni aniqlash va uni fosh qilish uchun maksimal darajada harakat qilish ekanligi mantiqiy va adolatlidir. Bunday vaziyatda ijobiy natijalarga erishishning kaliti ham dastlabki tergov harakatlari va tergov harakatlarining samarali natijalaridir. Ko'pincha fosh qilish masalasida tergovchi faqat jinoyat haqidagi xabarni tekshirish bosqichida va tergovning dastlabki bosqichida olingan natijalarga tayanishi kerak. Olingan natijalarni o'rganib chiqqandan so'ng, tergovchi bo'lajak tergovning modelini shakllantirishi va uni moddiy shaklga - tergov rejasiga aylantirishi kerak. Buning uchun olingan dalillar va ular tomonidan tasdiqlangan ma'lumotlarga asoslanib, kerakli tergov va protsessual harakatlar doirasini tanlashingiz kerak. Xususan, shu tarzda to'plangan ma'lumotlar asosida davlat yo'l harakati xavfsizligi inspeksiyasi (keyingi o'rinlarda Davlat yo'l harakati xavfsizligi inspeksiyasi deb yuritiladi), tergov organlari va hududiy bo'linmalariga tegishli so'rovlar, ko'rsatmalar va ko'rsatmalar shakllantirilib, yo'llanilmoqda.

Shunday qilib, yuqoridagilarning ba'zilarini umumlashtirib, biz asosli xulosaga kelishimiz mumkinki, yo'l-transport hodisalari bilan bog'liq jinoyatlarni tergov qilishda uning shoshilinch tergov harakatlaridan so'ng boshlanadigan va biz keyinchalik ko'rib chiqishni taklif qilayotgan bosqichi ba'zan bir xil darajada muhim o'rin egallashi mumkin. dastlabkisiga qaraganda tergov mexanizmida. Ushbu davrda tergov tomonidan amalga oshirilgan harakatlarning zudlik bilan belgilanmaganligi ularni tayyorlash va amalga oshirishga yanada tizimli, o'lchovli va xushmuomalalik bilan yondashish imkonini beradi.



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MOLIYAVIY TEXNOLOGIYALARNING RIVOJLANISHI BANKLARNING TRANSFORMATSION SALOHİYATIGA TA'SIRI

Hojikulova Feruza Dona qizi

Termiz davlat universiteti

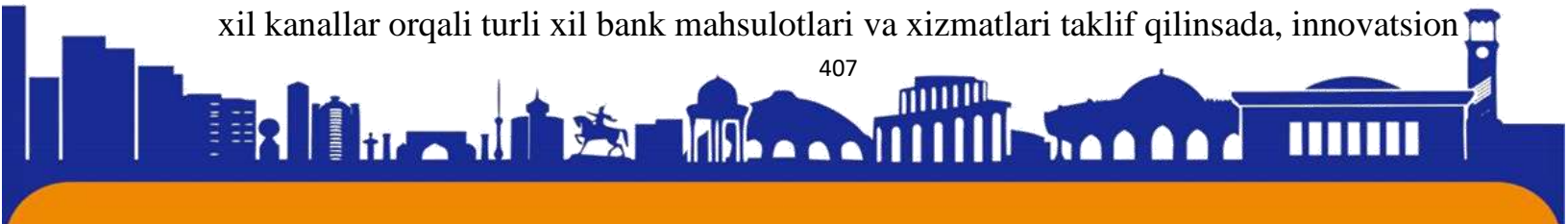
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Annotatsiya: Maqolada bank sohasining zamonaviy iqtisodiy o'sishga ta'siri, bank sohasining amaldagi mexanizmi va bank sohasining bozor iqtisodiyotiga ta'siri ko'rsatilgan. Bank sohasiga oid tushunchalar yani FinTech zamonaviy raqamli texnologiyasi va unga oid tavsiflovchi boshqa ko'rsatkichlar ko'rib chiqiladi. Bank xizmatlari bozorining tuzilishi, uning mehnat bozori bilan o'zaro ta'sirining o'ziga xos xususiyatlari ochib berilgan. Bank sohasida FinTech texnologiyasining afzalliklari ko'rsatib o'tildi.

Kalit so'zlar: FinTech, axborot texnologiya, bank xizmati, mehnat bozori, bank institutlari, risk, raqamli texnologiyalarning iqtisodiy tizimga ta'siri.

Zamonaviy iqtisodiyot o'sishining asosiy omillaridan biri moliyaviy bozorda raqamli texnologiyalarning rivojlanishi hisoblanadi. Raqamlashtirish alohida va murakkab tarmoqlarni qamrab oladi, natijada inson resurslari va ular bilan bog'liq barcha xarajatlar sezilarli darajada tejaladi, bu esa raqobatni yaxshilaydi. Hozirgi kunda umuman moliya tizimi, xususan, bank sektori raqamli iqtisodiyotning zamonaviy talablari asosida rivojlanmoqda. Raqamli transformatsiya tufayli biznes modellari va bank sektorini rivojlantirish konsepsiyalari takomillashtirilmoqda. Bank sohasi axborot texnologiyalari (IT) asosida bank xizmatlarini ko'rsatish, raqamlashtirish va texnologik taraqqiyoti tufayli katta o'zgarishlarga duch kelmoqda.

Moliyaviy ekotizimga "FinTech" atamasi asosida bu sohasida faoliyat yurituvchi startaplar kabi yangi o'yinchilar qo'shildi. Aksariyat ekspertlar moliyaviy texnologiyalarning o'sishi 2008 yilgi jahon moliyaviy inqirozi va banklarga ishonch yo'qligi, kredit olish keskin murakkablashganidan keyin boshlanganligida tasdiqlashadi. Bu davr FinTechning oltin davri deb ataladi. Biroq, tartibga soluvchilar, sanoat ishtirokchilari va iste'molchilarning unga va moliyaviy texnologiyalar sektoriga qiziqishi 2014 yildan keyin paydo bo'ldi. Garchi turli xil mijozlar va bozorlarga turli xil kanallar orqali turli xil bank mahsulotlari va xizmatlari taklif qilinsada, innovatsion





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xizmatlarni taqdim etishda qattiq tartibga solinadigan, ko‘pincha moslashuvchan va konservativ organlar tufayli banklar texnologik o‘zgarishlarga moslasha olmadi. Tadqiqotchilarning fikricha, FinTech kompaniyalari bu qoloqlikni qoplashi mumkin. Mijozlarning xulq-atvorining o‘zgarishi, texnologiyaga bog‘liqligi va ba’zi bank xizmatlarida bozor ulushini yo‘qotishi sababli, banklar raqamli transformatsiya orqali omon qolish uchun o‘zgarishi kerak. Haqiqatan ham, oldindan aytib bo‘lmaydigan kelajak haqida ko‘proq moslashuvchan bo‘lgan va ekotizim ishtirokchilari bilan hamkorlik qiladigan banklar omon qolish uchun ekotizim ishtirokchilarining imkoniyatlaridan

foydalanishlari mumkin. Shu sababli, bank ekotizimining hal qiluvchi ishtirokchilaridan biri sifatida FinTech kompaniyalari bilan hamkorlik qilib, banklar innovatsion xizmatlarni taqdim etish uchun maksimal imkoniyatlaridan foydalanishga harakat qilishlari mumkin. KPMG Institutining 2020-yil sentabr hisobotiga ko‘ra, FinTech kompaniyalariga jahon sarmoyasi 25,6 milliard dollarga yetgan va bu sohadagi ba’zi yutuqlarga COVID-19 pandemiyasi sabab bo‘lgan. Ushbu statistika moliyaviy institutlar FinTech kompaniyalarining o‘zgaruvchan tabiatini qabul qilganligini ko‘rsatadi. FinTech kompaniyalari banklarga innovatsion xizmatlar va yanada samarali, tejamkor bank yechimlarini taqdim etadi. FinTech kompaniyalari nafaqat bunday xizmatlarni taqdim etish orqali pul ishlashadi, balki o‘zlarining innovatsion g‘oyalarini sinab ko‘rish uchun mijozlarning katta guruhiga kirish imkoniyatiga ega bo‘ladilar. FinTech ning o‘sishi va axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalari (AKT) sohasidagi innovatsiyalarning ortib borishi moliyaviy xizmatlar ko‘rsatishda raqamli transformatsiyaga olib keldi. Bunday xizmatlar makro darajada turli sohalarga, jumladan banklar, kredit uyushmalari, sug‘urta, aktsiyadorlik brokerlari, buxgalteriya va audit kompaniyalari, investitsiya fondlari va aktsiyadorlik agentliklari, iste‘molchi moliya kompaniyalari, rieltorlik agentliklari, birjalar va mijozlarni akkreditatsiya qiluvchi kompaniyalarga taqdim etiladi. Shuni ham ta’kidlash mumkinki, so‘nggi paytlarda banklar o‘zlarining tabiati bo‘yicha yuqoridagi ta’rifga mos keladigan innovatsion mahsulot va xizmatlar sonini ko‘paytirmoqda: ular moliyaviy xizmatlarni yaxshilashga qaratilgan texnologik yutuqlardan foydalanmoqdalar.

Shu sababli, FinTechni bank institutlari tomonidan zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalaridan foydalangan holda moliyaviy xizmatlar ko‘rsatish (an’anaviy yoki tubdan yangi) sifatida ta’riflash maqsadga muvofiqdir, ular “moliyaviy texnologiyalar”

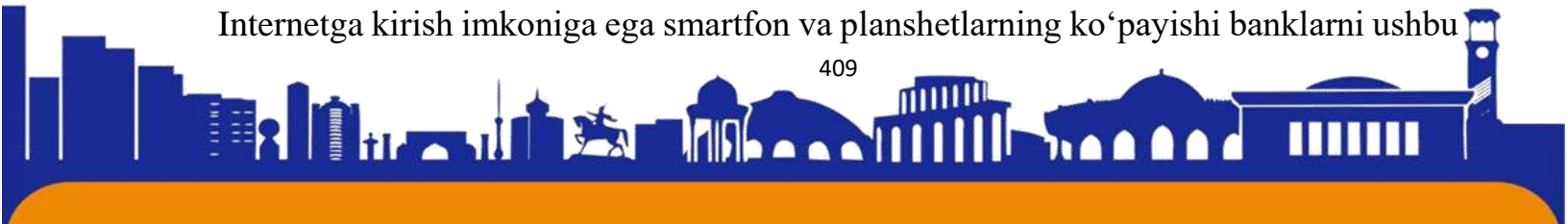




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va “FinTech sektori” tushunchalarini oqilona ko‘rib chiqish uchun ajratiladi. Ushbu yondashuv FinTech ta‘sirida bank transformatsiyasining ikkita komponentiga e‘tibor qaratish imkonini beradi: endogen o‘zgarishlar (banklarning ichki biznes modellari bilan bog‘liq, ya‘ni innovatsion rivojlanish modellarini qo‘llash zarurati) va ekzogen o‘zgarishlar (yangi bank bo‘lmagan, ammo amalda moliyaviy raqobatchilarning paydo bo‘lishi, bu tashqi biznesni o‘zgartirish zaruriyatiga olib keladigan bank modellari). Moliyaviy muhandislik, axborot texnologiyalari va telekommunikatsiya sohasidagi innovatsiyalar mavjud bozor tuzilmalari doirasida banklarning raqobatbardosh xattiharakatlariga ta‘sir qiladi. Bizga tanish bo‘lgan bunday texnologiyalar misollaridan biri bankomatlardir. Ular yuqorida aytib o‘tilganidek, yuqori texnik xizmat ko‘rsatish xarajatlari tufayli bozorga kirish uchun to‘siq sifatida qabul qilingan qimmat filial tarmoqlarini yaratishga muqobil bo‘lib xizmat qiladi. Bankomatlar tarmog‘i asosiy bank xizmatlarini jismoniy tarqatish kanalining arzonroq shakli bo‘lib, u bilan bog‘liq xarajatlarni kamaytiradi va bozorga kirishni osonlashtiradi. Raqobatga ta‘sir qilish nuqtai nazaridan bankomatlar tarmog‘ining kengayishi filiallar tarmog‘ining kengayishi - raqobatning qamrovining oshishi bilan bir xil natijalarni beradi. Bundan tashqari, texnik taraqqiyot natijalari joriy etilishi bilan so‘nggi o‘n yil ichida mijozga bankomat orqali ko‘rsatilayotgan xizmatlar ko‘lami sezilarli darajada oshdi. Bankomatlar tarmog‘ini kengaytirishning muqobil varianti masofaviy bank xizmatlaridir. Axborot texnologiyalari va telekommunikatsiyalar sohasidagi texnik taraqqiyot tufayli ushbu xizmat ko‘rsatish shakli mijoz uchun ham, bank uchun ham foydalanishning afzalliklariga ega. Bank xizmatlarini provayderi belgilangan xarajatlarni va miqyosda tejamkorlikni kamaytirish orqali samaradorlikni oshiradi, mijozlarning katta guruhini xabardor qilish uchun oddiy va arzon kanalga ega bo‘ladi shuningdek yangi xizmatlar taklifini shaxsiylashtirish uchun mijozlar haqida qimmatli ma‘lumotlarni to‘plash qobiliyatiga ega. O‘z navbatida, bank xizmatlari iste‘molchisi oraliq xarajatlarni (yo‘l haqini) va to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri to‘lovlarni (yig‘im va komissiyalar) kamaytirish hisobiga taklifni narxlar bo‘yicha foydaliroq deb biladi va mutlaq mavjudligi (kuniga 24 soat, yetti kun) mijoz o‘z hisoblari holatini doimiy ravishda kuzatib borish imkoniyatiga ega bo‘ladi, shuningdek, navbatda turmasdan yoki hatto uydan chiqmasdan kirish qulayligini oladi.

Va nihoyat, masofaviy xizmat ko‘rsatishning oxirgi shakli mobil bankingdir. Internetga kirish imkoniga ega smartfon va planshetlarning ko‘payishi banklarni ushbu





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tarqatish kanalidan foydalanishga undadi, ayniqsa mobil qurilmalardan foydalanuvchi mijozlar bank bilan an'anaviy Internet-banking foydalanuvchilariga qaraganda 3,5 marta tez-tez o'zaro aloqada bo'lishadi. Tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, bank xizmatlari provayderlarining xizmatlarni tarqatishning ushbu kanaliga qiziqishi ortib bormoqda: 2013 yilda banklarning 45 foizi mobil banking ustuvor kanal ekanligini ta'kidlagan va banklarning 63 foizi kelgusi o'n yil ichida o'z dolzarbligini yo'qotmasligiga ishonishgan. Ko'proq onlayn-banking singari, mobil banking ham bank xizmatlarini tarqatish uchun muqobil kanalga aylandi.

Shunday qilib, yuqoridagi tahlillar asosida shuni aytish mumkinki, FinTech ning keyingi rivojlanishi bank ishi rivojlanishiga sezilarli ta'sir ko'rsatadi. FinTech-dan foydalanish, albatta, banklarga yangi imkoniyatlar beradi, lekin shu bilan birga banklarga g'amxo'rlik qilishi va boshqarishi kerak bo'lgan yangi risklar paydo qilishi mumkin.

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SOME COMMENTS ON THE LATIN NAMING OF CHEMICAL TERMS, OXIDES AND ACIDS IN MEDICINE

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Abstract. This is the abstract of Chemical terminology, names of chemical elements acids and oxides. In this article, I have mentioned about the chemical terminologies of the elements some of the important acids and oxides. I have also mentioned about the uses of these substance in our body how they help in various metabolic activities etc.

Key words: terms, communication, foundation, inorganic, concept, globalization, multicomponent, chemical elements

Introduction

In easy words, elements are substance that cannot be broken down into other substances. The basic structure or the foundation of an element is an atom, and each element is distinguished by the number of protons, neutrons and electrons it has. Elements are also known as naturally occurring substance that is found all around the universe. It is said by scientist that most of the elements in earth are from space where it crashed in the form of an asteroid millions of years ago. Some of the well-known elements are Hydrogen, Lithium, Beryllium, Carbon, Gold, aluminium, etc.

Rapid development of all areas of science, including chemical characterized by intense professional activity specialists and the growing demands of civilization, determines the emergence a large number of terms reflecting new knowledge, which in conditions globalization requires a unified approach to their study and application. Term, appeared to denote any name must correctly be perceived and used by representatives of relevant areas all over the world, since disparate interpretation of the meanings of the same lexical units in different languages, in our case Russian and English, causes confusion resulting in distorted understanding and practical application. To avoid making mistakes in use these terms need to be systematized, regulated and

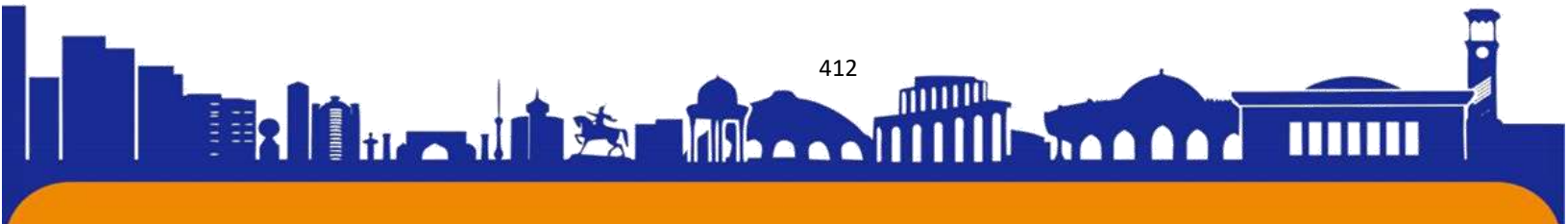


streamlined, since unsystematic nature makes it difficult, and sometimes impossible, to correctly use especially in a professional communication environment.

An acid is a molecule which has the ability to either give/ take a proton known as Bronsted Lowry acid or forming a covalent also with an electron pair known as Lewis acid. In acids there 2 categories which are organic and inorganic acids. Organic acids are organic compounds which possess acidic properties. The thing that differentiates acid and a base is acids possess Hplus ions and bases possess OH- ions. One of the most common organic acid which is present is carboxylic acid which has the molecular formula of RCOOH. Inorganic acids are acids which are derived from one or more inorganic compounds . Almost most of the inorganic acid form hydrogen ions and conjugate base ions when dissolved In water. Some of the examples of acids are which are HCL, NACL, etc... and some of the examples of inorganic acids are Nitric acid, phosphoric acid etc. and examples of organic acid are lactic acid, formic acid, tartaric acid, malic acid etc..

Oxides are naturally occurring chemical compounds with one, 2 or more oxygen atoms with another element. They are also binary compounds of oxygen with another element. There are 3 types of oxides phosphoros, sulfur and chlorine which form molecular oxides. The oxides are formed when an atom, a molecule or even an ion comes in contact with oxygen. While this happens it transfers electrons and changes to get a more stable structure in its electron valence shells. Some of the examples of oxides are Aluminium oxide, Carbon dioxide, Sulfur dioxide, calcium oxide.

Consequently, the purpose of the study is to conduct a structural-semantic, orthographic and prosodic analysis of some chemical terms in medicine to identify differences in their structure, meanings, accents, and spelling in Russian and English and taking into account these differences when transmitting the lexical units in question from Russian to English and vice versa. All these differences represent importance when translating terms from one language to another. Accounting, for example, structure of a multicomponent term, allows you to identify the main and dependent words, their relationships and interdependencies, which determines adequacy of their transmission from English into Russian and from Russian into English. Differences in the typological structure of these languages necessitates studying the composition of terms in them.





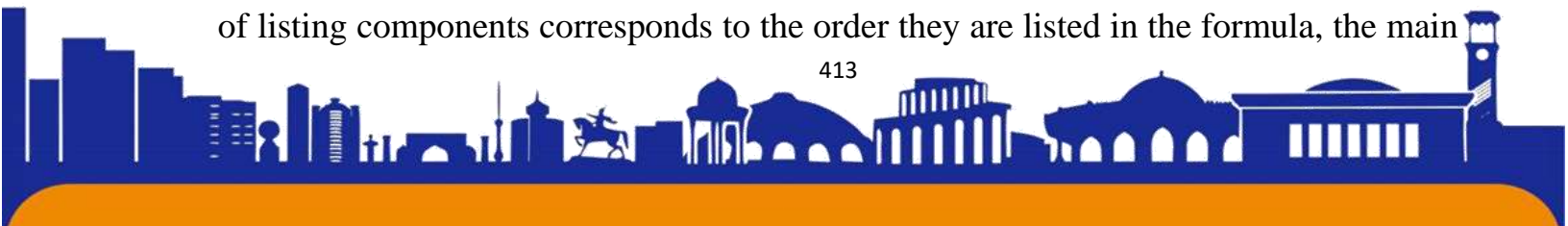
At present, the achievements of any science cannot be shared only one specific country. The value of any science is determined today at the global level. However, for effective collaboration scientists from different countries need generally accepted terminology in all its spheres, including chemical ones, since here there are also various specific terms.

One of the sections of chemistry that requires special attention is medicinal chemistry - a scientific field whose subject of study is the search and creation of medicinal substances, identifying the relationship between chemical structure and physiological activity, as well as the design of structures with a given activity.

Modern medical terminology is the result centuries-old development of world healing and medical science. Medical terminology is presented in different national languages and includes a significant proportion of lexical and word-forming units of common linguistic origin, as well as common structural models. This etymological, word-formation and structural commonality of the terms under consideration is determined by the all-encompassing stable influenced for many centuries and especially nowadays by two classical languages of the ancient world - ancient Greek and Latin. Despite the etymological, word-formation and structural common roots of medical terms, the study showed the presence of significant differences in these terms in the Russian and English languages, ignoring them can lead to a highly distorted perception of medical representatives in oral and written speech in different countries. In the scientific community, there are many approaches to interpreting the concept of "term", based mainly on two concepts.

Proponents of the first concept advocate "unambiguity, brevity, the ability of a term to express a strictly defined concept," calling terms special words. In other words, the properties of the term are minimized in their content characteristics and brought to the negative antipodes of the corresponding properties of commonly used words.

As a rule, the names of the vast majority of compounds in the layer of lexical units under consideration consist of two components. This fact is also confirmed by the results of studies of other formations special terminology. For example, "the most numerous are two-component eponyms, that is, terms consisting of an eponym and nuclear word" [6, p. 24]. Here the similarity of the recording form appears in English and Russian, but there are some differences. It is that in English terms, where the order of listing components corresponds to the order they are listed in the formula, the main





word is placed at the end. In Russian, it is customary to put the main word first place. So, for KCl in Russian the name will be “potassium chloride” and in English - "potassium chloride". The names will sound similar for NaBr (“sodium bromide” – “sodium bromide”), MgO (“magnesium oxide” – "magnesium oxide"), CaCl₂ ("calcium chloride"), Li₂CO₃ (“lithium carbonate” – “lithium carbonate”), N₂O (“dianitrogen oxide” – "dinitrogenoxide"), etc.

Conclusion

Chemical elements, acids and oxides or essential to our day to day life, also in all walks of life it can be seen everywhere. Without these nothing is achievable in the world of science. Further prospects for research work in this direction are seen in a more detailed consideration of individual thematic groups medical terminology. In modern times, it seems relevant to study various aspects of medical terminology based on means computer information technologies. As practical applications of the research results, one can consider the creation of a dictionary of chemical terms in medicine, its intended use by representatives of medicine in English-Russian speaking countries, with further inclusion in teaching aids for training specialists in the areas under consideration.

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GRAMMAR CATEGORIES AND VOCABULARY FORM OF ADJECTIVES IN LATIN LANGUAGE

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Abstract: This abstract tells about the adjectives and the groups of adjectives in Latin and some vocabulary and categories of the adjectives. We also get to know about adjective-noun agreement and adjective declensions of some Latin words.

Key words: declension, gender, adjective, form, categories, expression, topic, abbreviation, quantity.

Introduction

An adjective is a word that modifies a noun or a pronoun. Adjectives give us information about qualities and quantities. Here are few examples of adjectives in English language like: big, tall, red, pretty, ancient, happy etc... Latin adjectives work very much like English adjectives.

But since Latin language nouns have gender, number, and case, Latin adjectives also have these three properties. The number one rule of Latin adjectives is that they must agree with their nouns in gender number and case of the noun. The coordination of the adjectives with their nouns is called as agreement. And when they say that that the adjective agrees with its noun. We mean that it's gender number and case match the gender number and the case of noun. Further down in this post, we will explore adjective-noun agreement in the detail. But for now, just make to understand the basic topic and principles.

So here's the thing, if we are familiar with noun declensions, then you know that each noun has different form of based on the case and number.

Each adjective , on the other hand can have three genders. This is logical necessity as since adjectives have to be able to modify nouns of the every gender. What this means is that adjectives can have double or triple the number of endings as nouns. But before we get to know, Here are some good ways that adjectives can be adopted by us as the same endings as nouns. Now that we know some basic facts it's time know





some different types of Latin adjectives: there are 2 types- 1st and 2nd declension adjectives.

The first class of Latin adjectives is 1st and 2nd declension adjectives. How can adjectives be both first and second declension as simple. The adjectives are 1st declension in the feminine and 2nd declension in the masculine and neuter. This makes sense if you consider how the nouns of gender used. 1st declension nouns made usually feminine. 2nd declension in -us are masculine and while 2nd declension nouns ending in -um are neuter.

Dictionaries and textbooks conventionally list the masculine and feminine and neuter nominative singular forms of 1st and 2nd declension adjectives. These forms end in -us, -a, and -um respectively. Here are some examples:

-magnus, magna, magnum: large, great

-bonus, bona, bonum - good

-albums, alba, album-white

As we can see, adjectives often appear in short hand: as the feminine and neuter nominative singulars are abbreviated to -a and -um. 1st and 2nd declension adjectives are declined exactly like nouns of the 1st and 2nd declension. The second main class of adjectives is 3rd declension adjective. Since the 3rd declension noun can be masculine feminine and neuter there are 3rd declension endings for every gender. Most 3rd declension adjectives have two sets of endings: the masculine feminine nominative singular and neuter nominative singular.

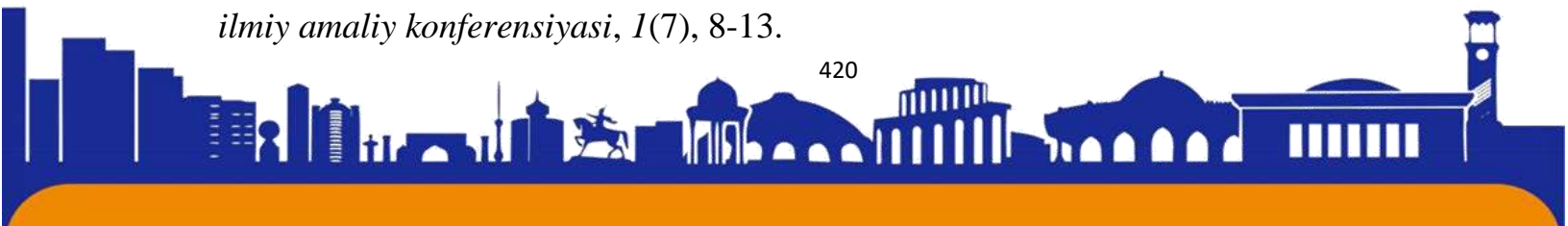
For standard 3rd declension adjectives, the masculine and feminine ends in -is and the neuter ends in -e. These two forms appear in dictionary and textbook entries.

Conclusion

The adjectives discussed in this exploration steeped in the linguistic traditions of Latin. Contribute distinctive fair to the English language. The conclusion undergoes the versatility of these adjectives. Emphasize the role in providing clarity, decisiveness and sense of finality to expressions and descriptions.

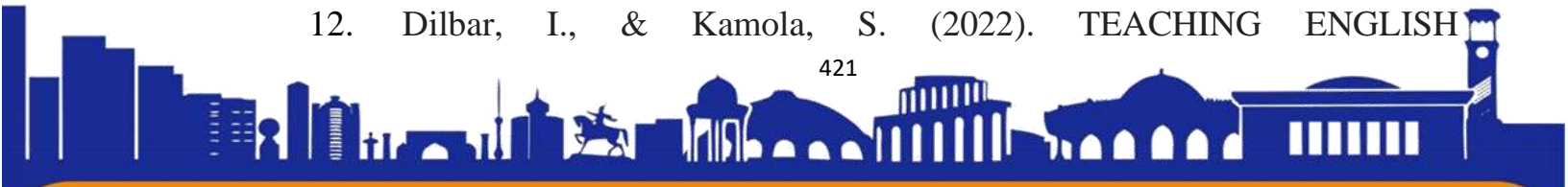
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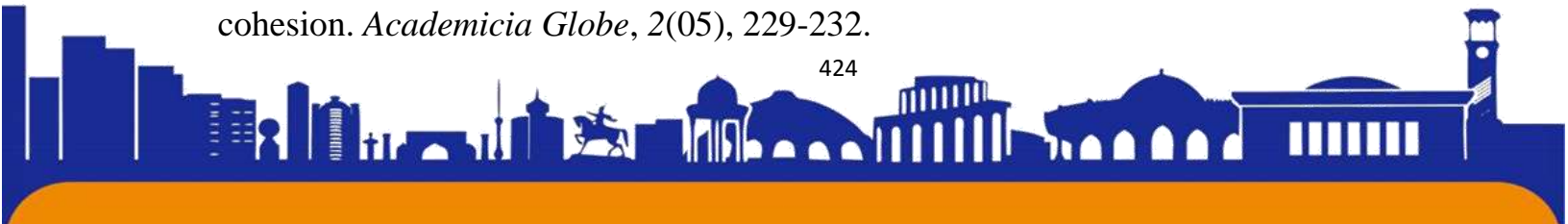
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PERSONALITY IN TEACHING THE MODULE OF LATIN AND MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY IN THE MEDICAL HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTION

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Abstracts: This article was written on the example of the work carried out at the University on the essence of education aimed at the student's personality in the teaching of the Latin language and the module of medical terminology in a medical higher education institution.

Key words: education, personality, student, medical terminology, latin, pedagogical technology, communicative, lesson.

“Not knowing - not scary, but scary - not learning”. Chinese wisdom.

Introduction: Education aimed at the student's personality implies the organization of a pedagogical environment adapted to the personal capabilities of the student, as well as the educational process. In this educational technology, it is of great importance to understand, respect, trust each student. Student - teacher and student-student cooperation will give the intended positive results.

Informations and methods. Communicative techniques are widely used in this technology, let's look at some of their main signs.

There are the following basic criteria for the implementation of Education directed by the teacher to the student's personality:

1. To look at each student as a great person, respect him, understand him, accept him, trust him.
2. It is necessary to create such an atmosphere of education in which the student will feel that he is a person, feel the attention to him.



3. Not to put pressure on the student, and not exaggerate his shortcomings, to identify the reasons for his lack of knowledge, to behave badly, and to eliminate them in such a way as not to harm the student's personality.

4. Organizing an “atmosphere of success” in education, helping the student to succeed in his studies, gaining confidence in his own strength and talent. To mean to the student that each of those around him is like himself, in which he develops a sense of involvement in the team.

5. To gain the respect and trust of the student, to look at himself from the point of view of the individual as well.

Lesson form in student personality - oriented education Personality - oriented learning situations are inextricably linked with the methods and methods of organizing the cognitive activity of students. Forms of such training vary. Special attention among them is paid to the research research methods and dialogic forms of teacher - student cooperation in the course of the lesson, as well as visual, pictorial, reproductive and other methods are also used. The forms and methods of such training directly correspond to the concept and principles of the approach to the activities of the individual, they serve to maximize the activation of the student's inner world, thinking and personal life experience. In this place, the educational process, organized in such forms and methods, by directing students to acquire knowledge by stimulating educational activities, remains one of the main sources of the development of personal knowledge, experience and emotions of students.

We will cite some non-traditional lesson forms in which education aimed at the student's personality is carried out:

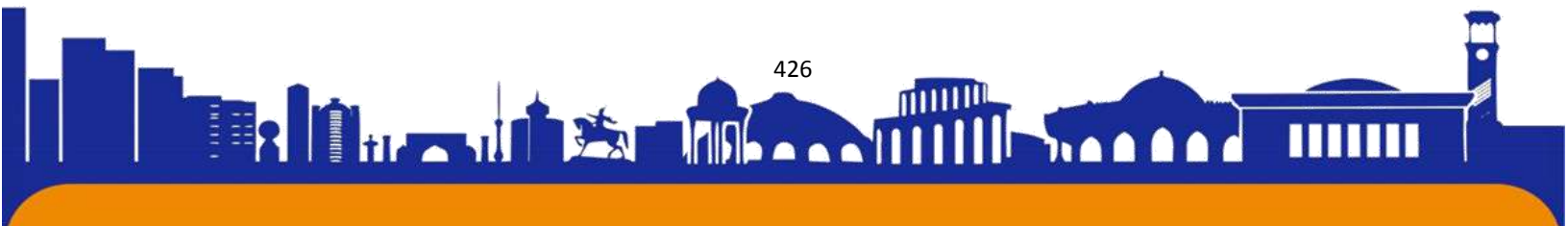
A diving lesson consists of exercises for the active study of a subject by being in the most comfortable environment to acquire certain knowledge or by creating such an environment.

A competition lesson is an exercise in strengthening knowledge by organizing student cross-competition.

A consultation lesson is the exercise of mastering the lesson through the organization of student consultations and teacher consultations in the course of the lesson.

A creativity lesson is a lesson for organizing independent creativity of students.

A test lesson is a lesson in which students are organized to test their mastery in different forms.





A lesson in expressing doubt is a lesson in explaining a new topic by making rules on the topic of the lesson, interesting arguments and analyzes about what can happen if the conclusions are considered inappropriate.

A creative reports lesson is the presentation of independently learned knowledge and conclusions of students on certain topics.

A generalization lesson is a lesson for conducting exercises to summarize the knowledge gained on previously mentioned topics.

A science fantastic lesson is a lesson in expanding students independent thinking by conducting an exercise in creative fantasy, conjectural thinking based on learned knowledge.

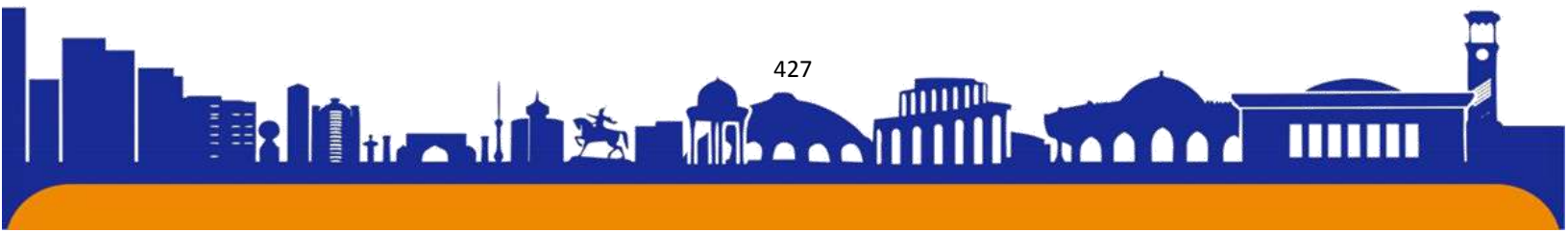
A truth-seeking lesson is a lesson in determining the truth and ensuring the mastery of the topic by organizing independent student feedback on certain issues related to the topic of the lesson.

A "paradoxes" lesson is a lesson for describing the topic under study in connection with various "paradoxes" in order to increase the activity and interests of students, as well as determining the correct conclusions based on conducting appropriate analyzes.

A seminar lesson is a lesson to ensure that all students in the class master the lesson and strengthen their knowledge by listening to information about the results of completing tasks given to students in advance on questions related to the topic of the new lesson.

An excursion lesson is in these classes, it is provided to carry out the work of connecting their knowledge with life and directing students to the profession by taking and introducing them to various objects: museum, shrine, enterprise, workshop, nature objects, scientific institution, College, Lyceum, etc. To objects that are too far away and difficult to go, in cases where there are films, various exhibitions and other materials about them, it is also possible to organize video sessions by instructing and explaining them to students.

Accounting, positivity and development of personal qualities of students. Taking into account the age characteristics of students in the educational process, knowledge of their personal qualities, an individual approach to analysis are derived from the rules and requirements of the current age psychology and pedagogy. One of the main issues in this is to take into account the fact that students differ in their preparation for each other, their interests and different assimilation of subjects. In accordance with this, there are individual approaches of each teacher to achieve the optimal result over a certain period of time, that is, to the extent



foreseen by students, taking into account the difference in teaching style, planning the educational process from each other.

To achieve the goals of positivity and development of these qualities on the basis of taking into account the personal qualities of students, it is required to give students independent tasks in the lesson, organize their independent conclusions, learn from each other, pay special attention to creating a favorable environment for their studies.

Ensuring continuity of education. Ensuring continuity of education with education is one of the issues that are the focus of attention in all times. This requires creating favorable conditions for the speech, communication skills, emotional, mental, physical and social development of students in the educational process, including: a clean place, fresh air, a room with normal temperature and sufficient lighting in it, attention to safety, Sports, Recreation, adequate equipment of playgrounds, etc.

Breakthrough technology and Werner Erhard school. This technology consists of manager retraining readings, the purpose of which is precisely to awaken the abilities and aspirations of each individual person existing in their inner world (but stifled by everyday monotonous life and work) to everyday searches to solve traditional problems as a new problem. These courses consist of a large number of activities developed to overcome personal stereotypes of the listener's thinking and behavior, to activate and modify their capabilities and ways to solve outdated problems in a new way.

The advantages of these courses - aimed at employing the human factor, do not require the expenditure of special funds; the achieved effect does not fade, that is, the obtained effect provides several times with regular intensification in new forms and conditions; consists in the creation of separate major innovations, the search for unconventional ways out of the resulting dead ends.

Courses and seminars in 48 directions are conducted in 94 cities in the United States and 128 cities in other countries. These courses are attended by 57,000 people per year.

Educational intensification technology based on models of educational material consisting of schemes and conditional signs (base signal synopsis) (V. F. Shatalov). The synopsis of the base signals consists of visual schemes, in which the information units to be mastered are reflected, various dependencies are indicated between them, and the classification of abstract (abstract) material on the significance of signs and goals for evocative examples, experiments are given with different conditional signs.

When working with the synopsis of base signals, a number of specific methods and methodological solutions are used.

Issues of the practical use of education aimed at the student's personality. At the Department of languages of Samarkand State Medical University, in the implementation of education aimed at the student Person of teachers on a pedagogical team scale, the study of the student's personality is carried out from time to time in order to take into account differences in the level of knowledge, interests, different assimilation of subjects in the lesson, create a favorable environment, In this case, it is recommended to conduct training according to existing conditions and opportunities in any of the forms such as debating, training, performance game or seminar. To improve the effectiveness of education aimed at the student's personality, building on the following theories gives good results:

Theory of the development of student intelligence. This theory was developed by the Swiss psychologist Jean Piaget (1896-1980). This theory has become of great importance for understanding the development of student intelligence. According to him, many features of student thinking were revealed. These are: egocentrism - inability to move to the point of view of another person; syncretism-a type of thinking in which a tendency is formed to correlate various phenomena without an adequate internal basis; transduction is a feature of logical thinking, in which a transition is carried out, from private to private, excluding generality; artificialism - the perception of the universe as if it were created by human hands, as artificial; animism - the perception of the universe as living, not noticing contradictions.

In conclusion, it can be said that in the educational process, it is necessary to plan activities that correspond to the level of development of the student and contribute to his logical, mental and personal growth.

Theory of the nearest area of development. The theory was developed by Russian psychologist Lev Semyonovich Vygotsky (1896-1934). According to this theory, education should go ahead and follow the development of the student to himself.

Development is formed only when the student has mastered new skills. But, it is obliged to master it not in isolation from real life, but on the basis of the knowledge that it has. This became known as “the nearest area of development” and expanded into pedagogy and psychology.



As the nearest Development Area, is L.S.Vigotsky had explained “functions in the maturation process, maturing tomorrow, in the now emerging state, not calling them the fruit of development, development buds, flowers, that is, functions that are just maturing”.

The nearest area of development is determined in the process of the student solving difficult issues for his age when he has the help of an older person. For example, for a baby who has learned to crawl, crawling is the skill he has mastered, but standing and walking are the skills that are now learned by him and learned with the help of seniors, a skill that is considered in the student's closest area of development.

Conclusions and suggestions. In communication with the student, the expected result is achieved by finding characters whose closest area of development is wide, based on his interests, and gradually replenishing them with new knowledge. In this case, friendship and mutual respect for students are the main prerequisites.

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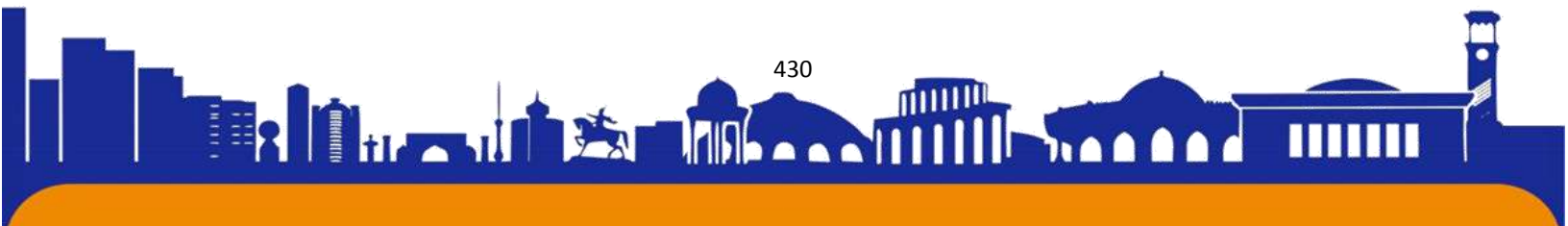
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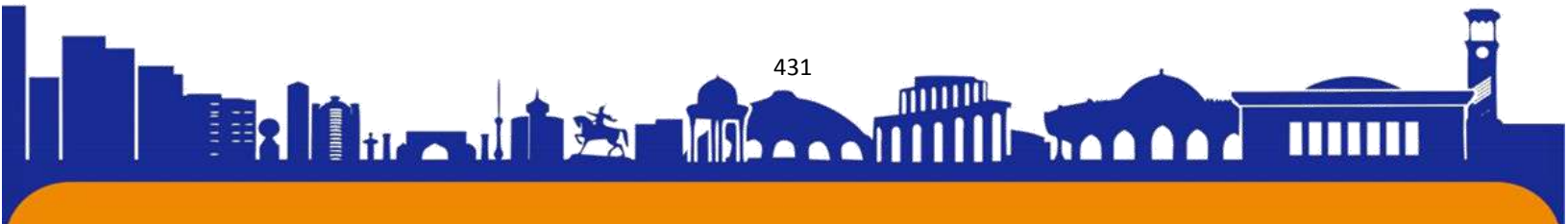
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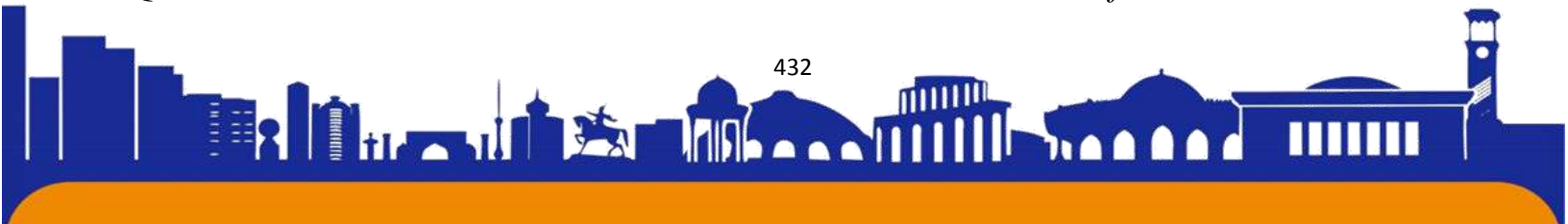
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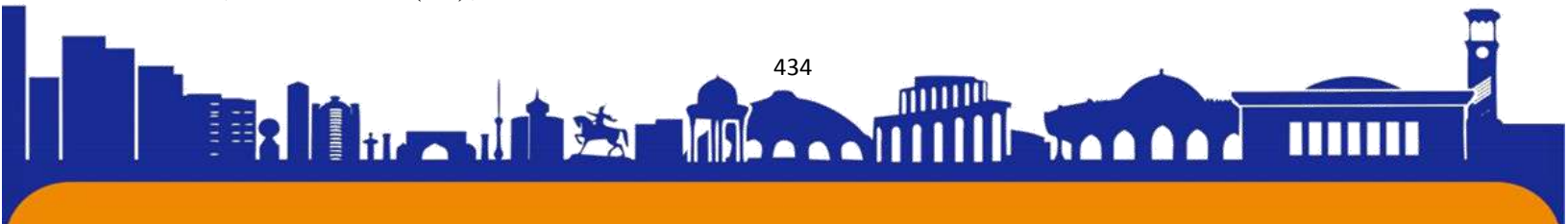
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FORMATION OF MEDICAL TERMS AND THEIR LINGUISTIC, COMMUNICATIVE ASPECTS

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Abstract. This article provides information on the formation of medical terms. Linguistic and communicative aspects of anatomical terms, construction structure of terms and importance in medicine are discussed based on analysis with examples.

Key words: classification, adenoma, aspects, formation, branches, methods, phenom

In the last century, clinical medicine has grown into many new branches. All this happened thanks to the development of science and technology. New diagnostic tools and methods have appeared, for example, computed tomography, sonograph, mammograph, laparoscope, endoscope, colonoscope, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), etc.

New diseases have also appeared, such as AIDS, bovine spongiform encephalopathy (mad cow disease), bird flu (H5N1 virus), swine flu (H1N1 virus), etc. All these new phenomena must be named, documented and disseminated among scientists and ordinary people. Thus, new words must be formed, i.e. medical terms. How were these new words formed? What methods of term formation predominate at present? The formation of new terms in each field of medicine deserves appropriate attention because the terms are gradually becoming part of the general language.

There is a very close connection between the common (codified) language and the language of science. The language of science makes up about three-quarters of all written and printed materials in the general language. While everyone uses a common language, the language of science requires a certain level of scientific education, since terms, being names of certain concepts, indicate only their meaning. Only experts know exactly what they mean.

Most anatomical and clinical terms used in medicine today are Latin or Latinized Greek words, the origins of which can be traced back to the 5th century BC. In order for medical terminology to function effectively and be understood, the terms must be correctly formed,



derived, and pronounced correctly. Basic information on word formation and word analysis allows students to handle medical terminology more effectively. Instead of memorizing lists of terms, they can easily predict the meaning of other terms.

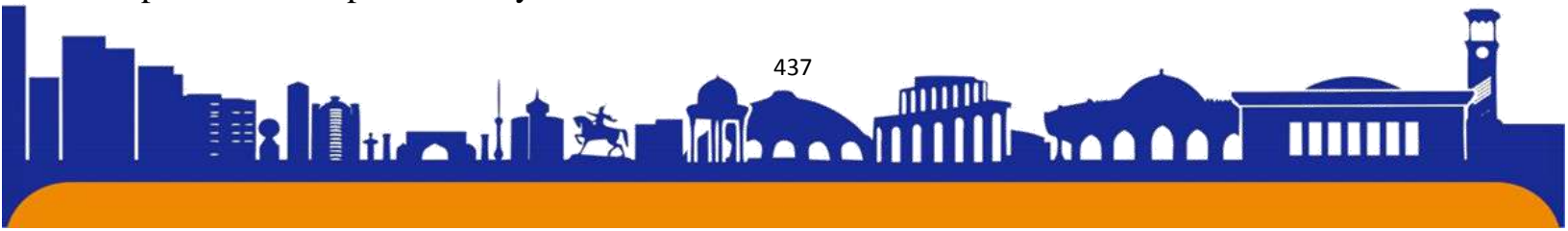
In medical terminology, two completely different phenomena can be observed: a very precisely developed, standardized international anatomical terminology and a rapidly developing clinical terminology in all medical fields, characterized by a certain terminological confusion. The main reason for this phenomenon is the rapid development of scientific knowledge and the need to name new devices, diseases, symptoms, etc. as quickly as possible. All attempts to unify clinical medical terminology at the international level, in general, have not been successful so far.

The first attempt to create a unified international classification of diseases was already made in the 19th century. This classification did not have uniform rules and, like today's International Classification of Diseases (ICD), is just a technical tool used for statistical purposes. The lack of a unified medical terminology is obvious especially now, when computers have entered medicine and impeccable international communication is required.

From a linguistic point of view, the study of clinical terminology is much more interesting due to its variability and colorfulness. Many of the examples in this article are taken from hematology because it is a relatively young branch of medicine. This terminology is in the process of development, thanks to which many interesting phenomena can be traced. The material for this study was terms and terminological phrases, microtexts defining basic medical concepts, which were selected using a continuous sampling method from scientific articles related to various subject areas of medicine, including hematology, dictionaries, and Internet sites dedicated to medicine. This study required the integrated use of methods and techniques used in modern linguistics.

Methods of linguistic analysis, such as the descriptive method, distributive method, component analysis method, contextual analysis method and comparative method were used in processing the factual material. The components of the comparative method were comparative interpretation and typological characteristics.

Medical terms can be mainly divided into single-word terms and multi-word terms. Single-word terms can be simple (non-derivative) words, derived words, compounds of derivatives and complex words. As a rule, new vocabulary is formed for three reasons: it is spread in three possible ways:





1. The emergence of new names,
2. Formation of new meaning and
3. Borrowing words from other languages.

Some linguists divide the methods of forming new terms into groups:

1. morphological method of word formation - compounding, abbreviation;
2. syntactic, through the formation of phrases and phrases from several words;
3. semantic - narrowing (clarification) of the meaning of commonly used words;

metaphorical and metonymic transfer of previous meaning;

4. borrowing words from other languages. The most productive way of forming terms is word production. The resulting medical terms may consist of a prefix, one or two word roots and a suffix in various combinations, as presented in the following examples: myocardium = myo- (prefix) + card(ium) (root) endocarditis = endo- (prefix) + card (root) + -tis (suffix) cytology = cyt(o) (root) + -logy (suffix) gastroenterology = gastr(o) (root) + enter(o) (root) + -logy (suffix) adenoma = aden (o) (root) + oma (suffix). The second most productive type of term formation is compounding.

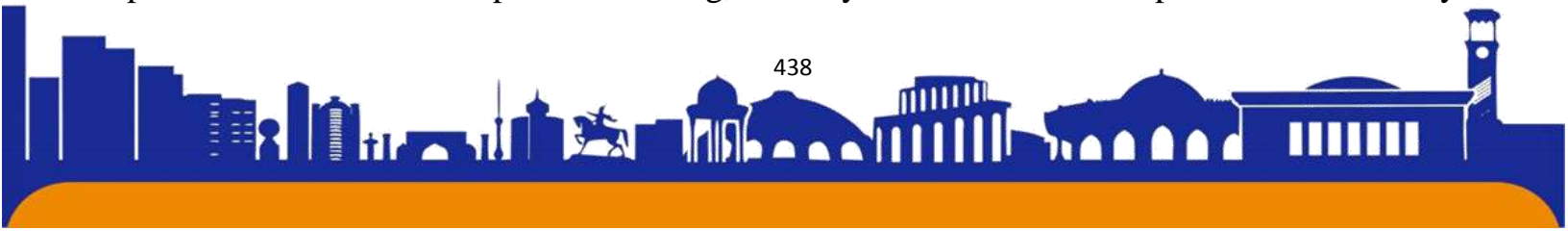
A compound word is a stable expression consisting of two or more stems, for example, human being (person), blood donor (blood donor), hay fever (hay fever), Black Death (plague). While in German compound words are easily recognized because they are always written together, in English the spelling of compound words varies. Phrases can be written:

1. A phrase of two/three words: blood pressure, blood group, heart attack, sleep walker, central nervous system;

2. Hyphenated: life-span (life expectancy), collar-bone (collarbone); or

3. As one word: gallstone (gallstone), haemophilia (hemophilia), leucocytopenia (leukopenia), pseudopolycytemia (pseudopolycythemia). There are no strict rules for writing difficult words. Sometimes some terms are written with a hyphen, sometimes as two different words or one word, for example, life span - life-span; gall bladder - gallbladder. The composition of compound words appears older than word production from a diachronic point of view, since derivational affixes developed from independent words.

A similar process can be seen today in the process of prefixoids (pseudo-prefixes) and suffixoids (pseudo-suffixes), for example, myo-, arthro-, haemo-lhaemato-, adipo-, hepato, onco-, patho-; -aemia, -logy, -tomy, -pathy, -cyte, -algia, -ectomy, -scope, etc. Each of these pseudo-affixes carries a specific meaning, but they are not used as independent words. They





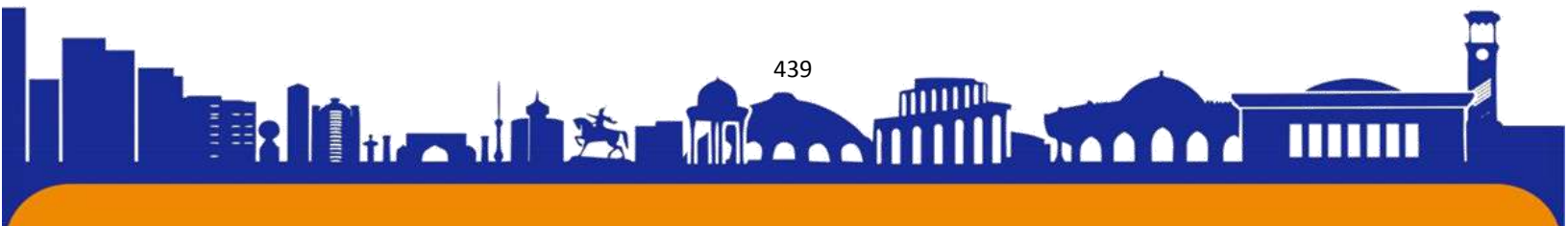
were formed artificially from the roots of Greek and Latin words for scientific purposes - to give names to new concepts.

Although the formation of terms may seem formal and uninteresting to many people, in addition to the precise, pragmatic, structural forms of word formation, there are also many intermediate ways of forming terms that hide a whole story in their names. Sometimes a language teacher may struggle to collect, study, summarize, and even write about them, but discussing the origins of terms with medical students gives them a deeper understanding of the history of medicine and gives them the opportunity to look at certain terms from different perspectives. .

Another important point is that in teaching and practicing medicine we must be absolutely and unequivocally sure of the meaning of the terms we use. Analyzing important medical terms forces us to think about their exact meaning and be aware of any possible ambiguity. "Medical terms are very much like individual puzzles.

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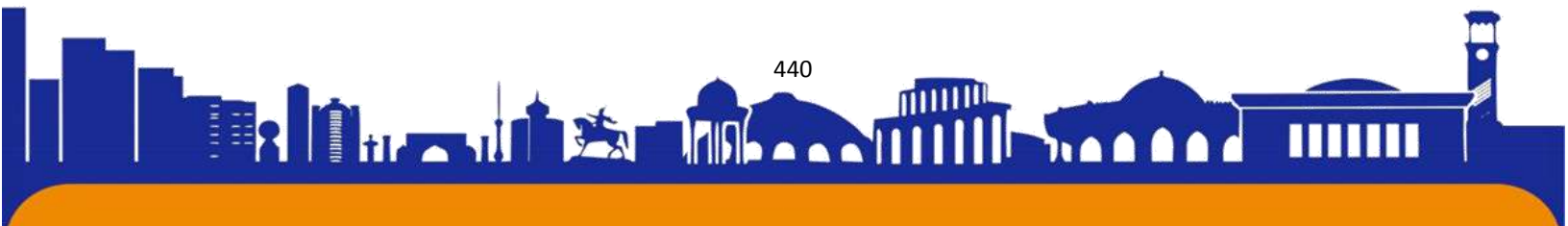
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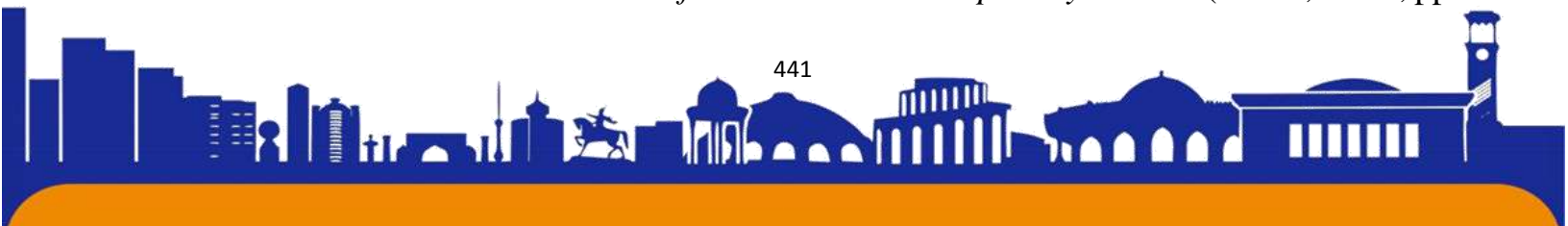
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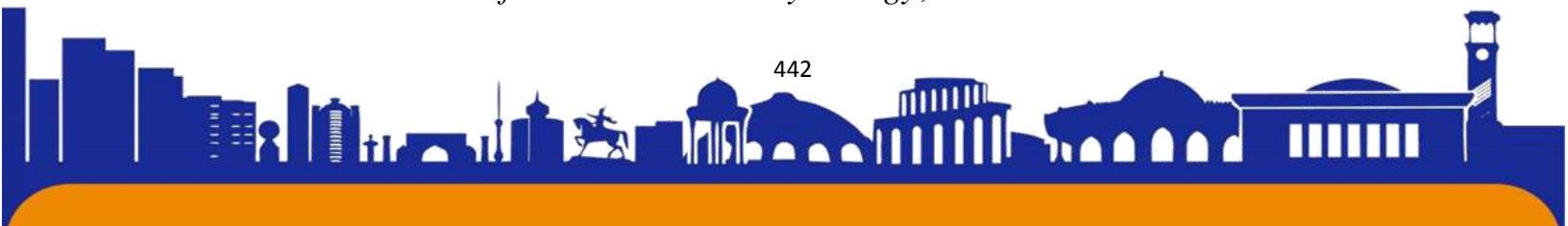
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THE MOST IMPORTANT PRESCRIPTION ABBREVIATION

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Abstract: This abstract tells us about the important prescription abbreviation, their beginning, where they originated from, most commonly used abbreviations and their importance in day to day and medical life.

Key words: prescription, Pharmacopoeia, abbreviation, patronymic, initial, health

INTRODUCTION

Each prescription has the following details (which are checked at the pharmacy when accepting the prescription from the patient:

The name of the health care facility, its address and telephone number - usually in the form of a rectangular stamp in the upper left corner. Name of the type of prescription form (148, 107, special form, etc.)

Series and recipe number (except 107/y)

Prescription date

Full name of the patient (first and patronymic in the form of initials), his age (in the form of date of birth), address, medical history number (not for form 107/y)

Full name of the doctor (name and patronymic in the form of initials) who wrote the prescription

The actual prescription (finished medicine or instructions to the pharmacy to produce it extemporaneously)

Doctor's signature

Stamp of health care facility "For prescriptions" (not for form 107/u)

Doctor's personal stamp

Expiration date of the prescription (indicated by the doctor)

Only for special forms - stamp of the medical facility and signature of the chief physician (chief of medicine)



In special cases (for example, for chronically ill people or when intentionally overprescribing potent substances), the top of the prescription form may be marked “Chronically ill” or “For special purposes.” Then, pharmacists (pharmacists) pay special attention to this and handle the prescription according to the situation. Such notes are certified by the doctor’s signature and the seal of the health care facility.

Prescriptions for potent drugs located on the PCU, as well as for forms containing ethyl alcohol, remain in the pharmacy. In return, the patient is given a signature - a special form with an oblique yellow stripe on the front side. The signature does not have legal force (that is, it cannot be used to obtain medicine at the pharmacy), however, when the patient visits the doctor again, he will thus be able to remember what medicine was prescribed to him last time and the doctor, if necessary, will be able to write a new prescription using the old signature. However, in practice the signature is often not issued.

The prescription forms themselves can be written out for a finished dosage form, or with instructions to the pharmacy to prepare the dosage form extemporaneously. Currently in Russia the following are extemporaneously prepared: powders, ointments, solutions for oral administration (potions), solutions for external use, nasal drops, eye drops (rarely), infusions (rarely), decoctions (rarely).

In the case of an extemporaneous prescription, the doctor must take into account the personal characteristics of the patient, the compatibility of the ingredients and be guided by the requirements of the current State Pharmacopoeia, orders of the Ministry of Health and other regulations that have legal force.

The prescription abbreviation were made to simplify the work of physician who rather have to write the entire word but for instead agreed upon using certain smaller version of the word which would be under stood by both the physician and the patient.

Some of the common abbreviations are:

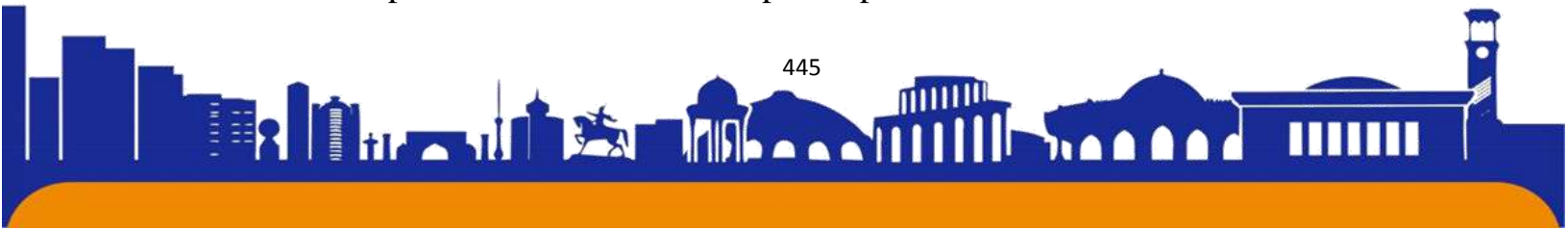
Tbsp – Tablespoon

Tsp – Teaspoon

w/o – Without

x – Times

In our country like India prescriptions are generally written in English but some words, some Latin words and some abbreviations are used in different parts of the world to make it easier for the pharmacist who reads the prescription.





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The symbol commonly used for prescription is Rx which is the abbreviated form of the word 'recipere' which means to take.

In this case, a prescription was issued for a complex combination ointment.

Rp.: - short for the Latin word "recipe" - take. Next is a list of components that need to be taken to prepare the ointment (components are written in Latin in the genitive case). The first component is written after the colon, all other components are strictly (!) below it.

Menthol and Novocaine - (ana, abbreviation aa with a line above the letters) "equally" 0.1 g, that is, 100 mg of each.

Adrenaline hydrochloride solution 0.1% - drops (guttas) 10 (according to tradition, the number of drops is written in Roman numerals)

Zinc oxide 1 g

Lanolin 5 g - a component of the ointment base is usually written at the end of the recipe

Vaseline 15 g - the second component of the ointment base

Misce ut fiat unguentum - Mix to make an ointment

Yes. Signa - Give it out. Label. Nose ointment.

There according to some sources its known that the medical abbreviation are generally in latin to maintain the secrecy of their remedies while writing medication as the common people wouldn't know then what they are being prescribed.

Now not only do we use abbreviation from Latin in medical field but many times we use them in day to day life writing without even knowing that their origin is from Latin.

i.e., is from id est which we generally use for that is,

e.g. Exempli gratia which we generally use for examples

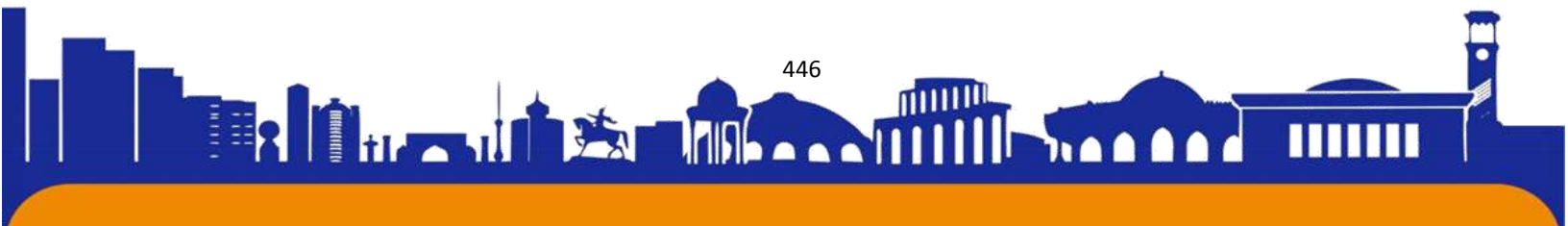
etc., is from etcetra which in English is and so forth

vs., for versus which is against or for opposition

CONCLUSION

Prescription plays a very important role in medical field. Prescriptions have been followed from centuries, and the common abbreviations which are generally used are given above. Some are used so frequently but we didn't realize that they were abbreviations rather than actual words.

LITERATURE:





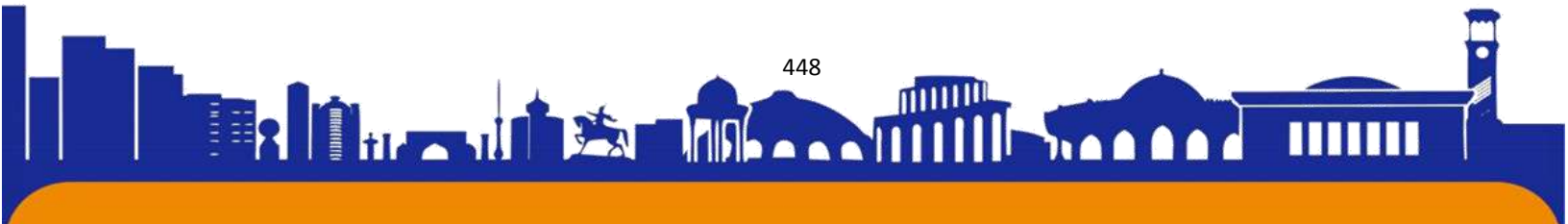
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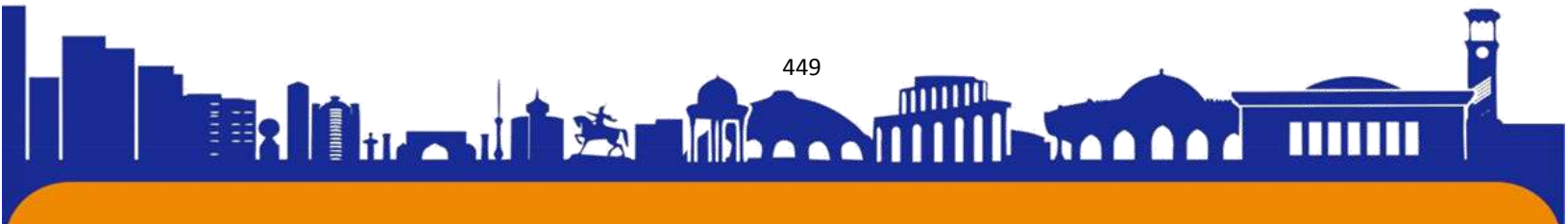
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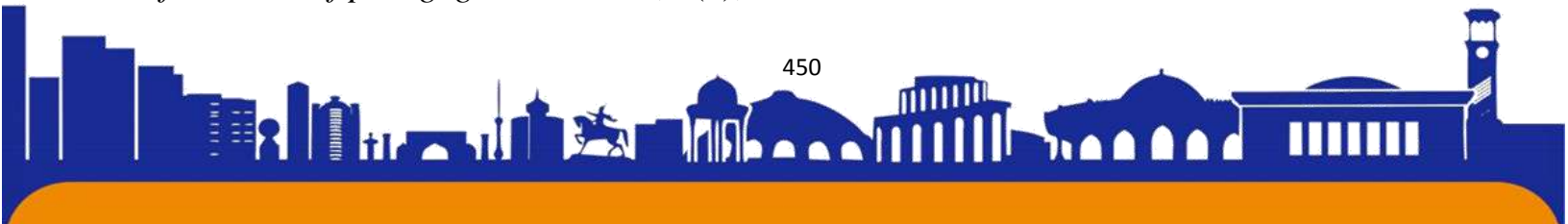
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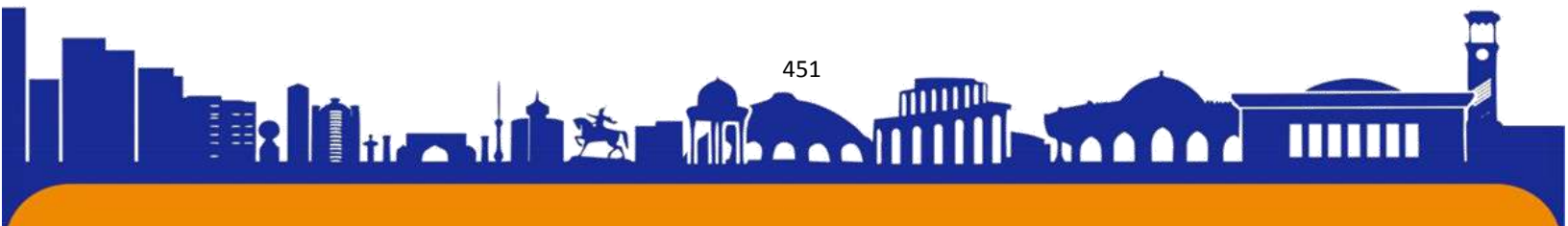
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LATIN AND INTRODUCTION TO DECLENSIONS

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Abstract. Latin is a classical language known for its grammar and declensions. This comprehense and guide the world of latin declensions providing an indepth understanding the fundamentals of language. There are maily 5 types of declensions in the latin language which are further mentioned and explained separately in the article.

Key words: concepts, declension, latin grammar, vocabulary, nouns, nominative, genitive

Introduction. Latin is referred to as the "language of the Romans" holds a special place in the history of language and remains a key foundation for many modern languages. A system of word endings that convey essential information about case number, and gender. In this article we will explore the five main Latin declensions, mentioning their rules, and patterns in the structure of this language.

First Declension. The first declension consists feminine nouns. These nouns are often associated with objects or gender concepts such as feminine. In the first declension, the nominative singular ends in "a," and the genitive singular ends in "ae." It is important to know that these noun endings change as we move the cases to nominative, genitive singular and plural, singular and plural and ablative singular and plural. Gender plays a important role in Latin, impacting noun forms and agreement with other words in sentence.

Second Declension. The second declension contains both masculine and neuter nouns, this offers a various range of grammer. Masculine nouns in the second declension sometimes denote male , while neuter gender nouns represent objects or concepts that lack gender. The nominative singular forms of masculine nouns often end in "us," while neuter nouns end in "-um." The genitive singular generally ends in "i." knowing the difference



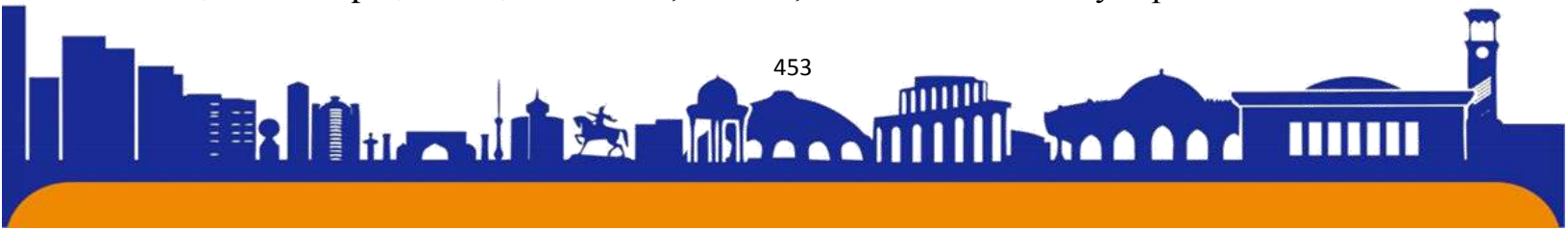
between masculine and neuter nouns within their adjectival statement is essential to the complexes of latin

The second declension encompasses both masculine and neuter nouns, offering a diverse range of vocabulary. Masculine nouns in the second declension often denote male beings, while neuter nouns typically represent objects or concepts that lack gender. The nominative singular forms of masculine nouns often end in "-us," while neuter nouns end in "-um." The genitive singular usually ends in "i." Understanding the distinction between masculine and neuter nouns within this declension is essential. Adjectives, which must agree in gender, number, and case with nouns, declension pattern of second-declension nouns, adding another layer of complexity Latin.

Third Declension. The third declension is difficult and challenging in Latin. Nouns in this declension can be masculine, feminine, or neutral. The nominative and genitive singular forms can be highly irregular, making memorization an important component of learning. Various examples showcase the diversity in endings within the third declension, underscoring the importance of recognizing and recalling these forms. For instance, "rex" (king) is a masculine third-declension noun with forms like "regis" (of the king) in the genitive. The third declension also introduces learnings to some common 3rd declension adjectives and pronouns which are essential for forming well structured sentences in Latin.

Fourth and Fifth Declensions. The fourth and fifth declensions are less common than the first three but hold their unique significance. The fourth declension mainly involves masculine nouns, which are characterized by nominative singular forms ending in "us" and genitive singular forms ending in "us" as well. The fourth declension shows the flexibility of Latin grammar. For example, "dominus" (master) is a fourth-declension masculine noun, with forms like "domini" (of the master) in the genitive. The fifth declension is typically connected with feminine nouns, and the nominative singular forms of these nouns often end in "es," while the genitive singular ends in "ei." Understanding the fifth declension is very important for those looking to explore Latin grammar, as it involves a specific set of words not frequently used in everyday language. For example, "res" (matter/thing) is a feminine fifth-declension noun, with forms like "rei" "of the matter" in the genitive.

The V declension includes feminine nouns, which in the genitive case have the ending -ei, for example, facies, ei f "face", surface, this noun is the only representative of the V





declension in anatomical and histological nomenclature. It should be noted that that the sound [e] in the ending -ei after the final sound of the stem i is long and therefore percussive (an exception to the rule of brevity vowels).

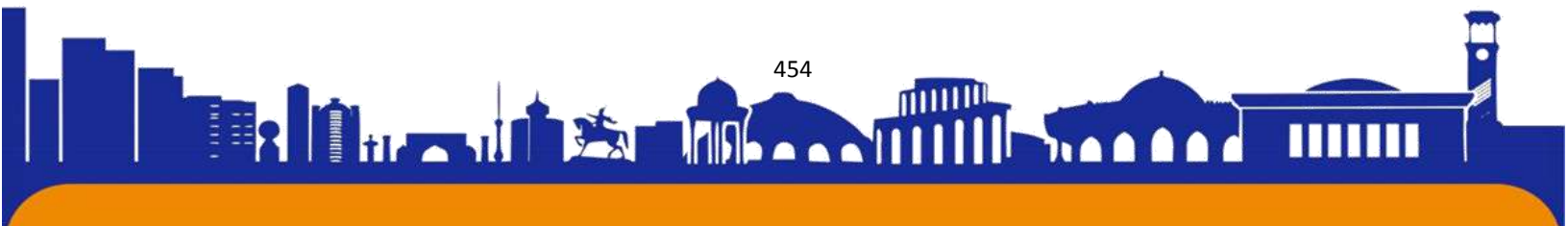
Summarizing the above, we note that the anatomical terms rarely consist of one word. Most often you have to deal with terms consisting of two, three or more words. The main word in the term is, of course, the noun. You should immediately remember that any term begins with words of a noun in the nominative case (singular or plural). As a rule, the main word has carry with you a definition (one or more) that can be expressed by adjectives (agreed definitions) or nouns in the genitive case (inconsistent definitions).

Construction noun + noun in genus item in anatomical and histological nomenclature occurs very often, and learn correctly construct a term with an inconsistent relationship means being able to form a variety of anatomical terms. The order of words in inconsistent phrases does not differ from the order of words in a similar construction of the Russian language: neck (noun in noun) + shoulder blades (noun in gender). In Latin these are: collum (Nom. Sg.) + scapulae (Gen. Sg.). Sometimes genitive the case of the noun is translated into Russian by the adjective: venae portal “portal vein” (vein of the gate). An inconsistent definition may include two nouns in genitive case: ligamentum tuberculi (definition of the word ligamentum), costae (definition of the word tuberculi) “ligament of the tubercle of the rib”.

Conclusion. As we talk about the conclusion, learning Latin declensions is a very important step in acquiring control in this language. The five declensions shows the structure and foundation of Latin language, it also convey meanings and sentences. understanding the gender, case and number of nouns and their adjective agreements is important for uncovering the beauty of Latin language. Regular practice and usage are key of mastering these declensions.

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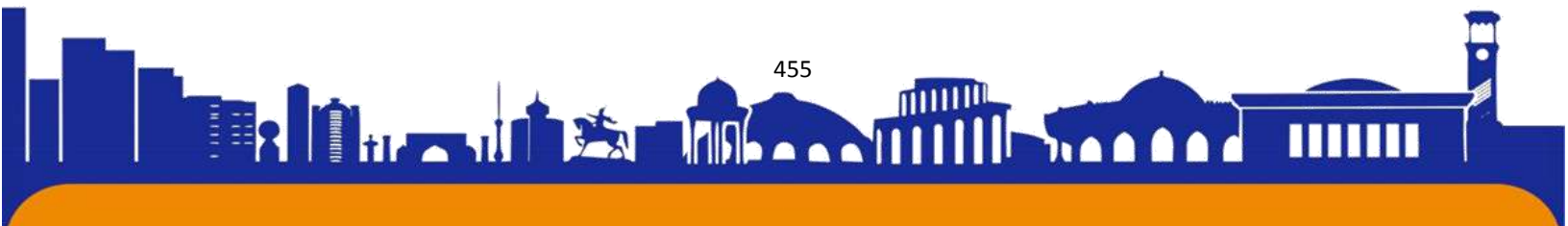
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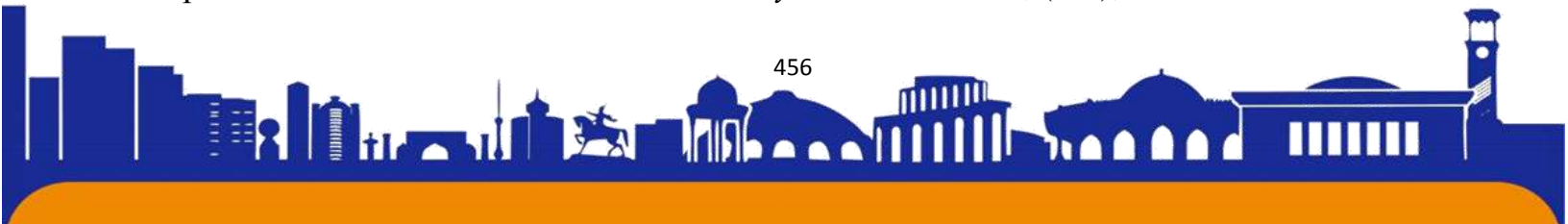
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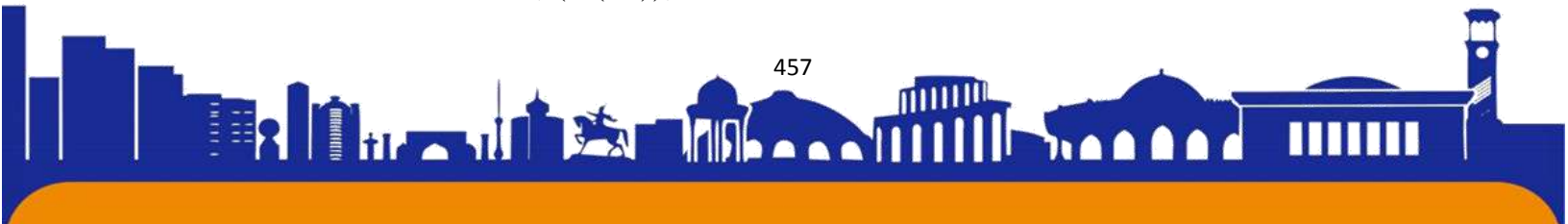
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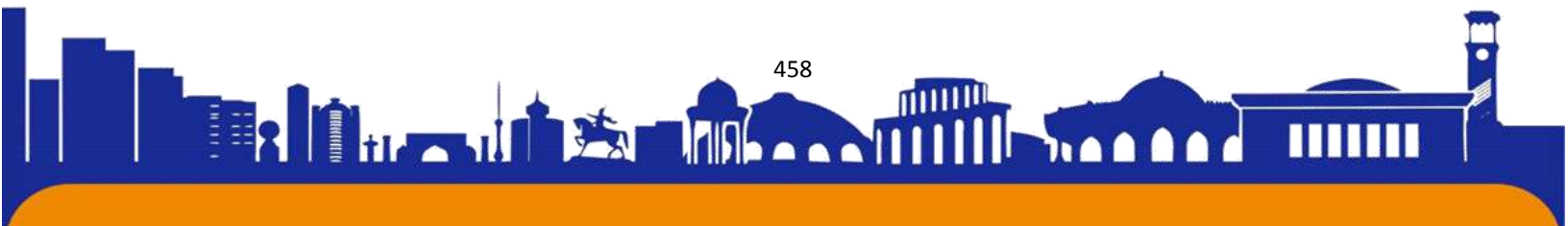
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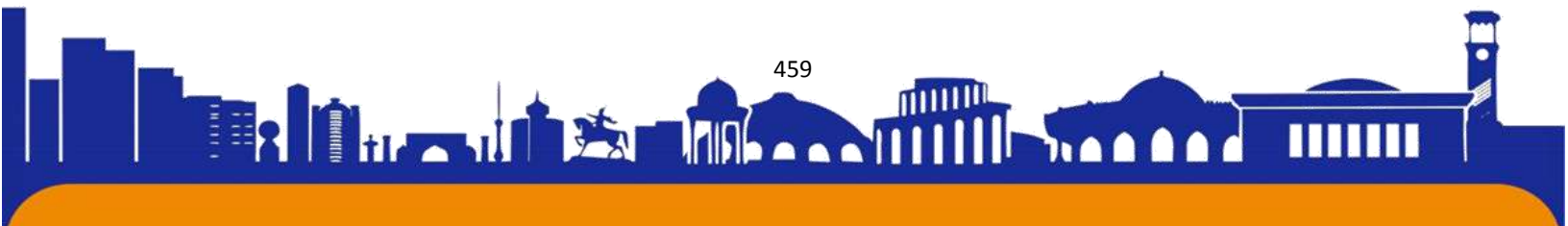
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SOME COMMENTS ON THE USE OF LATIN CHEMICAL TERMS IN MEDICINE

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Abstract. This article discusses the naming, dictionary form, and usage of chemical terms used in medicine in Latin and English. In addition to naming chemical terms in medicine in terms of form, they are also used in other sciences with the same name, their properties are complete. information is provided.

Key words: chemical terminology, information, elements, recommendation, oxide, anion, carbon, complex.

Introduction

Usage are number as a left superscript, as ^{14}C , is gradually governed by the International Union of Pure and becoming universal. Ratios, however, are generally Applied Chemistry (IUPAC). Various commissions more readable if the superscript follows the symbol, within the IUPAC periodically update, revise, or as $\text{Rb}^{85}/\text{Rb}^{87}$. Thus, an admixture of the two practices, clarify terminology in many areas of specialty.

Consequently, the purpose of the study is to conduct a structural-semantic, orthographic and prosodic analysis of some chemical terms in medicine to identify differences in their structure, meanings, accents, and spelling in English and taking into account these differences when transmitting the lexical units All these differences represent importance when translating terms from one language to another. Accounting, for example, structure of a multicomponent term, allows you to identify the main and dependent words, their relationships and interdependencies, which determines adequacy of their transmission. Differences in the typological structure of these languages necessitates studying the composition of terms in them

These even in the same paper, seems permissible. If the revisions appear as recommendation articles in "Pure author chooses to use the form $\text{Rb}^{85}/\text{Rb}^{87}$, it should be and Applied Chemistry," the official journal of the used consistently for all ratios.

Modern medical terminology is the result centuries-old development of world healing and medical science. Medical terminology is presented in different national languages and includes a significant proportion of common linguistic origins lexical and word-formation units, as well as general structural models. This etymological, word-formation and structural community of the terms under consideration is determined by the all-encompassing stable influence for many centuries and, especially now, two classical languages of the ancient world - ancient Greek and Latin. Despite the etymological, word-formation and structural common roots of medical terms, the study showed the presence significant differences in these terms, ignoring which can lead to a highly distorted perception in oral and written speech of medical representatives in different countries. In the scientific community, the interpretation of the concept of "term" exists many approaches based mainly on two concepts. Proponents of the first concept advocate "unambiguity, brevity, the ability of a term to express a strictly fixed concept", calling terms in special words.

In other words, the properties of the term minimized in their content characteristics and brought to the negative antipodes of the corresponding properties of commonly used words. Another concept proposed by G.O. Vinokur, considering terms not as special words, but as words in a special function Where the full name IUPAC. Recommendations published through 1979 of an element is used in text matter, the mass Numara available in a handbook (International Union of bar is presented with a hyphen, as carbon-14.

The Pure and Applied Chemistry, 1979), which is com- atomic number is commonly omitted but, if used, is manly referred to the "green book" of the IUPAC. Written as a left subscript: $1:~$. Ionic charge is always Recent editions of the Chemical here Company's indicated as a superscript numeral followed by a plus (CRC) "Handbook of Chemistry and Physics" (West, or minus sign. 1984) also contain much of this information. IUPAC rules call for use of Greek terms for Chemical names, rather than symbols, are generally adjectives and prefixes pertaining to valences and used in text except for the following: other stoichiometric properties.

Percent of the oxides present. This practice naturally 2. In a complex term: Ca-Mg-SO₃-NO, solution. Leads geologists to describe chemical changes in terms 3, In proximity: Ca⁺ and Mg⁺ ions combine with of the oxides, as "The introduction of silica and aluCO₃- and SO₄⁻, respectively. This usage is generally proper, but



inconsistencies may arise because Symbols should also be used in tables and equations there is no convenient term for total iron oxides. Conan within text where failure to do so would result sider, for example the sentence "Silica, magnesia, and in complex or ambiguous terms. A table of atomic iron were introduced," in which two oxides and one names, symbols, and weights (International Union of element are mentioned. Such difficulties can be Pure and Applied Chemistry, 1984) is reproduced in avoided by describing chemical changes in terms of table 2, in the section on "Abbreviations, Signs, and elements or perhaps by using the Symbols." for the several oxides.

The names of more complex compositions are translated similarly. compounds [3, p. 40]. An example is complex salts and acids: $K[AuCl_4]$ – (“potassium tetrachloroaurate (III)” – “potassium tetrachloroaurate (III)”), $H[PF_6]$ (“hydrogen hexafluorophosphate”). However, there are a number of compounds historically accepted traditional whose names do not follow the rules, but have not yet been released out of use and are even preferred [3, p.27], for example: H_2O (“water” – “water” or “hydrogen oxide”), NH_3 (“ammonia” – “ammonia” or “nitrogen hydride”). For a number of compounds, the names are outdated are used by scientists in the scientific community along with variant names, accepted according to the rules: $Na_2B_4O_7 \cdot 10H_2O$ (“sodium tetraborate” or “boron” – “sodium tetraborate” or “borax”), SiO_2 (“silicon dioxide” or “silica” – “silicon dioxide” or “silica”). When considering the features of writing terms in English existing in scientific exception environment. For example, “hydrogen bromide” is translated as “hydrogen bromide”, but due to the fact that for hydrogen compounds of halogens it is allowed to use names of a different type, also correct will be considered “bromine hydride” (“chlorin hydride” – “hydrogen chloride”).

This research work develops the fundamentals of studying chemical terminological vocabulary in medicine in two different languages. The study carried out an analysis of structural-semantic, some spelling and prosodic features of certain chemical and medical terms. Further prospects for research work in this direction are seen in a more detailed consideration of individual thematic groups medical terminology. In modern times, it seems relevant to study various aspects of medical terminology based on means computer information technologies.

Correct usage of chemical symbols as dictated by Any table reporting chemical analyses should clearly the International Union of Pure and Applied distinguish

between reporting oxides and ions. Most Chemistry is illustrated as follows: researchers follow the reporting scheme used in Deer and others (1966) in which analyses are reported from highest to lowest oxidation-state cations (as oxides) followed by anions. The rare earth elements should Field Contents never be referred to as rare earths.

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ЎТ ПУФАГИ ВА ЖИГАРНИНГ МОРФОЛОГИК ТУЗИЛИШИ

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Аннотация. Ҳозирги замон тиббиётининг долзарб муаммоларидан бири бу ўт чиқарув йўллари ва жигар касалликлари ҳисобланади. Ўт чиқарув йўллари касалликларида моддалар алмашинувининг, иммунологик жараёнларнинг бузилиши, морфологик ўзгаришлар, унинг келиб чиқиш қонуниятлари ва коррекция қилиш усуллари айрим олимлар томонидан асослаб берилган. Бизни ўт йўллариининг ўткир ва сурункали касалликларида ўт пуфаги девори ва девор олди жигар паренхимасининг морфофункционал ўзгаришлари қизиқишимизни ўйғотди. Ушбу мақолада ўт чиқарув йўли ва жигар морфологиясини ўрганиш бўйича ҳозирги замон қатор олимлари ва тадқиқотчиларининг илмий изланишлари таҳлили келтирилган.

Калит сўзлар: жигар, ўт пуфаги, ўт йўллари, морфология, ўт йўллари касалликлари, эксперимент, хайвонлар.

МОРФОЛОГИЧЕСКАЯ СТРУКТУРА ПЕЧЕНИ И ЖЕЛЧНОГО ПУЗЫРЯ

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Резюме. Одной из наиболее актуальных проблем современной медицины являются заболевания печени и желчевыводящих путей. Развитие нарушений обмена веществ, патологические изменения иммунологических процессов и морфологические изменения, а также их закономерности развития при заболеваниях желчевыделительной системы, а также методы коррекции были обоснованы исследователями. Нас заинтересовало строение и морфофункциональные изменения в стенке жёлчного пузыря и в паренхиме печени, прилегающей к жёлчному пузырю (ложе жёлчного пузыря) при заболеваниях желчевыделительной системы с острым и хроническим течением. В данной работе рассматриваются и анализируются работы ряда учёных и исследователей современности, основоположников и их последователей по изучению морфологии желчевыводящей системы и печени.

Ключевые слова: печень, желчный пузырь, желчные протоки, морфология, заболевания желчных путей, эксперимент, животные.

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MORPHOLOGICAL STRUCTURE OF THE LIVER AND GALLBLADDER

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Summary. One of the most urgent problems of modern medicine is diseases of the liver and biliary tract. The development of metabolic disorders, pathological

changes in immunological processes and morphological changes, as well as their patterns of development in diseases of the biliary system, and methods of correction have been substantiated by researchers. We were interested in the structure and morphofunctional changes in the wall of the gallbladder and in the liver parenchyma adjacent to the gallbladder (gallbladder bed) in diseases of the biliary system with acute and chronic course. In this paper the works of a number of scientists and researchers of modern times, founders and their followers on the study of morphology of biliary system and liver are considered and analysed.

Key words: liver, gallbladder, bile ducts, morphology, biliary tract diseases, experiment, animals.

The liver performs several hundred functions involving thousands of different chemical reactions (Green, N., Stout, W., Taylor, D., 1996; Drozdova, L. I., Kundryukova, U. I., 2010; Gaeva, V. A., Minchenko, V. N., Gamko L. H., 2020). The multifaceted importance of the liver for the organism indicates the complexity of its structure and the presence of significant detailed differences from the general structural organisation typical for the rest of the glands (Klimov, A. F., 2013). It is often compared to the brain in terms of complexity of its structure (Malarkey, D. E., et al., 2005; David, E. Malarkey, Johnson, K., Ryan L., Boorman, G., Robert, R., 2005). The implementation of liver functions is carried out due to the spatial organisation of its tissue components and their interrelation with intraorgan blood vessels (Lemeshchenko, V. V., Krishtoforova, B. V., 2013). To reveal the vital processes occurring in the animal organism and to obtain the possibility of their management in order to increase productivity, a comprehensive study of the liver during its ontogenetic development is necessary (Usha, B. V., 1979). Currently, the most relevant are the studies devoted to the establishment of anatomical and histological regularities of the organisation of internal organs in animals depending on their species, breed, and housing conditions (Kozyrev, S. G. et al., 2018; Donskikh, P. P., Minchenko, V. N., 2020). This is due to the fact that at the moment the actual direction of modern morphology is the study of the norm of organ structure, which reflects the regularities of their individual variability (Avtandilov, G. G., 2002).

Diseases of the liver and biliary tract are extremely common and represent an acute problem (Babak, O. Y., 2005; Vovk, E. I., 2011). Many of them complicate the breeding of small ruminants (Vasilevich, F. I. et al., 2008; Kosminkov, N. E., Laipanov, B. K., 2010), as the liver is subject to a large number of parasitic diseases dangerous for both humans and animals. These include echinococcosis, fasciolosis, opisthorchiasis, alveococcosis, dicraceliosis. The liver lies on the migration path of larval stages of nematodes such as ascarids and some strongylids (Vasilevich, F. I. et al., 2008; Akbaev, M. Sh. et al., 2008; Vasilevich, F. I. et al., 2010). In addition to being consumed as a high-calorie dietary food, liver is, along with lungs, a source of heparin production used as a blood stabiliser (Lebedeva, N. A., Bobrovsky, A. Y., Pismenskaya, V. N. et al., 1985). Thus, knowledge of the peculiarities of liver morphology is essential for the development of effective methods of diagnosis and treatment of liver-related diseases (Repina, E. F., Karimov, D. O., Baigildin, S. S., Timasheva, G. V., Khusnutdinova, N. Yu, Musina, L. A., Smolyankin, D. A., 2020; Ubashev, O. I., 2003) and competent veterinary and sanitary examination of slaughter products. The liver is a walled digestive gland of complex tubular structure (Aliev, A. A., Zelenevsky, N. V., Laishev, K. A. et al., 2002). From the outside it is covered with a smooth, shiny and slightly moistened serous membrane - visceral peritoneal sheet, under which lies a fibrous connective tissue capsule (Khrustaleva, I. V., 2006). The capsule contains many elastic fibres (Vasiliev, Yu. G. et al., 2013). From the capsule there are septa that divide the liver parenchyma into lobules (Ramer, A., Parsons, T., 1992; Sapin M. R., 2002; Sokolov, V. I., Chumasov, E. I., 2004), and in the region of the liver gate it thickens significantly (Vasiliev, Y. G. et al., 2013). Fibrous Glisson's capsule of the liver, in addition to the organ itself, also covers the in and out structures located in the gate region (Green, N., Stout, W., Taylor, D., 1996).

Mesothelial cells covering the serous membrane carry microvilli covered with a thin boundary membrane like a glycocalyx. The labyrinths between the villi contain exudate - serous fluid. Due to this structure, a thin sliding cushion is formed that protects the mesothelial layer from frictional damage (Andrews, P. M. and Porter, K. R., 1973).

According to the new ideas, the structural and functional unit of the liver is the portal hepatic lobule formed by sections of three neighbouring classical hepatic

lobules surrounding one triad. This lobule has a triangular shape on the transverse section. In its centre lies the triad, and the three central veins of the classical liver lobules serve as the corners. Thus, the portal hepatic lobule is nothing else but a section of the liver, blood flow in which and bile outflow are provided by one triad (Vasiliev, Yu. G. et al., 2013). This idea about the organisation of the liver has not found general acceptance. Therefore, it is generally accepted to consider that the structural and functional unit of the liver is the classical hepatic lobule (Yaglov, V. V., Yaglova, N. V., 2011). The latter is a polyhedral prism (Yakovleva, N. I. et al., 2013). The base of this prism is flat, and the top is slightly convex (Vasiliev, Y. G. et al., 2013).

Histological preparations of the liver, regardless of the cut angle, have practically the same appearance and represent several lobules in the centre of which lies the central vein. This confirms the isotropic organisation of the liver parenchyma (Matsumoto, T., Kawakami, M., 1982).

The size of lobules in mammals varies in the range of 0.5-1.0 mm (Lebedeva, N. A. et al., 1985). Most often in shape they resemble polyhedral truncated pyramids (Semchenko, V. V., 2015). According to V. F. Vrakin, M. V. Sidorova (1991), liver lobules have a polygonal shape. On a slice they have the form of pentagonal or hexagonal lobes, the diameter of which varies within 0.7-2.0 mm.

In the brown bear, the size of the liver lobule is 1.2×1.6 mm (Zelenevsky, N. V., Zelenevsky, K. N., 2014). In the domestic bull, its diameter is 1380 micrometres (Zelenevsky, N. V., Vasiliev, A. P., Loginova., L. K., 2008), in the dog it varies from 0.96 to 1.32 mm (Akaevskii, A. I, Yudichev, Y. F., Sleznev, S. B., 2005), in the pig within 1570 to 1700 microns (Klimov, A. F., 2013), and in humans its cross-section varies from 1.0 to 2.5 mm. At the same time, the number of lobules in the composition of the human liver is about 500000 (Borzyak, E. I., Volkova, L. I., Dobrovolskaya, K. A., 1993).

According to Khrustaleva, I. V. (2006), the diameter of liver lobules in a dog reaches 1.0 mm, in a domestic bull 1.3 mm, and in a pig varies from 1.5 to 1.7 mm.

In sheep of the Tuva short-fat-tailed breed at the age of 6.5 months, the shape of the lobules varies from oval-round to polygonal. Connective tissue interdiolar septa are weakly expressed (Wang, B., Donkova, N.V., 2015). The latter in the Eurasian lynx are also insignificant and indistinguishable to the naked eye (Barteneva, Yu, 2012).

In the pig, the lobules are delimited by layers of connective tissue not only along the ribs, but also along the edges. Due to its strong development in the pig, the lobular system is visible to the naked eye (Sokolov, V. I., Chumasov, E. I., 2004), and the thickness of interdollicular septa reaches 15.0 μm (Lebedeva, N. A. et al., 1985). In addition to the pig, strong development of connective tissue as part of the liver is characteristic of the bear and camel (Zelenevsky, N. V., Shchipakin, M. V., 2018).

In most mammals, connective tissue layers within the liver are very thin: their boundaries can be determined only by the location of blood vessels and bile ducts, which define the boundaries of the lobules (Lebedeva, N. A. et al., 1985).

According to K. E. Madhan, S. Raju (2014), in ruminants the hepatic lobule has a hexagonal shape on sections. In goat and domestic bull, the central vein is located in its centre, while in sheep it is displaced towards the triads. The possibility of eccentric location of the central vein in sheep is also indicated by B. Wang and N. V. Donkova (2015).

In birds, the liver stroma is less developed than in mammals. It forms a thin capsule closely fused with the serous membrane. The boundaries between the lobules are poorly distinguishable (Vrakin, V. F., Sidorova, M. V., 1984; Sulaimanova, G. V., Donkova, N. V., Luto, A. A., 2019).

In humans, the boundaries of the hepatic lobule are weakly expressed due to the absence of interlobular connective tissue. The latter is found only as part of the hepatic tracts. Sinusoid capillaries are clearly visible. The central vein occupies a central position within the lobule (Singh, I., 2007; Madhan, K. E., Raju S., 2014).

As part of the interdilol connective tissue, there are "triads", represented by interdilol vein, artery and bile duct (Gering's canal), accompanied by lymphatic vessels (Podymova, S. D., 2018). The interdollic veins are branches of the portal vein,

and the arteries are branches of the hepatic artery (Zelenevsky, N. V., Shchipakin, M. V., 2018). They differ in the thickness of the muscular sheath and the size of the lumen (Junqueira, L. C., Carneiro, J., 2009). Interval veins are the largest vessels within the triads and have a large lumen. Their muscular sheath is represented by smooth myocytes, and the intima is characterised by a continuous endothelial lining. The lumen of interlobular arteries is also lined with endothelium, and bile ducts - with cubic epithelium (Wang, B., Donkova, N. V., 2015). The cells of the latter contain rounded nuclei (Lenchenko, E. M., 2009). Also, the bile duct is characterised by the presence of a well-defined connective tissue sheath (Junqueira, L. C., Carneiro, J., 2009).

Triads within the liver of birds are less common than in mammals (Vrakin, V. F., Sidorova, M. V., 1984), they are often surrounded by lymphoid clusters and granular leukocytes (Vasiliev, Y. G. et al. 2013).

In humans, there are three to six triads per liver lobe (Junqueira, L. C., Carneiro, J., 2009). In the places of branching of interdollic vessels, their wall contains sphincters that provide regulation of blood flow into the hepatic lobule (Yaglov, V. V., Yaglova, N. V., 2011).

Electron microscopically, the connective tissue of the hepatic tracts reveals nerve plexuses, the most dense in the area of hepatic artery branches and the presence of unmyelinated fine nerves in the space of Dysse (Forssmann, W. G., Ito, S., 1977).

Interdollicular arteries and veins are subdivided into septal arteries and veins covering the lobule from all sides (Zelenevsky, N. V., Shchipakin, M. V., 2018). The terminal branches of interdollic arteries predominantly feed the bile duct wall structures and vessel walls (Novikova, M. S., 2009). Also their main function is to deliver the necessary amount of oxygen to hepatocytes (Junqueira, L. C., Carneiro, J., 2009). Their smaller part with the terminal branches of the portal vein form sinusoidal capillaries (Novikova, M. S., 2009). The latter carry mixed blood to the central vein (Chirkin, A. A. et al., 2015). Thus, in the liver, capillaries appear between the two veins, which allows us to speak about the presence of a "miraculous network" that provides slow blood flow (Vrakin, V. F., Sidorova, M. V., 1991). Mixed blood rich in oxygen and nutrients, as well as metabolic products requiring utilisation, flows

through sinusoidal capillaries from the periphery of the lobule to its centre (Vrakin, V.F., Sidorova, M.V., 1984).

According to the size of pores of endotheliocytes of sinusoid capillaries can be divided into small pores up to 100 nm, intermediate pores with a diameter of 100-500 nm and large pores with a diameter of over 500 nm. The number of small pores is 69.80% of their total number. This indicator for intermediate pores is 27.60%, and for large pores - 2.60% (Ishimura, K., Okamoto, H., Fujita, H., 1978).

Endotheliocytes of sinusoidal capillaries lie on a continuous basal membrane (Sokolov, V. I., Chumasov, E. I., 2004). However, according to Y. G. Vasiliev, et al, (2013), this membrane is discontinuous. Its presence is usually registered at the beginning and at the end of the microvessel, which allows free penetration of large-molecular compounds through its wall. At the same time, blood formations are unable to pass through it in an adult animal. In the foetus, when the liver performs the function of the central organ of hematopoiesis, this possibility exists. According to N. V. Zelenevsky and G. A. Honin (2004), the basal membrane beneath endothelial cells is absent for a large length. On the contrary, V. F. Vrakin and M. V. Sidorova (1991) indicate its complete absence.

The presence of fenestrae, discontinuous basal membrane, as well as spaces between endothelial cells give sinusoid capillaries a very large permeability, causing the free flow of blood plasma into the space of Dysse and in the opposite direction (Junqueira, L. C., Carneiro, J., 2009). Endotheliocytes of sinusoidal capillaries contain a small number of organelles in the cytoplasm, as well as many transport pinocytosis vesicles (Vasiliev, Y. G. et al., 2013).

Stellate (Kupffer) cells are identified as part of the wall of sinusoidal capillaries (Vrakin, V. F., Sidorova, M. V., 1984, 1991). They are attached to their wall by their outgrowths. Sometimes thin invaginations of these cells are found, penetrating into endothelial slits. (Pietro, M. Motta, 1984). Kupffer cells, large stellate reticuloendotheliocytes, are modified blood macrophages. They are liver macrophages and participate in phagocytosis of microorganisms, toxins and foreign substances (Vrakin, V. F., Sidorova, M. V., 1991). Thus providing a barrier function (Lenchenko,

E. M., 2009). They account for up to 15.00% of the liver cell population (Junqueira, L. C., Carneiro, J., 2009).

Kupffer cells are larger in size than endotheliocytes. They are characterised by the presence of microvilli and cytoplasmic inclusions in the form of dense cells (Sokolov, V. I., Chumasov, E. I., 2004). Lamellipodia and phlopodia are found on the surface of their bodies (Pietro, M. Motta, 1984). Their nuclei contain large clumps of heterochromatin. The cytoplasm reveals numerous lysosomes, moderately developed endoplasmic reticulum and Golgi complex (Vasiliev, Yu. G. et al., 2013). Due to the presence of a large number of outgrowths directed into the capillary lumen, a large surface of these cells is in contact with blood (Lenchenko, E. M., 2009). At the moment of functional activity these cells increase in size, are separated from the endothelial layer of the capillary, and their outgrowths penetrate deeply into the lumen of the sinusoid capillary and Disse space, carrying out phagocytosis (Vrakin, V. F., Sidorova, M. V., 1991). They capture foreign particles and old forms of erythrocytes (Green, N., Stout, W., Taylor, D., 1996). Destroying them, they accumulate iron-containing pigment - haemosiderin (Vasiliev, Y. G. et al., 2013). Further Kupffer cells transfer phagocytosed particles and substances for their further processing and utilisation by hepatocytes (Vrakin, V. F., Sidorova, M. V., 1991). Kupffer cells are also characterised by antigen-presenting function (Vasiliev, Y. G. et al., 2013). They are the main participants of the liver regeneration process, as well as fibrogenesis and cirrhosis (Fehrenbach, H. et al., 2001).

As part of the liver lobules, hepatocytes are arranged in two rows, forming hepatic beams (Barteneva, Yu, 2012). The beams occasionally anastomose with each other, but mostly have a radial arrangement (Lebedeva, N. A. et al., 1985). The intercellular space in the centre of each of the beams forms a biliary capillary (Barteneva, Y. Yu., 2012). The latter as a part of the hepatic bar follows along its entire length and is a blindly closed channel originating near the central vein of the lobule. The wall of the bile capillary is formed by the plasmolemma of the hepatocytes forming it (Zelenevsky, N. V., Shchipakin, M. V., 2018). When considering the liver as an external secretion gland, the hepatic beams should be considered as its end sections producing bile (Yaglov, V. V., Yaglova, N. V., 2011).

According to N. V. Zelenevsky, M. V. Shchipakin (2018), the diameter of the lumen of the bile capillary varies within the limits of 0.50-1.00 μm . However, according to L. C. Junqueira, J. Carneiro (2009) this value varies within 1.00-2.00 μm .

Biliary capillary is the initial link of intrahepatic biliary tract (Yaglov, V. V., Yaglova, N. V., 2011). Along it, bile flows from the centre of the hepatic lobule to its periphery (Zelenevsky, N. V., Shchipakin, M. V., 2018). Here biliary capillaries pass into cholangioles. The latter are short tubes, and their lumen is formed at the expense of two or three cells of oval shape. Cholangioles flow into bile ducts (Vasiliev, Yu. G. et al., 2013). Bile ducts are formed by the fusion of the latter (Barteneva, Yu. Yu., 2012). In the foetus, bile ducts have a narrow lumen (Silantieva, N. T.

Due to the fact that blood in the hepatic lobe flows from the periphery to the centre, the oxygen contained in it, as well as non-toxic and toxic substances absorbed in the intestine, first reach the hepatocytes lying on the periphery of the lobe, and then the hepatocytes lying in its centre. This causes a difference in the morphology of these cells depending on their zonal location. Especially this duality is manifested in pathologies (Junqueira, L. C., Carneiro, J., 2009).

Hepatocytes are entodermal type epithelial cells (Yaglov, V. V., Yaglova, N. V., 2011). They are often called "the central laboratory of the organism" (Lenchenko, E. M., 2009). They account for 2/3 of the liver mass (Junqueira, L. C., Carneiro, J., 2009). They occupy more than 60.00% of the cells that make up the hepatic lobule and fulfil all the main functions attributed to the liver (Vasiliev, Y. G. et al., 2013). Six or more surfaces can be identified on them and their diameter is 20.00- 30.00 μm (Junqueira, L. C., Carneiro, J., 2009). Forming beams, hepatocytes contact by means of desmosomes as well as interdigitations (Sokolov, V. I., Chumasov, E. I., 2004).

The cytoplasm of hepatocytes is rich in organelles and inclusions, containing many mitochondria, as well as strongly developed smooth and granular endoplasmic networks (Sokolov, V. I., Chumasov, E. I., 2004). These organelles give the cytoplasm an eosinophilic character (Junqueira, L. C., Carneiro, J., 2009). A well-developed Golgi apparatus, numerous lysosomes, glycogen granules and lipid droplets are detected (Green, N., Stout, W., Taylor, D., 1996). The granular

endoplasmic network forms aggregates - basophilic corpuscles (Junqueira, L. C., Carneiro, J., 2009). Cytoskeleton and peroxisomes are detected, and depending on the functional state, signs of vacuolisation can be detected in the cytoplasm of hepatocytes (Vasiliev, Y. G. et al., 2013). During the day hepatocytes mainly secrete bile, and at night they undergo synthesis and assimilation processes. In this case, glycogen is deposited first in the centre of the lobule and then in the periphery, and fat - vice versa (Vrakin, V. F., Sidorova, M. V., 1991).

Each hepatocyte has one or two round nuclei. One or two nuclei are detected in their composition. Some nuclei are polyploid, are characterised by large sizes proportional to their ploidy and contain an even number of haploid sets of chromosomes (Junqueira, L. C., Carneiro, J., 2009). The electron microscopic method reveals that hepatocyte nuclei are surrounded by a perforated double-loop nuclear envelope (Lebedeva, N. A. et al., 1985).

Bird hepatocytes are characterised by polyploidy expressed in multinucleation and enlargement of nuclei. Its degree increases with age. Thus, in adult chickens more than half of hepatocyte nuclei are tetraploid, while bi-nuclear hepatocytes are less common than in mammals (Sokolov, V.I., Chumasov, E.I., 2004).

In the adult dog about 30.00% of hepatocytes are multinucleated or dinuclear (Zelenevsky, N. V., Honin, G. A., 2004). In ruminants, the number of dinuclear cells is 8.00%, and in the pig it reaches 40.00%. With age, the number of dinuclear and multinuclear hepatocytes increases (Vrakin, V. F., Sidorova, M. V., 1991). The nuclei of hepatocytes are optically light (Vasiliev, Y. G. et al., 2013).

Between hepatocytes and the wall of sinusoidal capillaries lies a slit-like space - Disse space. The surface of hepatocytes, facing towards it, bears many microvilli (Sokolov, V. I., Chumasov, E. I., 2004). Through this space, metabolism between blood and hepatocytes takes place. The surface of hepatocytes facing the lumen of the bile capillary also bears microvilli. These structures ensure the exit of bile from the cytoplasm of hepatocytes by active transport (Green, N., Stout, W., Taylor, D., 1996). Hepatocytes in poultry are similarly organised (Vrakin, V. F., Sidorova, M. V., 1984).

Thus, two poles can be distinguished on hepatocytes - biliary and vascular (Lenchenko, E. M., 2009). The biliary one faces the biliary capillary, and the vascular one faces the sinusoidal blood capillary towards the Dysse space (Vrakin, V. F., Sidorova, M. V., 1991). The membranes forming these poles contain various membrane proteins. Diffusion of bile into the blood is blocked due to the lateral - intermediate - surfaces of hepatocytes contacting near bile capillaries by means of tight contacts and desmosomes (Vasiliev, Y. G. et al., 2013).

The vascular pole of the hepatocyte has high endocytosis and pinocytosis activity (Junqueira, L. C., Carneiro, J., 2009). According to V. F. Vrakin and M. V. Sidorova (1984) Dysse space is filled with tissue fluid. On the contrary, MacSween R. N. M. et al. (2002) believe that it is filled with lymph. In turn, Vasiliev, Y. G. et al. (2013) believe that it is filled with a fluid with a high content of protein. Pietro, M. (1984) it was found that the zones of minimum distance between Dysse space and the lumen of the biliary capillary are 0.1 μm .

In goat and domestic bull, hepatocytes are polygonal in shape containing small nuclei. In sheep, the nuclei are larger than in goat and domestic bull. In human, nuclei are larger than in ruminants and have hexagonal shape (Madhan, K. E., Raju S., 2014). In sheep of Tuva short-fat-tailed breed at the age of 6.5 months, hepatocytes have predominantly 4-5-angular shape, sometimes oval-extended. Their cytoplasm is homogeneously oxyphilic and contains fine granularity. The nucleus is basophilic, large, lies in the centre of the cell. Sometimes binuclear cells are found (Wang, B., Donkova, N. V., 2015).

Poultry hepatocytes are large cells with a variety of shapes. Their height reaches 8.0-10.0 μm in chickens, 10.0-14.0 μm in turkeys, and 10.0-12.0 μm in geese and ducks. With narrower apical pole they are directed towards biliary capillary. The lumen of the latter in chicken is formed by 2-7, and in goose 2-5 hepatocytes (Vrakin, V. F., Sidorova, M. V., 1984).

The liver has a huge regenerative potential (Mustafin, A. H. et al., 2008; Repina, E. F. et al., 2019). Thus, in a rabbit, after removal of half of the liver, its remaining part reaches its original mass after ten days (Lenchenko, E. M., 2009). However, within the liver lobule hepatocytes have unequal ability to regeneration,

which is more pronounced in hepatocytes located in its peripheral parts. At the same time, hepatocytes of its central field are most sensitive to harmful factors (Turovina, L. P., Streltsova, N. A., 2010). During regeneration, cells divide by amitosis and endomitosis. When hepatic beams are regenerated, their regeneration is mitotic (Lenchenko, E. M., 2009). Hepatocyte regeneration is closely related to pit-cells that secrete growth factors (Vasiliev, Y. G. et al., 2013).

In newborn animals, the structure of the liver is very different from that of adults. Thus, in diurnal animals in its composition can be distinguished stroma and parenchyma. The stroma is formed by loose fibrous connective tissue containing a small amount of elastic fibres. It is very difficult to determine the boundaries between the liver lobules because of the weak development of interlobular septa. In day-old piglets and puppies, hepatocytes have no definite spatial organisation and are located between blood vessels (Lemeshchenko, V.V., 2011; Lemeshchenko, V.V., Krishtoforova B.V., 2013).

In day-old lambs liver tissues are represented mainly by parenchyma, stroma is found in small quantity. Hepatocytes have slightly eosinophilic cytoplasm with irregular granularity. Liver lobules contain foci of haemopoiesis, indicating immaturity of the liver parenchyma and its incomplete structure (Skobelskaya, T. P., 2016). Features of the structure of the gallbladder wall remain poorly studied until now (Allakhverdiev, M. K., Nikityuk, D. B., Shadlinsky, V. B., 2005). It consists of mucous, muscular and serous membranes (Lenchenko, E. M., 2009). The mucosa is lined with highly prismatic caemic epithelium capable of absorbing water (Zelenevsky, N. V., Zelenevsky, K. N., 2014). In humans, microvilli of epitheliocytes are covered by a layer of glycoprotein (Seiden, D., 2002). Bocaloid cells that secrete mucus are found as part of the epithelial layer (Yaglov, V. V., Yaglova, N. V., 2011; Bamaniya, M., Barolia., Y, Mathur., R, Shende., K, Joshi., S., 2016). The intrinsic lamina forms numerous folds that flatten when the bladder is filled with bile. The submucosal base contains many elastic fibres that ensure its extensibility (Vasiliev, Y. G. et al., 2013). In the area of the bladder neck it contains alveolar-tubular glands that secrete mucous secretion (Yaglov, V. V., Yaglova, N. V., 2011).

The muscular coat of the gallbladder is thin (Yaglov, V. V., Yaglova, N. V., 2011), formed by smooth myocytes that do not form contoured layers (Zelenevsky, N. V., Zelenevsky, K. N., 2014). However, their predominant circular orientation is traced, and between them are revealed interlayers of loose connective tissue containing many elastic fibres. In the neck region, the number of circular fibres forming the sphincter increases (Vasiliev, Yu. G. et al., 2013). The structure of myocytes of the guinea pig gallbladder muscular wall resembles those of the intestinal mucosa (Cai, W. Q., Gabella, G., 1983). The greater part of the gallbladder wall is covered with peritoneum, and the smaller part adjacent to the liver is free from serosa. Here adventitia (Borzyak, E. I., Volkova, L. I., Dobrovolskaya, K. A., 1993) formed by loose connective tissue is located instead of it (Yaglov, V. V., Yaglova, N. V., 2011). In this place, the hepatic ducts lying nearby can open independently into the gallbladder, penetrating its wall (Zelenevsky, N. V., Zelenevsky, K. N., 2014).

Thus, the structural and functional unit of the liver in birds and mammals is the hepatic lobule. The latter has the form of a polygonal prism and is characterised by the sequential arrangement of the elements of the bloodstream and biliary system. Due to the organisation of its vascular channel we can speak about the presence of a "miraculous network" in the liver, as sinusoidal capillaries in the liver lobule lie between two veins - interlobular and central. The lobules are based on liver cells - hepatocytes, which have characteristic morphological features of structural organisation. Lining up in two rows, they form hepatic beams. In the centre of the latter due to the cell wall of hepatocytes a biliary capillary is formed. Blood flow in the liver lobule is carried out from the periphery to the centre, and bile - in the opposite direction. At the same time, blood flows out into the central vein, which represents the initial link of the hepatic venous system. The barrier function of the liver is performed by its macrophages - Kupffer cells. Cellular antitumour immunity is provided by pit cells. Ito cells, capable of forming fibrous structures of stroma and accumulating some substances, are also found in the liver.

The structural organisation of hepatic lobules changes during early postnatal ontogenesis. The description of these changes in the available sources of literature is extremely scarce. The issues concerning the microstructure of the gallbladder wall



and biliary tract are also poorly covered. Having analysed the available sources of literature, we believe that up to now these issues are open and need to be studied.

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ANATOMICAL, PHARMACEUTICAL AND CLINICAL TERMINOLOGY IN LATIN CLASSES

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Abstract. The article “Anatomical, pharmaceutical and clinical terminology in Latin classes” talks about the interdisciplinary branch of knowledge - terminology. Three leading terminological subsystems are examined in more detail: anatomical-histological terminology, pharmaceutical terminology and clinical terminology. The article discusses the principles of the model for compiling Latin terms and their Greek doublets (TE) in the names of functional disorders, in the names of pathological processes and conditions, in pharmaceutical terminology and recipe

Key words: Latin language, medical terminology, terminology, term element (TE)

The object of study in the course of medical Latin is words and phrases that denote special concepts of medical science. Such words and word combinations are called terms, and their combination forms medical terminology - professional medical workers. Medical terminology has evolved throughout the history of medicine and continues to evolve along with medical science. A medical specialist must competently use the constantly updated professional knowledge and understand the laws that define military terms. Doctors from any country, along with terms based on their native language, use a lot of international, generally accepted terms based on ancient Greek and Latin. These terms are of a universal nature, have come into general use and are understandable to professionals regardless of their nationality.

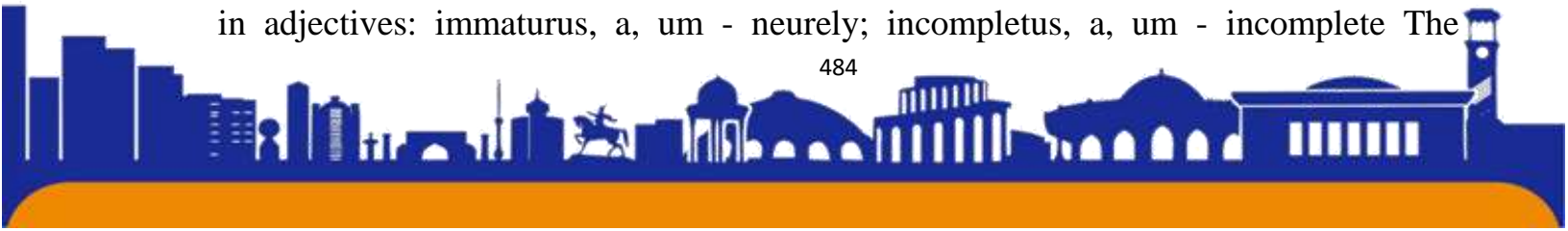
Such international terms constitute the main fund of medical science. The leading role of the ancient Greek and Latin languages in the formation of international medical terminology is explained historically, in the unique sense that There was an ancient purpose of Ancient Greece and Ancient Rome for the development of European culture.

The ancient period includes such terms as bronchus, herpes, carcinoma, coma, polypus, typhus, cholera, emphysema, epidemia (epidemia), aorta, trachea, diaphragma, phalanx, glaucoma, etc. The terminology of individual sciences consists of tens and hundreds of thousands of terms. However, as the system of scientific concepts and the corresponding terminology became more complex, the need began to be felt for a theoretical understanding of the mechanisms of terminology and the practical regulation of this process.

This is how the interdisciplinary branch of science came into being - term science. The starting point in terminology is that the terminology - briefly, precisely - simultaneously expresses a scientific concept. To do this, the terminology must satisfy several requirements: - adequacy: the content of the terminable concept must comply with modern scientific knowledge about the corresponding object; - accuracy: the terminable concept, in terms of its content and volume, must be strictly distinguished from other terms of the given terminology system; - univocality: any term must correspond to only one concept; Any concept must correspond to only one term.

In real-life terminology, not all terms meet these requirements. Therefore, specialists in other sciences, including medicine, pay great attention to the standardization of their professional science. Modern medicine represents a very branched and deeply differentiated industry in the country. Its terminological system consists of many subsystems, among which three leading ones stand out: anatomical terminology, pharmaceutical terminology, and medical terminology.

1. Names of functional disorders The names of functional disorders are usually compiled using a combination of prefixed and root elements. And prefix terms most often use the prefix dys- in combination with the final root term: dysgeusia, aetiology - disorder of taste; dyskinesia, aetiology - disorder of coordinated motor acts. The following combination of the noun dysfunction, aetiology - dysfunction is used: *dysfunctio renum* - kidney dysfunction The complete cessation of any function of the physiological process is expressed using the prefix a- (an- before a vowel): *aphagia*, aetiology - complete inability to swallow; *anuria*, aetiology - failure of urine to enter the bladder. The absence of quality (function) is the inability to perform it, which is also indicated using the Latin prefix in- (im- before a labial consonant): *insufficiencia*, aetiology - insufficiency; *immobilitas*, aetiology - immobility This prefix is used in adjectives: *immaturus*, a, um - newly; *incompletus*, a, um - incomplete The



cessation of work (function) can result in a special noun term: collapsus, us m (Latin letters: “fall”, “decline”) - collapse, sudden cessation of work of an organ that is acutely reduced Yeah the amount of oxygen, blood and other factors.

2. The names of pathological processes and conditions The names of pathological processes and conditions are composed using prefectual, suffixal and root TEs, as well as the Latin noun term. At the same time, to noun terms a certain definition is often added, which characterizes the peculiarity of a given pathological process (acute, chronic, complete, partial, etc.). Almost all prefixes are used as prefectual TEs, but Greek prefixes are found much more often than Latin ones. Their meaning in maple terms usually coincides with their meaning in anatomical terms. However, often the Greek prefix in the composition of many terms determines the layer, since, firstly, the root morphemes of such terms are not used without prefixes in medical terminology, and secondly, The Greek prefix itself has a lot of meaning. Therefore, in such cases, it is necessary to assimilate the term without isolating the prefix in it and without conducting a morphological analysis of the word, for example: diabetes, ae m - diabetes, based on a group of a more endocrine nature, character There is excessive secretion of urine from the organ; diathesis, is f (Greek diathesis - predisposed) - diathesis, increased tendency of an organ to some more painful reactions to some kind of irritant; epilepsia, ae f - epilepsy, a chronic disease of the brain, accompanied by a sudden onset of seizures;

3. Pharmaceutical terminology and formulation The terms “pharmacist” and “pharmacy” from the ancient Greek origin go back to the word pharmakon medicine. The words pharmakeutike (implied pharmakeutiketechne, i.e. pharmaceutical art) and pharmakfa were used to mean “the skill of preparing and applying medicines to treat patients.” Subsequently, through Latin, these two terms were included in all languages of Europe. For many centuries, European medicine has traditionally used Latin and Latin Greek words in its raw materials for the production of medicines and in its prepared medicines. e in specific recommendations for their use - in the recipe. Pharmaceutical terminology consists of the basis of medicines, dosage forms, as well as auxiliary words (verbs, nouns, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions), which are used mainly in recipes. Medicines are substances, a mixture of substances, officially approved for use in the treatment, prevention and diagnosis of diseases.

These products are obtained from plant, mineral and vegetable raw materials and are synthesized by synthetic means. All medicines are prepared in the so-called dosage forms (tablets, solutions, medicines, etc.), which are most convenient for receiving (using) these medicines. A medicine prepared in a pharmacy is a medicine prepared at a pharmaceutical facility in a dosage form - this is a medicine ready for use. In pharmaceuticals it is called "drug". The list of Latin dosage forms and drugs is the International Pharmaceutical Nomenclature. From time to time, as some drugs become outdated and other dosage forms become available, the list of pharmaceutical terms is reviewed and updated.

4. Uppercase and lowercase letters in dictionary form and as part of a pharmaceutical term. Capital letters appear both in dictionary form and as part of a term:

1. Named medicinal plants: Chamomilla, ae f - chamomile; FloresChamomillae - chamomile flower; Frangula, aef - wreck; DecoctumcorticisFrangulae - decoction of buckthorn bark.

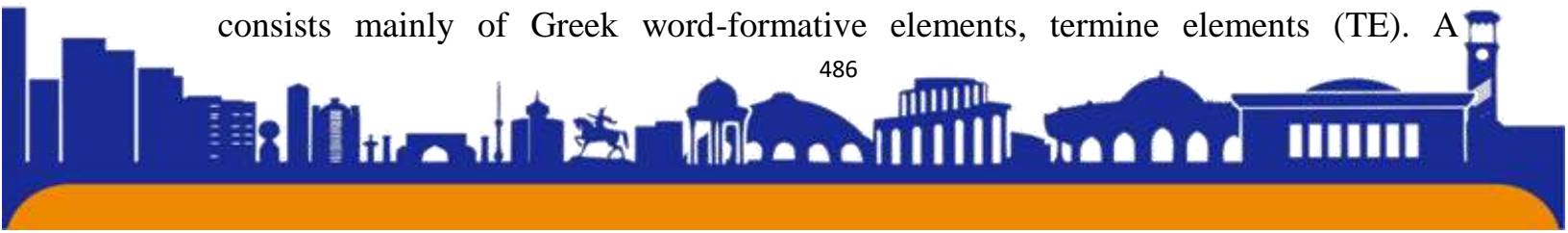
2. Based on chemical elements - catheons: Ferrum, i n - elego; Sirupus Aloe scum Ferro - aloe syrup with gel; Strychninum, i n - strekhnen; SolutioStrychnininitratis - solution of strechnine nitrate.

3. Name of medicines: Prednisolonum, i n - prednisolone; TabulettaePrednisoloni - prednisolone tablet; Leonurus, im - motherwort; TincturaLeonuri - motherwort infusion.

4. Words equating to medicines: Amylum, i n - starch; Gelatina,ae f - Gelatin(a); Gelatosa, ae f - gelato; Propolisum, i n - propolis; Saccharum, i n - sugar; Talcum, i n - talc; Terebinthina, ae f - terpenten; Vaselineum, i n - vagelen, cf.: MucilagoAmyli - a trace of wheat starch; Oleum Terebinthinae - skepedar.

5. Clinical terminology Clinical terminology (from the Greek klinike (techne) - care for the sick) is the most extensive field of medical terminology. Here are presented the most common medical diseases - deviations from the norm, methods of research and treatment, clinical specialties and specialists. All these names are basically nouns.

Such nouns can be the same root word (asthma,atis n - asthma; hernia, ae f - grya; struma, ae f - gob). However, in most cases, it is layered in composition and consists mainly of Greek word-formative elements, termine elements (TE). A



termelement is considered to be any morphologically integral part of a word (prefix, root, base, suffix), which is included in many terms, preserving its orthographic complex and semantic meaning.

For example, the prefix hyper - appears in many terms, maintaining “above the norm”: hyperaesthesia - increased sensitivity; hyperthyreosis - increased function of the thyroid gland; hyperglykaemia - increased blood sugar levels. The Greek root derm- meaning “koya” is found in a whole range of terms, denoting medical pathological conditions of something (dermatitis, dermatosis, melanoderma, etc.). The suffix - itis denotes inflammatory processes in all terms: bronchitis - inflammation of the bronchi, colpitis - inflammation of the vagina, hepatitis - inflammation of the liver. Affective and root TEs are treated. Affective TEs are prefixes and suffixes. For example, the prefix hypo - forms terms with the meaning “not normal”: hypothermia - hypothermia, lower temperature, hypothermia; hypothyreosis - hypothyroidism, lower function of the thyroid gland; hypoxia - hypoxia, lower level of oxygen in tissues. The suffix - oma usually means “tumor”: lipoma, tumor of the lip tissue; odontoma - odontoma, tumor of the lip tissue. Root TEs are the roots of Greek, and sometimes Latin, nouns, adjectives and places.

It is customary to divide root TEs into initial and final ones. The initial TEs are connected to the suffix of the final TE. For example, TE angi - meaning “vessel” can be combined with the suffixam - itis еπε - oma in the terms angioma (angioma, tumor of the tissue of blood vessels) and angiitis (angitis, inflammation of the walls of blood vessels). At the same time, these TEs can be combined with root terminal TEs: angiosclerosis (angiosclerosis, thickening of the walls of blood vessels), angiospasmus (angiospasm, spasm of blood vessels). The initial TE is usually connected to another, including the final TE, using a connecting vowel - o -: bronchospasmus - bronchospasm, less of the bronchi bronchodilatatio - bronchodilation, dilatation of the bronchi E After the TE, to which the initial TE is connected, begins with a vowel, then the connecting ones - o -, as a rule, is skipped: nephrectomia - nephrectomy, an operation to remove the kidney melanuria - melanuria, the presence of a black pigment in the urine However, sometimes this rule is not observed and connectives - o - are preserved : acroaesthesia - acroesthesia, increased sensitivity of the lower parts of the body bronchoadenitis - bronchoadenitis,



inflammation of lymphatic areas around the bronchi bronchoectasia - bronchiecta, dilation of the lumen of the bronchi.

Root TEs can often act as both initial and final thermoelements, for example: nos- ε - nosis (illness, disease), cf.: nosologia, ae f - noologiya, the study of the forms of illness and its class; zoonosis is an infectious disease transmitted from animals to humans. In such cases, students are obliged to use both of these options and translate them into an oral or written answer: sick, sick - nos-, - nosis. Root TEs can connect with each other, forming multicomponent structures: chole (blister) + cyst (blister) -> cholecyst - (blister): cholecystographia - cholestography - radiography of the blister. ot (ear) + rhin (nose) + laryng (larynx) -> otorhinolaryng-: otorhinolaryngologia- otorhinolaryngologist, medical specialist, studying diseases of the ear, nose and throat. Some initial TEs appear in several versions, i.e. on a completely or incomplete basis: chromat- ε chrom-, haemat- ehaem -: chromatopsia - chromatopsia, color rage; chromocystoscopia - chromocystoscope, examination of the bladder after the injection of a dye. haematuria - hematuria, blood in the urine. haemostasis - hemostasis, stopping bleeding. This phenomenon is due to the variability of thermoelements.

Root TEs can sometimes have several meanings. So, the initial TE kerat may have 2 beginnings: 1) cornea of the eye; 2) stratum corneum of the epidermis, cf.: keratitis - keratitis, inflammation of the cornea of the eye; kerotosis - keratosis, the common name for the disease, characterized by thickening of the stratum corneum of the epidermis. TE aden-has 3 meanings: relating to gels, gelled tissues of the epithelium; refers to adenoids; It should be remembered that when translating multiword terms into Latin, the entire term must consist of at least two words - a noun with an adjective or a noun with a noun.

6. Terms and names of biomedical sciences, specialties and sections of clinical medicine in Navan sciences, specialties and medical departments are most often formed using the final TE - logia: ophthalmologia, ae f - ophthalmologist, medical department dedicated to this the disease and its treatment methods; physiologia, ae f - physiology, the science of natural processes in the body; stomatologia, ae f - dentistry, devoted to medicine dedicated to diseases of the oral cavity organs and methods of their treatment. Among similar sciences, the term pathologia stands out, which is used in two ways eex: section of medicine dedicated to the regularity of the causes of

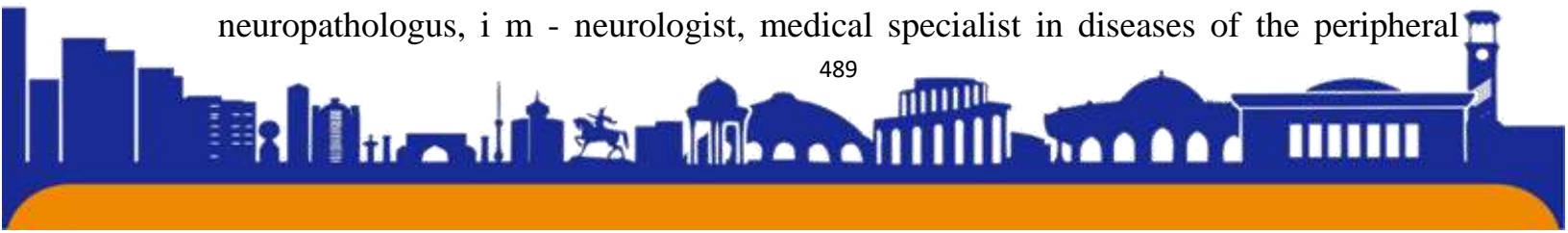


disease processes; deviates from the norm. The latter is found in modern medicine more often than the first, and on its basis the adjective pathological (pathologicus, a, um) was coined - associated with a deviation from the norm, i.e. accompanying illness, illness.

As a final TE -pathologia is used for the formation of some branches of maple medicine: neuropathologia, ae f - neuropathology, section of maple medicine dedicated to nervous diseases systems and methods of their treatment; sexopathologia, ae f - sexopathologist, director of clinical medicine dedicated to sexual disorders and methods of treatment. Based on TE - logia, adjectives are formed with the final element - logicus, a, um (Russian equivalent - loge cheskes), which indicates belonging to some group sciences, the field of medicinal medicine, methods of research and treatment: bacteriologicus, and, um-bacteriological, relating to bacteriology - the science dedicated to the study of activity of the bacterium; pathologicus, a, um - pathological, associated with a deviation from the norm; traumatologicus, a, um - traumatological, intended for the treatment of injuries. Some ideas from the fields of clinical medicine are developed using the final TE - iatria:

geriatria, ae f - geriatrics, part of the maple medical literature dedicated to diseases of old age and methods of their treatment; psychiatria, ae f - psychiatrist, worked on clinical medicine, dedicated to psychiatric diseases and methods of their treatment. Individual terms are developed using the final TE - paedia:

logopaedia, ae f - speech therapist, department of pedagogy dedicated to the correction of speech defects; orthopaedia, ae f - orthopedics, a branch of clinical medicine dedicated to the correction of defects and deformities of the musculoskeletal system. Based on some sections of maple medicine, the formulas are dangerous: morbiinterni - internal pain; morbi infectiosi - infectious diseases 7. Names of specialists in biomedical sciences and clinical medicine. Most of the Latin specialists, both in the medical sciences and in the fields of clinical medicine, study using the final TE - logus: physiologus, im - physiologist, specialist in the field of physiology - the science of natural processes in the body; proctologus, i m - proctologist, medical specialist in diseases directly from the doctor, some doctors-clinicians are treated with the help of TE - pathologus - iater, and such terms are always correlated with the name of the corresponding sections of maple medicine: neuropathologia, ae f - neuropathologus, i m - neurologist, medical specialist in diseases of the peripheral

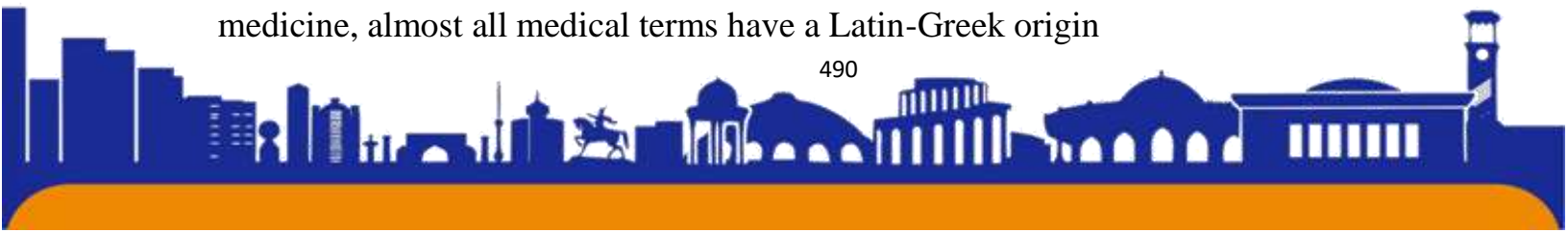


nervous system; paediatra, ae f - paedater, tri m - pediatrician, specialist in the treatment of childhood diseases

The Latin name of specialists, which in Russian equivalents have a final element - est, is a noun of the masculine gender of the I declension with a final element - ista: infectiousista - infectionista, ae m - specialist doctor Eats for infectious diseases. oculist -oculista, ae m (= ophthalmologus, i m) - a specialist in the treatment of eye diseases. According to this model, a Latin equivalent of the term “therapist” is compiled and equivalents of terms in which the word “therapist” acts as the final TE: therapist - therapeutista, ae m - a specialist in the treatment of internal diseases: psychotherape utista, ae m - specialist doctor in the field of psychotherapy - a method of treatment by treating a dog.

In a similar way, the Latin equivalents of the terms are constructed: diagnostician, speech therapist, orthopedist, orthodontist, pathologist, endoscopist: diagnosta, ae m - diagnostician, specialist in the diagnosis of diseases; endoscopista, ae m - endoscopist, a doctor who specializes in examining internal organs using an endoscope; logopaedista, ae m - speech therapist, specialist who corrects speech defects; orthopaedista, ae m - orthopedist, specialist in the correction of defects of the musculoskeletal system; orthodontista, ae m - orthodontist, dentist, correcting defects in the lips and jaws; pathoanatomista, ae m (= prosector, oris m) - pathologist, doctor, performing an autopsy on a corpse in order to determine the pathological change and confirm (or refute) the clinical analysis of death. Based on specialists who have in Russian equivalents the final element - path, which is a noun II declension with the final element - pathus: naturopath - naturopathus, i m - a doctor who uses only natural remedies for treatment (This is not true); osteopath - osteopathus, i m - a doctor who specializes in diseases of the human skeletal system.

We exclude from the meaning of the terms that are formed according to this model, the term psychopath - psychopathus, i m, denoting a person who is characterized by imbalance - mental instability Ex processes. Today, Latin is not only a memory of the philosophers, orators, and poets of Ancient Rome, but is an inalienable attribute of the modern world. Latin is firmly rooted in scientific terminology in many fields of science, especially in medicine, biology and prudence. Therefore, we will distinguish separately medical, biological and ardent Latin. In medicine, almost all medical terms have a Latin-Greek origin



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IPOTEKA (UY-JOY XIZMATLARI) BOZORINING NAZARIY ASOSLARI

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Annotatsiya: Maqolada ipoteka bozorining nazariy asoslari, xususan, ipoteka tushunchasi yoritib berilgan.

Kalit soʻzlar: Ipoteka, bozor, uy-joy, kredit, raqamli ipoteka.

Mamlakatimiz iqtisodiyotining barcha sohalari kabi ipoteka (uy joy xizmatlari) bozorida ham islohotlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Jumladan, qishloq joylarda arzon uy joylar, shaharlarda koʻp qavatli uylar, yosh oilalarga, xarbiy xizmatchilarga, budjet tashkilotlar xodimlariga va aholining barcha toifalari uchun uy-joy bilan taʼminlanmoqda [1].

Shuni taʼkidlash kerakki, "ipoteka" atamasining zamonaviy tushunchasining paydo bulishi fuqarolarning iqtisodiy ehtiyojlari va tovar-pul munosabatlarining rivojlanishi bilan bogʻliq.

Ipoteka(grekcha-garov, badal(zaklad) soʻzidan olingan boʻlib, pul ssudasi-ipoteka krediti(badal evaziga kredit) olish maqsadida yerni yoki boshqa koʻchmas mulkni garovga berish degan maʼnoni anglatadi [3].

Ipoteka krediti – bu koʻchmas mulk, bino va inshootlar hamda yer maydonlarini garovga olgan holda koʻchmas mulklarni sotib olish, ularni yangidan barpo etish yoki taʼmirlash, yerlarni oʻzlashtirish maqsadlarida ajratiladigan uzoq muddatli ssuda hisoblanadi [5].

Demak ipoteka oʻz maʼnosiga koʻra koʻchmas mulk bilan bogʻliq banklarning uzoq muddatli krediti hisoblanadi. U doimiy ravishda koʻchmas mulk bilan bogʻliq boʻladi.

Umuman olganda ipoteka krediti bu banklar tomonidan koʻchmas mulk garovi asosida qoʻzgʻalmas mulkni xarid qilish yoki qurish uchun beriladigan uzoq muddatli bank kreditidir [4].

Ipoteka amaliyotining yuzaga kelishi Qadimgi Gretsiyada yerga egalik qilish va quldorlik bilan oʻzaro bogʻlanadi. Bunda qarzga yer olgan shaxs oʻz vaqtida qarzini qaytara olmagan holatda qullikka olingani manbalarda qayd etiladi. Qadimgi Rim,

umuman Yevropada esa ipoteka amaliyoti o'rtasrlardan boshlab qo'llanilganligi ta'kidlanadi.

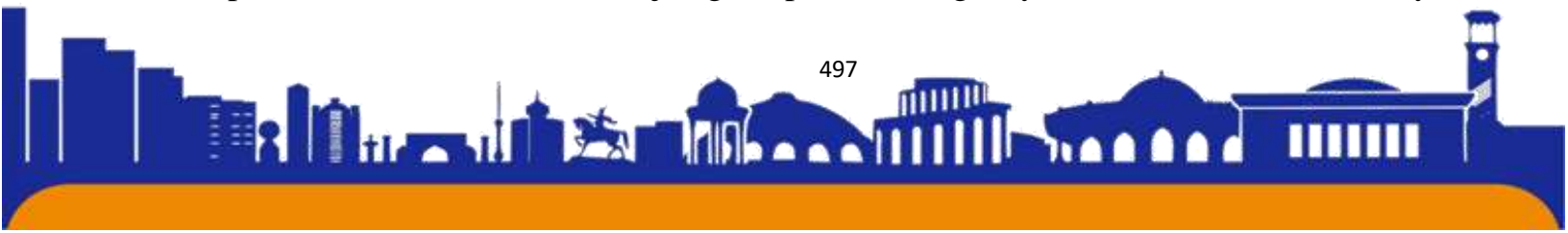
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Ipoteka tushunchasi mualliflik yondoshuvlar.

	Mualliflar	Ilmiy yondashuv
1	B. Grinenko	Ipoteka - bu garov ko'chmas mulkni kredit majburiyatlari qarz oluvchi.
2	G. N. Beloglazova	ko'chmas mulk (yer yoki bino)ni ssuda olish maqsadida garovga qo'yish
3	B. Melnikas	uy-joy nisbatan cheklangan, jismonan, biologik jihatdan ijtimoiy yaqin bo'lgan joy, insonlar va insonlar guruhlari o'z xizmatlarini olish, uy ishlarini bajarish va boshqa biosotsial ishlarni bajarish orqali o'z biosotsial hayotini o'tkazishi mumkin
4	I. Henilane	uy-joy turi, hajmi, tashqi devorlarida ishlatiladigan qurilish materiallari, energiya samaradorlik ko'rsatkichlari, yashaydigan insonlar guruhi, egalik huquq turlari, qurilish muddatlari, sharoitlari va joylashuv
5	Dovdienko I.V	у́й-жо́й харид қилиш учун муайян гаров (кўчмас мулк) эвазига банк томонидан бериладиган қарз

Manba: muallif tomonidan tuzilgan.

Ipoteka kreditlari bo'yicha qayta moliyalashtirish tizimi Amerika qo'shma shtatlarida 1930-yillardan boshlab keng qo'llanila boshlangan. Aynan shu davrdan boshlab mamlakatda ipoteka kreditlash amaliyotini qo'llab-quvvatlash maqsadida ixtisoslashgan tashkilotlar, shu jumladan ipoteka agentliklari tashkil etiladi. AQSHda ipoteka kreditlari bozori rivojlangan ipoteka obligatsiyalari bozori asosida faoliyat



yuritadi. Chunki ipoteka obligatsiyalari ipoteka kreditlashini amalga oshirishda banklarning qayta moliyalashtirishini ta'minlaydi.

Uy-joy ipotekasi tushunchasi 1930-yillarga qadar ko'pchilik amerikaliklar uchun begona edi. O'sha paytda oilalarning atigi 40 foizi o'z uylariga ega edi. To'g'ridan-to'g'ri uy sotib olishga mablag'lari bo'lmaganlarning omadlari deyarli yo'q edi.

Ipoteka kreditlari nihoyat 1930-yillarning boshlarida AQSh uy-joy bozoriga kirdi. Moliyaviy institutlar emas, sug'urta kompaniyalari bu g'oyani Buyuk Depressiya davrida qarz oluvchilardan foydalanish usuli sifatida amalga oshirdilar. Agar qarz oluvchi o'z to'lovlarini bajara olmasa, u mulkka egalik qiladi. Qabul qilish qiyin bo'lgan kreditlar. Bu davrda mavjud bo'lgan kreditlar qarz oluvchilar uchun qulay edi. HowStuffWorks manbasiga ko'ra , kredit shartlari uying bozor qiymatining 50 foizi bilan cheklangan. Qarz oluvchilar o'zlarining kreditlarini to'lashlari uchun atigi uch yildan besh yilgacha vaqtlari bor edi, shu bilan birga muddat oxirida balon to'lovini hisobga olishdi.

Bunday noreal kredit talablari tufayli juda kam amerikaliklar uy sotib olishlari mumkin edi. Oilalar hech qachon o'z joylariga ega bo'lmasa ham, yaqin kelajakda ijaraga berish tushunchasiga qaror qilishdi. Yaxshiyamki, bu uzoq davom etmaydi.

Yana hamyonbop uy-joy mulkdorligi Prezident Franklin D. Ruzvelt yuz minglab uylar musodara qilinganidan so'ng ko'chmas mulk bozorini o'z zimmasiga oldi. Hammasi 1 million defolt ipoteka kreditini sotib olish va ularni belgilangan foizli, uzoq muddatli kreditlarga almashtirish bilan boshlandi. Qarz oluvchilar 15 yillik ipotekani yoki oxir-oqibat 30 yillik ipotekani to'lash imkoniyatiga ega edi.

Yangi kelishuv doirasida biz ipoteka sug'urtasining paydo bo'lishini ham ko'rdik. Ushbu va kengaytirilgan kredit shartlarining kombinatsiyasi ko'proq amerikaliklarni uy-joy mulkdorligi maqsadlariga erishishga undadi. FDIC tomonidan sug'urtalangan depozitlar banklar uchun ushbu "zamonaviy" ipoteka kreditlarini moliyalashni osonlashtirdi.

1940-1960 yillarda AQShda uy-joy mulkdorlari darajasi 44% dan 62% gacha ko'tarildi. Amerikaliklar nafaqat moliyaviy jihatdan uy sotib olishga qodir edilar, balki sanoat yangi tashkil etilgan Federal uy-joy boshqarmasi (FHA) va Veteranlar boshqarmasi (VA) tomonidan qo'llab-quvvatlandi. 1960 va 1970 yillardagi yangi

qonunchilik barcha qarz oluvchilar, irqidan qat'i nazar, kerakli joyda uy sotib olishlarini ta'minladi.

2008 yil uy-joy inqirozi Ipoteka kreditlash sanoati kengaygan 2000-yillarga tezda oldinga siljiting - bu yaxshi emas. Hukumatning minimal qoidalari bilan qarz oluvchilar tezda yirtqich kreditlash amaliyotining qurboni bo'lishdi. Uy-joy mulkdorlari o'z kapitaliga kirish uchun qayta moliyalash o'rniga, o'ta murakkab, xavfli kredit bo'yicha dolzarb bo'lib qolishga harakat qilib, qiyin kurashga duch kelishdi.

Amerika taraqqiyoti markazi ushbu subprime kreditlarning tarqalishi global moliya tizimini shunchaki suv bosganini ta'kidlaydi. Domino effektida ilgari gullab-yashnagan iqtisod butunlay nosog'lom bo'ldi. Son-sanoqsiz qarz oluvchilar 2008 yilgi uy-joy halokati tufayli kreditlarini "suv ostida" yoki "teskari" qilishdi .

Ko'chmas mulk halokatidan keyingi o'zgarishlar Subprime ipoteka inqirozidan keyin sanoat ko'p narsalarni o'rgandi. The Washington Post ga havola qilinganidek, kredit dunyosidagi bir nechta asosiy farqlar .

Xavfsiz kredit variantlari Oldin muhokama qilgan o'sha xavfli ipoteka kreditlari yo'qoldi. Qarz oluvchilar bugungi kunda belgilangan va sozlanadigan stavkali kreditlar bilan cheklangan. ARM-larning yaxshi tomoni shundaki, siz tezlikni tez oshirish haqida tashvishlanishingiz shart emas. Keng qamrovli hujjatlar Kreditorlar oylik ipoteka to'lovini amalga oshirishingiz mumkinligini isbotlashni xohlashadi. Qarz oluvchilar barcha turdagi hujjatlarni taqdim etishga tayyor bo'lishlari kerak. Ushbu ma'lumotni oldindan to'plash orqali oldindan tasdiqlash jarayonini tezlashtirishingiz mumkin. Kredit balliga qo'yiladigan talablar bo'yicha moliyaviy profil hisoblanib, ball qanchalik yuqori bo'lsa, past ipoteka stavkasini olish imkoniyati shunchalik yuqori bo'ladi.

Raqamli ipoteka Qarz oluvchilar ipoteka olish uchun jismonan o'zlarining moliyaviy institutlariga borishlari odatiy hol edi. Biroq, so'nggi yillarda kreditorlar raqamli ipoteka platformalariga o'tishdi. Qarz oluvchilar ham, kreditorlar ham ushbu vositalarning qulayligi va avtomatlashtirilganligini qadrlashadi.

Jismoniy shaxslarga ipoteka krediti berishning zamonaviy va barqaror tizimini shakllantirish, uy-joy sharoitini yaxshilashga muhtoj bo'lgan oilalarni davlat tomonidan manzilli qo'llab-quvvatlash, mahalliy va xalqaro kapital bozorlarida moliyaviy resurslarni jalb qilish va keyinchalik ularni ipoteka kreditlarini qayta moliyalashtirishga yo'naltirish boyicha chora tadbirlar:

banklarga rasmiy daromadga ega bo'lmagan shaxslarga ipoteka kreditini ajratishda ularning to'lov qobiliyatini aniqlashning muqobil usullaridan foydalanishga, shu jumladan qarz oluvchilarning bank kartasi aylanmasi, ijara, kommunal va qonunchilik hujjatlarida taqiqlanmagan boshqa xarajatlarini inobatga oluvchi skoring tizimini joriy qilishga ruxsat etiladi;

banklarga qarz oluvchi tomonidan to'langan dastlabki badal miqdori, imtiyozli davr muddati va boshqa ko'rsatkichlardan kelib chiqib, subsidiyasiz ajratiladigan ipoteka kreditlari bo'yicha tabaqalashtirilgan foiz stavkalarini o'rnatish huquqi beriladi;

professional ta'lim tashkilotlarining muhandislik, ishlov berish va qurilish sohalaridagi maxsus fanlar bo'yicha dars berayotgan yoki o'quv amaliyotini o'tkazayotgan o'qituvchilari va ishlab chiqarish ta'lim ustalariga imtiyozli shartlarda subsidiya xabarnomalarini berish tartibi joriy etiladi;

uy-joy sotib olish yoki yakka tartibdagi uy-joylarni qurish va rekonstruksiya qilish uchun olinadigan ipoteka kreditlari bo'yicha berilgan subsidiya taqdim etish to'g'risidagi xabarnomalarning amal qilish muddati 4 oy etib belgilanadi [2].

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ASSESSMENT OF RISK FACTORS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF PELVIC-HEAD IMBALANCE.

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Relevance. Childbirth is the final stage of pregnancy, and the condition of the mother and the newborn depends largely on the correct management, therefore, new high-tech research methods are developed for more effective management of pregnancy and childbirth [1]. Childbirth is a physiological process resulting in the birth of the baby and afterbirth. From the perspective of perinatal obstetrics, the main goal of childbirth is to ensure that the mother and newborn are healthy. In economically developed countries, childbirth is an almost safe process. Intrapartum mortality is less than 1% and maternal mortality is very rare. This has been achieved by taking into account the main factors that influence the course and outcome of childbirth. Uterine contractile dysfunction (UFD) remains an urgent and unresolved problem in modern obstetrics, and is the main cause of complications in labor and the postpartum period, both in women in labor and in newborns. According to different authors, the incidence of ARD varies from 9% to 33% [2].

Objective. The aim of our study was to investigate the causes and risk factors of pelvic-head disproportion

Material and Methods. To conduct a systematic review of the recent 10-year literature sources.

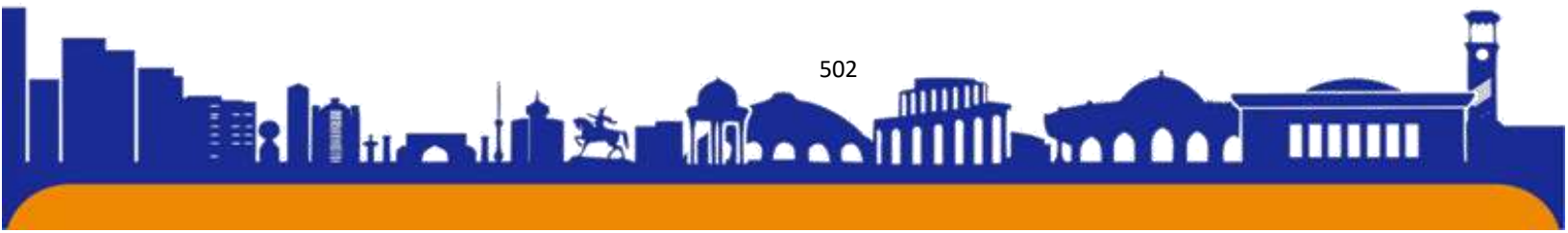
Results. An analysis of 17 sources of foreign literature on the topic was conducted.

Conclusions. The identification of the most significant risk factors for discordant labor activity suggests a major role of the psychoemotional component in the development of labor anomalies, as well as defines a whole range of obstetric pathology, such as placental insufficiency, fetal growth retardation syndrome, antenatal outflow of amniotic fluid in "immature" birth canal, the use of various techniques aimed at "ripening" the cervix improved diagnosis and management tactics can also have an impact on reducing the incidence of labor anomalies and improving birth outcomes for both mother and fetus.

Key words: discordant labor, risk factors, perinatal outcomes, pelvic-head disproportion.

However, the absence of ARD frequency reduction, including dyscoordination, indicates the need to develop a comprehensive, multidimensional approach to solving this problem. The issue of physiology and pathology of labor pains has not been sufficiently studied so far, and the data obtained from the few studies of labor anomalies (LAR) are contradictory [1], although it is believed that LAR significantly affects perinatal morbidity and mortality [2]. The pathogenetic mechanism of the emergence of discoordinated uterine contractions, the role of the adrenergic component of regulation, the peculiarities of myometrial metabolism have not been fully studied [3]. There is no consensus among scientists about the fine structure of myometrial cells and the factors that can affect the quality of muscle contraction [5]. A number of authors believe that the genetically determined number and ratio of active dark uteromyocytes and inactive light (secretory) uteromyocytes determine the risk of labor activity weakness (LAD) and labor activity discoordination (LAD).

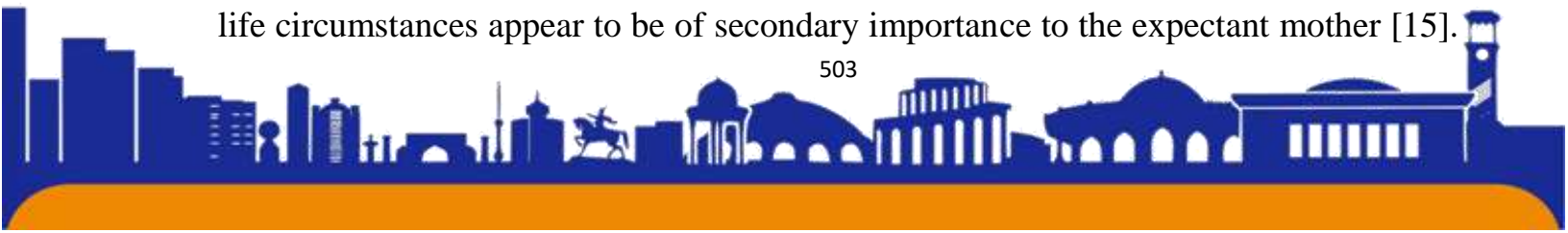
SRS usually develops when there is an increase in up to 20% of inactive muscle cells and a decrease in functionally active myocytes in utero, characterized by a high content of contractile proteins. Non-synchronized work of separate groups of smooth muscle fibers due to different traction force at the ends of muscle bundles consisting of different numbers of active and inactive cells is likely to be the basis of DRD development [6]. Most authors identify insufficient "cervical maturity" as the most significant risk factors for DRD. Cervical maturity is assessed by the Bishop score, with a cervix with a Bishop score of 10 being considered mature and, conversely, a cervix with a score between 0 and 6 being considered immature [7]. When an immature cervix is diagnosed, the risk of developing BPD is more than 97%. At the same time, the use of techniques that promote cervical maturation can also contribute to the occurrence of labor anomalies in impending labor [8]. Elevated levels of endogenous progesterone and its metabolites are considered by some authors to be one of the determining factors in the development of BPD, in contrast to the fact that the level of endogenous estrogens does not affect the development of labor anomalies. This fact is confirmed by the detected low values of the gestagen ratio (pregnandiol/pregnanolone) in caesarean section due to the ineffectiveness of conservative of conservative treatment of labor anomalies [6].



A number of authors associate the development of obstetric anomalies with obesity. Obesity, large fetuses, arterial hypertension [8,9,10]. A prospective study has shown that obese women have initially reduced uterine activity [10]. Adiponectin, secreted by adipose tissue, can also reduce myometrial contractility. Adiponectin inhibits myometrial contractility, which is consistent with the possibility that it is a previously unrecognized link between maternal metabolism and maintenance of pregnancy [11]. A metabolic disorder has been discussed as a cause of birth abnormalities [11]. Maternal metabolic dysfunction has been discussed, in particular, several studies have found a significant correlation between maternal metabolism and the maintenance of pregnancy [11]. Studies have revealed a significant correlation between dystocia and hyponatremia, developed during labor. Hyponatremia reversibly increases the frequency of contractions and appearance of biphasic or multiphasic contractions, which can decrease the contractility of the myometrium. This may explain the correlation of hyponatremia and operative labor [12].

According to a number of researchers, a risk factor for labor anomalies is somatic pathology. Anemia is the leading one in the structure of diseases during gestation [13]. Anemia [13], most of which are of iron-deficient nature (up to 90%) due to nutritional deficiencies in the diet of various trace elements (iodine, iron, zinc, etc.). Anemia in pregnant women is also important in the formation of the rheological properties of the blood, indirectly being a risk factor for BPD. Among the main causes of disorganized labor by practicing obstetricians is the lack of readiness of the body for childbirth.

The preparation of the woman's body for the impending birth involves a number of changes, ranging from psychological, characterized by the change of the so-called "dominant pregnancy" to the "dominant childbirth". It should be explained that the "dominant of pregnancy" is the gestational dominant, or "maternal dominant" - a term first proposed and explained by I. A. Arshavsky. It is a special condition that occurs during pregnancy and continues during childbirth and breastfeeding of the newborn. In this case a focus of excitement is formed in a woman's body at the level of the central nervous system, which is characterized by so-called dominant (predominant) ideas of pregnancy and an acute desire of a woman to have a healthy child. Against the background of these thoughts, issues of education, work, and other life circumstances appear to be of secondary importance to the expectant mother [15].



Cervical immaturity at the beginning of labor activity. A situation in which structural and functional changes in the cervix have not yet begun, and it appears to the obstetrician to be long, dense, and the cervical canal closed. This condition can be a risk factor for the development of dyscoordination of labor activity if the pregnancy has been overexpanded or in the case of prenatal dilatation of amniotic fluid [13].

- Hyperstimulation of labor with oxytocin. In most countries of the world, oxytocin is still the leading means of labor induction, but there are strict indications for its use, as well as the method of its use and the dosage of the drug itself are undeniably important. The existing schemes for its use for the induction of labor, i.e. labor induction, differ in the dose and the interval of its increase, in this regard there are low-dose and high-dose schemes. In practical obstetrics, the technique of sequential use of amniotomy and oxytocin for induction of labor is widespread, although there are no evidence-based data on the technology and effectiveness of this technique. At the same time, current evidence, namely the 2012 clinical protocol for cervical preparation for labor and delivery, the basic labor management protocol, as amended in 2019, and the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists guidelines for induction of labor (RCOG, 2008) do not recommend the simultaneous use of amniotomy (opening of the amniotic bladder) and oxytocin infusion or the sequential choice of amniotomy and oxytocin infusion as the main mode of labor induction due to the high risk of uterine hyperstimulation and discoordinated labor.

In addition to the above, there are risk factors for the development of abnormal uterine contractions that are added to a woman's medical history. And the first item here will be abnormal development of the uterus-. There are abnormalities characterized by an abnormal uterus structure: bicornal/single horn, saddle-shaped, double uterus, or intrauterine septum. In the presence of such diagnoses, the reproductive function of a woman can be complicated already at the stage of pregnancy planning, pregnancy and delivery, because most often this pathology predisposes to the wrong position of the fetus during labor, or the development of asynclitism or pathological insertion of the fetal head into the pelvic plane, in which the sagittal seam on the baby's head is deflected to the sacrum or pubic symphysis, which prevents its movement along the birth canal. By talking about pelvic-head disproportion, I meant the development of such a serious complication in childbirth as a clinically narrow pelvis. This is a condition in which there is a discrepancy between

the size of the fetus and the pelvis of the laborer, regardless of the size of the latter. Such a situation can present itself at the beginning of labor with excessive, discordant uterine contractions that are not amenable to conservative therapy. Another possible reason is overstretching of the uterus as a result of a multiple pregnancy, polyhydramnios, changes in the position of the fetus or overpregnancy.

Presence of uterine myomatous nodules.

Among the possible causes of dyscoordination of labor activity there is also the age of the woman in labor. Research by O. R. Baev (2005) [8] indicates a high incidence of uterine dyscoordination in young first-time mothers. Let's review the complications of dyscoordination of labor activity, starting with the least serious ones.

Cervical dystocia is a pathology of uterine contractions in which the external pharynx, due to its spastic state, is an obstacle to the birth of the fetus. Delivery with cervical dystocia is complicated by obstetric trauma to the cervix.

In turn, cervical ruptures are inevitably accompanied by damage to all connective-tissue-muscular structures, as well as nerve endings of the organ, which causes disruption of trophism in the cervix and increases the possibility of inflammatory process attachment. In addition, cervical scar deformation can be a risk factor for cervical insufficiency in subsequent pregnancies and lead to miscarriage.

Another danger of obstetric cervical trauma is the formation of cervical ectropion (or eversion of the cervical canal mucosa), which predisposes to the formation of precancerous conditions that increase the risk of cervical cancer. The literature describes data that more than 40% of women develop cervical dysplasia after cervical obstetric trauma. Labor in which dysplasia has developed can be managed conservatively, through natural birth canal, or by Cesarean section surgery, depending on the cause of the pathology, the condition of the laboring woman, the severity of the process and complications encountered, as well as the condition of the fetus. Prevention of dyscoordination of labor activity. While registering a pregnant woman taking into consideration her medical history and examinations the risk groups are distinguished for the development of this or that pathology. Knowing the presence of risk factors that may lead to the development of discordant labor, the doctor informs her patient, and together they begin preventive measures aimed at both physical and psychological health of the expectant mother and preparation for labor.

These measures include:

- Attending a pregnant women's school in order to prepare emotionally and psychologically for the upcoming birth of the baby, as well as to make the woman more aware of the process of childbirth and the postpartum period;
- prenatal hospitalization of pregnant women at risk in an appropriate level of care;
- in the prenatal hospitalization stage, if indicated, therapies to ensure the maturation of the cervix and to prepare for childbirth [14].

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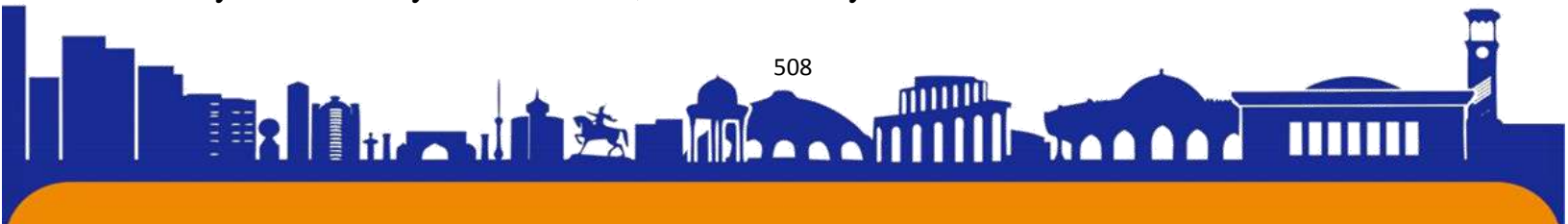
Sultonbayeva Ruxsora Xudayshukur qizi

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Annotatsiya: Maqola eshakyemi (urtikariya) sabablari, belgilari, tashxisi va davolash haqidagi nazariy va amaliy ma'lumotlar bilan to'ldirilgan. Maqola eshakyemi (urtikariya) deb atalgan, qichishishga olib keladigan teri reaksiyasini tavsiflaydi. Sabablari to'g'risida allergik reaksiyalar, fizik omillar, infeksiyalar va avtoimmun kasalliklar kabi turli omillar ko'rsatilgan. Maqola eshakyemi belgilariga to'xtalarkan qavariq toshmalar, qichishish, teri rangida o'zgarishlar, teri shishishi va boshqa belgilarni tavsiflaydi. Tashxislash qismida, maqola eshakyemini aniqlash uchun kerakli tekshiruvlar va tahlillarni amalga oshirishning muhimligini ta'kidlaydi. Davolash qismida esa, maqola eshakyemining davolash usullari haqida ma'lumot beradi. Maqola umumiy ravishda dermatologiya sohasida qiziqarli va foydali bo'lib, uni o'qish orqali izlanish va davolash sohasigilar qiziqarli ma'lumot olishlari mumkin.

Kalit so'zlar: Eshakyemi, urtikariya, qavariq toshmalar, allergenlar, allergik reaksiya, gistamin, IgE, Immunosupressantlar, antigistaminlar.

Kirish: Eshakyemi - shuningdek, (urtikaria) deb ham ataladi - bu qichishishga olib keladigan teri reaksiyasi. Eshakyemi ko'pincha qichiydigan dog'lar sifatida boshlanadi, ular hajmi jihatidan farq qiladigan qavariq toshmalarga aylanadi. Qichiydigan dog'lar va qavariq toshmalar bir joyda paydo bo'ishi yoki yo'qolib yana boshqa joyda paydo bo'lishi mumkin. Eshakyemi o'tkir yoki surunkali, o'z-o'zidan yoki induktiv bo'lishi mumkin. Ushbu





reaktsiyalar ba'zan tasodifiy paydo bo'ladi va yo'qoladi. Ba'zan esa surunkali bo'lib 6 oy va undan ham ko'p davom etishi mumkin. Bu juda noqulay bo'lib, uyqu va kundalik ishlarga xalaqit beradi. Urtikariya nomi yevropa qichitqi o'tidan olingan (*urtica dioica*). Urtikaria angioedema (Kvinke shishi) bilan birgalikda mavjud bo'lishi mumkin, bu esa uning shilliq qavatlarida ham uchrashi mumkinligini ko'rsatadi.

Sabablari: Eshakyemi sabablari asosan allergik omillar bo'lib, bu esa semiz hujayralardan gistamin ishlab chiqarilishi va boshqa teri reaksiyalariga sabab bo'ladi.

Allergik Reaksiyalar: Ba'zi oziq-ovqatlar (masalan, yong'oq, tuxum, qulupnay), dori-darmonlar (masalan, antibiotiklar, sulfanilamidlar) yoki hasharotlar zahari kabi allergenlarga ta'sir qilishi immunitet reaksiyasini keltirib chiqarishi mumkin.

Fizik omillar: Yuqori harorat yoki qichanishlar teridagi semiz hujayralarni gistamin chiqarishga to'g'ridan-to'g'ri rag'batlantirishi va qavariq toshmalar paydo bo'lishiga olib kelishi mumkin.

Infeksiyalar: Virusli yoki bakterial infeksiyalar immunitet tizimini faollashtirishi va eshakyemiga olib kelishi mumkin.

Avtoimmun Kasalliklar: Revmatoid artrit, Tizimli qizil yugurik yoki boshqa avtoimmun kasalliklarda immunitet tizimining o'z hujayralariga nisbatan tolerantligini yo'qotishi turli to'qimalarda, shu jumladan terida yallig'lanish reaksiyalariga olib kelishi bu esa eshakyemiga sabab bo'lishi mumkin.

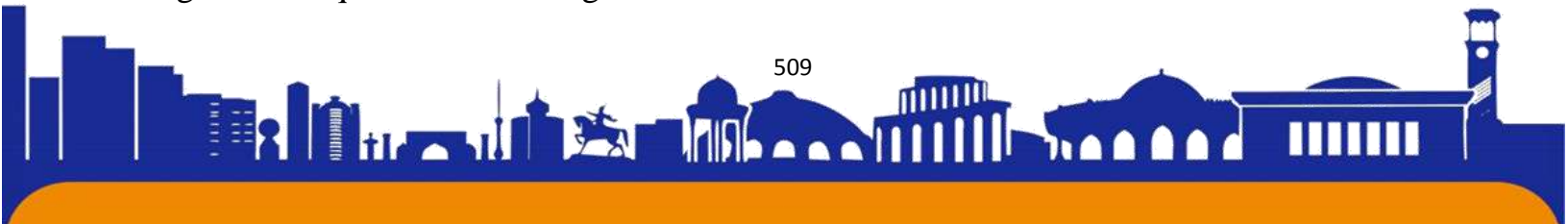
Belgilari: Eshakyemi odatda terida ko'tarilgan, qizil va qichiydigan qavariq toshmalar paydo bo'lishi bilan tavsiflanadi.

Qavariq toshmalar: Eshakyemining asosiy xususiyati bu ko'tarilgan, qizil yoki teri rangidagi qavariq toshmalarning rivojlanishi. Shakli ko'pincha yumaloq yoki noto'g'ri shaklda bo'lib, o'lchamlari kichikdan kattagacha o'zgarishi mumkin. Ular odatda bir necha soat ichida paydo bo'ladi va yo'qoladi, ammo yangilari paydo bo'lishi mumkin.

Qichishish: Zararlangan joylar odatda qattiq qichishadi. Qichishish qavariq toshmalarga lokalizatsiya qilinishi yoki ulardan tashqariga atrofdagi teriga tarqalishi mumkin.

Rangi: Toshmalar odatda qizil rangda bo'ladi, lekin ular teri rangida ham bo'lishi mumkin.

Chegaralari: Qavariqlar ko'pincha aniq belgilangan chegaralarga ega. Ularning chegaralari vaqt o'tishi bilan o'zgarishi mumkin.





Davomiyligi: Alohida toshmalar odatda 24 soat ichida tugaydi, ammo yangilari paydo bo'lishi mumkin. Surunkali holatlarda esa bir necha hafta yoki bir necha oy davom etishi mumkin.

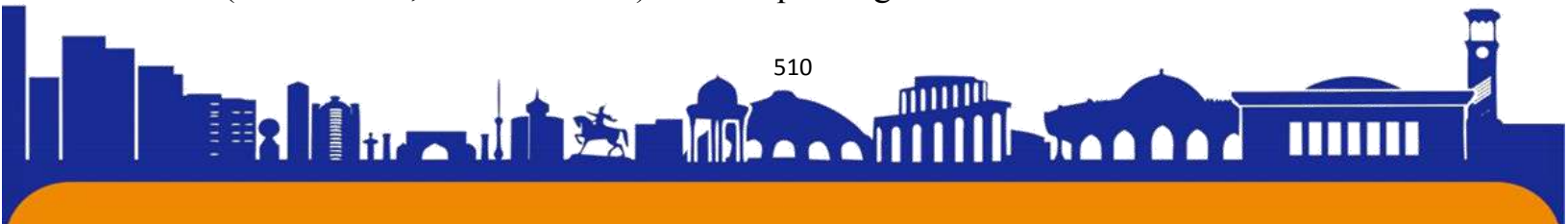
Shish: Ayniqsa terining chuqur qatlamlarida paydo bo'lishi mumkin. Og'ir holatlarda lablar, ko'zlar yoki shilliq qavatlar shishi (angioedema) paydo bo'lishi mumkin.

Teri tashqarisidagi belgilari: Ko'pincha eshakyemini keltirib chiqaruvchi sabablarga bog'liq bo'adi. Ba'zi hollarda odamlarda charchoq, bezovtalik yoki bosh og'rig'i kabi umumiy belgilar paydo bo'lishi mumkin.

Mexanizmi: Eshakyemi patologik mexanizmi g'ayritabiiy immunitet reaksiyasini, xususan gistamin va boshqa yallig'lanish vositachilarini chiqarishni o'z ichiga oladi. Eshakyemining asosida to'qima semiz hujayralari va immun hujayralari bo'lgan bazofillar hisoblanadi. Ushbu hujayralarda gistamin va boshqa moddalar bilan to'ldirilgan granulari mavjud. Eshakyemi ko'p hollarda immunitet tizimi allergen tomonidan qo'zg'atiladi. Allergenga xos bo'lgan IgE to'qima semiz hujayralari va bazofillar yuzasiga bog'lanadi. Allergen to'qima semiz hujayralari yoki bazofillar yuzasida o'ziga xos IgE bilan aloqa qilganda gistamin va boshqa yallig'lanish kimyoviy moddalarining ajralib chiqishiga sabab bo'ladi. Gistamin qon tomirlarining kengayishiga (vazodilatatsiya) va o'tkazuvchan bo'lishiga olib keladi, bu esa eshakyemida ko'rinadigan xarakterli qizarish, qavariq, shishish va qichishishga olib keladi. Ba'zi hollarda immun tizimining bir qismi bo'lgan komplement tizimi ham faollashishi mumkin. Bu yallig'lanish reaksiyasini yanada kuchaytiradi. Ba'zan esa allergen bo'lmagan jismoniy stimullar (masalan: qichanish, issiqlik,) yoki ba'zi dorilar to'qima semiz hujayralarini bevosita rag'batlantirishiga va gistamin chiqarilishiga olib kelishi mumkin. Surunkali shaklda esa avtoimmun mexanizmlar olti hafta yoki undan ko'proq davom etadigan eshakyemiga olib keladi. Nerv tolalari uchlarining yallig'lanish mediatorlari tomonidan qitiqlanishi qichishishga sabab bo'ladi.

Tashxislash: Eshakyemiga tashxis qo'yishning asosida uni keltirib chiqarishi mumkin bo'lgan allergik omillarni aniqlash va qavariq shishlarni obyektiv baholash yotadi.

Subyektiv tekshiruv: So'rab surishtiruvdan iborat bo'lib, be'mor aloqada bo'lgan eshakyemiga sabab bo'lishi mumkin bo'lgan allergenlarni aniqlashga qaratilgan. Bular o'simliklar (gul hidlash, qichitqio't, zaharli o'simliklar); oziqovqat mahsulotlari (qulupnay, shokolad, tuxum); Hashoratlar chaqishi (chayon, o'rgimchak); dorilar (antibiotiklar, sulfanilamidlar) va boshqa allergenlar bo'lishi mumkin.





Obyektiv tekshiruv: Be'mor tanasidagi toshmalarni ko'zdan kechirish, baholash va farqlashdan iborat. Eshakyemidagi toshmalar qavargan, shishgan, qizil rangda bo'lib, kuchli qichichish xossasiga ega. Qichishish lokalizatsiyasi qavariq atrofida yoki qavariqqa yo'nalgan bo'lishi mumkin. Qavariq toshmalar ko'pincha doimiy bo'lmay yo'qolib, keyin yana boshqa joydan paydo bo'ladi.

Qon tahlili: Qon tahlilida allergik va avtoimmun jaroyonlarini izohlovchi o'zgarishlar aniqlanadi. Bularga eozonofilliya, C reaktiv oqsillar, yallig'lanish mediatorlari kabilar kiradi.

Sinov testlari: Turli avtoimmun kasalliklarini aniqlashga asoslangan. Bu tekshiruvlar uzoqroq vaqt va ma'lum bosqichlarni talab etadi (revmatik sinov).

Davolash: Eshakyemini davolash simptomlarni engillashtirish va iloji bo'lsa, asosiy sabab yoki qo'zg'atuvchilarni bartaraf etish strategiyalarini o'z ichiga oladi.

Antigistaminlar: Antigistaminlar eshakyemining asosiy vositachisi bo'lgan gistamin ta'sirini blokirovka qilish uchun ishlatiladigan asosiy dorilar. Ular qichishish, qizarish va qavariq toshmalarni yo'qotishga yordam beradi.

Birinchi avlod antigistaminlari: Difengidramin, Xlorfeniramin.

Ikkinchi avlod antigistaminlari (sedativ bo'lmagan): loratadin, setirizin, Feksofenadin.

H2 Blokatorlari: Bu dorilar gistaminning H2 retseptorlariga ta'sirini bloklaydi, asosan oshqozonga ta'sir etadi va ba'zida H1 antigistaminlari bilan birgalikda qo'llaniladi: Ranitidin.

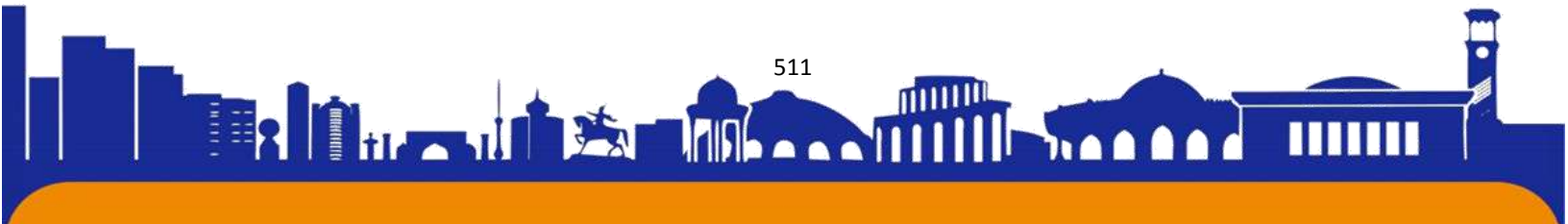
Kortikosteroidlar: Og'iz orqali yoki parenteral kortikosteroidlar og'ir holatlarda yoki qisqa muddatli yengillik uchun buyurilishi mumkin. Ular yallig'lanishga qarshi xususiyatlarga ega: prednizon (og'iz), gidrokortizon (parenteral).

Leykotrien retseptorlari antagonistlari: Bu dorilar yallig'lanish vositachisi bo'lgan leykotrienlarning ta'sirini bloklaydi. Ular antigistaminlar bilan birgalikda ishlatilishi mumkin: Montelukast.

Immunosupressantlar: Standart davolash usullariga javob bermaydigan surunkali urticaria holatlarida immunosupressiv dorilar immunitet reaksiyasini modulyatsiya qilish uchun buyurilishi mumkin: Siklosporin, Metotreksat.

Ximioterapiya: Muayyan immunitet yo'llariga qaratilgan monoklonal antikorlar surunkali eshakyemida buyurilishi mumkin: Omalizumab.

Fototerapiya: Ba'zi hollarda surunkali urticaria uchun davolash sifatida boshqariladigan ultrabinafsha nurlari ta'siridan foydalanish mumkin.



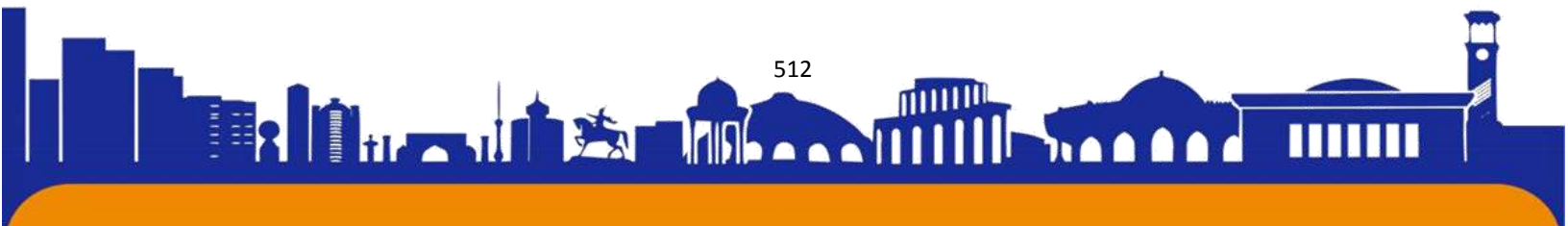


Allergenlardan qochish: Ba'zi oziq-ovqatlar, dori-darmonlar yoki atrof-muhit omillari kabi o'ziga xos qo'zg'atuvchilarni aniqlash va ulardan qochish eshakyemidan batamom qutilishning muhim shartidir.

Xulosa: Eshakyemi (urtikariya) – bu teri reaksiyasi sifatida aniqlanadigan, qichishish, qavariq toshmalar va boshqa dermatologik belgilarga olib keladigan holat. Eshakyemiga sabab bo'luvchi omillar turfa xil bo'lib, ularning ko'pchiligi allergenlardir. Eshakyemi kelib chiqishi uni keltirib chiqaruvchi omillar va organizmning reaktivligiga qat'iy bog'liq. Agar organizmning reaktivligi kuchaysa, organism allergenlarga sezgir bo'lib qoladi bu esa eshakyemini keltirib chiqarishi mumkin. Eshakyemini tashxislashda uni keltirib chiqaruvchi allergen faktorlarni aniqlash va eshakyemining klinik belgilari aniqlash kerak bo'ladi. Buni tushinish uchun eshakyemi keltirib chiqaruvchi patologik jarayonlarni tahlil qilish zarur. Eshakyemini davolashning asosida esa antigistaminlar, H2 blokatorlari, kortikosteroidlar, immunosupressantlar qo'llash samara beradi.

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AKVAREL TEXNIKASINING RIVOJLANISH TARIXI

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Annotatsiya. Mazkur maqolada akvarelning boshlanish tarixi qadimgi va uyg'onish davrlari, XI- XIV-XV-XVI-XX asrlar haqida so'z olib borilgan bo'lib, ushbu asrlarda akvarel qanday paydo bo'lgan qanday rivojlangani hamda rivojlanish davrlarida qanday yutuqlar va XIX- asrning "Akwarellar jamiyati" inqirozi haqida ham aytib o'tiladi.

Kaliit so'zlar: akvarel tarixi, uyg'onish davri, qadimgi davr, XI-XIV-XV-XVI- XIX asrlar, rivojlanish, yutuq, inqiroz.

Abstract. In this article, the history of the beginning of watercolor is discussed in the ancient and renaissance periods, XI-XIV-XV-XVI-XX- centuries, how watercolor appeared and developed in these centuries, and what achievements were made in the development periods and the XIX century. The "Watercolor Society" crisis is also mentioned.

Key words: history of watercolor painting, renaissance, ancient times, XI-XIV-XV-XVI-XIX centuries, development, achievement, crisis.

Абстрактный. В данной статье рассматривается история возникновения акварели в античный и ренессансный периоды, XI-XIV-XV-XVI-XX веков, как появилась и развивалась акварель в эти века, и какие достижения были достигнуты в периоды развития и XIX века. Упоминается также кризис «Акварельного общества».

Ключевые слова: история акварельной живописи, ренессанс, древность, XI-XIV-XV-XVI-XIX вв., развитие, достижения, кризис.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi uchinchi renesans davri poydevori qurilishi va uning yangi ijtimoiy taraqqiyot yo'lidan borayotganligi boshqa sohalarda bo'lgani kabi oliy ta'limning hamma bo'ginlarining faoliyatini ham qayta ko'rishni talab etmoqda. Bu talablar bevosita



tasviriy san'at o'quv faniga ham taaluqlidir. Ayniqsa, asriy an'analarga ega bo'lgan Tasviriy san'at turlariga o'quvchi yoshlarni jalb etish katta tarbiyaviy ahamiyatga egaligi bilan diqqatga sazovordir. Shu jihatdan ham yosh avlodni har tomonlama kamol toptirishda jamiyatimiz pedagogika fani, xususan san'at pedagogikasining oldiga yangi vazifalar yukladi. Zero boshqa sohalar bilan hamohang tarzda ilm va san'at sohalarida ham tub o'zgarishlar davri kechmoqda. Bu o'zgarishlar yosh avlodda nafaqat nazariy bilimlarni egallash, balki ularni amaliyotda qo'llay olish ko'nikmalarini shakllantirish va takomillashtirishni ham taqozo etadi

Qadimda turli xil giyohlar va tabiiy moddalarni maydalab kukun holiga keltirib, ulardan bo'yoq sifatida foydalanilgan. Hozirgi davrga kelib moybo'yoq, akvarel, tempera, guash, akrill, anilin bo'yoqlari mavjud bo'lib, ular asosan zamonaviy texnika yordamida tarkibiga qarab, har xil kimyoviy moddalar aralashmasidan tayyorlanadi. Bu qorishmalardan asosan, rangtasvir yo'nalishi uchun foydalaniladi.

Akvarel (fransuzcha aquarelle "suvli" ← italyancha acquarello) — rasm texnikasi va tasviriy san'atning bir turi bo'lib, u rangtasvir va grafika o'rtasida o'tish joyini egallaydi, ularning xususiyatlarini ohangning boyligi, bino shakli va makonini rang bilan, shuningdek, tasviriy rang bilan birlashtirib turadi. Tasvirni qurishda oq fon qog'ozining faol roli, tempera, guash yoki moy bilan bo'yashga xos bo'lgan o'ziga xos relief zarbasining yo'qligidir. ¹ "Akvarel" atamasi lotincha "aqua" - suv so'zidan kelib chiqqan bo'lib, bog'lovchi sifatida o'simlik yelim bilan suv bo'yoqlari va xarakterli qog'ozdagi bo'yoq qatlamining shaffofligi bilan ajralib turadi. Akvarel ham ushbu texnikada bajarilgan ish deb ataladi.

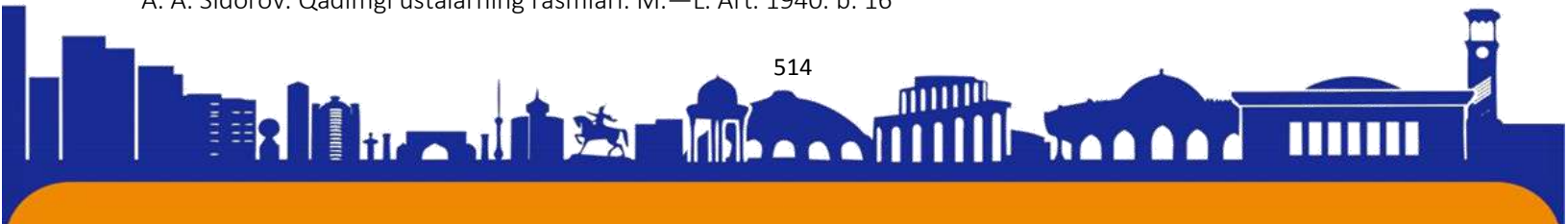
Qadimgi akvarellarning yetarlicha o'rganilmaganligining sabablaridan biri shundaki, ular o'ziga xosligi mo'rt va haddan tashqari yorug'likdan qo'rqadi va kamdan kam hollarda namoyish etiladi. Reproduksiyalar hatto eng mukammali ham, hayratlanarli ijro, mahoratini, ranglarning yangiligi va asl jozibadorligini yetkaza olmaydi. ²

XI-asrlarda badiiy, topografik va etnografik maqsadlarda Evropa va uzoq mamlakatlarga sayohat mashhur bo'lib, akvarel ko'rilgan narsalarni yetkazishning ideal vositasi bo'lib xizmat qilgan.

Suv ranglari antik davrda ma'lum bo'lgan: Misrda milo'ddan avvalgi XII asrda, ular

¹ Ta'lim nazariyasi va metodikasi (san'at hunarmandchilik darajasi o'qituvchisi Sh. O. Vasilevna ning

² A. A. Sidorov. Qadimgi ustalarning rasmlari. M.—L. Art. 1940. b. 16



papirusdagi tasvirlarni ta'kidlash uchun, qabrlarning monumental devor rasmlari uchun ishlatilgan; antik va Uyg'onish davrida - fresk rasmlari uchun Rim katakombalarining devoriy rasmlari, Sharqiy va O'rta asrlar Evropa qo'lyozmalarida - matnni bezaklar va bosh harflar bilan bezash uchun foydalanilgan. ³

Evropada u faqat XV-asrda keng tarqaldi, bu rasm va akvarelning yuksalishiga yordam berdi.

Akvarel me'moriy dizayn va chizmalarni yuvish uchun ajralmas hisoblanadi. Taxminan 1500-yillarda N. da Modenaga tegishli bo'lgan me'moriy loyihaning sanasi ko'rsatilgan, unda nozik akvarel bo'yoqlari mavjud. Arxitektura chizmasi ham akvarelning ko'lami hisoblanadi. Dyurer va Brueghel davrida san'at nozik va amaliy janrlarga bo'linmagan, har bir buyuk usta butun ijodiy doirada hukmronlik qilgan. ⁴

XVII-asrdan boshlab, akvarel texnikasida sezilarli yaxshilanish kuzatildi. o'rtalarida Gollandiyada peyzaj rasmining yorqin yuksalishi akvarelni chetlab o'tmadi. Tonalliklarning o'ziga xos nozikligi, yumshoq o'tish qobiliyati, ranglarning sofligi va shaffofligi uni atmosfera hodisalarining eng kichik soyalarini yetkazish uchun ajralmas holga keltirdi. ⁵

Haqiqiy, ya'ni shaffof akvarel C. Cennini bo'yicha XVII-asr boshida keng qo'llanila boshlandi. C. Cennini akvarel bilan bo'yash usullari haqida ham, u ishlab chiqarilgan bo'yoqlar haqida ham gapiradi. Ushbu rasm uchun asosiy rang berish elementi mayda maydalangan soot "alqatemtm", bundan tashqari, C. Cennini ma'lum pigmentlar va bo'yoqlarning suyuq eritmalaridan foydalanadi. Bu risolada akvarelning o'sha davrda hukmron bo'lgan temperadan farq qiluvchi maxsus rasm turi sifatida va akvarel uchun maxsus bo'yoqlar tayyorlash ko'rsatkichi alohida ahamiyatga ega. C. Cennini "akvarel" idagi asosiy bo'yoq uglerod qora siyoh bo'lgan, boshqa bo'yoqlar esa faqat qora chizilgan rangni bo'yagan; "yorug'lik" nomi - eng kichik zarbalar bilan bo'yash - bunday ish uchun juda mos bo'lganligi aniq.

³ Nesselstrauss Ts. Dyurerning chizmalari. - Moskva: San'at, 1966 yil.

⁴ Kalning A. Akvarel bo'yoqlari: qisqacha qo'llanma. - M.: San'at, 1968 yil.

⁵ Akvarel qalamlaridan foydalaning. Qo'llanmalar va badiiy maslahatlar. lateliercanson.com. 2018-yil 14-dekabrda olindi. 2018-yil 26-noyabrda asl nusxadan arxivlangan.



1805 yil aprel oyida tashkil etilgan Akvarel rassomlari jamiyatining birinchi ko'rgazmasi bo'lib o'tdi, u katta muvaffaqiyatga erishdi va keyinchalik har yili o'tkaziladigan tadbirga aylandi. Moyli rangtasvir bilan raqobat yo'lga mo'ljallangan akvarel ataylab qo'yilgan.

1880 yil dekabr oyida Akvarellar jamiyatining 1-ko'rgazmasi Bolshaya Morskaya ko'chasida San'atni rag'batlantirish jamiyati zallarida bo'lib o'tdi. Sankt-Peterburgda har yili o'tkaziladigan akvarel ko'rgazmalarining ochilishi, jamoatchilikning o'zgarmas hamdardligi va mashhurligi,⁶ Rossiya akvarellari jamiyatining tashkil etilishi favqulodda muhim ehtiyojni qondirganligidan dalolat beradi.

XIX-asr o'rtalaridagi an'analarning asta-sekin yo'qolishi, san'atning umumiy tanazzulga uchrashi va zamonaviy madaniyatning rivojlanishi "Akvarellar jamiyati" inqiroziga olib keldi. Bundan tashqari, ba'zi yangi a'zolar san'atkorlarning do'stona oilasiga hasad va janjal keltirdilar.

XX-asr boshlariga kelib, rus akvarellari yuqori tasviriga aytish mumkinki, "bo'yoq" yoki "molbert" to'liqligiga erishdi va shu bilan birga u o'ziga xosligini saqlab qoldi.⁷

XX-asr boshlarida (1915-1916) Sankt-Peterburgning madaniy hayotida juda ko'p turli xil badiiy birlashmalar mavjud edi. Badiiy akademiyaga o'qishga kelgan V.Milashevskiy o'z taassurotlarini shunday tasvirlaydi.

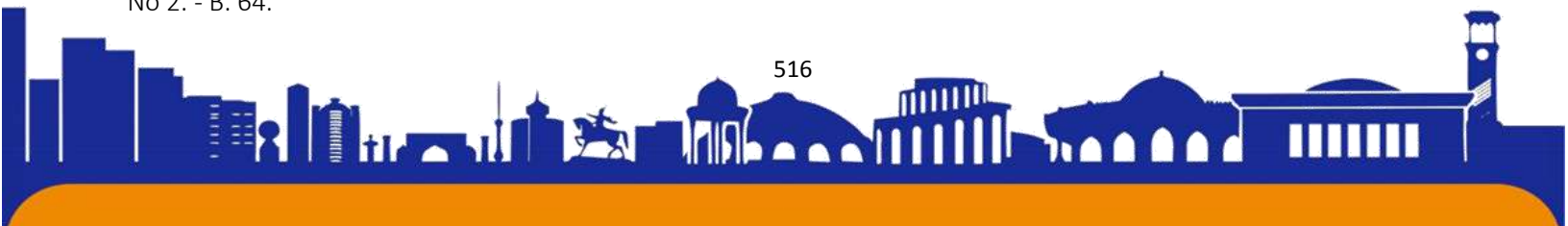
Inqilobdan keyin AI Kuindji jamiyati tugatilmadi, u 1929 yilgacha mavjud bo'lib, o'zining oldingi badiiy yo'nalishlarini saqlab qolishda davom etdi. Shu bilan birga, akvarel-kuinjistlar AHRR I.S. Goryushkin-Sorokopudov, I.A. Vladimirov, M.B. Grekov va boshqalar ko'rgazmalarida qatnashdilar.

Shunday qilib, xulosa o'rnida aytish kerakki, akvarelning tarixiy rivojlanish yo'llari, uning tasviriy san'atning mustaqil sohasiga ajratilishi unga rassomlarning o'zlari ham, tomoshabinlar, san'at ixlosmandlarining ham cheksiz e'tiborini tasdiqlaydi. Akvarel san'atining topografik, me'moriy, botanika, manzara yo'nalishi keyinchalik turli profildagi universitet talabalariga akvarel rassomligi asoslarini o'rgatishda foydalanildi.

⁶ Klyuning A. Akvarel bo'yash uchun materiallar // Rassom. - 1975. - No 9. - S. 60-62.

⁷ Donin A. Dyurerning peyzaj akvarellarida fazo va vaqt // San'atshunoslik: San'at tarixi va nazariyasi jurnali. - 2005. -

No 2. - B. 64.





Akvarel rangtasvir va grafika xususiyatlarini birlashtira oladi. Ular go'zallik haqida gapirganda, kosmosning chuqur o'tkazuvchanligini, yorug'lik va havo muhitini, kontrastlarning boyligini, dog' bilan ishlashni, iliqlik va sovuqlikning mavjudligini, moslashuvchanlikni va rang va ohang munosabatlarining xilma-xilligini ta'kidlaydilar. Atrofimizdagi dunyoga xos bo'lgan jonlilik, harakatchanlik, o'zgaruvchanlik hissini yaratadi.

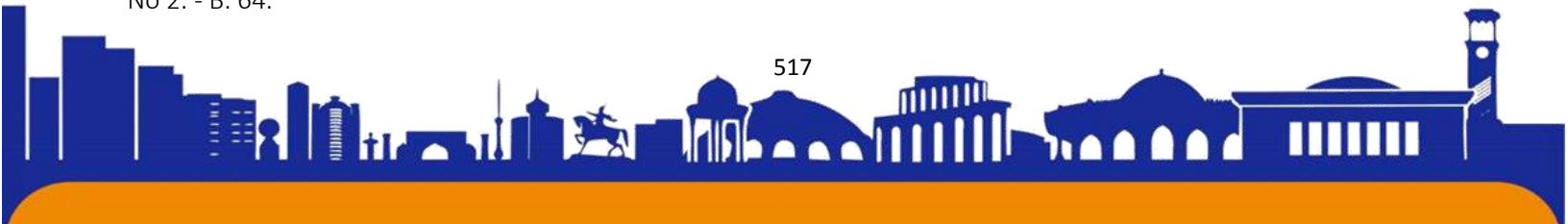
Rang rasm uchun eng o'ziga xos ifoda vositasidir. Uning ifodalanishi, hissiy assotsiatsiyalarni uyg'otish qobiliyati tasvirning emotsionalligini oshiradi, rasmning vizual, ekspressiv va dekorativ imkoniyatlarini belgilaydi. Rassomlik asarlarida rang integral sistema va rang hosil qiladi, lekin monoxromli rasm mavjud.

Rassomning rang-barang dog'i yoki cho'tkasi rasmda muhim rol o'ynaydi, bu uning asosiy texnikasi bo'lib, unga ko'p jihatlarni yetkazishga imkon beradi. Smear shaklining plastik, hajmli qoliplanishiga, uning moddiy xarakteri va tuzilishini o'tkazishga yordam beradi, rang bilan birgalikda haqiqiy dunyoning rang-barangligini tiklaydi.⁸

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⁸ Donin A. Dyurerning peyzaj akvarellarida fazo va vaqt // San'atshunoslik: San'at tarixi va nazariyasi jurnali. - 2005. -





HUDUDLARDA KICHIK SANOAT ZONALARI ISHLAB CHIQRISH SAMARADORLIGINI EKONOMETRIK MODELLASHTIRISH VA PROGNOZLASH

Sakiyeva O.B., TerDU

Аннотация: Мақоллада hududlarda kichik sanoat zonalari ishlab chiqarish samaradorligini ekonometrik modellashtirish va qisqa muddatli prognozlash keltirilgan.

Калит so'zlar: kichik sanoat zonalari (KSZ), mavsumiy vaqtli qator, adaptive model, Holt-Winters modeli, korrelyatsion matritsa, model parametrlari, kichik tadbirkorlik subyektlari, prognoz qiymatlar

Аннотация: В статье представлено эконометрическое моделирование и краткосрочное прогнозирование эффективности производства малых промышленных зон в регионах.

Ключевые слова: малые промышленные зоны (МПЗ), сезонный временной ряд, адаптивная модель, модель Холта-Уинтерса, корреляционная матрица, параметры модели, субъекты малого предпринимательства, прогнозные значения

Abstract: The article presents econometric modeling and short-term forecasting of production efficiency of small industrial zones in the regions

Keywords: small industrial zones (SIZ), seasonal time series, adaptive model, Holt-Winters model, correlation matrix, model parameters, small business entities, forecast values

Respublikada barpo etilgan va faoliyat yuritaётgan KSZlar soni 500 tadan ortiq bo'lishiga qaramay, ularni barpo etishning yagona ilmiy jihatdan asoslangan tashkiliy-iqtisodiy modeli ishlab chiqilmagan. Ayrim hududlarda sanoat ishlab chiqarish bo'yicha malakali kadrlar etishmasligi, ilg'or xorijiy uskuna va texnologiya asosida biznesni boshlash uchun boshlang'ich mablag' etishmasligi (bu muammo KSZlarda faoliyat





yuritayotgan kichik biznes sub'ektlariga ham tegishli), hududlarning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanganlik darajasiga ko'ra, KSZlarni turlarga ajratish asosida hududlar bo'yicha joylashtirishning ilmiy asoslangan tartib-qoidasi mavjud emasligi, KSZlar ichida loyihalarni tanlov asosida joylashtirishda ularning texnik, ekologik, iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy tomonlarini e'tiborga olinuvchi yagona mezonlar tizimi ishlab chiqilmagan. Bu muammolar KSZ larni tashkil etish va boshqarish borasidagi asosiy muammolar sanaladi [5]. Kichik sanoat zonalari faoliyati ilmiy manbalarda kam o'rganilgan. O'zbekiston Respublikasida KSZlar tomonidan ishlab chiqarilgan sanoat mahsuloti hajmi dinamikasi to'g'risida ma'lumotlar deyarli yo'q bo'lganligi sababli va ularning mahsuloti KBXT sanoat mahsulotida hamda respublika sanoat mahsuloti takibiga qo'shilishini e'tiborga olib, iqtisodchi olimlardan B. Salimov¹ KBXT sanoat mahsuloti va respublika sanoat mahsulotini prognozlash modellari ishlab chiqilgan. B. Salimov tomonidan O'zbekistonda KSZ larni barpo etish va rivojlantirish omillarini tahlil qilib, ularni rivojlantirishning konseptual modeli, ko'p omilli ekonometrik modellashtirish asosida ishlab chiqiladi, bunda natijaviy omil – kichik biznes tomonidan ishlab chiqarilgan sanoat mahsuloti hajmi va unga ta'sir etuvchi omillar sifatida sanoat sohasidagi kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlik korxonalarini asosiy kapitaliga kiritilgan investitsiyalar va sanoat sohasidagi kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikda band bo'lgan ishchilar soni olindi.

Adaptiv modellar yordamida prognoz qilishning asosini vaqtli qatorlar tashkil qiladi. Vaqtli qatorlarni tekislash hamda vaqt asosida prognozlashning xilma-xil usullari mavjud bo'lib, eng ko'p qo'llaniladigan usullar sifatida quyidagilarni keltirish mumkin:

¹ Салимов Б.Т., Салимов Б.Б. “Кичик sanoat zonalarini barpo etish va rivojlantirishning tashkiliy-iqtisodiy asoslarini takomillashtirish”. – Т.: Иқтисодиёт, 2020. – 135 б.





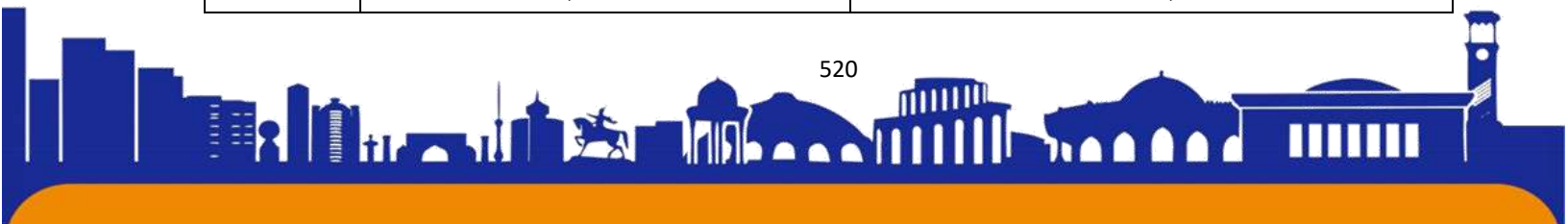
1. Ko'rsatkich davrini uzaytirish usuli;
2. O'rtacha sirg'aluvchi usul;
3. Eksponensial tekislash usuli;
4. Trend tenglamalari.
5. Braun usuli
6. Xolt usuli
7. Xolt-Vinters usuli
8. Teyla-Veyj usuli

Holt-Winters modeli mavsumiy vaqtli qatorlar uchun mo'jallangan bo'lib, uning modeli sifatida uning multiplikativ tarzda yuklangan trend va mavsumiy kombinatsiyasi ko'rinishidagi shakli qo'llaniladi. O'zbekiston Respublikasida kichik sanoat zonalari tomonidan 2018-2022 yillarda (4 choraklar bo'yicha) amaldagi narxlarda ishlab chiqarilgan mahsulotlar hajmi (mlrd. so'm) berilgan bo'lib, uni prognoz qilish uchun, dastlab kuzatuv ma'lumotlarini 1-jadval shakliga keltiriladi

1-jadval

O'zbekiston Respublikasida kichik sanoat zonalari tomonidan 2018-2022 yillarda (4 choraklar bo'yicha) amaldagi narxlarda ishlab chiqarilgan mahsulotlar hajmi

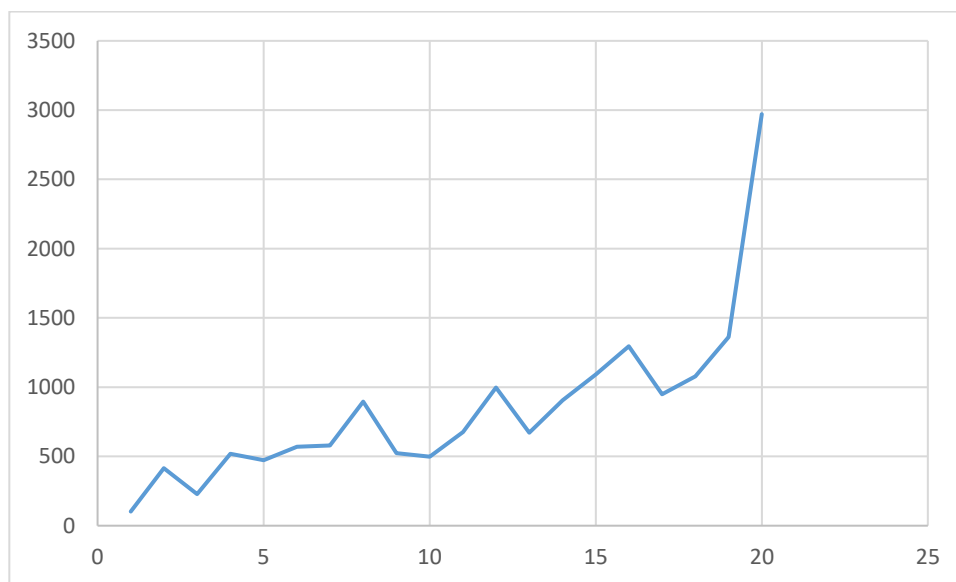
t	2018-2022 yillarda (4 choraklar bo'yicha)	Amaldagi narxlarda ishlab chiqarilgan mahsulotlar hajmi (mlrd. so'm)
1	I,2018	102,1
2	II,2018	414,7
3	III,2018	227
4	IV,2018	518,4
5	I,2019	472,5





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6	II,2019	569,8
7	III,2019	578,7
8	IV,2019	895,6
9	I,2020	523,8
10	II,2020	497,8
11	III,2020	676,2
12	IV,2020	996,5
13	I,2021	672,4
14	II,2021	904,7
15	III,2021	1092,3
16	IV,2021	1295
17	I,2022	947,9
18	II,2022	1078
19	III,2022	1361,8
20	IV,2022	2970,6





1-rasm. O'zbekiston Respublikasida kichik sanoat zonalari tomonidan 2018-2022 yillarda (4 choraklar bo'yicha) amaldagi narxlarda ishlab chiqarilgan mahsulotlar hajmining o'sish dinamikasi

Mavsumiy vaqtli qatorning additive hamda multiplikativ modellar uchun eksponensial tekislanishini nazarda tutadi. Ushbu modellarning har biri uchun mavsumiylik parametri optimal qiymatni tanlash muhimdir. Agar bir necha yillar davomida dinamika va mavsumiylik ma'lum darajada kuzatilsa, ya'ni ma'lum bir davr mobaynida chastotali mavsumiylik mavjudligi sezilsa, u holda Winters usuli bir nechta parametrlarni hisobga oladi, bular:

p – mavsumiy komponent davri;

m_k - bir davr uchun (odatda bir yil) seriyaning o'rtacha darajasi;

n – yillarning umumiy soni;

Mavsumiylik koeffitsientlari $\widehat{S}_1, \widehat{S}_2, \dots, \widehat{S}_n$ vaqtli qatorlarni mavsumiylash-

tirish orqali olinadi

Dastlabki koeffitsiyentlarni $\widehat{a}_{1,t}, \widehat{a}_{2,t}$ va \widehat{S}_t hisoblash.

Bu koeffitsiyentlarni hisoblash uchun dastlabki 8 ta kuzatuv ma'lumotlari asosida eng kichik kvadratlar usulini qo'llaymiz, ya'ni

$$y_t = \widehat{a}_{1,t} + \widehat{a}_{2,t} * t, \text{ bu yerda } t = 1, 2, \dots, 8 \quad (1)$$

y_t - t vaqt momentidagi mahsulot hajmi;

$\widehat{a}_{1,t}$ - dinamik qatorning dastlabki darajasi;

$\widehat{a}_{2,t}$ - mahsulot hajmining o'rtacha o'sishi.

Excel dasturi yordamida $\widehat{a}_{1,t} = 78.225$ va $\widehat{a}_{2,t} = 87.583$ ekanligi aniqlandi (3.2.5-jadval).

Endi ular asosida \widehat{S}_t mavsumiylik koeffitsiyentini vaqtli qatorning dastlabki qiymatini (1) tenglamaga tenglashtirilgan qiymatifa nisbati orqali aniqlaymiz.



2-jadval

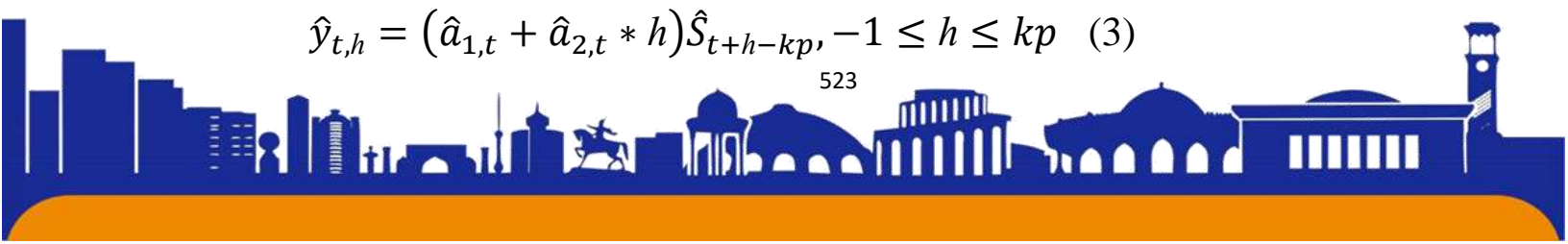
Mavsumiylik koeffitsiyentlari

t	yl	chorak	y_t	\hat{y}_t	\hat{S}_t
1	2018	1	102,1	165,8	0,62
2		2	414,7	253,4	1,64
3		3	227	341,0	0,67
4		4	518,4	428,6	1,21
5	2019	1	472,5	516,1	
6		2	569,8	603,7	
7		3	578,7	691,3	
8		4	895,6	778,9	
9	2020	1	523,8		
10		2	497,8		
11		3	676,2		
12		4	996,5		
13	2021	1	672,4		
14		2	904,7		
15		3	1092,3		
16		4	1295		
17	2022	1	947,9		
18		2	1078		
19		3	1361,8		
20		4	2970,6		

Vintersning multiplikativ modeliga asoslangan prognozlashda t vaqtning h bosqichlida quyidagi formuladan foydalaniladi:

$$\hat{y}_{t,h} = (\hat{a}_{1,t} + \hat{a}_{2,t} * h) \hat{S}_{t+h-p}, -1 \leq h \leq p \quad (2)$$

$$\hat{y}_{t,h} = (\hat{a}_{1,t} + \hat{a}_{2,t} * h) \hat{S}_{t+h-kp}, -1 \leq h \leq kp \quad (3)$$



Bu erda $k=2$ dan katta natural son. Keyingi mavsumiylik koeffitsiyentlarini aniqlash va ularni bosqichma bosqich tuzatish quyidagi rekurrenr formulalar asosida amalga oshiriladi:

$$\widehat{a}_{1,t} = \alpha \left(\frac{y_t}{\widehat{S}_{t-p}} \right) + (1 - \alpha)(\widehat{a}_{1,t-1} + \widehat{a}_{2,t-1}) \quad (4)$$

$$\widehat{a}_{2,t} = \beta(\widehat{a}_{1,t} - \widehat{a}_{1,t-1}) + (1 - \beta)\widehat{a}_{2,t-1} \quad (5)$$

$$\widehat{S}_t = \gamma \left(\frac{y_t}{\widehat{a}_{1,t}} \right) + (1 - \gamma)(\widehat{S}_{t-p}) \quad (6)$$

bu erda α, β, γ lar 0 dan 1 oralig'idagi sonlar bo'lib, dastlab $\alpha = \beta = 0.3$ va $\gamma = 0.5$ deb olindi va Excel ilovasi orqali α, β, γ larning qiymatlari optimallashtirilib, $\alpha = 0.32, \beta = 0.01$ va $\gamma = 0.99$ ga teng ekanligi aniqlandi, $t=1$ uchun tuzatilgan koeffitsiyentlar quyidagicha bo'ladi:

$$\widehat{a}_{1,t} = 65.4$$

$$\widehat{a}_{2,t} = 87.6$$

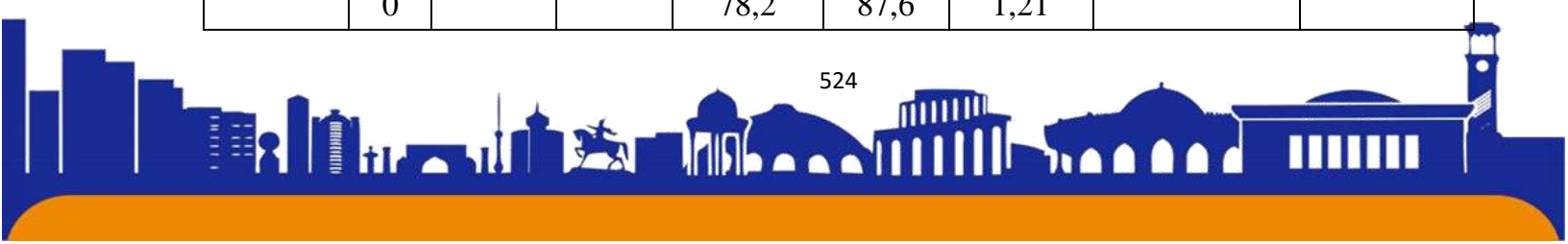
$$\widehat{S}_t = 0.617$$

Shu tartibda qolgan Vinters modeli koeffitsiyentlari ham tuzatiladi, hisoblash natijalari 6-jadvalda berilgan.

3-jadval

Vinters modeli koeffitsiyentlarini tuzatish

	t	y _t	ŷ _t	a _{1,t}	a _{2,t}	Ŝ _t	Vinters usuli bilan dinamik qator darajalarini tuzatish	Vinters usuli bo'yicha prognoz qiymatlari
	0					0,62		
	0					1,64		
	0					0,67		
	0			78,2	87,6	1,21		





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I,2018	1	102,1	165,8	165,436	87,596	0,6172	102,796	
II,2018	2	414,7	253,4	253,0	87,596	1,6393	414,9726	
III,2018	3	227	341	340,0	87,590	0,6677	228,1845	
IV,2018	4	518,4	428,6	427,9	87,593	1,2116	517,3842	
I,2019	5	472,5	516,1	596,6	88,404	0,7902	318,1322	
II,2019	6	569,8	603,7	575,5	87,309	0,9965	1122,952	
III,2019	7	578,7	691,3	729,0	87,971	0,7926	442,5531	
IV,2019	8	895,6	778,9	791,7	87,719	1,1320	989,8397	
I,2020	9	523,8		809,2	87,016	0,6488	694,9529	
II,2020	10	497,8		767,5	85,729	0,6521	893,0887	
III,2020	11	676,2		853,2	85,729	0,7926	676,2002	
IV,2020	12	996,5		919,9	85,538	1,0838	1062,842	
I,2021	13	672,4		1015,5	85,639	0,6620	652,2877	
II,2021	14	904,7		1194,0	86,568	0,7566	718,0651	
III,2021	15	1092,3		1312,3	86,885	0,8320	1014,934	
IV,2021	16	1295		1332,9	86,222	0,9727	1516,337	
I,2022	17	947,9		1423,2	86,263	0,6660	939,4449	
II,2022	18	1078		1482,0	85,988	0,7277	1142,147	
III,2022	19	1361,8		1590,3	86,212	0,8561	1304,526	
IV,2022	20	2970,6		2123,52	90,682	1,3946	1630,775	
I,2023	21							1474,614
II,2023	22							1677,256
III,2023	23							2050,766
IV,2023	24							3467,423
I,2024	25							1716,182
II,2024	26							1941,211
III,2024	27							2361,285
IV,2024	28							3973,295
I,2025	29							1957,75
II,2025	30							2205,166
III,2025	31							2671,803
IV,2025	32							4479,168





3-jadvalda keltirilgan har bir t uchun tuzatilgan dinamik qator darajalari oldingi davr $a_{1,t}$ va $a_{2,t}$ lar qiymatlari yig'indisini mos mavsumiylik koeffitsiyenti \widehat{S}_{t-p} ga ko'paytmasiga teng ekan, ya'ni

$$\widehat{y}_t = (\widehat{a}_{1,t} + \widehat{a}_{2,t}) * \widehat{S}_{t-p} \quad (7)$$

$$\widehat{y}_1 = 102.796 = 102.8$$

$$\widehat{y}_2 = 414.966 = 414,97$$

va h.k.

Keyingi choraklar uchun prognoz qiymatlari quyidagicha hisoblanadi:

$$\widehat{y}_{t,h} = (\widehat{a}_{1,t} + \widehat{a}_{2,t} * h) * \widehat{S}_{t-p} \quad (8)$$

bu erda h-yetakchilik davri.

2025yil I choragi uchun

$$\widehat{y}_{t,1} = 1957,75;$$

II choragi uchun

$$\widehat{y}_{t,2} = 2205,166;$$

III choragi uchun

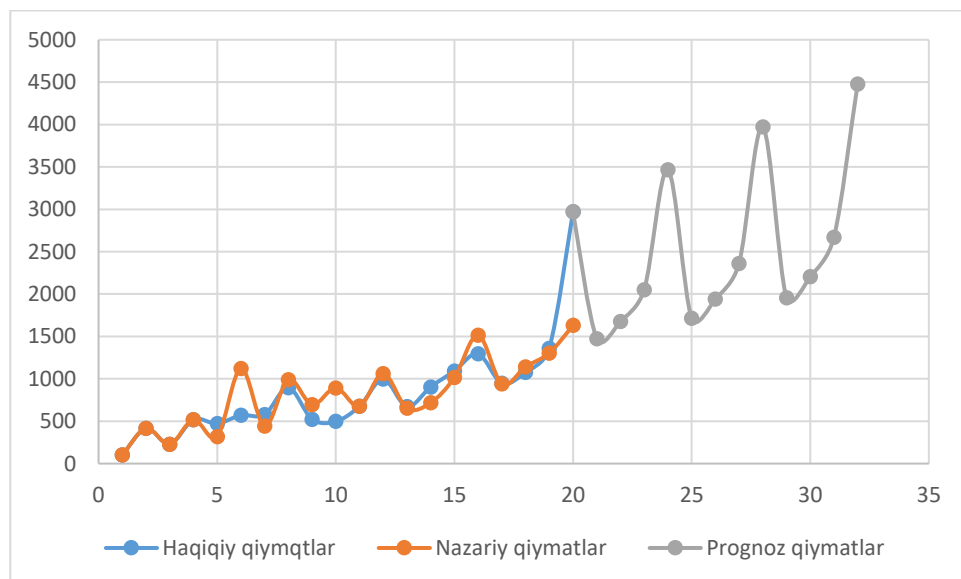
$$\widehat{y}_{t,3} = 2671,803;$$

IV choragi uchun

$$\widehat{y}_{t,4} = 4479,168;$$

Vinters modeli bo'yicha prognoz qiymatlari 3.2.3-rasmda keltirilgan.

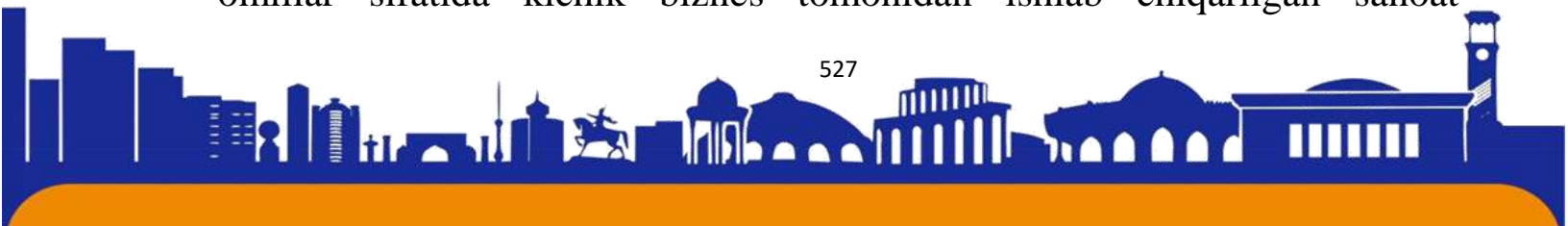




2-rasm. Vintersning multiplikativ modeli bo'yicha vaqtli qator dastlabki, tekislangan va prognoz qiymatlari

Xulosa qilsak, O'zbekiston Respublikasida kichik sanoat zonalari tomonidan 2018-2022 yillarda (4 choraklar bo'yicha) amaldagi narxlarda ishlab chiqarilgan mahsulotlar hajmining 2023-2025 yillardagi prognoz qiymatlariga ko'ra 2025 yilning 4-choragiga kelib 2018 yilning 4 – choragiga nisbatan 8.64 barobarga, 2019 yilning 4 –choragiga nisbatan 623,9 barobarga, 2020 yilning 4 –choragiga nisbatan 4.5 barobarga, 2021 yilning 4 –choragiga nisbatan 3.5 barobarga, 2022 yilning 4 –choragiga nisbatan 1.5 barobarga oshishi kutilmoqda.

Surxondaryo viloyatida KSZlar tomonidan ishlab chiqarilgan sanoat mahsuloti hajmi dinamikasi to'g'risida ma'lumotlar etarli bo'lmaganligi sababli va ularning mahsuloti kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlik (KBXT) sanoat mahsulotida hamda viloyat sanoat mahsuloti takibiga qo'shilishini e'tiborga olib [6], dastlab ko'p omilli ekonometrik modelda viloyatdagi sanoat mahsuloti hajmi (mlrd. so'm (Y) va unga ta'sir etuvchi omillar sifatida kichik biznes tomonidan ishlab chiqarilgan sanoat





mahsuloti hajmi (mlrd. so‘m (X1) va kichik sanoat zonalari ishlab chiqargan mahsuloti hajmi (mlrd. so‘m (X2) olindi. Ko‘p omilli ekonometrik modelda qatnashuvchi omillar sifatida – natijaviy omil – Surxondaryo viloyatidagi sanoat mahsuloti hajmi (mlrd. so‘m (Y) unga ta’sir etuvchi omillar o‘rtasida quyidagi ko‘rinishda korrelyatsion matritsa hisoblandi (3.2.7-javdal).

4-jadval

Omillar o‘rtasida bog‘lanishlarning korrelyatsion matritsasi

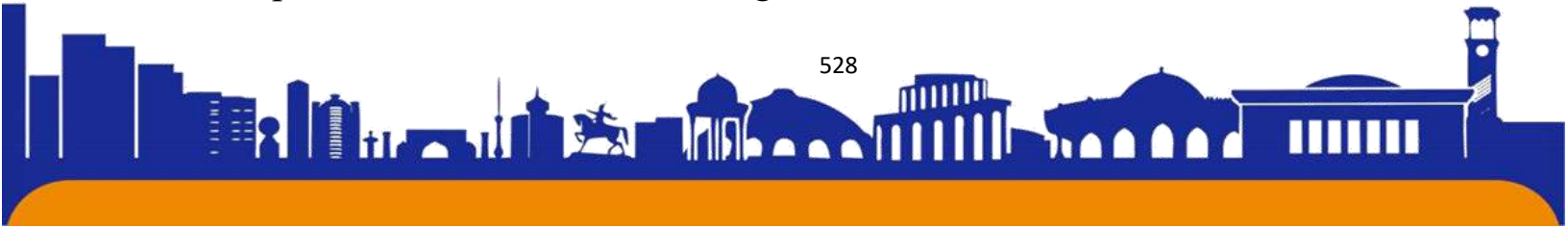
	Y	X ₁	X ₂
Y	1		
X ₁	0,991035	1	
X ₂	0,640482	0,579863	1

3.2.7-jadval ma’lumotlariga ko‘ra, xususiy korrelyatsiya koeffitsientlari, ya’ni natijaviy omil (Y) va ta’sir etuvchi kichik biznes tomonidan ishlab chiqarilgan sanoat mahsuloti hajmi (mlrd. so‘m (X1) o‘rtasida uzviy aloqa (0,991) mavjud ekan. Natijaviy omil (Y) hamda kichik sanoat zonalari ishlab chiqargan mahsuloti hajmi (mlrd. so‘m (X2) o‘rtasida ham uzviy aloqa biroz sustroq (0,641) mavjud. Surxondaryo viloyatidagi sanoat mahsuloti ishlab chiqarish hajmi va unga ta’sir etuvchi omillar bilan ko‘p omilli ekonometrik model tuzamiz va u quyidagi ko‘rinishga ega:

$$y = 1.889x_1 + 7.944x_2 + 276.53 \quad (9)$$

(31.963) (3.395) (3.227)

Qavslar ichida keltirilgan qiymatlar har bir omilning ishonchliligini aniqlovchi t-Styudent mezonining hisoblangan qiymatlari. Tuzilgan ushbu ko‘p omilli ekonometrik modelga ko‘ra, kichik biznes tomonidan ishlab





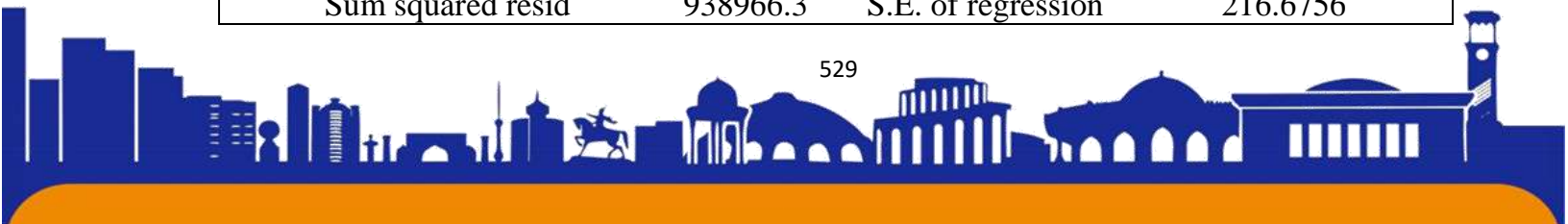
chiqarilgan sanoat mahsuloti hajmi (X1) 1 mlrd. so‘mga oshsa, viloyatning sanoat mahsuloti ishlab chiqarish hajmi o‘rtacha 1.889 mlrd. so‘mga ortishi mumkin ekan. kichik sanoat zonalarida ishlab chiqargan mahsuloti hajmi (X2) 1 mlrd. so‘mga oshsa, sanoat mahsuloti ishlab chiqarish hajmi o‘rtacha 7.944 mlrd. so‘mga ortishi mumkin. Olingan natijada koeffitsient miqdorlarini ifodalovchi R^2 determinatsiya koeffitsienti 0,9943 ga teng bo‘ldi [7]. Bu esa natijaviy omil tanlangan omillar bilan etarlicha kuchli aloqada ekanligini ko‘rsatadi, ya‘ni viloyatning sanoat mahsuloti ishlab chiqarish hajmi 99,43 foizga ko‘p omilli ekonometrik modelga kiritilgan kichik biznes tomonidan ishlab chiqarilgan sanoat mahsuloti hajmi (mlrd. so‘m (X1)) va kichik sanoat zonalarida ishlab chiqargan mahsuloti hajmi (mlrd. so‘m (X2)) ga bog‘liq ekan.

F-mezonning hisoblangan qiymati $F_{hisob} = 873.08$ ga teng. F-mezonning jadval qiymatini ahamiyatlik darajasi $\alpha = 0,05$ va ozodlik darajalari $k_1 = 2$ va $k_2 = 23 - 2 - 1 = 20$ dan kelib chiqib, F-mezonning jadval qiymati $F_{jadval} = 3.49$ ga teng. $F_{hisob} > F_{jadval}$ shartni qanoatlantiradi, bu esa F-mezonning hisoblangan qiymati jadvaldagi qiymatidan katta ekanligi hamda statistik ahamiyatli ekanligini ko‘rsatadi. Aproksimatsiya xatoligi $A = 5.6609$ ga teng.

5-jadval

Model parametrlarini baholash natijalari

Model 1: OLS, using observations 2018:1-2023:3 (T = 23)					
Dependent variable: y					
	<i>Coefficient</i>	<i>Std. Error</i>	<i>t-ratio</i>	<i>p-value</i>	
const	276.532	85.6904	3.227	0.0042	***
x1	1.88864	0.0590877	31.96	<0.0001	***
x2	7.94417	2.33991	3.395	0.0029	***
Mean dependent var	3137.909	S.D. dependent var		1941.397	
Sum squared resid	938966.3	S.E. of regression		216.6756	



R-squared	0.988676	Adjusted R-squared	0.987544
F(2, 20)	873.0829	P-value(F)	3.47e-20
Log-likelihood	-154.7316	Akaike criterion	315.4631
Schwarz criterion	318.8696	Hannan-Quinn	316.3198
rho	0.507044	Durbin-Watson	0.986569

Forecast evaluation statistics using 23 observations

Mean Error	6.0798e-013
Root Mean Squared Error	202.05
Mean Absolute Error	161.59
Mean Percentage Error	-0.84065
Mean Absolute Percentage Error	5.6609
Theil's U2	0.12653

Yuqoridagi (9) regressiya tenglamasi asosida viloyat sanoat mahsuloti hajmi (Y), kichik biznes tomonidan ishlab chiqarilgan sanoat mahsuloti hajmi (X1) va kichik sanoat zonalari ishlab chiqargan mahsuloti hajmi (X2) ning prognoz qiymatlarini aniqlash uchun har bir ta'sir etuvchi omilning vaqt bo'yicha trend modellarini tuzamiz. Ya'ni natijaviy omil Y ga ta'sir etuvchi X1 va X2 omillarni vaqtga bog'liq deb olamiz. Vaqtga bog'liq modellar trend modeli deb ataladi. Ularning ko'rinishi quyidagicha:

1) Kichik biznes tomonidan ishlab chiqarilgan sanoat mahsuloti hajmi uchun

$$\widehat{y}_{t,h} = (2140,29 + 87,6 * h) * \widehat{S}_{t-p} \quad (10)$$

bu erda h-yetakchilik davri, p-mavsumiy komponenta davri, uning qiymatlari

$$\widehat{S}_1 = 0,66, \quad \widehat{S}_2 = 0,73, \quad \widehat{S}_3 = 0,85, \quad \widehat{S}_4 = 1,39$$

2) Kichik sanoat zonalari ishlab chiqargan mahsuloti hajmi uchun

$$y = 0.1355 * e^{0.2567x} ** \widehat{S}_t / 100 \quad (11)$$

bu erda \widehat{S}_t navsumiyli indeksleri bo'lib,

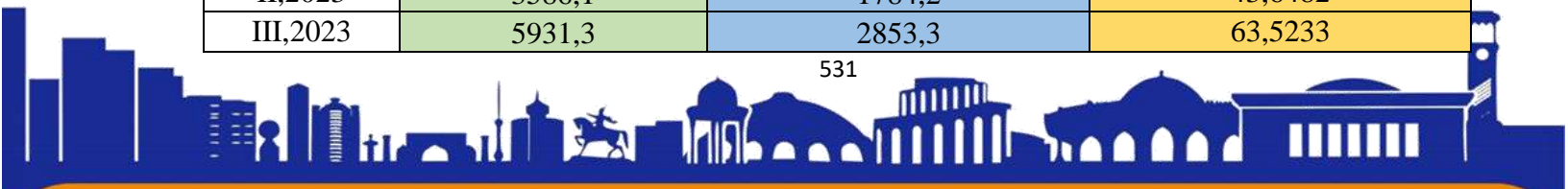
$$\widehat{S}_1 = 34,78, \quad \widehat{S}_2 = 56,53, \quad \widehat{S}_3 = 98,67, \quad \widehat{S}_4 = 193,73$$



6-jadval

Surxondaryo viloyati sanoat tarmog'i asosiy ko'rsatkichlarining 2018 yil 1-choragi -2023 yil 3-choragi dagi dinamikasi va 2023 yil 4-choragi-2025 yil 4-choragi uchun prognoz qiymatlari

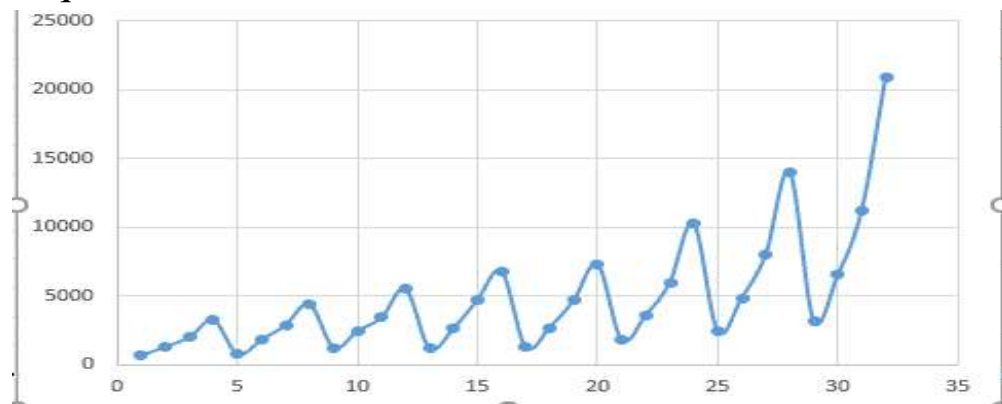
Yil va choraklar	Viloyat sanoat mahsuloti ishlab chiqarish hajmi (mlrd. so'm)	Viloyat kichik tadbirkorlik subyektlari sanoat mahsuloti ishlab chiqarish hajmi (mlrd. so'm)	Viloyat kichik sanoat zonalari mahsulot ishlab chiqarish hajmi (mlrd. so'm)
I,2018	680	220,7	0,0322
II,2018	1280,3	528,8	0,5259
III,2018	2003,2	937,1	1,2463
IV,2018	3222,5	1518,4	3,2269
I,2019	757,4	344,4	0,1327
II,2019	1801,7	891	0,6466
III,2019	2882,6	1476,3	0,8759
IV,2019	4402,8	2331,5	1,5541
I,2020	1226,6	497,1	0,4728
II,2020	2445,9	1115,7	0,6764
III,2020	3414,3	1431,8	1,5023
IV,2020	5515,9	2608,2	4,3378
I,2021	1166,6	434,2	1,7614
II,2021	2642,1	1119,9	4,2174
III,2021	4722	2286,4	9,4081
IV,2021	6785,9	3488,2	16,5861
I,2022	1269,5	475,2	3,7288
II,2022	2686,2	1140,9	10,3592
III,2022	4670,1	2191,7	13,5675
IV,2022	7298,7	3128,8	98,6435
I,2023	1780,2	764,8	23,0313
II,2023	3586,1	1784,2	43,6482
III,2023	5931,3	2853,3	63,5233





IV,2023	10267,991	4767,12	124,379
I,2024	2394,284	999,91	28,862
II,2024	4836,82	2159,5	60,645
III,2024	8006,21	3517,17	136,831
IV,2024	14018,375	5815,29	347,281
I,2025	3198,778	1208,31	80,585
II,2025	6508,152	2587,29	169,327
III,2025	11208,052	4181,03	382,049
IV,2025	20942,2	6863,47	969,648

6-jadvalda keltirilgan prognoz qiymatlarga ko‘ra, 2025 yilning 4-choragiga kelib Surxondaryo viloyatining sanoat mahsuloti hajmi 2018 yilning 4 –choragiga nisbatan 6,49 barobarga, 2019 yilning 4 –choragiga nisbatan 4,76 barobarga, 2020 yilning 4 –choragiga nisbatan 3,8 barobarga, 2021 yilning 4 –choragiga nisbatan 3,09 barobarga, 2022 yilning 4 –choragiga nisbatan 2,87 barobarga oshishi kutilmoqda. Viloyat sanoat mahsuloti hajmining o‘rtacha o‘shish surati 123 % ni tashkil etishi kutilmoqda.



3-rasm. Surxondaryo viloyati sanoat mahsuloti hajmining 2018-2023 yillarda (4 choraklar bo‘yicha) o‘shish dinamikasi va 2025 yilgacha prognoz qiymatlari

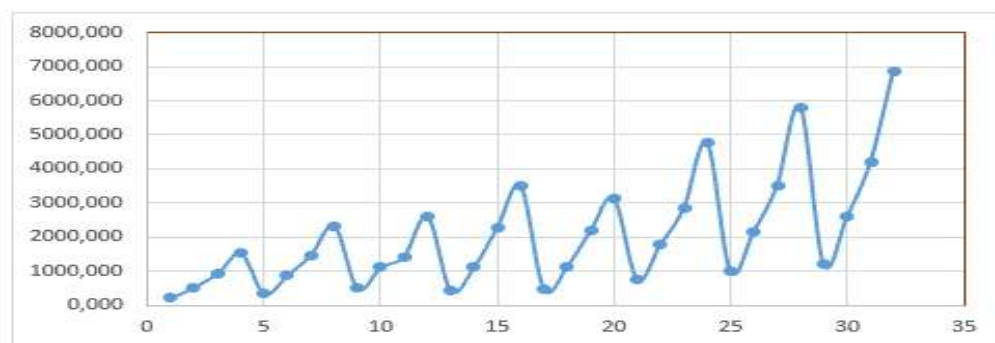
Xuddi shu kabi Surxondaryo viloyatining kichik tadbirkorlik subyektlari sanoat mahsuloti ishlab chiqarish hajmi 2025 yilning 4-choragiga kelib 2018 yilning 4 –choragiga nisbatan 4,52 barobarga, 2019





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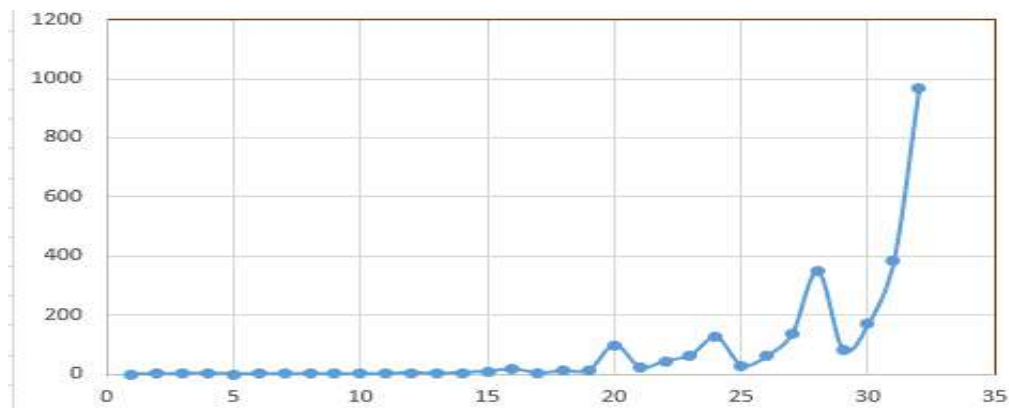
yilning 4 –choragiga nisbatan 2,94 barobarga, 2020 yilning 4 –choragiga nisbatan 2,63 barobarga, 2021 yilning 4 –choragiga nisbatan 1,97 barobarga, 2022 yilning 4 –choragiga nisbatan 2,19 barobarga oshishi kutilmoqda. Viloyat kichik tadbirkorlik subyektlari sanoat mahsuloti ishlab chiqarish hajmining o‘rtacha o‘shish surati 122,25 % ni tashkil etishi kutilmoqda.



4-rasm. Surxondaryo viloyati kichik tadbirkorlik subyektlari sanoat mahsuloti ishlab chiqarish hajmining 2018-2023 yillarda (4 choraklar bo‘yicha) o‘shish dinamikasi va 2025 yilgacha prognoz qiymatlari

Shu jumladan Surxondaryo viloyati kichik sanoat zonalari mahsulot ishlab chiqarish hajmi 2025 yilning 4-choragiga kelib 2018 yilning 4 –choragiga nisbatan 300 barobarga, 2019 yilning 4 –choragiga nisbatan 623,9 barobarga, 2020 yilning 4 –choragiga nisbatan 223,5 barobarga, 2021 yilning 4 –choragiga nisbatan 58,46 barobarga, 2022 yilning 4 –choragiga nisbatan 9,83 barobarga oshishi kutilmoqda. Viloyat kichik sanoat zonalari tashkil etilganligiga ko‘p vaqt bo‘lmaganligi sababli mahsulot ishlab chiqarish hajmining o‘shish suratlari turli yillarda notekis o‘sgan, masalan 2019 yilda deyarli 50 foizga pasayib, 2020 yilda 2019 yilga nisbatan 279 foizga oshgan, 2021 yilda esa 2020 yilga nisbatan 382 foizga oshgan, 2022 yilda esa 2021 yilga nisbatan 594 foizga oshgan.





5-rasm. Surxondaryo viloyati kichik sanoat zonalari mahsulot ishlab chiqarish hajmining 2018-2023 yillarda (4 choraklar bo'yicha) o'sish dinamikasi va 2025 yilgacha prognoz qiymatlari

Xulosa o'rnida shuni aytishimiz mumkinki, kichik sanoat zonalari faoliyati Surxondaryo viloyatida viloyat sanoatini, hudud iqtisodiy holatini, aholi bandligini oshiruvchi vositalardan hisoblanadi. KSZ lar faoliyati viloyatda to'liq ishga tushgani yo'q, hali amalga oshmagam loyihalar bilan birga mavjud KSZ lar hududlarida infratuzilmaviy jarayonlarda muammoli holatlar kam emas. Shu tufayli KSZ larga oid statistik ma'lumotlar to'liq bo'lmaganligi yoki to'liq bo'lsa ham, ma'lumotlarda dinamik jarayon bo'lmaganligi uchun prognoz qiymatlarni aniqlash biroz qiyin bo'ldi. KSZ lar faoliyati to'liq yo'lga qo'yilsa, sanoat ishlab chiqarishini oshiradi va hududning rivojlanishiga olib keladi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

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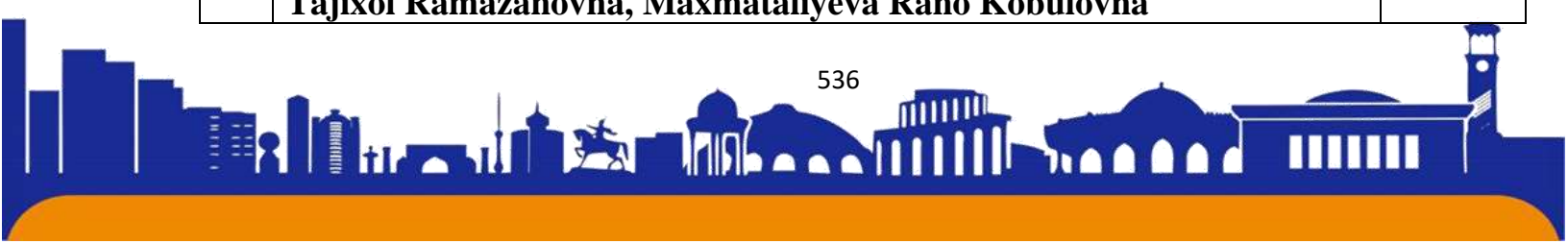
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