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AFRIKA QO'NOG'I TURLI NAVLARINING BOKIMYOVIY VA OZUQAVIYLIK XUSUSIYATLARI

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UrDU biologiya yo'nalishi talabasi.

O'simliklarning energetik va biologik ozuqaviylik ko'rsatkichlari chorva uchun ozuqabopligi bilan boholanadi. Ushbu ko'rsatkich ozuqa tarkibidagi organik va mineral moddalar birikmalarini o'zida mujassam etadi. O'z navbatida organik va mineral moddalar organizm uchun asosiy energiya manbai sifatida xizmat qiladi. Ozuqabop ekinlar asosan, quyidagi, ozuqa birligi, oqsil, uglevodlar, yog', mineral moddalar va vitaminlar miqdori bilan baholanadi [4].

Xom klechatka o'simliklarning ozuqabopligini ko'rsatuvchi ko'rsatkichlardan biri hisoblanadi. Uning tarkibi tsellyuloza (gemitsellyuloza) hamda lignin, kutin va suberin kabi moddalardan tashkil topgan. Xom klechatka organizm ovqat hazm qilish jarayonini normallashtirish uchun xizmat qiladi. Xom klechatka miqdori vegetatsiya davriga bog'liq bo'lgan holatda o'zgarishi aniqlangan. O'simlik mahsulot pishish davrida xom klechatka miqdori ortishi mumkin. Bu o'z navbatida ozuqaning hazm bo'lishini kamaytiradi. Ozuqa sifatini belgilovchi yana muhim ko'rsatkichlardan biri bu azotsiz ekstraktiv moddalar (AEM) hisoblanadi. Uning tarkibi qand, gemitsellyuloza, insulin, organik kislotalar, glyukozidlar kabi moddalardan tashkil topgan. Azotsiz ekstraktiv moddalar organizm uchun energiya manbai bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

Ozuqa tarkibidagi moylar tarkibi vosk, xlorofill, smola, rangli moddalar, fosfidlar kabi moddalardan tashkil topgan bo'lib, ularning asosiy vazifasi moddalar almashinuvini yaxshilash, o'sish va rivojlanish jarayonlariga ta'sir etadi. Ozuqa sifatiga ta'sir etuvchi moddalardan biri bu vitaminlardir. Qayd etilishicha, ozuqabop ekinlar tarkibida 40 dan ortiq vitaminlar borligi aniqlangan [4].

Mineral moddalar miqdori ekin turlari va navlariga bog'liq bo'lgan holda o'zgarishi mumkin. Chorva ekinlar ozuqabopligiga uning tarkibidagi kaltsiy, fosfor, natriy,



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xlor, kaliy, magniy, oltingugurt kabilar makroelementlar hamda temir, rux, marganets, mis, kobolt, yod kabi mikroelementlar miqdori ham ta'sir etadi [2].

Chorvachilik tarmog'ini jadal rivojlantirish xalqimizni arzon va sifatli oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari bilan ta'minlashda muhim o'rin tutadi. Buning uchun birinchi navbatda ozuqabop ekinlarni tanlash va ularning ozuqaboplik xususiyatlari xudud sharoitida o'rganish davr talabidir. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019 yilning 18 martida "Chorvachilik tarmog'ini yanada rivojlantirish va qo'llab-quvvatlash chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida" gi qarorida chorvachilikni to'yimli ozuqa bilan ta'minlashda ozuqabop ekinlarning yangi navlarini tanlash, ularning agrotexnologiyalarini takomillashtirish, masalalariga ahamiyat qaratilgan. Afrika qo'nog'i ozuqaboplik ko'rsatkichlarini aniqlash mazkur ekindan sifatli ozuqa tayyorlash imkoniyati yuzaga keladi. Shu maqsadda Afrika qo'nog'i navlari don tarkibi kimyoviy tahlil qilindi.

Afrika qo'nog'i Respublikamizga introduksiya qilingan yangi ozuqabop ekin turlaridan hisoblanadi. Shu sababdan Afrika qo'nog'ining biokimyoviy tarkibi bo'yicha ma'lumotlar yetarli emas. Afrika qo'nog'ining donida 67-76 % uglevod, 9-16 % protein, 4-16 % moy, temir hamda rux moddalarining mavjudligi aniqlangan. Keyingi yillarda MDH davlatlarida Afrika qo'nog'ining Sogur, Kormovos-151, Prialskoe-83 kabi navlari yaratilib ishlab chiqarishga joriy etilgan [5].

Tashqi muhit nafaqat o'simliklarning hosildorligiga balki uning biokimyoviy ko'rsatkichlariga ham ta'sir etishi Nafikovning tadqiqotlarida xam tasdiqlangan. Afrika qo'nog'ining don tarkibidagi oqsil miqdori Toshkent viloyatida 13,44 %, Jizzaxda 12,98 % va Qoraqalpog'istonda 11,86 % tashkil etgan. Azotsiz ekstraktiv moddalar organizm uchun energiya manbai bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Ushbu ko'rsatkich Toshkent viloyati sharoitida 69,89 % ni tashkil etgan bo'lsa Qoraqalpog'istonda 69,81 % tashkil etgan. Kul miqdori Toshkent viloyatida 5,32 % va Qoraqalpog'istonda 5,98 % teng ekanligi qayd etilgan [3].

Xorazm viloyati sharoitida Afrika qo'nog'i don tarkibini biokimyoviy tahlil natijalari quyidagi (1-jadval) jadvalda keltirilgan. Ma'lumotlarda don tarkibidagi azot miqdori 1,5 % ni, oqsil 10,84 % ni, yog' 7,5 % ni, klechatka 7,48 % ni kul miqdori 1,75 % ga teng ekanligi ko'rish mumkin.



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1-jadval Afrika qo'nog'i Xashaki-1 navining biokimyoviy tahlil natijalari

No	Biokimyoviy moddalar	Miqdoriy ko'rsatkichlar
1	Azot miqdori, %	1,5
2	Oqsil miqdori, %	10,84
3	Yog'liligi, %	7,5
4	Vitamin A	1638,50
5	Klechatka miqdori, %	7,48
6	Namlik miqdori, %	8,97
7	Kul miqdori, %	1,75

Ma'lumotlarni ilmiy manbalarda qayd etilgan ma'lumotlarga solishtirar ekanmiz Xorazm sharoitida ham Afrika qo'nog'i o'zining oзуqaboplik ko'rsatkichlarini namoyon etdi. Afrika qo'nog'i don tarkibidagi ko'rsatkichlar Xashaki-1 da 10,84 % ni tashkil etdi. Don tarkibidagi yog' miqdori 7,5 % ga teng bo'ldi [1].

Umuman olganda, Afrika qo'nog'i donining biokimyoviy ko'rsatkichlari ulardan oзуqa sifatida chorvachilikda va parrandachilikda foydalanish mumkinligini ko'rsatadi.

Mazkur ekindan chorva va parranda oзуqasini tayyorlashda foydalanish mumkinligi aniqlandi. Ushbu ekinlardan oзуqa sifatida foydalanish Xorazm viloyati sharoitida chorvachilik va parrandachilikni rivojlantirishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

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CULTURAL FACTORS IN CONSUMER BEHAVIOR AND MARKETING STRATEGIES IN TASHKENT, UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract

This thesis examines the influence of cultural factors on consumer behavior and marketing strategies in Uzbekistan. As a country with a rich cultural heritage and a rapidly evolving market landscape, understanding these dynamics is essential for businesses aiming to succeed in this environment. Through a mixed-methods approach, including surveys and interviews, the research identifies key cultural influences such as traditions, social norms, and values that shape consumer preferences and decision-making. The findings suggest that businesses must adapt their marketing strategies to align with these cultural factors to enhance engagement and drive sales.

Keywords: Cultural factors, consumer behavior, marketing strategies, Uzbekistan, traditions, social norms, values, family influence.

INTRODUCTION

In today's globalized economy, understanding consumer behavior is crucial for businesses seeking to establish a foothold in new markets. In Uzbekistan, a nation steeped in history and cultural diversity, consumer behavior is significantly shaped by cultural factors. These factors encompass values, traditions, social norms, and attitudes that influence how consumers perceive products and brands.

Uzbekistan's unique cultural landscape, characterized by its Islamic heritage, family-centric values, and communal relationships, plays a pivotal role in shaping consumer preferences. As the country transitions from a centrally planned economy to a market-oriented one, businesses face the challenge of adapting their marketing strategies to resonate with local consumers.

Cultural factors impact not only purchasing decisions but also brand loyalty and communication preferences. Understanding these dynamics allows marketers to tailor their strategies effectively, enhancing their ability to connect with consumers on a deeper level. This study aims to explore the intricate relationship between



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cultural factors, consumer behavior, and marketing strategies in Uzbekistan, providing insights that can inform business practices in this evolving market.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Cultural factors are a well-documented influence on consumer behavior. Hofstede's cultural dimensions theory highlights how cultural values impact consumer preferences and behaviors across different societies [1]. Research has shown that cultural traits such as collectivism, uncertainty avoidance, and long-term orientation significantly affect purchasing decisions [2].

In Uzbekistan, cultural factors manifest through specific traditions and social norms that govern consumer behavior. For instance, the importance of family and community often leads to collective purchasing decisions, where families or groups make decisions together. Additionally, cultural practices such as hospitality and gift-giving can influence product choices and marketing messages.

Furthermore, the role of religion cannot be overlooked. In a predominantly Muslim country, Islamic values shape not only ethical consumption but also preferences for halal products. This cultural context requires marketers to consider religious principles when designing their strategies.

This study utilizes a mixed-methods approach to capture a comprehensive view of how cultural factors influence consumer behavior and marketing strategies in Uzbekistan.

The research sample includes 300 consumers from various demographic backgrounds, including age, gender, and income levels, across urban and rural areas of Uzbekistan. Additionally, 20 marketing professionals from different sectors (retail, food and beverage, and services) were interviewed to gain insights into their strategies and perceptions regarding cultural influences.

Data Collection

Quantitative Data Collection: A structured questionnaire was developed to assess consumer preferences, attitudes, and purchasing behaviors influenced by cultural factors. The survey included items related to family influence, brand perception, product preferences, and responses to marketing messages. The questionnaire was distributed electronically to participants through social media platforms and local online forums to maximize reach and engagement.



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Qualitative Data Collection: Semi-structured interviews were conducted with marketing professionals to explore how they incorporate cultural factors into their marketing strategies. The interviews focused on topics such as:

- Understanding local consumer needs
- Adapting marketing messages to align with cultural values
- Challenges faced in addressing cultural nuances

Each interview lasted approximately 30 to 60 minutes and was recorded (with consent) for accurate transcription.

Data Analysis

Quantitative data were analyzed using statistical software (SPSS) to perform descriptive and inferential statistics, including correlation and regression analyses. Qualitative data were analyzed through thematic analysis to identify common themes and insights regarding cultural influences on consumer behavior.

Results

The quantitative analysis revealed several significant trends:

1. **Family Influence:** Over 70% of respondents indicated that family opinions significantly affect their purchasing decisions, highlighting the collectivist nature of consumer behavior in Uzbekistan.
 2. **Brand Perception:** Cultural values influenced brand loyalty, with 65% of participants preferring brands that reflect local traditions and values.
 3. **Product Preferences:** There was a strong preference for halal products, with 80% of respondents indicating that they would choose halal options when available.
- Qualitative findings from marketing professionals emphasized the importance of cultural relevance in messaging. Many noted that successful campaigns often incorporated local customs, language, and imagery to resonate with consumers.

Discussion

The findings underscore the critical role of cultural factors in shaping consumer behavior in Uzbekistan. The emphasis on family and community influences purchasing decisions, suggesting that marketers should leverage these dynamics in their strategies. Brands that align with local values and traditions are more likely to gain consumer trust and loyalty.



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Furthermore, the importance of halal products reflects broader trends in ethical consumption, particularly in Muslim-majority countries. Marketers should consider integrating ethical messaging and transparency into their campaigns to cater to the values of Uzbek consumers.

CONCLUSION

This study highlights the significant impact of cultural factors on consumer behavior and marketing strategies in Uzbekistan. Businesses aiming to succeed in this evolving market must adapt their approaches to align with local traditions, values, and social norms. By doing so, they can enhance consumer engagement and drive sustainable growth. Future research should explore the long-term effects of cultural shifts in Uzbekistan as the market continues to develop.

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FORMING A SENSE OF NATIONAL PRIDE IN YOUTH USING PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS

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Abstract. A person with strong national pride is a person who preserves his national values, that is, he understands with his whole body that the homeland, motherland, nation and inter-national relations are a unique value and can appreciate it.

Keywords: national pride, physical education and sports, national wrestling, young generation, national sport.

Human civilization has always made great progress in history with the development of consciousness and thinking, its incomparable power and creative ability. Such events that happened in different times, regions, and situations brought the development of man and society to high peaks. Which nation contributed more to these peaks than others. The history and culture of the people who contributed a lot is great compared to other peoples. This greatness is also related to the national pride of this nation. National pride grows with the nation's achievements in all fields. Because the power of any state is directly related to the spiritual image of its equal citizens and the wealth of its inner world. In such countries, the attitude to work and the culture of production are combined with the internal culture of citizens. In fact, national pride is a pure human virtue, the purest, flawless feeling like dew. It is a dignified feeling embedded in every cell of a person. A person with strong national pride is a person who preserves his national values, that is, he understands with his whole body that the homeland, motherland, nation and inter-national relations are a unique value and can appreciate it.

Today, the greatest spiritual and spiritual need of that time is the feeling of national pride. In order to strengthen the sense of national pride of our youth, it is important to deeply study the past and rich history of our people, and thoroughly master the culture of the East, which has a high place in world development.



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Today, in the eyes of some people, we seem to have easily won independence, but our great and glorious history proves how much our fathers and grandfathers sacrificed their lives on this path.

In today's era of globalization, which country, first of all, is not satisfied with the results it has achieved, but only the country that makes a true and critical assessment of its place in the process of fundamental changes taking place in the world, and steps harmoniously and harmoniously to the ever-increasing demands of the era, will be successful possible.

It is a sacred task for our people to realize independence and preserve it in the process of such rapid changes. Today, we all understand that independence is the right to own one's own destiny, to live based on spiritual values and national traditions, and to use the wealth of our country for the benefit of our people and our Motherland. From time immemorial, we have been following the path of making the inner world of man rich and spiritual. In this respect, we differ from the outlook and lifestyle of other peoples. Because spirituality is a mirror of the inner world of humanity, a high social value that reflects the essence of thinking, mind and way of thinking. Among these values, the importance of our national struggle, which preserves our national characteristics, is incomparable in ensuring the unity and freedom of the nation, and in the formation of feelings of national pride and pride in young people.

Today, special attention is paid to physical education and sports in our country. In general, state programs aimed at the development of physical education and sports have been adopted, and comprehensive reforms are being systematically and consistently implemented. In this regard, it is known that the role of public sports in the life of a person and family, its basis of physical and spiritual health, and the importance of sports in realizing their abilities and talents for young people entering life with great hope. On the basis of such reforms, special attention is being paid to national wrestling, which is a national sport, and great efforts are being made to include it in the Olympic Games.

One of the characteristics of physical education and sports in Uzbekistan is the presence of clearly expressed sports of a national nature: folk games such as tumbling, kopkari, racing, and wrestling. All these types of games and sports appeared in ancient times, fulfilled different social tasks and changed their form at each historical stage of development.

Based on the above considerations, the following conclusions can be given:



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- first of all, the development of a sense of national pride in a person leads to the growth of pride in one's nation. A person who is proud of his nationality unites with his compatriots. No one can invade a united nation;

- secondly, by developing and popularizing the values that preserve and develop our national characteristics, that is, our national struggle, we will create a foundation for our youth to become brave and courageous. Also, we will form in them such qualities as striving for "Halal" and avoiding "Ghirram". In such a case, the national struggle serves as an example and a means of learning for the young generation;

- thirdly, the young generation growing up in the period of independence should write their own page of history. After all, the bright future of the great nation will be ensured only in this way, that is, the success of the nation, its achievements in international relations, as well as its achievements in every field will strengthen the will of the nation and national pride.

Self-confidence and courage increase among young people engaged in national waiting. This serves as one of the main feelings of our youth in demanding their rights and protecting their interests.

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ПОЧЕМУ ВАЖНА ВАКЦИНАЦИЯ ОТ МЕНИНГИТА

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САМАРКАНДСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ЗАРМЕД

Актуальность

Менингит — это опасное заболевание оболочек головного и спинного мозга, вызванное бактериями или вирусами. Бактериальный менингит особенно опасен и может привести к серьезным нарушениям, таким как потеря слуха, неврологические проблемы или даже летальный исход. Вакцинация помогает предотвратить заражение. Виды вакцин от менингита: Наиболее распространённые вакцины защищают от разных типов заболеваний, вызывающих менингит. Менингококковая вакцина: правительство от пневмококковая вакцина: правительство вакцина против гемофильной инфекции типа В (Hib).

Ключевые слова: менингит, спинного мозга, неврологические, заболеваний

Цель данного исследования: литературное сравнение вакцинации от менингита.

Материалы и методы исследования: Разбираемся, чем опасен менингит, какую вакцину выбрать, насколько они эффективны и велика ли, в принципе, опасность заболеть этой болезнью. Ежегодно во всем мире от различных форм менингита умирает 250 тысяч человек, а каждый пятый заболевший сталкивается с разрушительными последствиями для своего здоровья, в том числе с потерей слуха, параличом, проблемами с памятью и обучаемостью, судорогами, почечной недостаточностью. Менингит в основном передается воздушно-капельным путем – через кашель и чихание больного человека. Также заражение возможно через предметы обихода, еду или воду. В группе риска – малыши до 5 лет, люди со сниженным иммунитетом, курильщики, подростки и пожилые люди. Инкубационный период заболевания – от 1 до 10 дней.



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Менингиты делятся на два основных вида: бактериальный (возбудители – менингококки, пневмококки и гемофильная палочка) и вирусный (возбудители – энтеровирусы и герпесвирус). Бактериальный – наиболее тяжелый тип менингита, без лечения смертность от него может достигать 70%. Вирусные менингиты встречаются чаще бактериальных, но протекают существенно легче и порой даже не требуют специального лечения. Другие серотипы менингококка, как правило, вызывают спорадические случаи заболеваний. При этом в последние годы в стране растет число тяжелых случаев менингококковой инфекции, вызванных менингококком серогруппы W-135 (африканского происхождения).

Самый бюджетный вариант – менингококковая полисахаридная вакцина, которая применяется для выработки иммунитета к серотипу А и С. Но с точки зрения защиты есть варианты и получше — так импортная вакцина «Менактра» содержит полисахариды четырех серогрупп – А, С, Y и W-135 и защищает от четырех из пяти наиболее распространенных серотипов, вызывающих тяжелые формы менингококковой инфекции.

Это так называемая, конъюгированная вакцина нового поколения (представляющая собой комплексы бактериальных полисахаридов и токсинов), которую, в отличие от полисахаридных вакцин, «видит» иммунная система ребенка первого года жизни.

Импортная полисахаридная четырехвалентная вакцина «Менцевакс ACWY» относится к вакцинам старого поколения и, как и российская, используется только с двух лет. Раньше делать это нет смысла – у ребенка просто не сформируется иммунитет. Отдельный вопрос – вакцинация от менингококка серотипа В. Сейчас в России не зарегистрировано вакцины от инфекции этого типа, и некоторые пациенты, желающие привиться, едут за границу, где покупают препарат Vexsero. Но преувеличивать роль вакцины от менингококка В не стоит: по словам заведующего лабораторией вакцинопрофилактики и иммунотерапии НИИ вакцин и сывороток имени И.И. Мечникова, профессора Михаила Костинова, в нашей стране он встречается очень редко, и врачи его практически не знают.

По той же причине зарубежные компании не спешат продвигать такие вакцины на российский рынок – ведь препараты должны пользоваться спросом. Как объяснили в GlaxoSmithKline, компании-производителе Vexsero, действительно. Но рассматриваем эту возможность», – рассказал



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представитель компании. Производить вакцины сложно и дорого, но по тем препаратам GSK, которые пользуются в России спросом, компания, как правило, потребность закрывает. Роспотребнадзор сообщает, что иммунизация против менингококковой инфекции полисахаридной вакциной приводит к быстрому (с 5 по 14 день) нарастанию антител, невосприимчивость сохраняется у детей в течение не менее 2 лет, у взрослых после вакцинации антитела сохраняются до 10 лет, повторная вакцинация проводится не ранее, чем через 3 года. Это официальная позиция, она не всегда совпадает с мнением врачей.

Результаты и обсуждение: Вакцины от менингококковой инфекции не гарантируют длительной защиты. Дело в том, что эффективность вакцин связана с видом возбудителя. Наибольшую эффективность демонстрируют вакцины против вирусных инфекций, особенно когда используются живые вирусы (например, вакцины против кори, краснухи, оральная полиомиелитная вакцина).

Что же касается менингококка, то это не вирус, а микроб (бактерия *Neisseria meningitidis*), и прививка от него направлена на выработку иммунитета к определенному штамму серотипа возбудителя, который вызывает тяжелый патологический процесс. В качестве антигена для создания менингококковых вакцин используется полисахарид защитной капсулы возбудителя, специфичный для каждого серотипа. Такой иммунитет нестойкий, в лучшем случае он будет сохраняться 3-5 лет. Практически все применяемые бактериальные вакцины гарантированно защищают лишь на ближайший годичный период, а далее иммунитет снижается. Основная же проблема специфической (вакцинальной) профилактики менингококковой инфекции заключается в том, что ее могут вызвать 12 серотипов возбудителя, а универсальной вакцины против них пока нет.

Менингококковая инфекция – это не высококонтагиозное инфекционное заболевание, которое легко передается от человека к человеку при мимолетном контакте, как, например, корь или ветряная оспа.

Выводы:

Менингококковая инфекция встречается только у людей, возбудитель неустойчив во внешней среде. Источник инфекции – бактерионоситель или



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больной менингококковый назофарингитом, механизм передачи инфекции воздушно-капельный. Поэтому для заражения нужен, во-первых, достаточно длительный и тесный контакт, близкое общение в замкнутом пространстве с кем-то легко болеющим либо носителем микроба.

А во-вторых, для развития заболевания – восприимчивый, неиммунный человек, который раньше с менингококком не встречался. Поэтому, считает эксперт, не следует бояться сезонных респираторных инфекций. Повторные ОРЗ – это возможность создания прочного иммунитета, в том числе против менингококка. Если человек переболеет менингококковым назофарингитом, у него вырабатывается специфический иммунитет против менингококка.

Таким образом, повторно заразившись менингококком, он уже не заболеет в тяжелой форме, а может, и не заболеет вообще. Однако нельзя легкомысленно относиться к каждому случаю заболевания ОРЗ, потому что респираторные симптомы могут быть дебютом тяжелой менингококковой инфекции. Поэтому каждого заболевшего надо изолировать и обязательно немедленно показать врачу. Основное в борьбе с менингококковой инфекцией – своевременное выявление и изоляция всех больных и носителей возбудителя, немедленное лечение всех заболевших.

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ANALYSIS OF TAX INCENTIVES FOR FINANCIAL SUPPORT OF ENTERPRISES

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Abstract

In the article, the problems of improving the theory and methodology of forming the financial policy of the enterprise at the current stage of economic liberalization and modernization in the Republic of Uzbekistan are studied. The advantages and specific features of improving the theory and methodology of the formation of the financial policy of the enterprise in the prospects of the socio-economic development of the country are scientifically substantiated. Possibilities of improving the theory and methodology of the formation of the company's financial policy in the corporate financial management system of the Republic of Uzbekistan were studied and recommendations were developed.

Keywords: enterprise financial policy, corporate financial management, enterprise finance, enterprise financial support, enterprise financial status, enterprise financial stability, enterprise financial security, strategic management, conservative method, differential, dominant sector, alternative, financial flexibility, competitive position.

Enter

Stimulating the financial activities of enterprises through taxes is important in supporting economic growth, investment and entrepreneurship in many countries. It can be seen from the world experience that various tax incentives are widely used in the country to create a favorable business environment, attract investments and support the development of enterprises.

Relying on international experience in stimulating the financial activities of enterprises through taxes allows to attract foreign investments to the country, support economic growth and create a more favorable tax environment. Studying and researching the best practices of foreign countries in the taxation of enterprises, in turn, allows to reduce the tax burden, optimize the tax strategy of enterprises, and increase the competitiveness and stability of the enterprise. "Tax incentives have become a popular policy tool to stimulate industrial production. They propose to



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reduce the tax burden depending on the size or growth of the costs of the enterprise engaged in production activities. The popularity of this tool is that it is very easy to use the current tax system, which means that there is little additional administrative costs for authorities and businesses."1.

The high positive impact of the main methods of stimulation should be optimized by the size of the budget deficit. However, it should be recognized that in the economic literature not enough attention has been paid to the study of the purely social impact of tax incentives for industrial production. A recent study of the impact of tax credits on research and production activities of enterprises of various sizes showed that over time the importance of research and development (at the initial stage) increases and the tax has a positive effect on the development of private research and developm2.

This conclusion confirms the need to differentiate tax incentives for industrial production depending on the size of the enterprise or the amount of expenses spent on research and development, for example, introducing limits on tax incentives granted to the taxpayer or setting different tax rates depending on the scope of the organization's activities (turnover income / profitability) based on the possibility of creating softer conditions for granting tax benefits to organizations with a high percentage of debt funds.

As a positive result of the use of tax incentives by business entities, governments expect not only an increase in the volume of production activity, which is the main goal of tax incentives, but also an increase in economic sectors and international competitiveness. The attractiveness of the country helps to attract investments and develop innovative activities. Some scientific studies analyzing the impact of industrial tax credits on the growth and development of innovation and the competitiveness of organizations have shown that the use of tax credits allows enterprises to develop and introduce new products and processes. However, there is no reliable evidence at the organizational level to demonstrate that productivity or other indicators improve as a result of an organization's use of the tax credit. This result may indicate a positive effect of industrial tax incentives on the development

¹ Tax Expenditures in OECD Countries OECD. 2010. / The official website of OECD // – Текст : электронный. – URL: <http://www.sourceoecd.org/taxation> (дата обращения: 26.10.2017).

² Rodrik, D. Industrial Policy: don't ask why, ask how / Middle East Development Journal. – 2009. – № 1(01). – P. 1–29. // – Текст : электронный. – URL: <https://www.sss.ias.edu> (дата обращения: 28.10.2017).



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of projects with low profitability, so the impact of these projects on productivity is insignificant³.

Enterprises producing high-tech products are characterized by a high share of innovation costs. Since the primary innovative product is created in a research institution, the early stages of an innovative business usually do not need tax incentives (in terms of corporate income tax or VAT) because the main costs are related to labor costs.⁴

Despite the high scientific interest in the impact of tax incentives on industrial production, the accumulated experience and knowledge in this field do not allow for an objective assessment of the effectiveness of tax incentives and, as a result, make it difficult to develop. Most of the research concerns programmatic effects only when tax breaks are introduced relatively recently in a few countries. There is insufficient information on the effects of recently implemented or modified tax credit schemes, which often show different design features than older schemes.

In order to obtain reliable information about the effectiveness of tax incentives, a comparative analysis of the experience of more countries is necessary. In addition, the results of the conducted research mainly depend on the empirical approach, and the use of a different approach could lead to different results in one country. Finally, the economic literature lacks fundamental research on the interaction between industrial tax credits and direct subsidies. A detailed analysis carried out at the level of research and research organizations allows to determine the relationship between the financial indicators of this organization and the use of funds provided within the framework of tax incentives and subsidies. This can be the basis for similar studies in the future.

Due to the change in the thematic structure of production and technological processes, the additional share of the product is given lower priority. However, tax incentives may also be used to achieve such policy objectives. In addition to this classical logic, there are other political reasons for state support of industry. Tax incentives are often an important investment in long-term growth and national competitiveness. However, investment results are uncertain and difficult to assess

³ Financing SMEs and entrepreneurs // OECD Scoreboard. OECD Publishing, Paris.-2016.//–Текст:электронный.– URL: <https://www.oecd.org/cfe/smes/Highlights-Financing-SMEs-and-Entrepreneurs-2018.pdf> (: 26.06.2017 й).

⁴ Горшкова, Н.В. AI-прогнозирование выполнения региональных инвестиционных проектов / Н.В. Горшкова // Наука Красноярья. – 2018. – С. 90–98



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by financial institutions due to financial asymmetries. As a result, it may be difficult to obtain foreign bank funds, and production enterprises may be limited by credit. Market failure arguments are widely used to justify government intervention. However, they are unable to explain the government's reasons for using specific instruments. Thus, Bozeman and Diez argue that public intervention is justified by three paradigms: the market failure paradigm, the mission-oriented paradigm, and the collaborative paradigm⁵.

Focusing on the evidence of market failure, many analysts overlook the critical importance of the mission paradigm. Governments advocate for a range of missions, such as defense and security, communications, or healthcare. Each of these missions requires products, services, and systems that are supported by research and development. That is, tax incentives are often designed to encourage R&D and innovation by industrial companies. In the United States, mission-oriented research accounts for nine-tenths of all direct federal R&D spending (and three-quarters after tax incentives). After World War II, many public research organizations, including those in construction, transportation, and telecommunications, were gradually formed by the merger of defense institutions into similar structures. More recently, these organizations have been privatized in many countries, as have other public utilities (water, energy, telecommunications). However, the time required to develop a new product and system is beyond the typical research time for many private firms. Thus, to overcome this “temporary failure”, many mechanisms have been put in place, from the most classic (government programs) to favorable pricing mechanisms (in the pharmaceutical industry). Temporary tax breaks have been used to solve these problems. The collaborative paradigm is consistent with a new understanding of innovation processes.⁶

The policy supports cooperation by strengthening links between industry and public research in various ways, mainly by forcing universities to use and transfer their knowledge (through technology transfer organizations) and by creating an enabling environment for spin-offs and start-ups (incubators, through scientific parks) and others)) etc. On the other hand, subsidies are often used for R&D and research institutes that bring together scientists and academic researchers.

⁵Aghion, P. *The Economics of Growth* / P. Aghion // Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 2009. – p. 129–148.

⁶Adam, A. *The effect of globalization on capital taxation: What have we learned after 20years of empirical studies?* / A. Adam // *Journal of Macroeconomics*. – 2013.– № 35(1). – p. 199–209.



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According to research by an independent research institution in the United States on tax policy, reductions in tax rates are the main factor in improving the gross domestic product and other economic indicators. It can be concluded that tax reforms in the republic remain one of the driving factors in the development of the national economy. Many changes have taken place in the period under analysis in terms of value added tax. In particular, the obligation to pay this tax was introduced for entities with an annual turnover exceeding 1 billion soums, and the benefits were canceled.

The availability of benefits does not affect tax revenues. In particular, entities that have been paying taxes to the budget in order to use this benefit try to avoid taxes in various ways.

The decrease in benefits indicates that the financial situation of taxpayers is getting stronger. For example, in order to expand the tax base, tax incentives should be given to entities starting production or manufacturers making large investments, but in practice, whoever managed to get the incentives, and besides, tax incentives increased due to the policy's one-sided approach.

Conclusions and suggestions.

The international experience of stimulating the financial activities of enterprises with the help of taxes includes various tax policies and measures aimed at stimulating business, attracting investments and stimulating economic growth. It requires the effective use of various tax policies and measures aimed at the development of entrepreneurship, attraction of investments and stimulation of economic growth, in order to study the best international practices of stimulating the financial activity of enterprises through taxes, and to apply them to Uzbekistan, in particular:

1. Further improvement of the profit tax collection mechanism. Many countries are lowering their corporate tax rates to make business more attractive to investors and entrepreneurs. Low corporate income tax rates help companies grow their net income and attract more foreign investment.
2. Providing effective and optimal tax benefits and preferences. It is considered appropriate for the government to provide tax breaks and preferences for certain types of business entities, those who have attracted foreign investments, those who are engaged in scientific research and experimental construction activities, those who have invested in modern technologies, and those who have created new jobs.



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3. Introduction of the territorial taxation procedure. Some countries have a territorial taxation system in which profits earned and reinvested outside the country are exempt from taxation. This can encourage enterprises to expand their activities internationally.

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“ZIJİ KO‘RAGONIY” - ULUG‘BEK AKADEMIYASIDAN YODGORLIK.

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Annotatsiya:

Mirzo Ulug‘bek faqatgina hukmdor sifatida emas, ma‘rifatli buyuk olim ham hisoblangan. Ilm – fan sohasidagi va birinchi navbatda uning astronomiya singari tarmoog‘idan jo‘shqin va yuksak nufuzli faoliyati Ulug‘bekning butun insoniyat oldidagi eng buyuk va ulkan xizmati bo‘lib qoldi. “Ziji Ko‘ragoniy” - Ulug‘bek akademiyasidan yodgorlik mavzusida maqola yozilgan bo‘lib ilmiy adabiyotlar asosida tahlil qilingan .

Kalit so‘zlar: Mordin qal‘asi, Almajistiy”, fors tilida, Istambul, Zij”, Makka, astronomik uzunlama, jadval.

Mirzo Muhammad ibn Shohrux ibn Temur Ulug‘bek Ko‘ragoniy (1394-1449) - buyuk astronom va matematik, o‘z davrining ko‘zga ko‘ringan allomasi, davlat arbobi, Movarounnahrni 1441-1449 yillarda boshqargan sohibqiron va mashhur hukmdor Amir Temurning nevarasi sanaladi. Sohibqironning “besh yillik yurish”ida (1392-1396) Iroqdagi Mordin qal‘asini qamal qilish chog‘ida tug‘ilgan. Sharafiddin Ali Yazdiy “Zafarnoma” asarida yozishicha, Amir Temur huzuriga chopar kelib Ulug‘bekning tug‘ilgani va munajjimlar bu nevara kelajakda ham olim, ham hukmdor bo‘lishini bashorat qilganliklari xushxabarini yetkazadi. Sohibqiron xursandligidan Mordin qal‘asi qamalini to‘xtatib, uning xalqiga yuklangan to‘lovni bekor qiladi. Uning o‘z nabirasiga Muhammad Tarag‘ay Ulug‘bek deb ism qo‘yganini ham munajjimlarning yuqoridagi bashorati bilan bog‘lash mumkin. Amir Temur Ulug‘bekning tarbiyasiga alohida e‘tibor bergan va uni davlat ahamiyatiga molik tadbirlarda qatnashtirgan. Klavixonning qayd etishicha, Ulug‘bek bobosining



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xorijiy elchilarni qabul qilish marosimlarida faol ishtirok etgan¹. Ulug‘bek esa ilm-fanga intildi va ko‘p narsaga erishdi. Ulug‘bek va uning safdoshlari ilmiy ishlarining muhim natijasi 1437 yilda asosan tugallangan “Ziji Ko‘ragoniy”, ya’ni “Yangi fazoviy jadvallar”dir. Ulug‘bek hayotining so‘nggi kunlariga qadar bu asar ustida ishlagan. Asar mufassal kirish (nazariy) qism va jadvallardan iborat. Asarning birinchi qismi turli Sharq xalqlarining yilni hisoblash tarixiga, ikkinchi qismi amaliy fazoshunoslik masalalariga, uchinchi - sayyoralar nazariyasi bayoni va kichikroq to‘rtinchi qismi esa falakiyotga bag‘ishlangan. “Yangi fazoviy jadvallar” yaratilishidan oldin birinchi bo‘lib, Gipparx yulduzlar jadvalini tuzgan edi. Unda 1022 yulduzning joylashgan o‘rni berilgan bo‘lib, u Ptolemeyning “Almajistiy” asarida berilgan. Bu jadvallar ilmiy jihatdan qimmatli bo‘lib, samoviy jismlar harakatini o‘rganish uchun ajoyib manba hisoblanadi. Gipparxdan so‘ng yulduzlarning to‘la jadvalini tuzgan ikkinchi fazoshunos Ulug‘bek edi. Uning jadvali ancha qimmatlidir, chunki, u yulduzlarning Samarqand rasadxonasida aniqlangan haqiqiy joylashuviga asosan tuzilgan. U XVI asr mobaynida tuzilgan ikkinchi jiddiy jadval edi. XV asrgacha faqat ikki nafar fazoshunos - Gipparx va Ulug‘bekning yulduzlar jadvali ahamiyatini to‘liq angladilar. Ulug‘bek o‘limidan so‘ng rasadxona o‘z faoliyatini tugatdi. Uning binosi va asbob-uskunalarini vayron va talon-taroj qilindi. Olimlar esa Samarqanddan boshqa Sharq mamlakatlariga ketishga majbur bo‘ldilar. Bino XV asrdan to XVII asr boshlarigacha qad tiklab turgan bo‘lsa-da, u faoliyatsiz edi. Biroq “Ziji Ko‘ragoniy” ustidagi ishlar asosan tugagan bo‘lsa-da, Ulug‘bekning izdosh shogirdlari, ayniqsa, Qozizoda Rumiyy vafotidan so‘ng (1437) Ulug‘bekning yordamchisiga aylangan Ali Qushchi uni to 1449 yilgacha davom ettirdi. Buning sababi nima? Bu savolga javob ilgari ishlab chiqilgan Ulug‘bek munajjimlik maktabining 30 yillik ilmiy dasturini amalga oshirilishi zaruriyati bilan bog‘liq. Ulug‘bek shogirdi Ali Qushchiga bu dasturni bajarish ustida ishni davom ettirishga ruxsat bergan edi. Aynan ana shu davrda Ali qushchining tashkilotchilik qobiliyati kuchli namoyon bo‘ladi. Uning falakiyot va matematika sohasidagi ilmiy bilimlari keyinroq zamondoshlari tomonidan to‘la tan olindi. Faqat ustozining bevaqt o‘limi Ali Qushchini Turkiyaga ketishga majbur qildi. Uning xizmati bilan “Ziji Ko‘ragoniy” va boshqa ko‘plab qimmatli qo‘lyozmalar saqlanib qolingan. Ularning bir qismi yo‘qolgan, boshqa qismi johil kuchlar tomonidan yo‘q qilingan. Qo‘lyozmalarning ozroq qismigina jahon

¹ Sharafiddin Ali Yazdiy. Zafarnoma. -T:Sharq; 1997



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kutubxonalarida saqlanmoqda. Ali Qushchining “Arifmetika bo‘yicha risola” asari shular jumlasiga kiradi. U fors tilida bo‘lib, London kutubxonasi va O‘zbekiston jumhuriyati FA Sharqshunoslik ilmgohida saqlanmoqda. “Fazoshunoslik risolasi” ham shu ilmgohdadir. Bu asar 1975 yilda Toshkentda o‘zbek tilida nashr etilgan. Ali Qushchi Istanbulga kelgach, “Fazoshunoslik risolasi”ni forsiydan arab tiliga o‘girib, turk sultoni Muhammad II ga tortiq qiladi². Bundan tashqari, u hozirda Ayo, Sofiya, Parij va Istanbul kutubxonalarida saqlanayotgan “Fatxiya” asarini yozdi. Ali Qushchi 1474 yilda Istanbulda vafot etgan Ulug‘bekning yulduzlar jadvali birinchi marta 1665 yili Oksfordda angliyalik T.Xayd, keyinchalik, 1767 yili G.Shakre, 1843 yili F.Bayl tomonidan nashr etilgan. Fransuz sharqshunosi Sedillot T.Xayd nashrini qayta ko‘chirib, Ulug‘bekning kirish so‘zini va jadvallarini fransuz tiliga o‘girdi hamda 1853 yili Parijda nashr qildi. Nihoyat, 1917 yilda “Ziji Ko‘ragoniy” AQShda nashr etildi. Bundan tashqari, Ulug‘bek “Ziji” va Nasriddin Tusiyning jo‘g‘rofiy jadvallari 1652 yili Londonda birinchi bor nashr etilgan. Bu ma‘lumotlar bizga “Mirzo Ulug‘bek- asrlar qa‘rini yorib o‘tib kelayotgan nur” deyish imkoyatini beradi. Astronom G‘.Jalolov sobiq ittifoq FA Astronomik kengashi qoshidagi astronomiya tarixi bo‘yicha komissiyaning a‘zosi sifatida 1950 yillari Sharq astronomiyasi tarixi, jumladan, Ulug‘bek astronomiya maktabi tarixini o‘rganishda qizg‘in qatnashib, davriy ravishda chop etiladigan “Astronomiya tarixidan tadqiqotlar” kitobining birinchi sonidayoq “Ziji Ko‘ragoniy”ning shu kabi boshqa bir qancha “Zij”lardan farqi va afzalliklarini yetarlicha to‘la yoritgan maqolasini e‘lon qilgan edi. Samarqand rasadxonasi tadqiqot ishlarining asosiy mahsuli “Ziji Ko‘ragoniy” so‘zboshi, nazariy qism va zijdan(jadvallardan) iborat bo‘lib, jami 430 sahifani egallaydi. “Zij”ning jadvallarsiz matnli qismi 60 sahifani, qolgan 370 sahifasi esa, astronomik, trigonometrik, geografik va astrologik jadvallarni tashkil qiladi. So‘zboshi atigi ikki sahifadan iborat. Unda rasadxona va “Zij”ni tayyorlashda ishtirok etgan olimlar haqida gap boradi. Nazariy qism esa to‘rt bo‘limdan(maqoladan) iborat bo‘lib, birinchi bo‘lim o‘sha paytda asosiy taqvimlardan hisoblanmish - hijriy, Yezdigird, Jaloliy(Umar Xayyom loyihasi bo‘yicha XI asrda Malikshoh tomonidan isloh qilingan taqvim), xitoy, uyg‘ur va boshqa bir qancha taqvimlar hamda ularning biridan ikkinchisiga o‘tish haqidagi hisob-kitoblarni o‘z ichiga oladi. Ikkinchi bo‘lim sferik va amaliy astronomiya masalalaridan tarkib topib, yoritgichlarning azimutlarini, Makkaga tomon

² Abu Tohir Xoja.Samariya.V.A.Vyatkin tarjimasini.1898 Yav.1899



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yoʻnalishni aniqlash hamda yerda aholi punktlarining geografik uzunlama va kenglamalarini hisoblash usullarini bayon qiladi. Bu yerda mazkur jadvallarning tarkibi, ularning ishlatilishiga doir metodik koʻrsatma va maslahatlar beriladi. Uchinchi boʻlim Quyosh, Oy va boshqa sayyoralarning harakat nazariyasiga bagʻishlangan. Ularning astronomik uzunlama va kenglamalar boʻyicha oʻrinlarini aniqlash va u bilan bogʻliq hodisalar, xususan, Quyosh va Oy tutilishlari haqida gap boradi. Nihoyat, toʻrtinchi boʻlim uncha katta boʻlmay, “boshqa astronomik ishlar haqida”gi maʼlumotlarga, jumladan, bir necha sahifasi astrologiyaga oid jadvallarga bagʻishlangan. Bular ichida Quyoshning yulduzlar fonidagi yillik koʻrinma harakati nazariyasi bilan bogʻliq muhim astronomik doimiylik-Quyoshning yillik koʻrinma yoʻli tekisligining(ekliptikaning) osmon ekvatori tekisligiga (Yer ekvatori tekisligiga parallel tekislik) ogʻish burchagining kattaligi boʻlib, uni aniqlash bilan oʻrta asr astronomlarining juda katta koʻpchiligi shugʻullangan. Arab va fors Sharqi mamlakatlari chegarasida joylashgan koʻplab aholi punktlarining geografik koordinatalari astronomik kuzatishlar asosida topilib, “Zij”da keltirilgan xalifalikdan tashqaridagi joylarning koordinatalari esa, aftidan, oldingi “Zij”larda keltirilgan maʼlumotlar asosida berilgan³.Olamni oʻrganish, uning sir-asrorlaridan voqif boʻlish - insonning Yer yuziga kelishdan maqsadini aniqlab berishdek dunyoqarash vazifasini bajarishi bilan muhim hisoblanadi. U insonni cheksiz koinotning bir zarrasi va milliardlab yillar davom etgan uning evolyutsiyasining mahsuli ekanligini, u yashagan umr koinotning yoshi oldida atigi bir daqiqa ekanligini, har bir insonning “bir zumlik” hayotga kelishi moʻjizaviy bir holligini va bu “bir zumlik” umrni pala-partish emas, balki buyuk Gʻarbiy Ovrupo olimlari XII asrga kelibgina Ulugʻbekning ilmiy merosi xususida Sh.Grive (1648), T.Xayd (1665), Yan Gaveliy (1690) asarlari orqali xabardor boʻlishdi. Bu davrga kelib Samarqand rasadxonasi butunlay yoʻq boʻlib ketgan ediShularni eʼtiborga olib, Ulugʻbekning otasi Shohrux hukmron boʻlgan mamlakatning Koshon shahrida istiqomat qilayotgan matematik va astronom Gʻiyosiddin Jamshid “Ziji Xoqoniy” darta kmil “Ziji Elxoniy” (“Xoqon ziji” - “Ziji Elxoniy”ning takomillashtirilgani) degan mashhur risolasini bitdi. 1413 yili yozib tugallangan bu asar Ulugʻbekning otasi Shohruxga bagʻishlangan edi. “Xoqon Ziji”ning nazariy qismi va astronomik jadvallari “Ziji Elxoniy”ning bunday qismlaridan biroz farq qilib, yangi maʼlumotlar

³ Muhammadjonov A. Temur va Temuriylar saltanati. Toshkent. 1994. 58 b.



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bilan boyitilgan edi⁴. Mirzo Ulug‘bekning avlodlariga qoldirgan ilmiy merosi son jihatidan ko‘p emas. Ulardan eng asosiysi “Zij”i bo‘lib, bu asar “Ziji Ulug‘bek”, “Ziji Ko‘ragoniy” nomlari bilan mashhur. Undan tashqari Ulug‘bek matematikaga oid “Bir daraja sinusni aniqlash haqida risola”, falakiyotshunoslikka oid “Risolai Ulug‘bek”, tarixga bag‘ishlangan “Tarixi 88 arba’ ulus” va musiqiy ilmlarni o‘z ichiga olgan “Risolai dar ilmi musiqa” kabi risolalarini yozgan⁵. “Matlai sadayn majma ul- bahrayn” asarida quydagcha ma’lumotlar berilgan: “Shaxzoda o‘z zijiga tuzatishlar kiritib tamomlashiga muvaffaq bo‘ldi va unga “Ziji Sultoniy ko‘ragoniy” deb nom berdi. U munajjimlik san’ati-yu mohirlari va taqvim ustalari orasida qo‘llanib kelinmoqda”⁶.

Xulosa qilib aytish mumkinki, Mirzo Ulug‘bek o‘zining hukmronlik qilgan 40 yili davomiida ichki siyosatida xalq ommasining ijtimoiy – iqtisodiy ahvolini yaxshilashga, Samarqandni ilm – fan, madaniyat va ma’rifatning yirik markazi sifatida mavqeyini saqlab qolishga, tashqi siyosat sohasida esa qo‘l ostidagi hududlarning mustaqilligini mustahkamlashga qaratilgan chora – tadbirlarni amalga oshirib, o‘zidan o‘lmas meros qoldirgan ekan.

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⁶ “Matlai sadayn”, 1969, 279- bet



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SCIENTIFIC METHODS OF PRE-SCHOOL PEDAGOGICS: THE SYSTEM OF PRESCHOOL ORGANIZATION

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Abstract

Preschool education organization is considered the first stage of continuous education system. The pre-school education organization takes a leading position in educating and developing children, preparing them for school. Preschool education organizations are the main part of this system and have important tasks of conducting public education. This article provides details about the structure of preschool education organizations in Uzbekistan and their different types

Keywords: structure, type, educational system, preschool educational organizations, management system, educational methods and programs, spiritual and educational development of the student, development of preschool educational organizations, directions of development.

INTRODUCTION

Preschool education organization is the first stage of the continuous education system and is the most important social ground of the society. The pre-school education organization takes a leading position in educating and developing children, preparing them for school. All types of preschool education organizations in accordance with the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to further improve the preschool education system in 2017 - 2021" No. PQ-2707 dated December 29, 2016 Cabinet of Ministers based on the decision. The content of education in the state preschool education organization is developed based on the state requirements for preschool education and is determined by programs approved or recommended by the Ministry of Preschool Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The working procedure of the state preschool education organization and the time of children's stay in this organization are determined by the charter of the state preschool education organization and the decision of the founder.

As a rule, the following work schedule is introduced for a five-day work week in a state preschool education organization:



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12 hours;

10.5 hours;

9 hours;

4 hours;

Based on the requirements of the population living in the area where the state preschool education organization is located, a 6-day work week may be introduced in the state preschool education organization or its separate groups. The organization of meals in the state preschool education organization is the responsibility of this organization and must be carried out in accordance with sanitary rules, norms and hygiene regulations. Medical services for children are provided by medical staff of the state pre-school education organization and medical staff of regional health authorities attached to this organization in the prescribed manner.

Admission of children to state pre-school education organizations, the founders of which are other organizations, is carried out according to the procedure determined by their founders. If there are vacancies, preschool educational organizations of this state will accept children on the basis of the contract on the referrals of district (city) departments for the methodical provision and organization of activities of preschool educational organizations possible.

When admitting children to a preschool educational organization:

- Group I and II disabled people;
- children of large families;
- children of military personnel;
- children of students and teachers;
- Children who are truly orphaned and deprived of parental care enjoy the privileges of admission to the state pre-school education organization without any queue.

Parents of children using privileges submit the documents that are the basis for the granting of privileges to the admission commission. Heads of state pre-school education organizations provide written information to the admission commission about available vacancies in the state pre-school education organization no later than the first day of each month.

Vacancy information is signed by the head of the state preschool education organization and the head of the state preschool education organization is personally responsible for their accuracy and timely entry.

The number of children in each group of the state preschool educational organization should be at least 20, but not more than 25. Groups are filled with



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children who have passed from another age group from the end of the school year to the new school year (in June, July, August), and are filled with new students depending on the availability of places.

In the state preschool education organization, the academic year begins on September 2 of each year, ends on June 1 of the following year, and the rehabilitation period continues until the beginning of the new academic year.

Temporarily suspending the admission of children to state preschool education organizations, where the number of students exceeds the capacity of the state preschool education organization. organization is carried out on the basis of the decision of the admission commission under the district (city) departments.

In case the number of pupils is less than the specified norm or conditions for receiving children are created in accordance with sanitary rules, norms and hygiene regulations, the regional state sanitary-epidemiological control center should be informed about the methodical provision and organization of activities of pre-school educational organizations in the district Children are admitted to state pre-school education organizations with the consent of the admission commission under (city) departments.

In order to prepare children not covered by preschool education for primary education, to develop them intellectually, morally, aesthetically and physically, short-term groups are organized in state preschool education organizations based on a four-hour work schedule. Short-term groups in the state preschool education organization are organized by order of the district (city) department for methodical provision and organization of activities of preschool education organizations. The following short-term groups may operate in the state preschool education organization:

Development group - the number is less than 20, but not more than 25 children aged 3 to 7 years is organized for the purpose of their comprehensive development, adaptation to the group of peers and older children;

"Future student" group - less than 20, but not more than 25 children aged 5 to 7 years, is organized in order to prepare them for school;

Integrated group - for children aged 3 to 7 years, the number of which is less than 15, but not more than 20, adaptation of children to society, regular psychological-medical-pedagogical support for children with mental disabilities, support to them It is organized for the purpose of education, consultative and methodical support of parents. In this group, together with healthy children, no more than three children



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diagnosed with "retarded mental development" receive education according to an individual plan;

"Problem child" group - regular psychological-medical-pedagogical support, involvement in the educational process, social adaptation for children with disabilities aged 4 to 7 years, whose number is less than 15, but not more than 20, is organized in order to help parents in organizing education and training of children. In this group there may be healthy children together with disabled children, the number of disabled children (preserved mental maturity) should not be less than 3 people.

Other types of short-term groups can be organized in preschool education organization. Tutors and tutor's assistants are not paid extra for working with sick and disabled children in shortterm groups.

The following are sources of funding for short-term group activities:

- State budget funds of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- contribution payments for the period of the pupil's stay in the state preschool education organization;
- sponsored donations of individuals and legal entities; other sources not prohibited by law.
- Pedagogical staff of the state preschool education organization, which includes a shortterm group, is responsible for the life and health of children, the forms, methods and means of organizing short-term groups are in accordance with the children's age and mental-physiological capabilities.

The necessary material and technical conditions for preschool children in state preschool education organizations are provided by the founder.

The organization of meals in the preschool educational organization is entrusted to the preschool educational organization and is carried out in accordance with the sanitary rules and norms approved in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Both medical services for children and medical personnel in the state are provided by medical personnel of the health organization attached to Preschool educational organizations, who, together with the employees of the Preschool educational organization, are responsible for the life, health and physical development of children, they are responsible for the implementation of treatment-prophylactic measures, compliance with sanitary-hygiene standards, food routine and quality.

Supervision of the activities of medical personnel is entrusted to local health authorities. The pre-school educational organization provides a room for the medical



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worker and creates the necessary conditions for his work. Employees of the preschool education organization in the state receive free medical examinations at health authorities, the expenses for which are determined within the funds allocated by the state. The procedure for organizing the protection of children's life and health in preschool educational organizations is determined by the Ministry of Preschool Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan together with the Ministry of Health.

In addition to basic educational programs, additional paid educational services are provided, taking into account the needs of the family, on the basis of agreements concluded with parents or their substitutes for the fulfillment of the goals and tasks stated in the charter of the preschool educational organization. have the right to show. Paid educational services cannot be provided within the framework of the main educational activity financed by the founder.

Participants of the educational process in the state preschool education organization In the state preschool education organization, children, parents, pedagogical staff and members of the board of trustees are participants in the educational process. Boards of trustees are established in the state preschool education organization, the procedure for their election and their powers are determined in the charter of the state preschool education organization. The activity of the board of trustees of the state preschool education organization is carried out on the basis of the model charter approved by the Ministry of Preschool Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

When accepting children, the state preschool educational organization must familiarize parents with its charter, agenda, educational programs and other documents. Relations between the state preschool education organization and parents are regulated by the contract. The contract concluded with parents includes the time of children's stay in the state preschool education organization, the rights, obligations and responsibilities of the parties in organizing the educational process.

Parents:

- choose the forms of education for their children, the language of education in the statepreschool education organization;
- to demand the creation of necessary conditions for education and upbringing of children in the state pre-school education organization and respect for the personality of the child;
- has the right to pick up children from the state pre-school education organization at his convenience during the day in accordance with the terms of the contract concluded with the organization. Parents may also have other legal and contractual



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rights.

Parents are obliged to:

- timely payment of the fee for the period of the child's stay in the state preschool education organization in accordance with the established regulations;
- Strictly monitor children's nutrition, personal hygiene skills formation in them, bring the child to the state pre-school education organization neatly dressed. Parents may have other obligations in accordance with the law and the contract. The relationship between the pupil and the employees of the state preschool educational organization is conducted on the basis of mutual cooperation, respect for the child's personality and giving him freedom to develop according to his personal characteristics.

Recruitment of employees to the state pre-school education organization is carried out in accordance with the model staff table, which is approved in the prescribed manner. Persons with appropriate pedagogical education, professional training and high moral qualities have the right to engage in pedagogical activities in the state preschool educational organization.

Persons prohibited from engaging in pedagogic activities by a court verdict or according to a medical opinion are not allowed to engage in this activity. The rights, obligations and privileges of the employees of the state preschool education organization are determined by legal documents, the charter of the state preschool education organization, as well as the labor contract. In conclusion, it should be noted that the duties of the employees are specified in the job description and the network tariff-qualification reference.

Pedagogical staff of the state preschool education organization have the following rights:

- participate in the management of the state preschool education organization in the manner determined by its charter;
- to protect one's professional honor and dignity. Pedagogical staff may have other rights in accordance with legislation.

Pedagogical staff are obliged to:

- implementation of modern educational programs in the educational process;
- creation of conditions for all-round intellectual, moral, aesthetic and physical development of children, taking into account advanced foreign experience;
- improving the quality of preschool education by providing children with high professional education;



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- observing the teacher's ethics, respecting the child's dignity, protecting children from pressure, educating them in the spirit of respect for labor, parents, and the environment;

- to constantly improve his professional skills and pedagogical skills and improve his qualifications within the specified periods.

Pedagogical staff may take other obligations in accordance with the law.

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PAST TEZLIKLI ENERGIYA OQIMLARIDA SAMARALI ISHLOVCHI MUQOBIL ENERGIYA MANBAI UCHUN GENERATOR KONSTRUKSIYASINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH

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Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqola past tezli shamol va suv oqimlaridan foydalanib samaradorligi yuqori bo‘lgan generatorlarning konstruksiyalari ustida ilmiy tatqiqotlar olib borilmoqda, tatqiqotlar natijalari shuni ko‘rsatadiki pas tezliklarda ishlay oladigan ko‘p qutubli generatorlardan foydalanib rotor va statorini bir biriga qarama qarshi harakatlantirish natijasida energiya samaradorligini oshirish mumkinligi kutilmoqda.

Kalit so‘zlar: Quvvat, shamol energetik qurilmasi, akseal oqimli sinxron generator, radial oqimli sinxron generator, kuchlanish, tok kuchi, chastota, rotor, stator, faza kuchlanishi, simli galtak.

Jahonda global issishning kuchayishi, energetik resurslarlarning kamayishi va energiyaga bo‘lgan talabning yildan yilga oshishi muqobil energiya manbalaridan foydalanish ahamiyatini tobora oshiradi.

Respublikamizda ham shamol va suv oqimlaridan samarali foydalanib elektr energiyasi ishlab chiqarish bo‘yicha katta islohotlar olib borilmoqda. Misol uchun,



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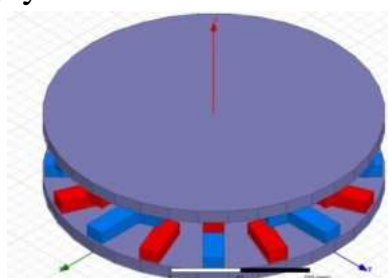
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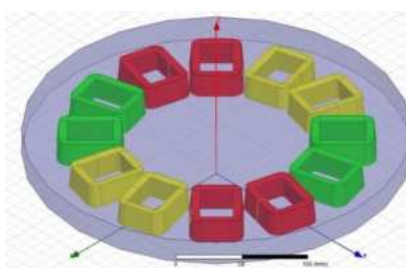
birgina Buxoro viloyatining G'ijduvon va Peshku tumanlarida har birining quvvati 500 MVtdan bo'lgan 2 ta shamol elektr stansiyasi 2024 yilda qurilishi tugallanishi kutilmoqda. Stansiyalar ishga tushgach, yiliga 3,6 mlrd kVt-soat elektr energiyasi ishlab chiqariladi va buning natijasida yiliga 1,1 mlrd metr kub tabiiy gaz tejalishiga erishiladi [1]. O'zbekiston respublikasi energetika vazirligi bergan ma'lumotlarga ko'ra, 2024-yil boshidan 17-iyulgacha shamol energiyasidan 216,7 mln kVt-soat elektr energiyasi ishlab chiqarildi, hozirgi kunda O'zbekistonda ishlab chiqarilayotgan umumiy elektr energiyasining 25-30 foiz qismi quyosh, shamol va gidroelektr stansiyalari hissasiga to'g'ri kelmoqda. Shuni ta'kidlash kerakki, O'zbekiston Respublikasida 2030-yilga qadar "yashil" elektr stansiyalar ishga tushirib borilishi hisobiga umumiy ishlab chiqariladigan elektr energiyasining 40 foizdan ortig'i quyosh, shamol va gidroelektr stansiyalari hissasiga to'g'ri kelishi rejalashtirilgan. Kelgusi yillarda O'zbekiston hukumati tomonidan 250 ta mikro-gidroenergetik inshootlar loyihasi amalga oshirilishi kutilmoqda. O'zbekiston respublikasi tomonidan 2023-yilda umumiy quvvati 197 MVt bo'lgan 17 ta loyihani ishga tushirilgan. Tez orada 438 MVt quvvatga ega 50 ta mikrogidroelektrostantsiya loyihasini ishga tushirish rejalashtirilmoqda [2].

Akseal oqimli sinxron generator.

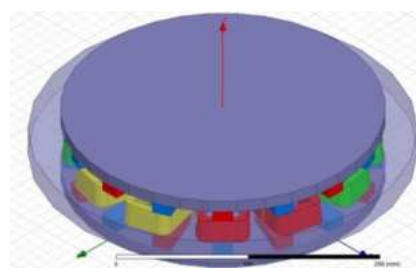
Aksial oqimli sinxron generator, rotor hamda statordan tashkil topgan bo'lib, chulg'am va doimiy magnitlar markaziy o'qga nisbatan perpendikulyar joylashtiriladi.



Rotor



Stator



Aksial oqimli generator ko'rinishi

1-rasm Ansys Electronics Desktop dasturida yaratilgan komyuterda yaratilgan modillar.

Shamol va suv turbinalarida reduktor qurulmasidan foydalanmasdan ko'p qutubli akseal oqim generatoridan foydalanish narxi va massa kamayishi ayniqsa shamol turbinaning yuqori qismida og'irlik oshib ketishi bu esa aporani ushlab turish uchun



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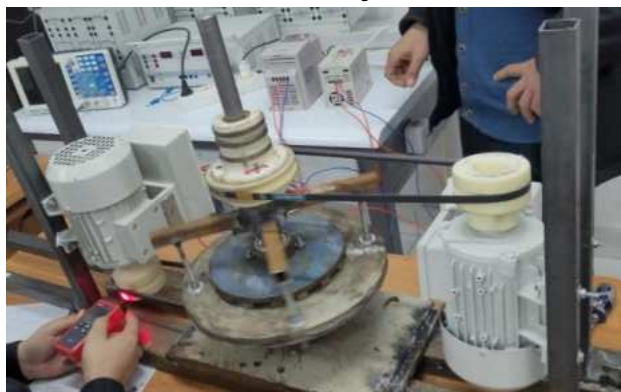
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ko'p miqdorda metal ishlatilishiga sabab bo'ladi.[3]

Akseal (SGPM-5-150A) radial (SGPM-5-150T) oqim generatorlari taqqoslangan akseal oqimli generatorning samaradorligi 2.1% yuqoriligi, o'tkazgich 2.2 marta kam ishlatilishi va boshqa ko'p afzalliklar aniqlangan [4] ikki rotorli akseal generator 219-402 ayl/minda harakatlanish natijasida 79 V-150 V, 50 Hz chastota esa 333 ayl/min da qayt qilgan [5]. Akseal oqimli ikki statorli va uch rotorli generatorlarda energiya zichligi, ikki rotorli va bitta statorli akseal oqim generatorida energiya zichligi mos ravishda 283,6 W/kg 195 W/kg qayt etgan. Ammo bu turdagi generatorni tayorlashda ko'p miqdorda magnit talab qilishi generatorning tan narxini oshib ketishiga olib keladi [6].

Buxoro muhandislik-texnologiya institutida ham past tezlikli shamol va suv oqimlariga samarali ishlaydigan generator kansturuksiyasi ustida ish olib borilmoqda.

Akseal oqim generatorini rotor va stator qismlarini bir bir-biriga qarama qarshi harakatlantirish natijasida past tezlikli shamol va suv energiyasidan energiya olish imkonni beradi va biz tajriba nariba o'tkazib ko'rildi .



-rasm. Aksial oqimli elektr generatorda olib borilgan tajriba

Akseal oqim generatorini rotor va statorini bir-biriga qarama qarshi harakatlanishda energiya chiqishi yuzaga keldi lekin, rotor og'irligi yuqoriligi va stator diametrik kattaligi ushbu generatorni rotot va stator qismlari bir xilda aylanish imkonni kamaytiradi.

$$\frac{m_{ts} \cdot l_{ts}^2 \cdot n_{ts}}{m_{tr} \cdot l_{tr}^2 \cdot n_{tr}} = \frac{m_s \cdot (r_r^2 + r_2^2)}{m_r \cdot r_r^2} = k_p$$

m_{ts} – Stator uchun tanlangan turbina massasi;

l_{ts} – Stator uchun tanlangan turbina uzunligi;

n_{ts} – Stator uchun tanlangan turbina paraklar soni;



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n_{tr} - Rotor uchun tanlangan turbina paraklar soni:

m_s -stator massasi, m_r –rotor massasi,

m_{tr} - Rotor uchun tanlangan turbina paraklari massasi

Rotor va statori bir xilda harakatlanishi uchun rotor uchun alohida ishchi yuzaga ega bo'lgan turbina paraklarga ehtiyoj sezadi.

Stator uchun ham xuddi rotor kabi ishchi yuzaga ehtiyoj sezadi yani massalar va diametrlar orasidagi tafovut inersiya momenti har xil bo'lishiga olib keladi.

1-jadval. Aksial oqimli elektr generatorning konstruktiv ko'rsatkichlari

aksial oqim generatori umumiy massasi	11.11kg
stator massasi	4.19
rotor massasi	6.92
Stator diametri	390 mm
Magnit qalinligi	2 mm
Rotor diametri	260 mm
Stator va rotor qalinligi	25 mm
Quvvati	500 Vt

2-jadval. Generatorni rotor va statorini bir biriga qarama-qarshi harakatlantirildi va tezliklari bir xilda ushlab turushga harakat qilindi va quyidagi natijalar olindi.

Generator ko'rsatkichi					
Generatorning kuchlanish(V)	31	42	53	70	87
Stator aylanish soni	89	126	152	201	250
Rotor aylanish soni	89	126	152	201	250
Generatorning chiqish chastotasi(Hz)	16	23	28	38	47

Biz tajriba natijalariga asosan generatorni rotor va statorini bir biriga qarama qarshi harakatlantirish natijasida past energiya oqimlarida shamol uchun 3m/s-5 m/s oralig'ida foydalanish yaxshi effekt berishi mumkin lekin eng katta muammo bu rotor va statorini bir xilda aylantirish muammosi yuzaga keldi ushbu muammoni kelgusi tajriba sinov ishlari davom ettiriladi.

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THE UNDERSTANDING OF THE DIPLOMACY CONCEPT AND THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF DIPLOMATIC TERMINOLOGY

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Abstract:

Diplomacy, as a fundamental aspect of international relations, has changed significantly over the centuries, affecting the way countries interact and negotiate with each other. This article explores the multifaceted nature of diplomacy, its conceptual evolution, and the historical development of key diplomatic terms. Tracing the origins and transformations of diplomatic practice and terminology, this study provides a comprehensive understanding of how diplomacy has shaped global politics and continues to play a crucial role in contemporary international affairs.

Introduction

Negotiation, representation, and conflict resolution between governments are all aspects of diplomacy, which is both an art and a science. Over millennia, the idea of diplomacy has changed to reflect shifting social, political, and economic processes in many civilizations. By clarifying its fundamental ideas and exploring the historical development that has produced key diplomatic terminologies currently employed in international discourse, this article seeks to explore the origins of diplomacy.

The idea of diplomacy has its roots in ancient times, when ambassadors were used by prehistoric societies to form alliances, negotiate treaties, and settle conflicts amicably. The word "diplomacy" itself comes from the Greek word "diploma," which refers to a folded document that is used to transmit credentials and official communications. Throughout the ages, diplomacy has changed from

Methods:

To examine how diplomacy is interpreted and how diplomatic phrases are created, this essay uses a historical analytic technique. It tracks how diplomatic vocabulary and practices have changed from ancient civilizations to the present by consulting primary sources such historical treaties, diplomatic correspondence, and academic



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publications. Additional information about the conceptual development of diplomacy and its terminology framework can be found in secondary sources, such as scholarly publications and specialized literature. This study is especially well-suited to historical analysis since it enables a methodical review of primary and secondary materials to chart the development of diplomacy from prehistoric times to modern international relations.

Results

The history of diplomacy can be categorized into discrete historical eras, each of which is distinguished by notable advancements in diplomatic vocabulary and practices. Envoys were used by ancient societies including Mesopotamia, Egypt, and China to negotiate treaties and carry out diplomatic missions on behalf of their monarchs. The foundation for diplomatic missions and ambassadorial exchanges was laid by the introduction of codified diplomatic procedures by the ancient Greek and Roman civilizations.

The modern state structure emerged and sovereign states' diplomatic traditions were consolidated during the modern era, which was ushered in by the Peace of Westphalia in 1648. Further formalizing diplomatic etiquette and regulations, the Congress of Vienna in 1815 helped create diplomatic terms like "protocol," "extraterritoriality," and "diplomatic immunity."

This article's discussion part summarizes the findings of the historical study of how the idea of diplomacy was interpreted and how diplomatic phrases were created, offering a clearer understanding of their relevance and ramifications for modern international relations.

Establishment of Diplomatic Terminology. The creation of diplomatic terms like ambassador, consul, legation, protocol, and diplomatic immunity illustrates the development of diplomatic customs and the responsibilities allocated to diplomatic staff. The word "ambassador," originating from the Latin "ambactus," transitioned from being personal agents of leaders to top diplomats assigned with the responsibility of negotiating treaties and managing diplomacy for their nations.

"Consuls" initially denoted Roman officials who handled judicial and administrative duties but transformed into high-ranking diplomatic agents charged with enhancing trade, safeguarding citizens overseas, and encouraging cultural interactions. "Legations," conversely, referred to diplomatic missions led by legates or envoys



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responsible for managing official affairs and advocating for their states' interests abroad.

Conclusion:

Diplomacy stands as an indispensable pillar of international relations, evolving over centuries to become a sophisticated art of negotiation, representation, and conflict resolution among sovereign states. Throughout history, the interpretation of diplomacy and the formation of diplomatic terms have reflected the changing dynamics of global politics, cultural exchanges, and technological advancements.

Looking forward, diplomacy faces new challenges posed by emerging technologies, geopolitical shifts, and global pandemics. The rise of digital diplomacy and the increasing interconnectivity of societies present both opportunities and risks, requiring diplomats to adapt to new communication channels while safeguarding diplomatic principles and protocols.

In conclusion, the interpretation of the concept of diplomacy and the historical formation of diplomatic terms underscore its enduring relevance as a vital instrument of statecraft in an interconnected world. By embracing diplomacy's foundational principles of dialogue, negotiation, and cooperation, states can navigate contemporary challenges and strive towards a more peaceful and prosperous global community. As diplomacy continues to evolve, its role in shaping international relations and fostering global stability remains indispensable in promoting a world where nations collaborate to address common challenges and pursue shared goals.

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ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ И ДОСТУПНОСТЬ ЦИФРОВЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ В РАДИОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ ДИАГНОСТИКЕ ДЛЯ ПАЦИЕНТОВ РЕАБИЛИТАЦИОННЫХ ЦЕНТРОВ

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Цель исследования: Оценить эффективность и доступность цифровых технологий в радиологической диагностике для улучшения процесса реабилитации, а также изучить их влияние на качество и скорость диагностики.

Актуальность темы: Цифровые технологии в радиологии способствуют быстрой и точной диагностике, что особенно важно для реабилитации пациентов. Внедрение таких технологий в реабилитационные центры может значительно улучшить качество лечения и сократить сроки восстановления.

Основной тезис: Цифровые технологии в радиологической диагностике обладают высоким потенциалом для повышения эффективности диагностики в реабилитационных центрах, но доступность этих технологий остается ограниченной из-за ряда экономических и организационных факторов.

Основные аргументы:

1. Использование цифровых технологий позволяет быстро получать и обрабатывать результаты радиологических исследований, что сокращает время диагностики и повышает точность определения состояния пациента.
2. Цифровые системы хранения и передачи данных упрощают обмен информацией между специалистами, улучшая качество взаимодействия и возможность комплексного подхода к лечению.
3. Применение телерадиологии и облачных технологий облегчает доступ к высококвалифицированной радиологической экспертизе для удаленных и малых реабилитационных центров.



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4. Основными препятствиями к широкой доступности цифровых технологий являются их высокая стоимость, недостаток квалифицированных специалистов и ограниченное финансирование реабилитационных центров.

Методы исследования: Анализ научной литературы, опрос медицинского персонала реабилитационных центров, а также анализ статистических данных о доступности и применении цифровых технологий в медицине.

Основные результаты и выводы: Выявлено, что использование цифровых технологий в радиологии ускоряет процесс диагностики, повышает точность и улучшает обмен информацией между специалистами. Однако уровень оснащенности реабилитационных центров данными технологиями остается низким, особенно в государственных и региональных учреждениях.

Заключение и рекомендации: Для повышения доступности цифровых технологий в реабилитационной радиологии необходимы комплексные меры: увеличение финансирования, развитие государственных программ поддержки, а также обучение персонала для работы с новыми цифровыми инструментами.



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THE ROLE OF MULTIMEDIA TECHNOLOGIES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION CULTURE IN STUDENTS IS AN EXAMPLE OF FOREIGN EXPERIENCES

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Abstract:

Today, information culture is important in the educational process of students. Information culture includes students' skills to search, evaluate, use and create information. Multimedia technologies serve as an important tool in this process. Multimedia technologies, combining text, audio, video and graphics, allow students to present information in a more effective and interesting way.

Keywords: foreign experiences, multimedia technologies, information culture, students, online platforms, resources.

Foreign experiences show that the integration of multimedia technologies into the educational process plays an important role in the development of students' information culture. For example, in the United States, many universities and colleges use multimedia resources such as video tutorials, interactive presentations, and online platforms to help students absorb information. These resources allow students to better understand information, analyze it, and express their opinions. The use of multimedia technologies in the educational process is also widespread in Europe. For example, the educational system in Finland is known for innovative approaches that include multimedia technologies. Students expand their knowledge through interactive games, simulations and virtual reality. These methods are effective in developing students' information culture and encourage them to form their own opinions independently. Also, the use of multimedia technologies in the educational process is increasing in Asian countries. For example, in South Korea, special programs have been developed to teach students the skills of searching and evaluating information using multimedia tools. These programs help students analyze information, compare it, and justify their opinions. As a result, students are successful in developing information culture. The role of multimedia technologies in the development of information culture is that they present information to students in an interesting and interactive way. This will attract students' attention and make



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their learning process more effective. Students are more involved in acquiring information through multimedia tools, which helps to form their information culture. At the same time, the use of multimedia technologies in the educational process also serves to develop students' creativity and critical thinking skills. Students will have the opportunity to express themselves, develop new ideas and work collaboratively with the help of multimedia resources. This further enriches their information culture. Developing creativity skills in students through the use of multimedia technologies can be done through a number of methods and approaches. With the help of interactive games and simulations, students have the opportunity to develop creative skills in solving problems. Games created through multimedia technologies allow students to test their ideas, develop new strategies and compete with each other. The process of creating video and audio materials is also important in the development of creativity. Students should use multimedia tools to express themselves, tell stories, and use creative approaches to create visual or auditory materials by preparing their own video and audio materials. Writing on blogs and online platforms allows readers to express their thoughts and ideas. This process develops their writing skills and encourages creative thinking. When preparing multi-format presentations, students should present their ideas using multimedia tools, combining text, graphics, video and audio materials. This is important in developing creativity, as students learn to express themselves in different formats. Collaboration opportunities allow students to create projects together in groups. This process develops creative thinking and collaborative skills, as students need to evaluate each other's ideas and share ideas.

The process of designing and creating graphics allows students to create visual materials for their projects using graphic design software. It helps to develop creativity, as students need to use creative approaches to create an aesthetic appearance and express their ideas visually. Virtual reality and augmented reality technologies allow students to create new experiences and develop creativity skills in realizing their ideas. Students can use these technologies to present their projects in an interactive and fun way. Self-assessment and feedback options allow students to evaluate their own work and provide feedback to each other. This process is important in developing creativity, as students learn to analyze and improve their work. In general, the process of developing students' creativity skills through the use of multimedia technologies can be interesting and effective. This process helps



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students to express themselves, develop new ideas, and improve their skills in collaboration.

Conclusion:

In short, multimedia technologies are an important tool in the development of information culture in students. Foreign experiences show that multimedia resources make the educational process more interesting and effective, develop students' skills in searching, evaluating and using information. Therefore, it is necessary to expand multimedia technologies in educational systems and make them available to students. This has a great impact not only on the formation of students' information culture, but also on their future success.

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BASIC PRINCIPLES AND NECESSITY OF CYBER SECURITY AS AN EXAMPLE OF FOREIGN EXPERIENCE

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Abstract:

Cyber security is an important issue for every organization and country today. Along with the development of digital technologies, the widespread use of the Internet and the increasing role of information systems in our lives, the need to fight against cyber threats is also increasing. The basic principles of cyber security and its necessity will be considered on the example of foreign experiences, which will help to understand what achievements have been made in this field and what problems exist.

Key words: cyber security, privacy, information, state, society, foreign experiences.

The main principles of cyber security are as follows: Confidentiality should ensure that information is used and viewed only by authorized persons. Encryption, authentication and authorization mechanisms are used to ensure confidentiality. For example, in the US, government organizations and corporations use advanced encryption technologies to protect their data. In ensuring privacy, it is important to implement mechanisms to protect personal data, identify users and authorize data. Integrity is necessary to ensure the correctness and immutability of information. This is important to prevent data from being improperly modified or destroyed. Abroad, for example, European Union countries have implemented strong control and monitoring systems to ensure data integrity. To ensure integrity, it is necessary to create backup copies of the database and update them regularly. Availability means ensuring that information and systems are always accessible by authorized users. To ensure availability, it is necessary to develop and implement backups, rapid recovery plans in critical situations. In China, for example, government institutions are constantly focusing on strengthening cyber security to maintain the availability of their systems in the event of cyber attacks. Analyzing and monitoring processes are important in combating cyber threats. It is necessary to use modern analytical tools and artificial intelligence to detect cyber attacks and threats. Cyber security agencies in the US are using advanced analytics to detect and counter cyber threats.



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Monitoring systems allow quick response to cyber threats and increase the level of security of organizations. The need for cyber security depends on several factors. First, as the digital economy grows, so does the number of cyber attacks. Cybercriminals act to steal, blackmail, or harm organizations' financial and informational resources. Therefore, organizations need to strengthen their cyber security strategies. Organizations suffer huge financial losses as a result of cyber-attacks, as well as their reputation and credibility. Second, competition between states and cyber wars make cyber security even more important.

In order to ensure their national security, foreign countries have established cyber security as their strategic goals and established special units to combat cyber threats. For example, countries such as Russia and China view cyber security as an important factor in ensuring their national security. Third, the importance of cyber security is that it plays an important role in protecting personal information and ensuring the privacy of citizens. Theft of personal information and its illegal use are on the rise. Therefore, countries and organizations are obliged to strengthen legislative and technological measures to protect personal data. The European Union, for example, has developed strict laws on the protection of personal data and established strict controls in their implementation.

Foreign experiences show that many achievements have been made in the field of cyber security. For example, the European Union passed the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) in 2018. This law sets high standards for the protection of personal data and imposes strict requirements on how organizations collect, store and use data. This law is important in strengthening cyber security and protecting the rights of citizens. Also, the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) was established in the US to strengthen cooperation between federal agencies and the private sector on cyber security. This agency plays an important role in countering cyber threats, sharing information and developing strategies for cyber security. CISA also runs a variety of programs in partnership with the private sector to identify and counter cyber threats. Canada has developed a "Cyber Security Strategy" to ensure cyber security. This strategy aims to strengthen cooperation between the government, the private sector and citizens. There is a strong focus on education and awareness to ensure cyber security in Canada. Cyber security education programs and seminars are organized to prepare citizens to deal with cyber threats. A number of measures should be implemented to strengthen cyber security. Organizations must constantly update their cyber security strategies. Cyber threats



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and technology are constantly changing, so organizations need to keep their security measures up to date. This, in turn, ensures that it is effective in combating cyber threats. Cyber security education and awareness is important. Organizations need to conduct training and workshops to prepare their employees to deal with cyber threats. Employees should be educated on how to respond to cyber threats, how to protect personal information, and how to use the internet safely. This, in turn, increases the overall security level of the organization. It is necessary to strengthen the cooperation between the states and the private sector. In the field of cyber security, it is important to cooperate, share experiences and fight cyber threats together. Building mutual trust between governments and the private sector will help develop effective strategies to combat cyber threats.

Modern technologies play an important role in ensuring cyber security. Artificial intelligence, machine learning and big data are effective tools in combating cyber threats. With the help of artificial intelligence, the processes of identifying cyber threats and taking measures against them can be automated. This saves time and increases productivity for cybersecurity professionals. Legislation and regulations are important in ensuring cyber security. States need to develop laws and regulations to ensure cyber security in their territories. These laws provide guidance to organizations in combating cybercrime, protecting personal information, and combating cyber threats. The future of cyber security depends on digital technologies and cyber threats. As the digital economy grows, cyber attacks are becoming more complex and dangerous. Therefore, it is necessary to develop new technologies and strategies in the field of cyber security. Artificial intelligence, blockchain and other advanced technologies play an important role in cyber security.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the basic principles of cyber security – confidentiality, integrity, availability, analysis and monitoring – are important in today's digital world. Foreign experiences show the need to strengthen cyber security and develop effective strategies to combat threats. To ensure cyber security, it is necessary to strengthen cooperation between states, organizations and individuals, introduce modern technologies and improve legislation. This, in turn, helps ensure the stability of the digital economy and the safety of citizens. Issues and threats in the field of cyber security are constantly changing, so it is necessary to constantly be prepared for



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innovations and changes in this field. By ensuring cyber security, we can create a safe and sustainable environment in the digital world.

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THE NOTION OF IMPLICATURE IN PRAGMATICS

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Abstract:

Pragmatics, as a branch of linguistics, studies the context-dependent meanings of language. This field studies not only the grammatical and lexical aspects of language, but also how it functions in a social and cultural context. The concept of implication is one of the central elements of pragmatics. It helps to understand what additional meanings a sentence implies, apart from its direct meaning.

Keywords: pragmatics, speech, expression, linguistics, implication, communication, cultural context.

Implicature usually refers to meanings that are not directly conveyed by a sentence or expression but may be inferred by the listener. For example, the sentence "He didn't come to work today" only means that he didn't come to work, but it can also mean that he was sick or didn't come for some other reason. Here, the listener understands additional meanings based on the context of the sentence. In pragmatics, the concept of implication is related to many theories and concepts. Grice's theory, for example, introduces the concept of communicative implication. Grice studies how information is exchanged between people in the process of communication. He offers a number of special rules for understanding meanings that are not directly expressed in the process of communication. These rules are generally the basic principles necessary for effective and purposeful communication. Grice's special rules are divided into four main principles: information, accuracy, relevance and brevity. These principles define how to effectively and accurately exchange information between people. For example, if a person says, "I am very busy today," the listener will understand that he is busy with other things and therefore may not accept other offers. Here, along with the direct meaning of the sentence, an additional meaning appears. The concept of implicature is also related to many other theories. Relevance theory, for example, offers another view of communicative implication. This theory emphasizes the importance of information and context in the process of communication between people. According to relevance theory, when people interact, they perceive not only literal meanings, but also contextual



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meanings. This theory emphasizes the activeness of the listener in the communicative process and his ability to understand the context. In pragmatics, the concept of implication is also related to the social and cultural aspects of language. In each culture, the meanings expressed through language and their contexts differ. For example, in one culture, unspoken meanings may be important, while in another, direct expression is preferred. These differences determine how language functions in social contexts and how people communicate. The concept of implicature is also important in language learning. Language learners must learn to understand additional meanings in addition to the direct meanings of the language. This will help them to understand the language more deeply. For example, when a language learner hears the sentence "He is a very good student", he should not only understand that he is a good student, but also try to understand other social aspects of the sentence based on the context of the sentence. In pragmatics, the concept of implication is also related to the psychological aspects of language. In the process of communication between people, their thoughts, feelings and intentions also play an important role. Implications determine how people express themselves in their interactions and how they interact with others. It also determines the level of mutual understanding between people. Also, the concept of implication is widely used in linguistics and other social sciences. For example, in the fields of sociology and psychology, how social relations and social structures are formed in the process of communication between people. In these areas, the concept of implication is concerned with how people interact and express themselves in social contexts.

Relevance theory plays an important role in studying the concept of communicative implication. This theory emphasizes the importance of information and context in the process of communication between people. The main idea of relevance theory is that when people interact, they understand not only the directly stated meanings, but also additional meanings depending on their context and importance.

The main principles of relevance theory are as follows. In the process of communication between people, they evaluate the importance of the given information. If a piece of information or expression is important in context, then it has relevance to the listener. It determines how people choose and receive information in communication. Relevance theory states that the importance of information depends on its context. When people hear or read something, they need to consider the context to understand its meaning. This increases the listener's active participation in the interaction and the ability to understand additional meanings.



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Relevance theory posits that contextual meaning is important in understanding communicative implicature. When people hear a sentence, they can understand additional meanings based on the context in addition to its literal meaning. It determines how they express themselves in communication and how they interact with others.

Relevance theory also studies the process of mutual understanding between people. People should take their thoughts and feelings into account when giving information to each other. This helps to understand additional meanings and increase mutual understanding in the process of communication. Thus, Relevance Theory interprets the concept of implication through context-dependent meanings and the importance of information in the process of communication between people. This theory emphasizes the active participation of the listener in the communicative process and his ability to understand additional meanings. In the process of communication between people, their thoughts, feelings and intentions also play an important role, which is important in understanding implicature.

Conclusion:

In summary, the concept of implication in pragmatics is important for the study of context-dependent meanings of language. This concept defines how people exchange information in the communicative process, understand additional meanings, and interact in a social context. Implication also plays an important role in language learning and in the social sciences. In the process of communication between people, their thoughts, feelings and intentions are also important aspects of the concept of implicature. Pragmatics and the concept of implication help to further understand the relationship between linguistics and the social sciences.

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O‘ZBEK VA INGLIZ TILLARIDA HURMAT MA’NOSINI IFODALOVCHI VOSITALARNING QO‘LLANISHI

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Anotatsiya:

Ushbu maqolada o‘zbek va ingliz tillarida hurmat ma’nosini ifodalovchi vositalarning xususiyatlari ko‘rib chiqilgan. Shuningdek, bu tillarda hurmat ma’nosini ifodalovchi vositalarni tahlil etishda ushbu tilda mavjud, murakkab jarayon hisoblanmish hurmat ma’nosining mavjud yoki mavjud emasligi, uning o‘rni, tarjima hodisasi, shuningdek, muloqot ob’yekti ekanligi o‘rganilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: Hurmat, xulq, ahloqiy fikrlash, qadriyatlar, izzat-nafs, insoniy fazilatlar, adolatparvarlik, insonparvarlik, tarbiya, andisha, salomlashish odobi, hikmatli so‘zlar.

THE USE OF THE MEANING OF RESPECT IN UZBEKI AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.

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Uzbekistan State Institute of Arts and Culture

Annotation

This article discusses the features of the means of expressing respect in the Uzbek and English language. It also examines the views and opinions of Uzbek and English scholars and researchers on the means of expressing the meaning of respect in the Uzbek language, the phenomenon of translation, as well as the object of communication.

Key words: respect, behavior, ethical thinking, values, dignity, human qualities, justice, humanity, upbringing, thoughtfulness, greeting etiquette, words of wisdom



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Hurmat ma'nosini ifodalovchi vositalar tilning turli sathlarida uchraydi. Shuningdek, hurmat ma'nosi sintaktik-stilistik tomondan ham ifodalanishi mumkin. Matnni tahlil qilish jarayonida o'zbek tilida mavjud bo'lgan ko'plab morfologik, grammatik vositalar bilan bir qatorda so'z birikmalari, sodda va murakkab gap tuzilmalari– frazeologik vositalar, xalq hikmatlari nutqda hurmat– ehtiromni ifodalashda keng qo'llaniladi. Hurmat kategoriyasi milliy mentalitetning o'ziga xos dolzarbligini yaqqol ko'rsatadi.

Bir butun sistema hisoblangan hurmat ifodalovchi vositalar kishilar o'rtasida o'zaro muloqot jarayonlarini lingvistik va nolingvistik formalarda o'z ichiga oladi. Lingvistik va nolingvistik formalardagi hurmat, ehtirom faqatgina kichiklarning kattalarga, jamiyatdagi o'rni, lavozimi yuqori bo'lgan insonlargagina munosabati bo'lib qolmasdan, kattalarning kichiklarga, jamiyatdagi o'rni yoki mansabi o'zidan quyi shaxslarga munosabatini ham aks ettiradi. Shu singari, hurmat ma'nosini ifodalovchi vositalarni o'rganish– tilshunoslik, madaniyat, tarix va jamiyatni birgalikda tadqiq etish hisoblanadi. Bu munosabatlar lingvistik, paralingvistik formalarda yuzaga keladi. Bunday formalar o'z ichida yana muayyan xususiyatiga ko'ra bo'limlarga ajraladi. Lingvistik formadagi hurmat deganda morfologik, leksik va sintaktik–stilistik shakllar nazarda tutiladi.

Hurmat ma'nosini ifodalovchi vositalar orqali fikr lo'nda, aniq va obrazli qilib ifodalashda qo'llaniladi, nutqimizga mazmuniy go'zallik, o'ziga xos jilo bag'ishlaydi. Binobarin, xalqning ko'p asrlik ijtimoiy tajribali hayotida juda ham ko'p marta tasdiqlanib kelgan ibratli fikrlar o'zbek xalq maqollarida xalqning turmush tarzi, ma'naviy qiyofasi, dunyoqarashi, insonning mehnatga, insonning insonga munosabati to'liq ifodalashini ko'rish mumkin. Jumladan:

1. Avval salom, bad'az kalom.
2. Kattaga hurmatda bo'l,
Kichikka – izzatda.
3. Kattaning hurmati –qarz,
Kichikka salom – farz.
4. Ustozingga tik qarasang, to'zasan,
Hurmat qilsang, asta-sekin o'zasan.
5. Urug'ingga so'z aytsang,
Orasini uzib ayt.
6. Otang ishga buyursa,
Namozingni buzib ayt.



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7. Hurmat talab qilinmaydi, unga erishiladi.

Xalq donishmandligi– maqollar xalqlarning ko‘p asrlik hayotiy kuzatishlari, turmush tajribalari asosida yuzaga keladi. Chunki xalq maqollari katta tarbiyaviy ahamiyat kasb etadi. Shuning uchun har bir maqol kishilarning uzoq yillar mobaynidagi tajribalarida va kundalik turmushda necha martalab sinovdan o‘tadi.

Maqol va matallar tahlil qilinsa, ikki vaziyat ko‘zga tashlanadi. Birinchidan, hurmat tushunchasiga bevosita aloqador maqol va matallar, ikkinchidan hurmatga bilvosita bog‘liq bo‘lgan maqol va matallardir. Masalan, “Otalari so‘zi–aqlning ko‘zi” iborasi otalarni tajribali, oq-qorani tanigan, ko‘p narsani biluvchi shaxslar deya baholaydi va ularning fikrlariga quloq solish muhimligini ta’kidlaydi.

Chiroyli gapirish madaniyati tarbiyasi oilada boshlanadi. Aslida, oiladagi nutqiy tarbiya–juda murakkab jarayon, uni ijobiy hal etishda, ya’ni oila a’zolari nutqining kelajak shakllanishida oila boshliqlarining nutqiy madaniyati, didi, saviyasi asosiy omil bo‘lib xizmat qiladi. Murakkab nuqtalaridan biri– er va xotinning bir–biriga murojaat qilishida hozirgacha tomonlarni to‘la qanoatlantiradigan, qulaylik tug‘diradigan atamalar tanlanmaganligi va uslubshunoslar tomonidan tavsiyalar berilmaganligida. Shunday bo‘lsa–da, oilaviy munosabatlarda er–xotin farzandli bo‘lgunlariga qadar “begim”, “bekam”, farzand ko‘rganlaridan keyin esa III shaxs birlikda egalik qo‘shimchasi bilan kelgan “dadasini”, “oyisi” kabi murojaat shakllaridan foydalanishadi.

Er ham xotinini ismi bilan chaqirmaydi. Ismining o‘rnida er “onasi”, “ayolim”, “jufti halolim”, “bekam”, “oyisi” kabi, xotin esa “dadasini”, “xo‘jayin”, “begim”, “Siz”, “O‘zlari” singari gender evfemalardan foydalanishi – madaniyatning yuqori ko‘rinishlaridan biri. Olim A.Omonturdiyev er–xotin farzandlarining nomi bilan atalishini ham evfemalashtirishning bir ko‘rinishi sifatida baholaydi. Bu vaziyatni ham o‘zbek oilalarida ko‘p uchratish mumkin. Shu singari gender evfemalar orqali o‘zbek xalqida oilaning o‘rni juda muhimligi, er–xotinning bir–biriga cheksiz hurmati, hech qaysi millatga o‘xshash bo‘lmagan murojaat usullari bo‘y–basti bilan namoyon bo‘ladi.

Demak, tushunchalar, jumladan, murojaat atamalarining yuqoridagidek tabulashish va evfemalashish jarayonlari nutqning etik–estetik, ya’ni uzoq davom etib kelayotgan muayyan udum, rasm–rusum, axloq–odob talabi asosida yuz beradi.

O‘zbek madaniyatiga muvofiq kelin to‘y kuni va to‘ydan keyin ham bir muddat mexmonlarga hurmat yuzasidan ikki bukilib, ta’zim qilib salom beradi va egilib choy uzatishadi.



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Bu ham hurmatning o‘ziga xos bir ko‘rinishi bo‘lib, kelinning ziynatidir. Turmush qurish arafasida turgan qizlarga nuroniy buvilarimiz kuyov tarafdagilarning yoshu-qarisini birdek hurmatda bo‘lish kerakligi haqida uqtirishadi.

O‘zbek tilida keng tarqalgan hurmat kategoriyasi “-lar” affiksi hisoblanadi. Hozirgi o‘zbek tilida “-lar” ko‘plik ifodalovchi affiks sifatida son kategoriyasining birlik formasiga qarama-qarshi bo‘lgan ko‘plik formasini (kategorial formani) yasaydi. Hurmat ifodalovchi affiks sifatida esa funksional formani hosil qiladi. Hurmat formasi deb odatda qarindoshlik bildiruvchi ot negizlariga son kategoriyasi formasi bilan kelishik kategoriyasi formasi oralig‘ida egalik affiksi bilan birgalikda qo‘shilib keluvchi “-lar” affiksini tushunamiz va murojaat etilayotganda so‘zga “-lar” affiksi qo‘shib murojaat etiladi.

Katta va kichiklarga murojaat etganda hurmat va erkalash ma’nosida -xon, -jon, -bek, -boy, -oy, -xo‘ja, -bonu kabi lug‘aviy shakllar ismlarga qo‘shib qo‘llaniladi.

Tushlarimda, mayli, boshim

Silab turgin, onajon.

Qolganlarga endi umr

Tilab turgin, onajon. (“Onajon” Abdulla Oripov.)

O‘zbek tilida so‘zlovchining yoshi kichik bo‘lsa, unga “siz”(Yaxshimisiz?, ko‘rinmaysiz?) deb murojaat etiladi.

Hozirgi o‘zbek tilida siz olmoshi asli tinglovchi ko‘pligini (2- shaxs ko‘plik olmoshi) ifodalaydi. Biroq yoshi katta yoki, martabasi ulug‘, hurmati bor kishilarga ham sen o‘rniga siz deb murojaat qilinadi.

Nutq jarayonida hurmat shu qadar kuchliki, hatto hurmatga sazovor kishining ish-harakati va holatiga, unga tegishli narsalarga ham hurmatni bildiruvchi qo‘shimcha qo‘shib so‘zlanadi. Masalan: “Dadajon, ovqatingizni yeb oling” gapini olaylik. Ovqat so‘zi otaga tegishli, shuning uchun unga hurmatni bildiruvchi -ingiz qo‘shimchasini qo‘shib ovqatingiz deyiladi. Keyingi yeb oling- fe’li ham otaga qarashli, shuning uchun u ham hurmat shaklida ifodalangan.

Tarixga nazar soladigan bo‘lsak, ota-bobolarimizning aksariyat qismi o‘z ayollariniga “sizlab” munosabatda bo‘lishgan, bu ham bo‘lsa hurmatning bir timsoli, tarbiyaning esa natijasi hisoblanadi.

Otabek: –Kim yig‘latdi sizni?

Kumush: – Yig‘labmanmi?

Otabek: – Ko‘zingiz, kiprikingiz.....



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Ingliz tilida esa asosan murojaatning “sen” shakli qo‘llaniladi. Qarindoshlar, ota-ona, aka-uka, bobo-buvilar o‘rtasidagi muloqotda ham o‘zbek tilidagi singari yosh va jinsga ahamiyat berilmaydi va faqatgina “sen”dan foydalaniladi.

Yevropa madaniyatida o‘zbek madaniyatiga nisbatan er-xotinning bir-biriga “senlab” gapirishi me‘yoriy o‘ziga xos holat hisoblanadi. Bu esa ularning bir-biriga bo‘lgan samimiy munosabatining yanada yaqinroq ekanligidan dalolat beradi:

“John, are you coming?” asked his wife. (Jon, kelayapsanmi? –So‘radi turmush o‘rtog‘i).

You’re not an artist, then, she said in a tone that placed him as an outsider. (Demak, sen rassom emassan. – dedi u uni begonadek ko‘rsatgan ohangda).

How do you do, Hermione/ I was sketching.(Qandaysan, Germiona. Men eskiz chizayotgan edim).

Yozuvchi Said Ahmadning “Kelinlar qo‘zg‘oloni” komediyasida hurmat kategoriyasi quyidagicha ifodalangan:

Farmonbibi: – Mana shular mening o‘g‘illarim

O‘g‘illar: – Assalomu alaykum!

Farmonbibi: – Hammasi meni hurmat qilishadi. Hozir so‘rayman. Bolajonlarim!

O‘g‘illar (qo‘llarini ko‘ksiga qo‘yib): – Labbay, oyijon?

Ushbu asar parchasida o‘g‘illarning “Labbay, oyijon?” jumlasini hurmat ma‘nosini ifodalagan.

Xalqimizning eng yuksak madaniyatlaridan biri bo‘lgan, ota-onaning ko‘ziga tik boqmaslik, ulardan oldin gapirmaslik va har qanday ishni ularning ruxsatsiz bajarmaslik tahsinga sazovordir.

Adibimiz Abdulla Qodiriyning “O‘tkan kunlar” asaridan misol keltirsak, bu asar nafaqat ikki inson sevgi taqdirini, balki xilma-xil insoniy taqdirilar, ma‘naviy-axloqiy o‘zbekona muomala, tarix, siyosat hurmat tuyg‘ulari bilan qalamga olingan.

Jumladan, Otabek hujrasiga kishilar kirib kelganda ularga qilingan mulozamatni yozuvchi shunday tasvirlaydi:

Ular hujraga kelib kirdilar. Otabek kirgichilarini ulug‘lab qarshiladi.

–Bizni kechirasiz, bek aka, –deb Rahmat uzr aytdi, –vaqtsiz kelib sizni tinchsizladik.

Otabek ularga joy ko‘rsatar ekan, yoqimlik bir vaziyatda:

–Tinchsizlamadingizlar, bil’aks, quvontirdingizlar, –dedi.

Yoki Otabekning Hasanali bilan munosabatida Yoshi katta kishiga ko‘rsatiladigan hurmatning (garchi Hasanali qul bo‘lsa–da) yorqin namunasini ko‘rish mumkin:

–Ba’zi yumushlar buyursam....



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–Buyuringiz, o‘g‘lim.

Rahmat, ota, bo‘lmasa bizga choy qaynatib bersangiz–chi.

–Xo‘p, begim.

Hasanali chiqdi. Rahmat Otabek bilan bir qaytib sog‘liq so‘rashgandan keyin so‘radi:

–Bu kishi kimingiz bo‘ladilar, bek aka?

Otabek Rahmatning savoliga javob bermay eshikka qaradi. Hasanalining hujradan uzoqlashib so‘ngra javob berdi:

–Qulimi.

Abdulla Qodiriy bu obrazlar orqali o‘zbek millatining turmushi, tarixi, tili va boy madaniyatini ko‘rsatgan. Badiiy merosda o‘zbek adabiy tilining go‘zalligi, nafosati, keng ma‘no va imkoniyatlari amaliyotda ko‘rsatib berilgan.

Ba‘zi o‘zbeklar chet el fuqarolari bilan muloqotga kirishganda ularning hurmat ifodasini yaxshi anglamagan holda xatoga yo‘l qo‘yib, suhbatdoshni hayron qoldirishlari va hatto xafa qilib qo‘yishlari mumkin. O‘zbeklar uchun so‘rashish, suhbatga kirishishning vositasi sanalgan, har ko‘rganda takrorlaydigan “Qalaysiz?” “Ahvolingiz qanday?” kabi so‘roqlar yoki “Turmushga chiqqanmisiz?”, “Oilalimisiz?”, “Necha yoshdasiz?”, “Farzandingiz bormi?” kabi savollar boshqa millat madaniyatida hurmatsizlikni ifodalaydi. Ba‘zi chet elliklar o‘zbeklar tomonidan keltirilgan maqtovlarni inkor qilaverishi mumkin. Masalan: “Bugun ochilib ketibsiz” “Ingliz tilida chiroyli gapirar ekansiz” “Kiyimingiz chiroyli” kabi o‘zbeklar tomonidan aytiladigan ifodalar va maqtovlarga yaponlar “Yo‘g‘e nimalar deyapsiz”, “Unday holatning o‘zi yo‘q” kabi inkor qiluvchi javoblarni berishlari va hatto xafa bo‘lishlari ham aniqlangan.

Xayr ma‘nosida ruslar kaftini o‘zidan orqaga qilib vertikal holda takror va takror silkitsa, italyanlar kaftini o‘ziga vertikal holatda silkitadilar. Salomlashish jarayonida Yevropa xalqlari hurmat vositasiga Sharq xalqlaridek chuqur urg‘u bermaydi, ya‘ni ularda kattalarga ham, kichiklarga ham bir xil salom berib, bir xil so‘rashishadi.

Millat madaniyatini namoyon etuvchi muhim vositalardan biri salomlashishdir. Muqaddas Qur‘oni Karimda, sahih hadislarda salom berish inson farzlaridan biri ekanligi, uning savobi ochga taom berish bilan teng ekanligi zikr etiladi. O‘zbek millati madaniyatida salomlashishning eng chiroyli ko‘rinishi qo‘lni ko‘ksiga qo‘yib, “Assalomu alaykum” deb, boshni egib salomlashish tahsinga sazovordir. Va albatta, salomlashish davomida ularning yetti avlodidan, echki-ulog‘idan, sigir-



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qo‘ylaridan, hol-ahvol so‘rashadilar. Masalan, “Parvona” spektaklida O‘tkuriy bilan yangasining salomlashishini misol qilib olishimiz mumkin:

–Hay, kuyovjon yaxshimisiz? Uydagilar, amma-xola, tog‘alar, qo‘ni-qo‘shnilar, singillar, jiyanlar, echki-uloq, sigir-qo‘ylar yaxshi yuribdimi

Inglizlarda esa bu holat bir muncha farq qiladi. Chunki ular o‘z yaqinlari bilan ham bu yuqoridagidek salomlashishmaydi.

O‘zbek tilida hurmatning yuksak darajasini, izzat, ikrom ma‘nosini ifodalashda ehtirom so‘ziga murojaat qilinadi. Masalan, “ehtiyom bilan tilga olmoq” iborasi vositasida so‘zlovchining gap ob‘yektiga bo‘lgan yuqori darajadagi hurmatini ifodalaydi. Shuningdek, ushbu ibora tarkibida “ehtiyom” so‘zidan avval zo‘r leksemasining keltirilishi orqali qayd etilgan ma‘noga urg‘u beriladi, kuchaytiriladi. “Ehtiyom” so‘zining aytib o‘tilgan semasi tufayli o‘zbek adabiy tilida maktublarda, shu bilan bir qatorda, mualliflarning avtograflarida “kamoli ehtiyom ila” iborasi faol qo‘llaniladi. Bu ibora forsiy izofa va ila ko‘makchisi yordamida hosil qilingan bo‘lib, yozuvchining “alohida e‘tibori, baland hurmati” ma‘nosini anglatadi. Zero, kamol leksemasining semantik xususiyatiga bog‘liq ravishda ehtiyomning to‘liq, kam-ko‘stsiz, yuqori darajasi ekani tushuniladi.

Hurmat so‘zining ma‘nodoshlaridan bo‘lgan e‘zoz so‘zi “hurmat, izzat” semasi bilan bir qatorda “ardoqlash, qadrlash” ma‘nosida ham kelishi mumkin.

“Izzat” so‘zi esa “kimsaga ko‘rsatilgan yoki kimsa sazovor bo‘lgan hurmat, ehtiyom” ma‘nosini ifodalaydi. Masalan: –Nuri uchun emas, balki qaynona izzati uchun aylanib-o‘rgilib ko‘rishdi (Oybek).

Bundan tashqari “ikrom” leksemasi kitobiy so‘z bo‘lib, hurmat, izzat so‘zlariga xos ma‘noda ishlatiladi.

Adabiyotlarda —lar ko‘plik ma‘nosini ifodalovchi qo‘shimcha sifatida talqin qilinadi. Bunday yondashuv tarixiy etimologik nuqtai nazaridagina to‘g‘ri. Hozirgi til Grammatik sistemasidan kelib chiqsak, yagona —lar affiksi ham mazmunan, ham vazifada mustaqillik kasb etadi. Ana shunday formalardan biri hurmat formasidir. Misollarni tahlil qilish shuni ko‘rsatadiki, hurmat ma‘nosini ifodalovchi –lar alohida affiks deb son kategoriyasi va egalik kategoriyasi sistemasidan tashqarida turuvchi mustaqil forma deb qaralishi lozim.

Badiiy adabiyotlardagi hurmat ifodalovchi vositalar tahlili shuni ko‘rsatadiki, hurmat nafaqat affikslar yordamida, balki bir necha so‘zlar bilan ham ifodalanishi mumkin. Masalan: malikai oliyshoh, inim, zoti oliylari, taqsir, azizam, janoblar



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kabilar. Bunday til vositalaridan mohirona foydalanish insonlar o'rtasidagi mehr—oqibat, samimiy munosabat, axloq—odob me'yorlarini belgilab beradi.

Aytaylik, inson biror daraxt ekkan, hovuz qazigan. O'z bola-chaqalari, yoru birodarlari, qarindosh—urug'lariga tegishli, hech qachon o'lmaydigan yana umri berilganki, shu tufayli u vafot etgan zamonidayoq unutilishga mahkum emas. Mayda, ojiz hasharotlarga, jonivorlarga mehribonlik ham ulug' fazilatdir. Aqalli bir mushukka bo'lsang mehribon, Demak, salomatdir sendagi ibo, deydi Xusrav Dehlaviy.

Tarixdan ota-bobolarimiz yerga tushgan non parchasi, uvog'ini ohista olib, yuz-ko'zlariga surtib, oyoq ostidan chekkaga, qushlar, it-mushuklar yeb ketadigan joylarga ko'tarib qo'yishgan. Obi hayot xususida ham shuni aytishimiz mumkin. Kattadir—kichikdir suvga peshob qilsa, ulug' gunoh sanalib, ko'zi ko'r bo'lib qoladi, deya cho'chishgan. Ko'l, daryo, ariqlarning suvlari shu sababdan ham toza, musaffo, shirin bo'lgan. Demak, atrof-muhimni, bizga berilgan barcha in'omlarni asrash ham hurmatning yuksak ko'rinishlaridan hisoblanadi.

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SCIENTIFIC-THEORETICAL BASIS AND ESSENCE OF TAXATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES IN OUR COUNTRY

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Abstract:

In this article, scientific proposals and recommendations have been developed on the issues of effective organization of tax control and the elimination of the problem of taxation among large taxpayers in the field of oil, gas and fuel energy industry.

Keywords: source of income, tax administration, tax reporting, traditional plan, international taxation, natural resources, taxation, water resources, land resources, subsoil use tax, collection procedure, nedra, property taxes.

Introduction:

In recent years, special attention has been paid to the creation of a favorable business environment for users of the subsoil by promoting the exploitation of mineral deposits in an industrial way, geological exploration. In addition to the simplification of legislative norms in the field of mining relations implemented in the country, extraction of all types of minerals except for strategic minerals based on a permit instead of a license, simplification of the administrative regulations of the permit procedure, and the introduction of a remote permit system. improvement of the procedure for determining the value of products obtained from minerals, joint determination of the amount of expenses by taxpayers and tax authorities, unification of the tax rate set for similar non-ferrous construction materials, the tax base of the value of the actually realized volume of mined metals research works aimed at defining as.

One of the most global problems in the world is to meet the various needs of the population in the conditions of limited natural resources, to ensure the effective and targeted use of natural resources in order to ensure the socio-economic development of countries, and in this direction, the use of various financial instruments requires. One such financial instrument is the tax system. In developing and implementing its financial policy, the state pays special attention to the careful and effective tactics of



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compulsory payments in order to preserve limited natural resources and use them effectively for the development of the country. From this point of view, an important task of the tax system is formed, and the tax system has an important task of encouraging (forcing) its users to use natural resources effectively and ensuring their targeted use within the framework of their economic and social interests.

Of course, the effective use of natural resources is considered important in all periods and situations, and the formation of the taxation system related to their effective use dates back to many years. Although the location of natural resources on the geographical map of the world, their occurrence and their natural distribution on the territory of countries is uneven, there is a wide need for scientific research related to the mechanisms of their taxation, and many scientific studies have been conducted in this regard. . In this monograph, we will try to analyze some of the research works on this topic below, considering that the scientific-theoretical analysis of scientific researches on this topic is the correct approach from the point of view of scientific methodology.

The research of another Russian scientist A. Bloshenko, who conducted scientific research in this direction, is also of special importance. A. Bloshenko evaluated the concept of man-made mine and its taxation mechanism and said, "man-made mine is losses in the process of mining and complex processing of mineral raw materials in accordance with the laws on the use of underground resources in the extraction of minerals. are secondary minerals that must be separately licensed"¹ states that.

In turn, A. Bloshenko, within the framework of his research on this matter: "in the field of taxation for the use of subsoil, having developed a systematic approach to the mineral extraction tax and tax potential, aimed at setting differentiated rates for the extraction of mineral raw materials and presented conceptual approaches to taxation of complex processing enterprises; determined the rent-generating factors in the mining rent to determine the differentiated rates of mineral extraction tax for natural and man-made deposits of solid minerals and the tax potential; clarified concepts such as "by-products", "extractable minerals", "man-made deposits", "complex" in determining the main elements of taxation of organizations in the field of mining and complex processing of mineral raw materials; specified the ways of using mineral raw materials, "multi-component complex ore", "technological losses"

¹ Блошенко Татьяна Алексеевна. Методология налогообложения организаций при добыче и комплексной переработке минерального сырья. Автореферат диссертации на соискание ученой степени доктора экономических наук. Москва – 2019.



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and "wastes" for the purposes of taxation of solid mineral extraction tax; formulated conceptual approaches to determining the tax potential of solid mineral extraction tax for natural and man-made mineral deposits"².

Of course, in A. Bloshenko's researches, the issues of taxation of solid minerals took a wide place, and in this regard, he put forward a number of methodological developments in order to increase the effectiveness of the taxation system. In particular, "see the methodological principles of the organizational management of the State Subsoil Fund in order to apply models for determining the tax potential and differentiated rates for mineral extraction tax on man-made deposits of solid minerals. showed; based on the experience of local and foreign researchers, to study the mechanisms of cost formation used in complex branches of the production industry, to determine their impact on the creation of added value in complex branches, and value added tax for users of the subsoil who sell commodity products formation of the tax base. determined the method of determining value added tax on products intended for export and, accordingly, compensation; developed a mechanism for determining the taxable base for mineral extraction tax on natural and man-made deposits, taking into account losses for each type of minerals and/or useful components during the complex processing of mineral raw materials ; developed a methodology for determining the tax base for mineral extraction tax for multi-component complex ores mined during the development of natural deposits of solid minerals"³.

Another Russian scientist, M. Ilicheva, conducts a study of the mechanisms of taxation of natural resources, using the example of the mineral extraction tax paid by oil and gas companies by large taxpayers, and substantiates the important research results in this regard. In particular, M. Ilicheva believes that "optimization and more competent management of mineral extraction tax paid by oil and gas companies is very important, in particular, for the formation of the state budget and its economy in general" and justified the following scientific innovations: determined the characteristics of tax relations involving the largest taxpayers, established the criteria for inclusion in the category of the largest taxpayers,

² Блошенко Татьяна Алексеевна. Методология налогообложения организаций при добыче и комплексной переработке минерального сырья. Автореферат диссертации на соискание ученой степени доктора экономических наук. Москва – 2019.

³ Блошенко Татьяна Алексеевна. Методология налогообложения организаций при добыче и комплексной переработке минерального сырья. Автореферат диссертации на соискание ученой степени доктора экономических наук. Москва – 2019.



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developed a proposal to unify the concepts of minerals both in the tax legislation and in the field of subsoil use, the oil and gas industry's large tax identified the problems that arise in the taxation of taxpayers, developed proposals aimed at improving the tax legislation, mined both the tax and the additional income tax according to the financial results of the largest taxpayers in the oil and gas industry in the field of tax regulation introduce as an alternative or addition to the income tax⁴ showed the directions.

It should be noted here that, based on M.Ilicheva's approach, improving the collection of tax for the use of subsoil in the oil and gas industry is important in ensuring the effectiveness of the tax system. In our opinion, M.Ilicheva's approach has the correct scientific value, because the main raw materials of the products of the oil and gas industry are underground resources, the role of the tax system in their economic analysis and effective use is very important.

The scientific works of Ibrahim Mustafa Ali Ibrahim, a foreign economist who conducted research on the Russian practice of taxing natural resources, also have their scientific significance in solving the problem we are researching. For example, I. Mustafa, in his scientific work on this subject, "developed a methodology for forecasting the tax burden based on the volatility of oil prices located in Russian fields, and reformed the current system of taxation in the field of extraction of hydrocarbon raw materials, which are difficult to exploit in the conditions of volatility of oil prices. based on the need to do so, proposed to expand the categorical apparatus in the field of the taxation system for the production of hydrocarbon raw materials in difficult-to-develop mines, aimed at increasing productivity in the development of a differentiated procedure for tax calculation in Russia's difficult-to-develop mines, as well as , based proposals on the regulation of the tax base depending on the level of tax burden and the economic status of mining organizations, determined the Russian tax system for hydrocarbon extraction in difficult-to-exploit deposits and the trends in the development of export activities of oil and gas companies under the conditions of oil price fluctuations "⁵.

⁴ Ильичева Мария Александровна. Правовое регулирование налоговых отношений с участием крупнейших налогоплательщиков (на примере предприятий нефтегазовой отрасли). Автореферат диссертации на соискание ученой степени кандидата юридических наук. Москва – 2017.

⁵ Ибрахим Мустафа Али Ибрахим. Развитие налогообложения добычи углеводородного сырья в труднодоступных российских месторождениях в условиях волатильности цен на нефть. Автореферат диссертации на соискание ученой степени кандидата юридических наук. Москва – 2020.



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Economic and technical definitions of the subsoil, natural resources and resources are presented in some studies. For example, E. Tumanova explains the term natural resources as both a geological and a legal concept in her textbook "Legal Basis of Subsoil Use". According to the scientist, "natural wealth is not only the geometric underground space containing minerals, but also all other useful features of the underground, including energy resources, underground structures, sanitary and recreational facilities of underground facilities. "it also means geological information about the secret and the depth of the earth". In addition, Ye. Tumanova gives her own definition of the concept of natural resources, that is, "natural resources are used to meet the needs of human society in the form of direct participation in material activities at a certain level of study and development of productive forces. is understood as the totality of possible matter and forces of nature"⁶.

"Subsoil wealth is divided into two categories according to its purpose: used areas and unused parts of the subsoil. The used areas can be divided according to the types of use: extraction of minerals, construction and use of underground structures not related to the extraction of minerals, formation of specially protected geological objects, etc.⁷.

E. Tumanova, in turn, showed the following methods of determining the value of mined minerals:

- based on current prices for the sale of mined minerals;
- based on current sales prices, excluding subsidies from the budget to cover the difference between the wholesale price and the estimated cost;
- based on the estimated value of mined minerals."⁸

It should be noted that taxation of natural resources and financial mechanisms for increasing the effectiveness of mechanisms for effective use of these resources is a very complex process. This complexity has affected the scope of scientific research conducted in this regard. Because, from the years of independence of Uzbekistan until today, there are very few scientific research works in this direction. For example, these include G.A. Safarov's scientific research within the framework of his candidate's dissertation on the topic "Encouraging the effective use of natural resources by economic entities by means of taxes", D. Kurbanov's improvement of

⁶ Туманова Е.Ю. Правовые основы недропользования. Учебное пособие. Ставрополь 2017. 7 стр.

⁷ Туманова Е.Ю. Правовые основы недропользования. Учебное пособие. Ставрополь 2017. 7стр.

⁸ Туманова Е.Ю. Правовые основы недропользования. Учебное пособие. Ставрополь 2017. 66 стр.



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the methodology of taxation and collection mechanism for the use of water resources. with Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) dissertation in economics and monographic studies entitled "Encouraging and improving the rational and efficient use of water resources in Uzbekistan based on financial support", A. Tashkulov's "Encouraging the economic activity of agricultural enterprises through taxes" Ph.D. dissertation studies on the topic of "promotional issues", Ph.D. dissertation studies on the topic "Improving the mechanism of taxation of mining and metallurgical enterprises" carried out by N. Djulibekov, and Sh.Muminov's doctoral thesis on "Improving the methodology of financing the water management system based on market mechanisms" can be cited.

N.K. Djulibekov, one of the latest scientists who scientifically researched the process of taxation related to the use of natural resources in Uzbekistan, received a degree in philosophy in economics on the topic "Improving the mechanism of taxation of mining and metallurgical enterprises" within the framework of the dissertation written for the following scientific innovations: "the expediency of lowering the tax rate for the use of the subsoil for gold, palladium, silver and copper by 15 percent for the enterprises of the mining and metallurgical industry, the profit tax in the enterprises of the mining and metallurgical industry that it is necessary to increase the tax collection by gradually reducing the high level of the current stratified rate in the calculation in accordance with international practice, based on international experience, it is necessary to reduce the current rate of tax for the use of subsoil in mining and metallurgical enterprises to 6 percent by 2025, and increase the amount spent on the purchase of fixed assets, which is deducted from the amount of tax calculated from the profit, from 5% to 10%, exemption from property tax for 3 years after the main equipment of energy-efficient legal entities is put into use, and scientific research and experimental construction justified the need to make changes and additions to reduce the amount of expenses related to the acquisition of depreciable assets for their work from the amount of profit tax to be paid.⁹

As a general conclusion, although many scientists of the world have conducted a lot of research on the taxation of natural resources, there are not many scientific works on natural resources. Of course, in our opinion, researching the processes of taxation

⁹ Н.К.Джулибеков. “Кон-металлургия саноати корхоналарини солиққа тортиш механизмини такомиллаштириш”. Иқтисодиёт фанлари бўйича фалсафа илмий даражасини олиш учун ёзилган диссертацияси автореферати. Т. 2022 й. 57 б.



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of natural resources is quite complex from a scientific and methodological point of view, but it also requires the analysis of their man-made and physical properties during the process of taxation.

Suggestions and recommendations:

Pursuant to Article 414 of the Tax Code, renewable energy producers for installing renewable energy devices (with a nominal capacity of 0.1 MW and more) for ten years from the moment they were put into use exempted from property tax for a period of time. According to Article 428 of the Tax Code, producers of energy from renewable sources are exempted from tax for a period of ten years from the moment of their commissioning on land plots occupied by equipment of renewable energy sources (nominal capacity of 0.1 MW and more).

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OPPORTUNITIES AND PROSPECTS FOR THE USE OF SIMULATION MODELS IN TEACHING CHEMISTRY IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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Abstract

In recent years, advancements in educational technologies have significantly enhanced simulation and imitation models, facilitating the application of advanced methods in teaching chemistry. These approaches help students intuitively comprehend chemical concepts, develop their learning abilities, and increase their interest in the educational process. Simulation models also hold significant pedagogical importance, fostering students' critical thinking and practical skills. This article analyzes how simulation models enhance educational effectiveness, drawing upon the work of leading researchers and educational technologies. Additionally, it highlights how this methodological approach creates innovative opportunities within the educational process.

Keywords: simulation model, visual, verbal, virtual.

Introduction

The process of teaching chemistry in higher education is typically demanding, requiring multifaceted knowledge. While traditional teaching methods, including lectures and laboratory sessions, play an essential role in imparting fundamental knowledge, modern educational technologies offer opportunities to enhance this process. Subjects like chemistry, which are rich in abstract and complex concepts, often face challenges in implementing real-world experiments due to practical or financial constraints. This limits students' learning experience. Consequently, the adoption of simulation models and technologies is creating new possibilities in modern education.

Simulation models enable students to observe and study real-world phenomena in a virtual environment. These models allow students to meticulously analyze the details of chemical processes and grasp related concepts directly. For instance, the formation of molecules, mechanisms of chemical reactions, and other intricate



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processes in chemistry can be effectively communicated through simulations. According to constructivist theory, students link new knowledge to their previous experiences and understanding. By integrating simulation models into chemistry lessons, this method builds upon prior knowledge to help students construct a deeper understanding. This approach bridges the gap between theoretical knowledge and practical application by simulating complex chemical processes.

Paivio's "Dual Coding" theory posits that individuals learn better when combining visual and verbal information. Simulations leverage this theory by visualizing chemical processes, enabling students to learn more effectively and meaningfully. Graphs, diagrams, and animations in chemistry lessons can be utilized to explain complex phenomena.

Deci and Ryan's "Self-Determination Theory" suggests that students are more inclined to engage in learning when they experience a sense of autonomy and competence. Simulations offer students opportunities for independent experimentation and observation, enhancing their interest in the subject.

Simulations also provide feedback mechanisms, allowing students to evaluate their actions and implement necessary changes. The knowledge presented through visualization and modeling creates a more focused and efficient learning environment. By reducing challenges in understanding and absorbing material, simulation models facilitate students' ability to consolidate their knowledge effectively [1].

Simulation learning environments are not only developed for independent learning but also integrated into traditional educational processes as software. These tools synthesize positive and negative professional experiences and support analytical reasoning. Teachers play a crucial role in integrating these versatile tools into educational environments, forming a comprehensive didactic system [2].

Through simulation models, students gain a visual and interactive understanding of topics such as molecular bonding, reaction rates, and thermochemistry in chemistry. Experimental groups utilizing virtual laboratories demonstrated 30-40% higher performance than control groups. Students develop decision-making skills by learning from mistakes during experiments. Virtual laboratories, as a type of simulation model, enable the safe execution of experiments that might otherwise pose risks in real settings, such as working with explosive substances or high-temperature processes. The use of costly reagents and equipment is minimized, saving financial resources for educational institutions. Virtual laboratories are ideal



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solutions for institutions with limited resources, allowing students to access modules at any time and place to meet their individual needs. Distance education also benefits from this capability to perform laboratory experiments remotely.

Innovative pedagogical technologies, such as constructivism and active learning methods, are integrated into chemistry teaching. Virtual laboratories expand opportunities for individual and differentiated instruction in chemistry education.

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LEGAL BASIS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF FOREIGN BANKS IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract

The article examines the legal basis for the establishment of foreign banks and their accredited representative offices, discloses the procedure and conditions for the establishment of foreign banks and accreditation of their representative offices, legislative requirements, analyzes and highlights the distinctive features of the norms of banking legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Keywords: banking legislation, accredited representative office, foreign bank, branch.

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, with the development of financial and economic relations and the internationalization of capital, the number of banks with foreign capital has increased. States are taking the necessary measures, in particular, legal measures to attract investment in the banking sector. Speaking about the legal basis for the activities of foreign banks and their accredited representative offices of foreign banks in the Republic of Uzbekistan, in our opinion, it is necessary to consider banking legislation. Banking legislation determines the specifics of legal regulation of banks, their branches and representative offices. Berezhinskaya E. rightly notes that "banking legislation is a certain system of regulatory legal acts regulating banking activities, including the activities of foreign banks" [3].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

With regard to the establishment of foreign banks and the opening of their accredited representative offices in the Republic of Uzbekistan, banking legislation can be divided into two large groups:

- 1) general regulations that have an indirect relationship to the activities of foreign banks and their accredited representative offices;



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2) special regulations that are devoted to issues of legal regulation of the activities of foreign banks and their accredited representative offices.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Most sources of banking law regulating the activities of foreign banks and their accredited representative offices in the Republic of Uzbekistan are made up of regulatory acts of the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan. They contain the following definitions:

foreign bank – a subsidiary bank of a foreign bank, the authorized capital of which is fully paid by a foreign bank [1]; a bank registered and located in the territory of a foreign state, and also having a license for the right to carry out banking activities, issued by the banking supervision authority at the place of registration [2];

representative office of a bank of a foreign state – a separate division of a foreign bank, located outside the location of the bank and representing the interests of the bank without the right to carry out banking and other commercial activities and having received a certificate from the Central Bank of Uzbekistan for its accreditation in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan [2].

It should be noted that as of March 1, 2018, there are 5 banks with foreign capital in the Republic of Uzbekistan - JSCB Savdogar, JSCB HAMKORBANK, JSC KDB Bank Uzbekistan, JSC Ziraat Bank Uzbekistan, Subsidiary Bank of Bank Saderat Iran in Tashkent. There are two types of participation of foreign banks in the creation of new banks - full and partial formation of the authorized capital. Taking this into account, the Regulation on the registration and licensing of banks uses two terms - "subsidiary bank of a foreign bank" and "bank with foreign capital" [3], the latter does not fall under the legislative concept of foreign banks. Consequently, the banking legislation provides for an imprecise definition of the concept of foreign banks.

The banking legislation does not provide for certain exceptions to the general rules regarding the registration and licensing procedure (adoption of constituent documents - the constituent agreement, the charter, the formation of the authorized capital - 100 billion soums, filing an application for registration and licensing of the bank with the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan), however, there are the following conditions and requirements for the establishment of foreign banks:



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1. The founders of a foreign bank are foreign banks with high credit and financial indicators according to the classification of IBCA, Moody's or Standard and Poor's agencies;
2. The founders of banks with foreign capital are foreign individuals and legal entities (one of the investors must be a foreign legal entity), whose share must not be less than thirty percent [3].

As is known, banks are created in the form of joint-stock companies. The Regulation on the registration and licensing of banking activities stipulates that banks can be established in the form of a joint-stock company only if the share of a foreign investor in the authorized capital is at least 15%, with the exception of cases stipulated by decisions of the President and the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan [3]. Considering that banking legislation uses the term investors, we consider it appropriate to apply the provisions of investment legislation insofar as they do not contradict the legislation on the establishment of banks. This will create additional legal guarantees for attracting foreign capital to the banking sector and increase the efficiency of foreign banks. In accordance with Article 16 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Banks and Banking Activities", commercial banks can open branches in the Republic of Uzbekistan, and banks of foreign countries can open representative offices with the permission of the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan [1]. In recent years, representative offices of such banks as the National Bank of Pakistan (Pakistan), Commerzbank AG (Germany), Landesbank Baden-Wöttemberg (Germany), JPMorgan Chase Bank (N.A. – USA), Export-Import Bank of Korea (Republic of Korea), Shinhan Bank (Republic of Korea) have operated in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of the banking legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, we can note that the legislation provides for certain strict requirements for the establishment of foreign banks, opening and accreditation of their representative offices of foreign banks, which is associated with maintaining the competitiveness of national banks and ensuring the stability of the banking system of the Republic of Uzbekistan. However, in order to develop banking legislation in terms of foreign capital participation, in our opinion, it is necessary:

firstly, taking into account the difference in terminology in banking legislation, it is necessary to introduce into the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On banks and



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banking activities" a norm regarding the forms of participation of foreign banks in the banking sector of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

secondly, to provide for the application of investment legislation in relation to banks with foreign capital participation, which will contribute to the development of the banking sector, attracting foreign investment in the banking sector.

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ZAMONAVIY PEDAGOGIK TEXNOLOGIYALARNI GEOGRAFIYA

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Annotatsiya:

Ushbu maqolada o'quvchilarning faolligini oshirish, geografik tushunchalarni tushunish va saqlash uchun geografiya ta'limiga yangi pedagogik texnologiyalarning integratsiyalashuvi ko'rib chiqilgan. U virtual haqiqat, gamifikatsiya va raqamli xaritalash kabi turli usullarni o'rganadi, adabiyotlarni ko'rib chiqish orqali ularning samaradorligini tahlil qiladi va o'qituvchilar uchun amaliy ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

Kalit so'zlar: Geografiya ta'limi, pedagogik texnologiyalar, interfaol ta'lim, virtual haqiqat, gamifikatsiya, raqamli xaritalash

Geografiya ta'limi talabalar o'rtasida fazoviy ongini, tanqidiy fikrlashni va global fuqarolikni rivojlantirishda hal qiluvchi rol o'ynaydi. Biroq, an'anaviy o'qitish usullari ko'pincha bugungi raqamli mahalliy o'quvchilarning qiziqishini jalb qilish uchun kurashadi. Ushbu maqola geografiya ta'limini jonlantirish, uni yanada qiziqarli, interaktiv va samarali qilish uchun innovatsion pedagogik texnologiyalarning integratsiyasini o'rganadi.

Gamifikatsiya, yana bir mashhur yondashuv, o'yin elementlarini ta'lim tarkibiga qo'shib, geografiya darslarini interaktiv tajribaga aylantiradi. Qiyinchiliklar, mukofotlar va raqobatni o'z ichiga olgan holda, gamified learning talabalarni faol ishtirok etishga undaydi va ularning geografik tushunchalar haqidagi tushunchalarini mustahkamlaydi.

Raqamli xaritalash vositalari, shuningdek, fazoviy ma'lumotlarni vizualizatsiya qilish uchun dinamik platformalarni taqdim etish orqali geografiya ta'limida inqilob qildi. Google Earth kabi platformalar talabalarga dunyoni batafsil o'rganish, geografik naqshlarni tahlil qilish va maxsus xaritalar yaratish, so'rovga asoslangan o'rganish va fazoviy savodxonlikni rivojlantirishga imkon beradi.



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Ushbu tadqiqot geografiya ta'limida turli xil pedagogik texnologiyalarning samaradorligini tahlil qilish uchun tegishli adabiyotlarni ko'rib chiqishga asoslanib, sifatli yondashuvni qo'lladi. Umumiy tendentsiyalar va tushunchalarni aniqlash uchun asosiy mavzular va topilmalar sintez qilindi.

Geografiyani o'qitish sinfga turli xil pedagogik texnologiyalarni kiritish orqali ancha yaxshilanishi mumkin. Mana ba'zi innovatsion yondashuvlar:

- **Interaktiv xaritalar:** talabalarni geografik xususiyatlar, tarixiy xaritalar va dolzarb voqealarni o'rganishga jalb qilish uchun Google Earth yoki interaktiv doskalar kabi raqamli xaritalash vositalaridan foydalaning. Ushbu vositalar interaktiv qidiruv, ma'lum joylarni kattalashtirish va chuqurroq tahlil qilish uchun ma'lumotlarni joylashtirish imkonini beradi.

Interaktiv xaritalar talabalarni geografiya, tarix va dolzarb voqealarga jalb qilish uchun ajoyib vositadir. Ular amaliy tadqiqotlar o'tkazishga imkon beradi va talabalarga atrofdagi dunyoni chuqurroq tushunishga yordam beradi. Sinfingizda interaktiv xaritalardan foydalanishning bir necha yo'li:

Geografik xususiyatlar: tog'lar, daryolar va cho'llar kabi geografik xususiyatlarni o'rganish uchun interaktiv xaritalardan foydalaning. Siz talabalarga ushbu xususiyatlarni aniqlab, ularning xususiyatlari va ahamiyati haqida bilib olishingiz mumkin.

Tarixiy xaritalar: o'quvchilarga vaqt o'tishi bilan dunyo qanday o'zgarganini tushunishga yordam beradigan tarixiy xaritalarni ko'rsating. Masalan, siz ularga geosiyosiy o'zgarishlarni tasvirlash uchun qadimgi tsivilizatsiyalar xaritalarini yoki turli davrlardagi xaritalarni ko'rsatishingiz mumkin.

Hozirgi voqealar: hozirgi voqealarni o'rganish va o'quvchilarga yangiliklarning geografik kontekstini tushunishga yordam berish uchun interaktiv xaritalardan foydalaning. Masalan, tabiiy ofatlar yoki siyosiy mojarolar joylashgan joylarni ko'rsatish uchun xaritadan foydalanishingiz mumkin.

Ma'lumotlarni tahlil qilish: xaritalarda ma'lumotlarni bir-biriga joylashtirish o'quvchilarga ma'lumotlarni tahlil qilish ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirishga yordam beradi. Masalan, siz o'quvchilarga aholi taqsimotini tushunishga yordam berish uchun aholi ma'lumotlarini yoki iqlim namunalarini tushunishga yordam berish uchun iqlim ma'lumotlarini qo'shishingiz mumkin.

Umuman olganda, interaktiv xaritalar talabalarning o'quv tajribalarini oshiradigan va atrofdagi dunyoni chuqurroq tushunishga yordam beradigan ko'p qirrali vositadir.



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- Geografik tahlil dasturi: talabalarni ArcGIS yoki QGIS kabi geografik axborot tizimlari (GIS) dasturlari bilan tanishtirish. Ushbu platformalar talabalarga fazoviy ma'lumotlarni tahlil qilish, o'z xaritalarini yaratish va Real geografik muammolarni hal qilish imkonini beradi.

- Onlayn hamkorlik platformalari: talabalar o'rtasida hamkorlikni osonlashtirish uchun Google Classroom yoki Microsoft Teams kabi onlayn platformalardan foydalaning. Ular geografiya loyihalarida birgalikda ishlashlari, resurslarni baham ko'rishlari va virtual muhitda geografik tushunchalarni muhokama qilishlari mumkin.

- Ma'lumotlarni vizualizatsiya qilish vositalari: o'quvchilarni geografik ma'lumotlarni vizual tarzda aks ettirish uchun Tableau yoki Datavrapper kabi ma'lumotlarni vizualizatsiya qilish vositalari bilan tanishtirish. Bu talabalarga fazoviy ma'lumotlarni samarali talqin qilish va etkazish ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirishga yordam beradi.

- Masofadan zondlash va sun'iy Yo'ldosh tasvirlari: vaqt o'tishi bilan erdan foydalanish, atrof-muhit va shahar rivojlanishidagi o'zgarishlarni o'rganish uchun masofadan zondlash texnologiyalari va sun'iy yo'ldosh tasvirlarini o'rganing. Talabalar sun'iy yo'ldosh tasvirlarini tahlil qilishlari va inson faoliyatining yer yuzasiga ta'sirini izohlashlari mumkin.

- Mobil ilovalar: talabalarni turli mintaqalar va madaniyatlarni o'rganishda geocaching, tabiatni aniqlash yoki tilni tarjima qilish kabi tadbirlar uchun geografiya bilan bog'liq mobil ilovalardan foydalanishga undash.

- Onlayn simulyatsiyalar va ro'lli o'yinlar: o'quvchilarni tabiiy ofatlarni boshqarish, shaharsozlik yoki atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish kabi Real geografik stsenariylarni taqlid qiluvchi onlayn simulyatsiyalar yoki rolli o'yinlarga jalb qiling. Ushbu pedagogik texnologiyalarni geografiya darslariga qo'shib, o'qituvchilar o'quvchilarning atrofda dunyo haqidagi tushunchalarini oshiradigan dinamik va immersiv o'quv tajribalarini yaratishi mumkin.

Topilmalar pedagogik texnologiyalarning geografiya ta'limini yanada interaktiv, tajribaviy va talabalarga yo'naltirilgan qilish orqali o'zgartirish imkoniyatlarini ta'kidlaydi. Biroq, ushbu yangiliklardan maksimal darajada foydalanish uchun texnologiyaga kirish, o'qituvchilarni tayyorlash va o'quv dasturlarini birlashtirish kabi muammolarni hal qilish kerak. Bundan tashqari, kelajakdagi tadqiqotlar



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pedagogik texnologiyalarning talabalarning ta'lim natijalari va saqlanishiga uzoq muddatli ta'sirini baholash uchun bo'ylama tadqiqotlarga qaratilishi kerak.

Xulosa va takliflar:

Xulosa qilib aytganda, pedagogik texnologiyalarning integratsiyasi geografiya ta'limini takomillashtirish uchun katta va'da beradi. O'qituvchilar qiziqish uyg'otadigan va tushunishni chuqurlashtiradigan immersiv o'rganish tajribalarini yaratish uchun VR, gamifikatsiya va raqamli xaritalash kabi innovatsion vositalarni qo'llashlari kerak. Siyosatchilar, maktablar va ta'lim muassasalari ushbu texnologiyalarning keng qo'llanilishini qo'llab-quvvatlash uchun infratuzilma, o'qitish va o'quv dasturlarini ishlab chiqishga sarmoya kiritishlari kerak. Texnologiya kuchini harnessing tomonidan, biz geografik savodli va global xabardor fuqarolarning yangi avlod bizning bog'langan dunyo murakkab harakat qilish uchun jihozlangan etishtirish mumkin.

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DETERMINATION OF COBALT (II) ION FROM THE COMPOSITION OF THE INDUSTRIAL CAKE OF THE ALMALYK MMC JSC ENTERPRISE USING ORGANIC REAGENTS

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Annotation

2-nitroso-1-naphthol was selected as an organic analytical reagent for the content of cobalt ions in the wastewater of industrial and environmental facilities of Almalyksky KMK JSC. It has been shown that 2-Nitroso-1-naphthol immobilizes an organic reagent on various fibrous carriers, detecting cobalt ions, as well as an express detection method.

Keywords: Cobalt ion, 2-Nitroso-1-naphthol, analytical reagent, immobilization, sorption photometric detection.



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«OLMALIQ KMK» AJ KORXONASI SANOAT KEKI TARKIBIDAN KOBALT (II) IONINI ORGANIK REAGENTLAR YORDAMIDA ANIQLASH

Annotatsiya

«Olmaliq KMK» AJ ning sanoat va atrof-muhit obyektlaridagi oqava chiqindi texnologik suvlari tarkibidagi kobalt ionlari uchun 2-nitrozo-1-naftol organik analitik reagent sifatida tanlab olindi. 2-nitrozo-1-naftol organik reagentni xar xil tolali tashuvchilarga immobillashi, kobalt ionlarini aniqlash, bundan tashqari aniqlashni ekspress usuli ko'rsatib o'tilgan.

Калит сўзлар: кобальт ионини, 2-нитрозо-1-нафтол, аналитик реагент, иммобиллаш, сорбцион-фотометрик аниқлаш.

ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ ИОНА КОБАЛЬТА (II) ИЗ СОСТАВА ПРОМЫШЛЕННОГО КЕКА ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ АО «АЛМАЛЫКСКИЙ ГМК» С ПОМОЩЬЮ ОРГАНИЧЕСКИХ РЕАГЕНТОВ

Для содержания ионов кобальта в сточных технологических водах промышленных и экологических объектов «АО Алмалыкский» КМК в качестве органического аналитического реагента выбран 2-нитрозо-1-нафтол. Показано, что 2-Нитрозо-1-нафтол иммобилизует органический реагент на различные волокнистые носители, обнаруживая ионы кобальта, а также экспресс-метод обнаружения.

Ключевые слова: Ион кобальта, 2-нитрозо-1-нафтол, аналитический реагент, иммобилизация, сорбционно-фотометрическое обнаружение.

I. Kirish

Xozirgi kunda d-gurux metallarni aniqlashda asosiy zamonaviy fizik-kimyoviy usullardan biri bo'lgan sorbsion-fotometrik usullar keng qullaniladi. Lekin xar doim xam spektrofotometrik usul bilan aniqlash imkoniyati bo'lmaydi, chunki ko'p qo'shimcha operatsiyalar, begona ionlarni halaqit berishi, ularni ajratib olish va boshqa tayyorgarlik ishlari masalasi yechimga ega emas. Shuning uchun yangi ekspress, sezgir, tanlab ta'sir etuvchan usullarni yaratish dolzarb muammolardan biri.



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Respublikada d-gurux metallarni ajratib olishning yangicha usulilari jumladan: sintetik sorbentlar va organik reagentlarga d-gurux metallarning ionlarini kompleks xolatda olishni takomillashtirish va joriy qilish bo'yicha bir qator usulla va muayyan natijalarga erishilib kelmoqda.

Kobaltni spektrofotometrik metod bilan aniqlash usuli ishlab chiqilgan va bu usulda setiltrimetilammoniy bromidi (CTAB) kuchli binafsha rangli xelat hosil qilish uchun maksimal nur singdirishni namoyish etadi 586 nm da pH=3. Bu tadqiqot natijalari Ber qonuniga bo'ysunishi aniqlangan [1; 93-94-6].

Ushbu ishda [2; 24.07.02 161-163-b] kobalt (II) ionini spektrofotometrik aniqlash uchun oddiy va tezkor usul o'rnatilgan (sodium-1-nitroso-2-hydroxynaphthalene-3,6-disulfonate) (natriy-1-nitroso-2-gidroksi naftalin-3,6-disulfonat) kompleksini sorbsiyalash usuli haqida ma'lumot keltirilgan. Eritmadagi adsorbsiya mexanizmini ro'yobga chiqarish uchun 5 metanol ml. 1 ml dan keyin 1.0 mol dm³ nitrat kislota qo'shildi, absorbans chiqindi suv spektrofotometr bilan o'lchandi 550 nm dan ortiq selektivligi Sr=0,3 koeffitsiyenti laboratoriya tajribalari xaqida ma'lumotlari va jarayonning muvozanatini kuzatish uchun bir qancha ishlari keltirilgan.

[3; 76-6] adabiyotda tabiiy va sanoat materiallari tarkibida kobalt (II) ioning miqdori 10⁻⁷ dan 10 % gacha uchrashi va analiz qilinuvchi obyektiga qarab titrimetrik, elektrometrik, spektrofotometrik, spektro-fluoretsent, rentgenospektr, radioaktivatsion, mass-spektral va boshqa metodlardan foydalanilgan.

Ushbu tadqiqotda kobalt (II) ionining adsorbsion harakati tabiiy adsorbentlar yordamida o'rganilgan. Tayyorlangan sorbent skanerlovchi elektron mikroskop bilan tavsiflandi. Adsorbsion tajribalar o'tkazildi aloqa vaqti, metall kabi bir nechta shartlarni o'zgartirish orqali kinetik va muvozanat holatini baholash uchun ion konsentratsiyasi va pH parametrlari aniqlangan. Eksperimental ma'lumotlar shuni ko'rsatdiki, reaksiya vaqtida 60 min, metall ion konsentratsiyasi 50 mg/l va pH=6 muhitda, kobalt (II) ionining konsentratsiyasi 1 mg/l ga, Sr=0,03-0,05 ga tengligi keltirib o'tilgan [4; 154-160 6].

Mualliflar [5; 302-307 b] tadqiqotda benzolda erigan trikaprilmetilammonium tiosiyanat kuchli suyuq ion almashinuvchi bo'lib, bir muvozanatda ko'k kobalt (II) tiosiyanat kompleksini to'liq ajratib oladi. Tamponlangan ekstraksiya eritmasi, pH=8, tarkibida temir ionining aralashuvini to'liq niqoblaydigan natriy sitrat mavjud. Natriy tiosiyanat, natriy sitrat va natriy tiosulfatni o'z ichiga olgan buferlanmagan eritmasi bir muvozanatda kobalt va nikelli ionlarini butunlay yo'q qiladi.



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Muallif [6; 1253-1257 b] tomonidan markaziy analitik laboratoriyada olingan namunalarda va ajratilgan sulfidlarda Ni, Co (II) va bir d-guruhga mansub elementlarning tarkibi aniqlangan. Kimyoviy tarkibi Agilent 7700 x asbobida ISP-MS tomonidan aniqlangan. Slanetsdagi eng yuqori Ni va Co (II) ioninig konsentratsiyasi uchun oʻrtacha 0,13 g/t (0,09 dan 0,19 gacha) va Co (II) ionni uchun 10,39 g/t (6,54 dan 12,4 gacha) ni tashkil qiladi. Olingan maʼlumotlarning statistik tahlili Ni va Co (II) birikmalari, organik moddalar bilan va Cu, Cd, U, Ag bilan yaqin hossali birikmalari borligini aniqlash imkonini bergan. Eritma muhit (50%), pH=10,7 da aniqlash chegarasi $Sr=0,005 \text{ ml}^{-1}$ va nisbiy standart ogʻish 1,03% ni tashkil qiladi.

Adabiyotda kobalt (II) ioniga tasir qiluvchi ruxni kontsentrlash va aniqlash uchun ultrabinafsha-koʻrinadigan spektrofotometriya (UV-VIS) bilan 1-(2-piridilazo)-2-naftol (PAN) bilan kompleks hosil qilish reaksiyasiga asoslangan ekstragent sifatida Triton X-100 anion sirt faol moddasi ishlatilgan [7; 537-548 b].

Laboratoriyada sharoitida reagent sifatida sintez qilingan 3-gidroksibenzilaminobenzoy kislotasi bilan kobalt (II) ionini aniqlash. Kobalt (II) 3-gidroksibenzilaminobenzoy bilan kompleks hosil qilishi va pH =5,0 da och sariq rangli kompleks hosil qilish orqali, kompleksning maksimal absorbsiyaga ega 460 nm. pH taʼsiri kabi boshqa parametrlar, keltirilgan [8; 201-208 b].

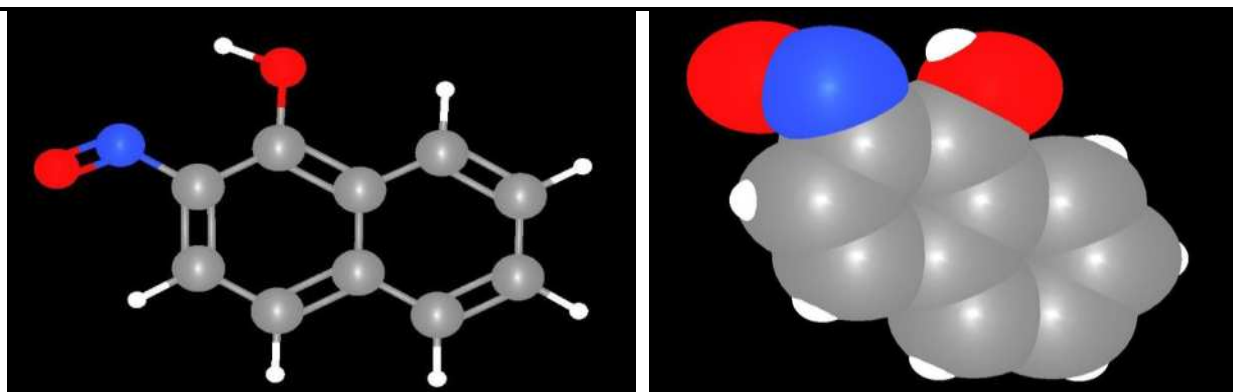
II. Ishning umumiy metodikasi

2.1. Organik reagent

2.1.1. Organik reagentning ishchi eritmasini tayyorlash

0.1% li 2-nitrozo-1-naftol reagentlari ishchi eritmasini tayyorlandi. Buning uchun 0.01 g 2-nitrozo-1-naftol reagentidan analitik tarozida tortib olib, uni 100 ml oʻlchov kolbasiga solib, belgisigacha suv bilan keltirildi. Tayyor boʻlgan eritmani suyultirilib, keyingi ishlarga qoʻllanildi. 1-rasmda analitik reagent $C_{10}H_7NO_2$ ning molekulya tuzulishi koʻrsatilgan.





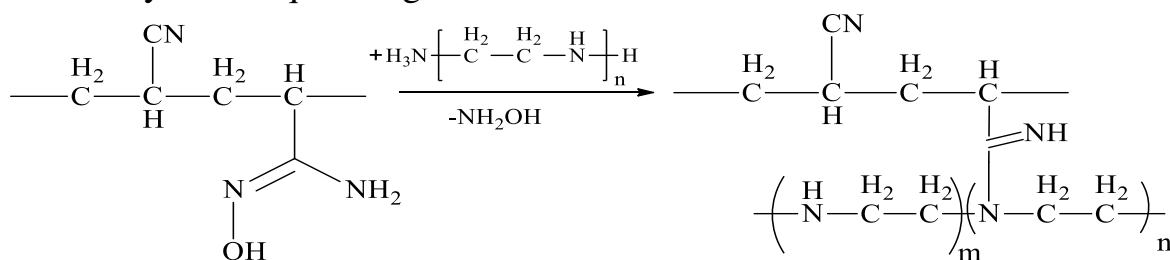
1-**pacm.** C₁₀H₇NO₂ analitik reagentning molekulyar tuzilishi.

2.2.3 Kobalt (II) ionining standart eritmasi

Co⁺² ionining standart 1 mg/ml li eritmasini tayyorlash uchun CoSO₄ tuzidan 0,1 g tortib olib, 100 ml li kolbaga solindi, 2 ml sulfat kislova ham solindi va belgisigacha distillangan suv bilan keltirildi. Keyingi ishlarda shu eritmada foydalanildi.

2.2.6 Organik reagent uchun optimal tashuvchi tanlash

Tolali tashuvchi haqida qisqacha ma'lumot: PPA-1 - gidroksilamin bilan faollashtirilgan poliakrilonitril (Nitron) tolasini polietilenpoliamin bilan modifikatsiyalash orqali olingan anionit.



1-**pacm.** PPA-1 polimer matritsalarining molekulyar tuzilishi.

Xulosa qilib biz 2-nitrozo-1-naftol organik reagentini analitik xususiyatlarini hisobga olib reagent sifatida tajribada ishlatish qobiliyati yuqoriligi uchun tanlab olindi.

Ushbu jadvaldan ko'rinib turibdiki kobalt (II) ionini immobillangan organik reagent bilan kompleks xosil bo'lishi asosan-S va -N- funksional guruhlar orqali, reagent tolaga esa -O-CH₃ guruh orqali bog'lanish sodir bo'ladi.



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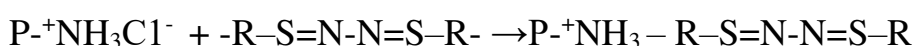
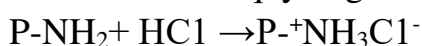
2.2.4 Bufer eritmali

Bufer eritmalarning har xil pH (1-12) li universal bufer eritmasi uchun 0,04 M li (H_3BO_3 , H_3PO_4 , CH_3COOH) 0,2 n NaOH eritmasidan qo‘shib tayyorlab qo‘yiladi.

0,2 n NaOH (ml)	pH	0,2 n NaOH (ml)	pH	0,2 n NaOH (ml)	pH	0,2 n NaOH (ml)	pH
0	1,81	25,0	4,10	50,0	6,80	75,0	9,62
2,5	1,89	27,5	4,35	52,5	7,00	77,5	9,91
5,0	1,98	30,0	4,56	55,0	7,24	80,0	10,33
7,5	2,09	32,5	4,78	57,5	7,54	82,5	10,88
10,0	2,21	35,0	5,02	60,0	7,96	85,0	11,20
12,5	2,36	37,5	5,33	62,5	8,36	87,5	11,40
15,0	2,56	40,0	5,72	65,0	8,69	90,0	11,58
17,5	2,87	42,5	6,09	67,5	8,95	92,5	11,70
20,0	3,29	45,0	6,37	70,0	9,15	95,0	11,82
22,5	3,78	47,5	6,59	72,5	9,37	100	11,98

2.2.7 Immobilash metodikasi

100,0 ml o‘lchov stakanlarga 10 ml 0,01% li dietil 2-nitrozo-1-naftol reagenti qo‘shildi, 0,1 g tola solindi va 2-5 minut davomida shisha tayoqcha yordamida aralashtirildi, keyin tola distillangan suv bilan yuvildi va tolaga o‘tirgan reagent miqdori o‘lchandi. Natijalar dietil 2-nitrozo-1-naftol reagentining tolaga immobilanishi quyidagi formula bilan ifodalaniladi.



Bunda, P-NH₂- polimer tashuvchi

Ar-R-S=N-N=S-R - C₁₀H₁₄N₂O₄S₃ reagenti

3. Tadqiqot natijalari.

3.1 Eritmalarni tayyorlash.

Kobalt (II) ionining ishchi eritmalarini tayyorlash usuli: 0,2-2 g bo‘lgan quruq namuna olib TC kolbaga solamiz va 30 ml HNO₃ 5 ml H₂SO₄ 10-15 ml HCl qaynatiladi. 200 ml hajmli kolba ichida 40-60 ml hajmli issiq suv bilan aralashtirildi, 2 soat davomida qaynatildi, eritma sovigandan so‘ng qo‘sh filtr orqali filtrlandi, hosil bo‘lgan cho‘kma xlorid kislota bilan eritiladi va qo‘sh filtr orqali filtrlandi. Filtr distillangan suv bilan 6-7-marta yuvildi va sovitildi



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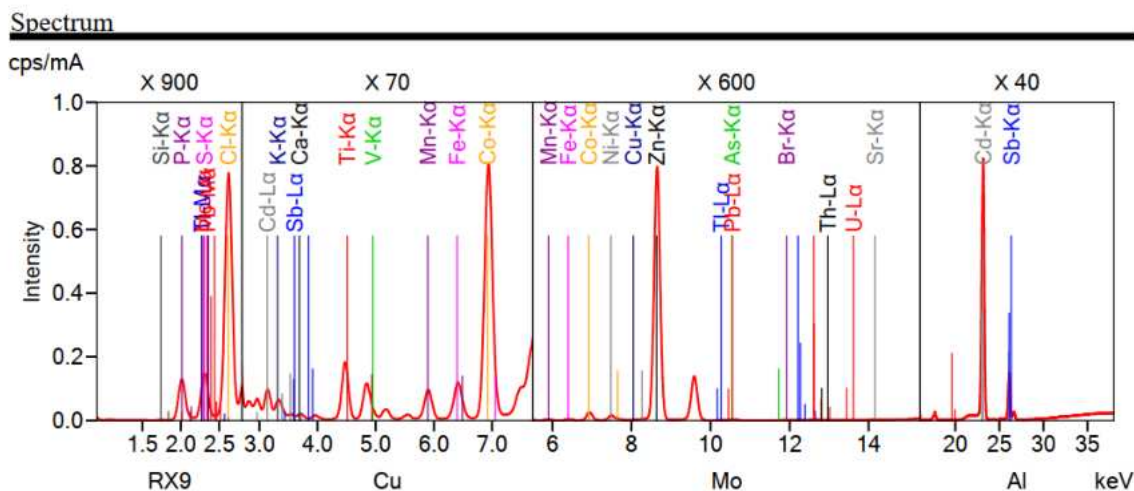
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Koblt (II) ionini tajribada aniqlash uchun rentgen-fluorescent usulda analiz bajarildi, natijada rux ioni uchun 1-rasmda ko'rsatilgan to'liq uzunliklari bilan analitik spektral chiziqlar olindi.

1- jadval



1-rasm. Koblt ionlarining standart namunasini rentgen-fluorescent spektri 1-raslarda nikel va koblt ionini standart namunasi, rentgen-fluorescent spektri namunasining spektri olindi va solishtirilganda maksimal intensivligini yuqoriligi tajriba orqali topildi.

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IODINE OF SCARCITY PREVENTION FOR REGULATORY DOCUMENTS IMPROVEMENT AND HIS POPULATION TO HEALTH EFFECT

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Abstract

Iodine deficiency is very common worldwide, primarily in underdeveloped countries (Figure 1). Iodine is very important in the early stages of fetal brain development. In 2017 to 38 million in the world near baby iodine shortage with to the world came of the world heavy iodine shortage has been in the regions by an average of 13.5 points in intellect coefficient (IQ) decrease in the 2010 year to the situation according to World Health Organization (WHO). Shortage because of whole the world in 187 million people across bully appears that it was guessed did Iodine lack of Africa, Southeast Asia and Western Calm down the ocean in countries the most a lot occurs. Endemic goiter according to heavy endemic in places where 5% of the population is mental in 15% weakness risk increase possibility determined. Iodine shortage population health and to well-being serious effect doer from problems one is considered Iodine thyroid get rid of stable performance and brain development for necessary especially young children and pregnant women health for important importance occupation is enough.

The Republic is a specialized scientific and practical medicine endocrinology center by take went to research See, you remember average per diem consumption by 2-3 times. UNICEF in 2017 in Uzbekistan conducted to eat circle studies to the results According to the school students and women, including pregnant women in the organism iodine lack of and salt contained you remembered real quantity with in rolls written data between inconsistency existence determined.

In the body iodine lack of mental weakness and diseases of the thyroid gland to the development of except in children's immunity decline, mind and physical development to the delay take will come



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Purpose. Analysis of evidence and existing deficiencies for the prevention of iodine deficiency and assessment of its impact on public health

Results. In 2023, authorized bodies conducted control purchases of salt, and it was found that the iodine content of 22 out of 29 iodized table salt products did not meet the standards. The Law on Prevention of Iodine Deficiency Diseases adopted in 2007 does not prohibit the production of non-iodized salt. As a result, manufacturers continue to produce non-iodized table salt. There is no systematic external quality control in the production of iodized table salt. Lack of modern equipment and proper internal control. According to the Food Fortification Program under the Central Bureau of Implementation of the "Health-3" project, 53 organizations produce iodized table salt, and 61 organizations deal only with packaging. However, 37 out of 53 manufacturing enterprises do not have an internal laboratory for quality control, and 13 do not have modern dispensers necessary for memorizing table salt. As a result, there is no guarantee that the table salt being sold is properly purified, contains enough iodine and does not contain harmful contaminants that could harm public health. According to the results of a survey of 12 large table salt manufacturers in 2024, it was found that 70% of manufacturers do not have an internal laboratory, and 25% do not have dispensers for memorizing table salt. Iodization dispensers allow precise dosing of iodine supplements to ensure compliance with salt iodization standards. One of the identified shortcomings is lack of control over sales. The criteria for checking the conformity of the products with the state standards are not established at the points of sale (*stores, food markets*) where table salt is sold. As a result, sellers do not even know what kind of salt they are selling. Salt is considered table salt when the amount of sodium chloride in it is at least 97 percent. Sodium chloride is the main ingredient of table salt. In Uzbekistan, manufacturers use salt, which is considered unsuitable for technical and food purposes, with a sodium chloride content of 92-93%.

Conclusions

First and last products from certification completely give up passing away and responsibility salt work to the producers download it is necessary From this except, updated in the law the following account gets important :

1. Soup salt memorization mandatory to be needed (home farms for also food products work release for too);



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2. " The only one work release " Chain " principle current achieve, in this one enterprise salt digging get, clean, rework and quality for responsible to be as well as consumers for support to the service have to be need will be
3. Memorized soup salt work production, sale, import to do with engaged in legal person consumer in front of state standards compliance security and quality provide a point of view in terms of responsible will be
4. Potassium memorized import according to from monopoly give up passing away and each how to work issuer for open has been dynamic the market create;
5. 3 levels: production issues, sales and consumption in doing internal and external quality control current reach
6. Salt work producers the list organize reach and the list population for the open announcement to do
7. Uzbekistan in the Republic consumption for not memorized soup salt work take out access and to sell prohibition;
8. Memorized salt work "unique " of release chain". The account received without state standards, rules and normative documents again seeing output is also relevant changes input;

Various information means (television, radio, social networks, Health storage ministry site) through population the following data with regularly respectively providing go:

– memorized soup salt consumption of importance (especially young children and pregnant women);

- at home memorized soup salt right storage and from him use

1. memorized soup of salt quality evaluation in order to competent organizations by conducting test purchases results ;
2. Every 5 years one time epidemiological studies transfer through salt memorize programs efficiency evaluation Iskandarova, S., & Tursunova, D. (2022). The semantics of associative relations in the poetry of Erkin Vokhidov. *Oriental Journal of Social Sciences*, 2(02), 25-31.

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USE OF STREAMING VR TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHING THE TOPICS OF REDOX REACTIONS AND ELECTROLYSIS PROCESSES

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Abstract:

One of the most important tasks of the modern education system is to prepare students for a deep understanding of complex chemical processes and acquisition of practical skills. This article provides information on the use of streaming technologies and VR laboratories in the teaching of chemistry.

Keywords: chemistry, laboratory training, streaming technologies, teaching methods, integration, pedagogical approaches, chemical reactions, electrolysis.

In the constantly changing world of chemistry education, oxidation-reduction reactions and electrolysis processes are considered fundamental topics of science, and their effective teaching is of great importance. However, it should be said that due to the abstract nature and complex structure of these topics, it is found that students have some difficulties in understanding them. As an example, traditional methods of teaching (lecture, working with textbooks, laboratory exercises) in many cases do not allow to fully imagine the processes at the molecular level. This situation, in turn, limits the students' conceptual understanding and hinders the student's effective mastery of the topics. As a solution, the introduction of modern pedagogical technologies, especially streaming technologies, and increasing the effectiveness of teaching through its effective use is considered one of the urgent issues.

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science, and their effective teaching is of great importance. However, it should be said that due to the abstract nature and complex structure of these topics, it is found that students have some difficulties in understanding them.

As an example, traditional methods of teaching (lecture, working with textbooks, laboratory exercises) in many cases do not allow to fully imagine the processes at the molecular level. This situation, in turn, limits the students' conceptual understanding and hinders the student's effective mastery of the topics. As a solution, the introduction of modern pedagogical technologies, especially streaming technologies, and increasing the effectiveness of teaching through its effective use is considered one of the urgent issues.

Researched by researchers such as the emergence of streaming technologies in education, Curtis J. Bonk examines the integration of this technology into education, including online learning and streaming media. Gilly Salmon has developed a five-step model of e-Learning and online collaboration that can be used to develop streaming education.

Educational psychology researchers have made significant contributions to the understanding of interactive and multimedia learning experiences. Richard E. Mayer developed a cognitive theory of multimedia learning and principles of effective multimedia design, while John Sweller proposed a theory of cognitive load and strategies for managing cognitive load in multimedia learning environments.

Regarding the potential benefits and challenges of streaming redox and electrolysis, chemistry teachers such as Hans Joachim Schlechter have explored the potential of using multimedia tools and simulations to teach chemistry concepts. Michael Sanger specifically studied the effectiveness of video streaming for teaching electrochemistry concepts.

Developing effective streaming content for teaching redox and electrolysis requires the involvement of instructional materials developers and educational technologists. David A. Wiley contributed to the development of open educational resources and effective online learning design, and Joni C. Saylor developed frameworks for designing multimedia science teaching tools.

The integration of interactive elements, simulations, and multimedia in chemistry education has been explored by researchers such as Sayan Baylock, who studied the use of interactive modeling and perception in streaming education. John Belcher designed interactive simulations specifically for teaching electrochemistry and redox reactions.



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Finally, it is very important to evaluate the performance, participation and perception of students in modern educational technologies. John Hattie conducted a meta-analysis of factors influencing student performance and learning, and Nadia Kellam examined technology-enhanced learning environments and assessment of student engagement.

In Uzbekistan, great attention is paid to the use of innovative technologies in the educational process. Modern approaches such as the streaming method are also used in this direction. This method allows students to follow learning materials in real time online or in the form of recorded lessons, which helps to individualize the learning process and increase interactivity.[4]

The work of Uzbek scientists on the introduction of electronic educational tools and technologies covers many directions. For example, scientists like Usmanov and Begimkulov studied the practical application of pedagogical technologies in education. In these works, in particular, it has been shown how virtual laboratories and animation programs can improve the learning process of students.

The use of streaming and other innovative approaches not only makes learning easier for students, but also serves to deepen their knowledge and form independent work skills. At the same time, short but meaningful use of e-learning tools in classes increases efficiency.

These approaches are important in the modernization of the educational system, using them to develop two-way communication between students and teachers and to increase the level of knowledge.

Although the potential of streaming technologies in education has been recognized and explored in various contexts, their application to the specific field of studying redox reactions and electrolysis remains a relatively unexplored area.

Previous research has focused primarily on the development and evaluation of universal learning simulators and multimedia resources, with limited attention to the unique challenges and opportunities that represent these complex chemical concepts.[7]

Theoretically, this scientific research contributes to the expansion of knowledge in the field of chemical education by exploring innovative pedagogical approaches and strategies for teaching complex chemical concepts. Findings and insights from this study expand understanding of how streaming technologies, interactive modeling, and multimedia resources can be used to improve conceptual understanding, encourage active participation, and develop necessary skills in students.



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In addition, research contributions to the development of adaptive learning strategies, meaning delivery systems, and collaborative learning opportunities in streaming environments serve as the basis for theoretical frameworks and models for developing effective and engaging educational programs. does.

Practically, the findings of this study provide educators and curriculum developers with comprehensive recommendations, best practices, and empirically validated strategies for integrating streaming technologies into chemistry curricula. Developed interactive simulators, multimedia resources, and assessment methods can be directly incorporated into educational institutions, facilitating the teaching of redox reactions and electrolysis processes.[2]

Conclusion:

In addition, the results of this study will serve as a basis for teacher development initiatives and retraining programs, equipping teachers with the necessary skills and competencies to effectively use streaming technology in their classrooms, resulting in chemistry enhances the quality of education and prepares students for success in an increasingly technologically advanced world.

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FROM THE HISTORY OF KHANBANDI WATER STRUCTURE AND ITS OPERATION

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Annotation

This article talks about the Khanbandi reservoir, which is considered a unique hydrotechnical structure built in the X century in the Jizzakh oasis, as well as the history of its construction and operation. The construction of the Khanbandi water structure is a clear proof that the engineers of our country formed the concept of the “water pressure law” seven centuries before the Europeans.

Keywords: Ustrushona country, Jizzakh oasis, Forish district, Mokhandaryo archaeological expedition, Khanbandi reservoir, “water pressure law”, A. Mukhammadjanov, Z. Khusankhojayev, 1 million 600 thousand cubic meters of water, B. Pascal.

INTRODUCTION

As a political structure, the country of Ustrushona, which was first mentioned in the written sources of the early Middle Ages, emerged from the point of view of geographical location between Fergana, Choch, and Sughd, mainly in the areas on the left bank of the Syrdarya. Its natural geographical conditions were of great importance in the development of Ustrushona. In fact, the Ustrushona region is one of the oases in Central Asia that has been considered favorable for human habitation, economy and life activities since ancient times. The oasis has different climatic conditions. Here you can find hot, harsh desert-steppe regions, subalpine juniper forests with a temperate climate, eternal glaciers on high mountain peaks, soils and terrains of different composition of the Quaternary period. In the basin of the rivers and streams, streams and springs that originate from the mountains on the southern borders of Ustrushona and flow down to the valley, people have been living in settlements since ancient times, engaged in agriculture based on artificial irrigation.

MAIN PART

The geographical and climatic conditions of the oasis were extremely favorable for the establishment and development of the livestock sector. Cattle were grazed in



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mountain and sub-mountain hills, vast desert-steppe areas, cattle herders conducted their life activities in a nomadic style. They moved from one place to another depending on the supply of fodder and water resources for the season, and spent the winter in the pastures around mountain ridges and gorges, where the weather was relatively warmer, surrounded by strong winds [Gafurov J. 2020 p. 6-7].

In general, it can be noted that nature itself has created a number of comforts for people in the studied cultural region. In particular, in the earliest times, the first ancestors had the necessary conditions for hunting and gathering, and in later times, there were conditions for dry farming, irrigated agriculture and cattle breeding.

Reservoirs, which are considered to be ancient water structures preserved in the territory of Uzbekistan, were first studied by the members of the Mohandaryo archaeological expedition of the Republican FA Institute of History and Archeology in 1950-1962. The expedition staff found and examined the remains of several reservoir dams and water separation bridges in the Zarafshan valley and the adjacent Nurota, Zarafshan ridges. "Khonbandi" was built in the 10th century in Forish district, "Gishtband" was built in the 12th century near the village of Jom in the Kattakorgan district, and it was built in the 16th century in the Akchobsoy region of the Nurota district. Old reservoirs like "Abdullahkhan Bandi" are among them. The oldest of such constructions, which is a high example of medieval engineering construction and has been fully preserved to this day, is the 10th century water reservoir "Khonbandi" [Suyunov S. 1999. p. 31].

The facility is 12 km from the center of Forish district. on the north side, it was built in the gorge crossed by Osmonsoy of Pastog. This building is made of stones and joined together with a special water-resistant construction compound. The length of this reservoir, built in the Osmonsoi gorge, is 1.5 km, the width is 52 m in front of the dam, and 200 m at the mouth of the gorge. The length of the dam is 51.75 m at the top, 24.35 m at the base and 15.25 m high. is equal to Khanbandi Reservoir created a water reserve of 1,600,000 cubic meters and provided water to approximately 1,500 hectares of land. 6 km from the dam. In the distance, a village rose [www.wikipedia.uz. website].

Further research shows that archaeological findings from the late Middle Ages found around the Kaltepa caravanserai show that life continued in later periods. But according to the conclusion of the accomplished archaeologist, academician A. Mukhammedjanov, life here did not continue after the conquest of Genghis Khan [Mukhammedjanov A. R. 1968. p. 57-58].



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According to the results of the observations of A. Muhammedjanov, nine pipes installed in a low and high position on the western edge of the dam were used to release the water accumulated in the reservoir. Depending on the water level, the pipes are opened one after another. When installing the pipes, the irrigators skillfully used the slightly lower rocky bank of the gorge. Because the water falling from the dam at a high speed does not damage the bottom of the water structure by washing the riverbed and the slope, each of the pipes is installed with a certain accuracy. The water from the pipes hit the rock of the mountain, and then flowed from it into a ditch dug along the dry bed of the stream. The pipes of “Khonbandi” are designed in a conical shape against the dynamic effect of water flowing through the structure. Their inner opening, where water enters, is 25x25 cm, and the outer opening is 45-70x50-100 cm. is equal to [Mukhammedjanov A. 1968. p. 46].

16 m. irrigators of the 10th century collected in front of the dam during the construction of this structure. analyzed the vertical pressure force of deep water and the horizontal displacement of the building overturning on the basis of accurate engineering calculation. According to the technical scientist Z. Kh. Khusankhuzhayev, the technical scientist of this engineering type construction, the eccentricity of the “Khonbandi” dam with a common center is 1.38, and the equal-acting dam is close to the core of the foundation. [Khusankhojaye Z. X. 1968. p. 27-31].

In the conditions of the Middle Ages, when a strong binding mixture such as cement was not invented, it was important to find and use a moisture-resistant construction mixture in the construction of water dams. According to some information provided in Badriddin Kashmiri’s “Ravzatur Rizvan Hadikatul Gulman” from the 16th century manuscripts, in the Middle Ages, when building “cisterns” from brick and stone water structures, lime, ganch and It is said that building from the mountains used construction mixtures made of several components. The architects of Samarkand and Bukhara called such a construction mix “kir” [Suyunov S. 1999. p. 32].

The ridges used in the construction of dams made of stone and brick were also recorded in historical sources of the 19th century. For example, according to the information included in the book “History of Central Asia” by Mir Abdulkarim Bukhari, one of the Bukhara authors of the 19th century, Sultan Sanjar (1118-1158), the ruler of the Seljuk state, built a dam of bricks on the Murgob River, during the construction “kir” and ceramic pipes are said to have been used.



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RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

In his treatise on the history of the rule of the Mangit dynasty, Ahmed Donish thinks about digging a canal to release water from the Amudarya to Bukhara, and he writes about strengthening the head of the canal by building a dam of stones and rocks. “Kir” is a strong binding construction mixture that was used in place of various types of cement in different types of medieval constructions in its time, and it was widely used in the architecture of Central Asia [Suyunov S. 1999. p. 35-36]. Due to the high quality of construction materials used in the Middle Ages, ancient hydrotechnical works have been preserved intact for many centuries.

Historical works of medieval authors did not record any information about the type of components used in the preparation of construction mixtures and their strength. However, according to the chemical analysis of the “Khonbandi” hydrotechnical facility, the mixture used in the construction of the irrigation facility, which is always under water, is mainly two-component.

It was determined that the “Khonbandi” hydraulic structure contained 2 types of mortar; lime and sand. Plants growing in water: reeds, reeds, and rice husks were burned and turned into charcoal. The mixture of ash and lime formed a high-quality hydraulic mortar. Such a mortar was waterproof and was useful in installing parts of irrigation structures that were constantly exposed to moisture [www.wikipedia.uz. website].

Thus, the medieval builders of the Zarafshan Valley, when constructing water structures, discovered building mortars suitable for each structure, taking into account the effects of moisture, dryness, and heat on the building materials of the structure.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it can be said that the historical and archaeological study of the medieval water structure “Khonbandi” made it possible to create a history of the struggle for water in Central Asia for centuries and a very rich history of the wonderful irrigation techniques created along the way. Currently, similar structures are being built in the foothills of Uzbekistan.

Judging by the mathematical measurements of the Khanbandi dam, the 10th-century irrigators who built it, when building this structure, determined the vertical pressure force of the water at a depth of 16 m, which would accumulate in front of the dam, and the horizontal force that would overturn the structure based on precise



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engineering calculations. That is why the base of the Khanbandi dam was made 4 times thicker than the upper part. The thickness of the base is 8 m below and 2 m above. This dam was built on a special project.

The “Khanbandi Dam”, considered the oldest and most magnificent irrigation facility in Central Asia, is impressively constructed with great skill. It is the first water structure in Central Asia to be built based on this law by engineers from Transoxiana, seven centuries before the discovery of the law of "water pressure" by the 17th-century French physicist Blaise Pascal.

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ZAMONAVIY AXBOROT TEXNOLOGIYALAR VA YOSHLAR

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Falsafa fanlar nomzodi, dotsent

“UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS AND PEDOGOGY” NOTM

ANNOTATSIYA

Maqolada oliy ta'lim muassasalarida o'qitish texnologiyalarini takomillashtirish, o'quv jarayonida zamonaviy axborot kommunikatsiya tarmoqlarini o'z o'rinida maqsadga muvofiq foydalanishga bog'liq ekanligi ko'rsatib o'tiladi.

АННОТАЦИЯ

В статье показано, что совершенствование педагогических технологий в высших учебных заведениях зависит от использования современных информационно-коммуникационных сетей в учебном процессе в соответствии с целевым назначением.

ANNOTATION

The article shows that the improvement of pedagogical technologies in higher educational institutions depends on the use of modern information and communication networks in the educational process in accordance with the intended purpose.

Kalit so'zlar: axborot texnologiyalari, masofaviy ta'lim, fan-texnika, kompyuter, moddiylashtirish, telekommunikatsiya, informatsiya, shaxs, intellektual, ob'ektivlik, marketing, biznes texnologiya, ekstensiv, axborot kommunikatsiya, investitsiya, axborotlashtirish, ma'rifat, ma'naviyat.

Ключевые слова: информационные технологии, дистанционное обучение, наука и техника, компьютер, модуляция, телекоммуникации, информация, личность, интеллектуальный, объективность, маркетинг, бизнес-технологии, экстенсивный, информационные коммуникации, инвестиции, информатизация, просвещение, духовность.



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Keywords: information technologies, distance learning, science and technology, computer, modulation, telecommunications, information, person, intelligence, objectivity, marketing, business technologies, extensive, information communications, investment, informatization, education, spirituality.

Mustaqilik yillarida O'zbekistonda ham ta'lim va ishlab chiqarishni barcha sohalariga kirib bordi. Oliy ta'lim tizimida zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalaridan foydalanishning ayrim sohalarida mamlakatimiz dunyodagi yetakchi davlatlar qatoridan o'rin oldi.

Ayni paytda dunyo mamlakatlarida ta'lim standartlarida yangi axborot texnologiyalari taxlili va rivojiga bag'ishlangan qator anjumanlar muntazam o'tkazilib borilmoqda.

Anjuman va ko'rgazmalar natijasida chiqarilgan asosiy xulosa shundan iboratki yangi axborot texnologiyalarini oliy ta'limga va ishlab chiqarishga qo'llash tufayli ta'lim sifati, uning individuallashuvini hamda jamiyatni axborotlashuv bosqichiga o'tishini jadallashtirmoqda. Ushbu maqolada hozirgi kunda ta'limda uchta asosiy texnologik yo'nalish ustuvorlik qilayotganligi masalasiga bag'ishlangan:

- o'quv materiallarining SD-ROM texnik imkoniyatlaridan, kompyuter resurslari (matn, grafika, rangli 3D-tasvir, animatsiya, vidokliplar, tovush, muzika va musiqaviy boshqarish)dan foydalanishga imkon beradigan o'qitishning printsipial yangi uslubiyotini ishlab chiqish va yaratish;
- yangi axborot texnologiyalari asosida, ta'lim oluvchilarni mustaqil boshqaruvchi va sirtqi ta'limning o'ziga xos yangi shakli, masofaviy ta'limni o'quv jarayoniga tadbiq etish;
- ta'lim sohasida hozirgi zamon telekommunikatsiyasi va axborot tarmoqlari texnologiyasidan foydalanishga jiddiy e'tibor qaratish.

Bu yo'nalishlar mohiyatini tadqiqotchi Itiel' de Sol Tul quyidagicha izohlaydi: «Axborot-tezlik bilan qayta ishlanish (kompyuterizatsiya) xarakteriga ega bo'lganligi uchungina emas, yer sharining har bir nuqtasiga vaqtning muhim sharoitida kerakli joyga o'z vaqtida zudlik bilan yetib bora olishi bilan ham qimmatlidir» [1]

Axborotning bunday shiddatli funktsiyasi ta'limda tarmoq tarmoqlararo tizimlar tashkil etadi. Yuqorida ta'kidlagan ana shu uchta asosiy komponent oliy ta'lim boshqaruvida alohida ahamiyatga ega bo'lib, ta'lim jarayonida ijobiy o'zgarishlarga



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sabab bo'ladi, uning ishtirokchilarini mustaqil bilim olishdagi salohiyatini yuksalishiga ta'sir etadi. SHuni alohida ta'kidlash kerakki, axborot – ob'ektiv reallikning muhim qismini ifodalovchi tushuncha bo'lib, o'zini saqlash, qayta ishlash va ta'sir natijalari(izlari)dan foydalanish uchun mo'ljallangan moddiy tizimlarda namoyon bo'ladi.[2] Ob'ektivlik, moddiylashtirish va uzatish imkoniyatining mavjudligi – axborotning muhim xususiyatlari.

“Axborotni o'rganish axborot-boshqaruv jarayonini tahlil qilish bilan uzviy bog'liq, chunki, axborot unda funktsional xossa sifatida mavjuddir.”[3]

Ma'lumki, (informatsion) axborot texnologiyalarining insonga ta'sir etuvchi yana bir muhim sohasi ham borki u bevosita ta'lim jarayoni bilan uzviy bog'liq. Axborotlashgan jamiyatda qayta ta'sir kuchga ega bo'lgan texnologiyalarni tadqiqotchi Ye.Jukov quyidagicha izohlaydi: «Ijtimoiy-madaniy sohaga ta'sir etuvchi axborot texnologiyasi (Ne Tech), vujudga kelayotgan yuksak gumanitar texnologiya (Nigh-Hume), shuningdek siyosiy texnologiyalar RR-texnologiyasi, marketing, biznes-texnologiyasi va shakllanib borayotgan mustaqil ijtimoiy-madaniy fenomenlardir»[4] Bu texnologiyalarni ijobiy tomoni bilan birga muayyan xavfi ham mavjud. Xavf shundaki kishilar ongiga tashqaridan kuchli bosim va ta'sir o'tkazish jarayoni oshib borgan sari axborot va bilimni boshqarish ham kishilar ongidagi o'zgarishlar bilan bog'liq holda kechadi.

Ana shu ma'noda, aytish mumkin-ki, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy munosabatlardagi o'zgarishlar albatta ta'lim tizimida, shu jumladan aliy ta'limda ham o'z aksini topadi. SHunga ko'ra S.X. Karpenovning quyidagi fikrlariga to'la qo'shilish mumkin. «Inson ongidagi o'zgarishlarni ijobiy tomonga yo'naltirishda inson va jamiyat axloqiy imkoniyatlarini belgilovchi ta'lim va tarbiya muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.[5] Bu bejiz emas albatta. CHunki, «intellektual va innovatsion inqilob nafaqat an'anaviy ta'lim tizimida shu bilan birga ta'lim berishning ichki tizimini takomillashtirishda ham ta'limni rolini yanada oshirdi.

Ta'lim oluvchi uchun o'tkir intellekt, juda qisqa fursatda o'qib o'rganish zarur. CHunki, ta'lim inson hayotidagi asosiy «texnologiya»ga aylanib qoldi. Ayniqsa oliy ta'lim bugungi kunda murakkab ziddiyatli, yechilishi qiyin bo'lgan quyidagi muammolar:

- bilimlar oqimini haddan ziyod oshib borayotganligi va oliy ta'limda kadrlar tayyorlov vaqtini cheklanganligi;
- fan va bilimni birligi va ayni vaqtda uning fundamental va amaliy turlarga ajralganligi;



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– ta'limning integratsionallashuv jarayonini kuchayishi ammo uning berayotgan samarasini pastligi.

Ana shu jarayonlar sababini taxlil qilib rus olimlari ta'limida olingan bilimlar axborot-kommunikatsion masalalar samarasini aniqlash maqsadida Reuters kompaniyasidagi 1300 mutaxassislardan so'rovnoma o'tkazganlarida quyidagi natijalar aniqlangan.

25% xodimlar axborotlar xajmini noaniqligi;

38%i, muhim axborot olish uchun katta miqdorda vaqt talab etilayotganligi;

41% i, ish sharoiti haddan ziyod murakkablashganligi;

47%i, ma'lumotlar qidirish, uning asosiy ishidan ajratib qo'yayotganligi;

48%i, internetni informatsiya «uyali»ga aylanib qolishidan qo'rkishini;

49%i, olingan axborotlarni qayta ishlash imkoniyatini chegaralanganligini;

94% bu boradagi vaziyatni yaxshilanishiga ishonch bildirayotganligini ma'lum qilganlar.

Ana shunday taxlil ma'lumotlar, YuNESKOning 2002 yilgi hisobotida ham qayd etilib Yevropa jamoatchiligining 74/o i axborotlashuvdagi ana shu jihatlariga «axborot xorg'inligi sindromi infofobiya» «diagnoz» qo'yishgan.

Bunda axborot almashinuvi mexanizmidagi nuqsonlar bilan bir qatorda, axborotlashgan bilimlarni ma'naviy eskirishi oralig'idagi muddatni (avvallari 1-2 yil, hozirda esa 10-15 yilni) oshishi bilan bog'liq jarayonlarni ta'siri ham katta.

Binobarin, Oliy ta'lim tizimida o'quv jarayonlarini boshqarishning mazmuni ham avvalo olingan axborotni ishonchligi, ilmiyligi kabi me'yorlarni o'z ichiga oladi. Boshqacha aytganda axborot-kommunikatsion texnologiyalardan ilm-fan natijalari asosida samarali foydalanish muhim ahamiyatga ega. Demak ta'lim bilan ilmiy faoliyatni boshqarish orasida ham uyg'unlik bo'lishi zarur.

Mamlakatimizda ilmiy faoliyatni tashkillashtirish, uni amalga oshirish qonuniyatlari, bu boradagi moyilliklar, rag'batlantirishning turli shakllari kam o'rganilganligi, ta'lim-fan va ilmiy faoliyatni samarali boshqarishni bir oz murakkablashtiradi. O'tish davrida, «...islohotlar chuqurlashgan sayin, ilmiy-texnikaviy faoliyatni tashkil etish tizimida saqlanib qolgan eskicha yondashuvlar mamlakatning texnologik taraqqiyotiga salbiy ta'sir etmokda, ilmiy-texnikaviy imkoniyatlardan foydalanish samaradorligini pasaytirmokda.

Bu fanni rejalashtirishga bo'lgan urinishlar davom etayotganida, fan va iste'molchilarning ilmiy natijalarga nisbatan zamonaviy bozor munosabatlar talab etayotgan o'zaro manfaatdorlik mexanizmlarini topa olmasligida, ilmiy dasturlar va



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texnologik ishlanmalarning xolis va mustaqil ekspertizasi mavjud emasligida namoyon bo'lmoqda». Buning natijasida «...ilmiy-texnikaviy faoliyat tashkiliy tuzilmasining zamonaviy sharoitlarga nomuvofiqligi, intellektual va moddiy resurslarning yirik ilmiy dasturlar va texnologik loyhalarni amalga oshirishga yo'naltirish imkoni yo'qligi, taklif etilayotgan ilmiy dasturlarning muqobili mavjud emasligi bois mamlakat ilmiy-texnikaviy taraqqiyotiga g'ov bo'lmoqda, milliy salohiyat rivojini sustlashtirmoqda».

Respublikada fan-texnika taraqqiyotini jadallashtirish borasida erishilgan yutuqlar ahamiyatini pasaytirmasdan, bu borada yuqorida qayd etilganlariga qo'shimcha quyidagi muammolarning, xususan, ilmiy tadqiqotlarning ba'zi yo'nalishlari rivojlanishida negativ xolatlar, moyilliklar kuzatilayotganligini, ilmiy faoliyatni rag'batlantirish qoniqarsiz ekanligini, ilmiy muassasalar moddiy-texnik bazasining bugungi holati ilmiy jamoatchilikni tashvishga solayotganligini, olimlar, injener-kadrlar tomonidan olinayotgan patent, litsenziyalarning sonini yildan-yilga past darajada o'zgaray qolayotganligini ta'kidlash lozim. Bunday holat yuzaga kelishi sababini, sho'rolar hukumatining iqtisodga rahbarlik qilgan davrda yuzaga kelgan ishlab chiqarish tizimida fanni o'zidan begona qilishga qaratilgan mexanizmning shakllanishidadir. Bu tezisni yuzaga kelishiga asos bor. Uzoq yillar davomida ishlab chiqarishda ikki parallel voqelik mavjud bo'lgan: birinchidan, ishlab chiqarish arzon ishchi kuchiga ega bo'lgan va unga tayangan; ikinchidan, ishlab chiqarilayotgan tovarlarning aksariyati kamyob bo'lganligi sababli korxonalarda tayyorlangan har qanday mahsulotga ham talab bo'lgan, ularni ishlab chiqarishga zarur bo'lgan yuqori malakali mutaxassislarining, olimlarning mehnati, ular tomonidan o'tkazilgan fundamental tadqiqotlarning natijalari fan va texnika qo'mitasi javonlarida foydalanilmasdan qolib ketavergan.

Serharajat iqtisod va fan-texnika taraqqiyoti bir-biri bilan murosasiz holatda bo'lgan. O'sha davrda g'aroyib vaziyat yuzaga kelgan: yaxlit, markazdan boshqariladigan fan bo'laklarga: akademik fan, tarmok fani, oliy o'quv yurtlarida amalga oshiriladigan tadqiqotlarga bo'lingan va ular o'rtasidagi birlik, uzluksizlik zanjirlari uzilgan. 80-yillarning ikkinchi yarmi 90-yillarning boshlarida (o'tish davrining dastlabki yillari) davlat yaxlit fan-texnika va investitsiya siyosatini olib bor olmadi. Natijada, mamlakat shunday holatga tushib qoldiki, ishlab chiqarayotgan mahsulotlarning salkam 90 foizi dunyo bozorida raqobatdosh emasligi ma'lum bo'lib qoldi.



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Uzoq yillar davomida mamlakatimizda fan ekstensiv takror ishlab chiqarish modeli bo'yicha rivojlandi, ilmiy tadqiqotlarni yangi yo'nalishlarini o'zlashtirish ilmiy xodimlarning sonini o'sishi hisobiga amalga oshirildi, kadrlar rotatsiyasi asosan o'zini fanda ko'rsata olmagan xodimlarning nafaqaga chiqishlari bilan belgilandi. Bu holatning negativ roli ilmiy xodimlar sonini o'sish sur'atlarini pasayishida, fanning bir qator yo'nalishlari o'zlashtirilmay qolganligida, yosh ilmiy xodimlar ulushining keskin pasayishida namoyon bo'ldi.

Umumjahon miqyosida yuqori texnologiyalarni yaratish, ulardan keng foydalanish borasida bayroq hamon AQSH da, ikkinchi o'rinni Yaponiya egallab turibdi. Bu davlatlar qatoriga Yevropa Ittifoqi mamlakatlari ham yaqinlashib kelmoqdalar. Keyingi yillarda yuqori texnologiyalar bozoridagi raqobat kurashiga Janubiy Koreya, Singapur, Gonkong hamda Tayvan kabi mamlakatlar ham qo'shilgan. Bu mamlakatlar oxirgi 20 yilda yuqori texnologiyalarni umumjahon eksportida ulushlarini 1 dan 9% ko'paytir dilar.

Xulosa qilib, yuqoridagi fikrlarga tayanib aytish kerak-ki, kim axborotga ega bo'lsa u dunyoni boshqaradi barcha sohalarda xususan oliy ta'limda ham samarali natijadarga erishadi.[6]

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YOSHLARNI VIRTUAL DUNYOGA TUSHIB QOLMASLIKNI OLDINI OLISH DOLZARB MASALA

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“UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS AND PEDOGOGY” NOTM

ANNOTATSIYA

Maqolada yoshlarni ommaviy madaniyatning tasiriga tushib qolmaslikni oldini olishning ba’zi masalalariga qaratilgan.

АННОТАЦИЯ

Статья посвящена некоторым вопросам предотвращения попадания молодежи под влияние массовой культуры.

ANNOTATION

The article is devoted to some issues of preventing young people from falling under the influence of mass culture.

Kalit so’zlar: ommaviy madaniyat, dunyoqarash, internetga qaramlik, virtual tushunchalar, mafkuraviy-g’oyaviy taxdidlar, ma’naviy-axloqiy tubanlashuv, ma’rifat, ma’naviyat, vatanparvarlik.

Ключевые слова: массовая культура, мировоззрение, интернет-зависимость, виртуальные концепции, идейно-идеологические угрозы, духовно-нравственное укоренение, просвещение, духовность, патриотизм.

Keywords: mass culture, worldview, Internet addiction, virtual concepts, ideological and ideological threats, spiritual and moral rooting, enlightenment, spirituality, patriotism.

Bugungi kunda “Ommaviy madaniyat” dunyoda ko’plab kishilarning “mavxum dunyo” virtual dunyoga ongsiz ravishda kirib qolishga sabab bo’lmoqda. Kuzatuvchi-tadqiqotchilar, olimlarning xisob-kitobiga ko’ra, hozirgi kunda yer yuzi axolisining 10 foizi virtual dunyoga kirib bo’lgan. Boshqacha aytganda, ular Internet qaram duchor bo’lishgan. Shularning 70 foizini erkaklar tashkil etadi.



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Tadqiqotchilar mazkur Internet qaramligiga tushib qolganlarni 5 guruxga bo'lishadi: 1) Virtual tanishuvchilar; 2) kiberseks yoki pornosaytga muxtojlar; 3) Internet orqali qimor o'ynaydiganlar; 4) onlayn o'yinchilari; 5) Internet-serfinglar yoki internet saxifalarini birong'bir maqsadsiz o'ylamasdan ochib, undan "roxat oluvchi"lar.

Hozirgi zamonda yoshlarni ana shunday virtual dunyoga tushib qolmasligining oldini oladigan xam, agar shunday makonga tushib qolgan bo'lsa, uni qutqarib olishning xam yagona yo'li ma'naviyat, ma'rifat, ta'limdir. Qisqacha aytganda, insoniyatni turli mafkuraviy-g'oyaviy taxdidlardan qoladigan, ma'naviy-axloqiy tubanlashuvning oldini oladigan, omil madaniyat, ma'naviyat xisoblanadi. Shaxs ma'naviy olami qanchalar darajada takomillashsa, unda tevarak atrofdagi ularni to'g'ri ekspertizadan o'tkazish ko'nikmasi kuchli bo'ladi.

Shaxs ma'naviy olami o'z-o'zidan shakllanmaydi. Oila, maktab, maxallv, jamiyatdagi munosib xayot va turmush tarzi, davlattomonidan yaratilayotgan shart-sharoitlar insonlar, birinchi navbatda, yoshlar ma'naviy olamini shakllantiradigan omillardir. Ayni paytda bunga mafkuraviy muxit xam o'ta jiddiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

Hozirgi dunyoda turli ziddiyatlar, Qarama-qarshiliklar ortib bormoqda. Ayniqsa, ma'naviy tajovuzlar tahdidi ko'paymoqda. Shu nuqtai nazardan qaraganda, birinchi prezident Islom Karimovning quyidagi fikrlari o'ta ahamiyatlidir: "Yosh avlodimizni turli ma'naviy tajovuzlardan ximoya qilish xaqida gapirganda, nafaqat xalqimizni ulug'laydigan buyuk xususiyatlar, ayni paytda rivojlanishiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatgan, eski zamonlardan qolib kelayotgan noma'qul odatlar xaqida xam ochiq so'z yuritishimiz zarur"[1,120].

Noma'qul odatlar ichida, ayniqsa, xudbinlik, loqaydlik, mahalliychilik, korruptsiya, manfaatparastlik, ichiqoralik, beparvolik, hasad, sotqinlik kabi illatlar bizning ijtimoiy taraqqiyotimizga to'siq bo'lmoqda. Shuning uchun xam yoshlarda bu kabi illatlarni yo'qotish bugungi kunning eng muxim vazifalaridandir [2,44] – degan edi birinchi prezident Islom Karimov o'zining "O'zbek xalqiga tinchlik va omonlik kerak" nomli risolasida.

Bugungi kunda milliy tariximizni o'rganishga, ayni paytda, umubashariy qadriyatlarimizni xurmat qilishga katta e'tibor berilmoqda. Bular esa, milliy mustaqilligimizning g'oyaviy-siyosiy, ijtimoiy, madaniy-ma'rifiy asoslarini mustahkamlaydi.



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Ma'lumki, mustaqillik biz uchun buyuk ne'mat, muqaddas tuyg'u ekanligini bilamiz. Afsuski, barcha yoshlarimiz xam mustaqillikka erishishning og'iryo'llari xaqida chuqur bilimga emas.

Yoshlarimiz mustaqillikning qadrini yanada yorqinroq bilishlari va tasavvur etishlari uchun o'sha davrda mavjud bo'lgan ommaviy kattagonlar sababini anglab etishlari lozim.

Yoshlarimiz shu narsalarni aniq-ravshan bilib olishlari lozimki, katagon yillari siyosati, eng avvalo, o'zbek xalqining ziyolilari-o'qituvchilari, omillari, madaniyat va san'at arboblari qarshi qaratilgan edi.

Buning o'z sabablari mavjud edi, chunki, ziyolilar millatni o'yg'otish, tarbiyalash, milliy o'zlikni anglash jamiyata'zolarida tarixiy xotirani tiklashda asosiy rol o'ynar edi. Shuning uchun xam katagon yillarida millat manfaatini, ozodli, xo'rlikni tarannum etgan xar qanday shaxsga nisbatan turli bo'htonlar uyushtirilar va ular yo'q qilinib yuborilar edi.

“Qosimovchilik”, “O'n sakkizlar guruxi”, “Inog'omovchilik” kabi g'irt uydirmadan iborat kompaniyalar aynan o'sha maqsadlarda tashkil etilgan edi.

O'zbekistonning tarixchi olimi B.Soliev xam Vatan, millat tirixini o'rganishga, tarix fanining rivojlanishigamunosib xissa qo'shgan olimlardan xisoblanadi.

“O'rta Osiyo tarixi”, “Buxoro tarixi”, “Mang'itlar saltanati davrida Buxoro o'lkasi”, “O'zbekiston tarixi XV-XIX asrining yarmi” kabi asarlar, ko'plab ilmiy maqolalar muallifi bo'lgan B.Solievning xalqning milliy o'zligini anglash, tarixiy xotirani tik yo'lidagi bu xarakatlari tufayli uni “xalq dushmani” deb ayblanadi. U katagon qurboni bo'ladi.

O'sha yillarda oliy o'quv yurtlari talabalarining “siyosiy tozaligi”ni tekshiradigan Oliy o'quv yurtlarini tozalash bo'yicha maxsus markaziy komissiya faoliyat ko'rsatgan. Xar bir oliy yurtida mazkur komissiyaning bo'limlari kelib chiqishi mexnatkash bo'lmagan, mulkdor sinfga taaluqli bo'lgan talablarini “fosh” qilish va ularni institut, universitetlaridan chetlantirish kabi vazifalarni bajarganlar.

Xuddi shunday xolat jtimoiy xayotning barcha soxalarida kuzatilgan. “Guruxbozlik”ni fosh etish, “xalq dushmanlari”ni topish, ularni jazolash sovet mustabid tuzumining asl moxiyatini tashkil etardi.

Ziyolilarni qatag'on va qatl qilish millatning o'zligini anglash jarayonini yo'q qilishga qaratilgan edi. 1936 yilning oxiridan 1940 yilgacha respublika bo'yicha 5758 nafar ziyoli-yozuvchilar, olimlar, raxbarlar, madaniyat, san'at arboblari qamoqqa olindi. Ularning 4811 nafari otib tashlandi [3,40].



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1937-1939 yillarda jami 41 ming kishi qamaldi. Ularning 37 ming nafari jazolandi, 6970 nafari otildi [4].

Mamlakatimizning uzoq va yaqin tarixiga nazar tashlar ekanmiz, mustaqillik va ozodlik tushunchalari xalqimiz uchun doimo eng muqaddas bo'lganini ko'rishimiz mumkin.

Tom ma'noda mustaqillik uchun kurash Islom Karimov respublikamizning birinchi raxbari etib saylanganidan so'ng boshlangan edi. O'zbekistonning birinchi raxbari Islom Karimovning o'sha davrdagi sobiq markaz tomonidan qilingan tahdidlarga qaramasdan, mustaqillik yo'lida mardona xarakter olib borishi mamlakatimiz va xalqimiz milliy manfaatlariga ustuvor ahamiyat berishi ilmiy asoslangan reja asosida istiqbol sari ulkan jasorat bilan qadam tashlashi o'z natijalarini berdi. Bunda uch jihatga alohida ahamiyat berishimiz, yoshlarimiz bularni chuqur o'rganish lozimligini qayd etish maqsadga muvofiqdir:

- 1) 1989 yil 21-oktyabrda o'zbek tiliga Davlat tili maqomining berilishi;
- 2) O'n ikkinchi chaqiriq O'zbekiston SSR Oliy Sovetining birinchi sessiyasida Sobiq Ittifoqda birinchi bo'lib O'zbekiston Prezidentlik boshqaruvining tavis etilishi va, shunga asosan, 1990 yil 24 martda Islom Karimovning O'zbekiston SSRning Birinchi Prezidenti etib saylanishi;
- 3) 1990 yil 20 iyunda O'zbekiston Oliy Soveti tomonidan Mustaqillik deklaratsiyasining qabul qilinishi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, bular O'zbekistonning mustaqillik sari tashlangan buyuk amaliy qadamlar edi. Ushbu tarixiy haqiqatni anglash, shubxasiz, xalqimiz, ayniqsa, yoshlarimiz ongida g'urur iftixor, vatanparvarlik tuyg'ularini kamol toptirishda muxim rol o'ynaydi. Yoshlarimiz mustaqillik tarixi kurashlar tarixi ekanini anglab, uni qo'lga kiritish xalqimizning asriy orzusi bo'lganini chuqur xis etar ekan, shundagina mustaqillikning tom ma'nodagi qadr-qimmatini, nufuzini tushirib etishlari mumkin.

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ANALYZING WEB SITES USING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

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Annotation:

The use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in website analysis represents a significant leap in understanding and optimizing online performance. AI-driven analytics tools provide businesses with powerful methods to evaluate and enhance various aspects of a website, including site performance, user experience, content, and functionality. These methods help organizations derive valuable insights into user behavior, preferences, and patterns, which are essential for improving engagement and boosting conversions.

At the heart of AI-powered website analytics is Machine Learning (ML), a subset of AI that allows algorithms to analyze large datasets, recognize patterns, and make predictions based on historical data. By utilizing ML, AI tools can track and analyze user actions, segment audiences, and predict customer behaviors with greater accuracy. This process is particularly useful in Predictive Modeling, where AI analyzes past user interactions to identify correlations between factors such as time, demographics, browsing habits, and conversion rates.

Keywords: AI-powered web analysis, Website performance optimization, User behavior analysis, SEO automation, Content categorization, Sentiment analysis, Personalized recommendations, Website accessibility, AI in cybersecurity, Web analytics tools, User experience (UX) optimization, Machine learning in web design, A/B testing with AI, Website engagement analysis, Real-time data analysis, Dynamic website optimization

INTRODUCTION

Intelligent analysis of websites includes a number of methods that help to gain a deeper understanding of the information related to them. These methods mainly include evaluation of site performance, user experience, content and functionality. Web sites on the Internet serve many purposes, including commerce, information



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sharing, and interactive communication. In order to ensure the efficient operation of websites and improve user experience, it is necessary to analyze the site intelligently.

Artificial intelligence Website Analytics refers to analytical web tools that use Artificial Intelligence (AI) to automate and analyze user actions. This technology allows businesses to collect valuable information about their site visitors, such as demographics, interests, and behavior patterns.

Artificial Intelligence plays a substantial role in managing web analytics tools, allowing businesses to process and understand massive amounts of data effectively. Below is one of several data analysis technologies commonly used in AI analytics.

METHODS

Machine Learning (ML) is a subset of AI that focuses on training algorithms to learn from and make predictions or decisions based on supplied data. In the context of AI tools, ML can analyze user actions, identify behaviors, and accurately predict customer preferences¹.

One common application of machine learning in AI analytics is Predictive Modeling. Through analyzing historical site data, ML models are able to identify patterns and correlations between various factors such as time of day, user demographics, browsing behavior, and conversion rates.

ML algorithms can also analyze large datasets to recognize and understand user actions and generate predictions. This allows businesses to segment their audience, customize web page experiences, and improve conversions.

User Behavior Analysis with Machine Learning. Machine learning algorithms can analyze large volumes of user interaction data (e.g., clicks, scroll depth, time spent, bounce rates) to reveal patterns in how users engage with a website.

AI-powered heatmaps show where users click, hover, and scroll the most, helping webmasters understand what parts of the page are drawing attention and what are being ignored.

AI tools can record user sessions, simulating the experience of real users to identify potential pain points, confusing navigation, or inefficient page layouts.

Machine learning models can segment users and predict which actions lead to conversions, helping improve sales funnels and other user paths.

¹ Jennifer Conway - Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning. Massachusetts Institute of Technology September 2018



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Automated Website Performance Testing. AI can automate and optimize the process of testing a website's performance, ensuring that it loads quickly, operates smoothly, and provides a high-quality user experience.

AI can simulate user access across different devices and geographies to evaluate page load times and suggest improvements (such as image compression or script optimization).

- AI tools can analyze how a website performs across different devices and screen sizes, ensuring a smooth experience for mobile and tablet users.
- AI can automatically identify broken links, missing images, server errors, or issues with site navigation, significantly reducing the time spent on manual audits.
- SEO Audits and Optimization. AI is increasingly used for search engine optimization (SEO) audits, improving visibility and ranking on search engines like Google.
- AI-driven SEO tools can evaluate the website's structure, metadata, heading hierarchy, internal linking, and content relevance to ensure it follows best practices.
- AI algorithms can analyze backlinks to assess the quality, relevance, and authority of the external sites linking back to a website, providing recommendations for link-building strategies.
- AI can monitor competitors' websites to analyze their SEO strategies, keywords, and content, helping to fine-tune a site's approach for better ranking.
- Website Security with AI. AI can play a critical role in detecting and mitigating security threats to websites.
- AI can scan websites for unusual patterns and vulnerabilities, flagging potential threats like malware or phishing attacks.
- AI models can detect unusual traffic patterns, such as spikes or bot activity, to identify potential cyberattacks or fraudulent behavior.
- AI can filter out spammy comments, form submissions, and other low-quality interactions that can degrade a website's reputation and functionality.

AI-Powered Chatbots for Customer Engagement. Integrating AI chatbots into websites can enhance user experience and provide valuable insights into user behavior.

User Interaction Analysis: AI-powered chatbots can analyze conversations, identify frequently asked questions, and provide data on user concerns, preferences, and pain points.



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Customer Support: Chatbots can provide automated, real-time support for users, improving customer satisfaction and reducing the need for human intervention.

Personalized Recommendations: AI chatbots can offer personalized product or content recommendations based on user data and past interactions.

A/B Testing and Personalization

AI enables more sophisticated A/B testing and personalized experiences for website visitors.

Automated A/B Testing: AI can quickly analyze multiple versions of a web page or element to determine which performs best in terms of engagement, conversion rates, or other key metrics.

Dynamic Content Personalization: AI can personalize website content in real-time based on user behavior, demographics, or previous interactions, tailoring the experience for each visitor and improving conversion chances.

Image and Video Content Analysis. AI-powered computer vision technologies can analyze images and videos on websites for several purposes.

Image Recognition: AI can identify objects, faces, and even the quality of images used on a website, offering recommendations for optimizing visual content.

Video Analysis: AI tools can analyze video content for engagement (e.g., watch time, clicks) and provide recommendations for improving video length, format, or subject matter.

RESULTS

AI-based website analysis has proven to yield a wide array of valuable insights across different domains. Some of the key outcomes of AI-driven website analysis include:

1. Enhanced User Experience:

AI helps identify patterns in user behavior, allowing web developers and designers to optimize the user experience. By analyzing heatmaps, click paths, and session recordings, AI can pinpoint friction points such as confusing navigation, slow page load times, or poorly placed calls to action. This information allows businesses to make data-driven design improvements that ultimately enhance user satisfaction.

2. Improved SEO Performance:

AI-based SEO tools provide recommendations for keyword optimization, content structure, and link-building strategies. By continuously monitoring SEO performance and adjusting strategies based on AI insights, websites can improve



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their ranking on search engines. AI can also help identify keyword gaps, underperforming content, and opportunities for backlink acquisition.

3. Better Content Personalization:

AI tools can analyze user preferences and behavior, enabling website owners to personalize content for different user segments. By tracking browsing habits, purchase history, and demographic information, AI algorithms can deliver targeted content, recommendations, and offers, increasing conversion rates.

4. Security Enhancements:

AI security tools continuously monitor websites for potential vulnerabilities. By automatically detecting and responding to threats like SQL injection, cross-site scripting (XSS), or phishing attacks, AI systems can significantly reduce the risk of cyberattacks. AI-driven security tools can also identify suspicious patterns in website traffic, helping to prevent data breaches before they occur.

5. Increased Conversion Rates:

AI-powered website analysis can identify the elements of a site that most influence user decisions. By leveraging this information, businesses can optimize their site's layout, content, and calls to action, leading to higher conversion rates. A/B testing powered by AI can further refine user experiences and guide decision-making in real-time.

FUTURE PROSPECTS

The future of AI in website analysis looks promising. As AI technologies continue to evolve, websites will become even more intuitive, personalized, and optimized. More sophisticated machine learning algorithms will enable deeper insights into user behavior and preferences, allowing for highly targeted marketing and content strategies. Moreover, advancements in AI-driven design and UX tools will automate aspects of web development, reducing time and effort required to create high-performing websites.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the integration of artificial intelligence in website analysis marks a transformative shift in how we evaluate online presence and performance. By leveraging AI's capabilities, businesses can gain deeper insights into user behavior, optimize content, and enhance overall user experience. This technological advancement not only streamlines the analysis process but also empowers decision-



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makers with data-driven strategies that can lead to increased engagement and conversions. As AI continues to evolve, the potential for more sophisticated and nuanced website evaluations will only grow, making it an essential tool for any organization looking to thrive in the digital landscape. Embracing these innovations will be crucial for staying ahead of the competition and meeting the ever-changing demands of online audiences.

Machine learning is a powerful tool for analyzing websites, offering insights into user behavior, optimizing performance, personalizing experiences, detecting security threats, and much more. By leveraging ML, businesses can create more efficient, user-friendly, and secure websites that drive engagement and conversions.

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КАРТОШКА ЭКИЛАДИГАН ЕРГА ИШЛОВ БЕРИШ ТЕХНОЛОГИЯЛАРИ

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Аннотаця:

Картошка экиш учун тупрокка асосий ва экиш олдидадан ишлов турларига. картошкани унитлашга каратилган. Узбекистон дехкончилиги сугориладиган шароитида тупрокка асосий ишлов бериш куйдагиларни уз ичига олади. Даладан олдин экилган экин туплари усимлик колдикларини йигиб олиш. Ерга асосий ишлов бериш ва далаларни эксплуатацион текислаш.

Калит сузлар: Картошка, тупрок, тупрок-иклим, кишлок хужалик экинлари, картошка етиштириш технологиялари, операция, плуг, чизел, култиватор, пушта, жуяк, усилдорлик.

2019 йил 17 июнда Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг “Қишлоқ хўжалигида ер ва сув ресурсларидан оқилона фойдаланиш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида” Фармони қабул қилинди. Бу фармонга биноан қишлоқ хўжалигига мўлжалланган йерларнинг умумий майдони 20236,3 минг гектарни, шундан хайдаладиган ерлар 3988,5 минг гектарни, кўп йиллик дарахт-зорлар 383,1 минг гектарни, бўз ерлар 76 минг гектарни, пичанзор ва яйловлар 11028,3 минг гектарни, бошқа ерлар 4760,4 минг гектарни ташкил қилаётгани ва ўзлаштирилмаган ерларни босқичма-босқич ўзлаштириш мақсад қилиб қўйилганлиги мавзунинг аҳамиятини ва долзарблигини очиб беради. Қишлоқ хўжалиги ишлаб чиқаришни янада барқарор ривожлантириш, ерларнинг мелиоратив ҳолатини яхшилаш, уларнинг унумдорлигини ошириш ва шу асосда қишлоқ хўжалиги экинлари ҳосилдорлигини кўпайтириш бугунги кунимизнинг долзарб масалаларидан бири ҳисобланади.

Ерга ишлов беришга талаблар. Картошкани сугориб етиштириладиган замонавий технология асосида сугориб етиштириш шароитида майдонларни текис булиши, мунтазам равишда унумдорлигини ошириш ва тупрокни сув-



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физик хусусиятларини яхшилаш, шунингдек ер юзасини ровон булишини назарда тутди. Картошкани экиш, парвариш қилиш ва ҳосилини йиғиштиришда машиналарнинг юкори сифат ва самарали ишлаши учун ерга асосий ҳамда экиш олдида яхши ишлов бериш ва капитал текислаш орқали шароит яратилади.

Картошка ерга сифатли ишлов беришни талаб этади. У ерни зичлашиб қолиши ва уни таркибида намни қупайиб кетишидан қучли таъсирланади. Картошка бошқа экинларга нисбатан ҳаво, сув ва ҳарорат тез сингадиган чуқур юмшатишган тупроқларга муҳтожлик сезади. Тупроққа экишган уруғлик тугунақ, ундан ҳосил булган оқ томир ва ҳосил булган янги тугунақлар қуп микдорда қислородни узлаштиради. Тупроққа тугри ишлов бериш ҳисобига унда газ алмашувини меъёрида булишига эришиш мумкин.

Ерга ишлов бериш картошка экишгунча тупроқни майда донадор структурали, говақ, ҳайдалма қатламли зичлашмаслигини ва ҳайдалма қатламдан ва уни остидаги қатламига картошка илдизларини эркин қириб боришини таъминлаши керак.

Тупроқни механик таъсири қаршилиги остида майда ҳамда шакли узгарган тугунақлар ҳосил булдаи. Бу, хусусан юкори ёпишқокли хусусиятига эга булган лойтупроқ ва соғтупроқли ерларда қуп қузатилади. Бундай тупроқлар зичлашиб қолганида картошка илдизи тупроқнинг чуқур қатлами томон усмасдан балки уни юза қатламига (0 - 15 см) жойлашиб қалади. Бу тупроқларга ҳаво етарли даражада сингимагани учун микрофлораси фаолияти секинлашади. Зичлашган тупроқлар говақлик заррачалари жуда қичиклашиб кетиши натижасида ва таркибида суви қуп булишига қарамасдан уни узлаштириб булмади.

Муаммони қўйилиши: Ерга ишлов бермасдан унда екин етиштириб бўлмади. Тупроқ ўсимлик илдизи учун етарли даражада юмшоқ бўлганда, унинг сув-физик хусусиятлари ва микроорганизмларнинг фаолияти яхши бўлади. Ерни ишлаш деганда уни шудгор қилиш, текислаш, бороналаш, қултивациялаш, қизеллаш, мола босиш қабилар тушунилади. Ушбу жараёнларни белгиланган тартибда ўтқизиш ернинг унумдорлигининг ошишига сабаб бўлади.

Бир-бири билан боғлиқ ҳолда ўтқизиладиган тупроққа ҳар хил механик таъсир етишларга ерни ишлаш тизими дейилади.



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Ер ишланганда тупроқ (сув, ҳаво, иссиқлик ва озик) режимларининг қулай бўлиши учун шароит яратилади, яъни ҳайдалма қатлам тузилиши ва унинг дондорлиги ўзгаради; тупроқнинг қуйи қатламидаги озик моддалар юқорига кўтарилиб, унинг айланиш даври ва микробиологик жараёнлар тезлантилади; бегона ўтлар йўқотилади; органино-минерал ўғит ва анғизлар тупроққа кўшилади; тупроқ юза қатламида ёки ўсимлик қолдиқларида яшаётган екинларнинг зараркунанда ва касаллик қўзғатувчилари йўқотилади; ерни екин екишга тайёрлаш, егат ва жўяк олиш ҳамда екинни парвариш қилишда қатор орасига ишлов бериш; бегона ўтларни йўқотиш каби ишлар бажарилади. Ерни ишлашда қуйидаги технологик жараёнлар амалга оширилади: ер қатламини ағдарилади, аралаштирилади ва ва юмшатилади; бегона ўт илдизлари киркилади, тупроқ зичланади, текисланади, егат ва жўяк олинади. Ер заруриятга қараб юза ҳайдов чуқурлигида юмшатилади. Ҳайдалма қатлам тупроғини аралаштириш натижасида тупроқдаги органик ва минерал ўғитлар, микроорганизмлар ҳайдалма қатламда бир текис тақсимланиб, тупроқ унумдорлигини оширади. Тупроқни зичлаш яъни мола бостирилганда капилляр ғоваклиги ортади. Екилган уруғларни пастки қатламдаги намлик билан таъминлаш яхши бўлади. Суғориладиган деҳқончиликда ерни текислашнинг екин екиш ва уни парвариш қилиш учун аҳамияти катта, бунда сифатли екиш, суғориш, парвариш қилиш учун шароит яратилади.

Ер ҳайдалганда ағдарилаётган қатламлар 135^0 - 145^0 қияликда бир-бирига ёнбошласа, қатлам чала, қатлам 180^0 ағдарилса тўлиқ ағдарилган ҳисобланади.

Ерни ҳайдаш сифати плуг ағдаргич(отвал)ларининг шаклига боғлиқ. Улар винцимон, цилиндрсимон, ярим винцимон ва маданий бўлади.

Маданий отвалли плуглар қатламни яхши увоклайди ва ағдаради. 1870 йили Рудолф Сакк ярим винцимон ва цилиндрсимон отвалли плуглардан маданий отвалли плуг яратди. Бу плугнинг асосий корпуси олдида кенглиги асосий корпуснинг $2/3$ қисмига тенг келадиган чимқирқар ўрнатилган.

Ҳозирги даврда шамол ерозиясига мойил ерларни ағдармасдан, анғизлар сақланган ҳолда асосий ишлов бериш усули кенг қўлланилмоқда.

Ерни сифатли ишлаш қўлланилаётган қуролнинг тузилишига, яъни плуг отвалининг шаклига, ишчи органларнинг турига, агрегатнинг юриш тезлигига ва тупроқнинг технологик хоссаларига боғлиқ. Тупроқнинг технологик



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хусусияти унинг илашимлилиги, ёпишқоқлиги ва ҳажмий оғирлиги билан ифодаланади. Бу хусусият унинг намлиги, механик таркиби, каттиқлиги, дондорлиги ва бошқалар билан белгиланади. Ернинг сифатли ишланиши даланинг ўсимлик қолдиқлари ва бегона ўтлар билан ифлосланганлик даражасига ҳам боғлиқ.

Сернам ер ҳайдалганда палахсалар ҳосил бўлади, яхши майдаланмайди, куруқ ер ҳайдалганда еса, катта-катта палахсалар кўчади, оғир ва енгил соз тупроқли ерлар намлиги тўла нам сиғимига нисбатан 40-60% бўлганда ҳайдалса яхши увокланади. Тупроқ намлиги ортиқ бўлса у ишчи органларга ёпишиб ер сифатсиз ҳайдалади.

Ер асосан 2 усулда, яъни айланма ёки шаклли ва тахта (загон) ларга бўлиб ҳайдалади. Айланма ёки шаклли ҳайдаш участканинг ўртаси ёки чеккасидан бошланади. Бунда плуг қайрилишларда ҳайдаш чуқурлигидан кўтарилмайди ҳайдаш еса участканинг ўртаси ёки четида тугалланади. Бу усулда ҳайдаш чуқурлиги ҳамма ерда бир текис бўлмайди. Шунинг учун деҳқончиликда айланма ёки шаклли ҳайдаш усули ман етилган.

Дала тўғри тахталарга-загонларга бўлиб ҳайдалганда сифатли бўлади. Тракторнинг салт юришини марза ва егатлар сонини камайтириш учун тахтанинг ени 40-80 м бўлгани яхши. Ер соатига 7-7,5 км тезликда ҳайдалса, қатлам яхши ағдарилади, увокланади ва текис бўлади.

Ҳайдов сифати ерни ҳайдаш вақтида ёки ҳайдалгандан кейин текширилади. Ернинг сифатли ҳайдалиши бу тадбирнинг ўз вақтида ўтказилишига, чуқурлиги агрегат буриладиган жойдан тахтанинг охиригача бир хил бўлишига боғлиқ.

Бедапоя ва анғизлар айниқса, сифатли ҳайдалиши керак, қатлам тўла ағдарилмаса, ерта баҳорда беда ёки бегона ўтлар ўсиб чиқади, органик массалар тупроққа яхши кўмилмай, екин сифатсиз екилади. Органик массалар, хас ва чўпларнинг 10% и тупроққа кўмилмай қолса, ер сифатсиз ҳайдалган ҳисобланади. Диаметри 5 см дан катта кесаклар палахса ҳисобланади. 1м² да ўртача 5 та дан ортиқ палахса бўлса, ҳайдаш қониқарсиз ҳисобланади. Такрорий екин екиладиган ер тупроғи яхши увокланиши керак, акс ҳолда уни майдалашга кўп меҳнат ва ёнилғи сарф бўлади, кузги шудгорда палахса ҳосил бўлса ҳам зарари йўқ, чунки кишки ёғин-сочинда улар майдаланиб кетади.



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Кўз билан чамалаганда чала жой умумий майдоннинг 0,2% идан ортиқ бўлмаслиги лозим, акс ҳолда ер қониқарсиз ҳайдалган ҳисобланади.

"Ер ҳайдасанг куз ҳайда, куз ҳайдамасанг юз ҳайда" деган нақл бежиз айтилмаган. Ер кузда ҳайдалганда кесаклар орасидаги сув совуқ ва илиқ кунларда гоҳо музлаб, гоҳо ериб кесакларни майдаланишини таъминлайди. Кузда ҳайдаб қўйилган ерда намлик кўп тўпланади, микробиологик жараёнлар учун қулай шароит яратилади. Ўсимлик қолдиқлари кўмилиб чириши учун имконият яратилади. Кузда ҳайдаб қўйилган ерни баҳорда екин екишга тайёрлаш анча осон бўлади. Сифатли ўтказилган кузги шудгор баҳорги ҳайдашга нисбатан екинлар ҳосилини 10-20% оширади, ҳосил ерта ва сифатли бўлиб етилади.

Республикамизнинг шимолий зонасида ноябр ойи, марказий зонасида 15 ноябрдан 15 декабргача, жанубий зонада 20 ноябрдан 15 декабргача бўлган вақт кузги шудгор учун энг қулай вақт ҳисобланади. Тупроқ шароитига кўра ер 30-35 см гача чуқурликда ҳайдалиши мумкин. Янги ўзлаштирилган ерлар 20-22 см чуқурликда ҳайдалади. Кейинчалик ҳайдаш чуқурлиги аста-секин ошириб борилади.

Ерни икки ярусли ҳайдаш муҳим аҳамиятга эга. Бунинг учун ПЯ-3-35, ПУЯ -3-35 русмли плуглардан фойдаланилади. Икки ярусли ҳайдалганда устки қатлам (0-15см) пастга, пастки қатлам (15-30см) тепага чиқарилади. Тупроқнинг хоссалари яхшиланади. Екинлар ҳосили маълум даражада ошади.

Ерни ҳар хил чуқурликда ҳайдаш бегона ўтларни, зараркунандаларни, касалликларни камайтириш ва органик қолдиқларни тўла чиришини таъминлаш учун ўтказилади. Ер биринчи йили 30-32 см, иккинчи йили 22-24 см, учинчи йили 26-28 см чуқурликда ҳайдалса, юқорида кўрсатилган чуқурликдаги қатламга тушган зарарли организмлар ҳамда органик қолдиқлар уч йилгача тупроқ юзасига чиқарилмайди. Натижада зарарли организмларни камайиши ва ўсимлик қолдиқларини тўла чиришига еришилади.

Хулоса

Хулоса қилиб шуни такидлаб ўтиш мумкинки юқорида кўрсатилган ерга ишлов бериш технологиялари ерни унумдорлигини оширишга ёрдам бериши мумкин. Ҳайдалма қатлам қалинлигини ошириш тупроқ профилининг тузилишини ҳисобга олган ҳолда олиб борилгани маъқул. Ундан ташқари



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қўйидаги қишлоқ хўжалиги фидоиларини фикрларини инобатга олсак мақсадга мувофиқ бўлар еди:

Академик М.Муҳаммаджонов қадимдан суғориб деҳқончилик қилинаётган ҳайдалма қатлам ости зичлашган ҳамма ерларда ҳар 3-4 йилда бир марта йерни 50-60 см чуқурликда юмшатиб бир йўла 28-30 см чуқурликда ағдариб ҳайдашни тавсия қилади.

Профессор А.Ерматов бедапояни 60 см чуқурликда ҳайдаш ва органиано-минерал ўғитлар солиш ҳайдалма қатлам қалинлигини оширишда самарали усуллардан эканлигини таъкидлайди. Ҳайдалма қатлам қалинлигини оширилиши ва тузилишини яхшиланиши бедадан ва ундан кейин екилган екинлардан юқори ҳосил олишни таъминлаши бу олим ўтказган тажрибаларида кўрсатиб берилган.

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OSHQAZON OSTI BEZI KASALLIKLARI VA UNI DAVOLASH USULLARI HAQIDA

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o'qituvchilari, Samarqand Abu Ali ibn Sino nomidagi
jamoat salomatligi texnikumi

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Annotatsiya:

Oshqozon ovqat hazm qilish traktining asosiy organlaridan biridir. U biz foydalanadigan barcha mahsulotlarni qayta ishlaydi. Bu oshqozonda mavjud bo'lgan xlorid kislotasi bilan bog'liq. Ushbu kimyoviy birikma maxsus hujayralar tomonidan chiqariladi. Oshqozonning tuzilishi bir necha turdagi to'qimalar bilan ifodalanadi. Bundan tashqari, xlorid kislota va boshqa biologik faol moddalarni chiqaradigan hujayralar butun organda joylashmaydi. Shuning uchun anatomik jihatdan oshqozon bir nechta bo'limlardan iborat. Ularning har biri funktsional qiymatida farqlanadi.

Kalit so'zlar: Oshqozon, ingichka ichak, sumkasimon organ, epiteliy, kubsimon epiteliy, silindrsimon epiteliy.

ABOUT PANCREAS GLAND DISEASES AND METHODS OF ITS TREATMENT

Abstract:

The stomach is one of the main organs of the digestive tract. It recycles all the products we use. This is due to the hydrochloric acid present in the stomach. This chemical compound is released by special cells. The structure of the stomach is represented by several types of tissues. In addition, cells that secrete hydrochloric acid and other biologically active substances are not located throughout the body. Therefore, anatomically, the stomach consists of several sections. Each of them differs in functional value.



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Key words: Stomach, small intestine, bag-like organ, epithelium, cuboidal epithelium, cylindrical epithelium.

Oshqozon: organning gistologiyasi. Oshqozon ichi bo'sh, sumkasimon organdir. Kimyoviy ishlov berishdan tashqari, u oziq-ovqatning to'planishi uchun zarurdir. Ovqat hazm qilish qanday amalga oshirilishini tushunish uchun siz oshqozon gistologiyasi nima ekanligini bilishingiz kerak. Bu fan organlarning tuzilishini to'qimalar darajasida o'rganadi. Ma'lumki, tirik materiya ko'plab hujayralardan iborat. Ular, o'z navbatida, to'qimalarni hosil qiladi. Tananing hujayralari tuzilishi jihatidan farq qiladi. Shuning uchun matolar ham bir xil emas. Ularning har biri ijro etadi muayyan funktsiya. Ichki organlar bir necha turdagi matolardan tashkil topgan. Buning yordamida ularning faolligi ta'minlanadi.

Inson organizmida bir nechta organlar sistemasi mavjud ularga qon aylanish sistemasi, ovqat hazm qilish sistemasi, nafas olish sistemasi, endokrin Sistema va boshqalar kiradi. Har bir organlar sistemasiga bir nechta organlar kiradi. Misol uchun nafas olish sistemasini ko'rsak. Unga burun bo'shlig'i, halqum, kekirdak, bronxlar va o'pka misol bo'ladi Bugun biz inson organizmidagi endokrin sistemasi haqida gaplashamiz. Inson organizmining endokrin sistemasi ichki, tashqi va aralash sekretiya bezlaridan iborat. Terlash va solak bezlari tashqi sekretiya tizimiga misol bo'lib, ularning garmoni faqat tashqi muhit bilan kifoyalangan. Ular terida, og'izning shilliq pardasi va boshqa joylarda joylashgan. Gormonini qon aylanish tizimiga chiqaradigan bezlar ichki sekretiya bezlariga kiradi. U insulin (b-hujayralar), glyukagon (a-hujayralar), garmonlarini ishlab chiqaradi. Ammo bizning bugungi "qaxramonimiz" endokrin sistemasiga aralash bezlar tarkibiga kiradi. Uning 2 xil funksiyasi mavjud:

1. Qondagi shakar miqdorini normaga solish
2. Ovqat hazmi uchun erituvchi muxit tayyorlab berish Ko'pchiligimiz bilamiski hozirda O'zbekiston xalqida juda ko'p inson qandli diabet bilan kasallangan. Bu kassalik ham oshqozon osti bezi funksiyasi buzulishi bilan bog'liq. Pankreatit ham shu organing yalig'lanishidir.

2. Asosiy

Me'da osti bezi — odam va hayvonlardagi yirik bez. Anatomik-fiziologik xususiyatlariga ko'ra, tashqi (ekzokrin) va ichki (endokrin) sekretiya bezi;

Oshqozon osti bezi uchta bo'limdan iborat: bosh, tana, dum. Bo'limlar o'rtasida aniq chegaralar yo'q, bo'linish organning o'ziga nisbatan qo'shni tuzilmalarning



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joylashuvi asosida sodir bo'ladi. Har bir bo'lim 3-4 bo'lakdan iborat bo'lib, ular o'z navbatida lobullarga bo'linadi.

U shira hamda insulin va glyukagon gormonlarini ajratadi. Uning garmonlari bevosita qonga o'tib, uglevod hamda yog'lar almashinishini boshqaradi. Agarda uning gormonal funksiyasi buzulsa qandli diabet kasaliga duchor bo'lamiz. Qandli diabetni tasnifi: Insulinga bog'liq (1-toifa) (10% hollarda) insulin ishlab chiqarishning yo'qligi yoki kamayishi bilan tavsiflanadi va uni almashtirish uchun majburiy kiritishni talab qiladi. Insulinga bog'liq bo'lmagan yoki insulinga chidamli (2-toifa) - (90% hollarda) gormonning qonga saqlanishi yoki hatto ko'payishiga qaramay, to'qimalarning insulinga sezgirligining pasayishi va uning nisbiy etishmovchiligi bilan tavsiflanadi. Uglevodlar— oqsillar va yog'lar bilan bir qatorda odam, jonivorlar va o'simliklar organizmi hayot faoliyati uchun zarur bo'lgan keng tarqalgan organik birikmalar guruhidir; ovqat hazm qilishda ishtirok etadi. Me'da osti bezi murakkab tuzilgan aralash bezlar turkumiga kiradi. U kattaligi jihatdan jigardan keyin ikkinchi o'rinda turadi. Pankreas (lotincha pankreas) - aralash sekretiyaning endokrin organi bo'lib, inson organizmida ovqat hazm qilish va shakarni tartibga solish funktsiyalarini bajaradi. Filogenetik jihatdan u eng qadimgi bezlardan biridir. Birinchi marta uning asoslari lampochkalarda paydo bo'ladi, amfibiyalarda allaqachon ko'p lobli oshqozon osti bezini topish mumkin. Organ qushlar va sudraluvchilarda alohida shakllanish bilan ifodalanadi. Odamlarda bu lobullarga aniq bo'linish bo'lgan izolyatsiya qilingan organdir. Odamning oshqozon osti bezi tuzilishi hayvonlarnikidan farq qiladi.. Har bir lobulaning o'ziga xos bo'shatish kanali mavjud bo'lib, u lobulyar kanallarga oqib tushadi. Ikkinchisi aktsiyalarga birlashtiriladi. Loblar birgalikda umumiy oshqozon osti bezi kanalini hosil qiladi. Oshqozon osti bezi qayerda joylashganligini aniqlash uchun kindik va sternum oxiri orasidagi masofani o'lchash kifoya. Uning asosiy massasi bu masofaning o'rtasida joylashgan. Pastki qirrasi kindikdan 5-6 sm balandlikda, ustki cheti 9-10 sm balandlikda joylashgan bo'ladi. Proyeksiya joylarini bilish bemorga oshqozon osti bezi qayerda og'riyotganini aniqlashga yordam beradi. Uning yallig'lanishi bilan og'riq asosan epigastral mintaqada lokalize qilinadi, lekin o'ng va chap hipokondriyunga ham berilishi mumkin. Og'ir holatlarda og'riq qorin old devorining butun yuqori qavatiga ta'sir qiladi.

Meda osti bezini fitopreparatlar yordamida rag'batlantirish. O'simliklardan olinadigan ayrim fitopreparatlar- o'simlik hujayrasida to'xtovsiz ravishda biokimyoviy o'zgarishlar yuz berib turadi. Bunday o'zgarishlar natijasida vujudga



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kelgan biologik faol moddalar ma'lum vaqt va sharoitda turli o'zgarishlarga uchraydi. Natijada ular boshqa birikmalaiga aylanadi: murakkab molekulali moddalarning sintezida ishtirok etadi yoki o'zidan energiya chiqarib, oddiy birikmalarga parchalanib ketadi. Parchalanib ketgan biologik faol moddalar o'miga yangisi vujudga keladi. Bular biokimyoviy jarayonlarda faol qatnashadi. Shuning uchun bu moddalar uzluksiz ravishda o'zgarishda bo'ladi, ya'ni ma'lum bir vaqtda vujudga keladi, miqdori esa oshadi yoki kamayadi, yoxud boshqa birikmalarga aylanadi. O'simlik hujayrasida uzluksiz ravishda bo'lib turadigan o'zgarishlarga o'simlikning yosh yoki qariligi, o'sish (vegetatsiya) davri, tashqi muhit (o'sish joyi namlik miqdori, tuproqning tarkibi, iqlim va boshqalar) katta ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Shuning uchun bir turdagi o'simlik tarkibida uning o'sishi uchun kerakli sharoitga qarab, turli miqdorda biologik faol moddalar to'planishi mumkin. Uning tarixiga keladigan bo'lsak birinchi bo'lib dorivor o'simliklar haqidagi taniqli asarlarning birinchisi qadimgi Yunonistonning taniqli shifokori Gippokratga tegishli (taxminan 460 yilda tug'ilgan - miloddan avvalgi 377 yilda vafot etgan). Gippokrat ularning barcha qismlari bir xil foydali va butun o'simlikni davolash uchun foydalanish kerak deb hisoblardi. U o'z davrida tibbiyotda qo'llanilgan ikki yuzdan ortiq o'simliklarni tasvirlab berdi. Olti asr o'tgach, Rim shifokori Galen (eramizning 2-asri) dorivor o'simliklarning ma'lum faol moddalarni o'z ichiga olganligi sababli shifobaxsh ekanligini ko'rsatdi. Galen bu moddalarni qanday ajratib olishni aniqladi. Ulardan qaynatmalar, infuziyalar, o'simlik sharbatlari, kukunlari va tabletkalarini davolash uchun ishlatgan.. 16-asrda shifokor Parasels dorivor o'simliklarning kimyoviy tahliliga asos solgan. Paracelsus, Galen singari, ularning terapevtik ta'siri ma'lum moddalarga bog'liq deb hisoblardi, u sof shaklda olishga harakat qildi. Ammo faqat uch asr o'tgach, faol moddalar sof shaklda ajratildi.

Fitopreparatlar oshqozon osti beziga ta'siri

Tananing o'ziga xos bo'lmagan qarshiligini oshirish va uning salbiy omillarga chidamliligini oshirish

Ular stressdan himoya qiluvchi va buzuvchi ta'sirga ega

Qandli diabetda turli ta'sirini oldini olish b-lipoprotein orqali glyukoza kirib borishi hujayra membranalari va uning fosforlanishini faollashtiradi geksokinaza (faqat fosfor birlashtirilgan taqdirda glyukoza qoldiqlari glyukoza-1 fosfatga aylanadi hujayralar tomonidan qabul qilinadi

Pankreatik beta hujayralarining yangilanishini rag'batlantirish

Miqa qon aylanishini normallashtirish



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Ginseng va Eleutherococcus glyukoza darajasini pasaytiradi qon va jigarda glikogen hosil bo'lishini oshiradi.

Langerhans orolchalarining b-hujayralarining yangilanishini rag'batlantirishda. VACCINIUM MYRTILLUS o'simligidan foydalaniladi. Tarkibi: flavonoid glikozidlar (antosiyandinlar, giperosid), polifenollar (kateksin, epikateksin, taninlar), pektinlar, taninlar, askorbin kislotasi, limon kislotasi. kurtaklari tarkibida taninlar, arbutin, gidroksinon, mirtilin, flavonoidlar, askorbin kislotasi, karotin. Oshqozon osti beziga ta'sir etuvchi moddalarga gistamin, modda kiradi. tanada mast hujayralari tomonidan ishlab chiqariladi. Gistamin oshqozon bezlarining sekretsiyasini rag'batlantiradi. Oshqozon shirasini olishdan oldin diagnostika maqsadida teri ostiga histamin eritmalari yuboriladi. Diagnostik maqsadlarda ham tavsiya etiladi. pentagastrin. Preparat mushak ichiga kiritiladi. gistamindan farqli o'laroq, pentagastrin ta'sir qilmaydi. Bez yetishmovchiligida terapevtik maqsadlarda oshqozon, masalan, gipasid gastrit bilan achchiq karbonatli mineral suvlarni buyuring.

O'simliklarning eng muhim biologik moddalariga quyidagilar kiradi: alkaloidlar, flavonoidlar, glikozidlar, taninlar, saponinlar, turli xil organik kislatalar, vitaminlar, yog'lari kiradi.

Flavonoidlar polifenollar guruhiga kiruvchi o'simliklarda uchraydigan katta ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan moddalardir. Ular o'simliklarni o'sishi va rivojlanish jarayonlarida katta ahamiyatga ega hisoblanadi. Hozirgi kunda o'simliklar tarkibidan 8000 dan ortiq flavonoidlar ajratib olinib kimyoviy tuzilishi o'rganilgan. Flavonoidlar odam va hayvon hujayralarida sintezlanmaydi.

Xulosa qilib shuni aytamizki agarda oshqozon osti bezi kasalliklariga duchor bo'lishni xohlamasangiz:

1. yetarlicha uxlash (7-8 soat);
2. yomon odatlardan voz kechish;
3. jismoniy faollikni oshirish
4. har yili tibbiy ko'rikdan o'tish. shularga amal qiling.

Ko'ndalang yo'g'on ichak chap va o'ng egilish bilan aniq chegaralangan (mos ravishda taloq va jigar burchaklari). Umuman olganda, operatsiya vaqtida yo'g'on ichakning bo'limlarini aniqlash juda qiyin, chunki ular hajmi jihatidan farq qilmasligi mumkin. Ammo yo'g'on ichak ingichka ichakdan sezilarli darajada farq qiladi. Siz faqat uning anatomik xususiyatlarini bilishingiz kerak.



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SHARTLI PATOGEN BAKTERIYALAR CHAQIRADIGAN YUQUMLI KASALLIKLAR

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Annatsiya:

Ushbu maqolada oxirgi yillarda aholi o'rtasida shartli patogen bakteriyalar chaqiradigan yuqumli kasalliklarning kelib chiqishi va tarqalishini kuchaytiruvchi omillar, yuqumli kasalliklarni tashxislashda keng qo'llanilayotgan zamonaviy serologik, molekulyargenetik, biologik usullarning ahamiyati tog'risida ma'lumotlar kengroq yoritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: SHPB, diareya, gipotrofiya, poligipovitaminoz, disbakterioz, asidofil aralashma, «Nestle», «Narine», bifidokefir, bifillin.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES CAUSED BY CONDITIONALLY PATHOGENIC BACTERIA

Abstract:

In recent years, the factors that increase the origin and spread of infectious diseases caused by conditionally pathogenic bacteria among the population, as well as the importance of modern serological, molecular genetic, and biological methods, which are widely used in the diagnosis of infectious diseases, are more widely covered in this article.

Keywords: SHPB, diarrhea, hypotrophy, polyhypovitaminosis, dysbacteriosis, acidophilic mixture, "Nestle", "Narine", bifidokefir, bifillin.



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Shartli patogen bakteriyalar — bu muayyan shart-sharoitlarda (masalan, immun tizimi susayganida) yuqumli kasalliklarni qo'zg'atadigan bakteriyalar. Ular to'g'ridan-to'g'ri sog'lom odamlar uchun zararsiz bo'lishi mumkin, lekin muayyan sharoitlarda yoki holatlarda jiddiy yuqumli kasalliklarni keltirib chiqarishi mumkin. Hozirgi paytda SHPB tomonidan chaqirilgan yuqumli kasalliklar (proteoz, klebsiyellyoz, sitrobakterioz va boshqalar) keng tarqalgan. Yangi tug'ilgan, bir yoshgacha, ayniqsa premorbid fondagi bo'lgan bolalarda bu kasalliklar ko'p uchraydi. SHPB ekzogen yoki endogen (autoinfeksiya) orqali yuqadi. Kasallik mikroblar zararlangan ovqat mahsulotlarini iste'mol qilish natijasida, bola aralash yoki suniy ovqatlantirilganda, bolaga parvarishning defekti yo'ki ovqatni noto'g'ri tayyorlanishidan kelib chiqadi.

Kasalliklarni klinik ko'rinishlari bakteriyalar turiga, bolani yoshiga, uning immun tizimi holatiga, otmishtagi kasalliklarqa bo'g'liq. SHPB etiologik polimorfligiga qaramasdan, erta yoshdagi bolalarda asta-sekin bo'shlanadi va asosan o'rtacha ifodalangan zaharlanish, simptomlarning uzoq davom etishi bilan xarakterlanadi. Kasallik erta yoshdagi bolalarda enterit, enterokolit, katta yoshdagi bolalarda gastrit, gastroenterit ko'rinishida namoyon bo'ladi.

SHPB ko'zgatgan kasalliklar monoinfeksiya yoki mikst infeksiya bo'lib kechadi. Ular o'tkir respirator virusli infeksiyalar, pnevmoniya va boshqa kasalliklar fonida namoyon bo'lishi mumkin. Oshqozon-ichak, o'pka, buyrak va boshqa a'zolar shikastlanadi. Funktsional diareyalarda (malabsorbsiya, ferment yetishmovchiligi, antibiotiklar uzoq qo'lanilganda) SHPB oshqozon ichak traktida ko'payadi va rivojlanadi. Diareya, gipotrofiya, poligipovitaminoz, disbakterioz yuzaga keladi.

SHPB tomonidan chaqirilgan yuqumli kasalliklarning klinik kechuvini boshqa patogen bakteriyalar sabab bo'lgan salmonellyoz, esherixioz, stafilokokk infeksiya va virusli diareyalar bilan farqlash kerak.

Esherixioz kasallik o'tkir boshlanishi, umumiy zaharlanish belgilari yaqqol, tana harorati 38-39,50 S gacha ko'tariladi, o'qchish, ko'p miqdorda kuchli qusish, qorni og'rishi, uzoq vaqt g'uldirash, najasi ko'p, suvli, tiniq, sariq yoki olov rangli boladi. Tashxis bakteriologik va serologik tekshiruvlarga asoslanib quyiladi.

Stafilokokkli infeksiya diagnostikasi boshqa SHPB tomonidan chaqirilgan yuqumli kasalliklar bilan qiyinchilik tugdiradiligi. Stafilokokkli infeksiya tashxisi epidemologik anamnezga (kasallik manbai ona va bolaning stafilikokkli o'choqqa ega muhitda bo'lishi: mastit, piyelonefrit, surunkali tonzillit, omfalit, furunkulyoz) asoslangan. Kasallik uzoq davom etuvchi subfebril isitmalash (3-5 hafta saqlanadi),



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qusish va suyuq, sariq, suvdek ich ketishi (gastroenterit) bilan ifodalanadi. Spesifik bo'lgan laboratoriya usullari (bakteriologik va serologik) tashxis quyishga yordam beradi.

Rotovirus infeksiyasi o'tkir boshlanadi, ko'proq yengil yoki o'rta og'ir shaklida kechadi, kuz va qish oylarida uchraydi. Kasallik to'satdan OIT va yuqori nafas yo'llari yallig'lanishi bilan boshlanadi. Harorat qisqa muddatli, 380 S ko'tariladi, yo'tal, qayt qilish, ko'p miqdorda, ko'pikli, sariq yoki sariq-yashil rangda ichi ketish kuzatiladi. Ko'ruvda yumshoq tanglay, tilcha giperemiyasi, burun bitishi, konyuktivit, qorin g'uldirashi aniqlanadi. Aniq tashxisi virusologik va serologik tekshiruv orqali tasdiqlanadi.

Davolash to'liq va bosqichma-bosqich bo'lib, etiologik va patogenetik jihatdan asoslangan bo'lishi lozim.

Parhez chegaralanishlar bilan tavsiya etiladi. Ko'krak yoshidagilarga ko'krak suti, sun'iy va aralash ovqatlanadigan bolalar uchun sutli- qatiqli aralashmalar (asidofil aralashma, «Nestle», «Narine», bifidokefir, bifillin va boshq.) tavsiya etiladi. Oson hazm bo'ladigan, kaloriyaga va vitaminlarga boy parhez beriladi. Tvorog, sutda tayyorlangan bo'tqalar, parlab pishirilgan go'sht, go'shtli kiyma iste'mol qilishga ruhsat beriladi.

Davo prinsipi - ikkilamchi infeksiya va asoratlar rivojlanishini oldini olish. SHPB tomonidan chaqirilgan yuqumli kasalliklarning o'tkir davrida etiotrop davosi antibiotiklar, ximiopreparatlar, maxsus bakteriofaglar tayinlanadi. Ularni farmakokinetikasi va bakterioticsid ta'sir xususiyati, antimikrob spektri, nojo'ya ta'sirlari, mikrobnig ta'sirchanligi etiborga olinishi kerak. Qo'zg'atuvchlarni —gospital shtammlari yuqori virulentlik, antibiotiklarga kam sezuvchanlik xususiyatiga ega. Engil shakllarida maxsus bakteriofaglar qo'llaniladi. O'rta og'ir va og'ir shakllarida antibiotiklar ishlatiladi. Bola ko'p qusganda, suyuqlikni perspiratsiya bilan yuqotganda, enterokolitlarda oral regidrotatsiya tavsiya etiladi. Peroral regidrotatsiya eksikozining I, II ba'zida III darajasida olib boriladi (regidron, oralit, gastrolit, glyukosolan, sitroglyukosolan va boshqalar). Peroral davolanish samarasiz bolsa, suyuqlik parenteral yo'lli bilan yuboriladi. Tiklanish va tuzalish davrida probiotiklar va immunoprotektorlar beriladi. Bifolak zinkum ichak mikrobiomasini tiklanishiga yordam beradi. Uning tarkibida probiotik bakteriyalar – milliardlab lakto - bifidobakteriyalar, sink kiradi. Mikroblar kirishiga to'sqinlik qiladi, yallig'lanish jarayonining faolligini kamaytiradi va butun organizm immunitetini mustahkamlaydi va shu orqali tezroq sog'ayishga yordam beradi. 1



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yoshgacha 1 dona sashe kuniga; 1 yoshdan 4 yoshgacha 1-2 tadan sashe 2 mahal; 4 yoshdan 12 yoshgacha 1 ta sashe 3 mahal suvga aralastirib ichishga 10- 20 kun davomida qabul qilinadi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda shartli patogen bakteriyalar chaqiradigan yuqumli kasalliklar oldini olish uchun termik ishlovli sut-go'sht mahsulotlarini, yuvilgan meva sabzavotlarni iste'mol qilish, aholi yashaydigan joylarni toza tutish, shaxsiy gigiyena qoidalariga jiddiy rioya qilish, pashshalarni yo'qotish katta ahamiyatga ega. Bolalarni yoshligidan pokizalikka odatlantirish lozim.

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ILDIZ MORFOLOGIYASI, XILMA-XILLIGI, VAZIFASI AHAMIYATI

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ADPI Biologiya yo'nalishi 102- guruh talabasi

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Ilmiy rahbar

Annotatsiya:

Ushbu maqolada ildiz morfologiyasining xilma-xilligi, vazifasi va o'simliklar biotexnologiyasi, ekologiyasi va agronomiyasi sohalarida ahamiyati keltirilgan. Ildiz tizimining xilma-xilligi, turlari, ekologik sharoitga moslashishi, vazifasi vegetativ ko'payishi bayon etilgan.

Abstract:

This thesis highlights the diversity, function, and significance of root morphology in the fields of plant biotechnology, ecology, and agronomy. The study describes the diversity of root systems, their types, adaptation to environmental conditions, functions, and vegetative propagation.

Аннотация:

В данной тезисе рассматривается разнообразие корневой морфологии, её функции и значимость в области биотехнологии растений, экологии и агрономии. Описано разнообразие корневых систем, их типы, приспособленность к экологическим условиям и функции, а также вегетативное размножение.

Kalit so'zlar: Ildiz morfologiyasi, ildiz tizimi, asosiy ildiz, yon ildiz, modifikatsiyalangan ildiz, ozuqa moddalari, suv o'zlashtirish, vegetativ ko'payish, ekologik moslashuv, tuproq eroziyasi, ekotizim barqarorligi, hosildorlik.

Keywords: Root morphology, root system, primary root, lateral root, modified root, nutrient absorption, water uptake, vegetative reproduction, ecological adaptation, soil erosion, ecosystem stability, productivity.



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Ключевые слова: Морфология корня, корневая система, главный корень, боковой корень, модифицированный корень, поглощение питательных веществ, поглощение воды, вегетативное размножение, экологическая адаптация, эрозия почвы, стабильность экосистемы, продуктивность.

Ildiz morfologiyasining xilma-xilligi, vazifasi va ahamiyati o'simliklar biotexnologiyasi, ekologiyasi va agronomiyasi sohalarida katta ahamiyatga ega bo'lib, o'simliklar hayotining eng muhim qismidir. Ildiz tizimi, o'simlikni tuproq bilan bog'lab turuvchi, uning ozuqa moddalari va suvga bo'lgan ehtiyojini qondirishga yordam beruvchi tizimdir. O'simliklar turli muhitlarga moslashish va o'zini ta'minlash uchun ildiz morfologiyasini xilma-xil shakllarda rivojlantiradi. Ildiz tizimining o'zgarishlari o'simlikning ekologik sharoitlarga moslashishini ta'minlaydi. Ularning shakli va tuzilishi o'simlikning turiga, yashash sharoitlariga, tuproq tarkibiga va boshqa ekologik omillarga qarab farqlanadi. [1]

Ildiz morfologiyasi, o'simliklarning ildiz tizimining tashqi ko'rinishi va tuzilishini o'rganadigan ilmiy sohadir. Ildiz o'simlikning yer ostida joylashgan va uning oziq-ovqat, suv va minerallarni qabul qilishiga yordam beradigan muhim organidir. Ildiz morfologiyasi o'simliklar turlariga qarab turlicha bo'lishi mumkin va ular turli vazifalarni bajaradi. Ildiz morfologiyasi o'simlik ildizining tashqi tuzilishi, shakli va tuzilma xususiyatlarini o'rganadi. Ildiz, odatda, yer ostida rivojlanadi va o'simlikning oziqlanishi, suv va mineral moddalarni qabul qilishi, hamda tuproq bilan bog'lanishini ta'minlaydi. Ildizning asosiy qismlari. 1. Ildiz uchlari: Ildizning eng o'suvchi qismi. Ildizning uchida o'simlikni tuproq zarrachalaridan himoya qiluvchi ildiz qopchasi mavjud. Bu qismda yangi hujayralar hosil bo'ladi va ildiz uzunlikka o'sadi. 2. Ildiz bo'lagi (o'suv qismi): Ildizning o'sishi davomida yangi hujayralar yetuklashib, bu qismda kengayadi. Bu bo'lak ildizning shakllanishida muhim rol o'ynaydi. 3. So'rish zonasi: Ildiz tukchalari joylashgan qism. Tuproqdan suv va minerallarni qabul qilish uchun maxsus so'ruvchi tukchalar mavjud. 4. Asosiy ildiz bo'lagi: Ildizning eng keng va mustahkam qismi. O'simlikni tuproqda tutib turadi va asosiy oziqlanish moddalarini boshqa organlarga o'tkazadi. Ildizlarning tuzilishi: O'simliklar o'z ildizlarini turli maqsadlar uchun moslashtirgan. Masalan, ba'zi o'simliklar ildizlarni oziq-ovqatni saqlash uchun ishlatadi (masalan, sabzavotlar va kartoshka). [1,2]

Ildiz tizimining xilma-xilligi o'simliklarning ekologik sharoitlarga moslashishining muhim bir omilidir. 1. Asosiy ildiz tizimi, o'zining bir asosiy ildizi bilan rivojlanadi. Bu ildiz tizimi o'simlikni chuqurroq tuproq qatlamlariga yetkazib, ozuqa va suvni



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samarali olishga imkon yaratadi. Asosiy ildiz tizimi ko'pincha daraxtlar, butalar va ba'zi o'simliklarda uchraydi. Bunda asosiy ildiz kuchli va chuqur rivojlanadi, ko'plab yon ildizlar bu ildizdan tarqaladi. Misol uchun, yong'oq daraxti, xarob xurmo va boshqa ba'zi daraxtlar. 2. Yon ildiz tizimi, asosiy ildizning rivojlanishiga nisbatan kengroq va yuzaga yaqin bo'lib, ko'plab kichik ildizlardan iborat. Bu tizimda asosiy ildizning o'zi kamroq rivojlanadi, ammo ko'plab yon ildizlar o'sadi va o'simlikni yuqori samarali suv va minerallar bilan ta'minlaydi. Yon ildiz tizimi asosan o'tlar, kichik o'simliklar va mevali daraxtlar kabi turli o'simliklarda uchraydi. Bu tizim ayniqsa, suvsiz sharoitlarda yoki kislotali tuproqlarda yaxshi ishlaydi. 3. Modifikatsiyalangan ildizlar: Ildizlar ko'pincha o'simlikning maxsus ehtiyojlarini qondirish uchun modifikatsiyalanadi. Masalan, yomg'ir ildizlari (tuproqdagi suvni saqlab qolish uchun) yoki yashirish ildizlari (o'simlikni tuproqdan mustahkam ushlab turish uchun). Yana bir modifikatsiyalangan ildiz turi uglerod ildizlari bo'lib, ular o'simlikka boshqa organik moddalarni saqlash imkonini beradi. Masalan, loviya, no'xat kabi o'simliklar. 4. Tikanli ildizlar: Tikanli ildizlar ba'zi o'simliklarda hayvonlardan himoyalani uchun rivojlanadi. Bu ildizlar o'tlar va ba'zi buta o'simliklarida uchraydi va ular himoya vazifasini bajaradi. 5. Alohida ildiz tizimlari: Ba'zi o'simliklar ildizni maxsus moddalar bilan modifikatsiyalaydi, masalan, gipoksik ildizlar suvda o'sadigan o'simliklar uchun, ular ortiqcha suvni va kislorodni nafas olishga moslashtiradi [3;4].

Ildiz tizimining vazifalari: Ildiz tizimi o'simliklar hayotida turli vazifalarni bajaradi va ularning o'sishiga ta'sir ko'rsatadi: 1. Oziqlanish: Ildizlar tuproqdan suv, minerallar va boshqa zarur moddalarni o'zlashtirib, o'simlikning o'sishiga va rivojlanishiga yordam beradi. Bu oziqlanish jarayoni faqat ildiz tizimi orqali amalga oshiriladi, shuning uchun ildizning samarali ishlashi o'simlikning sog'lig'i va hosiliga to'g'ridan-to'g'ri ta'sir qiladi. 2. Mexanik qo'llab-quvvatlash: Ildizlar o'simlikning tuproqda mustahkam joylashishini ta'minlaydi va uni yel yoki boshqa tabiiy kuchlardan himoya qiladi. Bu o'simlikning barqarorligini va turli sharoitlarda yashash imkoniyatlarini oshiradi. 3. Saqlanish (Rezerv): Ba'zi o'simliklar ildiz tizimida oziq moddalari va suvni saqlaydi. Misol uchun, ko'plab o'simliklar (masalan, kartoshka yoki piyoz) ildizlarida ozuqa moddalarini, uglerod va boshqa energiya manbalarini saqlashadi. Bu saqlangan moddalar o'simlikning yangi mavsumda o'sishi uchun zarur bo'ladi. 4. Vegetativ ko'payish: Ildiz tizimi o'simliklar uchun vegetativ ko'payish usulini amalga oshirishga yordam beradi. Ayrim o'simliklar ildizdan yangi o'simliklar ishlab chiqarish uchun ildizlarni



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modifikatsiyalaydi, masalan, qizil lomish va boshqa ba'zi o'simliklarda. 5. Suv va ozuqa moddalari olib kelish: O'simliklarning ildizlari tuproqdagi suvni va ozuqa moddalari (kaliy, azot, fosfor) ni yutib olish orqali o'simlikning vegetativ jarayonlarini kuchaytiradi. [1,4].

Ildiz tizimining ekologik ahamiyati 1. Tuproqni eroziyadan saqlash: Ildizlar tuproqni mustahkamlash orqali eroziyani oldini olishda katta rol o'ynaydi. Ularning tarqalishi va tuproqqa singib ketishi tuproqning chuqurlashib eriyotgan qismlaridan himoya qiladi, bu esa tuproqning yemirilishiga olib kelmaydi. 2. Biodiversitetni saqlash: Ildiz tizimining xilma-xilligi o'simliklarning turli ekologik sharoitlarga moslashish imkoniyatini beradi va shu bilan o'simlik turining rivojlanishini ta'minlaydi. Ildiz tizimlarining samarali ishlashi ekosistemada o'simliklar o'rtasidagi o'zaro bog'lanishni mustahkamlashga xizmat qiladi. 3. Suvning o'zlashtirilishi: Ildiz tizimi suvni yer yuzasidan olib chiqib, o'simlikning butun organizmiga tarqatishga yordam beradi. Bu ekologik sharoitlarda suvning taqsimlanishida muhim ahamiyatga ega. Ildiz tizimining morfologiyasidagi xilma-xillik o'simliklarning ekologik sharoitlarga moslashuvini ta'minlash, o'simliklarning o'sishiga yordam berish va zarur ozuqa moddalarini olishda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Bu tizim, shuningdek, o'simliklarning ekosistema va biologik xilma-xillikni saqlashdagi ahamiyatini oshiradi. Ildiz tizimining tuzilishi va rivojlanishi o'simlikning hosilini yaxshilashda va ekotizimning barqarorligini ta'minlashda zarur shartlarni yaratadi [3,4,5].

Ildiz o'simliklarning asosiy organlaridan biri bo'lib, uning morfologik tuzilishi va xilma-xilligi o'simliklarning hayotiy jarayonlarini qo'llab-quvvatlashda katta ahamiyatga ega. Ildiz suv va minerallarni qabul qilish, o'simlikni tuproqqa mustahkamlash, oziq moddalarini saqlash va vegetativ ko'payish kabi vazifalarni bajaradi. Uning shakli va tuzilishi o'simlikning yashash muhitiga moslashuviga bog'liq. Ildizning ekologik va iqtisodiy ahamiyati katta: u tuproqni barqarorlashtiradi, eroziyaning oldini oladi va inson uchun oziq-ovqat, dorivor moddalar va boshqa foydali mahsulotlar manbai hisoblanadi. Shu sababli, ildizni o'rganish va uning ahamiyatini tushunish o'simlikshunoslik, ekologiya va qishloq xo'jaligi uchun muhimdir [1,4].



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HUJAYRANING KIMYOVIY TARKIBI, XOSSALARI VA HUJAYRANING MORFOLOGIYASI

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Tojiboyev Murodali Umaraliyevich
Ilmiy rahbar

Annotatsiya:

Mazkur tezisda hujayraning kimyoviy tarkibi, xossalari va morfologiyasi o'rganilgan. Hujayra tarkibidagi organik va noorganik moddalar, ularning biologik funksiyalari tahlil qilingan.

Abstract:

This study examines the chemical composition, properties, and morphology of the cell. The biological functions of organic and inorganic substances in the cell are analyzed.

Аннотация:

В данном исследовании изучены химический состав, свойства и морфология клетки. Проанализированы биологические функции

Kalit so'zlar: Hujayra, kimyoviy tarkib, morfologiya, xossalar, organik moddalar, noorganik moddalar, metabolizm, hujayra organoidlari, hujayra membranasi.

Key words: Cell, chemical composition, morphology, properties, organic substances, inorganic substances, metabolism, cell organelles, cell membrane.

Ключевые слова: Клетка, химический состав, морфология, свойства, органические вещества, неорганические вещества, метаболизм, органоиды клетки, клеточная мембрана.

Sitologiya bu hujayralarni ularning tuzulishi, funksiyalari, xususiyatlari, kimyoviy tarkibini, xossalari va uning morfologik xususiyatlarini o'rganuvchi fan. Hujayra – tirik organizmlarning eng kichik tuzilma va funksional birligi bo'lib, uning kimyoviy tarkibi, xossalari va morfologiyasi juda murakkab va xilma-xildir.



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Hujayraning kimyoviy tarkibi: Hujayra tirik organizmning asosiy kimyoviy moddalaridan tashkil topgan: Suv (H_2O): Hujayraning asosiy qismini tashkil qiladi (70–90%). Suv moddalar almashinuvini ta'minlaydi va erituvchi sifatida xizmat qiladi. Organik moddalar: Oqsillar (proteinlar): Fermentlar, hujayra membranasining asosiy tarkibi va tuzilish elementlari. Nuklein kislotalar: DNK va RNK – genetik axborotni saqlovchi va oqsillarni sintez qiluvchi molekulalar. Uglevodlar: Energiya manbai va zahira moddalari (glikogen yoki kraxmal shaklida). Yog‘lar (lipidlar): Membrana tarkibiy qismlari, energetik zahira. Anorganik moddalar: Minerallar (K^+ , Na^+ , Ca^{2+} , Mg^{2+} , Cl^- , SO_4^{2-} , PO_4^{3-}) – osmotik bosimni boshqarish va hujayra xossalariga ta'sir qiladi. Sitologiyaning asosiy yo‘nalishlari: Hujayraning kimyoviy tarkibi, hujayra tarkibida turli xil kimyoviy elementlar va birikmalar mavjud: a) Asosiy elementlar: Makroelementlar: Kislorod (O), uglerod (C), vodorod (H), azot (N) – hujayra tarkibining 98-99% ni tashkil qiladi. Ular oqsillar, yog‘lar, uglevodlar va nuklein kislotalar kabi organik moddalarning asosiy komponentlaridir. Mikroelementlar: Temir (Fe), rux (Zn), mis (Cu), marganes (Mn) va boshqalar – fermentlar faoliyatida ishtirok etadi. b) Organik moddalar: Oqsillar – hujayra tuzilishi va metabolizm jarayonlari uchun zarur. Uglevodlar – energiya manbai va hujayra devori tarkibiy qismi. 3. Yog‘lar va lipidlar – membranalar tarkibiy qismi va energiya zaxirasi. 4. Nuklein kislotalar (DNK va RNK) – genetik materiallari va oqsillar sintezi uchun asos. c). Noorganik moddalar: Suv – hujayra massasining 70-80% ini tashkil qiladi. Mineral tuzlar – osmotik bosimni saqlash va metabolik jarayonlarda ishtirok etadi. [1,2]

Hujayraning xossalari: Hujayra o‘ziga xos biologik va fizikaviy xususiyatlarga ega: 1). Metabolizm – hujayraning modda almashinuvi jarayonlari. 2). O‘z-o‘zini boshqarish – fermentativ tizimlar orqali hujayra faoliyatini muvofiqlashtirish. 3). O‘rish va bo‘linish – mitoz va meyoza jarayonlari orqali ko‘payish. 4). Differentsiatsiya – turli xil hujayralarga aylanish qobiliyati. 5). Adaptatsiya va sezgirlik – tashqi muhitga moslashish va javob reaksiyalari. Hujayra morfologiyasi: Hujayraning tashqi va ichki tuzilishi quyidagi qismlardan tashkil topgan: a) Hujayra membranasini ikki qatlamli fosfolipidlardan tashkil topgan. Transport, signal uzatish va hujayra ichki muhitini muhofaza qiladi. b) Sitoplazma Suv, ionlar, oqsillar va organoidlarni o‘z ichiga olgan. Metabolik jarayonlarning asosiy qismi sitoplazmada kechadi. c) Organoidlar 1. Yadro – DNK saqlovchi va hujayra boshqaruv markazi. 2. Mitoxondriya – energiya (ATP) ishlab chiqaradi. 3. Endoplazmatik to‘r (ET) – moddalar sintezi va transportida qatnashadi. Qattiq ET – ribosomalarga ega, oqsillar



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sintezini amalga oshiradi. Silliq ET – lipidlar sintezida ishtirok etadi. 4. Golji apparati – moddalarni qayta ishlash va tashqariga chiqarish. 5. Lizosoma – hujayra chiqindilarini parchalash. 6. Ribosomalar – oqsillar sintezida ishtirok etadi. d) Sitoskelet Hujayra shakli va harakatini ta'minlaydi. Mikrofilamentlar, mikronaychalar va oraliq filamentlardan iborat [1,3].

Hujayraning morfologiyasi. Hujayraning shakli va tuzilishi organizm turiga va uning vazifasiga bog'liq. Membranasi: Ikki qatlamli fosfolipid struktura bo'lib, tashqi va ichki muhiti o'rtasidagi almashuvni boshqaradi. Sitoplazma: Organellalarni o'z ichiga olgan suyuqlik. Yadro: Eukariot hujayralarda genetik materialni (DNK) saqlaydi. Prokariotlarda genetik material yadro membranasi bilan o'ralmagan. Organellalar: Har biri o'ziga xos vazifalarni bajaradi: Mitoxondriya: Energiya ishlab chiqarish (ATF sintezi). Endoplazmatik to'r: Moddalarning transporti va oqsil/yog' sintezi. Ribosomalar: Oqsil sintezi. Golji apparati: Moddalarning yig'ilishi va tashilishi. Lizosomalar: Fagositoz qilingan moddalarning parchalanishi. Morfologik shakllar: Shar (sferik): Qon hujayralari (masalan, eritrotsitlar). Tasmaimon: Nerv tolalari. Kub yoki silindr shaklidagi: Epitelial hujayralar. Hujayra tuzilishi va kimyoviy tarkibi organizmning turiga qarab farqlanadi, ammo uning asosiy xususiyatlari barcha tirik mavjudotlar uchun umumiy hisoblanadi [2,4].

Hujayra devori (o'simliklarda) sellyulozadan tashkil topgan bo'lib, hujayraga mexanik mustahkamlik beradi. Yuqoridagi uch yo'nalish birgalikda hujayraning biologik funksiyalarini tushunishga yordam beradi. Sitologiyaning bu mavzusi hayotiy jarayonlarni chuqurroq o'rganish uchun muhim asos yaratadi. Hujayra barcha tirik organizmlarning asosiy struktura va funksional birligi hisoblanadi. Uning kimyoviy tarkibi organik va noorganik moddalar uyg'unligidan iborat bo'lib, organizm hayotiy jarayonlarini ta'minlaydi. Hujayra o'ziga xos xususiyatlarga ega: metabolizm, ko'payish, sezgirlik va moslashuvchanlik orqali tirik organizmning barqaror faoliyatini ta'minlaydi. Morfologik jihatdan hujayra membrana, sitoplazma va organoidlardan tashkil topgan bo'lib, har bir qism o'ziga xos vazifani bajaradi. Hujayraning murakkab tuzilishi va mexanizmlari hayotning asosiy jarayonlarini boshqarishda hal qiluvchi rol o'ynaydi. Shu sababli, hujayra biologiyasini chuqur o'rganish barcha biologik fanlarning asosidir va organizmlar faoliyatini tushunish uchun fundamental ahamiyatga ega.[5]



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QUVASOY TUMANI PARRANDACHILIK XO'JALIKLARIDA TOVUQ KOLIBAKTERIOZINI OLDINI OLIHDA OFLOSAN ANTIBIOTIGINING SAMARADORLIK KO'RSATKICHLARINI ANIQLASH

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Аннотация:

Ushbu maqolada Farg'ona viloyati Quvasoy tumani parrandachilik xo'jaliklarida parvarish qilinayotgan yosh tovuqlar orasida tovuq kolibakteriozini oldini olish uchun oflosan antibiotigining samaradorlik ko'rsatkichlarini aniqlashga oid ma'lumotlar bayon qilingan.

Калит so'zlar: Oflosan, Aliseryl ws, E.coli, zoogigiena, klon, mutant, antigen, fermentativ, virulentlik.

Аннотация:

В статье представлены данные по определению эффективности антибиотика офлосана для профилактики колибактериоза кур среди молодняка цыплят, содержащихся в птицефабриках Куvasойского района Ферганской области.

Ключевые слова: Офлосан, Алисерил ws, E.coli, гигиена животных, клон, мутант, антиген, ферментативный, вирулентность.

Annotation:

The article presents data on determining the effectiveness of the antibiotic oflosan for the prevention of chicken colibacillosis among young chickens kept in poultry farms in the Kuvasony district of the Fergana region.



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Keywords: Oflosan, Aliseryl ws, E.coli, zoohygiene, clone, mutant, antigen, enzymatic, virulence.

Mavzuning dolzarbligi. Yaratilgan sharoit va imkoniyatlar chorvachilik sohasi, shuningdek parrandachilik tarmog‘i mutaxassislari hamda ilmiy tadqiqotchilarni zimmasiga aniq vazifalar qo‘yib, katta mas‘uliyatlarni yuklaydi. Parrandachilikda mavjud imkoniyat va ishlab chiqarish zahirasidan to‘la foydalanilmasdan kelinmoqda. Bu borada muhim vazifa parrandalarni sog‘lom asrab o‘stirish va mahsuldorligini oshirish hisoblanadi. Olib borilgan tadqiqotlar natijasi shuni ko‘rsatadiki, parrandachilikka sezilarli darajadagi iqtisodiy zarar ayrim yuqumli va invazion kasalliklar hamda parrandalarni asrash va oziqlantirish bilan bog‘liq kamchiliklar oqibatida sodir etilmoqda. Xususan, kolibakterioz kasalligi bilan kasallangan parrandalar o‘rtasida o‘lim ko‘rsatkichi 75 % gacha kuzatiladi. Shuning uchun ham parrandalarning kolibakterioz kasalligini epizootologiyasini, kechish xususiyatlarini va tashhis usullarini o‘rganish, davolash va oldini olishning zamonaviy usullarini ishlab chiqish bugungi kunning muhim vazifalaridan biri hisoblanadi. Kasallik vaqtida organizmida moddalar almashinuvi intensiv kechganligi sababli to‘liq ratsionli oziqa bilan oziqlantirish maqsadga muvofiqdir. Tovuqlar sanoat asosida boqilib asralayotganda bosh sonlari ko‘p bo‘lib ular cheklangan joylarda, sun‘iy yorug‘likda to‘shamalar ustida yoki simli katakchalarda saqlaniladi. Inkubatsiyadan ochib chiqayotgan jo‘jalar bir kunligidan boshlab har haftada bir marta to 120 kunligigacha, ya‘ni katta tovuqlar guruhiga o‘tguniga qadar profilaktik emlash rejasi asosida infeksiyon kasalliklarga qarshi emlanadi. Tayyor oziqalar texnika yordamida mexanik moslamalar orqali tarqatiladi. Chunki, kasallik vaqtida E.coli-ichak tayoqchalari ichak tizimida rivojlanganligi uchun ozuqa moddalarning so‘rilishiga to‘sqinlik qiladi va so‘rilish jarayonlarining qiyinlashuvi hisobiga, ular o‘sinh va rivojlanishdan ortda qoladi. Kelajakda bunday parrandalarning mahsuldorlik ko‘rsatkichi past bo‘ladi. Ularni davolash uchun sarf xarajatlar miqdori ortib, xo‘jalikka iqtisodiy zarar yetkazadi. Shuning uchun ham bu kasallikni o‘rganish, oldini olish va davolash tadbirlarini doimo takomillashtirib, antibiotiklarni qo‘zg‘atuvchilarning sezgirlik darajasiga moslab qo‘llab, uning oldini olish orqali parrandalarning bosh sonlarini saqlab qolib, yuqori mahsuldorlikka erishish veterinariya xizmatining dolzarb vazifasi bo‘lib hisoblanadi.



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Tadqiqotning material va metodlari. Tadqiqotlar jarayonidagi profilaktika tadbirlari Farg‘ona viloyati Quvasoy tumani “DO‘STLIK PARRANDA” fermer xo‘jaligida parvarish qilinayotgan yosh tovuqlar orasida o‘tkazildi.

Foydalanilgan antibiotiklar: - Aliseril – tarkibi oksitetratsiklin, qo‘llanilishi- og‘iz orqali suv bilan berish uchun. 1 gr preparat 1 litr suvda eritilib, 5-7 kun davomida beriladi. Gollandiya maxsuloti.

- Oflosan - tarkibi ofloksatsin, qo‘llanilishi- og‘iz orqali suv bilan berish uchun. 1ml preparat 1litr suvda eritilib, 3-5 kun davomida beriladi. Rossiya federatsiyasi, OOO“ Apitsenna” maxsuloti.

Xo‘jalik sharoitida ushbu mavzuda o‘tkaziladigan ilmiy tadqiqot ishlarini bajarish uchun dastlab «LOMANN SENDI» zotiga mansub 80 kunlik 45 bosh yosh tovuqlar tanlab olindi, va 3 guruhga 15 boshdan taqsimlandi. Xar bir guruhdagi yosh tovuqlar ham xo‘jalik sharoitida asralib, birinchi tajriba guruhiga 5 kun davomida Oflosan antibiotigi 1ml + 1 litr suvga aralashtirilib berildi. Ikkinchi tajriba guruhidagi yosh tovuqlarga esa 7 kun davomida Aliseril antibiotigi 1 gr + 1 litr suvga aralashtirilib berildi. Uchinchi guruhdagi yosh tovuqlar esa o‘zaro taqqoslash uchun nazorat guruhi vazifasini o‘tadi.

So‘ngra tajriba guruhidagilarning klinik holati va o‘shish rivojlanishi nazorat guruhidagi parrandalarga taqqoslab taxlil qilindi. Amaliy sinov tajribasi o‘tkazilgan ushbu guruhlardagi yosh tovuqlar muntazam nazorat qilinib borildi.

Tadqiqot natijalari: Birinchi tajriba guruhiga Oflosan antibiotigi qo‘llanilganda yosh tovuqlarning saqlanuvchanlik darajasi 100 % ni, tirik vaznining o‘shishi esa 126,2 % ni tashkil qildi.

Ikkinchi tajriba guruhiga esa Aliseryl ws antibiotigi qo‘llanilganda yosh tovuqlarning saqlanuvchanlik darajasi 80 % ni, tirik vaznining o‘shishi esa 123,5 % ni tashkil qildi.

Uchinchi nazorat guruhidagi yosh tovuqlarning saqlanuvchanlik darajasi esa 66 % ni, tirik vaznining o‘shishi esa 79,5 % ni tashkil qildi.



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Farg‘ona viloyati Beshariq tumani “DO‘STLIK PARRANDA” fermer xo‘jaligida kolibakteriozni oldini olishda antibiotilarning samaradorlik ko‘rsatkichlari

T/r	Guruhlar nomi	Preparatlar nomi	Dozasi va qo‘llash uslubi	Tovuqlar bosh soni	Saqlanuvchanlik (bosh hisobida)	Saqlanuvchanlik (% hisobida)
1	Tajriba	Oflosan	1 ml-1 litr suv bilan	15	15	100
2	Tajriba	Aliseril	1 gr – 1litr suv bilan	15	12	80
3	Nazorat	-	-	15	10	66

Shunday qilib, birinchi tajriba guruhida saqlanuvchanlik ko‘rsatkich 100 % ni tashkil etib, antibiotik olmagan nazorat guruhiga nisbatan 34 % yuqori natijaga erishildi. Ikkinchi tajriba guruhida esa saqlanuvchanlik ko‘rsatkichi 80 % ni tashkil etib, antibiotik olmagan nazorat guruhiga nisbatan 26 % yuqori natijaga erishildi.

Xulosalar

Parrandachilik xo‘jaliklarida jo‘jalarni zoogigiyenik talablarga mos keladigan binolarda saqlash, oziqlantirish sifatini yaxshilash va sanitariya talablarini bajarish kolibakterioz kasalligini kelib chiqishini oldini olishda muhim vazifalardan hisoblanadi.

- Oflosan antibiotigini ishlab chiqarish sharoitida parrandalarning kolibakterioz kasalligini oldini olishda qo‘llaganda yosh tovuqlarning saqlanuvchanlik darajasi 100 % ko‘rsatkichda qayd etildi,

-shuni takidlash joizki, Oflosan antibiotigi jo‘ja va tovuqlarning saqlanuvchanlik darajasini oshiribgina qolmasdan, ularning tirik vaznini ortishi va meyorda o‘sib rivojlanishiga ijobiy ta‘sir ko‘rsatganligini inobatga olib, ushbu muolajani parrandachilik xo‘jaliklarida kolibakterioz kasalligini oldini olish va davolash maqsadida qo‘llash tavsiya etiladi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxati

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QUVASOY TUMANI PARRANDACHILIK XO'JALIKLARIDA TOVUQ KOLIBAKTERIOZINI OLDINI OLIHDA ANTIBIOTIKLARNING SAMARADORLIK KO'RSATKICHLARINI ANIQLASH

Xo'jaxonov Shoxruzxon Idirisxo'ja o'g'li
Samarqand davlat veterinariya meditsinasi,
chorvachilik va biotexnologiyalar universiteti
Toshkent filiali mustaqil izlanuvchisi

Davlatov Ravshan Berdiyevich
Samarqand davlat veterinariya meditsinasi,
chorvachilik va biotexnologiyalar universiteti professori

Annotatsiya:

Ushbu maqolada Farg'ona viloyati Quvasoy tumani parrandachilik xo'jaliklarida tovuq kolibakteriozini oldini olish uchun antibiotiklarning samaradorlik ko'rsatkichlarini aniqlashga oid ma'lumotlar bayon qilingan.

Kalit so'zlar: Oflosan, Aliseryl, ws E.coli, zoogigiena, klon, mutant, antigen, fermentativ, virulentlik.

Аннотация:

В данной статье представлена информация по определению эффективности антибиотиков для профилактики колибактериоза кур в птицефабриках Куvasойского района Ферганской области.

Ключевые слова: Офлосан, Алисерил ws, E.coli, гигиена животных, клон, мутант, антиген, ферментативный, вирулентность.

Annotation:

This article describes data on determining the effectiveness of antibiotics to prevent chicken colibacillosis in poultry farms in the Kuvasoy district of the Fergana region.

Keywords: Oflosan, Aliseryl ws, E.coli, zoohygiene, clone, mutant, antigen, enzymatic, virulence.



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Mavzuning dolzarbligi. Butun dunyodagi kabi Respublikamizda ham parrandachilik sohasini rivojlantirish bo'yicha bir qator salmoqli ishlar amalga oshirilib kelinmoqda. Yaratilgan sharoit va imkoniyatlar chorvachilik sohasi, shuningdek parrandachilik tarmog'i mutaxassisleri hamda ilmiy tadqiqotchilarni zimmasiga aniq vazifalar qo'yib, katta mas'uliyatlarni yuklaydi. Parrandachilikda mavjud imkoniyat va ishlab chiqarish zahirasidan to'la foydalanilmasdan kelinmoqda. Bu borada muhim vazifa parrandalarni sog'lom asrab o'stirish va mahsuldorligini oshirish hisoblanadi. Olib borilgan tadqiqotlar natijasi shuni ko'rsatadiki, parrandachilikka sezilarli darajadagi iqtisodiy zarar ayrim yuqumli va invazion kasalliklar hamda parrandalarni asrash va oziqlantirish bilan bog'liq kamchiliklar oqibatida sodir etilmoqda. Xususan, kolibakterioz kasalligi bilan kasallangan parrandalar o'rtasida o'lim ko'rsatkichi 75 % gacha kuzatiladi. Shuning uchun ham parrandalarning kolibakterioz kasalligini epizootologiyasini, kechish xususiyatlarini va tashhis usullarini o'rganish, davolash va oldini olishning zamonaviy usullarini ishlab chiqish bugungi kunning muhim vazifalaridan biri hisoblanadi. Kasallik vaqtida organizmida moddalar almashinuvi intensiv kechganligi sababli to'liq ratsionli oziqa bilan oziqlantirish maqsadga muvofiqdir. Tovuqlar sanoat asosida boqilib asralayotganda bosh sonlari ko'p bo'lib ular cheklangan joylarda, sun'iy yorug'likda to'shamalar ustida yoki simli katakchalarda saqlaniladi. Inkubatsiyadan ochib chiqayotgan jo'jalar bir kunligidan boshlab har haftada bir marta to 120 kunligigacha, ya'ni katta tovuqlar guruhiga o'tguniga qadar profilaktik emlash rejasi asosida infeksiyon kasalliklarga qarshi emlanadi. Tayyor oziqalar texnika yordamida mexanik moslamalar orqali tarqatiladi. Chunki, kasallik vaqtida E.coli-ichak tayoqchalari ichak tizimida rivojlanganligi uchun ozuqa moddalarning so'rilishiga to'sqinlik qiladi va so'rilish jarayonlarining qiyinlashuvi hisobiga, ular o'sish va rivojlanishdan ortda qoladi. Kelajakda bunday parrandalarning mahsuldorlik ko'rsatkichi past bo'ladi. Ularni davolash uchun sarf xarajatlar miqdori ortib, xo'jalikka iqtisodiy zarar yetkazadi. Shuning uchun ham bu kasallikni o'rganish, oldini olish va davolash tadbirlarini doimo takomillashtirib, antibiotiklarni qo'zg'atuvchilarning sezgirlik darajasiga moslab qo'llab, uning oldini olish orqali parrandalarning bosh sonlarini saqlab qolib, yuqori mahsuldorlikka erishish veterinariya xizmatining dolzarb vazifasi bo'lib hisoblanadi.



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Foydalanilgan antibiotiklar: - Aliseryl ws – tarkibi oksitetratsiklin, qo‘llanilishi- og‘iz orqali suv bilan berish uchun. 1 gr preparat 1 litr suvda eritilib, 5-7 kun davomida beriladi. Gollandiya maxsuloti.

- Oflosan - tarkibi ofloksatsin, qo‘llanilishi- og‘iz orqali suv bilan berish uchun. 1ml preparat 1litr suvda eritilib, 3-5 kun davomida beriladi. Rossiya federatsiyasi, OOO“ Apitsenna” maxsuloti.

Xo‘jalik sharoitida ushbu mavzuda o‘tkaziladigan ilmiy tadqiqot ishlarini bajarish uchun dastlab «LOMANN SENDI» zotiga mansub 80 kunlik 45 bosh yosh tovuqlar tanlab olindi, va 3 guruhga 15 boshdan taqsimlandi. Xar bir guruhdagi yosh tovuqlar ham xo‘jalik sharoitida asralib, birinchi tajriba guruhiga 5 kun davomida Oflosan antibiotigi 1ml + 1 litr suvga aralashtirilib berildi. Ikkinchi tajriba guruhidagi yosh tovuqlarga esa 7 kun davomida Aliseryl ws antibiotigi 1 gr + 1 litr suvga aralashtirilib berildi. Uchinchi guruhdagi yosh tovuqlar esa o‘zaro taqqoslash uchun nazorat guruhi vazifasini o‘tadi.

So‘ngra tajriba guruhidagilarning klinik holati va o‘shish rivojlanishi nazorat guruhidagi parrandalarga taqqoslab taxlil qilindi. Amaliy sinov tajribasi o‘tkazilgan ushbu guruhlardagi yosh tovuqlar muntazam nazorat qilinib borildi.

Tadqiqot natijalari:

Birinchi tajriba guruhiga Oflosan antibiotigi qo‘llanilganda yosh tovuqlarning saqlanuvchanlik darajasi 100 % ni, tirik vaznining o‘shishi esa 128,5 % ni tashkil qildi.

Ikkinchi tajriba guruhiga esa Aliseryl ws antibiotigi qo‘llanilganda yosh tovuqlarning saqlanuvchanlik darajasi 80 % ni, tirik vaznining o‘shishi esa 122,8 % ni tashkil qildi.

Uchinchi nazorat guruhidagi yosh tovuqlarning saqlanuvchanlik darajasi esa 66 % ni, tirik vaznining o‘shishi esa 78,8 % ni tashkil qildi.



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Farg‘ona viloyati Beshariq tumani “QUVASOY PARRANDA FAYZ” parrandachilik xo‘jaligida kolibakteriozni oldini olishda antibiotlarning samaradorlik ko‘rsatkichlari

T/r	Guruhlar nomi	Preparatlar nomi	Dozasi va qo‘llash uslubi	Tovuqlar bosh soni	Saqlanuvchanlik (bosh hisobida)	Saqlanuvchanlik (% hisobida)
1	Tajriba	Oflosan	1 ml-1 litr suv bilan	15	15	100
2	Tajriba	Aliseryl ws	1 gr – 1litr suv bilan	15	12	80
3	Nazorat	-	-	15	10	66

Shunday qilib, birinchi tajriba guruhida saqlanuvchanlik ko‘rsatkich 100 % ni tashkil etib, antibiotik olmagan nazorat guruhiga nisbatan 34 % yuqori natijaga erishildi. Ikkinchi tajriba guruhida esa saqlanuvchanlik ko‘rsatkichi 80 % ni tashkil etib, antibiotik olmagan nazorat guruhiga nisbatan 26 % yuqori natijaga erishildi.

Xulosalar

Parrandachilik xo‘jaliklarida jo‘jalarni zoogigiyenik talablarga mos keladigan binolarda saqlash, oziqlantirish sifatini yaxshilash va sanitariya talablarini bajarish kolibakterioz kasalligini kelib chiqishini oldini olishda muhim vazifalardan hisoblanadi.

- Oflosan antibiotigini ishlab chiqarish sharoitida parrandalarning kolibakterioz kasalligini oldini olishda qo‘llaganda yosh tovuqlarning saqlanuvchanlik darajasi 100 % ko‘rsatkichda qayd etildi,

-shuni takidlash joizki, Oflosan antibiotigi jo‘ja va tovuqlarning saqlanuvchanlik darajasini oshiribgina qolmasdan, ularning tirik vaznini ortishi va meyorda o‘sib rivojlanishiga ijobiy ta‘sir ko‘rsatganligini inobatga olib, ushbu muolajani parrandachilik xo‘jaliklarida kolibakterioz kasalligini oldini olish va davolash maqsadida qo‘llash tavsiya etiladi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxati

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QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF FIVE FLAVONOIDS IN URTICA DIOICA L. AND MELISSA OFFICINALIS USING HIGH-PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY (HPLC)

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Abstract

In this thesis, we describe quantitative determination of five flavonoids: Gallic acid, rutin, quercetin apigenin and kaempferol in two medicinal plants *Urtica dioica* L. and *Melissa officinalis* by high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC). Plant samples were extracted by optimized methods with 96% ethanol, and flavonoids separation was performed using a Perkin Elmer C18 column and gradient elution. The flavonoid concentrations were measured based on the calibration with standard solutions. Those results showed that the two species had different flavonoid profiles. In particular, *Urtica dioica* L. had the higher concentration of gallic acid, rutin and quercetin while *Melissa officinalis* revealed significant levels of rutin and kaempferol. These results offer an idea of the phytochemical content these to be a potentially used source for further natural product examination and characterization in pharmaceutical and nutraceutical sectors.

Introduction

Flavonoids, which belong to the well-known polyphenols, are well-known for their many biological activities such as antioxidant, anti-inflammatory and antimicrobial [1]. Flavonoids, which are important secondary metabolites in plant defense responses [2], have received much attention for their pharmaceutical and nutraceutical interests owing to health-promoting properties such as anti-cancer effects [3]. On the other hand, from flavonoid classes in particular gallic acid, rutin, quercetin, apigenin and kaempferol are found to be significant for therapeutic application [4]. Lemon balm (*Melissa officinalis*) [5] and stinging nettle (*Urtica dioica* L.) [6] are among the medicinal plants that have been widely used over both



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history and traditions. *Urtica dioica* L. is known for its anti-inflammatory, diuretic, and antioxidant activities [7], while *Melissa officinalis* is freely taken for calmness, antiviral activity, and cognitive enhancement properties [8]. These are known to be rich in bioactive compounds, particularly flavonoids, which are thought to play a prominent role in their pharmacological effects [9]. High-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) is a powerful analytical technique commonly utilised for the identification, separation, and quantification of flavonoids in complex plant matrices. Its high sensitivity, reproducibility and precision make it an ideal method for the accurate determination of flavonoid content in medicinal plants. This study objects to quantify five flavonoids such as gallic acid, rutin, quercetin, apigenin, and kaempferol in *Urtica dioica* L. [10] and *Melissa officinalis* [11] using the HPLC method [12]. The study offers a deep insight into the flavonoids present in these plants that enhances the knowledge on their phytochemical profile and augments their use in pharma and nutraceuticals.

Materials and methods

To qualitatively and quantitatively determine the flavonoid content in finely ground plant samples, the following method was employed: For this purpose, the sample matrix was extracted with 96% ethanol as a solvent. For 2 gram sample, 20 milliliters of ethanol was added. This mixture was extracted at 90°C for 75 minutes with a magnetic stirrer in place. Dispersive solid-phase extraction was carried out using an Agilent Zorbax cartridge (4.6 mm ID x 12.5 mm) and a PerkinElmer C18 column (250 x 4.6 mm, 5 µm particles, USA) as stationary phases. The analysis was performed on LC 2030 C 3D Plus liquid chromatography system (Shimadzu). Quantitative determination of rutin, gallic acid and quercetin in the samples was performed on the column. For a standard solution in acetonitrile, 0.025 mg/mL and 0.05 mg/mL of the solutions were prepared in an aqueous solution containing some of the constituent as well as 0.5% acetic acid for the analysis result respectively The analysis was performed at 40°C under isothermal conditions with a flow rate of 0.8 mL/min and an 18 min gradient elution program, over the potential range of -1,000 to +1,000 mV.



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Time (min)	Phase A (%) (0.5% acetic acid in water)	Phase B (%) (Acetonitrile)
1	60	40
3	70	30
6	55	45
10	80	20
12	Stop	

Results and Discussions

The amounts of flavonoids in the extracted and purified sample (in dry mass, mg/100g) are presented in the following [Table-2].

Table-2.

Plant	Gallic Acid (mg/100g)	Rutin (mg/100g)	Quercetin (mg/100g)	Apigenin (mg/100g)	Kaempferol (mg/100g)
Urtica dioica L	85.689	28.985	27,9540	-	13,2290
Melissa officinalis	81,0030	60,7400	-	-	13,2770

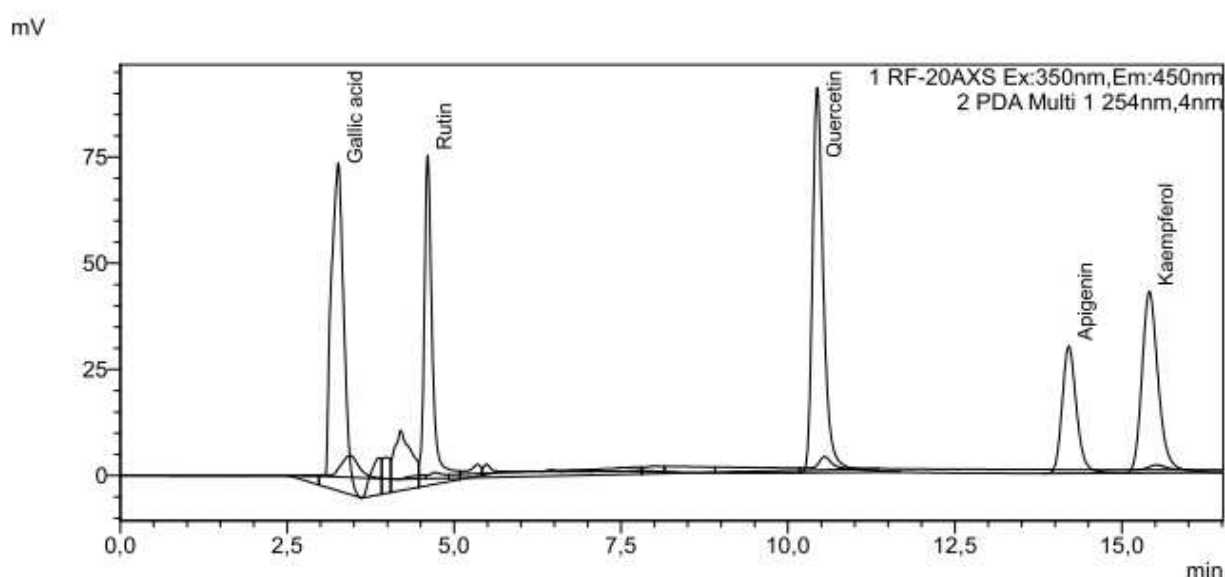


Figure 2. Chromatogram obtained from standard flavonoid samples.

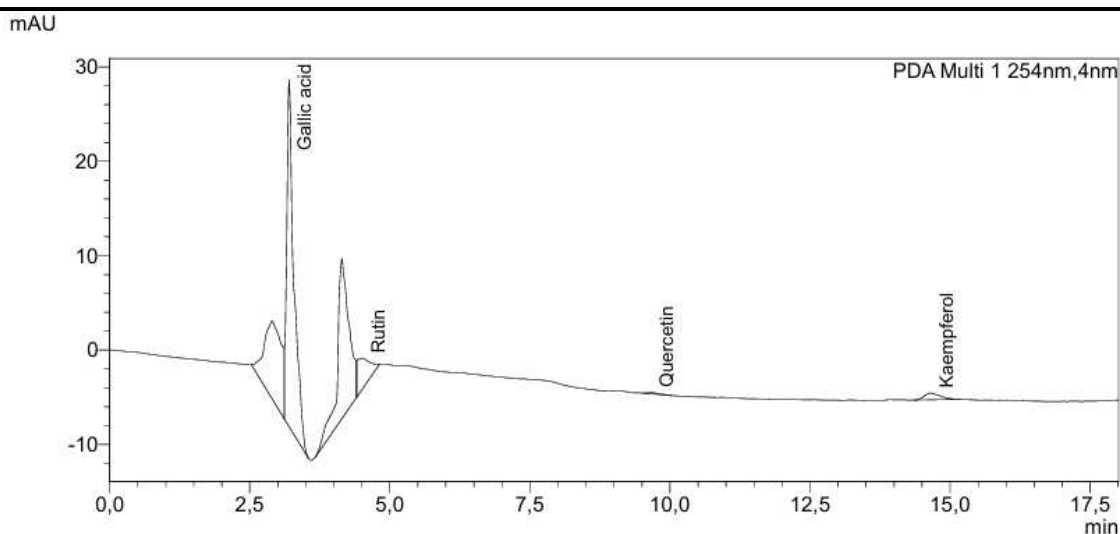


Figure-2. *Urtica dioica* L xromatogrammasi

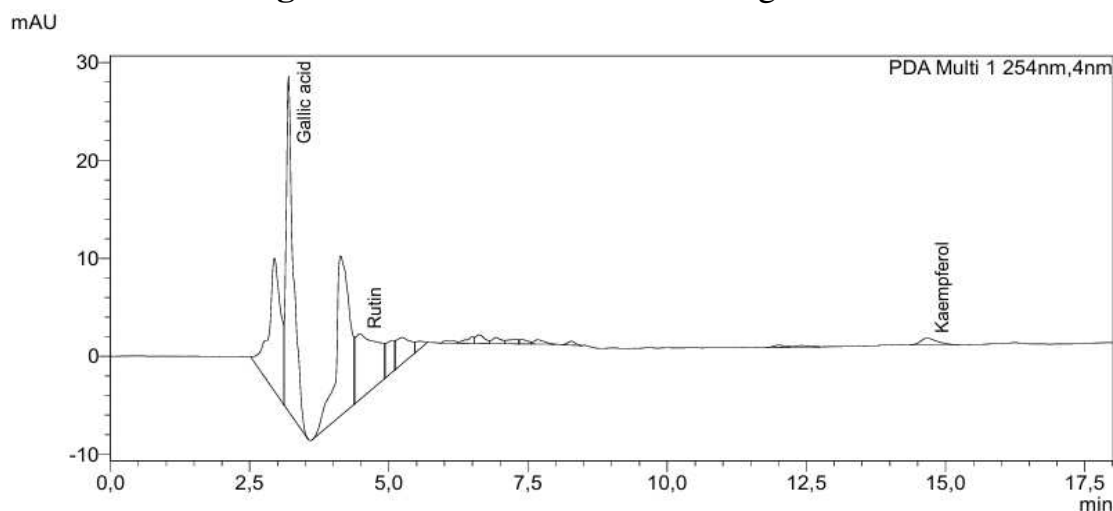


Figure-3. *Melissa officinalis* xromatogrammasi

Table-2 summarizes results from high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) analysis for quantification of a selection of flavonoids in the two plant species *Urtica dioica* L. and *Melissa officinalis*. The identified and quantified compounds include apigenin, rutin, gallic acid, quercetin, and kaempferol, with concentrations expressed as mg per 100 g of dry mass. The data reflect the differences in flavonoid profiles between species that may hint to their particular phytochemical and pharmacological properties.



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Conclusion

In this work, the quantification of gallic acid, rutin, quercetin, apigenin, and kaempferol was done using HPLC in *Urtica dioica* L. and *Melissa officinalis*. It was determined that the content of gallic acid, rutin, and quercetin was higher in *Urtica dioica* L., while the content of rutin and kaempferol was dominant in *Melissa officinalis*. Therefore, this study determines the plants' features in terms of phytochemical profiling, which supports their potential use for pharmaceuticals and nutraceuticals. The study also confirmed that HPLC was a viable and reliable method for flavonoid analysis in medicinal plants.

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SANOAT XODIMLARIDA BIRINCHI MARTA TISH KASALLIKLARINI OLDINI OLIISH

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Xorazm viloyati Toshkent Davlat Tibbiyot Akademiyasi Urganch filiali

Ilmiy rahbar: prof. Xabibova Nazira Nasulloyevna

Stomatologiya fakulteti assistenti

Annotatsiya:

Mazkur maqola Xorazm viloyati Shovot tumani Uztekst sanoat ishchi xodimlari orasida tish kasalliklarini birinchi marta oldini olish masalasiga bag'ishlangan. Tadqiqotda sanoat ishchilari orasida keng tarqalgan tish kasalliklari, ularning asosiy sabablari va oldini olish yo'llari ilmiy asosda o'rganiladi. Ishchi xodimlarning og'ir sharoitlarda ishlashi, noto'g'ri ovqatlanish va shaxsiy gigiyenaga e'tiborsizlik natijasida tish sog'lig'iga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatishi tahlil qilinadi. Maqolada tish kasalliklarining oldini olish bo'yicha profilaktik chora-tadbirlar va tavsiyalar ishlab chiqilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Tish kasalliklarini oldini olish, Sanoat ishchilari, Shaxsiy gigiyena, Xorazm viloyat, Shovot tumani, Uztekst sanoati, Tish gigiyenasi, Profilaktika choralari, Sog'lom turmush tarzi, Ovqatlanish tartibi.

Abstract:

This article is devoted to the issue of prevention of dental diseases for the first time among workers of Uztekst industry, Shavot district, Khorezm region. In the study, common dental diseases among industrial workers, their main causes and methods of prevention are studied on a scientific basis. The negative impact on the dental health of the employees as a result of working in difficult conditions, improper nutrition and neglect of personal hygiene is analyzed. Preventive measures and recommendations for the prevention of dental diseases have been developed in the article.

Keywords: Prevention of dental diseases, Industrial workers, Personal hygiene, Khorezm region, Shavot district, Uztext industry, Dental hygiene, Preventive measures, Healthy lifestyle, Diet.



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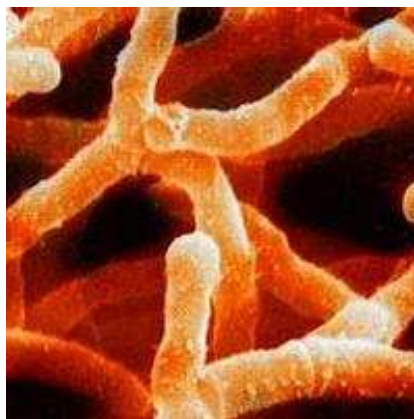
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Аннотация:

Данная статья впервые посвящена вопросу профилактики стоматологических заболеваний среди работников промышленности «Узтекст» Шавотского района Хорезмской области. В исследовании на научной основе изучены распространенные стоматологические заболевания среди промышленных рабочих, их основные причины и методы профилактики. Проанализировано негативное влияние на стоматологическое здоровье сотрудников в результате работы в тяжелых условиях, неправильного питания и пренебрежения личной гигиеной. В статье разработаны профилактические меры и рекомендации по предупреждению стоматологических заболеваний.

Ключевые слова: Профилактика стоматологических заболеваний, Промышленные рабочие, Личная гигиена, Хорезмская область, Шаватский район, Узтекстовая промышленность, Гигиена зубов, Профилактические мероприятия, Здоровый образ жизни, Диета.

Sanoat ishchilari orasida tish kasalliklarini oldini olish masalasi, ayniqsa Xorazm viloyati Shovot tumani Uztekst sanoat ishchi xodimlari orasida ilmiy izlanishlar asosida o'rganish, muhim va dolzarb mavzulardan biri hisoblanadi. Sanoat xodimlari ko'p hollarda og'ir sharoitlarda ishlashadi, bu esa tish kasalliklari, xususan karies, gingivit(1-rasm), parodontit kabi kasalliklarning rivojlanishiga olib kelishi mumkin. Ushbu maqolada Xorazm viloyati Shovot tumani Uztekst sanoat ishchi xodimlarida tish kasalliklarini oldini olish yo'llari va usullari ilmiy asosda o'rganiladi.



1-rasm. Gingivit Etiologiyasi. Gingivit odatda og'iz gigienasiga rioya qilmaslik natijasida tishlarda mikroblar karash to'planishi tufayli yuzaga keladi.



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Gingivitni davolash.

Kasallikning kechishidan kelib chiqib, tegishli davolash o'tkaziladi: u og'iz bo'shlig'ini professional tozalash yoki jarrohlik yordamida davolash bo'lishi mumkin. Jiddiy yoki uzoq muddatli gingivitda penitsillin, tetratsiklin, doksitsiklin, metronidazol, siprofloksatsin, klindamitsin kabi antibiotiklardan tizimli foydalanish mumkin. Milkdagi og'riqni qoldirish uchun paratsetamol yoki ibuprofen buyuriladi. Tish kasalliklari sog'liq uchun katta xavf tug'diradigan omillardan biridir. Sanoat ishchilari orasida bu masala juda dolzarb, chunki ularning ish sharoiti, yomon ovqatlanish odatlari va shaxsiy gigiyena qoidalariga rioya qilmaslik, tish kasalliklari xavfini oshiradi. Shovot tumani Uztekst sanoati xodimlari orasida tish kasalliklarining oldini olish masalasida maxsus izlanish olib borish orqali, bu muammoni chuqur o'rganish imkoniyati paydo bo'ladi. Ushbu izlanish sanoat ishchilari orasida tish sog'lig'ini ta'minlash uchun qanday profilaktik chora-tadbirlar amalga oshirilishi lozimligini aniqlashga yordam beradi.

Ushbu izlanishning asosiy maqsadi Shovot tumani Uztekst sanoat xodimlari orasida tish kasalliklarini oldini olish bo'yicha samarali chora-tadbirlar ishlab chiqishdan iborat. Tadqiqotda quyidagi vazifalar bajariladi:

- Tish kasalliklarining sanoat xodimlari orasida uchrash tezligi va sabablari aniqlash.
- Sog'lom turmush tarzini qo'llab-quvvatlash bo'yicha tavsiyalar ishlab chiqish.
- Tish kasalliklarining oldini olish bo'yicha samarali profilaktik usullarni tavsiya etish.

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi bir necha bosqichlardan iborat bo'lib, har bir bosqichda muayyan tadqiqot usullari qo'llaniladi. Dastlab, Shovot tumani Uztekst sanoati xodimlari orasida anonim so'rovnomaga o'tkazilib, tish kasalliklari tarqalishi va ularning asosiy sabablari o'rganiladi. Keyin esa, tish kasalliklarini oldini olish bo'yicha mavjud adabiyotlar va ilg'or tajribalar tahlil qilinadi. Olingan natijalar asosida tavsiyalar ishlab chiqiladi.

Tish kasalliklarini oldini olish yo'llari

Sanoat xodimlari orasida tish kasalliklarini oldini olish uchun bir qancha profilaktik chora-tadbirlarni amalga oshirish mumkin. Ulardan ba'zilar quyidagilar:

- Gigiyena qoidalariga rioya qilish: Har kuni ikki marta tishlarni to'g'ri usulda tozalash, tish ipi va og'izni chayish uchun maxsus suyuqliklardan foydalanish.
- Ovqatlanish ratsionini nazorat qilish: Shakar miqdori yuqori bo'lgan ovqatlarni kamroq iste'mol qilish, ko'proq meva va sabzavotlarni ratsionga kiritish.



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- Doimiy tibbiy tekshiruvlar: Har 6 oyda bir marta stomatologga borib, tishlarni tekshirtirib turish.

- Sogʻlom turmush tarzini olib borish: Chekish va spirtli ichimliklar isteʼmol qilishdan saqlanish, sport bilan shugʻullanish.

Shovot tumani Uztekst sanoat xodimlari orasida tish kasalliklari tarqalishini oʻrganish natijalari shuni koʻrsatadiki, koʻpchilik xodimlar tish kasalliklariga moyil boʻlishadi. Bu holatni turli omillar bilan izohlash mumkin: ish joyida gigiyenik sharoitlarning yomonligi, notoʻgʻri ovqatlanish, shaxsiy gigiyenaga eʼtibor bermaslik va boshqalar. Ushbu omillarning har biri tish kasalliklarining rivojlanishiga xizmat qilmoqda.

Shuningdek, sanoat xodimlari orasida tish kasalliklarini oldini olish boʻyicha profilaktik chora-tadbirlar yetarli darajada amalga oshirilmayotgani maʼlum boʻldi. Tish kasalliklarini oldini olish boʻyicha samarali dasturlar joriy etilmagan yoki yetarli darajada amaliyotga tadbiriq etilmagan. Shu sababli, sanoat ishchilari orasida tish kasalliklarini oldini olish boʻyicha maqsadli dasturlarni amalga oshirish zarur.

Xulosa va tavsiyalar

Sanoat ishchilari orasida tish kasalliklarini oldini olish boʻyicha izlanishlar, ayniqsa Shovot tumani Uztekst sanoat xodimlari misolida, juda dolzarb va zaruriydir. Ushbu tadqiqot natijalari shuni koʻrsatadiki, tish kasalliklarini oldini olish uchun tizimli yondashuv va profilaktik chora-tadbirlar majmuasini ishlab chiqish lozim. Tish gigiyenasiga rioya qilish, doimiy stomatologik tekshiruvlardan oʻtish va toʻgʻri ovqatlanish tartibini yoʻlga qoʻyish sanoat xodimlari uchun muhimdir.

Tavsiya etilgan profilaktik chora-tadbirlar Shovot tumani Uztekst sanoat xodimlari orasida tish sogʻligʻini yaxshilashda samarali boʻlishi mumkin. Shu bilan birga, sanoat korxonalarini rahbarlari ham xodimlarning sogʻligʻiga eʼtibor qaratishi va ularni sogʻlom turmush tarzi haqida xabardor qilish boʻyicha tadbirlar oʻtkazishi zarur.

Ushbu maqola, Xorazm viloyati Shovot tumani Uztekst sanoat ishchi xodimlari misolida tish kasalliklarini oldini olish masalasini chuqur oʻrganish va samarali chora-tadbirlar ishlab chiqish maqsadida yozilgan. Maqola orqali sanoat xodimlarining sogʻligʻini yaxshilashga qaratilgan chora-tadbirlarni amalga oshirishning muhimligi taʼkidlangan.



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OG‘IZ BO‘SHLIG‘IDA UCHRAYDIGAN KASALLIKLARNI OLDINI OLISH

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Doshanova Asem

5-kurs talabasi

Og‘iz bo‘shlig‘ining sog‘lig‘i inson organizmining umumiy holati uchun muhim ahamiyatga ega. Og‘iz bo‘shlig‘idagi kasalliklar, masalan, karies, gingivit va periodontit, ko‘p uchraydi va agar vaqtida oldi olinmasa, jiddiy asoratlarga olib kelishi mumkin. Bu kasalliklar odatda noto‘g‘ri gigiyena, noto‘g‘ri ovqatlanish va zararli odatlar natijasida rivojlanadi.

Gigiyenaga e‘tibor

Tishlarni kuniga ikki marta to‘g‘ri usulda yuvish va tishlar orasini muntazam tozalash (floss ishlatish) kasalliklarning oldini olishning eng samarali usullaridan biridir. Fluoridli tish pastalaridan foydalanish tish emalini mustahkamlaydi va karies xavfini kamaytiradi. Shuningdek, bakteriyalarni yo‘q qilish uchun antiseptik og‘iz chayqash vositalarini qo‘llash tavsiya etiladi.

Ovqatlanish va turmush tarzi

Shirin va kraxmalli mahsulotlarning ko‘p iste‘moli tish emalini yemiruvchi kislotalar hosil qiluvchi bakteriyalarning rivojlanishiga sabab bo‘ladi. Ratsionga kaltsiy, vitamin C va D moddalari boy oziq-ovqatlarni kiritish tish va milklar salomatligini yaxshilaydi. Tamaki va alkogol iste‘moli esa nafaqat tishlarning zararlanishiga, balki og‘iz bo‘shlig‘i saratoni rivojlanishiga olib kelishi mumkin.

Davriy tibbiy ko‘riklar

Tish shifokoriga muntazam murojaat qilish og‘iz bo‘shlig‘i kasalliklarining oldini olishda muhim o‘rin tutadi. Professional tozalash usullari orqali to‘planib qolgan qattiq dental toshlarni bartaraf qilish va kasalliklarning erta bosqichda aniqlanishi mumkin. Davriy ko‘riklar orqali shifokor karies yoki milk kasalliklari boshlanganini aniqlab, tegishli davolashni boshlaydi.



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Jamoatchilik salomatligi tashabbuslari

Suv ta'minotiga ftor qo'shish kabi tashabbuslar tish chirishini kamaytirishga katta hissa qo'shadi. Maktablar va jamoalarda o'tkaziladigan ta'lim dasturlari odamlarga gigiyena qoidalarini o'rgatadi va amaliy bilimlarni oshiradi.

Xulosa

Og'iz bo'shlig'i kasalliklarini oldini olish uchun har tomonlama yondashuv zarur. Har kuni gigiyena qoidalariga rioya qilish, sog'lom ovqatlanish va zararli odatlardan voz kechish asosiy omillardir. Shuningdek, tish shifokoriga muntazam tashrif buyurish va professional maslahat olish og'iz bo'shlig'ining uzoq muddat sog'lom bo'lishini ta'minlaydi. Jamoatchilik orasida ta'lim va sog'liqni saqlash dasturlarini kuchaytirish orqali, og'iz bo'shlig'i bilan bog'liq muammolarni kamaytirish mumkin. Shu bilan birga, har bir inson sog'lig'iga mas'uliyat bilan yondashib, zarur profilaktika choralarini o'z vaqtida amalga oshirishi kerak.

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CHINA-VIETNAM: THE DISPUTE OVER THE PARACELS AND SPRATLYS

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ABSTRACT:

This paper analyses the developments in Vietnam's relations with China from the time both countries normalised relations in November 1991 to the present. It demonstrates that notwithstanding the historical baggage and the asymmetry of power of the two countries, relations have been improving incrementally over the last seven years. However, four issues affecting their relationship – all of which pertain to their shared land and sea borders – remain outstanding. There seems to be the political will on the part of both governments to resolve two of the four issues by the year 2000. They are the demarcation of the land border and the Tonkin (Bac To) Gulf. The remaining two issues – the Paracels and the Spratlys – are unlikely to be resolved any time soon. The paper concludes that relations in the short and medium term will continue to develop on an even keel.

Keywords: Tonkin, Paracel, Spratly, Li Peng, Zhou Enlai, socialism

Methods and level of study:

The unsolved differences regarding Paracels and Spratlys resources The second Vice-Ministerial meeting in August 1994 was held with tensions on the rise in the South China Sea, which had started in April 30. The Vietnamese again complained about the joint oil exploitation activities in the South China sea by Crestone Energy Corporation, which is Us based and China Offshore petroleum corporation, whose location of activity overlaps with the claimed territories of the two nations.¹ Beijing had awarded the contract to Crestone in 1992 (Vietnam had awarded a similar contract to another US-based company, Conoco, in April 1996, in the overlapping area after Crestone). In the course of events, several claims and counterclaims ensued and in 1994 it was reported that China was stepping up its naval activities in the South China Sea. At that time, 'diplomats and people in oil circles' were of the

¹ Xinhua New Agency, 19 May 1994, SWB/FE/2003/G/1-2.



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view that it was possible such a situation would lead to armed conflict.² Chinese foreign minister, Qian Qichen at the first meeting of ASEAN regional forum in Bangkok in July 1994 made with the then Vietnamese foreign minister Nguyen Manh Cam, dismissed the suggestion that an armed conflict was inevitable.³

The issue of Spratly and Paracel Islands and the aspect of who owns them was first raised and discussed during the August 1994 Castro-Vo meeting. It was reported earlier that the meeting will also address the issue of the region's joint development,⁴ during the meeting however a readout revealed that the two had certainly not 'bridged their gaps' but did appreciate that 'a good deal of time would be needed to resolve the problem.' The two sides acknowledged that their disputes could only be resolved 'reasonably through negotiations.'⁵

Then, during the visit to Hanoi of Jiang Zemin in November 1994, both parties concluded that the Spratlys question would be addressed by a working group, similar to that of the Land Border and the Tonkin Gulf. Chinese First Foreign Affairs Minister, Qian Qichen, observed that it would 'create conditions for gradually solving problems between the two countries'. A Joint Working Group was finally formed to look into the Spratlys matter and third Vice-Ministerial summit held in July 1995 addressed the structure of the Working Group.⁶ Equally, in the same month, on 1 July, Vietnam joined ASEAN, and on 11 July, the relations between Vietnam and the United States were restored. The introduction of the ASEAN Regional Forum, to which Vietnam anticipated admission and normalization of relations with US all since 1994 – how these developments, if at all, played a role in China's decision to finally engage with Vietnam on the issue of Spratly Islands is not clear. It would help, however, to recall that at different times, the Vietnamese deputy foreign minister also told journalists that the membership of the ASEAN would not be a cause for concern for China, General Secretary Do Muoi,

² Kyodo News Service, 12 May 1994, SWB/FE/1997/B/5-6; Central Broadcasting System, Taipei, 21 July 1994, SWB/FB/2055/B/2, and repeated twice in SWB/FB/2061/B/4 and SWB/FE/2062/B2.

³ Xinhua News Agency, 25 July 1994, SWB/FE/2058/G/1-2.

⁴ The Nation, Bangkok, 23 July 1994, SWB/FE/2057/B/4.

⁵ Kyodo News Service, 16 August 1994, SWB /FE/2077/B/7; Xinhua News Agency, 18 August 1994, SWB/FE/2078/B/6; Voice of Vietnam, 18 August 1994, SWB/FE/2079/B/2.

⁶ Xinhua News Agency, 22 November 1994, SWB/FE/2161/B/5.



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asserted that Vietnam will not permit any foreign navies to operate out of Cam Ranh Bay.⁷

The first session of the Joint Working Group on the Spratlys took place between the 13th and 15th of November 1995 in Hanoi. Xu Guangjian, the leader of the Chinese contingent, stated that China believed that the quarrel should be resolved in a peaceful way instead of through the use of force or the threat of force. China also argued that in situations when disputes remain unresolved for a long period, rather than engaging in active contention, the parties may agree to shelve the issues and seek for other forms of development and cooperation. During the Conference, the two parties reportedly agreed on operational modalities.⁸ The second round of talks was held in Beijing between 2-7 July 1996. It was reported that both parties exchanged views on the maritime matters of the two countries, including issues surrounding the Paracel and Spratly chains of islands. They also stipulated that they would proceed with further talks as to 'find our basic and lasting solutions capable of accommodating the interests of both sides' within the framework of international law including the Law of the Sea that was adopted in 1982.⁹

Vietnam's ratification of the Law of the Sea Convention took place on June 23, 1994, while that of China was on May 16, 1996. Nonetheless, still contentious, is the question of how China interprets the Convention itself. The Joint Working Group apparently met again in April 1997 during the Kanto 3 incident (see account below). Beijing reportedly hosted the fourth meeting from 8-10 July. It was said that the two sides touched upon the prospects for maritime relations and reiterated their desire to resolve their differences amicably through negotiations. The next meeting is to take place in Hanoi in 1999.

Conclusion

The symbolism is that recently, two historical sites on the Chinese side of the border were repaired and renovated, and opened to tourists. They were supposed to mark the close ties between Vietnam and China. They were the Ho Chi Minh Pavilion (previously called the Dongxing Six Angle Pavilion) and a boundary tablet erected

⁷ The Nikkei Weekly, 30 October 1995.

⁸ Xinhua News Agency, 15 November 1995.

⁹ VNA, 10 July 1996, BBC Summary of World Broadcasts.



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in 1890 by the Qing Dynasty and the French demarcating the China-Vietnam border.⁹¹ The Vietnamese is unlikely to object to the former but the latter is bound to be contentious. Such is the nature of the relations between the two countries.

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- 3.See ‘China, Vietnam to Normalize Relations’ in Beijing Review, 23-29 September 1991, pp. 4-5.
- 4.Xinhua News Agency, 10 November 1991, SWB/FE/1227/A3/1.
- 5.The second meeting was from 14-18 August 1994 also in Hanoi the third was from 11-13 July 1995 in Beijing, the fourth, from 17-20 September 1996 in Beijing. The fifth meeting took place from 13-15 August 1997 in Beijing pp 20.
- 6 VNA, FBIS.EAS-92-230, 30 November 1992 pp 34 .
- 7.Xinhua News Agency, 28 August 1993, SWB/FE/1780/G/pp 2-3



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ОСОБЕННОСТИ ОБЩЕНИЯ МЛАДШИХ ШКОЛЬНИКОВ С РАЗНЫМ УРОВНЕМ КОММУНИКАТИВНОЙ КОМПЕТЕНТНОСТИ

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Аннотация:

Общение между учениками начальной школы играет важную роль в их развитии. В этот период дети учатся общаться, выражать свои мысли и развивают навыки общения с другими людьми. Особенности общения студентов с разным уровнем коммуникативной компетентности влияют на их социальное, эмоциональное и познавательное развитие. В данной статье представлена подробная информация об особенностях общения учащихся младших классов, уровнях коммуникативной компетентности и проблемах, возникающих в этом процессе.

Ключевые слова: общение, студенты, язык, умения, эмоционально-когнитивное развитие, коммуникативная компетентность.

Коммуникативная компетентность – это способность человека эффективно и адекватно выразить свои мысли в процессе общения, общаться с другими людьми, добиваться успеха в социальной среде. Эта компетенция включает в себя не только языковые и разговорные навыки, но и эмоциональный интеллект, культурное понимание и социальные навыки. Коммуникативная компетентность важна для каждого человека в современном обществе, поскольку она необходима для успеха в социальных отношениях, работе и личной жизни. [5]

Коммуникативная компетентность важна для роста и развития детей. Им важно выразить себя, общаться с другими и добиваться успеха в социальной среде. Такие методы, как игры, групповые занятия, чтение и обсуждение, могут быть эффективными в развитии коммуникативной компетентности детей. Этот процесс укрепляет отношения детей, развивает их эмоциональный интеллект и улучшает их социальные навыки. Коммуникативная компетентность, в свою очередь, включает в себя языковые и



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коммуникативные навыки. Эти навыки включают в себя способность детей выражать себя, эффективно общаться с другими и адаптироваться к социальным ситуациям. Общение младших школьников имеет ряд особенностей. Их общение часто осуществляется посредством совместных игр, занятий и групповой работы. В этом процессе дети имеют возможность обмениваться идеями, перенимать опыт и поддерживать друг друга. Игры являются важным средством развития общения младших школьников. Через игры дети развивают навыки общения друг с другом, понимания правил и совместных действий. В ходе игр дети учатся соревноваться, сотрудничать и решать задачи. Этот процесс обеспечивает естественную и интересную форму общения. Эмоциональные связи также важны в общении младших школьников. Дети проявляют больше понимания и сочувствия, когда выражают свои чувства и устанавливают эмоциональные связи с другими. Это, в свою очередь, развивает их социальные навыки и создает позитивную атмосферу в процессе общения. Групповая деятельность играет важную роль в развитии общения учащихся младших классов. [4]

Студенты будут иметь возможность взаимодействовать во время совместной работы, обмена идеями и решения проблем. Во время групповых занятий дети развивают навыки слушать, делиться и помогать друг другу. В процессе общения младших школьников могут возникнуть различные проблемы. Эти проблемы могут зависеть от уровня коммуникативной компетентности, личностных особенностей детей и социального окружения. Некоторые дети могут испытывать трудности с приобретением языковых навыков. Это, в свою очередь, создает препятствия в выражении своих мыслей и общении с другими людьми. Языковые проблемы также могут негативно повлиять на понимание детьми друг друга. [1]

Некоторые дети могут испытывать трудности с выражением своих чувств. Это, в свою очередь, может помешать им сформировать эмоциональные связи с другими. Эмоциональные проблемы также могут оказывать негативное влияние на понимание детьми друг друга и создание позитивной среды в процессе общения. Некоторые дети могут испытывать трудности с пониманием и соблюдением социальных правил. Это, в свою очередь, может стать препятствием для развития их навыков командной работы и общения. Социальные проблемы также могут оказывать негативное влияние на взаимопонимание детей и создание позитивной среды в процессе общения. [3]



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Заклучения:

Общение между учениками начальной школы имеет важное значение в развитии коммуникативной компетентности. Игры, эмоциональные связи и групповые занятия являются важными инструментами развития коммуникативных навыков детей. Однако языковые, эмоциональные и социальные проблемы могут создавать препятствия в процессе общения. Поэтому педагогам и родителям необходимо помогать детям развивать коммуникативную компетентность. Этот процесс положительно влияет на социальное, эмоциональное и познавательное развитие детей и закладывает основу для их будущих успехов.

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IJTIMOY TARMOQLAR O'SPIRINLAR ONGINI MANIPULYATSIYA VOSITASI SIFATIDA

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Аннотация:

Ijtimoiy tarmoqlar zamonaviy hayotimizning ajralmas qismiga aylangan. Ular nafaqat axborot almashish va muloqot qilish uchun, balki o'z fikr va g'oyalarimizni ifodalash uchun ham keng qo'llaniladi. Ayniqsa, o'spirinlar uchun ijtimoiy tarmoqlar muhim rol o'ynaydi. Ular o'z do'stlari bilan bog'lanish, yangi tanishuvlar o'rnatish va o'zlarini ifodalash imkoniyatiga ega bo'lishadi. Biroq, ijtimoiy tarmoqlar o'spirinlar ongini manipulyatsiya qilish vositasi sifatida ham ishlatilishi mumkin. Ushbu maqolada ijtimoiy tarmoqlar orqali o'spirinlar ongini manipulyatsiya qilishning asosiy usullari, oqibatlar va bu jarayonda qanday choralar ko'rish mumkinligi haqida so'z yuritiladi.

Калит со'злар: ijtimoiy tarmoqlar, o'spirinlar, axborot, manipulyatsiya, axborot almashish, g'oya, fikr.

Аннотация:

Социальные сети стали неотъемлемой частью нашей современной жизни. Они широко используются не только для обмена информацией и общения, но и для выражения наших мыслей и идей. Особенно для подростков социальные сети играют важную роль. Они получают возможность пообщаться со своими друзьями, завести новые знакомства и проявить себя. Однако социальные сети также могут использоваться как инструмент манипулирования сознанием подростков. В данной статье рассказывается об основных методах манипулирования сознанием подростков посредством социальных сетей, последствиях и какие меры можно предпринять в этом процессе.

Ключевые слова: социальные сети, подростки, информация, манипуляция, информационный обмен, идея, мнение.



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Abstract:

Social networks have become an integral part of our modern life. They are widely used not only to share information and communicate, but also to express our thoughts and ideas. Especially for teenagers, social networks play an important role. They get a chance to connect with their friends, make new acquaintances and express themselves. However, social media can also be used as a tool to manipulate the minds of teenagers. This article talks about the main methods of manipulating the minds of teenagers through social networks, the consequences and what measures can be taken in this process.

Keywords: social networks, teenagers, information, manipulation, information exchange, idea, opinion.

O'spirinlar ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda faol ishtirok etishadi. Ular o'z hayotlaridagi muhim voqealarni, his-tuyg'ularini va fikrlarini baham ko'rishadi. Ijtimoiy tarmoqlar orqali o'spirinlar o'zlarini ifodalash, o'z fikrlarini bildirish va boshqalar bilan muloqot qilish imkoniyatiga ega bo'lishadi. Biroq, bu jarayonda ijtimoiy tarmoqlar o'spirinlar ongiga ta'sir ko'rsatishi mumkin. O'spirinlar ko'pincha ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda ko'rgan ma'lumotlarga asoslanib, o'z fikrlarini shakllantiradilar. Bu esa ularning ongini manipulyatsiya qilishga olib kelishi mumkin. Ijtimoiy tarmoqlar orqali o'spirinlar ongini manipulyatsiya qilishning bir necha usullari mavjud. Ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda reklama va marketing strategiyalari o'spirinlar ongini manipulyatsiya qilishda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Reklamalar ko'pincha o'spirinlarning ehtiyojlari va istaklariga mos ravishda tayyorlanadi. Bu esa ularni ma'lum mahsulot yoki xizmatni sotib olishga undaydi. O'spirinlar ko'pincha o'z do'stlari va tanishlarining fikrlariga ta'sirlanadilar. Ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda ko'plab odamlar o'z fikrlarini bildiradilar va bu fikrlar o'spirinlarning qarorlariga ta'sir ko'rsatishi mumkin. Masalan, agar bir do'sti ma'lum bir brendni maqtasa, o'spirin ham shu brendni sotib olishga qaror qilishi mumkin. O'spirinlar ko'pincha o'z do'stlari va tanishlarining fikrlariga ta'sirlanadilar. Ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda ko'plab odamlar o'z fikrlarini bildiradilar va bu fikrlar o'spirinlarning qarorlariga ta'sir ko'rsatishi mumkin. Masalan, agar bir do'sti ma'lum bir brendni maqtasa, o'spirin ham shu brendni sotib olishga qaror qilishi mumkin. Ijtimoiy tarmoqlar orqali tarqatiladigan kontent ko'pincha maqsadli auditoriyaga mo'ljallangan. O'spirinlar uchun tayyorlangan kontent ularning qiziqishlari va ehtiyojlariga mos keladi. Bu esa ularni ma'lum g'oyalar yoki fikrlar bilan



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manipulyatsiya qilishga olib kelishi mumkin. Ijtimoiy tarmoqlar o'spirinlarga mos kontentni taqdim etadi. Bu kontent ko'pincha o'spirinlarning qiziqishlariga mos keladi va ularni ma'lum bir g'oya yoki fikrga undaydi. Masalan, o'spirinlar uchun tayyorlangan video yoki postlar ularning ongini manipulyatsiya qilishda samarali vosita bo'lishi mumkin. O'spirinlar ko'pincha ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda boshqalar bilan solishtirishadi. Ular do'stlari yoki tanishlarining hayotidagi muvaffaqiyatlarni ko'rib, o'zlarini kam his qilishlari mumkin. Bu holat FOMO (yo'qotishdan qo'rqish) deb ataladi va o'spirinlarni ma'lum bir xatti-harakatlarga undashi mumkin. O'spirinlar ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda ko'rgan narsalariga asoslanib, o'zlarini boshqalar bilan solishtirishadi. Bu esa ularni o'z hayotlaridan norozi bo'lishga va boshqalarga taqlid qilishga undaydi.[4]

Ijtimoiy tarmoqlar orqali o'spirinlar ongini manipulyatsiya qilishning salbiy oqibatlar mavjud. O'spirinlar ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda boshqalar bilan solishtirish orqali o'z-o'zini baholashlarini pasaytirishi mumkin. Bu holat ularning psixologik holatiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatishi mumkin. O'spirinlar ko'pincha ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda ko'rgan ma'lumotlarga asoslanib, o'zlarini boshqalar bilan solishtirishadi. Bu esa o'z-o'zini baholashning pasayishiga olib kelishi mumkin. Ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda ko'p vaqt o'tkazish o'spirinlarni haqiqiy hayotdagi muloqotdan chetlashishiga olib kelishi mumkin. Bu esa ijtimoiy izolyatsiyaga olib kelishi va o'spirinlarning ruhiy salomatligiga zarar yetkazishi mumkin. O'spirinlar ko'pincha ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda ko'p vaqt o'tkazishadi, bu esa ularni haqiqiy hayotdagi muloqotdan chetlashishiga olib keladi. Natijada, ular ijtimoiy izolyatsiyaga duch kelishlari mumkin. O'spirinlar ko'pincha ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda ko'rgan ma'lumotlarga asoslanib qaror qabul qilishadi. Bu esa ularning qaror qabul qilish jarayonini murakkablashtirishi va noto'g'ri qarorlar qabul qilishlariga olib kelishi mumkin. O'spirinlar ko'pincha ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda ko'rgan ma'lumotlarga asoslanib, o'z fikrlarini shakllantiradilar. Bu esa ularning qaror qabul qilish jarayonini murakkablashtirishi mumkin. Ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda ko'p vaqt o'tkazish o'spirinlarning jismoniy va ruhiy salomatligiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatishi mumkin. Ular uyqusizlik, depressiya va boshqa sog'liq muammolariga duch kelishlari mumkin. O'spirinlar ko'pincha ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda ko'p vaqt o'tkazishadi, bu esa ularning jismoniy va ruhiy salomatligiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatishi mumkin.[5]

Ijtimoiy tarmoqlar orqali o'spirinlar ongini manipulyatsiya qilishning salbiy oqibatlarini kamaytirish uchun bir qator choralar ko'rish mumkin. O'spirinlarga ijtimoiy tarmoqlarning ta'siri haqida ma'lumot berish va ularni tanqidiy fikrlashga



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o'rgatish muhimdir. Bu ularga ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda ko'rgan ma'lumotlarni tahlil qilish va o'z fikrlarini shakllantirishda yordam beradi. O'spirinlarga ijtimoiy tarmoqlarning ta'siri haqida ma'lumot berish va ularni tanqidiy fikrlashga o'rgatish muhimdir. Bu ularga ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda ko'rgan ma'lumotlarni tahlil qilish va o'z fikrlarini shakllantirishda yordam beradi. Oila va jamiyat o'spirinlarning ijtimoiy tarmoqlardagi faoliyatini kuzatishi va ularga yordam berishi kerak. O'spirinlar bilan ochiq muloqot qilish, ularning his-tuyg'ularini tinglash va ularga qo'llab-quvvatlash muhimdir. Oila va jamiyat o'spirinlarning ijtimoiy tarmoqlardagi faoliyatini kuzatishi va ularga yordam berishi kerak. O'spirinlar bilan ochiq muloqot qilish, ularning his-tuyg'ularini tinglash va ularga qo'llab-quvvatlash muhimdir. O'spirinlarga haqiqiy hayotdagi muloqotning ahamiyatini tushuntirish va ularni ijtimoiy tarmoqlardan tashqarida do'stlar bilan vaqt o'tkazishga undash muhimdir. Bu ularning ijtimoiy ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirishga yordam beradi. O'spirinlarga haqiqiy hayotdagi muloqotning ahamiyatini tushuntirish va ularni ijtimoiy tarmoqlardan tashqarida do'stlar bilan vaqt o'tkazishga undash muhimdir. O'spirinlarga ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda o'tkaziladigan vaqtni boshqarish vaqti-vaqti bilan dam olishni o'rgatish kerak. Bu ularning ruhiy salomatligini yaxshilashga yordam beradi. O'spirinlarga ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda o'tkaziladigan vaqtni boshqarish vaqti-vaqti bilan dam olishni o'rgatish kerak. Bu ularning ruhiy salomatligini yaxshilashga yordam beradi.

O'spirinlar ijtimoiy tarmoqlardan bir qator foydalar olishlari mumkin. Ijtimoiy tarmoqlar o'spirinlarga do'stlari bilan bog'lanish, yangi tanishuvlar o'rnatish va o'zaro muloqot qilish imkoniyatini beradi. Bu, o'z navbatida, ijtimoiy ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirishga yordam beradi. O'spirinlar ijtimoiy tarmoqlar orqali turli mavzularda axborot olishlari mumkin. Ular yangiliklar, tadqiqotlar, qiziqarli faktlar va boshqa foydali ma'lumotlarni osonlik bilan topishlari mumkin. Ijtimoiy tarmoqlar o'spirinlarga o'z fikr va g'oyalarini ifodalash imkoniyatini beradi. Ular o'z ijodiy ishlarini, san'at asarlarini yoki shaxsiy tajribalarini baham ko'rishlari mumkin. O'spirinlar ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda ta'lim resurslari, onlayn kurslar va boshqa o'quv materiallarini topishlari mumkin. [1]

Bu, ularning bilimlarini kengaytirishga yordam beradi. Ijtimoiy tarmoqlar orqali o'spirinlar ijtimoiy faoliyatlarda ishtirok etish, ijtimoiy muammolar haqida xabardor bo'lish va o'z fikrlarini bildirish imkoniyatiga ega bo'lishadi. Ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda muvaffaqiyatli odamlar, motivatsion kontent va ilhom beruvchi hikoyalar bilan tanishish o'spirinlarga o'z maqsadlariga erishish uchun motivatsiya berishi mumkin.



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O'spirinlar ijtimoiy tarmoqlar orqali o'z qiziqishlariga mos keladigan tadbirlar, konsertlar, seminarlar va boshqa voqealar haqida ma'lumot olishlari mumkin. O'spirinlar o'z shaxsiy brendlarini yaratish va rivojlantirish imkoniyatiga ega. Ular o'z qobiliyatlarini namoyish etish, o'z ijodiy ishlarini targ'ib qilish va professional tarmoqni kengaytirishlari mumkin. Ijtimoiy tarmoqlar orqali o'spirinlar o'z qiziqishlariga mos guruhlar va jamoalarga qo'shilishlari, yangi hobbi va qiziqishlar bilan tanishishlari mumkin. O'spirinlar ijtimoiy tarmoqlar orqali o'zlarini rivojlantirish, yangi ko'nikmalarni o'rganish va shaxsiy o'sish uchun zarur resurslarni topishlari mumkin. Umuman olganda, ijtimoiy tarmoqlar o'spirinlarga ko'plab imkoniyatlar taqdim etadi, lekin ularni oqilona va mas'uliyat bilan ishlatish muhimdir.[2]

Xulosa:

Ijtimoiy tarmoqlar o'spirinlar ongini manipulyatsiya qilish vositasi sifatida ishlatilishi mumkin. Reklama, ijtimoiy ta'sir, maqsadli kontent va FOMO kabi usullar o'spirinlarning fikrlarini shakllantirishda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Biroq, bu jarayonda salbiy oqibatlar ham mavjud. O'z-o'zini baholashning pasayishi, ijtimoiy izolyatsiya va sog'liq muammolari o'spirinlarning hayotiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatishi mumkin. Shuning uchun, ta'lim, oila va jamiyatning roli, sog'lom muloqot va vaqtni boshqarish kabi choralar ko'rish zarur. O'spirinlar ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda faol ishtirok etishlari mumkin, lekin ularning ongini manipulyatsiya qilishdan saqlanish uchun ehtiyotkorlik bilan yondashish kerak. Ijtimoiy tarmoqlarni to'g'ri va oqilona ishlatish orqali o'spirinlar o'zlarini ifodalash va rivojlanish imkoniyatiga ega bo'lishlari mumkin.

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БАЛАВРИАТ НОМУТАХАССИС ТАЪЛИМ ЙЎНАЛИШЛАРИДА РУС ТИЛИНИ ЎҚИТИШДАГИ ЗАМОНАВИЙ ЁНДАШУВЛАР

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Аннотация:

Рус тили, мамлакатдаги муҳим тиллардан бири сифатида, таълим тизимида алоҳида аҳамиятга эга. Номутахассис таълим йўналишларида рус тилини ўқитиш, талабаларнинг профессионал фаолияти учун зарурий бўлган тил кўникмаларини шакллантириш мақсадида амалга оширилади.

Аннотация:

Русский язык, как один из важнейших языков в стране, имеет особое значение в системе образования. Преподавание русского языка в неспециализированных учебных заведениях осуществляется с целью формирования языковых навыков, необходимых для профессиональной деятельности студентов.

Abstract:

Russian, as one of the most important languages in the country, has a special importance in the education system. Teaching of the Russian language in non-specialized educational institutions is carried out in order to form the language skills necessary for the professional activities of students.

Калит сўзлар: метод, мультимодал, коммуникация, онлайн платформа, Duolingo, Busuu.

Рус тилини таълим йўналишларида ўқитишда замонавий ёндашувлар, кўпинча, талабаларнинг таълим жараёнига қизиқишини ошириш ва уларнинг тил маҳоратларини самарали ривожлантиришга қаратилган.

Рус тилини ўрганишда коммуникатив методнинг аҳамияти катта. Ушбу метод талабаларга тилини фаол ва самарали равишда ишлатиш имконини беради. Гурпуадаги муҳокамалар, роликларни ўйнаш, ва реалъ ҳаётдан олинган вазиятларда иштирок этиш орқали талабалар ўзлари ўрганаётган тилда мулоқот қилишга одатланадилар.



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Замонавий технологиялар, жумладан интернет ресурслари, мобил илованинг ёрдамида рус тилини ўқитиш жараёни янада самарали қилиш мумкин. Онлайн курслар, видео дарслар ва интерактив ўйинлар талабалар учун қизиқарли бўлади.

Талабаларнинг индивидуал эҳтиёжларини инобатга олиш муҳимдир. Одатдаги дарслардаги аниқ мавзу ёки мослашувчанликка эътибор бериш орқали ҳар бир талабанинг шахсий ривожланиши учун қулай муҳит яратиш мумкин.

Мультимодал ёндашув талабаларнинг визуал, аудиовизуал материалларга бўлган муносабатини ҳисобга олиб, мультимодал ресурсларни фойдаланиш тўғри бўлади. Китоблар, видеолар, аудиофайллар ва интерактив дастурларни бирлаштириб ишлатиш талабаларнинг тушунчаларини яхшилади.

Кросс-культур коммуникация рус тили билан бир қаторда рус маданиятини ҳам ўргатиш муҳимдир. Маданий контекстларда тилни ўрганиш талабаларга нафақат грамматика ёки лексика ҳақида билишни балки ўзлари ўрганаётган тилнинг ижтимоий ва маданий жиҳатлари билан ҳам танишишига ёрдам беради.

Ушбу замонавий ёндашувларнинг ҳар бири рус тилини таълим йўналишида самарали ўқитиш учун муҳимдир ва улардан фойдаланиш нафақат тил билимларини ривожлантиради балки умумий билим сифати ҳам яхшиланади. Рус тилини ўқитишнинг замонавий ёндашувлари, методикалари ва уларнинг самарадорлиги таҳлил қилинади. Замонавий тадқиқотларда таълим методлари доимий равишда такомиллашиб боради. Рус тилини номутохассис йўналишларда ўқитишда фойдаланиладиган усуллар:

- Коммуникатив усул: Бу усул асосида талабаларнинг тилдан фойдаланиш қобилиятлари ривожлантирилади. Гаплашиш, тинглаш ва ёзиш каби кўникмаларга эътибор қаратилади.

- Лексик-матнусул: Талабаларга лексик бойликни ривожлантириш мақсадида турли матнларни таҳлил қилиш ва улардан фойдаланиш таклиф этилади.

- Лойиҳалаш усули: Талабалар мустақил лойиҳалар ишлаб чиқариш орқали ўз билим ва кўникмаларини амалда қўллаш имкониятига эга бўладилар.

Технологияларнинг ривожланиши рус тилини ўқитиш жараёнида янги имкониятларни очади. Одамларга ресурсларга осон кириш имкониятини берадиган интернет платформалари, онлайн курслар ва интерактив воситалар ўқитиш жараёнини қизиқарли ва самарали қилиш учун муҳимдир.



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- Мультимедийали материаллар видеолар, аудиоматериаллар ва интерактив ўйинлар орқали талабаларнинг қизиқиши оширилади.

- Онлайн платформа ва мобил иловалар: Duolingo, Busuu каби иловалар талабаларга бошқа тилларни мустақил равишда ўрганиш имкониятини беради. Таълим жараёнида фаол тадрис методлари (группада ишлаш, ролли ўйинлар) талабаларнинг жамоавий ҳаракат қилиш қобилиятини ривожлантиради. Бу усул талабалар орасида нафақат тил билимларини балки ижтимоий кўникмаларини ҳам шакллантиради.

Модуль асосидаги таълим - бу бир манзарадан бир неча мавзуларни қамраб олувчи дастурдир. Бу усул талабага ўз вақти билан муаммоларни ҳал қилиш имкониятини беради ва уларнинг ўзгарувчанликка мослашувчанлигини оширади.

Маданиятни ўқитишга киритиш, интерфаол методлар билан биргаликда, талабаларни дарс жараёнига фаол жалб қилишга ёрдам беради. Бу методлар ўқувчиларнинг қизиқишини оширади ва уларнинг тилни ўзлаштириш жараёнини янада самарали қилади.

Маданият элементлари билан бирга вазифага асосланган ўқитиш усули талабалар учун ҳақиқий вазифаларни бажариш орқали маданиятни ўрганишни таъминлайди. Бу ёндашув, талабаларни маданий контекстда рус тилидан фойдаланишга ундайди ва уларнинг коммуникатив кўникмаларини ривожлантиради.

Номутахассис таълим йўналишларда рус тилини ўқитиш замонавий ёндашувларни жорий этиш орқали самардорлигини ошириш мумкин.

Коммуникатив методлар, технологияларни интеграциялаштириш, фаол тадрис усуллари ва модуль асосидаги таълим бериш закон билан ҳамнафас бўлиб, студентларда юқори даражадаги тил кўникмаларини шакллантиради.

Муҳим вазифа – бу технологияларга ҳар томонлама яқинлашиб, улардан самарали фойдаланишдир. Рус тилисининг аҳамияти ниҳоятда катта экани айниқса юртимиз глобал миқёсда рақобатдошлиги учун муҳимдир.

Рус тилини ўқитишда замонавий ёндашувлар талабаларнинг қизиқишини ошириш, уларнинг фаол иштирокини таъминлаш ва самарали ўқитиш муҳитини яратишга ёрдам беради. Коммуникатив методикалар, технологияларнинг фойдаланиши, личностга йўналтирилган ёндашув ва маданий контекстнинг аҳамияти рус тилини ўрганиш жараёнини янада самарали қилиш имконини беради. Замонавий таълим методлари орқали



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талабалар рус тилини нафақат назарий, балки амалий жиҳатдан ҳам муваффақиятли ўзлаштира оладилар.

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ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ В ПРЕПОДАВАНИИ ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ДИСЦИПЛИН

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Аннотация:

Инновационные подходы к преподаванию дисциплин филологического цикла предполагают внесение в процесс обучения новизны, обусловленной как спецификой современного образования, так и потребностями сегодняшнего дня, потенциальными возможностями самих обучающихся. Критический взгляд в восприятии окружающего мира и стремление организовать вокруг себя наилучшим образом профессиональную и культурную среду подразумевают постоянную настроенность обучающегося на поиск нового знания, на полноценную реализацию собственных интеллектуальных способностей. Широкое использование интерактивных форм, методов и технологий обучения, предусматривая совместную творческую деятельность преподавателя и студентов, предполагает внесение каждым своего собственного вклада в процесс образования. Важным в обучении становится выработка навыков поиска и получения нужной информации, ее структурирование и самостоятельное применение. В качестве приоритетных задач в преподавании дисциплин филологического цикла рассматриваются задачи формирования лингвистической, коммуникативной и культурологической компетенций. Содержательным ядром такого обучения являются межличностная, межкультурная и межнациональная коммуникации.

Ключевые слова: дисциплины филологического цикла, ценностные приоритеты, интерпретация текста, инновационный подход.



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Abstract:

Nowadays, an innovative approach to the philological disciplines teaching presupposes the introduction of novelty in the learning process, caused both by the modern education peculiarities, current needs, and potential opportunities of students. A critical view on perception of the surrounded environment and the desire to organize the appropriate professional and cultural environment around us implies the constant inclination of the philologist to seek new knowledge, to fully realize his own intellectual potential. The use of interactive teaching forms, methods and technologies, including collaborative creative activity of the teacher and students, presupposes the individual contribution of each member to the educational process. Developing of such skills as searching for, structuring and applying of the required information is of crucial importance. Knowledge, acquired in the process of activity learning, becomes the property of the student and enables him to be more effectively involved in the professional activity. The formation of linguistic, communicative and culturological competences is the priority task of the modern philological education.

Keywords: philology, value priorities, the interpretation of the text, an innovative approach.

Филология, будучи методологической основой гуманитарных и общественных наук, играет важную роль в современном обществе. Филологические науки проникают в различные сферы общественной жизни, где слово и текст играют ключевую роль, поскольку филология является прежде всего искусством интерпретации текстов.

Владение навыками лингвистического анализа текстов и понимание закономерностей развития культуры и цивилизации позволяют филологам объективно оценивать содержание текстов и их перспективы. Эти навыки также делают выпускников филологических факультетов востребованными аналитиками и консультантами в различных сферах общества.

Умение создавать и интерпретировать тексты, эффективно коммуницировать и защищать свою позицию является ключевым для руководителей на всех уровнях. Таким образом, филология играет важную роль в формировании качественных лидеров и специалистов, способных эффективно



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функционировать в межличностной, публичной и межкультурной коммуникации.

Филологические проблемы требуют комплексного подхода и взаимодействия различных научных сфер, таких как философия, языкознание, текстология, психолингвистика, культурология и другие. В настоящее время особую важность приобретает концепция полилога в науке, при которой различные научные школы, лаборатории и исследовательские центры взаимодействуют для решения сложных филологических задач.

Будущее гуманитарных наук видится в развитии гуманитарных технологий и их взаимодействии с естественно-научными и информационными технологиями. Эта область иногда называется "транс-гуманитарикой", которая включает в себя практики и технологии, трансформирующие объекты и явления, изучаемые гуманитарными науками.

Американский ученый Шелдон Поллак предлагает рассмотреть филологию в исторической перспективе для оценки ее глобального значения и одновременно понимания ее недостатков в настоящее время. Мы должны осознавать важность гуманитарных наук для будущего общества и стремиться сохранить и развивать национальное культурное наследие.

Инновационный подход к преподаванию филологических дисциплин включает в себя внесение в учебный процесс новизны, которая определяется как спецификой современного образования, так и потенциальными возможностями личности студента. Этот подход предполагает широкое использование интерактивных форм, методов и технологий обучения, которые позволяют вовлекать самих обучающихся в процесс познания.

Студенты становятся активными участниками творческой деятельности и имеют возможность рефлексировать по поводу учебного материала. Совместная деятельность преподавателя и студентов предполагает внесение каждым своего собственного индивидуального вклада в процесс обучения. Это подходит для повышения эффективности усвоения материала, создает атмосферу делового сотрудничества и сотворчества в решении различных проблем. Таким образом, инновационный подход к преподаванию филологических дисциплин акцентирует внимание на активном участии студентов в учебном процессе и создании совместной творческой атмосферы, способствующей эффективному усвоению знаний.



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Сегодняшний объем информации в каждой области знаний является огромным, и частичное освоение этого потенциала становится неизбежным. Поэтому особенно важным становится процесс развития навыков поиска, анализа, структурирования и самостоятельного использования информации для конкретных целей. Филологическое образование требует постоянной готовности к поиску новых знаний и реализации интеллектуальных способностей студентов.

Сегодня учебный материал все чаще представляется в форме проблемных обсуждений, где преподаватель выносит на обсуждение творческие ситуации, а студенты выступают в роли оппонентов, представляя различные точки зрения и аргументируя свои позиции. В процессе этой работы развиваются навыки анализа и критического мышления.

Эффективность аудиторных занятий обусловлена продуктивной предварительной самостоятельной работой студентов, которая включает в себя изучение научной литературы, обработку информации и подготовку материалов для обсуждения. Важно уметь оценивать достоверность информации и использовать различные технологии для ее обработки.

Образовательный процесс включает в себя взаимодействие всех студентов, обеспечивая обратную связь, взаимные оценки и обоснованные аргументы. Технические средства обучения, демонстрация фрагментов из художественных и документальных фильмов, архивные материалы, а также презентации и доклады специалистов различных областей используются в качестве иллюстративного материала для более наглядного представления информации.

Действительно, личность преподавателя остается ключевым фактором в образовательном процессе, и ее роль невозможно переоценить, даже с учетом внедрения инновационных технологий в вузовское образование. Роль преподавателя рассматривается философами, педагогами, психологами, лингвистами, и их вклад в определение значимости личности преподавателя в образовательном процессе важен.

Преподавателю важно организовать взаимодействие между студентами, давая им возможность рефлексировать и делиться впечатлениями о том, что они узнали или как они решали задачи. В случае возникновения трудностей преподаватель может участвовать в обсуждении и координировать прояснение вопросов. Индивидуальные задания должны учитывать интеллектуальные и



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творческие способности студентов, например, анализ художественных текстов, обсуждение переводов, краткие обзоры литературных произведений или представление собственных творческих работ.

Дебаты являются важной формой обучения, способствующей развитию навыков убеждения и эффективной аргументации. Они проводятся как в рамках учебной дисциплины "Риторика", так и в курсе изучения русского языка как иностранного на уровне В1 и выше.

Преподаватель предлагает студентам социально значимые темы для обсуждения, такие как демографические проблемы, эвтаназия, преимущества частных школ и другие. Студенты делятся на команды, которые представляют противоположные точки зрения по данной теме, и начинается интеллектуальное состязание.

В ходе дебатов студенты оттачивают свои навыки убеждения и аргументации, учатся выстраивать композицию публичной речи, использовать различные средства речевого воздействия, а также задавать и отвечать на вопросы точно и корректно. Эта практика помогает студентам развить навыки обоснованного и аргументированного выражения своей точки зрения, что важно как для академического, так и для повседневного общения.

Изучение дисциплины "Риторика" студентами не ограничивается прослушиванием лекций, а включает активное участие в деловых играх и риторических турнирах. Эти формы обучения раскрывают творческий потенциал будущих специалистов. Применение инновационных технологий позволяет сделать обучение более эффективным, переводя его из формата субъект-объектных отношений в формат субъект-субъектных отношений.

В процессе деловых игр студенты ищут решения конкретных социально значимых проблем, погружаясь в реальные ситуации и учась видеть их с разных сторон. Они разрабатывают аргументы и контраргументы, что способствует повышению их профессионального уровня. Подобные методики обсуждаются в работах таких авторов, как С.Ю. Камышева, П.А. Панфилова, И.А. Стернина и других. В этих технологиях преподаватель выступает в роли "играющего тренера", который руководит дебатами или дискуссиями, помогает студентам оценить свои решения и разработать алгоритм поиска истины.

Дискуссия является важным интерактивным методом обучения, особенно в контексте изучения дисциплины "Риторика". Ее эффективность определяется



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не только актуальностью обсуждаемой проблемы, но и интересом студентов к ее содержанию. Ключевым моментом в образовательном процессе является сопоставление различных позиций участников дискуссии.

Успех дискуссии зависит от информированности, компетентности и научной корректности участников. Преподаватель должен владеть методикой проведения дискуссионной процедуры и обеспечить равноправие всех участников в выражении своих точек зрения.

Завершением занятий может стать заседание Круглого стола, где студенты выступают в роли оппонентов и равноправно обсуждают различные точки зрения. Это позволяет закрепить знания и навыки, развитые в ходе обсуждения, и обеспечить полное понимание проблемы со всех сторон.

Абсолютно верно! Коллоквиум - это отличная альтернатива для проведения заключительного этапа учебного процесса. Эта форма занятий не только позволяет оценить уровень компетентности студентов, но и дает возможность им продемонстрировать глубину и осознанность усвоенного материала.

После коллоквиума студенты могут написать творческие работы, которые затем могут быть выложены на веб-сайт для обсуждения, комментирования и оценивания. Оговоренные заранее критерии оценки помогут обеспечить объективную и справедливую оценку работы студентов. Такой подход не только способствует активной учебной деятельности студентов, но и обеспечивает им дополнительную обратную связь по их академическим достижениям.

Действительно, коммуникация играет важную роль в современном образовании, особенно в области филологии. Развитие межличностной и межкультурной коммуникации становится ключевым аспектом формирования компетенций студентов.

Сохранение и развитие гуманитарных факультетов, в том числе филологических специальностей, важно не только для образования как такового, но и для культурного и гуманитарного развития общества в целом. Инновационные методы обучения, которые вы упомянули, действительно могут значительно обогатить учебный процесс и сделать его более интерактивным, эффективным и увлекательным для студентов.

Однако, несмотря на важность использования новейших образовательных технологий, роль личности преподавателя остается фундаментальной. Преподаватель, как координатор и инициатор учебного процесса, играет



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ключевую роль в формировании необходимых навыков и компетенций у студентов. Его профессионализм, творческий подход и способность вдохновлять и мотивировать студентов имеют решающее значение для успешного обучения. Таким образом, сочетание инновационных методов обучения с качественной преподавательской работой является оптимальным подходом к развитию филологического образования и подготовке высококвалифицированных специалистов в данной области.

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ИНТЕРАКТИВНЫЕ МЕТОДЫ ОБУЧЕНИЯ НА УРОКАХ РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКА

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АННОТАЦИЯ:

В статье рассматривается применение интерактивных методов преподавания русского языка как иностранного в школе с целью интенсификации учебного процесса. Основное внимание уделяется формированию и развитию интеллектуальных способностей общения у учащихся в различных коммуникативных ситуациях, а также в их учебной деятельности. Методы, описываемые в статье, вероятно, включают в себя такие подходы, как групповая работа, обсуждение тем и проблем, ролевые игры, проектная деятельность, использование современных технологий и интерактивных учебных материалов. Эти методы способствуют активному взаимодействию учащихся друг с другом и с учителем, что способствует более глубокому усвоению учебного материала и развитию коммуникативных навыков. Важным аспектом статьи является ее теоретико-практическая направленность, которая предполагает не только описание применяемых методов, но и обоснование их эффективности на основе теоретических предпосылок и педагогического опыта. Такой подход позволяет читателям лучше понять суть и цели использования интерактивных методов в преподавании русского языка как иностранного и оценить их практическую значимость.

Ключевые слова: интерактивные методы, формирование, развитие, интеллектуальность, теоретический, практический, самостоятельный.

ABSTRACT:

The article discusses the use of interactive methods of teaching Russian as a foreign language at school in order to intensify the educational process. The main attention is paid to the formation and development of intellectual communication abilities in



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students in various communicative situations, as well as in their educational activities. The methods described in the article are likely to include approaches such as group work, discussion of topics and problems, role-playing games, project activities, the use of modern technology and interactive learning materials. These methods promote active interaction of students with each other and with the teacher, which contributes to a deeper assimilation of educational material and the development of communication skills. An important aspect of the article is its theoretical and practical orientation, which involves not only a description of the methods used, but also a justification of their effectiveness based on theoretical premises and pedagogical experience. This approach allows readers to better understand the essence and goals of using interactive methods in teaching Russian as a foreign language and evaluate their practical significance.

Keywords: interactive methods, formation, development, intellectuality, theoretical, practical, independent.

Инновационные методики и педагогические технологии, основанные на интерактивных подходах, играют ключевую роль в подготовке выпускников к требованиям современного мира. Вот почему:

- 1. Индивидуализация обучения:** Интерактивные методы позволяют учителям учитывать индивидуальные потребности и особенности каждого ученика, создавая для них оптимальные условия для обучения и развития.
- 2. Развитие самостоятельности:** Взаимодействие с интерактивными методами требует активной учебной деятельности со стороны учеников, что способствует развитию их самостоятельности, инициативы и ответственности за процесс обучения.
- 3. Коммуникативные навыки:** Интерактивные методы обучения акцентируют внимание на коммуникации, сотрудничестве и обмене идеями между учащимися. Это способствует развитию коммуникативных навыков, необходимых для успешного взаимодействия в современном мире.
- 4. Здоровье и благополучие:** Инновационные методики могут также включать элементы физической активности, медитации или других способов поддержания здоровья и благополучия учащихся, что важно для их общего развития и успешности.



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5. Роль педагога: Использование интерактивных методов превращает учителя из простого носителя знаний в наставника, руководителя и инициатора учебного процесса. Он становится организатором активной учебной среды, где каждый ученик имеет возможность проявить свой потенциал. Таким образом, постоянное совершенствование методики преподавания и внедрение новых технологий обучения, основанных на интерактивных подходах, являются необходимыми шагами для повышения качества образования и подготовки, учащихся к вызовам современного мира. Интерактивные методы обучения открывают новые перспективы в процессе обучения, превращая его в динамичный и вовлекающий опыт для учащихся. Важно, чтобы в учебном процессе было достаточно интерактивности, чтобы учащиеся чувствовали себя активными участниками своего обучения. Мозговой штурм, деловые игры, ролевые игры и другие интерактивные методы позволяют учащимся не только приобретать знания, но и применять их на практике, развивая критическое мышление, коммуникативные навыки и способности к сотрудничеству.

Для успешной реализации интерактивных методов обучения важно:

- 1. Поддерживать диалог:** Создать атмосферу в классе, где учащиеся чувствуют себя комфортно для выражения своих мыслей и мнений.
- 2. Стимулировать самостоятельность:** Поощрять учащихся к самостоятельному исследованию, обсуждению и решению проблем.
- 3. Поддерживать коллективную работу:** Обеспечить возможности для групповой работы, где каждый учащийся вносит свой вклад в общий результат.
- 4. Предоставлять возможности для творчества:** Поощрять учащихся к экспериментированию, поиску альтернативных решений и выражению своей творческой индивидуальности.
- 5. Обеспечивать разнообразие методов:** Использовать различные интерактивные методы обучения, чтобы поддерживать интерес и мотивацию учащихся.

Интерактивные методы обучения не только помогают учащимся лучше усваивать материал, но и развивают у них навыки, которые важны для успешной адаптации и самореализации в современном мире.

Знание правил интерактивных методов обучения действительно является ключом к успешной реализации этих методов в учебном процессе. Вот



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несколько важных правил, которые помогут создать продуктивную и поддерживающую атмосферу на уроке:

1. Не критикуйте выдвинутые идеи: Важно поощрять учащихся к выражению своих мыслей без страха быть осужденными или критикованными.
 2. Будьте толерантны по отношению друг к другу: Уважение и понимание различий между участниками группы способствует конструктивному общению.
 3. Знайте, неразрешимых проблем не существует: Важно поддерживать уверенность в том, что совместными усилиями можно найти решение для любой проблемы.
 4. Выдвигайте больше идей: Стимулируйте учащихся к активному высказыванию идей и предложений, даже если они кажутся необычными или нестандартными.
 5. Активно участвуйте в игре: Важно, чтобы каждый участник взаимодействовал с другими и принимал активное участие в обсуждениях и деятельности.
 6. Создайте доброжелательную, творческую атмосферу: Поддерживайте атмосферу взаимного уважения и вдохновения, где учащиеся чувствуют себя комфортно и могут свободно выражать свои мысли.
 7. Выбирайте наиболее подходящую роль для участия в играх: Поддерживайте гибкость и давайте возможность учащимся выбирать ту роль, которая наиболее соответствует их интересам и навыкам.
 8. Уважайте интересы однокурсников: Помните о том, что каждый учащийся имеет свои уникальные интересы и точку зрения, и уважайте их.
 9. Не принимайте поспешных решений: Поддерживайте обсуждение и размышление перед принятием решений, чтобы учащиеся могли оценить все возможные альтернативы.
 10. При выступлении соблюдайте регламент: Следите за временными рамками и общепринятыми правилами для эффективного участия в игре или дискуссии.
- Игра "Определи пару" - отличный пример интерактивной методики, которая не только помогает учащимся закрепить изученный материал, но и способствует развитию их мышления и логических способностей.
- В этой игре учащимся предлагается анализировать и сравнивать фразеологические обороты, искать синонимичные пары и устанавливать их



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соответствие. Такой подход активно вовлекает учеников в учебный процесс, стимулирует их к активному мышлению и общению.

Приведенный пример с фразеологизмами на доске и их синонимами, предложенными учителем, демонстрирует эффективность такой игры. Учащиеся активно применяют свои знания и навыки для ассоциации и сопоставления фразеологических выражений, что способствует их личностному росту и развитию критического мышления.

Кроме того, учитель может расширить эту игру, предлагая учащимся самостоятельно придумывать фразеологизмы и искать их синонимы, что дополнительно развивает их творческие способности и умение работать в команде.

Метод "Мозговой штурм" действительно является эффективным инструментом для развития логического мышления, стимулирования креативности и активизации речевых навыков учащихся. Вот как можно применить этот метод на уроках литературы при изучении лирических произведений русских поэтов:

1. **Формулирование проблемы:** Учитель формулирует проблему или тему, связанную с лирическим произведением, например, тему одиночества или смысла жизни.
2. **Разделение на группы:** Учащиеся делятся на несколько групп, каждая из которых занимается анализом определенного стихотворения или аспекта лирического произведения.
3. **Снятие напряженности и создание атмосферы:** Учитель создает дружелюбную и открытую атмосферу, поощряющую свободное выражение мнений.
4. **Мозговая атака:** Каждая группа активно обсуждает и анализирует свои идеи и впечатления, связанные с прочитанным стихотворением.
5. **Фиксация идей:** Ученики фиксируют свои идеи и аргументы на бумаге или доске.
6. **Отбор лучших идей:** Учитель помогает отобрать наиболее интересные идеи и аргументы из предложенных группой.
7. **Экспертная группа:** Небольшая группа учеников может выступить в роли экспертов, выбирая наилучшие идеи из всех предложенных.
8. **Сообщение результатов:** Группы представляют свои идеи и выводы перед всем классом.



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9. **Публичная защита:** Учащиеся могут защищать свои точки зрения и аргументы перед классом.

10. **Принятие решения:** Класс вместе обсуждает предложенные идеи и приходит к общему выводу или решению относительно проблемы или темы. Применение метода "Мозговой штурм" на уроках литературы позволяет учащимся глубже понимать тексты, развивать аналитические и творческие способности, а также обогащать свой литературный опыт.

Метод "Мозговая атака" действительно эффективно применяется на уроках как литературы, так и русского языка, способствуя развитию креативного мышления и аналитических навыков учащихся. Вот как этот метод может быть применен в уроке:

1. Изучение лирических произведений: Учитель может использовать начальные строки стихотворения и предложить учащимся продолжить его. Это позволяет ученикам применять свои творческие способности, интерпретировать текст и делиться своими идеями.

2. Изучение словообразования: При изучении темы "Словообразование" учитель может задать вопрос о способах образования новых слов. Ученики могут предложить свои предположения, что способствует активной дискуссии и пониманию процессов словообразования.

3. Интерактивный метод "Займи позицию": Этот метод позволяет ученикам аргументировать свою точку зрения на различные утверждения. Разделение класса на две группы и дискуссия между ними способствует развитию навыков аргументации и критического мышления.

4. Решение дилеммы: Этот метод позволяет группам учащихся рассмотреть и обсудить различные точки зрения на дилемму и прийти к общему решению. Это учит учеников уважать мнения других, сотрудничать и работать в группе. Эти методы активизируют учебный процесс, делают его интересным и эффективным, и способствуют развитию различных навыков учащихся.

Эта история о баснописце Эзопе и его дилемме представляет прекрасную возможность для учащихся проявить свои аналитические и критические способности. Они могут рассматривать обе точки зрения, выдвигать аргументы как в пользу того, что "нет ничего лучше языка", так и в пользу того, что "может ли быть что-нибудь хуже языка".

Дилемма, представленная в этой истории, прекрасно иллюстрирует сложность принятия решений в реальной жизни и позволяет учащимся рассмотреть



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проблему с разных точек зрения. Это также может способствовать развитию их этических и моральных убеждений, поскольку они обсуждают последствия выбора в каждом из случаев.

Такие обсуждения помогают учащимся лучше понимать сложности моральных дилемм и развивать навыки критического мышления, логического вывода и обоснованного мнения. Кроме того, это способствует развитию навыков коммуникации и способности аргументировать свою точку зрения.

Интересно видеть, как обе группы представили свои аргументы на примерах из литературы и народной мудрости. Это свидетельствует о разносторонности обсуждения и способности, учащихся рассматривать проблему с разных точек зрения.

Факт того, что обе группы пришли к единому мнению о важности языка в общении, подчеркивает значимость коммуникации и ее роли в разрешении дилемм. Это также показывает, что даже при различных точках зрения можно найти общие позиции и прийти к компромиссу.

Такие обсуждения не только способствуют развитию критического мышления и умению аргументировать свою точку зрения, но и формируют навыки сотрудничества и уважения к мнению других.

Проведение дискуссии за круглым столом по вопросу о необходимости изучения русского языка представляет собой эффективный способ стимулирования обмена мнениями, развития навыков аргументации и критического мышления. Данная деятельность позволяет учащимся не только высказать свою точку зрения, но и выслушать альтернативные взгляды, а также научиться аргументировано отстаивать свои позиции.

Памятка с образцами речевого этикета, предоставляемая учащимся перед началом дискуссии, является важным инструментом для обеспечения конструктивного общения и уважения к мнению собеседников. Умение использовать выражения согласия и отрицания помогает участникам дискуссии выстраивать аргументированный диалог, не нарушая атмосферы уважения и взаимопонимания.

Проведение дискуссии в учебном процессе по русскому языку и литературе позволяет не только закрепить знания, но и развить коммуникативные навыки, что важно для формирования компетентной личности.

Это замечательный пример использования структурной дискуссии на уроке русского языка для изучения темы о лексике и речи современной молодежи.



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Разделение участников на оптимистов, пессимистов, реалистов, наблюдателей и аналитиков позволяет рассмотреть проблему с разных точек зрения и обсудить ее с различных углов.

Этот подход способствует более глубокому пониманию предмета обсуждения и развитию критического мышления учащихся. Кроме того, каждая стадия дискуссии — ориентация, оценка и консолидация — имеет свою роль в формировании полного и информативного обсуждения.

Такая структурированная дискуссия не только помогает учащимся выразить свои мысли, но и обучает их анализировать информацию, давать аргументированные ответы и находить компромиссы. Это важные навыки не только для изучения русского языка и литературы, но и для их будущей активной жизнедеятельности.

Использование метода кейс-стади на уроке русского языка для проведения дебатов по вопросам фонетики является отличным способом активизации умственной деятельности учащихся и развития их аналитических и аргументативных навыков.

Каждая сторона дебатов — утверждающая и опровергающая — вынуждена анализировать и аргументировать свою позицию на основе логических рассуждений и фактов. Это позволяет учащимся не только глубже понять изучаемую тему, но и развивает навыки критического мышления и умения убеждать.

Интерактивные методы, такие как кейс-стади, действительно способствуют повышению мотивации учащихся, так как они делают обучение более интересным и привлекательным. Кроме того, они способствуют формированию коммуникабельности, умению работать в команде и уважительному отношению к точке зрения других людей. Таким образом, использование интерактивных методов в обучении, включая метод кейс-стади, не только способствует углублению знаний, но и развивает ключевые навыки, необходимые для успешной социальной и профессиональной адаптации.

Интерактивные методы обучения не только содействуют активизации познавательной активности учащихся, но и способствуют их личностному развитию. Позволяя учащимся самостоятельно осмысливать учебный материал и применять его на практике, эти методы создают условия для



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развития творческого мышления и поиска оптимальных решений в различных ситуациях.

Ключевая цель использования интерактивных методов — создание условий для самореализации личности каждого ученика. Путем стимулирования творческой активности и развития аналитических навыков интерактивные методы помогают учащимся выйти за пределы шаблонного мышления и обрести уверенность в своих способностях.

Адаптация методов обучения к условиям реального языкового общения, как отмечает В. Риверс, является ключевым аспектом успешной образовательной практики. Это позволяет создать более реалистичные ситуации, в которых учащиеся могут применять свои знания и навыки на практике, что способствует их более эффективному усвоению и применению в будущем.

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MAHALLA INSTITUTINING VOYAGA YETMAGANLAR HUQUQBUZARLIKLARI PROFILAKTİKASIDAGI ROLINI QONUNIY VA TASHKILOTLARARO ASOSLARDA MUSTAHKAMLASH

Yulchixonov Qudratxo‘ja Abdumajit o‘g‘li

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Jamoat xavfsizligi universiteti,
magistratura tinglovchisi

Annotatsiya

Ushbu tezisda mahalla institutining voyaga yetmaganlar huquqbuzarliklarini oldini olishdagi roli, uning qonuniy va tashkiliy asoslari tahlil etiladi. Mahalla organlari tomonidan amalga oshirilayotgan huquqiy va ma‘naviy tarbiya, yoshlarni huquqbuzarliklardan himoya qilish bo‘yicha chora-tadbirlar, ichki ishlar organlari, ta‘lim muassasalari va jamoat tashkilotlari bilan o‘zaro hamkorlikning ahamiyati ko‘rsatilgan. Mahalla institutining samaradorligini oshirish, huquqiy va ma‘naviy dasturlarni takomillashtirish, monitoring tizimlarini joriy etish va xalqaro tajribalarni o‘rganish orqali huquqbuzarliklarni oldini olishga erishish mumkinligi ta‘kidlangan.

Kalit so‘zlar: mahalla institutining roli, voyaga yetmaganlar huquqbuzarligi, huquqiy tarbiya, tashkiliy hamkorlik, ichki ishlar organlari.

KIRISH

Mahalla instituti O‘zbekistonning ijtimoiy tizimida katta ahamiyatga ega bo‘lib, aholi turar-joylarining hududiy birliklarini ifodalash bilan birga, jamiyatdagi huquqiy va ma‘naviy muhitni shakllantirishda ham muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Ayniqsa, voyaga yetmaganlar huquqbuzarliklari profilaktikasi borasida mahalla organlarining o‘rni nihoyatda katta. Mahalladagi faoliyat, jamiyatda ijtimoiy barqarorlikni ta‘minlash va huquqbuzarliklarning oldini olishda muhim vosita hisoblanadi. Shuning uchun, mahalla institutining huquqbuzarliklarning oldini olishdagi o‘rni va uning qonuniy va tashkiliy asoslarini mustahkamlash, ayniqsa, voyaga yetmaganlarning huquqbuzarliklarini oldini olishda alohida e‘tiborga loyiqdir.

Mahallaning huquqbuzarliklar profilaktikasi bilan bog‘liq vazifalari, uning jamiyatdagi roli, profilaktik ahamiyati va javobgarliklari quyidagi manabalarda va asoslarda aks etgan:



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O‘zbekiston Respublikasining “Fuqarolarning o‘zini o‘zi boshqarish organlari to‘g‘risida”gi qonuni.

Ushbu qonuning 11-moddasida fuqarolar yig‘inining vakolatlari belgilangan bo‘lib unga ko‘ra, “ichki ishlar organlari tayanch punktlari huquqbuzarliklar profilaktikasi bo‘yicha inspektorlarining hisobotlarini belgilangan tartibda eshitadi; fuqarolar yig‘ini hududida bolalarga nisbatan tazyiq o‘tkazgan va zo‘ravonlik sodir etgan yoxud bunday tazyiq o‘tkazish va zo‘ravonlik sodir etishga moyil bo‘lgan shaxslarni aniqlashda, shuningdek bunday shaxslar bilan olib boriladigan profilaktika ishlarida ishtirok etadi.”¹

O‘zbekiston Respublikasining “Huquqbuzarliklar profilaktikasi to‘g‘risida”gi qonuni.

Mazkur qonunning maqsadi huquqbuzarliklar profilaktikasi sohasidagi munosabatlarni tartibga solishdan iborat bo‘lib, qonunga muvofiq, “Fuqarolarning o‘zini o‘zi boshqarish organlari: huquqbuzarliklar profilaktikasiga doir davlat dasturlarini, hududiy va boshqa dasturlarni amalga oshirishda ishtirok etadi; huquqbuzarliklar profilaktikasi to‘g‘risidagi qonunchilikning ijro etilishi ustidan jamoatchilik nazoratini amalga oshiradi; tegishli hududda jamoat tartibini ta‘minlashda, shu jumladan fuqarolarning kelishi va ketishi hisobga olinishini tashkil etishda, voyaga yetmaganlar o‘rtasida nazoratsizlik va huquqbuzarliklar profilaktikasi hamda ularning huquqlarini himoya qilish bo‘yicha ishlarda huquqni muhofaza qiluvchi organlarga ko‘maklashadi; huquqbuzarliklar profilaktikasini amalga oshiruvchi va unda ishtirok etuvchi boshqa organlar hamda muassasalar bilan o‘zaro hamkorlik qiladi.”²

O‘zbekiston Respublikasining “Voyaga yetmaganlar o‘rtasida nazoratsizlik va huquqbuzarliklarning profilaktikasi to‘g‘risida”gi Qonuni.

Bu qonun normalarida voyaga yetmaganlar o‘rtasida nazoratsizlik va huquqbuzarliklarning profilaktikasida fuqarolarning o‘zini o‘zi boshqarish organlarining ishtiroki va bu borada boshqa huquqni muhofaza qiluvchi organlar va muassasalar bilan hamkorlik qilishi nazarda tutilgan. Jumladan, qonuning 19-moddasi: “Fuqarolarning o‘zini o‘zi boshqarish organlari va nodavlat notijorat

¹ O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Qonuni, 22.04.2013-yildagi O‘RQ-350-son “Fuqarolarning o‘zini o‘zi boshqarish organlari to‘g‘risida”gi O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Qonuniga o‘zgartirish va qo‘shimchalar kiritish haqida”

² O‘zbekiston Respublikasining Qonuni, 14.05.2014-yildagi O‘RQ-371-son “Huquqbuzarliklar profilaktikasi to‘g‘risida”



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tashkilotlar o‘z vakolatlari doirasida: voyaga yetmaganlarning ma’naviy, axloqiy, huquqiy, estetik, jismoniy, mehnat tarbiyasida ishtirok etadi, ularda sog‘lom turmush tarzini shakllantirishga ko‘maklashadi; ijtimoiy jihatdan xavfli ahvolda bo‘lgan voyaga yetmaganlarga va oilalarga yordam ko‘rsatadi; jazoni ijro etish muassasalaridan ozod qilingan yoki ixtisoslashtirilgan o‘quv-tarbiya muassasalaridan qaytib kelgan voyaga yetmaganlarning ijtimoiy-pedagogik rehabilitatsiya qilinishi va moslashuviga ko‘maklashadi; voyaga yetmaganlar o‘rtasida nazoratsizlik va huquqbuzarliklarning profilaktikasini amalga oshiruvchi organlar hamda muassasalar bilan hamkorlik qiladi.

Fuqarolarning o‘zini o‘zi boshqarish organlari va nodavlat notijorat tashkilotlar qonunchilikka muvofiq boshqa vakolatlarni ham amalga oshirishi mumkin.”³ – degan normalar bilan mustahkamlangan.

Mahalla organlarining huquqbuzarliklarni oldini olishdagi samaradorligi ko‘pincha boshqa tashkilotlar bilan o‘zaro hamkorlikka bog‘liq. Xususan, “2022 – 2026-yillarga mo‘ljallangan Yangi O‘zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi”da ham mahallaning “faol” modelini joriy etish orqali mahalla tizimini rivojlantirish va mahallabay ishlashda davlat organlari, mahalliy hokimlik va jamoat tashkilotlarining o‘zaro samarali hamkorligi qat’iy belgilab qo‘yilgan. Mahalla organlari va boshqa davlat organlari, jamoat tashkilotlari va ta’lim muassasalari o‘rtasida samarali hamkorlik voyaga yetmaganlarning huquqbuzarliklari profilaktikasida muhim omil hisoblanadi. Bunday hamkorlik quyidagicha tashkil etiladi:

- **Ichki ishlar organlari bilan hamkorlik:** Mahalla organlari ichki ishlar organlari bilan yaqindan ishlashadi. Ichki ishlar organlari tomonidan mahallaga doimiy ravishda huquqbuzarliklar bo‘yicha axborot taqdim etiladi. Mahalla organlari o‘z navbatida huquqbuzarliklarni oldini olish bo‘yicha hamkorlikda profilaktik tadbirlar o‘tkazadilar. Ichki ishlar organlari bilan birgalikda o‘tkaziladigan seminarlar, treninglar va uchrashuvlar yoshlarni huquqbuzarlikdan himoya qilishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.
- **Ta’lim muassasalari bilan hamkorlik:** Mahalla organlari maktabgacha ta’lim muassasalari, maktablar, akademik litsey, kasb-hunar maktablari, texnikumlar va hatto oliy ta’lim muassasalari bilan hamkorlikda huquqiy tarbiya va

³ O‘zbekiston Respublikasining Qonuni, 29.09.2010-yildagi O‘RQ-263-son “Voyaga yetmaganlar o‘rtasida nazoratsizlik va huquqbuzarliklarning profilaktikasi to‘g‘risida”



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ma'naviy-axloqiy ta'lim berishga qaratilgan tadbirlarni tashkil etadi. Bu yerda asosiy e'tibor yoshlarning huquqiy madaniyatini oshirishga, ularni jinoyatchilik va huquqbuzarliklarning salbiy oqibatlari haqida xabardor qilishga qaratiladi.

- **Jamoat tashkilotlari bilan hamkorlik:** Mahalla organlari jamoat tashkilotlari, hayriya va ijtimoiy xizmat ko'rsatuvchi tashkilotlar bilan birgalikda mahallada huquqiy madaniyatni rivojlantirish va yoshlarni jamiyatda to'g'ri o'rin egallashlariga yordam berish uchun ko'plab tadbirlar o'tkazadilar.
- **Psixologik va pedagogik xizmatlar bilan hamkorlik:** Mahalla organlari psixologlar, pedagoglar va boshqa ijtimoiy xodimlarning xizmatlaridan foydalangan holda voyaga yetmaganlarga individual yondashuvni amalga oshiradi. Bu xususiyat, yoshlarning ijtimoiy va ma'naviy muammolarini hal qilishda samarali hisoblanadi. Mahalla institutining huquqbuzarliklar profilaktikasidagi samaradorligini oshirish uchun quyidagi chora-tadbirlarni amalga oshirish zarur:
- **Huquqiy va ma'naviy tarbiya dasturlarini takomillashtirish:** Mahalla organlari yoshlarni huquqiy va axloqiy jihatdan tarbiyalash bo'yicha maxsus dasturlarni ishlab chiqishlari va ularni muntazam ravishda amalga oshirishlari kerak. Shu bilan birga, yoshlar o'rtasida huquqbuzarliklarning oldini olish bo'yicha tizimli tadbirlar tashkil etish zarur.
- **Mahalla institutining iqtisodiy asoslarini kuchaytirish:** Mahalla organlarining samaradorligini oshirish uchun unga qo'shimcha mablag' ajratish, yoshlar uchun ijtimoiy dasturlarni amalga oshirish va ularning ish bilan ta'minlanishini yanada yaxshilash zarur.
- **Monitoring va tahlil tizimlarini yaratish:** Mahalla organlarining faoliyatini doimiy ravishda tahlil qilish va monitoring qilish, huquqbuzarliklarning oldini olish bo'yicha samarali chora-tadbirlarni ishlab chiqish uchun zarur.
- **Xalqaro tajribalarni o'rganish va joriy etish:** Mahalla organlari xalqaro tajribalarni o'rganib, ularni mahallada huquqbuzarliklarni oldini olish tizimiga moslashtirishlari kerak. Bunday tajribalar, ayniqsa, yoshlarni jamiyatga to'g'ri moslashishini ta'minlashda foydalidir.

XULOSA

Mahalla organlari voyaga yetmaganlar huquqbuzarliklarini oldini olishda o'ta muhim rol o'ynaydi. Uning samarali faoliyati qonuniy va tashkiliy asoslarni mustahkamlashga, huquqbuzarliklarni oldini olishga, shuningdek, yoshlarni huquqiy va ma'naviy jihatdan to'g'ri tarbiyalashga xizmat qiladi. Mahalla organlari



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ichki ishlar organlari, ta'lim muassasalari va jamoat tashkilotlari bilan hamkorlikda, ijtimoiy muhitni yaxshilash va jinoyatchilikni kamaytirish borasida katta hissa qo'shmoqda. Mahalla institutining samaradorligini oshirish uchun huquqiy va ma'naviy tarbiya dasturlarini takomillashtirish, iqtisodiy asoslarini kuchaytirish, monitoring tizimlarini yaratish va xalqaro tajribalarni o'rganish zarur. Bu orqali Yangi O'zbekistonda yoshlar orasidagi huquqbuzarliklarni kamaytirish va ijtimoiy barqarorlikni ta'minlashga erishish mumkin.

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КЛУБЕНЬКОВЫЕ АЗОТФИКСИРУЮЩИЕ БАКТЕРИИ

NODULE NITROGEN-FIXING BACTERIA

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ANNOTATION:

This research paper is devoted to the study of the history of discovery, morphology and physiology of nodule bacteria. In the theoretical part, the significance of nodule bacteria and their types, properties, and functions performed by them are considered.

Keywords: atmospheric nitrogen, ammonium salts, symbiosis, legumes, bacteroids, root nodules, nitrogen fixation, polymorphism, microaerophiles, cultivation, inoculation, infectious thread, free-living microorganisms.

Objective: to study the origin, physiology, and application of nodule nitrogen-fixing bacteria.

Nitrogen as an element is necessary for all living organisms to exist: it is part of almost all biological macromolecules. However, the first link in all food chains – plants – are not able to bind molecular nitrogen from the air. To do this, there is a whole group of very diverse bacteria that can convert molecular nitrogen (N₂) into biologically available (ammonium compounds).

The importance of the existence of nitrogen-fixing bacteria on Earth is very difficult to overestimate. They belong to different taxonomic groups, but they are united precisely on the basis of the ability to absorb atmospheric nitrogen and convert it to the ammonium form.

Opening history

The problem of biological nitrogen arose with the development of agricultural culture. It has long been known from the practical agronomic activity of humans that legumes increase soil fertility. Back in the third and first centuries BC, the Greek



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philosopher Theophrastus and the Romans Cato, Varro, Pliny and Virgil wrote about this.

The first scientific explanation of the ability of legumes to store nitrogen belongs to the French agrochemist J. R. R. Tolkien. Bussengo (1838). He found that alfalfa and clover enrich the soil with nitrogen, while cereals and root vegetables deplete it. These facts he associated with the ability of legumes to fix nitrogen from the air. However, Bussengo mistakenly imagined that the fixing agent is the leaves of a legume plant. It was this incorrect conclusion that led Boussengo to deny his discovery 15 years later.

In an effort to prove more strongly the correctness of his idea, Bussengo conducted a series of experiments. In contrast to his earlier experiments, he no longer grew sprouts of legumes transplanted from the field on calcined sand, but carefully washed seeds (lupines and beans); vessels with plants were placed under a glass cap. Under such conditions, the plants were not enriched with "air nitrogen". Now it is clear and easily explained.

It was the thoroughness of the experiment, which excluded the possibility of infection of the root system of seedlings with nodule bacteria, that led Bussengo to the results that refuted his previous data. СчитаяNevertheless, considering the latest experiments more reliable and not even assuming the existence of nodule bacteria, he recognized the resultsof previous experiments as erroneous and disavowed them. It took several decades before it was possible to establish that legumes fix molecular nitrogen only in symbiosis with microorganisms that cause nodule formation on their roots.

Russian naturalists of the 19th century M. S. Voronin, P. S. Kossovich, and K. A. Timiryazev made a great contribution to the discovery of the causes of nitrogen enrichment in the soil during the cultivation of legumes. Agronomic and microbiological studies conducted in the same years by a number of foreign authors also contributedto establishing this truth.

Currently, more than 200 different species of other plants are also known, for which the ability to fix nitrogen in symbiosis with microorganisms that form nodules on the root system or on their leaves is fully proven. Most of them belong to trees and shrubs.

About 80 years ago, S. N. Vinogradsky isolated the anaerobic bacterium *Clostridiumpasteurianum* from the soil, which fixes nitrogen gas. Somewhat later,



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Dutch researcher M. Beyerink discovered the aerobic nitrogen-fixing bacterium *Azotobacter*.

In the future, the list of nitrogen fixers was supplemented with new types of microorganisms-representatives of other systematic groups.

The activity of all free-living nitrogen-fixing bacteria in the soil is limited by a lack of organic substances. Therefore, they cannot provide significant nitrogen accumulation (on average, they accumulate no more than 5 kg of nitrogen per 1 ha).

Their activity can be activated by adding fresh organic matter.

The full use of both symbiotic and free-living nitrogen-fixing microorganisms in agriculture is possible only with a comprehensive knowledge of the factors that determine the fixation of molecular nitrogen, and the establishment of ways to intensify this process. There are two possible ways to intensify the accumulation of biological nitrogen — expansion of legume crops and creation of agrotechnical conditions that ensure the maximum nitrogen-fixing activity of symbiotic and free-living nitrogen fixers.

To successfully solve the problem of intensifying the accumulation of biological nitrogen, it is necessary to increase the acreage for legumes, conduct in-depth research to study the issues of effective nitrogen fixation by symbiotic and free-living microorganisms.

Nodule bacteria of legumes

Paleontological data indicate that the oldest legume crops with nodules were some plants belonging to the *Eucaesalpinioideae* group *Eucaesalpinioideae*.

In modern legume species, nodules are found on the roots of many members of the family *Papilijilijaeae*.

Phylogenetically more primitive members of families such as *Caesalpinaceae* *Mimosaceae* *Caesalpinaceae* *Mimosaceae* do not form nodules in most cases.

Out of 13,000 species (550 genera) of legumes, the presence of nodules has so far been detected only in approximately 1,300 species (243 genera). This primarily includes plant species used in agriculture (more than 200).

By forming nodules, legumes acquire the ability to absorb atmospheric nitrogen. However, they are also able to feed on bound forms of nitrogen-ammonium and nitric acid salts. Only one plant, *Hedysarum coronarium*, *Hedysarum coronarium* assimilates only molecular nitrogen. Therefore, without nodules in nature, this plant is not found.



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Nodule bacteria supply the legume with nitrogen, which is fixed from the air. Plants, in turn, supply bacteria with carbohydrate metabolism products and mineral salts, which they need for growth and development.

In 1866, the famous botanist and soil scientist M. S. Voronin saw the smallest "corpuscles" in the nodules on the roots of legumes. Voronin put forward bold assumptions for that time: he connected the formation of nodules with the activity of bacteria, and the increased division of root tissue cells with the plant's reaction to bacteria that had penetrated the root.

20 years later, Dutch scientist Beyerink isolated bacteria from the nodules of peas, vetch, chyna, beans, seradella and лядвенциадwentz and studied their properties, testing their ability to infect plants and cause nodule formation. He named these microorganisms *Bacillus Radicicola*. Since the genus *Bacillus* includes bacteria that form spores, and nodule bacteria lack this ability, A. Prazhmovsky renamed them *Bacterium radiicola*. B. Frank proposed a more successful generic name for nodule bacteria — *Rhizobium* (from the Greek rhizo-root, bio-life; life on the roots). This name was instilled and is still used in the literature.

Morphology and physiology

Nodule bacteria are characterized by a striking variety of forms-polymorphism. This was noticed by many researchers when studying nodule bacteria in pure culture in laboratory conditions and soil. Nodule bacteria can be rod-shaped or oval. Among these bacteria, there are also filterable forms, L-forms, coccoid immobile and motile organisms.

Young nodule bacteria in pure culture on nutrient media usually have a rod—shaped shape, the size of the rods is approximately 0.5—0.9 X 1.2-3.0 microns, mobile, multiply by division. In rod-shaped cells of nodule bacteria of clover, division by lacing is observed. With age, rod-shaped cells can pass to budding. According to Gram, the cells are negatively colored, and their ultra-thin structure is typical for gram-negative bacteria.

With aging, nodule bacteria lose their mobility and go into a state of so-called shingled rods. They received this name due to the alternation of dense and loose sections of protoplasm in cells. Probably, with age, the bacterial cell is filled with fat inclusions that do not perceive color and, as a result, cause striation of the cell. The stage of "girdled rods" precedes the stage of formation of bacteroids-cells of irregular shape: thickened, branched, spherical, pear-shaped and bulb-shaped. The



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term "bacteroids" was introduced into the literature by J. Brunhorst in 1885, applying it to unusual-shaped formations, much larger than the rod-shaped bacterial cells found in nodule tissues.

Bacteroids contain more volutin granules and are characterized by a higher content of glycogen and fat than rod cells. Bacteroids grown in artificial nutrient media and formed in nodule tissues are physiologically of the same type. It is believed that bacteroids are forms of bacteria with an incomplete division process. With incomplete cell division of nodule bacteria, dichotomically branching forms of bacteroides arise. The amount of bacteroids increases with the aging of the culture; their appearance is promoted by the depletion of the nutrient medium, the accumulation of metabolic products, and the introduction of alkaloids into the medium.

On nutrient media, nodule bacteria of different legume plant species grow at different rates. The fast — growing ones include nodule bacteria of peas, clover, alfalfa, forage beans, vetch, lentils, chyna, sweet clover, fenugreek, beans, chickpeas, lyadvenets; the slow-growing ones include nodule bacteria of lupine, soy, peanuts, seradella, mash, ВИГНЬ vigna, sainfoin, gorse. Fully formed colonies of fast — growing crops can be obtained on the 3rd-4th day of incubation, colonies of slow — growing ones - on the 7th-8th.

Colonies of fast-growing nodule bacteria are the color of melted milk, often translucent, slimy, with smooth edges, moderately convex, and eventually grow on the surface of the agar medium. Colonies of slow-growing bacteria are more convex, small, dry, dense and, as a rule, do not grow on the surface of the medium. The mucus produced by nodule bacteria is a complex polysaccharide-type compound, which includes hexose, pentose and uronic acids.

Nodule bacteria are microaerophiles (they develop with small amounts of oxygen in the environment), but they prefer aerobic conditions.

Nodule bacteria use carbohydrates and organic acids as a carbon source in nutrient media, and various mineral and organic nitrogen — containing compounds as a nitrogen source. When cultivated on media with a high content of nitrogen-containing substances, nodule bacteria may lose their ability to enter the plant and form nodules. Therefore, usually nodule bacteria are grown on plant extracts (bean, pea broth) or soil extracts. Nodule bacteria can obtain phosphorus necessary for development from mineral and organic phosphorus-containing compounds; mineral compounds can serve as a source of calcium, potassium and other mineral elements.



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To suppress extraneous saprophytic microflora when isolating nodule bacteria from nodules or directly from the soil, nutrient media with the addition of crystal violet, tannin or antibiotics are recommended.

For the development of most cultures of nodule bacteria, an optimal temperature of 24-26°C is required. At 0°C and 37°C, growth stops. Usually, cultures of nodule bacteria are stored in the laboratory at low temperatures (2-4-°C).

Many types of nodule bacteria are able to synthesize B vitamins, as well as growth substances such as heteroauxin (beta-indolylacetic acid).

All nodule bacteria are approximately equally resistant to the alkaline reaction of the medium (pH = 8.0), but they are not equally sensitive to the acidic one.

Specificity, virulence, competitiveness and activity

The concept of specificity of nodule bacteria is a collective one. It characterizes the ability of bacteria to form nodules in plants. If we talk about nodule bacteria in general, then for them the formation of nodules only in a group of legumes is already specific in itself — they have selectivity to legumes.

However, if we consider individual cultures of nodule bacteria, it turns out that among them there are some that are able to infect only a certain, sometimes larger, sometimes smaller, group of legumes, and in this sense, the specificity of nodule bacteria is the selective ability in relation to the host plant. The specificity of nodule bacteria can be narrow (nodule clover bacteria infect only a group of clovers — species specificity, and lupine nodule bacteria can even be characterized by varietal specificity — infect only alkaloid or non-alkaloid lupine varieties). With broad specificity, pea nodule bacteria can infect pea, chyna, and bean plants, while chyna and bean nodule bacteria can infect pea plants, i.e. all of them are characterized by the ability to "cross-infect". The specificity of nodule bacteria underlies their classification.

The specificity of nodule bacteria arose as a result of their long-term adaptation to one plant or to a group of them and the genetic transmission of this property. In this regard, different adaptations of nodule bacteria to plants are also present within the cross-infection group. Thus, alfalfa nodule bacteria can form nodules in sweet clover. But, nevertheless, they are more adapted to alfalfa, and sweet clover bacteria - to sweet clover.

In the process of infection of the root system of legumes with nodule bacteria, the virulence of microorganisms is of great importance. If specificity determines the



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spectrum of action of bacteria, then the virulence of nodule bacteria characterizes the activity of their action within this spectrum. Virulence refers to the ability of nodule bacteria to enter the root tissue, multiply there and cause nodule formation. An important role is played not only by the ability to penetrate into the roots of the plant, but also by the speed of this penetration.

To determine the virulence of a strain of nodule bacteria, it is necessary to establish its ability to cause nodule formation. The criterion of virulence of any strain can be the minimum number of bacteria that provides a more vigorous infection of the roots in comparison with other strains, resulting in the formation of nodules.

In soil, in the presence of other strains, it is not always the more virulent strain that will infect the plant first. In this case, it is necessary to take into account its competitive ability, which often masks the property of virulence in natural conditions.

It is necessary that virulent strains are also competitive, i.e. they can successfully compete not only with representatives of the local saprophytic microflora, but also with other strains of nodule bacteria. An indicator of the competitiveness of a strain is the number of nodules formed by it as a percentage of the total number of nodules on plant roots.

An important property of nodule bacteria is their activity (efficiency), i.e. the ability to assimilate molecular nitrogen in symbiosis with legumes and meet the needs of the host plant. Depending on the extent to which nodule bacteria contribute to increasing the yield of legumes, they are usually divided into active (effective), inactive (ineffective) and inactive (ineffective).

A bacterial strain that is inactive for one host plant in symbiosis with another legume species can be quite effective. Therefore, when describing a strain from the point of view of its effectiveness, it should always be indicated in relation to which type of host plant its action is manifested.

The activity of nodule bacteria is not their permanent property. Often in laboratory practice, there is a loss of activity in cultures of nodule bacteria. In this case, either the activity of the entire culture is lost, or individual cells with low activity appear. A decrease in the degree of activity of nodule bacteria occurs in the presence of certain antibiotics and amino acids. One of the reasons for the loss of activity of nodule bacteria may be the influence of phage. By passing, i.e. by repeatedly passing bacteria through the host plant (by adapting to a particular plant species), it is possible to obtain effective strains from ineffective ones.



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Exposure to gamma rays makes it possible to obtain strains with increased efficiency. There are known cases of highly active radiomutants of alfalfa nodule bacteria from an inactive strain. The use of ionizing radiation, which has a direct effect on changing the genetic characteristics of the cell, is likely to be a promising technique in the selection of highly active strains of nodule bacteria.

Infection of legumes with nodule bacteria

To ensure the normal process of infection of the root system with nodule bacteria, it is necessary to have a fairly large number of viable bacterial cells in the root zone. Researchers' opinions on the number of cells needed to support the inoculation process vary. Thus, according to the American scientist O. Allen (1966), 500-1000 cells are required for inoculation of small — seeded plants, and at least 70,000 cells per 1 seed are required for inoculation of large-seeded plants. According to the Australian researcher J. R. R. Tolkien, According to Vincent (1966), at the time of inoculation, each seed should contain at least several hundred viable and active nodule bacterial cells. There is evidence that single cells can also be embedded in the root tissue.

During the development of the legume root system, the growth of nodule bacteria on the root surface is stimulated by root secretions. Products of destruction of root covers and hairs also play an important role in providing nodule bacteria with a suitable substrate.

In the rhizosphere of the legume plant, the development of nodule bacteria is sharply stimulated, but this phenomenon is not observed for cereals.

There are a number of hypotheses about the mechanism of penetration of nodule bacteria into the plant root.

It is known that nodule bacteria cause softening of the walls of root hairs. However, целлюлазы, they do not form either cellulase or pectinolytic enzymes. In this regard, it was suggested that nodule bacteria penetrate the root due to the release of mucus of a polysaccharide nature, which causes the synthesis of the enzyme polygalacturonase by plants. This enzyme, destroying pectin substances, affects the shell of root hairs, making it more plastic and permeable. In small amounts, polygalacturonase is always present in the root hairs and, obviously, causing partial dissolution of the corresponding components of the shell, allows the cell to stretch. Some researchers believe that nodule bacteria enter the root due to companion bacteria that produce pectinolytic enzymes. This hypothesis was put forward on the



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basis of the following facts. When microscoping root hairs, many researchers noted the presence of a light spot, near which nodule bacteria accumulate. This spot may be a sign of the beginning of maceration (destruction) of the tissue протопектиназой by protopectinase, similar to the same sign observed in plants with many bacterial diseases. In addition, it was found that avirulent cultures of nodule bacteria in the presence of bacteria that produce pectinolytic enzymes are able to penetrate into the root.

The process of introduction of nodule bacteria into the root tissue is the same for all types of legumes and consists of two phases. In the first phase, infection of the root hairs occurs. In the second phase, the process of nodule formation is intensive. The duration of the phases varies between different plant species: in *Trifolium fragiferum*, the first phase lasts 6 days, and in *Trifolium nigrescens*, it lasts 3 days. In some cases, it is very difficult to detect the boundaries between phases. The most intensive introduction of nodule bacteria into root hairs occurs in the early stages of plant development. The second phase ends in the period of mass nodule formation. Often, the introduction of nodule bacteria into the root hairs continues even after the nodules have formed on the roots. This so-called excess or additional infection occurs because the infection of the hairs does not stop for a long time. At a later stage of infection, nodules are usually placed lower along the root.

The type of development, structure and density of root hairs do not affect the rate of introduction of nodule bacteria. Nodule formation sites are not always associated with the locations of infected hairs.

Having penetrated the root (through the root hair, epidermal cell, places of root damage), nodule bacteria then move to the root tissues of the plant. Most easily, bacteria pass through the intercellular spaces.

Either a single cell or a group of bacterial cells can enter the root tissue. If a single cell has been implanted, it can continue to move through the tissue as a loner. The path of infection of the root with single cells is characteristic of lupine plants.

However, in most cases, the invaded cell, actively multiplying, forms so-called infectious threads and already in the form of such threads moves into the plant tissues.

The term "infectious thread" originated from the study of the infection process in a light microscope. Starting with Beyerink's work, the infectious thread was considered as a slimy hyphoid mass with multiplying bacteria enclosed in it.



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In essence, an infectious thread is a colony of multiplied bacteria. The beginning of it is the place where a single cell or group of cells has penetrated. It is possible that the bacterial colony (and, consequently, the future infectious thread) begins to form on the root surface before the introduction of bacteria into the root.

The number of infected root hairs varies significantly between individual plants. Usually, infectious filaments appear in deformed, twisted root hairs. However, there are indications that similar filaments are sometimes found in straight hairs. More often, one branching thread is observed in the root hairs, less often two. In some cases, there are several threads in one root hair, or several have common infection threads that give rise to a single nodule.

The percentage of infected root hairs in the total number of deformed ones is inexplicably low. It usually ranges from 0.6 to 3.2, occasionally reaching 8.0. The proportion of successful infections is even lower, since there are many (up to 80%) infectious threads so-called abortive threads that have stopped developing. The rate of movement of normally developing infectious filaments in the plant is 5-8 microns per hour. At this rate, the path through the root hair length of 100-200 microns infectious thread can pass within one day.

Free-living nitrogen-fixing microorganisms.

Until recently, it was assumed that the monopoly of nitrogen fixation belongs only to representatives of the genera *Azotobacter*, *Clostridium* and *Rhizobium*.

However, even before M. Beyerink (1901) isolated the *Ketera azotobacter* and almost simultaneously with S.N. Vinogradsky (1895) isolated *Clostridium*, the French researcher Berthelot (1885-1892) described a large number of different soil microorganisms with a nitrogen-fixing function. Some of them increased the nitrogen content in the medium by 80% (from the initial one). However, the lack of identification of the selected crops in some cases and the imperfection of the methods used by BertLo did not allow us to agree with the statements about the significant spread of the nitrogen-fixing function of soil microorganisms.

Recently, the use of a highly sensitive isotope method and other precise methods of research has made it possible to establish the ability of many soil microorganisms to bind atmospheric nitrogen. The list of nitrogen digesters has been expanded with new bacterial species: *Azotomonas insolita*, *Azotomonas Fluorescens*, *Pseudomonas azotogensis*. A number of well-known bacteria, such as actinomycetes (Actinomycetes), photosynthetic bacteria (*Rhodospirillum rubrum*), representatives



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эубактерий of Eubacteria (families Thiorhodaceae, Athiorhodaceae, as well as genera: Pseudomonas, Bacterium, Bacillus), were found to have nitrogen-fixing ability. Finally, it was found that some types of microorganisms that do not fix nitrogen under normal cultivation conditions can become energetic nitrogen fixers in associations with other types of microorganisms.

Currently, more than 80 species and varieties of bacteria, several types of actinomycetes, yeasts, yeast-like organisms and molds that can fix nitrogen are known. They inhabit the soil, the bottom of the seas and fresh water bodies.

Small amounts of molecular nitrogen can be absorbed by soil mycobacteria. Nitrogen assimilated by mycobacteria, combined with nitrogen assimilated by other oligonitrophilic microorganisms, blue-green algae, lichens and mosses, so enriches the primitive soil with nitrogen that it can be inhabited by higher plants.

Conclusion:

Biological nitrogen can serve as a significant addition to the nitrogen fund of the soil, contributing to an increase in its fertility and thereby providing a more economical use of technical nitrogen-fertilizer nitrogen.

Nitrogen deficiency is largely compensated by biological means, mainly due to the nitrogen reserve accumulated in the soil by microorganisms, primarily nitrogen-fixing ones.

There are two groups of microorganisms that fix atmospheric nitrogen. One of them is in symbiosis with higher plants, forming nodules on the roots. This group includes nodule bacteria. Microorganisms of another group live in the soil independently of plants. These include Azotobacter, clostridium, beyerinkia, and other free-living microorganisms. The potential of symbiotic nitrogen fixers is significantly higher than that of free-living ones.

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NEW INNOVATIVE METHODS IN THE COURSE AND TREATMENT OF BRONCHIAL ASTHMA IN SCHOOL-AGED CHILDREN

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Abstract:

Bronchial asthma is one of the most common chronic respiratory diseases among children. This disease is characterized by inflammation and narrowing of the airways, which makes it difficult for children to breathe. Bronchial asthma in school-aged children can have a negative impact on their general health, learning and social functioning. Therefore, it is important to find effective ways to manage and treat asthma.

Keywords: bronchial asthma, allergens, infections, modern technologies, innovative approach, asthma complications.

The course of bronchial asthma depends on many factors. Factors such as genetic predisposition, environmental factors, allergens, infections and stress affect the development of asthma in children. Children of school age are often exposed to allergens such as dust, pollen, animal dander and other allergens. Also, among children, high levels of stress and emotional burdens can also trigger asthma attacks. It is important to use modern approaches and innovative methods to manage the course of asthma. First, it is necessary to ensure an individual approach to the treatment of asthma. Asthma symptoms and severity vary from child to child, so a treatment plan should be tailored to each child. This approach allows taking into account the individual needs of children and increases the effectiveness of treatment. In modern medicine, inhalers and nebulizers are widely used in the treatment of bronchial asthma. These methods allow direct delivery of drugs to the respiratory tract, which increases the effectiveness of drugs and reduces side effects. Inhalers are convenient and effective, especially for children. They allow children to self-medicate and help prevent asthma attacks. New biological drugs also play an important role in the treatment of asthma. These drugs target the immune system and reduce asthma symptoms. Biologics are generally recommended for severe asthma cases and can significantly improve quality of life in children. Among the innovative methods is the use of digital technologies for asthma management. Mobile apps and



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online platforms allow children and their parents to track asthma symptoms, remind them to take their medications, and communicate with doctors. These technologies help children manage their health and are important in preventing asthma attacks. In addition, preventive measures are also important in preventing asthma in children. Children should be counseled on avoiding allergens, getting fresh air, increasing physical activity, and managing stress. Parents and teachers should educate children about asthma and warn them about asthma attacks. This increases children's responsibility for their own health and helps them fight asthma.

Partnerships between the public and health systems are important in addressing the challenges of asthma. Schools, health care facilities, and parents must work together to address children's asthma problems. This will help children lead a healthy and active life.

New innovative methods in the treatment of bronchial asthma offer many possibilities and approaches. These methods not only help reduce asthma symptoms, but also help manage the disease. Biologic therapy includes newer medications for severe asthma. These drugs target specific parts of the immune system, which reduces inflammation and improves asthma symptoms. For example, monoclonal antibodies (eg, omalizumab, mepolizumab) may be effective in reducing asthma symptoms. Modern inhalers and nebulizers allow direct delivery of drugs to the respiratory tract. They are convenient and effective for children. Newer inhalers, such as smart inhalers, offer the ability to monitor medication intake and provide reminders. Mobile apps and online platforms allow children and their parents to track asthma symptoms, remind them to take their medications, and communicate with doctors. These technologies help children manage their health and are important in preventing asthma attacks. Immunotherapy for allergic asthma helps to modify the immune system's response to allergens. This method reduces sensitivity to allergens and improves asthma symptoms. Immunotherapy is usually used to reduce allergic reactions.

Rehabilitation programs that include increased physical activity and breathing exercises are important for children with asthma. These programs improve children's breathing ability and reduce asthma symptoms. Stress can trigger asthma attacks, so stress management techniques such as meditation, yoga, and breathing exercises can help children. These methods improve the emotional state of children and reduce problems related to asthma. A healthy diet and lifestyle changes can help reduce asthma symptoms. Avoiding food allergens, walking in fresh air and increasing



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physical activity will improve the overall health of children. Research into new drugs and methods in the treatment of asthma continues. There are opportunities to test new innovative methods and put them into practice through clinical trials. These innovative methods play an important role in the effective management and treatment of bronchial asthma. Because each child's asthma symptoms and their severity are different, the treatment plan requires an individualized approach. Therefore, it is important to consult with doctors and choose the right treatment methods.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, it is important to use new innovative methods in the course and treatment of bronchial asthma in school-aged children. An individual approach, modern medicines, digital technologies and preventive measures help children fight asthma. And the cooperation of the public and health systems in solving problems related to asthma plays an important role in improving the quality of life of children.

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BRONXIT KASALLIGINING KELIB CHIQISHI HAMDA UNING ASORATLARI

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Annotatsiya:

Ushbu maqolada bronxit bronxial shilliq qavatdagi yallig'lanish jarayoni bilan tavsiflangan pastki nafas yo'llarining keng tarqalgan kasalligi hisoblanadi. Bronxit belgilari va davolash usullari kasallikning shakliga bog'liq: o'tkir yoki surunkali, shuningdek kasallikning bosqichi haqida ma'lumotlar berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Bronxit, nafas yo'llari, nafas olish sistemasi, patologiya, halqum, kekirdak, bakterial bronxit, etiologiya.

Bronxit — o'pkada bronxlar (katta va o'rta kattalikdagi havo yo'llari) yallig'lanishi. Bu yo'talni keltirib chiqaradi. Bronxit odatda burun, quloq, tomoq yoki sinuslarda infeksiya sifatida boshlanadi. Keyin infeksiya bronxga tushadi. Alomatlar orasida yo'tal, balg'am, xirillash, nafas qisilishi va ko'krak og'rig'i mavjud. Bronxit o'tkir yoki surunkali bo'lishi mumkin

Bronxoektaziyalar -nafas tizimi kasalliklaridan biri bo'lib bronxial daraxt va o'pka muskul hamda elastik to'qimaning destruksiyaga uchrashi natijasida bronx va bronxiolalarning kengayib qolishidir. Bronxlar devorining kengayib qolishi keyinchalik yiringli yallig'lanishga olib kelishi mumkin. Jahon Sog'liqni Saqlash Tashkiloti statistikasiga ko'ra kasallikni aholi orasida uchrash ehtimoli asosan yosh bolalar va o'smirlarda taxminan 5 yoshdan 25 yoshgacha bo'lgan aholi orasida uchraydi. Aholi orasida tarqalishi 0.3-1.2%ni tashkil etadi. Bronxoektaziyalar birlamchi(tug'ma 6%) va ikkilamchi (orttirilgan) turlarga bo'linadi. .Shuningdek, ular yagona va ko'p sonli bo'lishi mumkin.

Shaklidan kelib chiqib:

- silindrsimon;
- qopsimon;
- urchuqsimon;



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- aralash bronxoektazlar farqlanadi.

Etiolopatogenezi.

Tug'ma bronxoektazlar bu - bronxlar devori yoki o'pka interstisial stromasi displaziyasi yani bronx silliq mushak qavati hujayralari, elastik va tog'ay to'qimasini yetarli darajada rivojlanmaganligi bilan namoyon bo'ladigan bronxoektaz turi hisoblanadi. Turmushda orttirilgan bronxoektaziyalarning yuzaga kelishida asosiy rol ni bronxlar va o'pkaning zararlaydigan o'tkir virusli va bakterial infeksiyalar, destruktiv jarayonlar bilan birga davom etadigan surunkali pnevmoniyalar, pnevmokoniozlar, sil, ko'kyo'tal qizamiqqa aloqador pnevmoniyalar o'ynaydi. Yana o'pka infeksiyalari xavfini oshiradigan va bronxoektaziyaga olib kelishi mumkin bo'lgan boshqa uzoq muddatli sharoitlarga allergik bronxopulmonar aspergilloz (ABPA), kista fibrozi, OIV va OITS kabi immunitet tanqisligi buzilishi, o'pkaning surunkali aspiratsiyasi va biriktiruvchi to'qima kasalligi kiradi. Boshqa sabablarga ko'ra, joylashtirilgan narsa yoki o'simta tufayli nafas yo'llarining tiqilib qolishi yoki homila shakllanayotganda o'pkaning shikastlanishi bo'lishi mumkin. Burun - halqumdagi surunkali infeksiya o'choqlari (sinusitlar, adenoidlar va boshqalar) bronxlarning infeksiyalanish manbai bo'lishi mumkin. Bronxoektaziya odamning har qanday yoshida boshlanishi mumkin. Erkaklar bilan ayollarda birdek uchrayveradi. Bronxoektaziya boshlanishiga yo'l ochadigan omillarga quyidagilar kiradi: 1) bronxlar o'sma, yot jism, shilimshiq bilan tiqilib qolganida ro'y beradigan jarayonlar. Bu holda bronxoektazlar o'pkaning zararlangan segmentida boladi. Ular atopik astma va surunkali bronxitda ham paydo bo'lishi mumkin; 2) o'pkaning kistoz fibrozi, bundabronxoektazlar paydo bo'lishi shilimshiq ishlab chiqaruvchi bezlar sekretor faoliyatining buzilishiga bog'liq; 3) immunitet tanqisligi holatlari, ayniqsa bakterial infeksiyalar va bulaming residivlariga odamning moyilligini susaytiradigan immunoglobulinlar yetishmovchiligi; 4) Kartagener sindromi - juda ko'p hollarda bronxoektaziya bilan birga davom etib boradigan autosom-resessiv kasallik, chunki hilpillovchi epiteliy funksional faolligining buzilishi bronxlarda infeksiya saqlanib turishiga sharoit tug'diradi; 5) o'pkada nekroz yoki yiringlash boshlanishiga olib keladigan yallig'lanish, qizamiq, ko'kyo'tal, gripp. Bronxoektaziyalarning boshlanish mexanizmida ikkita jarayon: 1) bronxlarning tiqilib qolgani (obstruksiya) yoki haddan tashqari kengayib ketgani, 2) doim saqlanib turadigan surunkali infeksiya muhim rol ni o'ynaydi. Bular birbiriga mahkam bog'langandir. Chunonchi, bronxlar tiqilib qolganida yoki kengayib ketganida nafas yo'Hanning tozalanib turish mexanizmi buziladi, bu esa ularga



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infeksiya o'tishini osonlashtiradi. Bronxlarga infeksiya yuqishi, aksincha, bronxlar devori destruksiyaga uchrashiga olib keladi, to'planib boradigan ekssudat esa bronxlarning yanada kengayib borishiga sabab boladi. Bronxoektaziyalar paydo bo'Mishida peribronxial fibroz bilan o'tayotgan panbronxit muhim ahamiyatga ega. Bunda yallig'lanish jarayoni bronxlarning butun devoriga o'tib, epiteliy, tolali strukturalar, reseptorlar tomirlar, bezlarning barcha tarkibiy qismlari alteratsiyaga uchrashiga olib keladi. Bronxitga ko'pincha viruslar, stafilokokk, streptokokk va boshqa mikroorganizmlardan iborat aralash infeksiya sabab boladi.

Klinik kechishi.

Bronxoektaz kasalligidagi bronxlarning zararlanishi dastlab yuzaki bronxit, so'ngra pan va peribronxit, deformatsiyalovchi bronxit bosqichlarini o'tadi. Bronxoektazlar bronx devorining elastik va mushak to'qimalarini buzilishi oqibatida yuzaga kelgan bronxlar zararlanishining yakunlovchi bosqichidir. Bronxoektaziya nekrozlovchi yoki interstisial pnevmoniya oqibati ularoq ko'pincha yosh kishilarda uchraydi. Gohida u ko'kyo'tal, qizamiq, gripp asorati sifatida paydo bo'ladi. Bronxoektaz kasalligiga chalingan bemorlar odatda, go'daklik davrida tez-tez o'tkazilgan respirator infeksiyalar, bronxitlar va qaytalanuvchi o'tkir zotiljamlar qayd etiladi. Bronxoektaziyada odam mudom yo'taladi, bemorlar asosan shilliqli-yiringli yoki yiringli balg'am ajralishi bilan kechuvchi yo'talga shikoyat qiladilar. Balg'am gohida badbo'y hidli bo'lib, asosiy qismi ertalab, uyg'ongandan so'ng, shuningdek tananing muayyan holatida (sog'lom yonboshda yotganda) ajralishi kuchayadi. Tik turganda balg'am ikki yoki uch qavatga bo'linadi, bunda yuqori qavati tupuk aralashgan suyuq, pastkisi esa - yiringli, quyuqroq bo'ladi. Balg'am miqdori kasallik bosqichiga bog'liq bo'lib 30 ml dan (remissiya bosqichida) 100-500 ml va undan ham ko'p (zo'raygan bosqichida) bo'lishi mumkin. Kasallarning o'pka infeksiyalariga tez beriladigan bo'lib qolishi xarakterlidir. Qon tupurish bronxoektaz kasalligining muhim belgisi hisoblanib bemorlarning 25- 34% uchraydi. Ayrim hollarda (quruq bronxoektazlarda) qon tupurish kasallikning yagona belgisi bo'lishi mumkin. Bronxoektazlarning tobora kengayib borishi abscesslar boshlanishiga olib keladi. Bronxoektazlarning asorati tariqasida ikkilamchi amiloidoz boshlanishi mumkin. Kasallar odatda holdan toygan bo'ladi, immunitet tanqis bo'lib turgan mahallarda infeksiya zo'rayib borishi tufayli bemor 30 yoshga yetmasdan ham olib ketishi mumkin. Bronxoektaz kasalligi zo'rayganda isitmalash, ko'krak qafasida og'riqlar (odatda o'pkaning perifokal yallig'lanishi rivojlanganda), intoksikatsiya belgilari (bosh og'rig'i, terlash, ishtahaning yo'qolishi, ozib ketish, tez charchash, ish



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qobiliyatining pasayishi) qayd etilishi mumkin. Yondosh obstruktiv bronxit va o'pka emfizemasida hansirash kuzatiladi. Ko'rikda ba'zan bemorlarni jismoniy rivojlanishda orqada qolishi (agarda bronxoektazlar bolalik payti shakllangan bo'lsa) aniqlanadi. Kasallikni kechki bosqichlarida yaqqol namoyon bo'lgan yondosh o'pka emfizemasi bilan kechganda yuzning biroz shishib turishi, sianoz, ko'krak qafasining emfizematoz shakli kuzatiladi. Barmoqlarning distal falangalari va tirnoqlar tegishli ravishda baraban tayoqchalari va soat shishasi ko'rinishida o'zgarishi mumkin.

FIZIKAL, INSTRUMENTAL VA LABARATORIYA TEKSHIRISHLAR.

Bronxoektaz kasalligiga chalingan bemorlarda perkussiyada turli xil ma'lumotlar olinadi. Masalan, perifokal zotiljamda perkutor tovushni to'ntoqlashuvi, yaqqol namoyon bo'lgan o'pka emfizemasida qutichasimon tovush, o'pkaning quyi chegaralarini past joylashishi va harakatchanligini kamayishi, yirik bronxoektazlar ustida ba'zan timpanik tovush aniqlanadi. Auskultatsiyada dag'al nafas (yondosh bronxit bo'lganda), emfizema bo'lganda - susaygan vezikulyar nafas eshitiladi. Bronxoektazlar ustida quruq va nam (ko'pincha mayda va o'rta pufakchali) xirillashlar aniqlanadi. Kasallik zo'rayganda qon tahlilida neytrofilli leykotsitoz va ECHT ortishi kuzatiladi. Rentgen tekshirishda o'pka to'qimasi shaffofligini ortishi, uning rasmini kuchayishi, shuningdek bronxoektazlarni shubha qilishga asos bo'luvchi unga xos bo'lgan yacheykasimonlik qayd etiladi. Kasallik tashhisi bronxografiyada tasdiqlanadi. Bunday bemorlarda IV-VI tartibdagi bronxlarning turli shakldagi kengayishlari va o'zgargan bronxlar distal qismlarini kontrast modda bilan toimasligi oqibatida ular xivich tutami yoki kesilgan daraxtga xos ko'rinish oladi. Yiringli jarayonni namoyon bo'lishini baholash uchun bronxoskopik tekshirishdan ham foydalaniladi.

Kechishi va asoratlari.

Bronxoektaz kasalligiga to'liqsimon, zo'rayishlar (odatda, bahorda va kuzda) va remissiyalar almashinib kechadi. Kasallik o'pkadan qon ketishi, o'pka absessi va plevra empiemasi, buyrak va jigar zararlanishi bilan kechuvchi amiloidoz rivojlanishi bilan asoratlanishi mumkin. Ko'pincha surunkali obstruktiv bronxit, keyinchalik noxush oqibatga olib keluvchi nafas va yurak yetishmovchiligi zo'rayishi bilan kechuvchi o'pka emfizemasi qo'shiladi.

Patomorfologik ko'rinishi.

Bronxoektaziya tabiatan bir tomonlama yoki ikki tomonlama bo'lishi mumkin. Aksari o'pkaning pastki bo'laklari, ayniqsa chap o'pkaning pastki bo'lagi zararlanadi.



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oladi. Chekish va boshqa xavfli tutun yoki gazlarni nafas olish bronxoektaz xavfini oshiradi. Kichkintoylar va o'pkalarni o'pkaga zarar etkazadigan narsalarni yutib yubormasliklari uchun kuzatish kerak. Kichik narsalarni kichik bolalar qo'li etmaydigan joyda saqlanishi kerak. Agar begona jism yutilsa yoki nafas olsa, darhol tibbiy yordamga murojaat qilish kerak.

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PHENOTYPIC RELATIONSHIPS IN CERTAIN MINOR HEART DEVELOPMENTAL ABNORMALITIES IN CHILDREN

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Relevance

Minor heart developmental abnormalities (MHDA) represent a large heterogeneous group of anomalies in the development of the cardiovascular system, characterized by various anatomical and morphological deviations from the normal structure of the heart and major vessels, but without clinically or hemodynamically significant disturbances.

Aim of the study: To identify the relationship between phenotypic manifestations of connective tissue dysplasia in newborns and minor heart developmental abnormalities.

Material and Methods. The scientific work was conducted at the cardiology and neonatology departments of the Andijan City ODMCC. Twenty children with minor heart developmental abnormalities were selected for observation and study. They were divided into two groups: full-term children with minor heart developmental abnormalities (7 children) and premature children with minor heart developmental abnormalities (13 children). A phenotypic map of 38 most common external signs of connective tissue dysplasia was created. A comparative analysis of the frequency of external dysmorphological stigmata in children with and without MHDA showed that the number of minor developmental abnormalities in newborns with MHDA ranged from 4 to 7, while in healthy children it was no more than 3. Statistical analysis revealed that full-term newborns with MHDA had a significantly higher frequency of the following 5 stigmata compared to children without heart micro-anomalies (Table 1): high palate (66.6% vs. 13.3%), short frenulum of the tongue (64.4% vs. 23.3%), diastasis of the rectus abdominis muscles (61.1% vs. 6.6%), hypotelorism (33.3% vs. 10%). The frequency of other external micro-anomalies was significantly lower. In premature newborns with MHDA, the following external stigmata were significantly more frequent compared to children in the second group: short frenulum of the tongue (76.0% vs. 30.0%), high palate (60.0% vs. 10.0%),



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diastasis of the rectus abdominis muscles (56.0% vs. 13.3%), nipple hypertelorism (46.0% vs. 13.3%), hypotelorism (50.0% vs. 16.6%), low-set ears (40.0% vs. 6.6%).

Conclusions

The external manifestations of connective tissue dysplasia in minor heart developmental abnormalities are characterized by multiple variations, significant heterogeneity in both quantitative and qualitative ranges, and combinations.



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РОЛЬ ЭМОЦИОНАЛЬНОГО ИНТЕЛЛЕКТА В РАЗВИТИИ ИНТЕЛЛИГЕНТНОСТИ В УЗБЕКСКОМ ОБЩЕСТВЕ: НА ПРИМЕРЕ ПОНЯТИЯ "ФАРОСАТ"

HISSIY INTELEKTNING O'ZBEK JAMIYATIDA ZIYOLILIKNI RIVOJLANISHDAGI ROLI: "FAROSAT" TUSHUNCHASI MISOLIDIDA

THE ROLE OF EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTELLIGENCE IN UZBEK SOCIETY: AN EXAMPLE OF THE CONCEPT "FAROSAT"

М. Г. Бурханова

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Аннотация

Данная статья посвящена исследованию роли эмоционального интеллекта в развитии интеллигентности в узбекском обществе, с акцентом на концепцию "фаросат". В условиях современного мира, где социальные взаимодействия становятся все более сложными, эмоциональный интеллект (EI) играет критическую роль в формировании самосознания индивида, его способности к самоанализу и развитию культурной идентичности. Аргументируется, что эмоциональный интеллект напрямую влияет на качество межличностных отношений, способствует созданию гармоничного социального пространства и укрепляет связи между членами общества.

Ключевые слова. эмоциональный интеллект, интеллигентность, узбекское общество, фаросат, социальные навыки, самосознание, эмпатия, межличностные отношения, культурные традиции, образование, лидерство, социальная адаптация, ценности общества

Статья также рассматривает влияние эмоциональной компетентности на развитие интеллигентности как важного компонента культурной динамики. Понятию "фаросат" придается особая значимость в качестве эталона мудрости и осознанности, который может способствовать более глубокому пониманию собственных эмоций и эмоций окружающих. В результате, акцентируется



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важность интеграции эмоционального интеллекта в образовательные и социальные практики, что, в свою очередь, может привести к устойчивому развитию узбекского общества и его культурной самобытности.

Kalit so'zlar: hissiy intellekt, ziyolilik, o'zbek jamiyati, farosat, ijtimoiy muammolar, o'z-o'zini anglash, empatiya, shaxslararo munosabatlar, madaniy an'analar, ta'lim, liderlik, ijtimoiy moslashish, jamiyatning qadriyatlari.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola emotsional intellektning o'zbek jamiyatida inteligentlikni rivojlantirishdagi roliga, "fariosat" konsepsiyasiga alohida e'tibor beradi. Zamonaviy dunyoda ijtimoiy o'zaro aloqalar mutlaq murakkablashib borayotgan davrda, emotsional intellekt shaxsning o'z-o'zini anglash jarayonida, o'z o'ziga tafsir berish qobiliyatida va madaniy identifikatsiya rivojlanishida muhim rol o'ynaydi. Emotsional intellekt shaxslararo munosabatlarning sifatini to'g'ridan-to'g'ri ta'sir qiladi, garmoniy ijtimoiy muhitda moslashishni rag'batlantiradi va jamiyat a'zolari o'rtasidagi bog'lanishlarni mustahkamlaydi.

Keywords: emotional intelligence, intelligence, Uzbek society, farosat, social skills, self-awareness, empathy, interpersonal relationships, cultural traditions, education, leadership, social adaptation, societal values.

Abstract: This article is dedicated to the exploration of the role of emotional intelligence in the development of intelligence within Uzbek society, with a focus on the concept of "fariosat". In the contemporary world, where social interactions are becoming increasingly complex, emotional intelligence (EI) plays a critical role in shaping an individual's self-awareness, their capacity for self-analysis, and the development of cultural identity. It is argued that emotional intelligence directly affects the quality of interpersonal relationships, fosters the creation of a harmonious social space, and strengthens connections among members of society.

The article also examines the influence of emotional competence on the development of intelligence as a vital component of cultural dynamics. The concept of "fariosat" is given special significance as a benchmark of wisdom and awareness, which can facilitate a deeper understanding of one's own emotions and the emotions of others. As a result, the importance of integrating emotional intelligence into



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educational and social practices is emphasized, which, in turn, may lead to the sustainable development of Uzbek society and its cultural uniqueness.

Введение. Эмоциональный интеллект— это способность распознавать, понимать и управлять своими эмоциями и эмоциями других людей. В контексте узбекского общества, где традиционные ценности, культура и социальные связи играют важную роль, эмоциональный интеллект может стать ключевым фактором в развитии интеллигентности. Само слово “фаросат” никак ни переводится на русский и английский язык, но является культурным понятием в узбекском обществе. Понятие "фаросат", которое часто переводится как "глубокое понимание" или "интуиция", служит отличной иллюстрацией этой связи.

Стоит отметить роль и влияние периодов просвещения в Средней Азии, где основной популярностью славилось культурное и просветительские программы в образовании.

Образовательная программа в Бухарской Мадрасе Мир Араб включала в себя специальный факультатив “Наука фаросат” который проводился вплоть до 20-х годов XX века

Наука фаросат включала в себя такие курсы как :

1. Образование и уважение к наставнику;
2. Умение слушать;
3. Запоминание ;
4. Сопоставление и дебаты;
5. Обучение;
6. Практические занятия. .¹

Эмоциональный интеллект и его компоненты

Эмоциональный интеллект включает в себя несколько ключевых компонентов:

1. **Самосознание:** Способность распознавать свои эмоции и их влияние на поведение.

¹ Mansur Bekmuhammadov «Farosat ilmi» Toshkent, 2022



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2. **Самоуправление:** Умение контролировать свои эмоции и использовать их для достижения целей.
3. **Социальная осведомленность:** Способность понимать эмоции и потребности других людей.
4. **Управление отношениями:** Умение взаимодействовать с другими, строить и поддерживать здоровые отношения.

Фаросат как манифестация интеллигентности

В узбекском обществе фаросат часто воспринимается как важная характеристика интеллигентного человека. Это понятие включает в себя интуитивное понимание глубоких смыслов, происходящего вокруг, и способности к эмпатии, что является прямым проявлением эмоционального интеллекта. Фаросат помогает людям в:

1. **Поиске гармонии:** В условиях высоких эмоциональных напряжений, фаросат помогает уметь находить равновесие и подходить к решению конфликтов более мудро.
2. **Социальной сплоченности:** Люди с развитым эмоциональным интеллектом способны создавать более крепкие социальные связи, что в свою очередь способствует укреплению общин и общества в целом.
3. **Личностном развитии:** Понимание своих эмоций и управление ими позволяет индивидууму развиваться, принимать обоснованные решения и быть более уверенными в себе.

Применение эмоционального интеллекта и фаросат в узбекском обществе. В условиях узбекского общества, где традиции и новые социальные изменения создают уникальные вызовы, развитие эмоционального интеллекта и понимание фаросат становится особенно актуальным:

- **Образование:** Включение принципов эмоционального интеллекта в образовательные программы может помочь формировать более гармоничное общество. Учителя и педагоги могут использовать фаросат как инструмент для развития у учеников навыков общения и эмпатии.



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• **Семейные отношения:** Работа над эмоциональным интеллектом в семейной среде способствует улучшению взаимопонимания и поддержанию здоровых отношений между членами семьи.

• **Бизнес и управление:** Эмоциональный интеллект становится важным элементом успешного менеджмента. Лидеры, обладающие эмоциональным интеллектом, способны более эффективно управлять командами и создавать продуктивную атмосферу для работы.

Культурный феномен фаросат можно встретить в узбекских пословицах, которые передавались из поколения в поколение для воспитания интеллигентного общества. Стоит рассмотреть несколько примеров:

1. O'yulab aytsang ham, o'yulab ayt . (Подумай несколько раз, прежде чем сказать что-то);
2. O'qigan bilmas, uqqan bilar (Человека делают умным ни образованиеб а навыки);
3. Har kimning bo'yiga qarab to'n bich. (каждый судит по своему собственному мировоззрению) и т.д.

Заключение

Эмоциональный интеллект играет ключевую роль в формировании интеллигентности в узбекском обществе. Понимание и развитие концепции фаросат может стать мощным инструментом для достижения гармонии и прогресса. Важность эмоционального интеллекта и адаптация к современным вызовам должны стать приоритетами для всех слоев общества, чтобы создать более устойчивое и сплоченное общество, способное к социокультурному и экономическому развитию.

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