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Abdazimov Sh.Kh.
Associate Professor
Roziqov R.S.
Associate Professor
Tashkent Institute of Railway Engineers
Department of Life Safety

NATURAL DISASTERS AFFECTING THE CONSTRUCTION OF TEXTILE ENTERPRISES IN RAILWAY TRANSPORT, METHODS OF PROTECTION FROM THEM

Annotation: This article deals with the railways passing through the mountainous and foothill areas of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the natural phenomena affecting them. At the same time, information is provided on textile enterprises in all regions of the country. These enterprises are given the notion that vehicles are needed to reach consumers. At present, ensuring the safety of railway transport is one of the most pressing issues. Especially in mountainous and foothill areas, their movement is often threatened by natural disasters of all kinds. Ensuring the safety of the railways means that at the same time, the people want to work without interruption in the construction of economic facilities.

Keywords: Mountainous areas, textiles, population, protective structures, railways, protection, delivery, floods, landslides, security, precautionary measures.

Today, we cannot imagine our way of life without textiles and light industry products. Take, for example, a room in our ordinary home. Many items in the room are textiles and light industry products, such as carpets, curtains, tablecloths, clothes on our sleeves, blankets on the floor, partitions and so on. many similar examples can be cited. They are based on cotton fiber, animal wool, man-made fibers. These products are not developed in one regional center of the Republic. This means that if raw materials are produced in one region, they are processed in another region to create a finished product. Delivery of these products to enterprises is inconceivable without vehicles.

One of the important tasks of transport enterprises is the timely delivery of finished products to consumers.

Road and rail transport play an important role in the transportation of textile and light industry products (raw materials and finished products) to the enterprises of the Republic and neighboring countries. It is the railway transport that can carry the most cargo and deliver it safely among the means of transport. For example, if we place 60 tons of cargo in each of the closed wagons, and the

number of our wagons is 60, modern electric locomotives will pull the wagons and deliver them to the desired destinations [1].

At the same time, most of the Republic's railways are now electrified. This reduces the cost of delivery. For example, if KAMAZ or MERCEDES, MAN trucks with a capacity of up to 20 tons need to be loaded with products made at a shoe factory in Kokand and delivered to Navoi, or if they need to deliver cotton fiber from Kumkurgan district of Surkhandarya region. If delivery to a joint venture in Tashkent. The following disadvantages occur during the transportation of goods by road trains: - safety of road trains in motion;

- non-stop driving;
- cost of fuel products (especially diesel fuel);
- can carry up to 20 tons of cargo per flight and similar cases. True, when businesses need a small amount of product, the company is far from the railway station, the companies that receive the product are a short distance from it, the product needs to be delivered quickly It is preferable to use freight trains.

What natural disasters can affect the mountainous and foothill areas of the Republic during the transportation of goods to the vehicles listed above. These are natural manifestations of emergencies - floods, landslides and in some cases earthquakes [13].

It should also be noted that railways and highways passed through the mountainous and foothill areas of the Republic. These roads are heavily affected by various floods and landslides in spring and late autumn.

Tashkent From Tashkent to Termez, the railway line passes through the Boysun Mountains and mountainous areas of Surkhandarya on the Tashguzar-Boysun-Kumkurgan railway (Figure 1).

The wagons transported fabrics, fabric dyes, finished products and other goods to joint ventures producing textile and light industry products there, while the passenger carrier delivered the goods to the population. delivers.

1- picture. Content passing through the mountains. Any risk can be affected.





Strong floods during the movement of the structure can cause landslides or landslides can temporarily stop the movement of the railway.

Or the Tashkent-Andijan train will cross the Kamchik Pass on mountain roads. [1].

Natural emergencies always pose a threat to the railways. Earthquakes, landslides and strong floods are natural disasters that pose a serious threat to the transport routes of the population and economic entities living in the mountainous, foothill and river areas of the Republic. The main cause of landslides in the country is related to hydrometeorological conditions.

Therefore, this process is seasonal, ie the higher the atmospheric precipitation, the higher the risk of landslides. Landslide is the movement of a piece of land along a slope under the influence of gravity. The main reasons for landslides are the complication of hydrometeorological conditions, the increased vulnerability of slopes due to excessive atmospheric precipitation, the expansion of economic activity in the foothills, which have long been considered spring lands. That is, as a result of cross-sectional treatment in the foothills, the stability of the slope decreases, which leads first to local, small and then large landslides. Such places pose a great danger, especially if they are close to populated villages. [3].

Landslides endanger the livelihoods of the population, causing significant economic losses, especially in areas of agricultural consumption (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Avalanche caused by strong floods. One of the measures to prevent landslides.



In Surkhandarya region, as in other regions, landslides occurred for two reasons and were widespread on the slopes of the mountains. Around the largest South Surkhan reservoir in the region, landslides are also associated with landslides. On the northwest side of the reservoir, we can observe that most of these phenomena occur more frequently [3].

Among the regions, Surkhandarya is characterized by a relatively high incidence of washing and landslides along the banks of the major river (Amudarya) in the Aral Sea basin. The type of landslides that occur as a result of land reclamation is more common in the central and northern parts of the Sherabad Basin. Currently, landslides have also increased slightly as a result of road construction and widening of existing roads in the oasis. Landslides are widespread in the south-western part of Kairaksay (the Toshguzar-Boysun-Kumkurgan railway on the Tashkent-Termez route passes in the same direction). As the lyoss layers in these areas are relatively large on the right bank of the river (Surkhandarya), landslides develop rapidly under the influence of moisture. (Figure 3)

Figure 3. Lyoss layers found in the foothills



Fergana Valley. Forming the eastern part of the republic, its natural structure, engineering and geological conditions are radically different from other regions.

All sides of the Fergana Valley are surrounded by mountains: Qurama in the north-northwest, Talass-Fergana in the east, and the Turkestan mountain range in the south. One of the most active zones of the republic is the Fergana Valley. It is known that the valley consists of three regions: Namangan, Andijan and Fergana, and landslides are more common in Namangan and Fergana regions [3].

In the northern part of the valley, in the Namangan region, landslides may occur due to relatively man-made causes as a result of recent road construction (Kamchik Pass). (Figure 4).

Of course, today JSC Uzbekistan Railways has built tunnels and bridges with the help of modern machines based on the technology of developed foreign countries.

Figure 4 Consequences of landslides.

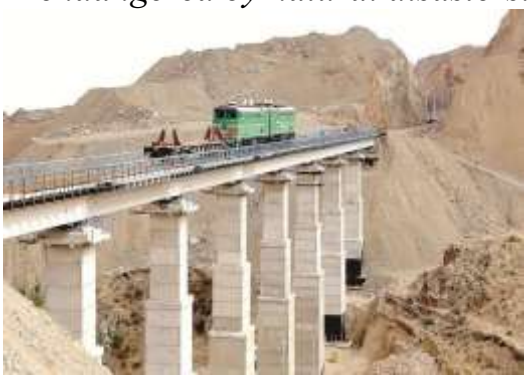




These facilities were designed and built jointly with foreign partners. For example, the tunnel at the Kamchik Pass (19.2 km of rock and other layers were carved inside the mountain) was built by specialists from the People's Republic of China. (The Tashkent-Andijan-Angren-Pop road passes through these places) (Figure 5) [3].

Figure 5 Content moving in danger zones. These facilities can always be endangered by natural disasters.









(The services of workers and employees of JSC "UTY" in the construction of electrified railways Tashguzar-Boysun-Kumkurgan and Angren-Pop are very large. Many of them have received state awards for their hard work).

Flood is a complex process caused by the mechanical activity of water, which occurs as a result of the interaction of various factors (climatic, hydrological, geomorphological, geological, etc.). Local conditions play a special role in its spread. [13] (Figure 6). Areas where floods occur or are likely to occur are referred to as floodplains. The main indicator of the occurrence of floods is the hydrometeorological conditions. Prolonged rains and short-term strong melting of glaciers will dramatically increase the amount of water in riverbeds.

Figure 6. Consequences of severe floods.



As a result, a stream mixed with water (sand, gravel, coarse-grained rocks) is formed, and many demolition works take place. For this reason, floods are divided into two groups: gdyasial - occurs as a result of rapid melting of glaciers and snow and heavy rainfall. The geomorphological structure of the place and the amount of sedimentary rocks also play a special role in their formation. Floods caused by heavy rains are widespread in the foothills and adjacent plains of the country. The glacial type is more common in mountainous areas with large snow and glaciers. The torrential type of floods pose a great threat to the population and the regions, to the roads, causing a lot of economic damage. [3].

Flood currents are divided into turbulent and structural types according to the nature of the movement. Turbulent floods occur along the valley, in the direction of the valley as a result of the increase in the amount of water in rivers and streams, according to the law of flow movement.

Structural floods occur as a result of massive infiltration of various rock fragments across the area, along the entire slope. Floods, which have both characteristics, disrupt riverbeds and slopes, causing large amounts of runoff to large crop areas. The mountains and foothills surrounding our country are flood-prone.

Floods are especially common in Kashkadarya, Namangan, Jizzakh, Fergana, Surkhandarya and Tashkent regions. Employees of the Ministry of Emergency Situations, Uzhydromet and the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources, as well as regional railway junctions of JSC "UTY" to evacuate the population from flood-prone areas to safe places. Specialists in the field carry

out practical work with local authorities on security on the basis of special programs.

In order to ensure safety in mountainous and foothill areas, in the event of landslides and floods, it is important to identify and record the risk factors in a timely manner and to inform the public and managers of transport enterprises and dispatchers. rin occupies.

Flood events are more difficult to predict, and people in flood-prone areas are usually warned ten minutes, at most 1-2 hours in advance.

Extreme levels of flood danger were announced in many parts of the country. Another problem is that hills are now being converted to irrigated land. [2]

The railway plays an important role in the transfer of products between the textile and light industry enterprises of the republic, the supply of spare parts for machinery, and the delivery of finished products to trade organizations. This vehicle is characterized by a large amount of cargo, safe delivery to the destination and low cost. One of the most important tasks of JSC "UTY" is the timely delivery of cargo to railway owners, the timely delivery of passengers to their destinations. In short, what should we pay attention to and strictly control in order to prevent the above-mentioned situations from occurring:

1. Specialists of the Ministry of Emergency Situations, Uzhydromet, hydrogeological organizations and railway specialists regularly visit the settlements in mountainous and foothill areas to improve the quality of road transport. to study the places where the railway passes, to take safety measures in landslide-prone areas. Immediate tightening of protective equipment, if necessary, these works should be under strict control. If the weather changes sharply and strong floods are expected, the population should be temporarily relocated to safer places, and traffic should be temporarily reduced if traffic is expected to be severely affected.

2. Revitalization of the flood risk information service. If hazards are expected, early floods or other natural disasters should be reported to the public and traffic controllers should be notified immediately.

3. Early provision of information on the occurrence of floods in the mountain valleys for the preservation of life and material wealth of the population and the population located in the path of the flood, various enterprises, holiday homes, textiles and light industry it is important to establish and actively operate a flood warning service for employees of small enterprises or other facilities of the national economy, as well as HPPs and other facilities.

4. To ensure the safety of railway traffic in mountainous and foothill areas, roads should be constantly monitored using modern drones to prevent the impact of floods, landslides or landslides on the road. (At all stations, road maintenance personnel check the railways belonging to them using special gauges to ensure that the required distance is between the rail tracks. to know that there is no natural disaster effect on the line. If a situation occurs, to know

in advance and take precautionary measures, to carry out emergency recovery work immediately).

5. Installation of modern devices that detect landslides in the mountainous and foothill areas where there is a risk of landslides and landslides. Installation of devices to inform station dispatchers about landslides on these facilities.

6. In the event of an emergency situation in the mountainous and foothill areas (landslides due to heavy flooding, washing away the railway, the collapse of wagons or landslides), an emergency - organizing special teams to carry out rescue operations. These groups will need to be provided with equipment for modern rescue and recovery operations, special clothing, and conditions for duty.

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Abdullaev T.Ya., candidate of philosophical sciences
Associate Professor of "Humanities"
Andijan Institute of Agriculture and Agrotechnology
Iymanov J.S.
teacher of "Humanities"
Andijan Institute of Agriculture and Agrotechnology

THE ROLE OF UZBEKISTAN IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF CENTRAL ASIA

Annotation: This article is based on the stages of formation, history of development of the Central Asian region, the reforms being carried out by the Republic of Uzbekistan to ensure stability in the region, Uzbekistan's contribution to security and development in Central Asia.

Keywords: Turan, Turkestan, Middle Asia, Central Asia, independent state, strategic cooperation, security, stability, stable environment, development, environmental problem, economic cooperation.

The integration of the peoples of Central Asia is not a dream or a project for the future, it is — something that exists, it is — a reality that exists and needs only organizational, legal and political forms.

This region has been an integration of all time in a certain form. The peoples of Central Asia again felt the need to build their own future by spending joint efforts after gaining independence. The signing of the agreement between the presidents of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan on the establishment of a single economic space between these sovereign countries of the Central Asian region in Tashkent was a practical step in this direction.[1]

Therefore, we will have to study the views and opinions of a number of scientists about the history of the region we are studying and the origin of the foundations for its so-called Central Asia. In particular, it is worth remembering that for the first time the term "Central Asia" was used by a well-known German scientist Alexander von Humboldt in the work "research on mountaineering of Central Asia and comparison of climates" in three volumes published in Paris in 1843 year. In it, the scientist describes Central Asia as a separate, specific region, based on the study of the internal irrigation system and mountaineering. After that, the concept of "Central Asia" has been used to this day as a geographical term.

The territory of Central Asia was called Turon in the Middle Ages, Movarounnahr in Arabic sources, the second half of the XIX century was called Turkistan at the beginning of the XX century, more precisely until the national territorial boundary, which was held in 1921-1925 years, and later from the Soviet era it was called The middle Asia. [2]

In 1924-1925, Turkestan underwent national territorial delimitation, the term "Turkistan" was artificially abolished and was officially replaced by the geographical term The middle Asia. [3]

Several stages can be distinguished in the formation of the content of the political map of The middle Asia over the next two centuries.

Phase 1 - covers the period before the conquest of The middle Asia by the Russian Empire. At this stage there were three major states - Kokand Khanate, Khiva Khanate and Bukhara Emirate.

Phase 2 - Covers the Colonial Period. During this period, The middle Asia was part of the The middle Asian Governor-General's Office of the Russian Empire and consisted of two khanates (Khiva and Bukhara) and the Kokand district.

Phase 3 - covers a very short period (1917-1920 / 1922). At this stage, three independent states will appear in The middle Asia: the autonomy of Turkestan (Kokand), the republics of Bukhara and Khorezm.

Phase 4 - covers the years 1924-1991. During this period, 5 allied republics were formed in The middle Asia: Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, the southern part of the country, which includes Afghanistan and Iran.

Phase 5 - Starting in 1991. During this period, as a result of the disintegration of the former Soviet Union, the allied republics in The middle Asia were replaced by independent states - Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Kyrgyzstan. [4]

We all know that the territory of the newly formed independent states is called "The middle Asia". However, a study of the reasons for naming the region "Central Asia" revealed that at a meeting of the leaders of the five countries in early January 1993 in Tashkent on the initiative of the First President of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov, the region was renamed "Central Asia" and all Presidents agreed to use the term.

As for the concept of "Central Asian states", which began to appear in Tashkent in January, it is a natural, real process," said the first President of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov.

There are many similarities between the republics in this region. This similarity, as I said before, exists both in the field of culture, customs, traditions and, most importantly, in economic potential. Water, mineral and raw material resources create such a potential that it requires a strong combination of work. On this basis, the Central Asian region was created. [5]

If we look at the Central Asian region from a purely geographical point of view, in addition to Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan in the former Soviet Union, it includes Afghanistan, the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of China, Iran, Pakistan, Mongolia, Nepal and Bhutan. [6]

Today, the term "Central Asia" is widely used in all political circles, popular science literature and the public. At a time when the pursuit of national identity is gaining momentum in the process of rapid globalization, the history of development of this potential region, rich in historical values, called "Turon", "Movaraunnahr", "Turkistan", "The middle Asia" and finally "Central Asia", there is a growing demand for a deeper study of the history of development of this potential region.

The Central Asian region is recognized as an important region of the world due to its geopolitical, geoeconomic and geostrategic importance. Two factors: **geostrategic conditions** and **natural resources** reflect the global geoeconomic and geopolitical importance of the region. In particular, the geostrategic situation in the region is determined by the following factors:

First. Central Asia is a region that connects North and South, East and West with very important transport and communication routes. The Great Silk Road routes from Europe to China and India 100 years ago, but today practical work is underway to restore these routes. In the future, Central Asia will become a bridge between the two geopolitical centers of the world - Asia and Europe.

Second. Central Asia attracted the attention of countries such as the United Kingdom, Germany, Russia, and Turkey as early as the mid-19th century, as it was located at the crossroads of Islam and Christianity, Eastern and Western civilizations, and Islam, Christianity, and Buddhism. This determines the role and importance of the region in the development of world civilizations and its culture.

Third. this region is a region with the interests of the developed countries of the world as well as major geostrategic powers. Central Asia is on the "control line" of the geopolitical games of the major powers, led by the United States and Russia.

The next important factor is the region's natural resources. It is known that the region is rich in oil and gas, gold, uranium and non-ferrous metal reserves. Central Asia's oil reserves are estimated at $ 17 billion. barrels to 33 billion. barrels or 5 percent of world oil reserves, natural gas reserves 230 to 360 trillion cubic meters pounds or 5 percent of world gas reserves, uranium reserves account for 19.7 to 30 percent of world reserves. [7]

An analysis of the concepts of Central Asia's geographical, economic and political aspects shows that the region has always been a place of history, religion, as it has been renewed and developed as a victim of historical periods or a conflict of interests of other hegemonic states, will continue relations with its neighbors in all spheres with the same customs and traditions, as enshrined in the agreements of eternal friendship and strategic partnership.

The future of our region, with a total population of more than 70 million, is being built today by every Central Asian state.

We firmly believe that the readiness and earnest pursuit of practical cooperation, as well as a sense of responsibility for the common future of all

Central Asian countries, is a solid foundation and guarantee of sustainable development and prosperity of the region. [8]

The special UN General Assembly resolution “Strengthening regional and international cooperation to ensure peace, stability and sustainable development in the Central Asian region” adopted by the UN General Assembly for the first time on June 22, 2018 is undoubtedly huge not only for our region but also for the wider international community, can be taken as a concept of historical significance.

This document will create the widest and most favorable opportunities for sustainable development for the future of the region, both for the peoples currently living in the region, and of course for the next generation.

The adoption of the resolution means that the new regional policy of the President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Miromonovich Mirziyoyev in Central Asia has been recognized by the world community and the country's prestige in the international arena has increased.

It should be noted that the Central Asian region is in the center of attention of the world community due to its geopolitical and geostrategic importance.

This importance is determined by the following factors:

first, our region, located in the “heart” of Eurasia and at the crossroads of important transport networks, serves as a bridge between Europe and the Middle East, South and East Asia;

secondly, our region is rich in natural resources, where there is a unique cultural and development potential that has significantly affected the development of many countries and entire regions;

third, Central Asia is the only region bordering nuclear-weapon states such as China, Russia, India, and Pakistan;

and fourth, the region's border with Afghanistan.

In this regard, strengthening and expanding interstate cooperation in the region is a guarantee of prosperity and sustainable development not only in Central Asia, but also in neighboring regions.

If we look at the history of the development of regional cooperation between the Central Asian states, we can see that all the initiatives were put forward from the outside, that is, by the strategic partners of the Central Asian states.

These include the US initiative - S5 + 1, regular meetings at the level of foreign ministers of Japan, South Korea, the European Union and Central Asia, and others.

Unfortunately, often such initiatives have not achieved their intended goals in practice. This is because the problems that have been unresolved for years between the Central Asian states have hindered the development of mutual understanding and cooperation in the region.

In order to overcome the existing obstacles, the new policy of the President of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoyev in the region was a timely and effective response to the existing and accumulated problems. Regional proximity, trust and mutual understanding, the solution of problematic issues on the basis of reasonable compromises and agreements play an important role in this.

In addition, due to the new foreign policy of Uzbekistan in Central Asia, the level of mutual trust in the region has significantly increased and a new political environment has been formed. A strong foundation has been laid for building constructive cooperation and strengthening good neighborliness.

At present, all Central Asian states are ready for active and creative approaches to the development of the region. The countries of the region have strengthened their position as independent subjects of the system of international relations, which can take responsibility for the present and future of Central Asia shoulder to shoulder.

In view of the above, it can be said that, in essence, the resolution was a one-sided response of Central Asian countries to both the problems of the region and the threats of globalization. It takes into account the major regional and international initiatives of Central Asian states in the field of security and development.

In particular, it covered environmental issues and water use, transport communications, the fight against terrorism and religious extremism, and the achievement of peace in Afghanistan.

The adoption of this resolution is undoubtedly an important step in the development of Central Asia as a single region.

Today, at a time when anti-globalization processes are continuing around the world, regional cooperation is developing in all directions to ensure peace, stability and sustainable development in Central Asia. This is the international prestige not only of Uzbekistan, but of the whole of Central Asia.

At the first meeting of Central Asian leaders on March 15, 2018 in Astana, Kazakhstan, President Mirziyoyev noted that holding regular consultative meetings of Central Asian leaders should now become a tradition.

The resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly emphasizes the need for Central Asian states to work together for peace talks in Afghanistan and its socio-economic development. Indeed, ensuring the sustainable and consistent development of Central Asia is inextricably linked with achieving peace in neighboring Afghanistan.

The President of Uzbekistan has repeatedly stressed from the highest tribunes of international organizations that the Afghan problem should not be seen as a threat, but as a strategic opportunity to take regional cooperation to a new level.

Considering that there is no other way to solve this problem than through peaceful negotiations, a high-level international conference on Afghanistan was

held in Tashkent on March 26-27, 2018 at the initiative of Uzbekistan and Afghanistan.

The resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly focused on this conference. Therefore, the meeting was in the spotlight of the developed media of the world. In particular, according to the British news agency Reuters, Uzbekistan has managed not only to offer its territory as a platform for negotiations between the Afghan government and the Taliban, but also to establish contacts with the Taliban. This is a great achievement and shows that the parties have confidence in Uzbek diplomacy.

A special article was published in the next issue of India's analytical magazine The Eurasian Times. So far, despite many efforts to resolve the Afghan problem, there has been no “mediator” state that satisfies all the subjects of the armed conflict. But Uzbekistan is playing the role of such an "optimal and impartial mediator" Indian analysts said.

"Uzbekistan, under the leadership of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, is striving to open up to the outside world and build a completely new relationship with the international community," the US News Agency said in an article on the subject. This "new spirit" is also reflected in Tashkent's policy toward Afghanistan. [9]

This is the result of the open, impartial and highly responsible policy of our President towards Afghanistan in ensuring security in the Central Asian region.

In conclusion, the concepts of the geographical, economic and political aspects of Central Asia have a special significance in the world community of the region. The result of Uzbekistan's initiatives and efforts for the development of the Central Asian region, the most reliable way to strengthen the atmosphere of friendship, solidarity and stability is a simple and open human dialogue.

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Abdullaev Sh.S.
Lecturer at the Department of Biology
Faculty of Biotechnology
NAMSU
Dadaboev J.I.
Lecturer at the Department of Biology
Faculty of Biotechnology
NAMSU
Sheraliev O.Kh.
master's Department 5A140101-Biology (in the field of science)
master's degree 2nd year
NAMDU
Nurmatov D.M.
student 3rd year
5140100 - Bachelor of Biology
Faculty of Biotechnology
NAMDU

TUGAI PLANTS DISTRIBUTED IN THE TERRITORY OF NAMANGAN REGION ECOLOGICAL AND TAXONOMIC ANALYSIS

Annotation: Tugai is one of the plant species that has undergone significant changes in the Fergana Valley under the influence of anthropogenic factors. The tugai forests in the central part of the valley are a collection of plant communities that have been closest to human settlements for centuries and have been under its influence. To date, their distribution area and phytocenology, as well as their structural structure, have undergone significant changes.

Keywords: tugai, Turangulzor formation, Jingilzor formation, flora.

The groves of the Fergana Valley were formed on the left bank of the Syrdarya and now cover 4.2% of the region's area. Today, the geographical distribution, structure, area and ecological balance of the tugai are changing and shrinking from year to year due to the economic activities of mankind due to the conversion of the river area into hayfields. In addition, the natural development and evolution of tugai is influenced by the water regime of the rivers. The construction of many hydraulic structures in the river valleys, such as reservoirs, hydroelectric dams, dams and canals, has led to violations of the laws of interaction of naturally-historically formed components in the valleys and caused environmental problems.

In 1967, the area of tugai in the Fergana Valley was 89,819 hectares. Most of the territory of Namangan region is occupied by tugai forests, and by 1979,

the area of tugai in Namangan region decreased to 37,207 hectares. The most lost tugai during this period were in Uychi, Pop, Jalal-Abad districts.

One of the plant species that has undergone significant changes under the influence of anthropogenic factors in the Fergana Valley is tugai. The tugai forests in the central part of the valley have for centuries been a collection of plant communities that are closest to human settlements and have been under its influence. Their areas of distribution, the composition of communities, and especially their structural structure have undergone major changes.

Z.A. According to Maylun (1983), there are more than 285 plant species in the tugai forests of Uzbekistan. Of these, 190 species, ie 60% of the total species are species specific to tugai.

M.M. According to Arifkhanova (1967), the type of tugai forests in the Fergana Valley is divided into two formations:

1) Turongilzor formation;

2) Formation of jingles.

Of these, the Turangulzor formation unites into its composition the plant communities dominated by turangi, which are the most common in tugai forests. The floristic composition of the plant species that make up the tugai is low. Tree and shrub species are involved with a small number of plant species. The peculiar climatic conditions lead to the formation of a species composition of plants peculiar to the tugai. Most of the species that grow here do not have a summer dormancy period. M.M. Arifkhanova (1967) in her book "Growth of the Fergana Valley" gave detailed information about all plant species present in the area.

Among the plant species growing in tugai forests, there are no plant species listed in the Red Book of the Republic of Uzbekistan. On the contrary, in recent years, the composition of plant species with a wide range of tugai forests and valued as weeds has been expanding. This situation is due to the uncontrolled use of tugai forests, unregulated grazing of livestock.

The plant species in the tugai mainly belong to 5 families. They contain about 35% of the total tugai species.

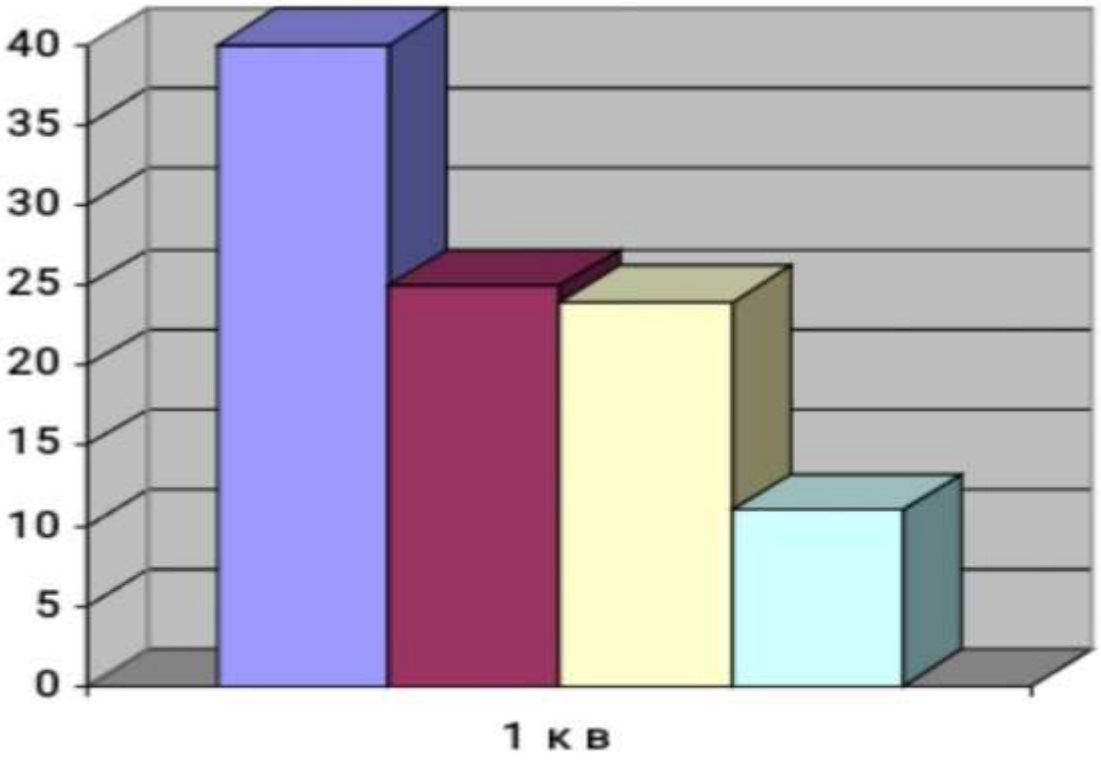
Leading families of tugai flora (Maylun, 1983).

№	Family name	Number of species	Types in %
1	*Poaceae* - Browns	35	12,28
2	*Chenopodiaceae* - comrades	22	7,72
3	*Asteraceae* - Astrados	20	7,01
4	*Fabaceae* – cornerstones	12	4,21
5	*Tamaricaceae* - rattlesnakes	10	3,51
	Total:	99	34,73

Plant species distributed in tugai forests were analyzed for their response to moisture conditions.

Diagram 1.

In terms of ecological analysis (%) of tugai species in relation to moisture conditions



species well adapted to periodic floods and relative humidity
located near.
species adapted to groundwater
species growing on riverbanks
relatively arid

Another biological feature of tugai plants is that they exhibit a wide range of plasticity during ontogeny relative to factors associated with soil salinization and rapid drying (F.N. Rusanov, 1967).

The study of tugai from an ecological point of view, the definition of measures to preserve the tugai landscape is a requirement of the time. Therefore, it is expedient to develop and implement plans for the protection of tugai in conjunction with the State Committee for Nature Protection, to address the problems of biodiversity conservation in these areas.

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Abdunazarov H.M.
Associate Professor of Geography Department
Termez State University
Uzbekistan, Termez
Choriev A.Q.
Lecturer at the Department of Geography
Termez State University
Uzbekistan, Termez
Embergenov N.J., PhD
Associate Professor
Karakalpak State University
Uzbekistan, Nukus
Oteuliev M.O., Doctoral Candidate
Karakalpak State University
Uzbekistan, Nukus

ISSUES OF HUMAN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Abstract. This article describes the emergence of ecological problems as a result of the imbalance between nature and society due to the negative impact of human activities since the middle of the twentieth century, their catastrophic consequences, the causes of local, regional and global environmental problems, climate change, greenhouse effect, ozone depletion, the negative impact of desertification and other environmental problems on the nature of our planet, environmental problems associated with the drying of the Aral Sea, the work being done in the Republic of Uzbekistan on ecologically sustainable development of the Aral Sea region.

Keywords: ecological balance, sustainable development, local, regional, global environmental problems, climate change, ozone depletion, desertification, degradation, smogopolis.

Human is born, grows and dies in the bosom of nature. Mother Nature is a living space for human and other living beings, in which there are living conditions for all living things. It is known that in the early days of human civilization, man's influence on nature was very weak, because during this period man did not fully understand the causes of events in the universe or the environment in which he lived. Especially since the middle of the last century, the rapid growth of the world's population, the growing demand for natural resources, the irrational use of natural resources, the development of new lands for agricultural purposes, industrial production and the development of

urbanization have led to environmental problems.The twentieth century was a period in the development of human civilization when human society began to dominate nature, which is explained by the emergence of unbalanced environmental problems in nature and the terrible consequences associated with it.

At present, scientists divide the environmental problem into local, regional, global problems according to the territorial scale. But the environmental problem will not be big or small. Because even natural phenomena that take place in a small area will have an impact on our planet.

During the twentieth century, human activities led to the development of new lands for agricultural purposes, the growing demand for timber products, the sharp decline of forest areas, desertification due to irrational use of land resources, pollution of earth surface water and air with increasing industrial production. Furthermore, in large cities, due to emissions from industrial enterprises and transport networks, "smogopolis" polluted cities and acid rain, which consists of toxic gases emitted into the atmosphere, have a negative impact on the environment. In addition, the negative impact of man on the ocean environment has led to the pollution of the world's ocean waters. The most unfortunate, "greenhouse effect" is an increase in the amount of toxic gases emitted into the atmosphere, which leads to an increase in the average global temperature, resulting in the melting of entire glaciers and floods in different regions. Another global environmental problem that poses a serious threat to the life of living things on Earth is the depletion of the ozone layer.

Satellite data in recent years have shown that the area of ozone holes in Antarctica and its surrounding sky is 5 million square kilometers. This has a strong impact on life on earth, especially on human health. In particular, 11,000 people have been diagnosed with skin cancer due to ozone depletion in the skies of New Zealand, which has a total population of 3 million. According to the data, if the ozone layer is reduced by 1 percent, the passage of ultraviolet light through the atmosphere will double.

How does ozone depletion occur? By the way, millions of discarded containers, toxins such as freon in refrigerators and freezers rise to the top, releasing chlorine, which is highly active, as a result of ultraviolet light. These chlorine particles immediately combine with ozone and decompose it[3].

At present, scientists around the world are calling for the solution of existing environmental problems at the level of international cooperation. In the Central Asian region, especially in Uzbekistan, effective positive work has been carried out in the field of nature protection since the early years of independence.

Due to the drying of the Aral Sea, many fish farms, fish processing enterprises and river transport in the region have ceased operations. Problems such as river water pollution and the provision of clean drinking water to the population due to the deterioration of the ecological situation have led to an

increase in various infectious diseases among the population and a number of social problems in the region [4].

In recent years, a consistent policy has been pursued to improve the environmental situation in the Aral Sea region. In particular, the construction of modern buildings and industrial and social facilities in the region, and most importantly, the supply of clean drinking water to remote villages and the city of Muynak.

In this regard, President Sh. Mirziyoyev said, “If you look at the map of Karakalpakstan, you will see that it is located between the vast desert: Karakum and Kyzylkum, and the surrounding areas are called Barsa-kelmes, Kumbaskan, Koykirilgan, Kanlikul. Naturally, the names of these places are indicative of the tragic tragedies of the past. Today, the landscape here is completely changing, that is, all the cities and districts, villages and auls are becoming more beautiful, modern enterprises, educational, medical, cultural and sports facilities, communication networks are being built ” [1].

On the initiative of President, the planting of saxaul (halaxylon) seedlings in the dry part of the Aral Sea has begun. In this regard, according to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 15, 2019 "On measures to accelerate the establishment of green areas - protective forests in arid areas of the Aral Sea", reducing the negative impact of rising sand, salt and dust 100 billion soums have been allocated for measures to be taken in 2019 in order to effectively organize the construction and mitigate the negative impact of global climate change, the drying up of the Aral Sea, agricultural development and the lives activities of the population.

According to the resolution, 200,000 hectares will be planted in spring and 300,000 hectares in autumn. It is planned to plant 50,000 hectares of protected forests from seedlings and 450,000 hectares from seeds.

In early 2019, a total of 1,560 people attended the event, which involved 462 vehicles and 2 aircraft. As a result, saxaul seeds were sown on 266,000 hectares by aircraft, and 86.5 thousand hectares by tractors.

At the 75th session of the UN General Assembly, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev once again drew the attention of the world community to the problem of the Aral Sea and expressed the following views.

“I would like to draw your attention once again to the catastrophic consequences of the drying up of the Aral Sea. The Aral Sea region has become the center of an environmental tragedy. To improve the current situation, we are doing a lot of work here to create two million hectares of new plantations and forests, to form a layer of soil.

At the initiative of our country, the United Nations Multilateral Trust Fund for Human Security has been established for the Aral Sea region. We hope that this fund will serve as a base platform for the international community to provide practical assistance to the population living in a difficult ecological

zone. We propose to adopt a special resolution of the United Nations General Assembly declaring the Aral Sea region as a zone of environmental innovation and technology. It would be appropriate to celebrate the date of approval of this important document as the International Day for the Protection and Restoration of Ecological Systems" [2].

In conclusion, it should be noted that the national environmental policy pursued in the country is aimed at ensuring the sustainable development of the ecological balance between nature and society. At the same time, the establishment of "green cover" in the arid areas of the Aral Sea will improve the ecological environment in the region. In particular, wind-powered sands are strengthened, leading to an increase in relative humidity in the air, and the biodiversity of flora and fauna is improved. Opportunities for the development of the livestock sector will be created.

This indicates that the country pursues a sustainable national environmental policy in the field of environmental protection in accordance with international environmental policy.

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Abdurahimova D.A., candidate of Pedagogical Sciences
Associate Professor of "Humanities"
of the Academy of the Armed Forces
Republic of Uzbekistan
Abdurahimova M.A.
Senior teacher
of the Regional Center for retraining and professional development
of the staff of Public Education of Fergana region

SPIRITUAL AND MORAL CRITERIA AS A SYMBOL OF PERFECTION

Annotation: In this article, upbringing a young generation on the basis of a comprehensive, harmonious, healthy lifestyle is one of the pressing challenges of today, and the use of rich, national, cultural, historical traditions, customs, and universal values and moral and ethical standards in the upbringing of young people. The importance of the

Key words. Adolescence, healthy living, national, cultural, customs, universal values, spiritual, moral, educational, historical, spiritual heritage, belief.

After the independence of our country, as in all spheres, the attitude to our national and spiritual heritage has changed radically. Over the centuries, the spiritual heritage based on our sacred religion, which reflects the beliefs of our people, has been gradually studied. "If I was asked why our national values have been living in such a state for so long, I would say that it is primarily due to our sacred religion," he said. If the past few generations did not keep the religious faith in their hearts and develop Islamic philosophy, we would be deprived of a priceless and unique spiritual heritage, ”said the First President of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov. [1]

Bringing up our youth on the basis of a comprehensively mature, harmonious, healthy lifestyle is one of the urgent problems of today. Because the future of today's youth is the pride of our great state.

In this regard, as the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoev said in his address to the Oliy Majlis on January 24, 2020, “in order to raise the level of knowledge, not only young people, but also members of our society, we need science and enlightenment. Where there is no knowledge, there will be backwardness, ignorance and, of course, misguidance.

As the sages of the East say, "The greatest wealth is intelligence and knowledge, the greatest inheritance is good upbringing, and the greatest poverty is ignorance!"

That is why the acquisition of modern knowledge, true enlightenment and high culture must become a vital need for all of us. ”

Comprehensive upbringing of today's youth is not only the task of educational institutions, but also the responsibility of the family in the upbringing of children. The family is the hearth of basic upbringing. The family is a sacred place that is the main foundation of society, preserving the continuity of each nation, giving birth to a new generation that will ensure the development of national values and bring them up spiritually and physically harmoniously. The family is the main factor and means in the mental, moral, aesthetic, physical, spiritual, material upbringing of a child. In this case, the parent is an artist, the child is a work of art, and upbringing is the art itself.

In the spiritual and moral upbringing of the younger generation, the development and implementation of effective organizational, modern pedagogical forms and tools based on the rich, national, cultural, historical traditions, customs and universal values of our people, the priority of educating the individual and his comprehensive tolerance The main purpose of family education is to provide, increase the general and pedagogical culture, improve educational work among the citizens of our country.

This goal imposes the following responsibilities on parents in the upbringing of children:

- to have a healthy environment in the family, to take into account the national spirit and the Uzbek way of life, to be a role model for children, to form in the child a sense of love for his parents, the motherland, mutual care;
- improving legal education in the family, the formation of awareness and observance of the rights and duties of family members;
- to provide their children with a deep secular knowledge base, to ensure that they grow up enlightened and spiritual, cultured;
- inculcation in children of professional and economic concepts appropriate to market relations;
- creating an economic and social environment for children to be mentally and physically healthy;
- fostering in children a spirit of devotion to the ideas of independence and national ideology, as well as independent thinking and self-awareness;
- effective organization of children's leisure time from a pedagogical point of view, providing them with additional education, vocational training;
- creating the necessary conditions for the development of existing talent buds in children;
- to make children feel legally responsible for fulfilling their responsibilities to the school, community, and community;
- parents are responsible for constantly improving their pedagogical and psychological knowledge;
- analysis of the spiritual and moral aspects of teaching children thrift and entrepreneurship in the family;

- ensuring responsibility for the gradual implementation of all areas of family education;

- to understand that they are responsible for all the actions of their children before the family, school and community;

The duty of a parent to his child, in Uzbek, is as follows: to give a child a good name, to hand him over to a good teacher, to educate him, to make him educated, professional, two-headed and home-based.

It should be noted that Uzbek families, like other nations, are rich in national traditions of upbringing. Restoring, enriching, modernizing them and harmonizing them with pre-school educational institutions and school upbringing will serve to enrich not only every family, but also the socio-spiritual life of Uzbekistan as a whole.

Creating a healthy family environment depends on both father and mother. Sometimes it is the duty of the parents to the family to understand and respect each other in times of anger, to trust each other, to set the division of labor in the right way, to share the same responsibility in raising children. In the family, the child's duty to his parents is also extremely important. The boy should be the father and the girl the mother. Just as a gardener plants a seed with hope, so a parent gives birth to a child with a noble hope and nurtures it with reverence. Like a gardener who dreams of enjoying the sweet fruits of the tree, a parent will do his best to bring up his child to be an intelligent, hard-working, educated, honest, spiritually and physically fit for the development of society.

Any moral doctrine that leads man to perfection is based on its own direction, its own rules, and its own principles. “Thus, a code of ethics for the perfect man has been developed, and it is considered a dream of every human being to have these qualities. From this it is clear that the notions of good morals and perfect man in the Middle Ages are relative - on the one hand, the concept of an abstract being, which is the sum of all spiritual power, intelligence, good qualities, on the other hand, striving for this peak , a person who has achieved certain careers is also considered a perfect person. ”

No parent wants evil for their child, because, as our people say, a child is created from the fat of the heart. Fitrat's book "Family" gives excellent instructions on the upbringing of children. He said, “The happiness and glory of every nation depends, of course, on the internal discipline and harmony of that nation. Peace and harmony are based on the discipline of the families of this nation. Where family relationships are based on strong discipline, the country and the nation will be as strong and resilient. ”[2] In addition to these considerations, it should be borne in mind that it is the duty of every parent, even the moral and legal duty, of every child in the family to have a high consciousness, a new way of thinking and worldview, morality, a high social attitude. Because the goal of creating a spiritual, cultural, socio-economic and moral environment in the family can be achieved only if the concepts of nationality, national feeling, national ideology, faith, patriotism and humanity

are deeply ingrained in the minds of children who are the future of the Motherland. Because it is from this period that the child begins to understand concepts such as good and bad.

Morality is first and foremost important in human maturity as a socio-spiritual phenomenon. In this regard, academician E. Yusupov in his book "Spiritual Foundations of Human Perfection" states that "Morality is an independent assessment of events and happenings in concrete conditions, expressing their attitude to them" [3].

In general, morality is the manifestation of the forms and norms of human self-government, the level of spiritual maturity inherent in them in communication and attitude, which exist as an individual on the basis of social relations.

Where there is no morality, man is not formed as a social being. Only on the basis of mature morality do people form a certain attitude towards the meaning and purpose of life, duty and responsibility to society, happiness, religion, good and evil, evil, righteousness and injustice.

When the social, economic, spiritual, and cultural environment in the family is healthy, the child's consciousness encompasses sacred concepts such as kindness, compassion, honor, sincerity, and honesty. It is a human quality to have a deep understanding of the duty to respect one's parents, the Motherland and all the people around you.

A. Avloni, on the other hand, observes the scope of education in a broad way and does not limit it to morality alone. A. Avloni describes upbringing as follows: "Education is for us a matter of life or death, salvation or destruction, happiness or disaster." Because Avloni moves on to the philosophical basis of the issue. For example, he talks about the unity of body and soul: "Physical training also helps to train the mind. The body and the soul are both the right and the opposite side of a robe. If the body is not adorned with cleanliness, if it is not protected from bad habits, it is like putting on the top of a robe and washing the lining, which always hits the dirt on it," writes Abdullah Avloni [4]. Therefore, the question of the integral unity of body and soul with form and their interaction with each other is very important and complex.

The influence of the state's policy, the nation's traditions and beliefs on the spiritual image of young people who are members of our society is incomparable. Today, the main task of preschool education is the effective use of innovative ideas, the use of national values with a thousand-year history, the education of today's young generation of believers by combining secular education with certain aspects of religious education. NG Chenishevsky says that "the claim of the wicked - beauty, the oppressor - justice, the dying - life and power, the hypocrite - goodness" is ridiculous "[5].

We can see from the above-mentioned ideas that society and people pass on to the younger generation the events of life and the laws of development

through the words of God, fairy tales, proverbs, and wisdom, which they created in the life in which they live.

The spiritual and ideological threats of our present rapid age not only undermine the spiritual qualities of humanity, compassion and sincerity in the minds of today's young generation, but also lead to the formation of antisocial behavior among them. Today, some media outlets, especially the Internet, try to justify opposition to law enforcement or other organizations in the line of duty, instead of advocating for citizens to respect the law and not infringe on the rights and freedoms of other citizens. The dissemination of information aimed at glorifying certain criminal individuals or groups is causing harmful habits in the minds of the younger generation, such as imitating criminals, their appearance and lifestyle.

In short, first, the moral qualities that lead to spiritual perfection are valuable as a criterion that shows that a person is human. When the time comes, it can be an important factor for a society to decline or, conversely, to prosper. Second, in order for a person to become self-aware and find the truth, his condition must change, that is, he must be purified inwardly. This causes ethical issues to come to the forefront. Being of good morals is one of the highest virtues of this man. Third, the careful upbringing of the internal and external factors that lead to the degradation of human morality is the first and most important step in the development of a person into a perfect human being. This first step is not only a way to inculcate good moral qualities, but also a way to get rid of the so-called evils in man.

This means that educating young people today through spiritual and moral criteria will play an important role in their future development as harmoniously developed people.

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Abdurahmonova M.M.
teacher
of the Department of Preschool Education Methods AUL

METHODS OF LEADING PRESCHOOL CHILDREN'S GAME

Abstract: The article discusses the importance of play in the development of preschool children, the positive impact of fairy tales and stories on children, and the role of inculcating human qualities through fairy tale characters. In the education of children, it is planned to ensure the implementation of the tasks set out in the state curriculum "First Step".

Keywords: Game, childhood, culture, understanding, education, upbringing, staging, fairy tale, story, First step, character, turnip, snail.

Following path of building a democratic society based on the rule of law, the Republic of Uzbekistan pays special attention to the harmonious development of its citizens, especially the younger generation, who are determined to build a new society. The organization of harmoniously developed upbringing has always been an important requirement and the main goal of social society. Naturally, in the current context of educational reforms, the education of a harmoniously developed person is also important.

The ability of adults to choose a game for the purpose of educating children, and its proper guidance, will ensure the successful implementation of the tasks set out in the "First Step". Play is a tool for the development and upbringing of children. Psychologists consider play to be a leading activity in preschool. Play develops the qualities that allow a child to move to a higher stage of development, and there are significant changes in his psyche.

Fairy tales and stories are often staged by children in their own creative role-playing games, in which characters such as foxes, mice, roosters, and rabbits are portrayed in games. Children's works of art are also loved and staged by children. In conversations with children, the educator tries to identify the characteristics of the characters in the story or fairy tale. This is how the peculiarities of each of the poems and fairy-tale characters are studied. The staging can be done in the following stages:

l- stage. Literature selection. The following requirements should be observed when selecting literature for staging:

-There should be a lot of participants in a fairy tale, story or poem.
-The content of the play should not only be good, but also a lot of action
-The work must be suitable for expressive reading.
- The content should be interesting.
- The work should be appropriate for the age of the children.

Phase 1. The story, poem, or fairy tale chosen to be staged is presented by reading the content or showing it in a puppet show.

Phase 2. Remember. Asami is re-read, staged, illustrated, and used in didactic games to help children remember.

Step 3. For the game to be fun and long-lasting, you need to prepare the necessary materials, clothes, and at the same time provide the right guidance. This work is done by the tutor, and in a large group, the children do it with the help of the tutor. The tutor will show you some pictures from the fairy tale. The group begins to act out fairy tales and stories typical of children of this age only after they become familiar with them. Tales such as "Turnip" and "Snail" will be staged. This work will continue in the preparatory group. Not only fairy tales but also works of art, especially poems, are taken for staging. The staging of the performances is guided by each group. For example, for the middle group, the educator chooses works that reflect the movement, and for the older group, they choose works that reflect the more complex relationships of the protagonists, their experiences and sorrows. The educator keeps track of the work done. He writes down which works the children liked, which ones they liked to stage the most, which child was able to perform the assigned role well, and what difficulties the children had in performing the roles. This is the basis on which the upcoming games will be animated.

Construction games are also considered creative games. In them, children expr ess their impressions of the material world around them, create and create different things independently. In construction games, the same items are exchanged. The role of construction games in young and middle-aged children is linked to games.

Construction games are an effective activity that allows children to develop the skills of comparing and contrasting objects with existing objects, the imagination that served as the basis for the construction of the structure. It helps to develop observation in children. Building materials consist of a variety of geometric shapes. Children need to know the specifics of each shape, otherwise no construction can be done. What children build must be practical and have design skills to use in the game. Hence the need to teach children the basic techniques of construction. In games with building materials, the child becomes more interested in technology, develops observation, they are the most geometric object get acquainted with the simple features.

Construction games are close to children's work activities and prepare them for work. Games played with building materials develop children's thinking: the specificity of the observed objects distinguishes, analyzes and synthesizes features, compares, identifies similarities and differences, teaches to solve problems correctly. Games played with building materials help to practice the properties of geometric objects, work with them, spatial proportions (long-close, high-low, right-left, long-short, wide-narrow). The game also aims to prepare children for polytechnic education at school.

Children form a community in the process of building, resulting in the development of their speech. Playing with building materials also affects the spiritual world of children: by observing any construction with children, he explains that our state cares about the well-being of the people. Awakening with building materials instills in children a love of work, independence, initiative, a sense of responsibility and willpower. The fun of the game is that it gives kids a lot of fun. Aesthetic education tasks are also carried out by introducing children to some construction sites. In order to instill in children an aesthetic sense, it is important not only to observe the finished building, but also to observe the progress of construction, the organization of work, in which the children themselves are involved.

Therefore, play is very important for the mental development of the child. As a result, the child's knowledge expands. Games develop and enrich a child's observation, curiosity and knowledge.

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Achilov N.N.
Department of Fine Arts
Chirchiq State Pedagogical Institute
Tashkent Region

METHODS OF INCREASING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE LESSON USING VISUAL AIDS IN THE TEACHING OF DRAWING SCIENCE

Annotation: Effective use of modern teaching methods and new innovative pedagogical technologies. Therefore, the teacher's preparation for the lesson is one of the most important issues to make the lesson interesting and understandable for students. Therefore, this article discusses the effectiveness of drawing lessons and how to effectively use visual aids to increase students' interest in the subject.

Keywords. concept, methodology, drawing, pedagogy, knowledge, interactive method, independent learning, innovation, interactive method.

As you know, it is important to use visual aids and handouts in the organization of lessons. One of the main principles of didactics is to ensure that lessons are visual and distributed.

The main task of the education system today is to bring up a harmoniously developed generation of young people who have acquired patriotic, modern knowledge, skills and abilities and are able to take their rightful place in society.

Today, the rapid development of science, technology and industry requires raising the quality of education in all educational institutions to a new level in terms of content. This, in turn, imposes higher responsibilities and tasks on every employee of the system, especially teachers. After all, there is an undeniable fact - all efforts are ultimately reflected in the work of the teacher. Therefore, teachers are required to work conscientiously, to be responsible for our bright future, to respond appropriately to the high attention paid. This is reflected in the quality of lessons, which play a key role in the deep acquisition of knowledge by our children.

The basics of any science teaching methodology consist of three main components: the concept, the methodological system of teaching, and the evaluation of their impact.

There are different forms of organization of education in the world of pedagogical science and practice. Each new stage in the development of society has an impact on the organization of education. Currently, the following forms of education are distinguished: individual, individual-group, class-lesson, lecture-seminar and out-of-class audience, school and out-of-school. They are divided into three main types according to such characteristics as student

coverage, the ratio of collective and individual forms of student organization, the degree of independence, and the characteristics of the leadership of the learning process:

1) individual;
2) classroom;
3) lecture-seminar.

The teaching of drawing in grades 8 and 9 has its own characteristics, depending on the age of the students and their life and work experiences. By this time, students are consciously striving to learn. Therefore, the teacher should analyze the tasks before him, think about the optimal structure of each lesson and try to find a structure that fully meets the objectives of the lesson. The success of the next lesson often depends on how well it has performed in previous lessons, the knowledge and practical skills that students have acquired, and the amount and content of the knowledge that is being explained to them. In doing so, the teacher relies on the level of students' worldview, the ability to read independently from textbooks or popular science and technical literature.

In pedagogy, different types of lessons and different forms of teacher knowledge are analyzed. For example, lessons are divided into the following types:

1. Lesson on learning new material;
2. Lessons to strengthen knowledge, skills and abilities;
3. Repetition-generalization lesson;
4. Mixed or combined lesson.

The most common type of drawing lesson is a mixed or combined course. In addition to the teacher's presentation of the topic, it is important that students do practical work. These hands-on activities help students consolidate the knowledge gained from the textbooks and acquire the information needed to complete homework.

There is a growing interest in the use of interactive methods, innovative technologies, pedagogical and information technologies in the educational process. At the same time, while students are still taught to acquire ready-made knowledge, modern technology teaches them to search for, independently study, analyze, and, if possible, draw their own conclusions. In this process, the teacher creates the conditions for the development, formation, acquisition and upbringing of the individual, as well as acts as a leader, a guide. In this process, the student becomes the main figure.

Innovation is an English word that means to innovate, to innovate. Innovative technologies are innovations and changes in the pedagogical process, as well as in the activities of students and teachers, in the implementation of which mainly interactive methods are used.

Interactive methods are based on team thinking and are methods of pedagogical influence that are an integral part of the content of education. The

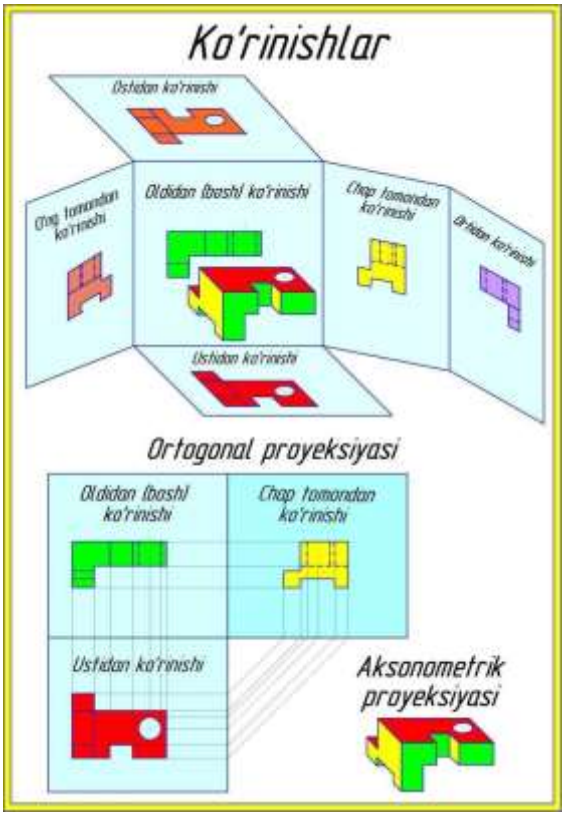
peculiarity of these methods is that they are carried out only through the interaction of teacher and student.

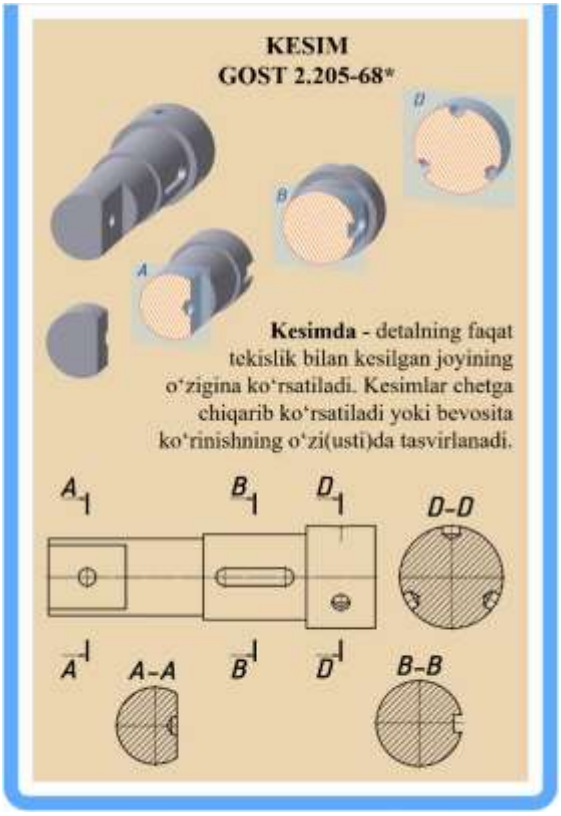
One of the components of the methodological system is teaching aids. These include textbooks, didactic aids, visual aids, and various teaching aids. Teaching aids also include computer, screen and audio, control and training programs.

Due to the nature of drawing, mastering it requires the formation and development of students' spatial imagination. Therefore, the availability of teaching aids in drawing in educational institutions, the ability of science teachers to use them appropriately, and the availability of specially equipped classrooms at the required level will help to ensure the effectiveness of education.

Textbooks (textbooks, manuals, task sets and workbooks, etc.) and visual aids used in the learning process (stands, posters and h.) is of special importance.

Oral-visual approach. It is traditional and is mainly determined by the teacher's presentation of information, the acquisition, accumulation and memorization of knowledge by students. The concept of "knowledge" is understood in the sense of information stored in memory. Such knowledge is tested by the ability to apply them (depending on the answer to the question about this information in the exam). The knowledge in this system is mainly the result of memorization of official information, which can often be superficial. They are stored in the memory, or in other words, they are remembered only when asked a direct question. Knowledge at the level of recollection is not stored in memory for a long time. The student may remember the question and sometimes not at all.





Oral-visual approach is widespread in educational institutions of the republic. In an information system, ready-made knowledge comes from the ability to impart directly to “teacher-students” regardless of their needs and level of activity. Therefore, the main task of the teacher is to provide the necessary information and work on memorizing it.

According to V. Guzeev, a characteristic feature of the traditional methodology is characterized by some vague idea wrapped in the shell of the concept of "mastering" the educational goals expressed in the requirements of the program. It organizes the learning process based on the generalization of the work experience of the most successful teachers. An example of the pedagogical activity of advanced teachers (pedagogues) is sought for each specific situation, but a number of scientists and practitioners working in the education system say that the era of individual methodologies is over and the generalization of the experience of any advanced educators is systematic and emphasizes that it does not allow for the construction of goal-oriented, effective education.

A number of positive developments in the field of education in the country, the rapid growth of science and technology, the training of highly qualified personnel, the development of the individual, the need to ensure a high level of education leads to the emergence of contradictions between teaching methods. Therefore, it is important to use other approaches in the educational process.

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Ahadova S.E.
«Ipak yo‘li»
yo‘nalishi 2-bosqich talabasi
«Turizm biznesini boshqarish»
turizm xalqaro universiteti

ONA TILIM – JON-U DILIM

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada o‘zbek tiliga bugungi kunda berilayotgan e’tibor va bu yo‘lda o‘z hissasini qo‘shgan Navoiy, Ogahiy, Cho‘lpon, Abdulla Avloniy, G‘afur G‘ulom kabi yozuvchilarimizning asarlari va hayot yo‘llari haqida ma’lumotlar berilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: aloqa vositasi, tarjimalar, tilshunoslik, jadid maktablari.

Annotation: This article provides information about the current attention to the Uzbek language, as well as literary works, the life path of our writers, such as Navai, Agakhi, Chulpan, Abdulla Avloniy and Gafur Gulam, who contributed to the development of the Uzbek language.

Key words: resources of communication , translations, linguistics, Jadid schools.

1989-yil 21-oktabrda “O‘zbek tiliga davlat tili” maqomi berildi. Shu kundan boshlab tilga e’tibor kuchaydi.Barcha jabhalardagi ishlar, shu qatorda, davlat idoralari, ta'lim muassasalariga bosmaxonalarda o‘zbek tilida ish olib boriladigan boldi va bu qonun bilan belgilab qo‘yildi. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasining 4-moddasida: “O‘zbekiston Respublikasining davlat tili –o‘zbek tilidir “ deb yozib qo‘yilgan.

Turkiy tillar oilasiga mansub bo‘lgan o‘zbek tili anchayin katta tarixga ega til hisoblanadi. So‘nggi ma’lumotlarga qaraganda dunyo bo‘ylab 50 millionga yaqin odamlar o‘zbek tilida so‘zlashadi. Bu o‘z navbatida tilning ancha rivojlanganidan darak beradi. Til bir inson,bir shaxs tomonidan emas balki, butun bir xalq tomonidan yaratiladi. Shuningdek, tilimiz kecha yoki bugun paydo bo‘lgan emas.U asrlar davomida rivojlantirilib, sayqalashtirilib borilyapti. Tilimizni rivojlantirish har bir fuqaroning oliy vazifasi hisoblanadi.

Bugungi kunda tilga berilayotgan e’tibor haqida har qancha faxrlanib gapirsak arziydi. Til haqida gapirganda, so‘z mulkining sultoni Navoiyning asarlari va bu ijodkorning fidokorona mehnatini eslamaslikning iloji yo‘q. Respublikamizning birinchi prezidenti I.A.Karimov "Har qanday inson uchun eng katta boylik bu uning o‘z ona tilidir. Navoiy ijodi o‘zbeklar uchun katta boylik"-degan edilar. Navoiy haqida gap ketganda, dono xalqimiz orasida yana bir gap bor: “Navoiyni bilish uchun millat tilning barcha shevalaridan xabardor bo‘lmog`i lozim”. Bu gap bejiz emas edi. Alisher Navoiy bitta tilni yaratmadi,

balkim o‘z ona tilini yanada chuqur o‘rganib, uni yosh avlodga boshqa tillardan farqli va o‘xshash jihatlari haqida tushuntirib berdi. Navoiy til sohasida ko‘plab asarlar yaratgan. Ularning har biri alohida o‘ringa ega. Navoiy tilni bosh tamoyil deb bilardi. Navoiyning oliy maqsadi-tilni oliy cho‘qqiga chiqarish edi. Biz Navoiyning juda ko‘plab janrdagi asarlarini bilamiz. Bu asarlar orasida "Xamsa" dostoni ham alohida tarixga ega asardir. Navoiydan oldin ham Xamsa yozish an’anasi mavjud bo‘lgan, ammo Navoiy bu ishni juda qisqa muddat 2 yilda yakunladi. Bilamizki Alisher Navoiyning “Xamsa” dostoni 5 dostondan iborat hisoblanadi va har bir dostoning o‘z tarixi bor.Asar pand-nasihat haqidagi "Hayrat ul-abror", Farhod va Shirinning sof muhabbati aks etgan “Farhod va Shirin”, arab yigiti va Layli ismli qizning ishqiy munosabati aks etgan “Layli va Majnun”, ishqiy-sarguzasht harakteridagi “Sab’ai sayyor” va “Saddi Iskandariy” dostonlaridan iborat. Navoiy bu asarlari orqali tilimizga beqiyos hissa qo‘shgan. Tilshunoslikka oid asarlaridan yana biri “Muhokamat ul-lug'atayn” asari o‘z yo‘nalishining eng mashhurlaridan biri hisoblanadi.Ushbu asar o‘z zamonasidagi turkiy lahjalar, zamonasining ziyolilar nutqi, badiiy va ilmiy asarlarning leksik, gramatik xususiyatlarini forsiy til bilan qiyoslashga bag‘ishlangan. Navoiy bu asar orqali tildagi lahjalarning ma’no mazmuni va tub mohiyatini tushuntirib beradi.

XX asrning 80-yillarda yashagan mashhur yozuvchimiz Alixonto‘ra So‘g`uniy o‘zining “Turkiston qayg‘usi” asarida quydagi fikrlarni keltiradi: “Odam o‘zligini unutmasligi uchun 3 narsani qo‘ldan boy bermasligi kerak. Bular vatan, din va til. Biz vatanni boy berdik, dinimizni ham boy berdik, endi tilimizni ham boy bersak biz kim bo‘lamiz”- degan edi. Aslida yozuvchi tilni asrab qolishga, inson tilini yo‘qotsa o‘zligini yo‘qotishiga ishora qiladi. SSSR hukmronligida yashab o‘z ijod ko‘lamini kengaytirgan ijodkorlar ham ko‘plab topildi. Shunday yozuvchilardan biri hisoblangan Abdulla Avloniy ham, bu yo‘lda o‘zini ko‘rsataoldi. Abdula Avloniy ilm yo‘lida ko‘plab ishlarni amalga oshirdi. Yozuvchi qaysi sohada ishlamasin barcha jihatlarni birlashtirib ilmga sarfladi. Ilm yo‘lida qancha qiyinchiliklarga qaramasdan, minglab qadamlarni bosib o‘tdi. O‘zligini belgilaydigan tilga Abdulla avloniy ham o‘z mehrini ko‘rsatdi. Har tomonlama xalqimizga qora kunlarida yordam berishga oshiqdi. Yordam jamg`armasi bo‘lgan “Nashriyot” shirkati xayriya jamg‘armasini tashkil etdi. Bu bilan bir qatorda “Usul-jadid” maktablari uchun 4 qismdan iborat darsliklar to‘plamini yaratdi. U “Adabiyot yoxud milliy sherlar”, “Birinchi muallim”, “Ikkinchi muallim”, “Maktab gulistoni”, “Turkiston yoxud axloq” darsliklaridan iborat. Avloniy bilganki, insonni bosh tayanchi hisoblangan ma’naviyatiga tasir qilmasdan turib uning kelajagini yaratib bo‘lmaydi. Shuning uchun ham u insonni manaviyatini boyitish uchun jon dilidan harakat qildi. Avloniy ham shunday fikrladi, ularni ilmga chaqirdi. Avloniy insonlarni tabaqaga ajratmadi, balkim ularni har tomonlama ilmga chorladi. Har bir ijodkorning o‘z ona tiliga qo‘shgan hissasi ularning asarlari bilan o‘lchanadi. Shunday ijodkorlarimizdan yana biri bu Cho‘lpondir. Cho‘lpon 1897-yili

Andijonda tug`ildi. Eski maktabda savod chiqardi. Biz bugungi kunda Cho‘lponni o‘ta kamtar, mehribon, ezgu niyatli kishi sifatida bilamiz. Ijodkor o‘sha qonli davrda sezilarli darajada badiiy adabiyotdagi o‘rniga erishdi. Ko‘plab asarlarni yaratishga ulgurdi. Cho‘lponning “O‘zbek yosh shoirlari” (1923), “Go‘zal yozg‘ichlar” (1925), “Adabiyot parchalari” (1926) majmualarida chop etildi. O‘z she’rlari asosida nashr qilingan “Uyg`onish” (1922), “Buloqlar” (1923), “Tong sirlari” (1926), “Soz” (1935) kabi to‘plamlari o‘zbek badiiy adabiyotida muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Tilimiz juda boy til. Bu tilda ifoda etib bo‘lmaydigan his tuyg‘uning o‘zi yo‘q. Tilimizning boyligidan unumli foydalangan ijodkorlarimizdan biri bo‘lgan G‘afur G‘ulom ham mehnatdan tinmadi. Ijodkorimiz ilk faoliyatini harf teruvchilikdan boshlagan.Ma’naviy boy, har taraflama yetuk yozuvchimizning turli tuman she'r, doston, qissa, hikoya janridagi asarlari mavjud.”Shum bola” qissasini bilmaydigan xonadonning o‘zi bo‘lmasa kerak.G‘afur G‘ulom 20-yillardagi she’rlarida asosiy etiborini, yangi jamiyatni qaror topib kelayotgan yangicha munosabatlarni, talablarni kuylashga, eskilik deb baholanayotgan tushunchalarni tanqid qilishga qaratdi. Xalq va davlat hayotini aks ettirish, shoir asarlarining yetakchi xususiyatlariga aylana bordi. Mehnatlari evaziga u O‘zbekiston Fanlar Akademiyasiga haqiqiy a’zo etib saylandi.Respublika Oliy Kengashiga deputat bo‘ldi.Unga “O‘zbekiston xalq shoiri” yuksak unvoni berildi. Badiiy asarlari sovetlar mamlakatining eng yuksak mukofotlariga sazovor bo‘ldi. Ijodkorni o‘z tili rivojiga qo‘shgan hissasini shu e’tiroflardan ham bilsak bo‘ladi.

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Ahmadjonova Sh.N.
teacher of department of foreign languages
faculty of agro engineering and hydro melioration
Andijan Institute of Agriculture and Agro technologies
Uzbekistan, Andijan

SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF COGNITIVE AND CREATIVE ABILITIES OF STUDENTS IN MODERN EDUCATION

Abstract: Currently, in schools in our country, classes with specialized training are being actively introduced in order to modernize education. Modern society is in demand for an active person who can independently make decisions in a given situation, and participate in intercultural communication. It is specialized training that promotes creativity, critical thinking and self-esteem, increases the information knowledge of students.

Keywords: self-development, process, training, knowledge, general education, professional, school.

The modern education currently puts a special emphasis on the development of the personality of students, their cognitive and creative abilities, adaptation to modern requirements, which are dictated by the labor market.

Economic, political, international processes in our society are going very quickly. As a result, confusion arises in front of the variety of choice of professions necessary at this stage of the formation of our society.

The educational program in our country includes both compulsory subjects and specialized courses for those students who show a great interest in the study of certain subjects.

As a result, each school graduate receives a general education and has the opportunity to gain deep knowledge in the area of interest to him.

For example, if a student has a particular interest in chemistry, biology, or mathematics, they may have additional lessons in their chosen subject. If a student is interested in learning a foreign language and wants to have good knowledge, then additional courses will help him achieve this goal.

It is necessary to highlight several conditions that affect the choice of students.

Firstly, some have a fairly developed professional orientation, good knowledge, that is, they firmly know and are confident what they want to do in the future and what profession they will choose, since a passion for the subject develops into their hobby.

Secondly, others are not yet completely sure of their choice, they have doubts, their interests are diverse, and there is no clear expression of them.

Thirdly, students do not know where to choose, do not have sufficient information or are subject to someone else's opinion, for example, under the influence of their parents, they decide to choose one or another profession.

The fact that the curriculum includes specialized courses is of great importance. On the one hand, profession-oriented teaching helps teachers see the interests and abilities of students, on the other hand, it ensures the best achievements of students for the transition to a new level of education.

In order to avoid overloading students in connection with profiling and in-depth study, one-sided development of their abilities, a decrease in cognitive interest in non-core subjects, it is necessary to organize the process of specialized education on the basis of theoretical and methodological justification.

Specialized training offers many specialties in the following areas: science, technology, business, economics, social sciences, art, etc. The foundations for the development of an innovative economy are laid at the educational level. For example, today most young people go into business very timidly. First of all, this is due to fear of risk, competition, lack of economic foundations.

The importance and significance of educational changes are already understood by students, since their further professional life depends on the correct decision-making in choosing a professional education.

It should be noted that already at the end of the ninth grade, the student must acquire sufficient information about the further continuation of his education, taking seriously the assessment of his strength, accumulated knowledge, opportunities in order to make an important and correct decision in the future. Gaining the initial experience for making a responsible decision about choosing your training route plays a significant role in resolving this issue.

In order for the modernization of education in Uzbekistan to be successful, it is necessary to develop new methods and forms of management of educational systems.

In the modern world, a foreign language helps not only the development of students, but also their vocational guidance, since it contains great educational and educational opportunities that contribute to the formation of the personality and vocational guidance of students.

The organization of profile training in a foreign language differs from other subjects, since it goes along with general training, which includes an additional professional direction. Profession-oriented teaching in a foreign language is possible provided that there is a highly qualified teacher who can arouse interest in his students, promote the desire to learn and stimulate students to work independently in a foreign language.

Knowledge of foreign languages and their practical application are essential in a person's professional activity, as they allow choosing a prestigious job, establishing contacts with foreign countries, making them competitive in the

labor market. Profile education using a foreign language is an integral part of educational work. Profile education should cover as many students as possible. The pursuit of progressive experience both in our schools and abroad is one of the main tasks for further research concerning the content of specialized education.

We can say that the introduction of specialized education at the senior level of general education is dictated by the development of modern society. Profile education contributes to self-determination, self-development, choice of a profession by schoolchildren on the basis of their life positions and abilities, creating a painless transition from one level of development to another.

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Ahundjanova M.A.
teacher of the Department of foreign languages
of Fergana State University
Uzbekistan, Fergana region

METHODS AND METHODS OF TEACHING RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

Abstract: This work is devoted to the study of the problem of the development and application of the most effective methodological techniques that promote the activation of the educational activities of students in the lessons of the Russian language. The following article looks into the ways to increase student enrollment in Russian language and literature classes.

Key words: Russian language, teaching method, communicative approach

INTRODUCTION

The learning process is two-way: the teacher teaches, the student learns. In addition, the learning process is carried out through the use of teaching methods and techniques in the lesson. The teaching method is understood as a system of sequential, purposeful actions of the teacher (teacher), organizing cognition practical and practical activity of the student, ensuring the assimilation them educational content. Teaching methods - ways of joint activities of the educator and trainees in the educational process. Those the learning process is carried out through the application of a system of teaching methods, and teaching methods are implemented through methodical methods of work. Teaching techniques are the implementation of the method in practical activities.

In order for a teacher who has established a goal of influence for himself, to achieve success in the learning process, the student must have a goal, adequate to the teacher's goal. If the teacher sets himself the task of communicating some knowledge or to achieve the instillation of a skill, then he will do the trick provided the student has a desire to understand his story or perform the exercises specified by the training. The activities of teachers and students have their own specifics, their own goals. The goal of the teacher is to teach, educate the student, impart knowledge to him, to develop his mind, culture of feelings, to form moral concepts. Students may not know the full significance of the teacher's goals, not realize complex process of education and training, and see in front of you specific goals - completing the teacher's assignments. Teacher for the most part does not communicate its goals to students, especially educational ones. However, in academic lyceums and vocational colleges the teacher is more complete, than in school reveals to students specific learning goals, teaches them consciously master not only knowledge, but also skills independently acquire this knowledge.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

One of the most pressing problems with temporary Russian education system is search for effective methods and techniques enhancing the educational activities of students. The need to stimulate interest in students in the middle grades to learn their mother tongue has long been recognized by the pedagogical community. The issue of creating favorable conditions for educational activities thanks to which average students classes would increase the motivation for learning. Among the most effective methodological methods of creating such conditions can but note the use of methods and techniques problem learning, interactive tools, various modeling tools and clarity.

To enhance the educational activities of training taught in Russian lessons to the teacher when feeding material, you should rely on three components: goal setting, motivation and instrumentation.

One of the most important aspects of activation learning activity is goal setting. For the formation of targeted thinking, teaching the teacher can delegate secondary students classes feature goal setting. For this I can a variety of types can be used exercises and mental operations, for example, establishing common and differences, comparison, grouping, comparison, and so on.

Speaking about the motivational component of employment, it should be noted the importance of installing with side of the teacher on the use of activities approach to learning, which is based on both on general didactic principles, and on special physical principles of teaching Russian language (activation of the developmental impact the effects of thought on language and language on thought in the process learning the native language, the preferred using induction as a way of thinking in the process of studying individual phenomena and categories language, the relationship of individual levels of language in the process of studying them at school) .

This approach to building a lesson motivates students to achieve positive results, which the teacher needs I can create at the very beginning of the lesson. On at this stage of the lesson, students can be offered various variations of motives:

- independence in solving creative linguistic tasks;
- own development in the learning process;
- analysis of their own activities from the point view of its effectiveness and benefits as for the very the student and for others.

Thus, the teacher, using the motivating techniques, capable from the very beginning lesson to create a situation of success for students. As mentioned above, to implement the priceless activation of educational and cognitive activities certain tools are used, and namely: active technologies, methods, techniques and teaching aids, self-organized cognitive cognitive activity of students, an effective regulation is being formed and developed active system of actions (setting goals, self-vcontrol, assessment of the effectiveness of training).

DISCUSSIONS AND METHODS

The use of ICT in Russian language lessons can can be a good means of enhancing educational but-cognitive activity of students. For those purposes, there is a large selection of computer software gram-methodological complexes created for formation of spelling and paragraph skills learning literacy. Widely used test polls using electronic technical nicknames, various educational programs with training exercises. However, training Russian language cannot be limited only these ICT capabilities, performing only automating function. There is a need the possibility of creating electronic programs in Russian language for lesson use, taking into account the level of training and educational opportunities students. The use of information technology in the lesson gives great advantages - this, first of all, additional material for educational aid , allowing you to broaden the horizons of students, operational control of students' knowledge that greatly saves the teacher's time, and the element entertainment that increases student interest to training.

Communicative orientation in teaching Russian language and literature

Consciously communicative approach to teaching Russian in AL and PC implements linguodidactic principles: consciousness and communicativeness. These principles guide strategy and tactics of teaching in general: objectives, content, methods and means of teaching, teaching technology, diagnostics of the level of language and speech proficiency. Development of the principle of communication in modern methods teaching Russian as a native language is based on the traditions of methodology teaching Russian as a foreign language.

The implementation of the communicative learning goal assumes that speech activity is being improved in all its forms. In the technique teaching non-native languages distinguishes between productive and receptive types of speech activity, oral and written forms of speech. Speaking is considered productive (in two forms - monologue and dialogical speech) and writing. To receptive - reading and listening. These types are distinguished depending on the nature of mastering Russian speech. So, having a productive speech, students are able in the process of communication Express your thoughts. Possessing receptive activities, they perceive Russian speech by ear or visually.

CONCLUSION

Where in comprehensive development of skills and abilities of all types of speech activities. The implementation of the communicative goal includes not only development of coherent speech. It is important to develop skills and communication skills, taking into account factors such as sphere, situation, recipient of communication, social roles speakers. In other words, teaching Russian should provide possession of it in different areas and situations. The main means of creating opportunities for communication in accordance with current trends are the widespread use communication exercises that:

1) create and support trainees' need for communication,
2) consistently form and improve communication skills and skills,

3) provide the transition from speech reproduction to independent products, i.e. to unprepared speech in various communication situations

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Akaboev I.Z.
Lecturer at the Department of Geography
Namangan State University
Mirabdullaev B.B.
3rd year gifted student of geography
Namangan State University
Uzbekistan, Namangan

SOME ASPECTS OF THE PROCESS OF CREATING AN INDUSTRIAL MAP USING ARCGIS

Abstract: This article discusses the specifics of the modern mapping process, aspects to be considered in mapping, methods of creating electronic maps, the use of modern Geographic Information Systems in the creation of electronic maps, ArcGIS Geographic Information Program and its use in the creation of industrial maps illuminated.

Keywords: Modern mapping methods, Geographic information systems, industrial maps, electronic maps, ArcGIS software, databases, layers, ArcCatalog utility, thematic mapping, GPS.

Introduction. Today, one of the main tasks of modern cartography is to place a large number of databases in cartographic works. One of the most pressing issues is the creation of automated system models that provide detailed information about the geographical data of the regions using modern computer technology and telecommunications, data processing and analysis using a new generation of computing and programming tools. The use of ArcGIS software in the creation of geographic maps based on geographic information systems has some conveniences and advantages.

The main part. In particular, after gathering the information needed to create industrial maps and placing them in a computer database, separate layers are created for each of them.

Layers are created in ArcCatalog, a database utility that works with ArcGIS. After calling all the created layers in the mirror, The Table Of Contents window shows all the layers. When drawing a map, the boundaries of regions and districts are drawn first, and symbols are selected for them. Each area of the drawing is highlighted with a separate color using a quality color method from cartographic imaging methods to make it look good and make the map easier to read (Figure 1).

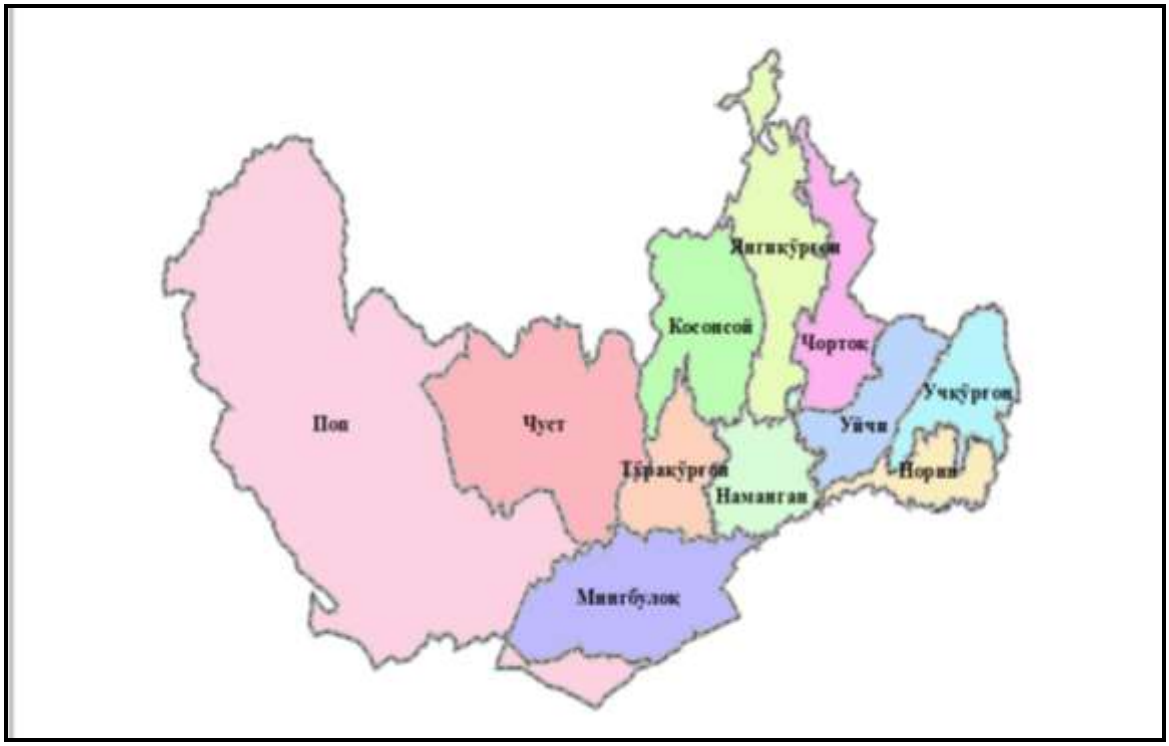
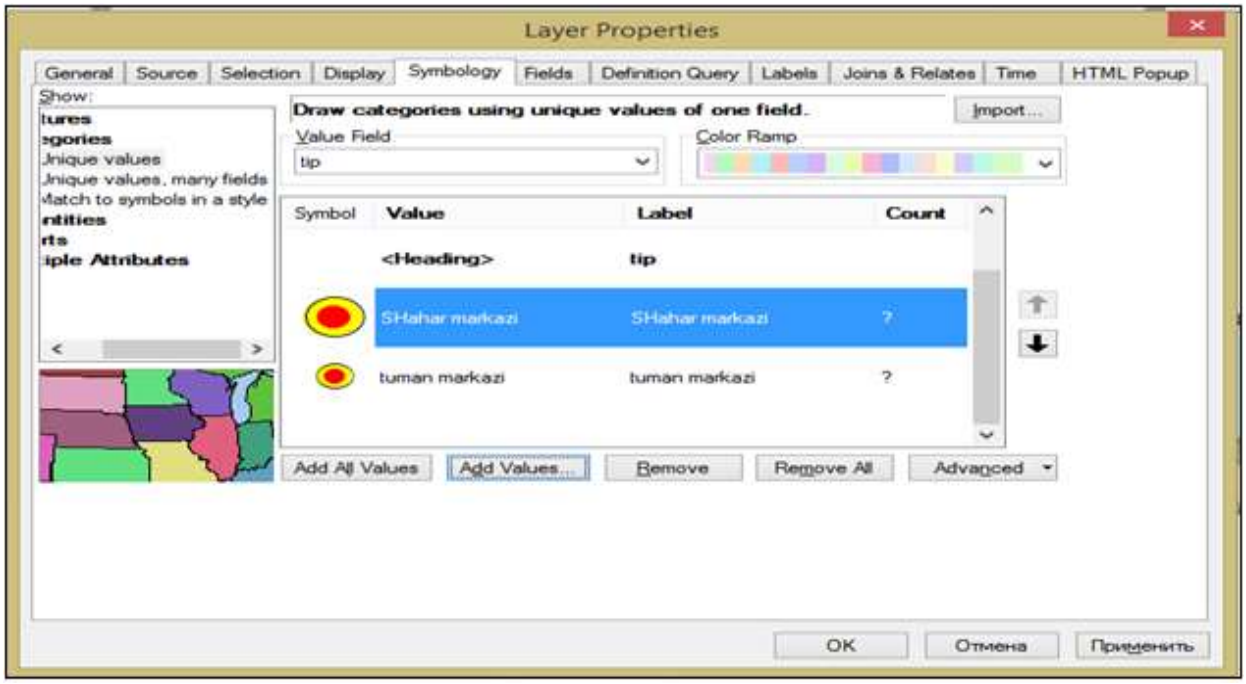


Figure 1

Once the districts are taken down, their centers are taken down and marked with the appropriate symbol. Mark the center of the region with a larger circle and the center of the district with a smaller circle. Click the left mouse button twice on the layers and a new Layer Properties dialog box will open. In the dialog box that opens, select Symbology and select Value Field.

Click the Add All Values command in the window, then click the Add Values command, type the names that should appear on the map in the new



dialog box that appears, and click OK (Figure 2). In addition, the names, general information, sources, exhibitions, sorting of available data, working with records, linking selected objects, as well as their mapping by specific cartographic methods are performed using this window.

Figure 2

Once the provincial and district borders and their centers have been mapped, the main task now will be to map the main roads and railways, as well as rivers, lakes and canals. This is done by calling their layers in the database and working on them. After selecting the markings of roads and railways and hydrographic objects using the method of linear markings and using the program markings, the Arrow button is pressed. (Figure 3).

On the map, the main highways, which connect city and district centers, industrial centers, roads of national importance are shown in yellow lines, rivers are thicker in dark blue, and canals and streams are darker in color than rivers given. Railways are given in black and white dashed lines.

To map the share of small businesses in the production of industrial products by region, open the table of the same name using Microsoft Excel and select the command "Open Attribute Table" from the dialog box, right-click on the layer of the same name. The opened attribute window is aligned to the table in Microsoft Excel until the semicolon.

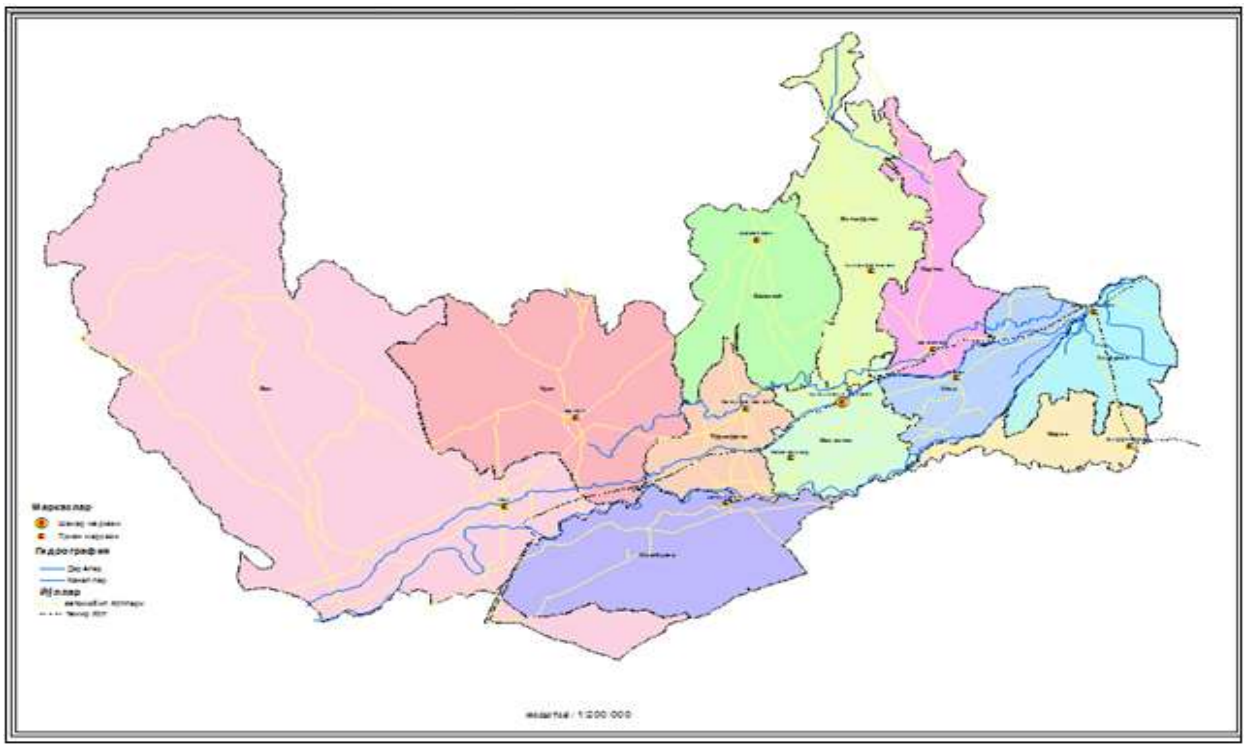


Figure 3

Then the attributes window closes, right-click on the layer of the same name, select "Joins and Relates" from the dialog box that appears, and the table is linked to the layer. Therefore, if there is a difference between the table and the title in the layer attribute, the table is not linked to the layer. After linking the table to the layer, left-click on the layer twice in a row and select the corresponding diagram in the Symbology section of the Layer Properties window that opens. This table is mapped using a bar chart, one of the cartographic methods, and the percentages are placed at the top of each column using the program's available capabilities (Figure 4).

Also, when mapping the activities of small enterprises in the region by region, open the table of the same name using Microsoft Excel and select the command "Open Attribute Table" from the dialog box, right-click on the layer of the same name. The opened attribute window is aligned to the table in Microsoft Excel until the semicolon. Then the attributes window closes, right-click on the layer of the same name, select "Joins and Relates" from the dialog box that appears, and the table is linked to the layer. After linking the table to the layer, double-click the left mouse button on the layer and select the appropriate cartographic method in the Symbology section of the Layer Properties window that opens. One of the methods of mapping this table on a map was illustrated using a circular diagram (Figure 5).

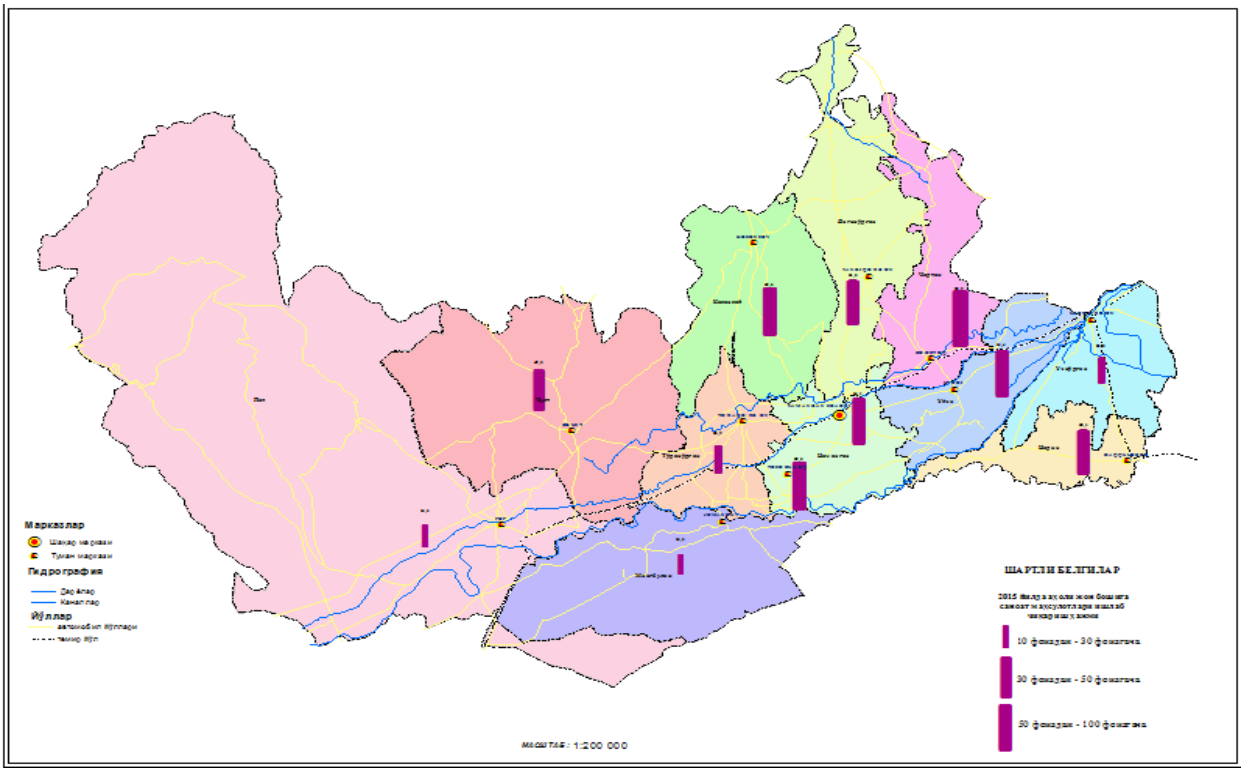


Figure 4

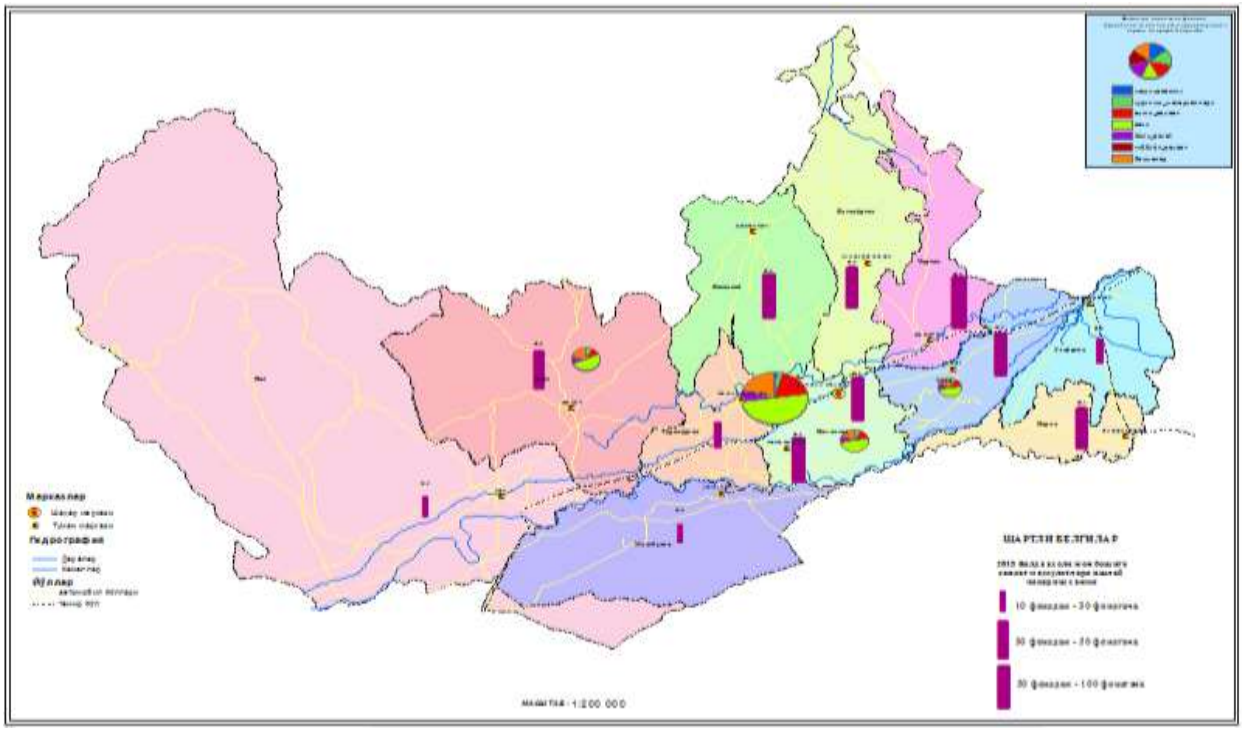


Figure 5

The above steps are performed to map the table of industrial production in the region by districts. It was mapped using one of the cartographic methods, a bar chart. Because the bar chart shows its growth or decline. The map shows the

figures for 2014 in the blue column and the figures for 2015 in the red column (Figure 6).

In the same way, the rest of the tables are connected by slides, the corresponding symbols are selected and plotted on the map with the help of diagrams and maps. After completing all these steps in the above sequence, the industrial map of Namangan region will be ready (Figure 6).

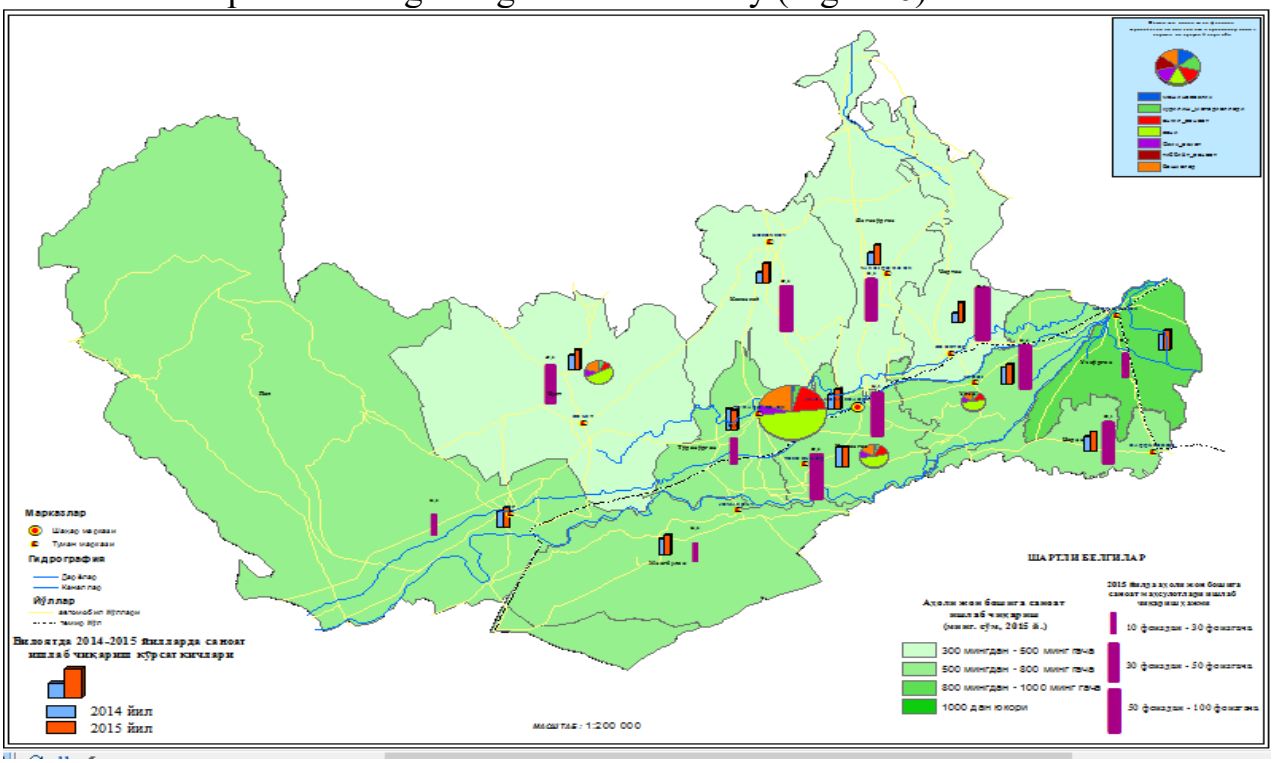


Figure 6

Based on the work done, it can be concluded that ArcGIS, one of the most modern GIS programs, is characterized by the ease of creating thematic maps, as well as the breadth of possibilities and full compliance with modern requirements. It also has a simple table view, a good understanding and analysis of database-type files and data from the server database, processing, faster mapping process than other geoinformation programs, the ability to compare data, creating a centralized geo-database, remote editing of digital cards (via the Internet), direct delivery of cards to GPS and, most importantly, time-saving.

Conclusion. In addition, ArcGIS has the ability to display events and happenings using cartographic methods, making it easy to track changes and updates.

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Akbarova N.I.
master student
Tashkent Institute of Finance
Uzbekistan, Tashkent

ISSUES OF ORGANIZATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF FINANCIAL RESULT AUDIT

Annotation: This article describes the main types of financial results control. We have developed the latest methods of organizing audits, which are considered to audit firms, and proved the effectiveness of using modern methods in the audit.

Keywords: on-farm control, external audit, financial result, systems for identifying and using internal reserves.

Changes in the economic environment lead to changes in the functions and methods of control, and complex branches of knowledge and economic activity arise. From the point of view of control over the formation of financial results and their reflection in the reporting, two types of control are distinguished as the most effective: internal control and external audit.

Research on the practice of on-farm control shows that recently large enterprises have been developing budgeting and budget control, which are a modernized type of planning and regulatory control method, and the domestic school of accounting and control has certain achievements in developing the methodology of the standard check form of accounting and control for internal economic calculation. We believe that further research in the direction of improving this methodology will be quite relevant and effective.

A special role in the organization of internal control is the control of income, expenses, and the formation and reflection of financial results in the reporting of enterprises. it is on-farm calculation that provides additional opportunities for control and motivation. However, budgeting and application of budget control based on on-farm calculation requires additional expenditures of labor and material resources. Therefore, it organizations must develop a clear plan of interaction of all services of the enterprise management system, from senior management to heads of departments, sections, offices and the like. Financial and economic services, including accounting, have a special place in this work [3].

The introduction of budgeting and budget control based on on-farm calculation creates the necessary prerequisites for the interest of managers and ordinary employees of the division in the financial result of the division's activities, which positively affects the final financial result of the enterprise as a whole. This control system does not duplicate or complicate the current

accounting system, of course, provided that it is properly organized at the enterprise [1].

The effective functioning of the budget and checkbook control based on the internal economic calculation is possible under condition of system of accounting policies, including the organization of primary accounting and document circulation, formation of registers and internal reporting and accounting on individual objects.

Not all reporting users have access to on-farm control information, so there is a need for a form of control that would be available to a wide range of consumers of reporting information, that is, in an independent audit.

The use of the results of the audit of financial statements by both managers, owners, creditors, investors, tax authorities, etc.is possible only if the various types of reporting are standardized and a single methodology is used to determine the final financial results, both for financial and tax reporting.

In practice, accountants see their main task in filling out accounting registers for the purpose of reporting to state tax authorities. This orientation negates the construction of the company's accounting policy based on generally accepted accounting principles. This is especially true for methodological approaches to the recognition of income and expenses and the formation of financial results of an enterprise. Therefore, with the allocation of the state aspect of accounting policy, it is necessary to determine a clear state position on the prevalence of accounting data for the formation of different types of reporting: financial and tax [2]. Without this approach, it is impossible to achieve clarity and consistency in the formation of reporting indicators and their control, to get rid of the negative impact of tax policy on the state and development of accounting and reporting. In accordance with this, it is necessary to develop a model of accounting policy, where the formal (organization), information (technology) and methodological (methodology) parts are distinguished at the micro level.

In General, the essence of the problem lies in the development of advanced techniques of organization audits that are deemed "know-how" of audit firms and substantiation of efficiency of use of modern methods of audit, including spot checks (audit sampling), for internal accounting, evaluation, analysis and forecasting of the effectiveness of internal reserves of enterprises, which is the result of rational use of production resources and financial activities.

The effectiveness of financial activity as an economic environment for the formation and mobilization of internal reserves is under the constant influence and control of a large number of enterprise services and depends on legal, organizational, managerial and other factors.

The effectiveness of the system for identifying and using internal reserves directly depends on the well-developed parameters for taking into account the influence of factors on the indicators of using internal reserves and the

effectiveness of their practical manifestation. This necessitates a full and detailed study of this problem, on the one hand, as the most important mechanism for the effective functioning of production and economic structures and their resources in order to identify and use existing internal reserves, and on the other-as a problem closely related to confirming the reliability of the information received [1].

An analysis of recent scientific publications that attempt to solve this problem and on which we rely shows that the use of samples helps auditors work more effectively, as well as properly justify their conclusions.

In international practice, the largest audit companies mainly use the so-called "pipeline control". It is based on non-parametric sample statistics, i.e. synthesis of dynamic standards and assessment of the development trajectory of any system, in particular, identification and use of internal reserves. In this regard, the authors of the article set out to reveal the essential understanding of "pipeline control". It is based on an audit sample, which consists in the fact that the auditor works with mass sets of documents, business transactions, account balances, turnover on them, balances, and often replaces a continuous observation with a sample one in order to collect relevant audit evidence. In this case, the entire General population is audited, but only a certain part of it is specifically checked. With the correct organization and conduct of selective observation, the auditor receives reliable, objective, accurate audit evidence that characterizes the population as a whole (with a certain level of information risk), and can formulate his conclusion about the entire General population [2].

It is very difficult to determine the essential characteristics of a sample in practice. This means:

- abbreviated name of the sample observation;
- methods for selecting and analyzing sample data to assess the state of the entire statistical population, which is observed;
- characteristics of the actual sample population, and so on.

The auditor often uses the simplest (elementary) type of sampling. However, it is also possible to substantiate audit evidence based on this sample observation. Statistical sampling, of course, has advantages over conducting a continuous audit of all records of documents (registers) by an enterprise, in particular: higher efficiency; application in conditions that exclude the possibility of continuous monitoring; the possibility of significantly expanding the audit methodology; improving the quality of audit evidence; reducing the cost of audit and improving its quality. Various methods of selective monitoring are used in the audit. The main methods are quantitative and qualitative samples. Each of these methods can be used to organize the sample as a non-statistical or statistical one. In international auditing practice, it is customary to use quantitative monetary sampling separately, which allows combining methods of quantitative and qualitative sampling. It is applied in accordance with international standards on auditing.

From intuitive performance assessments, it is possible to move on to a permanent scientific-based analysis of specific digital characteristics of the trajectory of the specified system. To do this, the auditor must use non-parametric rank methods and dynamic standards, i.e. apply structural and dynamic criteria of the system.

The audit methodology, based on a scalar assessment of the development of the system for identifying and using internal reserves using such criteria, provides new content to audit evidence. Using this method, the auditor can evaluate the company's development strategy aimed at maximizing the identification and use of internal reserves, and conduct a strategic audit.

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Alikulova S.A.
teacher
Department of Practical Disciplines of the English Language
Faculty of Philology
Uzbekistan State World Languages University
Tashkent, Uzbekistan

A COMPARISON OF COMPUTER ASSISTED AND FACE-TO-FACE SPEAKING ASSESSMENT: PERFORMANCE, PERCEPTIONS, ANXIETY, AND COMPUTER ATTITUDES

Annotation: This paper reports on the on-going evaluation of a computer-assisted system (CEOTS) for the assessing of spoken English skills among Chinese university students. This system is being developed to deal with the negative backwash effects of the present system of assessment of speaking skills which is only available to a tiny minority. We present data from a survey of students at the developing institution (USTC), with follow-up interviews and further interviews with English language teachers, to gauge the reactions to the test and its impact on language learning. We identify the key issue as being one of validity, with a tension existing between construct and consequential validities of the existing system and of CEOTS. We argue that a computer-based system seems to offer the only solution to the negative backwash problem but the development of the technology required to meet current construct validity demands makes this a very long term prospect. We suggest that a compromise between the competing forms of validity must therefore be accepted, probably well before a computer-based system can deliver the level of interaction with the examinees that would emulate the present face-to-face mode.

Key words: Computer Attitudes, development, Speaking, face-to-face, technology.

The most recent formulation of the College English Curriculum (2007) stresses the importance of computer- and web-based teaching models, especially for the training of speaking and listening abilities. With this situation in mind, the Shanghai Foreign Language Education Press (SFLEP) and the University of Science and Technology of China (USTC), in Hefei, have been developing a computer-assisted speaking test, the SFLEP College English Oral Test System (CEOTS). This test system is something of a half-way house towards a fully computer-based assessment of speaking, removing the need for a skilled examiner to be present during the conduct of the test but still requiring an examiner to grade students' performances. The test itself provides a variety of situations to which students respond in spoken English. These responses are recorded and then graded later by examiners when they log into the system.

USTC use of this system has shown that over 1500 students can take the test on one site and have their performances graded in two or three days. It is argued, therefore, that CEOTS may present a more efficient system than face-to-face assessment and make regular testing of speaking proficiency on a large scale possible, while meeting the universities' needs in terms of its usability.

INTRODUCTION

Reflecting the Chinese governments' determination to promote the teaching and learning of English among its citizens, all Chinese university students must now pass the College English Test (CET) at Band 4 level (or an equivalent test) as part of their degree programme. With over ten million candidates annually (and rising) CET Band 4 has become the world's largest language test administered nationwide [1]. The English speaking component of this test (CET-SET) is, however, only available to a tiny minority of students, because of the adoption of a direct, face-to-face testing mode: over 99% of those taking Band 4 written papers are not taking a test of spoken English. The backwash implications of this are clear: neither among students learning English nor among teachers is there an emphasis on the development of spoken English proficiency. This conflicts with the College English Curriculum objective

This paper reports on a joint study by USTC, SFLEP and the University of Bath, to carry out a wide-reaching evaluation of various aspects of this system and the possibility that it may offer an alternative to the current CET-SET that will open up the testing of speaking competence to the majority of students. This study is on- going and this paper reports on the issues, aims and approaches to the evaluation, and some initial results. We recognise that our findings may also have more generic implications for the use of computer-assisted English speaking tests, particularly with regard to the promotion of spoken English in Chinese universities Through a comparison with face-to-face tests, our study investigates the reliability, validity, efficiency, management, social consequences and backwash on

Computer technology has long been applied to language testing as a time and cost efficient way to conveniently assess the proficiency of large numbers of students. Thus, a good deal of research have focused on the effect and efficiency of computer assisted (semi-direct) assessment in evaluating different constructs of the language. Nonetheless, little research has been conducted to compare computer assisted and face-to-face (direct) formats to find whether the two modes yield similar results in oral assessment and whether one is advantageous over the other. Even less investigated were the possible outcomes of administration of computer-assessed speaking tests on a local basis, as achievement tests. The purpose of this exploratory study is to fill the abovementioned gap via examining the relationships between a number of variables. Presented in the thesis are the relationships between test scores obtained in two different test modes at two different proficiency levels, the students' perceptions of the test modes, and their anxiety levels with regard to

speaking in a foreign language, speaking tests, and using computers. Data were collected through four computer assisted and four face-to-face speaking assessments, a questionnaire on Computer Assessed Speaking Assessment (CASA) perceptions and another on Face-to-face Speaking Assessment (FTF) perceptions, a speaking test and speaking anxiety questionnaire, and a computer familiarity questionnaire. A total of 66 learners of English at tertiary level and four instructors of English participated in the study which was conducted at University School of Foreign Languages. The quantitative and qualitative data analyses revealed that the two test modes give very different rankings to the students, and the students' perceptions of the test modes, which have been found to be more positive about the FTF at both proficiency levels, are not strongly related to their performance in the speaking tests. The relationship between different types of anxiety mentioned above and test scores are only weakly related to the test scores and the degree of the relationships vary depending on the proficiency level. The results of this study are hoped to be beneficial to the language assessors, instructors, and institutions and researchers that are into language assessment.

Conclusion:

At the national level, therefore, action to counter the negative backwash effect of CET on spoken English must comprise both a compulsory test of speaking skills for all students and that this test be given significant weighting in determining a student's overall grade. The problem of meeting the first of these requirements was what opened this paper and what led to the development of CEOTS as a means of mass testing speaking skills. The second requirement can in practice only be met if an acceptable standard of reliability of the grading can be achieved. This was shown to be a problem with CEOTS as it is presently managed, largely because of the tedious nature of the process for the graders. In principle this does not differ from the process of grading essay type examination papers, however, and presumably moderation processes similar to those used in essay marking could be put in place. In the long term, the ideal would be to have the grading also carried out by computer. This is already available in some publically available tests for a limited range of speaking skills and criteria for judging them. USTC and its partners are already experimenting with computer-based grading of the reading out loud of a set passage. It is recognised, however, that our present level of technology and software development do not allow reliable grading across the range of criteria that might be demanded for a valid test of the sort CET is intended to be, and which can cope with the range of speaking competencies that would be expected. The other aspect of developing adequate levels of grading reliability is the clear specification of criteria for this grading. Criteria do exist for CET testing, at least in the form of the specification of domains to be considered (flexibility, appropriateness, coherence, accuracy, size and range) and the assessment of these is clearly beyond the present limits of our computer technology.

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Alimova X.T.
teacher of department of foreign languages
faculty of agro engineering and hydro melioration
Andijan Institute of Agriculture and Agro technologies
Uzbekistan, Andijan

SYSTEMIC-ACTIVE APPROACH TO LEARNING ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN GROUPS OF HIGHER PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

Abstract: The problem of knowledge standardization has been discussed in pedagogical science for several years. Our use includes such concepts as "educational minimum", "framework conditions", etc. The goal is clear - to create a unified educational space, to determine the social order of society.

Key words: training programs, computer, development, pedagogical, educational process, students, teacher.

At the same time, the main task of higher education is to create the necessary psychological and pedagogical conditions for the effective development of educational programs of higher professional education, aimed at the professional formation and development of a competitive person, taking into account national and universal values. Education today should be developing in terms of the development of independent critical and creative thinking. This requires a wide informational field of activity, different sources of information, different views on the same problem, prompting the student to think independently, to search for his own reasoned position. A kind of axis of aspirations of millions of people, is undoubtedly the improvement of the quality of life, including the quality of education, which determines the conditions for the development of an individual. That is why the reform and improvement of the education and science system are the determining factor in solving most of the problems in the context of globalization. The paradigm of education is changing, which is characterized not only by the high quality of professional education, but also by the new philosophy of education as the foundation of civil society. Education has become one of the main state priorities in many countries of the world, requirements in the context of global competition. At the same time, the main goal - to increase the adaptive potential of universities and training programs - is planned to be achieved through the reform of the academic and organizational structure, updating the infrastructure, methods and technology of teaching, improving the pedagogical process, improving the quality of the teaching staff. The introduction of standards presupposes a certain level of knowledge required for students, the so-called basic. The regulated level creates conditions, prerequisites - internal and external, necessary for the

harmonious development of a person. The student must choose what is closer to him, what suits him.

The purpose of using the program is to teach listening and speaking in English, expand the active and passive vocabulary, study and consolidate lexical and grammatical material, develop oral skills of a communicative and professional orientation[1].

Consequently, training helps each student to improve their individual abilities, to develop through the formation of the ability to self-determination. The ability for self-determination in learning opens up the possibility of early adaptation to certain changes in the educational process. But the following contradictions arise:

- between the need of the student's personality for free, creative development and self-determination and the impossibility of such self-determination through the obligatory forms and methods of educational activity that suppress the activity of the individual;
- between the need to individualize education through the design of creative activities and the established teaching system according to the formula “answers without questions”;
- between the social order of society and the student's individually significant activity, in which the experience of his life is realized, - teaching; The elimination of these contradictions is facilitated by new educational technologies that provide for the student's right to choose the methods of educational activity, recognizing the individuality of each student, the presence of certain life knowledge.

The introduction of a competence approach to the system of higher professional education is aimed at improving interaction with the labor market, increasing the competitiveness of specialists, updating the content, methodology and the relevant learning environment[2].

In the conditions of the credit system, personality-oriented learning takes a special place, when the main subject of education is the student's personality, his needs and guidelines. Society needs modern youth who can identify problems, ask questions, independently find an answer to the questions posed, learn, draw conclusions, make decisions. The essence of the activity-based approach to teaching is not that the student needs to be asked to perform certain actions that will lead him to the creation of a specific educational result. With such an organization of activities, the main thing is missing - personal initiative. When teaching the English language in groups, the first problem is the language barrier of students, the inability to fully express their thoughts, and embarrassment. The implementation of the activity-based approach in the

[1] Irgashev M.U. Information Technology In The Process Of Learning A Foreign Language In A Non-Linguistic University//Economy And Society. № 6(73) -S.: 2020.

[2] N.A. Odilova. The role of The competency format for presenting the Results of professional education//Economy and society. № 6(73) -S.: 2020.

English language classes at departments forces the teacher to restructure his activities, to move away from the usual explanation and to provide the students on their own, in a certain sequence, to discover new knowledge and assign them. The technology of the system-activity approach is a mechanism for the qualitative achievement of new educational results and includes:

- motivation for learning activities;
- updating of knowledge;
- problematic explanation of new knowledge;
- primary consolidation in external speech;
- independent work with self-examination (inner speech);
- inclusion of new knowledge in the knowledge system and repetition;
- reflection.

Learning motivation can be viewed as a prerequisite, condition and as a result of learning activities. The teacher needs to organize educational and cognitive activities in such a way that the students themselves can set the goal of studying a particular issue, solve a problem, and apply the knowledge gained in practice. To motivate students when studying the English language, it is important to think over the beginning of the lesson, choose such words, quotes from the text of the works, so that problematic issues become personally significant for everyone. To include a student in an active cognitive collective activity, it is necessary:

- to connect the studied material with everyday life and with the interests of students;
- plan a lesson using the whole variety of forms and methods of educational work, and, above all, all types of independent work, dialogical and design research methods;
- involve the past experience of learners for discussion;
- to evaluate the achievements of students not only by marks, but also by content characteristics.

It is important to develop such sides: reflection, analysis, planning. They are aimed at the independence of a person, his self-determination, action. Thus, the organization of educational activities in the classroom will be based on:

- on the mental and practical actions of students in order to search and substantiate the most optimal options for solving the educational problem;
- on a significantly increasing share of independent cognitive activity of students to resolve problem situations;
- to increase the intensity of students' thinking as a result of the search for new knowledge and new ways of solving educational problems;
- to ensure progress in the cognitive and cultural development of students, in the creative transformation of the world. It follows from this that it is not the amount of knowledge or the amount of information that is the goal of education, but how the student is able to manage this information: to search, to appropriate in the best way, to find meaning in it, to apply in life, now it is

construction of one's own, which is born in the process of learning. Therefore, any search for new forms of employment becomes relevant.

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Almatova N.A.
teacher of department of foreign languages
faculty of agro engineering and hydro melioration
Andijan Institute of Agriculture and Agro technologies
Uzbekistan, Andijan

DEVELOPMENT OF DESIGN SKILLS AND ABILITIES AT FOREIGN LANGUAGE LESSONS

Abstract: In the article, the most important components of the learning process of project activity are given. First of all, it is aimed at the mental and professional formation of the student's personality. A student engaged in a project is exposed to the phases: planning, analysis, synthesis, vigorous activity.

Key words: project activity, process, information, practical and technological development, presentation, teaching.

The project method can be designated as an education technology, the purpose of which is to obtain the latest knowledge, to determine their special skills and abilities with the help of a single organization of problem-oriented search. In other words, the project method is a way of teaching when the student is integrated into a dynamic cognitive process, while he independently identifies the problem, finds the necessary information, designs ways to solve the problem, draws conclusions, analyzes his own activities, thereby acquiring educational and life experience.

The relevance of the topic is due to the extreme importance of the development of design skills and their demand in the modern world.

According to the State Educational Standard, the introduction of project activities in the learning process is mandatory and regulated by these standards.

However, at present, project activities do not have a methodological base, as a result of which they do not have sufficient practical and technological development, which causes difficulties in the implementation of individual projects for both students and teachers. This implies a contradiction in the implementation and implementation of project activities.

The State Educational Standard requires students to create an individual project, its thorough study and, ultimately, presentation and protection. The project is assessed based on certain criteria that students must meet. As for these requirements, they are spelled out in a detailed and structured manner. However, they are not enough to successfully complete the design work. We conducted a survey of teachers and students in which we asked them to answer questions about projects and design skills. The survey has shown that some students do not find difficulties in completing individual projects and believe that they have all

the necessary skills for this developed. As for the teachers, in their opinion, students cannot cope with the implementation of projects on their own, because they do not understand what is required of them, how and where to look for information, how to analyze and select it.

The topic of this article is directly related to the term design skills, therefore, it is necessary to define it and sample these skills based on the analysis of the processes of project activities.

When using linguistic tools in the information and educational field, real pedagogical communication functions against the background of interaction between teachers and students, who are subjects of the educational process.[3]

The design skills are a group of skills, which is distinguished by such a feature as their commonality in relation to design activities, the purpose of which is to build a technological process for the design and manufacture of products and solving creative problems.[4]

Among them are skills:

a. develop and plan their own activities in accordance with the objectives of the project assignment;

b. determine the goal that lies at the head of the topic of the task-project;

c. analyze and define the problem;

d. create and implement their own options for creating projects, express their own opinion;

e. assess the created project and self-assess their actions.

We analyzed the data of the survey conducted among teachers and students of the school and on the way to solving the problem we identified as lack of a methodological base for project activities, we developed a special set of tasks.

This set of tasks is an addition to the basic teaching and learning method. The set of tasks developed by us is aimed at developing design skills in students in foreign language lessons.

The first group of exercises is aimed at developing the ability to independently determine the topic of the task.

Read the texts and find the headlines. There is one extra headline.

- Building new relations
- Care and support
- Playing favorites
- Family violence
- Difficult relative

The second group of tasks is aimed at developing the ability to build an action plan. Put the following paragraphs in the correct order to recreate the text

[3] Usmonova Sh.R. Features of using information and communication technologies in English lessons //Economy And Society. № 6(73) -S.: 2020.

[4] Teslina, O. V. Project forms of work in an English lesson. // IYASH. - 2002. - No. 3, p. 41-46

The third group of tasks is aimed at developing the ability to identify the main problem. Read the text and choose the statement that best summaries the main idea.

The answer lies in the fact that the primary use for mobile phones is no longer a phone. Apps allow us to track our health, our pets, play games, find dates, shop.

The fourth group of tasks is aimed at developing the ability to formulate one's own judgment. Write a short essay on the topic "Do all human beings certainly need social contacts or not nowadays?".

The fifth group of tasks is aimed at developing the ability to assess the correctness of the task. Express your opinion about this test. Choose the sentence which suits you most and explain why.

a) I have easily completed all the tasks, because...

b) I find it difficult to complete task (s), because…

c) While completing the test I found out a lot of new facts, such as...

During the pedagogical practice, we carried out experimental work with the introduction of the developed complex of special tasks in the experimental group, and the control group was trained according to the basic school curriculum.

The control test at the end of the experimental work showed that the level of development of design skills for most of the students increased. To determine the effectiveness of the implemented set of tasks, we used the method of mathematical statistics.

Based on the results, we can conclude that the implemented set of tasks is effective. Thus, our statement that the process of developing design skills in primary school students will be more successful if a set of special tasks is systematically introduced in foreign language lessons has been confirmed in practice.

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Anarbekova A.A.
Chirchiq State Pedagogical Institute
Tashkent region

CONTRASTIVE STUDY OF ATTRIBUTIVE SYNTAGMS IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

Annotation: The article deals with the theoretical, comparative analyses of sytagms word combinations, phrases and other combinations in the grammatical contrastive structure of the English and Uzbek languages.

Key words: Phrase, syntagm, word combinations, theoretical, analyses, contrasive, language, structure, attributive, sentence, different, opinion, scolars, etc. Annatation, key words, literature. Contrastive Study of Attributive Syntagms in the English and Uzbek Languages

In linguistics, a syntagm is an elementary constituent segment within a text. Such a segment can be a phoneme, a word, a grammatical phrase, a sentence, or an event within a larger narrative structure, depending on the level of analysis. Syntagmatic analysis involves the study of relationships (rules of combination) among syntagmas.

What is the syntagm? "The word "syntagm" comes from the Greek (-syntaqma - literally something to unite) -linguistics. 1) Decisive element with the meaning of the element and emphasis, appointed by the combination of words and word parts, for example: Rus. везущий воду - водовоз; 2) Word or word group; 3) Whole syntactic intonation and a unit of meaning" (Jaffarov, Garayev & Jaffarova, 1981; Словарь иностранных слов (1949)). [5]As can be seen, the origin of syntagma belongs to the Greek language. Here, the theoretical interpretation of the syntagma referred to the rhetorical figure of the language. According to Greek rhetoric, "syntagm" is defined as a word, group of words, or a whole sentence. The word "syntagm" is of the Greek origin which means to "connect to something". Therefore, the question is translated and explained in linguistics as follows: 1) Words or phrases that are formed by defining the semantic connections and detectable element, e.g., Rus. совхоз, колхоз
European Scientific Journal July 2016 edition vol.12, No.20 ISSN: 1857 – 7881 (Print) e - ISSN 1857- 7431 218 2) Word or group of words; 3) A holistic syntactic or semantic intonation unity. [6]

Thus, our understanding of the syntagma is as follows:

Syntagma is composed of two members of the joint. It serves as the function of determining and being determined. It is used in the oral language,

1 Jaffarov, Garayev& Jaffarova, 1981; Словарь иностранных слов (1949
2 European Scientific Journal July 2016 edition vol.12, No.20 ISSN: 1857 – 7881 (Print) e - ISSN 1857- 7431 218

i.e. in oratory. Sentences are divided into certain rhythmic groups, which are determined by the phonetic syntagma.[7] It is possible that analogically words are divided into syllables. In general, the term "syntagma" in linguistics has many meanings. For example, O.S. Akhmanova gave six definitions of "syntagma" in her dictionary of linguistic terms[8] .

Furthermore, syntagma in semantic context is a group of rhythmic words. In this case, syntagma is represented as a phonetic phenomenon. This aspect of syntagmas is analyzed in detail in the works of M. Gramm, L. Shcherba, V.V. Vinogradov, A.N.Gvozdev, and others. In fact, the problem of syntagma does not have a long history in linguistics. Even independent scientific research works have not been written about this question. However, it should be noted that this area created too many ideas. Also, there is a serious difference between linguistic specialists and researchers. Thus, there are many different approaches to the definition of the syntagma. Although speech segmentation is a more phonetic character, i.e. related to the mechanism of pronunciation, partitioning in our speech on the different parts are based on grammatical and semantic effects of regularity.

In linguistics, there are other approaches in determining the syntagma. The existing concept of modern science binomial syntagmas is associated with the name of the famous Swiss philosopher and linguist Ferdinand de Saussure. [9]They identified the syntagma as a connection or association of two or more characters. Consequently, they make words, phrases, sentences, or sentence member to be complex. Another outstanding linguist, Baudouen de Kourtene, also used the syntagma as a word. In science, there were also approaches which were discussed. An example of this approach is the syntagma which is regarded as a syntactic phenomenon in the works of Sh.Bally, S.O. Kartsevsky, F.F. Fortunatov,

B.V. Tomashevsky etc. These linguists believe that the syntagma can be divided rhythmically and linearly together inside its members in another word. Syntactically, syntagma is indivisible. This is because in this case, the members of syntagmas act together to form a single meaning. For comparison, brother's book - green (color, valuable) – which was looking new was bought two years ago in Bucharest. Syntagma is regarded as unity. It is formed by combining two members which has two functions. One of the members acts as "defining", while the other acts as a "definable one".[10] European Scientific Journal July 2016 edition vol.12, No.20 ISSN: 1857 – 7881 (Print) e - ISSN 1857- 7431/219 Here, the syntagma can act as words and phrases, morphemes, and separate sentences. Examples include: to buy a car; green trees of the forest of our

3 Abduazizov A.A. English phonetic, «Укитувчи» Т. 1972 г.
4 Oxford University. Oxford Dictionary of Current English. - USA: Oxford University press, 2006.
[5]Saussure, F. de. Kurs obshchei lingvistiki. Moscow, 1933. (Translated from French.)
[6] European Scientific Journal July 2016 edition vol.12, No.20 ISSN: 1857 – 7881 (Print) e - ISSN 1857-7431/219

village; If you became a miller, call for brave Koroghlu (Azerbaijani proverb). Syntagma has been described by some other scientists. For example,

Ferdinand de Saussure has described it in a word (re-lire), phrase (de grace), or sentence (il ya) in the presence of the members to create any complex combination or junction of two or more signs[11] . Consequently, Badouen de Kurtene has used the syntagma in the meaning of "word"[12]. Some French phonetists (especially, P.Passy- H.A.) referred to the syntagma as a group of breathing. L.V.Scherba considers syntagma as the completeness of the meaning of rhythmic groups of words in a sentence. Furthermore, V.V. Vinogradov writes about syntagma: "It is very difficult to find two scientists who understand and give the same meaning to this term". Thus, it appears that syntagma can be called both phonetic and syntactic unit. In linguistics, there are different opinions about syntagma. [13]

Some linguists believe that syntagma is a group of words rhythmically combined and which expresses a complete thought (L.V. Scherba, V.V. Vinoqradov). In addition, others (F. de Saussure, Sh.Bally, F.Mikush, B.V.Tomashevsky, S.I. Kartsevsky) referred to syntagma as not a phonetic, but as a syntactic event. Academician L.V. Scherba is the founder of the theory of syntagma. Thus, he named it phonetic event. He shared his clear thoughts on this new sense. L.V. Scherba writes: "In the process of speech-views integrity, expressing a single meaning wholeness consists of a rhythmic group, including several phonetic units, I call them syntagma" (Щерба, 1953). It should be noted that in the same book at page 84, L.V. Scherba has given the syntagma as a "phrase" and "rhythmic group" together with the headlines "syntactical segmentation of the flow of speech". It is obvious that though L.V. Scherba was spoken from a phonetic point of view, at the same time, he shows that the syntagma is connected with syntax and it connects with phonetics according to the condition of pause and stress in the process of syntactic event. As a result, syntagma is marked as a syntactic and phonetic event. L.V. Scherba also noted the syntagma as the idea of integrity as well. He shows that syntagma at the same time is a semantic-syntactic unit. [14]

Scherba's learning of syntagma still shows its strength. This is however just as A.N. Gvozdyev considers the syntagma as L.V.Scherba shows (Гвоздев, 1958). [15]European Scientific Journal July 2016 edition vol.12, No.20 ISSN: 1857 – 7881 (Print) e - ISSN 1857- 7431/220 .

In one of his articles, the academician V.V.Vinogradov has noted the syntagma to be full of syntactic unit. He opined that it should be approached

[7] Соссюр, 2004

[8] Хомякова Е. Г. Практика лингвистического анализа событийной ситуации // Научное мнение. № 9 (Филологические науки, искусствоведение и культурология). 2015.

[9] Виноградов В.В. "Вопросы синтаксиса современного русского языка". - Москва, 1950.

[10] Shcherba, L. V. Fonetika frantsuzskogo iazyka, 7th ed. Moscow, 1963. Main types of syntagms

[11] European Scientific Journal July 2016 edition vol.12, No.20 ISSN: 1857 – 7881 (Print) e - ISSN 1857-7431/220

from this point of view. In another article, he stated: "Syntagma is the main category of stylistic syntax."[16] (Ученые записки Московского Университета, вып. 150, 1952) Subsequently, A.A. Reformatsky has approached the syntagma from other aspect. He has given the following definition to it: “Syntagma is the combination of two other members in the relationship of subordination”. While saying two members, he meant two words, namely: two members of sentence. A.A. Reformatsky’s thoughts and opinions about syntagma coincide with that of Saussure.[17] Thus, we can say that their instructions (teaching) have not brought anything new to the world of linguistics. A.A. Reformatsky also showed some types of internal syntagma in the Russian language. 1) With derived word generated, for example, syntagma сад - being determined (the root of the word), and ик - determined (endings). 2) Consists of compound word, for example, syntagma паровоз, колхоз, совхоз, водовоз, etc. These are simply lexemes. According to the author, it has no importance for syntax. Thus, some characteristic or features of syntagma are as follows: Syntagma combines two members;

- This and other member of syntagma can belong to other syntagma;
- There is a subordination relationship between components of syntagma. Furthermore, subordination relationship can mostly be found in complex sentences. As mentioned above, though syntagma is a unit of syntax (namely syntax - H.A.), it does not learn only syntagma, but also explores sentences. Therefore, taking a look at one example: Young doctor examined the patients thoroughly. - In the sentence:

1) Young doctor, 2) doctor examined, 3) examined, 4) examined the patients, 5) the patients, 6) examined thoroughly. [18]

- We have these syntagmas which clearly shows that these syntagmas are built on the basis of the following relations: the first one is in the attributive relation, the second one is in the predicative relation, the third one is in the predicative relation, the fourth one is in the predicative relation too, the fifth one is in the attributive relation, the sixth one is in the relative relation.

Therefore, it was noted that two member syntagmas was built up in the relationship of subordination. The word doctor two times has been used European Scientific Journal July 2016 edition vol.12, No.20 ISSN: 1857 – 7881 (Print) e - ISSN 1857- 7431/ 221 in the composition of four syntagmas, while the word examined has been used four times. Based on this example, it can be concluded that the syntagmas differ from the word combinations according to the breadth of their coverage area. Here, it is only one of the syntagmas (young doctor). However, this is the same with syntactical combinations. Predicative combinations and being a two member syntagmas, once again shows that they

[12] Виноградов В.В. “Вопросы синтаксиса современного русского языка”. - Москва, 1950.
[13] Saussure, F. de. Kurs obshchei lingvistiki. Moscow, 1933. (Translated from French.)
14 European Scientific Journal July 2016 edition vol.12, No.20 ISSN: 1857 – 7881 (Print) e - ISSN 1857-7431/ 221

are like phrases (word combinations). Also, it confirms that syntagma is a unit of syntax. Academician A.A. Akhundov considers the syntagma as a unit of the level of syntax. On the other hand, I consider this statement to be untrue. I show the two units of the level of syntax. "1) Word combinations as a syntactic model which consists of the forms of words based on syntactic connection and syntactic meaning. 2) Sentence given as a syntactic model consists of the combination of sentence model of the forms of word and word combinations". From this point of view, A.A. Akhundov's thoughts about syntagma are more interesting. He writes: "First of all, syntagma is considered as a phonetic unit, and is used based on the meaning of rhythm, intonation, and speech flow. Secondly, syntagma is used based on the meaning of the result of syntactic stylistic segmentation. Thus, in this case, it is regarded as a stylistic unit, consisting of determined and being determined binomial structural meaning". As a unit of syntax, the same syntagmas is divided into two groups, namely: 1) predicative, and 2) non-predicative syntagmas. The predicative syntagmas are the same in accordance with the sentence. As a rule, they are communicative. Furthermore, there is one predication. Thus, non-predicative syntagmas cover only word combinations. They usually have a nominative (naming) nature. As known, non-predicative syntagmas are divided into three parts: attributive, objective, and relative.[19] Attributive syntagmas are the syntagmas established by the relation of approach. Objective syntagmas are formed by the management relation. Relative syntagmas are based on foreign relationship. Thus, it can be concluded that the predicative relations creates the syntagma by expressing a certain opinion. For example:

It is raining. My uncle returned from Samakand. My friend works in the village etc. Consequently, non-predicative relation is the relation which does not denote a predication. However, this relationship serves as the formation of three types of syntagmas. They are: 1) Attributive – namely, determining word is an attribute. We can give as an example to such syntagmas the (first) type substantive combinations in the Uzbek language.[20] For example, European Scientific Journal July 2016 edition vol.12, No.20 ISSN: 1857 – 7881 (Print) e - ISSN 1857- 7431/ 222Golden ring, red shirt, green grass, cold room, and so on (there is a relation of approach).

2) Objective - namely, the determining word is an object. For example, to read a novel, to learn the words, to tell a lie etc (it is created by management relationship).

[15] Хомякова Е. Г. Практика лингвистического анализа событийной ситуации // Научное мнение. № 9 (Филологические науки, искусствоведение и культурология). 2015.

[20] European Scientific Journal July 2016 edition vol.12, No.20 ISSN: 1857 – 7881 (Print) e - ISSN 1857- 7431/ 222

3) Relative - that is, the determining member of the predicative (verb predicate) expresses a definite quality. Relative syntagma is the syntagma which is formed by verb and the combination of adverb denoting its manner of action.

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Aripova Z.S.
teacher of Humanitarian sciences department
Andijan Machine-Building Institute
Uzbekistan, Andijan

ESSENCE AND LIFE MEANING OF WORLD VIEW

Resume: This article discusses the essence and life meaning of the worldview.

Key words: worldview, thought, personality, philosophy, science

Person has long been interested in person himself as an object of eternal knowledge. And the greatest mystery in a person is his personal characteristics, the ability to suppress some impulses and develop others. In persony ways, the temperament of the person with whom the child literally comes into this world plays a role, but the person's temperament is finally formed by adulthood and has the peculiarity of almost not changing throughout life, but it affects almost everything in it: lifestyle, attitude to the world , his perception, choice of life goals, on the development of a person as a whole.

Philosophy (from Greek - love for truth, wisdom) is a form of social consciousness; the doctrine of the general principles of being and cognition, the relationship of person to the world, the science of the universal laws of the development of nature, society and thinking. Philosophy develops a generalized system of views on the world, a person's place in it; she explores cognitive values, socio-political, moral and aesthetic attitude of person to the world. This definition is most often found in educational literature on philosophy. But such a definition does not give a concept that could tell where there is philosophy ... In my opinion, philosophy, due to its all-encompassing nature, can personifest itself in all of us around us, although most often unconsciously and not in a philosophical way. Although what does not mean philosophically, if there is white, then somewhere there is black, although everything may be simpler, everything is gray, and the difference is a figment of the imagination, as a life technique, in an attempt to survive, to choose the path of striving.

“… The need for philosophy, - in the opinion, - is much greater than you and I think; every person needs philosophy to some extent, and when he does not find an answer to his philosophical request from professional philosophy, he creates an independent philosophy based on the information he receives in everyday life. It may not be very literate, it may not be very interpreted, it is distinguished by its originality, novelty, but it suits him. ”

And each person is faced with the problems discussed in philosophy. How does the world work? Is the world developing? Who or what determines these laws of development? What is the place of regularity, and what is the case?

Person's position in the world: is he mortal or immortal? How can a person understand his destiny. What are the cognitive capabilities of a person? What is truth and how to distinguish it from falsehood?

These questions are posed by life itself. This or that question determines the direction of a person's life.

At certain moments, turning points of epoch-making significance, Philosophy does not so much answer questions as asks them, questions to which have already been answered, but given "yesterday", she asks them "today", and we need to answer them in order to already "tomorrow" ask them again.

A person often faces a choice, often we have no idea what our choice will lead to, but a philosophical understanding of historical cataclysms and knowledge of the reasons that gave rise to them can give a "trump card" in predicting the consequences of a particular choice. Everyday experience is that existential personifestation in my opinion of this "trump card" of knowledge, the ability to use it. It has long been noticed that it is the little things that can lead to the unraveling of sometimes great truths, mysteries. Not everyone seeing a picture notices what exactly is depicted on it, but perceives only the external but not its very essence; and what is more, he does not notice the achievements of the creator, his burning soul.

Philosophy is like art, it helps to creatively, more consciously look at the world of familiar things around us, otherwise life loses its diversity, colors.

The reality of a philosophical answer is not so much the answer itself as a goal, but rather the consideration of the question (problem) in a new way, in the context of a new era, a new time. Reality gives a new impulse for an inquiring mind, perhaps even a stimulus to life itself, and not to existence on the mortal Earth.

"Summing up the results in philosophy is generally a hopeless business - only its history reveals moments of truth in the positions of philosophers, and then truths are not absolute, but relative - in the context of their time."

The main position of the Western European philosopher and mathematician R. Descartes is widely known: "I think, therefore I exist."

And what is a thought if not a question requiring an answer? That there is life in the world without questions and "surprises", surprises, uncertainties, if a person does not have questions and aspirations, will not life turn into a miserable existence, where not only everything can be predetermined, but also known to him in advance. Maybe the meaning of life is much simpler and consists in living for the sake of life, in revealing the secrets we have created ourselves? Is not thought, the fruit of consciousness, the Creator of existence on our planet, and then the personality is the quality of its creativity. Then, probably, there is a limit to creativity, our consciousness, when the thought is forced to pause or make a leap. Isn't this the answer to the question: what was the first egg or chicken that was born.

At one time, Kant came to the conclusion about the existence of the boundaries of knowledge. He warned about the danger of omniscience, that there is a border between knowledge and ignorance. How not to do miracles for yourself? Kant limited the possibilities of science and gave place to faith.

Philosophy is called upon to correctly resolve these issues, to help transform spontaneously formed views in the world outlook, which is necessary in the formation of a personality. But, oddly enough, philosophy itself is dependent on the personality, and develops along with it. I do not think that history can be understood with the help of any formula, it needs to be felt, experienced, imbued with it. A person feels history, the passage of time quite sharply and therefore remembers it more well, it is more essential for us than for others living among us. And having in our hands such an opportunity as leaving behind a memory-history, we sometimes absolutely do not perceive the lessons of the past. Probably a mistake plays an important role in our life.

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Bobojonova Z.R.
teacher
of Chirchiq State pedagogical institute
Tashkent region
Maxmatkulov X.
teacher
of Chirchiq State pedagogical institute
Tashkent region
Maxsetova Z.
teacher
of the 18th school
Tashkent region, Almalyk city

INTERFERENCE ON THE SYNACTICAL LEVELS IN THE ENGLISH-UZBEK LANGUAGES

Anotation: This article deals with the type of interferences on the grammatical levels in the two contacting English – Uzbek languages.

Key words: Level, compare, syntactical, grammatical, difference, word combination, sentence, unfinished, unextended, extended, elements, suffix, equal, locative, target, compare, structure.

Today people of all ages learn Enflish because of the necessity in communication. Every country has its economic ties with other foreighn countries. That is why people learn English. Learning English is not so easy matter in the real world. Because every learning language has its structure and rules, according to which learners construct their sentences in order to be able to communicate with each- other.

Learners of English are different ages, and their psychology is also different. Different ages require different intractions in learning process,this is a task of psychologists. The task of English teachers are to think over how to teach learners English in order to get needed result. According to learning investigation it is known that most of the learners feel difficulties in learning English because of the language differences. English belongs to the Indo-European language family. Uzbek language belongs to the Altay-Turcik language family. They are different languages, That is why the sentence structures are also different. While learning English, Uzbek speaking people meet various language difficulties in constructing sentences in English. Because they already got used to construct their thoughts in their mother tongue-uzbek. Different structure leads to different forms of interferences.It is known that languaages are analyzed under the following levels: phonological, lexical and grammatical. In this article we try to compare the two language phenomena on

the syntactical levelof the English and Uzbek languages, the aim of this short investigation is to show the similarity and differences of the two being contacted languages and interference in learning the target language. We use the term interference taking into account its initial meaning and its use in teaching process.

Historically the term was used on the second half of the 19th century when French scientist tried to carry out a special experiment (investigation) on the influence of the sun rays on the Earth objects when the sun rays fall on the Earth objects they break into (thin) small particles and at the result of it the sun rays mix up with each –other and the rays interfare each –other. This phenomenon was called by the scientist "interference". Later this term was borrowed by linguists in teaching process. In dictionaries this phenomenon is explained as an interference of one thing or activity to the others, or interference of one language phenomena into other language phenomena.

One article is dedicated to the comparative analyses of two contacting languages Uzbek-English on the syntactical levels- on the word combination and sentence levels. In order to compare these language phenomena we have to make clear the terms which we use us word combinations and sentences.

One the first half of the 20th century academician as A.M.Peshkovskiy and many other distinguished two types of sentences: finished sentences and unfinished sentences.

By the term unfinished sentences they distinguished word combinations. By the term sentences they distinguishedword combinations. By the term sentence what we have sentence today which have subject-predicate relations and other parts of sentence. Practical grammar give us the terms simple un extended sentences, and simple extended sentence.

In teaching English students mostly meet difficulties in constructing sentences on all level: on the word combination levels and on the sentence level, too. While analyzing word combinational levels we have to make clear what is a word combination? How is it constructed?

To find the answers to these questions we have to look back to the history of the formation and use of the term itself. Word combinations must consist of two or more elements which are grammatically joined into one syntagm / phrase. The elements should have their meanings. Here, the opinions should be considered as word combination. The other say that the combnations of words and word combinations should be devided into separate phenomena, as the combinations of word we distinguish combinations of anyword groups, which are joined syntsgmatically in a sentence.

Having analyzed the term word combinations, combination of words, syntagmas, phrases and sentences we have to compare these phenomena in the two contacting languages English and Uzbek. The main of this article is to show the differences and these may cause interference on different levels. For example, on the phrase level:

l. Interferences may be interlingual and intralingual on different syntactical levels. In this article the authors try to show the interference on the sentence levels and the ways how to eliminate the mistakes connected with interference.

1) Prepositional phrase- *in the book* in Uzbek-*kitobda;* in the bag-*sumkada; in the room-xonada;in the street-ko'chada.*

In English *in the*- in Uzbek –da. In English phrase there is an article and a preposition. In Uzbek there is no preposition and article. Rule for the teacher-make up a lot of phrases and their Uzbek equivalents.

2)On the blackboard-doskada
On the wall- devorda
On the floor-yerda(polda)
On the sofa-divanda
In English on the- Uzbek –da
In English –on the=in Uzbek -ustida
-in the -ichida
-over the -tepasida
-under the -tagida

3)At the University= in Uzbek-Universitetda
At the office -ofisda
At the theatre -teatrda
At the cinema -kinoda

So, in the first example English –in the – is equal to the Uzbek suffix –da; in the second example –on the is equal to the Uzbek suffix –da;

In the second example English –on the is equal to the Uzbek suffix –da.

In the third example English –on the; in the; under the are equal to the Uzbek suffix –da (they all locativesuffixes).

ll. There are two types of declarative sentences, they are simle unextended and simple extanded sentence. If to compare, these sentences on the structural level, then it is clear that sentences structures are quite different in two comparing(contacting)languages.

Any learner construct his/her sentences on the base of mother tongue experiences. If it is so, then there appear differences two languages. In the below examples we try to show differences and then special exercises to eliminate mistakes in constructing sentences:

Ex:
Tom works at the plant.(English)
Tom zavodda ishlaydi.(Uzbek)
Here:
- Tom- is the subject;
- Work – is the predicate;
- at the plant- is the adverbial modifier of place.

Uzbek:

- Tom- is the subject;
- zavodda- is an adverbial modifier of place;
- ishlaydi-is the predicate.

As we see this sentence structure looks like in the following order:

English:

-subject;

-predicate;

-adverbial modifier of place.

Uzbek:

-subject;

-adverbial modifier of place;

-predicate;

So, Uzbek learners construct their sentences on the mother tongue base(structure)at the result of it they make mistake in constructing sentences.

As we see in the given sentences in two languages their structures are different. Any learner who is not trained properly in constructing sentences make mistakes. How they look like, for example, Uzbek learners may construct their sentences like their mother tongue structure, ex: Tom English like speak. In order to eliminate this kind of mistake, the teacher have to(make up) compose special training exercises in order to train the learners to be able to construct perfect sentences.

Exercise may be as follows:

- to speak English - to speak Uzbek - to speak French - to speak Spain - to speak Russian - to speak Arabic	-like to speak -like to read -like to write -like to study -like to learn, etc	I like You like He likes She likes	We like You like They like, etc

Every part of the sentence should be substituted with words belonging to the same parts of speech.

Another example: to work, in the garden, I, like, everyday. Composing sentence: I like to work in the garden everyday. This sentence should be devided into sintagm groups: I; like; to work; in the garden; everyday. Then they should be organizedigmatically;

I	like	to work	in the garden	everyday
You	want	to dig	in the park	on Monday
He	has	to plant	on the field	on Sunday
She	need	to water	in the library	in the evening
It	can	to pick	in the kitchen	in the morning

The learner have to learn these words, phrases and be able to substitute each of them in order to make up sentences in a correct order. Teacher have to make up special sentences to be learnt by learners step by step. And the teachers have to explain that English sentences structure is quite different from that of the Uzbek language structure. Uninterrupted, simultaneous work of the teacher and the learner leads to the successes in learning and teaching process.

These phenomena in learning process show their difficulties in constructing English sentences for Uzbek learners.

About thid phenomena academician I.B.Sherba wrote in his work earlier 1940-43. He wrote that any learners of a foreign language uses his/her mother tongue experience. At the result of it learners make mistake. Because mother tongue experience interfere in constructing target language sentences.

In order to overcome interlingual interference the teacher must to compose special training exercises in order to eliminate interlingual interferences.

Training exercises may be of various types and they should be directed to the elimination of interference in the English and Uzbek languages.

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Bohdaniuk E.V., PhD
Senior lecturer of the department of Statistics and Economic Analysis
National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine
Ukraine, Kiev
Andreieva A.
student
National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine
Ukraine, Kiev

FORMATION AND USE OF UKRAINE'S EXPORT POTENTIAL IN THE CONDITIONS OF EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

Annotation. The article substantiates that the key levers of the impact of exports on the foreign economic activity of the state within the international division of labor are manifested through the promotion of competitive products, works and services in foreign markets; receipt by the country of revenue in foreign currency, which is necessary for the improvement and renewal of production capacity through modern technical and technological and managerial inventions and ideas; making timely payment for imported products that are necessary for the country.

Key words: foreign economic activity, foreign trade, export, Ukraine

In modern conditions, the most priority areas of economic development of our country are the acceleration of foreign economic activity, mutually beneficial partnerships with foreign partners, which should be based on increasing the level of export potential. Since the country's foreign economic policy is aimed at European integration and promotion of Ukrainian products on the EU market, increasing the level of export potential can be done by updating and modernizing production processes and adjusting quality standards to the requirements of importing countries.

The basis of the country's foreign economic activity is its foreign trade, which is carried out in two main forms: exports and imports. The key levers of the impact of exports on the foreign economic activity of the state within the international division of labor are manifested through the promotion of competitive products, works and services in foreign markets; receipt by the country of revenue in foreign currency, which is necessary for the improvement and renewal of production capacity through modern technical and technological and managerial inventions and ideas; making timely payment for imported products that are necessary for the country. Thus, the rational ratio of exports and imports can contribute to the formation of a positive balance of payments of the state. Intensification of the process of changes in the areas of foreign economic activity at the current stage of development of Ukraine's economy

necessitates a thorough study of the problems and prospects for the development of export potential. However, today the theoretical aspects of export potential remain unexplored. In order to explore the concept of "export potential", let's expand its basis, namely the concept of "export". According to the Law of Ukraine "On Foreign Economic Activity", the export of goods is the sale of goods by Ukrainian subjects of foreign economic activity to foreign economic entities (including payment in non-monetary form) with or without export of these goods across the customs border of Ukraine, including re-export of goods. The introduction of a free trade regime with promising partners allows Ukraine to expand its geography and increase the product range of national exports by facilitating access to the markets of such countries in the longer term.

To date, the most popular and most appropriate is the direction of integration of the Ukrainian economy into the European Union. This view is shared in the works of many scientists who study the countries of North and South America. The connection with the CIS countries is gradually being lost. Instead, cooperation with such countries as the United States, Canada, and Mexico is being promoted. Ukrainian exporters of agricultural products actively cooperate with Asian countries, in particular Egypt. Increasing the level of export potential of agricultural enterprises under the influence of European integration is an important aspect of improving the country's economic situation, but according to statistics, the volume of agricultural exports to the European Union is relatively small. The reason for this situation is the low level of its competitiveness, and, as already mentioned, it is influenced by outdated equipment, imperfect technologies in agricultural enterprises, and, as a result, products do not meet the requirements of the European market. Among the goods that Ukraine exports to the EU, grain crops, oilseeds, vegetable oil, and waste from the food industry predominate, but the range has the potential to expand. Thus, the assessment of modern conditions for the formation and use of export potential clearly indicates the existence of certain problems in this area, as well as some positive trends, which are expressed in the motivating effects of certain factors (European integration, free trade agreements). At the same time, such stimulating factors have all the prerequisites to be transformed into factors that cause a limiting effect on the formation of export potential. That is why scientists and practitioners need to constantly study the influence of factors shaping the export potential of agricultural enterprises and send their proposals to public authorities to extend their incentive effect, as well as to prevent regression patterns.

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Boyzoqova D.
Senior lecturer
Jizzakh polytechnic institute

LOGISTICS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC FUNCTIONS OF SMALL BUSINESS

Abstract. In this article given development of policies about small business and their socio-economic functions. The transition to market relations and the development of various forms of ownership becomes an irreversible process in our country. In this regard, small businesses are of great importance for the development of the country's economy, which are necessary to further increase production, increase the production of consumer goods, increase the number of services provided to the population.

Keywords: small business, logistics

Introduction Small business is an objectively emerging sector of the economy, which plays an important role in shaping market relations in the country. Moreover, the activity of small businesses allows to solve not only important economic, but also social, environmental and political tasks. In particular, the following functions of small businesses can be distinguished:

- **economic** - restructuring in the form of restructuring the structure of industrial production;
- **marketing** - saturation of the market with goods and services, as it is small enterprises that are able to respond quickly to changes in consumer demand and in a short time to establish production with this demand in mind;
- **national** - strengthening the economic base of local government bodies through a significant portion of small business profits to the budget;
- **World outlook-methodological** - the formation of new economic thinking associated with market relations;
- **Personal** - development of entrepreneurial initiative and innovative approaches;
- **national** - exemption of the state and large enterprises from low profit production;
- **innovation** - participation in innovative design and experimental implementation of innovations. In the United States, small enterprises account for more than half of the innovation process in the United States, and small enterprises employ 2.5 times as many innovators per job as large businesses;
- **social** - formation of the fundamental basis for sustainable social development - the "middle class"; - creation of new jobs, the cost of which is usually lower compared to large businesses; - involvement of additional labor

resources (pensioners, minors, mothers with many children, the disabled, etc.) in the process of social reproduction;

- **Socio-ideological** - formation of entrepreneurial ideology in society;
- **environmental** - improvement of the environmental situation.

Small enterprises produce in small batches and cause less harm to the environment than large ones. As a rule, they are subject to stricter control by the sanitary services. Even a brief enumeration of tasks that are solved with the help of small and medium businesses indicates its high socio-economic importance. Let us consider small business as a complex developing subsystem of the economic system as a whole. The development of its individual types affects the country's economy in different ways. They are able to conduct large-scale scientific and technical developments, which determine the most important technological shifts. On the other hand, there has been an unprecedented growth of small and medium-sized enterprises, especially in areas that do not yet require significant capital, large amounts of equipment and multiple collaborators. This is typical for high-tech industries as well as industries related to the production of consumer goods.

Small entrepreneurship complements big business and gives the economy as a whole stability and sustainability. In the economic literature of recent years, small and medium enterprises have been combined into such concepts as "small and medium entrepreneurship" and "small sector of economy" [3, 4]. The concept of "small entrepreneurship", in terms of international business terminology, has no analogues and is a purely domestic version of the term "small business". However, "small business" and "entrepreneurship" are related concepts but not equivalent. The owner of a small business, or the owner of a small firm managing his own business, is always an entrepreneur, but not every entrepreneurship is a small business. The areas of analysis of the economic essence of small business are quite diverse. At least, they are defined by two circumstances: first, small business objectively exists and develops as a certain integrity, a real sector of economy of national, regional and local scale; second, it is, as already mentioned, a special type of entrepreneurial activity.

Logistics methodology can be considered as a way to best meet the challenges of achieving efficient production to meet customer requirements.

Logistics implies a certain vision of production as a process of customer satisfaction. For this purpose, it is necessary to consider production: 1) as a set of interrelated and interacting processes transforming inputs into outputs; 2) as a process of resource management, which includes inventories, financial flows, human resources, as well as time resources; 3) all processes are subordinated to a single integrative objectives, which are carried out in the form of planning, implementation and control processes (Demining cycle); 4) the movement of material and financial resources is accompanied by information flows, based on which the process of planning, implementation and control is performed. Thus, logistics in the broad sense is understood as the science of material flow and

information management from the supplier to the end consumer in order to minimize costs, designed to ensure the maximum possible satisfaction of consumer needs.

Let us move on to a more detailed consideration of social and economic functions and features of small businesses. The development of small businesses has encountered considerable resistance in the economic and social environment.

Obstacles to the development of small businesses, and therefore, small businesses, are among them:

- limited sources of funding and a constant shortage of capital. Small businesses rely on small loans from banks, their own savings, money from friends and relatives;
- a high level of risk in business activity due to a high dependence on the external environment, fluctuations in the economic situation, political situation, changes in legislation and so on;
- frequent under-utilization of fixed assets, difficulties with timely receipt of quality raw materials;
- dependence on large firms;
- dependence on the dictate of the market, in which the enterprise operates, due to the small scale of production;
- local resource and sales markets that do not allow the company to have any serious impact on prices and volume of goods sold;
- cautiousness of business partners when concluding contracts for supply of material resources;

Consequently, small enterprises can also improve production efficiency through the introduction of new equipment and production technology. Further miniaturization of machinery and equipment dramatically reduces the need for expensive production space. The use of artificial materials instead of traditional ones expands the material base of small enterprises and dramatically reduces the cost of materials processing. The development of vehicles, especially motor vehicles, dramatically increases the opportunities for small businesses to expand the market for product sales and raw material purchases. Media development and computerization facilitate access to data banks and contacts with suppliers and customers.

Results

Describing the economic essence of small and medium business as a special sector of national, regional and local economy and a special type of business activity, it can be concluded that quantitative factors associated with relatively small scale of production give rise to qualitative features of small and medium business. The level of development of small and medium-sized businesses largely determines the effectiveness of transformation processes taking place in our country's economy.

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Djumabaev X.Y.
Academy of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan
Republic of Uzbekistan

THE CONTRIBUTION OF EASTERN SCIENTISTS TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF DRAWING GEOMETRY

Abstract: Drawing geometry is the theoretical basis of the science of drawing. But practice shows that descriptive geometry is a comprehensive science that is inextricably linked not only with the exact sciences such as mathematics, geometry, physics, mechanics, but also with aesthetics and philosophy. Drawing developed in the following countries: ancient Egypt, ancient Babylon, ancient Greece, ancient Italy, ancient Iran, ancient Central Asian countries, and so on. From the 5th century onwards, scholars from Iran and Central Asia were engaged in translating, interpreting, and putting into practice the scientific heritage of Greek scholars in the science of geometry.

Key words: descriptive geometry, natural sciences, aesthetics, philosophy, theoretical foundations, application in practice, applied geometry, history of the building (iconography), style of the building (orthography), perspective of the building (skenography), orientalists, geometric harmony, geometric constructions.

There is, of course, reason to say that drawing geometry is a theory of drawing. But practice shows that descriptive geometry is a comprehensive science that is inextricably linked not only with the exact sciences such as mathematics, geometry, physics, mechanics, but also with aesthetics and philosophy. If we take a look at the history of its origin, we become even more convinced of this. Naturally, this history also covers a long period before the emergence of graphic geometry as a science (until the eighteenth century).

According to researchers, the land. the first drawings appeared in Egypt in the earlier fourteenth century. This is evidenced by a drawing of the history (plan) of the temple on one of the tombstones found in Egypt. The Egyptians drew the history and style (facade) of the building on a precise scale. Naturally, the history of the development of descriptive geometry is inextricably linked with the history of the development of the science of geometry. It is known from sources that angular geometry was founded in the ancient Babylonian state and that concepts such as “circle” and “sphere” first appeared. Ancient Babylonian geometry, like Egyptian geometry, was based on experience, not proof and evidence. Much work has been done by scientists in ancient Greece to establish the theoretical foundations of geometry. For example, the theory of geometry, founded by Euclid of Alexandria (IV century BC), has been recognized as a

single doctrine for two thousand years. Euclid also wrote The Laws of Perspective and The Theory of Reflective Images.

The Roman architect and engineer Vitruvius (first century BC) wrote in his Ten Books on Architecture that the scenery for the tragedy of Aeschylus (sixth to fifth centuries BC) was first drawn in perspective by the artist Agaharg, and the first essays on the theory of perspective were written by Anaxagoras. and in the works of Democritus (fifth century BC). Vitruvius, who wrote down historical facts, also provided valuable information for the construction of histories (iconography), styles (orthography) and perspectives (skenography) of buildings in his works.

During the early Middle Ages, there were more favorable opportunities for the development of ancient Greek science and culture in the Middle East than in their own country. The struggle by the Christian clergy to destroy Greek culture forced the devotees of ancient Greek science, culture, and art to seek salvation from the countries of the East by taking scientific manuscripts with them. From the 5th century onwards, Iran and Central Asia took refuge in them. Ancient of Oriental Scholars his interest in the study of Greek scientific heritage was immense. Oriental scholars were engaged in the translation, interpretation, and practical application of ancient Greek scientific works, along with the development of ancient Babylonian, ancient Indian, and local scientific heritage. For example, the work of the ancient Greek scholar Apollonius of Pergus (c. 200 BC) entitled “Cone Sections” was translated into Arabic by Thabit Ibn Korra and al-Himsi. Ibn Rayqi, the mentor of Abu Rayhan al-Biruni, translated Menelaus's The Sphere.

Due to the great emphasis on the practical side of geometry in the Near and Middle East, it was developed in close connection with the natural and mathematical sciences, such as astronomy, music, optics, statics, mechanics, architecture. The services of our great compatriot, philosopher and encyclopedic scholar Abu Nasr al-Farabi, who became the second teacher after Aristotle, are significant. Al-Farabi, in his book Ilm al-Khiyal (Mechanics), says of the peculiarities of applied geometry: In the same way, an expert in applied geometry perceives lines, surfaces, squares, round and triangular objects as the material of this applied art. ” Here it can be understood that, unlike Euclid’s abstract geometry, practical geometry is related to the external sensory organs of man (sight, hearing, feeling with the body, etc.). In his book On Achieving Happiness, Faroobi says, “Knowledge that begins with the study of numbers and dimensions is the basis of happiness. The learner is given knowledge of numbers, on the basis of which he performs calculations and uses them to find measurements that perform other calculations. He is also given knowledge of dimensions, shapes, situations, order and harmony. ” Summarizing all the above thoughts of the scholar, it can be concluded that the process of creative thinking in man, whether in science or in art, is based on the laws of general harmony. In

the practical fields related to geometry, these laws are expressed as "laws of geometric harmonization."

Abu-l-Wafo Buzjani's book, From Geometric Crafts to What Craftsmen Need, consists of 10 books. Undasimple geometric constructions using a compass and a ruler, methods of drawing a parabola, rules of drawing various geometric figures are given. Yaqub Ibn Ishaq al-Kindi (801-866) was an encyclopedic scholar who wrote more than 270 scientific works and, in particular, a great engineer and architect of his time. Concerning harmony, he writes: “The fourth science is the science of harmony, which consists of the sciences of numbers, the calculation of surfaces, and the sciences of the stars. Indeed, harmony is ubiquitous and manifests itself more in sounds, in the structure of the universe, and in the hearts of men. We based this on our book, The Great Book of Harmony.

Muhammad ibn Musa al-Khwarizmi's Little Book on Algebra and Calculation of Alternatives contains mathematical calculations used in the fields of trade, justice, land distribution, irrigation, construction, and architecture. In this book al-Khwarizmi calculates the lengths and surfaces of flat shapes such as squares, triangles, rhombuses, circles; the problems of calculating the volumes of three-dimensional objects such as a cube, parallelepiped, cone, pyramid, calculating the values of the number and proving the theorems related to them are covered theoretically and practically.

The Book of Discoveries (860) by the mathematicians Muhammad, Ahmad and Hasan, the sons of Musa Ibn Shakir, contains about 100 practical suggestions in the field of mechanics and hydraulics. These include rattles, pendulums, clocks, and musical toys that move with music. The best guide to the study of climates belongs to the pen of the famous traveler and geographer Muqaddas, who lived in the second half of the tenth century. As he is the grandson of the architect, this book covers not only the geography of the countries, but also the architecture of the cities he studied as a tourist.

Abu al-Fadl Muhammad ibn al-Amid (940-971), a famous philosopher and literary critic who also conducted research in the fields of architecture and urban planning, wrote in his book "On the Construction of Cities" about the earthquake resistance of cities, the climatic features of Egypt and Shiraz. data are given.

Al-Hasan ibn Musa ibn Shakir's book On the Extended Circle gives a wonderful way to build an ellipse. Based on it, the two ends of the string along the major axis of the ellipse are attached to the focal points, creating an ellipse in the process of moving a drawing tool that pulls the string tight. This method is based on Apollonian teaching, which proves that the sum of the radii of the focal centers of an ellipse always has a constant value. Ibn Sinan's (908-946) Book on the Making of Three Sections, As-Siji's On the Description of Cone Sections, and Al-Kuhi's (tenth century) The Perfect Circle and the Features of Drawing Using It methods are given.

Ibn al-Baghdadi, one of the great medieval scholars of the late tenth and early eleventh centuries, mathematically explained the general laws of proportion in his book On Measurable and Impossible Quantities. Ibn Sina's "Book of Sciences", a well-known representative of medical science, is devoted directly to the problems of geometry, and his book "The Criterion of the Mind" is devoted to mechanics and architecture. Sharafitdin Husayn Ibn Hasan Samarkandi's work "On Arithmetic" is kept in the Palace Library in Istanbul.

The great representative of the Ulugbek school of astronomy, the well-known scientist Al-Koshi (XV century) had a great interest in architecture and the work of architects. This is not in vain, because during this period the position of architecture in the arts was high, and its development was inextricably linked with the natural-mathematical sciences. Al-Kashi's fundamental work, The Key to Arithmetic, consists of an introduction by the author and five books. The book "About Measurement", which is of interest to us, perfectly explains the rules of measuring the surfaces and volumes of shapes, from simple flat figures to complex spatial objects, from the details of buildings to their general appearance.

The famous historian Rashid-ad-Din's encyclopedic work "Asar va axya" consists of 24 chapters and is devoted to natural sciences, agrotechnics, agricultural economics, iron mining and processing industry, construction of buildings, bridges and ships. Given the great contribution of Gaspar Monge, the founder of the science of geometry, it is worth noting that Monge's systematized problems of descriptive geometry were also actively used in the drawings of Eastern scholars.

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Djumaniyazova E.Qu.
senior teacher of English
Tashkent institute of architecture and civil engineering
Uzbekistan, Tashkent

NON-TRADITIONAL FORMS OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE LESSONS

Annotation: Therefore, an important task of the teacher the goal is to create real and imaginary communication situations in a foreign language lesson using various techniques.

Key words: foreign language, education, interactive methods, innovation.

Non-traditional forms of a foreign language lesson can be conducted using information and communication technologies (ICT), which allows: to stimulate students' interest in learning a foreign language in a non-traditional form of the lesson, to promote the development of cognitive and communicative interest, the desire for independent work on mastering a foreign language both in a non-traditional form of the lesson, and in extracurricular time; allows you to differentiate learning and serves one student to eliminate gaps in knowledge, and others to expand their knowledge, contributes to a deeper and more conscious perception of new material, forms the skills of integrated application of knowledge of a foreign language and computer science. Types of non-traditional forms of English lesson: video lesson, project lesson, excursion lesson, game lesson.

Video lesson as a non-traditional form of English lesson.

Master the communicative competence in English without being in the country of the language being studied is very difficult. Using video in non-traditional forms of English language teaching helps to implement the most important requirement of the communicative method - to present the process of language acquisition as comprehension of a living foreign language culture. Another advantage of video lessons as an unconventional form of English language lessons is that the video has a great emotional impact on students. Therefore, attention should be directed to the formation of students' personal attitude to what they saw. The use of video also helps to develop various aspects of students' mental activity, especially attention and memory. While watching in the classroom, there is an atmosphere of joint cognitive activity. The use of various channels for receiving information in a video lesson has a positive effect on the strength of capturing country-specific and language material. There are, of course, many non-standard forms of teacher work that activate attention in the classroom, and therefore students' interest in a foreign language. One of them is considered to be working on a movie in a video lesson. This is an effective form

of non-traditional lesson that not only activates children's attention, but also helps to improve their listening and speaking skills.

Interest in the film increases the children's interest in the English language, which confirms their obvious desire to become active participants in conditional speech situations modeled by the teacher, aimed at performing various grammatical exercises of communicative orientation for working out the studied phenomena of the English language in the speech of students.

Lesson-project as a non-traditional form of English lesson

Project methodology-as an unconventional form of the lesson, differs the cooperative nature of completing tasks when working on a project, the activities that are carried out in this case are inherently creative and focused on the student's personality. It assumes a high level of individual and collective responsibility for each project development task. When selecting a project topic, the teacher should focus on the interests and needs of students, their capabilities and personal significance of the upcoming work, the practical significance of the result of work on the project. The completed project can be presented in a variety of forms: article, recommendations, album, collage, and many others. There are also various forms of project presentation: a report, a conference, a competition, a holiday, a performance. The main result of working with an unconventional form of the lesson on the project will be updating existing and acquiring new knowledge, skills and abilities and their creative application in new conditions. In the non-traditional form of the lesson, work on the project is carried out in several stages and usually goes beyond the scope of educational activities in the classroom: choosing a topic or problem of the project; forming a group of performers; developing a project work plan, determining deadlines; distributing tasks among students; completing tasks, discussing the results of each task in the group; design of the joint result; project report; project performance assessment.

So, the main idea of the project method as one of the types of non-traditional forms of teaching is to shift the focus from various types of exercises to active mental activity of students in the course of joint creative work. Non-traditional lesson-the project forms the skills of independent work. The main feature of the non-traditional form of the lesson is the availability of the topic and the possibility of its variation.

Lesson-excursion as an unconventional form of English lesson

In our time, when the connection between different countries is developing more and more widely countries and peoples, familiarity with the Russian national culture becomes a necessary element of the process of learning a foreign language. The student should be able to conduct a tour of the city, village, tell foreign guests about the identity of Russian culture, etc. The principle of dialogue of cultures involves the use of cultural material on the native country, which allows to develop a culture of submission of their native country, as well as forming ideas about the culture of the target language. Being

aware of the stimulating power of regional and cultural motivation, we strive to develop students ' cognitive needs through non-traditional teaching. An unconventional form of English language lesson, an excursion lesson using information and communication technologies, will help you get acquainted with beautiful landscapes, historical and cultural traditions, and sights.

Structure of the non-traditional form of a lesson in the form of a lesson - excursion: Students are informed about the topic of the tour and are asked to guess its content. Then a new vocabulary is introduced, which is necessary for understanding the presentation that is the basis of the lesson. New vocabulary is introduced before the start of the non-traditional form of the lesson. There are also questions that students will have to answer at the end of the tour.

Lesson-game as an unconventional form of English lesson

A very interesting and fruitful type of non-traditional organization forms of English lesson is a lesson-game. This non-traditional form of lesson expands students ' knowledge of the customs existing in English-speaking countries.

Non-traditional forms of the English language lesson as a game can be in the form of the following games: business game, which can take an entire lesson or a few lessons, didactic game, logic game, rolling games in the classroom (presentation), games organization of educational process with the use of game tasks (tutorial-contest lesson contest, lesson-journey-lesson), games organization of educational process with the use of tasks, which are usually offered in a traditional lesson.

The use of new information technologies in the educational process allows teachers to implement their pedagogical ideas, present them to colleagues and get a prompt response, and gives students the opportunity to choose their own educational trajectory-the sequence and pace of studying topics, the system of training tasks and tasks, and ways to control knowledge. This is how the most important requirement of modern education is realized – the development of an individual style of activity, a culture of self-determination for the subjects of the educational process, and their personal development.

The modern period of development of a civilized society characterizes the process of Informatization. Informatization of society is a global social process, the peculiarity of which is that the dominant activity in the sphere of public production is the collection, accumulation, processing, storage, transmission and use of information, carried out on the basis of modern computer technology, as well as on the basis of various means of information exchange. The rapid development of computer technology and the expansion of functionality makes it possible to widely use computers at all stages of the educational process: during lectures, practical and laboratory classes, during self-training and for monitoring and self-monitoring the degree of assimilation of educational material. The use of computer technologies has significantly expanded the possibilities of the lecture experiment, allowing you to model various processes

and phenomena, the full-scale demonstration of which in the laboratory is technically very difficult or simply impossible.

The considered non-traditional forms of the lesson can be applied to lessons in other subjects with appropriate content adjustments.

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Dustova G.K.
assistant
of the Department of Public Health and Health Management
Samarkand State Medical Institute
Kurbanov A.A.
assistant
of the Department of Public Health and Health Management
Samarkand State Medical Institute
Kurbonov Kh.R.
assistant
of the Department of Public Health and Health Management
Samarkand State Medical Institute

MEASURES TAKEN TO PREVENT CORONAVIRUS INFECTION IN SAMARKAND REGION

Annotation: This article provides information on measures taken to prevent coronavirus infection in Samarkand region and their application among the population. As well as there are some reasons, decrees, solutions that is directed to prevent COVID-19 and the instructions which can be used under this pandemic situation.

Keywords: coronavirus, infection, Samarkand, COVID-19, pandemic, World Health Organization.

Relevance of the topic: The most widely used word in the world dictionary today is "coronavirus". Initially, COVID-19, which spread in China, was found to be a completely different and new, unprecedentedly aggressive virus. By March 2020, the spread of the virus worldwide and the number of deaths had surpassed the high level of the epidemic observed in China. The infection spread in a short time, at a high rate. There is almost no country on earth that has not been directly or indirectly affected by the coronavirus. The disease has also affected economically developed countries, where health care systems are equipped with modern diagnostic tools. In particular, the coronavirus pandemic did not bypass Uzbekistan.

On January 30, 2020, the World Health Organization recognized the spread of the new coronavirus as an international health emergency. On March 11, World Health Organization Director-General Tedros Adhanom Gebreyesus officially declared the worldwide spread of COVID-19 coronavirus infection a pandemic.

The purpose of the study: to study the measures developed in Samarkand region to prevent coronavirus infection and their application among the population.

Materials and methods. Decisions, planned measures and their implementation were studied in order to prevent the spread of coronavirus infection in the Republic of Uzbekistan. For this purpose, the data of the Health Department of Samarkand region was used.

Obtained results and their analysis. On January 28, 2020, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan chaired by the Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan held a meeting to discuss the work done to prevent the spread of the disease and identify additional preventive measures.

On January 29, 2020, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. F-5537 was adopted: "On the establishment of the Republican Special Commission for the preparation of a program of measures to prevent the entry and spread of coronavirus in the Republic of Uzbekistan".

In order to ensure sanitary and epidemiological peace and security of the population in the Republic of Uzbekistan, to organize coordinated activities of state and economic authorities and organizations responsible for preventing the spread of coronavirus infection, to protect the life and health of citizens, the Cabinet of Ministers Resolution No. 176 "On measures" was adopted.

With the purpose of the prevent the spread of COVID-19 coronavirus infection in Samarkand region, a number of organizational measures were taken in collaboration with the regional administration, the regional Department of Emergency Situations and other responsible organizations.

In particular, in accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. F-5537 of January 29, 2020 and the organizational instruction of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 1 of February 3, 2020, the order of the Governor of Samarkand region was adopted.

Statement of the 4th meeting of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On preparation of the Republican special commission on measures to prevent the spread and spread of the coronavirus in the Republic of Uzbekistan" dated March 2, 2020 and the First Deputy Minister of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 3, 2020 No 51. In order to ensure the sanitary and epidemiological well-being of the population on the basis of the instructions given by the order of the Hokim of Samarkand region. The head of the Civil Defense approved and prepared a program of measures to prevent the spread of coronavirus infection in the region, coordinating regional, city and district headquarters in the regional, district and city emergency departments was established.

The regional health department and regional medical associations have set up emergency teams consisting of ambulance doctors, infectious diseases specialists, resuscitators and epidemiologists, virologists and disinfectants to provide emergency medical care and anti-epidemic measures to patients in case of suspected illness.

Polymerase Chain Reaction carried out laboratory tests of patients suspected of a new strain of coronavirus in the virology laboratory of the Regional Center for Sanitary and Epidemiological Surveillance. Measures were taken to diagnose the suspected patient. In addition, COVID-19 tests are carried out in 5 private clinics.

In all districts and cities of the region, biological samples were taken from citizens suspected of coronavirus infection and tested by Polymerase Chain Reaction in the regional Sanitary Epidemiology Peace Center virological laboratory.

Another effective work aimed at the systematic organization of activities is the work of the Samarkand State Medical Institute with the participation of 102 volunteers, teachers, staff and students with the participation of 1105 short number "CALL-CENTER" and more than 20 specialists. An online polyclinic has been set up. In addition, a 150-bed pharmacy hospital has been set up at the Registan Hotel.

Treatment process: There are 19 stationary hospitals with a total capacity of 3030 beds in Samarkand region. Of these, 3 stationary clinics with 1,630 beds were targeted for COVID-19 treatment, as well as 16 stationary (pharmacy) clinics with 1,400 beds for patient treatment until COVID-19 was approved. In particular, in order to provide medical care to identified patients, places were allocated in the departments of the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Regional Cardiology Dispensary, SamMI-2 Clinic.

- Samarkand Regional Infectious Diseases Hospital with 350 beds, all supplied with oxygen;
- Samarkand regional special treatment and screening center for 1080 beds, all of which are supplied with oxygen;

In addition, 1 Distribution and Sorting Center for 200 people was established and all places were provided with oxygen.

❖ In clinics focused on the treatment of COVID- 19:

The number of resuscitation beds - 160, 32 - , 80 - syringe dispenser, 30 - cardio monitor and 160 - oxygen supply, the number of therapeutic beds - 1270, 1270 (all) - oxygen supply.

❖ Until COVID-19 is approved, in patient-oriented (pharmacist) clinics, Distribution, and Selection Centers:

The number of resuscitation beds - 125, 20 - IVL, 55 - syringe dispenser, 35 - cardio monitor and 125 - oxygen supply.

The number of therapeutic beds - 1275, 300 beds - provided with oxygen.

Conclusion: After all, no disaster can be overcome where there is no sense of responsibility. Thus, during a pandemic, our responsibility must be higher than ever. The coronavirus pandemic is putting the whole world to the test. In such a difficult time, no one has the right to be indifferent.

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Egamberdiyeva D.U.
teacher of department of languages
faculty of agrology and business
Andijan Branch of Tashkent State Agrarian University
Uzbekistan, Andijan

INFLUENCE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES IN EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

Annotation: This article examines ICT in education. Currently, ICT is reaching large-scale proportions, gradually affecting all layers of human existence. The formation of information technology and telecommunications services builds the foundation for the implementation of scientific and educational projects at a new level. This article discusses the main factors and tasks that have formed independently. ICTs develop the parameters of the educational sphere with various programmable technologies and ways of improving students. Also disassembled various software and methodological complexes.

Key words: ICT, education, computer, formation, factors.

The computer affects all spheres of human life, especially its influence on the learning process. Information technologies in pedagogy are all methods that have individual, industrial, informational means. Computers, various electronic capabilities of audio / video equipment and communication structures were the leading functions in the creation of information technologies. The concept of updated information technologies is associated specifically with these means of communication.

Computer technologies form a plan for programmed training, reveal absolutely unusual, yet unknown technological versions associated with the unique potential of the latest computers and communications.

Use of ICT technologies, you need at least one computer on which you can show a presentation or other digital resource in front. It is better if you have a media projector and screen. It is even better if there are several computers with headphones for organizing group, pair or individual work of students.[21]

The main goal of computer technologies is to form the skills of working with information, improve communication capabilities, develop research skills, and the ability to make the best decision.

At this time, the importance of such technologies in the entire field of education is increasing. It has long been the case that information technology has developed independently. At the moment, information technologies equip

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the global automation of teachers and students in different profiles, containing three main tasks:

- Providing Internet access to each member of education, at any time of the day, anywhere.
- Development of the general information site of the educational enterprise and the presence in it at different times of all members of the educational process.
- Organization, formation and useful use of managed information learning resources.

In our country, the method of education is understood as the procedure for the implementation of the content of education, providing educational programs that embody the nature of the forms, methods and means of education, guaranteeing the success of the established tasks.

The main educational value of information technology is that it allows you to create an immeasurably brighter multisensory interactive learning environment with almost unlimited potential opportunities available to both teacher and student.[22]

Information technologies in the educational process have taken place at all times, they differed only in the degree of manufacturability, corresponding to the formation of the functions of the present time. Earlier, communication technologies played a significant role: TV, telephone means of communication, which were used for the period of study.

The current head of the globalization of developed countries means the emergence of the latest communication plexus and their convergence with information systems, hence the emergence of ICT. They are basic for the design of this environment, since the merger of computer circuits and the world's telecommunications plexus gave a chance to the emergence and improvement of modernization, connecting all of humanity. Experts believe that updated educational technologies make it possible to increase the effectiveness of the educational process. The introduction of PC into the field of education marked the beginning of the communist change in the established methods of all sections of pedagogy.

The use of computers allows us to improve the professional level of teachers and teaching. The Internet provides access to remote information sources and international libraries. All this has a huge didactic and methodological potential for teachers of foreign languages.[23]

The worldwide introduction of computer technology into all spheres of activity, as well as the emergence of new communications and a highly automated environment, became the beginning of a change in the established

[22] Aldashev I. Use the specific properties of the computer, allowing you to individualize the educational process and turn to fundamentally new cognitive means //Economy And Society. № 6(73) -S.: 2020.
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training system and the first step towards the development of the information society. A special reason for determining the significance and usefulness of reforming the resulting teaching method is the need to respond to the main demands:

- the importance of switching society to the latest policy for the development of effective telecommunications means;
- the subordination of the civilizational world to those abilities of creation and dignity of the individual, which are developed by education;
- the ability to successfully form a society for true education and effective use of ICT;
- close relationship between the national security of the state, the level of the nation's well-being and the state of education, through the use of ICT.
- Game training programs;
- Electronic manuals;
- Integrated training systems;

Electronic manuals contain both theoretical sections and samples of audio and video, goals, tips for researching science, reference information, a dictionary of concepts, the order of sources that make it easier to find the information you need, scientific belief, a test sample of control of educational material.

ICT exerts a dynamic influence on the process of education of the student, since it transforms the type of delegation of means and methods of teaching. [24] Together with the implementation of ICT in the concept of education, it influences technologies and introduces new ones into the education process. They are connected by computer and telecommunications, special installation, system tools, information filtering complex.

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Egamberganova F.Sh.
student of IT-Service direction
faculty of Computer Engineering
Urgench branch of Tashkent University of Information Technologies

THE ROLE OF PROGRAMMING IN THE FIELD OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING AND PROGRAMMING LANGUAGES

Annotation: The application of information and communication technologies in all spheres of human life and activity, the sharp increase in the flow of information, the expansion of information exchange, management and automation of technological processes, in general, the acceleration of the process of informatization of society and mastery of information and communication technologies. Regardless of the field in which he works, in order to perform his duties at the level of modern requirements, he must know the means of information processing, methods of their use and have the ability to work in them.

Keywords: Java programming language, computer, program, microprocessor, Assembler programming.

Automated information systems are now being developed in various areas of human activity, including research, management of the national economy, business and other areas. The created information systems are aimed at saving users time and further strengthening user confidence and efficient use of modern types of services. The user also needs to know the "language" of the computer to communicate with the computer. A computer language is called a programming language. To solve a problem on a computer, first of all, it is necessary to build its algorithm and write this algorithm on the basis of instructions and rules that the computer understands. This record is a sequence of instructions that the program can execute. The process of creating a program for a computer is called programming and the person who creates the program is called a programmer. Computer programming is the process of giving various commands to a computer microprocessor, when, where, what to change, and what to input or output. In this article, we will talk about what programming languages are available, the most common programming languages and their differences, and ways to learn programming. There are many programming languages in the computer world, and the number of people interested in programming and it is growing.

At present, technical universities in the country are planning to teach various programming languages in the field of "Computer Science and Information Technology". We know that there are more than a hundred versions of programming languages, but depending on the scope of use, Delphi, Java, C

++ and C # programming languages belong to the upper class of programming. According to experts, the C ++ programming language is the closest to the Assembler programming language, lagging behind by 10% in terms of speed. In recent years, many developers have been offered integrated application environments. These environments differ in one way or another. The fundamental basis of most programming environments is C ++.

This article will explore the functions of drawing graphics and various shapes on a computer and determining their exact coordinates, switching the screen to graphical mode, and using the available pixels and colors. Nowadays, the approach to programming has changed a bit, which means that in addition to writing programs, applications are also designed. Visual Basic is a high-level application development tool that is very different from regular Basic. It relies solely on the usual Basic operators and programming syntax. Although Visual Basic is relatively simple to learn, it can be used to create complex computer programs. The word Basic is derived from Beginner's (initial) All-purpose (universal) Symbolic Instruction Code. The word visual means that in the programming process of this version of the language, many operations are performed by means of tools, that is, directly without writing code. Creating software is a laborious process, but Visual Basic greatly simplifies the task. Another advantage of Visual Basic is that it works with Microsoft Office software and Internet resources. Visual Basic is produced in several versions.

1. Learning Edition. This version is designed for inexperienced (beginner) programmers and includes only the basic features and elements needed to create programs running on Windows.

2. Professional Edition - (Professional editing). Compiler software accelerator - includes additional components of ActiveX and advanced database management tools. This version is designed for serious applications.

3. Enterprise Edition allows you to develop applications with multi-user databases, and includes tools for collaborative development of applications by teams of programmers.

4**. Visual Basic for Applications.** This version of Visual Basic is part of Microsoft Office. If you have the full version of Office or any component of this package, then you also have the application version of Visual Basic.

It is inappropriate to talk about the popularity of the Internet today. The Internet has become a part of our lives, and we have become accustomed to using its services every day. Nowadays, any volunteer can imagine that web technologies have penetrated into the educational, commercial, political, entertainment,… parts of human life and are becoming its witness and user. The Internet brings different people together for a common purpose. Everyone tries to get some kind of information from the Internet. There will come a time when the ability to print a document on the Internet will be available to anyone, even someone with a high school education, like using a typewriter. The first web pages had a very simple structure, consisting of text formatting and hyperlinks.

As a result of the development of Web technologies, Plug-in applications began to be placed in the structure of Web pages, as a result of which Web pages were given an interactive feature. One of the end results of the development of web technologies is that scripting languages.

(Script Languages). The purpose of using them is to facilitate the work of the Web server, to create such problems on the user's computer without disturbing the Web server for various tasks. One of the latest advances in Web technology is dynamic Web pages. Dynamic Web pages are directly related to CGI applications, and CGI applications are programs that are hosted on a server and use server capabilities. They process requests to the server and process them to create a new Web page. A web page is a collection of files located on the Internet, the number of which is growing by the hour. In these files you can find a variety of data: text, graphics, images, video, audio data. Today, the Web is the most popular of the Internet resources. This is because filling in the relevant information through a pre-designed Web page can save the user a lot of time. Therefore, students majoring in mathematics and computer science began to be taught Web technologies as a separate course.

Nowadays, when modern information and communication technologies are highly developed, almost all segments of society use information and communication technologies. Such areas include engineering, economics, and statistics. The Edit, Label, StatusBar, and BitBtn components used in the Delphi programming language were analyzed. As a result, an intelligent game program was created that finds the product of numbers up to nine. My knowledge of logic operations and programming technology was further developed in the creation of this program.

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Fozilova M.N.
english teacher
Sharaf Rashidov District 21 general school

TEACHING ENGLISH TO PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

Annotation: Teaching English to preschool children should be an entertaining, developmentally appropriate process. The proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America report that young children exhibit the ability to comprehend and apply language rules without explicit instruction. Instead, early childhood educators can scaffold preschoolers English language learning by using English in a variety of contexts and activities.

Keywords: teaching, methods, techniques, pre-school

According to experienced educators opinions teaching English must be realized step by step.

At the first, teacher should create a language-rich environment. Label different parts of the classroom and home and add an image on the labels for reinforcement. Set up listening station with English languages CDs. Fill your classroom library with bilingual and English picture books.

At the second, teacher should integrate multimodal activities into English language instruction. Education expert Howard Gardner points out that children posse multiple intelligences including logical, linguistic, interpersonal, musical, kinesthetic and spatial. Your activities should address these intelligences.

At the third, English teacher must reinforce new information. If you read a story about animals, follow up by teaching preschoolers “Old MacDonald HadaFarm” and playing around of animal charades. As children point, discuss the different colors they create and then do a science lesson about rainbows.

At the fourth, teacher should listen to children. Although children learning a new language may experience a silent period, most of them have something interesting to say when given the opportunity. Ask children simple questions that have predictable responses, such as their names and their ages.

At the fifth, teacher must illustrate abstract concepts with images, real and toys. For example, teach about rainbows by showing pictures of rainbows, creating rainbows with crystals or displaying block in a rainbow pattern.

Keep English language learning fun by using themes and vocabulary important to preschool children such as greetings, friendship, colors, toys, foods, activities and places.

Teaching English to children of elementary level

Language acquisition is one of the most impressive and fascinating aspect of human development. We listen with pleasure to the sounds made by a three-

month-old baby. We laugh and “answer” the conversational “ ba-ba-ba” babbling of older babies, and we share in the pride and joy of parents whose one-year-old has uttered the first “bye-bye”.

Indeed, learning a language is an amazing feat - one that has attracted the attention of linguistic and psychologists for generations. How do children accomplish this? What enables a child not only to learn words, but to put them together in meaningful sentences? What pushes children to go on developing complex grammatical language even though their early simple communication is successful for most purposes? Does child language develop similarly around the world? How do bilingual children acquire more than one language?

In this chapter, we will look briefly at some of the characteristics of the language of young children.

We will then consider several theories that have been offered as explanations for how language is learned. There is an immense body of research on child language.

Although much research has been done in middle class North American and European families, there is a reach body of cross-linguistic and cross-cultural research as well.

Researchers have travelled all over the world to observe, record, and study children’s early language development. Our purpose in this chapter is to touch on a few main points in this research, primarily as a preparation for the discussion of Second Language acquisition, which is the focus of this book.

The first three years:

Milestones and developmental sequences

One remarkable thing about first language acquisition is the high degree of similarity in the early language of children all over the world. Researchers have described developmental sequences for many aspects of first language acquisition. The earliest vocalizations are simply the involuntary crying that soon, however, we hear the cooing and gurgling sounds of contented babies, lying in their beds looking at fascinating shapes and movement around them.

By the end of their first year, most babies understand quite a few frequently replaced words. They wave when someone says, “bye-bye”; the clap when someone says “pat-a cake”; they eagerly hurry to the kitchen when “juice and cookies” are mentioned. At twelve months, most babies will have begun to produce a word or two that everyone recognizes.

By the age of two, most children reliably produce at least fifty different words and some produce many more. About this time, they begin to combine words into simple sentences such as “Mommy juice” and “baby fall down”. These sentences are sometimes called “telegraphic” because they leave out such things as articles, prepositions, and auxiliary verbs. We recognize them as sentences because, even though function words and grammatical morphemes are missing, the word order reflects the word of the language they are hearing and the because the combined words have meaning relationship that makes them

more than just a list of words. Thus, for an English speaking child, “kiss baby” doesn’t mean the same as “baby kiss”. Remarkably, we also see evidence, even in these early sentences,that children are doing more than imperfectly imitating what they have heard. Their two or three word sentences show sign that they can creatively combine words. For example, “more outside” may mean “I want to go outside again”. Depending on this situation “Daddy uh-oh ” might mean “Daddy fell down” or “Daddy dropped something” or even “Daddy please do that funny thing where you pretend to drop me off your lap”.

2.1. Methods and techniques of teaching pre-school children

The problem how to teach a foreign language to pre-school children and the children of a primary school has not been solved either in this country or abroad, though some methodologists and teachers have shown an interest in it and there are some books, papers and theses dealing with this problem.

In our country the interest for teaching young children a foreign language was aroused soon after the first schools with a number of subjects taught in a foreign language were opened in our Republic after the independence. Experience has proved that the earlier the children begin to learn a language, the better they master it. Some teachers volunteered to instruct children in a foreign language in kindergartens. It is necessary to distinguish between teaching pre-school children in the kindergarten and teaching children in primary grades in the elementary schools, as there are some psychological age characteristics which should be taken into account. Here some of them.

1.A child of 5 or 6 easily learn words and sentences of a foreign language and associate them directly with the things, actions, etc. he learns a sentence as a sense unit without any strain as easily as he learns isolated words. He encounters the same difficulty in learning the sentences: My name is Mike. I like this black cat. Give me a bear, please and words a cat, a bear. Moreover, it is easier for a child to learn a sentence than isolated words.

This phenomenon does not occur in the elementary school. The children of primary classes are more careful in their speech. They use either English or Uzbek sentences.

2.The imitative ability of pre-school children is better than that of school children. They experience fewer difficulties in the assimilation of English pronunciation. Besides, they like to repeat sounds, words and sentences. They try to pronounce in imitation of the teacher, and they usually succeed in imitating. Teaching pronunciation to school children is also based on their imitative abilities though some explanation may be given. Thus, the teacher may not only show his pupils how to pronounce, but explain to the children how to produce this or that sound. For example, place the tongue a little bit back, while producing [a:] – car.

3. The natural activity of a child of 5-6 is a play. He lives in a world of various games. Moreover, if the child helps grown-ups in doing a room, cleaning a garden, in dusting chairs, watering plants, etc., he is playing because

he pretends to be a grown-up. In teaching the English language to pre-school children the teacher must take this factor into consideration and suggest different games to them. This is one of the ways to make them learn words and sentences in a foreign language. Playing is, therefore, the best motivation for children to work to assimilating the language.

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Gayratova G.S.
2ng year student
the Faculty of Philology
Philology and Uzbek language teaching
Bukhara State University
Karimova J.U.
2nd year student
of Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizami

LINGUISTIC VIEWS IN THE WORKS OF ISAJAN SULTAN

Annotation: The novels of the independence period are enriched by new melodies. His style of expression has stabilized the synthesis of unique methods as a result of mastering the advanced traditions of the world and continuing the experiments of national literature. The bubble of expression, the richness of the image, the content, the variety of moods are distinguished by the fact that the traditional methods of artistic study of man (narration, expression, demonstration, depiction) are giving way. Isajon Sultan is one of the talented writers who makes a great contribution to the development of modern Uzbek prose.

Keywords: Uzbek prose, fiction, novel, ramz, philosophy, novel Ozod, work analysis.

The author's works are distinguished by their unique art. From this point of view, the author's novel "Ozod" speaks of a unique artistic commentation and philosophy. Our independence is of special importance for the creation of such works. Indepandence introduced Uzbek scholars to the achievements of world literature and formed an objective and effective approach to the creative process. In particular, the subject of our research, which is aimed at studying postmodern moods, postmodern ways, changes in Uzbek prose, corresponds to the priorities of scientific research in our country in terms of these factors. Literary criticism can draw true scientific conclusions only when the individual portrayed in the work of art finds the root of the spiritual flashes in the heart of the protagonist. Uzbek prose has been updated and refined today. Epics are no longer a simple copy of life or a mere figment of the imagination that teaches people how to live, but as a pleasure to try to deal with an individual, his feelings, his dreams. 'shows.

Indeed, in recent years, the emergence of specific principles of the method of depiction in the literature can be seen in the example of our national literature. Therefore, the study of Isajon Sultan's novels "Eternal Wanderer" and "Ozod" in terms of theoretical and methodological integrity, the definition of artistic integrity and the specificity of the relationship of creative members,

substantiation of the author's literary concept and balance, description of aesthetic features, principles, reality The relevance of the research topic is the understanding of the psyche and the analysis of the unity of the social environment and artistic character, the clarification of the methodological identity of the writer, the interpretation of creative communication and the continuity of expression.

Writer Isajon Sultan's novel "Ozod" is a work that synthesizes Eastern classical philosophy and today's postmodern worldview. As you read the novel, you come across a modern philosophical expression of the Muslim Eastern worldview. It is about the path to happiness for humanity, which has lost its identity in today's global world. Literally, the writer describes the oriental concept of the universe and man in a new way.

The novel "Ozod" is artistically and expressively connected with oriental literature. After all, the plot of the work is close to the plot of Farididdin Attor's "Mantiq ut-tayr" and Alisher Navoi's "Lison ut-tayr". In Mantiq ut-tayr, birds in search of Semurg cross 7 valleys. These valleys are a symbol of the 7 stages that lead to Truth in mysticism. In the novel “Ozod”, Ozod travels in search of a mysterious tulip that brings happiness: Farther away from Oydinkol there is a flat desert, and behind the desert there are rocks. Then the mountain begins to rock, and farther inland, between the two mountains, there are tall, smooth cliffs, if you go to the top of those rocks ”(1). It is only from this example that it is clear that the writer relies on the classical literature of the East, more precisely on the teachings of Islam, in his way of understanding the essence of man and the universe.

It should be noted that Isajon, based on the traditions of Sultan Ator and Navoi, describes the events of the work in a certain way. For the creator, this is not the destination of the protagonist, but the PASSED WAY has artistic and philosophical value. It can be said that the generalizing aspect of these works is the image of the WAY that leads a person to perfection with certain tests.

Today the world is changing rapidly. As the new century presents high technological advances, it also poses thousands of other challenges to humanity. As a result of global warming, the ecology is changing year by year, damaging the flora and fauna. Political and social relations are tense, democracy is in crisis. The danger of nuclear weapons is growing day by day… So, how should a person live in such a complicated situation? Is there a specific solution to these problems? Isajon Sultan tries to find answers to these questions with his novels. In today’s global world, it seeks to guide man, to remind him of his life goals and responsibilities. In this sense, the writer puts forward in his novels a new model, a new concept of the relationship between the universe and man. In fact, both the originality of Isajon Sultan's works and the novelty he introduced into our prose can be seen in this.

The novel "Ozod" is one of the most integrated works in terms of theme and idea, plot and composition. We see this in the preface to the novel: "All

people are mirrors and different," he said. - For example, the people of knowledge and words are sunken mirrors. What they are talking about are links to roads that run from small to large, rarely more. Since inanimate glass has the ability to reflect events, the owner of a living mirror can reflect them in any position. Birds are diverse in the world, and their way of life and nature are also diverse. There are other birds among them, and the hand calls them the lucky bird, the humo bird, or the soul bird. These are complete, that is, they reflect the characteristics of all birds and are loaded with additional miraculous meanings. ”(1)

The film is entitled "Introduction to the Invisible Author" in the exposition of the novel, and it can be felt that the work consists of a set of symbolic and philosophical, figurative signs and symbols. The priority of this symbolic interpretation is that all the details are placed in a “capsule” that can be understood through thought and feeling. Commenting on the image of a bird, the author compares the story to micro-elements. Tole describes that the bird has an integral value. This indicates that it plays the role of yeast in the poetics of the novel.

As we look at the updates in today's prose, one of the "traditional" conditions of art is symbolism. In the symbolic interpretation, the author's positive outlook moves somewhat freely. The dictionary defines the term as follows:

“Ramz (ar. Word - sign, gesture) - a symbol; one of the types of migration, a word or phrase that acquires a mobile meaning only conditionally and within the context of the text; imagery type. The Ramz is essentially an allegory, the difference being that the symbol is used in the context, both literally and figuratively. The meaning of a ramz is realized within the context and with awareness of the condition ”(2). It is important to keep in mind that the term is a broad concept and can have many different meanings when used. In the novel "Ozod" the concepts of "thought and feeling", "thinking and logic" are of special importance. Therefore, there was a variety of interpretations in the expression of the artistic form. The current situation is exacerbated by the fact that the novel refers to the conditionality of the concept that undermines the scale of thinking in the conflict of different characters. The mystery of the world and man is reflected in the symbolic interpretation of the works of classical poets. At first glance, the novel's expressive features are exaggerated, but from the point of view of the integrity of the plot and composition, as well as the philosophical-symbolic concept put forward by the author, we can conclude that "Ozod" is a novel in its entirety.

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Goibova N.Z.
assistant of the Department of Physics
Namangan Engineering and Technical Institute

FACTORS DEFINING THE EFFICIENCY OF PHYSICS TEACHING

Summary: The article offers some suggestions for increasing the effectiveness of teaching physics. It's a modern requirement to train bachelors in physics with quality personnel. Increasing the efficiency of teaching physics leads to the rapid development of society. Therefore, teaching physics and the factors that determine its effectiveness are still relevant today.

Key words: Teaching physics, scientific worldview, sign board, reproduction, transformation, methodological training of a physics teacher.

It is true that the National Training Program and its continuing education development program have passed the of life and are now being recognized by the

International community. At a time when all the opportunities created to achieve our goals are widely recognized, we must, first of all, deeply understand the role and importance of the hard and responsible work of teachers and educators who make effective use of the created conditions. We understand that One of the main goals and objectives of the national program is to provide educational intuitions with qualified teacher, increase their capacity, improve the system of teacher training. If we focus on this principle, we will see that there are great responsibilities, requirements, responsibilities and trust for teachers. This issue has been given serious attention since the early years of independence. Our constitution states that schools and education are under the control of the state and society. At the same time, it is a common issue that requires the participation and support of the general public and the entire nation.

One of the main solutions to the problems of continuing and logically completing the reform process in our country is to train qualified, dedicated teachers with a bachelor's degree. At the same time, the following basic requirements are set for them: to radically change the attitude of the bachelor's degree teacher to his work, to increase their personal responsibility for the formation of a creative attitude to initiative and pedagogical activity; they need to be competent in their field, that is, to be masters of their craft, to have a thorough knowledge of their field. Physics is a basic science in shaping students' scientific worldviews, and physics is a tool in shaping it. The student's worldview, his understanding of nature is realized in the process of studying the laws of physics, and secondly, in the process of forming a psycho-pedagogical basis in the education and upbringing of them. It takes a great deal of pedagogical skill on the part of a teacher to form a worldview. It involves the

use of a variety of methods and new innovative pedagogical technologies in the teaching process.

The results achieved in the education system and its networks can have different quality indicators. Various criteria have been developed to identify, analyze and measure them. In connection with the development of students' cognitive skills, V.P. Bespoke identified four levels of educational service outcomes and highlighted their importance as follows:

Level I - Acquaintance: Students differ in their ability to understand, distinguish, and master this object, among other similar objects. Acquaintance at the familiar level is often limited to a general view of the object of study, while in the case of reasoning, conversational responses are limited to "yes - no", "or".

Level II - Reproduction: At this level, students learn basic concepts at the level of the ability to verbally describe the actions associated with the object of study, analyze different actions and various activities.

Level III - fully mastered knowledge and skills: in this case, the service of students is the ability to apply the acquired information in practice to solve some class work and to acquire objective new information.

Level IV - Transformation: It involves the acquisition of information that allows students to solve tasks of different difficulty by applying the knowledge, skills and competencies they have acquired.

The success of the educational process depends on the active participation of students in each lesson. When students are active, they are interested in not missing classes, listening to the teacher, reading the news, listening to information, and trying to understand topics in a timely manner.

It takes a great deal of knowledge, research, and skill on the part of a teacher to develop such qualities in students.

Tested to improve student attendance

one of the methods:

- problem-based teaching method;
- non-standard form of the lesson;
- method of scientific research;
- work on the textbook;
- problem solving;
- experience and performance of tasks.

It is known that the first stage of the higher education system is the bachelor's degree, and the system of continuing education of this or that specialist is successful in secondary general education and secondary special vocational education (CSEE). guarantees that they will teach. In particular, if we look at it as a physics teacher, he is required to fully meet the requirements of physics in the cycle of general theoretical, general professional and specialized sciences.

Because physics is not only a fundamental but also an experienced science, a physics teacher should also have as comprehensive a range of

theoretical and practical skills in these areas as possible. So, it goes without saying that any physics teacher is required to have a deep and solid knowledge of the modern achievements and discoveries of physics, and this aspect is one of the prerequisites. It is well known that society is always evolving and multifaceted Science and technology, which is one of the aspects of science and technology, is constantly evolving. This means that the amount of scientific knowledge and teaching and learning information that is necessary for teaching is constantly increasing. Proportional representation of rapidly evolving information over a set period of time in a coordinated way in the learning process is a methodological challenge that requires a level of effective methodological skills on the part of the physics teacher to put it into practice. As mentioned above, the work of a bachelor's degree physics teacher is extensive. Let's go back to one of the points mentioned above. However, the successful (positive) solution of the methodological problem, which arose with the increase in the amount of information required for learning, depends on the scientific organization of the process of independent teaching of physics. This reaffirms the continuity of education. From the point of view of the effectiveness of the methodology of teaching physics, it is preferable not to re-teach physics to the student, but to continue teaching it in the future. Therefore, this aspect is a priority in the methodological training of a physics teacher and the effectiveness of the teaching methodology. In the context of globalization, the interdependence of educational disciplines is essential. Today, the ability to fully explain any event or phenomenon within the same science is often lost. Therefore, the integrated approach plays an important role in the modern education system.

It is safe to say that the concept of the origin of the natural sciences can be explained by this approach. In conclusion, it can be said that bachelors have a deep and solid knowledge of physics, but they also have specific aspects of physics teaching methods, i.e. planning the use of information and pedagogical technologies in teaching, the work of bachelors with students In the process, many issues need to be reflected in methodological training, such as identifying ways to stimulate their interest in adequate knowledge, teaching young people effective ways to acquire independent knowledge, as well as monitoring and accounting for physical knowledge. This article focuses only on some of the specifics of the methodological preparation of a bachelor’s degree physics teacher.

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Gulomjonova M.
teacher of department of foreign languages
faculty of agro engineering and hydro melioration
Andijan Institute of Agriculture and Agro technologies
Uzbekistan, Andijan

A SPECIAL APPROACH TO THE INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDENTS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING

Abstract: In this research work we consider the part the individual learner plays in the learning process. We start by examining some of the recent work in the area of individual differences in language learning, and point out a number of problems with research that has been carried out in this field.

Keywords: Research, individual learners, theory, foreign language, language learning, speech.

We suggest that an alternative approach to this topic would be a constructivist one, focusing on how individual learners make sense of their learning situations in ways that are personal to them. We then propose three areas that could fruitfully be explored in order to reach a better understanding of individuals; self-concept, locus of control and attribution theory.

Linguistic ability is a combination of different properties. This is the ability to master phonetics, vocabulary, grammar, to master the skills of oral and written speech. Each of these abilities is a complex formation and consists of several simpler properties.[25]

A great deal has been written in language teaching books and journals about the importance of considering individual differences in learning a foreign language. In many respects this statement reflects commonly accepted wisdom within the language teaching world. Few textbooks on language learning would claim to be comprehensive without reference to this area, and some have even devoted whole books to it. It is undoubtedly true that learners bring many individual characteristics to the learning process which will affect both the way in which they learn and the outcomes of that process. However, just what those characteristics are and exactly how they affect the learning process is much more unclear. A moment‘s thought will probably bring to mind such apparently obvious examples as age, gender, personality, aptitude, intelligence and motivation as characteristics influencing our success in learning a foreign language. Other less obvious but widely researched characteristics relating to

[25] Egamberdiyeva D.U. The account of individual features of students in the process teaching english language. International scientific journal. Economy and society. № 6(73) -s.: 2020.

language learning have been cognitive styles and strategies, anxiety and preparedness to take risks.

In fact, the very term individual differences has been taken from psychology, where an even more vast literature exists on the topic. However, we would argue that there are a number of problems with the approach that has often been taken to work in this area in terms of the selection of particular learner characteristics for investigation, the measurement of those characteristics, and the actual practical application of such measurements. One of the main problems is that the research is often of very little practical value to teachers and other practitioners. Rather than providing insights into how learners differ and how best to help them, the very nature of the research and, in particular, the approach taken to measurement, has somehow lost sight of the individual.

In order to understand our concerns we need to look briefly at the research methodology that has frequently been used in examining individual differences. Interest in this topic arose mainly within a *psychometric* tradition of psychology, that is, one concerned with the scientific measurement of such human traits and abilities. For many psychologists, the road to progress has been seen as developing an increasing accuracy in the measurement of human characteristics such as intelligence, extroversion, risk-taking behavior and so on. The results of such measurements have then been used to predict individuals learning capabilities, and action has often been taken as a result of these predictions, for example, streaming learners, or grouping them by ability.

Thus, it seemed to be a perfectly logical step in language learning research to build upon previous work in psychology by attempting to measure individual characteristics and relate these to language learning outcomes. For example, there is research to show that the more intelligent people are, the easier it is for them to learn a foreign language, or that learning a language depends to some extent on having an aptitude for languages, or that risk-takers are more successful language learners.

There are literally hundreds of research studies which have investigated the contribution of individual differences to language learning in this way. Summarized briefly, the psychometric approach that has generally been taken to such studies is as follows:

- a hypothesis is made that a particular characteristic is likely to influence success in language learning;
- a means of assessing that characteristic is selected or constructed;
- aspects of that characteristic and success in language learning are both measured, usually with reference to a specific group of learners;
- the results of the two measures are submitted to statistical analysis and statistically significant relationships are sought;
- conclusions are drawn about the contribution of the particular characteristic to learning a language.

Many of us believe that individual differences that are inherent in learner can predict success or failure in language learning. Such belief may be based on our own experience or that of people we have known. For example, many teachers are convinced that extroverted learners who interact without inhibition in the second language and seek opportunities to practice language skills will be the most successful learner. In addition to an outgoing personality, other characteristics often believed to predict success in language learning are intelligence, aptitude, motivation, and age at which learning begins.

It has been observed countless times that, in the same foreign language class, some students progress rapidly while others struggle along making very slow progress. Even in what seem to be ideal conditions, some learners seem to make little progress in learning. Researchers have tried to identify the personal characteristics that make one learner more successful than another. In your experience - as a second language learner or teacher - which characteristics seem to you most likely to be associated with success in second language acquisition in the classroom? Which ones do you think are less important? The characteristics can be classified into several categories: motivation, intellectual abilities, personality, and learning preferences. However, many of the characteristics can not be assigned exclusively to one category. It might also be seen as an aspect of motivation if the learner is willing to make mistakes in order to get a message across.

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Ibragimov Sh.M.
Senior lecturer at the Department of information technologies
faculty of physics and mathematics
Fergana state University

IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TEACHING INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN UNIVERSITIES USING THE METHOD OF INDIVIDUALIZATION

Abstract: The following article looks into the particular teaching approach, namely, individualism. It also studies the ICT classes with the implementation of individual approach.

Key words: individualism, citizenship, hardware, software, student-centric technology, informatization.

The goal of adult education based on the use of modern information technologies is to create a progressively organized information environment based on modern hardware and software with innovative teaching technologies.

Freedom and individuality in education:

Freedom and learning have been linked in educational philosophy and theory within the western tradition since the time of the Greeks, and was especially significant in Anglo-American educational debate throughout much of the twentieth century." Association of American Colleges & Universities (AAC&U) mentions that: "The academic freedom implies not just freedom from constraint but also freedom for faculty and students to work within a scholarly community to develop the intellectual and personal qualities required of citizens in a vibrant democracy and participants in a vigorous economy."

New technologies allow for exploration of new areas of learning and thinking. These could support creative learning and innovative teaching and foster individual potential. Computer-based educational techniques and technologies have been considered as useful means for individualization. The different levels of interaction and collaboration characteristic of new technologies facilitate personalization of learning paths and customization of educational services. Namely, the development and implementation of student-centric technologies will highlight a need to shift to student-centered pedagogy and the ownership of learning by learners, a quality that is indispensable for fostering creativity. In other words, digital instruments let learners learn at their own pace, teach skills needed in a modern economy and hold the attention of a generation weaned on gadgets. They can also support personal growth and intellectual maturation of both students and teachers. Adding distance courses and programs to existing services will increase the number of alternatives that students can choose from and therefore increase their freedom in learning.

Certainly, students can personalize their own education through their choices. If their alternatives can be expanded, then individualization can be increased. This expansion of alternatives depends on the willingness to provide more individualized and student-centered educational services. New technologies and tools also can enhance communication between students and teachers. As Kami mentions: “They allow each student greater diversity for learning, enhance interactivity between individual students and individual teachers, provide a space for personalized, flexible learning beyond the classroom walls and allow students to live locally whilst learning globally- through the use of external resources accessed via the world wide web.” A large amount of literature deals with comparison of the modalities of electronic education with oral speech, especially with a direct, face-to-face communication, despite the fact that electronic education displays a large number of properties similar to the real world education. Similar to the face-to-face education, electronic education is interactive in nature. The result is that the behavior in electronic education takes on the characteristics of both the documents – the written and the informal education. Regardless of the advantage in terms of the speed of exchange of information virtually and to larger distances, electronic education revealed some additional misconceptions, e.g., the tasks will not be solved faster if set electronically, which is not truly the case. Such platforms require educational policymakers to devise new approaches for learning methods. These technological platforms provide the learners with lots of opportunities, such as what is learnt through an online learning or a combination of face to face with online learning systems. Moreover, in short range we can expect that the learners could learn with software that is customized based on their kind of intelligence and learning methods. Various online applications could be used to enable teachers to become more and more innovative in their teaching styles, as well as students to develop their analytical and creative skills and to learn and think creatively. According to Liar okapis, the advent of virtual environments in higher education has the potential to bring a significant change in the learning experience of learners. Namely, the online learning environment is quite different from a traditional classroom, in which one has limited interaction and almost unlimited access to learning resources. In other words, online courses require participants to take on new and different teaching/learning behaviors, which are quite different from the old ones. Recent research has compared online learning to face-to-face learning qualifications, explored the effectiveness of online instruments such as discussion boards and chat rooms, and addressed evaluating effective online instruction.

A good education system gives students the freedom to recognize their capabilities and individual potentials. In this way, as Forte elaborates, in order to give students the freedom to learn, creating a new classroom atmosphere where thinking, questioning and imagining are encouraged and are not hampered is essential. In this context, education should encourage students to work

collaboratively and ask questions creatively about ideas and issues across a range of disciplines. As creative thinkers, they try to imagine and explore alternatives, and to think in a different manner. Such an approach is required for a solid academic foundation and for enhancing their intelligence, including "soft skills" such as understanding, empathy and communication skills. The use of different learning materials and various resources allows students with various principal learning styles to understand information in the most effective way. Learning is fostered by multidimensional interactions between students and teachers. To learn on their own, youth need unlimited time to play, explore, become bored, overcome boredom, discover their own interests, and pursue those interests. It helps students develop their analytical and critical reasoning skills with particular emphasis on exploring and evaluating competing claims and different perspectives. Education leads to greater personal freedom through greater competence, if it becomes organized to consider diverse perspectives. However, as Forte argues, a student's freedom to learn requires the teacher's freedom to teach, and these are in a close relationship with each other. In this context, current educational systems need to adopt new methods and strategies that are able to support educational goals and ensure the freedom of learning and teaching.

To achieve the goal of effective adult education, as shown by the study, it is necessary to solve the following tasks: creation of wider opportunities for the use of information technologies in education; concentration of efforts of the teaching staff on the active use of information technologies in teaching; the use of new teaching, illustrating, testing, monitoring programs in teaching university students; formation of the information culture of the teacher and student; increasing the motivation of learning due to computer visualization of the studied objects, phenomena; constant updating of the technical and software of the university; the possibility of teachers choosing modern teaching technologies. Following the set goals and objectives, it is necessary to observe the following principles: consistency, modularity, functionality, openness, standardization, communication. The following functions are inherent in the process of adult education in universities based on modern information technologies: developmental, formative, informational, managerial, prognostic, emotional-motivational, telecommunication.

Purposeful study of the practice of the educational process in universities based on modern information technologies, the results of the study made it possible to identify contradictions characteristic of the implementation of this activity: between modern requirements for the quality and level of knowledge of a modern specialist and the real possibilities of universities in training such specialists, between relatively unlimited learning opportunities in the conditions of modern information technologies and undeveloped psychological and pedagogical foundations, methods of higher professional education in this environment.

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Irgashev M.U.
Senior teacher of department of foreign languages
faculty of agro engineering and hydro melioration
Andijan Institute of Agriculture and Agro technologies
Uzbekistan, Andijan

THE USE OF EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGE TO STUDENTS IN A NON-LINGUISTIC UNIVERSITY

Abstract: The discipline "Foreign language" refers to the basic part of the main professional educational program in a non-linguistic university. Many students still cannot master this discipline even by the end of their studies, despite the realization that they know.

Keywords: spelling, pronunciation, foreign language, students, mistakes, importance, knowledge, relationship.

Education should be structured in such a way that students should experience a sense of satisfaction from the subject studied. For the development of motivation, students should set an exact goal for students to work on achieving it. It is very useful to focus on small tasks that can be easily completed. That is, in each lesson, when studying a topic, there should be a desire to achieve a result that will allow students to achieve success in their activities.[26]

We analyzed the typical mistakes of first-year students in foreign language classes and found that they make the same mistakes over and over again. As a result of our analysis, we identified the most common of them:

- grammatical;
- spelling;
- phonetic.

Grammatical errors are primarily associated with the use of the tenses system and the construction of interrogative sentences. As examples of these errors. He did pass an exam yesterday? or Did he passed an exam yesterday? (correct: Did he pass an exam yesterday? - Did he pass an exam yesterday?) We reading an interesting book at the present moment. (The correct option: We are reading an interesting book at the present moment - now we read an interesting book). She usually walk in the evening. (The correct option :. She usually walks in the evening - It usually walks in the evening). Whose errors are presented here, we came to the conclusion that they are often mistaken because of the low level of knowledge of theoretical

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material. Many of them do not understand the relationship between theory and practice and underestimate its importance and the importance of developing grammatical competence. Grammatical competence is the individual's mastery of a set of grammatical rules and features of the studied language and the ability to use this theoretical knowledge of grammar in practice, i.e. in the process of intercultural communication, without experiencing a language barrier.

We believe that in order to avoid grammatical errors, it is necessary to be aware in which case a particular time is used, at what time the words - indicators indicate, and also by performing training exercises to consolidate the word order in affirmative, negative and interrogative sentences. We suggest using the "Teaching - learning" technology in the classroom, which, in our opinion, is effective in repetition or consolidation of grammatical material. It is used when studying a block of information or when generalizing and repeating what has been learned. Each student receives a card that contains the necessary information about one or another grammatical aspect. For several minutes, everyone studies the information received, and then the teacher invites students to familiarize other students with it. A student can only explain material to one person at a time. The task is to share, if possible, with all of your information and also receive information from other students.

Spelling errors occur when writing dictations, translating sentences from Uzbek into English, when writing topics and dialogues. In English, there is a big difference between the pronunciation of a word and its spelling, so students misspell even those words that seem to be in plain sight and by ear: usualy (correct - usually), maney (correct - money), fortres (correct - fortress), thout (correct - thought), bei (correct - bye), smouke (correct - smoke), etc. In our opinion, frequent repetition of such words not only helps to remember their correct spelling, but also, in general, stimulates memory. But do not rely only on hearing, reading literary works in English and watching films with English subtitles is also an effective tool in combating spelling errors.

In foreign language classes, we read texts, answer questions, and discuss various topics and situations. It is with the oral component of our studies that the third group of errors is connected - errors in pronunciation. If English words are mispronounced, funny situations can arise: the ears turn into eyes, and the cup turns into a hat. There are so many examples of these errors that it makes no sense to single out any specific ones. each of us can make a mistake in pronouncing any English word. To overcome this type of error, you need to work with the transcription of words, know all the transcriptional signs, as well as the basic rules of reading. You can and should listen to various audio recordings, news in English, etc.

We analyzed various interactive methods and technologies and came to the conclusion that methods such as case study and clustering can also help us avoid our mistakes in foreign language classes. When using the case method in foreign language classes in higher education, students' level of language

proficiency increases: they use terminology more consciously and effectively, improve grammatical skills and abilities, increase their level of professional expressive reading in a foreign language, etc. Working in a group (team) in order to develop an optimal joint solution, students also develop their creative thinking, reasoning in a foreign language. Since the case-method involves several stages from the formulation of the problem, the reasons for its occurrence to the step-by-step development of ways to resolve it, this method is ideal for analyzing typical student mistakes and identifying ways to resolve them.

Clustering is a flexible strategy, in group activities this technique serves as a framework for group ideas, in individual work it is a pleasant rest after a brainstorming. The stage of calling allows you to diagnose your own knowledge, make an informational forecast in a pair, group, fix information. A cluster is a series of specific associations related to a specific topic. In our opinion, this method can be applied both to consolidate grammatical material and to consolidate any conversational topic.

The most important of these characteristics is related to the properties of E memory: the volume of material that a person can easily stores, as well as with the individual rate of forgetting the learned material.[27]

We examined the typical mistakes of students in foreign language classes and suggested ways to overcome them. We can advise all students to create their own language portfolio, which will include the necessary information, when looking at which, the student will remember all the basic rules, words and much more. These can be tables with temporary forms, reading rules, exceptions, etc. In our opinion, this will also help to avoid common mistakes. But the most important thing when working on any mistakes is the firm desire of the student himself.

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Irisbaev T., PhD
Associate professor of Uzbek language and literature
Chirchik State Pedagogical Institute
Uzbekistan, Tashkent region

STRONG GROUND...

Abstract: This article discusses the work of the Uzbek writer Tahir Malik "Shaytanat". Some detective aspects of the work are revealed

Keywords: modern Uzbek literature, literature, work, detective, writer, Uzbek detective literature

Takhir Malik's "Shaytanat", one of the most prolific and talented representatives of Uzbek literature, appeared as the first large, complete, and national example of Uzbek detective literature. Due to its theme, scale, methodological form, detective-adventure motive, it was accepted by the general public not only as of the work of T. Malik, but also as a success in a new direction of modern Uzbek literature.

For the first time in the Uzbek detective literature, T. Malik writes about the environment in the national reality of organized crime, which is growing worldwide and poses a serious threat to humanity, and the process of exposing them. But it is not enough to show the catastrophe of the so-called mafia, the "plague of the twentieth century." Their roots, their aspects of emergence, also seek to reveal the factors that cause people to go astray.

Undoubtedly, "Shaytanat" is a word that carries a great spiritual and educational burden. It is not in vain that the writer resorted to a powerful moral-didactic method. As a citizen concerned with the spiritual upliftment of the nation, he undertook to expose the corrupt mafia, the dark forces of any society, to arouse hatred in the students, to turn the masses away from this path, to guide them, to educate them spiritually and morally. The lyrical digressions in the play, the author's speech, and attitude sometimes seem to be out of the norm, Islamic wisdom, wide coverage of ideas; narrations on spiritual and moral topics are explained by the same thing.

The writer observes and evaluates the scenes of the satanic world from the heights he possesses as an intelligent man, nourished by the Qur'an and the Hadith, the centuries-old moral and spiritual values of the people, the literary and philosophical masterpieces of the East and the world. This is evident from the beginning to the end of the work. The examples of Uzbek detectives created before "Shaytanat" do not show such a wide coverage of the subject. For example, the interpretation of the Asadbek group, which began with the first book, becomes more acute in later books. Accordingly, in the first part of the work, the characters of the Hosilboyvachcha gang, which are known only for

certain qualities, also rise to the leading position. At the beginning of the work, Hongirei, who has a "pale" look of anger, is visible as one of the evil and vile black forces, which has its weight in the international arena. The writer takes a full look at the logical scope of the crime. He analyzes the events in terms of their complications, consequences, changes in the social life of the people, important events. Therefore, the activities of the two criminal groups are not limited to the field, but also involve representatives of other categories of revenge.

For the first time in the Uzbek detective literature, "Satan's world" put at the center of the work, along with the image of law enforcement officers, an artistic analysis of the spiritual world of the images of mafia members. In the story, the goals and plans of the "black group" are not only general but also the main heroes of the gang - Asadbek, Hosilboyvachcha, Zelimkhon, Hongirey, Elchin - with their thoughts, ways of thinking, conflicting feelings. The writer of internal conflicts is objective, he manages to show that they are worthy of nature. In the Soviet detective literature, police activities were often portrayed artificially, unrealistically as a priority, and active. T. Malik contradicts the laws of realistic imagery and avoids attaching violent artistic textures to the realities of life. In particular, the image of Asadbek and the events surrounding him show the mastery of the mafia world, in many cases, entrepreneurship and perseverance, courage in the interests of their environment. The author's skill is also seen in the fact that he was able to arouse in readers a passionate interest, a certain sadness, and benevolence towards the protagonist, as he deeply revealed Asadbek's psyche, psychology. In such comparisons, the reader notices the advantages of Asadbek.

The dynamics of the character logic of the protagonists, which is one of the most necessary conditions of a realistic image, is often studied one-sidedly in literature. It has become a habit in literary science to call a protagonist a "dynamic image" whose beliefs and worldview have changed and who has "recovered" from certain circumstances. Such a view does not always justify itself. The protagonist can also grow steadily in his position. Regardless of its position, the growth process takes place.

In the story, one or two remarkable plates from Hosilboyvachcha's adolescence are given. If we take a closer look at his next step, his behavior, his qualities, we realize that his flaws in his size are a complication of his childhood upbringing. These vices go to extremes and bring calamities to the head. Or the appearance of character development in Asadbek is clear proof of our opinion. Asadbek often encounters good people, good thoughts, and calls to the right path. For example, the conversations of his wife Manzura, his friend Jalil, Sobitkhan qori, Anvar, Mukhiddin ota, Dr. Khudoyor with Asadbek could change his worldview. The writer does not follow the easy path of changing Asadbek and convinces the reader of this logically. The reality of life, and

therefore of human behavior, is cruel. The logic of the character does "what it knows": Asadbek comes to an end with only a few changes.

We also see the effects of T. Malik's formation of character individuality, determination of logical consistency, and correct development, striving for justice in bringing them to the inevitable solution in the images of Zelimkhon, Anvar, Zahid, Zaynab. Each of them has not only a certain uniqueness but also a uniquely drawn logical sequence of individuality. In the interpretation of some of the characters, the writer's artistry in the same direction is visible.

The comprehensive depiction of reality in "Satan's world" does not preclude the peculiarities of the detective literature, including the motive of adventure in connection with the events of detective and crime. In the play, the adventure motif continues in several directions according to the plot directions. The most important of these are the criminal activities of the mafia, the depiction of events in their environment, and the efforts of investigators to expose crimes and criminals. The events with the participation of Elchin and Zelimkhon are also characterized by adventure motifs. The writer further enriches the central direction of the plot with adventurous events in the fate of heroes such as Anvar and Zaynab. The detective-adventure norm is set correctly in all locations, and this norm enhances the effect of the realistic image in the play.

The realistic image receives a certain tension not only from the artistic expression of the logic of the characters, the reality of events in each direction but also through the interpretation of important historical events and positive changes in the spiritual life of the people. In particular, the play depicts some horrific episodes of the Uzbek-Turkish conflict. The original causes of this historical event, the attitude of the heroes to its roots are shown. In the images of Ismailbek, Sobitkhan qori, Zelimkhon, in their dialogues the ideas of Erk, Vatan, Istiqlol, nationalism appear. These episodes also depict the real respect of other nationalities for the original qualities of the Uzbek people. Along with these heroes, the thoughts and actions of Jalil, Manzura, Anvar, Zahid show a real change in the beliefs of the people. It is well known to today's readers that at the end of the 1980s, the Uzbek people's aspirations for religious freedom and independence intensified, and free thought revived. Of course, the writer does not make any specific remarks or retreats in this regard. The spirit of change naturally emerges in the way the heroes act and think. In this way, the reliability of the realistic image is increased.

In short, the five-book work of the People's Writer of Uzbekistan Tahir Malik "Shaytanat" serves as a solid foundation for the formation and development of the Uzbek national detective literature.

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Isayev A.A., candidate of geographical sciences
docent
Andijan State University
Uzbekistan, Andijan
Samiyev U.A.
Lecturer
Andijan State University
Uzbekistan, Andijan
Odilov N.K.
Lecturer
Andijan State University
Uzbekistan, Andijan

TRANSPORT GEOGRAPHY AND SOME ISSUES OF TRANSPORTATION CARDS IN THIS FIELD

Annotation: The article highlights the investigates in the field of transport geography and some features of their mapping.

Keywords: Transport geography, freight and passenger transference, logistics center, free economic zone, traffic signs.

In the classification of economic and social geography, transport geography is a less learned realm and the issues of transport mapping are topical. Consequently, while transport is investigated geographically as a separate system, the advance of its maps is a vital task today.

It is expedient to distribute transport cards into three types, chiefly due to the specific nature of transport and the division into sectors. That is, general transport, complex and narrowband transport cards. In special studies on the geography of transport, in addition to the above, freight and passenger transport cards are particularly divided. The reason is that the foremost result of the work of transport is transportation. Cargo flows, economical transport relations, its size, directions and composition, as well as the level of development of transport routes in the maps expose the scenery of the area.

Prior to the publication of “The complex Atlas of Uzbekistan” (1985), transport was poorly mapped as a sector of the national economy. Of the 21 cards published in 1961, only one was about “The Road Map”. The atlas of local lore which was issued in 1981 contained only the map "Ways of Communication". The Republican complex atlas covers the following maps: railway transport (sending and receiving cargo), transport network, freight transport, bus transport, air transport (international and domestic air routes) [1].

In order to prepare modern transport cards, firstly it is necessary to classify their precise topics. International economic transport links (exports and

imports) and interregional economic communication cards are needed. These maps should clearly demonstrate the layout of the railways, composed with the railway stations, the freight and passenger turnover in them, the freight flows on the railways, the flow of passengers. Figures can also be added to transport cards, such as the fleet and its condition, road transport, external and internal bus connections, passenger, cargo, mail delivery by mode of transport and transport logistics centers, free economic zones by type and importance of roads and railways.

The mapping of transport economic relations differs from other mapping in many respects. Natural geographical factors should also be reflected in transport maps. The object is that these aspects have a huge impact on the settlement of transport. Especially the relief of the place, the hydrographic network has a great influence on the passageway of transport corridors. Factors such as the geomorphological properties of the land and vegetation, climatic factors, changes in air temperature, the amount of precipitation, the degree of cloudiness of the sky, the pressure are significant factors in the position of airports. This determines the formation of other modes of transport. Socio-economic factors are inextricably linked with the intensity of transport, the location of the population and manufacturing enterprises in relation to transport, their distribution, density, the development of economic and social ties in the region. When forming transport maps, it is necessary to keep in mind the association between the indicators of vehicles and communication routes. [2] Communication routes may be publicized on a map of all transport networks, or may be depicted on separate maps: railways, highways, sea, rivers, and other waterways, or pipelines. Sometimes power line maps are included in communication sector maps, but these figures are given on more power maps. In fact, power lines are an electronic mode of transport and considered as a transport chart.

Mapping other indicators of the transport sector - is determined by studying the process of its operation. For example, mapping of freight and passenger traffic, its turnover, transport centers, nodes, points and the speed of traffic, train and car traffic and density over a period of time will rise the effectiveness of geographical investigation.

The final description of the transport sector is the indicators associated with economic and social relations at different regional levels. Based on the specific steps of transport economic relations, they can be divided as follows. Primarily, economic relations at the local level included transport links, transport between villages and towns; in a territorial unit - arrangements between parts of economic regions; interregional - relations on major economic regions; interstate and global - the world economy. When mapping transport, general or sector mapping methods are used. For this reason, maps of general transport (all transport networks) and modes of transport are diverse.

Based on the typological principle, such a map, which has been created to date, defines the types of roads, their typological indicators (level, maintenance, capacity, freight and passenger capacity) and types of transport centers, time distribution of transport, transport centers, specialization of nodes. Transport maps of Uzbekistan show the level of roads, distances to objects (in kilometers).

Transport maps can also be created for road transport types, such as railways, highways, and water transport maps (French National Atlas, 1953-1959). In this atlas, it is possible to evaluate the use of railways by providing slope pointers for railway crossings.

Some transport maps show the types of transport by administrative-territorial division and the level of coverage of the population with transport networks - the density of transport networks per unit area (for example, in 100 km, Czechoslovak National Atlas, 1967). Depending on the scale of the map, the distance from transport routes or points, ports to settlements is indicated. The remoteness of transport objects is given in terms of distance, sometimes in terms of time, at which time the time criterion in the transport system is taken into account (for example, the average speed of the bus is 30 km / h, the range of traffic is 15 min., Etc.). Such pointers determine the time it takes to touch transport points and the bounds of transport service, for example, a 60- or 90-minute journey; the level of traffic to main cities is observed. The level of traffic shows the density of the population and the number of people.

The map also describes the operation of the road in terms of freight points and freight volume, quantitative indicators of volume and composition. By type of transportation - coal, petroleum products, iron ore, bakery products, salts, cars, etc. Freight and passenger transport charts are created in the form of symbols. In this method, the freight arrangement of the automobiles is not filled with map characters when the arrival and departure times are given by the characters, as they are selected in the content view.

For freight and passenger charts, the method of moving characters is used. It is important to label the richness of vehicles, for which it is advisable to use the method of signs and place them next to traffic points or traffic lanes. Transport efficiency is given on transport economic communication maps. Various indicators are used to create this map: weighted, natural, precious and others. Transport communication charts are generated as a result of the use of moving signs - content strips, content chart diagrams and signs, or in combination with the methods mentioned in the names. Today, the increase in traffic in cities is leading to a growth in traffic jams. By taking this issues into account, it is advisable to highlight the areas where the traffic jams are ubiquitous on the maps. Furthermore, mapping of highways in accordance with modern geographic information systems will increase the effectiveness of scientific research.

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Ismanova O.T.
dotsent (Phd)
NamDu
Azimova Sh.A.
3-bosqich talabasi
NamDu
Azimova D.A.
ADu 1-boshqich talabasi
Rustamova K.Q.
3- bosqish talabasi
NamDu

TA`LIM VA TARBIYA JARAYONLARINI YANADA TAKOMILLASHTIRISH MILLIY DASTURI

Annotasiya: Ushbu maqolada O`zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti tomonidan chiqarilgan mazkur farmon ta`lim va tarbiyani so`nggi 50 yil davomida yanada takomillashtirishga hizmat qilishi, o`zining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati yo`qotmasligi ko`rsatib o`tilgan.

Kalit so`zlar: Ta`lim va tarbiyani takomillashtirish, sifatli ta`lim, uzluksiz kasbiy ta`lim.

NATIONAL PLATFORM OF EDUCATIONAL PROCESSES IS DEVELOPING ONCE MORE

Abstact: This article states that this decree issued by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan will serve to further improve education and upbringing for the next 50 years and will not lose its scientific and practical significance.

Key words: Developing education, quality education, continuos professional education.

O`zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti SHavkat Mirziyoyev tomonidan chiqarilgan “Mamlakatimizda ta`lim- tarbiya tizimini yanada takomillashtirish, ilim fan soxasini rivojini jadallashtirishga oid qo`shimcha chora – tadbirlar to`g`risida” gi farmoni ko`p qirraliligi va ko`p tizimliligi bilan barchani o`ziga jalb qila oldi. Shu bilan bir qatorda zamon talabi bo`lgan talim va tarbiya jarayonlarini uzluksiz muvofiqlashtirishga xizmat qiladi.

Muhtaram Prizedentimizning ilm fan va ta`lim vakillari bilan birga o`tkazib kelayotgan uchrashuvlari hozirgi kunda ta`lim tizimini takomillashtirishga berilayotgan chuqur e`tibor deyish mumkun. Prezidentimiz farmonining keng jamoatchilik ishtirokchilari ,ota-onalar ayniqsa yoshlarni chuqur xayajonga soldi. Mamlakatimizda ta`lim tarbiya tizimidagi sifatini va

samaradorligini yanada oshirish, maktabgacha ta`lim muassasa tarbiyalanuvchilari, o`quvchi va talaba yoshlarga zamonaviy va sifatli bilim ko`nikmalarni shakillantirib boorish to`g`risida hozzirgi kunlarda tizimli o`zgarishlar olib borilmoqda. Farmonga ko`ra asosiy nazar yosh avlodga qaratilgan. Yurtimiz taraqqiyoti uchun yangi g`oya va tashabbuslar bilan chiqayotgan yoshlarni qo`llab quvatlash va ularga yaratilayotgan qulay sharoitlar kun yoshlarini oldinga intilishga asos bo`la oladi. Yoshlarimiz esa bu sharoitlardan yetarlicha foydalana olishyapdi desak muoblag`a bo`lmaydi. Ayniqsa dunyo miqyosiga bardosh bera oladigan sifatli tizim joriy qilish pedagog xodimlarni kasbiy maxorati va ish faoliyati samaradorligini oshirishni talab qiladi. Xozirgi kunda maktab o`quvchilari tanlagan kasb yo`nalishi bilan band bo`lib boshqa fanlarni bir chetga surib qo`ygani barchamizga sir emas. Bu holatni yaxshilash farmonda ko`rsatib o`tildi. Maktab o`quvchilarini baxolari oliy talimga kirishda inobatga olinishi etirof etildi. Bu esa maktab o`quvchilarini masuliyatini oshirishga, har bir fanga e'tibor bilan qarashga undaydi. Bu holat ham pedagoglarni ham o`quvchilarni hushyorlikka chaqiradi. Xalq ta'limi vazirligi buyurtmasiga asosan muallif va tuzuvchilar tanlab olishi xamda darslik va o`quv metodik majmualarning maketlari yaratilishi ta'lim sifatini yanada oshirishni taminlaydi. Maktab darsliklarini yanada keng ko`lamda bo`lishi hamda tushunarli va sifatli bo`lishi zarurligi aytildi.

Shu bilan birga umumta'lim bitiruvchilarini ish bilan taminlash eng dolzarb muammolaridan biri edi. Bu farmon orqali yoshlar bandligi taminlanadi va turli jinoyatlar soni kamayishiga asos bo`ladi. Hamda muhtaram prezidentimiz qayta-qayta takrorlayotgan gaplari kambag`allikni yo`q qilishga yahshigina sabab bo`la oladi.

Prezidentimiz farmoniga ko`ra bugungi kun yoshlarini xayajonga sola olgan quyidagi jumlalar barchaga birdek manzur bo`ldi. 2021 yildan boshlab mamlakatimizning olis va chekka hududlarida kamida 100 nafar iqtidorli yoshlarni nufuzli olimlarga biriktirish uchun grantlar ajratilsin deb takidladilar. Bu esa yoshlarni yanada oldimlashga sabab bo`la oladi

Ta`lim sifatini yaxshilashda asosiy ro`l pedagog qo`lida ekanligi barchaga ma`lum. Shu bois ham pedagogda yetarlicha bilim va ko`nikma bo`lishi zarur.Shu maqsadda 2021 yil 1 mayga qadar xalq ta`lim xodimlarini malakalarini uzluksiz oshirib borish "Uzluksiz kasbiy ta`lim" maxsus elektron platformasini ishga tushirish farmonda nazarda tutildi.

Yangi O`zbekistonning kelajagi chin ma`noda bugungi yoshlar, maktab bitiruvchilari hamda maktabgacha ta'lim muassasa tarbiyalanuvchilariga bog`liqligi hammaga ma`lum. Bularni barchasi ertaga oliy ta'lim talabasiga aylanishadi. Shu boisdan ham yoshlarni barchasini bog`cha paytidanoq oliy ta`lim tizimiga tayyorlash, istedodlarini kashf qilish, xorijiy tillarni mukammal o`rganishga tayyorlash, dunyoni rivojlangan davlatlari qatoridagi tizimlar bilan tanishtirish zarur. Bu masuliyatli masalani hal qilish pedagoglarimiz zimmasidagi yuk. Aslida har bir yoshda oz bo`lsada istedod bo`ladi. Buni kashf

qilish va rivojlantirish pedagog mahoratiga bog`liq. “Mamlakatimiz ta`lim tarbiya tizimini yanada takomillashtirish, ilm-fan soxasi rivojini jadallashtirishga oid qo`shimcha chora-tadbirla to`g`risida’’ gi O`zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti farmoni aynan ta’lim va tarbiya soxasida tub burulish yasashiga ishonamiz. So`zga chiqqanlar ham bu farmon tarixiy xujjatga aylanishini takitladilar. Bu yoshlar hayotida tub o`zgarishlar yasashini va yurtimiz ravnaqi uchun katta o`zgarishlar sari qo`yilayotgan ildam qadam ekanligini to`lqinlanib gapirdilar. Buyuk allomamiz Yusuf Xos Xojibning “O`quv qayda bo`lsa, ulug`lik bo`ladi, bilim qayda bo`lsa , buyuklik bo`ladi” degan hikmatli so`zi yuqoridagi farmonni ayni haqiqat ekanini tasdiqlaydi. Mazkur farmon shunchaki qog`ozda qolib ketmasligi uchun farmon ijrosini nazorat qilish O`zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti maslaxatchisi A. A. Abduvoxitov va O`zbekiston Respublikasi Bosh vaziri B.A.Musaev zimmasiga yuklatilgani farmon ijrosi amalga oshishini taminlaydi. Umumta’lim maktab bitiruvchilari o`zining iqtidori va qiziqishlaridan kelib chiqqan holatda mos kasbni tanlay olishi va mehnat bozorida o`z o`rniga ega bo`lishi va muvaffaqqiyatlarga erishishi yurtimiz rivojiga o`z xissasini qo`shishi zarur. Barchamiz xalqimizni gullab yashnashiga, dunyoni rivojlanyotgan davlatlari qatoriga aylanishi uchun barchamiz munosib hissamizni qo`shaylik.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

1. O`zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti M.Sh.Mirziyoyev farmoni “Mamlakatimiz ta`lim tarbiya tizimini yanada takomillashtirish, ilm-fan soxasi rivojini jadallashtirishga oid qo`shimcha chora-tadbirla to`g`risida’’

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Isroilov Sh.Sh.
senior lecturer
Andijan Machine-Building Institute
Uzbekistan, Andijon

ENSURING SUSTAINABILITY OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT SYSTEM THROUGH RATIONAL MANAGEMENT

Abstract: This paper presents a research of possibility to improve sustainability of public transport system in the city by implementation of management system. Test of proposed method was done using the example of Naberezhnye Chelny. Conceptual model of system as well as interaction scheme of its program modules were shown. The composite indicator to assess system efficiency was proposed. An information-logical model of data as well as process of scientifically based decision making in the sphere of urban public transport routing were described. Such routing approach requires actual information about traffic flows on the city roads and, in the same time, takes into account the minimization of negative environmental impact while keeping index of population mobility.

Keywords: intelligent transport systems, urban public transport, sustainable development, simulation modeling, transport model.

1.Introduction

The rapid development of techniques and technology is a characteristic of the global economy for the new millennium and requires substantial amounts of resources. This leads to a growing number of sources, which provoke a negative environmental impact. Besides that, globalization processes of industrial production, production, growing the number and the size of metropolitan regions, which make necessary to organize transportation of passengers and goods, increase also emissions of hazardous substances being disposed of in the environment. At the same time, there is a number of “green” economy supporters, who initiate the development of concepts and policy documents concerning sustainable development in all spheres of human activities (Makarova *et al.*, 2015).The United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) formulated the term “sustainable development”: it is development, which allows to satisfy requirements of the current generation and does not cause damage to opportunities, which are left for the future generations to meet their own needs (Ambroziak *et al.*, 2014). Ensuring access to goods, working places, services, education and leisure facilities by means of eco-friendly, health promoting, socially and economically viable transport systems is a key factor to improve environment condition and quality of life as well as a factor of economic and social growth (Jacyna *et al.*, 2014). Hence the United

Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) together with FédérationInternationale de l'Automobile (FIA), International Energy Agency (IEA) and International Transport Forum (ITF) has launched the campaign "50-by-50", which aim is to improve efficiency of the global vehicle fleet at the least by 50% by 2050 (Rothengatter *et al.*, 2011). One of the ways to achieve this goal is to shift trips from private vehicles to public transport without loss of population mobility. It could be provided by improving comfort and quality of the offered transport services (World Health Organization, 2011), as well as, in a great measure, by improving quality of urban public transport management. International experience shows that the most effective way to increase the management efficiency is its intellectualization, which can be implemented in different ways.

2. Ways to increase sustainability of transport system in the city

2.1. Priority development of public transport

It was pointed out in the documents of Transport, Health and Environment Pan-European Programme (THE PEP) that there is an amount of positive examples how increasing the share of pedestrian and cycling traffic combined with the use of public transport redistributed the modal split and, thereby, improved the quality of urban environment. These examples include the modernization of cycling infrastructure and urban traffic by using bikes in Paris and Barcelona, fee to enter in the overloaded districts in London, Stockholm and other cities, measures taken in New York in order "to block off traffic" in the strongly overloaded districts and to transform them into parks (Transport, Health and Environment Pan-European Programme secretariat, 2014). More than 100 countries assumed political measures on the national and sub-national levels to stimulate investments in the public transport. In most of countries with high income level the public transport is regulated in the proper manner and, therefore, is more safety than individual motor transport. On the other hand, in the countries with low or middle income level as well as with developing economy it is not controlled, which leads to growth of accidents across public transport users. Governments must ensure safety, accessibility and affordability of public transport system. The city of Ahmedabad (India) in the year 2010 got the award "Sustainable Transport Development" for successful introduction of the system for a bus rapid transit: buses move on the specially separated lane, bicyclists got also their separate lane as well as pedestrians could use a wide sidewalk. This system guarantees both significant reduction of travel time and increase of environmental friendliness of transportation (level of noise and greenhouse emissions down the street, on which rapid routes pass, are decreased). The system of bus rapid transit built in Columbia (the city of Bogota) plays an important role to ensure the sustainable development of this capital. It is an element of the large comprehensive set of measures, which includes development of sidewalks, pedestrian zones and bikeways, such organizational measures as closing of highways for motor transport during 7

hours each Sunday (it allows to use these streets additionally for walking and cycling), additional 20% tax for gasoline in order to reduce an amount of trips by individual transport (collected money goes towards the development of public transport infrastructure and road maintenance) as well as official weekday without car in February accepted by the full vote (United Nations Human Settlements Programme, 2013).In the year 2014 4 cities were chosen by the Institute for Transportation and Development Policy.

2.2. Scientific advances in the field of ITS

ITS are recognized in worldwide practice as a general transport ideology to integrate telematics achievements in all kinds of transport actions for decision of economic and social problems. This is proved by almost 20 years of ITS development experience in the USA, Japan, European Union, China, etc. These countries reached a great success and have quite efficient forms to stimulate and to manage this process. Introduction of ITS has a strategic nature and determine a competitiveness of each country in global market. Transport policy of the developed countries is based on development and promotion of ITS technology, creation of common information space in the future multimodal networks. The substantiation for "Road map" 2012-2020 of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) (United Nations Environment Programme, 2012) pointed out directions of global actions in order to support the usage of ITS. These directions allow activities to develop unified terminology and common understanding of ITS contents and tasks as well as measures to introduce new things in the ITS field. It concerns technological part (development of communication technology "car-infrastructure", "car-car", integration of different modes of transport), measures in the sphere of management and improvement of transport system safety including ecological one, also carrying out of analytical works and development of different methodologies.

3. Rational management of public transport in the city

Engineering systems understand the term "management" as a process of influence on an object, which causes that this object achieves the state desired by stakeholder (Celko *et al.*, 2009). Objects for management influences in urban transport systems can be: (1) routes of both urban passenger transport and private cars, (2) time intervals between buses on routes, (3) structure of vehicle fleet on routes. Approaches how to influence on given objects are following:

• Structure variation of vehicle fleet on routes (in terms of capacity and other parameters) in accordance with the passenger traffic volume on certain routes, which will allow to find the optimal headway time by time of day, day of week, season, etc. taking into account condition that transport needs of population must be satisfied

• New routes opening as well as modification or closure of existing routes

• Creation of shortcut routes, reserved routes or routes, which operate exclusively during the peak hours

• Legal regulation (the Civil Code of the Uzbekistan, Republic Laws of the Uzbekistan Republic, legislative act, sanitary rules and regulations, etc.)

• Coordination of activities realized by transport enterprises in the city as well as mutual consideration of their interests

• Creation of system to manage and to redistribute the traffic flows (acquisition of operational data about location of vehicle and its state, communication with drivers, formation of approaches to optimize development processes of the automated dispatch control systems, etc.). The control object of the projected system are routes of urban passenger transport. The stakeholder is municipal authorities of urban public transport management. The stakeholder should organize the traffic of passenger transport in such a way to meet transport needs of the population, to minimize travel time and to reduce the traffic load on problematic sections of the road network.

Management decision making is carried out by dedicated experts, which choose the best option from proposed alternatives for its subsequent use in similar situations. Conceptual scheme of proposed DSS is shown on the Fig. 1. Proposed system of public transport management is developed to provide an opportunity for decision-makers to elaborate recommendations based on scientific analysis of statistical information about actual transport and passenger flows. Such recommendation could be directed:

• to increase the degree of population satisfaction with quality of passenger transportation,

• to find the most loaded parts of the road network,

• to choose the rational types of vehicles on routes,

• to optimize urban route network,

• to choose optimal alternative for management of traffic flows,

• to improve ecological situation by the side of urban highways,

• to increase efficiency of transport processes through minimization of time spent in the traffic jams.

3.2. Program module for data input and storage

As far as the urban transport system is a part of the socio-economic system, it must react on the changes associated with the development of economy and social sphere of the city. The improvement of information quality helps to realize the “Safe City” concept in Uzbekistan cities. In the Chapter “Transport Safety” of this concept the following objectives for road safety ensuring are formulated:

• Management of individual and public transport logistics,

• Organization and management of public parking space,

• Modelling of traffic flows based on analysis of predicted road situation,

• Dynamic forecasting of road situation based on online data from video cameras, traffic detectors and controllers,

• Geolocation and recording of events (accidents) on roads together with their visualization on the city map,

• Tracking of vehicle routes

4.Conclusions

Decision Support Systems are one of the most effective ways to manage large systems with dynamically changing control parameters. DSS, using intelligent heart customized to solve management problems, considering the specifics of the controlled system, allow comprehensively assessing the situation and choose the best management option. Moreover, the best options can be used in the future if the situation is repeated. The proposed way of the public transport system management allows considering many factors that affect its effectiveness as well as the quality of the city's population service, and at the same time helps to minimize a negative environmental impact without reduction of population mobility.

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Isroilov Sh.Sh.
senior lecturer
Andijan Machine-Building Institute
Uzbekistan, Andijon

M2M POTENTIALS IN LOGISTICS AND TRANSPORTATION INDUSTRY

Annotation: All over the world, road congestion is among themost prevalent transport challenges usually in urban environments which not only increases fuel consumption and emission of harmful gases, but also causes stress for the drivers. Intelligent Transportation System (ITS) enables a better use of the infrastructure by connecting vehicles to other vehicles as well as infrastructure and thus delivers a faster communication opportunity to ensure safe and secure driving.

Keywords: Road congestion, Intelligent transportation systems, Information and communication technologies, Machine to machine, Relay nodes, LTE-Advanced.

1 INTRODUCTION

The dramatic use of communication technologies (wired and wireless), embedded systems as well as increasing penetration of the Internet has not only revolutionalized human lives, but also reshaped almost all types of business models and processes [1]. M2M communication is one of the emerging technologies which offers ubiquitous connectivity among intelligent devices, hence is one of the major enablers of the Internet-of-Things (IoTs) vision [2]. (IoT) is an innovative concept which offers to connect smart devices often called things endowed with several sensing, automation as well as computing capabilities, with the Internet [3]. Resultantly, the connected devices are revolutionalizing the future cyber physical systems, yielding several applications. Moreover, the mobile network operators are partnering with industrial organizations in order to bring forth innovative (IoT) services to facilitate end consumers. For instance, M2M applications include intelligent transportations, logistics and supply chain management, e-health, smart metering, surveillance and security, smart cities, and home automation [4–6]. Thus, M2M communication is foreseen to reshape the business of operators, service providers, M2M enterprises, and M2M enablers [7]. Vodafone revealed that M2M communication is becoming one of the driving forces for businesses which inspires to bring forth innovative solutions almost in every sector such as logistics, automotive industry, cities, homes, schools, and workplaces [8]. Approximately 90 % of the companies worldwide have adopted M2M technology and imparted it as one of the most favorable technologies for

achieving noticeable outcomes. Automotive industry is one of the top sectors for adopting M2M technology. Approximately 32 and 17 % increasing growth rates for adopting M2M technology have been noticed in automotive and logistic sectors, respectively, as shown in Fig. 1. Thus, ITS and logistics are considered as one of the potential M2M users worldwide [9]. In addition, NOKIA forecasted that the use of M2M technology in automotive industry and logistical processes will dominate other applications in the future [10]. One of the major motivations is to deliver a fully managed infrastructure which primarily guarantees, e.g., safe and secure driving, in time delivery, smart monitoring, and tracking of assets. Resultantly, this can revolutionize the existing methods of transportation and freight movements. In addition, optimum system performance can be achieved by reducing factor of costs, pollution and emission of harmful gases. Mobile M2M communication greatly differs from traditional human-to-human (H2H) communication in terms of traffic density, data packet size, and quality of service (QoS) requirements [11]. For instance, an experimental study done in [12] shows that M2M traffic exhibits a significantly different behavior than the traditional smartphone traffic in various aspects. For example, unlike traditional mobile traffic, M2M is an uplink1 dominant traffic which particularly generates bursty traffic volumes.

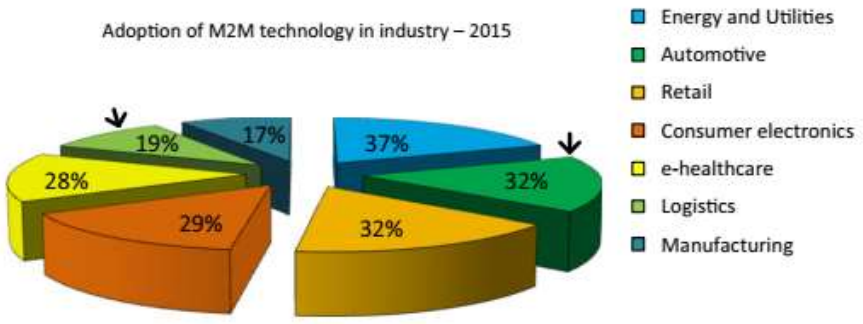


Fig. 1 An illustration of leading industries adoption M2M technology worldwide, based on the Vodafone report

2 Mobile M2M communications

This section presents an overview of ETSI (European Telecommunications Standards Institute) M2M architecture followed by the major M2M use cases and services in transportation and logistics.

2.1 ETSI M2M architectural overview

The high-level ETSI M2M network architecture is shown in Fig. 2. The major components of mobile M2M communication architecture include the device, communication as well as server domains. The primary functionality of the device domain is to collect and send sensor data such as the internal temperature and humidity level of a container, position and speed of a vehicle,

and fuel consumption. The role of the communication network is to create a communication path between the devices and servers through either wired or wireless networks such as Digital Subscriber Line (DSL) and cellular networks (e.g., LTE-Advanced), respectively. Finally, the server domain consists of a middleware layer where the collected packets go through several application services and later are used by related agencies. Thus, M2M technology employs wired, wireless, and hybrid communication opportunities among devices to ensure a fully automatic acquisition, processing, and transmission of data.

2.2 M2M use cases Mobile

M2M communication offers manifold applications and services in modern transport and logistical processes such as onboard security, traffic and infrastructure management, fleet management, and route planning . In case of an emergency, the collected data are sent to other vehicles as well as infrastructure to gain immediate attention. To avoid further incidents, communication between the infrastructure and the vehicles must be very fast to detect emergency messages and deliver warning messages immediately. Similarly, traffic and infrastructure management play a prominent role in handling the problem of road congestion. It tackles the problem by providing two-way communication opportunities between vehicles and infrastructure. Vehicles can send status updates about the position, speed, fuel consumption, and delivery status reports to the infrastructure and can also receive relevant instructions about road accidents and emergency braking system. Moreover, M2M communications support several operations such as tracking of a stolen vehicle, traffic reports, and route planning as well as infotainment services. For instance, to recover a stolen vehicle, SVT (Stolen Vehicle Tracking) service providers request data about the location from Telematic Control Unit (TCU) located inside the vehicle. In addition, drivers are also updated by sending reports regarding traffic in a particular region so that they can change or plan new routes in case of traffic jam or an emergency. Furthermore, infotainment services aim to provide news/information to drivers and passengers through mobile TV, web-browsing, etc. Fleet management is also one of the major M2M applications in logistics. The movements of vehicles, containers, buses, and cars are being tracked regularly through devices which collect data of the location, vehicle speed, temperature, distribution progress, fuel consumption and send this information to monitoring servers. Through regular monitoring, several activities of the system can be performed in an efficient way. For instance, the goods which are transported from one place to another are monitored regularly in order to accomplish in time delivery and to handle any undesirable situation during shipment processes.

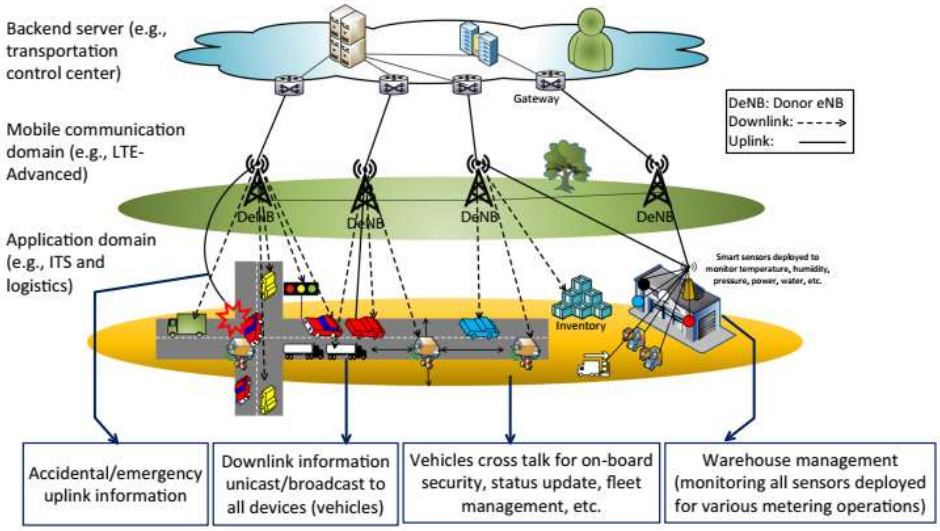


Fig. 2 ETSI mobile M2M communication architecture along with an overview of major M2M applications in intelligent transportation and logistics, based on

Conclusion

The latest 3GPP LTE-Advanced networks have primarily focused on dominating non-cellular technologies to support M2M applications also in the future. Since automotive applications and logistical processes demand wide coverages, increased data rates, high reliability, and low costs, LTE-Advanced is considered as the ready-to-use technology to fulfill the future M2M service requirements. Nevertheless, the major challenge is to support the myriad of devices sending small-sized data and thus inefficiently utilizing radio resources (PRBs). Since the spectrum for mobile networks will remain a scarce resource, new concepts for new traffic type demand careful planning and evaluation. In this paper, the data multiplexing scheme is proposed to overcome the risk of inefficient PRB utilization for mobile M2M traffic. Our results show that approximately 40 % more M2M devices in ITS and logistics are served under the present system settings as compared to the state of the art without the use of multiplexing approach.

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Jamalova N.U.
teacher
Olimova M.R.
teacher
National University of Uzbekistan

THE ROLE OF NATIONAL IDEA IN THE TRAINING OF QUALIFIED PERSONNEL

Annotation: In this article highlights of the role of national idea in the training of qualified personnel and reform of the education system and the training of highly educated intellectually developed personnel.

Key words: national idea, personnel training, education, development.

Since the first days of independence, the Republic of Uzbekistan has been paying a lot of attention to the issue of training specialists who deeply master modern knowledge and professions, think independently, are kind and loyal to their native land. The radical reform of the education system and the training of highly educated intellectually developed personnel are one of the main tasks ahead of us. President Shavkat Mirziyoyev also says on this issue. "It is necessary to further improve the system of science, modern and continuous education. "Education and training begin from the cradle." Only enlightenment leads man to perfection, society to progress" [1]. It is necessary to prepare our youth as a patriot, competitive in the world markets, as a personnel capable of meeting modern professional requirements. After all, we must not forget that the future of our country depends on young people. Regardless of the profession, first of all, it is necessary to educate young people in the national spirit that serves for the prosperity of Homeland. Young people who are loyal to their national traditions and values, who can also be proud of their native land fathers, will serve the development of our society. The use of innovative educational technologies in the training of modern personnel gives a high result. It is not surprising that the XXI century was the age of technology and technology. Teaching young people on the basis of modern technologies gives a better result. The formation of a climate of innovation in our social life is of great importance. Development of community development is carried out through the socio-humanitarian sciences. The national idea plays an important role in the support of society, innovative technologies, as well as in the implementation of development strategies, uniting society with noble goals. Society is connected with the idea of reproduction itself. For this reason, among the socio-humanities, the extortion to the national idea is further increased. Every citizen, knowing, studying and demanding his / her chosen field of activity, self-sacrifice, patriotism in front of the country's homeland is required. If these two points are

not adjacent to each other, then the people of it will not suffer. The role of this science in the training of modern specialist personnel is also benihoya great. After all, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev also expresses his opinion on the following. "We need to develop a national idea that will be a source of strength for us in carrying out the enormous tasks we have set before us"[2]. Therefore, we should pay more attention to the science of national idea. The foundation of a prosperous future is sprouting young people. Sense of deep possession of science by promoting his achievements in the field of science, building a free and prosperous Homeland, free and prosperous life in the country. "As we take a step towards building a modern state based on a developed market economy and consistently transition from a strong state to a strong civil society, we always have a good idea that only people who possess intellectual potential and advanced technologies can achieve the strategic development goals set before us, deeply understanding the need for a harmony of national and today, if innonvasion technologies are successfully applied in the field of science and education, we will achieve better development if the younger generation is taught on the basis of world experience. We can not blindly bring the world experience to ourselves it is desirable to carry it out in a state that harmonizes modern and national, corresponding to our national mentality.

Educating young people in the spirit of national idea as perfect people in their professional specialties is a modern requirement. Today, in the era of globalism, the issue of national self-awareness all over the world is put on the topic of the day. The role of the science of national idea in the realization of national identity is unequivocal. One of our main goals is to educate our youth from school age in the spirit of national pride, pride and loyalty to the motherland. Islam Abduganievich Karimov, the first president of our country, is connected with the future of our homeland, the tomorrow of our people, with the reputation of our country in the world community, first of all, with the growing up and growing up of our children and entering into life as a person. We must not forget when xech such a sharp cut[4].

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Jurayeva B.M.
assistant teacher
of Karshi branch of Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural mechanization engineers
Jo'rayeva B.M.
assistant teacher
of Karshi branch of Tashkent Institute of irrigation and agricultural engineers
Ergashev T.A.
teacher
of Karshi branch of the Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural mechanization engineers

SOME DEFICIENCIES WHICH CAN BE DIVIDED INTO DETAILS

Abstract: This article provides information on some of the shortcomings that can lead to the breakdown of drawings into details. From the topics in the Drawing section, there are ways to explain the errors that can be made in breaking down assembly drawings into details.

Keywords: spatial, project, cylinder, rod, shape, chamfer, typical, assembly, object, body.

Introduction In Uzbekistan today, the integration of education and upbringing remains one of the main ideas of education. Educating the current generation in the spirit of patriotism and shaping them as scientifically sound people is the first goal of every coach and professor. The knowledge acquired at a young age, that is, during school, is important for today's young generation to have a career in the future. Drawing is one of the subjects taught in general secondary schools. As far as we know, drawing is taught in grades 8-9. For those who think that this science can contribute to the professional development of students: first of all, this science encourages students to develop a broad spatial imagination, to be able to imagine any project, and to develop students' self-confidence. serves to increase.

It is important to understand the construction projects currently underway in all regions through the drawings and to be able to read the construction through these drawings. At the same time, when assembling household appliances produced in industrial enterprises, it is necessary to learn how to assemble, use and follow the rules of safety using the technical manual. To do this, you need to study the science of drawing in depth, to master every subject in this subject.

Literature analysis and methodology. At school, drawing subjects are chosen for school-age students. Including the information provided in the

assembly drawing, drawings, drawing procedures, sizing, and so on. When we draw every detail of life together, it becomes an object. Improper assembly of the above household appliances can lead to negative consequences.

Most science teachers cite assembly drawings as one of the most difficult parts of a drawing course for students to master. There are a number of objective and subjective reasons for this. Demonstrate the assembly diagram and poster, as well as the assembly unit itself or model, so that students can easily master the topic. Students will be less likely to make mistakes when reading assembly diagrams and will be able to complete assignments with understanding.

Anyone unfamiliar with assembly drawings may not understand them at first sight. It is difficult for him to understand from which of the confusing lines in the diagram he begins to read, the process by which the unit depicted in the diagram works. Knowing this feature, the teacher tells students the importance of sequential, step-by-step reading of assembly drawings, including projection links of images, barcodes in clippings, various auxiliary images made in the drawing, specifications and others should be noted to be of great help.

What are the most common mistakes students make when reading assembly drawings? These include trying to determine the shape of a detail on one of the images, usually trying to find it in the cut shown on the output line, which indicates the position number of the detail. Avoiding such mistakes should always be the focus of the teacher. Often, when the reader moves on to identify the incomprehensible shape of a detail from another image, he forgets the rules of projection connection and searches for the image of the detail where it cannot be located.

One of the most common errors in the detailing process is that the contour lines belonging to another intermediate detail are retained in the contour of the detail being depicted. The reverse error is that students are not in the assembly drawing, but do not show in the drawing the lines that appear after the detail that has been removed is removed. An example of this is the section of the unit through which the stock passes through the cylindrical hole of the housing in Figure 1. By doing this cut without a rod, the reader leaves the transition line (formed at the intersection of two cylindrical holes) without drawing. An error similar in content is shown in Figure 1.

The simplifications to be used in the assembly drawings by the STSs allow a number of elements, such as chamfers and scales, not to be shown in the drawing. Also, the gap between the hole and the stem is not shown. When students draw on assembly drawings, they often forget the need to recreate these “unspecified” elements in the drawing, i.e., to show the chamfer at the end of the shaft or in the hole.

Results and discussions. In the above, we have focused on the typical errors that students encounter in graphic work on the main topics of the drawing course. Of course, such mistakes are made while studying the course. Seeing these mistakes in time and correcting them will guarantee a perfect course.

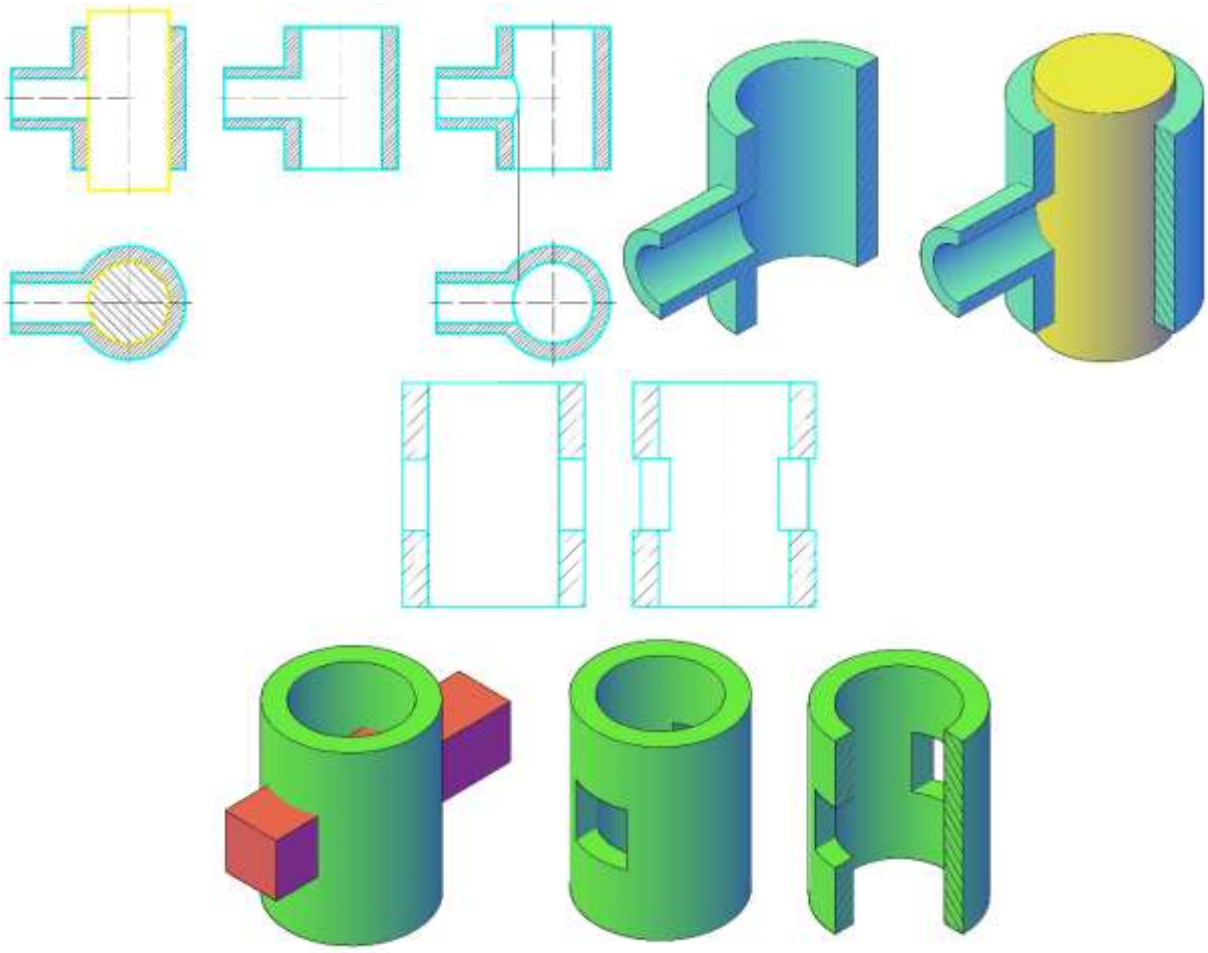


Figure 1

Conclusion. In general, the drawing teacher should always carefully check the graphic work done by students in order to form the correct graphic literacy of students, analyze and correct mistakes with the student, if necessary. need This work should always be the focus of the teacher when teaching a drawing course to students.

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Kadomtseva L.V., t.f.k.
UASH terapiya, klinik farmakologiya kafedrasi dotsenti
Toshkent pediatriya tibbiyot instituti
Abdullayeva V.K., t.f.d.
professor
psixiatriya, narkologiya va bolalar psixiatriyasi, tibbiy psixologiya, psixoterapiya kafedralari mudiri
Toshkent pediatriya tibbiyot institute
Polikarpova N.V.
terapiya, klinik farmakologiya kafedrasi assistenti
Toshkent pediatriya tibbiyot institute

TA'SIRLANGAN ICHAK SINDROMI BO'LGAN BEMORLARDA VAHIMALI DEPRESSIV HOLATLARDA TERAPEVTIK TAKTIKALAR

Annotatsiya: Ichak patologiyasi gastroenterologiyada muhim o'rin tutadi. Ta'sirlangan ichak sindromi, surunkali kolit, surunkali enterit kabi kasalliklar juda keng tarqalgan.

Jahon Sog'liqni saqlash tashkiloti ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, so'nggi 65 yil ichida sanoati rivojlangan mamlakatlarda nevroz kasalliklari 24 marta oshdi, shu jumladan, vahima va ruhiy tushkunlik buzilishi 21,8 dan 38% gacha (turli manbalarga ko'ra) tashkil etdi, ayollarda (3-4:1) muhim ustunlik qildi.

Kalit so'zlar: irritabiy ichak sindromi, nevroz, Anksiyete-depressiv kasalliklar, psixoterapiya.

Kadomtseva L.V., PhD
associate Professor of the Department of GP therapy, clinical pharmacology
of the Tashkent pediatric medical Institute
Abdullayeva V.K., MD
Professor
head of the Department of Psychiatry, narcology and child psychiatry, medical psychology, psychotherapy
of the Tashkent pediatric medical Institute
Polikarpova N.V.
assistant of the Department of GP therapy, clinical pharmacology
of the Tashkent pediatric medical Institute

THERAPEUTIC TACTICS FOR ANXIETY-DEPRESSIVE STATES IN PATIENTS WITH IRRITABLE BOWEL SYNDROME

Annotation. Intestinal pathology occupies a significant place in gastroenterology. Diseases such as irritable bowel syndrome, chronic colitis, and chronic enteritis are quite common.

According to the world Health Organization, over the past 65 years, the incidence of neurosis in industrialized countries has increased 24 times, including disorders in the form of anxiety and depression (according to various sources) from 21.8 to 38% with a significant predominance in women (3-4: 1). It is predicted that in 2020, depression will take the 2nd place (after cardiovascular diseases) [2, p. 18].

Key words: irritable bowel syndrome, neurosis, anxiety and depressive disorders, psychotherapy.

Antidepressantning samaradorligi va xavfsizligini baholash uchun 34 bemorda vahimali-depressiv buzilishlar mavjud bo'lib , ular fonida yuzaga keladi. Ta'sirlangan ichak sindromi bemorlar 2 guruhiga ko'r tanlov usuli bilan tarqatildi. Guruhlar randomizatsiyalangan. 1 guruhi (n=17) standart davolanishdan tashqari, selektiv serotoninni qaytarib olish ingibitorlari guruhi antidepressantini oldi Fluvoksamin (fevarin) bir dozada 100 mg/kun dozasida. 2 guruhi (n=17) an'anaviy davolash usuli bo'lgan bemorlarni tashkil etdi . Tadqiqot bemorni kasalxonaga qabul qilish kunida , 10 va 30 kunida psixotrop preparatlarni qabul qilish kunida o'tkazildi.

Natijalar. 34 bemorlarda (56,7%) so'rov va maxsus so'rovnomalar (Gamelton shkalasi) (56,7%) tashqari ta'sirlangan ichak sindromi vahimali-depressiv spektr kasalliklari aniqlandi.

Hamilton shkalasi bo'yicha depressiv kasalliklar darajasi 15,1±0,9 ball, Vahima-15,8±1,1 ballbo'lib, bu kasallikning ambulatoriya darajasiga to'g'ri keladi (FIG. 1).

Hamilton tomonidan depressiya shkalasi tahlili 6 dan 37gacha bo'lgan guruhdagi ko'rsatkichlarning katta tarqalishini aniqladi va 15,8±1,1 ballarni tashkil etdi . Sog'lom guruhda 0 dan 17 gacha bo'lgan ko'rsatkichlarning tarqalishi aniqlandi , bu o'rtacha 5,7±0,9 balni tashkil etdi .

Depressiya tuzilmalarini tahlil qilishda 35,2% da ta'sirlangan ichak sindromi ruhiy tushkunlik, layoqatsizlik hissi , charchoq hissi qayd etildi.

– 44,1%, vahima-61,8%, uyqu buzilishi, ruhiy hovotir, bemorlarning 52,9% da kuchlanish va asabiylashish, turli darajadagi zo'ravonlikning somatik vahimalari – 88,2% da namoyon bo'ladi; o'z salomatligini 52,9% bilan yo'q qiladi.

Vahima, ruhiy stress, ichki titroq hissi, ayniqsa stress omillari ta'sirida kuchaygan. 14,7% hollarda tashvishlarning mazmuni haqiqiy hayotiy qiyinchiliklar va o'z sog'lig'ining yomonlashuv edi . Shu bilan birga vahimalarning jismoniy belgilari ruhiy jihatdan ustun keldi . Vahimali-depressiv holda ayniqsa , aniq havotir bilan ajralib turardi . Astenik simptomatologiya intellektual va jismoniy faoliyatda ko'proq charchashda

namoyonbo'ldi, shuningdek turli tashqi omillarga sensitivlik, zaiflik, sezgirlikni oshirdi.

Asosiy davolash antidepressant "fevarin" bilan bir vaqtning o'zida qabul bemorlarning 1 guruhlari 10kun qabulda % hollarda dori olib 64,7 kun og'riq kuchayishi va diareya kamaydi. Gamelton miqyosida barcha 1guruh bemorlarida vahima iborasi va depressiya 28,4% (p) kamaydi 30 kunlik farmakoterapiya bo'yicha tekshiruv o'tkazilganda, 1 guruhidagi bemorlarda somatik va psixologik holatlarning ijobiy dinamikasi saqlanib qoldi .

Fevarin terapiyasining tolerantligini baholash bemorlarning 5,9% preparatning boshlanishidan 3-5 kun ichida paydo bo'lgan dispeptik alomatlar (ko'ngil aynishi , diareya, quruq og'iz) shaklida salbiy reaktsiyalarni) aniqladi . Bu fevarinning dozasini kuniga 50 mg ga kamaytirish uchun asos bo'lib xizmat qildi. Ta'sirlangan ichak sindromi bo'lgan bemorlarda preparatni davom ettirish imkonini beradi.

Davolash jarayonida 5 bemorda 2 guruhlari Vahimali - depressiv kasalliklarni rivojlantirdilar, bu esa 29,4% ni tashkil etdi.

Xulosa. Shunday qilib, antidepressant "fevarin" vahima va depressiya belgilarini samarali ravishda yo'q qiladi . "Fevarin" ni qabul qilishda ta'sirchan kasalliklarning zo'ravonligi 10 kun ichida kamayadi. Ta'sirlangan ichakning si ndromi bo'lgan bemorlarda "fevarin" terapiyasining qoniqarli tolerantligi uning yaxshi xavfsizlik profilini ko'rsatadi . Bundan tashqari, topilmalar asosida ta'sirlangan ichak sindromiga ega bo'lgan bemorlarni davolash jarayonida psixonevrolog bilan maslahatlashish maqsadga muvofiq bo'lgan Vahimali-depressiv kasalliklarning rivojlanishi uchun xavf guruhiga kiritish kerak.

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Kanoatova F.B., candidate of Philosophical Sciences
associate professor
Karshi State University of the Republic of Uzbekistan
Uzbekistan, Karshi

GENDER EQUALITY: THE IMPORTANCE OF SUPPORTING WOMEN IN UZBEKISTAN

Annotation: Currently, the problem of gender equality is widely accepted not only in our country, but throughout the world. Article 46 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan clearly states that "women and men have equal rights."

In our country, the existence of unwritten restrictions on the choice of a profession and managing a woman creates unhealthy competition in society. A study of the top ten parliaments in an index published by international organizations shows that about half of the political power is held by women.

Gender equality is not just a problem for women, it is important to take it seriously. By analyzing the difference between working men and women, men pay on average more. Women work in low paid jobs. National traditions are also important in this regard. That is, in some countries, men do not do what women do.

Well, let's start with the question "What is gender equality?"

The UN has adopted a number of international documents in this regard. In particular, the 1954 Convention on the Political Rights of Women, the Convention on the Citizenship of a Married Woman, and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women are the foundation of legal reform in the world.

In Uzbekistan, the legal framework for women's rights is well developed. First of all, article 46 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that "women and men have equal rights." [1;17]- clearly indicated. In addition, a number of laws and regulations have been enacted to protect the interests of women. Women in society and in society receive a number of advantages. Women do not do hard work, women who have children under the age of three years and children with disabilities have reduced working hours. The benefits offered by collective bargaining are in the best interests of women. Even women who committed crimes were assisted. The same punishment does not apply to men and women who have committed the same crime. Download text from the document Общественное пользование цвилизованного общества одно: politically and economically true, you need to be friendly to the point of view of the progeny of genius and ginseng.

According to reports, Uzbekistan lags behind all CIS countries in gender equality. The question is: why? If there are no barriers in the law.

As of 2014, the Constitution of 143 countries guarantees equality between men and women. Another 52 countries must do this. Despite existing legal norms, the situation with gender equality remains the same.In our country, the existence of unwritten restrictions for women in choosing a profession and management creates unhealthy competition in society. A study of the top ten parliaments in an index published by international organizations shows that women participate in about half of political governance. We have few such women.

For comparison, in Afghanistan, where the world has not been established for more than 30 years, 12% of women can read and write. There are 5 women ministers, 7 ambassadors (for example, the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan in the United States) and a female governor of Bamyan province.

Now we are familiar with our situation, we have one deputy prime minister, one minister and three deputy ministers. It is very rare. In fact, they treat us the same way, both men and women, which is also prescribed by law, but in practice everything is different.

There are 17 million women in the country, half of whom are children, and only 1,405 of them are women. 82% of them are employed in medicine, 72% in science, education and culture and 45% in agriculture. This indicates a low percentage of women leaders. However, the number of women among the leaders of public organizations is still small. In the elections of this year, of course, 30% of the lower house of the Oliy Majlis are running for the election of politicians and initiative women. Laureate of a grant from the US Embassy to expand women's political participation in Uzbekistan. This is a practical step towards achieving gender equality.

This attitude towards women prompted them to reach a level not inferior to men in terms of their education, potential and power. About 80% of women in the country are mainly employed in two social sectors - education and health. Now it is planned to increase their number in key government posts, such as politicians, diplomats and ministers.

So what is the cause of the problem of gender equality?

Gender equality is not just a problem for women, it is important to take it seriously. Even if the law on gender equality is passed, women will be in the hands of the government, and there are those who are scared. Since the concept of gender equality has just entered our country, the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and other international documents are clearly defined. But while we talked about women's rights, medical care or education, labor rights, guarantees and opportunities, we did not pay attention to gender conversations. Gender equality means equal rights and opportunities for men and women. Our legislation or practice does not contain a set of norms that discriminate against women, but this was not

considered as a separate issue in the law. This means that there is a need for a comprehensive regulatory framework to ensure equal rights for women and men in Uzbekistan. A similar law has now been drafted and entered into force on September 2, 2019.

The introduction of the concept of gender helps to understand what to socially differentiate and determine the roles of men and women in society. According to the Gender Concept, development activities will be carried out from the slogan “Women in Development” (“Women and Development”) to the slogan “Gender and Development”.

Community development does not stop there. It was previously believed that women should only do household chores and raise children. Now, no one is surprised at the wide participation of women in government affairs. For example, the wife of a man who is involved in politics joins her in various activities with her husband and unwittingly enters into politics. Women were given the opportunity to present themselves in politics, as well as to be equal to men. However, it should be recognized that in some families the idea that women are in the kitchen is not lost. Gender equality is equal rights, responsibilities, opportunities, values and results for women and men, girls and boys. Gender equality is a problem not only for women, but also for the rights and obligations of men. Because society expects both sexes to act in accordance with gender norms and standards. Equality does not mean that women and men remain the same. But their rights, duties and equality depend on whether they were born to girls or boys. Gender equality shows that the interests, needs and priorities of both women and men are taken into account.

The study also included daily housework that women do at home. However, it turned out that men carry out only 39 percent of their paid work. In some countries, including India, Portugal and Estonia, women work 50 days longer than men a year. However, there are countries where the opposite is true. For example, in Japan and the Netherlands, men work 30 minutes longer than women, even if they take household chores into account. [1;17]. What about us? We have the opposite, but no less.

According to a report by the UK Institute for Financial Research, men earn more than women. However, there are skeptics. Employers say men and women receive equal pay [1;17].It is about who will work and for how long. That is, half a century ago, men still hold leadership positions, and women work as full-time employees.

Since 2005, some progress has been made in Sri Lanka, Mali, Croatia, Macedonia and Tunisia. Iceland and Scandinavia are among the five leaders in terms of gender equality. Nicaragua is in sixth place. This is due to women's participation in politics and health gains. However, this does not apply to salaries.

By analyzing the difference between working men and women, men pay on average more. Women work in low paid jobs. National traditions are also

important in this regard. That is, in some countries, men do not do what men do, but women do not.

In today's global age, it is imperative that women are adequately valued for their role. This is due to the fact that women's abilities and energy are needed to move countries to a new level. Particular attention should be paid to the history of women in power. History shows that representatives of the "sensitive sex" acted more courageously in solving problems and tasks. Analysts say that the role of women in politics is determined by the prevailing worldview. Today in our country, the role of women in politics and governance is growing. Women are widely represented in government bodies and public services. Women are often assigned the work of the ministries of education, health, culture and social welfare. Who, except women, can solve "women's problems"?

According to the study, sex workers work in fear of losing their jobs. Women work 39 days more than men a year. According to a UNICEF study, girls spend 40 percent more time than boys. It turns out that women spend 50 minutes more at work every day than men. That's why analysts say there is still gender inequality on the planet [1;17].In turn, this can lead to various diseases, spiritual and physical exhaustion.

We all know that the situation with women is catastrophic in countries where armed conflicts continue and are unstable. It is no secret that in such countries there is neither an opportunity nor an opportunity to involve women in political and economic life. Thank you for hearing this, we say that we live, work and contribute to the prosperity of our country.

A woman is a symbol of society, a symbol of love and affection. In Uzbekistan, a number of legal acts have been adopted to respect women and increase their role in society. As a result of these measures, women began to participate more actively in socio-economic reforms, in the state and society. Today, women work as male deputies, trainers, doctors, and widely enjoy privileges for entrepreneurs, their own business and property because of privileges and conditions created for women.

Government and civil society are based on the idea that gender equality is an integral part of sustainable development, the United Nations Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), created to protect and promote the interests, rights and interests of women throughout the world. He assisted organizations in promoting gender equality, empowering women, and maintaining peace in the region. Since 2010, UN-Women has been supporting a number of projects and initiatives led by a gender consultant in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Nevertheless, it should be noted that not all documents supporting women in the world are equivalent to one hadith: "Paradise is under the feet of mothers." For example, in a woman’s daily life, whether she’s a man on a bus, even if she’s only a couple of years younger, giving her a seat, helping a woman carry a heavy load or losing her husband at work, leaving the children at the door. All

this is an example of our national values of respect and honor, which have developed over the millennia. “How good are Uzbek scarves. How it suits our Uzbek clothes. This is the image of a holy Uzbek mother. Our dear mother and sisters will never agree with such behavior in Uzbekistan, ”the head of our state said to an Uzbek woman.

The adoption of the Law “On Guarantees of Equal Rights and Opportunities for Men and Women” once again confirms the growing recognition of women in our country. It outlines the concept and types of gender equality, the functions and functions of the competent authorities, the norms of gender equality in public administration, hiring or hiring, borrowing and entrepreneurship, as well as measures aimed at preventing discrimination based on sex. responsibility for committing a crime, including types of harassment and violence in the family, at work and in educational institutions, obligations of the competent authorities and measures of wareness aimed at preventing harassment and violence, as well as liability for such actions, a pre-trial and trial process of prosecution and discrimination, which includes procedural guarantees for the protection of individuals.

Gender is a social aspect of relations between women and men in all spheres of public life and activity, including politics, economics, law, ideology and culture, education and science [2; 17].

Therefore, any discrimination, exclusion or restriction on the basis of sex of any discrimination aimed at restricting or denying the rights and freedoms of men and women in all spheres of public life and activity, with the creation of objective conditions and subjective factors for the realization of such equality in our country, is not anonymous.

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Karimbaeva S.
assistant of professor
Namangan Engineering-Construction Institute
Uzbekistan, Namangan

FORMATION OF SPIRITUAL EDUCATION OF STUDENTS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Annotation: One of the important pedagogical tasks is to find a new approach to the organization of the educational process in the formation of a harmonious personality, to achieve technological development of this process. The technological development of the educational process is based on a clear goal and social idea and means the organizational and technical organization of pedagogical activity aimed at the formation of moral and moral qualities in students.

Key words: spirituality, education, innovation, youth, national idea.

Today, great attention is paid to the promotion of the idea of national independence in educational institutions, and it is desirable to approach the events organized in a new technological way. The technological approach to educational activities is characterized by the manifestation of the following situations: individual initiatives expressed by the students in the theme and idea of the educational event, according to their wishes; the creation of conditions for the independent functioning of students in the development of the scenario of the educational event; to achieve the distribution of the roles expressed in the content of the educational event not in a forced way, but on the basis of the students' dignity, ability, as well as interest in the organization and conduct of the educational event, and not only to command the role of the teacher, but also to show the students the way, to stand in the direction It is important to identify the mistakes and shortcomings that have been made in the process of discussion by the students and to take measures to eliminate them.

Education is such a process that it requires tireless renewal and reform.

Being in harmony with the times, studying the world's advanced pedagogical experience and technologies and applying it to professional practice is the main task of every educational institution today. In this plays an important role in the activities of innovation centers in educational institutions. In the activity of these innovation centers it is necessary to revive the work of the laboratory of pedagogical and psychological diagnostics, the laboratory of continuous monitoring of the quality and effectiveness of education and training, the laboratory of fundamental research.

It is necessary to carry out theoretical and practical work in accordance with the Perspective Plan of each laboratory pedagogical innovation center. It is

important to develop the methodology of improvement of interactive methods on the basis of modernization of educational methods in the application of new pedagogical technologies. Due to the function of each lesson structure, the development of multiple interactive techniques that give a good effect.

In accordance with the objectives of the structure of the plans of the desired activities, the educational-cognitive motivations of the reader and the student on the basis of innovative activity as well as the factors of their activation are studied.

Basic components of pedagogical culture: humanistic pedagogical position and personal qualities of the teacher; pedagogical theories and pedagogical thinking, pedagogical technologies and professional skills; experience of creative pedagogical activity, justification of own pedagogical activity as a system (didactic, educational, methodical); culture of professional behavior, ways of self-development and self-regulation of the teacher's personality and activity.

Given the fact that the bank for pedagogical ideas has been developed as part of the National idea, it is necessary to pay special attention to the process of their application in practice. In particular, it is important to design this process and establish its foundations in the technological development of the educational process. Collection of materials on the topic of the educational event in the design of the educational process; determination of its goals and objectives; selection of the form, methods and tools of the educational event; determination of the duration of the organization and conduct of the event; development of the scenario; it is necessary to control the activities of students, to assess their level of activity informally (without informing the students about it); to organize the event; to discuss the state of the conduct of the educational event (effective, inefficient, successful, unsuccessful)and to pay attention to the final conclusion. The essence of the technological approach to the organization of educational activities in this process also requires the students to pay attention to the availability of the following factors to ensure their independence:

- the presence of internal need, interest and incentive in relation to the conduct of educational activities in students;
- to ensure that the idea of educational event fits the internal needs of students.

Any activity performed by a person is carried out through consciousness. The fact that consciousness and activity are against dependence does not give the result of the action that the person performs. External activity, which does not have a conscious nature, is not considered an activity. Due to the awareness of the difference of an individual from other living beings, he tries to perform his activities, his attitude to the environment as a result. Participation in the intellectual thinking, which is an integral component of consciousness, is also evident in its upbringing. The law in society has become a pressing problem of mankind from history, when it comes to the observance of rules and norms, the

conscious management of emotional experiences. Therefore, our ancestors paid attention to the education of the child, its socialization in society. But in the pedagogical process, the correct development of the personality of the reader, easy adaptation to the social environment, the perception of things and events, self-control (social stability), the development of types of thinking are problematic. In the study of these issues and finding the right solution, there is a sense of craving for the activity of the views on the historical meanings, but it is necessary.

Even now, educational and educational work is being carried out on the basis of the views and comments of historical traditions and scholars. On the spiritual and physical development of the child's personality and the factors and means that affect him, what importance should be paid in this process, encyclopedic scientists were given valuable information. The theoretical meanings that students need to acquire good and thorough knowledge so that they can find their place in social life are still used to this day. At the same time, in the pedagogical process, in the correct upbringing of the personality of the reader, parents and educators face complex situations. One of such problems is that these problems such as the acquisition of quality knowledge in the educational process of the learner, his / her place among the equal lots, sociability with the surrounding people, management of his / her own imagination (emotional stability) are among the significant issues among the pupils in the general education process. About this issue will help to solve problems in the social pedagogical ideas of encyclopedias of Central Asia.

Values that are shared by all members of the organization contribute to the achievement of at least four main goals.

First of all, the common values adopted in an educational institution become the basis for making educational decisions and corresponding actions of the teacher.

Another role of shared corporate values is the impact they have on shaping the behavior of teachers and students and determining the way the organization expects its team members to interact.

Shared corporate values also have a significant impact on the educational activities of the educational institution, which has found a way to link its activities to pressing social problems and at the same time improve the cultural activities of the educational institution.

In the practice of higher education institutions, taking into account the above-mentioned and organizing educational activities on this basis, not only ensures their successful organization, but also creates favorable conditions for the formation of a positive attitude towards their conduct in students, training of moral and moral qualities.

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Khamroyev G'i.F.
assistant of the Department SXMIM
Ro'ziqulov Qadam I
assistant of the Department SXMIM
Umedova U., master
Khamroyev I.F.
student
Nabiyev O.
student
Tashkent irrigation and agriculture Bukhara branch
of the Institute of Engineers

DESCRIPTION OF THE DEVICE FOR SMOOTHING THE SURFACE LAYER OF SOIL IN BUKHARA REGION

Annotation: The device is equipped with a new smoothing-condensing device, a linear softener, which is recommended for improving the structure of the Earth and for application on land where there is a particularly freshly mastered layer of gypsum that is irrigated in desert areas, and the technique and technology of loosening gypsum soils and simultaneous use of a smoothing-condensing device have been developed.

Key words: Borona, chisel, triscillator, compactor, softener, soil surface layer, wind erosion, gypsum layer, sediment.

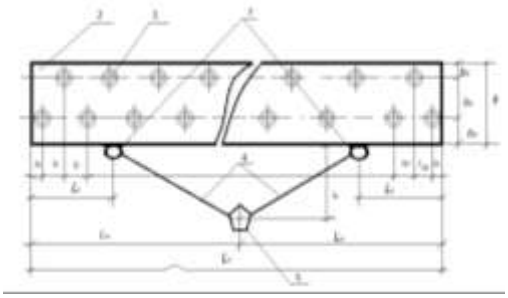
The fight against wind erosion, maintaining the moisture of the soil leveling the lands before the autumn salt washing - condensation is considered one of the most important agrotechnical measures. The timely quality of this agrotechnical event gives a good economic effect. The existing threaded borana and behind it are used special gaskets made of wood or metal. The linear softener, which is recommended for use in irrigated areas of desert areas, especially in areas where there is a newly mastered layer of gypsum, is equipped with a new smoothing-condensing device, the technique and technology of loosening gypsum soils and the simultaneous use of a smoothing-condensing device have not been developed in accordance with scientific-based recommendations for exactly Existing smoothing-condensing devices have been used mainly in the preparation of lands for spring planting in cotton growing. Available gear boron is designed for field surface to work on the front cover, additive sintering, oghz burying, surface leveling of field bet, weeds removal, boronation of grain crops planted in autumn, crushing of cuttings. The boron zvenosi consists of four longitudinal and five transverse planks, in which the teeth are fixed at their cross-section. In order for each tooth to work independently, that is, they do not follow in the footsteps of each other, they are

located in ramada ilonizisim on broken lines. The working bodies of the threaded boron are composed of solid steel teeth with a cross-section in the form of a square and a circle, a rhombus, a triangle and a right angle, and the lower end of the teeth is sharpened [1]. The drawback is that they are used as a separate device, the JuD has a lot of metal capacity with large billet sizes, and the quality of work is not so high.

Therefore, the recommended device is a device for softening gypsum soils in desert areas with a special technology, and the device for processing the soil surface layer with a smoothing-condensing device, and recommendations for its application should be developed on a scientific basis. For this purpose, the above recommended parameters are scientifically based and passed successfully tested in production, the new recommendation for a fully linear softener technique based on the constructive structure, the installation on the back of the Ram is convenient, light exploitative and workable the existing incisors in the surface layer of the soil crushing and loosening it with threaded work bodies up to 5-7, it is recommended to apply for the purpose of smoothing-scratching the lands before storing moisture or autumn saline in accordance with the requirements for lands. This smoothing-tightening device was first recommended for a linear smoothing device. The structure of the smoothing-condenser device for smoothing the surface layer of the soil and simultaneously maintaining moisture is very simple coverage width greater than 5 cm from two sides of the rama width IE linear softener for a case where the working body is 2,9 m based on parameters and the coverage width of the Raman was recommended to [2].

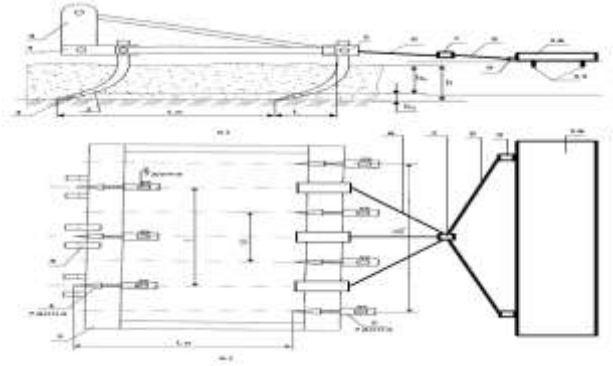
For the purpose of preparation of the recommended smoothing-tightening device, the parameters and dimensions were selected from standard Swedes. Considering the dimensions of the Swedes in Table 22-Order Number, weight 21 kg pagon m, width of the machining surface b=220 mm, height h=82 mm, thickness of the machining Part d=5,4 mm and thickness of the height t=9,5 mm cross-sectional Surface S=26,7 cm2, data value on x-x axis Jx=2110 cm4, Wx=192 cm3,=151 CM4, Wu=25,1 cm3, consisting of iu=2,37 CM and z0=2,21 CM dimensions, the Swedes are adopted in two rows, the height of the chess layout is 5-7 cm sharp-ended and wedge-shaped in the form of a softening column in the enclosure. With the help of Sverlo, for the installation of the pillars of the Swedes are pierced in a chess layout, and with the help of special sharpeners, 6 angular shapes are formed at the specified depth. In the upper masking part of the holes and usunchas adapted to 19 Klyuch in diameter, M2 rezba was opened and she was dressed in a sheepskin with a braid and adapted to maximization of the Swedes. This was prepared in this order so that the small risers were able to be replaced when they came out of work. In the process of processing at the balance of the columns h3 is prepared and inserted into the shveller by making 6 facets so that it does not turn loose at the height M2 the rezba is opened and fastened to the shveller with the help of a nut with 19 klyuch. Work columns 1,3,5-57 units are located in the first row in the front

row, their number is 28 units and 2,4,6,8-58 units in the back row 30 units, the total number of work columns installed in both rows is 58 units. Such smoothing-the total cross-coverage of the condenser b=220 mm; the distance from the front edge of the riser-condenser to the center of the installation b1=40 mm; the cross-positioning interval of the front and rear risers b2=140 mm; dense b3=40 mm from the rear edge of the stapler of the rear risers to their positioning scissors. From the Cross-location range of the risers, small root residues and incisions are clogged. If the above range is greater than the cross-section crushing will worsen its properties, such as dandifying the soil and maintaining moisture. The most optimal location is the orifice 50-60 mm, the location of the work posts in this comb reduces their clogging with Root residues, large incisions, increases the fragmentation of the incisions, improves the density of the surface layer and prevents the rapid evaporation of moisture from the soil and the ability to retain moisture in the soil enhances [3].



1-picture. A straightener for a linear softener is a device of a stapler. h_1-height of the lower sharp end of the softener column, m; h_2-max height of the softener column with the help of a resplendent birkma to the Ram of the condenser, m; h-height in the form of a wedge on both sides of the riser, m; processing side width of T_B – softener column, m; processing thickness width of tu – softener column, m; 1-softener column. 58 PCs diameter M_2 rezbali Bolt column; 2-flatbed-stapler; 3-maxkamlovchm fixture; 4-Hammers; 5-fastener.

This device is designed mainly for softening gypsum floors and smoothing the surface layer of the soil-condensation, the technology of its application is not so complicated. It is mounted on a special device, which is designed for easy installation of a smoothing-tightening device through a steel (1,0-1,5 m) rope, not longer than three places on the back of the Ram of the linear softener (CHRX-7-40) installed on the Magnum tractors. Depending on the structure of the soil and depending on the requirement for densification of the soil can be loaded with special loads on the shveller, the loads can be fastened or fixed through a bolt by opening special holes, taking into account that the work process is carried out qualitatively and does not fall.



2-picture. Equipped with a device that smooths the surface layer of the soil-condenser, a schematic view of a linear softener. a) view the device from the side. C) view from the top [4].

After this, the advantage of this method is the softening of the plaster soil layer, the longitudinal and

transverse processing of the work process and the densification of the soil from the top. While the existing technique is limited only to rolling the plaster layer on the basis of special technology, the use of the new recommended smoothing - tightening device does not differ much from the technique and technology before, but its cost-effectiveness has been proved to be much higher. In this order, if its parameters are scientifically based erengiyaresurstejamkor linear softening equipped with an additional smoothing-condensing work weapon and used for purposes of combating wind erosion or wet storage, technological work productivity in the process of softening gypsum soils is further improved, the land reclamation situation is improved, wet storage work is carried out and the work efficiency of application of this technique and

Conclusion: While the existing technique is limited only to rolling the plaster layer on the basis of special technology, the use of the new recommended smoothing - tightening device does not differ much from the technique and technology before, but its cost-effectiveness has been proved to be much higher. The effectiveness of the application of this technique and technology is achieved by increasing it by 10-12%.

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Khodiyeva Sh.A.
teacher
Department of Practical Disciplines of the English Language
Uzbekistan State World Languages University
Uzbekistan, Tashkent

THE IMPORTANCE OF CELTA IN TEACHING PROCESS

Abstract:This investigation discusses the role and significance of a Certificate in English Language Teaching to Adults (CELTA) course in the tutoring procedure. According to the interviews taken from most trainers, effective instructional strategies make learning atmosphere more productive. Therefore, among ELT it has been a great debate that the Certificate arrangement gains major impact on tutors. The purpose of present approach is to examine the learning process and the benefits of the CELTA programme on conducting lesson, namely by focusing on pedagogical achievements. The below illustrated data includes an in-depth case approach, observation of a course, the role of feedback, coaching as well as practical views. Spontaneous and unguided questionnaires and semi-structured interviews analyzed that CELTA represent precisely new skills to all trainers; nevertheless, the possessed gains distinguish according to tutors' educational experience as well as studying background.

Keywords: CELTA, teaching methodology, course observation, qualification, tutorial process, pre-service education, feedback.

Language, in today's cutting-edge of globalization, politics and economy era, gains a rudimentary position as worldwide higher tutoring milieus. During last decades, it has been observed an increasing demand for English as second language programme over the globe, and this has created an idea of Teaching English to the Speakers of Other Languages (TESOL) being modified a beneficial international establishment (Barnawi&Phan, 2014: Walker, 2001). Among TESOL teacher training courses CELTA – Certificate of English Language Teaching to Adults has the primary goals that was officially stated:

- "acquire essential subject knowledge and familiarity with the principles of effective teaching
- acquire a range of practical skills for teaching English to adult learners
- demonstrate their ability to apply their learning in a real teaching context"

(CELTA Syllabus, p.2).

CELTA was originally initiated for the native speakers of English with little or no teaching experience in order to provide them with employment in

different part of the world. Even though it is one-month intensive course, the content and curriculum designed in consultation with experts and the internationally accepted certification receive appreciation from its participants. CELTA is designed to equip prospective teachers of English with very basic Classroom management and teaching skills.

CELTA can be considered a coherent PD program because it

- provides teachers with knowledge and skills that can be used in a variety of class settings;
- provides feedback, coaching, and follow-up support to facilitate knowledge application;
- grounds PD in collaborative learning and formation of teacher communities;
- input sessions combine theory withpractice;
- teachers observe experts, areobserved and given feedback in their own classroom;
- promotes teacher reflection through journal entries and discussions;
- training sessions, coaching andmentoring are included in the program;
- the program is run by CambridgeESOL which has strong connectionsand bounds with Cambridge University.

(Adopted from Zang, 2014, p 85-86)

Gaining the Cambridge University CELTA qualification means that you have the skills and knowledge required from today's entrepreneurial educators. CELTA offers you the training including the recent optimum strategies demanded to become an English language teacher. The course is practical, focused on controlled in-classroom teaching practice. Tutorsare provided with the mastery which is claimed important to create an ideal plan and prepare for language lessons. During the training course masters will help candidates prepare each class, and by adhering to others' lessons becoming CELTA teachers get both oral and written recommendation as well as feedback that is necessary in educating process of adults. This offers trainers to experience teaching in a supportive surrounding and to learn through the feedback system.

Modern teaching methodology is about personal collaboration, hands-on involvement and the learners' ability to take obligation for their own studying development. The part of the CELTA is to teach to these modern standards of methodology and to experience learning through demonstration and hands-on participation.

According to Richards (1998), the pioneer four essential knowledge sources consist of above-theories of teaching, teaching skills, communication skills, and subject matter knowledge arecommonly explained in the teacher training part of the realm:

Teaching Skills
Communication Skills
Subject-matter Knowledge
Theories of Teaching
Pedagogical Reasoning and Decision Making
ContextualKnowledge

All of these notions are gathered through pre-service tutoring orrequirement packages like CELTA (Certificate in English Language Teaching to Adults), focusing on the authentichands-onaids of coaches. Despite the attempts to advance the latter two familiarityfoundations -pedagogical cognitive and contextual knowledge- in teacher training programs, that are mostly added in tutorexpansionsequencesemphasizing theoretical upbringing of teaching and language eruditionconcept or practiceas time elapses.

CELTA as a professional development activity for in-service language teachers help them to:

- enhance their self-awareness,
- stimulate reflection and learn from peers,
- promote collaboration and cooperation,
- lead to refreshment,
- bolster self-confidence and increase motivation.

CELTA seems to be a good solution in functioning as a bridge between pre-service and inservice teacher training. Including more context-specific components addressing the specific needs of the teachers would increase the impact of CELTA on teachers' practices. As long as teacher learning is ensured, any kind of professional development is appreciated.

Alan (2003) demonstrates these knowledge sourcesviewing the two ends of the foreign language teacher teaching continuum. Thornburry and Watkins (2007) state, CELTA as "practical", "integrated", "experiential", "co-operative" and "reflective" (pages 5-6) program where applicantsinvolve in events that qualify them association the theory and practice through observations, coursework and teaching preparation.

A myriad of the tutorsmentioned to arranging their teaching more prudentlyhighlighting the prominence of lesson plans. While marking lesson strategies is a factor of pre-service teacher preparation programs, calculating their student's prior familiarities, opining about the potential difficulties, assessing the appropriateness of the handouts to the necessities and awareness of their students and creatingcompulsory adaptations and variations as a genuine teacher are perceived more eloquent during the CELTA preparation.

Furthermore, some of the CELTA training course participants in Saudi Arabia reported that they had a multitude of acquaintance to the "communicative language teaching approach" as well as "task-based teaching" due to the training. They assisted teachers a lot in areas like "lesson planning" and "materials adaptation", as well as "the nuts and bolts of day-to-day teaching

practice". They specified that CELTA's emphasis on practical teaching suggestions provided more evocative and everlasting learning in universal.

In fact, not only did the Non-ELT graduates found out getting commentvalued, but the ELT graduates also thought the feedback assembliessupportive for their professional enlargement. Receiving feedback was one of the typicallyidentifiedprofits of CELTA teaching by all contributors across all classifications. The object why ELT graduates also found the feedback sessions very advantageous was that this was regrettably anignoredfragment of teacher training in teaching faculties for the full classrooms and time restrictions which hinder teacher coaches to offer their students with appropriate, well-timed and adequate feedback.

Like the getting feedback, peer-observation was also another extremelydominantfactor in applicants'proficientadvance. Granting it is intenselyrecommended in the literature that peer observations are unlimitedchances for colleagues teachers generally refrain from being observed.

To recapitulate, in cooperationof graduates of English language teaching branches and graduates of other linguisticcorrelatedsequences service the CELTA program, not only because it suggestions an globallyaccepted certificate for training English, but also because it offers something hands-on that the mentors can administer in their instruction (e.g. notionscrutinize questions; emphasis on illuminating form-meaning-use; personalized learning milieus for scholars through factualversion and management; learner-centredschoolroomperforms; practical methods to rise student contribution and communication).

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Khojakulova N.Kh.
Alisher Navoi University of the Uzbek Language and Literature
Uzbekistan, Tashkent

TECHNIQUES HOW TO DEVELOP PROBLEM SOLUTION ESSAY WRITING

Abstract. This article discusses the essential techniques in writing a problem solution essay. Moreover, in this article 3 types of problem solution essay are analyzed. Examples are also given for each type of the essay in this research work.

Keywords: essay, problem solution essay, introduction, outline, conclusion.

I would like to start this article with an interesting quote "Every problem has a solution. You just have to be creative enough to find it." Travis Kalanick, or another one *"If you define the problem correctly, you almost have the solution."* Steve Jobs. These quotes claim that each problem has its solution but the one should be clever enough to find it.

In this article problem and solution essay will be discussed. Essays providing solutions to problems are normally written in a formal or semi-formal style, depending on who is going to read them and where they are published. They are usually found in newspapers and magazines. One of the essential problem in writing problem solution essay is lack of knowledge and practice in writing such type of the essay.[28]

Virginia Evans explains in her book Successful Writing "Essays providing solutions to problems are pieces of writing in which you discuss a problem and its causes as well as the expected results or consequences of your suggestions. An essay providing solutions to problems should consist of:

a) an introduction in which you state the problem and/or what has caused it;

b) a main body which consists of two or more paragraphs presenting suggestions and their results/consequences. You should start a new paragraph for each suggestion and its results/consequences; and

c) a conclusion in which you summarise your opinion.

There are 3 types of problem and solution essays.

Here I would like to show some examples for different types of PSE (problem solution essay) and its structure in Diagram 1. But we will not analyse all types of PSE.

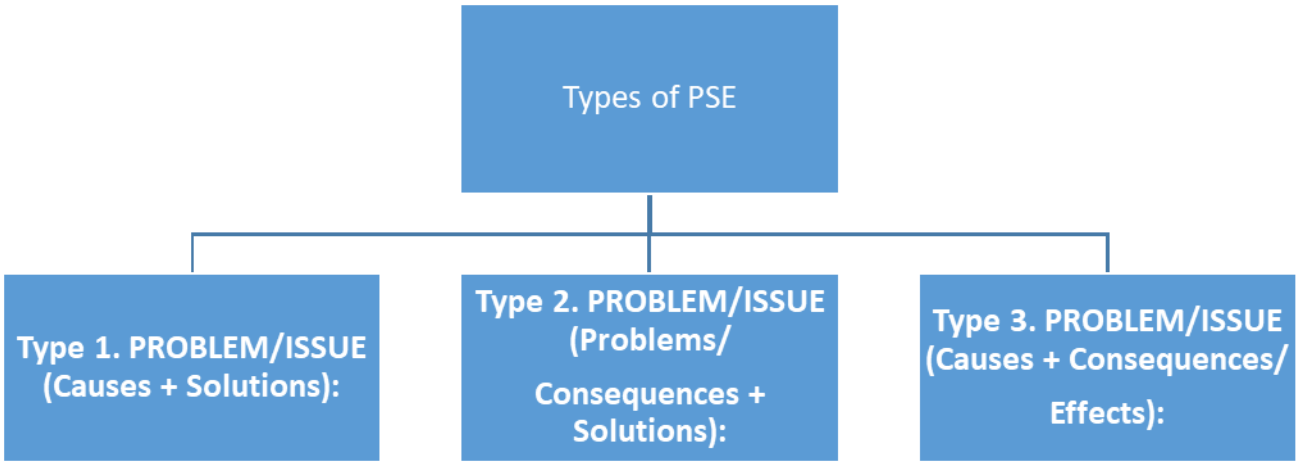
[28] Virginia Evans. Successful Writing. Express Publishing. 2000

Example 1. Influence of human beings on the world's ecosystem is leading to the extinction of species and loss of bio-diversity. What are the primary causes of loss of bio-diversity? What solutions can you suggest?

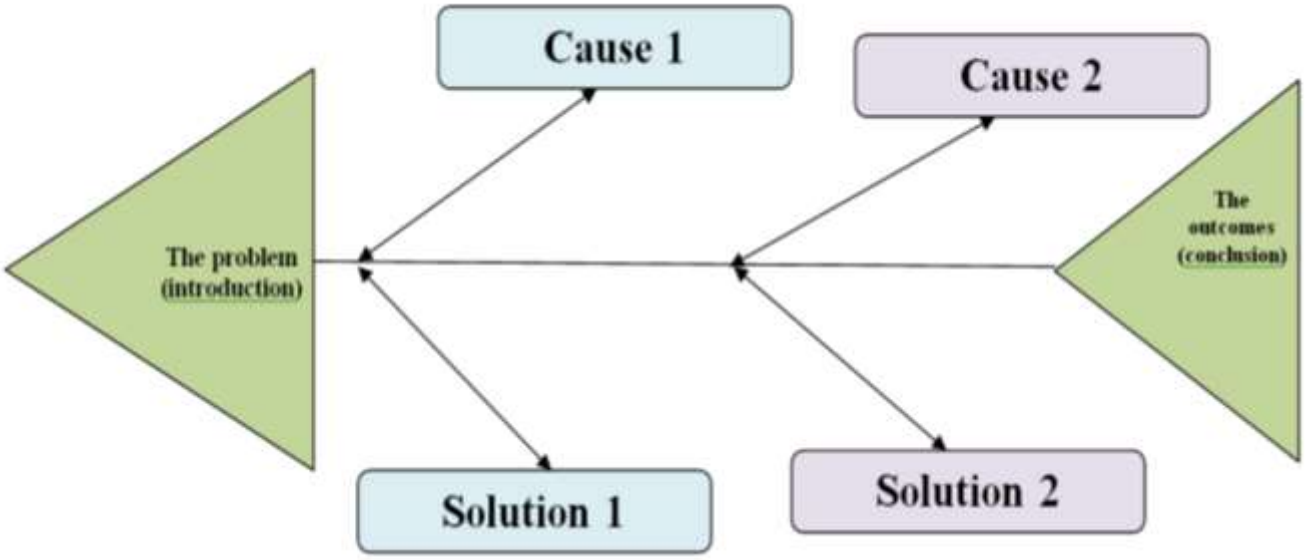
Example 2. Global warming is one of the biggest threats humans face in the 21st century and sea levels are continuing to rise at alarming rates. What problems are associated with this and what are some possible solutions.

Example 3. Today more people are overweight than ever before. What in your opinion are the primary causes of this? What measures can be taken to overcome this epidemic?

Diagram 1



To find solution, I usually to implement one interesting technique at my lessons. It is a fish bone. (Diagram 2)



Basically, causes & solutions essay is one of the most common question types in writing task. This question asks you to *DESCRIBE CAUSES and PROPOSE SOLUTIONS FOR A GIVEN PROBLEM.*

Producing ideas

INFLUENCE OF HUMAN BEINGS ON THE WORLD'S ECOSYSTEM IS LEADING TO THE EXTINCTION OF SPECIES AND LOSS OF BIO-DIVERSITY.

WHAT ARE THE PRIMARY CAUSES OF LOSS OF BIO-DIVERSITY?

WHAT SOLUTIONS CAN YOU SUGGEST?

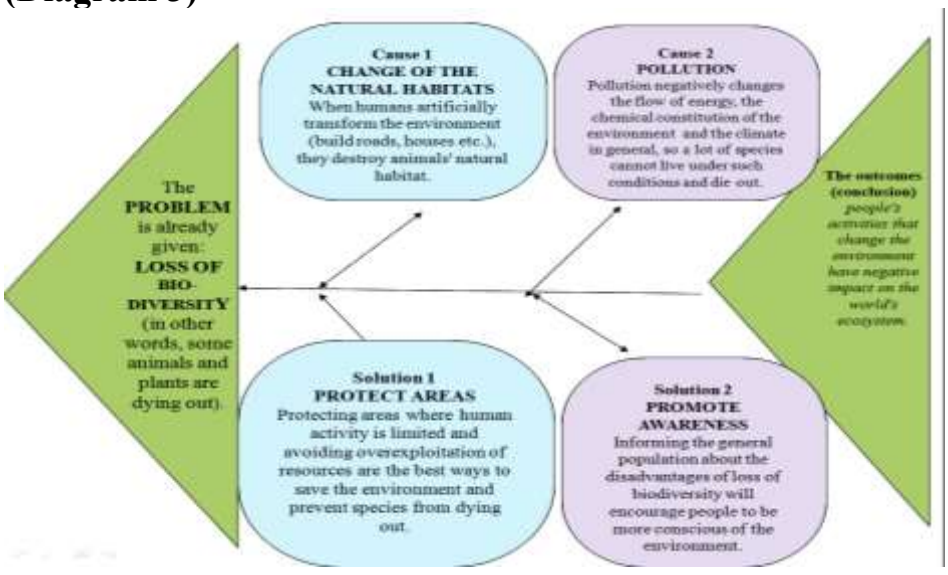
Of course, the topics for causes & solutions essay may vary, but the *ANSWERING STRATEGY is PRETTY MUCH THE SAME FOR ALL ESSAYS OF CAUSES/SOLUTIONS TYPE.*

Producing ideas

To produce ideas for causes and solutions essay, you have to determine 4 things:

- Problem
- Causes of this problem
- Solutions to this problem
- Outcomes

Technique 1. Using FISH BONE method **to find a problem, causes of this problem; solutions to this problem in this essay? Use** a fish bone. **(Diagram 3)**



The importance of transitions and useful language

To make suggestions:

- A useful suggestion would be to…

- Another solution .....
- ..... could be solved by…...
- Steps/Measures should be taken in order to solve/deal with ....
- Another way to ..... is/would be to …..
- The situation could be improved if /by ..
- It would be a good idea if/to ...
- It would help if you/we/etc….

To present results and consequences:

- This would ….
- Then…..
- By doing this, you/we/etc would...
- If ..., the result would be...
- The effect/consequence/result of ...would be .
- In this way,….

This is the structure of CAUSE and Effect essay

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Khudoyberdiyeva G.I.
student master degree in English language and literature Department
Chirchik state Pedagogical institute of Tashkent region

USING CONTEXTUAL APPROACH OF ANTONYMS AND SYNONYMS

Abstract: Contextual synonym and antonym are a linguistic phenomenon often applied but rarely discussed. This paper is to discuss the semantic relationships between contextual synonyms and antonyms the requirements under which words can be used as contextual synonyms and antonyms between each other. The three basic relationships are embedment, intersection and non-coherence. The requirements are discussed in the course of the discussion on the three relationships.

Key words: contextual synonym and antonym; text; context; relationship.

1. Introduction:

Not all language researchers today are unfamiliar with such terms as “context” and “synonym”antonym”, but they may not quite understand the term “contextual approach of antonym and synonym”. This is only because contextual antonyms and synonyms are still beyond most linguists’ eyesight up to the present* 1. In spite of this, contextual antonyms and synonyms are very often used in real texts. Discussions on contextual antonyms and synonyms may reveal some features between words in a language and may help language learners to comprehend better in their reading and do better in their writing. This paper will focus on the discussion of semantic relationships between contextual antonyms and synonyms. These relationships might help us understand which words in what circumstances can be used as contextual antonyms and synonyms.The present thesis is a corpus-driven study that takes a constructionalistperspectiveto antonym and synonym relations in text. The data are obtained using corpus methodology with thegeneral aim of drawing on their lexico-syntactic interface investigated in previous studiesbut with a Construction Grammar theoretical mindset. I explore how conventionalizedpairs of words that share a contrastive relation (canonical antonyms (Murphy, 2003)) areused in Modern Standard text. I build upon work investigatingantonym and synonym behavior.

Materials and method:

The degree of conventionalization depends on two factors. First, in order to become conventionalized, opposing pairs must co-occur in context, so that their pairing may be learnt. Thus, more conventionalized pairs co-occur more frequently than other possible oppositions in the semantic field (Jones et al.,

2012). Second, the two items share a mutual relationship (Jones et al., 2007). For example the antonym of *heavy* is *light* and the antonym of *light* is *heavy.* Murphy (2003) adds stability across a number of senses as an indicator of canonicity. For example, the pair *black/vjhite* are used to refer to colour, race, and as adjectives describing coffee with or without milk. Moreover, semantic properties of the pair are not the only relevant properties, morphological and phonological properties of the lexical items can contribute to their canonicity (Murphy, 2003). For example, the pair *avjake/asleep* is judged as a better antonym pair than *avjake/sleeping* or *up/asleep* (Murphy, 2003: 34).

In summary, antonym canonicity lies on a continuum rather than clear cut groups of 'good' antonyms and 'bad' ones (Jones et al., 2012). Highly canonical antonyms are generally very parallel in their semantic characteristics, and they are conventionalized through use.

Highly canonical antonyms are recognized as antonyms out of context while pairs of antonyms lower in the canonicity scale need contextual cues to frame them as contrastive. The next section presents studies that have investigated antonyms in context.

Substitution hypothesis and add that the 'the cue for learning to associate direct antonyms is not their substitutability, but rather their relatively frequent co-occurrence in the same sentence' (Charles and Miller, 1989: 357). Justeson and Katz (1991) used the same corpus to examine Charles and Miller's (1989) co-occurrence hypothesis. Their findings supported the co-occurrence hypothesis, but they added that antonymous adjectives tend to co-occur in the same sentences in contexts where each antonym could be grammatically substituted for the other.Fellbaum (1995) also used the Brown corpus to investigate antonymous pairs from different word classes, and found that semantically opposed words from different word classes, such as the noun *life* and the verb *die,* co-occur at high rates. Therefore, she claims that antonymy is a property of concepts (which can be realized in different word classes) rather than words. Fellbaum (1995) describes the syntactic structures where antonyms co-occurred and presents these syntactic structures as a possible explanation for the co-occurrence of antonyms in context. Some of the frames she found include 'X and Y' as in *all creatures great and small,* 'X or Y' as in *a matter of life or death,* and 'from X to Y' as in *from the first to the last* (Fellbaum, 1995: 295). These syntactic frames can be filled by contrasting nouns, verbs, or adjectives. However, some verb-verb pairs do not have the same arguments or the same syntactic form, as in (13); and some noun-noun pairs do not agree in number and some occur in different syntactic environments. In sentence (13), *ending* is a gerund while *began* is a verb in the past tense.

The couple were married last Saturday, thus ending a friendship that began in their schooldays. (Fellbaum, 1995: 292)Mettinger (1994) conducted the first systematic study on antonymous pairs and identified grammatical frames hosting antonyms. He analysed 350 pairs of antonyms taken from the

1972 edition of *Roget's Thesaurus* and 350 pairs from a corpus of novels (Mettinger, 1994: 2). He divided his data into two groups. The first group comprises 61.5% of the antonym pairings in his data. This group included the antonym pairs that were classifiable into categories. These categories were labelled according to their functions: simultaneous validity, cumulative validity, confrontation, choice, retrospective correction, comparison, mutation, and reversal. The remaining 38.5% of his data were unclassifi able and were labelled as instances of cohesion where 'the context stresses the contrast constituted by the juxtaposition of X and Y' (Mettinger, 1994: 41).These studies show how research on antonymy shifted from being introspective based on intuition to more pragmatic approaches using corpus methodology that show antonym pairs as used in context. From here, I focus more on Jones (2002) and explain the methodology he used and his classification of antonym functions in text. I move then to Davies (2013) to highlight differences and similarities between his study and Jones's. I focus on these two studies because the classification presented in this thesis builds on their work. After that, studies on antonym functions in other languages are reviewed before I end this section.

The first category is Ancillary Antonymy, where a canonical antonym pair triggers another opposition between words that otherwise might not be opposed to each other. He labels the antonymous pair as A-pair, and the opposing words as the B-pair. So in the sentence from Jones's data *I **love** to cook but I **hate** doing the dishes***,** the pair *love/hate* is the 'A-pair' and *to cook*and *doing the dishes*is the 'B-Pair' (Jones, 2002: 46). There is no specific frame for Ancillary Antonymy, but parallelism plays an important role in the presentation of the opposition in these sentences.

Table 2.1: Jones's (2002) grammatical frames hosting canonical antonyms

antonymycategory	grammaticalframe
AncillaryAntonymy	nospecificframe
CoordinatedAntonymy	X and Y; X or Y X but Y
ComparativeAntonymy	more X than Y X rather than Y
DistinguishedAntonymy	the difference between X and Y separating X and Y
TransitionalAntonymy	from X to Y turning X to Y
NegatedAntonymy	X not Y; X instead of Y X as opposed to Y
ExtremeAntonymy	the very X and the very Y either too X or too Y

IdiomaticAntonymy	(idiomaticexpressions)

Ancillary antonymy: multi-contrast sentences where the antonymous pair helps to signal another less obvious contrast in the sentence. For ex: There is no doubt that the legal department was ***right*** and the social workers ***wrong***.

Comparative antonymy: the antonyms are weighted relative to one another. Sometimes I feel more ***masculine*** than ***feminine*** and I don't like it.

Distinguished antonymy: when the distinction beween the two antonyms is explicit, usually indicating a *difference*, *gap*, or *division* between them. God has given us the ability to distinguish between ***right*** and ***wrong*** and to shoulder responsibility.

Transitional antonymy: the sentences express a change on the scale designated by the antonymous pair. He turns ***bad*** ball into ***good*** ball and invariably makes the right decisions.

Oppositional antonymy: sentences on the form *X, not Y*. For a while, no one would buy any cheese made with unpasteurised milk, despite the fact that listeria cases were caused by ***soft***, not ***hard*** cheeses. The co-occurrence of antonyms can signal many different functions. We can conclude that there are many reasons for words in general and antonyms in particular to co-occur.

Idiomatic antonymy: the antonymous pair takes part in an idiom. The same ability to blow ***hot*** and ***cold*** was also displayed in August when he invited journalists for a friendly get-together on a Hong Kong beach. Effect of parallelism on creating a secondary opposition in the sentence. They examined both semantic and formal parallelism in addition to the connective used between the two parallel parts. Their findings supported Jones's finding that formal parallelism diminishes the need for a contrastive connector. Their findings also confirm their hypothesis that lexically related words in B-pair position reduce the need for contrastive connectives even further.

The second category in Jones's categories is Coordinated Antonymy where the antonym pair 'signal[s] inclusiveness or exhaustiveness of scale' (Jones, 2002: 75). The two major frames in this category are 'X and Y' as in *He took* ***success*** *and* ***failure*** *in his stride* (Jones, 2002: 64); and 'X or Y' as in *Yet,* ***win*** *or* ***lose****, he could fade faster than Donny Osmond* (Jones, 2002: 66).Ancillary Antonymy and Coordinated Antonymy are the two largest categories in Jones's classification with almost the same percentage, 38.7% for Ancillary Antonymy and 38.4% for speech.

They found that the two classes of Ancillary Coordinated Antonymy. Jones et al. (2012) compared the discourse functions found in six corpora from previous research: adult-produced writing in English, Swedish, and Japanese; English adult-produced speech; English child-produced speech; and En¬glish child-directed Antonymy and Coordinated Antonymy are the most dominant of the discourse functions in all theseThe other six classes are called minor classes

by Jones. The sentences in (14) are examples of each minor category in Jones's classification.

(12) a. Small monk tails are cheaper than large ones. (ComparativeAntonymy; Jones, 2002: 78)

b. The difference on grain imports between fast and slow economic growth... (DistinguishedAntonymy; Jones, 2002: 81)

c. The mood in both camps swung from optimism to pessimism. (TransitionalAntonymy; Jones, 2002: 85)

d. The public has cause for pessimism, not optimism, about the Government plans. (NegatedAntonymy; Jones, 2002: 88)

e. Nothing, it seemed, was too large or too small for Mr. Al-Fayed. (Extreme Antonymy; Jones, 2002: 92)

Comparative Antonymy constitutes only 6.8% of Jones's (2002) dataset. This category includes sentences with antonyms put in comparison to each other such as the one in (14a). In this sentence, *small/large* monk tails are compared against each other. The category Distinguished Antonymy (5.4%) includes sentences with an explicit distinction between pairs of antonyms. The sentence in (14b) is one of the examples Jones provides for this category. Transitional Antonymy (3%) presents a shift or movement from one antonym's meaning to the other as in sentence (14c) above. Negated Antonymy (2.1%) is used to affirm a word's meaning by negating its opposite. This use dominates in spoken discourse more than in written text (Jones et al., 2012). Examples of Negated Antonymy include sentence (14d) above. In Extreme Antonymy, the structures are similar to Coordinated Antonymy. The difference is that there is a comparison between the far two ends of the scale expressed by the antonym pair, such as in sentence (14e). The last category in the minor classes is Idiomatic Antonymy. This category includes sentences where the antonym pair is used as a part of 'a familiar idiom, proverb, or cliche' (Jones, 2002: 93).

Contextual synonym

In this paper, we define words that are not synonymous with each other in semantics, but are synonymously used in certain specific texts as *contextual synonyms*. For the sake of a clearer contrast between contextual synonym and the term "synonym" commonly used, in this paper, we redefine words that are semantically synonymous as *semantic synonyms*. There are some obvious, important differences between contextual synonyms and semantic synonyms, which we should make clear.

The relationships of two-word pairs can represent the characteristics of the relationships between multi-word groups. To simplify our discussion, we discuss only the relationships of two-word pairs in the following analyses. Words that might be used as contextual synonyms should have, between each other, one of the three semantic relationships discussed as follows. There are two typical different types of word groups which take this relationship between each other. One type is that W2 refers to a collective group of something, while

W1 refers to an individual division in that group. This is exemplified by “bird” and “sparrow”, “fruit” and “apple”. This type is usually known as “hyponymy” by many linguists[2]. W2 is called a superordinate term or an upper term, and W1 is called a hyponym, a subordinate term or a lower term. This type of relationship can be more clearly illustrated by hierarchical tree-diagram. Figure 2 is an example of this.

The other type is that W2 refers to a whole composed of W1 and some others. This is exemplified by “body”and “arm”, “head” and “nose”. W1 is a part of W2. This type is also known as a part-whole relation (Lyons, 1977). For nouns, we can say that “W1 is a part of W2” if they are in the part-whole relation, whereas we can say “W1 is a kind of W2” if they are in the hyponymy relation.

a) A sparrow is a kind of bird. (but not “a sparrow is a part of bird”)

b) An arm is a part of body. (but not “an arm is a kind of body”)

The second type of word groups cannot be used as contextual synonyms. In synecdoche, we can use W1/W2 to replace W2/W1, as is the case in the following examples:

(a) He has many mouths to feed in his family. (mouths= people)

(b) The birds sang to welcome the smiling year. (the smiling year= springtime)

In some texts, the meanings of both W1 and W2 are broadened, and as a result, their intersected part is enlarged. Or the meaning of either word is broadened and their intersected part is also enlarged. When used as contextual synonyms, they both refer to the expanded intersected part. The words “shy” and “nervous” are usually intersected in the fact that they both can imply a kind of uneasiness in the presence of other people. But in example (g), their intersected part is obviously much enlarged.

(g) She is a *shy* girl and she is *nervous* among a group of boys.

In spite of this, in the case of synecdoche, W1 and W2 are usually not used in the same text.The first type of word groups can be used as contextual synonyms. In this case, the word with general meaning, i.e. W2 is specified to the same meaning as W1. In the text where W1 and W2 are used as contextual synonyms, they are used interchangeably. A typical example is the words “participant” and “negotiator” in a text which discusses negotiation skills. The upper term “participant” is defined as “a person who participates a negotiation” and is used as a contextual synonym of “negotiator”, as is the case in example (e):

a) For a successful agreement, participants need to know negotiation principles and tactics. ... at the beginning of the negotiation, the negotiators should know well their desired results and not to be willfully manipulated by their counterparts.

Usually, if we need to use W1 and W2 of this type as contextual synonyms, we cannot broaden the meaning of W1 to the same meaning of W2.

For example, we cannot generalize “college students” to refer to “all kinds ofstudents”; however, we can specify “students” to refer only to “college students”. This shows us the fact that if an upper term and a lower term are used as contextual synonyms, their synonymous meaning can only be the meaning of the lower term and the meaning of the upper term should be specified in the same meaning of the lower term.

The members of each row are gathered around one same. Several Uzbek linguists have investigated on the issue of contextual antonyms and synonyms: its features, its similarity and difference from other linguistic notions. Besides, as it was mentioned above, it was proved that synonyms are a universal linguistic phenomenon that can be felt in any linguistic layer (phonological, morphological, syntactical, stylistic, lexical, phraseological, etc.) of a language.

3. Conclusion

We have so far discussed the three basic semantic relationships between contextual synonyms and antonyms. Yet, we have to point out:Words which are not synonymous or antonymous with each other in semantics can be used as contextual synonyms and antonyms under one of the conditions above discussed;These conditions are only requirements for contextual synonyms and antonyms.Words meeting these requirements may not be necessarily used as contextual synonyms and antonyms.

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Kiyomov Yu.T.
assistant
of the Karshi Institute of Engineering Economics

ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS OF MULTI-STOREY HOUSING UTILITIES

Annotation: the article examines the issues that determine the environmental problems of public services. It also informs about environmental processes, the causes of water, soil and air pollution

Key words: utilities, ecology, atmosphere, pollution, noise, resource saving, measuring instruments, efficiency.

The combination of long-term and targeted effects of environmental factors leads to changes in the systems of organisms (ecosystems and the entire biosphere) and these changes can be identified as environmental processes.

Now let us look at the main sources of air pollution. The question of the composition and quality of atmospheric air is a matter of life and death for man. Because human life cannot be imagined without a sufficient amount of oxygen and pure air / 2 /.

Human life is closely connected not only with the quantity of air, but also with its quality. Atmospheric air-pollution has a direct negative impact on human health, ability to work and life.

Partial pollution of the air with harmful substances also harms human health, in addition, the biological productivity of fauna and flora, crop yields, as well as the economic potential of natural landscapes depends directly or indirectly on the composition and quality of atmospheric air / 3-5 /.

Atmospheric pollution — various compounds in the air — various gases, water vapor, solid and liquid particles — are even dependent on radioactive dust, which degrades the quality of the atmosphere, leading to many natural negative consequences. Sources of atmospheric pollution include natural and artificial pollution.

At present, artificial pollution has a much greater negative impact on the state of the atmosphere than natural pollution, and on top of that, this effect is becoming more and more dangerous.

Because the current development of human production continues with the release of more and more harmful substances into the atmosphere. As a result, billions of tons of various substances are released into the atmosphere every year.

Extremely toxic and harmful substances are: aerosols, dusts (dust, smoke, microbes, plant dust), gaseous substances and water vapor (carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, hydrogen sulfide, carbohydrates, organic matter,

sulfides, nitrates, lead, iron, fluorine compounds, odorous substances, etc.), radioactive modes, pesticides. These chemicals are toxic, and many of them fluctuate in the atmosphere. Under the influence of sunlight and at a much higher altitude in the presence of the ozone screen, a variety of chemical reactions that we do not yet know well can occur, and even more harmful new compounds can form.

In recent years, the negative role of road transport in air pollution has been growing. In large cities and densely populated areas, motor vehicles are the main source of air pollution.

Exhaust gases from car engines contain about 200 different substances but most of it is industrial gas. In addition, cars emit large amounts of nitrogen oxides, hydrocarbons and, finally, toxic lead into the air. The amount of waste varies depending on the type of fuel.

Atmospheric pollution has a negative impact on human health. Dust, smoke, smoke, and fog in the atmospheric air of large industrial cities and industrial centers sometimes block the sun's rays and prevent enough ultraviolet light from reaching the earth's surface. Insufficient exposure to ultraviolet light, in turn, leads to various diseases, especially rickets in children / 2, 6 /

The difference for dust in the air in large cities depends on the beautification of the city, the presence of trees and forests, the size of industrial enterprises and their location in the city.

Dusty or foggy air, pollution, and exposure to solar radiation can change the urban environment, slow down air movement, and reduce its relative humidity.

It is also dangerous for the city to be covered by a thick fog, because the toxic substances contained in the fog droplets have a negative effect when they enter the human body.

Such areas in industrial centers have a negative impact on human health, including inflammation of the mucous membranes of the upper respiratory tract and various diseases. On such foggy days, the condition of patients worsens. For example, patients with chronic bronchitis, emphysema, colds, asthma feel bad. Districts disrupt traffic, causing accidents.

Dust particles in the atmosphere have an adverse effect on the human body. Complications of dusts depend on the biological activity, nature and physical properties of the chemicals they contain. For example, when lead, arsenic, manganese, cadmium, fluorine, and aerosols in the air are constantly ingested; chronic diseases are more likely to occur. In particular, anemia, fluorosis causes diseases such as polyarthritis, polyneuritis.

Particularly dangerous are radioactive dusts. Non-toxic relatively large-diameter dust particles fall into the mucous membranes of the nose and nose, injuring them, and the inflammatory process is observed in the nose, throat, larynx, and bronchial tubes. Such cases cause diseases such as acute and chronic rhinitis, laryngitis, pharyngitis, trocheitis, bronchitis or troxeo-

bronchitis, laryngotrocheitis. Quartz dust in the respiratory tract and lungs cause's pneumoconiosis, and the presence of silicon dioxide in the structures of power plants causes silicosis.

Atmospheric air in large industrial cities contains a lot of silicon dioxide. It should be noted that the smallest particles of dust have a harmful effect on the body. Changes in the gas content of the air are considered hygienically dangerous. If there is an unpleasant odor in the air and dirt enters the body through the respiratory tract, of course, the disease occurs. But there are also gases which, although they are poisonous, do not smell at all. In particular, human gas cannot be perceived. Often, industrial plants can emit a wide variety of odorless and odorous gas mixtures into the urban atmosphere. When entering large industrial cities, one can feel that the composition of the air, its purity, is disturbed.

Harmful gases in the air can enter the airways directly and enter the lungs, lungs, or combine with moisture in the mucous membrane and cause inflammation. Toxic gases, in particular, can often have a more severe effect on the elderly, as well as young children.

If sulfur dioxide accumulates in the air, it can cause bronchitis, gastritis and pneumonia.

Because of an increase in hydrogen sulfide gas in the atmosphere, a person suffers from headaches, dizziness, malaise, and even impaired sense of smell. Under the influence of fluorine compounds, mining comes from the nose, colds occur a person swallows. Nitric oxide causes lung disease, lowers the mining pressure, and as a result causes dizziness, fainting, and vomiting. Lead dust affects the nerves, causes inflammation of the brain, impairs liver and kidney function, and delays the physical development of the child. Radioactive substances also have a negative effect on the human body, adversely affect the activity of the adrenal glands, gonads, thyroid gland, and cause changes in the composition of the ore.

Other types of air pollution can also be mentioned.

Thus, the atmosphere is not only composed of pure gases, but also a complex mixture; the composition of the main gases in it is almost constant, and the amount of compounds is variable. Therefore, no matter how clean the atmospheric air is, it contains a certain amount of solid, liquid and gaseous mixtures. The composition of mixtures varies in different places and at different times. Hence, compounds are a variable component of atmospheric air. The amount of mixture in the air is an important factor in determining its quality.

In view of the above, we would like to note that the issue of maintaining environmental cleanliness should be an integral part of public utilities for the population living in multi-storey housing. Along with this issue, it is necessary to mention the problem of noise reduction / 1 /.

To prevent this, it is necessary to use modern measuring instruments and conduct monitoring on this basis. This leads to an increase in industry efficiency.

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Kurbanov Sh.K.
techer of "Interfaculty Physical Culture and Sports" department
Faculty of Physical Culture
of Bukhara State University

HEALTHY LIFE, ACTIVITY AND HEALTH

Annotation: This article aims to promote a healthy lifestyle among people and prevent harmful habits. Emphasizes how important health is for a person. That is why all people in the world should value health and give up bad habits.

Key words: Health, "Alpomish" and "Barchinoy", Health, Anthropometric, physical, biochemical, biological, immunization, correlation, alextaemia, mobilization, motivators, stressors.

Regular promotion of healthy lifestyles among the population, further strengthening the principles of healthy lifestyles in society, protection of the younger generation from harmful habits and the development of every neighborhood, educational institutions. It is necessary to radically change the physical culture and sports activities in work teams and others.

Being healthy and living a long life depends on a person who lives a long life. Abu Ali Ibn Sino, the sultan of medicine, thinks about the nature of longevity. and cleaning from the planned activities. Implementing the rules of bathing every week, keeping the body in shape and breathing through the nose, the suitability of clothing for the body, the harmony of physical and mental movements, sleep to keep fit. he was urged to pay special attention. The previously mentioned ideas of the encyclopedic sign are a response that is still relevant today.

Therefore, everyone is responsible for their own health, the more diligent - the more active, the better human health.

Extensive work is being carried out in our country to promote a healthy lifestyle among the population: through the development of physical culture and sports among all segments of the population through the introduction of special tests "Alpomish" and "Barchinoy", which determine the level of physical fitness and health of the population. and intellectual development, improvement of physical ability and motor activity, physical and to achieve spiritual perfection,to increase the ability to work, to prevent harmful habits and various diseases and to form healthy lifestyle skills, to strengthen in young people such qualities as will, self-confidence and strength through sports, to develop courage, patriotism and devotion to the Motherland , work is underway to select talented athletes among young people.

The functions of special tests are as follows

1. Expansion of the class of citizens engaged in physical culture and sports:

2. Improving the level of physical capacity of the population:

3. Achieving physical fitness, achieving proper health of the population, their participation in sports, physical education and the integration of sports into everyday life:

4. Improving the knowledge and skills of the population in special physical culture and sports:

5. Further development of health measures in remote areas and villages of the country:

6. To help students, especially girls, to be physically fit and well-rounded and healthy, to contribute to their participation in sports, physical education and sports in everyday life:

7. Adherence by the younger generation to a healthy lifestyle, spiritual and physical well-being, physical education and sports.

Special tests are divided into the following 12 age groups.

1- Group -6-8 years old
2- Group-9-10 years old
3- Group-11-12 years old
4- Group-13-15 years old
5- Group-16-17 years old
6-Group- 18-25 years old
7- Group-26-33 years old
8- Group-34-41 years old
9- Group-42-49 years old
10- Group-50-59 years old
11- Group-60-69 years old
12- Group - 70 years and older

In fact, the concept of health (Health) is defined by PIKalyu in his work "The main features of the concept of health and some issues of health restructuring: detailed information" 79 health `Reef reviewed:

Health - the normal course of biological processes at all levels of the body, allowing for normal functioning, personal survival and reproduction;

-Dynamic balance of the organism and its functions with the environment;

- Ability to participate in social activities and community service, to fully perform basic social functions;

- Absence of diseases, illnesses and changes;

- the ability of the organism to adapt to constantly changing environmental conditions and other comments.

Human health is an indicator of quality, which has quantitative parameters:- **Anthropometric** (height, weight, chest size, geometric shape of organs and tissues);

physical (heart rate, blood pressure, body temperature);

biochemical (amount of chemical elements in the body, erythrocytes, lycocytes, hormones, etc.);

biological (composition of intestinal flora, the presence of viral and infectious diseases) and other biomarkers**.**

From the point of view of the World Health Organization, human health is a social quality, and in this regard, the following indicators are recommended to assess the health of the population**..**

- Consumption of gross domestic product in health care;
- Availability of primary care;
- Immunization rate of the population;
- The level of examination of pregnant women by qualified personnel;
- Nutritional status of children;
- Child mortality rate;
- Life expectancy;
- Hygienic literacy of the population.

In addition, human health consists of several factors:

1. Independent factors: the strongest correlation with health and disease:
- Factors contributing to health or disease
- Behavioral patent; Behavioral factors of type A (ambition, aggression, competence, agility, muscle tension, rapid activity, high risk of cardiovascular class) and B (opposite qualities);
- Emotional potents (e.g. alextaemia) and others.

2. Transmission factors:
- problem management at different levels;
- Substance abuse and abuse (alcohol, nicotine, food spoilage);
- Types of health-promoting activities (environmental selection, physical activity);
- Follow the rules of a healthy lifestyle.

3. Motivators:
- Stressors
- Presence of the disease (the process of adaptation of the disease to acute episodes).

4. Physical health factors:
- Level of physical development;
- Level of physical fitness;
- The level of functional readiness for stress;
- the level of mobilization of flexible resources and readiness for such mobilization, which ensures their adaptation to various factors of the living environment.

The development and stability of any state largely depends on the physical and spiritual health of the younger generation. The main directions of raising a healthy generation have been put forward by President Islam Karimov since the

early days of our independence. In connection with the proclamation of 2005 as the Year of Health, the Cabinet of Ministers adopted a resolution on January 25, 2005 on the State Program "Year of Health". In particular, the formation of a healthy lifestyle, ecological and hygienic education of students is one of the most important tasks for the overall health of the younger generation.

Therefore, physical culture and sports are of great importance for the full development of the younger generation, the heirs of our great future. School (higher education) teachers should promote to students that an unhealthy lifestyle leads to illness and suffering, and a healthy lifestyle leads to health and a happy life.

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Madikhanova B.M.
assistant of the department of Uzbek language, pedagogy and physical culture
Andijan Institute of Agriculture and Agro technology
Uzbekistan, Andijan

PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PEDAGOGICAL CONDITIONS OF PROFESSIONAL AND PERSONAL FORMATION OF STUDENTS IN THE MODERN EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTES

Abstract: This article is devoted to the problems of professional and personal development of students in the modern educational environment of a technical college. The authors consider the possibility of using a contextual approach to represent the existing educational environment of a technical college as a specially organized set of components involved in organizing psychological and pedagogical conditions for the successful professional and personal development of students.

Key words: professional and personal development, contextual approach, educational environment, components, individual education.

The process of professional and personal formation of students of a technical college is impossible without identifying and implementing psychological and pedagogical conditions in the practice of secondary vocational education, which make it possible to increase its effectiveness.

In the theory of education, it is customary to consider conditions as an environment in which certain pedagogical processes take place. The most detailed and detailed definition of the educational environment is given as a system of influences and conditions for the formation of a personality according to a given model, as well as opportunities for its development contained in the social and subject-spatial environment. The analysis of the educational process of the technical college made it possible to conclude that the content of the components of the educational environment corresponds to the conditions for the implementation.

This statement fully applies to the educational environment of a technical college, the defining vector of functioning of which is the professional orientation of the educational process, or, in other words, the professional context, which is ensured by a competence approach and gives reason to consider the concept of contextual learning as a theoretical platform for the implementation of the latter.

Questions concerning the theory of contextual learning and its application in the system of higher professional education were developed by the scientific

school of A. A. Verbitsky [1]. By the working group of teachers, the content of the components of the existing educational environment of the technical college was transformed to reveal the psychological and pedagogical conditions of the professional and personal development of students.

The spatial-subject component of the educational environment is characterized not so much by the totality of certain spatial and subject "units" (rooms, furniture, appliances, etc.), but by the way they function in a given educational environment. Classrooms, laboratories, training grounds are equipped with modern technical teaching aids: computer equipment, local computer network. Teaching aids are presented by electronic teaching aids, electronic textbooks, special computer equipment for conducting educational practices. As a result, we can conclude that the creation of a spatial-subject environment for modeling the future professional activity of students in the educational process is the first psychological and pedagogical condition for the professional and personal development of students.

The professional and personal development of students in the modern educational environment of a technical college to a large extent depends on the level of preparedness, abilities and efforts of the participants in the educational process - the teacher and the student when mastering the professional module. The subjects of the educational process are components of the modern educational environment of a technical college. The educational activities of students in the design and passing them to an individual educational trajectory is aimed at achieving the following main objectives: training of project activities; familiarization with the algorithm for designing individual educational trajectories; management of the process of professional and personal development.

Changes in the requirements for participants in the educational process of a technical college apply not only to students, but also to teachers who, together with students, carry out the process of their professional and personal development. In accordance with the requirements of the Federal State Educational Standard, the teachers responsible for the development of the professional cycle by students must have a higher education corresponding to the profile of the taught module, experience in organizations of the relevant professional sphere, undergo an internship in specialized organizations at least 1 time in 3 years, master group techniques. work with students, have an idea of the individual characteristics of students, be able to establish trust, partnerships with students to develop skills in project activities. Students and teachers of a technical college in unity, act as a kind of constantly developing poly subject, which is the second psychological and pedagogical condition for the professional and personal development of students.

The transformation of the psycho didactic component of the educational environment of a technical college took place with the use of individual educational trajectories for students mastering the professional module. An

individual educational trajectory (program of a professional module) is a document defining learning outcomes, criteria, methods and forms of their assessment, as well as the content of training and requirements for the conditions for mastering a professional module. The organization of the process of mastering the module according to individual educational trajectories is the third psychological and pedagogical condition for the professional and personal development of students of a technical college.

It is possible to transform the social component of the educational environment of a technical college when mastering professional modules by following the algorithm for designing individual educational trajectories (IET). Designing individual educational trajectories presupposes the existence between the teacher and the students of cooperation relations and collectively distributed educational activities, due to the specifics of the professional and personal development of students. The success of designing an individual educational trajectory depends on the degree of trust and an atmosphere of cooperation.

Thus, the result of the transformation of the social component of the educational environment of a technical college in accordance with the principles of the contextual approach is the emergence between the participants of the educational process of cooperation relations and the implementation of collectively distributed educational activities in the construction of individual educational trajectories, which becomes the last, fourth psychological and pedagogical condition for professional and personal development of students.

The revealed psychological and pedagogical conditions make it possible to transform the existing educational environment of a technical college into a modern one, which is capable of ensuring that students achieve educational results that meet the new demands of society.

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Majidova Z.A.
teacher of department of foreign languages
faculty of agro engineering and hydro melioration
Andijan Institute of Agriculture and Agro technologies
Uzbekistan, Andijan

PROBLEMS OF THE FORMATION OF LINGUISTIC PERSONALITY OF STUDENTS IN EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

Abstract: The article discusses the concept of a professional linguistic personality, its structure, as well as the role that a professionally oriented educational linguistic environment plays in its formation. At the stage of higher professional education, the problem of the formation and development of a linguistic personality does not lose its relevance, since it is in this age period, according to the data of developmental psychology, that the final formation of the personality takes place and the foundations of professional communication are laid. The student's speech development is manifested in the improvement of the language as a whole and in the comprehensive (linguistic, mental, social) mastery of situational forms of speech.

Key words: Language personality, formation of a language personality, multilevel model of a language personality, educational environment.

When they talk about speech activity as creativity and about a person as the creator of the language, they mean, first of all, a person's ability to generate a complete original statement from standard combat elements each time. Therefore, to talk about human speech activity as creativity and about language as the source of this creativity - it means to keep in mind all types of transformations: lexical-semantic-grammatical, cognitive and intentional - corresponding to the three levels of organization of a professional linguistic personality, respectively.

The formation of a professional thesaurus as a component of speech is a difficult task, since in this case it means the development of the skills to recognize the motives and attitudes of the individual, with the proper professional community. When preparing an active participant in professional communication who speaks a professional language as a means of professional communication, it is important to teach the carrier of the image of the world of the professional community to understand (comprehend) the carrier of the professional linguistic image of the world. Using the concept of a professional linguistic picture of the world and a professional personality thesaurus as a way of organization professional knowledge allows us to assert that you can understand any phrase or text only by passing it through your professional thesaurus, correlating it with your professional knowledge and finding a place

corresponding to its content in a professional picture of the world. At the same time, the process of teaching a professional language takes place as its qualitative characteristics change through all levels of the structure of a linguistic professional personality, filling at each level with its own content and developing in conjunction with goals specified for specific learning conditions.

Actions of students in the educational, professional and professional situations enrich the experience, becoming the basis for a more efficient formation of foreign language communicative competence of students.[29]

The interconnected communicative, sociocultural, professional and cognitive development of students, being a means and result of the formation of a professional linguistic personality is designed to help them:

a. firstly, to understand and master the professional way of life;

b. secondly, to use the language in all its manifestations in authentic situations of professional communication (processes of forming skills and abilities);

c. thirdly, to expand the "individual picture of the world" by introducing the speakers of the studied professional language to the "professional linguistic picture of the world";

d. fourthly, to form his own speech style of behavior, which will demonstrate the uniqueness of his linguistic personality and will allow him to take a worthy place among professionals in a particular field.

Cognition, skills and abilities, development and self-improvement are links in one chain associated with the formation of the personality as a subject of society. At the same time, the cognitive aspects of personality functioning and human intelligence are manifested primarily in language. A linguistic personality is made up of a person's ability to carry out various types of speech-thinking activity and use various kinds of communicative roles in the conditions of social interaction of people with each other and the world around them.

Consequently, a professional linguistic personality is a category that has an outlet for such qualities of an individual's personality as creativity, independence, the ability to build interaction and mutual understanding with partners in professional communication (professional interaction).

A professional linguistic personality is an ideal construct, the achievement of which in the conditions of a university is hardly possible in full, just as it is impossible to achieve "full command" of the language, including the native one. In connection with the latter, AA Leontev wrote: "There is no upper limit to the level of proficiency in the native language; or rather, this border lies outside the limits of our pedagogical capabilities, somewhere in the field of individual

[29] Nosirova M.K. Formation of foreign language communicative competence of students in the framework of modular program. International scientific journal. Economy and society. № 6(73) -s.: 2020.

stylistics of artistic or oratory speech." However, despite this, the adoption of a professional linguistic personality as an initial concept and its structural organization make it possible to raise the question of the levels of proficiency in a professional language achieved by a person in certain conditions of the social context of life.

The model of a professional linguistic personality allows us to reveal the nature of the conditions for the realization of personal developmental possibilities of the process of teaching a professional language and, therefore, to get a complete picture of the mechanisms of students' mastering of a professional language in an educational setting. It is known that personality, with all the differences in science.

Consequently, if we are talking about the personality developmental possibilities of the process of teaching a professional language, then we mean the development of the personality as a whole, both its non-cognitive aspects (emotional characteristics, will, etc.) and intellectual (cognitive), which were previously all are manifested in language and explored through language.

As already noted, the adequacy of mutual understanding between native speakers of a professional language in terms of professional communication is determined by the degree of coincidence of the images of their professional consciousness. This, in turn, sets the task of forming students' readiness to comprehend the studied professional language. At the same time, one should bear in mind all types of transformations carried out by students in oral and written form.

(semantic-grammatical, cognitive and intentional), respectively related to different levels of organization of a professional linguistic personality.

The implementation of the above task is possible provided that the interconnection of the level organization of the language in the learning process is realized. Teaching a professional language is a powerful factor in a student's personal development.

It should be noted that the greatest role in the formation of a student's linguistic personality in a modern university is played by language education, where the most important are the personal aspects of speech culture, which determine the student's readiness for professional activity.

The improvement of technologies, the strengthening of the processes of integration of sciences, the intensive use of modern information networks leads to the need to train specialists who are ready and able to constantly improve the level of their knowledge and skills, which once again emphasizes the relevance of this approach:

a. variability of the educational environment: taking into account the psychological characteristics and style of educational activity, initial training of students, etc.;

b. creative orientation, since the formation of a linguistic personality is impossible without enhancing the creative activity of students.

Taking into account the above factors, it is necessary to develop a systematic approach to solving the problem of the formation of the linguistic personality of students in the learning process, with the aim of the interrelated development of all structural components of the linguistic personality.

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Mamajanova M.
Department of foreign languages in humanitarian sciences
Faculty of foreign languages
Ferghana State University
Republic of Uzbekistan, Ferghana

MODEL CONCEPT MODELING IN LINGUISTICS TYPES OF LINGUISTIC MODELS

Annotation: The article discusses the interaction of the language system, its modeling through the linguistic personality, which has a three-level structure, which determines the modeling language and forms the linguistic picture of the world.

Key words: cognitive science, modeling, worldview, pragmatics, structure, level, linguistic personality, linguistic semantics.

Modeling - elucidation of the properties of an object by building its model. Model properties: convention image m. not only material, but also mental, and move through the means of the sign system model not only the image, but also the prototype of the original the model is most often holomorphic, i.e. many elements of the original correspond to fewer elements in the model

A linguistic model is a real or mental device artificially created by a linguist that reproduces or imitates its behavior and the behavior of the original for linguistic purposes. Linguistic modeling involves the use of abstraction and idealization. Any model is built on the basis of a hypothesis about the possible structure of the original and is a functional analogue of the originals. Ideally, the model should be formal. Model construction is an objective practical criterion for verifying the truth of knowledge in a language.

speech activity;speech works (where models are built); language mechanism; structural models - for studying and describing the internal structure of an object.; functional models - study the behavior of an object during a certain process.; dynamic models - in temporary development, are created as needed.

Types of linguistic models:

1.On the scope of the structure of the language: General (global) tend to cover the entire language: <VG> (vocabulary, grammar)

Private: phonetic model of the Russian language, model of the vowel system

2.by typological status:

- universal seek to cover all languages of the world: <VG>

- specific are characteristic for a certain language or a group of languages: softness - hardness of consonants rus. language (does not work in English, French)

3. by gnoseological status:

Language models: models of linguistic knowledge, various phonetic schools; linguist activity models

4. on the reflected aspect of language and speech activity:

Models differ not only in their focus on a specific object, but also in the modeling tools used (algorithm or calculus) Algorithm-strict sequence of prescriptive rules. Calculus - a set of permissive rules (the order of execution is not important) Analyzing models model the process of understanding, use a logical tool, an algorithm

- synthesizing models model the process of verbalization, the meaning of a speech segment

- generating models author Chomsky object of modeling - a set of correct speech segments are drawn up rules for distinguishing between acceptable and unacceptable; logical means - calculus

- do not serve as an expression of meaning; at the output - chains of elements (gram. correct sentences)

- Structural models proper, the basis of all the other objects of modeling is the structure of the language as such; logical apparatus - the logic of relations and classes.

Basic theoretical requirements for the model: 1.completeness of the model - the ability to reflect all the facts for which it is designed, for the coverage of which it claims

2. simplicity - convenience, using as few means (symbols, rules) as possible to achieve the set scientific goal

3.explanatory power - the ability of the model to reveal the reasons for the observed facts and predict new facts (for example, models of the historical change of a word; machine translation systems are to a very small extent explanatory)

4. adequacy - the property of maximum similarity to the modeled object can be reduced to explanatory power or set-theoretic correspondence

5.economic - economical use of energy and time resources when applying the model

6.accuracy - the ability to perform operations by the formal apparatus represented by the model

7.aesthetic properties - beauty of the model

Applied criteria: the main thing is the convenience of the model. For language modeling, logical means of implementing the model (computer implementation of the model) are very important. Language modeling is central to many important natural language processing tasks. Recently, language models

based on neural networks have shown better performance than classical methods, both stand-alone and as part of more complex natural language processing problems. In this post, you will learn about language modeling for natural language processing. After reading this post, you will know: Why language modeling is critical to solving problems in natural language processing.; What is the language model and some examples of their use; How neural networks can be used for language modeling.

The image is a model of reality. The structure of an image is the ratio of its elements., images of objects are not considered. We build for ourselves images (models) of facts. There may be more images (models) than facts, since some images (models) are images (models) of only possible, but not actually existing facts. At the same time, the very image (model) is a fact. Models are facts too. The model and the fact being modeled have the same structure, the same logical form. That is why one can act as the image of the other; and if we want we can swap them and treat the fact as an image of the model. The image (model) can reflect any fact; but he cannot depict the very relation connecting him (model) with the fact, (see naive attitude to modeling). This relationship exists because the image (model) and the displayed have the same logical form, i.e. thanks to the logic that determines the structure of both facts and images. Each image (model) is logical.

The image (model) may or may not correspond to reality (be true or false).The logical image (model) of a fact is a thought. A sentence is a sensually perceived expression of thought (a sign, visible or audible, plus a projective attitude that connects it with the fact it represents). The boundaries of my language also mean the boundaries of my world. The language is limited by its expressive possibilities, which consist in the fact that the language is the image (model) of the world. The limit beyond which there can be no images (models) is at the same time the limit beyond which there can be no facts. For where there are facts, there are also images (models). At first glance, a sentence - for example, printed on paper - does not at all resemble the image (model) of reality about which it speaks. - But the musical notation at first glance does not seem to be the image of the recorded music ... The gramophone record, musical theme, musical notation, sound waves are images (models) of each other and, despite all the external differences, have a common logical structure.

There are similarities in the linguistic and scientific pictures of the world: they model the world in the mind of a person. However, they also have significant differences: the scientific picture of the world reflects scientific knowledge, it is the result of the activities of scientists; a naive picture of the world reflects everyday consciousness. The main characteristics of the linguistic picture of the world it is a system of all possible contents: spiritual and linguistic (determining the existence and functioning of the language itself); is a consequence of historical development; is the reason for the original path and further development of the ethnos and language; clearly structured and in

linguistic expression is multilevel (includes sound structure, prosody, vocabulary, word-formation capabilities of the language, syntax, paremiological baggage); the linguistic picture of the world is changeable in time; creates the homogeneity of the linguistic essence, contributing to the consolidation of linguistic and cultural originality in the vision of the world and its designation by means of language; exists in a homogeneous, peculiar self-consciousness of a linguistic community and is transmitted to subsequent generations through a worldview, rules of behavior, a way of life, captured by the means of language; is a transformative force that forms the idea of the world around us through language as an "intermediate world" among the speakers of this language; common cultural heritage of a particular linguistic community.

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Mamasoliyev B.M.
“Yer usti transport tizimlari” kafedrasi assistenti
Andijon Mashinasozlik institute
Andijon viloyati, Andijon shahri, Bobur shox ko’chasi

AVTOMOBILLARNI QISH SHAROITLARIDA O‘T OLDIRISHNI YENGILLASHTIRADIGAN USULLAR VA VOSITALAR ISHLAB CHIQISH

Annontatsiya: Avtomobillarning keskin (ekstremal) iqlim sharoitlarida samarali ishlashini pasaytiruvchi omillardan biri, ularni ochiq maydonlarda, garajsiz saqlaganda, ishga chiqarishga tayyorlash uchun ko‘p vaqt sarflashdir. Hozirgi paytda hatto og‘ir iqlim sharoitlarida ham yuk avtomobillari parkining 30-50 foizi ochiq maydonlarda saqlanadi. Ushbu maqolada past haroratlarda, garajsiz saqlanganda, avtomobillarning ishga chiqishini osonlashtiradshan turli usullar va vositalar qo‘llash bo’yicha ma’lumotlar keltirilgan.

Kalit so’zlar: Motorning isitilganlik darajasi; issiqlik generatori; sirkulatsiya; Avtomobil sovutish tizimi; moy xarorati.

Mamasoliyev B.M.
Assistant of the Department of "Ground Transport Systems"
Andijan Institute of Mechanical Engineering
Andijan region, Andijan, Bobur shah Street

DEVELOP METHODS AND TOOLS TO MAKE CARS FIRE IN WINTER

Annotation: One of the factors that reduces the efficiency of cars in extreme climates is the time spent preparing them for operation in open areas, without a garage. Currently, even in severe climates, 30-50% of the truck fleet is stored in the open. This article provides information on the use of various methods and tools that make it easier for cars to get started at low temperatures, without a garage.

Keywords: Engine warm-up rate; heat generator; circulation; Car cooling system; oil temperature.

Kirish. Motor o‘t olishini osonlashtiruvchi usullar agregatlar va tizimlarni isitib tayorlash vositalari kabi individual, ya’ni har bir avtomobil uchun alohada. yoki guruhiy bir necha avtomobillar guruhi uchun mo‘ljallangan bo‘lishi mumkin. Isitib tayyorlash umumiy tushuncha bo‘lib mohiyatni ochilmaydi, ammo tashqi manbadan issiqlik keltirishni anglatadi. Bu esa uzoq muddatli (sekin) isitish (podogrev) yoki qisqa muddatli isitish (razogrev)

usullari bilan amalga oshiriladi. Avtomobilni uzoq muddatli isitish — bu, uni ishdan qaytgandan boshlab. to yana ishga chiqqunga qadar, ya'ni smenalararo vaqt ichida uzluksiz issiqlik bilan ta'minlab turishdir. Qisqa muddatli isitish esa avtomobilni bundan kam vaqt davomida isitishdir.

Mavzuning dolzarbligi. Harakatdagi tarkibni saqlashni tashkil etishda avtomobillarni qishda ishlashga tayyorlash uchun belgilangan tadbirlar majmuasi muhim ro‘l o‘ynaydi. Past haroratlarda motor o‘t olishini yengillashtirish va agregatlar issiqlik rejimlarini ta'minlash asosan motor avvalgi ishlagan paytidagi issiqligini saqlash; tashqi manba issiqligidan foydalanish; motorni sovuq holda o‘t oldirishni ta'minlovchi vositalar bilan amalga oshiriladi.

Tashqi manbalar issiqligidan foydalanish. Bu guruh usullari motorni o‘t oldirish uchun avtomobil uzoq saqlanganda, shuningdek, smenalar aro vaqtda turib qolganida qo‘llaniladi. Bunda korxona hududida joylashgan tashqi manba issiqligidan motorlarni guruh rejimida uzoq va qisqa muddatli usullarda isitish uchun foydalanish mumkin (1- jadval). Motorning isitilganlik (yoki qizdirilganlik) darajasi silindrlar bloki hajmidagi sovutuvchi suyuqlikning haroratiga qarab belgilanadi. Uzoq muddatli isitilganda sovutish hajmida va motorning boshqa eng sovuq qismlaridagi (tirsakli val podshipniklari) harorat orasidagi farq qisqa muddatli isitilganidan kam bo‘lishi
hisobga olinganda, harorat silinrdlar kallagida uzoq muddatli isitilganda 40- 60 °C, qisqa muddatli isitishida esa 80-90 °C bo‘lishi kerak.

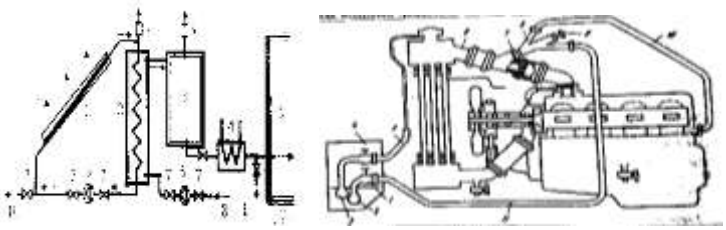
№	Issiqlik manbalari	Issiq suv	Bug’	Issiq havo	Gaz-havo aralashmasi
1	Suv issitgich qozoni	Issiqlik almashish qurulmasi	-	Issiqlik almashish qurulmasi	-
2	Bug’qazoni, sanoat bug’ tarmog’i	Issiq suvdan	Bevosita qozonda yoki tarmoqdan	Issiq suvdan	-
3	Issiqlik generatori yoki olovli issitgich	Issiq suvdan	-	Issiq suvdan	Issiqlik generatori yoki olovli qizdirgichda
4	Elektrkalorifer yoki elektrqizdirgich	Ektrqizdirgichda	-	elektrkaliferda	-
5	Gelio moslama yordamida suv isitiladi	Issiq suvdan	-	-	-

Motorlarni bug’ yordamida qisqa va uzoq muddatli isitish avtotransport korxonalarida bug’ bo’lgan hollarda qo’llaniladi. Bunda kondensatni qozonga qaytarmaslik va qaytarish usullarining biridan foydalaniladi. Birinchi usulda bug’ qozondan isitiladigan motorga jo’natiladi va radiatorning og’zi orqdli

sovutish tizimiga kiritiladi. Sovutish tizimini bug' isitadi va kondensatga aylanib maydonga to'kiladi.

Avtomobillarni guruh bilan isitish uchun issiqlik manbalari va tashuvchilari 1-jadval

Kondensatni qozonga qaytarish usuli bilan isitish esa qaytaruvchi quvur o'tkazgichlar o'rnatish hisobiga bug' bilan isitish jihozlarmni murakkablashtiradi. Motorlarni isitish tezligi birinchi usulga qaraganda past, chunki barcha bug' sovutish tizimida kondensatga. aylanmaydi. Ushbu maqolada taklif qilinayotgan usul hozirgi kunda dunyo miqyosida muqobil energiyadan foydalanish jadallashgan va rivojlangan davrda avtomobillarni sovuq iqlim sharoitlarda (avtobus va yuk yuk avtomobillarini) foydalanishini yaxshilash uchun quyosh qurulmalari (gelioqurulma) yordamida isitilgan issiq suvni avtomobil matorining sovutish tizimiga ulab sirkulatsiya holatida saqlash yo'li bilan matorni o't olishini yengillatirishdir.



1 - rasm. Ikki konturli issiq suv ta'minoti uchun aktiv quyosh tizimining sxemasi:

1- quyosh kollektori suv isitgich; 2- issiqlik almashtirgich; 3-issiq suv akkumulyatori; 4-qo'shimcha suv isitgich; 5-uy-xonasi; 6-nasos; 7-ventil; 8-sovuq suv tarmog'i; 9-kengayish baki-havo chiqarigichi; 10-drenaj suv chiqargichi.

Birinchi kontur berk bo'lib, suv isitadigan quyosh kollektori (1) va issiqlik almashtirgich (2) lardan iborat (2.8 rasm). Ikkinchi kontur ochiq bo'lib, issiqlik almashtirgich (2). issiq suvli bak - akkumulyator (3), qo'shimcha suv isitgich (4) va iste'molchi (5) lardan iborat. Quyosh nurlanish energiyasi hisobidan kollektor (1) da qizdirilgan suv issiqlik almashtirgich (2) orqali o'tib, ikkinchi konturdagi suvni qizdiradi. Issiqlik samaradorligini oshirish uchun (suv xarakatini tezlashtirish bilan issiqlik almashuvini intensivlashtirish hisobidan) nasos (6) yordamida majburiy sirkulyasiya ishlatiladi.

Issiq suv yoki bug' bilan isitish qurulmasi shkafga ega bo'lib, uning ichida issiqlik trassasi 2 ning kondensat o'tgazgich uchlari ulanadigan jumraklari joylashadi. Avtomobil sovutish tizimi tirgakdagi jumrak-1 orqali nipple gaykali dyurit shlanglari-5 va 11 yordamida issiqlik trassasi -2 va kondensat o'tgazgich – 3ga ulanadi.

Xulosa qilib shuni aytishim munkinki past xaroratlarda avtomabil matori resursiga salbiy ta'sir etuvchi asosiy omillar quydagilar:

- undagi moy xaroratining tushib ketishi;
- matorga sovuq havo va yonilg'i kirishi;

- matorning umumiy issiqlik rejimi pasayishi shinalar va transmisya qismida qarshilik oshishi va shuningdek agrodinamik qarshilikni oshishi.

Ushbu dolzarb muammolarni o'rganish taxlil qilish va yechishni toppishga ushbu maqolda ma'lumotlar keltirilgan. Chunki innovatsion loyihalarni bajarish davr talabi.

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UDK 336

Mamatkulova N.M.
senior lecturer
department of construction management
Tashkent institute of architecture and civil engineering

THE METHODS OF IMPROVING THE ECONOMIC-FINANCIAL EFFICIENCY OF MANUFACTURING PLANTS

Abstract: the following article aims to demonstrate the ways of booming manufacturing companies in terms of finance and managing

Key words: workflow, efficiency, timeline, supply, automating, production.

As a manufacturer, all certainly want to be able to increase productivity, reduce costs, and maximize profits. Those goals can be achieved if they are able to increase efficiency at their manufacturing plant. Many manufacturers think that increasing efficiency means cutting costs as much as possible that contributes to the decrease in product quality. But, there are actually some easy and harmless ways you can implement to improve efficiency on your manufacturing floor without sacrificing the quality of your products. In the following there are ways to improve efficiency.

Evaluation of Current Workflow

Industrial factories will have difficulty identifying areas for improvement in manufacturing process without *examining your current workflow*. A few things factories need to figure out regarding your current employee performance are the right skills to perform, the achievement of determined objectives, the timeline, the matters of acceleration. They need to find out whether the stages in production are going as planned. More importantly, discovering where the pain points and bottlenecks are is also vital. Before making any changes to workflow, factories should first develop a hypothesis, then compare the results to assumptions and previous conditions. This will give a clear perspective on what changes should be made.

1.	Investing in employee training
2.	Updating equipment regularly
3.	Conduct preventive maintenance
4.	Keep manufacturing plant organized
5.	Reduce material waste
6.	Automating supplying management

Figure 1: the systematic structure of creating efficiency

Reviewing all the equipment and technology that factories are currently using is also essential. They consider whether all the equipment work properly, the technology that they rely on are optimal for current business needs.

Invest in Employee Training

Employee training is an ongoing process. In some industries, especially manufacturing, certain types of training are mandatory, such as daily safety training for all personnel using safety equipment. Factories need to train employees on new equipment and technology to get the most value out of them. Employee training is also an excellent retention tactic, because every employee wants to have the opportunity to develop their abilities. Limitation of training and education to equipment and technology is hardly recommended. Manufacturing business process will run more smoothly if everyone can understand the company's policies and the right way to communicate with each other.

Updating Equipment

No matter how great employees are, if the equipment provided at manufacturing plant is outdated or even no longer works properly, then efficiency will be difficult to improve. Therefore, factories are willing to invest in modern equipment so that the production process can run better. Advanced equipment also helps to reduce costs for repairing damage and increasing the productivity of your employees. *Conduct Preventive Maintenance*

Even though manufacturing companies have decided to buy the latest tools, that doesn't mean they have to throw away your old ones. Some equipment may still be used for a longer period of time if treated properly. New equipment also needs to be maintained so that it can be used to the fullest.

And as you already know, maintaining equipment is far cheaper than replacing one. Factories should not wait until they see that their equipments are failing to function properly. Conduct preventive maintenance regularly according to the type of the equipment.

Using asset management software to help to record the condition of equipment and automate the maintenance scheduling is also good way to boom efficiency.

Keep Manufacturing Plant Organized

Organization is the key to an efficient workspace. Factories should pay attention to their manufacturing plant; the layout, the spaces for workers and heavy equipment to get in and out, and how each area is used.

There are few things need to check: Are all the hand tools easy to find? Are staff able to easily pick up all the raw materials or finished goods? Is the packing and shipping area close to where the finished goods are placed? Are the forklifts able to easily move around your manufacturing plant?

Reduce Material Waste

One of the biggest and most expensive wastes in manufacturing plants is material waste. Here are some ways to reduce it:

Using less material while packing your products, recycling, utilizing all available materials for creating new products.

Automating Supply Chain Management

There is no easier way to improve efficiency than automating business processes. Supply chain management is one of the most important segments in the manufacturing business. However, if the process is still run manually, then optimized efficiency will be difficult to achieve.

With sophisticated supply chain management software, factories can automate various processes; from tracking inventory across multiple manufacturing plants, setting up inventory levels, ordering raw materials to suppliers, to shipping orders to customers.

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Mamatkulova N. F.
UzSWLU
Tashkent

REQUIREMENTS TO THE SELECTION OF LISTENING TEXT

Abstract: Teaching a foreign language is a responsible and demanding profession. In methodology of English teaching listening is a big and crucial part. In the current article some new requirements to the selection of listening text are discussed as one of the main aspect of language teaching.

Key words: listening skill, requirement, text, comprehension, speech exercise;

Listening is a form of communication and is an active process. When you listen you must get meaning from what's being said before you can respond. (BBC, 2011) It is very important to make and choose the text. It should be interesting and be adequate to learner's age. If the learner is interested in the text, he/she will read it with pleasure. Activities in this stage would be interesting and easy including face to face interaction, using visual and tangible topics, clear description of the listening procedure, minimum use of written language, and immediate and ongoing responses and etc. So that learners can easily keep pace with the text and activity.

Listening to short chunks, music image, personal stories, teacher's talk, small question - answer, and interview may be applied in this stage.

The main source of getting information by listening is teacher's speech, tape recorder, radio; in any case, recording must be authentic. Recording two to three times is preferred in order to avoid rewind that may discrete attention of the listeners, films, filmstrip, TV program and many others.

Psychologists stress that mechanism to understand speech is the first step. This mechanism is closely connected with the mechanism of listening memory, while understanding speech it helps to understand a part of speech automatically. J.J. Jalolov, G.T.Makhkamova, Sh. S. Ashurov (2015) English Language Teaching Methodology

Our ability to process more information than what comes from one speaker or source creates a barrier to effective listening. While people speak at a rate of 125 to 175 words per minute, we can process between 400 and 800 words per minute.Owen Hargie, Skilled Interpersonal Interaction: Research, Theory, and Practice (London: Routledge, 2011), 195. This gap between speech rate and thought rate gives us an opportunity to side-process any number of thoughts that can be distracting from a more important message. Because of this gap, it is impossible to give one message our "undivided attention," but we can occupy other channels in our minds with thoughts related to the central message. For

example, using some of your extra cognitive processing abilities to repeat, rephrase, or reorganize messages coming from one source allows you to use that extra capacity in a way that reinforces the primary message.

The difference between speech and thought rate connects to personal barriers to listening, as personal concerns are often the focus of competing thoughts that can take us away from listening and challenge our ability to concentrate on others' messages. Two common barriers to concentration are self-centeredness and lack of motivation.Judi Brownell, "Listening Environment: A Perspective," in Perspectives on Listening, eds. Andrew D. Wolvin and Carolyn Gwynn Coakley.

The requirements to the speech exercises for teaching LC are as follows: they should provide proper drill in LC with the regard of its psychological and linguistic nature as a language activity (limited time of comprehension, tempo of speech), peculiarities of different language activities (dialogue, monologue); they should have educational character, i.e. they should help learners to overcome grammatical, lexical and structural difficulties of LC not in isolation, as it takes place in language exercises, but in connection with speech; they should provide the development of listening skills step by step in accordance with the level of learners' command of the target language, the character of the text etc.

Exercises in comprehension includes working on the language form, meaning and function (lexical, grammatical, phonetical material of an audio text).

Such exercises should provide intuitive comprehension of language material, which can be made possible if: a) well-set auditoiy images of language phenomena are created; b) long-term and short-term auditory memory are developed; c) inner speech in the target language is developed, but it has a broken character.

Aim of the preparatory exercises is to prevent or overcome linguistic and psychological difficulties before the presentation of an audiotext, so that the listener could concentrate his/her attention on comprehension of the content.

For example: listen to a pair of words and say what sounds are the same in them; try to recognize a new word among the familiar ones (clap your hands...); name nouns which are most often used with the following adjective; define the function of a word (is it a verb, noun or adj.).

The aim of the speech exercises is to develop skills of comprehension of speech. Via this type of exercises we teach students to divide an audiotext into parts, to find the main idea of a text, to extract new information from the text. Speech exercises are differentiated according to the developing auditory subskills in a dialogue and a monologue.

Ways of checking up understanding. You can control LC:

a) oral and in the written form;

b) in the mother tongue or in the target language depending on the

language performance level of students;

c) extralinguistic and linguistic ways - draw, underline, perform an action. Pupils are supposed to know the requirements of listening to particular text (e.g. the number of details).

- Multiple choice tests'(choose the correct answer out of 3-4);
- Fill in the blanks in the graphic variant;
- Answer the questions;
- Choose a suitable picture;
- Underline the correct answer (or raise your hand when...);
- Make up an outline of the story;
- Perform an action;
- Retell the text according to the plan/ key-words;
- Put the pictures in the logical order, described in the story;
- Colour the picture according to the content of the text;
- Draw a picture of...

Factors to consider when selecting listening materials

A. Learner's language proficiency level and the linguistic demands of the listening text

Teachers need to bear the following questions in mind:

Is the critical vocabulary in the recording (words central to an understanding of a topic) likely to be familiar to the listener?

1. To what extent does the task rely upon the ability to decode the linguistic content?
2. To what extent can the task be achieved without a full understanding of the linguistic content?

Learner level is an important factor in selecting authentic listening materials. According to Driven, spontaneously spoken language is too complex to be introduced in the classroom in the first stage of foreign language learning, but in the second or intermediate stage of foreign language learning, all the factors of the spontaneously spoken language come into action. So for the lower level learners, we should provide easier materials such as the short headline type reports, audio and radio advertising, or short news broadcasts or children's songs.

Listening is an important communication competence that includes complex cognitive processes like understanding and interpreting messages, affective processes like being motivated to pay attention, and behavioral processes like responding with both verbal and nonverbal feedback.

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UDC: 378.018

Mamatov R.R.
assistant of the department of Uzbek language, pedagogy and physical culture
Andijan Institute of Agriculture and Agro technology
Uzbekistan, Andijan

INNOVATIVE QUALITY ASSURANCE OF THE EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY OF THE UNIVERSITY

Abstract: The article examines the directions of innovative quality assurance of higher professional education. An analysis of the problems of the development of the higher school of the standards of procedures and recommendations for guaranteeing the quality of educational activities in the universities.

Key words: educational standards, quality of education, innovative activity of the higher education.

The problem of innovative quality assurance of educational activities of a university in the modern educational reality is very relevant, first of all, in connection with the transition of the domestic system of training specialists to a two-level system of bachelor's and master's degrees. And the main emphasis in this regard, in our opinion, is not only improving the quality of education, but also maintaining the best examples of its provision.

Modernization of the education system implies a transition to competence-based education, in which the leading and dominating idea is the quality of education.[30] First of all, the universities themselves are interested in this, since the orientation towards the international system of education quality will significantly raise the prestige, first of all, of those universities in which innovations are being introduced most actively.

According to the developers of the said strategy, European higher education must demonstrate that the quality of educational programs and awarded qualifications is based on innovation. The general and particular goals of higher professional education, its fundamental changes in the content and the requirements for it on the part of society demonstrate that higher education contains an internal conflict between the educational function itself and the function of prolonged demand for a trained specialist for the practical implementation of certain types of activities in the long term, which, undoubtedly organically requires the development and implementation of innovative quality assurance mechanisms.

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The connection between the development of innovation and the implementation of international quality standards for higher education in this logic is that the interest in quality and standards is growing all over the world. For Uzbek higher education, the need for international standardization of the quality of education is due to competition between universities.

For the main principles of the relationship between innovation and international quality standards in the university system, we include, for example, the following: solidarity of students, employers and society in the high quality of higher education; institutional autonomy of universities, which increases the responsibility of all participants in the educational process for the quality of professional training of students; goal-setting of innovative activities in accordance with the changing needs of the developing the society.

Today the category "quality" has firmly entered the sphere of education with a generalized semantic load as a set of certain properties that characterize the essence of an object and its difference from others. The quality of education presupposes an approach to education as a socio-pedagogical process and is considered as a set of characteristics of this process: the implementation of its goals, a combination of traditional and innovative technologies, as well as the conditions necessary to achieve the dynamics of positive results.

In this regard, the following characteristics are the main guarantees of quality:

- universities themselves are responsible for the level and quality of education;
- the quality of educational programs should be continuously improved (i.e., have internal mechanism of innovative development).

Quality assurance of educational programs implies: development and presentation of learning outcomes; differentiation of requirements for various types of education (full-time, part-time, distance learning, Internet learning, etc.); availability of appropriate training resources; monitoring student progress and periodic evaluation of educational programs; constant interaction of universities with employers, representatives of the labor market and other organizations and entities interested in learning outcomes at the university; participation of students in quality assurance procedures;

- higher education institutions should have organizational structures that provide educational programs and ensure their implementation, as well as form a culture of quality in educational activities. This implies that universities should develop and implement mechanisms and criteria for assessing the competence of teachers. These criteria should be available to organizations that carry out external assessments and be reflected in the university's public reports;
- ensuring the transparency of external expertise. Universities should regularly publish timely, unbiased and objective information regarding the quantity and quality of educational programs being implemented, their effectiveness;

- universities, as guarantors of quality, must demonstrate their accountability for public and private financial investments in education. This implies that HEIs must ensure that the resources available to organize the learning process for students are sufficient and meet the requirements of each program being implemented and the current level of science and practice. Accordingly, it is necessary to ensure the collection, analysis and availability of the necessary information for the effective formation of training programs;
- the procedures used for standardizing quality and assessing its conformity in a particular university should not suppress the diversity of scientific and pedagogical schools and innovative activities.

The experience of implementing the mechanism of innovative quality assurance of educational activities of the university actualizes the need for the development in this area. It should reflect such aspects as the development of links between the educational and research spheres, the organization of a quality management system in the development strategy of the university, the responsibilities of departments and faculties in the implementation of quality guarantees, the participation of students in this process.

In turn, in order to obtain the level of quality required by international standards, it is necessary to introduce an innovative system for assessing the level of knowledge of students.

Thus, we can say with confidence that the adaptation to domestic conditions and the introduction of international quality standards in educational

This process of higher schools is an important mechanism for implementing innovations. The quality management system is innovative already because it contains a fundamentally new approach to the organization of the educational process, to the assessment of its results. At the same time, the quality of student training is the main parameter according to which educational customers - subjects of the educational services market - evaluate the activities of the university, and the system of higher professional education itself is a strategic factor in the progress of society as a whole.

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Matkarimova G.
teacher of department of foreign languages
faculty of agro engineering and hydro melioration
Andijan Institute of Agriculture and Agro technologies
Uzbekistan, Andijan

PEDAGOGICAL CONDITIONS FOR THE FORMATION OF TEACHER READINESS TO INNOVATIVE ACTIVITY

Abstract: The article considers such concepts as innovation, innovative activity, educational environmental complex. The essence of the pedagogical conditions, which influence the efficiency of teachers' readiness forming for innovative activity, is revealed.

Key words: innovation, innovative activity, a set of pedagogical conditions.

In modern conditions, education reform does not cause opinions the need for innovative processes in the school, the orientation of the teacher-practitioner towards the adoption, development and use in their own pedagogical activity of innovations, the creative nature of the activity, providing subjective self-realization and personal and professional self-development of the teacher. Innovative educational activity is an activity due to which the educational process develops in accordance with the ever-changing needs of society. Innovations or innovations are inherent in any professional activity of a person and therefore naturally become the subject of study, analysis and implementation.

In pedagogy, innovations, as in any other activity, arise at the junction of several problems and solve fundamentally new problems, lead to the continuous updating of the educational process and are the result of scientific research, advanced pedagogical experience of both individual teachers and entire collectives.

The concept of "innovation" means innovation, novelty, change; innovation as a means and process involves the introduction of something new. With regard to the pedagogical process, innovation means the introduction of a new goal, content, methods and forms of training and education, the organization of joint activities of a teacher and student.

For the effective formation of teachers' readiness for innovation, it is necessary to highlight a set of pedagogical conditions. Complex - totality, a combination of objects, phenomena, actions, properties that make up one whole. In pedagogy, a complex is understood as the totality and combination of pedagogical conditions necessary for the effective formation of teachers' readiness for innovative activities.

Pedagogical practice confirms that the conditions should reflect not only external circumstances in relation to the pedagogical process, but also include the internal characteristics of this process.

In determining such conditions, we focused on the criterion of their necessity and sufficiency.

General of the foregoing, by the set of pedagogical conditions for the effective formation of teacher readiness for innovation, we will understand the necessary and sufficient set of interrelated measures of the pedagogical process, the observance of which ensures that teachers achieve a higher level of innovation.

The analysis of the theory and practice of the formation of teacher readiness for innovative activities in the post-graduate period allows us to highlight the following pedagogical conditions:

- implementation of structurally-substantive components of the teacher's innovative activity at school;
- reflection of the task structure of teacher readiness for innovation in the post-graduate period;
- development and implementation of technological support tools for the formation of teacher readiness for innovation.

The first pedagogical condition is the reflection of the task structure of the teacher's readiness for innovative activity in the post-graduate period. The task is that which requires execution, permission.

The second pedagogical condition - the development and implementation of technological support tools for the formation of teacher readiness for innovative activities should include:

- a program to implement the model of readiness for innovative activity in the school, which consists in the formation of its need for new knowledge, the introduction of innovations in understanding and creative transformation of innovative techniques, technologies;
- development of recommendations for teachers on the organization of educational work in an innovative mode.

All the pedagogical conditions listed above, the creation of which is necessary in the process of research, should be the preparation of teachers for the process of formation of readiness for innovative activity, through their understanding of goals and values, as well as the methodological foundations of the upcoming activity, since, specifically, the teacher has a decisive influence on the development of the personality of students and the organization of pedagogical interaction.

Thus, a teacher who is well prepared for innovative activity in this aspect: understands the place and role of innovative activity in an educational institution; knows how to learn the experience of innovative teachers; able to critically analyze pedagogical systems, curricula, technologies and didactic teaching aids; able to develop and justify innovative proposals for improving the

educational process; able to develop innovation projects; knows how to set goals for experimental work and plan it; able to analyze and evaluate himself as a subject of innovation.

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Mavlonov A.M., (PhD)
Associate Professor
Nematov A.N.
Senior Lecturer
Bukhara State University

THE INFLUENCE OF THE ZARAFSHAN RIVER ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF CITIES

Abstract: This article discusses about the Zarafshan River, one of the major rivers which flows through Tajikistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan and its influence on the development of cities.

Key words: river, the Zarafshan River, development of cities.

Introduction. The influence of water, especially river, on the location of Central Asian cities is significant. If we look at the map of the region, we can see that most of them were formed on or near major rivers. In particular, along the major rivers such as the Amudarya and the Syrdarya, a series of cities were formed in a chain. In this regard, the Zarafshan River, which flows almost from the center of the region, has formed a unique geourbanistic system. The Zarafshan River is 781 km long and flows through Tajikistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan. The Zarafshan valley is one of the oldest centers of civilization not only in Central Asia but also in the world. Therefore, the history of the riverside cities such as Samarkand, Bukhara, Karmana, Panjikent dates back to the millennia BC and occupies a worthy place in human civilization.

The Zarafshan basin is divided into 3 parts - upper, middle and lower Zarafshan. The part from the Zarafshan glacier where the river begins to the Ravotkhoja dam is called the upper Zarafshan, from the Ravotkhoja dam to the Khazara corridor - the middle Zarafshan, and the lower part of it (the Khazara corridor) is called the lower Zarafshan. Along the valley from east to west, along with large and medium-sized cities such as Panjikent, Samarkand, Kattakurgan, Navoi, Bukhara, there are a number of small towns. Let's take a brief look at these cities.

Materials and Methods. *Panjikent* is the only city in the Zarafshan Valley in Tajikistan. It is the district center of the same name in the Sughd region. The city is located on the left bank of the Zarafshan River, at an altitude of 900 m above sea level. Panjikent was founded in the beginning of our era and developed along the Great Silk Road. Panjikent is located 48 km east of Samarkand, 240 km northwest of Dushanbe and 270 km southwest of Khojand. Panjikent has a very rich history. 15 km west of the city, near the state border of Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, is the ancient city of Sarazm, formed in the Neolithic and Bronze Ages (second half of the third millennium BC). Sarazm is one of the

ancient centers of agricultural culture in Central Asia, north of the Amu Darya. In 2010, by the Decree of the President of Tajikistan, the 5500th anniversary of Sarzm was celebrated and this archeological monument was included in the list of intangible heritage of UNESCO. To the south-east of present-day Panjikent, on the 2nd terrace of the left bank of the Zarafshan, is the ancient town of Panjikent (V-VIII centuries). According to some reports, due to changes in natural conditions, drought, the population will settle near the Zarafshan River, resulting in the degradation of Sarazm and the emergence of the ancient town of Panjikent. The population of the city has increased 10-12 times over the last hundred years. If in 1897 there were 3658 people living in Panjikent, in 2019 it increased to 42800 people. The majority of the city's population are Tajiks and Uzbeks. The agro-industrial sector is mainly developed in the city economy. Panjikent is still famous for its beautiful settlements, archeological monuments and other attractions along the Zarafshan coast.

Samarkand is one of the oldest cities in the world, not in the Zarafshan valley or Uzbekistan. The city is located on the left bank of the river at an altitude of 600-700 meters. Celebrating its 2750th anniversary, Samarkand is the largest city in the Zarafshan Valley. Samarkand's highest development dates back to the time of Sahibkiran Amir Temur and the Temurids. The city was one of the largest cities not only in Movarounnahr and Khorasan but in the whole world from the last quarter of the fourteenth century to the second half of the fifteenth century. The monuments of this period still add splendor to Samarkand. The favorable geographical location within the region has had a positive impact on the development of Samarkand. In particular, in 1924-1930 the city of Samarkand was chosen as the first capital of the Republic of Uzbekistan. At present, Samarkand plays an important role in the socio-economic life of Uzbekistan. The city is the official "second" city of the republic (after Tashkent), with a population of more than 600,000 people. Today, Samarkand is not only the regional center, but also the unofficial center of Central Uzbekistan. At the same time, it can be considered the "capital" of the Zarafshan valley.

Kattakurgan is located on the left bank of the middle reaches of the Zarafshan River, at an altitude of 485 m above sea level [1]. In the last quarter of the XVII century (1683-1684) was founded the present-day Kattakurgan (its old part - the "old city"). Formed 76 km northwest of Samarkand (the regional center), this settlement was included in the list of cities in 1868. Later, at the end of the XIX century, with the construction of the Turkmenbashi (Krasnovodsk) - Tashkent railway, it gained a favorable geographical location. In the 1940s, the Kattakurgan Reservoir (Sea of Uzbekistan) was built to rationally use the water of the Zarafshan River. This served to increase not only the socio-economic, but also recreational importance of the city.

Due to its convenient geographical location and proximity to the raw material areas, the city's industries developed rapidly and became one of the middle cities (population 50-100 thousand people). In particular, the city has an

oil extraction plant, cotton ginning, brick and milk processing. factories, meat and flour mills. Currently, Kattakurgan, the "second city" of Samarkand region, has a population of more than 70,000. It is known that the Zarafshan river, after passing through the city of Samarkand, divides into two branches - Karadarya and Akdarya. It is between these rivers that the island of Miyankol was formed. In the territory of Miyankol Island, district centers such as Loyish, Ishtikhon, Payshanbe, Qoradarya and Aqdarya merged again, and near the place that formed Zarafshan, Yangirabod city (the center of Khatirchi district) was formed. These administrative centers, which belong to the category of small towns (population less than 20 thousand people), are mainly agroindustrial [3].

Navoi is located on the left bank of the Zarafshan River, at an altitude of 350 m above sea level. The river flows through the northernmost part of the city. Navoi was founded in 1958 in connection with the discovery and processing of deposits of non-ferrous metals, chemicals and construction raw materials in the central Kyzylkum. refinery and other food industry enterprises. Navoi is not only an industrial center, but also an economic, social and cultural center of the region. The city of Navoi in our country is an example of such cities. Navoi was awarded the P. Abercrombe International Prize in the 1970s for his outstanding urban development achievements.

The city of Navoi, one of the largest industrial centers of Uzbekistan, will not lose this position in the future. On the contrary, the free economic zone can also become one of the largest economic centers of Central Asia, stimulating its development in the near future. After crossing the Khazora corridor, the Zarafshan River enters the territory of the Bukhara oasis. Although the Bukhara oasis is currently irrigated mainly by the Amudarya, the location of its settlements is associated with the Zarafshan hydrographic network. In particular, district centers such as Vobkent, Romitan, Jondor and Karakul are located directly on the river, and cities such as Bukhara, Gijduvan, Galaasiya are located up to 10 km from the river.

Results and Discussions. If we look at the map of Bukhara region, we can see that the Bukhara oasis stretches from northeast to southwest. The natural or geographical basis of the oasis's location is the Zarafshan River. In the late 60s of the XX century a special archeological expedition was organized under the leadership of academician Y.Gulyamov. Large-scale excavations were carried out first in 1970-1974, then in 1977-1980 in the old part of Bukhara. In almost all excavations, it was possible to excavate to the surface formed by the swamps of Bukhara. Over the centuries, a 14-meter-thick and 20-meter-thick cultural layer has been found in some parts of Bukhara. The Bukhara oasis can be called a gift of Zarafshan as the Nile of the gift of the Egyptians. As it was located at the head of the river, composed of deposits were brought by Zarafshan for thousands of years. The canals and ditches that flowed from the river served as a key factor in the formation and development of the nature of the oasis, as well as the formation of settlements [4].

Bukhara is the largest city of Lower Zarafshan district. The Samanids were one of the largest cities in Central Asia during the Bukhara Khanate and the Emirate (from the 16th century to the early 20th century). Today, Bukhara is one of the largest economic, cultural and tourism centers of Uzbekistan. Bukhara, the main center of Lower Zarafshan, has a population of more than 270,000. These achievements of Bukhara are connected with the river factor. Indeed, the convenient geographical location of Bukhara, located in the center of the delta below the Zarafshan River, has had a positive impact on the development of the city. The branching of the river in the delta and the removal of many canals and ditches from them led to the formation of a number of settlements. As a result, there was an increase in the level of territorial concentration of the population and process of agglomeration around the city of Bukhara [2]. The decline and ruin these cities is associated with the Zarafshan River.

Conclusion. We conclude in the followings:

1) Unlike most rivers, there are 3 tributaries of the Zarafshan river - cities are formed in the upper, middle and lower parts;

2) In the river basin there are cities with a history of II-III millennia, such as Samarkand, Bukhara Karmana and Panjikent;

3) At the same time, "new" cities such as Navoi and Kagan emerged;

4) No river basin city in Central Asia has served as a long-term political center - the capital, like the cities of the Zarafshan Valley;

5) There are also ruins of ancient cities along the river and its old tributaries. Such ancient cities as Sarazm, Afrosiab, Dobusiya, Varakhsha and Poykent can be included. Thus, the Zarafshan River plays an important role in the development of Central Asian cities. Dozens of cities sprang up along the river. For comparison, many cities, such as the Zarafshan Valley, have not formed a network along rivers such as the Panj or the Naryn, which are much wetter, due to the geographical location of the river and its flow through areas with favorable natural conditions.

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Memonova G.N.
assistant professor
of Karshi branch of TUIT
Jurakulov Sh.B.
assistant professor
of Karshi branch of TUIT

CLOUD STORAGE. TOPICALITY AND DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Annotation: The article is devoted to cloud services and technologies. It provides an overview of the most popular cloud storage, a description of the deployment models and the relevance of their use. There is also an analysis of trends in the development of cloud computing until 2020.

Keywords: cloud computing, cloud storage, cloud computing development trends.

Cloud data storages are services that provide the ability to store your files on remote servers, as well as access them from anywhere in the world where there is Internet access. In the conditions of rapidly growing volumes of stored and transmitted information, these services have become popular and in demand by users. Share a photo with a friend, access the book simultaneously on multiple devices, save a backup copy of important information in case of loss or failure of a flash drive or hard drive, as well as perform any other actions with information and data thanks to cloud technologies.

In various companies, cloud data warehouses have also found their application. Today, due to rapidly developing technologies, the main tool of companies in the competition for their place is information. It is impossible to make a single adequate, timely, guaranteeing the success of a managerial decision without information on the issue being addressed. Every day in the company there is a large mass of information necessary for making decisions. It accumulates in various sources and repositories, turning into the experience of the enterprise. Every year this information becomes more and more and, accordingly, the need for computing power for storing and processing such a quantity of data increases, which leads to large costs of time, money, human and other resources.

Therefore, cloud technologies are increasingly used in many sectors of the economy, and even in such an as yet insufficiently automated area of the economy.

Cloud computing is a new approach that reduces the complexity of IT systems through the use of a wide range of effective technologies. Turning to the “clouds”, enterprises can get many benefits, including reducing IT costs, improving the quality of service and dynamism of the business. The Cloud helps

employees focus on strategic projects of the company, rather than on routine tasks, for example, managing their own data centers [3].

Types of “clouds”

There are 3 deployment models - private, public (public) and hybrid “clouds”. Below is a brief description and basic characteristics of these species.

Private "clouds" are intended for use within the company. It may belong to the organization itself or be hosted by the provider. This deployment model provides more control and higher security because infrastructure components and consumers are within the same organization. Everything is optimally configured for the needs of this company. However, this approach to IT infrastructure involves significant costs of material, financial and labor resources. Deploying it on its territory, the company will significantly spend on the purchase of hardware and software, the payment of relevant IT personnel and administration [4].

The public “cloud” is provided by the data service provider and can, unlike the private one, be freely used by the general public (for example, Google Drive, Mail.ru Cloud). When such an IT infrastructure is located on the territory of the supplier, this eliminates the cost of hardware and software, as in the case of a private "cloud", and their maintenance. To access the services, you need only the Internet. For companies, this deployment model is also beneficial in exploiting the fact that the downtime risks associated with server outages disappear. The powerful and high-quality equipment of the provider is always under the control of qualified personnel. The downside of the public “cloud” is primarily the lack of control on the part of the customer. Poor performance, data transfer speed and poor data security will also not attract a serious company to sign an agreement with a provider of such services. Mostly, these “clouds” are intended for private use - file sharing, sending messages.

Hybrid “clouds” combine the infrastructures of the above models. Providers provide part of the services as a private "cloud", and part as a public. This combination allows you to save on organizing your own infrastructure, but at the same time gain control and a high level of security.

At the moment, there are many cloud data warehouses [6, p.16], each of which offers a certain set of functions, and, of course, has its pros and cons.

Of course, the main advantage, a distinctive feature of cloud data storage, any deployment model, is the ability to access data from any device that has Internet access. Users have the ability to publish their files, share them, edit them, view in a browser. The cloud service also keeps a history of file changes. They also have the ability to synchronize folders between devices - a personal computer, smartphone, tablet, etc. Cloud storage allows you to organize file sharing for viewing or editing by establishing a certain circle of people. Data safety is guaranteed due to the use by the provider of "cloud" services of backup disks with copies of files. To protect user data from viewing by third parties, encryption of this data is used. Depending on the service, the key can be stored

on the server side or on the user side. In the first case, the system ensures the confidentiality of the key and data, decrypting them for the user. In the second case, only the user himself or the person to whom the user will personally transmit the key can decrypt the protected data. However, if this key is lost, the user himself will be unable to decrypt them.

Cloud storage services can also provide developer tools and application programming interfaces (APIs). Such tools are used in the development of third-party services and enterprise applications that use the space and functions of the existing cloud data storage.

The type of "cloud" depends on the restriction on the storage of information - the amount of disk space, the maximum file size, etc. The public clouds discussed in detail in this article make it possible to store a certain initial amount of data in your personal space for free. Some of them also provide the possibility of free expansion of disk space.

After analyzing the most popular of them, a comparative table was compiled according to the evaluation criteria (table 1).

Browsed Cloud Data Warehouses:

1. DropBox
2. Google Drive
3. Yandex.Disk
4. MEGA
5. Cloud Mail.ru
6. 4shared
7. Files.fm
8. OneDrive

The analysis was carried out according to the following criteria:

1. Provided free space
2. Free expansion options
3. Paid extension
4. Mobile access
5. File Sharing
6. Editing files
7. Server localization

All the "clouds" considered in Table 1 are public. However, their development companies can also provide services for businesses by deploying hybrid or private architectures.

Dropbox works by syncing files with a folder application installed on devices. The service can be used not only as a cloud storage, but also as a file sharing service - upload files to the public folder "Public".

Google Drive, Yandex.Disk and the Mail.ru cloud are cloud data stores that are very similar in functionality. They store the files of their users in the "cloud", allow them to organize joint access to them, edit in the browser, thanks to sets of office applications [7 p.32, 6].

MEGA is primarily a cloud file sharing service. Its main functions are storing and transferring files to other users. An important feature of the service is the encryption of downloaded data on the client side, and file access keys are distributed exclusively between trusted users.

4shared is also a cloud-based file sharing hosting with the ability to search by category and publish files for general use.

Files.fm is a cloud-based file storage service for companies and private users. The service can be used without registration for exchange - the user copies files from a computer or phone to the server and receives links to them [5, 8 p.65].

OneDrive is Microsoft's cloud-based data storage. The service is fully integrated with Windows, the storage folder is available immediately after installing the system.

The advantages for cloud storage include:

• Large free disk space;

• Possibility of free expansion of disk space;

Editing documents in the browser.

It can be seen from the table that such cloud-based data storages as Google Drive, Cloud Mail.ru, MEGA, Yandex.Disk, 4shared and OneDrive are strongly distinguished by the initially provided free volume of disk space. But not every service also offers to expand it for free. Providers give an opportunity to increase free space by inviting friends for promotions with partners, thematic promotions related, for example, to holidays, etc. All considered public "clouds" provide the ability to organize file sharing, but you can edit them in all.

Table 1 . Cloud data warehouse comparison chart

Comparative characteristics	Free provided space (GB)	Free features expansion (to GB)	Paid extension (to Tb)	Mobile access	Sharing	File editing
DropBox	2	48	1	yes	yes	no
Google Disk	15	—	30	yes	yes	yes
Yandex.Disk	10	20	4	yes	yes	yes
MEGA	50	—	1	yes	yes	no
Cloud Mail.ru	25	—	4	yes	yes	yes
4shared	15	—	—	yes	yes	no
Files.fm	1	100	16	yes	yes	no
OneDrive	15	—	1	yes	yes	yes

Since the main feature of cloud storage is that a person can connect to them regardless of location, having access to the Internet, an undoubted advantage for the service is the presence of a mobile application. All of the cloud data storages discussed in Table 1 have them [4].

Trends

Hybrid “clouds” are gaining popularity [5, 1]. They allow you to combine several different "clouds" into one common system. This explains their advantage over other deployment models.

Technologies are developing, for example, the productivity of network equipment is increasing, the power consumption of processors is decreasing, and computing power is being increased with them, which leads to a decrease in the cost of the services provided [3].

Due to the depreciation of the ruble in our country, and, consequently, the increase in prices for hardware, more and more companies are forced to switch to the use of cloud storage. This is very important for automating enterprises that are experiencing an acute shortage of funds for automation. An example of such enterprises are organizations that use cloud services to manage apartment buildings [3, 4].

CONCLUSION

In the most general sense, based on all of the above, cloud technologies can be called technologies that allow client workstations to use external computing resources, storage capacities. Indeed, cloud technologies provide almost limitless possibilities thanks to their services, starting with simple storage information and ending with the provision of complex secure IT infrastructures. In addition to providing computing power to end users, cloud technologies provide new workplaces for IT professionals who are able to configure and maintain "clouds".

And since the technologies themselves are quite young, research continues on the possibility of their application in various areas of life. The main difficulty in the development of cloud technologies is not in solving technical issues, but in choosing a mutually beneficial development path. That is why many commercial and government organizations participate in the discussion of concepts and choose strategies for the development of IT systems.

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Madrahimov Sh.N., farm.f.d. k.i.x.
Tashkent Pharmaceutical Institute
Mirkosimova M.S.
2nd year master's student
of Tashkent Pharmaceutical Institute

CREATION OF A NEW TYPE OF OILS USED TO TREAT VITILIGO

Annotation: Vitiligo is one of the current topics in medicine today. The origin of this disease and the lack of a clear treatment method cause many problems in the treatment process. Not all medications used to treat this disease work well. Our main goal is to create an effective drug from the extract of medicinal plant products used in the treatment of vitiligo. We hope that the drug prepared from the extract and excipients obtained will definitely give the results we expected.

Keywords: Psoralen, extraction, lanolin, ultraviolet light, viscosity, pharmaceutical psoralen, vitamins, trace elements.

Relevance of the topic: Vitiligo (Latin vitiligo - a disease of the skin) - the loss of normal pigment in some parts of the skin. The causes of vitiligo, popularly known as leprosy, are not yet fully understood in advanced medicine. That is why it is difficult to treat. This disease does not choose age, sex and race. 1-4% of the world's population suffers from vitiligo. However, there has been a recent increase in the number of cases among young people.

Many of the medications developed to date cause skin allergies, and oral medications may be less effective than ointments. The development of drugs with low side effects and high efficacy is one of the most important and urgent issues facing modern pharmaceuticals.

Purpose of the topic: The main purpose of our topic is to isolate the active substance from plant products, which is effective in vitiligo, by analyzing it, adding vitamins, trace elements and excipients, and preparing a type of ointment from it.

Experimental part: Psoralen production technology: The raw material for the production of psoralen was Psoralen drupaceous Beg, a fruit of the legume family Fabaceae.

Extraction of Coumarins from the Raw Material: The crushed white fruits were placed in a stainless-steel mixing extractor with a rotation speed of 60 rpm and a certain amount was extracted using 40% ethyl alcohol. Extraction was performed at room temperature. Over time, the alcoholic extract was filtered through an inert gas into a drunk filter and dropped into a collector. The water-alcohol extract took it to the next level. The short was washed with water and the water-alcohol mixture was regenerated.

Technical psoralen extraction: The collection of alcoholic extracts was evaporated using hot steam in a vacuum evaporator at a pressure of 100-150 mm Hg. The residual cube was placed in a glass reaction boiler and left at room temperature for 1 day. The psoralen precipitated on the bottom of the pot. The liquid was decontaminated and the sediment was removed. Some of the sediment was washed with water, compacted, and air-dried.

Pharmaceutical psoralen extraction: Dried technical furocoumarins were poured into a mortar and then thoroughly mixed with Al2O3 in 2 parts. The index was elated using benzene.

The benzene eluate was filtered using a Büchner funnel with a paper filter and evaporated at 50–600 C in a rotary apparatus at a column pressure of 50–100 mm Hg. The psoralen precipitated. The sediment was filtered off.

In the first stage, a qualitative analysis of the substances contained in it was carried out by taking a portion of the extract obtained.

The following qualitative reactions were performed to determine the presence of coumarins.

1. Lactone reaction. Take two test tubes, add 2 ml of alcohol extract, add 0.5 ml of 10% sodium hydroxide solution to one of the test tubes, heat both tubes in a water bath until boiling and then cool. Both tubes were filled with 4 ml of distilled water. The solution in a solution of alkali and water formed a clear yellow color. Hence, this reaction confirms that it contains a lactone group. A few drops of dilute hydrochloric acid were added to this solution, the clear yellow solution lost its color and formed a precipitate or turbidity.

The amount of coumarins in the extract was determined by spectrophotometric and photo colorimetric methods.

In the next step, we got a type of ointment by mixing psoralen and lanolin and adding to it the vitamins and micronutrients needed for the pigment layer of the skin.

Preparation: Take 0.1 g of powdered psoralen, put it in a container with 5 g of anhydrous lanolin and mix well. Add 5 g of Vaseline oil and mix. Vitamins of group B and C from vitamins, microelements Cu, Zn, Fe from microelements were added to the resulting grease and mixed until a homogeneous mass was formed.

The parameters of the new ointment were analyzed.

Results obtained: In determining the authenticity, the isolated substance gave a micro sublimation reaction.

The new ointment is white in color, has a specific odor, and when the quality indicators were studied, it was determined that it actually contains coumarin by specific reactions. size 65 am, pHi-7.5, the content of heavy metals was found to be 0.0018%. These results were assessed as satisfactory.

Methods and techniques used: Extraction methods were used to extract biologically active substances from raw materials. Photocolorimetry, spectrophotometric methods were used to determine the amount of

furocoumarins. Chromatography, distraction, lactone reaction, micro sublimation was used to determine the authenticity. An isometric method was used to determine the viscosity. The appearance and odor of the ointment were studied by organoleptic methods.

Experimental and comparative methods were widely used in the experiment.

Conclusion: In our research on the development of a new form of ointment used in the treatment of vitiligo, we have studied the causes of the disease and its treatment, the literature on the drugs used, and identified the main active ingredient in the selected herbal product. we checked its content using special methods. The addition of excipients to the extracted main active biologically active substance and its enrichment with vitamins and microelements showed satisfactory results in the study of the quality indicators of the new ointment.

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Mirzaev A.
Tashkent State Law University

TRAINING EDUCATION PROCESS PEDAGOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR INTERACTION OF INTERACTION RELATIONS

Annotation: This thesis describes the specific features of interdisciplinary learning in the learning process. The author was written the interdisciplinary approach taking into account the relevance of the learning process. The issues of ensuring harmonization in the content of the curriculum are the areas of interaction in the subject curricula. For this reason, the author emphasized the didactic basis of interdisciplinary communication.

Keywords: Interdisciplinary, Integrative, Approach, Learning, Linking, Interaction, relation, Pedagogical, technology, quality of education, skill, didactic, Supply.

The national model of personnel training is the preparation of highly qualified, scientific potential pedagogical cadres, the creation of scientific infrastructure at the level of world science integration and upgrading the content of secondary education on this basis, improving the quality of education, improving the theoretical knowledge, skills and abilities of learners. Educating a competent person who is free-thinking, creative, loyal to the ideology of independence of our country requires increasing the effectiveness of education in schools. From this point of view, the creation of interdisciplinary constitutional laws and the linkage system will provide a solution to promising challenges in education.

Undoubtedly, independence is the main aspect of independence, the aspiration to bring up school-age children to the highest level of humanity, the enjoyment of spirituality, and the upbringing of our national and universal values. To do this, the teacher himself must have a great pedagogical skills and high human qualities. Today, in today's educational process, the teacher's work system is fundamentally changing, and pedagogical technologies, integration, and innovation are widely used in practice.

In the case of interdisciplinary communication, the students' knowledge acquired through the development of their knowledge, capabilities, interests, intellectual and intellectual abilities. The interdisciplinary approach should be understood as a didactic opportunity for curricula for different subjects and textbook balancing. Didactic aspects of interdisciplinary interactions are not limited to the expression of different knowledge and concepts in the content of particular subjects. Pedagogical research on interdisciplinary attitudes must be considered as an opportunity for pedagogical influence on a developing individual as an independent research direction. In recent years, the educational

value of interdisciplinary interdependence attention is paid. In pedagogical conditions with interdisciplinary communication, it is necessary to emphasize the role of the tutor

in the educational process.

Problems of interdisciplinary communication are presented as a leading pedagogical problem in the Uzbek scientists' research. As a result of scientific and

theoretical researches it has been revealed that the didactic capacities of mathematics and socio-humanitarian interdisciplinary interdependence are not defined. The process of mastering the content of these areas of education and the interconnected knowledge, skills, skills, and practical application of the subject have not been studied theoretically and practically.One of the main factors that nowadays is to provide mathematical knowledge in the context of education, and to formulate students' high level of computational skills and thinking, is that the content of the curriculum is mathematical in the context of general secondary education is negligible.

The accelerated development of science and technology in foreign countries creates complex problems for scientists. Therefore, the introduction of new theoretical and practical knowledge of natural and social development laws into the content of education, the creation of the necessary knowledge and skills in the interconnection of all subjects, and the vital knowledge of social life experiences and various fields of science it is extremely important to train pedagogues who have a great knowledge and skills to help their students achieve this goal. In order to clarify the interdisciplinary approach to solving these tasks, the purpose of this course is to determine the content of each curriculum, and to use the latest pedagogical technologies used in teaching, should be shaped.

It is important to rely on mathematical concepts of the relevance of all subjects, especially the new aspects of teaching socially-humanistic subjects. Mathematical knowledge, understanding, and computing skills that are offered to students have a generalized meaning. When interdisciplinary communication is provided, learners are given the knowledge and understanding that are interconnected. The issues of ensuring harmonization in the content of the curriculum are the areas of interaction in the subject curricula.

This is why it is important for a comprehensive understanding of the content of the "academic interdisciplinary approach". Interdisciplinary Interaction is an opportunity to explore the content of the course topics, to highlight the important points in it, and to activate the following processes.

-Reducing the likelihood of a subjective approach to the learning interdisciplinary approach in the learning process;

-to draw the attention of the students to the most important subjects of science that are of paramount importance in the discovery of key science ideas;

-Enhancing the continuity of perceptions by encouraging students to diversify their didactic means to enhance the scope of their creative initiative

and independence of learning and effective multidisciplinary academic interactions;

step-by-step implementation of organizational work on the use of interdisciplinary learning;

- achieving a mutual cohesion of the subject curriculum through various didactic tools;

Establishing creative collaboration between teachers and students;

-Developing the synthesis of the students' academic world outlook on social life through mathematics with the social sciences and humanities.

-The synchronization of social life with the social-humanitarian curriculum.

Teaching process as a system by its founders, ie teachers' teaching tools, to evaluate the effectiveness of the learning process in a particular context and the learning outcomes of the learning outcomes develops technology-driven educational activities. It is important to mention the importance of pedagogical technologies in this process.

Pedagogical technology also includes a complex integrative process, which includes all aspects of learning, including the problem analysis and planning, problem solving, and organization of activities.

Ensuring that a person has mature maturity, the formation of an intellectual potential that is capable of developing the harmonious spiritual and spiritual world is primarily determined by specific goals set out in the educational process. The more creative and demanding approach to the content of the education is the power of influence on the emergence of a range of psychological possibilities for young people, effective use of their intellectual potential, and the feeling of self-fulfillment serves as a For this purpose, of course, the teacher and the educator serve as a foundation.

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Mirzaxolov N.T.
lecturer
Namangan State University

FEATURES OF COGNITIVE ACTIVITY IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

Abstract: The development of cognitive activity is one of the leading tasks of education modernization. The standard establishes requirements for personal educational results, "including the readiness and ability of students for self-development and personal self-determination, the formation of their motivation for learning and purposeful cognitive activity." This article discusses the features of cognitive activity in the educational process.

Key words: cognition, cognitive activity, learning process, activity, need, teenager

Cognition in its most general form can be interpreted as human activity to acquire knowledge about the world around him, about man himself, about the relationship between man and nature, man and society, etc. Various sciences study cognition, but the theory of knowledge, or epistemology, arose in philosophy at the earliest stage of its development. Epistemology studies the nature of human cognition, the forms and patterns of transition from superficial knowledge (ideas, opinions) about the world to essential, deep knowledge. Gnoseology is also interested in ways of achieving truth knowledge, as well as its criteria.

From the point of view of epistemology, cognition can be represented as a complex and contradictory process, in which two types are traditionally distinguished: sensory and rational cognition. Both varieties are closely related and each of them has its own forms.

Human cognition of the objective world begins with the help of the senses. Interacting with certain objects, we get sensations, perceptions and ideas.

The results of the received sensory data are recorded and processed in our consciousness at the stage of rational cognition with the help of concepts, judgments and inferences. The stage of rational cognition is usually called abstract thinking. The process of cognition is closely related to the practical activity of a person. Practice is the basis, foundation, basis of the cognitive process and, at the same time, the criterion of the truth of its results.

The diagram of the structure of the process of cognition, given below, is rather conventional, since it does not represent, for example, intuition - direct comprehension of the truth without conscious preliminary cognitive activity. However, on the whole, the diagram gives a correct idea of the fundamental forms of the cognitive process.

In the history of philosophy, there were different points of view on the role of the sensible and the rational in cognition. Sensualists exaggerated the importance for the knowledge of sensory forms. Rationalists, on the contrary, gave priority in cognition to forms of abstract thinking. In fact, in real human consciousness, the sensible is permeated by the rational, and the rational - by the sensual.

One of the most important questions of philosophy is the question of the knowability of the world.

In an attempt to answer the question "Is the world knowable?" three main tendencies were clearly identified: optimism, skepticism and agnosticism.

If optimists assert the fundamental cognizability of the world, the fundamental possibility of obtaining reliable knowledge about the world, then representatives of agnosticism argue that knowledge about the world obtained by a person through sensory or rational experience does not provide grounds for saying what the world really is. In other words, agnostics believe that our knowledge does not provide reliable information about the reality around us. They deny the very possibility of obtaining this kind of knowledge.

Representatives of skepticism take, as it were, an intermediate position: without denying the fundamental possibility of knowing the objective world, they express doubts that all knowledge about this world is reliable.

In many ways, the problem of the reliability of our knowledge about the world is determined by the answer to the fundamental question of epistemology "What is truth?"

There are different interpretations of the concept of "truth". For some, truth is the correspondence of knowledge to reality. For others, truth is what is confirmed by experience. For still others, truth is a kind of agreement, convention. For the fourth, truth is a property of self-consistency of knowledge. For the fifth, it is assessed in terms of the usefulness of the knowledge gained, in terms of the effectiveness of its use in practice.

The classical concept of truth is related to the first definition. It arose in ancient times and is shared by both materialists and idealists, both dialecticians and metaphysicians, both theologians and atheists.

The modern interpretation of truth, which most philosophers adhere to, is as follows:

• Reality is understood as an objective reality that exists outside and independently of our consciousness.

• The concept of "reality" includes in the area of its objective meaning and subjective reality, which means the possibility of cognition and spiritual reality.

• Cognition, together with its results and the object of knowledge, is inextricably linked with the practical activity of a person. Through practice, the object of cognition is set, in practice, the results of cognition are realized.

• Is the truth an endless process associated with the transition? from incomplete knowledge to more complete knowledge.

There are the concepts of "objective truth", "relative truth" and "absolute truth", which from different sides characterize knowledge about an object.

obtaining this knowledge; 2) knowledge, depending on certain conditions, place and time of their acquisition.

Relativists absolutize the role of relative truth, claiming that all truth is relative. Dogmatists ignore the concreteness of truth, arguing that it does not depend on the conditions in which knowledge is formed. But there is no abstract truth. Truth is always concrete.

There are various forms of truth, which are divided depending on the nature of the cognized object, on the type of objective reality, the degree of completeness of mastering the object, etc. The criterion of the truth of our knowledge about the world is social and historical practice, understood as a set of purposeful material activities aimed at transforming the reality around a person.

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Musayev Sh.R.
Fergana training center
of the National Guard of the Republic of Uzbekistan

ADMINISTRATIVE RESPONSIBILITY OF SERVICEMEN IN MAINTAINING PUBLIC ORDER (EXPERIENCE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES)

Annotation: The problem of committing administrative offenses has been very topical throughout the entire period of human society. It remains the same today. Moreover, this problem does not lose its significance in any formation and system. The truth is, there have always been offenses. They still exist today. In an environment where the stability of society is so relative, the problems of managing social processes using economic and financial methods arise, and the eyes of some Russians involuntarily turn to the army. The army is a political tool; it cannot be outside the political process, which is constantly influencing it directly and indirectly. As long as there is instability in society and there is a risk of territorial disintegration, the army will be a state tool to maintain the integrity of the country. Army and politics are closely intertwined. The responsibility of the military is very important in maintaining public order.

Introduction: The constitutional development of Uzbekistan has been gradual since the independence of our country. In this regard, various reforms have been carried out in the development of society, public administration, including the organization of the civil service. In particular, with the achievement of state independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, there was a need to establish a civil service aimed at the formation and development of a sovereign democratic state and to determine the legal status of civil servants. At a time when a new statehood is being formed in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the role and place of the civil service in the implementation of state tasks and functions is growing. The purposeful and effective functioning of the state depends to a large extent on the employees of public bodies.

The constitutional development of Uzbekistan has been gradual since the independence of our country. In this regard, various reforms have been carried out in the development of society, public administration, including the organization of the civil service. In particular, with the achievement of state independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, there was a need to organize the civil service and determine the legal status of civil servants, aimed at the formation and development of a sovereign democratic state. At a time when a new statehood is being formed in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the importance and role of the civil service in the implementation of state tasks and functions is growing. The purposeful and effective functioning of the state depends to a large

extent on the employees of public bodies. According to the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, not only citizens, but also officials (civil servants) are liable for administrative misconduct (offenses). The basis of administrative liability of civil servants is the violation of the general mandatory rules established by the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, ie the commission of an administrative offense. In particular, in accordance with Article 15 of the Code of Administrative Responsibility of the Republic of Uzbekistan, officials ensure compliance with the rules and regulations established in the field of public order, protection of state and public order, protection of the environment and public health. they should be held administratively liable for committing administrative offenses related to non-compliance with other rules that fall within their official duties [1]. Also, according to Article 23 of the Code of Administrative Responsibility of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the following administrative penalties may be imposed for the commission of an administrative offense [2]:

1) a fine;

2) seizure of an item that is an instrument of an administrative offense or is directly related to it, subject to payment;

3) confiscation of property that is a tool for committing an administrative offense or is directly related to it;

4) deprivation of a certain person of the special right granted to him (the right to drive a vehicle, the right to hunt);

5) administrative detention.

As a rule, civil servants (officials) are a special subject of administrative responsibility. I think it's up to the military and the National Guard. One of the most important issues today is to maintain public order and fight crime. It is impossible to build a state governed by the rule of law without a proper solution, and it is impossible to establish a market economy. Therefore, this issue is approached by law enforcement agencies, but the issue is so serious that it can not be solved only by relying on government agencies, it must be actively involved in the work of the general public. In this regard, the activities of local self-government bodies are widely used, that is, according to the law, they help the relevant authorities to maintain public order and eradicate crime.

Main part:

Public order is the personal safety of citizens, public safety, the normal functioning of enterprises, institutions, organizations, public organizations, the creation of full conditions for work and leisure of citizens, respect for their honor, dignity and universal values. is a system of social relations that arises and develops in public places on the basis of legal and social norms aimed at doing. Public safety is the state of protection of the individual, society and the state from crime, other illegal actions, the consequences of emergencies, social conflicts, natural disasters, epidemics, epizootics, major disasters, accidents and

fires. Maintaining public order, in turn, serves to prevent crime and is a guarantee of effective crime control policy.

We have a legal mechanism for maintaining public order and preventing crime. In particular, the Laws “On Crime Prevention” of 14 May 2014 and “On Internal Affairs Bodies” adopted on 16 September 2016, and the Law “On Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan” of 7 February 2017. Presidential Decree "On Action Strategy", adopted on March 14, 2017 "On measures to further improve the system of crime prevention and fight against crime" and February 14, 2018 "On maintaining public order in Tashkent, Presidential decrees "On the introduction of a qualitatively new system of crime prevention and fight against crime" [4]. They directly serve as a legal basis for maintaining public order, first of all, improving the effectiveness of crime prevention and combating crime, joint efforts of law enforcement agencies to detect threats at an early stage, ensuring their joint and quality elimination.

Therefore, the study and prevention of the causes of violations of public order and public safety is one of the most important issues today. One of the biggest steps taken to maintain public order and ensure the safety of citizens was the adoption of the Law "On Crime Prevention" of 14 May 2014. This law, along with the regulation of relations in the field of crime prevention in our country, serves to prevent not only crimes, but also administrative offenses, as well as to instill in citizens a sense of respect for the law.

One of the main tasks of the law is to ensure the protection of the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of the individual. The law also defines the issues of ensuring cooperation and coordination of the activities of bodies and institutions directly involved in crime prevention and participating in it. In the system of law enforcement agencies, the internal affairs, prosecutor's office, national security, justice, customs and tax authorities are defined as the bodies directly involved in crime prevention. In accordance with the requirements of the law, in order to increase the effectiveness of crime prevention and ensure the interaction of bodies and institutions directly involved in crime prevention, coordination councils for crime prevention will be established under the prosecutor's office. The essence of these councils is to ensure the interaction of law enforcement and public administration in the prevention of crime and delinquency in the country, the use of effective methods of combating it, as well as to involve the general public in this process and use their support. consists of. In particular n, Article 21 of the Law sets an important task for citizens' self-government bodies, such as assisting law enforcement agencies in maintaining public order. Other norms of the law, including Article 24, state that the occurrence of threats and threats to public safety and public order, the interests of citizens is the basis for the implementation of special crime prevention [7]. Now, the main task before us is to ensure the full and strict implementation of the tasks assigned to us by law in cooperation with law enforcement and public administration, as well as public organizations in ensuring public order and

safety of citizens. Citizens' solidarity is also important in preventing violations of public order and public safety. Because any mistake or negligence in this process, giving in to the mood of selfishness can lead to serious consequences.

Foreign experience It is noteworthy that in Germany there is a practice of extensive use of the opportunities of citizens in the prevention of crime and the fight against crime. According to this practice, German citizens who witness any offense, including antisocial behavior, immediately report it to the state authorities by telephone, orally, electronically. Based on the message, prompt preventive measures will be taken and the citizen will be informed about the results.

The implementation of measures aimed at involving the general public in crime prevention is observed in many countries around the world, in particular, in the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada, Germany and Australia. These activities include “Neighborhood watch”, “Crimestoppers”, “Crimeprevention throughen vironment design (broken window)”, Programs such as "Safety City" are being developed and effectively implemented. Similar programs have been developed in the country to develop a hardware and software package of law enforcement agencies "Safe City", which is aimed at making full use of its capabilities in Tashkent. In short, the work on maintaining public order and ensuring the safety of citizens is carried out on the basis of continuous cooperation of all law enforcement agencies and the general public.

The widespread introduction of information and information technology, the widespread introduction of information and information technology in maintaining public order and crime prevention are also effective. In particular, complete and accurate information on possible offenses, including crimes, is reflected in the measures taken to prevent offenses and crimes. In the analysis of statistics on this activity, the widespread introduction of information systems reflects the following specific features: first, it will increase the effectiveness of adapting to the operational situation and maintaining familiarity with the main tasks and methods of combating public order and crime prevention;

secondly, ensuring the rights of citizens and forming their obedience to the law;

third, the effect of false information, which hinders the maintenance of public order and the prevention of offenses, is lost;

fourthly, it plays an important role in managing the activities of various agencies, institutions, public organizations, citizens' self-government bodies to maintain public order and prevent crime. President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev addressed an enlarged meeting of the Security Council to the National Guard on public order and security tasked.

"Speaking about the recent measures taken on the organizational structure of the Armed Forces, it should be noted that the National Guard has been established. It is known that the activities of this special military unit are aimed at ensuring public and state security, realizing human rights and freedoms,

protecting the population from various terrorist threats, criminal and other illegal acts. "[4] The press service quotes the head of state. According to the President of Uzbekistan, in a short period of time, the National Guard has become an important link in the security system of the country and has established close cooperation with the components of the Armed Forces. It is known that today we are doing a lot to ensure public order in our country on the basis of the concept of "Safe City - Safe Country." In this connection, a new structure, the National Guard, was established. From now on, the National Guard, together with the Ministry of Internal Affairs, will be responsible and accountable for the implementation of the safe zone project in each city and province, and for maintaining public order. To fulfill these tasks, the National Guard works in close cooperation with local government agencies and public organizations, ”Mirziyoyev said.

It is known that the activities of this special military unit are aimed at ensuring public and state security, realizing human rights and freedoms, protecting the population from various terrorist threats, criminal and other illegal acts. In a short time, the National Guard has become an important link in the country’s security system and has established close cooperation with Armed Forces components. Unfortunately, for the last 15-20 years, this important issue has been neglected due to the wrong approach to maintaining public order and safety. In particular, it should be noted that the Security Council did not pay enough attention to this. There was no clear owner of the system, and the units dealing with these issues were either under the Ministry of the Interior or under the Ministry of Defense. Therefore, these units could not find their place. Public order and safety training exercises were virtually non-existent. Various bureaucratic hurdles were encountered when it was necessary to perform urgent tasks. As a result, prompt decisions were not made in a timely manner, and tasks were not performed effectively. However, all over the world, it is not the army, not the Ministry of Defense, but separate structures that deal with maintaining order and public safety within the country. It is known that today we are carrying out great work to ensure public order in our country on the basis of the concept of "Safe City - Safe Country." In this connection, a new structure, the National Guard, was established. From now on, the National Guard, together with the Ministry of Internal Affairs, will be responsible and accountable for the implementation of the safe zone project in each city and province, and for maintaining public order. To carry out these tasks, the National Guard works in close cooperation with local government agencies and public organizations.

In an environment where the stability of society is so relative, the problems of managing social processes using economic and financial methods arise, and the eyes of some Russians involuntarily turn to the army. The army is a political tool; it cannot be outside the political process, which is constantly influenced directly and indirectly. As long as there is instability in society and there is a risk of territorial disintegration, the army will be a state tool to

maintain the integrity of the country. Army and politics are closely related to each other All the features discussed above allow us to note some types of their combination. There are the following structures of administrative offense:

- material and official;
- simple and qualified;
- clear and alternative.

These types of administrative offenses include, in material terms, the onset or signs that lead to adverse material consequences. The amount of damages is determined by law to correctly classify the offense and to compensate the damage caused to the offender. There is no sign of the onset of negative effects in official compositions. These types of administrative offenses, as simple as they are, are committed in a specific action without any reinforcement. But sometimes qualifying factors are included in the consideration of such an offense. They reinforce the negative power of the act, which allows the offense to be dealt with under another paragraph of the article. In this case, the guilty person will receive a more severe punishment for his actions. If a single act acts as an administrative offense, then the content of the offense is unambiguous. But sometimes the perpetrator commits several illegal acts. In such cases, the composition of the offenses is an alternative.

Administrative offenses that violate public order and public safety, including:

in public order (for example, petty hooliganism; violation of the order of organizing or holding a meeting, assembly, demonstration, procession or picket);

on public safety (e.g. violation of emergency requirements; violation of the rules of production, sale, collection, display, registration, storage, carrying or destruction of weapons and ammunition).

Administrative offenses in the field of military registration (Chapter 21 of the Code of Administrative Offenses of Russia):

on the established procedure for military registration (for example, failure to submit to the military commissariat or other body conducting military registration, lists of citizens who must be initially registered for military registration; failure to provide information on citizens who are obliged or obliged to register); on the established procedure for performance of military service (for example, non-fulfillment of military registration obligations by citizens; intentional damage or loss of military registration documents). Such a classification of types of administrative offenses allows law enforcement agencies to properly assess the nature of the offense, the quality of the act and the proportionate approach to the perpetrators.

When we talk about the Turkish police in another Middle Eastern country, we first learn that it is part of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic and includes the General Directorate of Security.

The responsibilities of the Turkish police include:

- maintaining public order, ensuring the safety of citizens and their property;

- identification and prosecution of offenders;

- crime prevention;

- performance of other duties established by the law, regulations and normative legal acts of the government.

The police also have political responsibilities to maintain state unity and maintain constitutional order. The police also perform administrative functions, such as providing security and assisting other agencies.

Internal security and public order in Turkey are provided by three police networks:

1) the General Directorate of the Turkish National Police, which is responsible for urban areas;

2) the General Command of the Gendarmerie, which is responsible for rural areas;

3) Coast Guard, which protects the country's shores.

The General Directorate of the Turkish National Police is divided into a central organization and regional branches. The central organization has a more complex structure. The Turkish police is headed by the Director General. It has seven departments, including Office, Press and Protocol Relations Directorate, Intelligence Department, Special Operations the department, the inspection department, the oversight body, and the police headquarters.

The CEO is assisted by five deputies, each of whom heads several departments. For example, one of the deputies is in charge of the Department of International Relations, European Affairs, Borders and Migration, and the Department for Combating Organized Crime. Turkey is administratively divided into provinces, cities and districts. There are 81 provincial police directorates in Turkey, 751 city police directorates attached to them, 22 border checkpoint directorates, 18 free police stations and 834 police stations. The central police body reports to the Ministry of the Interior, as well as provincial police chiefs to provincial governors and district chiefs.

The Turkish Gendarmerie is a paramilitary armed organization that maintains security and law and order. It is established and operates under the ***Law "On the Establishment of the Gendarmerie, Its Duties and Powers"***. The gendarmerie is responsible for maintaining security and public order and performs other duties as defined by law. The Gendarmerie Command reports to the Interior Ministry. The area of responsibility of the gendarmerie is outside the areas where the police operate.

The gendarmerie has four main functions:

- Administrative - protection of the Department of Crime Prevention, Investigation, Investigation and Penitentiary.

- Legal - identification, arrest and transportation of criminals, submission of evidence in criminal cases to the relevant authorities.

- Ensuring compliance with the country's military laws and regulations in accordance with the Military-High Command's mandate.

- Perform other duties, including those specified in laws, regulations and government decrees.

The Turkish General Directorate of Security is composed of police commanders (at various levels), officers and staff. The command structure includes the Director General of the Turkish Police, the Superintendent of the 1st to 4th rank of the police, the Chief Inspector, the Inspector General, the Deputy Inspector General, and the police officers. There are two types of police training. In particular, the Education Department of the General Directorate of Security conducts the educational process inseparably from the main work and provides training in professional training courses at the Police Academy. From the above, it is clear that it would be useful to discuss the positive aspects of the police system of the sister state of Turkey, including the experience in such areas as training, retraining, organization of sectoral services.

Strengthening the powers of the National Guard of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the fight against terrorism, law and order, as well as public order and security and mitigation of the consequences of terrorist acts Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Combating Terrorism" based on; On the development of military and state of emergency, territorial defense, civil defense and military-economic support of the Republic of Uzbekistan in connection with the defense of the Republic of Uzbekistan from attack or aggression as a condition for ensuring state sovereignty [8] The Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan elected from constituencies to hear the reports of district and city khokims in ensuring state sovereignty by strengthening the legal mechanisms that establish a balance between central and local authorities. deputies of the Legislative Chamber and people's deputies of regional and Tashkent city Kengashes, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, public administration bodies The need for the participation of representatives of the region, the mayor of Tashkent or his deputies, heads of departments of district and city executive authorities is justified by the improvement of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On local government"; By joining the Nakhichevan Agreement on the Establishment of the Cooperation Council of Turkic Speaking States (International Intergovernmental Organization) (October 3, 2009), Uzbekistan needs to develop cooperation with Turkic-speaking countries, ensure security and strengthen neighborliness. .

Based on the scientific results obtained on improving the organizational and legal framework for ensuring the state sovereignty of the Republic of Uzbekistan: The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Combating Terrorism" contains the powers of the National Guard of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the fight against terrorism According to Article 91, “participates in the fight against terrorism, law and order, as well as public order and security; Participates in the elimination of the consequences of terrorist acts ”(reference of the Legislative

Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 26, 2019 No. 06 / 2-06). On the basis of these proposals, the assignment of tasks to the National Guard of the Republic of Uzbekistan to ensure law and order, public order and security, prevention of terrorist acts served to strengthen the protection of state sovereignty of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Defense" defines the basic principles of state policy in the field of defense (Article 5), the main tasks of the Armed Forces (Article 8), the leadership of the country's defense and Armed Forces (Article 9), as well as , Chapter 4 on Military and State of Emergency, Territorial Defense, Civil Defense and Military-Economic Support of Defense (Article 29) related to the defense of the Republic of Uzbekistan from attack or aggression (O ' Reference of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 06 / 2-06 of September 26, 2019). These proposals served to strengthen the military and state of emergency, territorial defense, civil defense and military-economic defense of the Republic of Uzbekistan in connection with the defense of the Republic of Uzbekistan from attack or aggression as a condition for ensuring state sovereignty. Members of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, deputies of the Legislative Chamber and deputies of regional and Tashkent city Kengashes, representatives of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, public administration bodies, regional, Tashkent city elected from constituencies Proposals on the participation of the khokim or his deputies, heads of structural subdivisions of district and city executive authorities are included in Articles 24 and 251 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On local government" (Reference of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 06 / 1-51 of September 18, 2019). These proposals served to strengthen the sovereignty of the state as a result of the establishment of legal mechanisms to establish a balance between the central and local authorities; The activities of the International Intergovernmental Cooperation Council of Turkic Speaking States and the development of cooperation between Turkic-speaking countries, strengthening brotherhood, friendship and neighborliness between them, maintaining peace, security and mutual trust, and its activities are in the interests of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Introduced with the ratification of the Nakhichevan Agreement on the Establishment of the Cooperation Council of Turkic Speaking States of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Nakhichevan, October 3, 2009 Reference of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 10 / 1-782 of November 19, 2019). This proposal laid the foundation for further strengthening of socio-economic and political cooperation of Uzbekistan with the Turkic-speaking countries: Turkey, Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan and contributed to the sovereignty of Uzbekistan. .

Conclusion: I would like to conclude by saying that administrative liability applies to violation or non-compliance with the general mandatory rules

applicable to all citizens. They have a variety of appearances and have unique characteristics. For example, state and public order and security; nature protection; ownership; standardization; statistics and calculations; traffic safety and use of vehicles; military list; border order; fight against smuggling; currency transactions and other rules. Mandatory rules are established by various competent executive bodies. Administrative liability usually arises in case of violation of the requirements of administrative-legal norms. At the same time, the current legislation shows that administrative liability can be applied to violations of labor, finance, land, and even the norms of constitutional law. This, in turn, indicates the cross-sectoral importance of administrative responsibility. We, the military, have a responsibility to maintain public order and combat administrative crime

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Mustafoeva N.I.
EFL lecturer
Tashkent state university of law

WRITING COMPETENCE DESCRIPTORS OF STUDENTS IN THE LEGAL CONTEXT

Annotation: Modern social reality makes the system of legal education a requirement to prepare a universal lawyer, equally possessing knowledge in all branches of law and legislation; equally / well-versed in the entire set of legal tools; able to timely and promptly focus on the needs of the legal services market; ready to change the profile of their law enforcement activities. At the same time, lawyers with deep experience in any narrow or rare field of jurisprudence, specialists with a limited range of professional skills, are increasingly in demand on the labor market.

Key words: Lawyer, student, legal, development, studying.

The meaning of such a step is seen in "increasing the role and complicating the tasks of the personal development of future specialists" (V. I. Baidenko). However, despite many years of experience in studying the competence-based approach and strengthening its role in modern vocational education, researchers have not come to a generally accepted definition of competencies, just as they have not reached unity in understanding the essence of key competencies. In the topic of dissertation research on higher professional education, the formulations with the concept of "competence" and "competence" still sound identical. The attributive-object support of competencies is also in an extremely wide range: “professional communicative competence”, “professional and technological competence”, “academic competence”, intercultural competence ”, etc. All this complicates the implementation of a competence-based approach to the training of future lawyers at a university : As we can see, the problem of competence-oriented "training and * education of future lawyers is quite acute. First of all, from the standpoint of substantiating a complex of key competencies, their structure and content. This is due to the ongoing development of third-generation standards, in which it is planned to not only highlight the block of key competencies, but also lay in it - the differences between key competencies and key qualifications. Secondly, from the standpoint of additional analysis of the specifics of legal activity as. source of content for core competencies. Third, from the point of view of modeling "the process of forming key competencies in future lawyers. A new look at the results of vocational education requires, in addition to what has been said, a revision of the educational functions of training lawyers; and also taking into account the situational, unregulated factors of their professional development.

In accordance with the European Classification of Education, in the results of training future lawyers, an essential place should be given to ethical values and individual characteristics of behavior * that activate modern ideas of "upbringing education". , its moral and ethical components and its utilitarian purpose were equally characteristic of the professional consciousness of students.

Research experience, however, shows that in academic publications devoted to the professional education of lawyers, the issues of forming their key competencies are not sufficiently emphasized. This problem is poorly reflected in scientific publications. Raising the pressing issues of modern legal education, the authors only fragmentarily connect them with the prospects for the transition of law faculties to the competence-based format of the educational process. In general, we can * say that the problem of competence-oriented 'training of future lawyers at the university, including the process of forming their key competencies, requires a more thorough consideration. Among the fundamental contradictions arising from the above, we must name the following: between a large volume of pedagogical research on the theory and practice of the competence-based approach to vocational education and the persisting discrepancies in understanding the essence of the key competencies of future specialists; between the need for law schools and faculties in the transition to a competence model of professional education and insufficient knowledge of the peculiarities of the formation of key competencies in future lawyers; -between the well-established research practice of using pedagogical models in the education system and the undeveloped model for the formation of key competencies of future lawyers; between the existing technological potential of higher education and the unresolved problem of the forms and methods of teaching future lawyers, optimizing the process of forming their key competencies. These contradictions determined the theme of our dissertation research "Formation of key competencies of future lawyers". The object of the research is key competencies in the professional training of future lawyers at the university.

The subject of the research is the process of forming the key competencies of future lawyers.

The purpose of the study is to theoretically substantiate, develop and test a model for the formation of key competencies of future lawyers.

Research hypothesis: the process of forming key competencies of future lawyers is effective if the role and functions of key competencies in higher professional legal education are revealed and their content of key competencies of future lawyers is revealed; the features of the formation of key competencies in future lawyers are characterized; in the process of forming key competencies, a model is implemented based on the unity of the target, effective and organizational-content blocks; a set of theoretical and methodological premises, didactic principles and approaches to the implementation ^ of the process, which

predetermine the leading methods of teaching future lawyers and their typical types of activities; provides for specialized technological support, which enhances the effectiveness of the academic training of future lawyers and qualitatively changes the approaches to the passage of various kinds of practice.In accordance with the purpose, object, subject and hypothesis, the following research tasks are defined:

1. To identify the role and functions of key competencies in higher professional education and to reveal the content of key competencies of future lawyers.

2. To characterize the features of the formation of key competencies in future lawyers.

3. To develop a model for the formation of key competencies of future lawyers.

4. To test the proposed model by using a specially developed set of forms, methods and techniques for working with students.

The role and functions of key competencies in higher professional education have been clarified. It has been established that, in contrast to qualifications, competencies are based on the motivational and semantic attitudes of the personality of the future specialist and his individual experience in the intended professional field. Key competencies are viewed as invariant, identical, goals and objectives; future professional activity is a complex of knowledge, skills and abilities, which is characterized by the stability of positive motives, professional self-development and is based on the experience of professionally oriented activities.

2. The composition and content of key competencies of future lawyers have been substantiated; The most typical manifestations of professional, legal activity are taken as a basis: its conditionality by the phenomenon of law ;, a high level, social responsibility; specificity of communicative? and informational "components of legal work. As a result, methodological, ethical, communicative and informational competences are named as key competencies: Methodological competence is associated with systemic competence; consideration of legal; phenomena in the context of semiotic-polarity of the category of law; ethical competence assumes that the future lawyer has formed and stable moral priorities; responsibility for public order; communicative; competence * is being considered; as a form of social practice, contributing; resolution of legal and social conflicts, formation, civil society; information competence is associated with the satisfaction of information and legal needs of state and public structures based on the effective organization and use of information resources; using modern technologies.

3. The features of the formation of key competencies in future lawyers are characterized; The basic component is determined by the subject-activity beginning of competencies. Approaches to the organization of educational, quasi-professional and educational-professional activities of future lawyers have

been substantiated; the significance of the activity-oriented, hermeneutic, personality-oriented approaches is shown. The features of the practical activities of future lawyers are analyzed in the context of the formation of the subject-activity factor in the history of professional training of lawyers in Russia.

4. A model has been developed for the formation of key competencies for future lawyers. The model includes purpose, result and organizational specifics. Also, the model is based on theoretical and methodological prerequisites for the formation of key competencies in future lawyers; approaches and didactic principles of their teaching methods used in this. The theoretical significance of the research: approaches to understanding competencies and competencies in the context of the competence-based approach in the vocational education system, as well as the differences between competencies and qualifications; the key competencies of future lawyers were identified, the content of each of them was substantiated; from the standpoint of a competence-based approach to the education of future lawyers, the phenomenon of activity is considered; the concept of activity is associated with the concept of activity and is projected onto the practice of legal education; the distinction between educational, quasi-professional and educational-professional activities of future specialists is presented; Practical significance: the model for the formation of key competencies of future lawyers is implemented using teaching methods that are adequate to the essence of key competencies of future lawyers: the moderation method, the training method, the case study method, the simulation method, etc. additional recommendations were developed and tested for the implementation of educational research by future lawyers; introspection sheets of project activities were introduced into practice; individual versions of explanatory notes to the curriculum of teaching materials were tested, reflecting the goals and objectives of the formation of key competencies of future lawyers; describes possible ways to optimize the professionally oriented activities of future lawyers in the process of their work in legal clinics and consultations. approaches - to the keeping of the Diaries of the passage * by the future have been adjusted. production lawyers! practice; developed; and tested; complex of applications; to the Diary. The structure of the model for the formation of key competencies in future lawyers should include the social determinants of the corresponding process, its goal and result; theoretical and methodological preconceptions of the content of the process; organizational and substantive stages; didactic principles; approaches to technological support; typical activities of students; leading teaching methods.

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Muxitdinova F.R.
teacher of department of foreign languages
faculty of agro engineering and hydro melioration
Andijan Institute of Agriculture and Agro technologies
Uzbekistan, Andijan

CREATIVE QUALITIES OF THE STUDENTS IN THE SYSTEM OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Annotation: The relevance of the work is devoted to the creative activity of students in the system of modern education, based on research data conducted in foreign educational institutions in recent years. The main attention is paid to the methods of assessing the individual psychological qualities of the personality of students in the system of higher professional education, which determine their creative activity.

Key words: educational methods, creative qualities, creation, arts and crafts, student.

Creativity is the purposeful processing of non-verbal data without the involvement of the operative memory of a person's perception. Creation and progression of creativity consists in mastering the established rules of a new stage of learning in educational activities, the way of which is to use self-reproducing approaches. We believe that creative pedagogy will help to recreate the individual's desire for self-education.

The relevance of the study lies in the fact that it is necessary to ensure the modern diversified development of youth, the manifestation of a person's creative capabilities, the realization of his creative potential, the development of knowledge and experience of his self-embodiment.

These issues can be solved by applying modern methods in teaching the training of professionals. Thus, the teacher is required to have certain characteristics, since, in addition to transferring knowledge to students, he expands the highly spiritual practical experience and creative starting point in education, teaches the mentality of the student's personality.

In the modern world, there is a large number of materials about the giftedness of learners. The main provisions, approaches, principles, models, criteria and types of the phenomenon of giftedness are presented. The material of the manual covers the main problems of gifted students in the conditions of modern education. The author draws attention to psychological and pedagogical assistance to gifted children in the conditions of modern education, overcoming everyday stereotypes that a gifted learner himself will find his way in studies, profession, in society. In this regard, it is considered mandatory to find

previously unknown means and approaches to promote the creative capabilities of future masters in the system of higher professional education.

Philosophers, psychologists, educational scientists of our time in their research substantiated the necessity and revealed the relevance of the development of creative abilities. Scientists define creativity as a complex type of human activity to create new material and spiritual values. The creativity is one of the types of the renewal of the world, and a person as a species cannot exist if he does not engage in creativity, since his ability to create exists by the need to maintain his human existence. Thus, the absence of a given need in a person, or rather its extinction, leads to degradation.

The purpose of the work is to develop the creative qualities of the student's personality, the upbringing of a truly creative free personality. Let us analyze the work of students in the methodological material and present some data.

The results of the study, which was conducted among students of 1–2 courses, aged from 17 to 19 years, are offered for consideration. The testing involved 12 people, divided into two groups. The first group - students of the faculty of agro business; Group 2 - students in the specialties: agronomy and engineering", creative students.

In our research, students were given three methods and the questionnaire:

1. Using this technique, students were tested to identify the leading arms, legs, ear and eyes. To determine the leading hand, we used a questionnaire. The leading hand was determined by the character of the student's performance of a set of various tests, including tests for motor dexterity, joint actions, and preferential use of the hand. To determine the leading leg, we used the tests: “hitting the ball”, “taking a step forward and backward”. In each case, the leg making the movement was considered as the leading one. In a pair test (walking forward - backward), if one leg starts moving and the other ends. Determination of the leading eye was carried out tests, “aiming”, closing one eye.

2. Test “Psycho geometric typology”**.** This system allows you to analyze personality typology based on observation of human behavior and preference for a particular geometric figure: square, triangle, circle, rectangle and zigzag. If the presented geometric figures are decomposed in the order of their preference, the figure placed in the first place shows the main dominant features of personality and behavior.

Let's take a closer look at the meaning of geometric shapes.

Square shape: discipline, pedantry, analytical mindset.

Triangle shape: leader, desire to rule, fairness, pragmatism.

Circle shape: sociability, benevolence, caring.

Rectangle shape: inconstancy, illogical, curiosity for knowledge.

Zigzag form: desire for transformation, creativity, the need to obtain information, excellent intuition, thoughtfulness.

When analyzing the data of this test, changes were found in 2 groups.

In the first group, the subjects chose the following geometric shapes: 1st and 2nd places - a square and a triangle; then the students chose a zigzag and a rectangle.

In the second group, the students chose the following figures: 1st and 2nd places - a triangle and a square; further circle and zigzag.

So, creativity as a mechanism is unchanged, but a person's ability to master the creative process is subject to development. Mastering the experience of work in creativity, a person models various ways to ensure the state of creativity.

Summarizing the above, let us dwell on some essential points:

1) the learning process will be effective if the student understands, or rather, makes his own learning process clearer for himself;

2) creativity affects a person, he becomes calmer and more balanced, creativity is formed, the experience of creativity.

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UDK 340

Nishanova F.M.
lecturer
Department of Social sciences
Namangan State University

THE PLACE OF PHILOSOPHY IN HUMAN LIFE, ITS WORLD OUTCOME FUNCTION

Resume: This article examines the place of philosophy in human life, its worldview function

Key words: philosophy, science, method, information, personality

Philosophy is also a school of rational thinking and a school of searching for truths, the ability to operate with concepts - a way of instilling a certain intellectual culture. Philosophy stands as an attempt to find ways of uniting, ways of integrating science and scientific knowledge in the integration of scientific ideas and knowledge, and this is of course its special place in the field of cognition and in the field of modern scientific knowledge.

In the age of information freedom, philosophy on an intuitive level helps a person navigate the flow of information and not only find what and where, but find the truth, reliable information. On the basis of this, some basic worldview functions of philosophy have been identified that affect the development of a person not only as an individual, but as a person with the prerogative of freedom in his choice of the path of development.

Let's consider them, for a better feeling of philosophy in our life and its role in it.

World outlook functions of philosophy:

- humanistic function;

summarized the history of the development of human thought, concluded: "Philosophy has always been a breakthrough from meaningless, empirical, forcing and forcing us from all sides of the world to the world of meaning."

“Philosophy, of course, does not give us eternity, but it helps to comprehend this life, helps to find its meaning and strengthen our spirit. Sometimes the loss of higher ideological guidelines in life can lead to suicide, drug addiction, alcoholism, crime. ”

Yev comes to the conclusion that “human beliefs and views of a higher order are absolutely necessary for life, that is, those that would resolve essential questions of the mind, questions about the truth of existence, about the meaning or reason of phenomena, and at the same time would satisfy the highest requirements of the will, setting an unconditional goal for will, defining the supreme norm of activity, giving the inner content of all life. Such general views

existed and exist, and, moreover, in two forms: religion and philosophy. ”([3] p.6)

“Based on the lessons of the past, A. Schweitzer said:“ For society, as well as for an individual, life without a worldview is a pathological violation of the highest sense of orientation ”

Based on the humanistic function, we can conclude that philosophy for a person is not just a reminder of the world as a moving one, but also that he, a person should reckon with this, and cognize the knowable, and not remake the world for himself, resisting nature, another great life force in this world.

- socio-axiological function;

Let us touch on just one point - the social ideal. The question of this ideal turns out to be closely related to the question of the nature of the relationship between philosophy and the political regime.

“The social ideal, as noted, has its roots in a living human personality. “By virtue of its unconditional significance, the personality represents that last moral foundation, which, first of all, must be protected in every generation and in every epoch as a source and goal of progress, as an image and way of realizing the absolute ideal. It should never be seen as a means to social harmony; on the contrary, this harmony itself is only one of the means for accomplishing the tasks of the individual and can be accepted and approved only to the extent that it contributes to this goal ””.

“Society is not a leveling of personalities, but precisely the connection of differences. A person finds in society not a simple repetition of his life tasks, but replenishment of his strength in striving for the ideal.

- cultural and educational function;

"The value of philosophy, including the requirements for knowledge, contribute to the formation of a person's important qualities of a cultural personality: orientation towards truth, truth, kindness."

- explanatory and informational function;

"One of the main tasks of philosophy is the development of a worldview that corresponds to the modern level of science, historical practice and the intellectual requirements of a person."

"An important source of the worldview and its problems is the being of the individual, his understanding of his existence, the prospects of his being." "Philosophy is a system of views on the world as a whole and on the attitude of a person to this world."

As you can see, philosophy has penetrated into all spheres of life, knowledge, knowledge of people, and I cannot name a single issue that philosophy would not concern. For example, how he understands philosophy: “I have always understood philosophy in this way, that is, as a way to acquire my social“ I ”, the entire sum of my relations with the world, with other people, with generations, with the past, with the present, and the future. The amount of relationships that is not really given. I can really be anyone. This is a way to be

human, but only through thinking, that is, a way to be yourself, but to be yourself in such a way as to be simultaneously included in some kind of common connection, to be with everyone together, that is, this is an attempt to build your relationship with others through your own individuality, to be yourself a mediator in these relations, and not so that someone else mediates you. This is how I understand philosophy. "

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Nosirova M.K.
Senior teacher of department of foreign languages
faculty of agro engineering and hydro melioration
Andijan Institute of Agriculture and Agro technologies
Uzbekistan, Andijan

THE CONCEPT OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE

Abstract: we can say that extracurricular activities in a foreign language can and should ensure the achievement of the main thing - a positive educational impact on students and the formation of their communicative competence. At the same time, mastering reading in the foreign language being studied is considered very important. It helps to form the student's culture to read and comprehend speech by ear. Learning a foreign language also has an aesthetic impact.

Key words: speech skills, speech activity, communication, material, method, training, competence.

Some researchers distinguish speech communication and technical communication.

Technical is a set of devices that provide reception and delivery of information. Speech communication includes the sender of the speech, the recipient of the speech, their speech activity and the message as a product of speech, i.e. the situation of communication. All speech characteristics and other components of the communicative act contribute to its (successful or unsuccessful) implementation. When speaking with others, we choose from an extensive inventory (in modern linguistics they sometimes say: fields) of possible means of verbal and non-verbal communication, those means that seem most suitable for us to express our thoughts in a given situation. This is a socially significant choice. This process is both endless and infinitely diverse. Speech communication contains the following properties.

- speech is a part of communicative culture and culture in general;
- speech contributes to the formation of the social role of the communicant;
- mutual public recognition occurs with the help of speech communicants;
- social meanings are created in speech communication.

At present, unfortunately, many graduates of universities of a non-linguistic profile have an insufficient level of formation of a foreign-language communicative competence. This is primarily due to the peculiarities of

teaching a foreign language in a non-linguistic university, as many researchers rightly pointed out dealing with the problems of teaching a foreign language in non-linguistic universities.[31]

Foreign-language commutative competence facilitates communication with representatives of other peoples and cultures. When teaching a foreign language in the educational process, the situation is set by the teacher. The subject of speech activity are thoughts that are expressed in connection with certain motives within a certain topic. The motivation for speech can be both internal (coming from the needs of the person himself) and external (coming from another person). The situation itself may contain contradictions that will be resolved in the process of communicative interaction. This situation is called problematic. The dynamism of the situation depends on the activity of the communicants, their interest in communication, community of interests, language, their relationship to each other, to the situation. Based on the concept of communication, a complex of communicative skills is distinguished, the mastering of which contributes to the development and formation of a personality capable of productive communication. The following types of skills are distinguished in the literature:

- interpersonal communication;
- interpersonal interaction;
- interpersonal perception.

Interpersonal communication is the use of non-verbal means of communication, the transmission of rational and emotional information, etc. Interpersonal interaction uses the ability to establish feedback. Interpersonal perception is characterized by the ability to perceive the position of the interlocutor, to hear him.

One of the main criteria for the formation of a person's communicative competence is reflection, when a person is able to assess his position in accordance with the position and interests of the interlocutor. It is necessary that a person has also formed the ability to establish a connection with a partner, analyze his messages, adequately react to them, skillfully using writing, listening, reading.

The use of communicative methods in teaching a foreign language is an objective necessity dictated by the laws of any teaching. As you know, everything that a person learns, he acquires in order to use in future activities. It is also known that the use of knowledge, skills, abilities is based on the transfer of communication

In accordance with the communicative method, teaching varies depending on the level of the trainees. First of all, the educational process relies on content that helps to navigate in the world of a foreign culture, develops its own world of vision of different cultures. Students act as active partners in communication,

[31] N.A. Odilova. Foreign language communicative competence and its features of formation in a non-linguistic university. International scientific journal. Economy and society. № 6(73) -s.: 2020.

they are encouraged to consciously and independently use language and speech means. Classes are of a social nature, frontal work is replaced by partner, individual and group work.

Working on the communicative method, the active use of textbooks and manuals with a communicative orientation in the educational process gives positive results in teaching a foreign language.

The linguistic component of the foreign language communicative competence of students is the knowledge of language means, including grammar, vocabulary and phonetics, and the readiness to use them both in oral and written communication. The problem is that the use of language for communicative purposes is a more complex phenomenon than the mental knowledge of foreign language means in the form of rules or the use of language means in the process of communication.

The strategic component of communicative competence ensures decision-making on the best way to achieve a communicative goal in a situation requiring flexibility in the use of linguistic means, adaptation to the individual characteristics of other participants in oral or written communication, as well as speech interaction [25, p. 108].

This definition shows that the function of the strategic component goes beyond providing simple compensation in the face of a language deficit and is directly related to the development of a goal, plan, means and course of communication in order to avoid communication failures. The strategic component of communicative competence plays a specific role in communication situations complicated by the cultural differences of the participants.

The intercultural component of communicative competence combines sociolinguistic and sociocultural knowledge, contributing to the comprehensive development of the personality of students, strengthening the sense of national belonging, enriching the communicative experience with contact with other cultures, forming a tolerant attitude towards cultural diversity and creating the basis for fruitful interaction with representatives of other cultures through the language being studied.

Younger school age is the most favorable for starting to learn a foreign language. At this stage, the foundations of foreign language communicative competence are laid, which is understood as the ability and willingness to carry out interpersonal and intercultural communication with native speakers in a given standard, the program limits, which provides for the formation of linguistic, speech, socio-cultural, compensatory and educational-cognitive communicative competence.

The goal of teaching a foreign language in primary grades is to develop the ability to communicate in a foreign language, taking into account the speech capabilities and needs of students. It is at the initial stage of mastering a foreign language that it is very important to show students the practical application of

their knowledge, skills and abilities. For this, it is not enough for the teacher to saturate the lesson with exercises, it is necessary to provide students with the opportunity to think, solve some problems and reason about possible ways to solve these problems.

The communicative competence of students is purposefully formed not only in the class, but also outside the classroom, using a variety of forms, methods and techniques of work. The new tasks set before the teacher in teaching a foreign language imply changes in the requirements for the level of language acquisition, the content and organization of the material, the use of adequate forms and types of control in different variants of its study.

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Nuritdinova Yo.A.
teacher of department of foreign languages
faculty of agro engineering and hydro melioration
Andijan Institute of Agriculture and Agro technologies
Uzbekistan, Andijan

DEVELOPING THE PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE OF TRANSLATION IN STUDENTS

Annotation: The professional competence of translator is very important to get the desired result. One of the professional ability of translator is ability to edit the translated text. This article discusses various methods of developing this ability in students.

Key words: translation competence, editing ability, psychological factor, professional ability, independent work, method.

Every professional competence related to the translation profession is very important. Developing one and not paying enough attention to the other can lead to unprofessionalism and, consequently, poorly performed work. There is a large number of works by scientists devoted to translation competencies. These works allow us to conclude that each competence expresses certain abilities and skills of a professional translator, which must be mastered by a translator student during the learning process.

The ability to translate legal documents is a special activity that, in addition to language skills, requires both knowledge of translation theory and practical skills. Acquired skills to transfer only the result of long training, based on the methodological system taking into account the synthetic nature of all types of verbal activities: reading to extract information, making translation decisions, the playback of the translated text or its parts, the ability to perceive simultaneously and at the same time to produce the translation, the ability to allocate attention.[32]

In this article, we are interested in developing the editing ability of translation students related to operational competence, and in turn getting answers to questions such as:

- ✓ during what period of the educational process students-translators develop the ability to edit;
- ✓ what exercises can strengthen the editing ability of translation students.

[32] Majidova Z.A. The cognitive aspect of using phraseological units in teaching translation. International scientific journal. Economy and society. № 6(73) -s.: 2020.

The first course of study is completely devoted to the study of a foreign language, that is, during this course there are no subjects that are not related to a foreign language. Students have several translation competencies, which they themselves do not even suspect, but during the first year, those may not appear, since they are not used due to the lack of need for them, since translation activities are not carried out or translation is carried out at a basic level that does not require special professional qualities. In the second year, training in translation begins and the need for professional translation competencies arises. A more complete formation of the ability to edit falls on the third and fourth courses, where two nuances must be taken into account:

- ✓ Psychological factor.
- ✓ Professional ability.

The essence of the psychological factor lies in the fact that in the second year there is a closer acquaintance of students, since in the first year they look closely to each other, seeking to find like-minded people, partners. The second course can be considered intermediate both in terms of establishing interpersonal relations between students and in terms of their professional development. If in the first year the teacher, when working on a simple text, asks the student to find his mistake, he finds it difficult to do this, because he feels insecure in his knowledge and is ashamed of his comrades. If the teacher asks him to edit the translated material of another student, then in this case the student is not able to do it for the same reasons. In the second year, students feel a little confident in correcting and editing, but the most fruitful and effective work falls on the third and fourth years, when, already having a sufficient theoretical and practical base, translation students feel half-professional, especially those students who there was an opportunity for professional activity. But it is unnecessary to forget that the teacher must develop the students' ability not only to edit, but also to edit reasonably. That is, the student must prove the reason for the replacement of this or that word. The general tendency among students is that they willingly criticize other people's translations, not finding any mistakes or shortcomings in their translation, and even when errors are found, they defend their version of the translation. More ardent translation students are even ready to enter into a discussion with the teacher. In this situation, the role of the teacher is significant, since he should not embarrass the student, put pressure on him with his authority and impose his version on him just because he is a teacher. On the contrary, he must listen to his opponent, follow the course of his thoughts, as this is necessary for tracing the process of mastering the material by the student. It can be theoretical material applied in practice. After listening to the student’s opinion, the teacher expresses his opinion, gives arguments and, if the student's train of thought is wrong, redirects it.

The positive side of the discussion between the teacher and the student can motivate additional independent work and research of the student-translator.[33]

It is assumed that by the end of the second year student-translators, having an initial theoretical and practical base, are ready to start professional translation in the third and fourth years, developing the necessary professional abilities with the help of various translation exercises performed in accordance with the methodology, which, according to the teacher is more effective at this stage.

One type of exercise for developing editing ability is providing translation students with text for translation. The first condition for this translation is that it must be anonymous so that students cannot recognize the handwriting of their comrades. The ideal option is text typed on a computer. Of course, a student who has recognized his friend's handwriting will find it difficult to correct his mistakes, especially if he knows that the translation will be appreciated by the teacher. The second condition implies that this method is carried out in one lesson. To this end, the teacher should select a medium-sized text based on the translation speed of his students. Then the teacher collects their translations from the students, mixes them up, and each student chooses one sheet with the translation. Then they have to edit the translation of their choice. Upon completion of this process, each student finds his translation and gives his opinion on the corrections in his translation, and the student who edited this translation must explain the reason for the corrections.

The second type of exercises is that students are provided with a text for translation. At the end of the work, the teacher shows a ready translation of the same text and invites students to jointly analyze their translation and the original translation. By discussing the discrepancies between student translations and the original translation, students can understand their mistakes, and most importantly, the reason for the mistakes they made.

It should be noted that these exercises contribute to the development of not only one competence, but several at once. If necessary, the teacher can make additional changes that can lead to the desired results.

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Ochilova N.S.
teacher of the department of interfaculty foreign languages
faculty of foreign languages
Andijan State University
Uzbekistan, Andijan

METHODS AND TECHNIQUES FOR THE FORMATION OF SPEECH CULTURE OF STUDENTS AT THE LESSONS OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Abstract: This article examines the essence of speech culture. By analyzing the teaching materials of English language, basic exercises that form the culture of students have been updated.

Key words: speech culture, speech development, methods and techniques for the formation of speech culture, orthoepy, English language.

The relevance of this topic is that students need to form the habit of pronouncing words correctly, because a competent speech culture will help in the future to maintain dialogue, communication and it is difficult to solve the upcoming ones.

Nowadays, you can meet many young people who make elementary mistakes in words, such mistakes should be excluded at the stage of education in primary school.

There are different points of view on the definition of speech culture. The speech culture is the mastery of the norms of the literary language in its oral and written form, in which there is a choice and organization of linguistic means that provide the desired effect in achieving the assigned communication tasks while observing the ethics of communication in a particular situation.

The speech culture as a set of basic qualities (clarity, accuracy, consistency, consistency, meaningfulness, richness of vocabulary, emotionality, imagery, expressiveness and correct pronunciation), which allows the speaker to influence the addressee in the most effective way, taking into account the purpose of the statement, the place , situation and conditions of communication.

The speech culture is the storage, collection and selection of the best samples of speech activity and adherence to the norms of the literary language.

The speech culture of students is considered one of the important problems in teaching the English language. This direction is actualized by the State Educational Standard, which speaks of the modern methodology of the English language, it implies the formation of an attentive attitude in students to the word, to its use; the formation of the ability to perceive and evaluate the pictorial and expressive aspect of a speech utterance, as well as skillfully use it in one's own speech.

The development of speech of students according to the methodological research of scientists are aimed at ensuring continuity and continuity in the development of the speech of schoolchildren at the respective levels of education.

The development of speech in younger schoolchildren is carried out in two main directions: intensive vocabulary replenishment and ensuring the transformation of cognitive processes.

The formation of speech occurs not only due to linguistic abilities, expressed in the child's own instinct for language, but also due to the fact that the child listens to how the word sounds and evaluates this sound.

A foreign language learner who enrolled in school needs to move from “their own program” of teaching speech to the program required by the school. Students use situational speech, which is appropriate in the context of direct involvement in the situation. But the teacher is mainly interested in contextual speech, because it is an indicator of the level of development of the child's speech. With sufficient mastering of the basics of contextual speech: to speak in order to keep the interlocutor's attention, and not to express. Most often this happens with loved ones or peers during game communication.

Learning speech activity differs from speech activity in natural conditions in that the content, goals, motives of educational speech do not come only from the activity, motives and desires of the individual in the broad sense of the word, but are set artificially. One of the important problems of improving the speech development system is a correctly set topic, interest in it, a desire to take part in its discussion, as well as stimulation of the work of foreign language learners.

The development of a student’s speech requires constant pedagogical guidance and for this it is necessary to create optimal conditions that contribute to the successful development of speech.

So, the students need to form certain knowledge about speech, that is, with the help of conversation, you can narrate, reason, evaluate and describe something. Also in the judgment there should be a theme and main idea, with the help of which sentences are built.

There are many techniques and techniques that are aimed at developing speech. The following types of exercises are used in the primary school methodology: questions with a detailed answer, a variety of text exercises, keeping various diaries, oral retelling of the material read, oral or written story based on a picture, written presentation of texts based on a sample, dialogues in the form of retelling and independent dialogues between pupils, oral drawing, design, composing stories on a given topic, composing crosswords, writing.

The above listed methods and techniques are necessary for a younger student at the exit from primary school in order for him to be able to use his knowledge in life, to be able to communicate; possessed an inner culture, and also acted and solved problems in all situations.

Methods and techniques for the formation of the speech culture of students are aimed, first of all, at the formation of communicative skills - this is the ability to listen and hear others; the ability to participate in free conversation; the ability to be attentive to oneself and others; the ability to understand the feelings and moods of others; the ability to be aware of their actions and the actions of others.

Now, after we have considered what speech culture is, how the development of speech is carried out in primary school age, what methods and techniques exist. After all, a competent speech culture cannot do without knowledge of orthoepy. And depending on how the students pronounce this or that word, where they will put the stress, so the people around them will perceive and understand their speech. Therefore, there are many rules for the correct pronunciation of vowels and consonants, depending on their position in the word. In this regard, for the purity and correctness of speech.

Exercises for the development of speech culture are included in the curriculum. Let us analyze the didactic materials of the teaching materials on the English language.

At present, methodologists believe that pronunciation training should be conducted throughout the entire period of language learning, although the role of this work and its nature should change at different stages of training.[34]

Determination of the number of sounds and letters, comparison of sound and letter designations of words, determination of identical and different sounds, sound designation of words, pronunciation of sounds.

Pronunciation of vowel sounds, the difference between vowel sounds and consonants, sound-alphabetic analysis, the choice of a letter to denote an unstressed vowel sound in each word, pronunciation of words with unstressed vowel sounds at the root of each word.

Determination of the peculiarities of pronunciation and sounding of consonants, finding similarities and differences in the meaning and writing of consonants, sound analysis, determining voiceless (voiced) consonants, finding words with a hissing sound, dividing hissing consonants into hard and soft, designating a paired consonant sound, mapping letter patterns to sound patterns, comparing the pronunciation and spelling of words.

Several types of phonetic exercises were presented, which are aimed at the formation and development of the pronunciation and intonation skills of students, as well as facilitating the repetition and consolidation of lexical and grammatical material not only at the initial, but also at the subsequent stages of training. The use of phonetic exercises has several advantages:

1. regular phonetic exercises improves students' articulation skills;
2. students can hear by hearing long and short English sounds, Russian and English sounds.[35]

[34] Matkarimova G. Pronunciation training is based on methodological principles. International scientific journal. Economy and society. № 6(73) -s.: 2020.

Analysis of didactic materials allows us to conclude that basic exercises contribute to the formation of speech culture. Of course, speech culture also depends on the general culture of a person, that is, on his upbringing and society. When performing basic exercises, the child improves the ability to hear the vowels and consonants of the English language in a word, pronounce them correctly, establish the sequence of sounds in a word, determine the qualitative characteristics of the sounds of the English language. Thus, it can be argued that speech culture is formed in the lessons of the English language.

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Odilova N.A.
teacher of department of foreign languages
faculty of agro engineering and hydro melioration
Andijan Institute of Agriculture and Agro technologies
Uzbekistan, Andijan

FORMATION OF GRAMMATICAL SKILLS AMONG HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS WHEN TEACHING SPEAKING IN ENGLISH LESSONS

Abstract: In the modern world, a foreign language is associated with many areas, such as politics, economics, education. The relevance of the study is due to the current international situation, which leads to an increase in the number of cultural and business contacts, therefore it is impossible to ignore the processes of globalization. Consequently, there is a need to know a foreign language.

Keywords: grammatical skills, education, students, process, educational complex, independent work, knowledge.

Grammar skill - the ability to automatically recall grammatical means from long-term memory. The formation of grammatical skills is carried out on the basis of two main approaches: explicit and implicit. The choice of one of the approaches depends on a number of factors: the age of the students, the level of training, the complexity of the material being studied.

The study and analysis of methodological literature, a survey of teachers and students of the school revealed the need for the development of methodological recommendations for the formation of students' grammatical speaking skills in a foreign language lesson.

The purpose of the exercises is to form the skill and skills of using the entered lexical material (through actions and operations with it, which ensures its final assimilation and memorization). We have immediately raises two questions: the ratio of the time the process of introducing words and shape of the first block of exercises.[36]

Methodological recommendations are devoted to the methodology of working on the formation of grammatical speaking skills in high school students with in-depth study of the English language on the basis of educational complex. They are compiled on the basis of our own experience with this teaching material and taking into account the recommendations of the course authors. They are designed for high school students and can be used by teachers and students - trainees working on the basis of educational complex, as

[36] X. Alimova. The importance of exercises in the comprehensive training in all types of speech activity. № 6(73) -s.: 2020.

well as students, as independent work on the studied material, since the methodological recommendations include keys for self-examination.[37]

The hypothesis of the research is that the process of forming grammatical skills in teaching speaking will occur effectively if specially developed methodological recommendations are used purposefully and systematically in foreign language lessons.

The objectives of the research:

- To acquaint students with theoretical material on grammar within the framework of the topics defined by the teaching materials.
- Develop the grammatical skills of students in an English lesson.
- To form students' grammatical speaking skills on the topics established by the program.

Technological activities are teacher and student activities:

- The teacher prepares dialogues for students in advance, offers to work in pairs and open brackets using the correct form of the verb. At the end of the exercise, the teacher asks the students to explain their choice. Checking the assignment is carried out frontally, since in the future it will be used as a speech sample for the dialogical speech of students.
- The teacher distributes to the students forms with a plan for drawing up their own dialogue, based on a sample. Each form contains the setting on the basis of which students make up dialogues.
- If students make grammatical errors in speech, the teacher corrects them after the students have completed the presentation of dialogues in order to prevent the emergence of a psychological barrier to speaking.
- Students perform the exercise in pairs, open the brackets using the correct form of the verb. After completing the task, each couple reads two sentences from the dialogue, and monitors the correctness of the exercise.
- Students perform the exercise in pairs, open the brackets using the correct form of the verb.
- Pupils make up their own dialogue in pairs according to the proposed speech pattern according to a given setting.
- Each pair presents its own dialogue. Students listen to the dialogues of other couples and call sentences in the form Continuous, comment on the correct use of grammatical structures in speech.

Criteria for evaluating monologic and dialogic skills:

- The task is completed in full: the goal of communication has been achieved, the student builds monologic and dialogical statements in accordance with the communicative task, grammatical constructions are used correctly.
- The task is completed: the goal of communication has been achieved, but the topic is not fully disclosed, the student builds monologic and

[37] Muxitdinova F.R., Hudayarova O.Z. Structural and content Characteristics of texts and increasing the various types of oral work. Научный электронный журнал "Вопросы науки и образования". 2019. p. 116.

dialogical statements in accordance with the communicative task, the student makes mistakes in grammatical constructions.

Thus, the assumption that the development of grammatical speaking skills among students will be more effective if systematically and purposefully used in the educational process in English lessons in addition to the basic teaching materials methodological recommendations has been confirmed in practice.

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Olimov H.H.
Juraev A.N.
Normurodov B.I.
Bukhara branch of the Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Engineers

APPLICATION OF ENERGY AND RESOURCE ENGINEERING SOFTWARE IN COTTON FIELDS

Annotation. This article is devoted to the mechanization of agriculture and is aimed at achieving resource savings through the effective use of machinery and technology in lightening the burden on farmers in field farming.

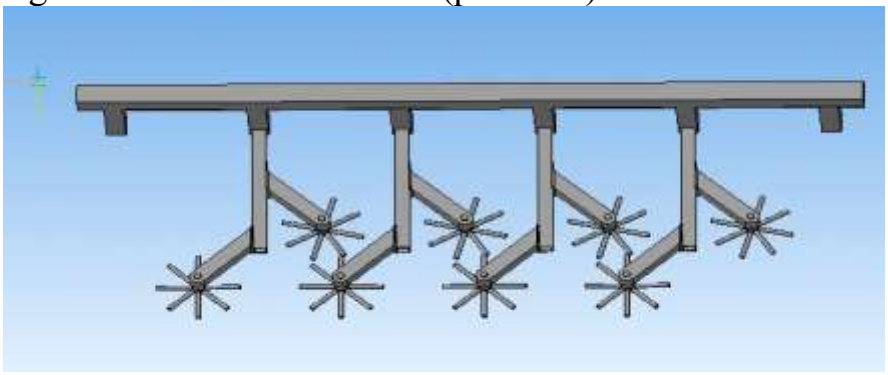
Keywords: Flexible, technical device, technology, aggregate, softening fingers.

Research work is being carried out around the world to develop new scientific and technical bases of resource-saving technologies and technical means for softening the crust in the fields planted with agricultural crops. One of the important tasks in this direction is the development of a constructive scheme of working bodies and substantiation of technological processes, quality of work and development of resource-saving working bodies in the process of interaction with the soil. At the same time, it is necessary for the cotton cultivator to develop disk working bodies that soften the layer at the required level without damaging the cotton seedlings. Extensive measures are being taken in the agricultural production of the Republic to save resources, cultivate agricultural crops on the basis of advanced technologies and develop high-efficiency agricultural machinery [1,2]. The Action Strategy for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 includes, among other things, “Modernization and accelerated development of agriculture, further improvement of the reclamation of irrigated lands, development of reclamation and irrigation networks, intensive methods of agricultural production, especially water and resources. introduction of modern saving agro-technologies, use of high-yielding agricultural machinery ”. One of the important tasks in the implementation of these tasks, including the maintenance of agricultural crops and the technical and technological modernization of post-precipitation mitigation equipment [3].

Irrigated lands in cotton-growing areas are focused on natural-climatic and soil conditions, mechanical composition of soil, tillage technology, machine types and agro-technical requirements. In the early development of agricultural crops should be provided with soil, air, heat environment for the growth of young seedlings. The onset of spring rains prevents the young seedlings from growing, developing, and sprouting, that is, the rain turns the soil into a muddy

layer and prevents the sprouting seedlings from developing by squeezing the roots. Our farmers try to create a comfortable environment by mowing the lawn, but it takes a lot of time and physical effort. Mechanized complex cultivation, on the other hand, takes a long time and prevents the fine compaction of the resulting hard soil, as well as the formation of lumps .

The proposed utility model applies to the field of agricultural mechanization, in particular the process of primary processing between rows. The structure of the new device will consist of the following. A metal profile with a total length of 3.5 meters (1), 4 handles (2) are welded, one (3) working body is mounted on each handle. This means that when each working body processes cotton seedlings sprouted from one row, it is possible to further increase the number of rows with a total processing capacity of up to 5 rows. We determine the width of the unit depending on the power of the tractor. Tractors with 80-100 horsepower can handle up to 8 rows. The main part of the working body is mounted on small frames prepared by welding (4) with soil softening fingers (5). The softening fingers are attached to the small frame by means of rotating hinges or bearings. From the forward motion of the traction tractor, the softening fingers rotate and rub the fold (picture 1).



Picture 1. Schematic diagram of the solidification device

As for the technology of operation of the unit, the device aggregated on the tractor TTZ-80 is adjusted for processing the grids by means of adjustable traction. It is necessary to ensure that the working body is parallel to the grid and lies flat on the ground, otherwise the quality of the processed field will not be good.



Picture 2. The appearance of the working bodies of the hardening device in the process of work.

It should be noted that the range of 0.18-0.48% damage to cotton seedlings meets the initial requirements . Therefore, on the basis of the above data, it can be said that the diameter of the toes should be in the range of 200-250 mm for quality softening of the layer at the required level with minimal damage to cotton seedlings. (picture 2)

By using this device, the quality of work can be improved by reducing the consumption of metal, energy and fuel consumed in the process of softening the coating.

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Olimov Kh.Kh., PhD
docent
Department "Mechanization of water culture and melioration works"
Bukhara branch of the Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Engineers
Uzbekistan
Ostonov Sh.S., PhD
docent
Department "Mechanization of water culture and melioration works"
Bukhara branch of the Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Engineers
Uzbekistan
Juraev A.N., PhD
docent
Department "Mechanization of water culture and melioration works"
Bukhara branch of the Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Engineers
Uzbekistan
Bozorova M.Sh.
magistrate's student
majoring in Theory and Methods of Education (Technological Education)
Bukhara State University
Uzbekistan

PHYSIC-MECHANICAL PROPERTY OF SOIL TECHNOLOGICAL PROCESS IN TO CREATION OF PAWL BETWEEN COTTON ROWS

Annotation: In this article the result of investigation to determine physic and mechanic property of soil in longitudinal pawl period between cotton rows are given. Determined results are used to find technique and technological unraveling of screw device to create pawl between cotton rows.

Key words: wetness, hardness, density, mechanic content of soil, dry soil mass, screw work organ, resistance of device to pull.

The Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopts a number of Decrees and Resolutions on the rational use of water resources, improvement of land reclamation, preparation of irrigated lands for planting and planting of agricultural crops, the implementation of which is unconditional. As a result of the consistent policy pursued, the country is achieving high productivity through the efficient use of irrigated lands.

In ensuring the implementation of the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 17, 2018 No PP-3671 "On measures to

organize the activities of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan" and the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan According to Part 5 (b) of Annex 5 to the organizational structure of the Ministry of Agriculture, "Ensuring the timely and quality of agro-technical measures for the cultivation of cotton and industrial crops, as well as the development of legumes and oilseeds, water use" Significant work is being done in the country to increase the degree of mechanization of winter agriculture, as well as the implementation of agrochemical measures, the introduction of advanced agro-technologies for the cultivation of agricultural resources and water-saving technologies [1].

It is known that in the technology of cotton growing, from sowing it to the formation of the longitudinal floor is passed several times between the rows with sowing and mowing units. As a result, the moving part of the tractor moves between several rows several times, and the soil in the previous part of the moving part is relatively compacted. The physical and mechanical properties of the soil in the part and the ridge differ [2.4-5-6].

The physical and mechanical properties of the soil have a significant impact on the energy and quality of the longitudinal floor forming device, and it is important to know these properties when substantiating its dimensions.

Physical-mechanical and technological properties of soil (soil moisture, density and hardness) in the period of formation of longitudinal floors between rows of cotton (soil moisture, density and hardness) in layers of 0-30 cm every 5 cm in accordance with GOST 20915-2011 [3].

Experiments to determine the physical and mechanical properties of the soil during the formation of the longitudinal floor were carried out on a 16-hectare field located on the 246th contour of the farm "Muhammad Chorugiy" Bukhara district of Bukhara region. Irrigation with heavy sand content belongs to the type of grassland soil. There are up to 3 meters of agro irrigation ditches. The amount of humus 1-1.5%.

The amount of water in the soil is estimated in absolute moisture W (%). Soil moisture has a significant impact on its technological properties, and therefore the quality of work and power consumption, in the dry state, large-sized lumps increase the resistance of the working body, accelerate wear in friction, and lead to the formation of dusty elements. When the soil moisture is in optimal condition, it is easily and well compacted and minimal energy is consumed during cultivation.

The marginal field moisture content of irrigated fields is 27% and the moisture content for the growth of cotton is 14.0-21.0% [40. p-32-36].

The plant absorbs only 0.15-0.2% of the water it receives from the soil and uses the rest for evaporation, transpiration, through the leaves and other surface organs. Transpiration is important in plant life, due to which the plant

root ensures the absorption of water and dissolved minerals in it, the evaporation of water regulates the body temperature of the plant [4, p.96].

If the moisture from the soil is not sufficient for the transpiration of the plant, then the plant leaves are covered to reduce the moisture evaporating surface, and the chlorophyll grains of the cotton leaves turn dark green to reduce the absorption of sunlight. This process is observed throughout the field and means that the plant is thirsty. If the irrigation of the fields is delayed, there will be no water around the leaves and the process of leaf formation will begin leads to low productivity.

Another advantage of mechanizing the technological process of longitudinal flooring using manual force between the rows of cotton is that fields are prepared for the first irrigation process faster due to the fact that this process is performed in a short time with the help of machinery.

During this period, the results of the study of soil moisture, hardness and density between the rows of cotton in layers are the main indicators in the use of the device of longitudinal flooring.

Soil moisture is determined by storage in a drying cabinet below 105℃ based on field samples [3, p.19]. Soil moisture was found by measuring 8 samples at every 5 cm interval of the excavated pit from 5 points of the experimental field to 80 cm and was determined on the basis of average values.

Soil hardness is determined using a conical triangle with a sharpening angle of 22°30′ and a cross-sectional area of 1 cm^2 on a hardness measuring instrument manufactured in VISXOM.

The density of the soil is determined on the basis of the ratio of the mass of dry soil to the volume of the instrument (cylinder) taken for sampling [3, p.7-8].

The results of the experimental studies on the moisture, hardness and density of the field soil are given in Table 1.

Table 1.

Moisture, hardness, and density of the cotton field soils in which the experiments were performed on the stalks and ridges.

Soil layer, sm	Humidity, %		Hard, MPa		Density, g/sm^3	
	Bulge	Furrow	Bulge	Furrow	Bulge	Furrow
0-5	8,5	8,8	0,33	0,38	1,11	1,16
5-10	10,1	12,0	0,36	0,42	1,13	1,17
10-15	15,3	16,7	0,65	0,83	1,18	1,21
15-20	17,2	17,9	1,23	1,35	1,19	1,23
20-25	18,6	19,2	1,66	1,79	1,21	1,25
25-30	20,1	20,2	2,05	2,12	1,24	1,29

From the data in Table 2.1, it can be seen that the soil moisture in the 0-10 cm layers varied between 8.5-10.1% in the ridge and 8.8-12.0% in the ridges. Humidity is relatively low due to the presence of Therefore, by this time the root system of cotton seedlings reaches 15-20 cm, the development of the root system is observed due to the decrease in moisture on the surface of the field and the aspiration of the roots of cotton seedlings to deeper moisture. However, by this time, as the roots of the cotton seedlings penetrate into the pit, the growth rate of the root decreases due to the increase in soil hardness, which slows down the rate of evaporation of moisture in the field. The seedlings are thirsty. At this time, depending on the degree of thirst of cotton seedlings and the soil climatic conditions of the field, the first irrigation is recommended [5, 6,7, 8, 9].

It can be explained that the soil hardness in the 0-10 cm layers of the studied rows is in the range of0.45-0.51 MPA in the ridge, and in in the range of 0.38-0.42 MPA in the ridge. It was found that the soil hardness in the ridge is higher than the soil hardness in the ridge due to the displacement of the softened soil when tilled by the working bodies on the ridge, which settles and is softened by the aggregates on the ridge [10, 12].

Correspondingly, the soil density can be seen in the range of 1.18-1.19 g/cm^3 in the ridge on the 0-10 cm layer, and 1.16-1.17 g/cm^3 in the ridge. The moisture, hardness, and density of the pink and eagle soils vary considerably as the eats are treated, and this difference decreases as the layer deepens.

In the 10-20 cm layer of soil, soil moisture is in the range of 15.3-17.2% in the furrow, 16.7-17.9% in the furrow, the hardness is in the range of 0.65-1.23 MPA in the furrow, 0.83-1.35 MPA in the furrow. The density was found to be in the range of 1.18-1.21 g/cm^3 in the stalk and 1.23-1.25 g/cm^3 in the stalək. In the analysis of the properties of this layer, the depth of tillage of cultivator working bodies is within this layer and can be directly assessed as a difference in the physical and mechanical properties of the soil up to this layer of soil means that the soil has been loosened by the cultivator working bodies [13, 14].

As can be seen from Table 1, the moisture and hardness of the 20-30 cm layer of soil is almost the same in the ridge and the ridge, only due to the effect of the soil wheel it is greater than the ridge in the ridge.

Assuming that the auger working body of the longitudinal floor forming device between the rows at a depth of 20-25 cm, the average soil moisture in this range is 18.6%, hardness 1.82 MPA and density 1, we can see that it is 24 g/cm [16, 17].

In short, the experiment allows to find the resistance of the device to gravity and the degree of friction of the auger working body with the soil through the physical and mechanical properties of the soil, determined during the formation of the longitudinal floor between the rows of cotton. The soil moisture in the 0-30 cm layers of sedges and ridges is 8.5-20.9 and 12.8-20.2 percent, respectively. This is due to the fact that the top layer of the slope is exposed to solar temperature, the humidity is relatively low, increases with

depth and the gap decreases. The soil hardness is 0.15-2.55 and 0.68-3.1 MPA, and the density is 0.92-1.34 and 1.05-1.38 g/sm^3.

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UDK 101

Oripov F.
Senior Lecturer
Department of Social sciences
Namangan State University

FEATURES PHILOSOPHICAL CULTURE OF PERSONALITY

Abstract: This article discusses the features of the Philosophical culture of the individual.

Keywords: Science, philosophy, curiosity, culture, personality, worldview

Philosophical knowledge should carry for a person not only something impersonal, but at the same time its existential equivalent.

Once upon a time the word was protected and used very sparingly. They believed in the word, hoped for its meaning. In our time, more and more often, an empty stream of words is heard, saturated with jargon expressions and carrying nothing of value, children do not value the culture of speech. Or such relationships, when they simply neglect communication, withdrawing into themselves, families collapse, not to mention outrages on an anti-moral level.

An irresponsible life without real, self-sacrificing impulses to the so-called "bright future" closes the human essence, as a "reasonable man" he no longer exists, closing in on the principles of being, primitive being.

“All the joys of life are in creativity. To create is to kill death. "

Who goes to build the future, to create for the joy of old people in the bright memory of their exploits and merits? Children? In many families, communication is locked in one direction "where?" So what?". Where can I get the money? What to buy with them? Primitive? ..but a fact! It is problematic to talk about raising children, not every family discusses philosophical issues (knowledge), understanding the essence of the issue or simply the child's problem, more often everyday life. That is, almost from the very childhood the child has to get on his feet, not in terms of material, but in terms of spiritual saturation of his I, the development of the worldview foundations of life. But is there normal human development outside of society? It seems to me that this is a mistake, a gross mistake in our way of life, our life - a lack of attention to the formation of a person in an innocent child. After all, if you suppress a mistake that was not realized at the initial stage, do not allow it to strengthen at the reflex level, to allow it to be realized, felt, then the path of an individual's development can take an extremely opposite direction (positive).

"Under the philosophical culture of a person is understood the mastery of a certain range of philosophical knowledge and the ability to apply this knowledge in everyday, professional and social activities."

To improve the culture of the individual, philosophy solves such problems as:

- the task of expanding consciousness;
- the task of developing critical thinking skills;
- the task of forming an original personality.

The task of expanding consciousness arises due to the action of factors that contribute to the narrowing of consciousness. The narrowing of consciousness is the constant concentration of attention exclusively on one subject or topic and the consideration of all other issues only from the point of view of what they mean for a given subject or topic. This allows a person to achieve success in their professional activities. But it impoverishes his inner world, makes him one-sided and distorted; deliberate efforts are required to neutralize the negative consequences of the narrowing of consciousness. In particular, a broad outlook is needed that goes beyond what is directly related to the profession or current concerns.

Human life is impossible without communication with others. In communication, a person acts not only as a professional specialist, but as an integral personality. For full-fledged communication, you need to be able to understand another person, you need the skill of mentally placing yourself on the point of view of another and the ability to consider yourself from a distance. It is the skills of philosophical thinking that can help in solving this problem.

"Philosophy must beware of the desire to be edifying," Hegel noted.

The task of forming an original personality is directly related to the peculiarities of philosophical knowledge, in particular, to its appeal to the depths of the human soul and to the spiritual foundations of his being.

“The world does not sympathize with anything deep. He averts his gaze from great convictions, a deep idea tires him, "the Russian philosopher noted. All the achievements of mankind are based on the individual determination of the individual, on his independent efforts, which, of course, does not exclude, but presupposes, cooperation and solidarity of people.

The study of philosophy, like any occupation that claims to be serious and thorough, must be accompanied by a true feeling and concentrated thought, independent of the constantly changing human opinions. Such study means movement along the path of conscious and independent choice, a spiritual test, without which the personality will not take place.

The study of philosophy is designed to form the art of living in a knowingly imperfect world. Live without losing personal certainty, individual soul and universal human spirituality.

“In a person's self-stability is a guarantee of his dignity,” he noted. Personality is a strong-willed original center that creates internal sources of spiritual energy. That is why personality is valuable in itself. She is aware of herself not as a means to something, but as an end in itself. This also means her dignity - her own dignity of the individual. For the individual, the importance of

the personal dignity of other people becomes clear. Then it is perceived as obvious that a person is not a common object among other objects that can be easily neglected in the name of the "common good", "bright future" (communist, socialist, capitalist, etc.) or selfish interests. Neither herd nor egoistic value orientation is possible for a person. Personal orientation allows us to consider society as consisting not of faceless moral "zeros", uniting in flocks to achieve momentary benefits, but as a multitude of individuals who have the right to identity and recognize this right for others.

Studying philosophy contributes to the ability to concentrate. Personality is not possible without inner composure. Self collection is akin to self-cleaning. The Russian philosopher P. Florensky wrote about him, relying on ancient sources: “Purification of oneself or correction itself is required for the gathering of the whole being in the heart, for the inner consolidation of all forces of the spirit near the heart — with the mind, will and feeling. The collection of the mind in the heart is attention, the collection of will is cheerfulness, the collection of feelings is sobriety. ”

After all, a person does not live outside of society, a person is a person only in society, and society must develop. A person becomes a person only when, on a reasoned basis of life experience, he makes a heroic challenge to public opinion and promotes his thought to creative embodiment. By questioning this or that subject, we make an impetus to advance our knowledge to new heights.

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Ortikova M.U.
teacher
Department of Practical Disciplines of the English Language
Faculty of Philology
Uzbekistan State University of World Languages
Uzbekistan, Tashkent

STYLISTIC DEVICES BASED ON KNOWLEDGE STRUCTURES

Annotation: The author of the article defines different approaches of traditional and cognitive stylistics to the notion of a stylistic device and classification of stylistic devices; from the position of traditional stylistics different classifications of stylistic devices introduced by I.A. Galperin, Y. M. Screbnev, I. V. Arnold are presented. In addition, the problem of analysis of stylistic devices is considered from the position of cognitive linguistics which enables to present a stylistic device as a cognitive structure. From the cognitive perspective, two principles of classification of stylistic devices are analyzed: the principle of knowledge structures and the principle of conceptual integration.

Key words: stylistic device, linguistic economy, iconicity, knowledge structure, conceptual integration.

From the point of view of traditional stylistics, there are many classifications of stylistic devices. One of the well-known classifications of stylistic means is the classification proposed by I.R. Galperin. Focusing on the level approach, he distinguishes the following types of expressive means and stylistic devices: 1) phonetic expressive means and stylistic devices (onomatopoeia, alliteration, rhyme, rhythm); 2) lexical expressive means and stylistic devices; 3) syntactic expressive means and stylistic devices (inversion, repetition, antithesis, asyndeton, ellipsis)

It should also be emphasized that the lexical means of expression and stylistic devices of I.R. Halperin divides into three subgroups. The first subgroup is based on the principle of interaction of various types of lexical meanings. Depending on the type of lexical meanings of I.R. Halperin highlights:

- stylistic techniques based on the interaction of dictionary and contextual subject-logical meanings (metaphor, metonymy, irony),
- stylistic techniques based on the interaction of subject and naming meanings (antonomy and its varieties),
- stylistic techniques based on the interaction of subject-logical and emotional meanings (epithet, oxymoron, hyperbole).

One of the following classifications of stylistic means of traditional stylistics is the classification of Yu.M. Skrebnev. Yu.M. Skrebnev analyzes stylistic devices and expressive means of language in accordance with a certain

aspect of stylistics: stylistic semasiology, stylistic lexicology, stylistic grammar and stylistic phonetics.

Thus, the techniques related to stylistic semasiology are represented by comparison, metaphor, epithet, personification, metonymy, synecdoche, allegory, antonomasia, paired synonyms, euphemisms, periphrases, antithesis, oxymoron, irony, growth, discharge, hyperbole. Stylistic lexicology includes: 1) words of high stylistic tone (archaisms, literary and literary words, foreign words); 2)words of a reduced stylistic tone (familiar colloquial words); 3) neutral words (professionalisms)

Techniques and expressive means belonging to stylistic grammar are: ellipse, omission or understatement, nominative sentences, non-union, the construction “a calm” (combining two sentences into one, for example: This is a man wants to see you), zeugma, repetition, emphatic underlining, the use of inserted sentences (parenthesis), inversion, parallel constructions, chiasm (a rhetorical figure that consists in a cruciform change in the sequence of elements in two parallel rows of words, for example: "Know how to love art in yourself, not yourself in art"), anaphora, isolation, the use of a compositional connection instead of a subordinate one, a rhetorical question, improper direct speech. Unlike the presented classifications, I.V. Arnold classifies stylistic devices based on the division of stylistic means into tropes (lexical pictorial and expressive means) and speech figures (syntactic stylistics), and also distinguishes phonetic and graphic stylistics. It is known that the most important tropes in the language are metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, irony, hyperbole, epithet, oxymoron and personification. Figures of speech (syntactic stylistics) include inversion, rhetorical question, repetition, litota, ellipse, non-union, multi-union, silence, aposis (a stylistic technique in which the final part of the statement is discarded, usually this is done in order to convey the emotionality of speech or in calculation the fact that the ending will be conjectured, for example: "there are two news: good and ..."), zeugma. Phonetic stylistics includes such techniques as onomatopoeia (onomatopoeia), alliteration, assonance, rhyme, rhythm. For graphic style - punctuation, absence of punctuation marks, capital letters, font peculiarities, graphic imagery. With the development of cognitive linguistics, new theories, directions and methods of analysis of stylistic problems began to form. In particular, the problem of analyzing stylistic devices from the point of view of cognitive linguistics is considered in the works of N.M. Dzhusupova, A.A. Dusabayeva, A.A. Tajibaeva and others. N.M. Dzhusupov in his dissertation work reveals the cognitive-semantic potential and cognitive-stylistic features of the symbol, defining the symbol as “a cognitively significant universal tropic unit, the conceptual nature of which is a set of knowledge structures and is characterized by the ability to translate certain concepts in its semantic content”. A.A. Dusabayeva, in her dissertation work, considers allusion from the point of view of cognitive semantics and its functional features, defining allusion as a cognitively significant stylistic device, in the

semantics of which knowledge structures are laid that are activated in the process communication and send the consciousness of the addressee to its source, of course, if the latter has an extensive fund of knowledge. The cognitive approach to the study of stylistic devices allows us to consider a stylistic device as a cognitive structure. In this regard, it is necessary to define the concept of "Cognitive structure". A.A. Kibrik views cognitive structures as structures of human consciousness, thinking and cognition. V.B. Kasevich suggests that cognitive structures are structures created by humans in the process of information processing. E.V. Ivanova considers the concept of “Cognitive structure” as a scheme for the representation of knowledge, which is composed of verbalized and non-verbalized knowledge. We followed D.U. Ashurova, we consider the cognitive structure as a structure that is a set of mental, thought processes of comprehending certain structures of knowledge and constructing a conceptual picture of the world. In this regard, from a cognitive point of view, stylistic devices can be classified based on the principle of representation of knowledge structures (allusion, symbol, euphemism) and the principle of conceptual integration (metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, metaphorical epithet, comparison, allusion, periphrasis).

Knowledge is a concept that is widely discussed in all works on the fundamental problems of cognitive science and covers a significant range of ideas related to the results of human cognitive activity and the results of the subject experience that he has understood; sometimes knowledge is defined as the semantic content of mental representations or data at the level of these; sometimes it is used synonymously with the terms “information”, “data”, “information”, etc., but the term “information” also implies something that comes to a person through different channels, transmitted and encoded, processed and processed when it arrives at the quality of different sensations, signals or stimuli in the course of the perception of the world, which is far from necessary. It should be emphasized that knowledge is structured around certain blocks of information that represent a system of interrelated concepts. Forms of knowledge representation are subdivided into non-verbalized and verbalized. Non-verbalized forms of knowledge representation are understood as those means of information processing (mental representations) that a person uses without resorting to the help of language as such: images, "pictures", schemes. Verbalized structures of knowledge are divided into two large groups: linguistic (knowledge of the language) and encyclopedic, which in turn are divided into historical, religious, mythological, literary, etc. The most common structures for the representation of knowledge are categories, image schemes, frames, scripts, etc. One of the tasks of cognitive stylistics is to study ways to activate knowledge structures in a literary text. In this regard, stylistic devices play a very significant role. For example, such stylistic devices as allusion, symbol, euphemism activate certain structures of knowledge.

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Otaboyeva Z.G'o.
pedagogika va jismoniy madaniyat kafedrasi assistenti
Andijon qishloq xo'jaligi va agrotexnologiyalar instituti o'zbek tili

O'SMIRLARDA VATANPARVARLIK TARBIYA JARAYONIDA ULARDAGI IJTIMOIY FAOLLIKNI KELTIRIB CHIQARUVCHI OMIL

Annotatsiya: Maqolada o'smirlar da ijtimoiy faolligi vatanparvarlik qadriyatlarini shakllanishida ulardagi ijobiy va salbiy xissiyt xolatlarning ijtimoiy psixologik xususiyatlarini ko'rsatilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Vatanparvarlik, qadriyat,xissiyot, ma'naviyat, globallashuv, o'smirlik davri.

Annotation: the article illustrates the social psychological characteristics of cases of positive and negative personality in them in the formation of patriotic values of social activity at adolescents.

Keywords: patriotism, value, personality, spirituality, globalism, adolescence.

O'zbekiston yoshlar mamlakati hisoblanadi. Mamlakatimiz aholisining 60 foizidan ortig'ini yoshlar tashkil etadi. Shuning uchun O'zbekiston o'z mustaqilligini qo'lga kiritishi bilan yoshlar siyosatiga alohida ahamiyat bera boshladi.

Vatanparvarlik qadriyatlarini shakllantiruvchi,vatan tuyg'usi to'g'risidagi fikrlar jahon sivilizatsiyasiga ulkan xissa qo'shgan yurtdosh mutafakkirlarimiz al-Xorazmiy, al-Farg'oniy, Abu Nasr Forobiy, Abu Mansur as-Samarqandiy, Ibn Sino asarlarida ham o'z ifodasini topgan

Jamiyatimzda ro'y berayotgan globallashuv jarayonlari, bir tomondan, o'smir-yoshlarida zaruriy bilim, dunyoqarashi ko'nikmalarini shakllanishida ko'proq ma'lumot olishiga xizmat qilayotgan bo'lsa, ikkinchi tomondan, ularning bir qismida milliy qadriyatlar, milliy ma'naviyatning nisbatan kamroq o'zlashtirilishiga, "Ommaviy madaniyat" niqobi ostida miliy xususiyatlarmizga zid bo'lgan munosabatlarning shakllanishiga sabab bo'lmoqda. Bu jarayonda, ayniqsa, televideniye, internet, kompyuter o'yinlari, kinoseriallarning ta'siri kuchli bo'lmoqda. [1,2,5,9.]

Ushbu ijtimoiy-siyosiy voqeliklar mamlakatimiz psixologlari oldiga bir qator vazifalarni qo'ymoqda. Xususan, o'smirlar vatanparvarlik qadriyatlarini shakllantirish, ularda oila, vatan ravnaqi yo'lida fidoiylik tuyg'usini tarkib toptirish jarayonida ro'y beradigan psixologik jarayonlar, undagi ota-ona va farzand, o'qituvchi va o'quvchilar, o'smir va tengdoshlar munosabatlari ta'sirini, ijtimoiy ustanovkalar va refleksiv jarayonlarga bog'liq jihatlarini

o’rganish va bu jarayonlarning o’smirlar ijtimoiy tasavvurlarida qanday aks etishini kompleks tarzda tadqiq etish talab etilmoqda. [1,2,5,9.]

Bu borada milliy merosiga asoslanish, undan yoshlar ma’naviyati shakllantirishda ulardagi yosh va individual xususiyatlarga xos tarzada foydalanish vazifalari ta’lim-tarbiya tizimlariga kiritilishi zarur. [5,12]

Albatta ota-ona, oila-a’zolari, qarindoshlar, o’qituvchilar shaxsi tarbiyaviy ta’siri o’smir yoshlarda vatanparvarlik qadriyatlarini shaklanishida aloxida o’rin tutishi,ijobiy psixologik ta’sir ko’rsatishi orqali uning samarali ijtimoiylashuvini ta’minlaydi. Bu ijtimoiy omillarning o’smirlarning shaxs sifatida shakllanishiga ulkan ta’siri aloxida e’tibor talab qiladi.

O’smir ruhiyatida sodir bo’layotgan o’zgarishlarning eng muhimi, ularda asoslangan shaxsiy fikrlarning paydo bo’lishi, tanqidiy tafakkurning rivojlanishidir. O’smir ko’pincha o’zining xulq-atvori bilan bolalar dunyosidan ajralishga, katta kishilarga o’xshashga, kimlardandir ibrat olishga, atrofdagi kishilar o’zi bilan kattalardek muomala qilishlarini xohlab, shunga erishishga harakat qila boshlaydi. Agar o’smirning bu xohish, istaklari inobatga olinmasdan, u bilan bolalarcha muomalada bo’linsa, uning jahli chiqadi, o’jarlik va hatto qo’pollik, qo’rslik qila boshlaydi. Ota-onalar o’smir farzandlarida sodir bo’layotgan bunday ruhiy o’zgarishlarni har doim ham o’z vaqtida sezmaydilar. O’smirlar esa o’zlariga nisbatan qilinayotgan muomalaning ohangiga, xarakteriga nisbatan juda sezgir bo’ladilar. [7,9,12.]

O’smirlik yoshi - bu ularning xatti-harakatlarida doimo suyanadigan dunyoqarashning, ahloqiy ishonch printsipi hamda ideallarining shakllanishi, mulohaza yuritish va ijtimoiy hodisalarni baholash tizimining tarkib topish davridir

O’smirlik davrida sodir etilgan xatti-harakatdan qoniqish yoki qoniqmaslik xulq-atvor shakllanish sharti, barqarorlik uning tavsiflaridan biri hisoblanadi. I.S.Kon ko’rsatganidek, “Jamiyat oldidagi burch tuyg’usi yaqin kishilarga nisbatan alohida majburiyatlarni yo’qqa chiqarmaydi, umumlashtirilgan boshqa (qoidalarga) yo’naltirilganlik boshqalarning aniq bir fikriga quloq solishni istisno etmaydi.[8]

Bu borada o’smirlarda atrofida ro’y berayotgan ijtimoiy voqelikka nisbatan qiziqishlarning ortishi, shu bilan birgalikda ularni aniq mantiqiy xulosa chiqarish va qarorlar qabul qilishda xali xayotiy tajribaning yetishmasligini e’tibordan chetda qoldirish mumkin emas.

Psixolog A.Maslouning ta’riflashicha, o’smirning o’ziga xos qarashlari, fikrlari tanish-bilishlar, tengdoshlar, ommaviy axborot vositalari ta’siri ostida yuzaga keladi. U o’smirda dunyoqarashning paydo bo’lishi, munosabatlar, intilishlar, did va qadriyatlar shakllanishi bolalikdagiga nisbatan boshqacharoq tarzda kechishini ta’kidlagan.[8,9]

O’smirlardagi ijobiy xissiy xolatlar vatanparvarlik tarbiyasi jarayonida ularda ijtimoiy faollikni keltirib chiqaruvchi omil sanaladi. O’smirdagi ijobiy hissiyotlar, odatda, undagi intilishlarni tug’diradi yoki mavjud intilishlarni

kuchaytiradi , kelajakdagi istiqbolli maqsadlarni belgilashga undaydi. O'smir dunyoni avvalgidan ham go'zal his etsa, uning yosh qalbida vatanparvarlik tuyg'usi yanada kuchli uyg'onadi. Kelajakka bo'lgan ishonch, orzu-umidlar kengayadi.

Bu borada salbiy xisslarning o'smirlarda negativ kechinmalar paydo bo'lishiga sabab bo'luvchi omil ekanligini ta'kidlagan xolda ,ulardagi faollashtiruvchi kuch sifatidagi o'rnini xam e'tibordan qochirmaslik zarur.Ya'ni ayrim salbiy hissiyotlar vaqtida o'smir harakatlarini kelib chiqishida aloxida axamiyat kasb etadi. Masalan, g'azab, nafrat hislari vaqtida bizning harakatlarimiz shu emotsional kechinmalarga sabab bo'lgan narsa tomonga yo'naladi. Buning sababi shuki, bizda shu narsani yo'q qilish yoki uning harakatini bostirish harakati tug'iladi. Mustaqil vatanimizning dushmanlari, terorizmga, diniy aqidaparastlikka, vahobizmga nisbatan o'smirdagi g'azab va nafrat xissiyotlari asosida vatanni asrash, uni muqaddas sanalishi,vatan tinchligi va ravnaqini himoya qilish tuyg'ulari shakllanadi.[4,5]

O'smirning ma'naviy yetukligi undagi vatanparvarlik, insonparvarlik va mehr-muruvvat xisslarini shakllanishi zamirida paydo bo'luvchi, shakllanuvchi va shaxs ma'naviyatini belgilovchi qadriyatlar bilan belgilanadi.

O'smirlar vatanparvarlik xislari ulardagi ichki motivatsion omil sifatida shakllanishi, ulkan ijtimoiy tarbiyaviy axamiyat kasb etadi.

O'smirlik davrida dunyoni avvalgidan ham go'zal his etsa, uning yosh qalbida vatanparvarlik tuyg'usi yanada kuchli uyg'onadi. Kelajakka bo'lgan ishonch, istiqbolli rejalar tuzishga undaydi.

Shu bilan bir qatorda o'smir xayotida uchrab turadigan turli tabiatdagi muammolarni, nizolarni hal etishni o'rganishi lozim Ularda "Nega bunday?, "Nima uchun shunday bo'lishi kerak?", "Muammoni to'g'ri xal etish uchun qaysi yo'lni tanlish kerak?" kabi muammoli savollar ko'plab paydo bo'lsin. Bu kabi savollar yechimi topishda o'smir uchun emotsional yaqin bo'lgan insonlar ota-ona, o'qituvchi, tengdoshlari fikrini ham uning uchun ahamiyatlilik darajasi yuqoriligini ta'kidlab o'tish zarur. O'smirda boshqalar baxtsizligiga qayg'urish, achinish, ularga yordam berishga astoydil intilish, hayajonlanish holatlari yuzaga kelishi asosida, unda dunyoni yanada aniqroq idrok qilish ehtiyoji paydo bo'ladi,.

O'smir yoshlarda vatanparvarlik qadriyatlarini shakllantirish, ularda xissiy motivatsion munosabatlarini tarkib toptirishda quyidagi vazifalarni amalga oshirish zarur:

- o'quvchilarda vatanparvarlik qadriyatlarini shakllantiririshni ijtimoiy hayot sharoitlari bilan bog'lab olib borish;
- o'smirlar faolligini ijtimoiy yo'naltirish, ijtimoiy faolligini oshirishga qaratilgan amaliy faoliyatni tashkil etish;

- ijtimoiy onglilik ijtimoiy hayot vaziyatlaridan to’g’ri yo’l topib chiqa olish , mustaqil fikrlash,mantiqiy xulosalar chiqarish ko’nikmalarini shakllantirish;
- ommaviy axborot vositalari orqali berilayotgan ma’lumotlarni idrok etishda axborot iste’moli madaniyatini shakllantirish.

Shuni ta’kidlash mumkinki, jahon hamjamiyatida ijtimoiy siyosiy vaziyatlarning keskinlashayotgan bir sharoitida o’quvchi yoshlarda vatanparvarlik qadriyatlarini shakllantirish muhim ahamiyatga ega ekanligi ta’kidlanmoqda.

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Qiryigitov B.A.
teacher of department of chemistry and phyisics
Andijan Institute of Agriculture and Agro technologies
Uzbekistan, Andijan

AUTOMATION OF TECHNOLOGICAL PROCESSES AS A FACTOR OF ENERGY SAVING ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE ECONOMY

Annotation: The current level of energy consumption of the state economy is significantly higher than that of enterprises operating abroad. In general, such indicators of electricity consumption have a negative impact on the development of any of the economic entities.

Key words: computer, economy, high level, electrical resources, improvement of technologies.

A high level of electricity consumption negatively affects the level of competitiveness of a commodity producer, since it leads to the need to use additional financial costs, which should be included in investment ones, to ensure a normal level of energy supply for the country as a whole. Also, a high level of power consumption leads to an increase in the volume of emissions of harmful substances into the environment, and also increases the indicators of resource consumption. The development of the economy at the modern level should be focused on striving for a constant reduction in power consumption in the production process. This process cannot be carried out without the definition and implementation of the organizational, economic and technical conditions necessary for this. Therefore, the problem aimed at increasing the efficiency of the use of electrical resources should be solved using an integrated approach, combining both increasing the energy efficiency of the equipment and technology used, and improving the organizational and economic basis of power consumption management. One of the main directions in solving scientific and technical problems in the development of modern enterprises is the automation of production processes and production. Automation of production is the process of development of machine production, in which the function of management and control, previously performed by a person, must be transferred to devices and automatic equipment. The main tasks of automation are as follows:

• intensification of production, based on the introduction of new achievements of science and technology,

• reduction in the number of technological transitions; • introduction of continuous schemes in the production process,

• further development of automation and mechanization processes. Scientific and technological progress dictates the activation of the

automation process, which affects the improvement of technologies, the mechanization of the production process, the provision of conditions that organize the creation of heavier high-performance processes, the development and implementation of which is impossible without automation.

The huge scale of tasks that are being solved by industry leads to the creation of factories and workshops with a high degree of production automation, improving the forms of planning and product quality management, technological processes and production based on the use of computer technology; creating devices and automation systems that operate on the basis of traditional technical means, as well as microprocessor technology. Technological processes can successfully operate at a high level of quality only if large-scale implementation of automation is ensured, that is, with the full transfer of control and monitoring functions to instruments and automatic systems. The process of automation of modern industries and enterprises is carried out in the main directions:

• development and implementation of instruments and automation equipment;

• creation of an automatic control and regulation system;

• development of automated control systems aimed at technological processes.

The current stage of industrial development is based on taking into account the continuity of technological processes using the main equipment operating continuously. At the same time, there are all the preconditions that determine the complex and complete automation of technological processes. Processes of the growth of labor productivity in the industrial sector of Russia, the development of new technologies that are aimed at improving the quality and increasing the efficiency of production, lead to the restoration and improvement of control systems, developed and implemented on the basis of the latest tools in measurement and automation. Automation of technological processes is the most important means of increasing labor productivity, reducing material and energy costs, improving product quality, introducing progressive production management methods and increasing operational reliability. The determination of the values of quantities that characterize the state of the control object: pressure, temperature, flow rate, level in technical devices, physical and chemical indicators of substances that are processed at different stages of the technological process, etc. In the process of manual control, all functions for analysis the technological process is performed by a person, including the adoption and implementation of decisions on the impact on the process. Manual remote control can also be applied when the process is influenced by special devices controlled by a person. In this case, information about the process parameters can be obtained using automatic control systems for the recorded indicators of automatic control and measuring devices. Reducing power consumption in the automation process without stopping technological processes

can be implemented on the basis of a particular case of control, that is, regulation. The purpose of automatic control systems (hereinafter referred to as ACP) is the process of maintaining preset or optimal values of values that determine the course of the technological process. An automatic control system can, in principle, be implemented using fairly simple technical means, which include local regulators. However, it should be borne in mind that the functionality of these systems is very limited. Automation of more complex control functions, such as optimization of the technological process or decision-making in case of unacceptable violations in the course of the technological process, cannot be carried out without the use of computer technology, as well as devices that ensure the prompt exchange of information between production personnel and directly the technical means themselves. This has led to the wider use of automated control systems (ACS). The main purpose of which are both technological process control and organizational management of enterprises. The level and dynamics of power consumption in the production process depends on the influence of numerous external and internal factors. Scientific and technological progress plays the main role in reducing power consumption in the production process.

The main directions in improving the technical level of technological processes, pursuing the goal of intensifying the use of electricity consumption, are as follows:

• introduction of high-performance and less energy-intensive processes and units;

• withdrawal from the production process of obsolete and physically worn out equipment;

• introduction of a control and accounting system for energy consumption;

• the use of secondary energy resources, etc. However, the main paradox is that a wide range of areas of scientific and technological progress affects the level of energy costs ambiguously.

The studies recognize that the processes of mechanization and automation of production lead to an absolute increase in consumption of electricity. However, the fact that with the automation of the technological process there is an active increase in the level of labor productivity, leads to an increase in the volume of production. Thus, the saving function in the automation of production processes is determined by the change not in the absolute volume of power consumption, but by the dynamics of the specific resource consumption.

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Qodirova G.T.
teacher of department of foreign languages
faculty of agro engineering and hydro melioration
Andijan Institute of Agriculture and Agro technologies
Uzbekistan, Andijan

MANAGEMENT OF EXTRACURRICULAR INDEPENDENT WORK OF STUDENTS IN THE PROCESS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Abstract: In the article, the forms of students' independent work is designed. For the purposes of its successful implementation the author has developed a technology of management of the extracurricular independent work of the students in the framework of performance of the course and degree projects taking into account the regional features of production development.

Key words: educational process, teacher, classroom work, independent work of the students, development, technology.

Independent work of students, along with classroom work, is one of the forms of the educational process and is an essential part of it. For its successful implementation, planning and control by teachers, as well as planning the volume of independent work in the curriculum of specialties by the profiling departments, the educational part, and the methodological services of the educational institution are necessary.

Out-of-class independent work of students is intended not only for mastering each discipline, but also for developing the skills of independent work in general, in educational, scientific, professional activities, the ability to take responsibility, independently solve a problem, find constructive solutions, find a way out of a crisis situation, etc. etc.

In view of the presence of various types of independent work in the educational process, the author limited himself to developing a technology for guiding students' extracurricular independent work in the process of completing course and diploma projects, taking into account the analysis of regional features of production development.

By independent project activity, the author understands the mastery by students of knowledge, skills and design experience.

Course design is one of the forms of students' independent work. In the educational process, course design is assigned the main role in the development of students of technical specialties competence in the process of project activities. Course design is applied at the final stage of studying a subject, the result is a written course project.

The knowledge gained in lectures, practical classes and in the process of performing laboratory work is integrated in the course design process. In the

course design classes, students solve educational and professional problems of various types, which allows them to gain partial experience of the upcoming project activities. Thanks to this approach, the foundations are laid for the competence of future specialists, which they need in production design.

The course project is carried out during the semester along with other educational work, which requires students to be able to organize their work and plan their activities. In this regard, it becomes necessary to stage-by-stage work on the course project. The stages of work are determined by the project manager depending on the scope and content of the assignment. The head of the course design distributes the topics of the course design, issues assignments and sets out the basic requirements that should be met, determines the deadlines for the delivery and defense of the course project, recommends a list of references and sets the scope of the project.

The content and level of complexity of the course project are determined not only by the qualification requirements of the State Educational Standard of Higher Professional Education, but also according to the principle of professional mobility, taking into account the requirements of the regional production system.

For the successful development of students' competence in project activities, course and diploma projects should be carried out according to an individual task, which has the character of an educational and professional task of an integrative type. When developing an educational and professional task of this type, it is necessary to strive to use the values and parameters of a specific production or enterprise. The data necessary for the implementation of the course and diploma project are collected by students during the period of industrial and pre-diploma practice, the place of passing which is determined taking into account the wishes of the students.

Information about the geographical location of consumers, their number, as well as the characteristics and name of the industry are given individually to each student, depending on the degree of his preparedness. Successful students are offered a more challenging option that involves making creative decisions.

An educational and professional task of an integrative type is a complex task and includes the preparation of an explanatory note and graphic material.

The main text of the explanatory note should in a concise and clear form disclose the concept of the project, the content of research methods and calculations, as well as include the calculations themselves, a description of the experiments carried out, their analysis, technical and economic comparison and reasonable conclusions. The text must be supplemented with diagrams, graphs, electrical circuits. When writing the text of the explanatory note, the student learns to correctly draw up the technical documentation of the finished project, therefore the teacher must clearly specify the content of the explanatory note. It usually consists of: title page, design assignment, content, introduction, main text, conclusions, bibliography.

In technical universities, course design completes the study of the main subject of the curriculum and touches on very specific, most important issues of specialist training. For example, a course project on power supply of electrical engineering is a search for solutions to educational and professional tasks of a design type, based on the choice of the optimal option for an electrical network for supplying electricity to consumers from a large number of possible options.

In the process of completing a course project, the student receives a whole range of knowledge, skills and experience necessary in the design activities of an engineer. The main ones are: identification of technical contradictions in design tasks; engineering analysis of the project; use of models to describe and predict design systems; the use of various calculation methods for the implementation of the project; preparation of technical documentation for the finished project.

If a competent and experienced engineer is named any parameter or characteristic of the designed device, then he will immediately assess the feasibility of its use in the future. The ability to give such assessments comes with practice, the acquisition of which ensures the implementation of course projects by future engineers during their studies at the university.

Thus, course design is one of the main types of educational activities that ensure the effective development of the competence of students with the most pronounced features of creative engineering design activities. In the process of independent work on a course project, students learn to think creatively, cooperate, show initiative, they gain confidence in their abilities.

Success in mastering design methods can be achieved only with systematic training, that is, with such an organization of the learning process that allows the future engineer to develop the foundations of the algorithmic nature of thinking. Engineers must be able to divide the general issue into sequential operations. Therefore, the head of the course design must provide students with an algorithm for completing the assignment of the course project, by the example of which they will learn how to independently break down a general question into private actions.

Course design ends with the defense of course projects, which is a kind of dress rehearsal for the defense of diploma projects. The defense of course projects is open, therefore, a schedule for the defense of course projects of students is posted on the department's notice board. The defense is attended by all interested teachers of the department and students who can ask questions to the student who has submitted a course project for the defense. During the defense of the course project, the student develops independence in thinking and behavior, the ability to independently make decisions and find non-standard solutions (creativity), self-confidence.

The evaluation of projects is determined on the basis of the following criteria: the relevance of the topic, the completeness and thoroughness of the presentation of the theoretical and practical part of the project, the use of the

latest achievements of science and technology, the depth of economic justifications of the decisions made in the project, the validity and value of the results and conclusions obtained, the compliance of the project with the requirements of the standard, the possibility of using the results of work in production, the degree of student independence in project development.

In the course of course design for students, the meaning and significance of individual questions and sections of this course with other subjects is finally clarified, the relationship and relationship of theoretical and practical training is clearly outlined.

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Qoraboyeva N.
teacher of department of foreign languages
faculty of agro engineering and hydro melioration
Andijan Institute of Agriculture and Agro technologies
Uzbekistan, Andijan

ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF GLOBALIZATION OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Abstract: The English language and globalization go together towards the goal of communication, business and politics, which makes decisions on many issues in the world easier. The concept of the English language known as "International English"" is a global representation of the language.

Key words: globalization, foreign language, culture, communication, relations, development, history, to publish.

Communication is very important in any field, be it business, medicine, transport, technology, trade or marketing. English is the language accepted and known all over the world. The role of English in the context of globalization around the world cannot simply be expressed in words; the influence of this command language is quite extensive and varied. When we talk about globalization, the first language that comes to mind is English.

Communication-organization processes, ie. e. refers to linguistic fashion lam, which plays an important role in the achievement of mutual understanding between the people on what, in fact, kept all communication process.[38]

The language that was previously used for exclusively special purposes - commercial, commercial, business or economic - today goes beyond the limits of professional communication, receiving a "commonplace" in texts representing the "communicative face" of our era. We can talk about certain shifts in public consciousness, its kind of "commercialization", about the fact that as "the generation of readers is replaced by the generation of users", the contemplator on the market field of modern society loses the competition to the pragmatist, which leads to the formation under the influence of the above new types of models of speech behavior.[39]

The term globalization refers to the transnational circulation of ideas, languages, culture, relations between people and the economy. It is believed that globalization can contribute to economic growth in various countries. In

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addition to pragmatic approaches about language and globalization itself, the way of communication is now a tool for large international and transnational organizations. Globalization is something that we cannot see, but we can feel its consequences. It is a process of interaction between people, companies and governments of different countries. Nowadays, we can feel globalization almost everywhere. Nowadays, we can feel globalization almost everywhere. People eat American fast food, wear Italian shoes drive Japanese cars. Some people think this is a new process. In fact, globalization existed back in the Middle Ages, when people decided to exchange goods with merchants from distant countries. Globalization is at its peak today. People enjoy a variety of choices and prices. Globalization also provides an opportunity to learn more about the culture of other peoples. This process, of course, has its advantages and disadvantages. Globalization also provides an opportunity to learn more about the culture of other peoples. Driving globalization and technology, English dominates the world like no other language, and some linguists say the language will never be dethroned as the king of languages. Other scholars see pitfalls, but the facts they publish only highlight that the English language has tremendous power in the world. Some scholars insist that linguistic evolution will continue for many centuries. The recognized world authority in the field of linguistics, David Crystal, comprehensively examines its role in the modern world, reflects on its development in the future. In his book English as a Global Language, he says that the world is changing so radically that history is no longer a guide. Historically, it so happened that it is English that today performs the function of the language of international communication. According to scientists, with the beginning of the new millennium, a quarter of the planet can speak English to some extent. English is the language of practice in every field of knowledge, from science to air traffic control. Teaching English as a foreign language is compulsory in over 100 countries such as China, Russia, Germany, Spain, Egypt, Brazil, etc. English is the language of intercultural communication and only English is the only language the Chinese and Spanish teach their learners to help them fluently communicate and develop your knowledge. In call centers around the world, English is naturally the primary language. For the vast majority of people, English is either the second language of everyday and business communication, or the first or second foreign language required for a limited number of functions primarily related to the performance of professional tasks.

Recently, the concept of “key language” has appeared, which means a language that functions in a non-indigenous environment, but is extremely common in various strata of society, and the possession of which is a prerequisite for a person’s life, primarily professional, success. As English continues to spread, linguists say it becomes fragmented, i.e. divided into groups of dialects. As a result, these dialects are fully “got on their feet” languages known as English. Only a general agreement between speakers can determine

what other words can be used besides these 1,500 globish words. If at least one person does not understand the additional word, its use is not recommended. Words that are not included in the globish are replaced by constructs of several words. In this regard, there are many opponents of the globish, who believe that this language is too simple, flawed and unworthy of the right to exist. There will be no literary works on it, it is not created in order to transmit cultural heritage. It is just a practical and effective tool with a limited scope. Due to the emergence of a simplified version of English, modified forms of the language appear, common in Britain and America, but they cannot become anything other than dialects. Although, however, the native speakers themselves need to become bilingual in order to understand people who speak dialects such as Singlish (English in Singapore) or Taglish (English in the Philippines).

The English language and globalization have spread so much in the world that the language helps globalization and vice versa. This process began with the predominance of two successful English-speaking empires - British and American and continues to this day in the new virtual Internet empire. Technology also plays a huge role in the global triumph of the language. It solidified its dominance as the language of the Internet, where 80 percent of the world's electronic information is stored in that language. D. Crystal notes that a phenomenon that has not previously been noticed is that the number of speakers of English as a foreign language is three times the number of people who speak it as a native language.

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UDK 378

Rakhimova F.
student
TSUOS

REASONS FOR THE RAPID SPREAD OF ISLAMIC FINANCE IN THE MODERN WORLD

Annotation: The article given below reflects the strengthening of the role of Islamic finance in many countries of the world, reveals the factors of their growing popularity, and analyzes the reasons explaining the interest of non-Muslim countries in the principles of Islamic finance.

Key words: Islamic finance, mudarabah, musharakah, monitoring, religious law, traditional banks, market governance.

The development of Islamic finance, their crisis-resistance and the possibility of using the experience of this sector in the traditional banking industry are the subject of research in many countries, including non-Muslim ones. Although followers of Islam are the main target group of Islamic financial institutions operating under Islamic religious law (Sharia), their offer of financial services is not only limited by Muslims, but also available to followers of other religions.

Aggregate Islamic financial assets at the beginning of 2010 were estimated at $ 964.2 billion, which is only 1% of the global financial services market. However, the importance of Islamic finance, especially in Muslim countries, is gradually increasing. According to the report on the development of Islamic finance, in 2018 they grew to $ 2.5 trillion.

Let's first define the main provisions that the religious community offers:

1. conducting economic transactions based on clarity and ethics;
2. sharing of risks between financiers and clients;
3. the loan should strengthen the position of the borrower;
4. not to be drawn into a debt hole;
5. linking financing to the real sector of the economy.

First of all, the main reason why Islamic lending is growing in non-Muslim countries is the intensive spread of Islam, the number of followers of which at the moment is more than a quarter of the entire earthly population. Muslim population in non-Muslim countries is constantly growing. Hence the need for Islamic finance exists in these areas. The Muslim community wants to act in accordance with Sharia and therefore must engage in Islamic lending, not conventional lending. Also, the globalization of international markets requires that every method of financing be included in market governance. The world is now one big trading floor and the Muslim population is one of the main buyers and sellers. Thus, in order to satisfy their needs and desires, non-Muslim

countries are paying more and more attention to Islamic finance. Many of them even believe that Islamic finance and conventional banking can coexist. They do not see Islamic finance as a competition, rather, they see this as an opportunity to grow their client base, a significant part of which is Muslim.

Also, investment account holders of Islamic banks have a greater incentive to control banking activities than lenders of traditional banks, as they share in the profits and losses of their Islamic bank. Strong monitoring of Islamic banks can help establish the market discipline necessary for financial stability. Moreover, traditional banks mainly assess the reliability of the borrower and use collateral to hedge credit risk. Many traditional banks may not assess the main objectives of borrowers and are expanding financing for speculative purposes, especially when the risk of default can be passed on to investors through the sale of debt. Islamic banks, however, often require rigorous project appraisal, especially with regard to mudarabah and musharakah funding.

The next factor of growing spread of Islamic banking is the mobilization of financial resources, especially in countries with low personal income. Here, special attention is paid to working with small clients, and the Islamic bank plays the role of a social and educational incentive. Also, active investment activities play role as an advantage. The investment logic of Islamic banks follows from the principle of increasing public benefit.

Another very important function of an Islamic bank is to provide detailed information about its customers, except in cases where it is a commercial secret. In addition, banks are called upon to preach and develop Islamic morality. The Bank, being part of the Islamic model of economic development, creates a balance between material and spiritual principles and allows maintaining a balance between rights and responsibilities. An Islamic bank should contribute not only to the establishment of justice in the Muslim society, but also to consolidate society on the basis of a single religious idea.

In terms of deposits, these are investments in projects carefully selected from the point of view of risks that comply with the rules and principles of Sharia, plus a profitability that can be higher than on deposits in traditional banks.

With regard to the Islamic mortgage, this is a transparent and understandable margin, which is known to the client immediately, and a convenient method of payment - in equal monthly payments.

In the banking sector, there are two payment methods - annuity and differentiated payments. In traditional banks, most of the customers choose an annuity as more convenient, due to the same monthly payments. In Islamic bank, the payment schedule is based on the annuity principle, but at the same time, the total overpayment for the entire term of the mortgage, all other things being equal, is much more attractive to the client than if the client had used an

annuity with a traditional loan. The level of the bank's requirements for a client wishing to receive such financing is quite high.

In principle, an Islamic bank can provide its clients with almost all the same products as our banks, but according to its own principles. Usury is prohibited in Islam, but trade is permitted. Therefore, financial transactions look like trading, the bank here acts as a trading company.

The expansion of Islamic finance in Muslim states and beyond is explained by a number of factors:

- stability and resilience of the performance of Islamic banks during the crisis due to strict financial discipline prohibiting transactions with non-essential asset;
- the absence of interest rates on loans restrains inflationary processes, investment risks and investment activity, which contributes to the formation of a stable economy in the long term;
- increase in assets and income that contribute to the growth of trust in the public;
- participation of international financial organizations and associations in the formation of Islamic infrastructure and standardization of the Islamic finance system;
- moral component, social responsibility, involvement in the charitable sphere of the Islamic model of financial activity;

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UDK 66

Rakhmonov I.Ya.
Makhmudov N.A.
Israilov M.
Academy of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan

TRIBOTECHNICAL AND MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF TI-AL-N NANOCOMPOSITE COATINGS OBTAINED BY PLASMA ION IMPLANTATION AND DEPOSITION

Annotation: The possibility of formation of nanocrystal Ti-Al-N coatings by plasma ion implantation and deposition is shown. Mechanical and tribotechnical characteristics of coatings compared to TiN coating are studied. Ti-Al-N nanocomposites have high hardness (H=35 GPa) and low wear capacity, higher wear resistance compared to TiN coating.

Keywords: nanocrystal coatings, metal plasma, HF voltage, mechanical and tribotechnical characteristics.

Introduction

Recently, much attention has been paid to research into the physical and mechanical properties of nanomaterials obtained in the form of coatings by various deposition methods.

The most common methods in industry are chemical (CVD), physical-chemical (PCVD) and physical deposition [1-3]. Nanocrystal coatings based on nitrides and carbides produced by these methods remove new physical and mechanical properties - increased mechanical strength, high hardness, high wear resistance compared to conventional monophasic paintings. Among the refractory compounds that show high functional characteristics, nanocrystal composites of systems (Me^1_x, Me^2_{1-x})N, obtained in the form of solid solutions of incorporation, take a special place. One element is titanium (Me^1_x), the second element is copper, aluminum, vanadium, molybdenum, niobium, silicon, etc. [4-8]. According to the referents, in order to provide high mechanical and tribotechnical characteristics of nanocrystal composites, it is necessary to create such a composition in which the surfaces of hard grains of feather metal nitride are coated with an amorphous-like damping interlayer. Volumetric support of such interlayer for different systems is determined by interatomic binding force and puts 7... 18% [9-11].

In order to test these conditions, we have chosen the most common Ti-Al-N-based compound, which has been widely used in the art to improve the cutting tools efficiency, the friction assemblies of machine parts, as well as a new method based on deposition of plasma ion implanted coatings during the application process.

The aim of this work is to study the possibilities of obtaining nanocomposite coatings (TiAl) N by ion implantation and deposition, to determine the effect of physical and technological parameters on the structure, physical and mechanical properties and tribological characteristics of the obtained coatings.

Experiment and research methodology. For production of coatings (TiAl) N we used a new technological complex of synthesis of coatings on the basis of «Bulat» type installations equipped with HF (high frequency) generator (Fig.1) [12].

Standard HF generators designed for stationary machine can be used as pulse generators, but with one condition: HF power in pulse cannot be very different from the maximum permissible power in stationary mode. In other words, increasing pulse duty cycle results in significant reduction of maximum possible average HF power invested in discharge.

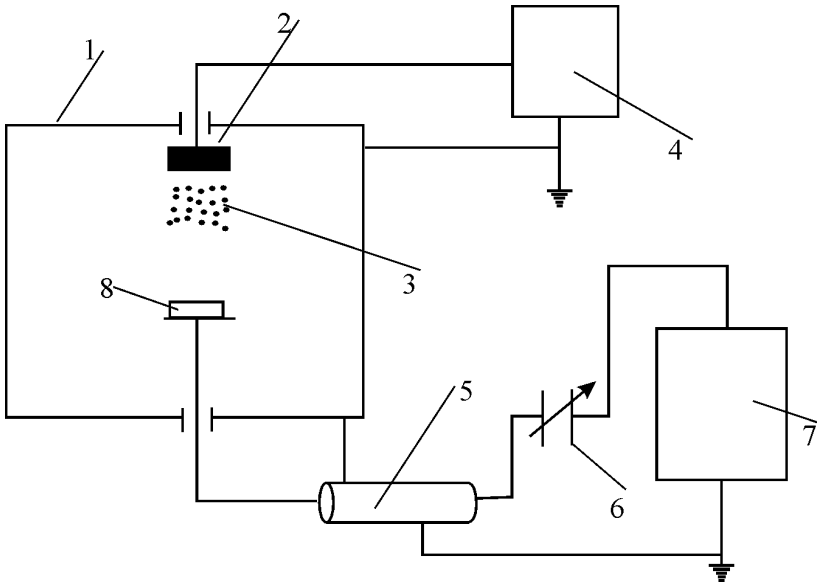


Fig. 1. Scheme of installation of synthesis of nanocrystal coatings on the basis of vacuum-arch series by ion implantation and deposition method: 1 - vacuum chamber; 2- a vaporizable material; 3 -a plasma flow; 4 shows the power supply of the evaporator; 5 - coaxial cable; 6 shows a variable capacitance capacitor; 7 - HF generator; 8 – products.

In order to expand the flexibility of the technological system, the simplest generator was created, which allows to obtain up to 100 kWH of power in a pulse at the average value of HF power not more than 20 kW. The pulse generator was based on the circuit of the core with the impact circuit [13]. Experimental results made it possible to develop a new technological scheme for obtaining coatings from streams of metal plasma with the use of a pulsed HF generator. Damping HF oscillations during one pulse create conditions for ion implantation into the surface of energy ions at the beginning of the pulse, and then for their deposition onto the surface at the corresponding value of decreasing voltage during the pulse. Thus, during one pulse, conditions appear

both for ion implantation and for application of particles, regardless of the operating characteristics of the plant (partial pressure of the working gas, mode of operation of the plasma source, etc.). The selection of the maximum voltage amplitude at the beginning of the HF pulse is determined by the amount of energy acquired by specific ions in this electric field (potential pit) [14]. Two main technological operations - implantation and deposition, which were not performed earlier in vacuum-arc deposition plants, are combined during each pulse. This makes it possible to select physical parameters of deposition, physical and mechanical properties of coatings depend significantly on them, as well as shortens the duration of the coating process and in general, increases the manufactures efficiency of operation of «Bulat» type plants.

The vaporizable material was titanium aluminum alloy (80 weight (wt) % Ti and 20 wt% Al) obtained by vacuum melting. Gas- making nitrogen was used as the reaction gas. Coatings 3... 4 μm thick were deposited on polished samples of 38X2MIOA (8x8x30mm). Potential of shift moved on a substrate from HF of the generator which generated impulses of damped oscillations with a frequency <1 MHz, duration of each impulse of 60 of microsec, with a frequency of repetitions of 10 of kHz, average power in an impulse of 100 of kW. The magnitude of the negative auto displacement of the potential on the substrate, due to the HF diode effect, was 2... 3 kV at the beginning of the pulse (after actuation of the discharge device) and decreased to 100 V in the pulse (before actuation of the discharge device). The elemental composition of the coatings was determined by X-ray spectral microanalysis («Camebax»). Phase composition of coatings is determined by X-ray diffractometric method (DRONE-3). Hardness was measured by NANO INDENTER 11 (MTS Systems Inc., USA) a three-sided Berkovich indenter.

Tests for wear resistance carried out according to the scheme the plane cylinder by car of friction of MI1M at a speed of sliding of 1.3 m/s, load of 100 N, within one hour, by an to dip to AMG-10 brand oil, temperature ~ 60^0C. As cylinders X12M disks with a diameter of 40 mm of steel were used polished (Ra = 0.08 microns) (HRC 57-58). During these tests, the coefficient of friction, the volume wear of the coated shoe Wp and the weight wear of the roller Wk were measured. After the wear test, the surface relief of the coating in the direction perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the friction track was recorded using a profilometer, and the volume wear was broken. The amount of countertel wear was determined by weighing before and after testing on analytical scales with an error of ± 0.1 mg. The samples were loaded to a given load in a step-by-step manner, and the test duration was 2 hours. Methods of VIMS, RFES were used to study the chemical composition of friction surfaces.

Discussion of results. Table 1 shows the results of studying structural state and mechanical properties of coatings (TiAl) N.

It has been found that in the process of deposition of plasma flows in the vacuum mind at nitrogen pressure PN = 0.003 Pa, when titanium alloy with

aluminum is used as a spray cathode, a Ti-Al-N compound is formed with Al content of 16 at%, current {111}. According to the coating growth mechanism [15], the crystallographic orientation of grain growth is determined by the minimum total energy consisting of surface energy and deformation energy. Coatings will grow towards {200} with low energy, when the determining factor is surface energy. In our case, {111} texture formation is because deformation dominates the growth process. This is possible under conditions of high mobility of atoms on the surface of the growing coating. As at the lowered sedimentation temperatures the mobility of atoms on a surface is insufficient to provide growth of grains in one crystallographic orientation and therefore in such conditions the texture is not formed.

Table 1.

Results of nanoindentation of structural state and sub structural characteristics of coating (TiAl) N obtained by ion implantation and deposition.

Material	L, nm	a, nm	σ, GPa	E, GPa	H, GPa	Texture	Viscosity- plasticity criterion
(TiAl)N	12...15	0,4273	-1,6	363,6	35,3	Strong {111}	0,09

The study of mechanical properties was carried out by nanoindenting at a load of 15 mN with a depth of the computerized layer of ~ 140 nm, which on the one hand preembroiders the surface layer enriched with impurity atoms, and on the other hand sets a value less than 0.1 of the film thickness when the influence of the substrate may not be taken into account. Figure 2 shows the comparative curves «load (unloading) - indenter change» for coating (TiAl) N.

According to the literature, the viscoplasticity criterion for all types of materials in a massive state does not exceed 0.04 [16]. The value we have obtained is 0.09, thus approaching the maximum possible value of 0.14 - for the amorphous state of the material [17]. However, unlike amorphous ale mothers, this ratio is achieved at a relatively low hardness (< 20 GPa) as far as the (TiAl) N system with an Al content of 16 at% is concerned, a high H/E ratio is obtained at a hardness close to 35 GPa, which corresponds to the super hardness threshold for the nanocrystal state of this system.

The results of the study of the tribotechnical characteristics of nanocomposite paintings (TiAl) N with Al 16 at% content compared to galvanic Cr and TiN coating obtained by vacuum-arc deposition are given in table 2.

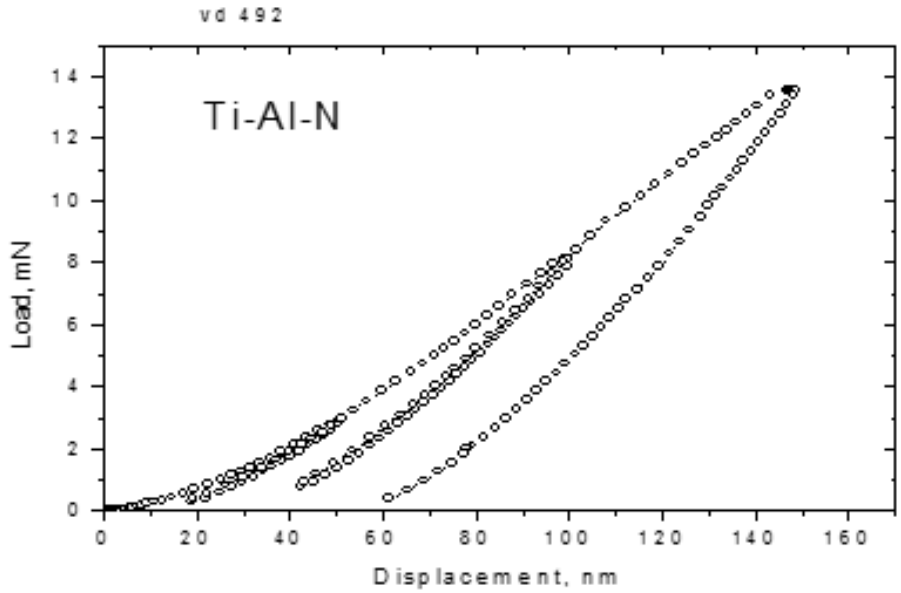


Fig. 2. Curves «load (unloading) - indenter movement» when nanoindenting the coating (TiAl) N.

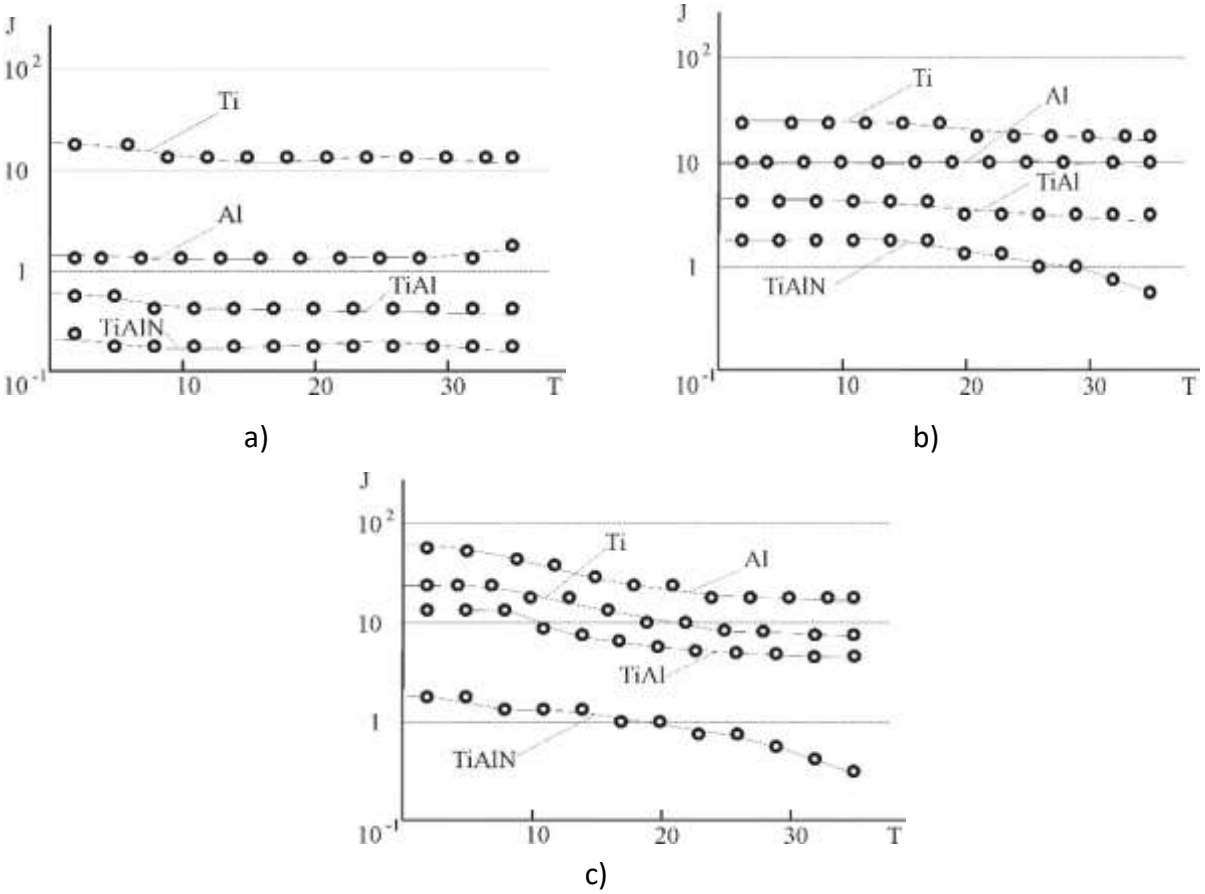
As can be seen from Table 2, nanocrystal coatings (TiAl) N have a lower coefficient of friction and a higher critical impact load than galvanic Cr, which is often applied to the surface of friction parts to improve tribotechnical characteristics. These coatings also have a low wear capacity.

Table 2.

Tribotechnical characteristics of coverings.

Thickness, мкм,	7	3	3
$f_{тр}$	0,10	0,12	0,07
W', г	8,0	12,0	0,7
$W \cdot 10^{-3}$, мм^3	19,0	2,5	3,0
Load reduction, MPa,	800	1100	1310

The obtained results show that in the lubricating medium, as a result of physical-chemical reactions on the surface, conditions are created that contribute to a more equal-dimensional distribution of stresses and reduce the intensity of



destruction of contacting materials. Figure 3 shows the results of the VIMS research of friction tracks. Mass spectra of secondary ions Al, Ti, AlTi, (TiAl) N were collected at certain intervals to determine the layer-by-layer distribution of the elements. Tuft plating was carried out before peaks characterizing the material of the sub-spoon appeared in the spectrum, while the crater effect was taken to deepen into account.

Fig. 3. Change of current intensities of secondary ions of coating (TiAl) N: a) - initial; b) - after 30 min of friction; c) - after 1 hour of friction.

The change in the content of the above-mentioned substances by coating depth can be reported by the intensity of the corresponding ions at different spraying times. Mass spectra were collected after 30 minutes of friction (Fig. 3b) and 1 hour of friction (Fig. 3B). The results of the researching of the surface morphology of the friction tracks of the coating show that significant changes occur in the friction zone - diffusion of aluminum to the top (Figure 3b, c). Searches of friction tracks after 1 hour of friction by the RFES method show that a protective layer of Al_2O_3 is formed on the surface. Analysis of the surface of the process by RFES showed that the energy position of the X-ray electron Al2p

lines on the surface varied from 72.4 eV (aluminum) to 75.0 eV (aluminum oxide). The existence of alumina is confirmed by the presence in the 01s spectrum of components with E_{cv} bond energy = 531.7 eV corresponding to this compound. In such way, in the course of friction on a surface the disperse strengthened structure of composite material (Al, Al -$A_{l2}O3$) which has the low wearing-out ability is formed. The high resistance of the coatings to tar formation (Table 2) can be enhanced by their good adsorbing capacity with respect to surfactants present in the lubricant, due to the developed surface pattern of the coating or porosity, as well as Al transfer, i.e. the implementation of the operation in the solvent transfer mode. Under such test conditions, they do not wear out.

Conclusions

1. The method of ion implantation and deposition created nanocrystal coatings (TiAl) N, with crystallite size 12... 15 nm.

2. Mechanical characteristics of nanocrystal coatings are studied. The obtained wing (TiAl) N with Al 16 at% content have hardness H = 35 GPa, modulus of elasticity

E= 363.6 GPa, 0.09 viscoplasticity criterion.

3. At friction of the system of X12M-coating (TiAl) N steel in the oil medium of the АМГ-10 there is a pe-distribution of aluminium in the coating - its diffusion to the surface with formation of the behind-the-shield layer of the Al2O3.

4. Based on analysis of obtained results it was found that nanocomposite coatings (TiAl) N with Al content of 16 at% have high tribotechnical characteristics. Wear capacity decreased 12 times compared to TiN, critical load increased ~ 20% compared to TiN.

PN - nitrogen pressure; L is crystallite size; A - grid period; N – hardness; E - module rest guests; σ – tension; FRF - coefficient of friction; Wp - volume wear of coating; Wr - countertel wear.

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UDK 101

Raximbayeva D., candidate of Philosophical Sciences
Associate Professor
Department of Social Sciences
Namangan State University

THE ROLE OF PHILOSOPHY IN THE FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF PERSONALITY

Resume: The article examines the role of philosophy in the formation and development of personality.

Key words: science, philosophy, personality, worldview, being

Each person perceives the world differently, and observing the same situation, they draw different conclusions, absolutely different in the nature of thought, although the source material is the same, but the aspirations and life experience (scientific base and practical skills) are different for everyone.

These differences lead to the separation of the whole as a whole, that is, without destroying the basic, take only what is necessary to achieve the result, in the most simple form at times. Each action in a specific situation may not agree with the opinion of a colleague, a contradiction arises of how to act in a given situation, and a lot of such contradictions lead to development based on the stage passed (resolved contradictions), the formation of a person's personal characteristics, temperament, sense of life.

But where do these contradictions come from, because they often arise in very close people, whether this is not a selfish manifestation of the desire to be the first, the best, or is it a person's "gift" to develop more consciously.

"The contradictions in the renewal of philosophical consciousness not only reflects the contradictions in the renewal of the life of the people. She is an integral element of this life, one of its movers. "

A worldview is, in my opinion, an individual way of understanding an issue, formed on the basis of experience in solving those problematic, questionable situations with which you dealt, in the environment of which you grew up, mainly at the level of domestic problems, more practical, and not problems of society - the highest goals of the universe.

Worldview is a system of generalized feelings and intuitive ideas and theoretical views on the surrounding world and the place of a person in it, on the multilateral relationship of a person to the world, to himself and to other people, a system of not always conscious life attitudes of a person, a certain social group, their beliefs, ideals, socio-political, moral, aesthetic and religious principles of knowledge and evaluations.

The object of the worldview is the world as a whole. The subject of worldview is the relationship between the natural world and the human world (in ancient Greece, the macrocosm and the microcosm).

A worldview is impossible without a body of knowledge about nature, society, person. Worldview is not a simple body of knowledge, not a sum of sciences; it differs from the sum of the sciences in that it puts in the center of its attention the question of the relationship between the world outlook as such and such a rational part of the universe as people.

According to Rubinstein, a worldview is an indicator of a person's maturity. To characterize the worldview, the proportional ratio of knowledge, beliefs, beliefs, hopes, moods, norms, ideals is important. Does it not follow from this conclusion about personality as about harmony of interaction of two opposites in each component of life?

Here is the structure of its worldview, some of its main components identified in philosophy: cognitive, value-normative, moral-role and practical.

The cognitive component is based on generalized knowledge.

It includes a specific scientific and universal picture of the world. Any knowledge forms an ideological framework. Understanding worldview is always associated with philosophical views. Any philosophy is a worldview, but not every worldview is philosophical. Philosophy is a theory of the worldview, it theoretically solves certain problems. For knowledge to acquire a worldview meaning, it must be evaluated, that is, illuminated by the rays of our attitude to it.

The value-normative component includes values, ideals, norms, beliefs. The main purpose of this component in the fact that a person would rely not only on generalized knowledge, but also could be guided by social ideals.

Value is a property of an object that satisfies the needs of people in the system. At the top of the value hierarchy is absolute value. In the religious worldview, this is God.

There is a binding moment in these values. The norms are the a means that connects the value-significant for a person with his practical behavior, predetermines his actions in a certain direction, for his life, survival in society, and not oppression.

For norms, knowledge, values to be realized in practical actions and actions, it is necessary to transform into personal views, beliefs, ideals. Developing mental attitudes for the ability to act. The formation of this attitude is carried out in the emotional-volitional component.

As you can see in this work, philosophy has long been occupied with the problem of cognition of a person and of course such as a person. The very search for and awareness of the role of philosophy in the development and formation of personality prompts us to rethink and understand life positions once again, which shows the breadth of the problem itself for each of us, or why is it actually a problem? This is already a problem-question, the purpose of

which is to maintain and more and more kindle the fire of knowledge in us. But knowing, at the same time, not to approach the answer, but to see it more clearly, its versatility and beauty of the riddle, and thereby perhaps move away from it as a solution, but at the same time increasingly strives for its solution, trying to merge with it into a single whole, to experience it in oneself.

Personality does not have a brief definition, it is diverse and, in my opinion, is not just an ideal, but rather a striving for one throughout the entire life of an individual. Philosophy plays the role of a guide on this path, showing the doors that only we ourselves have the right to open, and we see behind them only what we want to see. Although, of course, philosophy is a powerful tool for cognizing the knowable, not everyone can consciously use it, this requires enormous not only mental, but also mental costs and, of course, a long conscious work by the person on himself. In modern society, there is a huge potential for self-improvement, development, which gives reason to believe that humanity is not yet ready to leave the world arena, as a species that is the most scientifically developed, but not in life, and will make up for the loss of the past. And philosophy is designed to help us in this. To help us rise above ourselves, to understand life not by the standards of the physical essence, but with the conscious balance of the spiritual principle. Enter into resonance with nature, the diversity of life around us.

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UDK 784

Rejametova N.I.
Head of the Department of Music Education
Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizami

CONDUCTING LESSONS WITH THE PERFORMANCE OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS IN PRESCHOOL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Abstract: the article deals with the issues related to conducting lessons with the performance of musical instruments in preschool educational institutions, and the author suggested effective methods for successfully organizing music lessons.

Key words: musical education, musical instruments, culture, preschool institution.

Musical education of preschoolers is carried out within the framework of the educational area "Artistic and aesthetic" and meets the requirements of the State Educational Standard. The purpose of musical activity in a modern kindergarten is to familiarize children with art through the comprehensive development of physical and psycho-emotional qualities in accordance with the age and individual characteristics of the pupils.

The foundations of musical culture are laid in early childhood. It is in the preschool age that the standards of beauty, spirituality are formed, knowledge is acquired, on which the subsequent aesthetic perception of art and the surrounding world depends.

The world of musical instruments is rich and varied. And children do not always have the opportunity to hear their sound "live" at home. Most often they hear music in audio recordings. Therefore, the music director of the kindergarten is faced with the task of introducing preschoolers to the art of music, musical instruments, and finding new ways, modern methods, integrated technologies for teaching children to play musical instruments.

While learning to play children's musical instruments, a new amazing world of sounds opens up in front of children, an interest in instrumental music is shown, primary concepts of elementary musical literacy are being mastered, an active vocabulary is enriched, children are mastering playing skills, and musical abilities are developing.

Musical creativity promotes visual, auditory activity, develops musical memory, expands perception in general.

Playing musical instruments is one type of children's performing activity that is extremely attractive to preschoolers. The child hears and compares the sound of different musical instruments, learns to understand and love music.

During the game, the individual traits of each performer are clearly manifested: the presence of will, concentration, emotional responsiveness, curiosity, activity. Musical abilities are developing and improving.

Learning to play musical instruments contributes to the development of fine motor skills of the fingers, the manifestation of imagination, creativity, musical taste. This type of activity has an impact on the all-round development of the individual, has great educational and educational value.

Thus, the problem of teaching preschoolers to play children's musical instruments in the framework of the implementation of the State Educational Standard is very urgent.

The richness and beauty in the sound of instruments performed by various orchestras encourages preschoolers to independently extract sounds from available musical instruments, imitating adult professional performers. Teachers of musical education should use the opportunities that are available in a preschool institution: listening to audio recordings of classical and folk music performed by various instruments in the free time, watching TV shows and fragments of symphonic music concerts, video presentations, playing in a children's orchestra, viewing illustrations with images instruments of different groups: percussion, keyboard, wind, strings. For successful learning to play children's musical instruments and the development of musical abilities, it is necessary, first of all, to create the necessary conditions.

Each instrument is distinguished by a peculiar timbre, a source of sound formation and a method of sound production. For example, a metallophone has a light, ringing, silvery timbre; sound is generated by vibrations of metal plates, and is produced by hitting a hammer. To be used in the work of a preschool educational institution, musical toys and instruments must meet the following requirements: be well tuned; have a certain clean timbre; be child-friendly in terms of size and weight; have a simple design; be durable, suitable for frequent household use. Successful mastery of playing children's musical instruments strengthens positive self-esteem, generates self-confidence and a sense of satisfaction from the successes achieved. Working together with educators, with children and their parents is of great help in the work. The organization of a children's orchestra of the most capable preschoolers is the result of acquaintance with noise and musical instruments. One of the conditions for the positive dynamics of learning to play the instruments is open classes for children of other groups and parents throughout the year, the performance of a children's orchestra at performances and entertainment.

Thus, conducting each lesson on teaching to play the instruments requires from the musical director not only careful preparation and mastery of the material, but also a special creative mood, the ability to captivate preschoolers and at the same time guide them during the lesson to achieve the set goal.

Music is open to everyone; it is ready to communicate with each person who takes a step towards it.

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Sabirov K.N.
the head of international affairs
TIIAMEBB
Hamroev N.Sh.
Bukhara branch of the Tashkent Institute of Engineers Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization
Uzbekistan
Khamroyev G.F.
Doctorate
TIIAMEBB

PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM ANIMATION ACTIVITIES

Annotation: For successful animation of visitors, animators must perform very complex, demanding, and dynamic tasks. Professional performance of tasks implies the need for an animator to be a complete person. This means that he/she not only must have a sound education, but also have to be specialized for certain activities. There are different types of animators so that their diversity mirrors the success of the hotel. Animators must have certain basic physical and psychological characteristics. So, despite the knowledge and experience, animators must have inherent characteristics such as talent, humor, to be friendliness, and so on. Sense of humor and ability to work with people are two important characteristics of a successful animator. Many hotels need animators who can entertain tourists and make their stay memorable resort experience, which will be a reason for return of tourists. One of the key factors for tourism success is animator.

Keywords: animator, tourism, recreation, characteristics, tourists, hotels

Introduction

Animator is a tourist worker, who with his/her general characteristics must meet all required criteria and roles. His/her activity begins with the first contact with visitors, lasts throughout the tourist stay until their departure, which includes sending and promise that the next meeting will strive to meet all of their interests, preferences, and desires. Because of that, he/she is required to have a specific character trait and physical endurance. So, animators have to fulfill certain roles which might render them to be complete people and to have everything that is in the function of enriching the content of tourist stay.

Animators must be psychologically and physically healthy, which means that there must be a person without any mental and physical disabilities. By their external physical appearance, it must be at a higher level, i.e., they must meet

stringent criteria. His/her appearance may be one of the important criteria in terms of its final choice.

He/she performs highly complex, diverse, and subtle tasks. For this purpose, the psychological and physical characteristics should be taken into account for selection of animators. In that connotation, according to Butler (1968), the most significant psychological and physical features of the animator include:

(1) Personal and professional honesty;
(2) Sense of humor;
(3) Sense of providing services;
(4) Understanding of animating as art;
(5) Intelligence and common sense;
(6) Good psychophysical health;
(7) Energy and enthusiasm;
(8) The ability for the organization. Cerovic (1999) also highlighted a number of such features:

(1) Pleasing appearance: Because an animator's activity is related to the subjective judgment of the members of the group, his/her outward appearance should be adapted to the group;

(2) Optimal age of life: Age of animators is specifically determined and should be in accordance with the requirements of the group. They are supposed to be relatively young and experienced;

(3) A stand: Given that animating is a dynamic profession, permanent change will not affect the proper situations and quick decision-making when there is a conflict in communication with the group;

(4) Interest and engagement: Animators should be flexible, because they are changed according to the mood and attitude of the group, and they should be interested to be involved in adapting to the group;

(5) Honesty: With their interpersonal communication with the group, they should possess a high degree of honesty and never have to compromise the trust that has earned the group their verbal or non-verbal actions;

(6) Professionalism: In relation to members of the group, an animator should manifest a high level of expertise and knowledge. This is the only way for an animator to gain great authority;

(7) Natural talent: Given the fact that animation is a complex and specific activity, here creativity comes to the fore. Primarily through interpersonal communication, animators have to spread a feeling of serenity, mood, and balanced humor [3];

In this context, Kripendorf (1986) considered that animation should be run by educated animators with special personal characteristics and with the best pedagogical education. Such animation today is still rare, but is often misinterpreted and commercialized. An animator, to successfully organize and

realize the animation programs, must meet certain roles in terms of visitors, because he/she knows the various aspects of the tourism offer.

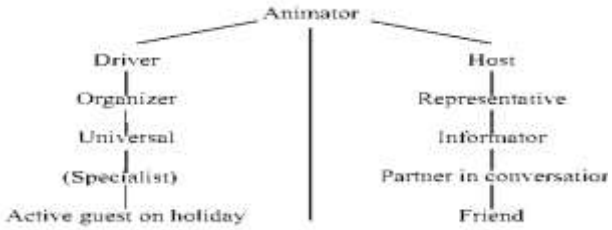


Figure 1. Schematic representation of the roles of animators. Source: Finger and Benoit (1988).

The basic features of the roles set out in the scheme under Cerovic (1999) are:

(1) Colleague: Animator to visitors should be set as a colleague, but not in the professional sense, because they will be participating in the same activities during the tourist stay. We can say that success is the animator who to the guests will be set as a colleague and assist in animation programs;

(2) Driver: Group, animators, and spiritual adviser of their activities. This role is particularly significant for those visitors who are more difficult to adapt to the new environment. Animators perform with all their knowledge, skills, dexterity, and creativity and motivate guests to stay active;

(3) Organizer: In order to successfully realize animation programs, animators need to be successful organizers, because visitors see it as colleague, counsellor, and above all personality which they can rely;

(4) Universal: Animators not only need to know all the contents of the animation, but should also have a wider education and general culture. It actually means that he/she will be able to handle in any situation including even extreme cases;

(5) Specialist: Despite its universality, he/she should be a narrow specialist for a specific animation activity;

(6) Active guest on holiday: First of all, an animator is a tourist worker who encourages and organizes animation activities. He/she should be an active member of the group. If an animator behaves as an active guest on holiday, each member of the group will perceive him/her as their colleague;

(7) Host: Animator is a representative of the hotel, the place, and the country as a whole. In every situation, he/she should make it clear that he/she was proud to belong to the community that he/she represents;

(8) Representative: This role of the animator does not give him/her any special power, but means that it protects the interests of the hotel, resort, and even the country as a whole;

(9) Informator: Animator is the carrier of information to visitors. Guests as a group or individual are usually interested about their stay in the country, population, its culture, and customs. For this reason, animators need to have a

wide range of knowledge and information and should timely inform the subjects who show an interest in some information about the foreign country;

(10) Partner in conversation: It is known that interpersonal communication is the essence of animation. It is actually a conversation between two or more persons. Through dialogue, visitors get various information in their domain of interest and ask a number of questions in the process of animation. Through conversation, animators will instruct guests in the direction that better exploits the benefits which allow tourist destination [4];

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Saloxiddinova S.A.
teacher
Faculty of Philology
Uzbekistan State World Languages University
Uzbekistan, Tashkent

LINGUISTIC AND REGIONAL ASPECTS OF TEACHING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE ARTICLE

Annotation: different information about a particular state, taught in the process of teaching the foreign language, is called country study. Education by means of a foreign language presupposes knowledge of the culture, history, religions and traditions of the country of the studied language. The author claims that, by obtaining two aspects the process of learning languages becomes more comfortable and convincing because of the real imaginative environment created within the given aspects.

Keywords: Linguo-countrystudy, country study, approach to learning, discipline, language unit, foreign language, vocabulary, education.

The progressive development of international contacts and ties in politics, economy, culture and other fields determines the consistent orientation of modern methods of teaching foreign languages to the real conditions of communication. The desire for communicative competence, as the final result of training, implies not only the possession of appropriate foreign language equipment (i.e. the language competence of students), but also the assimilation of colossal non-linguistic information necessary for adequate learning and mutual understanding, because the latter is unattainable without the relative equality of the basic Information about the surrounding reality. A noticeable difference in the stock of this information among speakers of different languages is mainly determined by the different material and spiritual conditions of existence of the respective peoples and countries, the peculiarities of their history, culture, social and political system, political system, etc. Thus, it became generally accepted that there is a need to deeply understand the specificity of the country of the language being studied, and thus the need for a country studies approach as one of the main principles of teaching foreign languages.

Acquaintance with the culture of the country of the studied language was one of the main tasks since antiquity. Teaching of classical languages, as an interpretation of religious texts, is not conceivable without cultural commenting. In the teaching of living languages from the end of the fourteenth century, along with oral speech, the acquaintance with the realities of the country of the language being studied is put on the first place. This was especially

characteristic of the German linguistic and didactic school. Different information about a particular state taught in the process of teaching the language is commonly called country studies, in Germany -cultural studies (kulturkunde), in American educational institutions there are language and territory courses, in the French Methodical School. There is the notion of "language and civilization" (langue et civilisation). English colleagues use the theory of "linguocultural studies". The interim state educational standard among the objectives of teaching foreign languages at a basic level includes the education of "schoolchildren a positive attitude to a foreign language, the culture of the people who speak this language. Education by means of a foreign language presupposes knowledge of the culture, history, realities and traditions of the country of the studied language. "The appeal to the problem of studying language and culture is not accidental at the same time, since it allows to successfully combine elements of regional studies with linguistic phenomena, which act not only as a means of communication, but also as a way of acquainting learners with a new reality for them. The theories of "Linguistic culture" emphasize that this direction, combines, on one hand, language training, and on the other - gives certain information about the country of the language being studied. Since the main object is not the country, but the background knowledge of native speakers, in the generalized form of their culture, it would be correct to talk about "cultural studies". However, the term "Linguo-countrystudy" is already firmly established in the practice of teaching foreign languages and, perhaps, it should be left. However, it is necessary to clearly represent the difference between country study and linguistic studies. If country study is a social discipline, in which language should not be taught, then linguistic culture is a philological where discipline is largely taught not separately as an object, but in classes on semantics of the language units.

At present the early teaching of foreign languages is considered to be one of the most important stages in the development of the continuous language education in our country. Scientists that are engaged in the early teaching of foreign languages agree on the point that there are many advantages of the early teaching of foreign languages: it is the most favorable period for language development (up to 8 years old) and it should be used to create a solid basis for further linguistic background; the early education of children allows a maximum training time for learning a foreign language - the earlier we start, the more time we have to study it; from an early age, getting acquainted with the culture of the target language, we educate children in tolerance, a sense of belonging to others; the study of a foreign language at an early age, along with practical relevance, develops children's ability to comprehend their mother tongue better; language learning improves children's memory, their thinking, perception, imagination, etc.And besides the early foreign language learning not only promotes more robust and free practical knowledge of it, but also carries a great potential for children`s development (intellectual, moral, creative). UN documents and

especially the Convention on the rights of the child based on the primacy of universal human values and the harmonious development of personality, the recognition of the child part of humanity says: "the education of the child should be directed to the development of the personality, talents and mental and physical abilities of the child to their fullest potential" (Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1991).

The process of developing the personality, talents, mental and physical abilities of young children is time-consuming and arduous. The early teaching of foreign languages has great potential for solving this problem. Experimental program conducted by us is a well-balanced system of teaching techniques and assignments based on the child-centred approach, the methodology of communicative language teaching and integrating in the process of teaching different kinds of children's activities. Language is at the very center of human communication and interaction. It is the bridge that connects us or the gap that may divide us. Our world is endless, and one language is not enough to display it. This problem can be removed by using a variety of languages. And our program of creative developing of children named "Rainbow"helps this. Foreign language acquisition shapes a child's perception of the world and lays the foundation for much of what follows in life: identity, friendship, work and travel.We see one of the main challenges in improving the effectiveness of children development taking into account the specific peculiarities of the early teaching of foreign languages in the process of the vocational teachers' training in the higher educational establishment, the use of technologies based upon the principles of play teaching, early career guidance, the problematical character, the dialogue of cultures.

Students were asked to make seven tasks for testing linguistic component, which is considered to be fundamental in the structure of communicative competence. The standardized tasks to test grammatical knowledge were offered: the paraphrasing of the original proposals, completion of unfinished sentences and filling in the gaps in the text to control the ability to connect sentences using the appropriate words (connectives). The tasks on synonyms search, the formulation of definitions, words by their definitions (65%) and filling gaps in the sentences were presented for testing the vocabulary. In order to test the discursive component of communicative competence tasks on the understanding of the general meaning of the text were assigned in the format of multiple choice and in the format of "matching" for an understanding the communicative content of the paragraphs of the written text. Socio-cultural component of communicative competence was measured using the tests on disclosing the ability of students to understand and interpret hidden communicative meaning which lies "between the lines", definition of aims, attitudes, intentions, opinions and motivations of the statement authors. The task on the ability to use strategies for achieving communicative aims was offered in order to test the strategic component of communicative competence. The tasks

on the knowledge of the traditions, customs, typical practice in the country with a different culture, ranking social values characteristic of their own and other cultures and judgment evaluation were presented in order to test social and socio-cultural component of communicative competence. Thus, we have presented the diagnostic tool to measure the level of development of foreign language communicative competence of students. Next, we will consider the ascertaining phase of the experimental research which included an assessment of the current level of foreign language communicative competence of students formed in the process of traditional education. As the analysis of the testing showed, tasks for testing linguistic component, precisely, the knowledge of vocabulary and grammar were more successfully accomplished (54%, 66%). That seems logical, as these aspects are given the most attention during the classes of the English language. A particular difficulty was caused by the task on filling the gaps in the sentences, namely the ability to choose the correct synonym from its value and linguistic environment (1.8% correct answers). The task of this type presupposes a deep immersion into the language structure that is not always necessary in the University environment. A positive result was gained while making the tasks on testing sociocultural competence, not requiring a definite answer, i.e. allowing a certain amount of subjectivity: on the ranking of the values and the judgment valuation (67% correct answers). At the same time a low result of making the tasks on the knowledge of the traditions and the customs of the country of studying language was received (34%), that indicates the need to use authentic informative texts in the educational process that let you explore different realities, cultural, socio-cultural characteristics of the country of studying language.

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UDK 323

Sayfiddinova X.A.
Navoiy davlat pedagogika instituti

ODAM SAVDOSI-MILLATGA XIYONAT

Annotatsiya: Maqola bugungi kunda zamonamiz va yoshlarimizni farovonligiga ziyon yetkazib kelayotgan dolzarb muammolardan biri- odam savdosi va unga qarshi chora-takliflar haqida so'zlaydi. Bu jinoyatga qarshi kurashishda yoshlarning roli , fikrlarining ahamiyatliligi davrimiz uchun muhim vositadir.

Kalit so'zlar: O'zbekiston avlodlari, sog'lom fikrlilik, odam savdosi, yoshlar, jinoyat

Zamonamiz ancha yuksalgani, ong-u tafakkurimiz kengaygani, innovatsion g'oyalar bizni qurshab olgani barchamizga ma'lum. Imkoniyatlar kengligi, davrimizning maksimal darajada rivojlanib borayotganiga qaramay, fikrimizni ozdiruvchi, biz yoshlarni yo'ldan chalg'ituvchi, turli jinoyat va aldovga yo'llovchi ko'chalar ham afsuski yo'q emas.

Yosh O'zbekiston avlodlaridan biri sifatida shuni tushuna olamanki, biz , men ya'ni yoshlar har qanday kichik fikrni kattasigacha tahlil qila olamiz, agarki, tafakkurimizda ma'naviy ozuqalilik, sog'lom fikrlilik yetilgan bo'lsa. Hayotimizning yorug' kunlari ko'p bo'lgani kabi, unga xavf solib, xavotirga qo'yadigan inson hayotini jaholatga yetaklab boradigan muammolar ham bizni chetlab o'tmaydi.

Tinchligimizga raxna solib turgan "Odam savdosi, giyohvandlik va shu kabi razilliklar xoh o'zimizda xoh dunyoning bir chetida sodir bo'lsa-da, qalbimizni tahlikaga solib keladi.

Bugungi davrda qullikning yangi ko'rinishi bo'lgan odam savdosi jahon hamjamiyatiga tahdid solayotgan jinoyat deb baholanmoqda .Tarix kitoblarda qolib ketgan "qullik" tushunchasi hozirga kelib majburiy mehnat shakliga o'tib olgan. Odam savdosi bilan shug'ullanuvchi jinoiy guruhlar insonlarni nafaqat jinsiy shuningdek, majburiy mehnat uchun yoki ularning ichki organlarini transplantatsiya qilish, narkotik moddalarni tarqatish, boshqa turdagi jinoyatlarni sodir etish uchun ham yollab majburlamoqdalar. Bu jinoyatning asosiy qurbonlari esa ayollar va bolalar bo'lishadi. Ma'lumotlarga qaraganda, dunyo miqyosida har yili 600 mingdan 800 ming nafargacha ayollar va bolalar aldov yo'li bilan sotib yuboriladi.

Asosan chet el orzusida yurgan , omadsizlikka uchragan, o'z yo'lini yo'qotib depressiyaga tushgan insonlar bu jinoyatning qurbonlari ekani bizga ma'lum. Odam savdosidan jabrlanganlarning 72%i ayol va qizlardan tashkil topayotgani bu juda ayanchli holat. Ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda BMT narkotik va jinoyatlar bo'limining "2018 yili Global Odam Savdosi hisoboti" e'tiborimni

jalb etdi. Ushbu hisobot 142 mamlakatdan olingan hisobot doirasida tayyorlangan. Unga ko'ra , 2016 yili 97 davlatdan taxminan 24 mingdan ziyod kishi odam savdosidan jabr ko'rgan. Eng yomoni, " jinsiy ekspluatatsiya" 59% bilan birinchi o'rinda bo'lishda davom etyapti. Bir qaraganda , bu raqamlar bizga e'tiborsizday tuyulishi mumkin biroq, shuncha ayol va qizning taqdiri hayotdan uzilib ketyapti…Axir bu millatga xiyonatku, nafaqat millatga oilasiga , yurtdoshlariga qilingan jaholat emasmi?

Tarbiyaning qayerida xato qilyapmizki, tengdoshlarimiz jinoiy, aldamchi yo'llarni boshini tutib ketyapti. Aql-zakovatimizni qayeri oqsab qolyaptiki, shunchalik tez aldanib qolyapmiz. Ba'zan televizorda xalqidan uzr so'rab, ko'z-yoshi qilib , afsus chekayotgan shu jinoyatning qurboni bo'lib qolayotgan zamondoshimga savol bergim keladi: "Siz mustaqilmisiz? Fikrlaringizni erkin ifodalaydigan, aniq va to'g'ri qaror qabul qiloladigan, hayotni mukammal tushuna oladigan darajada mustaqilmisiz? Ota-ona , yor-u birodar so'zini tinglamay oxiri noma'lum ishni boshini tutib, ozgina qiyinchilikdan stressga tushib begonaga ishonib ketadigan darajada erkin va mulohazali deb hisoblaysizmi o'zingizni?". To'g'ri , xatolar doim bo'laveradi biroq miyamizni puch havaslarga to'ldiradiganlarga osongina aldanib qolish halokatidan o'zimizni qutqarib qolishimiz kerak!

Izlangan manbalarimdan bilishimcha, odam savdosining katta bo'limi Sharqiy Osiyo va Afrika mamlakatlari fuqarolari bo'lgani aytib o'tiladi. Bu hududlarda ushbu jinoyat uchun javobgarlik ham qoniqarsiz ekani ma'lum. Zamonaviy qulchilikka qarshi olib borilgan choralarning asosan so'nggi 10 yilda kuchayganini ma'lum qilgan UNODC rahbari Federov "Davomli rivojlanish maqsadlariga yetish uchun barcha davlatlarni texnik jihatdan dastaklash va hamkorlikni rivojlantirishning zaruratini ko'rsatmoqda" deb mulohaza bildirdi.

Har yerda sodir bo'layotgan bu kabi jaholatni oldini qanday olishimiz mumkin? Qachonki, har bir inson o'z-o'zini , o'zidagi yomon illatlarni isloh qilishni boshlasa, atrofimizga, bir-birimizga befarq bo'lishni bas qilishni boshlaganimizdagina bu zalolatning hech bo'lmaganda yarmini sodir bo'lishidan asrab qolamiz. Bizning osoyishtaligimizni ta'minlashga faqatgina davlatimizning milliy xavfsizlik organlari javobgar emas. Yon-atrofimizdagi do'stimizni, yaqinlarimizni shuningdek, o'zimizni doimiy to'g'ri yo'lga solib turishga birdek barchamiz mas'ulmiz deb yashamog'imiz kerak . Odam savdosi, kontrabanda shu singari oxiri yomonlik bilan tugaydigan barcha razilliklarga qarshi ongimizni o'zimiz tarbiyalab, muhofaza qilmog'imiz zarur. Prezidentim aytganlaridek, "Tinchlik-osoyishtalik har bir insonga daxldor bo'lgan hayotiy zaruratki, uni saqlash shu yurtda yashaydigan har bir fuqaroning muqaddas burchi bo'lmog'i kerak".

Yosh ongim bilan shuni aytishim mumkinki, siz, men, bizlar-barchamiz har nafasda yonib yashasak, yangicha fikrlash, yangicha g'oyalar bilan

jamiyatga kirib borsak, hayotimizni tahlikaga qo’yayotgan har qanday to’siqni ijobiy salohiyatimiz bilan yenga olamiz!

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro’yxati:

1. Fledu.uz sayti
2. Adu.uz sayti…
3. Shavkat Mirziyoyev “Buyuk kelajagimizni mard va oliyjanob xalqimiz bilan quraylik.” asari
4. Ma’naviyat asoslari darsligi

UDK 378

Soliyev I.I.
Head of the Department of Economics
Namangan State University
Uzbekistan, Namangan city

THE IMPORTANCE OF STRATEGY SELECTION IN MANAGEMENT

Abstract: This scientific article examines innovation activity, analyzes the essence and functions of innovation. the article explored the importance of innovative strategies in management

Keywords: investment, innovation, labor, service, management, strategy

The choice of strategy is the key to the success of innovation. Firm may be in crisis if it fails to foresee changing circumstances and respond to them on time. The choice of strategy is an essential component of the innovation cycle management. In a market economy, it's not enough for a leader to have a good product, he must carefully monitor the emergence of new technologies and plan their implementation in your company so as not to lag behind competitors. Strategy can be combined with decision making. In both In cases there are goals (objects of strategy) and means by which set goals are achieved (decisions are made).A clearly articulated strategy is important for promoting innovation. Strategy means an interconnected set of actions in the name of strengthening viability and power of the given enterprise (firm) in relation to its competitors. In other words, a strategy is a detailed comprehensive plan.

A growing number of firms recognize the need for and actively implementing it. This is due to growing competition. We have to live not only today, but to foresee and plan possible changes in order to survive and win the competition. The development of research plans and development and other forms of innovation. Strategic planning has two main objectives:

1. Efficient allocation and use of resources. This is the so-called "internal strategy". Planned use of limited resources, such as capital, technology, people. Also carried out acquisition of enterprises in new industries, exit from undesirable industries, selection of an effective "portfolio" of enterprises.

2. Adaptation to the external environment. The goal is to ensure effective adaptation to changes in external factors (economic changes, political factors, demographic situation, etc.).Strategic planning is based on numerous research, data collection and analysis. This allows you to not lose control over the market. It should be borne in mind that in today's world is changing rapidly. Therefore, a strategy must be developed so that, if necessary, it can be eliminated. Strategy development begins with the formulation of the overall goal of the organization. It should be understood by any person. Goal setting plays an important role in

the relations of the company with the external environment, the market, the consumer. The overall objective of the organization should take into account:

* the main direction of the company;

* working principles in the external environment (principles of trade; attitudes to to the consumer; conducting business relations);

* Organization culture, its traditions, working climate.

When choosing a goal, two aspects must be taken into account: who are the clients of the company and what needs she can satisfy. After setting a common goal, the second stage of the strategic planning - specification of goals. For example, can be defined The following main objectives:

1. Profitability - to achieve a net profit level of 5 million d this year. e.

2. Markets (sales volume, market share, introduction of new lines). For instance, increase market share to 20% or increase sales to 40 thousand units.

3. Performance. For example, the average hourly output per working 8 units.

4. Products (total output, release of new products or withdrawals some models from production, etc.).

5. Financial resources (size and structure of capital; ratio equity and borrowed capital; the amount of working capital, etc.).

6. Production facilities, buildings and structures. For example, build new warehouse space of 4000 square meters. meters.

7. R&D and implementation of new technologies. Main characteristics, technological characteristics, cost, terms of implementation.

8. Organization - changes in the organizational structure and activities. For instance. Open a representative office in a certain region.

9. Human resources (their use, movement, training, etc.).

10. Social responsibility. For example, allocate certain funds on hospital equipment.

So that the goal can be achieved, one must proceed from the following principles:

1. A clear and specific statement of purpose, expressed in specific measuring instruments (cash, in-kind, labor).

2. Each goal should be limited in time, set its term achievements (for example, to establish serial production of a new model of meat grinder to end of the 3rd quarter).Goals can be long-term (up to 10 years), medium-term (up to 5 years) and short-term (up to 1 year). Goals are specified taking into account changes in the situation and control results.

3. Goals must be achievable.

4. Goals should not negate each other.

Strategic planning is based on a thorough analysis of external and Firm's internal environment:

* changes occurring or might happen in the planned period;

* identifies factors threatening the position of the company;

* The factors favorable for the company's activity are investigated.

Processes and changes in the environment have a vital impact to the company. The main problems associated with the external environment are economics, politics, market, technology, competition. A particularly important factor is competition. Therefore, it is necessary to identify main competitors and find out their market positions (market share, volumes sales, goals, etc.).

It is advisable to conduct research on the following directions:

1. Assess the current strategy of competitors (their behavior in the market; tricks promotion of goods, etc.).

2. To study the influence of the external environment on competitors.

3. Try to collect information about scientific and technological developments rivals and other information and forecast future action competitors and outline ways to counter. A thorough study of the strengths and weaknesses of competitors and comparing them results with your own indicators will allow you to better think out a strategy competition Serious environmental factors include socio-behavioral and environmental factors. The firm must account for changes in demographic situation, educational level, etc. For example, training needs for a market economy, the transition to which is carried out in Russia, expands the markets of textbooks on management, marketing and others. The analysis of the internal environment is carried out in order to identify strong and weak parties in the activities of the company. Strategy is the starting point of theoretical and empirical research. Organizations may differ in how much their leaders key decision makers associated with use strategy innovations. If top management supports efforts to implement innovation, the likelihood that the innovation will be accepted for implementation in organization is growing. As you engage in decision making top management, the importance of strategic and financial goals is increasing. The developed strategy is rarely purely formal and based partly on the assessments and intuition of several employees from higher guides.

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Tilavoldiev Sh.
teacher
Tuychiev O.
teacher
Fergana State University

ORGANIZATION OF PRACTICAL AND PHYSICAL PREPARATION ACTIVITIES IN PRIMARY PREPARATORY PREPARATION

Annotation: This article informs about, the formation and unification of the military team, as well as the fact that each team which has its own characteristics, the great influence of the fighting spirit in the military team, and any difficulties encountered with this fighting mood victory, as well as the factors that determine the socio-psychological environment in the military community.

Keywords: military community, collective opinion, moral value, serviceman, mood, tradition, economics, politics, ideological reasons, spiritual.

Pre-service training and military-patriotic education are an integral part of the system of preparation of young people for military service in the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan and are mandatory in all secondary schools, vocational colleges and academic lyceums of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

After the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the organizational and legal basis of pre-conscription and military-patriotic education of young people was created.

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 18, 2014 No 348 "On further improving the system of preparation of youth for military service of the Republic of Uzbekistan" was approved. In accordance with the annex to this decision, the Regulation "On the organization and implementation of pre-conscription training" was developed. Also, on December 12, 2018, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted a resolution "On additional measures to improve the procedure for patriotic and physical education of youth and training of conscripts in military-technical specialties."

The current situation requires special attention to the pre-conscription and military-patriotic education of young people. Because the development of our country, its security for tomorrow, is the responsibility of today's youth.

Pre-Call Primary training plays an important role in accomplishing these pressing tasks. The practical and physical training section of the curriculum is designed to bring the general physical fitness of conscripts to the level of military service requirements.

The developmental period can be divided into three phases: its high level, relatively stabilized (stability) and the gradual decline of human physical capacity. It is subject to the objective laws of nature - the law of unity of the organism and its living conditions, the law of interdependence of changes in shape and structure, the law of gradual changes in quantity and quality in the organism, and other laws. In other words, physical development consists of a set of objective and biological laws. The most important of these is the law of the integrity of the environment and the development of the organism.

When we apply the above to students, we have to take into account the conditions of study, work and independent work, rest. All of this affects the physical development of students.

A special pre-designed system of physical exercises, combined with the healing forces of nature and hygienic factors, is used in the practical-physical training of pre-conscription primary training. The use of specialized knowledge for the formation of motor skills and abilities, the development of motor qualities and the improvement of a comprehensively functional organism is adapted to the requirements of military service and society. The fact that natural life forces and physical abilities are passed down from generation to generation is an important basis for physical development, so it is not possible for every student to achieve high results, but any student should contribute to the physical development of his body by conscientious, systematic, purposeful exercise. we must recognize that it can have a positive effect.

The direction, character, level of physical development, as well as the qualities and abilities that the student develops in himself, depend in many respects on living conditions and upbringing. Mastering the laws of physical development, using them for the purposes of physical education is an important task of the theory and practice of physical education.

Thus, the social conditions of students are crucial in their physical development. Among them, labor education, in particular, physical education plays an important role.

The system of practical and physical training has general tasks, which include:

a) harmonious development of the function of the form of the summoned organism, the full development of physical ability, the strengthening of health;

b) formation of vital movement skills and abilities in the army, special knowledge of physical culture, which is necessary in everyday life;

c) training of physical qualities for all-round physical development;

Oriental thinkers have always paid special attention to the issue of a spiritually mature person. It is said that the greatest of perfections is in the perfection of the body. Man's perseverance, piety, piety, contentment, knowledge, patience, discipline, lust, conscience, truthfulness, theoretical example, chastity, modesty, understanding, intellect, economy, obedience, truthfulness, benevolence, munity, devotion, justice, love, high generosity

Positive qualities such as forgiveness, love of country (A.Avloni. "Turkish Gulistan or morality" Tashkent "Teacher" 1992, p. 13) are considered to be achieved only through a healthy body, physical fitness.

The main means of practical physical training are physical exercises that are performed in practice.

Practical and physical training is carried out in the following forms: Training sessions, morning physical training, mass sports, physical training and training sessions in the field.

Practical and physical training in secondary schools is organized and conducted according to a methodology that includes a set of methods and techniques of teaching, development and upbringing of students.

The training is aimed at developing students' practical movement skills, acquiring control knowledge, instilling in them organizational and methodological skills.

Development - focuses on the formation of physical and special qualities in students, strengthening health and improving anthropometric performance.

Upbringing is aimed at the formation of moral, spiritual and spiritual qualities of students in the process of physical training, to increase their harmony. Practical exercise training includes familiarization, learning, and refinement.

Acquaintance helps to create a correct picture of the exercise being studied in the learners.

To get acquainted, the following is necessary;

- Say the exercise;
- Sample demonstration;
-Explain the technique and function of the exercise.
- Explain how to do the exercise, if necessary, and show it in parts or sections.

In the process of getting acquainted, you can try doing exercises with the participants.

Learning is aimed at the formation of new motor skills in students, using the following learning methods, depending on the readiness of the trainees and the complexity of the exercises:

- as a whole, if the exercise is not complicated or it is not possible to perform it on the elements (parts);
- by parts, if the exercise is complex and can be divided into separate elements (characters);
- by divisions, if the exercise is complex and can be performed with instructions;
- with the help of preparatory exercises, if due to the complexity of the exercise it is not possible to perform the whole or in parts;

Improvement is aimed at strengthening motor skills and abilities in students. Improving students' performance in physical activity, the development of physical and special qualities is ensured by regular physical activity.

The main methods of exercise are:

Rhythm, repetition, switching, practice over time, control, and competition.

All training sessions should be conducted with great intensity and load. Density is defined as the ratio of the time taken to perform the exercise to the time taken to complete the exercise, and is measured as a percentage. For example, in a lesson - in 50 minutes, the student completes the exercise in 40 minutes. Training intensity:

(40:50) x 100 = 80%

Exercise is the degree to which exercise affects the body of the occupant. It is determined by the speed of the heartbeat per minute. There may be a download;

- low - up to 130 times per minute,
- medium - 130 - 160 times,
- high - 150 - 180 times,
- maximum - more than 180 times.

The physical load and intensity should correspond to the stages of the training tasks, the level of preparation and the age of the learners.

The increase in physical activity and intensity is achieved as follows:

- reduction of cleaning time;
- short and clear explanations;
- increase the number of repetitions, execution speed, downloads:
- regulation of leisure time;
- use of rotational exercises and competitive style;
- Trainer, proper use of inventory.

Errors that occur during the training process are corrected in the following sequence:

In group teaching - at the beginning, then often repeated;

- In individual teaching - significant errors at first, then secondary.

Error prevention is provided as follows:

- clearly show and explain the technique;

First proper training;

- Use of preparatory exercises;
- quality and timely assistance.

Training of mental qualities in practical and physical training is provided as follows:

- Persuasive style, for example, through competition, rewarding, engagement and team influence;
- objective assessment of changes in the quality of education;
- the choice of exercises that show a high level of mental qualities,

- the use of rational methods in the performance of exercises that help to cultivate mental qualities.

In the process of practical and physical training, in addition, practicality, coherence, structure, expediency and orientation of the training process to military training are checked.

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To`ychiyev X.T.
AndMI "Yer usti transport tizimlari" kafedrasi assistenti
O'zbekiston Respublikasi, Andijon shahri, Bobur shox ko'chasi

DIZEL DVIGATELLARIDAN CHIQADIGAN ZARARLI GAZLARNI KAMAYTIRISH

Annontasiya: XXI asrda avtomobillarning zararli chiqindilari bilan atmosfera ifloslanishi global ekologik muammolardan biriga aylandi. Agarda zavod va fabrikalar bir aniq joyda, ma'lum hududlarnigina ifloslantirsa, avtomobillar inson oyog'i yetgan joyning barchasiga ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Uning yechim yo'li faqat bitta - avtomobil ekologik xavfsiz bo'lishi kerak. Bu yerda juda muhim o'rin ishlatilgan gazlarining zararligini bir necha marotaba qisqartirishga qodir bo'lgan neytrallash tizimlari kiradi.Shu sababli ushbu maqolada Dizel dvigatelidan chiqadigan zararli gazlarning inson salomatligiga ta'siri,ushbu dvigateldan chiqayotgan gazlarning tarkibi va miqdori bo'yicha olingan natijalar ko'rsatib o'tilgan. Chiqindi gazlar miqdorini kamaytitish uslubi borasida taklif berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Katalizator, ekspulatatsya, chiqindi gazlar, dizel yoqilg`isi, gaz analizator, standart, modernizatsiya.

Tuychiev Kh.T.
Assistant of the Department of "Ground Transport Systems"
Andijan Institute of Mechanical Engineering
Andijan region, Andijan, Bobur shah Street

REDUCTION OF HARMFUL GASES EMITTED BY DIESEL ENGINES

Abstract: In the 21st century, air pollution with harmful emissions from cars has become one of the global environmental problems. If factories pollute only a certain area, cars will affect the whole human foot. There is only one solution - the car must be environmentally safe. A very important place here includes neutralization systems that are able to reduce the emissions of exhaust gases several times. Therefore, this article presents the results obtained on the effects of harmful gases from a diesel engine on human health, the composition and amount of gases emitted from this engine. It is proposed to reduce the amount of exhaust gases. A method of reducing vehicle emissions has been proposed.

Keywords. Catalyst, exploitation, exhaust gases, diesel fuel, gas analyzer, standard, modernization.

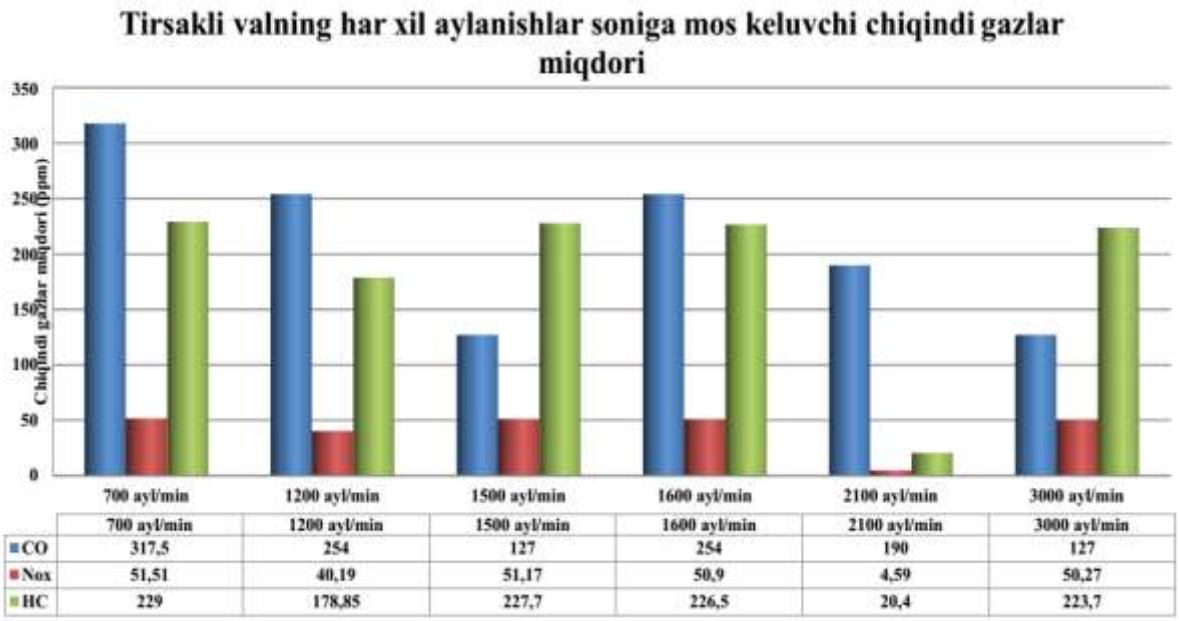
Avtomobillardan chiqayotgan gazlarni o‘rganish xozirgi kundagi dolzarb mavzulardan biridir. Mamlakatimizda ishlab chiqarilayotgan avtomobillardan chiqayotgan zaxarli gazlarni tozalovchi katalizator bilan ta’minlangan bo‘lib, ekspulatatsya davrida ulardagi nosozliklarni aniqlab va bartaraf qilish kerak bo‘ladi. Ammo katalizatorlarni xizmat muddati tugagandan so‘ng uni almashtirish xolatlari kam va bu xolatlar tabiatga jiddiy zarar yetkazadi. Avtomobillardan chiqayotgan gazlarni eksplutatsiya davridagi miqdorini aniqlash va uni kamaytirish yo‘llarini ishlab chiqish muammoning eng optimal yechimlaridan biri xisoblanadi.

Ichki yonish dvigatellari har kuni millionlab odamlarning sog'lig'iga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Odamlar tez-tez yo'talish, astma xurujlari, o'tkir va surunkali bronxit, shuningdek, yurak va qon aylanish tizimining kasalliklaridan azoblanadi. Professional haydovchilar, avtoulov xodimlari, yo'l ishchilari va boshqalar eng yuqori xavf ostida[1].

Chiqindi gazlarining kimyoviy tarkibi juda xavfli bo'lib, inson va hayvonlar sog'lig'iga zarar etkazmaydi, balki daraxtlarni va hatto uylarni yo'q qiladi. Azot dioksid, uglevodorodlar va kislorodning birlashgan mavjudligi fotokimyoviy tutunni hosil qiluvchi juda agressiv va zararli organik birikmalar - peroksiatsetilnitratlarning paydo bo'lishiga olib keladi. Odamlarda uning ta'siri ostida ko'zlar, shilliq pardalar iltihaplanır, nafas olish alomatlari qayd etiladi, pulmoner va asabiy kasalliklar, bronxial astma esa o'tkirlashadi. Fotokimyoviy smog metallarning korroziyasiga olib keladi, bo'yoq, rezina va sintetik mahsulotlarni yo'q qiladi, kiyimlarni buzadi. O'z shaharlaridagi havoga zararli moddalarga duch kelgan odamlar uzoq vaqtdan beri yurak xurujidan tez-tez vafot etishadi. Bu ulanish, ayniqsa, og'ir tirbandlikka uchragan joylarda aniqlandi. Dvigatel chiqindi gazlarining zaharli tarkibi uglerod, azot va uglevodorodlarning oksidi. Atmosferaga chiqadigan gazlar, to'yinmagan va to'yingan uglevodorodlar, karsinogenlar, aldegidlar, qurum va boshqa yaxshi bo'lmagan moddalar bilan kechasi uyqu va nafas olishni oldini oladi.

Avtomobillardan chiqayotgan zaxarli moddalar tarkibi va miqdorini aniqlash dolzarb masaladagi muammoning dastlabki yechimi. Respublikamiz xududida benzin, gaz va dizel yoqilqisi bilan harakatlanadigan mashinalardan chiqadigan chiqindi gazlar tarkibi va miqdorini aniqlash va ularning amaldagi me'yoriy xujjatlar talabiga mutonosibligini aniqlash hamda chiqindi gazlar miqdoriga qarab dvigatelning texnik holatini baholashda gaz analizatorlaridan foydalaniladi.

Quyida gazoanalizatoridan foydalanib “ISUZU NQR” avtomobilidan chiqdigan gazlarning turlari bo’yicha olingan natijalar taqdim etilgan.



1-rasm. Tirsakli valning har xil aylanishlar soniga mos keluvchi chiqindi gazlar miqdori

Yuqorida keltirilgan ko'rsatgichlar ppm(Parts-per-million-milliondan bir qim) ko'rinishida olingan. Ushbu ko'rsatgichlarndan kelib chiqgan holda avtomobilimizning standartga mosligini tekshirib chiqamiz.

Bunung uchun avvalo ppm birligini, g/km birligiga o'tkazib olamiz, bunga sabab standartimiz g/km birligida berilgan.

Demak, ppm→g/km $1\ ppm_i = 8.4 \cdot \rho_i \left(\frac{kg}{m^3}\right), (mg/km$[2];

Ushbu formuladan foydalanib quyidagini keltirib chiqaramiz:

CO (g/km)=9.66*10-3*CO(ppm)= 9.66*10-3*211.58=2.04 g/km;

NOx (g/km)=28.56*10-3*NOx(ppm)= 28.56*10-3*41.43=1.18 g/km;

HC (g/km)=5.71*10-3*HC (ppm)= 5.71*10-3*184.36=1.05 g/km

Ushbu formulalardan kelib chiqgan holga, ISUZU yuk avtomobilidan chiqayotgan gazlarning o'rtacha miqdorini hisoblab, jadvalga solamiz va Evro-2 standartiga mosligini tekshirib chiqamiz(1-jadval).

1-jadval.

ISUZU NQR yuk avtomobilidan chiqayotgan gazlar nomi	ISUZU NQR yuk avtomobilidan chiqayotgan gazlar o'rtacha miqdori (g/km)	Evro-2 strandarti talablariga binoan belgilangan miqdor (g/km)	Farq % ko'rinishida
CO	2.04	1	204
NO_x	1.18	0.7 (HC+NO_X)	307
HC	1.05		

Olingan natijalar shuni ko’rsatadiki uchbu avtomobil Evro-2 standartiga mosligi yo’qotgan. Buni to’g’rilash uchun tezda choralar ishlab chiqishni talab qiladi.

Yuqoridagi olingan ma’lumotlarni hisobga olgan holda ushbu avtomobil neytralizatorini platina orqali modernizatsiya qilish kerak. Ushbu modernizatsiya qilish orqali biz chiqindi gazlardagi zararli chiqindilar tarkibini, xususan uglevodorodlarni (CxNu) 70 foizga, uglerod oksidlarini (CO) 75 foizga, azot oksidlarini (NOx) 50 foizga kamaytirishga erishishimiz mumkin. Buning natjasida ijtimoiy samaradorlikka erishimiz mumkin.Ya’ni insonlarda vujudga keladigan kasalliklarning oldi olinadi.

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Toshboltaev F.U.
teacher of Information Technology Department
of Fergana State University
Toshboltaeva Yu.I.
Mathematics and Computer science
teacher of school №29
Kuvasay city

SOLUTION OF ECOLOGICAL AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS BY MODELING

Abstract: This article discusses solutions, proposals and results by modeling environmental and economic problems. It also highlights the most pressing issues of today and the many reforms that are being implemented to prevent them.

Keywords: modeling, resources, strategy, experience, economic terms

Among other areas of our country are issues of ensuring environmental and economic stability, creating the necessary conditions for a favorable natural environment, rational and efficient use of natural resources, prevention of environmental and economic problems and their negative consequences. serious attention is being paid.

The report of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on July 12, 2017 at a meeting with representatives of the Oliy Majlis, political parties and the Ecological Movement of Uzbekistan, the economy, critically analyzes the past activities of government agencies and political parties and the Ecological Movement. tasks were assigned. In particular, the future tasks of the Environmental Movement and the economy and its deputy group in the Legislative Chamber were clearly indicated.

First of all, in the current process, it is expedient to solve environmental and economic problems by the method of modeling.

Modeling is a comprehensive study of a particular object system. That is, the model is designed to solve environmental and economic problems, taking into account different aspects.

The whole simulation phase involves a single scientific experiment that is an abstract or objective model. An experience is a set of actions that perform a specific event.

The consequences assessment system involves determining the response of all elements to a certain level of strategic impact. This process can be optimized by comprehensively modeling the results of the implementation of different strategies. In modeling the situation, it is advisable to take into account

the possible reactions of not only the internal elements of the system, but also the higher neighbors and the authorities. If the assessment shows that the goals set cannot be achieved, the goals set, the problems to be solved, the strategies to be changed, or the time to achieve the set goals should be changed. As a result, only those that meet the quality objectives will be selected from the set of strategies to be implemented.

In some cases, the implementation of experimental results in a market economy and ecosystem, the analysis of economic opportunities and the environmental environment, the understanding of the mechanism of operation, the collection of a business model on its example play a key role in solving economic and environmental problems.

As a researcher, you need to model them, select the optimal solution steps. In view of the above, if the reforms in the country and their development are hampered by the objective features of regional development, including the specialization in a narrow range of economic activities, aggravated by the underdevelopment of the service sector. In this case, the analysis of the dynamics of key indicators characterizing the financial condition of the regions allows us to draw the following conclusions:

In the context of general imbalances in the financial system, unstable budgets in the economy, tax, payment and accounting relations, financial indicators do not adequately reflect the real economic needs of the regions. Therefore, they cannot serve as the main criteria for making management decisions at the level of central executive bodies.

In this case, for a more objective assessment of the financial condition of the regions, it is necessary to use a broader system of indicators, not limited to the analysis of traditional financial indicators, such as the state of regional budgets and the amount of profits.

However, crisis events have important regional characteristics. The largest declines in production are typical of regions with high industrial concentrations with declining demand (especially in the defense industry, agriculture, and investment engineering). With the development of an open foreign economy, first of all, the regions with developed market infrastructure and exporting products with high foreign exchange efficiency will have an advantage. The first to emerge from the economic crisis were large urban agglomerations - banks and shopping centers; this is where the physical volume of gross domestic product and real incomes of the population begin to grow.

Along with economic processes, solving environmental problems means preserving the environment and protecting human health. For example, in our country, the residual substance in oil production is fuel oil, which contains 70-90% of sulfur. In addition, the oil contains elements such as vanadium, nickel, magnesium and silicon. Technologies for the extraction of sulfur from fuel oil have now been developed. In general, the number of non-waste manufacturing enterprises is still very small. Sometimes many products are of poor quality and

do not meet state standards and are disposed of as waste, which can become a source of environmental pollution.

Recently, the enterprises producing nitrogenous mineral fertilizers have been producing raw materials without fiber and waste. Atmospheric pollutants are being recycled, and the air is free of pollution. Synthetic rubber plants now produce sulfuric acid, alcohol, and styrene from process waste. Waste-free operation is of great importance in densely populated areas, of course. This is especially a problem in industrialized cities such as Almalyk and Bekabad. The establishment of waste-free production facilities on the basis of scientific and technical achievements, in turn, will help to ensure clean air in residential areas. The United Nations has adopted a special declaration on the establishment of low-waste and non-waste industrial enterprises. According to the document, libraries of many countries are involved in the work of the UN Economic Commission for Europe on the establishment of waste-free and low-waste enterprises. Practice shows that it is important for the countries of the world to work together in this area. For example. now many industrial enterprises have introduced waste-free or low-waste technological processes.

The drying up of the Aral Sea and the destruction of the natural environment in the Aral Sea region as a result of this process is considered an environmental tragedy.

At the third meeting in Turkmenistan's Dashoguz region in March 1994, the Central Asian leaders agreed to save the Aral Sea, improve the ecological situation in the region, protect public health, and provide clean drinking water to the people of the Aral Sea region in cooperation with international financial institutions. a decision was made to improve the quality of life. The problem of ecological catastrophe on the island today is beyond the scope of one region and has become a global issue, and now its fate is being dealt with by the UN, UNIEP, UNESCO, UNHCR, the World Bank and other international organizations.

In addition, the most polluting factor in cities is road transport. Delivery of vehicles to new, environmentally friendly fuels, conversion to fuel-efficient engines, decontamination of household waste in major cities, industrial processing, prevention of radioactive contamination, planting of trees on the streets, roadsides, flower beds One of the most important ways to solve environmental problems today is to build water reservoirs and artificial lakes.

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UDC 801.9

Toshhonov L.T.
English language teacher of Foreign languages department
Uzbekistan, Andijan regian

EXPRESSION OF THE SYNTAX OF NOT

Annotation: This article is an attempt to give a unified account of the syntax and semantics of negation, and in particular, of the lexical item not. Two analyses are presented and discussed: the first providing for the deep structure occurrence of not in the specifier of adverbials and noun phrases and deep structure interpretation of the scope of negation, and the second providing for generation of not in sentence initial position and derived structure scope interpretation. It is argued that the second analysis provides a better description of two adverbial classes that are superficially parallel but differ in significant syntactic and semantic respects. Further, it is suggested that a comprehensive theory of scope semantics would require derived structure scope interpretive rules. The semantics of the quantifier any are considered and Quine's proposal that any is the "universal quantifier is supported, and evidence is presented that its distribution can be predicted if it is regarded as the marked form of the universal quantifier.

Key words: Syntactic, formation, determiner, passive transformation, lexical items, quantifier

Today, learning foreign languages and expressing thoughts in other target languages, which is very necessary for any modern person. Related to this is the history, culture and traditions of other languages. In this state, we cannot express our thoughts. A more efficient way of forming negation is with a prefix. It creates new words by adding prefixes before the root.[40]

We intend to examine the distribution of the lexical item "not" in surface structure, and the implications of this distribution for the base rules and transformations involved in sentences containing "not". In the course of the discussion, two syntactic schemas will be presented. In the first, which I call the Determiner Theory, "not" is generated on NP's and Adverbials and, in - some circumstances, transformationally relocated into the Aux. In the second, the Pre-S Theory, not is generated in a "pre-S" node as in Klima (1964). Both analyses will be shown to require an Auxiliary base position for "not".

We will first consider phrases containing "not" and a quantifier, for example "not many" and "not often". One logical possibility is that the base rules can generate determiners on noun phrases of the form "not + Quantifier", and adverbials of the form not + adverb, and that only the rules normally

[40] L.T.Toshhonov, H.T.G'ofurova "Forming negation with the prefixes", Вопросы науки и образования № 7 (91), 2020 Москва " on page 32

involving NP's and adverbs apply to such NP's. we will argue that this possibility is untenable. Consider the following pair of sentences;

1. The student solved not all of the problems.
2. Not all of problems were solved by the student.

Sentence 1 is particularly interesting because it is fully interpretable and seems potentially quite a useful construction, but my intuition is that there is something wrong with it. In general, when a sentence is interpretable and violates no selectional restrictions, but still seems to be a "bad" sentence, I will assume that the syntax fails to generate it. We will assign to such a sentence.

Suppose that "not" is generated on noun phrases and the syntax has no transformations affecting that "not". Then in order to account for the contrast between 1 and 2, a condition on the passive transformation would be required making passive obligatory just in case the object NP has "not" in its determiner.

Now consider sentences 3 and 4.

3. Not everyone saw the play
4. The play was seen by not every one

4, like 1, is grammatical if "not" is absent. To rule out sentence 4, another condition on the passive transformation would be required stipulating that just in case the subject NP has "not" in its determiner, the transformation blocks. A similar, but even more problematic case arises with verbs that generally resist passivization, such as want. Sentence 5 is analogous to 1 and 4 in its ungrammatically, but 5 produces an ungrammatical sentence even if it is passivized.

Hence, within the analysis under discussion, the well-formed deep structure underlying 5 and 6 produces only ill-formed surface structures.

5. John wants not many books
6. Not many books are wanted by John

In sentence 2, not all of the problems seem to be a constituent. Since 1 is ungrammatical, this constituent has no apparent source. Similarly, in sentence 3, "not everyone" seems to be a constituent. But if the passive transformation operates on this constituent, the resulting string is ungrammatical. Note that when "not" is absent, sentences corresponding to 1 through 4 are all grammatical.

1. The students solved all of the problems
2. All of the problems were solved by the students
3. Everyone saw the play
4. The play was seen by everyone

In the above sentences, the constituent with "not" can only occur in subject position, while the corresponding constituent without "not" can occur freely.

Consider now the adverb often. There are three major positions where "often" can occur, indicated by 8, 9, and 10.

8. Often, I cut astronomy class

9. I often cut astronomy class

10. I cut astronomy class often

"Not often" is a potential constituent, since most speakers accept sentences like 11.

11. Not often do I cut astronomy class

But in the non-initial adverb positions, "not often" is un- grammatical.

12. I not often cut astronomy class

13. I cut astronomy class not often

On the surface, then, not all adverb positions are available to adverbs with "not". In particular, just as only subject position permitted "not+Quant+NP", only initial position permits "not+adverb". We claim that these two facts are elements of the same phenomenon, and that significant generalizations would be missed if the rules of passive and adverb movement were constrained so as to be obligatory or prohibited just in case the wrong choice would produce one of the proscribed outputs we have described.

An alternative to constraining the transformations in various ad hoc ways is to hypothesize various lexicalization rules that are optional in subject or initial adverb position but obligatory elsewhere. Such an analysis would have transformational rules like the following.

14. not many —> few [optional in subject position]

15. not often —> seldom [optional in initial position]

This proposal faces several difficulties, some of them apparently insurmountable. First, sentence 1 above is ungrammatical because its object has the determiner not all. But in this case, the ungrammaticality cannot be accounted for by making some lexicalization rule obligatory, because not all has no corresponding single lexical item. Similarly, there are no single lexical items corresponding to the phrases not every, not always. Further, even the phrases that do have similar lexical items, as in 14 and 15 raise several difficulties, since not many and few, for example, differ in significant syntactic ways. Few can be modified in ways that not many cannot as the correspondences below show.

16. rather few - rather not many
surprisingly few - surprisingly not many

Similarly, seldom occurs in frames in which not often cannot occur.

17. rather seldom - rather not often

Also, few can be compared, while the corresponding phrase cannot.

18	fewer	not many-er
		more not many
	fewest	not many-est
		most not many

Finally, not many and not often can be modified in ways that do not correspond to any modification of few and seldom. Not very many, for example, is quite different from very few, and not very often is not equivalent to very

seldom. But the not phrases so modified behave syntactically just like the unmodified phrases in examples **1** - 13 above. That is, such phrases are ungrammatical except in initial position, even though the structural description for the hypothesized obligatory lexicalization transformation is presumably never met.

19. I cut classes not very often

20. The police arrested not very many of the demonstrators

21. The desired answer was given by not very many of the witnesses

On the basis of 16 - 20, I conclude that the ungrammatical sentences I have presented cannot be accounted for by a lexicalization transformation changing phrases with not into single lexical items.

Klima (1964) suggested that not is generated sentence- initially, dominated by a node labelled Pre-S. The Pre-S deep structure position for not would then be the source of not in the examples I have been discussing. This proposal has many virtues in the description of the syntax of sentence with not, but it has one major shortcoming. In particular, it fails to account for grammatical sentences with two occurrences of not. Examples of this phenomenon are sentences 22 and 23.

22. Not many of the arrows didn't hit the target

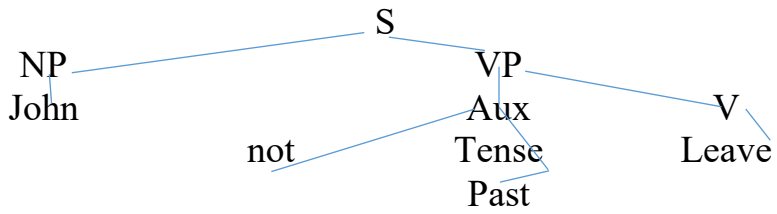
23. Not many of the demonstrators weren't arrested

24. Not often do I not do my homework

22 and 23 suggest that at least two deep structure sources for not are required, one of them in the Auxiliary. I propose that the base rules expanding Aux can optionally generate not in the initial position of the Aux, and I will argue that such a base rule underlies the occurrence of not in 25.

25. John didn't leave

The relevant aspects of the deep structure for 25 are represented in 26.



Some statistical confirmation of the relative grammatically judgements I have been using as evidence appears in Whitman (1971). In this interesting study, Whitman tabulate acceptability judgements concerning various syntactic frames with not. One of the results is that not on an NP to the right of the verb, i.e. on an object or prepositional NP, produces the least acceptable sentences.

In general, he finds that an increase in the number of riot's tends to decrease acceptability. But even allowing for this fact, sentences with a not on the subject and one in the Aux are far more acceptable than sentences with only one not if that not is in object position. Sentence W1 obtained twice as many acceptable ratings as W2, against 7 on one sample.

Even W3, a sentence of considerable apparent complexity, had twice as many acceptable ratings as W2, again, 14 against 7.

W3 Not many girls don't like Rock Hudson, do they?

Further, when a sentence pattern involving an object not is compounded by a second not, the resulting sentence is universally rejected. W4 received only one acceptable rating out of 24 responses, and W5 received no acceptable ratings.

W4 Not many girls like not many boys

W5 John didn't see not many girls

Whitman collected interpretability judgements, as well, which are not, unfortunately, reported in his note. Significantly, however, he states that a sizeable proportion of the relatively unacceptable judgements were judged to be relatively easily understood. It seems quite likely that such sentences as W2 above fall into that category.

I turn now to a discussion of the deep structure source of not in phrases like not many and not often. I will examine two theories, which I call the Determiner Theory (DT) and the Pre-S Theory (PT), respectively.

1. Determiner Theory

In the Determiner Theory (DT), is generated optionally in the determiner of Noun Phrases and certain types of Adverbial Phrases, The presence of not in the determiner of a NP, for example, would be contingent upon other aspects of the form of the determiner. 27 would be a possible deep structure under either option, but 28 would be excluded by subcategorization,

27. (not) many people

28. not people

The determiner of a count noun could include 29,then.

29.

((not)	many every all a lot of	)

The determiner of a mass noun, similarly, could include 30.

30.

((not)	much all a lot of	)

Determiners generated by the base rule underlying 29 appear in sentences 31.

31. a. Not many people arrived

b. Not every student passed the test

c. Not all of the analyses were acceptable

d. Not a lot of demonstrators were arrested

The determiners in 30 appear in sentences 32.

32. a. Not much foliage survived the frost

b. Not all of the crops were destroyed

c. Not a lot of thought went into your explanation

The first problem facing DT is illustrated by examples 1 - b above. In particular, a phrase generated by 29 or 30 can be the subject of a passivized sentence, but not the object of en active sentence. And such a phrase can be the subject of an active sentence but not the by-phrase of a passive one. This distribution of facts can be accounted for within DT by a transformation ordered after passive, and whose operation is obligatory, which would shift a not occurring in the determiner of a NP to the right of the Aux into the Aux. ___

In conclusion, the generalization covering those sentences is that when the particular set of adverbs under discussion have not in their determiner, the fronting of the adverbial phrase fulfills the environment for Subject Auxiliary Inversion (SAI), One consequence of this observation, which we note in passing, is that Adverb Fronting must precede SAI.

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UDC 801.8

Toshhonov L.T.
English language teacher of Foreign Languages department
Andijan agricultural and agrotechnological institute
Uzbekistan, Andijan region

IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH PROSE STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF USED NEGATIVE PREFIXES

Annotation: This article is about expression of negation in Uzbek and English prose. Expression of negation is widely applied in written English and Uzbek at the present time, with its occurrence determined by the specific style of the prose; Therefore, if negatives are employed properly according to the style, the sentence pattern will be greatly varied with it language more vivid as well in prose.

Key words: Negation, prefixes, productive, language, parts of speech, and borrowed words.

At the end of the centuries, there has been great intellectual and theoretical importance in negation. The facts that much of the literature is in English mean that many problems of negation in English have been treated, although this is of course unintentional. Such difficulties typically have to do with negative possibility when negation and quantifiers co-occur (as in *All schoolboys didn't leave*.), neg-raising (as in *I don't think he's upcoming)* or double or multiple negation (I don't know nothing no more), depending on the particular interests and backgrounds of individual scholars. In this article, it is treated negation in English, but we focus on implied negation which has not been given too much attention in the literature, even though this phenomenon is ubiquitous. However, we believe they are important for our understanding of negation in English and of negation in natural language in general. We deal with the use of implied negation in written language, and we address the question of how and why we use implied negation from a quantitative point of view.

A wide range of material is exemplified, including newspaper articles, fictions, religious writing and so forth. According to Longman dictionary of language teaching, negation is contradicting the meaning or part of the meaning of a sentence. The main negation in English is *not***,** often in its contracted form *n't* and combined with an auxiliary. Quirk Randolph, el, (1985) in *A Comprehensive Grammar of English Language,* deals with negation as a syntactic process within the clause. They classify negation into three types: (Quirk, 1985)

a. Clause negation, through which the whole clause is syntactically treated as negative (1).

(1) I have finished. (Positive) I have *not* finished. (Negative)

b. Local negation, in which one constituent (not necessarily a clause element) is negated, as in sentence (2)

(2) *They made some* not unintelligent observations**.**

c. Predication Negation, a minor type applying only after certain auxiliaries, in which the predication is negated (3):

(3) They may *not go swimming***.** (They are allowed not to go swimming)

In order to make a further understanding of negation, three concepts need to be drawn a distinctive line, negative sentence, negative form and negative meaning.

I) Negative sentence

It belongs to grammatical category which refers to a sentence that contains negative words like *not, never,* or *nowhere***.** The list of negative words in English is: *neither, never***,** *no nobody, none, no one, nor, not, nothing and nowhere.* They are also called "*Full negatives "***.** In addition, we can form a negative sentence with Quasi negatives, such as *harily, scarcely, seldom, barely, few, little,* etc. The adverbs of negation convey the idea that the action or state being descried "usually" does not or did not happen or exist, but could have occasionally. They are negative, though not in the absolute sense as sentences with *not* and *never* are.

A sentence is called a negative sentence in that it must share the following syntactic features:

a) It is followed by positive checking tag questions:

(4) She doesn't work hard, does she?

b) It is followed by negative tag clauses, with additive meaning:

(5) I haven't finished, {and neither} have you.

c) It gives rise to auxiliary-subject inversion when applied to the initial position.

(6) Never have I thought of such a strange idea.

(7) Little need I dwell upon the joy of that reunion.

d) It is followed by nonassertive items, such as ever, any

(8) He won't notice any change in you.

II) Negative form

Negative form marks a clause as negative, even if the word *not (-n 't)* does not occur in it. Though varied in actual patterns, negative form can be primarily divided into two categories: one is with negative words such as *not, no, never, nor,* and so on, and the other with negative affixes, such as *un- ab-, dis-, il-, im-, ir-, in-, mis-, non-, - less* etc. In certain contexts, clauses with affixal negation are approximately synonymous with clauses negated by the clause negator not. For example:

(9) That is not true. = That is untrue.

(10) You are not careful. = You are careless

(11) She is not active. = She is inactive.

III) Negative meaning

It differs from the former two in that it means to negate a situation, whatever forms it may take. That is to say, it can be represented in various forms. Mainly there are two ways to achieve negative meaning. First, it can be achieved by using negative sentences. E.g.

(12) I *don't* want anything else. (Negative sentence indicating negative meaning)

Second, it can be achieved through words negative in meaning.

a) Quasi negative words, like *hardly, barely, seldom, few, little***,** etc. e.g.

(13) The dormitories could *barely* house one hundred students.

(14) He *hardly* ever goes to bed before midnight.

b) Words with negative affixes as those mentioned in (ii) above.

c) Implied negatives, such as *fail, prevent, reluctant, deny, absent***,** etc. e.g.

(15) She *refused* to accept his gift.

(16) She is *too* excited *to* say anything.

Such sentences are in affirmative forms but they can also be employed to express negative meaning. There is no doubt that many other types of this kind can be found other than the above mentioned, upon which we shall dwell in detail in this paper.

So far, it is clear that *negative sentence* is not the same as *negative form* when negative meaning is involved. Sentences (13) and (14) negated respectively by Quasi negative words *barely* and *hardly* are negative sentences and furthermore they are negative in meaning and behavior although they do not appear negative in forms. Furthermore, *negative meaning* is not always indicated by *negative form.* Sentences (15) and (16) imply negative meaning without any negative form.

After making the three concepts clear, it is necessary to clarify the types of negation. As for the classification of negation, linguists who have researched into words implying negative sentences are of the view that these words can be classified in the following ways.

(I) *Full negatives*: no, not, none, never, nothing, nobody, nowhere, neither, nor

(II) *Absolute negatives*: not at all, by no means, in no way, nothing short of, etc.

(III) *Quasi negatives:* hardly, scarcely, seldom, barely, few, little

(IV) *Partial negatives:* not every, not all, not much, not many, not always, etc.

(V) *Words with negative implication:* fail, without, beyond, until, unless, lest, ignorant, refuse, neglect, absence, instead of, etc.

In terms of negative formation, there are two major categories. One is grammatical, the other semantic.

First, grammatically it refers to sentences containing negative words, such as *not, no, neither never, none, nobody, nothing, by no means, etc.* That is, that is obvious negator *no* or *not* in the sentence as in sentences (1)-(8) above.

Second, semantically it relates to sentences containing words with negative meaning, such as *few, little, far from, fail to* and so on. There is no obvious negator in the sentences as in (13)-(16)

According to the two categories, negation is classified five types: general negation, special negation, negation in forms and in meaning, negation in form but not in meaning, and negation in meaning but not in form.

General negation is the most common form of negation. In this case, a simple positive sentence (or clause within a complex sentence) is negated by inserting the clause negator *not* between the operator, and the predication, thus making the whole sentence negative. The operator here is the first auxiliary verb of a complex verb phrase or with either *or* (especially in British English) stative *have* as the verb in a simple sentence. Thus the negation of *They are noisy* is *They are not noisy*, and the negation of *He has enough money* is *He has not enough money***.** More examples:

(17) I have *not* told the students.

(18) You *mustn't* go to work today.

(19) Peter *cannot* swim.

If an operator is not present in a positive sentence, it can be made by „creating" the auxiliary *do* as an operator. This is referred to as the *do-construction* or *do- support.* E.g. (20) They like to watch TV. They do not (don't) like to watch TV. In addition, absolute negator *never* can also be used to negate verbs and made the whole sentence negated, which is referred to as General negation as well, e.g.

(21) I will *never* go to visit him.

Special negation is contained in sentences that one constituent (not necessarily a clause element) is negated. The negation may be accomplished either by using a negative word such as *no* or by negating a word or phrase except the verbs. So Special negation is more complicated than General negation not only in formation but also in meanings:

a. Special negation with general negator *not.*

The negative word not can be used with almost any word or word group in a clause to achieve Special negation, with a view to being more forceful, careful, polite or hesitant. For example, it can be put to use with nouns, adjectives, adverbs, prepositional phrase and quantifiers. E.g.

(22) The policeman told the boys *not to* play with fire.

b. Special Negation with absolute negator *never***.** E.g.

(23) He warned the children *never* to play with fire.

c. Special Negation with no and no-words:

(24) I have *no* time to chat with you now.

(25) I saw *nobody* in the street.

d. Special Negation with prefixes un-, in-, dis- non- and suffixes, such as -less etc before or behind the negated words:

(26) It is *impossible* for you to finish the task in two days.

Negation in forms and in meaning is the general and most common way of making a negative state in English. On basis of the semantic meanings and functions that negators perform in different contexts, there are full negation, partial negation transferred negation and so on:

a. Full Negation signifies total no-existence of men, matter, time, place, and so on. In most cases, the negation is constituted by using absolute negative words or other synonymous expressions:

(27) *Neither* of them can swim.

(28) He was *no* way responsible for that accident.

(29) A dog *cannot* fly.

b. Partial Negation negates a part of the whole. Therefore, when it is used together with pronouns, adjectives, adverbs, numerals that carry meaning of universal like *All, Every***,** and *Both*; adverbs like *Always, Often, Quite*, and *Entirely,* not usually does not result in absolute negation but partial affirmation and partial negation. E.g.

(30) Not many of us will go there tomorrow.

(31) Money is not everything.

(33) All is *not* gold that glitters.

c. Transferred Negation: This form of negation is particularly common in informal style. It is the transfer of the negative from a subordinate clause (generally a that clause) when semantically it belongs to the matrix clause. (Quirk, 1985)

(34) I *don't think* it's a good idea. (I think it *isn't* a good idea)

(35) I *don't believe* I've met you before. (I believe I *haven't* met you before.)

Negation in form but not in meaning mainly refers to double negation, which is constructed when no, not and so on are used together with other words expressing negative meaning. E.g.

(36) *Nobody* has *nothing* to eat. = Everyone has something to eat.

(37) *No* man is *without* enemy. = Everyone has enemy.

Besides. There are some other patterns negative in form but not in meaning:

(38) He *didn't* speak any word *until* he saw his mother. (Not.. .until)

(39) He likes *not only* Uzbek *but also* English. (Not only .but also)

Negation in meaning but not in forms is called by some grammarians *Indirect Negation or Implied Negation***.** (Quirk, 1985). There are dozens of English words and phrases, though do not look like negative words in forms, are negative in meaning and are widely applied. So the original (either Uzbek or English) must be studied carefully to grasp its dialectical approach to acquire an

accurate comprehension; also it is of vital importance to see how the thought of original can be best rendered into idiomatic English.

Thus, we know that implied negation is one branch of negation, which refers to those sentences with negative meaning but in affirmative form from semantic point of view.

Types of implied negation in words and structure: As for the vocabulary and sentence structures, it is impossible for us to cover all in English. Therefore, we will mainly deal with those that are frequently discussed by grammarian and those regularly used in English. All words and structures analyzed and are derived from various grammar books related to this topic.

Classification of Words with Implied Negative meaning is that there are a large number of words with negative meanings (Klima,1964). On the basis of their attribute, they can be divided into the following groups:

1. Noun or noun phrase with negative meaning.

These kinds of nouns include: failure, lack, shortage, refusal, negation, ignorance, absence, reluctance, neglect loss, denial and exclusion. *Besides, when some noun is combined with preposition from, it also can imply negative meaning, such as* freedom from, deviation from, prevention from, protection from and departure from**.** *E.g.*

(1) FAILURE - Success is important because of the *failure* of the previous attempt to adopt an HNS Convention.

(2) LACK - One factor is the *lack* of physical breaking facilities, suitable yards and downstream logistics to handle the scrap materials.

(3) SHORTAGE -Towards year-end growing cautiousness was again experienced, due to low economic activity and uncertain prospects, *shortage of* finance and lack of long-term employment, but not without hopes of the economic locomotives getting the steam up in 1992.

(4) FROM - For *freedom from* vibration the propeller must turn in a smooth flow of water.

(5) IGNORANCE - Nautical professionals should be competent to ensure that no ship is put at risk through *ignorance* or inadequate training.

2. Verbs of negative meaning.

There are four kinds of verbs of negative meaning. First type consists of words like fail, miss, escape, defy, baffle, resist, decline, negate, negative, doubt, wonder, lack, grudge, spare, neglect, cease, exclude, ignore, loathe, overlook, deny, and forbid. *These words can make a sentence negative in meaning. Negation in this case is called* inherent negation. *(Zeng, 1993)*

(1) FAIL - Directors can be personally liable if they *fail* to exercise the skill and expertise that may reasonably be expected of someone in their position, having regard to their capabilities and experience.

(2) MISSED - Unfortunately, she *missed* her opportunity to become the eyes of the Grand Fleet, but the principle if aircraft at sea was now firmly established and moves were afoot to commission more aircraft carriers.

(3) SPARED - Fortunately it *spared* us from the usual spate of silly resolutions which in the past have made Georgia look like anything but "the empire state of the South".

(4) RESIST - He said that some Justice Act 1993 *forbids* a manipulation of price- sensitive information, which has not been made public, for personal advantage.

Second type refers to verbs such as *intend, mean, plan, hope, and think.* When these verbs are used in past perfective aspect, they can imply negative meaning. E.g.

(1) I *had expected* that things would turn out like this. (Actually, things didn't turn out like this)

(2) I *had planned* to go abroad. (In fact, I didn't go)

The third type of words involves those that can convey negative meaning when they are combined with *from*, such as:

refrain\excuse\save\persuade\protect\prevent\keep\free ...from**.** *E.g.*

(1) A Policy might be that Board members and employees should *refrain from* involving themselves in situations which bring them into a conflict of interest with the corporation.

(2) We are grateful to those who saved them *from* the breakers yards - a tribute to their builders and the men who served in them both in war and peace.

The fourth type comprises verb phrases such as give up, lose sight of, shut one's eye to, keep off, keep out, turn a deaf ear to and keep**…** dark. *E.g.*

(1) Given up - In some cases, such as for whales and dolphins, also for insects generally, despite our continuing efforts we have been unable to find replacement correspondents for those that have *given up* doing this for us.

(2) Lost sight of - I have *lost sight of* the survival vessel.

There are other expressions with the same function.

(1)Please *keep* the news *dark.* (Don't tell others the news)

Moreover, words like lose, forget, and shun can also indicate negation sometimes. For example,

(1) She *forgot* to mail the letter. (.. .didn't mail the letter)

(2) He just lost the train. (. didn't catch the train)

3) The lazy man shunned work. (. didn't work.)

3. Adjectives

The adjectives we often come across are, far from, clear of\from, free from\of, short of, devoid of, absent (from), different from, safe from, a far cry from, alien to, foreign to, Greek to, ignorant, reluctant (to), blind to, dead to, deficient (in), exclusive of, loath, far and few between, and all thumbs. E.g.

(1) *Far from* - Even if berthed alongside or if special moorings are used a ship may be *far from* secure.

(2) *Clear of* - Stand *clear of* the ropes as they run.

(3) *Free from* - Food handlers should be *free from* communicable

diseases.

(4) *Deficient* - Where the parties have limited liability and allocated risk by agreement, tort remedies should not be allowed to supersede the parties prior understanding of the consequences of *deficient* performance.

Alike sometimes can also be used to express negative meaning. E.g.

(5) All music is alike to me. (I don't understand music at all.)

4. Adverb

There are two types of adverbs of negative meaning. First type is defined as Quasi negatives such as *hardly, seldom, rarely, scarcely, few and little***.** E.g.

(1) *Hardly* - Sorry, I can *hardly* accept the course you advised me steer.

(2) *Rarely* - Details of her movements were *rarely* reported and it must be assumed that voyages were largely confined to her home waters.

(3) *Few* - Exercise and boredom very *few* seamen aboard ship exercise hard enough to cause them to become breathless or to increase the rate of their heart-beat.

(4) *Little* - It should be borne in mind, however, that very *little* warning of the approach of an intense storm of small diameter may be expected.

These sentences are usually classified in syntactic negation not lexical one, because co-occurrence tests show that they tend to function like explicit negatives. Therefore, these words will be excluded in the following corpus analysis.

Second type only refers to those individual adverbs or adverbial phrases functioned as adverb such as *vainly, in vain, otherwise, the least, least of all the last, the limit and out of the question*

(5) I informed the foreman to stop using hooks, but *in vain.*

(6) *The last* - A strike's *the last* thing I want.

(7) *Out of the question* - This made trawling *out of the question* in the areas the Icebergs grounded.

5. Preposition

Some preposition are named negative preposition, such as *away from, out of, and off.* E.g.

(1) Ann drove *away from* home. ~Ann is *away from* home.

(2) The book fell *off* the shelf. ~The book is *off* the shelf.

(3) Tom got *out of* the water. ~Tom is *out of* water.

The negative prepositions may be defined simply by adding the word *not* to the corresponding positive preposition: away from (not *at),* off (not on), out of (not *in).* (Quirk, 1985)

There are other preposition that possess negative meaning in certain occasion, such as past, above, without, beyond, instead of, against, below, beside, but, except, from, under, within(not beyond), and beneath(not worthy of). *E.g.*

(4) *Off* - This compulsory piece of equipment monitors the

international distress channel automatically while the radio officer is *off* watch.

(5) *Out of* - Fuel settling-tanks, being generally placed *out of* sight, high up in the engine-room, are apt to escape attention until a ship has put to sea and begins to roll.

(6) *Beyond* -I assure you it was *beyond* my control.

(7) *Against* -The Third parties may direct a claim *against* the parties involved in the charter agreement.

Furthermore, some implied negation can be achieved by the combination of preposition and other words, such as at one's wit's end, at the end of one's rope, at the end of one's row at variance with; but for; in default of, in place of, in the dark about, in spite of, in vain, in lieu of, in defect of; out of one's range, out of order, out of plumb, out of practice, out of shape, out of reason, out of sight, out of square, out of sorts, out of hearing, out of common, out of the corners of one's eye, out of ordinary, out of the picture, out of touch with, out of whack, out of fashion, out of politeness, out of one's element, and out of place,.

But for is not used in the sense of exception, but rather that of negative condition:

(8) *But for* Gordan, we would have lost the match. (if it hadn't been for Gordan....; if Gordan hadn't played as he did.)

6. Conjunction (mainly subordinators)

Words in this type include unless (if not), lest, for fear (in order that...should not occur), in case (in order not), and before (rather than).

Unless introduces a negative condition; the unless-clause is usually roughly similar to a negative if-clause. With *unless* there is a greater focus on the conditions as an exception (only if...not). There are therefore contexts in which the *unless- clause* cannot occur:

I'll feel much happier if he doesn't come with us.

I'll feel much happier *unless* he comes with us.

Here are more examples:

(1) *Unless* - Geographical positions refer to the largest scale chart "- *unless* otherwise stated.

Negative purpose is expressed in the infinitive clauses by *so as not to* and *in*

order not to:

(2) *Turn the volume down* so as not to wake the baby.

(3) *I ignored the remark in* order not to prolong the dispute.

While in finite clauses it is expressed by in order that.not, but also by specific subordinators: *for fear* (that)(formal), *in case* (BrE), or the very formal *lest:*

(4) *They left early* for fear (that) they would meet him.

(5) They evacuated the building *in case the wall collapsed.*

For fear (that) conveys also the meaning of apprehension and requires a modal auxiliary, but *in case* need not have a modal auxiliary. In (5) there is an

implicit negative purpose „in order that, if the wall collapsed, they would not be affected. Archaic *lest* tends to have a modal auxiliary or the present subjunctive:

(6) Earthen mounds were being hastily erected *lest* an attack *should be\be (esp AmE) launched that night.*

Before marks the time before which the situation in the matrix clause applies, but the matrix clause need not be durative: "I started my meal before Adam arrived." But before-clauses are not always true. Nonfactual before-clauses may imply preference, as in (7); or implausibility as in (8): He'll beg for food *before he 'll ask his parents' for money***.** (He won't ask his parents for money; he would rather beg for food than ask his parents for money)

(7) Pigs will fly *before* he'll become a mathematician. (He will never become a mathematician) (8) Or the situation in the matrix clause may prevent that in the before-clause from taking place:

He died before writing a will.

(9) Sally stopped Ted *before he had a chance to reply.* (Ted didn't have a chance to reply)

Some before-clause may be interpreted as either factual or nonfactual:

(10) You still have time *before you have any need to register***.** (You don't have any need to register now)

(11) I sent a donation *before I was asked to.*

The implication can be paraphrased by the negative conditional clause:

Give me some money. If you don't give me some money, I'll shoot.

According to the addition of suffixes to the words the negative features of formation words is formed and as a result of grammatical changes of words that to change of word meanings from one category to another are also reflected in our national literature. Top representatives of the Uzbek national literature who express the non-division in comics, satire, parables, and short stories by various lexical means.

In particular, parables are one of the most widespread literary genres in the literature of the peoples of the world, written in poetic form or prose and the content is written with the intention of figuratively describing human characteristics and relationships between them and usually express images of animals or plants. From a story or narrative comes a definite contribution that makes a conclusion. Thus, various interpersonal relationships are transferred to animate and inanimate objects- events. On this basis, universal values are glorified, anti-human qualities are condemned.

One of such writers is A.Avloniy, a great scholar who made a great contribution to today's world literature, who left a deep mark on the traditions of oriental literature. In his parable of "The fox and the crow" these qualities are vividly illustrated. The author's parable of "The fox and the crow" was written in 1916. The parable condemns ignorance, foolishness, deceit, ingenuity, and entrepreneurship. In this play, the category of negation is expressed by words and phrases and affixes. The play depicts the ancient problems of the time

through figurative images such as the Stork, the Fox and the Crow. The parable is told in the language of these figurative images.

The fox said:

Bu daraxt, yer meros menga otadan,
O'zga joyni in qo'yib yotasan.
Ket bu yerdan bo'lak yerga in sol,
Men kesarman chinorimni alhol.
Laylak aytdi: -Birodarim jonim,
Buzub uyumni, qil**ma**g'il giryon,
Uyi yiqqanlar bo'lur xonavayron.
Marhamat qil bu yosh go'daklarima,
Mone o'l**ma** butun tilaklarima.
Bir bolamni beray, yebon to'yg'il,
Honavayron qil**may**, tinch qo'yg'il ... .
Laylakka o'rgatay, dedi bir fan:
Xo'b uzundir bo'yingu aqling **oz**,
Qishga **yo'q** toqating, tilarsan yoz.
Tulkining korimi o'tin kesmoq,
Shunga ham yet**mas** aqling, ey ahmoq.
Yo'qg'a bir bola aylading qurbon,
Befarosat, tushuncha**siz**, nodon ... .
"**Be**vatan, **be**go'ru kafan Qarg'a Laylakka yaxshilik edan Qarg'a!"....

The parable "The fox and the crow" is readable. Although the parable was written at the beginning of the century, the poet does not use complex words and phrases in it. On the contrary, he has skillfully used the adjectives "stubborn" and "stupid" to describe the stork.

As we read the parable, we regret that the stork did not use her mind, and we hate her cruelty to her child. Enjoy the crow's ingenuity, or the fox's "regret and sigh" for what he did. In fact, this is the purpose of the poet to write parables.

In this parable, words with negative meanings: qil**ma**-do, o'l**ma**-die, qil**may**- do, **yo'q**-not, **oz**-little, yo'q-**no**, yet**mas**-**not** enough, **be**farosat-foolish, tushunchasiz- **in**comprehensible, **be**vatan- mother land**less**, **be**gor-tombless are represented by prefixes and suffixes. That is, the suffixes: **-ma, -may, -mas, -siz**, the adverbs: **oz** and **yo'q**, prefixes "**be-** and **no-**" were added to form the negative meaning of the words.

In English literature, the concept of negation is also expressed by using a variety of lexical means. In the interesting English story "A train journey" the negative meanings are also expressed as follows.

In the story of "A train journey" is about:

"The people on the train were hot and tired. A tall young man sat next to three small children and their aunt. The aunt and the children talked. When the

aunt spoke she always began with ‘Don’t... .When the children spoke they always began with ‘Why... ?’ The young man said nothing.

The small boy whistled loudly. ‘Don’t do that, Cyril,’ said his aunt. Cyril stood up and looked out of the window at the countryside.

‘Why is that man taking those sheep out of that field?’ he asked.

‘Perhaps he’s taking them to another field where there’s more grass,’ said the aunt. ‘But there’s lots of grass in that field. Why can’t the sheep stay there?’

‘Perhaps the grass in the other field is better.’

‘Why is it better?’

The young man looked annoyed.

‘Oh dear,’ thought the aunt, ‘he **doesn’t** like children.’

‘Sit down quietly, Cyril. Now, listen, I’m going to tell you all a story.’

The children looked bored **but** they listened. The story was very boring indeed. It was about a very beautiful little girl, who worked hard and behaved beautifully.

Everybody loved her. One day she fell into a lake and everyone in the village ran to save her. ‘Why did they save her?’ asked the bigger girl.

‘Because she was so good,’ said the aunt. ‘But that’s stupid,’ said the girl. ‘When people fall into lakes, it **doesn’t** matter if they’re **good or bad**, you run to save them.’ ‘You’re right,’ said the young man, speaking for the first time. ‘That’s a ridiculous story.’ ‘Well, perhaps *you* would like to tell a story,’ said the aunt coldly. ‘OK,’ said the man. The children looked interested and he began.” [41]

In this story, the negative meaning of the words is also expressed through various linguistic means. As the story shows, there are no complex language units in this story. The story is written in simple-folk language. In our story, the concept of negation is mainly created with the word "not", negative conjunction “but”, pronoun “nothing” and antonymous adjectives: good and better. These tools ensured that the meanings in the text did not contradict each other.

When we are analyzing story we have paid attention to the meaning. it is advisable to study the antonymic pairs of words, word-building antonymic syllabus and antonymic phrases. Everyone knows that antonyms are the opposite meaning words.[42] For example: ‘When people fall into lakes, it **doesn’t** matter if they’re **good or bad**, you run to save them.

In English some negative is also expressed using the following terms.

It belongs to grammatical category which refers to a sentence that contains negative words like *not, never,* or *nowhere.* The list of negative words

[41] Liz and John Soars. New headway- elementary student’s book. A story “A train journey”. Pages 102-103.//Oxford university press, 2000 y.

[42] *Toshhonov L.T., Gofurova H.T.* Role of antonym in the development of students' speech. // Electronic journal “Вопросы науки и образования” № 15 (99), 2020, page 57.

in English is: *neither, never, no nobody, none, no one, nor, not, nothing and nowhere.* They are also called ***"Full negatives"***.[43]

The adverbs of negation convey the idea that the action or state being descried "usually" does not or did not happen or exist, but could have occasionally. They are negative, though not in the absolute sense as sentences with *not* and *never* are.

In this story, the negative meaning of the words is also expressed through various linguistic means. As the story shows, there are no complex language units in this story. The story is written in simple-folk language. In our story, the concept of negation is mainly created with the word "not", negative conjunction "but", pronoun "nothing" and antonymous adjectives: good and better. These tools ensured that the meanings in the text did not contradict each other.

Combining possibilities of negative prefixes what kind of parts of speech that it is necessary to make a syntactic calculation on the base of dictionary in English and Uzbek. The task of word-formation in all the main parts of speech — nouns, adjectives, verbs and adverbs — enter into antonymic oppositions. However, they were especially widespread in the field of adjectives and verbs. "[44]

Because, determining productive negative prefixes in the compared languages also allows for more accurate information. When we compared Uzbek and English, the number of suffixes in Uzbek are 171, and the number of suffixes in English are 67.[45] However, the number of prefixes in English is much more than in Uzbek. They are: dis- (**dis**loyal), un- (**un**happy), in- (**in**visible), il- (**il**legal), anti- (**anti**war), mis- (**mis**understand), a- (**a**moral), dys- (**dys**function), im- (**im**material), un- (**un**wise), contra- (**contra**ception). Prefixes with negative meanings in Uzbek are be- (**be**nom, beish), no- (**no**maqbul, **no**iloj), gayri- (**g'ayri**ilmiy, **g'ayri**qonuniy), bad- (**bad**havo, **bad**mehr).

In Uzbek prefixes "be-" and "no-" with negative meaning, the word "**bad**" and the word "**bad**" and "**non**-" which in some places is considered as a prefix, is the result of the development of science, technology and other fields. Due to the needs of translation of some Russian words into Uzbek, negative prefix "**ne**-" express events represented by words with **non**-prefixes.

Today, a lot of words have been borrowed from Russian into Uzbek. In linguistics prefixes can be classified according to their origin. They can be divided into native and borrowed.[46] For example: **no**-standart, **no**-kapitalistik.

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[43] Toshhonov L.T. Negation In Sentence "Экспериментальная наука:механизмы, трансформации, Регулирование"// Сборник статей по итогам Международной научно-практической конференции 18 апреля 2020 г. Page 60

[44] Toshhonov L.T., Gofurova H.T. Role of antonym in the development of students' speech. Electronic journal of "Вопросы науки и образования" № 15 (99), 2020, Page 56

[45] O.Mo'minov. Lexicology of the English Language. -Tashkent. 2008. Page 32

[46] Toshhonov L.T., G'ofurova H.T. Forming negation with the prefixes. Electronic Journal. Вопросы науки и образования № 7 (91), 2020. Page 36

O.Usman uses the Russian prefix “**ne**-” to emphasize the indivisibility of some words using the Uzbek prefix “**no**-”: no-standart, **no**-rentabel. In modern Uzbek lexicology the prefix "**no**-" is an active negative word-forming prefix. It is known that all these negative prefixes in Uzbek grammar are derived from Arabic and Persian-Tajik languages, these prefixes play an important role in the formation of negative words in the Uzbek language.

In Uzbek language, on the basis of the five-volume "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language" (-Tashkent: OME. 2006-2008), we analyzed the possibilities of adding negative prefixes to parts of speech.

Table 3.16

№	Prefixes	Total	%	Noun	%	Adjective	%	Verb	%	Adverb	%
1	be-	238	23.9	86	36.3	140	58.8	3	1.2	9	3.7
2	no-	993	78	22	38.2	51	65.3	3	3.8	2	2.5
Totally		1231	101.9	108	74.5	191	124.1	9	5	11	6.2

In the Uzbek language, words with the negative prefixes “be-“ and “no-” are found in 1231 words in the Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language. From them the active prefix "be-" is 23.9%, "no-" is 78%. The most productive prefix in English is "un-", while the most active prefix in Uzbek is "no-".[47]

There are more negative prefixes in English than in Uzbek. In English a number of negative prefixes have been borrowed from other languages too, such as Uzbek. For example: ab-, ad-, anti-, con-, de-, dis-, pro-, pre-, be-, un-, in- and others.

Most Latin prefixes are learned in English. For example: ab- (absent, absolve, abduct, abstract, abuse, avert), ad- (admit, adhere, accord, accept), ante- (antecedent, antedate, anticipate), de- (descend, depart, decompose, deface), dis- and di- or dif- (dissent, divide, differ, diffuse), re- (recede, return, recost, recommend, reassert, reform), in- (invalid, incline, irradiate), un- (unanimause, unsound, uneasy, unreal).

English negative prefixes are divided into productive and nonproductive prefixes, as in Uzbek. Among the productive prefixes we can take the prefixes a- , dis- , dys-, il-, im-, in-, ir-, non / non-, un / un-. For example: unexpected, unwise, dysfunction, amorphous, dislike, impossible, unreliable.

The following table is based on the English Macmillan Essential Dictionary (Midsomer Norton. Radstock. United Kingdom. London, 2007),

[47] Qayumova M.S. Syntactic analysis of category of negation in Uzbek and English language. Candidate of philology of science... dissertation. -Tashkent. 2010. page 125

which analyzes prefixes and suffixes that are added to words to form a negative meaning.

Table 3.17

№	Prefixes	Total	%	Noun	%	Adjective	%	Verb	%	Adverb	%
1	Ab-	6	0.4	1	50	1	50	-	-	-	-
2	Dis-	227	13.8	78	34.3	43	18.9	101	44.4	5	2.2
3	Non-	60	3.8	31	51.6	29	49.3	-	-	-	-
4	In-	287	17.5	90	31.3	193	67.2	1	0.3	3	10
5	Im-	73	4.5	25	34.2	45	61.6	2	2.7	1	1.3
6	Il-	41	2.4	11	26.8	28	68.2	2	4.8	-	-
7	Ir-	40	2.5	10	25	30	75	-	-	-	-
8	Un-	644	39.1	19	2.9	604	93.7	9	1.3	12	1.8
9	Mis-	97	5.8	43	44.3	6	6.1	48	49.4	-	-
Totally		1475	89.8	308	300.4	979	490	163	102.9	21	15.3

In the English language, according to the Macmillan essential dictionary, words with negative affixes are 1475 words, the number of words formed using the prefix ab- is 0.4%, "dis-" is 13.8%, “non-“ is 3.8%, “in-” is 17.5%, “im-“ is 4.5%, “il-“ is 2.4%, “ir” is 2.5%, “un-“ is 39.1%, “miss-“ is 5.8% in the dictionary.[48]

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[48] Qayumova M.S. Syntactic analysis of category of negation in Uzbek and English language. Candidate of philology of science.dissertation.-Tashkent.2010. page130

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UDK 784

Tuyakov S.
teacher of the Department of Music Education
Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizami

METHODS OF TEACHING VOCAL AND CHORAL WORKS

Abstract: the article describes issues based on methods of teaching vocal and choral works. As well as the author analyzed theoretical bases of teaching and suggested effective methods while teaching.

Key words: cultural level, choral art, choir, voice, music, foreign classics.

Choral art is one of the most ancient manifestations of the musical culture of the people. This enormous national wealth is not only of purely educational value, but also of great vital importance for modern culture. At the same time, choral singing develops the artistic taste of children, expands their musical horizons, and contributes to an increase in the cultural level. It also contributes to the mastery of cultural speech, the development of a clear expressive pronunciation, this is one of the most active types of musical and practical activities of students at school.

In relation to the musical culture of society, the creation of a school choir performs two functions - familiarizing with musical culture and the function of participating in the creation of the musical culture itself, the creation of musical values. This type of musical activity has a number of characteristics. They consist of both the musical instrument and the collective nature of choral singing. Correct teaching of singing from childhood is the most widespread form of child's voice protection, training of the vocal apparatus. The purpose of working with students in the process of teaching them to sing in the choir is the individual singing development of each member of the choir, the formation of his singing culture. Every choir leader needs to know the singing opportunities that every child has. Despite the individual capabilities of each of them, for a certain group there are a number of common, most essential features. In children 6-8 years old, the vocal apparatus is not perfect, it is not completely formed, the larynx is small, inactive, since the nerve branches that control the larynx are just beginning to form. The vocal folds are short, thin, the palate is inactive, breathing is short, weak, and shallow. The voice of children of this age is not strong. The vocal folds require careful treatment, so children should not be allowed to scream and force the sound when singing.

The repertoire is the basis around which the methodology for the formation and development of vocal and choral skills is built. This is an effective way of enriching the emotional sphere of children as a factor in comprehending the figurative content of music. When choosing a repertoire, the

age preferences of the choristers of a particular genre, content, character, as well as the singing abilities of schoolchildren are taken into account.

1. It is advisable to start with folk tunes, jokes, simple songs. Songs are light intonation, small in volume, easy to remember, comfortable, vocally limited, their children sing with pleasure.

2. Amazing arrangements of folk songs by A. Grechanikov. The choir can sing the simplest melody on one sound / "Andrey the Sparrow" /, but in the accompaniment colorful harmonies color this sound differently all the time. Also used in the repertoire are songs related to calendar dates, songs about the Motherland, about human exploits, children's songs-games, songs-fun.

3. It is very important to instill in students a love of folk songs, since folk songs are part of the great Russian culture, about the revival and preservation of which we now talk so much. In the folk song we now hear the soul of the people, we get to know its national character.

Any selection of songs only then achieves its musical, educational and educational goal if the learning of these songs is carried out carefully enough. The program should include works that are slow and fast, funny and sad.

Repertoire requirements:

1. Useful for the development of the student's singing abilities.

2. Accessibility / education and upbringing should be based on the level of students' capabilities, physical and mental stress /.

3. Brightness of musical images, contrast of works.

When choosing a repertoire, first of all, one must remember about the need to expand the musical and artistic horizons of children, about the fact that choral singing is a powerful means of aesthetic, moral and patriotic education of students. Therefore, the works of foreign classics should be combined with the songs of modern composers and songs of the different genres.

It is also necessary to know and remember that if the content is too complex, students get tired quickly, their performance decreases, their motivational mood decreases, and with simplification, their interest in learning decreases, and educational performance does not develop.

Songs should be simple in form, short in duration, allowing for elements of play, taking into account the vocal capabilities of the child.

The teacher's careful work on the artistic image of the work performed, revealing its ideological and emotional meaning has a huge influence on the development of students' musicality. At the same time, work on the word, musical and poetic phrase, the form of the entire work, the ability to feel and highlight the culminating moments, both of the entire work and its individual parts, acquires special significance. The content of the singing repertoire is aimed at developing in children a positive attitude towards the world around them through their comprehension of the emotional and moral meaning of each piece of music, through the formation of a personal assessment of the music performed

For the development and education of the child's voice, the teacher needs to know the child's vocal and singing capabilities. In a younger schoolchild, they are small and are due to the fact that his singing apparatus has not yet been formed. The range in which the voice sounds best is small: mi1 - sol1, fa1 - la1, therefore, as material for singing in the first lessons, you should use simple, limited in range, but bright in terms of musical material miniatures. Gradually, the range of song miniatures is expanding, songs, tunes based on the sounds of the tonic triad, individual fragments of the mode are included in the work. In each piece, students master the pitch movements of the melody with the help of motor, visual techniques, which contributes to the development of coordination of hearing and voice, accurate perception of sounds in pitch.

With regular practice, the child's singing range is strengthened and improved, the color of the sound becomes richer. The sound of the voice is leveled in the range from 1 to 2 octaves.

As a result of the work, the following conclusion can be drawn: through choral activities, children are introduced to musical culture, and collective singing is an excellent psychological, moral and aesthetic environment for the formation of the best human qualities. In choral groups, children acquire musical performance skills that allow them to express themselves creatively in art.

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Ubaydullaev L.
teacher of the department of fine and applied arts
of the faculty of art history Karshi State University
Ubaydullaeva I.
master student of "Art theory"
of National Institute of Art and Design named after Kamoliddin Behzod

SCIENTIFIC AND CREATIVE METHODS OF INTERPRETATION OF NATURE IN THE WORK OF COLOR-PAINTING ARTIST MURTAZO ERGASHEV

Annotation: The article examines the work of the famous Uzbek artist Murtazo Irgashev. His paintings on various topics are subjected to analysis. The authors analyze the paintings of the master and identified the main artistic techniques and features of M.Irgashev's work. Also covered are the issues of aesthetic perception of paintings by the painter.

Key words: fine art, perception, color image, natural landscape, architectural monuments, fine art of Uzbekistan, national painting, modern Uzbek painting, color, harmony.

There are many masters of painting in Uzbekistan with their own style and themes. Murtazo Ergashev is one of our master painters, who has been engraving his name in golden letters on the pages of history through his original works, rich in content, philosophical observation and original composition in the historical and portrait genres of landscape. The artist's own style and figurative language are evident in his masterpieces rich in philosophical insight. The master of the brush with love and pride depicts the historical cities and towers, which for centuries have not lost their splendor and youth, showing the glorious history of our country. Among his fascinating works are "Bukhara Gate" (2000), "Sultan Sanjar" (2000), "Sunny Day. Hiva" (1983), "Short minor. Khiva" (2000), "Ichan Qala" (1996), "Bukhara. Cancer" (2001), "Toqi telpak. Bukhara" (1997) and a number of similar works captivate the audience.

Another of the artist's works praising the beauty of the country is "Short minor. Khiva" (2000) depicts the famous tower of Khiva, the Minor Minor, and the old village around the tower. At the beginning of the street, there are images of a woman with a cane in her hand and a big knot on her head, and an enlightened old man walking in the opposite direction to the woman, in harmony with the idea of the work. It is noteworthy that in the background there is a combination of warm and cool colors. As well as depicting blue trees and the famous short minaret and small domed minarets that look faint around the side of the tower, as well as a huge arch gate at the entrance to the tower.

The artist's "Bukhara. Cancer" (2001) depicts the Old Town Square with its sacred shrines in the summer chill of Bukhara. The work has a compositional solution. It is not difficult to know the warm summer of nature from the harmony of colors. The skillful use of warm and cool colors in the painting served to reveal the character of the work.

Each of the landscape painters is a world in its own right. They always create their own world. Murtaza Ergashev's views on this issue are also noteworthy. In fact, humanity has been searching for harmony in its society for many centuries and strives to create it. In fact, we often do not realize that all beauty, its harmony, is embodied in nature itself. "Sunny day. Hiva" (1983) is one of the royal works that has a special place. It is a "sunny day" in the series of historical monuments. Khiva was recognized by the artist. Artist Murtazo Ergashev noted that this painting was one of the works of interest and attention of foreign guests, despite the fact that it is much smaller than other works depicting the landscapes of Khiva. "I've never copied so many of my paintings in such a small way; it's called 'Sunny Day.' "I had to copy my work twelve times," he said.

The play depicts the ruins of the old village of Khiva and mud plaster houses, three children playing in the sun taffeta. The clearness and clarity of the Khiva sky gives the audience a good mood. Kampanofka's precision and composition's solution add to the emotionality of the work. Among such famous works of the artist is the painting "One day of Khiva" (2000). This work is distinguished by the clarity of its colors. The artist's painting depicts a clear sky and a hospitable Khiva in harmony with the entrance to the Kaltaminor architectural monument and the roadside buildings and historic old walls.

M. Ergashev's landscapes attract attention with their bright colors, originality of composition, delicate lyricism, and elegance of visual means. The artist lovingly depicts the mountains, rivers and lakes of his native land. He often goes to the mountains. He is fascinated by the landscape of the place and draws sketches and sketches. He definitely uses them in his works. The artist strives to cover reality in his works. This is evidenced by the fact that in his works he tried to reflect the landscape on a large scale.

The artist has such philosophical works that call every spectator to the distant past, summarizing his life today and urging him to take a deeper look at the duties and responsibilities of the next generation. One of such profound philosophical works is the triptych "Period" (160x70, fabric watercolor, 1991).

The left part of one of the works is called "Months pass, days pass". The moon and the sun are depicted side by side, the crown of the great commander Amir Temur and the mighty kingdom are depicted on a black background, and a candle half-lit on the moon's edge is symbolically enriched. In other words, the main reason for the artist's approach to the idea of the work is that the difficult path traversed after the independence of our country, our world-famous geniuses have passed for months, years and centuries, but still shines a bright beacon.

The central part of the work is called "Life goes on" and enriches the content of the first part. In the foreground is a large cradle and an elderly lion holding a cane in his hand. The idea in this part of the work is that the old man's thoughts are staring at what he has left in the passing life, but at the same time the philosophy that it is a step from the cradle to the grave has been put forward. The right part of the work is called "Time passes" and the culmination of this is that the artist describes himself in an hour and looks at his contemporaries with a questioning look. Another noteworthy aspect of the work is that all three parts of the work symbolically depict hazon leaves, which is also a sign of the passage of time and life. At the bottom of the work, the image of a caravan of camels in a rhythm, representing the great silk road in a straight line, also enriches the content of the work. The harmony of color gamut in the play gives the spectator an aesthetic pleasure. Compositions' precision is a testament to the artist's skill. We can continue the series of such philosophical works of the artist, for example: "In search of a trace" (100x90, fabric watercolor, 2002) is one of the works with a deep fantasy and a unique philosophical character. The play depicts snow-capped mountains and a small bridge near the mountain, and a dog looking for its owner along the tracks traversed at the top of the bridge.

The master of the brush says about this painting: "My observations in a mourning house in a remote village were the reason for creating this work. The devotion of the dog, who found traces of snow in the snow behind the coffin of its owner, led to the birth of this work".

Of course, for a creative person to create a masterpiece, a creative environment that can shake his heart or events that have a strong impact are important. The portrait of Kyuzzo Kato (161x100, fabric watercolor, 2012) by Murtazo Ergashev is one of such masterpieces.

Throughout his career, the artist regularly participates in the annual exhibition "Artist and Nature" in December with his unique works. One of the favorite themes of the artist is the theme of "bridges". In the personal exhibition "Bridges of the Heart" we see that the artist has done a lot of bridge views: a bridge over a mountain river, a bridge over a village river, a stone bridge, a broken bridge, a bridge over the desert, a bridge over the old woman and her granddaughter, and so on. They are available in different seasons, different sizes and colors. For the artist, the bridge has always been the product of the work of noble people. Through the bridge, Murtazo Ergashev reflects a part of life, changes in reality, people's moods, and most importantly, the relationship that connects the heart to the heart. "I am interested in the fate and scenery of ancient and new bridges in our country," said the artist. In 2013, he was awarded the title of Academician of the Academy of Sciences of Central Asian History named after "Maxfirat" for creative bridge works. The artist loves not only bridges, but also roads, trails, street views. In 2016, the state did not ignore the creative and multifaceted work of the master artist Murtazo Ergashev. He was awarded the title of Honored Worker of Culture of Uzbekistan. It is no

exaggeration to say that the multifaceted work of the master of the brush will be a great model school for young artists of the next generation.

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Usmonova Sh.R.
teacher of department of foreign languages
faculty of agro engineering and hydro melioration
Andijan Institute of Agriculture and Agro technologies
Uzbekistan, Andijan

NETWORK RESOURCES AND THEIR USE IN THE PROCESS OF STUDYING FOREIGN LANGUAGE

Abstract: The cyber space contains enormous cultural and didactic potential, which is already used in teaching all over the world. However, the optimal and effective use of network resources for educational purposes requires enormous research work, the results of which will determine the general and particular principles of work, the selection criteria for network resources, sites and materials, as well as significantly update the arsenal of teaching aids and methods.

Key words: foreign language, network resources, sites and materials, development, new information technologies.

In recent years, the question has been raised more often about the use of new information technologies in high schools and universities. This is not only new technical means, but also new forms and methods of teaching, a new approach to the learning process. The main goal of teaching foreign languages is the formation and development of the communicative culture of schoolchildren and students, and the teaching of practical mastery of a foreign language.

Forms of working with computer training programs in foreign language lessons include:

- study of vocabulary;
- pronunciation;
- teaching dialogic and monologic speech;
- training in writing;
- development of grammatical phenomena.

The possibilities of using Internet resources are huge. The global Internet creates the conditions for obtaining any information necessary for students and teachers located anywhere in the world: country- specific material, news from youth, articles from newspapers and magazines, necessary literature, etc.

On the basis of electronic manuals, network resources, such an innovation in network interaction becomes possible as the use of remote control over the course of educational activity. For example, according to the log files of the web server, the teacher and the administration of the educational institution have the opportunity to learn about the amount of time spent by the student in order to

study a certain thematic content of the discipline, to analyze the features of educational activity, the cognitive style of the subject, which allows to improve the quality of education.[49]

At the present stage of the development of teaching foreign languages, when choosing a teaching method, it is necessary to proceed from the characteristics of the team in which it will be used, it is necessary to take into account the personal characteristics of the students, their age, interests, level of training, the period during which the training will take place, and the same technical equipment of the institution.

Separately and in more detail, it is necessary to dwell on the distance learning form, which is the youngest.

Distance Learning Technologies - Distance learning is a broader concept than e-learning, an intensive synthesis of interactive learning and support. Thus, e-learning is part of distance learning.[50]

Distance learning is distance learning and, that is, the learner is separated from the learner by distance. In our country, this form of training was known as correspondence. In the practice of teaching foreign languages, it was not used as widely as in other areas. Therefore, for a long time, searches have been conducted for ways of more effective distance learning. Along with print media, television, video, and, in recent years, CD-ROM, have been widely used for these purposes . The fact is that without systematic, feedback from a qualified teacher, such courses, as a rule, are doomed to failure, despite various attempts to give them elements of entertainment and communication.

With the advent of the computer, this work has become even more attractive for students. Using the Internet, they perform informative and searchable country studies tasks, work with reference literature, learn to use English as a means of education and self-education.[51]

In recent years, universities of various countries have drawn attention to the possibility of using computer telecommunication technologies for the purposes of distance learning, including foreign languages. Unlike other forms of distance learning, training on the basis of computer telecommunications provides opportunities:

• operational transmission of any information at a distance;

• storing this information in memory for the right time, its editing;

• interactivity with the help of specially created multimedia information for this purpose and quick feedback with the teacher and other participants in the training course;

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• access to various sources of information , including remote and distributed databases, numerous to conferences around the world via the Internet.

• organization of joint telecommunication projects;

• international, electronic conferences , computer audio and video conferences.

In other words, the effectiveness of distance learning depends on the organization and methodological quality of the materials used , as well as the skill of the teachers involved in this process.

Students can take part in testing , quizzes, contests, competitions held on the Internet, correspond with peers from other countries, participate in chats, video conferences, etc. Students can get of information tion on the issue, on which work is currently in the project.

The use of cyber space for educational purposes is a completely new area of general didactics and private methodology, since the changes that occur affect all aspects of the educational process, from the choice of techniques and work style to the change in requirements to the academic level of students.

The substantial basis of mass computerization of education is, of course, connected with the fact that a modern computer is an effective means of optimizing the conditions of mental labor in general, in any of its manifestations.

Until recently, teaching a foreign language was based on the traditional approach, which consists of communicating the sum of theoretical knowledge by the teacher and developing students' skills in the discipline being studied. In the classroom, the teacher does not always have the opportunity to pay due attention to each student, so many of them lose motivation to learn, which leads to a significant decrease in the level of their knowledge, skills and abilities.[52]

Communicating in the true language environment provided by the Internet, students find themselves in real life situations. Involved in solving a wide range of significant, realistic, interesting, and achievable tasks, they are trained to respond spontaneously and adequately to them, which stimulates the creation of original utterances, rather than the template manipulation of language formulas.

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Xudayberganov Q.B.
Colonel
Department of Humanities of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan
Head of the cycle of pedagogy and psychology associate professor

HISTORY OF THOUGHTS ON ENSURING MORAL AND SPIRITUAL TRAINING OF MILITARY SERVICES

Abstract: The article contains valuable opinions, views and recommendations on ensuring the moral and spiritual training of servicemen.

Key words: Military service, combat operations, historical experience, moral and spiritual training, moral and spiritual condition, moral and spiritual education, moral and spiritual qualities.

The morale of servicemen has always been a key factor in achieving victory. In this process, great attention is paid to raising the morale of the troops and at the same time to instilling insecurity and panic in the personal structure of the enemy. Today, the need for this factor is growing, and the changing nature of modern warfare and its impact on the human psyche is determined by the creation of various weapons and means.

The problem of organizing the moral and spiritual training of servicemen has always been in the focus of state leaders. This issue has so far been resolved using a variety of ways and means. We know this well from ancient history lessons.

Many famous military theorists and commanders, such as Sun-Tzy, Genghis Khan, Najimiddin Qubro, Jaloliddin Manguberdi, Amir Temur, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, and many other famous people have the moral and spiritual qualities of warriors, such as courage, bravery, heroism, bravery, honor, loyalty, spiritual strength. paid special attention to such volitional qualities as. Continuing their view, the Florentine politician N. Machiavelli said: "Morality and conscience make the army strong." Russian commander A. Suvorov used the concept of a warrior - a man - a key factor in the system of military education. In particular, he said: "A soldier is not a simple mechanism of a rifle. He is human. No success can be achieved with an uneducated soldier. ”[1]

With simple professional training, it is not possible for military personnel to successfully perform life-threatening tasks. To this end, in the process of preparation, it is expedient to create a difficult and dangerous situation as convincing as in natural conditions, and to increase combat readiness by training

servicemen in these conditions. This process is called moral training in military science.

Traditions of initiative, ingenuity, resourcefulness, acting wisely in battle, each soldier knowing his maneuver, friendship, mutual assistance, care for the soldier, respect for his human dignity, even "Help your friend even if you die!" the principle laid the groundwork for the moral and spiritual upbringing of the soldiers.

The high moral and spiritual qualities of the Japanese samurai have always been recognized by world leaders. In fact, the fighting spirit of the Japanese warriors was greatly influenced by the Busido, i.e. the Warrior Way Code. It summarizes the principles of Buddhism, Sinoism, Confucianism and Mencius. Most of the Busido rules call for self-sacrifice in battle. For example: "The loyalty of the samurai in war is to sacrifice his life without fear of going to the arrows and spears of the enemy, if the situation requires it." [2]

Our great ancestor, great commander and statesman Amir Temur skillfully used the moral and spiritual factor in military strategy. It is not for nothing that Sahibkiran said: "One can be defeated with strength, and a thousand with intelligence and determination." [3]

Amir Temur achieved great victories as a result of maintaining strict discipline in his army. He paid great attention to the fighting spirit of his warriors and used various complex psychological and moral methods in the system of training his troops. He also organized competitions and games in his army, such as wrestling, hunting, horseback riding, archery, in the organization of moral and spiritual training. These events were held to the sound of military instruments such as trumpets, horns, drums, hurricanes. The humming sounds of musical instruments and the shouts of warriors were effectively used in battles.

In some cases, the hunting of bears, lions, tigers, and hyenas was no different from the situation in battle. Each military leader would surround a swarm of predators with his military unit in the tugai or desert. In the same place, the besieged gang was surrounded, their territorial area was encircled in a circle, and no predators were allowed to leave. The circle became narrower and narrower, and iron armor and helmets were worn, and the warriors fought one-on-one or in groups with the savages.

The heroes were rewarded with a lion, a bear, a hyena, and this award was considered the best prize for a warrior. It is noteworthy that Genghis Khan also used this method of combat hunting.

Amir Temur's seventh grandfather, Karachar Nuyon, led the army to the steppes in peacetime as the Commander-in-Chief on behalf of the Hakan. Thousands of herds of predators surrounded and gathered in an area of 200-300 kilometers. The first to start the fight were brave heroes. The hero, who won the battle with a lion, a bear, and a tiger, received the main prize from the khan, the supreme commander.

History has shown that Amir Temur's words: "The harder it is in training, the easier it is in battle" have always been true. It is important to note that it is incorrect to distinguish between moral and spiritual preparation as moral preparation and spiritual preparation. This is because the moral and spiritual training of servicemen is carried out in an integrated manner, that is, practical combat training, competitions and other activities prepare the personnel for battle, both morally and spiritually. Theoretical knowledge acquired by servicemen in difficult conditions is strengthened in practice and develops in them moral and spiritual skills.

Moral and spiritual qualities are formed and developed in the military during educational and ideological work. As a result, the military is morally and spiritually refreshed and trained during difficult conditions, training close to combat situations. From this point of view, moral and spiritual training is the most complex, important and highest level of military training.

If the process of moral education is the beginning of service activity, moral and spiritual preparation is its result. Based on these considerations, it can be said that moral and spiritual education is mainly theoretical, while moral and spiritual training is carried out mainly in practical ways. When theory and practice are closely intertwined, its effectiveness is high.

Moral training is a special type of military training and is carried out in close conjunction with:

1. Combat training;
2. Special training;
3. Command training;
4. Staff and tactical exercises;
5. Command-staff exercises;
6. Competitions and games;
7. Strict adherence to the requirements of laws, military regulations, orders and instructions in the service of personnel [5].

Factors such as high military discipline, ideological loyalty, mental endurance, courage, patriotism and high fighting spirit of the army, which are achieved as a result of skillful moral and spiritual training, play an important role in the success of great commanders.

Moral training covers all aspects of military service, including educational and ideological work, combat and command training, command-staff and tactical exercises and competitions, as well as commanders, representatives of military, educational and ideological work, medical services and organized and conducted by others.

Moral training, regardless of social status, is organized and conducted by commanders, commanders based on laws, military regulations and in a creative way, aimed at creating and strengthening high moral qualities of servicemen, their families, military units, army types and the army. has always been relevant as a set of activities.

Therefore, it should be noted that moral and spiritual training is an important tool to raise the fighting spirit of servicemen, to instill in servicemen such qualities as patriotism, courage, endurance, honesty, conscientiousness. Therefore, the important task today is to improve the moral and spiritual training of the Uzbek army on the basis of modern requirements.

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Xudoyberganova M.A.
teacher
Xudoyberganov G'.R.
teacher
of Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Engineers
Uzbekistan, Tashkent

FAMOUS ENGLISH TEACHING TECHNIQUES

Annotation: This article discusses the main and most famous methods of teaching English and the difference between them

Key words: Method, teaching, teaching, English. newspaper, pronunciation, listener

Today there are many different methods and ways of teaching a foreign language, as well as a huge selection of aids, the choice of which depends only on your preferences, tastes and imaginations.

One of the most effective and interesting ways to learn English is reading English newspapers. In fact, we can talk about the benefits of reading foreign periodicals indefinitely.

They not only keep up to date with all the latest news and events in the world, but also help expand vocabulary, improve grammar and writing. But most importantly, they contribute to the development of speech skills, the creation of your own style and manner of speech. Also, as a teacher with many years of experience, I can safely say that newspapers have one main advantage over various manuals and textbooks - it is a "living" language, a language, using which you will not look funny and ridiculous among its native speakers.

In addition, using newspapers and magazines in the classroom is a very fun process that inspires students to constantly improve their knowledge of a foreign language.

The variety of newspapers and magazines allows you to study with students of different levels of knowledge of a foreign language, and a variety of articles will be able to satisfy students of a wide variety of interests and preferences. To the extent of wanting to learn American, not British English.

All methods of teaching English can be roughly classified depending on whether the native language is used in the teaching process and who is the center of the learning process. The second model is determined by two approaches, when either the student or the teacher is at the center of the learning process. The first approach is focused on the needs of the student, in this case, the initiative is transferred to the student, and the teacher acts as a guide. Thus, it is

possible to achieve the most effective work of each student individually and in a group.

Grammar-Translation. This is the oldest way of teaching a language and is already considered a classic one. As the name suggests, the core of this method is learning grammar and working hard with translation. Although at present many educational institutions have abandoned it in favor of a communicative method, it is still used at least partially.

Audiolingual Method. Sometimes the audiolingual method is also called the Army method. It is based on the postulate of behaviorism that learning and remembering various things can and should be done through constant repetition. The method involves the oral presentation of the material and multiple repetition of various lexical and grammatical structures under the guidance of a teacher.

Direct Method. This method originated in the 1900s in France and Germany in order to quickly teach the military to communicate in a foreign language. It is also called the Natural Method. It is somewhat similar to the audiolingual approach, as it involves repeated repetition and development of various structures. However, the main difference is that the language is presented inductively, that is, the teacher does not explain the rule to the students, but, on the contrary, helps them understand and deduce it on the basis of the language material. It is also worth noting that in both the audiolingual and the direct method, the teacher uses exclusively the studied language; mother tongue is not allowed.

The Structural Approach. As the name suggests, this method is based on structure and learning. The main idea of the approach is the hypothesis that any language consists of complex grammatical rules, and it is necessary to study them in a certain order. For example, before studying Present Continuous tense, you need to study the verb to be, with which this tense is formed.

Suggestopedia. Although this method is often considered pseudoscientific, it was quite popular for a while. It builds on the student's confidence that the approach will work; the techniques of light hypnosis are used. Much attention is paid to ensuring that the student does not experience the slightest discomfort during the lesson. Also, the method widely uses music.

Total Physical Response. The method is based on the principle of “doing by learning”. It works well with younger students - preschoolers and junior high school students. The lessons practice the execution of commands and assignments, for example: "Stand up!" - "Stand up!", "Close the door!" - "Close the door!" Thus, the student memorizes the simplest phrases, which become more and more complex over time.

The Silent Way. In this method, much attention is paid to the independence of students: the teacher, as the name suggests, practically does not speak (for example, does not give detailed and lengthy explanations of grammar). Instead, he acts as an assistant who guides students. Pronunciation is of great importance - it takes a lot of time in each lesson. Also, the passed

vocabulary and grammar is regularly repeated. Often, students do not even write formal tests based on what they have learned; instead, the instructor assesses their progress from lesson to lesson.

The Lexical Approach. Here the study of vocabulary is at the forefront. Initially, a list of the most frequently used words and lexical structures is determined, and the study moves gradually, from simple to complex. Much less attention is paid to grammar than in other methods.

Task Based Learning. In this method, language learning is based on the performance of a communicative task. For example, the teacher instructs the students to act out a dialogue on the theme “In a restaurant”. Students in pairs or groups perform it using only the lexical and grammatical means at their disposal. Then the analysis of what language is necessary for the successful completion of the task is carried out, the teacher gives the students the necessary vocabulary and grammar, after which a similar task is performed using new language tools.

Community Language Learning. Here the basis is the work of students in a group; they help each other and share their existing language knowledge. The teacher again acts only as an assistant, and not as a teacher in the classical sense of the word.

When choosing a teaching methodology, it is necessary to take into account the fact that each teacher is individual, and each teacher is distinguished by his own unique style of presenting information.

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3. https://www.study.ru/article/sovety/sovremennye-metody-prepodavaniya-angliyskogo-yazyka

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Абдуллаханова Г., к.ф.н.
доцент кафедры «Социально-гуманитарные науки»
ТГЭУ
Алиматова Н., к.ф.н.
доцент кафедры «Социально-гуманитарные науки»
ТГЭУ

СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЕ И ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ В ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОМ ПРОЦЕССЕ

Аннотация: Одной из важнейших задач на сегодняшний день является создание перспективной системы образования, способной подготовить будущих специалистов к жизни в новых условиях цивилизации. Внедрение современных педагогических и информационных технологий в образовательный процесс служит важнейшим фактором дальнейшего устойчивого развития и модернизации государства. В традиционной модели образования преподавание предмета «Философия» представало в виде пересказа «книжной мудрости». Современная парадигма образования предлагает сместить акценты с культурно-информационного метода трансляции знания на проблемно-деятельностный. Основой образования должны стать не столько учебные дисциплины, сколько способы мышления и самостоятельной деятельности.

Ключевые слова: философия, образование, педагогика, педагогические и информационные технологии

Abdullakhanova G., Ph.D.
ass.prof. "Social and Humanities"
TSEU
Alimatova N., Ph.D.
ass.prof. "Social and Humanities"
TSEU

MODERN PEDAGOGICAL AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

One of the most important tasks today is the creation of a promising education system capable of preparing future professionals for life in the new conditions of civilization. The introduction of modern pedagogical and information technologies into the educational process is the most important factor for further sustainable development and modernization of the state. In the traditional model of education, the teaching of the subject "Philosophy" was

presented as a retelling of "book wisdom." The modern paradigm of education proposes to shift the emphasis from the cultural-information method of translating knowledge to problem-solving activity. Education should be based not so much on academic disciplines as with ways of thinking and independent activity.

Keywords: philosophy, education, pedagogy, pedagogical and information technologies

Расскажи мне, и я забуду, покажи мне, и я запомню,
вовлеки меня – и я пойму»
(китайская мудрость)

XXI век предъявляет человечеству большие требования. И одной из важнейших задач на сегодняшний день является создание перспективной системы образования, способной подготовить будущих специалистов к жизни в новых условиях цивилизации, а именно умеющих думать, работать, анализировать, прогнозировать, т.е. подготовка специалистов высочайшего класса, умеющих генерировать новые идеи во всех областях жизнедеятельности людей. Самой надежной опорой в этом процессе является молодежь, уверенно входящая в жизнь как мощная сила, обладающая современными знаниями и профессиями, самостоятельно и по-новому мыслящая, способная взять на себя ответственность за будущее страны. Как отмечает Президент Узбекистана Ш.М.Мирзиёев в Послании Олий Мажлису: «…мы поставили перед собой цель войти в ряд развитых государств и сможем достичь ее, только проводя ускоренные реформы, опираясь на науку, просвещение и инновации. Для этого нам, прежде всего, необходимо воспитать кадры новой формации, выступающие инициаторами реформ, обладающие стратегическим видением, глубокими знаниями и высокой квалификацией. Именно поэтому мы начали реформирование всех звеньев образования – от дошкольного до высшего»[53]

Одним из основных направлений в деятельности государства остается подготовка высококвалифицированных кадров нового поколения. Следовательно, будущее общества зависит от интеллектуально-практической деятельности, созидательной силы, умственного и физического совершенства, политической сознательности и духовно-нравственного развития молодого поколения страны. Поэтому внедрение современных педагогических и информационных технологий в образовательный процесс, организация инновационных занятий в современных рыночных отношениях, служит важнейшим фактором дальнейшего устойчивого развития и модернизации государства.

[53] Мирзиёев Ш.М. Послание Президента Республики Узбекистан Олий Мажлису. 24.01.2020. - https://president.uz/ru/lists/view/3324

Выбор Узбекистаном собственного независимого пути развития имеет глубокое отражение в системе воспитания и образования. Основополагающие документы, принятые за последние годы в Узбекистане в области образования, направлены на дальнейшее развитие демократизации и гуманизации процесса обучения и воспитания, что предполагает модернизацию учебно-воспитательного процесса в системе непрерывного образования, воспитание интеллектуальной и образованной молодёжи, отвечающей всем требованиям современности и в соответствии с мировыми тенденциями.

Традиционная модель образования, направленная на передачу будущему специалисту необходимых знаний, умений, навыков в наше время утратила свою силу и перспективность. Возникает острая необходимость изменения стратегических, глобальных целей образования, смещения акцента с оценки знаний специалиста на его человеческие, личностные качества, которые возникают одновременно и как цель, и как средство его подготовки к будущей профессиональной деятельности.

В системе образования в прошлом исходили из того, что субъектом учебного процесса является лишь преподаватель, а учащийся есть внешне противопоставленный ему объект. Цель такого обучения – передача некоторого набора знаний, в рамках достаточно жёстких правил организации учебного процесса (где всё было приспособлено для «слушания» и мало места оставалось для самостоятельной работы). Собственно, и преподавание предмета «Философия», изначально нацеленное на творческий поиск и осмысление, в реальности представало ничем иным как пересказом «книжной мудрости», обзором того, что говорил тот или иной мыслитель.

Современная парадигма образования предлагает сместить акценты с культурно-информационного метода трансляции знания (в том числе и философского) на проблемно-деятельностный. Теперь «важнейшим условием формирования рациональности является воспитание такого качества, как самостоятельность мышления. Оно формируется в процессе собственной активности студента по решению значимых проблем, пониманию образовательного материала». [54] Меняется и роль преподавателя – он «не учит», а стимулирует, задаёт направление, превращая пассивных слушателей в сообщество исследователей, а философию в «философствование». Для решения этой задачи можно достаточно успешно использовать разнообразные методы педагогических и информационных технологий. Как подчеркивает Президент Узбекистана Ш.М.Мирзиёев: «Современные информационные технологии необходимо внедрить на всех этапах системы образования. … В целях устойчивого развития мы должны глубоко освоить цифровые знания и

[54]Запесоцкий А. С. Образование: философия, культурология, политика. – М.: Наука, 2002. С. 100.

информационные технологии, что это даст нам возможность идти по самому короткому пути к достижению всестороннего прогресса».[55]

На фоне трансформаций высшего образования нашего государства появляется насущная необходимость переосмысления, дополнения и уточнения существующих подходов к организации учебного процесса по философии и другим гуманитарным наукам в высшей школе.

Характерным признаком практики современной высшей школы является широкое применение педагогических и информационных технологий в обучении, что обусловлено возросшими потребностями участников учебного процесса и профессиональными отраслевыми требованиями на фоне динамичного развития этих технологий и общей заинтересованности в них со стороны общества.

Применяя современные педагогические и информационные технологии в системе высшего образования мы даем студентам возможность на базе минимума знаний развивать умения и навыки, необходимые для повышения профессионального уровня, а также развивать способности к жизненному самоопределению. Именно на это ориентирует нас принятый в нашей стране Государственный Образовательный Стандарт. И такой подход, называемый компетентностным, ориентирует педагогов на формирование ключевых компетенций выпускника как основы его профессиональной мобильности. Главной задачей преподавателя становится формирование этих компетенций у студентов. Для реализации в учебном процессе этих компетенций преподавателю потребуются совершенно иные умения и методы по сравнению с теми, какие были достаточны для преподавания учебных предметов.

В преподавании предмета «Философия» необходимо использовать зарубежный опыт применения педагогических и информационных технологий. Во многих зарубежных вузах разработаны и используются различные инновационные методы в педагогической деятельности, которые:

- помогают научить студентов активным способам получения новых знаний;
- дают возможность овладеть более высоким уровнем личной социальной активности;
- создают такие условия в обучении, при которых студенты не могут не научиться;
- стимулируют творческие способности студентов;
- помогают приблизить учебу к практике повседневной жизни, формируют не только знания, умения и навыки по предмету, но и активную жизненную позицию.[56]

[55] Мирзиёев Ш.М. Послание Президента Республики Узбекистан Олий Мажлису. 24.01.2020. - https://president.uz/ru/lists/view/3324

В связи с чем, особый интерес вызывают активные методы обучения, т.к. они способствуют:

- эффективному усвоению знаний;
- формируют навыки практических исследований, позволяющие принимать профессиональные решения;
- позволяют решать задачи перехода от простого накопления знаний к созданию механизмов самостоятельного поиска и навыков исследовательской деятельности;
- формируют ценностные ориентации личности; повышают познавательную активность;
- развивают творческие способности; создают дидактические и психологические условия, способствующие проявлению активности студентов.

Например, изучая тему по предмету «Философия» - «Проблема социального прогнозирования. Философские проблемы глобализации», - для ее закрепления и более глубокого освоения и понимания теоретического материала на семинарских занятиях преподаватель может применить метод «Мозгового штурма», когда из числа студентов определяются экспертные группы и с помощью рабочих гипотез они рассматривают самые разнообразные идеи, доказывают важность решения придуманной или взятой из реальной действительной ситуации. Данный метод базируется на психологических и педагогических закономерностях коллективной деятельности и стимулирует творческую активность студентов.

Для изучения и освоения этой же темы можно применить и весьма популярные на Западе кейс-технологии, которые разработаны для обучения на основе реальных или вымышленных проблемных ситуаций и направлены не только на освоение знаний, сколько на формирование у учащихся новых качеств и знаний. Этот метод активизации учебно-познавательной деятельности обучаемых, характеризуется следующими признаками: наличие конкретной ситуации; разработка группой (подгруппами или индивидуально) вариантов решения ситуации; публичная защита разработанных вариантов разрешения ситуации с последующим оппонированием; подведение итогов и оценка результатов занятий. По мнению студентов, они ощущают себя на таких занятиях участниками социальных действий.

Эффективность кейс-технологии связана с рядом принципов:

1) принцип партнёрства, сотрудничества преподавателя с учащимися, которое базируется на признании самих учащихся партнёрами в образовательной деятельности, на взаимодействии и коллективном обсуждении ситуаций.

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[56]Сорокин Н.Д. Об инновационных методах в преподавании социологических курсов // Социс, 2005, № 8. С. 120-125.

2) принцип смещения роли преподавателя с трансляции и «разжёвывания» знаний к организации процесса их добывания – максимальное снижение роли преподавателя как единственного «держателя» знаний, возрастание его роли как эксперта и консультанта, помогающего учащимся ориентироваться в мире научной информации.

3) принцип творчества, который предполагает превращение кейса и занятия с его применением в индивидуально неповторимый, интересный и завлекающий творческий процесс и получение окончательного продукта.

4) принцип прагматизма, ориентирующий на чёткое определение возможностей того или иного кейса, планирование результатов обучения с точки зрения формирования у учащихся навыков анализа ситуаций.

С помощью «кейс-стади», как полагает японский профессор Т. Сакамото, педагогическая технология обеспечивает внедрение в общество системного способа мышления. Особенность данного инновационного технологического подхода - в его направленности на достижение заведомо фиксированной цели.

Для активизации познавательной деятельности студентов, раскрытия их творческого потенциала, организации учебного процесса по теме «Проблема социального прогнозирования. Философские проблемы глобализации» с высоким уровнем самостоятельности преподаватели могут применять на занятиях и другие образовательные технологии, например, личностно-ориентированное обучение, проблемное обучение, тестовые формы контроля знаний, метод проектов, проведение бинарного урока и др., а также такие графические организаторы, как: Таблица Инсерт, Кластер, Категориальная таблица, Диаграмма Венна, Таблица SWOT-анализа, Схема «Рыбий скелет».

Таким образом, подводя итог, можно отметить, что традиционная подготовка специалистов, ориентированная на формирование знаний, умений и навыков в предметной области, всё больше отстаёт от современных требований и от нее необходимо отказываться. Основой образования должны стать не столько учебные дисциплины, сколько способы мышления и самостоятельной деятельности. Необходимо не только выпустить специалиста, получившего подготовку высокого уровня, но и включить его уже на стадии обучения в разработку новых технологий, адаптировать к условиям конкретной производственной среды, сделать его проводником новых решений, успешно выполняющим функции менеджера. И для этого, как отмечает Президент Узбекистана Ш.М.Мирзиёев: «Мы обязаны создать все условия для нашей молодежи, которая стремится к получению высшего образования, самосовершенствованию…»[57]

[57] Мирзиёев Ш.М. Послание Президента Республики Узбекистан Олий Мажлису. 24.01.2020. - https://president.uz/ru/lists/view/3324

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Абдурахманов У.К., к.х.н.
доцент кафедры медицинской химии
Андижанский государственный медицинский институт
Республика Узбекистан, г. Андижан

ФИЗИКО-ХИМИЧЕСКОЕ ИЗУЧЕНИЕ СИСТЕМЫ ИЗ МОЧЕВИНЫ, ФОСФОРНОЙ КИСЛОТЫ И МОНОХЛОРАЦЕТАТА

Аннотация: Визуально политермическим методом изучена растворимость в системе мочевина - [84% фосфорная кислота + 16% вода] - монохлоруксусная кислота от 14,4 °С (полное затвердевание системы) до 100 °С и на основе политерм растворимости и внутренных разрезов построена политермическая диаграмма системы. На политермической диаграмме растворимости разграничены поля кристаллизации моногидрата фосфорной кислоты, мочевины и соединений составов: $CO(NH_2)_2 \cdot H_3PO_4$; $ClCH_2COOH \cdot H_3PO_4$; $CO(NH_2)_2 \cdot ClCH_2COOH$; $CO(NH_2)_2 \cdot 2ClCH_2COOH$.

Ключевые слова: мочевина, фосфорная кислота, монохлоруксусная кислота, политермическая диаграмма, поля кристаллизации.

Abduraxmanov U., kandidat of Chemical Sciences
Associate Professor of the Department of Medical Chemistry
Andijan State Medical Institute
Republic of Uzbekistan, Andijan

PHYSICO-CHEMICAL STUDY OF THE SYSTEM FROM UREA, PHOSPHORIC ACID AND MONOCHLOROACETATE

Abstract: The solubility in the system urea - [84% phosphoric acid + 16% water] - monochloroacetic acid from 14.4 ° C (complete solidification of the system) to 100 ° C was visually studied by the polythermal method, and a polythermal drawing of the system was constructed based on the polytherms of solubility and internal sections. On the polythermal solubility drawing, the crystallization fields of phosphoric acid monohydrate, urea and compounds of the following compositions are distinguished: $CO(NH_2)_2 \cdot H_3PO_4$; $ClCH_2COOH \cdot H_3PO_4$; $CO(NH_2)_2 \cdot ClCH_2COOH$; $CO(NH_2)_2 \cdot 2ClCH_2COOH$.

Keywords: urea, phosphoric acid, monochloroacetic acid, polythermal drawing, crystallization fields.

Хлопководство является один из ведущих отраслей народного хозяйства Узбекистана. Первостепенной задачей технического прогресса в хлопководстве является механизированная уборка урожая, а для успешной

работы хлопкоуборочных машин хлопчатник должен быть обезлиствлен при помощи химических препаратов (дефолиантов).

Дефолиация вызывает не только опадение листьев, но заметно ускоряет созревание коробочек хлопчатника, снижает себестоимости хлопка-сырца, сокращает затраты труда на уборку и повышает выход хлопка-сырца высших сортов, является средством борьбы с вредителями и болезнями коробочек и волокна.

Перед дефолиантами ставится ряд требований: они должны быть более концентрированными по действующему веществу, высокоэффективными, обеспечивающими опадение листьев хлопчатника до 80 - 90% за одну обработку при низких нормах расхода, действующими "мягко" на растения, а следовательно, не влияющими отрицательно на них и не снижающими урожая, его качество и масличность семян, а также не приводящими засорению хлопка волокна.

Целью настоящей работы является получение различных соединений на основе монохлорацетата, фосфорной кислоты и мочевины, интересующие при синтезе новых дефолиантов.

Для характеристики поведения исходных компонентов при их совместном присутствии в широком концентрационном и температурном интервале визуально политермическим методом изучена растворимость системы мочевина – [84% фосфорная кислота + 16% вода] - монохлоруксусная кислота [1].

Как известно, при обработке растений растворами производных галлоидкарбоновых кислот проявляют ростостимулирующую и дефолиирующую активность [2-4]. Получение различных соединений на их основе имеет большое значение при синтезе новых дефолиантов [5].

Система $CO(NH_2)_2$ - [84%H_3PO_4 + 16%H_2O] - $ClCH_2COOH$ изучена с помощью девяти внутренних разрезов. Построена политермическая

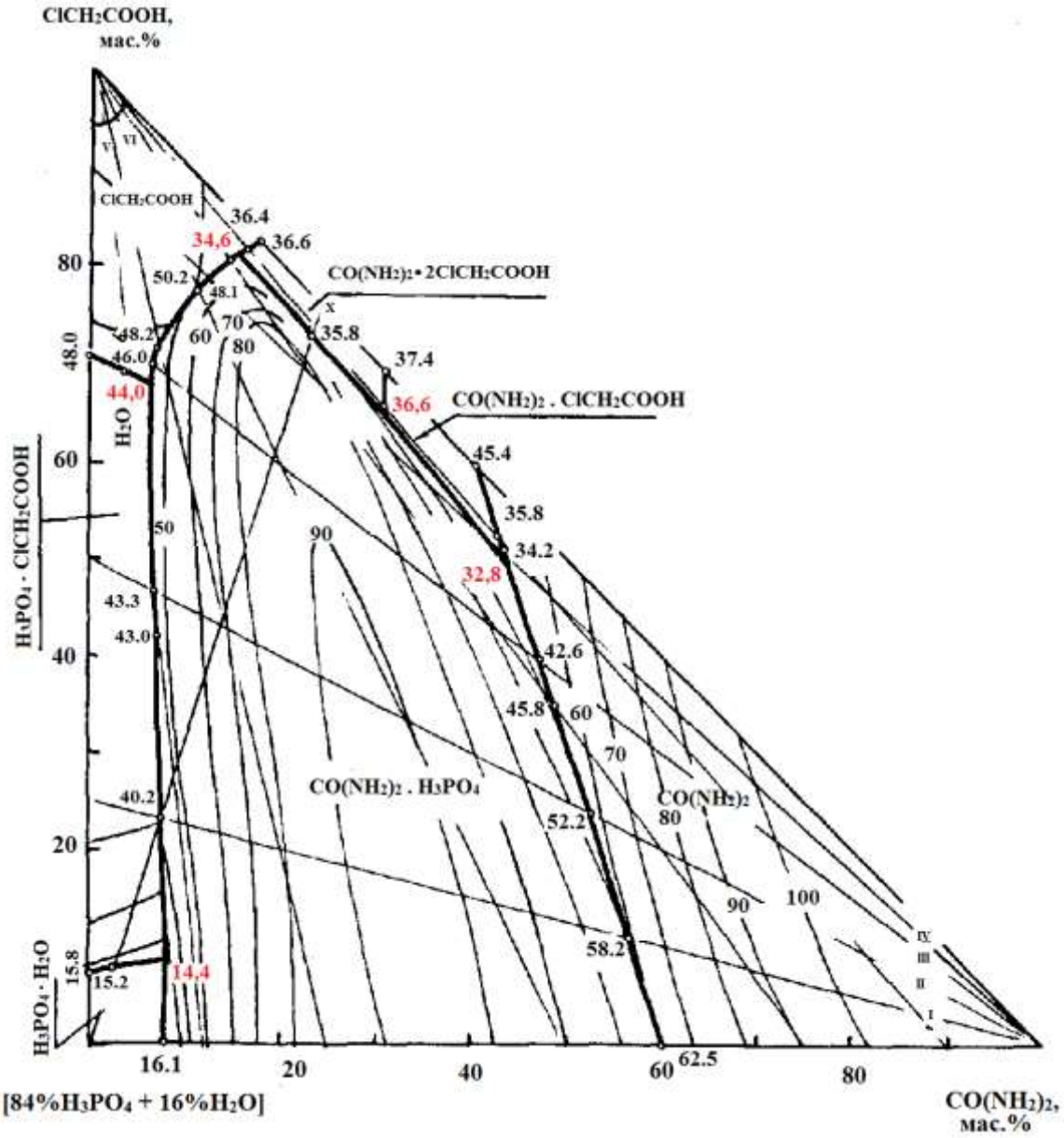


Рис. 1. Политерма растворимости системы монохлоруксусная кислота – мочевина – [84% фосфорная кислота +16%вода]

диаграмма растворимости системы от 14,4 °С (полное затвердевание системы) до 100 °С (рис. 1.), на которой разграничены поля кристаллизации моногидрата фосфорной кислоты, мочевины и соединений составов: $CO(NH_2)_2 \cdot H_3PO_4$; $ClCH_2COOH \cdot H_3PO_4$; $CO(NH_2)_2 \cdot ClCH_2COOH$; $CO(NH_2)_2 \cdot 2ClCH_2COOH$.

Поля сходятся в пяти тройных узловых точках (табл.1). На политермической диаграмме растворимости внутри полей кристаллизации через каждые 10 °С нанесены изотермы растворимости. Построены проекции политермических кривых растворимости на стороны [84%H_3PO_4 + 16%H_2O] - $CO(NH_2)_2$, [84%H_3PO_4 + 16%H_2O] - $ClCH_2COOH$.

На политермической диаграмме наибольшую область занимает поле

кристаллизации фосфата мочевины, что свидетельствует о малой растворимости его по сравнению о остальными компонентами системы.

Соединение H_3PO_4•$ClCH_2COOH$ в системе существует в интервале температур 14,4 - 48,0 °С. Наименьшая концентрация монохлоруксусной кислоты, вызывающая образование данного соединения - 7,2 % .

Таблица 1.

Двойные и тройные узловые точки системы $CO(NH_2)_2$-[84%H_3PO_4+16%H_2O]- $ClCH_2COOH$

Состав жидкой фазы, мас.%			Температура кристаллизации, ^{0}C	Твердая фаза
$CO(NH_2)_2$	**$ClCH_2COOH$**	**[84%H_3PO_4 + 16%H_2O]**		
17,8	82,2	-	36,6	$ClCH_2COOH$ + $CO(NH_2)_2$•2$ClCH_2COOH$
16,4	81,6	2,0	34,5	То же
15,4	81,1	3,5	34,6	$ClCH_2COOH$ + $CO(NH_2)_2$•2$ClCH_2COOH$ + $CO(NH_2)_2$ •H_3PO_4
14,6	80,6	4,8	42,1	$ClCH_2COOH$ + $CO(NH_2)_2$ •H_3PO_4
12,4	78,8	8,8	48,0	То же
11,3	77,5	11,4	50,2	То же
7,2	71,6	21,2	48,2	То же
6,6	70,1	23,3	46,0	То же
-	70,8	29,2	48,0	$ClCH_2COOH$ + $ClCH_2COOH$•H_3PO_4
3,8	69,0	27,2	46,1	То же
6,4	68,0	25,6	44,0	$ClCH_2COOH$ + $CO(NH_2)_2$•H_3PO_4 + $ClCH_2COOH$•H_3PO_4
6,8	46,6	46,6	43,3	$CO(NH_2)_2$ •H_3PO_4 + $ClCH_2COOH$•H_3PO_4
7,0	42,0	51,0	43,0	То же
7,4	23,1	69,5	40,2	То же
8,0	8,4	83,6	14,4	H_3PO_4•H_2O + $ClCH_2COOH$•H_3PO_4 + $CO(NH_2)_2$ •H_3PO_4
2,6	7,7	89,7	15,2	H_3PO_4•H_2O + $ClCH_2COOH$•H_3PO_4

-	7,2	92,8	15,8	То же
7,5	-	92,5	10,1	$H_3PO_4•H_2O + CO(NH_2)_2•H_3PO_4$
23,1	72,9	4,0	35,8	$CO(NH_2)_2•2ClCH_2COOH + CO(NH_2)_2•H_3PO_4$
31,2	64,9	3,9	36,6	$CO(NH_2)_2•2ClCH_2COOH + CO(NH_2)_2•ClCH_2COOH + CO(NH_2)_2•H_3PO_4$
31,0	65,7	3,3	36,9	$CO(NH_2)_2•2ClCH_2COOH + CO(NH_2)_2•ClCH_2COOH$
30,8	69,2	-	37,4	То же
40,2	53,9	5,9	34,5	$CO(NH_2)_2•ClCH_2COOH + CO(NH_2)_2•H_3PO_4$
40,4	59,6	-	45,4	$CO(NH_2)_2•ClCH_2COOH + CO(NH_2)_2$
42,6	52,6	4,8	35,8	То же
43,4	50,9	5,7	34,2	То же
43,8	49,6	6,6	32,8	$CO(NH_2)_2•ClCH_2COOH + CO(NH_2)_2 + CO(NH_2)_2•H_3PO_4$
47,2	39,6	13,2	42,6	$CO(NH_2)_2•H_3PO_4 + CO(NH_2)_2$
48,8	35,0	16,2	45,6	То же
52,6	23,7	23,7	52,2	То же
56,8	10,8	32,4	58,2	То же
60,5	-	39,5	62,5	То же

Как видно из рис.1 поля кристаллизации монохлорацетат- и бис-монохлорацетатов мочевины занимают небольшую часть диаграммы. По занимаемой площади кристаллизации можно судить, что они являются хорошо растворимыми в данной системе.

Выделенные соединения идентифицированы химическим и физико-химическим методами анализа. Результаты элементного анализа соединения $ClCH_2COOH•H_3PO_4$ соответствуют вычисленным значениям. Рентгенофазовый анализ показывает, что соединение характеризуется собственными дифракционными рефлексами, не характерными для составляющих компонентов (рис.2, а).

По данным термогравиметрического анализа $ClCH_2COOH•H_3PO_4$, плавится при 40,0 °С (рис.3). При 170 °С происходит его разложение с

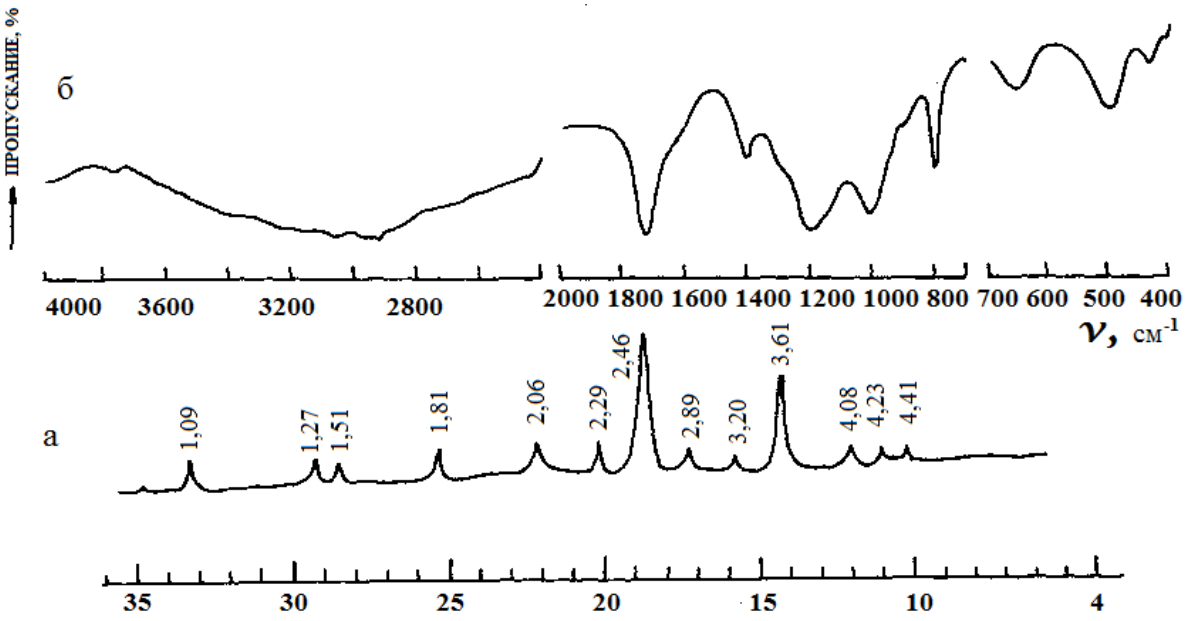


Рис.2. а) Рентгенограмма $ClCH_2COOH \cdot H_3PO_4$; б) ИК-спектр $ClCH_2COOH \cdot H_3PO_4$

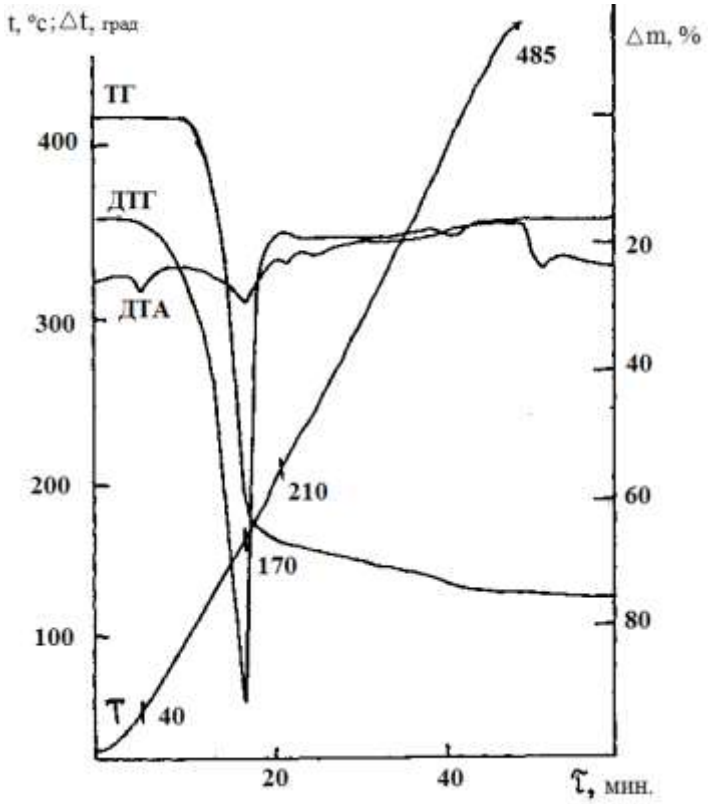


Рис.3. Дериватограмма $ClCH_2COOH \cdot H_3PO_4$

удалением 61,3% вещества. В интервале температур 210-485 °С наблюдается сложный процесс превращения остатков продуктов распада соединения, которые не характеризуются ярко выраженными температурными эффектами. По ТГ дериватограмме потеря массы при этом составляет 7,8%.

Известно, что кристаллическая монохлоруксусная кислота находится в ассоциированном состоянии в виде димера, за счет водородной связи, о чем свидетельствует понижение полос поглощения валентных колебаний ν(CO) группы в ИК спектре кислоты от 1794 $см^{-1}$ до 1735 $см^{-1}$ при переходе ее из парообразного в кристаллическое состояние. Аналогичный димер образует также ортофосфорная кислота, подтверждением которого может служить появление в ИК спектре концентрированного раствора кислоты полосы поглощения в области 895 $см^{-1}$, обусловленной валентным колебанием димер иона $H_5P_2O_8^-$.

В ИК спектре $ClCH_2COOH•H_3PO_4$, полоса поглощения, обусловленная валентным колебанием карбоксильной и фосфатной группы, уменьшена соответственно на 15 и 10 $см^{-1}$ по сравнению со спектрами соответствующих свободных кислот. По-видимому, это обусловлено координацией молекул кислот через водородную связь между CO группой $ClCH_2COOH$ и OH группой H_3PO_4, а также P = O и HO группой фосфорной и монохлоруксусной кислот.

Атом хлора не участвует в специфическом взаимодействии с молекулой фосфорной кислоты, что подтверждает неизменное положение полосы поглощения C-Cl связи при 650 $см^{-1}$ в ИК спектре соединения (рис. 2. б).

Таким образом в изученной системе установлено образование соединений составов $CO(NH_2)_2•H_3PO_4$; $ClCH_2COOH•H_3PO_4$; $CO(NH_2)_2•ClCH_2COOH$; $CO(NH_2)_2•2ClCH_2COOH$ интересных в качестве регуляторов роста и дефолиантов, выявлены их температурные и концентрационные пределы существования.

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Абдусаломова Н.М.
ассистент кафедры «Высшая математика»
Наманганский инженерно-технологический институт
Узбекистан, Наманган

О ПЕРВЫХ ИНТЕГРАЛАХ ГАМИЛЬТОННЫХ СИСТЕМ В СИМПЛЕКТИЧЕСКОЙ ГЕОМЕТРИИ

Аннотации: В работе изучается гамильтоновы системы и их первые интегралы.

Ключевые слова: скобка пуассона, пуассоновое многообразие, пуассоновая структура, симплектическое многообразие, гамильтоновая система, первый интеграл гамильтоновой системы.

Abdusalomova N.M.
assistent of the department «Advanced mathematics»
Namangan institute of engineering and technology
Uzbekistan, Namangan

ON THE FIRST INTEGRALS OF HAMILTONIAN SYSTEMS IN SYMPLECTIC GEOMETRY

Annotations: The paper studies Hamiltonian systems and their first integrals.

Key words: Poisson bracket, Poisson manifold, Poisson structure, symplectic manifold, Hamiltonian system, first integral of a Hamiltonian system.

Пусть дано гладкое многообразие M . Скобка Пуассона на M сопоставляет каждой паре гладких вещественнозначных функций новую гладкую вещественнозначную функцию, которую мы будем обозначать через $\{F, H\}$ Чтобы называться скобкой Пуассона, такая скобочная операция должна обладать определенными свойствами. Мы сформулируем эти свойства сначала в простом бескоординатном виде. Впоследствии мы перепишем их в локальных координатах, и в таком виде их также можно взять в качестве определяющих свойств скобки Пуассона, особенно если M - открытое подмножество некоторого евклидова пространства.

Определение. Скобка Пуассона на гладком многообразии M — это операция, сопоставляющая каждой паре *F, H* гладких вещественнозначных функций гладкую вещественнозначную функцию $\{F, H\}$ на M и обладающая следующими свойствами:

(а) билинейность:

$$\{cF + c'P,\ H\} = c\ \{F,\ H) + c'\{P,\ H\},$$
$$\{F,\ cH + c'P\} = c\{F,\ H\} + c'\ \{F,\ P\}$$

для любых $c, c' \in R;$

(b) кососимметричность:

$$\{F,\ H\} = -\{H, F\};$$

(c) тождество Якоби:

$$\{\{F,\ H\}, P\} + \{\{P,\ \mathrm{F}\}, H\} + \{\{H,\ \mathrm{P}\}, F\} = 0;$$

(d) правило Лейбница:

$$\{F,\ H \cdot P\} = \{F,\ H\} \cdot P + H \cdot \{F, P\}.$$

(Здесь $\cdot$ обозначает обычное умножение функций.) Во всех этих равенствах $F,\ H$ и P — произвольные гладкие вещественнозначные функции на M.

Многообразие M со скобкой Пуассона называется пуассоновым многообразием, а скобка определяет пуассонову структуру на M. Понятие пуассонова многообразия является несколько более общим, чем понятие симплектического многообразия или многообразия с гамильтоновой структурой; в частности, многообразие не обязано быть четномерным.

Пусть M - четномерное евклидово пространство R^{2n} координами $(p,q) = (p_1,...,p_n,q_1,...,q_n)$. Мы определяем Скобку Пуассона двух гладких функций $F(p,q), H(p,q)$ формулой (канонической скобкой пуассона)

$$\{F,\ H\} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left\{ \frac{\partial F}{\partial q_i}\frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i} - \frac{\partial F}{\partial p_i}\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i} \right\}. \qquad (1)$$

Гамильтоново векторное поле:

Определение. Пусть M — пуассоново многообразие и $H : M \to R$ — гладкая функция. Гамильтоновым векторным полем, соответствующим функции H, называется единственное гладкое векторное поле v_H на M, удовлетворяющее условию

$$v_H(F) = \{F, H\} = -\{H, F\}$$

для каждой гладкой функции $\mathrm{F} : M \to R$. Уравнения потока векторного поля v_H называются уравнениями Гамильтона для «гамильтониана» H.

Пример:

В случае канонической скобки Пуассона (1) на R^m, $m=2n+l$ гамильтоново векторное поле, соответствующее функции $H(p,q,z)$, очевидно, имеет вид

$$v_H=\sum_{i=1}^{n}\left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial p^i}\frac{\partial}{\partial q^i}-\frac{\partial H}{\partial q^i}\frac{\partial}{\partial p^i}\right).$$

Рассмотрим систему обыкновенных дифференциальных уравнений в гамильтоновой форме

$$\frac{dx}{dt}=J(x)\nabla H(x,t) \qquad (2)$$

где $H(x,t)$ — гамильтониан, а $J(x)$ — структурная матрица, задающая скобку Пуассона.

Пример. На плоскости гамильтоновым векторным полем, соответствующим функции $H(x,y)=\frac{1}{2}(x^2+y^2)$ имеет вид $v_H=-y\frac{\partial}{\partial x}+x\frac{\partial}{\partial y}$. Соответствующая гамильтонова система дифференциальных уравнений

$$\begin{cases} x'=-y \\ y'=x \end{cases}, \qquad (3)$$

Определение. Функция $P(x,t)$ называется первым интегралом системы (2), если для решения $x(t)$ имеет место $P(x(t),t)=\text{const}$ для всех t.

Для системы (3) функция $H(x,y)=\frac{1}{2}(x^2+y^2)$ является первым интегралом. Первые интегралы легко описываются с помощью скобки Пуассона. Известна следующая теорема о первых интегралах системы (2).

Теорема-1. Функция $P(x,t)$ является первым интегралом гамильтоновой системы (2), если и только если

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial t}+\{P,H\}=0 \qquad (4)$$

для всех x,t. В частности, не зависящая от времени функция $P(\text{x})$ является первым интегралом в том и только в том случае, если $\{P,H\}=0$ всюду.

Из этой теоремы вытекает следующее следствие.

Следствие-1. Если гамильтониан $H(x)$ гамильтоновой системы (1) не зависит от времени, то он сам автоматически является первым интегралом.

В самом деле функция $H(x,y)=\frac{1}{2}(x^2+y^2)$ также является первым интегралом системы (3).

Следствие-2. Любая отмеченная относительно скобки Пуассона, заданной матрицей J , функция $C(x)$ является первым интегралом гамильтоновой системы (1).

Мы доказываем следующую теорему.

Теорема-2. Предположим, что функция $P(x,t)$ является первым интегралом не зависящей от времени гамильтоновой системы. Докажите что ее производные $\frac{\partial P}{\partial t}, \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial t^2}$ и т.д. также является первыми интегралами.

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Алдашев И.
преподаватель кафедры информационных технологий
Ферганский государственный университет
Узбекистан, г. Андижан

ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ ИНТЕРАКТИВНЫХ ОБУЧАЮЩИХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ В ПРЕПОДАВАНИИ ИНОСТРАННОГО ЯЗЫКА В ВУЗЕ

Аннотация: В статье раскрыта сущность использования интерактивных технологий в обучении иностранному языку и дана структурно-содержательная характеристика этой технологии; обоснованы дидактические условия применения интерактивных технологий в обучении иностранному языку; содержание и методы интерактивного обучения при совместном обучении и в целом внедрение интерактивных технологий в практику школы. В статье предлагается модель методики обучения иностранному языку российских старшеклассников.

Ключевые слова: возможность усвоения в единицу времени большего количества обучающих концепций; увеличение скорости усвоения материала; оказывая на них разностороннее воздействие.

Aldashev I.
teacher of the Department of Information Technologies
Fergana State University
Uzbekistan, Andijan

USE OF INTERACTIVE LEARNING TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN HIGH SCHOOL

Abstract: The article reveals the essence of the use of interactive technologies in teaching a foreign language and gives the structural and content characteristics of this technology; substantiated the didactic conditions for the use of interactive technologies in teaching a foreign language; the content and methods of interactive learning in joint learning and, in general, the introduction of interactive technologies into the practice of the school. The article proposes a model of a methodology for teaching a foreign language to Russian high school students.

Key words: the possibility of assimilating a larger number of teaching concepts per unit of time; increasing the rate of assimilation of the material; influencing them in many ways.

Активное внедрение технологии интерактивного обучения умножает дидактические возможности, обеспечивая наглядность, поддержку аудио и видео, а также контроль, что в целом способствует повышению уровня преподавания. Например, компьютерное приложение сегодня относится к обязательному введению в учебную деятельность при изучении иностранного языка. Поэтому в последнее время все чаще встает вопрос об использовании интерактивных технологий в образовательном учреждении любого уровня. Это не только новые возможности, но и новые формы и методы обучения, новые подходы к обучению. Это связано с тем, что именно компьютеризация и использование интерактивных технологий создают возможности для создания новой системы образования. Целью данного исследования является изучение использования технических средств при изучении иностранного языка, поэтому в этой связи важно выявить специфику интернационализации и сотрудничества в области обучения иностранным языкам с помощью технологий, а также как дизайн элективных курсов как фактор адаптивного обучения, ориентированного на студентов. Ускорение научно-технического прогресса, основанное на внедрении в производство гибких автоматизированных систем, микропроцессоров, программных средств управления и обрабатывающих центров, ставит перед современной педагогической наукой важную задачу по обучению и обучению подрастающего поколения, которое может активно участвовать в новый этап развития современного общества, связанный со знанием иностранного языка за счет использования информационных ресурсов. Решение вышеупомянутой проблемы в основном зависит от технического оснащения школ (то есть компьютерных технологий с соответствующим периферийным оборудованием, учебным, демонстрационным оборудованием) и от готовности учащихся воспринимать постоянно увеличивающийся поток информации, большая часть которого обычно на иностранном языке. Широкое распространение интерактивных технологий является таким образовательным ресурсом, который служит интеллектуальной базой для обучения творчеству подрастающего поколения. По этой причине актуальны методические подходы к использованию интерактивных технологий обучения для реализации идей личностно-ориентированного и адаптивного обучения с целью развития личности студента. В частности, для развития творческого потенциала личности, формирования у него способности прогнозировать результаты своей деятельности нам необходимо разработать стратегию поиска путей и методов решения задач, как учебных, так и практических. Следовательно, актуальность подготовки учителей к обучению иностранному языку с использованием интерактивных технологий обучения зависит не только от социального устройства, но и от потребности личности в самоопределении и самовыражении в современном развитии межкультурных

отношений. Особое внимание уделяется использованию различных ресурсов при обучении иностранному языку, таких как: мобильные устройства применительно к школьной практике и изучению языков; применение новых учебников для изучения языков; платформа обучения и обучение в виртуальной среде; виртуальная реальность и дополненная реальность для изучения языков; видеоигры как учебная среда для изучения языка; изготовление и получение цифровых устройств (приложений) для изучения языков (блоги, подкасты, вики), видео, цифровых панелей и т. д. Это помогает обеспечить предпосылки для интенсификации учебного процесса, а также создание методик, ориентированных на развитие личности студента. Технология интерактивного обучения включает в себя следующие структурные элементы: упрощение (модификация и сужение разнообразных, сложных процессов с целью создания более благоприятных предпосылок для обучения); воплощение (симуляции, помогающие определить целевой путь понимания); передача (использование знаний и умений в повседневной практике); идентификация (способность ученика идентифицировать себя с данной ролью).

В связи с этим можно выделить следующие методы и приемы, формы организации в процессе занятий с использованием интерактивных технологий:

- ✓ работа с концепциями - метод самообучения, при котором учащиеся работают индивидуально, в парах. в группе взаимодействовать с информацией, где участие учителя минимально;
- ✓ мультимедийная лекция; искать информацию в Интернете или мультимедийных каталогах; работать с интерактивной доской;
- ✓ интерактивное общение (активное взаимодействие между всеми участниками образовательного процесса), которое становится важным источником знаний и опыта в реализации активных и интерактивных методов обучения (ролевые игры, мозговой штурм, групповое обсуждение, анализ ситуации);
- ✓ использование интерактивной доски: это сенсорный экран, подключаемый к компьютеру, когда изображение на доске пропускается через проектор (здесь повышается эффективность процесса обучения, формируется интерактивное пространство; осуществляется взаимодействие с иностранным языком).

В то же время использование интерактивной технологии способствует развитию различных видов сенсорного восприятия информации: слуховой формы (информация представляет собой совокупность звуков); визуальная форма (внутренняя и внешняя информация - это набор визуальных образов.

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Алдашев И.
преподаватель кафедры информационных технологий
Ферганский государственный университет
Узбекистан, г. Андижан

ВАЖНОСТЬ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ СОВРЕМЕННЫХ МЕТОДОВ В ОБУЧЕНИИ РУССКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ КАК ИНОСТРАННОМУ

Аннотация: В традиционном обучении в проверка знаний в основном проводит-ся для того, чтобы помочь обучающимся выявить пробелы в знаниях. При-менительно к системе дистанционного обучения важность контроля знаний и умений существенно возрастает в силу удаленности обучающихся и обучае-мых.

Ключевые слова: информационные методы, дискуссионные методы, игровые методы (специально организованные драматические ситуации), аналитические методы, передача.

Aldashev I.
teacher of the Department of Information Technologies
Fergana State University
Uzbekistan, Andijan

THE IMPORTANCE OF USING MODERN METHODS IN TEACHING RUSSIAN AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

Abstract: In traditional teaching, knowledge testing is mainly carried out in order to help students identify knowledge gaps. With regard to the distance learning system, the importance of control of knowledge and skills increases significantly due to the distance of students and trainees.

Key words: information methods, discussion methods, play methods (specially organized dramatic situations), analytical methods, transmission.

Дидактические условия внедрения интерактивных технологий в обучении иностранным языкам для научного обоснования дидактических условий реализации интерактивных технологий обучения в процессе изучения иностранного языка в вузе предложен следующий набор:

1) Построение интерактивной технологической модификации структуры урока: мотивация (создание интереса к изучению иностранного языка посредством ситуаций, взятых из реальной жизни или относящихся к определенной профессии); знания (взаимодействие учащихся с учебным материалом и компьютером в процессе самостоятельной работы); воспроизведение (сосредоточиться на новом материале, применив

метод «работа с концепциями»); понимание (понимание знаний, полученных в результате анализа); передача (передача информации друг другу в процессе групповой работы посредством устных монологов); трансфер (перенос решений из анализа текстов, ситуаций, обсуждения трудностей студенческой практики); творчество (создание собственных творческих работ - миниатюр, очерков, статей и анализов и т. д.); диагностика (самореализация студентов);

2) Создание полноценного познавательного процесса на уроках иностранного языка: учащиеся приобретают не только лингвистическое понимание программного обеспечения, но и формирование картины мира посредством ознакомления как аутентичных вербальных, так и содержательных ценностей новых систем видения мира; т.е. формирование у студента умения соотносить «свое» и «чужое», осознавать, что объединяет самобытную культуру и культуру страны изучаемого иностранного языка;

3) Использование соответствующих форм, видов и средств организации учебного процесса с учетом психологической поддержки обучающегося: направлено на избежание переутомления обучающегося во время уроков, для чего используются разные формы и виды учебной деятельности (в группах , в том числе парная работа, возбуждающий монолог, диалоговая речь, письмо, аудирование, чтение); создание комфортной атмосферы в классе за счет использования современных технологий);

4) Организация и развитие диалогового общения на занятиях: направлено на сотрудничество в совместном разрешении языковых аспектов данной коммуникативной направленности, т. Е. Вовлечение учеников в устную (аудирование, говорение) и письменную (чтение и письмо) общение. В этом случае выбор и организация учебного материала определяется темами, сферой общения, ситуациями общения, возможными при определенных условиях и приближающимися к основным параметрам реального межкультурного общения;

5) Формирование автономии учащегося в учебной деятельности: оно предполагает обучение учащихся различным стратегиям работы в изучении языка на основе структурированной индивидуальной ответственности (учащиеся вместе изучают то, что впоследствии может быть использовано индивидуально с целью сделать каждого участника индивидуально сильнее в своем / собственная должность);

6) Изучение иностранного языка на основе творческого процесса: сокращение фронтальной работы до минимума, т.е. парные, групповые виды работы, совместная творческая деятельность и проекты в учебном процессе занимают значительное место; в то же время важно создавать ситуации, которые позволяют учащимся проводить свои собственные уроки предшествующие знания и навыки в новом контексте их

использования, не требуя механического усвоения знаний, но создавая возможность для интеллектуальной и творческой обработки и интерпретации;

7) Система мониторинга освоения иностранного языка: при внедрении интерактивных технологий обучения в рамках мониторинга осуществляется идентификация и оценка предпринимаемых действий; предоставляя обратную связь, он информирует о фактических производственных результатах студентов в соответствии с их конечными целями.

Первая методическая проблема, стоящая перед преподавателем, впервые приступившим к занятиям по иностранному языку (в нашем случае по русскому языку как иностранному), – как можно точнее определить цель обучения с учетом количества часов и распределения этого количества часов (концентрированное или растянутое по времени обучения языку, аспектное или комплексное обучение языку).[58]

Содержание и методы интерактивного обучения в контексте совместного обучения Реализация технологий интерактивного обучения в процессе совместного обучения предполагает использование интерактивных методов обучения (обучение студентов тому, как анализировать жизненные ситуации, принимать собственные решения, защищать свои собственные и уважать точку зрения других людей, когда они в непринужденной обстановке обладают необходимыми коммуникативными навыками) в плане сотрудничества при изучении иностранного языка с помощью технологий. Наиболее продуктивными в процессе изучения иностранного языка являются следующие групповые методы: информационные методы (работа с языковыми понятиями), дискуссионные методы (интерактивное обучение на основе организации эффективного общения), игровые методы (специально организованные драматические ситуации), аналитические методы (приобретение навыков понимания и анализа материалов), метод видеоконференцсвязи (возможность объединения участников не только из разных городов, но и из разных стран); творческие методы (создавать собственные видеоигры для облегчения изучения языка). Таким образом, с использованием информационных интерактивных методов студенты учатся понимать сложные языковые реалии изучаемого языка, терминологию, концепции и т.д.; продуктивно работать со словарями и справочными материалами; квалифицировать концепции с точки зрения их важности и категорий; составлять короткие тексты, используя рассматриваемые концепции и т. д.

[58] Муминова Н.М. Общие вопросы методики преподавания русского языка как иностранного на начальном этапе обучения. Международный научный журнал. Экономика и социум. № 6 (73) -с .: 2020.

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Алибоев М.А.
ассистент
Андижанский машиностроительный институт
Республика Узбекистан, г. Андижан

ОБУЧЕНИЕ НАСЕЛЕНИЯ ПОДГОТОВКЕ К ЗЕМЛЕТРЯСЕНИЯМ

Аннотация: Предотвращение травм и гибели людей в результате землетрясений. Изучить уровень знаний населения, провести исследования и научить население защищаться от землетрясений на основе этих результатов.

Ключевые слова: Чрезвычайны ситуация, стихийные бедствия, самоуправление, общественные обучающиеся, союз молодёжи, человеческий потенциал.

Aliboev M.A.
assistant
Machine Building Institute
Republic of Uzbekistan, city of Andijan

EDUCATION OF THE POPULATION TO PREPARE FOR EARTHQUAKES

Abstract: Preventing injury and death from earthquakes. To study the level of knowledge of the population, conduct research and teach the population to protect themselves from earthquakes based on these results.

Keywords: Emergencies, natural disasters, self-government, public, educational, youth union, human potential.

В результате проведенных исследований, анализа и обобщения накопленного фактического материала, разработаны комплексные мероприятия по управлению борьбой со стихийными бедствиями и ликвидацией их последствий в крупных городах. Каковы бы ни были масштабы и характер ущерба, нанесенного стихийным бедствием, одним из первоочередных и основных мероприятий является централизация руководства всеми проводимыми мероприятиями в органах самоуправления для незанятого работой населения. [2 С.73-77]

Впервые в центрально Азиатском регионе общественными организациями был осуществлен проект «Подготовки к ЧС на общинном уровне». Работа по его реализации явилась одним из главных в содержании деятельности общественных организаций по выполнению программы общественной уверенности при ЧС. Данный проект был

поддержан Министерством по Чрезвычайным ситуациям Республики Узбекистан при содействии местных органов власти и активном участии самого населения махали Андижана. Выбор этого города был обусловлен его высокой уязвимостью от возможных бедствий стихийного и техногенного характера (землетрясение, пожар). Временной период Проекта составил 6 месяцев, проводилось в 5 этапов, в ходе которого были проведены обучающие семинары для лидеров общины, т.е. авторитетных людей, махали. Поскольку само население первым реагирует на бедствие, становится ясно, что много жизней можно спасти именно впервые часы после возникновения чрезвычайной ситуации до того, когда помощь придет извне. Таким образом, важно, чтобы люди сами были способны спасти себя и оказать своевременную помощь тем, кто оказался поблизости. В этой связи крайне необходимо осуществлять постоянную, целенаправленную работу по формированию у населения уверенности в том, что каждый человек, заботясь о собственной безопасности, может и должен играть активную роль в вопросах подготовки к чрезвычайным ситуациям и успешно противостоять стихии.

Законом Республики Узбекистан «О защите населения и территорий от чрезвычайных ситуаций природного и техногенного характера» определено, что обучение населения действиям в чрезвычайных ситуациях является всеобщим и обязательным в общеобразовательных школах, академических лицеях, профессиональных колледжах, высших учебных заведениях, на производстве и по месту жительства. Практика показывает, что в трудовых коллективах и учебных заведениях эта работа уже поставлена на должный уровень и отвечает предъявляемым требованиям. Вместе с тем, имеется еще немало нерешенных задач с организацией обучения незанятого населения по месту жительства. [3 С.55-57]

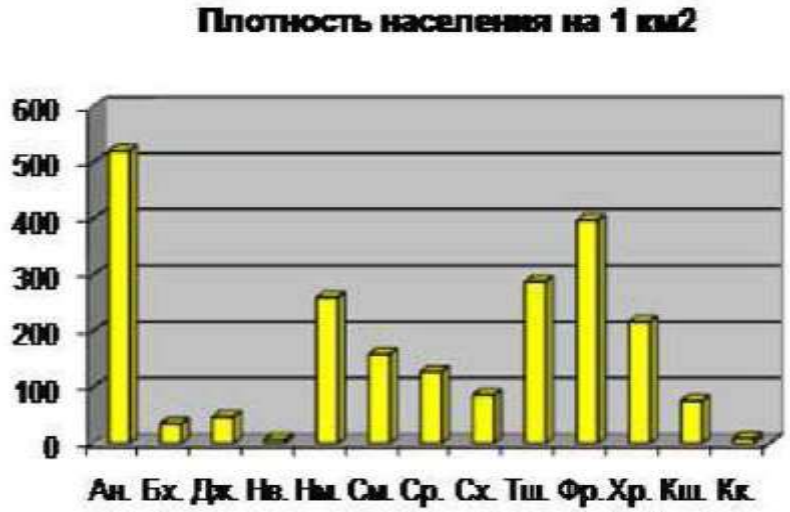


Рисунок-1

Ан-Андижанская область, Бх-Бухарская облать, Дж-Диззахская област, Нв-Навайинская область, На-Наманганская область, См-Самаркандская область, Ср-Сирдаринская область, Сх-Сурхандаринская область, Тш-Ташкентская область, Фр-

Ферганская область, Хр-Харезимская область, Кш-Кашкадаринская область, Кк-Каракалпокская автономная республика.

Актуальность этой работы определяется тем, что по данным опроса именно отсутствие у людей навыков поведения и оказания первой само и взаимопомощи при чрезвычайных ситуациях приводит к трагическим последствиям и неопределенным потерям. Организующую роль в решении этих задач отводится органам местного самоуправления граждан. В связи с этим актуальной задачей является подготовка самих органов самоуправления к действиям при возможных чрезвычайных ситуациях, что позволит уменьшить уязвимость населения, от бедствий и масштабов материального ущерба при них. В соответствии с действующим законодательством председатель махаллинского комитета является начальником гражданской защиты соответствующей территории, наделен для этого необходимыми полномочиями и несет ответственность за проведение этой работы с населением. Осуществляя свои миссии фонд «Махали», Общество Красного Полумесяца, молодежная организация «союз молодёжи» принимают активное участие в обучении различных категорий населения правилам поведения при различных бедствиях, навыкам оказания первой само и взаимопомощи.

Но особое значение придается работе с населением на низовом – общинном уровне, т.е. на уровне махали. Отправное требование при любой опасности – спасать в первую очередь самую главную ценность: человеческий потенциал, который подсказал мысль о том, что нужно разработать специальную программу подготовки населения по месту жительства к действиям в условиях чрезвычайных ситуаций. Приобретая знания и навыки взаимопомощи, человек уверенно себя чувствует в повседневной жизни, ощущает, что он стал нужным и полезным для тех, кто живет рядом, что он может поддержать их конкретным делом и вправе рассчитывать на ответную взаимную поддержку. А это придает уверенности в завтрашнем дне, вселяет надежду на то, что все можно преодолеть, что если организованно и умело противостоять стихийному бедствию, то оно не так уж и страшно. [1 С.132]

Большую помощь в деле обучения населения призваны оказывать консультативные пункты по гражданской защите, которые должны быть постоянно действующими при каждом органе местного самоуправлении граждан. В них создаются комнаты гражданской защиты, где на видном месте вывешиваются схематическая карта местности (махали) с отражением сведений о численности и составе населения, инженерных коммуникациях, жилых домах, зданиях производственного назначения и других составляющих. Также деется информация о возможных чрезвычайных ситуациях, характерных для конкретного региона, (рисунок-1) о близлежащих потенциально опасных объектах, о наличии

транспортных средств (в том числе личного), о количестве специалистов технического профиля и медицинских работников. Таким образом, проведена оценка населения по снижению сейсмического риска землетрясения в городе Андижане позволяющая выявить подготовленность различных категории и слоев населения районов города к возможным землетрясениям, обоснованы меры предотвращения причин возникновения неструктурных опасностей сейсмического риска, механизм воздействия сил, на структурные элементы зданий, позволяющие рационально проводить мотивационных мер. Разработаны эффективные технические решения по предотвращению пожаров и взрывов в разрушенной части города путем мгновенного отключения подачи электроэнергии и газа. Время срабатывание сейсмического выключателя подачи электроэнергии и запорно-предохранительного клапана системы газоснабжении зданий до 0,1 с. Созданы механизмы, используемые при обучении населения к снижению сейсмического риска, игровые модели обучения населения действиям при землетрясении и комплексные мероприятия по организации обучения населения к действиям при возможных землетрясениях в Республике Узбекистан.

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Ализафаров Б.М.
ассистент кафедры «Технологические машины и оборудования»
Ферганский политехнический институт
Республика Узбекистан, г. Фергана

ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКАЯ СУШКА ТОНКОДИСПЕРСНЫХ МАТЕРИАЛОВ В КОНТАКТНОЙ СУШИЛКЕ

Аннотация: В работе изучена возможность экологически чистой сушки тонкодисперсных материалов в контактной сушилке с быстровращающимся ротором в химической и смежных отраслей промышленности. Дано описание конструкции, принципа работы барабанной сушилки с электрическим нагревом. Дан анализ исследований по тепло и массообменным процессам при сушке тонкодисперсных материалов. Показана возможность организации безуносной сушки при непрерывном режиме работы аппарата.

Ключевые слова: контактная сушка, конструкция сушилки, тонкодисперсный материал, роторная сушка, экологически чистая сушка, непрерывный режим.

Alizafarov B.M.
assistant
Department of Technological machines and equipment
Ferghana Polytechnic Institute
Republic of Uzbekistan, Ferghana

ECOLOGICAL DRYING OF FINE DISPERSED MATERIALS IN A CONTACT DRYER

Annotation: The possibility of environmentally friendly drying of finely dispersed materials in a contact dryer with a rapidly rotating rotor in the chemical and related industries was studied. A description of the design, the principle of operation of a drum dryer with electric heating. The analysis of studies on heat and mass transfer processes in the drying of finely dispersed materials is given. The possibility of organizing a snowless drying during continuous operation of the apparatus is shown.

Keywords: Contact drying, dryer design, fine material, rotary drying, environmentally friendly drying, continuous operation.

Introduction

Drying of wet dispersed materials is usually carried out in convective dryers of a suspended layer. If it is necessary to dry wet, finely dispersed

materials having a particle size of 5-50 μm. This method of drying is not always effective. The reason for this is that part of the product is carried away by waste gases and pollutes the environment [1]. As a consequence, there is a need to clean secondary air. This method requires rather bulky equipment for dust collection since several stages of cleaning are required. Undesirable convective drying is for low-tonnage production, with a wide range of products, in some cases having environmentally harmful components, the losses of which affect the ecological situation, especially when drying toxic materials [2]. Several enterprises of small chemistry, dyes, for which a frequent change of assortment and consequently, more thorough cleaning of the equipment from the previous product is necessary to several such manufactures [3].

Related works

Rotary-drum type of dryers was developed in several countries, but as far as we know, in the industry, they are not widely used. Based on the above conclusions, it is expedient to investigate the drying process of aggressive, environmentally harmful fine-dispersed materials in apparatus of this type, since it became necessary to use them in production. The studies were carried out with several finely dispersed materials (less than 20 μm) for deep drying (to 0.01%) of phenylene C_2, for drying highly moist sodium nitrate and other finely dispersed materials. The apparatus (Fig. 1) is a stationary horizontal heated drum (D = 180 mm, L = 300 mm), inside there is a rotating rotor with blades; with the blades, the material is thrown to the periphery, where a moving intermixing layer is formed, which contacts the heated wall. The material is dried in a layer whose maximum thickness, and, consequently, the residence time of the particles in the apparatus is determined by the gap between the body and the blades (the thickness of the layer can be smaller).

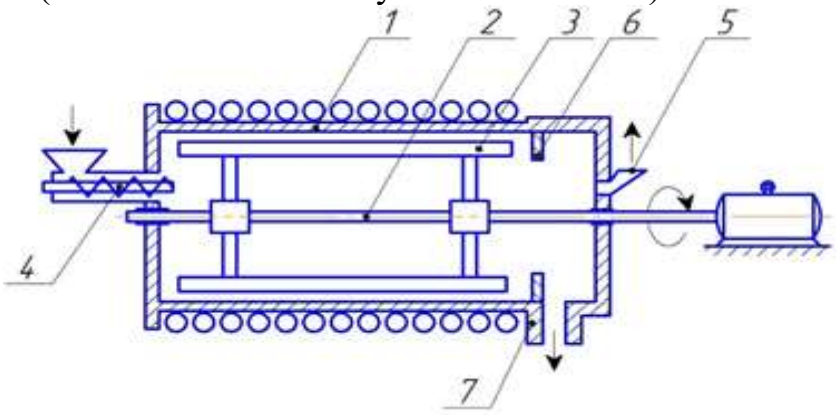


Fig. 1. The scheme of the experimental apparatus:
1 - body; 2 - rotor; 3 - blades; 4 - auger feeder; 5 - fitting for the indicator; 6 - secondary steam connection; 7 - unloading threshold;

When the rotor rotates with the blades, the material is thrown to the periphery, where a moving intermixing layer is formed, which contacts the heated wall. The material is dried in a layer whose maximum thickness, and

consequently, the residence time of the particles in the apparatus is determined by the gap between the body and the blades (the thickness of the layer can be smaller). The necessary heat flow was maintained constant or regulated, if necessary to maintain a constant temperature of the wall by a voltage regulator. Secondary steam with a small amount of non-condensable gases was removed from the apparatus along its axis and condensed in a heat exchanger, so product losses and environmental pollution were eliminated [4].

The used methods

The kinetics of drying was studied in a periodic and continuous process (samples of the material were periodically sampled). The temperature of the material in the layer was measured, as well as the temperature of the inner surface of the drum wall. On the basis of the experiments, kinetic curves were obtained for the change in humidity and temperature of the material to be dried in a batch process at different rotor speeds. Analysis of the data showed that with increasing rotor speed, the drying intensity increases, and the temperature of the material approaches the temperature of the heating surface at the end of the process. The effect of the number of revolutions on the coefficient of heat transfer under different initial moisture of the material was also studied. With an increase in the initial humidity, the heat transfer coefficient increases substantially and reaches a high value - of the order of 500 W/m2K, but decreases significantly with a decrease in humidity (less than 200 W/m2K). It was interesting to reveal the change in the heat transfer coefficient along the perimeter of the drum. The experiments were conducted with dry material and the local values of the heat transfer coefficient were measured by a thermic sensor. The heat transfer coefficient was measured at 8 points along the inner perimeter of the drum. The experimental data showed that at low rotor speeds, the heat transfer coefficient is low, which is due to poor mixing of the layer, and in the upper part of the drum, there is a separation of the particles since at given rotor speeds the centrifugal forces are small compared to gravitational forces. Due to this, the profile of the heat transfer coefficient is uneven along the perimeter of the drum. With a further increase in the angular velocity of the rotor, the heat transfer coefficient increases, since the mixing of the particles improves and the number of their contacts with the hot surface increases, while the centrifugal forces also increase. With the increasing angular velocity of the rotor, the ratio of centrifugal force to gravity increases rapidly. This results in a uniform distribution of the material in the gap along its perimeter and, as a result, an increase in the contact heat exchange surface due to the use of the upper part of the drum as the angular velocity of the rotor increases and to equalize the local heat transfer coefficients.

Analysis of studies on heat and mass transfer processes occurring during drying in rotary dryers shows that, based on existing studies of the drying process, it is impossible to take into account all the characteristics and changes in the kinetics of such process. A more complete model would be that which

would take into account the temperature change of the material in each of the drying stages, the equilibrium between the wet material, the additional supply of heat from the energy dissipation due to the rapid movement of the dispersed material and the heated structural elements of the drum, as well as the effect of longitudinal mixing of the dispersed material. On the basis of general concepts of drying and its laws, the physical picture of the process is examined according to the stages that take place in the drying plant, the developed mathematical models are described and their solution is given. The development of the mathematical model is based on the known laws of conservation of energy and mass of matter, the positions from the theory of drying and the laws of equilibrium between the material and the drying agent. The period of removal of free moisture is characterized by the fact that evaporation proceeds according to the laws of the transformation of a free liquid into vapour. During this period, the drying process is mainly determined by the rate of heat input from the heated wall to the material to be dried [5].

Conclusion

One of the most important parameters that determine the drying regime is the wall temperature. In a continuous drying process, the temperature of the wall along the length of the dryer varies due to the heat release to evaporation of the liquid, to heating the material and the rotor blades. The calculation of the removal of bound moisture differs from the calculation of the free moisture removal period in that the surface temperature of the material is increased, it is necessary to calculate using the changed relationship between the wall and the dried material. As a result of thermal contact of the material with hot walls and rotor blades, a layer of dried material appears, the thickness of which gradually increases. And in the dried state, the dispersed material in terms of heat-conducting properties is not so far from the properties of heat-insulating materials. This is connected with the fact that the main resistance to heat transfer is concentrated in the area of the material in contact with the heat-releasing surface. The processes taking place in this zone essentially depend on the Lykov criterion. At its small values, the liquid will not have time to be supplied from the inner layers of the material to the contact surface, a layer of dry material separating the contact surface and the evaporation surface will appear. The temperature of this layer on the contact surface is the same as the temperature of the heated wall, and on the opposite side is equal to the evaporation temperature of the liquid, determined by the value of the pressure in the drying drum.

The results of the research were used when designing and testing a pilot plant in JSC "QUARTZ", in particular for a finely dispersed material with a capacity of 100 kg of moisture per hour. The dimensions of the pilot plant were 450 mm in diameter and 1500 mm in length. For phenylon C2, the overall dimensions of the pilot plant are identical to the laboratory installation at the Department of Technological machines and equipment Fergana polytechnic institute.

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Алимов У.Х.
Нурматова И.А.
кафедра психиатрии
Ташкентский институт усовершенствование врачей
кафедра внутренних болезней и сестринское дело №2
Ферганский филиал Ташкентской медицинской академии

ВЛИЯНИЕ НОВОЙ КОРОНОВИРУСНОЙ ИНФЕКЦИИ COVID-19 НА ПСИХИЧЕСКОЕ ЗДОРОВЬЕ ЧЕЛОВЕКА

Аннотация: Пандемия COVID-19 явилась собой одним из самых тяжелых кризисов для общества и здравоохранения за последнее десятилетие. Имея массу неблагоприятных последствий для общества, подобные эпидемии всегда связаны с неблагоприятными последствиями для психического здоровья. Полученные данные свидетельствуют о том, что частота симптомов тревоги и депрессии составляет в среднем от 16 до 28%, нарушениями сна и в 8% случаев сопровождается выраженным стрессом, что исходя из современных представлений о работе психики является общими психологическими реакциями на пандемию COVID-19. Некоторые индивидуальные переменные уменьшают выраженность симптоматики.

Тогда как некоторые группы, могут обладать более высоким риском развития или обострения психических расстройств. Имеющиеся публикации ограничены наиболее постаревшими странами, не раскрывая данных о других странах или частях света.

Ключевые слова: коронавирус, пандемия, психика, депрессия, тревога, страх.

Alimov U.Kh.
Nurmatova I.A.
Department of Psychiatry
Tashkent institute for advanced training of doctors
Department of Internal Medicine and Nursing №2
Fergana branch of the Tashkent Medical Academy

IMPACT OF NEW CORONOVIRAL COVID-19 INFECTION ON HUMAN MENTAL HEALTH

Abstract: The COVID-19 pandemic has been one of the worst public and health crises in the past decade. With many adverse consequences for society, such epidemics are always associated with adverse consequences for mental health.The data obtained indicate that the frequency of symptoms of anxiety and

depression averages from 16 to 28%, sleep disorders and in 8% of cases is accompanied by severe stress, which, based on modern ideas about the work of the psyche, is a common psychological reaction to the COVID-19 pandemic. Several individual variables reduce the severity of symptoms. While some groups may have a higher risk of developing or exacerbating mental disorders. Available publications are limited to the most aged countries, without disclosing data on other countries or parts of the world.

Key words: coronavirus, pandemic, psyche, depression, anxiety, fear.

Актуальность. На фоне стремительного распространения пандемии коронавирусной инфекции на все большее число стран мира, люди начинают испытывать повышенный страх, волнение и беспокойство. Это касается как населения в целом, так и отдельных групп граждан, например лиц старшего возраста, поставщиков услуг здравоохранения и лиц с сопутствующими нарушениями здоровья.

Говоря терминами общественного здравоохранения, используемыми в контексте охраны психического здоровья, главные психологические последствия пандемии сегодня выражаются в повышенном уровне стресса и тревожности. При этом по мере введения новых противоэпидемических мер и связанных с ними изменений (в первую очередь карантина, который сказывается на привычных для людей видах деятельности, повседневном укладе и основных источниках средств к существованию) также может расти распространенность одиночества, депрессии, пагубного употребления алкоголя и употребления наркотиков, равно как и распространенность самоповреждений или суицидального поведения.

В настоящее время предметом серьезной озабоченности в странах и регионах, которые уже значительно пострадали от пандемии, как, например, регион Ломбардия в Италии, становятся вопросы обеспечения бесперебойного доступа к услугам для людей с развивающимися или уже имеющимися нарушениями психического здоровья, наряду с вопросами поддержания психического здоровья и благополучия работников здравоохранения, находящихся на переднем крае борьбы с пандемией.

В рамках принятия ответных мер общественного здравоохранения, ВОЗ совместно со своими партнерами работает над созданием комплекта новых материалов по вопросам психического здоровья и психосоциальной поддержки в условиях вспышки COVID-19.

Цель исследования. Оценка влияния вспышки острой респираторной инфекции, вызванной разновидностью коронавируса на психическое здоровье трех основных групп населения переболевших, врачей оказывающих помощь больным и остальное население находящиеся в строгих социально ограничительных мерах.

Методы исследования. В первую очередь наибольший интерес представляют исследования проведенные при помощи современных технологий.

Результаты исследования. Депрессивные симптомы от умеренной до тяжелой степени были выявлены у 1 6,5%; у 28,8% отмечались симптомы тревоги от умеренной до тяжелой; 8, 1 % респондентов ответили, что испытывают крайне тяжелый стресс.

Респонденты, лица находящихся на изоляции 1 4 дней и более (п=170) Средний бал шкалы тревоги составил 55,4 ± 1 4,3 балла, что соответственную уверенному уровню тревоги у исследуемых. Регистрируемая тревога коррелировала с выраженным стрессом и отрицательно влияла на качество сна и социальное взаимоотношения. Причем уровень социального взаимодействия положительно корректировал с качеством сна, т.е. Чем меньше у человека имелось социальных взаимоотношений в данный момент времени, тем лучше был его сон.

Средний бал шкалы тревоги составил 55,3 ± 1 4,2; Причем что тревога положительно коррелировала со стрессом и отрицательно с качеством сна, социальной поддержкой и эффективностью.

Также данные исследования показывают следующие особенности - женщины имеющие симптомы ОРВИ и считающие свой иммунитет «плохим», имели более высокие показатели тревоги и депрессии. Тогда как информирование данной группы об основных проявлениях и специальных профилактических мерах - достоверно снижало тревогу и депрессию.

В связи с быстротой развития, большинство авторов основывается на литературных источников Китая, или теоретических моделях разработанных в прошлые пандемии. Так исследователи из Ирана (Zandifar and Badrfam), подчеркивают роль непредсказуемости, неопределенности и неизвестности в серьезности заболевания, дезинформации в СМИ и социальной изоляции в утяжеление имеющегося стресса и увеличении количества психических расстройств в популяции.

Авторы подчеркивают необходимость обязательного участия психиатрических служб во время социальной изоляции. Авторы Dong and Bouey подчеркивают, что в странах с высокими цифрами заболеваемости весьма вероятно произойдет кризис в психиатрической помощи, что возможно было избежать, более активно привлекая данную служу в борьбу с пандемией. Ученые из Японии (Shigemura et al.), подчеркивают экономическое воздействие COVID- 1 9 на благосостояние населения и прямую корреляцию с нарастанием уровня страха и панического поведения в связи с этим, накопление и сбор ресурсов, в общей популяции. В официальном отчете Duan and Zhu, указано, что в отличие от остальных стран, Китай поздно включил психологическую и психиатрическую помощь в протоколы по лечению и оказание помощи при ЧС, что привело

к более быстрому нарастанию заболеваемости психическими расстройствами и их сохранению

Вывод. Несмотря на пандемию и малое количество исследований, со стороны психиатров и смежных специалистов в течении короткого времени были предложены рекомендации сохранению психического здоровья среди населения в целом, среди работников здравоохранения и уязвимых групп населения. Хотя качество доказательств в доступной литературе является относительно низким, оно все же содержит многочисленные ценные наблюдения и предложения для всех специалистов, работающих в области психиатрии, независимо от того, связаны ли они с психиатрическими или общими больницами или работают в обществе.

Поскольку число пациентов, затронутых этой пандемией, продолжает расти, профессия психиатра, особенно в азиатских странах, сталкивается как с проблемой, так и с возможностью; проблема преодоления многочисленных барьеров и ограничений, указанных в вышеприведенной литературе, а также возможность реализации тех предложений или рекомендаций, которые осуществимы на местном или региональном уровне.

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Алламурадова С.И.
учитель английского языка
Самаркандский государственный университет
Узбекистан, г. Самарканд

О ПРИМЕНЕНИИ СИСТЕМНОГО ПОДХОДА К ОБУЧЕНИЮ ЛЕКСИКЕ В ФОРМАТЕ ДИСТАНЦИОННОГО ОБУЧЕНИЯ

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются методические приемы использования системного подхода к обучению английского языка. Предложена система упражнений по изучению нового лексического материала в формате дистанционного обучения.

Ключевые слова: дистанционное обучение, системный подход, лексические единицы, MOODLE.

Allamuradova S. I.
lecturer Department of English
Samarkand State University
Uzbekistan

ON APPLYING THE SYSTEMATIC APPROACH TO TEACHING VOCABULARY IN THE FORMAT OF DISTANCE LEARNING

Abstract: The article discusses the methodological methods of using a systematic approach to teaching English. A system of exercises for studying a new lexical material in the format of distance learning is proposed.

Keywords: distance learning, system approach, lexical units, MOODLE.

Возросшие за последние годы требования к качеству языковой подготовки специалистов-не лингвистов обусловили соответствующие преобразования и в формах организации учебного процесса, методах, средствах обучения и контроля в вузе. Вследствие чего в рамках данной статьи целесообразно выявить актуальность дистанционного обучения (ДО), в частности, для студентов неязыкового вуза, определить наиболее оптимальные методы, средства обучения и контроля иностранному языку. Прежде всего, необходимо дать определение дистанционному обучению. Дистанционное обучение - форма организации учебного процесса, когда обучение, например иностранному языку, происходит на расстоянии, посредством компьютерных телекоммуникационных сетей.

В чем состоит специфика ДО иностранному языку в вузе? Главной его особенностью являются опосредованный характер телекоммуникационного общения преподаватель - студент и связанные с

этим ограниченные возможности их межличностного взаимодействия, с другой стороны, именно такая форма обучения позволяет максимально активизировать самостоятельную работу студентов, что в условиях вузовского обучения особенно важно, так как будущий специалист должен уметь самостоятельно организовывать свою познавательную деятельность.

ДО предполагает иную форму подачи материала и взаимодействия между преподавателем и студентом. Безусловно, что именно в условиях вузовского обучения наиболее вероятно сознательное отношение к процессу обучения, тяга к самообразованию и самореализации, достаточное знание компьютера (владение пользовательскими навыками работы с компьютером) со стороны студентов. С моей точки зрения, ДО - это не только новая форма обучения, но и новая форма образования, которая обеспечивает следующие возможности:

– -оперативной передачи на любые расстояния информации любого объема, любого вида (визуальной и звуковой, статичной и динамичной, текстовой и графической);

– -хранения ее в памяти компьютера в течение нужного времени, ее редактирование, обработку, распечатку и т.д.;

– -интерактивности с помощью специально создаваемой для этих целей мультимедийной информации и оперативной связи с преподавателем;

– -доступа к различным источникам информации;

– -работы с этой информацией.

Современные тенденции в обучении иностранным языкам весьма разнообразны. Сегодня преподаватель вправе выбирать любые методы — от инновационных до традиционных. Как правило, обучение английскому языку основано на овладении базовой грамматикой, роль лексики при этом второстепенна, она всего лишь *slot filler*, т.е. заполняет «пропуски» в той или иной грамматической структуре. Я считаю, однако, что системное овладение грамматическим материалом должно идти взаимосвязано с процессом овладения лексикой и развитием речевых навыков и умений. К тому же, лексический подход [59], предложенный Майклом Льюисом уже более 20 лет назад, согласно которому совершенствование лексикона — ключ к успешному овладению иностранным языком — не перестает быть источником обсуждений и вопросов. Является ли такое положение революционным или всего лишь означает изменение акцента при изучении иностранного языка в большей степени на лексику, чем на грамматику, отражает необходимость изменения стратегии преподавания, изменение фокуса внимания при планировании занятий?

Следовательно, наиболее целесообразным является применение лексико-грамматических упражнений. В этом случае терминологические

[59] *Lewis M.* The lexical approach: The state of ELT and the way forward. Hove, England : Language Teaching Publications, 1993.

лексические единицы при изучении тем по специальности в неязыковом вузе не останутся отдельными словами (как на страницах словарей), а будут разнообразно, в соответствии с правилами, сочетаться с другими лексическими единицами в речи, образуя грамматическое единство, обусловленное сочетаемостью и зависимостью одних слов от других. Гораздо больше, чем в отдельных словах, как подчеркивал В. фон Гумбольдт, «интеллектуальное своеобразие наций дает себя знать при сочетании слов в речи.< …> Мы видим тут подлинную картину хода мыслей и сцепления идей, за которыми речь не в силах поспеть, если язык не располагает необходимым богатством и широкой свободой сочетания своих элементов».[60]

Тематический принцип, положенный в основу обучения во многих западных и отечественных методиках, не обеспечивает искомого уровня владения языком и развития речи. Это происходит ввиду того, что, будучи лишенным связи с изучением грамматической системы языка и, таким образом, с правилами сочетаемости слов, этот принцип a priori не может привести к свободному и корректному использованию тематических групп в речи. Набор механически заученных диалогических или монологических фраз на одну тему выпадает из памяти так же легко, как любой произвольный набор лексических единиц. «Тематические связи между словами только тогда начинают проявляться в речемыслительном процессе, когда под их использование подведена соответствующая теоретико-практическая база, то есть когда *изучение грамматики и лексики ведется параллельно, таким образом, чтобы лексика иллюстрировала структурные особенности языка, а грамматика являлась основой для изучения лексики на каждом определенном этапе».*[61]

Для запоминания лексики очень важно активное участие всех видов памяти: зрительной, слуховой, моторной, и, наконец, логической.

Задача учителя состоит в том, чтобы научить учащегося наиболее эффективным приемам работы по усвоению лексики, максимально мобилизующим все виды памяти в формате дистанционного обучения.

Все эти условия можно реализовать, используя дидактические возможности новых информационных технологий.

Первичное предъявление лексической единицы или словосочетания при системном подходе в ДО может осуществляться несколькими способами: во-первых, по частям речи, что позволяет, корректно зафиксировать их в личных терминологических слова-рях (которые в обязательном порядке ведутся студентами), а, во-вторых, «дает возможность сразу же приступить к их семантизации посредством самостоятельного комбинирования: подбора существительных к

[60] *Гумбольдт В. Фон.* Избранные труды по языкознанию. –М.: 2000. – С. 69.
[61] *Камянова Т. Г.* Успешный английский. Системный подход к изучению английского. – М.: Эксмо, 2017.-С. 236.

прилагательным и причастиям, контекстной подстановки слов в предложениях с дифференциацией значений, дополнения предложений по смыслу, подбора антонимов, синонимов и дефиниций, ответов на вопросы, содержащие новые лексемы и т.д.»[62]

Рассмотрим некоторые из них.

1. Работа со словарем

Изучение новой лексической единицы всегда начинается со словаря. В настоящее время имеется возможность пользоваться электронными словарями для работы с новыми лексическими единицами , т.к. они не только значительно превосходят по объему книжные, но и находят искомое слово или словосочетание за несколько секунд, в электронных словарях, содержится большее количество неологизмов, поскольку язык - отражение реальной жизни людей, их культуры. Это стало особенно очевидно в связи с развитием Интернета: большая часть Веб-страниц состоит из английских текстов, написанных живым современным языком, использующим разговорную лексику и сленг. Электронные словари содержат не только транскрипцию, но и могут произносить слова.

Таким образом, овладевающий языком может воспринимать новую лексему на слух, имея также ее материализацию на письме. Более эффективным и экономичным оказывается, как показывают наблюдения, именно этот путь презентации лексического материала, при котором слово воспринимается на слух одновременно с его зрительным восприятием.

2. Подбор антонимических пар.

Следующий вид упражнений, используемых в рамках ДО, – это подбор антонимических пар (не только к прилагательным и существительным, но и к глаголам и словосочетаниям). Эти задания «дают возможность упрочить системные (семантические) связи на пути к свободному овладению речевыми навыками, поскольку выбор слов <…> постоянно проходит <…> по схеме тезис-антитезис». [63] Таким образом, как указывает Б.Ю.Норманн, «антонимия в речемыслительном процессе образует своего рода незримый, но постоянный фон». [64] Например:

cheerful – gloomy (радостный – мрачный)
clean, neat – dirty (чистый, опрятный – грязный)
dangerous – safe (опасный – безопасный / в безопасности)
dead – alive (мертвый – живой)

3. Подбор синонимов.

Параллельно с подбором антонимических пар при усвоении иноязычных лексических навыков в ДО используются упражнения по формированию связей между лексическими единицами со сходным

[62] *Камянова Т. Г.* Успешный английский. Системный подход к изучению английского. – М.: Эксмо, 2017.-С. 247.
[63] *Камянова Т. Г.* Успешный английский. Системный подход к изучению английского. – М.: Эксмо, 2017.-С. 237.
[64] *Норманн Б.Ю.* Грамматика говорящего // Общая психолингвистика. –М.: 2004. –С.154.

значением (синонимами). Однако, в отличие от антонимов, строго составляющих пары с противоположным значением, синонимов к определенному слову может быть несколько, причем каждый из них в своем значении несет какой-либо новый оттенок, обогащающий и уточняющий общий смысл высказывания: *to look (смотреть) – to stare (глазеть) – to gaze (пристально глядеть) – to glance (бросить быстрый взгляд) – to peer (вглядываться) – to peep (заглядывать) ; to make (делать) – to create (создавать) – to produce(производить) – to fabricate (изготовлять) ; beautiful (красивый) – pretty (хорошенький) – good-looking (приятный) – handsome (статный*) и т.д. Так, к одному слову в разных значениях могут быть подобраны разные синонимические ряды, что позволяют студентам обогащать свой словарный запас.

Технологии ДО, а именно программа MOODLE позволяет создавать online-тесты, который поддерживает вопросы разных типов. Например, для выполнения выше указанных упражнений (подбор антонимов и синонимов) нам подходит тип вопроса «короткий ответ» (short answer). Короткий ответ: при ответе требуется вписать слово или фразу. При этом можно учитывать или нет регистр вводимых символов. Если регистр не учитывается, то слово можно вводить любыми (маленькими или большими) буквами.

4. Подбор дефиниций.

Важную роль в раскрытии семантической структуры специальной терминологической лексики играют упражнения по подбору дефиниций. Данный вид работы очень важен, так как «использование дефиниций как методический прием описания лексической семантики позволяет толковать слово без участия русского языка, что способствует интенсификации мыслительного процесса в иноязычном коде».[65]

В то же время следует отметить, что на начальном этапе упражнения по подбору дефиниций следует выполнять для закрепления уже освоенной лексики (обычно это касается ядерной лексики, и в первую очередь глаголов), например, *to fly – to move in the air as a bird does; to visit – to go to see (a person or a place); to become – to begin to be* и т.д. На более позднем этапе обучения такая работа может выполняться самостоятельно с использованием иноязычных толковых словарей для подбора дефиниций к периферийной лексике, например, *to cease – to come or bring to an end, to stop; to perish – to be destroyed, to come to an end, to die; to shrink – to make or become less or smaller* и т.д.

Выполнения заданий по подбору дефиниций в программе MOODLE осуществляется с помощью тип вопроса «на соответствие» (matching). В этом случае требуется сопоставить элементы двух списков, причём во 2м списке может быть больше элементов, чем в первом. Парные элементы

[65] Камянова Т.Г. Успешный английский. Системный подход к изучению английского. – М.: Эксмо, 2017.- С. 245.

выбираются из выпадающих списков. Развитием этого типа вопроса является случайный вопрос на соответствие

– перемешиваются элементы из нескольких вопросов

5. Упражнения на словообразование.

Следующим дополняющим систему взаимосвязанных лексических и лексико-грамматических упражнений ДО являются упражнения на словообразование. В первую очередь можно использовать схем и таблиц, которые представляют структурно-семантический принцип построения словообразовательных гнезд и рядов терминологической лексики. Например: Образуйте слова и заполните таблицу :

a) С помощью префиксов с отрицательным значением un-; in-; im:

adjectives	**adjectives**
interesting	*uninteresting*
capable	*incapable*
possible	*impossible*

b) Учитывая уровень языковой компетенции студентов, можно расширять таблицы, используя несколько моделей и соответственно, включать раздел "*Nouns/ Adverbs*". Образуйте слова с помощью суффиксов *–ful; -ly* и заполните таблицу:

nouns	suffix	adjectives	suffix	adverbs
colour	+ful	*colourful (красочный)*	+ly	*Colourfully*
use		*Useful (полезный)*		*usefully*
hope		*Hopeful(подающий надежды)*		*hopefully*
pain		*Painful (болезненный)*		*painfully*

Таким образом, системный подход к построению комплекса лексических и лексико-грамматических упражнений дает возможность усваивать язык легче, а грамотно организованное дистанционное обучение иностранному языку может оказаться достаточно эффективным, а его развитие выглядит многообещающим и вполне реалистичным.

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Анохина А.А.
студент магистратуры 3 курса
направление «Государственное муниципальное управление»
Институт цифровой экономики
Югорский государственный университет
Россия, г. Ханты-Мансийск

ОСНОВНЫЕ ПРИОРИТЕТЫ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ В СФЕРЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ В РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

Аннотация. Статья посвящена рассмотрению основных приоритетов государственной политики в сфере профессионального образования в Российской Федерации. Рассмотрены основные нормативно-правовые акт, в которых сформулированы основные принципы государственной политики в сфере образования.

Ключевые слова: стратегическое планирование, государственная политика, сфера образования, профессиональное образование, образовательная политика, высшее образование.

Anokhina A. A.
master's student of the 3rd year
direction "State Municipal Management"
Institute of Digital Economy
Ugra State University
Russia, Khanty-Mansiysk

MAIN PRIORITIES OF STATE POLICY IN THE FIELD OF PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Annotation. The article is devoted to the main priorities of the state policy in the field of professional education in the Russian Federation. The main legal acts that formulate the main principles of state policy in the field of education are considered.

Keywords: strategic planning, state policy, education, professional education, educational policy, higher education.

В стратегическом планировании в Российской Федерации и стратегии социально-экономического развития Российской Федерации до 2035 года, утвержденной Федеральным законом от 28 июня 2014 г. N 172-ФЗ, отмечено, что в середине текущего десятилетия российская экономика оказалась перед долговременными системными вызовами, отражающими

как мировые тенденции, так и внутренние барьеры развитии. Один из таких вызовов - возрастание роли человеческого капитала как основного фактора экономического развития. Для России ответ на этот вызов предполагает преодоление имеющихся негативных тенденций в развитии человеческого потенциала, которые в том числе характеризуются низким качеством снижением уровня доступности социальных услуг в сфере образования.

При этом стратегической целью государственной политики в области образования является повышение доступности качественного образования, соответствующего требованиям инновационного развития экономики современным потребностям общества и каждого гражданина.

В Национальной доктрине образования в Российской Федерации до 2025 года стратегические цели образования также тесно увязаны с проблемами развития российского общества.

В соответствии с доктриной государство в сфере образования обязано обеспечить:

–реализацию конституционного права и равные изначальные возможности на получение бесплатного образования высокого качества;

–сохранение и развитие единого образовательного пространства России;

–формирование в общественном сознании отношения к образовании как высшей ценности гражданина, общества и государства;

–всестороннюю заботу о здоровье и физическом воспитании и развитии учащихся и студентов;

–воспитание молодого поколения в духе высокой нравственности и уважения к закону;

–создание социально-экономических условий для приоритетного развития системы образования, качественное изменение ее финансирования;

–нормативное финансирование образовательных учреждений, обеспечивающее развитие материально-технической базы образования, повышение социального статуса обучающихся и работников;

–стимулирование негосударственных инвестиций в систему образования, в том числе путем предоставления налоговых и таможенных льгот для юридических и физических лиц, участвующих в развитии образовательных учреждений;

–привлечение работодателей и других заказчиков, специалистов к социальному партнерству и организации профессионального образования с целью удовлетворения потребностей рынка труда;

–эффективные пути и средства расходования бюджетных средств в области образования;

–доступ обучающихся и преподавателей каждого образовательного учреждения к информационно-дидактическим программам, технологиям, сетям и базам данных, учебной и научной литературе;

–высокую занятость трудоспособного населения, прежде всего молодежи;

–правовые условия функционирования и развития образовательных учреждений различных форм собственности;

–законодательное закрепление материальной, административной и имущественной ответственности учредителей образовательных учреждений и повышение ответственности работодателей за обеспечение стабильного финансирования учреждений сферы образования, соблюдение трудового законодательства, в первую очередь в части полной и своевременной оплаты труда, реализацию социальных гарантий и льгот работников образования и обучающихся;

–государственную поддержку образовательных учреждений всех форм собственности, обеспечивающих реализацию государственной политики в области образования;

–реализацию условий для получения качественного образования детьми сиротами, детьми-инвалидами и детьми из семей с низкими доходами;

–развитие высших учебных заведений как центров образования, культуры, науки и новых технологий;

–интеграцию образования, науки и производства, включая интеграцию научных исследований с образовательным процессом, научных организаций, с образовательными учреждениями, науки и образования с производством;

–поддержку различных форм самоорганизации обучающихся как неотъемлемую часть всей системы образования и формирования гражданской правовой культуры молодежи;

–интеграцию российской системы образования и мировой образовательной системы с учетом отечественного опыта и традиций.

В новом ФЗ «Об образовании в Российской Федерации» сформулированы основные принципы государственной политики в сфере образования:

1) признание приоритетности образования;

2) обеспечение права каждого человека на образование, недопустимость дискриминации в сфере образования;

3) гуманистический характер образования, приоритет жизни и здоровья человека, прав и свобод личности, свободного развития личности, воспитание взаимоуважения, трудолюбия, гражданственности, патриотизма, ответственности, правовой культуры, бережного отношения к природе и окружающей среде, рационального природопользования;

4) единство образовательного пространства на территории Российской Федерации, защита и развитие этнокультурных особенностей и традиций народов Российской Федерации в условиях многонационального государства;

5) создание благоприятных условий для интеграции системы образования Российской Федерации с системами образования других государств на равноправной и взаимовыгодной основе;

6) светский характер образования в государственных, муниципальных организациях, осуществляющих образовательную деятельность;

7) свобода выбора получения образования согласно склонностям и потребностям человека, создание условий для самореализации каждого человека, свободное развитие его способностей, включая предоставление права выбора форм получения образования, форм обучения, организации, осуществляющей образовательную деятельность, направленности образования в пределах, предоставленных системой образования, а также предоставление педагогическим работникам свободы в выборе форм обучения, методов обучения и воспитания;

8) обеспечение права на образование в течение всей жизни в соответствии с потребностями личности, адаптивность системы образования к уровню подготовки, особенностям развития, способностям и интереса человека;

9) автономия образовательных организаций, академические права и свободы педагогических работников и обучающихся, предусмотренные настоящим Федеральным законом, информационная открытость и публичная отчетность образовательных организаций;

10) демократический характер управления образованием, обеспечение прав педагогических работников, обучающихся, родителей (законных представителей) несовершеннолетних обучающихся на участие в управлении образовательными организациями;

11) недопустимость ограничения или устранения конкуренции в сфере образования;

12) сочетание государственного и договорного регулирования отношений в сфере образования.

Поэтапная реализация государственной политики в сфере профессионального образования нашла свое отражение в «Концепции Федеральной целевой программы развития образования».

В частности, будет существенным образом обновлена сеть вузов, которые становятся основой для новой эффективной высшей школы России. К настоящему моменту одобрены программы развития 29 национальных исследовательских университетов и 8 федеральных университетов, а также двух крупнейших университетов страны - МГУ

имени М.В. Ломоносова и Санкт-Петербургский государственный университет.

Предполагается скорректировать типологию и структуру вузовской сети в целом с оптимизацией количества филиалов вузов в сторону их сокращения - до нескольких десятков вузовских филиалов в год. Возможно также сокращение общего числа вузов при условии увеличения численности студентов, получающих качественное высшее образование с использованием современного лабораторного оборудования в федеральных и национальных исследовательских университетах.

Государством предусмотрены меры по изменению сети образовательных учреждений на всех уровнях системы образования, развитию межвузовской кооперации, обмену ресурсами, повышению академической мобильности студентов и преподавателей как в Российской Федерации, так и за рубежом.

Это позволит в полной мере реализовать такие важные изменения последних лет, как:

–переход на многоуровневое высшее образование и новые образовательные стандарты;

–развитие академической мобильности студентов и преподавателей;

–расширение спектра оказываемых вузами услуг дополнительного образования.

Таким образом, стратегическая цель государственной политики в области образования - повышение доступности качественного образования, соответствующего требованиям инновационного развития экономики современным потребностям общества и каждого гражданина. Для достижения этой цели необходимо решить такие задачи, как:

–обеспечение инновационного характера базового образования;

–модернизация институтов системы образования как инструментов социального развития;

–создание современной системы непрерывного образования, подготовки и переподготовки профессиональных кадров;

–формирование механизмов оценки качества и востребованности образовательных услуг с участием потребителей, участие в международных сопоставительных исследованиях.

Очевидно, что приоритеты образовательной политики развития высшей школы необходимо направить на создание такой модели образования, которая способна защитить человека от отрицательных последствий экономических реформ, повысить престиж отечественного высшего образования, создать условия для конкурентоспособности вузов не только на отечественном, но и на международном рынке образовательных услуг.

У России есть все основания для того, чтобы включиться в мировое лидерство в подготовке таких людей, которые будут способны:

–мыслить за пределами существующих общепринятых представлений;

–решать задачи, до сих пор не имевшие решения;

–действовать практично, беря на себя ответственность за проект и команду в ситуации неопределенности, ограниченности ресурсов и персонального риска;

–доказывать свою эффективность реальными достижениями и результатами.

Это позволит России вновь встроиться в международную повестку развития высшего образования и претендовать на ведущую роль в глобальном образовательном пространстве в перспективе следующих 10-30 лет. Потребуются серьезные изменения в содержании образования, суть которых состоит в выходе за пределы трансляции предметно-ориентированного знания.

В комплексе этих задач особо выделяются по своему значению переход на новую систему высшего образования и внедрение ФГОС ВПО с учетом современных квалификационных требований. По сути, речь идет о новом содержании и новой структуре подготовки кадров, о вхождении российской школы в европейское, а значит, и в мировое образовательное пространство.

В соответствии со стратегической целью государственной политики в области образования – повышение доступности качественного образования, соответствующего требованиям инновационного развития экономики, современным потребностям общества и каждого гражданина Следует подчеркнуть, что стратегические приоритеты развития университета определяются рядом устойчивых тенденций в мировом развитии, изменением социально-экономического базиса страны, а также становлением новой смысловой характеристики высшего образования, сформулированной в новом Федеральном законе «Об образовании в Российской Федерации».

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Анохина А.А.
студент магистратуры 3 курса
направление «Государственное муниципальное управление»
Институт цифровой экономики
Югорский государственный университет
Россия, г. Ханты-Мансийск

ПРОБЛЕМЫ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО УПРАВЛЕНИЯ СФЕРЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ В ХАНТЫ-МАНСИЙСКОМ АВТОНОМНОМ ОКРУГЕ – ЮГРЕ

Аннотация. Статья посвящена анализу развития профессионального образования в Ханты-Мансийском автономном округе – Югре. Были выявлены сильные и слабые стороны, возможности и угрозы для выявления проблем государственного управления в сфере профессионального образования в Ханты-Мансийском автономном округе – Югре.

Ключевые слова: SWOT-анализ, профессиональное образование, Ханты-Мансийский автономный округ-Югра, государственное управление.

Anokhina A. A.
master's student of the 3rd year
direction "State Municipal Management"
Institute of Digital Economy
Ugra State University
Russia, Khanty-Mansiysk

PROBLEMS OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN THE SPHERE OF PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION IN THE KHANTY-MANSI AUTONOMOUS OKRUG-YUGRA

Annotation. The article analyzes the development of professional education in the Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug-Yugra. Strengths and weaknesses, opportunities and threats were identified to identify problems of public administration in the field of vocational education in the Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug – Yugra.

Keywords: SWOT analysis, professional education, Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug-Yugra, public administration.

Для выявления сильных сторон, слабых сторон, возможностей и угроз для выявления проблем государственного управления в сфере

профессионального образования в Ханты-Мансийском автономном округе – Югре воспользуемся матрицей SWOT-анализа. Матрица SWOT-анализа представлена в Таблице 1.

Таблица 1 – SWOT-анализ развития профессионального образования в Ханты-Мансийском автономном округе – Югре

Сильные стороны (S)	Слабые стороны (W)
1. Создана сеть учреждений высшего профессионального образования по принципу образовательных округов. 2. Значительная доля вузов, учрежденных субъектом Федерации (регионального значения), что создает принципиальную возможность усиления ориентации вузов на решение задач регионального развития. 3. Начат процесс формирования систем менеджмента качества вузов автономного округа. 4. По ряду направлений реализуется уровневая подготовка специалистов с высшим профессиональным образованием. 5.Имеется опыт интеграции образовательных учреждений разного уровня профессионального образования (Югорский государственный университет, Ханты-Мансийский медицинский институт). 6.Создана современная инфраструктура вузов, включая социальную (студгородки), а также современная материально-техническая база по большинству направлениям подготовки специалистов с высшим образованием. 7.Имеется материально-техническая база для проведения научных исследований современного уровня по приоритетным направлениям развития экономики автономного округа. 8. Созданы условия для подготовки кадров высшей квалификации через аспирантуру вузов. 12. Начато формирование системы общественно-государственного управления через создание общественных советов по направлениям деятельности (научно-координационный совет, совет по оптимизации образовательной сети, попечительские советы и др.).	1. Востребованность населением в сфере высшего профессионального образования специальностей гуманитарного направления, а также направления «Экономика и управление», что не соответствует современным и опережающим потребностям рынка труда. 2. Низкая инвестиционная привлекательность высшего образования, обусловленная рассогласованием содержания образования и потребностей работодателей. 3. Базы производственных практик не обеспечивает условия для качественной подготовки специалистов. 4. Низкий уровень базовой подготовки, «социализации» и мотивации к обучению. 5. Отсутствие системы независимых рейтингов качества образования. 6. Не реализуется кредитно-модульный подход в реализации образовательных траекторий подготовки специалистов, что не обеспечивает Болонской декларации. 7. Отсутствие межвузовских междисциплинарных научных проектов. 8. Неукомплектованность учреждений научно-педагогическими кадрами. 9. Отсутствие кадрового резерва менеджеров - руководителей образовательных учреждений. 10. Слабый выход вузов на международный рынок научно-образовательных услуг и низкий уровень коммерциализации научных разработок. 11. Сильная региональная и даже локальная замкнутость системы высшего образования, абсолютное большинство абитуриентов приходит в вузы региона из пределов самого округа (демографическая и конкурсная ситуация). 12. Дефицит сильных научных групп. 13. Отсутствие стратегий, выбора альтернатив, открытости вузов внешним требованиям. 14. Сложившаяся система управления высшим профессиональным образованием не обеспечивает укрепления кооперации, совместного использования ресурсов, конструктивной конкуренции.

Возможности (О)	Угрозы (Т)
1. Создание многоуровневых производственно-научно-образовательных комплексов по разным кластерным группам. 2. Оптимизация образовательного пространства автономного округа с целью повышения конкурентоспособности системы высшего профессионального образования. 3. Интеграция высшего и довузовского профессионального образования с целью реализации академического и прикладного бакалавриата, в том числе взаимный зачет академических кредитов. 4. Создание системы целевой подготовки и переподготовки специалистов с высшим профессиональным образованием для всех отраслей экономики. 5. Создание системы взаимодействия вузов автономного округа с отраслевыми кластерами экономики. 6. Система формирования гибких образовательных программ для снижения рисков неадекватных прогнозов востребованных направлений для опережающей подготовки кадров. 7. Открытие корпоративных образовательных учреждений совместно с крупными компаниями (в рамках крупного университета). 8. Формирование системы региональной и межрегиональной мобильности студентов и преподавателей. 9. Формирование системы обратной связи по результатам оценки качества образования.	1. Низкая степень диверсификации структуры экономики округа. 2. Подготовка специалистов для ключевых отраслей ведется за пределами автономного округа. 3. Подготовка специалистов по одноименным специальностям за пределами обходится дешевле, чем в региональных вузах, что указывает на эффективный аутсорсинг. 3. Отсутствие системы формирования бизнес-поведения обучающихся (патернализм в подготовке кадров приводит к их инфантилизму). 4. Отсутствие нормативной базы для организации постоянного мониторинга текущих и перспективных потребностей регионального рынка труда в кадрах различной квалификации с учетом прогнозируемых структурных сдвигов экономики, тенденций в изменениях характера и условий труда. 5. Отсутствие социальных программ поддержки и развития кадрового потенциала высшей школы автономного округа (жилье, уровень заработной платы, социальная защита). 6. Отсутствие стратегии привлечения академических «маяков», которые могли бы служить катализаторами развития новых научных исследований и привлечения сотрудников высокого уровня. 7. Расширение круга поставщиков дополнительного образования. 8. Отсутствие эффективных механизмов защиты потребителей от некачественного образования. 9. Отсутствие административно-правовых рычагов влияния на федеральные или негосударственные вузы, расположенные в округе.

Проведенный анализ показывает, что система профессионального образования в Ханты-Мансийском автономном округе - Югре в целом сформирована. Имеются все необходимые предпосылки для дальнейшего развития и превращения ее в гибкую динамичную систему непрерывного образования, позволяющую населению автономного округа получать качественное образование. Система способна производить кадры, обеспечивающие инновационное развитие региона.

Таким образом можно выделить следующие проблемы в государственном управлении в сфере профессионального образования:

– Органы управления пытаются выполнять прежние функции в изменившихся условиях – прежняя по форме иерархическая система, лишенная рычагов директивного и экономического воздействия и не освоившая новые механизмы управления в изменившихся условиях, не справляется со своими функциями сохранения единого образовательного пространства, обеспечения равенства доступа к качественному образованию, контроля качества и управления развитием образования;

– Отсутствует действенная комплексная система управления качеством – более проработанной является система требований – стандартов, учебных планов, хотя и они не согласованы с потребителями трудовых ресурсов, и совершенно отсутствует система обратной связи – стандарты оценки качества предоставляемых образовательных услуг. Недостаточно отработана вертикаль власти и вследствие этого, возникающие спорные моменты между федеральными и региональными властями, ведущая к суматохе и неразберихи. Это явление можно наблюдать повсеместно, поэтому его нужно немедленно искоренять с помощью внедрения и разработки новых законов.;

– Отсутствует современная единая система образовательной статистики, в связи с чем органы управления всех уровней практически не имеют информации не только для оценки тенденций, прогнозирования, выработки внятной образовательной политики, но даже для принятия оперативных решений;

– Востребованность населением в сфере высшего профессионального образования специальностей гуманитарного направления, а также направления «Экономика и управление», что не соответствует современным и опережающим потребностям рынка труда.

Наиболее востребованными направлениями подготовки кадров с высшим образованием среди технической направленности являются: техника и технологии наземного транспорта; электро- и теплоэнергетика; электроника, радиотехника и системы связи; техника и технологии строительства; прикладная геология, горное дело, нефтегазовое дело и геодезия. Анализ сводных данных прогноза потребности экономики автономного округа отражает дефицит в специальностях технических направлений.

– Низкая инвестиционная привлекательность высшего образования, обусловленная рассогласованием содержания образования и потребностей работодателей. Работодатели не готовы инвестировать в университеты, в связи с тем что по выходу не получают готовых специалистов. Так же это связанно и с практиками студентов.

– Базы производственных практик не обеспечивает условия для качественной подготовки специалистов. В настоящее время организации не хотят брать на практику студентов, в связи с загруженностью на работе и в обучении студентов не заинтересованы.

– Неукомплектованность учреждений научно-педагогическими кадрами с практическими знаниями в области преподавания. На данный момент проблема актуальна в сфере профессионального образования, в связи с тем что много преподавателей теоретиков, которые не знают как работает сфера в жизни. Из 100% педагогических кадров, только 17,8% обучают студентов на основе практических знаний.

Отсутствие решения данных проблем может существенно снизить темпы развития сферы профессионального образования в округе.

Перспективы развития сферы профессионального образования в Ханты-Мансийском автономном округе – Югре определены в государственной программе «Развитие образования».

При рассмотрении основных проблем профессионального образования в Ханты-Мансийском автономном округе – Югре выдвигаются следующие предложения по совершенствованию системы государственного управления:

– Увеличить мощность профессиональных образовательных организаций для обеспечения потребности населения в профессиональном образовании. Данное решение сможет повысить уровень вовлеченности молодежи в получении профессионального образования, что приведет к повышению заинтересованности в учебных учреждениях, а так же к возможности модернизации и актуализации отрасли.

– Развить движения «Абилимпикс», целью которого является содействия развитию профессиональной инклюзии обучающихся, выпускников и молодых специалистов с инвалидностью на рынке труда. Это дает возможности лицам с ОВЗ принимать участие в культурно-массовых мероприятиях. По аналогии с другими отраслями, в сфере профессионального образования необходимо создать возможности для реализации потенциала, а так же социальной адаптации инвалидов и лиц с ОВЗ.

– Пересмотреть стратегию развития вузов автономного округа, в соответствии с концепцией создания опорных вузов регионов. Таким образом мы повысим качество профессионального образования в округе и увеличим конкурентоспособность окружного профессионального образования.

– Внедрить элементы практико-ориентированного (дуального) обучения – одно из условий развития системы высшего инженерного образования, основной принцип создания инновационной образовательной среды вуза для подготовки инженеров нового поколения. Важным условием реализации модели дуального обучения является тесное взаимодействие с предприятиями через создание узкоспециализированных базовых кафедр.

– Увеличить качество производственных практик студентов. Это увеличит качество выпускаемых специалистов из окружных

профессиональных образовательных учреждений и получение на выходе высококвалифицированного специалиста, который будет готов приступить к работе без дополнительного обучения на рабочем месте.

– Увеличить востребованность в изучении технических специальностей, которые соответствуют современным потребностям рынка труда. На данный момент в России и округе выделены технические специальности, которым будут актуальны в будущем, таким образом необходимо увеличить актуальность технических специальностей, для подготовки кадрового резерва на будущее.

– Развить научное просвещение студентов, для комплектации кадрового резерва. Профессиональные учреждения испытывают нехватку профессиональных и научных кадров, таким образом профессиональным учреждением необходимо увеличить вовлечебнность студентов в научную среду, с целью заинтересованности студентов в науке и дальнейшем к формированию научного кадрового резерва.

– Внесенные изменения создадут новые возможности для профессионального роста представителей отрасли, а так же повысит уровень результативности выполнения государственной программы.

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Артиков А.З., кандидат сельскохозяйственных наук
Болтаев С.М., доктор сельскохозяйственных наук
Абдиназаров Ж.
Имомов Ф.
Турдев Б.
ассистент
ТошДАУ Термиз филиал

ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ КАПЕЛЬНОГО ОРОЩЕНИЯ ПРИ ВЫРАЩИВАНИИ ТОНКОВОЛОКНИСТОГО ХЛОПЧАТНИКА НА ТАКЫРНО-ЛУГОВЫХ ПОЧВАХ СУРХАН-ШЕРАБАДСКОЙ СТЕПИ

Аннотация: статья посвящена перспективных способов полива, автоматизации процесса полива, которые поддерживает оптимальный режим орошения. Использования нано технологии в сельском хозяйстве и изучение капельного орошения обработанной лазерным лучам водой хлопчатника, возделываемого при гребневом посеве различных норм минеральных удобрений.

Ключевые слова: сельскохозяйства, посев, водные ресурсы, капельное орошения, лазерное излучения, хлопчатник, удобрений, минеральных удобрений, обработанной лазерным, физические и химические свойства.

Artikov A. Z., Candidate of Agricultural Sciences
Boltaev S. M., Doctor of Agricultural Sciences
Abdinazarov J.
Imomov F.
Turdev B.
assistant
Tostao Termiz branch

EFFICIENCY OF DRIP IRRIGATION IN THE CULTIVATION Of FINE-FIBER COTTON ON TAKYR-MEADOW SOILS OF THE SURKHAN-SHERABAD STEPPE

Abstract: this article explains the methods of irrigation, automation of the irrigation process, which maintains an optimal irrigation regime. As well as thehe use of nanotechnology in agriculture and the study of drip irrigation with laser-treated water of cotton, cultivated with ridge sowing of various rates of mineral fertilizers.

Key words: agriculture, sowing, water resources, drip irrigation, laser radiation, cotton, fertilizers, mineral fertilizers, laser-treated, physical and chemical properties.

Одной из основных задач сельского хозяйства является переход на нетрадиционные способы и технологии орошения, позволяющие при малых затратах оросительной воды получать высокие урожаи сельскохозяйственных культур. Поэтому руководством Республики поставлены задачи перед учёными и специалистами, занимающимися хлопководством, по разработке и внедрению нетрадиционных методов орошения хлопчатника.

В основу изучения капельного орошения хлопчатника водой, обработанной лазерным лучом на такырно-луговых почвах Сурхан-Шерабадской степи положены полевые опыты, в котором заложено три вариантов (табл-1.). Опыт закладывался по методике УзНИИХ в трехкратной повторности на участке площадью 3 га. Площадь делянки составила 320 кв.м. Ширина междурядий 90 см. Норма удобрений азот-250,200 кг, фосфор- 175,140 кг и калий -125,100 кг. на гектар.

Поливы по бороздам проводились по схеме 1-2-2, а на вариантах капельного орошения они проводились по схеме 2-4-3. Методика орошения по бороздовому поливу хлопчатника неприемлема для капельного орошения.

Так как при капельном орошении междурядные обработки хлопчатника не проводятся, поэтому имеется возможность проводить поливы хлопчатника малыми нормами и большим числом поливов.

На основании этого планирование режима орошения хлопчатника осуществлялось на основе следующих предпосылок:

До цветения сроки полива устанавливались по влажности расчётного слоя почвы 0-30 см, поливные нормы по дефициту влаги слоя 0-50 см;

В цветении-плодообразования соответственно 0-50см, 0-50 см;

В фазу созревания хлопчатника расчётный почвы для установления сроков и норм полива принимался равным 0-40 см.

Опытный участок оснащен тензиометрами-для контроля влажности почвы, почвенными термометрами-для измерения температуры почвы.

Учёт воды при капельном орошении проводился с помощью водомерного счётчика СТВГ-1-80, а на вариантах бороздового полива водосливом Томсона. Полиэтиленовые трубочки-увлажнители диаметром 16 мм с имеющимися в них капельницами укладывались в каждую борозду. Обработка воды проводилась с помощью лазерных установок ЛЬВОВ-1. Растворимые азотные удобрения во все годы исследований вносились по системе капельного орошения с помощью гидроподкормщика, а трудно растворимые фосфорные и калийные один раз под зябь. Пахоту проводили на глубину 35-40 см ранней весной, на

опытном участке было проведено чизелевание, малование и нарезаны гребни высотой 28-30 см.

Таблица 1.

Схема полевого опыта

№ Вар. опыта	Способ полива	Предполивная влажность почвы, % НВ	Норма минеральных удобрений ,кг/га		
			Азот	Фосфор	Калий
1.	Полив по бороздам-контроль	70-75-65	250	175	125
2.	Капельное орошение обычной водой	70-75-65	200	140	100
3.	Капельное орошение облучённой лазерными лучами водой	70-75-65	200	140	100

Все агротехнические мероприятия проводились по методи УзНИИХ. На опыте проводились следующие наблюдения, исследования и учёты: механический состав почвы опытного участка определяли методом пипетки; объёмную массу почвы методом режущих колец по 10 см слоям перед закладкой опыта, ежегодно в начале и конце вегетационного периода на глубину до 1 м; водопроницаемость почвы в начале и конце вегетации методом залива коротких отрезков борозд; влажность почвы термостатно весовым методом, нейтронным влагомером ВНП-1 «Электроника», тензиометром на глубину расчётного слоя; наименьшую влагоёмкость (НВ) почвы методом залива площадок перед закладкой опыта.

По результатам фенологических наблюдений наилучшие показатели получены при капельном орошении с поддержанием предполивной влажности почвы 70-75-65% от ППВ, с внесением минеральных удобрений NPK 250,175,125 и NPK 200,140,105 кг/га (д.в.) и на 1 августа составили: высота главного стебеля 85,5 – 85,6 см, количество плодоузлов 18,0-18,5 шт, количество коробочек 18,5-19,5 .

Аналогичные данные в производственном контрольном варианте составили: 80,5- 78,5; 17,0-18,0; 15,5-17,0. Наиболее высокий урожай получен при капельном орошении и прибавка урожая хлопка-сырца по сравнению с контрольным вариантом составили с поддержанием влажности почвы на уровне 70-75-65% от ППВ 5,1; 9,1 ц/га (табл.2.). Наибольший урожай хлопка-сырца-44,3 ц/га получен при внесении азота 200 кг на фосфора 140 кг/га, калия 105 кг/га с режимом капельного орошения 70-75-65% от ППВ и при капельное орошение облучённой лазерными лучами водой.

Таблица. 2.

Урожай хлопчатника при способ полива **различных предполивной влажности и нормы минеральных удобрений**.

Вари-анты	Урожай, средний за 3 года,ц/га	Прибавка урожая за счёт способа орошения		Прибавка урожая за счёт минеральных удобрений	
		ц/га	%	ц/га	%
Предполивная влажность почвы 70-75-65 % ППВ					
1	35,2	3,9	12,5	Контроль	контроль
2	40,3	9,0	28,7	5,1	14,5
3	44,3	13,0	41,5	9,1	25,9

На основании изучения влияния капельного орошения хлопчатника на рост, развитие и урожайность тонковолокнистого хлопчатника сорта Термез-31 следует отметить, что капельное орошение положительно влияет на агрофизические и агрохимические свойства почвы. способствуют поддержанию благоприятного водного режима почв, при этом отсутствуют междурядные обработки пропашными тракторами и не производительные потери воды, благодаря чему можно сэкономить до 50 процентов оросительной воды, 20-25 процентов минеральных удобрений и в результате этого при оптимальном режиме питания можно увеличить урожай хлопка-сырца на 30-40 процентов.

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Ачилов Х.Д.
Тошкент иригация ва қишлоқ хўжалигини механизациялаш муҳандислари институти Бухоро филиали Қишлоқ ва сув хўжалиги энергия таъминоти кафедраси ассистенти
Ҳамроев И.Ф.
студент
TIQXMMI Бухарский филиал

СИНХРОН МАШИНАЛАРДА ДИНАМИК ЖАРАЁНЛАРНИ ТАДҚИҚ ЭТИШ МУАММОЛАРИ

Аннотация: Электр машиналари асосан динамик жараёнларда шикастланади. Динамик жараёнларни тадқиқ этиш уларни оптималлаш ва динамик зўриқишларни камайтириш имконини беради. Метематик моделда тадыиы этиш вақт ва харажатларни кисқартириш имконини беради. электр машиналарни динамик жараёнларини оний қийматларда тадқиқ қилиш имконини берувчи математик моделлар яратиш ва тадқиқотда қўллаш.

Таянч сўзлар: динамик жараён, Simulink, пакет, моделлаш, мотор, актив қаршилик, статор, ротор, юклама, механик тавсифи.

Achilov H.D.
Assistant of the Department of Energy Supply of Agriculture and Water Management
of the Bukhara Branch of Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Engineers
Hamroyev I.F.
student
of the Bukhara branch of TIQXMMI

PROBLEMS OF DYNAMIC PROCESS RESEARCH IN SYNCHRONOUS MACHINES

Abstract: Electrical machines are mostly damaged in dynamic processes. The study of dynamic processes allows you to optimize them and reduce dynamic stresses. Learning a mathematical model can save you time and costs. creation and application in research of mathematical models that allow to study the dynamic processes of electrical machines at instantaneous values.

Keywords: dynamic process, Simulink, package, simulation, motor, resistance, stator, rotor, load, mechanical description.

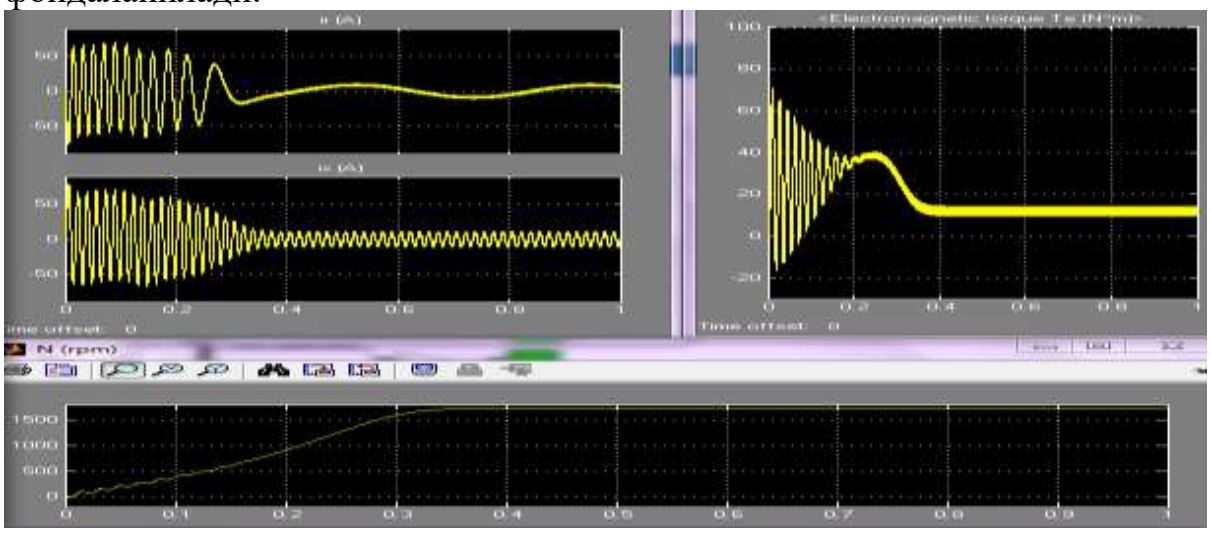
Электр машиналарни динамик иш режимларига асосан моторларни юргизиш, реверслаш, тезликни ростлаш ва тормозлаш жараёни киради. Динамик жараёнлар одатда мейёрдан ортиы зўриқишлар билан ўтади. Шунинг учун бу жараёнларни иложи борича қисқартириш ва мейёрдан ортиқ катталикларни камайтириш керак бўлади. Бу динамик жараёнлар қуйидаги катталиклар билан тавсифланади:

1. Динамик жараённи ўтиш вақти: 2 та барқарор ҳолат орасидаги вақт.

2. Ўтиш жараёнидаги тебранишлар сони: мейёрий ёки номинал қийматдан ошиб камайишлар сони.

3. Тебранишларни сўниш декременти: навбатлашиб келаётган сўнаётган теранишларни амплитудалари нисбати. [1]

Динамик жараёнларни тадқиқ этишда ушбу катталиклар аниқланади ва бу жараёнларни оптималлаш бўйича чора-тадбирлар ўтказилади. Бу жараёнлар электромагнит моментни ростлаш орқали оптималлатирилади. Момент жараённи ўтиш вақтини белгилаб зўриқишларни аниқлаш имконини беради. Моторни моменти тиристорли частота ўзгарткичлари ёрдамида ростлаб турилади. Момент қиймати дастлаб электр машинанинг математик моделида тадқиқ этилади.[4,8,9,10] Бунинг учун ҳозирги кунда “Матлаб” пакетига кирувчи “simulink” дастурий таъминотидан фойдаланилади.



1-расм. Элект машинадаги ўтиш жараёни эгриликлари

Бунда электр машиналардаги динамик жараёнларни тавсифловчи қуйидаги дифференциаль тенгламлардан фойдаланилади. Статордаги динамик жараёнлар:

$$\begin{cases} U_{1a} = i_{1a} \cdot R_1 + \partial\Psi_{1a} / \partial t; \\ U_{1b} = i_{1b} \cdot R_1 + \partial\Psi_{1b} / \partial t; \\ U_{1c} = i_{1c} \cdot R_1 + \partial\Psi_{1c} / \partial t; \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

Ротордаги динамик жараёнлар:

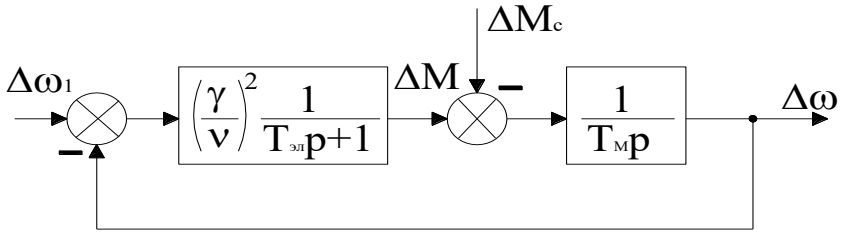
$$\begin{cases} U'_{2a} = i'_{2a} \cdot R'_2 + \partial\Psi_{2a} / \partial t; \\ U'_{2b} = i'_{2b} \cdot R'_2 + \partial\Psi_{2b} / \partial t; \\ U'_{21c} = i'_{2c} \cdot R'_2 + \partial\Psi_{2c} / \partial t; \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

ифодалар билан аниқланади. [5]

Бу ерда ғоқим илашуви, актив қаршилик, кучланиш, ток. 1 рақамли катталиклар статорга ва 2 рақамли параметрлар роторга тегишли.

$$\left.\begin{aligned} \Psi_{s\alpha} &= L_s i_{s\alpha} + M\cos\theta\, i_{r\alpha} + M\sin\theta\, i_{rb}; \\ \Psi_{s\beta} &= L_s i_{s\beta} + M\cos\theta\, i_{rb} - M\sin\theta\, i_{ra}; \\ \Psi_{ra} &= L_r i_{ra} + M\cos\theta\, i_{s\alpha} - M\sin\theta\, i_{s\beta}; \\ \Psi_{rb} &= L_r i_{rb} + M\cos\theta\, i_{s\beta} - M\sin\theta\, i_{s\alpha}; \end{aligned}\right\} \quad (3)$$

Бу ерда, L_s ва L_r – статор ва ротор чулғамлари индуктив қаршиликлари; М- статор ва ротор чулғамлари орасидаги ўзаро индуктивлик.



2-расм. Электр машинанинг структуравий модели.

Корхона электр истемолини асосий ыисмини электр машиналари истемол ыилади. АМ даги исрофнинг 43,6% статор чулғамида, 12,7 % ротор чулғамида, 43,7% моторнинг магнит тизимида бўлади [6]. Шундай қилиб, электр моторлардаги исрофлар электр энергиясини узатиш ва тақсимлашдаги умумий исрофлар билан тенглашади. Шунинг учун, корхона миқёсида режалаштирилган моторларда электр энергиясини тежаш тадбирлари катта иқтисодий самара бериши мумкин. Бундай ташкил этувчиларга ажратиб таҳлил қилиш элктр энергиясини тежаш имкониятларини оширади.

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Аширов Ф.У.
начальник лаборатории «Буровых растворов и тампонажных смесей»
Институт минеральных ресурсов
Республика Узбекистан
Хасанов Ж.Ш.
студент магистратуры
ТГТУ
помощник заместителя Председателя Госкомгеологии
Республика Узбекистан
Юсупов А.А.
студент магистратуры
ТГТУ
геолог
АО Ташкентгеология при Госкомгеологии
Республика Узбекистан
Масариддинов А.Х.
студент магистратуры
ТГТУ
геолог II категория
ГП Геолого-маркшейдерская служба при Госкомгеологии
Республика Узбекистан

ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ ПРИ БУРЕНИИ ГЕОЛОГОРАЗВЕДОЧНЫХ СКВАЖИН В УСЛОВИЯХ УЗБЕКИСТАНА

Аннотация: С 80-х годов прошлого века зарубежом начали широко развиваться инновационные методы бурения и опробования скважин, такие как Sonic-бурение, DRD-бурение, RC-бурение и др. С точки зрения перспектив широкого применения на объектах ГРР Республики Узбекистан огромный интерес вызывают Sonic-бурение и DRD-бурение.

Широкое применение Sonic-бурения на объектах ГРР со сложным геологическим строением позволит получать информативные керновые пробы в любых породах.

Ключевые слова: геологоразведочных скважин, геология, sonic-бурение, двойное роторное бурение, обратная циркуляция, компактный рото-соник, средний соник, большой сонник.

Ashirov F.U.
head of the laboratory "Drilling fluids and grouting mixtures"
Institute of mineral resources
Republic of Uzbekistan

Khasanov J.Sh.
master's degree student
TSTU
Republic of Uzbekistan
Yusupov A.A.
master's degree student
TSTU
Republic of Uzbekistan
Masariddinov A.H.
master's degree student
TSTU
Republic of Uzbekistan

INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES FOR DRILLING GEOLOGICAL EXPLORATION WELLS IN UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: Since the 80s of the last century, innovative methods for drilling and testing wells, such as Sonic drilling, DRD drilling, RC drilling, etc. began to develop widely abroad. Sonic drilling and DRD drilling are of great interest from the point of view of the prospects of wide use at the facilities of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The wide use of Sonic drilling at RPF facilities with a complex geological structure will allow obtaining informative core samples in any rocks.

Keywords: geological exploration wells, geology, sonic-drilling, double rotary drilling, reverse circulation, compact roto-sonic, medium sonic, large sleeper.

Достоверность проводимых геологоразведочных работ, особенно на оценочной стадии, где в последнее время всё большее внимание уделяется буровым способам получения проб, вместо проб, получаемых путем прохождения дорогостоящих горных выработок, во многом зависит от уровня применяемых технико-технологических средств бурения и пробоотбора. Несмотря на многочисленные работы, направленные на повышение представительности буровых проб на золоторудных объектах Центральных Кызылкумом, проблема их надежности до сих пор остается весьма актуальной. Это обуславливается, главным образом, отсутствием достаточно строгих всесторонне изученных критериев оценки достоверности получаемых проб, что, конечно же, можно считать следствием отсутствия масштабных научно-обоснованных исследований, направленных на изучение механизма формирования буровых проб в зависимости от геолого-технических факторов объектов ГРР и единой базы статистических данных по выходу геологических проб, а также расширенного системного анализа на местах проведения ГРР.

В настоящее время в свете ужесточенных экономических условий, а также в условиях медленного перевооружения парка горно-бурового оборудования производственных предприятий современным, задачи эффективного проведения ГРР с получением минимально достаточной и максимально достоверной информации, особенно на золоторудных объектах с весьма сложными геолого-техническими условиями отбора геологических проб, являются главными. Зарубежный опыт показывает, что единственным экономически обоснованным путем получения геологической информации из глубин, является получение проб с помощью бурения скважин. Несмотря на все свои преимущества, традиционные буровые способы вращательного бурения с получением традиционных видов буровых проб не решает проблему полной достоверности из-за избирательных потерь полезных ископаемых, происходящих, в основном, на забое при разрушении горной массы под механическим воздействием бурового наконечника на хрупкие породы, содержащие дисперсное и тонкодисперсное золото.

В свете Постановления Президента Республики Узбекистан №1396 от 27.08.2010 года предприятиям Госкомгеологии предстоит решить сложные задачи по обнаружению и оценке рудных месторождений на новых отдаленных территориях путем проведения геолого-съемочных, поисковых и оценочных работ силами мобильных полевых геологических отрядов. Для их технико-технологического оснащения потребуются различные по классам современные мобильные и многофункциональные автономные технические средства, обеспечивающие оперативный отбор буровых проб в наносах, корах выветривания и скальных породах. Главным образом, для бурения мелких скважин на отдаленных и труднодоступных, в основном, поисковых объектах предлагаются малогабаритные буровые установки малого класса различных компоновок ведущих мировых производителей. Современная индустрия создания буровых установок зарубежными компаниями и фирмами базируется на сборке их, в основном, по модульному принципу за счет приобретения комплектующих изделий у специализированных мировых производителей узлов и механизмов. Практически отсутствуют производители, выпускающие буровые установки целиком собственными силами.

В начальных стадиях геологоразведочных работ огромное значение имеет точность получаемой геологической информации отобранных с опорных точек так, как это закладывает основу дальнейших работ. Наиболее информативные керновые пробы в самых сложных геолого-технических условиях производства буровых работ обеспечиваются при применении снарядов со съемным керноприемником ССК. Однако, при производстве буровых работ с применением технологии ССК встречаются такие объекты, где данная технология не позволяет получать полноценные пробы керна, ввиду наличия многочисленных сильнотрещиноватых зон, не

устойчивых и хрупких рудных геологических образований с богатой минерализацией благородных металлов. Такие случаи обуславливают применение тройных бурильных снарядов, где в качестве керноприемника служит специальный, в основном, пластиковый контейнер расположенный внутри традиционного керноприемника.

С 80-х годов прошлого века зарубежом начали широко развиваться инновационные методы бурения и опробования скважин. К числу таких способов можно отнести Sonic-бурение (соник-бурение, бурение на основе высокочастотных вибрации), DRD-бурение (Dual Rotor Drilling – двойное роторное бурение), RC-бурение (Reverce Circulation – обратная циркуляция) и др.

С точки зрения перспектив широкого применения на объектах ГРР Республики Узбекистан огромный интерес вызывают первые два способа: Sonic-бурение и DRD-бурение.

Sonic-бурение. Это метод бурения скважин на основе высокочастотных вибрации передаваемый по всей бурильной колонне к породоразрушающему инструменту, генерируемый специальной системой буровой установки. В основе этой системы заключены эксцентрики, которые приводятся в движение высокоскоростными (12000 об/мин) гидромоторами. Эти эксцентрики генерируют высокочастотные (до 180 Гц) вибрации, которые непосредственно передаются на буровой став. Генерируемые вибрации не ощутимы на ощупь, однако в результате такого воздействия буровой наконечник существенно снижая трение интенсивно погружается практически в любые горные породы. Воздействуя на горные породы, создаваемая вибрациями достаточна для легкого погружения снаряда, но слишком мала, чтобы нарушить их структуру, что способствует получению качественного (ненарушенного) керна в самых сложных геологических образованиях.

К числу главных преимуществ Sonic-бурения можно отнести:

1. Значительное увеличение качества получаемых керновых проб, отобранных в самых неблагоприятных геолого-технических условиях, а также возможность бурения большим диаметром (до 300 мм), что позволяет получать информативные материалы. Это делает систему Sonic незаменимой при поиске и разведке геологических объектов со сложным геологическим строением и россыпных месторождений.
2. Дополнительное воздействие вибрации на горные породы, что способствует более эффективному её разрушению.
3. Увеличение производительности в 1,5-2 раза по сравнению с традиционными видами бурения.
4. Повышение ресурса бурового инструмента, при том, что не снижаются технические показатели бурения.
5. Минимизацию самозаклинки керна в процессе бурения в сложных геолого-технических условиях.

В настоящее время системы Sonic применяются в различных областях народного хозяйства: от геологоразведки до археологических изысканий. Данный способ бурения широкого используется в США, Канаде, Австралии, КНР и др. В мире ведущими производителями технико-технологических средств для Sonic-бурения являются «SonicSampDrill» (Нидерланды), «Terra Sonic International» (США), «Geoprobe Systems» (США) и др.

Отдельного внимания заслуживают производимые буровые Sonic-установки и соответствующие инструменты к ним компании «SonicSampDrill» (Нидерланды). По эксплуатационным показателям производимые технические средства можно условно разделить на три класса:

I. Compact roto-sonic (компактный рото-соник). Для бурения диаметром от 60 – до 133 мм глубиной до 60 м.

II. Middle sonic (средний соник). Для бурения диаметром до 165 мм глубиной до 100 м.

III. Large sonic (большой соник). Для бурения диаметром до 300 мм глубиной до 200 м.

Главными недостатками Sonic-бурения считаются:

– ограниченность глубины бурения;

– технологичность и высокая стоимость установки, а также инструментов;

– высокие эксплуатационные расходы;

– повышенные требования к буровому и обслуживающему персоналу.

DRD-бурение. Данный способ бурения само по себе не новый, однако воплощённые в этом отношении конструктивные решения являются достаточно интересными. В этом направлении в мире производителей не так много. Из малочисленных производителей буровых установок для DRD-бурения заслуживает внимание буровая техника компании «Foremost» (Канада). Особенностью установки двойного роторного бурения данной компании является наличие уникального нижнего роторного привода, который используется для продвижения стальной обсадной колонны по неконсолидированным наносам, таким как пески, гравий и валуны. Силы нагрузки при спуске, подъеме и силы вращения эффективно передаются на колонну обсадных труб через приводные челюсти. Независимый верхний роторный привод одновременно управляет работой бурильной колонны, оснащенной забойным ударником, лопастным или шарошечным долотом. Обычно буровой шлам удаляется посредством воздуха, но установки компании «Foremost» могут быть оснащены также насосами для бурения с буровым раствором или заводненной обратной циркуляцией. Верхний и нижний приводы имеют независимые подачи, что означает положение долота

может изменяться относительно башмака обсадной колонны. После достижения желаемой глубины, установка двойного роторного бурения продолжает бурение открытого ствола скважины, как обычная буровая установка стандартного бурения с верхним приводом. С помощью подобного способа бурения с одновременной обсадкой можно успешно проходить самые сложные участки скважины без значительных затрат.

DRD-бурение достаточно широко используется в геологоразведочных работах на углеводороды, твердые полезные ископаемые и воду, в строительных работах, при бурении геотермальных источников и т.п. С точки зрения производства буровых работ на геологоразведочных объектах Республики Узбекистан данный способ бурения огромный интерес вызывает для бурении гидрогеологических скважин на достаточно большие глубины (до 400 м) с целью обеспечения населения отдаленных регионов страны питьевой водой. В данное время, из-за сложного геологического разреза в этих регионах традиционной техникой и технологией бурения на воду (1БА-15, УРБ-3АМ и т.п.) не удается эффективно пробурить скважины и обеспечить потребности населения в питьевой воде. Несомненно, широкое применение на практике данного способа бурения позволит решить вопросы водоснабжения населения отдаленных регионов республики. Вместе с тем, следует отметить главные недостатки DRD-установок, это: громоздкость технико-технологических средств бурения; технологичность и высокая стоимость установки, а также инструментов; высокие эксплуатационные расходы; повышенные требования к буровому и обслуживающему персоналу.

Выводы: В свете Постановления Президента Республики Узбекистан №1396 от 27.08.2010 года предприятиям Госкомгеологии предстоит решить сложные задачи по обнаружению и оценке рудных месторождений на новых отдаленных территориях путем проведения геолого-съемочных, поисковых и оценочных работ силами мобильных полевых геологических отрядов.

1. С 80-х годов прошлого века зарубежом начали широко развиваться инновационные методы бурения и опробования скважин, такие как Sonic-бурение, DRD-бурение, RC-бурение и др.
2. С точки зрения перспектив широкого применения на объектах ГРР Республики Узбекистан огромный интерес вызывают Sonic-бурение и DRD-бурение.
3. Широкое применение Sonic-бурения на объектах ГРР со сложным геологическим строением позволит получать информативные керновые пробы в любых породах.
4. Использование на практике DRD-бурения способствует решению острых вопросов водоснабжения путем бурения глубоких гидрогеологических скважин (до 400 м) с одновременной обсадкой в

сложных геолого-технических условиях, в особенности для населения отдаленных регионов республики.

5. Оба этих способа имеют главные недостатки, к числу которых можно отнести: технологичность и высокую стоимость установки, а также инструментов; высокие эксплуатационные расходы; повышенные требования к буровому и обслуживающему персоналу.

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Ашуров А.У.
«Caravan-C» МЧЖ ходими
Тошкент ш.

АХБОРОТ ХАВФСИЗЛИГИ МУАММОЛАРИ ВА УЛАРНИНГ ОЛДИНИ ОЛИШ БЎЙИЧА ЧОРАЛАР

Аннотация. Мақолада ахборот хавфсизлиги ва ахборотни ҳимоя қилишнинг асосий муаммолари кўриб чиқилди. Хорижий дастурий таъминотдан фойдаланиш, Интернетдан фойдаланиш жараёнида ахборот хавфсизлигини таъминлаш чоралари таҳлил қилинди. Ахборот хавфсизлигига таҳдид қилувчи ички ва ташқи манбалар ҳақида маълумотлар келтирилди.

Калит сўзлар: ахборот, ахборот хавфсизлиги, ахборотли жамият, ахборотни ҳимоя қилиш, дастурий техник воситалар, дастурий таъминот, таҳдид.

Ашуров А.У.
сотрудник
ООО «Caravan-C»
г. Ташкент

ПРОБЛЕМЫ ИНФОРМАЦИОННОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ И МЕРЫ ПО ИХ ПРЕДОТВРАЩЕНИЮ

Аннотация. В статье рассмотрены основные проблемы информационной безопасности и защиты информации. Проанализированы меры обеспечения информационной безопасности при использовании иностранных программных обеспечений, в процессе использования Интернета. Приведены сведения о внутренних и внешних источниках угроз для информационной безопасности.

Ключевые слова: информация, информационная безопасность, информационное общество, защита информации, программно-технические средства, программное обеспечение.

Ashurov A.U.
employee
of "Caravan-C" LLC
Tashkent

INFORMATION SECURITY ISSUES AND MEASURES TO PREVENT THEM

Abstract. The article deals with the main problems of information security and information protection. The measures for ensuring information security when using foreign software, in the process of using the Internet are analyzed. Provides information about internal and external sources of threats to information security.

Key words: information, information security, information society, information protection, software and hardware, software.

Сўнгги йилларда инсоният шиддат билан ахборотли жамият сари илгарилаб бормоқда. Бундай жамият ахборот маҳсулини сифат жиҳатидан тубдан ўзгартириб, уни ижобий ресурс сифатидаги салоҳиятини кенгайтирмоқда ва жиддий салбий имкониятларини аниқлаб бермоқда. Ахборот ҳар доим инсонни қамраб олган, шунинг учун ҳар қандай жамиятни ахборотли жамият деб ҳисобласак бўлади. Бироқ, ахборотни инсоният ривожининг стратегик ресурси сифатида ўрганилиши шуни кўрсатдики, у ишончли ва долзарб, янги ва эскирган бўлиши мумкин, аммо соф кўринишда етказилиши, қабул қилиниши ва сақланиши мумкин эмас. Ҳар қандай ахборот ўз ташувчисига эга бўлиб, коммуникация каналлари орқали етказиб берилади.

Умуман айтганда, ахборот – бу, уларни тақдим этиш шаклига боғлиқ бўлмаган тарзда, инсон ёки махсус қурилмалар томонидан коммуникация жараёнида моддий дунё фактларининг акси сифатида қабул қилиб олинадиган маълумотлардир [1].

Демак, ҳам шахсни, ҳам жамиятни ахборот таъсирига йўлиқтириб, давлатни бошқариш мумкин бўлади. Ўз даврида Найтан Майер Ротшильд: “Кимки ахборотга эга бўлса, ўша дунёни эгаллаган бўлади”, деган эди. Яъни, кимки бирор масала бўйича ахборотнинг энг катта ҳажмига эга бўлса, коммуникация механизмлари шакли ўзгартира олади (деформация), жамиятдаги асосий тизимларнинг амал қилиш механизмларини беқарор қила олади (дестабилизация), шахсни ўз ахборотини реализация қилиш имкониятидан маҳрум қила олади. Шунинг учун ҳам бугунги жамиятда ахборот хавфсизлиги ва хавфсиз ахборот муаммоси, унинг бутунлигини, ишончлилигини ва мавжудлигини таъминлаш муаммоси пайдо бўлади.

Таъкидлаш жоизки, ахборот хавфсизлиги тушунчаси билан бирга киберхавфсизлик тушунчаси ҳам қўлланилади. Киберхавфсизлик – кибермаконнинг барча ташкил этувчилари (яъни техник қурилмалар ва фойдаланувчилар)ни ҳар қандай таҳдидлар ва кутилмаган таъсирлардан ҳимояланганлик ҳолати мажмуидир. Агар ахборот хавфсизлигининг мақсади барча йўналишларда ахборотни конфиденциаллик, яхлитлик ва фойдалана олишлик ҳолатини таъминлашдан иборат бўлса, киберхавфсизлик - бу фақат кибермаконда (яъни Интернет тармоғида, ахборот тизимларида ва ҳ.к.) хавфсизликни таъминлашга йўналтирилган стратегиялар, хавфсизликни таъминлаш тамойиллари ва кафолатлари

ҳамда инсон ресурслари орқали амалга ошириладиган чора-тадбирлар ҳамда воситалар мажмуидир [4]. Бошқача айтганда, киберхавфсизлик - кибержиноятчиликка қарши курашга доир чора-тадбирлар мажмуидир. Кибержиноятчилик эса ахборот-коммуникация технологиялари соҳасидаги кўплаб турдаги жиноятларни ўзида бирлаштирган. Виртуал тармоқда даҳшат солиш, вирус ва бошқа зарарли дастурлар, қонунга зид ахборотлар тайёрлаш ва тарқатиш, электрон хатларни оммавий тарқатиш (спам), хакерлик ҳужуми, веб-сайтларга ноқонуний кириш, фирибгарлик, муаллифлик ҳуқуқини бузиш, кредит карточкалари рақами ва банк реквизитларини ўғирлаш (фишинг ва фарминг) ҳамда бошқа турли ҳуқуқбузарликлар шулар жумласидандир. Бундай ҳолатларда жиноятчилар ўзларини қизиқтирган "объектлар"га моддий ва маънавий зарар етказишни ўз олдига мақсад қилиб қўяди. Кибержиноятчиликнинг бир қатор кўринишлари маълум бўлиб, улар орасида айниқса, кибертерроризм, киберфирибгарлик, буллинг, грифинг кабилар кенг тарқалган. Уларга қарши курашиш, уларнинг олдини олиш учун Интернет фойдаланувчиларида Интернет-маданиятни ривожлантириш зарур.

Ахборот хавфсизлиги деганда ахборот соҳасида шахс, жамият ва давлатнинг ҳаётий муҳим манфаатларини ҳимоя қилинганлик ҳолати тушунилади. Ахборот хавфсизлигини таъминлаш учун давлат мамлакатдаги ахборот маконига таҳдид солаётган ички ва ташқи таҳдидларга қарши доимий кураш олиб бормоқда. Бунинг учун ахборот хавфсизлигининг асосий тамойиллари ва чора-тадбирлари ишлаб чиқилиб, улар қуйидагиларни таъминлаши лозим:

- маълумотларнинг яхлитлиги – ахборотни йўқотилишига олиб борадиган тўхталишлардан, ҳамда маълумотларни авторизация қилинмаган ҳолда яратилишидан ёки йўқ қилинишидан ҳимоя қилиш;

- ахборотнинг конфиденциаллиги ва айни пайтда унинг барча авторизация қилинган фойдаланувчилар учун очиқлиги [2].

Кўрсатилган тамойилларни амалга ошириш жараёнида давлатлар бузилишлар юз бериши мумкин бўлган заиф соҳаларни аниқладилар ва буларга банк ва молия институтларини, ахборот тармоқларини, давлат бошқаруви тизимларини, мудофаа ва махсус тузилмаларини киритишди. Давлатнинг ушбу тузилмалари хавфсизликнинг ва ҳимоя қилишнинг махсус чораларини талаб қиладилар, чунки улар мамлакат суверенитетини таъминлайдилар. Ахборот хавфсизлигининг асосий чора-тадбирлари сифатида ахборотни шифрлаш воситалари қўлланилиб, бунда маълумотларни шифрлашга оид файл тизимларидан фойдаланиш асосий чоралардан ҳисобланади [3].

Замонавий ахборот хавфсизлигининг бузилишини аниқлайдиган тизимлар орасида виртуализация тизимлари, антивирусли ҳимоя қилиш тизимлари ўрнатилган "песочница"лар ҳамда кибертаҳдидлар ва

заифликлар ҳақидаги билимларни бошқариш тизимлари (Threat Intelligence) мавжуд.

Ахборот хавфсизлигини таъминлашдаги асосий муаммо ахборотнинг ўзини ҳимоя қилишдан иборатдир. Давлат ахборотни ҳимоя қилинишини қонунчилик даражасида таъминлайди, аммо у бизни инсон омилидан ҳимоя қила олмайди

А.Абашев ва бошқаларнинг таъкидлашича, кибержиноятчилар томонидан ҳужумларни бажариш учун қўлланиладиган ёндашувларда қуйидаги ўзгаришлар кузатилади [5]:

- ташкилот ходимларига зарарли дастур солинган хат юбориш;
- интернет ресурслари орқали зарарли дастурий таъминотларнинг тарқатиш;
- офисга жисмоний кириш;
- ташкилотнинг корпоратив тармоғига ташқи периметр орқали кириб бориш – янги мураккаб усул билан таъминловчилар занжирига кириш шаклида тўлдирилади.

Сўнгги йилларда МДҲ мамлакатларида хорижий дастурий таъминотдан фойдаланиш билан боғлиқ бўлган ахборот ҳимояси муаммоси пайдо бўлди. Е.А.Разумовскаянинг фикрича, асосий муаммо мамлакатнинг ўн йиллар давомида компьютер соҳасида импортга қарамлигидан иборат [6]. Экспорта кетаётган барча маҳсулотларга ҳужжатлар, чизмалар, чертёжлар илова қилиниб, уларнинг ҳаммаси лицензияланган дастурий таъминотда тайёрланади. Бу дастурий таъминотлар ғарб мамлакатларида чиқарилган. Заводларда хорижий бошқарув тизимлари, масалан, BAAN комплекси ўрнатилган. Банклар эса ўзининг асосий фаолият соҳасида Swift халқаро банк ўтказмалари тизимидан, Visa, Mastercard ва бошқа тўлов тизимларига боғлиқдирлар. Сўнгги йиллардаги сиёсий ва иқтисодий воқеалардан биламизки, хорижий дастурий таъминотлардан фойдаланиш Россияга қарши санкцияларнинг объекти бўлиб қолганди. 2014 йилда Россия учун Swift тизими чеклови қўлланилди. Бу ҳол Россия ҳокимиятини мамлакатнинг ўзида ишлаб чиқилган дастурий таъминотни қўллаб-қувватлаш ҳақида уйлантириб қўйган эди. Европа Иттифоқи ҳануз Россия учун ўз санкцияларини бекор қилмади, балки энергетика ва молия секторларида ҳам чекловлар ўрнатишни кўриб чиқмоқда. Россияда эса 2014 йилдаёқ Молиявий хабарларни етказиб бериш бўйича Сервис (Сервис по передаче финансовых сообщений (СПФС)) яратилиб, унга мамлакатдаги кўпчилик банклар қўшилди [7]. Хуллас, бугунги кунга келиб Россия ўз мижозлари, ҳисоб-китоблари, транзакциялари ва ҳоказолар ҳақидаги ахборотнинг хавфсизлигини таъминлашга тайёрдир.

Бугунги кунга келиб, айниқса, одамлар ҳақидаги ахборотни – персонал маълумотлар ва шахсий ахборотни ҳимоя қилиш муаммоси жиддий ҳисобланади. Булутли (“Облако”) хизматлардан, кўпинча чет элдаги сервислардан, фойдаланиш “мода”си шунга олиб келмоқдаки,

фойдаланувчиларнинг ахборотлари жисмонан хорижий корпорацияларнинг серверларида сақланмоқда, шу туфайли ҳар қандай ишлаб чиқариш ва савдо-тижорат сирлари, ҳарбий сирлар деярли ҳимоясиз қолмоқда.

Ахборотни ҳимоя қилиш – хавфсизликнинг гарови, кафолати ва давлатнинг вазифасидир. Аммо фойдаланувчилар ҳам, корхоналар ҳам ахборот хавфсизлиги ва ахборотни ҳимоя қилишни юксалтириш бўйича тадбирларни ўтказишга қобилиятлидирлар. Бунинг учун жуда оддий, аммо самарали чоралар қўлланилади: бизнес-тизимларда муҳим ваколатларни фарқлаш тизимини яратиш, минимал етарлича даражадан ортиқча бўлган ахборот ресурсларига киришни чеклаш ва ҳк.

Ахборот хавфсизлигига таҳдид манбалари тасодифий ва олдиндан кўзланган бўлиши мумкин. Дастур таъминотидаги камчиликлар, техник воситаларнинг носозлиги, малаканинг етишмаслиги ёки фойдаланувчининг хатолари тасодифий таҳдидлар ҳисобланади. Олдиндан кўзланган таҳдидлар эса ахборот заҳираларига зарар етказиш мақсадида атайин амалга оширилади. Улар фаол(актив) ва нофаол(пассив) бўлади. Нофаол таҳдидларга ахборот заҳираларидан уларнинг вазифаларига таъсир кўрсатмаган ҳолда рухсат берилмаган фойдаланишга бўлган интилишлар киради. Техник ва дастур воситаларига, ахборот заҳираларига таъсир қилиш йўли билан тизимнинг мўътадил фаолиятини бузишга қаратилган таҳдидлар фаол таҳдидлар ҳисобланади [9].

Н.Қосимова ахборот хавфсизлигига таҳдид манбаларини кўриб чиқиб, уларни қуйидаги ички ва ташқи манбаларга ажратади [9]:

Ахборот хавфсизлигига таҳдиднинг ташқи манбалари:

— чет эл жосуслик ва махсус хизматларининг фаолияти;

— чет эл оммавий ахборот ва глобал коммуникация воситалари;

— халқаро гуруҳлар, тузилмалар ва алоҳида шахсларнинг ноқонуний ҳаракатлари;

— ахборот тарқатиш ва фойдаланиш бўйича хорижий давлатлар сиёсатининг амалга оширилиши

— табиий офатлар ва фожеалар.

Ахборот хавфсизлигига таҳдиднинг ички манбалари:

— сиёсий, иқтисодий ва жамоат ташкилотларининг, алоҳида шахслар ва гуруҳларнинг ахборот тўплаш, тарқатиш ва фойдаланиш соҳасидаги ноқонуний фаолиятлари;

— ахборот соҳасида фуқаролар ва ташкилотлар ҳуқуқларининг бузилишига олиб келувчи давлат тизимларининг қонуний ҳаракатлари ва кўзда тутилмаган хатолари;

— ахборот тизимларининг дастурий-техник воситаларининг базавий технологияларини яратиш, синаш ва ишлаб чиқариш бўйича маҳаллий саноатнинг талаб даражасида эмаслиги.

Ахборот хавфсизлигига нисбатан таҳдидларнинг асосий таъсир воситаси бир марталик ташвиқот акциялари, узоқ муддатли тарғибот кампаниялари, мафкуравий тазйиқ, маданий экспансия, ахборот блокадаси каби руҳий-информацион таъсир воситалари ҳисобланади. руҳий-информацион таъсирнинг усуллари дискредитация, дезинформация, туҳмат, эътиборни чалғитиш, фактларни манфаат учун бузиб талқин қилишдан иборат. Улар асосан оммавий ахборот воситалари ва глобал коммуникация воситалари орқали амалга оширилади ҳамда давлатнинг ички сиёсатига ишончсизлик уйғотиш, ички ижтимоий-сиёсий вазиятни беқарорлаштириш, мухолиф кайфиятларни қўзғотиш, ҳаттоки исёнга ундаш каби салбий оқибатларга олиб келиши мумкин

Ахборот хавфсизлиги жамият ва давлатанинг ахборот борасидаги хавфсизлигини таъминланиши муҳимдир. “Жамиятнинг ахборот борасидаги хавфсизлигига қуйидаги йўллар билан эришилади:

демократик фуқаролик жамияти асослари ривожлантирилишини, оммавий ахборот эркинлигини таъминлаш;

қонунга хилоф равишда ижтимоий онгга ахборот воситасида руҳий таъсир кўрсатишга, уни чалғитишга йўл қўймаслик;

жамиятнинг маънавий, маданий ва тарихий бойликларини, мамлакатнинг илмий ва илмий-техникавий салоҳиятини асраш ҳамда ривожлантириш;

миллий ўзликни англашни издан чиқаришга, жамиятни тарихий ва миллий анъаналар ҳамда урф-одатлардан узоқлаштиришга, ижтимоий-сиёсий вазиятни беқарорлаштиришга, миллатлараро ва конфессиялараро тотувликни бузишга қаратилган ахборот экспансиясига қарши ҳаракат тизимини барпо этиш” [8; 9].

Ахборот хавфсизлиги соҳасида муввафақиятга эришиш учун, албатта, бу ишга комплекс ёндашиш зарур. Бундай ёндашув зарурий бошқарув (маъмурий даражада), ахборот хавфсизлигини ошириш зарур эканлигида ишчи ва ходимларни ишонтириш борасидаги компаниянинг ҳаракатлари (процедурали даражада), давлат томонидан ахборот хавфсизлиги даражаси устидан назоратни ўрнатилиши ва қонунчиликни яратиш (қонунчилик даражасида), мамлакатимизда ишлаб чиқилган дастурий таъминот ва ахборот технологияларидан фойдаланиш (дастурий-техника даражасида).

Анъанавий чора-тадбирларнинг – тармоқ ечимлари, оператив ахборотни тўплаш сифатини ошириш, таҳдидларни моделлаштириш, масъулиятни ошириш – мослашуви ҳам “хавфсиз периметр” чегараларини кенгайтиради ва ахборотдан реал вақт режимида хавфсиз ва самарали фойдаланиш учун шароитларни яратиб беради.

Сўнгги йилларда Ўзбекистонда қабул қилинган Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар Маҳкамасининг 22.10.2018 й. 848-сон "Болаларни уларнинг соғлиғига зарар етказувчи ахборотдан ҳимоя қилиш тўғрисида"ги

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Қонунини амалга ошириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида"ги Қарори, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар Маҳкамасининг 05.09.2018 й. 707-сон "Бутунжаҳон интернет тармоғида ахборот хавфсизлигини янада такомиллаштириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида"ги Қарори мамлакатимизда аҳоли орасида, айниқса ёшларимизда Интернет-маданиятини ривожлантиришга, ахборот хавфсизлигини таъминлашга қаратилган.

Хулоса тариқасида шуни таъкидлашки, ахборот хавфсизлигини таъминлашнинг энг долзарб масалаларидан бири интернетдаги ахборот хавфсизлиги бўлиб, ундан ҳимояланишнинг бугунги кунда кўплаб усуллари мавжуд. Ахборот хизмати ходимлари ташкилот сайтини турли хил компьютер хужумларидан сақлаш учун, аввало уларнинг энг кенг тарқалган турларидан хабардор бўлишлари мақсадга мувофиқдир (DDoS – ҳужум, MAC Sniffing&Spoofing, Access Point Spoofing, Floods, Trojan horse, SYN Floods, Hack, Pong ва б.). Бугунги кунда аксарият юридик шахслар ўз ҳудудларида интернетга уланишнинг энг қулай тури Wi-Fi-тармоқдан фойдаланадилар. Бу тармоқда маълумотларни шифрлаш, уларни тўлақонли узатишни назорат қилиш яхши йўлга қўйилган. Бироқ, шундай бўлса-да, хакерлар бошқа имконият топишади. Хакерлар ҳужумидан ҳимояланиш усулларидан WEP, WPA2, MAC, SSID каби ҳимоя технологиялари қўлланилмоқда. Бугунги кунда республикамизда Ахборот хавфсизлигини таъминлаш маркази томонидан самарали равишда интернет тармоғининг миллий сегментида жойлашган веб-сайтларнинг ахборот хавфсизлиги ҳолати бўйича текшириш хизмати ташкил этилган .

Ўзбекистон Республикаси ягона давлат ахборот сиёсатининг асосий вазифалари этиб қуйидагилар белгиланган:

фуқароларнинг сўз эркинлиги ва ахборотдан фойдаланишга бўлган конституциявий ҳуқуқларини амалга ошириш, Ўзбекистон Республикаси фуқароларини, хорижий давлатларнинг юридик ва жисмоний шахсларини Ўзбекистоннинг ижтимоий-сиёсий, сотсиал-иқтисодий ва маданий-гуманитар ривожланиши тўғрисида холис ахборот билан таъминлаш;

давлат органлари ва бошқа ташкилотлар ахборот хизматларининг имкониятлари ва салоҳиятини такомиллаштириш...;

ахборот соҳасида кадрлар тайёрлаш, қайта тайёрлаш ва уларнинг малакасини ошириш тизимини такомиллаштириш, тизимли асосда аҳолига медиатаълимни жорий этиш ва медиасаводхонлигини ошириш;

ахборот технологиялари соҳасида ахборот хавфсизлигини таъминлаш ва жиноятларнинг олдини олиш;

Ўзбекистонда инновацион билим ва технологиялар негизида ахборот жамиятини шакллантириш, ахборот хизматлари соҳаси самарадорлигини ошириш, мамлакатни глобал ахборот маконига уйғунлашуви ва интеграцияси орқали халқаро ахборот алмашинуви соҳасида ўрнини мустаҳкамлаш ва б.

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Бажуря Ю.В.
студент 3 курса
Южный федеральный университет
Россия, г. Ростов-на-Дону

РАЗГРАНИЧЕНИЕ ДЕЛИКТНОЙ И ДОГОВОРНОЙ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТИ В ГРАЖДАНСКОМ ПРАВЕ РФ

Аннотация: В статье анализируется разграничение договорных и деликтных обязательств в гражданском праве. Рассмотрены основные проблемы правоприменительной практики, касающиеся разграничения договорных и деликтных обязательств.

Ключевые слова: обязательства, ответственность, причинение вреда, правонарушение.

Bazhurya Yu.V.
3rd year student
southern federal University
Russia, Rostov-on-don

DELINEATION OF TORT AND CONTRACTUAL LIABILITY IN THE CIVIL LAW OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Abstract: The differentiation between contractual and delictual obligations is carried out in the article. The basic problems of law enforcement practices concerning of delimitation of the contractual and delictual obligations.

Keywords: obligations, responsibility, infliction of harm, offense.

В современной российской доктрине и судебной практике уже давно актуальным является вопрос о разграничении договорной и деликтной ответственности. На первый взгляд, разграничение сферы действия этих обязательств не представляет особой проблемы. Так, еще советские цивилисты отмечали, что нормы деликтного права не распространяются на случаи возмещения вреда, причиненного вследствие неисполнения обязательства по договору[1]. Разграничение сферы действия указанных обязательств и, соответственно, деликтной и договорной ответственности осуществляется, по мнению Е.А. Суханова по причине возникновения вреда: «если убыток возник в результате неисполнения или ненадлежащего исполнения договорного обязательства, то нормы об ответственности за деликт не применяются, а вред возмещается в соответствии с правилами об ответственности за неисполнение договорного обязательства или в соответствии с условиями договора, заключенного между сторонами» [2].

Однако нельзя признать, что подобного рода разграничения учитывают все особенности взаимоотношений сторон. Разграничение договорной и деликтной ответственности приобретает практический интерес в тех случаях, когда делинквентом является контрагент, а само причинение вреда тесно связано с исполнением обязанности по договору. Например, совершение деликта может являться результатом ненадлежащего исполнения или неисполнения договорного обязательств. Как быть в ситуации, когда, например, уничтожается или повреждается вещь, которая является предметом договора хранения или объектом перевозки? С одной стороны, очевидно, что вред причиняется абсолютному правоотношению - праву собственности, а значит, должна наступать деликтная ответственность. С другой же стороны, уничтожение или повреждения такой вещи неизбежно влечет за собой нарушение договора, и, соответственно, договорную ответственность.

В литературе предлагается в данной ситуации считать договорный иск специальным средством правовой защиты в сравнении с деликтным. Так, договорный иск позволяет учесть все особенности взаимоотношений сторон, включая договорный режим ответственности, который может существенно отличаться от того, который установлен законом в виде общего правила[3].

Следует отметить, что некоторые авторы отмечают тенденцию к сближению и смешению договорной и деликтной ответственности в единую гражданско-правовую[4]. На мой взгляд, эта тенденция скорее отрицательная, нежели положительная, поскольку не учитывает социально- экономическую сущность отношений по возмещению вреда. Договорная ответственность, которая имеет диспозитивный характер, способствует более справедливому распределению рисков. Участники договорных отношений имеют возможность предусмотреть все риски и, предвидя их, могут защитить себя посредством согласования условий договора. При этом, в деликтных отношениях причинение вреда предвидеть невозможно, поэтому было бы несправедливо требовать от потерпевшего принятия максимальных мер предусмотрительности и осторожности в своем поведении[5]. Потерпевший в данном случае лишен какой-либо возможности влиять на размер причиненного вреда, поэтому находится в неравном положении по отношению к лицу, чье право нарушено несоблюдением договора, в связи с этим подчинение их единым правилам гражданско-правовой ответственности представляется несправедливым.

Судебная практика исходит из понимания того, что деликтные отношения могут быть тесно связаны с договором, но не могут быть равны ненадлежащему исполнению обязательств по договору перед контрагентом[6].

Критерием разграничения двух обязательств чаще всего выступает источник субъективных прав и обязанностей - закон или договор. Как было отмечено в постановлении Президиума Высшего Арбитражного суда Российской Федерации от 18.06.2013 N 1399/13, в случае если вред возник в результате неисполнения или ненадлежащего исполнения договорного обязательства, нормы об ответственности за деликт не применяются, а вред возмещается в соответствии с правилами об ответственности за неисполнение договорного обязательства или согласно условиям договора, заключенного между сторонами[7].

Практика легко восприняла эту позицию, и соответствующий критерий применяется как арбитражными судами, так и Верховным судом. Например, в Постановлении от 23 ноября 2017 г. по делу № АЗЗ-17244/2017 суд пришел к выводу об отсутствии договорной ответственности перед контрагентом, поскольку уничтожение лесоустроительного знака произведено за пределами лесосеки, которая является предметом договора аренды, и вред причинен вне объекта.

Следует отметить, российские суды в случае конкуренции между деликтной и договорной ответственностью в большинстве случаев устанавливает приоритет последней.

Для правильного применения норм об ответственности следует более глубоко исследовать сущность отношений сторон и обстоятельства конкретного нарушения. Возможными критериями разграничения договорной и деликтной ответственности можно считать социально-экономическую сущность спорного правоотношения, а также степень предвидимости наступившего вреда, в некотором отношении «активность» пострадавшего лица. Например, предусмотреть риск повреждения имущества, являющегося предметом договора аренды или хранения, участник экономических отношений может и должен, а утрата «побочного» имущества выходит за рамки разумного предвидения, поэтому ответственность должна быть деликтной.

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Базарова А.М., магистр
МФПУ Синергия
Россия, Ухта

ВВЕДЕНИЕ НЕОБЛАГАЕМОГО НАЛОГА В РФ

Аннотация: В статье рассматривается значение НДФЛ для РФ. В статье описана история НДФЛ в Росии, приводится таблица МРОТ. Выявляются основные проблемы НДФЛ в РФ, описаны предложения по усовершенствованию НДФЛ с точки зрения юриспруденции.

Ключевые слова: НДФЛ, НК, МРОТ, доход, Конституция

Bazarova A.M., master of finance
MFPU Sinergy
Russia, Ukhta

INTRODUCTION OF NON-TAXABLE TAX IN THE RF

Resume: The article examines the value of personal income tax for the Russian Federation. The article describes the history of personal income tax in Russia, provides a table of minimum wages. The main problems of personal income tax in the Russian Federation are identified, proposals for improving personal income tax from the point of view of jurisprudence are described.

Keywords: Personal income tax, tax, minimum wage, income, Constitution

Налог на доходы физических лиц (НДФЛ) является прямым налогом в РФ. Исчисляется он в процентах от совокупного дохода физических лиц без включения в налоговую базу налоговых вычетов и сумм, освобожденных от **налогообложения**. НДФЛ уплачивается со всех видов доходов, полученных в календарном году, как в денежной, так и в натуральной форме. Это, например, заработная плата и премиальные выплаты, доходы от продажи имущества, гонорары за интеллектуальную деятельность, подарки и выигрыши, выплаты по больничным листам. Исключение составляют доходы, не облагаемые налогом (государственные пособия, пенсии, стипендии и т.д.)

НДФЛ является одним из важнейших налоговых доходов бюджетов в Российской Федерации. Так, процентная доля поступлений в консолидированный бюджет субъектов Российской Федерации с 2014 по 2016 годы составляла 41%, 40% и 38% соответственно (Таблица 1).

Таблица 1.

Показатель	2014	2015	2016
Общий доход, млрд. руб.	6459	6907	6163
НДФЛ, млрд. руб.	2679	2806	2342
Удельный вес, %	41	40	38

Исходя из этого часто встают вопросы о реформировании данного налога с целью удовлетворения потребностей как государства, так и граждан наилучшим способом.

Так, одним из аспектов реформирования налога на доходы физических лиц является введения необлагаемого налогом минимума. Необлагаемый минимум – это часть объекта налогообложения или налоговой базы полностью освобождаемая от обложения налогом.[66]

Данная идея была сформирована Адамом Смитом, когда был провозглашен принцип обложения чистого дохода налогоплательщика. Свободный доход, т. е. доход, остающийся после удовлетворения первоочередных потребностей, определяет фактическую платежеспособность физического лица. При этом важнейшими критериями разделения дохода на «необходимую» и «свободную» являлись его расходы на питание, необходимые предметы одежды, уровень его дохода и др.

В зарубежных странах такой подход к налогообложению дохода физических лиц сохранился до сих пор. Так, во Франции необлагаемый минимум составляет 5 875 евро в год, в Великобритании 11 000 – 11 200 фунтов стерлингов в год, в США варьируется от 9 075 до 18 150 долларов в год. Данная сумма чаще всего рассчитывается из величины прожиточного минимума, а так же ряда других факторов.

Например, в Европейских странах (Франция, Германия и др.) действуют различные системы исчисления налога для одиноких граждан и семейных пар, как с детьми, так и без детей. В Германии необлагаемый минимум налога на доход физического лица составляет 8 000 евро в год, но если речь идет о супружеской паре, то данная сумма увеличивается до 16 000 евро. Кроме того, при наличии детей супружеской паре предоставляется налоговый вычет за каждого ребенка в размере 7 000 евро в год.[67]

В России налогообложение доходов физических лиц было введено 11 февраля 1812 г. и необлагаемый минимум составлял 500 руб. в год (примерная заработная плата крепостного рабочего с семьей).

[66] Толкушин А.В. Энциклопедия российского и международного налогообложения. – М.: Юристъ, 2003 г.
[67] Налоговые консультации в Германии. – URL: http://www.german-tax-consulting.ru (11.02.2018)

В годы существования СССР ставки подоходного налога многократно менялись, предпринимались даже попытки его полной отмены. Последнее изменение произошло в 1984 году, когда необлагаемый минимум был установлен в размере 70 руб., а сумма налога стала фиксированной – она варьировалась от 25 коп. с доходов в размере 71 руб. до 8,2 руб. при уровне заработной платы в 101 руб. и выше. А сумма дохода, превышающая 100 руб., дополнительно облагалась по ставке 13%.

Этот уровень налога продержался до 1992 года, когда в России было принято новое налоговое законодательство, которым также была установлена прогрессивная шкала подоходного налога. Она менялась от 12% при доходе до 200 тыс. руб. (при этом минимальный размер оплаты труда налогом не облагался) до налога в размере 124 тыс. руб. с заработков, превышающих 600 тыс. руб. Сумма дохода сверх 600 тыс. руб. также дополнительно облагалась налогом по ставке 40%.

В современной же системе налогообложения наиболее схожим подходящим под признаки необлагаемого минимума по НДФЛ был стандартный налоговый вычет в сумме 400 рублей. Данный вычет применялся при исчислении налоговой базы каждый месяц налогового периода до месяца, в котором его доход, исчисленный нарастающим итогом с начала налогового периода, превысит 40 000 руб. Но из-за невероятно маленького размера данный вычет не выполнял ни свойственную ему компенсационную функцию, ни присущую налоговым льготам социальную роль.

Действующая в России система налогообложения по НДФЛ противоречит Конституционным принципам справедливости, а так же положению ст. 7 Конституции, в котором говориться что Россия – социальное государство, политика которого направлена на создание условий, обеспечивающих достойную жизнь и свободное развитие человека.

В связи с этим в Государственную Думу РФ неоднократно вносились проекты об изменении порядка исчисления НДФЛ.

Последний проект был внесен 16 марта 2015 г. от фракции КПРФ Николаем Рябовым. В нем предлагалось введение необлагаемого минимума по НДФЛ в размере прожиточного минимума. Как поясняет автор, это позволило бы снизить налоговую нагрузку на наименее защищенные слои населения.

Но, данное нововведение ставит многих перед решением нескольких проблем. Во-первых, на данный момент прожиточный минимум в Российской Федерации ниже минимального размера оплаты труда (Таблица 2), в результате чего теряется слишком большая масса налогоплательщиков.

Таблица 2.

Показатель	2015	2016	2017	2018
МРОТ (руб)	5965	7500	7800	9489
МРОТ, после взимания НДФЛ (руб)	5190	6525	6786	8255
Прожиточный минимум (руб)	9784	9889	10329	10701

Во-вторых, НДФЛ составляет большую часть доходов бюджетов субъектов РФ и муниципальных образований, поэтому для компенсации потерь, связанных с исключением из налогоплательщиков лиц, которые получают доход в размере или ниже МРОТ, необходимо введение прогрессивной шкалы налогообложения. Так, Николай Рябов в своем проекте предлагал оставить ставку 13% для лиц, чей доход составляет до 100 000 рублей. Для лиц, чей доход составляет более 100 000 рублей, предлагалось ввести ставку 16%. В пояснительной записке было указано, что данные изменения привлекут в бюджет дополнительно 400 млрд. рублей.

Таким образом, на данный момент Российское законодательство не соответствует мировой практике обложения налогом доходов физических лиц, а так же расходится с собственными историческими традициями.

НДФЛ необходимо реформировать с учетом изучения опыта зарубежных государств и экономической ситуации в стране.

Таким образом, существует необходимость внести следующие изменения:

1) Ст. 225 НК «Порядок исчисления налога» дополнить ч. 1.1 «Налогоплательщик самостоятельно выбирает индивидуальную или семейную форму налогообложения».

2) Ст. 217 НК «Доходы, не подлежащие налогообложению (освобождаемые от налогообложения)» дополнить п. 1.1 «Не подлежат налогообложению (освобождаются от налогообложения) доход в размере: для индивидуальной формы налогообложения – в размере минимального размера оплаты труда, для семейной – в размере не менее двух минимальных размеров оплаты труда».

3) В ст. 224 НК «Налоговые ставки» предусмотреть прогрессивную шкалу налогообложения с целью предотвращения потерь бюджета из-за введения необлагаемого минимума по НДФЛ.

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Батаева А.А.
студент магистратуры
Джамолдинова Л.А., канд. экон. наук
доцент кафедры «ЭУП»
ГГНТУ имени акад. М. Д. Миллионщикова
г. Грозный

ОСНОВНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ ФИНАНСОВЫХ РЕСУРСОВ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ И ИХ РОЛЬ В ЕЕ РАЗВИТИИ

Аннотация: В настоящее время многие предприятия вынуждены уделять все больше внимания на проблемы, которые связаны с формированием и повышением эффективности использования своих финансовых ресурсов, искать новые источники для улучшения своего состояния, поэтому рассмотрение данной темы является актуальной.

Успешность развития каждой организации зависит от того, насколько она умеет управлять своими имеющимися ресурсами в условиях современного рынка, так как ее эффективность зависит не только от объема используемых и привлекаемых ресурсов, но и от того как она умеет распоряжаться ими.

Ключевые слова: финансовые ресурсы, организация, собственный капитал, заемный капитал, денежные отношения, реформы, методы, доходы, расходы.

Bataeva A.A.
master's student
Dzhamoldinova L.A., candidate of Economics
Associate Professor of the Department «EUP»
GGTU imeni Akad. M. D. Millionshtchikov
Grozny

THE MAIN PROBLEMS OF USING THE ORGANIZATION'S FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND THEIR ROLE IN ITS DEVELOPMENT

Abstract: at present, many enterprises are forced to pay more and more attention to the problems that are associated with the formation and improvement of the efficiency of their financial resources, to look for new sources to improve their condition, so the consideration of this topic is relevant. The success of each organization depends on how well it is able to manage its existing resources in the modern market, since its effectiveness depends not only on the amount of resources used and attracted, but also on how it is able to manage them.

Keywords: financial resources, organization, equity, debt capital, monetary relations, reforms, methods, income, expenses.

Среди экономических категорий наиболее сложной является категория «финансовые ресурсы». Суть этой категории ученые-экономисты трактуют по-разному, по мнению многих, финансовые ресурсы – это денежные средства, имеющиеся в распоряжении предприятий.

Финансы организаций выступают первостепенным аспектом в процессе воспроизводства и создания собственных денежных ресурсов и централизованных финансовых ресурсов государства.

Реформы, проводимые в стране, привели к увеличению объема и потоков социально-экономических связей, к повышению роли распределительных отношений.

Появились и продолжают развиваться сферы негосударственного сектора экономики, современной банковской системы, рынки товаров, услуг, капитала.

Организации на сегодняшний день широко используют рыночные методы регулирования своей коммерческой деятельности.

Основной целью предпринимательской деятельности организаций является получение прибыли, которая является важнейшим источником и условием увеличения капитала, роста доходов организация и его владельцев. Достичь этой цели можно только при оптимальной организации финансирования, что позволяет не только укрепить их финансовое положение и конкурентоспособность, но и обеспечить финансовую стабилизацию в стране.

Денежные отношения организации охватывают практически все направления ее деятельности. Закупка сырья, материалов и оборудования, оплата труда персонала, продажа товаров на рынке, расчеты с государственными налоговыми органами, формирование фондов развития связаны с движением денежных средств по счетам организации.

Недостаток доходов или их отсутствие нарушает нормативную финансовую деятельность организации, снижает ее конкурентные позиции на рынке, и приводит к банкротству.

Финансы организации включают внутренние и внешние денежные отношения. Внутренние денежные отношения возникают при формировании начального, стартового капитала организации, распределении расходов и доходов между ее подразделениями, оплате труда персонала, формировании фондов развития организации, выплате дивидендов.

Внешние денежные отношения возникают, когда они взаимодействуют с другими экономическими субъектами – деловыми

партнерами, включая структуры финансового рынка, государственную финансовую систему, международные организации.

Все эти отношения многогранны и образуют ее денежную систему. Эти интересы объединяются в процессе формирования, распределения и использования доходов организации.

На этапе формирования денежного дохода организации балансируются ее денежные отношения с компаниями-поставщиками сырья, материалов и оборудования, компаниями-потребителями товаров, между подразделениями организации в меру их участия в создании и реализации товара. На этапе распределения денежных средств приоритетом является увязка денежных отношений организации с ее персоналом, учредителями, и финансовой системой государства.

Ее цель – оптимизировать пропорции этого распределения, обеспечивая финансовый рост организации. На этапе использования денежных доходов отслеживается и оценивается их реальная эффективность.

В современных условиях характерно усиление роли финансирования в деятельности организации в системе хозяйствования. Организация играет особую роль в жизнедеятельности современного общества, так как является основным структурным элементом экономики.

В современных рыночных условиях деятельность организации является объектом внимания широкого круга участников рынка, заинтересованных в результатах ее деятельности.

Практика показывает, что финансово стабильные российские организации нацелены на адаптацию к сложным рыночным условиям, выявлению и оптимальному использованию своих конкурентных преимуществ на различных типах рынка, и повышению своей рыночной стоимости.

Отметим тот факт, что значительная часть российских организаций в настоящее время находится в кризисном состоянии, это связано не только с недостатком финансовых ресурсов, но и с низким уровнем финансового управления и отсутствием обоснованных финансовых стратегий.

В настоящее время перед большинством организаций стоит задача поддержки устойчивого производства и текущей финансовой деятельности.

Успех развития каждой организации зависит от того, насколько хорошо она умеет управлять своими имеющимися ресурсами в условиях современного рынка, поскольку ее эффективность зависит не только от объема используемых и привлеченных средств но и от того как она умеет распоряжаться ими.

В современных условиях характерно усиление роли финансов в функционировании организаций. Среди экономических категорий наиболее сложной является категория «финансовые ресурсы».

Организация, прежде всего, старается использовать внутренние (собственные) источники финансирования. Формирование финансовых ресурсов происходит в момент создания организации, когда формируется уставный капитал. Уставный капитал является собственностью организации, которая создается за счет взносов учредителей.

Поэтому стоит отметить, что эффективное использование уставного капитала, его формирования, а так же управление им – одна из основных задач финансовой службы организации.

Добавочный капитал может включать результаты переоценки основных фондов, средства на пополнение оборотных фондов, эмиссионный доход, безвозмездно полученные денежные и материальные ценности на производственные ценности.

Нераспределенная прибыль – это прибыль, полученная за определенный период, и она не направляется в процессе ее распределения на потребление собственниками и персоналом. Так же эта прибыль, которую можно использовать для реинвестирования в производство.

Следовательно, организация, использующая только собственные финансовые ресурсы, имеет наивысшую финансовую устойчивость.

Для удовлетворения потребностей в основном и оборотном капитале в некоторых случаях для организации становится необходимым привлечение заемного капитала. Его использование может помочь увеличить финансовый потенциал развития организации, а так же возможность прироста финансовой рентабельности организация.

Однако чрезмерно большой заем капитала может привести к тому, что организация подвергнется финансовому риску или угрозе банкротства.

Заемный капитал включает банковский кредит, финансовый лизинг, товарный (коммерческий) кредит, эмиссия облигаций и многое другое. Он подразделяется на: краткосрочный; долгосрочный.

Отличительной особенностью заемного капитала является то, что он может быть получен от других организаций или физических лиц на условиях последующего погашения денежных средств, как правило, путем выплаты процентов за временное пользование имуществом.

Как правило, заемный капитал со сроком погашения до одного года относится к краткосрочному, а на год и более – к долгосрочному. Вопрос о том, как финансировать определенные активы организации – за счет краткосрочного или долгосрочного капитала необходимо обсуждать в каждом конкретном случае. Эффективность вложений заемного капитала определяется степенью отдачи основных или оборотных средств.

Таким образом, подводя итог, следует отметить что, эффективное формирование финансовых ресурсов в будущем может позволить организации своевременно инвестировать средства в новое производство, обеспечить расширение и техническое оснащение организации, финансировать научные исследования и их разработки.

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Бачаев В.В.
студент магистратуры
Институт экономики и управления
ФГАОУ ВО «Крымский федеральный
университет имени В. И. Вернадского
г. Симферополь
Калафатов Э.А., кандидат экономических наук
доцент кафедры финансов и кредита
Институт экономики и управления
ФГАОУ ВО «Крымский федеральный
университет имени В. И. Вернадского»
г. Симферополь

ЦИФРОВЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ, КАК ИНСТРУМЕНТ РАЗВИТИЯ БАНКОВСКОГО СЕКТОРА

Аннотация. В представленной статье исследуется развитие банковского сектора в условиях цифровизации. С применением цифровизации в банковском секторе произойдет изменение бизнесс-процессов и развитие бизнеса в банковском деле. С использованием цифровых технологий будут решены многие проблемы в банковской сфере, например, ускорение технологических изменений и увеличение скорости банковских услуг произойдет за счет применения искусственного интеллекта, P2P-кредитование и робоэдвайзинг. В результате исследования определено понятие "цифровизация" и выявлен главный эффект применения цифовых технологий в банковской сфере.

Ключевые слова: банковский сектор, цифровизация, цифровые технологии, искусственный интеллект, банковское обслуживание, цифровой банк.

Bachaev V.V.
student
Institute of Economics and Management
V.I. Vernadsky Crimean Federal University Simferopol
Kalafatov E. A., PhD in economics
docent department of Finance and Credit
Institute of Economics and Management
V.I. Vernadsky Crimean Federal University Simferopol

DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES AS A TOOL FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE BANKING SECTOR

Annotation. The presented article examines the development of the banking sector in the context of digitalization. By applying digitalization in the banking sector, there will be a change in business processes and business development in banking. Using digital technologies, many problems in the banking sector will be solved, for example, the acceleration of technological changes and an increase in the speed of banking services will occur through the use of artificial intelligence, P2P lending and robo-advising. As a result of the study, the concept of "digitalization" was defined and the main effect of the use of digital technologies in the banking sector was revealed.

Keywords: banking sector, digitalization, digital technologies, artificial intelligence, banking, digital bank.

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Актуальность исследования по развитию банковского сектора в условиях цифровизации обусловлена снижением темпов экономического роста и потребностью в изменении некоторых морально устаревших аспектов экономики.

Главным эффектом цифровизации банковской системы является сокращение затрат, улучшение качества услуг и банковских продуктов. Финансовый сектор является одной из ключевых отраслей, где активно используются цифровые технологии. Применение цифровых финансовых технологий, с одной стороны, способствует развитию финансового рынка, повышению финансовой доступности и развитию конкуренции, с другой - появлению новых рисков информационной безопасности.

Актуальность темы исследования заключается в том, что внедрение банковских продуктов и услуг, основанных на цифровых технологиях, не является привилегией избранных банков, так как уровень цифровизации не зависит от масштабов банка, а определяется его стратегией развития и политикой в области информационных технологий.

С ростом фундаментальных ограничений и меняющейся структуры конкуренции в отрасли, с появлением финтех-компаний, необанков и небанковских игроков прибыльность традиционных банковских услуг снижается, а участники рынка находят новые источники дохода. Ключевыми областями могут быть новые продукты цифрового банкинга и другие продукты, созданные в сотрудничестве с ИТ-продуктами.

В России создаются благоприятные условия для цифровой трансформации банковской отрасли. Количество клиентов, использующих удаленные каналы обслуживания, с каждым годом увеличивается. Согласно исследованию McKinsey в 2016 году, количество клиентов в России, которые хотят обслуживать традиционные (мобильный и интернет-банкинг) через другие каналы, растет, достигнув 65% в 2016 году. Этот уровень характерен и для европейских стран (60-70%) и немногим меньше в Северной Америке (55%) [2].

В то же время уровень проникновения услуг дистанционного банковского обслуживания в нашей стране все еще отстает от уровня проникновения Интернета, а значит, существует серьезный потенциал для роста [5].

Стремительному цифровому развитию клиентского обслуживания российских банков способствует множество факторов, главный из которых - распространение интернет-коммуникаций.

Современные удобные мобильные и онлайн-приложения с широким функционалом уже получили широкое распространение в нашей стране. Исследование McKinsey показало, что ведущие банки России совершают в 1,5–2 раза больше транзакций, предоставляя своим клиентам мобильные приложения, чем крупнейшие европейские банки. В зависимости от метода обслуживания 58% потребителей используют дистанционное банковское обслуживание (из которых 15% используют только интернет-банкинг, 10% используют только мобильный банкинг и 32% используют обе платформы) [7]. В России становление банковского дела происходит уже в эпоху цифровизации, о чем свидетельствует его вхождение в топ-5 стран Европы по развитию цифрового банкинга.

Основные преимущества цифровой трансформации для коммерческих банков - это экономия средств и более быстрое выполнение операций. Как показывает исследование McKinsey, окончательное цифровое развитие основных процессов традиционного банка, а именно продажа новых продуктов или услуг в отделениях, может снизить их стоимость на 40–60% [2].

В то же время на российском рынке финансовых услуг наблюдается разрыв между крупными банками и малыми и средними кредитными организациями. Последний существенно отстает от ведущих банков и технологических компаний по развитию цифровых компетенций. Крупнейшие банки, обладающие нужными талантами и амбициозными лидерами, инвестируют в цифровые технологии и получают значительные выгоды от их использования за счет эффекта масштаба. Служба денежных переводов по фотографии, инициированная банком «Открытие», направлена на принципиально новый подход к онлайн-переводам и предлагает пользователям дополнительные ситуационные сценарии переводов [3]. Таким образом, внедрение элементов искусственного интеллекта в ИТ-ландшафт Банком ВТБ позволило создать интегрированную систему мониторинга критических бизнес-процессов и ИТ-инфраструктуры [1].

Банки с ограниченными цифровыми навыками могут сосредоточиться на ключевых услугах, таких как бухгалтерский учет и операции. Такой сценарий развития может существовать и при работе под иностранным брендом, тогда стратегическое конкурентное преимущество банка определяется значительным сокращением затрат. Такой вариант

развития не предполагает высоких доходов и малоинтересен для российских банков. Однако это может быть привлекательно для некоторых банков из-за их низкого уровня риска. Такой сценарий развития бизнеса может стать наиболее актуальным при условии, что финтех-компании возьмут на себя функции по поддержанию отношений с конечными пользователями [4].

Наконец, блокчейн может трансформировать банковский сектор. На основе этого бизнеса уже создаются новые бизнес-модели, например, приложения блокчейна для торговли различными активами, включая криптовалюты, платежные системы, налоги B2B и денежные переводы P2P, криптовалюты, а также платформы и платформы обмена активами, основанные на технологии блокчейн. А также платформу передачи активов блокчейна.

Использование блокчейна [6] эффективно в двух областях: ведение учета и документирование (регистрация новых данных, идентификация пользователей, смарт-контракты) и операции (динамическая регистрация - обмен цифровыми и физическими активами на цифровой платформе, платежная инфраструктура, проверяемые данные) в банковском деле. Компании сталкиваются с проблемами в оптимизации транзакций, управлении данными и безопасности, поэтому внедрение блокчейна может быть эффективным нововведением, которое создает новые возможности и создает уникальное бизнес-предложение.

Центральный банк поддерживает развитие инноваций в российском финансовом секторе и намерен следовать этому курсу и в будущем [3].

Скорость технологических изменений требует от Банка России большей гибкости, а успех их реализации зависит от качества его взаимодействия со всеми участниками рынка. Своевременное изменение норм российского законодательства защитит рынок и банки от угроз и будет способствовать развитию и внедрению технологических инноваций.

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Бекбаева Ф.Б.
старший преподаватель
Ташкентский государственный экономический университет

ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ ФИНАНСОВЫХ МЕТОДОВ ПОВЫШЕНИЯ КОНКУРЕНТОСПОСОБНОСТИ АКЦИОНЕРНЫХ ОБЩЕСТВ В ИНВЕСТИЦИОННОЙ СФЕРЕ

Аннотация: В данной статье мы предположили, что в современных условиях ведения бизнеса многие предприятия, в частности, акционерные общества создают условия для самостоятельного выбора стратегии развития и тактика и основные направления повышения конкурентоспособности в условиях модернизации экономики.

Ключевые слова: Акционерное общество, коммерческая организация, капитал, реестр акционеров

Bekbaeva F.B.
senior lecturer
Tashkent state university of economics

USE OF FINANCIAL METHODS TO INCREASE THE COMPETITIVENESS OF JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES IN THE INVESTMENT SPHERE

Abstract: In this article, we have suggested that in modern business conditions, many enterprises, in particular, joint-stock companies create conditions for independent choice of development strategies and tactics and the main directions for improving competitiveness in the context of economic modernization.

Keywords: joint-Stock company, commercial organization, capital, register of shareholders

Акционерное общество — это хозяйственное общество (корпорация), уставный капитал которого разделён на определённое число акций. Участники акционерного общества не отвечают по его обязательствам и несут риск убытков, связанных с деятельностью общества, в пределах стоимости принадлежащих им акций (ограниченная ответственность). Владение акциями легко передается другим лицам, особенно с помощью фондового рынка, упрощающего перевод капиталов из одной сферы бизнеса в другую. Такое упрощённое оформление участия в хозяйственном обществе и его передача невозможны в других разновидностях хозяйственных обществ. АО- коммерческая организация,

уставный капитал которой разделен на определенное количество акций, удостоверяющих права участников общества (акционеров) по отношению к компании. Акционеры не отвечают по обязательствам компании и несут риск убытков, связанных с ее деятельностью, в пределах стоимости принадлежащих им акций. Публичные компании включают акционерное общество, чьи акции и ценные бумаги, конвертируемые в его акции, размещаются публично (по открытой подписке) или обращаются на открытом рынке. Теперь обязательным правилом для АО было указание в уставе и названии компании, что компания является публичной. Ежегодный аудит является обязательным для АО. Также необходимо иметь Наблюдательный совет из не менее 5 членов. Акции непубличного общества не могут быть размещены посредством открытой подписки или размещены среди неограниченного круга лиц. Учредителями АО могут быть юридические и физические лица. Решение об установлении: Учреждение осуществляется по решению учредителей (учредителя). Решение о создании общества принимает учредительное собрание. В случае создания общества одним лицом решение о его создании принимается только этим лицом. В решении о создании компании отражается:

* результаты голосования учредителей;

* принятые ими решения о создании общества, утверждении Устава общества, избрании органов управления общества.

Единогласно принято:

* решение о создании компании;

* утверждение Устава;

* утверждение денежной оценки ценных бумаг, иных вещей или имущественных или иных прав, имеющих денежную оценку, произведенной учредителем при оплате акций общества.

Большинством в три четверти:

* избрание органов управления компании.

В случае создания общества одним лицом в решении об учреждении определяется размер уставного капитала общества, категория (типы) акций, размер и порядок их оплаты.

Акционерное общество считается созданным с момента внесения соответствующей записи в единый государственный реестр юридических лиц. Реорганизация общества может быть осуществлена в форме слияния, слияния, разделения, выделения и преобразования. В случае реорганизации общества в форме присоединения к другому обществу первое из них считается реорганизованным с момента внесения в единый государственный реестр юридических лиц записи о прекращении деятельности дочернего общества. Сокращение управляющей компании осуществляется путем уменьшения номинальной стоимости акций или путем выкупа акций у акционеров (управляющая компания не может быть

уменьшена до предела) - по решению Общего собрания акционеров. Акционеры общества имеют преимущественное право приобретения дополнительных акций и выпуска ценных бумаг, конвертируемых в акции, размещаемых посредством открытой подписки, в количестве, пропорциональном количеству акций данной категории (типа) принадлежащие им. АО имеет право принимать решения (объявлять) о выплате дивидендов по размещенным акциям по результатам первого квартала, полугодия, девяти месяцев финансового года и (или) результатов финансового года. Общее собрание акционеров принимает решение о выплате годовых дивидендов, размере годового дивиденда и форме его выплаты по акциям каждой категории (типа), размер годовых дивидендов не может быть больше рекомендованного Советом директоров. Реестр акционеров должен содержать информацию о каждом зарегистрированном лице, количестве, категории и типе акций. Реестр ведется Регистратором. Акционеры имеют право получать выписки из реестра. Вопросы, отнесенные к компетенции Общего собрания акционеров, не могут быть переданы на решение исполнительному органу общества, а также не могут быть переданы на решение совета директоров (наблюдательного совета) общества, за исключением вопросов, предусмотренных Закон об АО. В современных условиях углубление экономических реформ требует совершенствования теоретической базы. Расширение практических рекомендаций является основой стабилизации системы управления денежными потоками. Это традиционно важнейший самостоятельный объект финансового менеджмента в акционерных обществах. АО можно рассматривать как основное направление совершенствования управления денежными потоками, которое мы предлагаем.

Основным вектором повышения эффективности управления денежными потоками акционерных обществ является внедрение современных систем планирования и прогнозирования денежных потоков. Основная задача в управлении денежными потоками - сосредоточиться на обеспечении их сбалансированности по видам, источникам, временным интервалам и амплитуды изменения других значимых характеристик. Осуществляется такая гармоничная балансировка денежных потоков на ранней стадии финансового планирования и прогнозирования выход за счет разработки бюджета движения денежных средств, формат которого зависит от особенностей финансового и хозяйственная деятельность акционерных обществ.

Бюджетирование денежных потоков - это набор форм и инструментов для финансового прогнозирования и систематического регулирования или текущее управление оборотом денежных средств акционерных обществ. Бюджет денежного потока - это финансирование сам план, который составляется ежегодно (финансовый год) или ежеквартально с дискретным распределением по месяцам.

Система бюджетирования движения денежных средств в акционерных обществах имеет ряд потенциальных возможностей:

- адекватно иметь представление и информацию об общей потребности в денежных средствах;
- Проанализировать и определить диапазон амплитуды значительного отклонения денежных потоков бюджета и оценить их возможное влияние на финансовую устойчивость акционерных обществ;
- Информация о потребностях финансового и операционного характера в объемах и интервалах по времени сбои в привлечении заемных средств из другого источника;
- Организация постоянного наблюдения за хаотичными изменениями стоимости денежного потока, который всегда требуется для обеспечения достаточного уровня, для выполнения обязательств по мере необходимости

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Бердиева Д.Х.
ассистент
Алмалыкский филиал ТГТУ

СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЯ ЗАКЛАДОЧНЫХ РАБОТ В СИСТЕМЕ РАЗРАБОТКИ МЕСТОРОЖДЕНИЯ КАУЛЬДИ

Аннотация: Данный тезис посвящен технологии использования пустой породы в закладочных работах в горной системе.

Ключевые слова: закладка, раздельный способ, технологическая схема, вяжущий раствор

Berdieva D.H.
assistant
of the Almalyk branch of TSTU

IMPROVEMENT OF BEDDING WORKS IN THE DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM OF THE KAULDI DEPOSIT

Annotation: This thesis is devoted to the technology of using waste rock in stowing operations in the mining system.

Key words: backfill, separate method, technological scheme, binding solution

Подземная добыча полезных ископаемых на современном этапе характеризуется понижением уровня горных работ, которое сопровождается увеличением горного давления и осложнением горно-геологических условий разработки месторождений. В таких условиях все большее применение находят системы с закладкой выработанного пространства в основном твердеющими смесями [1]. Однако более широкое их применение сдерживается высокими затратами на проведение заклодочных работ, которые достигают 30-40% себестоимости добычи, причем почти до 80% затрат приходится на материалы, в том числе до 55% на цемент [2].

Рудник Каульды является подразделением ОАО «Алмалыкский ГМК». Рудник расположен на расстоянии 15 km от города Алмалык в пойме реки Кыз-Ата В состав рудника входит подземный участок(шахта), участок по поддержанию горных выработок и вентиляции (далее по тексту - УПГВ и В), участок шахтной поверхности с вспомогательными службами и производствами и участок рудоподготовки.

По мере дальнейшего накопления опыта работы, внедрения, освоения и совершенствования технологических схем и составов

закладочных смесей в технологическую инструкцию будут вноситься дополнения и частичные изменения.

Приемку, складирование и хранение портландцемента необходимо осуществлять в закрытых бункерах или силосах, емкостью на срок, необходимый для работы в течение 7-10 дней. Хранение песка пустой породы и отходов обработки мрамора можно осуществлять под навесом.

Для приготовления закладочных смесей применяется портландцемент марок 400, 500 ПЦ-400, ПЦ-500), *) песок пустой породы с крупностью фракций не более 5 mm, отходы обработки мрамора и вода.

Песок доставляется автосамосвалами типа «Isuzu», «БелАЗ» с УШП и разгружается на площадке перед приёмным бункером закладочного комплекса. Цемент также доставляется в автосамосвалах навалом и разгружается в цементном складе. На площадке перед приёмным бункером производится складирование исходных компонентов закладочной смеси в кучу, согласно выбранного состава в требуемых пропорциях, перемешивание компонентов (песка и цемента или песка пустой породы с отходами мраморного карьера и цемента) производится ковшом погрузчика типа «Дреста» или L-34 до получения однородной массы. Затем погрузчиком производится подача сухой закладочной смеси в приёмный бункер через колосниковую решетку (сетка с размером ячеек 5х5 mm). Песок фракции более 5 mm идёт во временные отходы (для повторного дробления). Далее сухая смесь с конвейера № 1 подаётся на конвейер № 2 и затем в двухвальный смеситель и далее производится подача готовой твердеющей закладочной смеси в приемную воронку вертикального става закладочного трубопровода в скважине и далее смесь поступает в шахту через трубопровод.

Технология приготовления, транспортирования и укладки закладочной смеси в выработанное пространство

Технологическая схема приготовления твердеющей закладочной смеси из песка пустой породы.

Рис. 1

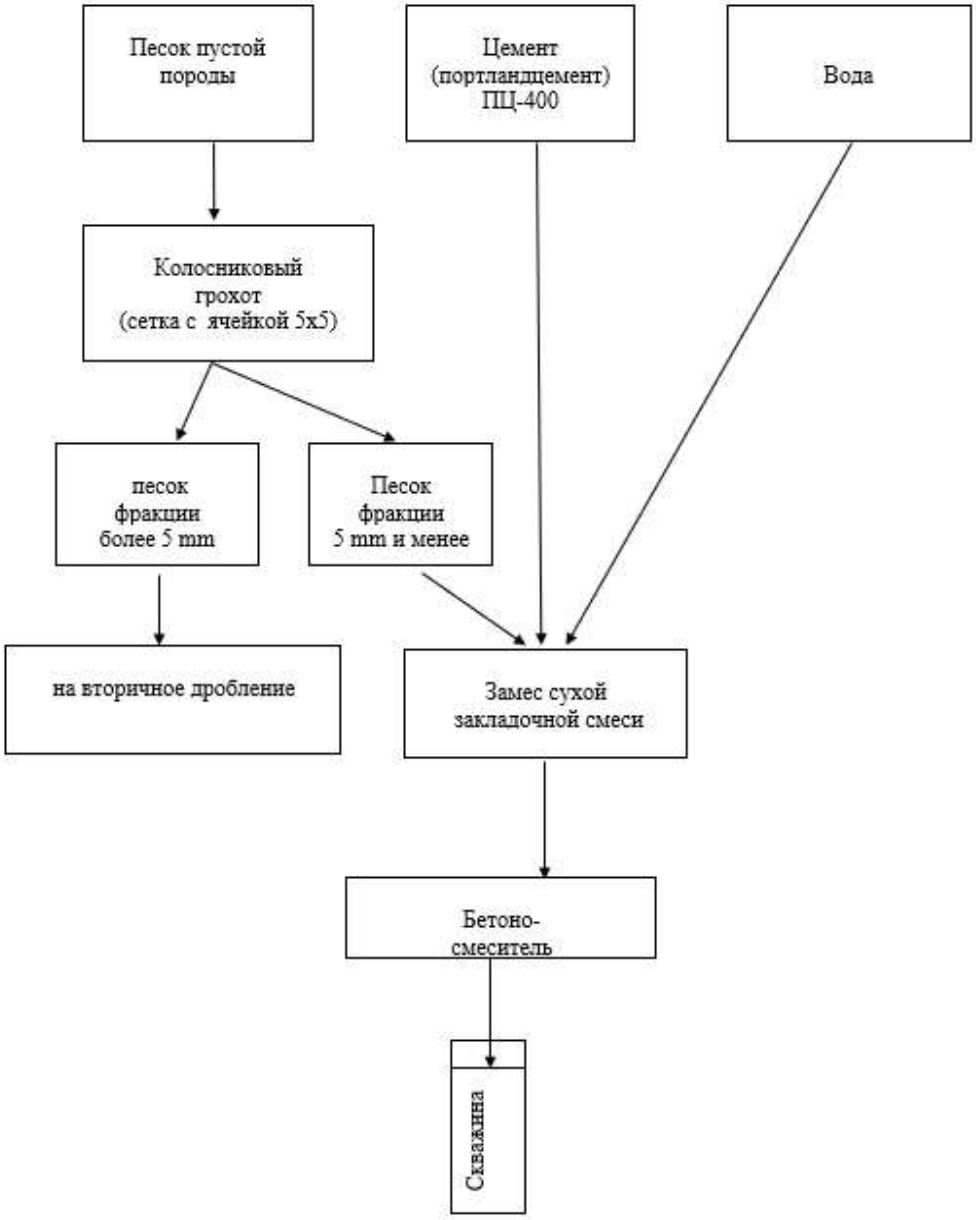
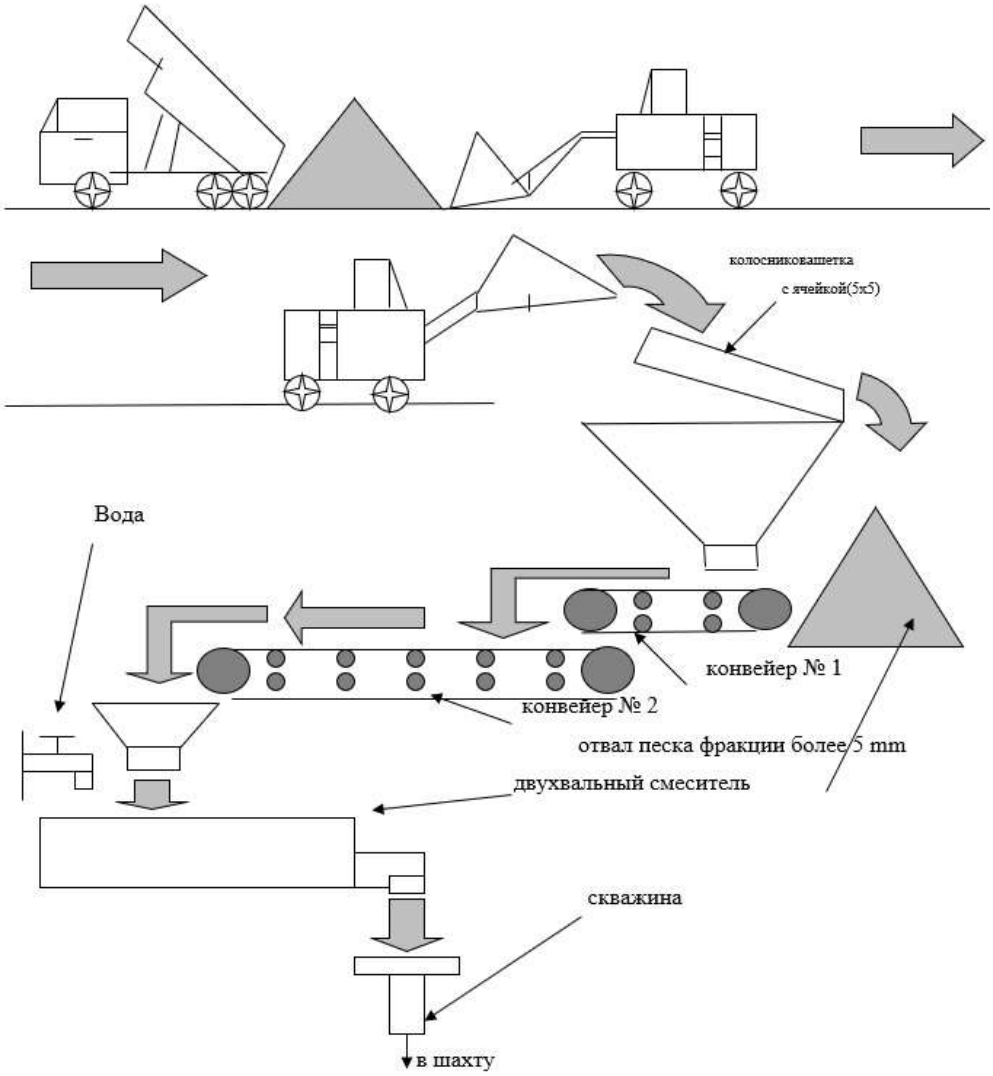


Рис. 2



Оптимальные составы закладочных смесей с применением песка пустой породы рудника «Каульды»

Таблица 2

Номера составов	Количество материалов на 1 m^3 смеси, kg			Подвиж-ность смеси, cm	Средняя прочность на одноос-ное сжа-тие, kgf/cm^2/MPa
	Портландцемент марки 400	Песок 5 mm и менее	Вода, l		
1	100	1400	280	14-16	15/1,5
2	150	1400	280	14-16	40/4,0
3	200	1400	280	14-16	88/8,8
4	250	1400	280	14-16	97/9,7
5	300	1400	280	14-16	135/13,5

Приготовление закладочных смесей производится методом объемной дозировки путем регулирования объёмом геометрической ёмкости ковша

погрузчика. (Предварительно для производства замесов объёмы загруженных в ковш погрузчика песка пустой горной породы, песка-отходов обработки мрамора и цемента, а также определение количества воды согласно составов определяются комиссионно опытным путём; сырьё-взвешивается, вода-определяется регулированием подачей определённого объёма воды по времени и актируются не менее 2^x раз в год в зависимости от сезона).

В условиях рудника Каульды транспортирование закладочных смесей осуществляется в самотечном режиме (под действием сил гравитации) за счет статического напора в вертикальном и наклонном ставе закладочного трубопровода.

Закладочные смеси транспортируются по закладочным трубопроводам. Производительность зависит от диаметра и длины трубопровода, перепада высотных отметок и реологических характеристик смеси.

Закладочные трубопроводы подразделяют на основные (магистральные, проложенные по восстающим, скважинам, капитальным горным выработкам) и участковые, размещенные по основным или вспомогательным выработкам в пределах выемочной единицы (блок, слой).

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Бобожанов М.К.
Рисмухамедов Д.А.
Туйчиев Ф.Н.
ТашГТУ
Ачилов Х.Дж.
Бухарский филиал ТИИИМСХ

ЭКСПЕРИМЕНТАЛЬНЫЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ ДВУХСКОРОСТНОГО ЭЛЕКТРОДВИГАТЕЛЯ 4А132М6У3

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются результаты экспериментальных исследований двухскоростного асинхронного электродвигателя с новой полюсопереключаемой обмоткой на соотношение полюсов 5/6, которые проводились для обеих скоростей в статических и динамических режимах, представлены кривые изменения тока статора и частота вращения ротора в зависимости от времени.

Ключевые слова: полюсопереключаемая обмотка, асинхронный двигатель, статор, ротор, обмоточный коэффициент, рабочие характеристики, полезная мощность, коэффициента мощности, к.п.д.

Bobozhanov M.K.
Rismukhamedov D.A.
Tuychiev F.N.
Tashkent State Technical University
Achilov Kh.Dzh.
Bukhara branch of TIIIMSH

EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES OF TWO-SPEED ELECTRIC MOTOR 4A132M6U3

Annotation: The article discusses the results of experimental studies of a two-speed asynchronous electric motor with a new pole-switched winding for a pole ratio of 5/6, which were carried out for both speeds in static and dynamic modes, the curves of stator current and rotor speed versus time are presented.

Keywords: pole-switched winding, asynchronous motor, stator, rotor, winding coefficient, performance characteristics, useful power, power factor, efficiency.

Множество асинхронных двигателей, эксплуатируемых в странах СНГ (до 60%), имеют вентиляторную нагрузку и ежегодно потребляют около 25 % всей электроэнергии, вырабатываемой энергосистемами этих стран. Высокое энергопотребление этих объектов придает важное

народнохозяйственное значение проблеме экономии электроэнергии. В настоящее время наряду с частотным регулированием получили распространение электроприводы с многоскоростными двигателями. Эти приводы имеют ряд таких достоинств, как относительная дешевизна и простота в управлении и эксплуатации, а также большая эффективность с точки зрения экономии электроэнергии при менее жестких требованиях к электроприводу [1, 2].

Научной группой кафедры «Электроснабжение» Ташкентского государственного технического университета разработана и проанализирована схема полюсопереключаемых обмоток на соотношение полюсов 5/6 при 54 пазах статора для двухскоростного асинхронного двигателя [3].

Для улучшения электромагнитных свойств обмотки была использована базовая схема «*YYY/YYY с дополнительными ветвями*». Полученная пол-юсопереключаемая обмотка абсолютно симметрична по отношению к источнику питания со стороны обеих полюсностей. Обмоточные коэффициенты пол-юсопереключаемой обмотки соответственно равны $k_{об1ср}$=0,833 и $k_{об2}$=0,827 [4, 5].

Была создана модель нового двигателя и с использованием конструктивных данных серийного асинхронного двигателя рассчитаны типа 4А132М6У3 статические и динамические характеристики. На рис. 1, 2 показаны рабочие характеристики нового ДД, построенные по результатам экспериментальных исследований.

Как показали экспериментальные исследования нового двигателя 4А132М6У3 со стороны p_1=5 пар полюсов полезная мощность достигает значения P_2=2,5 кВт при КПД η=77%, cosφ=0,71, I_1=6,27 А и скольжении s=5,6%, а со стороны p_2=6 пар полюсов двигатель может развить мощность P_2=2 кВт при КПД η=76%, *cos*φ=0,68, I_1=6 А и скольжении s=5,8%.

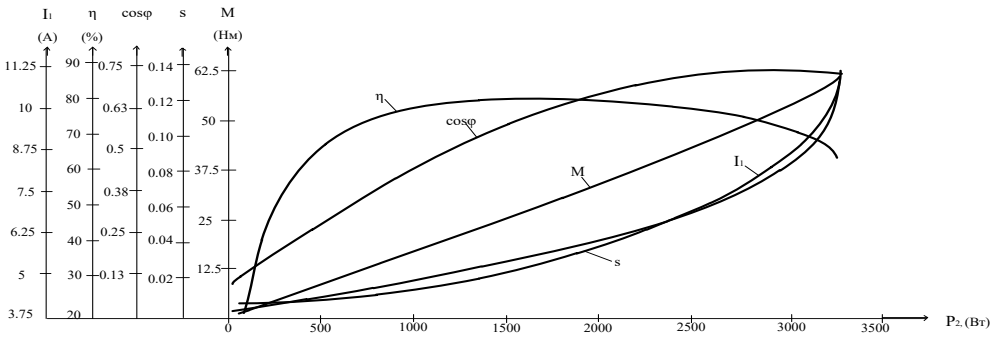


Рис.1. Рабочие характеристики нового ДД со стороны p_1=5 полюсов

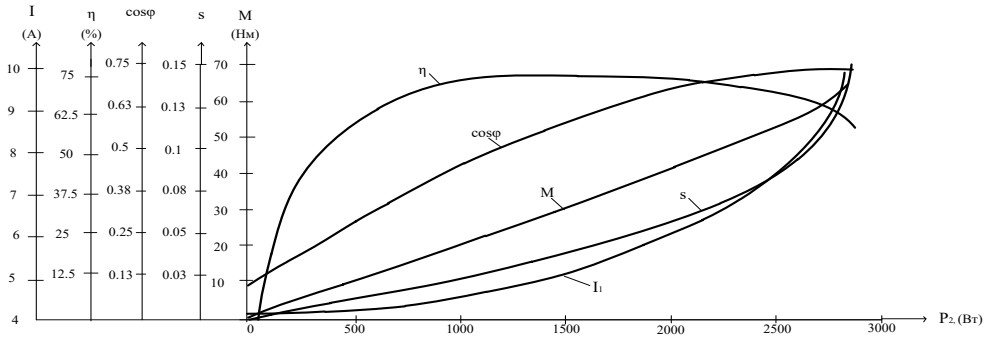
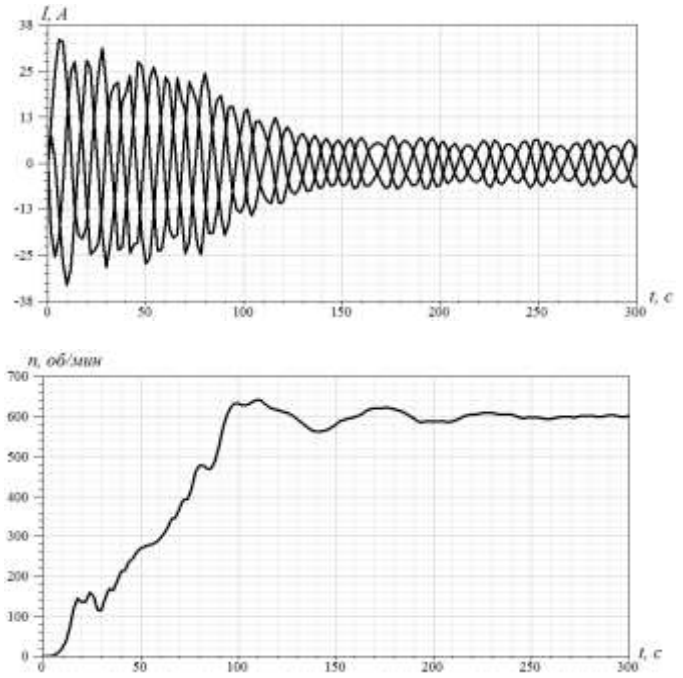


Рис.2. Рабочие характеристики нового ДД со стороны p_2=6 полюсов

Для подробного изучения работы новой системы электропривода с двухскоростным асинхронным двигателем на соотношение полюсов 5/6 были проведены исследования в динамических режимах. Как показали результаты экспериментальных исследований время пуска при прямом пуске на 500 и 600 оборотах находятся в допустимых пределах.

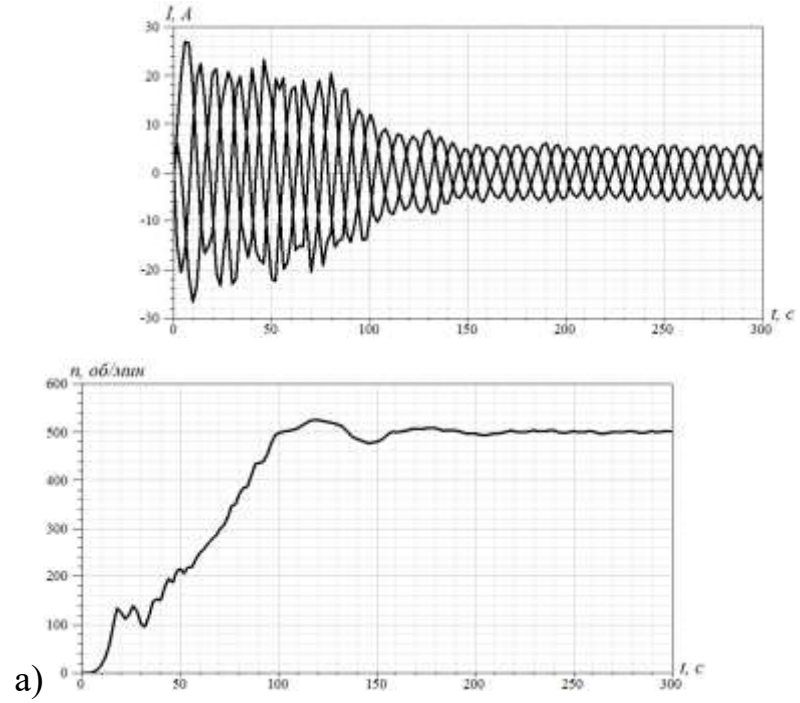
На рис.3а и б показаны кривые изменения тока статора и частоты вращения ротора в зависимости от времени при пуске из состояния покоя электродвигателя типа 4А132М6У3 со стороны p_1=5 полюсности. Как можно заметить из этой кривой переходной процесс начинается с 3мс при этом амплитудное значение тока достигает 32,5 А, а наступление установившегося режима работы двигателя происходит 125 мс, амплитудное значение номинального тока 7,5 А, частота вращения ротора 600 об/мин.

На рис.4а и б показаны кривые изменения тока статора в зависимости от времени при пуске из состояния покоя электродвигателя типа 4А132М6У3 со стороны p_2=6 полюсности. Как можно заметить из этой кривой переходной процесс начинается с 4мс при этом амплитудное значение тока достигает 26 А, а наступление установившегося режима работы двигателя происходит 125 мс, амплитудное значение номинального тока 4 А, частота вращения ротора 500 об/мин.



а) б)

Рис.3. Пуск двигателя на полюсности p_1=5: а-кривые изменения тока статора; б-кривая изменения частоты вращения ротора



а) б)

Рис.4. Пуск двигателя на полюсности p_2=6: а-кривые изменения тока статора; б-кривая изменения частоты вращения ротора

Таким образом, как показали испытания на действующих установках в промышленных условиях, все электропривода вентиляторов на основе ДД с полюсопереключаемой обмоткой полностью удовлетворяют всем основным требованиям, предъявляемым к электроприводу вентиляторов.

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Бова И.А.
старший преподаватель
кафедра экономической информатики, учета и коммерции
Гомельский государственный университет им. Ф. Скорины
Беларусь, г. Гомель

СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ МЕТОДИК ОЦЕНКИ ОСНОВНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЙ РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ В СОВРЕМЕННЫХ УСЛОВИЯХ ХОЗЯЙСТВОВАНИЯ

Аннотация. В статье рассмотрены проблемные вопросы оценки основных средств в организациях Республики Беларусь, связанные с отражением информации об основных средствах в бухгалтерской отчетности. Автором предложены рекомендации по совершенствованию методик оценки основных средств в современных условиях хозяйствования.

Ключевые слова: основные средства, первоначальная стоимость, переоцененная стоимость, остаточная стоимость, справедливая стоимость, рыночная стоимость, бухгалтерская отчетность.

Bova I.A.
Senior Lecturer
Department of Economic Informatics, Accounting and Commerce
Gomel State University named after F. Skaryna
Belarus, Gomel

IMPROVEMENT OF METHODS FOR EVALUATING FIXED ASSETS OF ORGANIZATIONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS IN MODERN ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Abstract. The article deals with the problematic issues of valuation of fixed assets in organizations of the Republic of Belarus, related to the reflection of information about fixed assets in accounting statements. The author offers recommendations for improving methods for evaluating fixed assets in modern business conditions.

Keywords: fixed assets, initial cost, revalued cost, residual value, fair value, market value, accounting statements.

В настоящее время для организаций Республики Беларусь весьма актуальной является вопрос об инновационном направлении развития Беларуси, основанном на модернизации, глобальном перевооружении производственного потенциала.

В свою очередь, производственный потенциал региона зависит, прежде всего, от наличия, состояния и эффективности использования основных производственных средств, т.е. материально-технического потенциала. При этом принципиальное значение имеет состояние основных средств (степень износа) и их справедливая стоимость, в определении которых в настоящее время имеется ряд трудностей.

В современных недостаточно заниматься только модернизацией и обеспечением хозяйства новыми основными средствами, необходимо эффективно их использовать и управлять их движением. Кроме того, результаты переоценки основных средств, вариация способов начисления амортизации, методов определения и применения в учете стоимости основных средств, эффективное использование финансовых инструментов, выражением которых являются долгосрочные активы предприятия, составляют важное звено в современном управлении основными средствами предприятия.

Должное управление производственным потенциалом невозможно без качественной и своевременной информации, играющей подчас определяющую роль в обеспечении модернизации, высокой фондоотдачи и диверсификации каналов использования основных средств. Основным источником указанной информации остаются данные бухгалтерского учета.

Однако в настоящее время существует немало проблем в области бухгалтерского учета и оценки основных средств. Следовательно, вопросы совершенствования бухгалтерского учета основных средств являются актуальными.

Выделим некоторые проблемные моменты бухгалтерского учета и оценки основных средств в организациях Республики Беларусь и авторские рекомендации по их решению:

1 Действующая в Республике Беларусь форма бухгалтерского баланса не предусматривает выделения в пассиве источников финансирования долгосрочных активов. Такой подход основан на получившей повсеместное применение юридической трактовке бухгалтерского баланса. Это лишает действующую форму бухгалтерского баланса прозрачности и не позволяет провести полноценный анализ источников покрытия долгосрочных и краткосрочных активов [1, с. 72].

Решением этой проблемы, на наш взгляд, может стать переход от юридической концепции баланса к экономической, которая на первое место ставит не права и обязательства, а – средства организации и их источники. При этом в экономической модели баланса раскрывается взаимосвязь между активом и пассивом с детализацией общего интегрального баланса на отдельные частные функциональные балансы [1, с. 75].

Дифференциация баланса основной деятельности имеет большое значение для информационного обеспечения анализа хозяйственной деятельности организации и принятия управленческих решений по регулированию структуры ее активов и пассивов, и может выступать перспективным направлением совершенствования бухгалтерской отчетности организаций Республики Беларусь.

2 В Республике Беларусь применяется форма отчета о прибылях и убытках многоступенчатого формата на операционной основе, и, следовательно, раскрытие информации о суммах амортизации, включенной в состав затрат на производство, в ней не предусмотрено. Форма отчета о прибылях и убытках затратного типа предусматривает выделение амортизации в качестве отдельной статьи затрат. Данная форма применяется в некоторых европейских странах.

На наш взгляд, раскрытие в отчете о прибылях и убытках организаций Республики Беларуси информации о сумме амортизации, включенной в состав затрат на производство, целесообразно с точки зрения формирования данных о возмещенной выручкой амортизации.

3 В настоящее время действующая учетная практика не предусматривает раскрытия в финансовой отчетности организаций Республики Беларусь информации об источниках финансирования инвестиционных расходов. Только в форме 1-ф (ос) статистической отчетности «Отчет о наличии и движении основных средств и других внеоборотных активов» общей суммой указывается объем капитальных вложений на обновление основных средств. Данный факт лишает управленческий персонал и других пользователей отчетности инструментария для контроля за использованием финансовых ресурсов по назначению. Учитывая данный факт, на наш взгляд, следует в пояснениях к отчетности более подробно раскрывать информацию об источниках финансирования капитальных вложений (например, по форме, приведенной в таблице 1):

Таблица 1 – Предлагаемая форма таблицы для раскрытия в пояснениях к отчетности информации об источниках финансирования капитальных вложений [2]

Показатели	Получено (начислено) в отчетном году	Израсходовано в отчетном году
Всего источников – в том числе:	…	…
амортизационный резерв	…	…
целевое финансирование	…	…
нераспределенная прибыль	…	…
заемные средства	…	…
прочие источники	…	…

4 В настоящее время из учетной информации исчезли сведения об амортизационных накоплениях. Такую ситуацию можно связать с кризисным положением отечественной экономики. В связи с резкой нехваткой финансовых ресурсов и наличием неплатежей амортизационные отчисления обезличены и направляются преимущественно на текущие нужды предприятия. Ряд предприятий и вовсе отказался от начисления амортизации и включения ее в затраты.

В то же время в экономике страны стоит острая проблема инвестиционных ресурсов. Структурная перестройка народного хозяйства невозможна без технического переоснащения производственного аппарата предприятий. Если бы амортизационные отчисления, начисляемые предприятиями Республики Беларусь, были использован по назначению, то весь объем планируемых капитальных вложений был бы профинансирован без привлечения прибыли и заемных средств. Нецелевое использование ресурсов противоречит закономерностям воспроизводства основного капитала в условиях рыночного хозяйства.

Решить проблему эффективности амортизационных отчислений в условиях стратегии модернизации для предприятий, не обладающих высоким уровнем диверсификации деятельности, не имеющих инвестиционного сегмента, по мнению ряда специалистов, возможно при использовании специализированных фондов по управлению амортизационными счетами в аналогии с доверительным управлением либо финансовыми вложениями, производимых предприятием. В таком случае хозяйствующий субъект должен ежегодно представлять отчет о характере и эффективности использования амортизационных отчислений [3].

5 Определяющее значение в бухгалтерском учете имеет оценка основных средств.

На рисунке 1 представим сравнительную характеристику определения «оценка» в соответствии с отечественным законодательством, российским законодательством и международными стандартами финансовой отчетности (далее – МСФО) [2]:



Рисунок 1 – Сравнительная характеристика понятия «оценка»

В Инструкции по бухгалтерскому учету основных средств, утвержденной постановлением Министерства финансов Республики Беларусь от 30 апреля 2012 г. № 26, даны следующие виды стоимостных оценок:

1) первоначальная стоимость – стоимость, по которой актив принимается к бухгалтерскому учету в качестве основного средства;

2) переоцененная стоимость – стоимость основного средства после его переоценки; остаточная стоимость – разница между первоначальной (переоцененной) стоимостью основного средства и накопленными по нему за весь период эксплуатации суммами амортизации и обесценения;

3) текущая рыночная стоимость – сумма денежных средств, которая была бы получена в случае реализации основного средства в текущих рыночных условиях [4].

Ценностью использования основного средства является приведенная (дисконтированная) стоимость будущих денежных потоков от использования основного средства и его выбытия по окончании срока полезного использования, которая определяется путем умножения ставки дисконтирования на сумму будущих денежных потоков от использования основного средства и его выбытия по окончании срока полезного использования. При этом будущие денежные потоки определяются на период не более 5 лет [4].

В бухгалтерском балансе основные средства отражаются по остаточной стоимости, а к бухгалтерскому учету принимаются по первоначальной. Кроме того, различают и другие виды оценок основных средств.

Восстановительная стоимость – это оценка основных средств в возможных затратах их приобретения на данный момент. При этом полная восстановительная стоимость представляет собой стоимость создания

(приобретения) новых видов основных средств, аналогичных имеющимся в организации.

Амортизационная стоимость – это стоимость объекта основных средств, от которой рассчитываются амортизационные отчисления.

Ликвидационная стоимость объектов основных средств представляет собой стоимость полезных отходов, полученных после ликвидации или реализации объекта и принятых к учету в определенной оценке [4].

Принятые методы оценки объектов основных средств в нашей стране схожи с МСФО, но следует отметить, что в Республике Беларусь оценка объектов основных средств по справедливой стоимости не применяется, в то время как в мировом учете эта оценка имеет большое значение.

Актуальность применения оценки по справедливой стоимости обусловливается необходимостью обеспечения внешних пользователей полной и достоверной бухгалтерской информацией с учетом всех особенностей рынка в реальных условиях.

Согласно МСФО 16 «Основные средства» справедливая стоимость – это сумма, на которую можно обменять актив при совершении сделки между хорошо осведомленными сторонами, желающими совершить такую операцию, осуществленной на общих условиях. Цель оценки по справедливой стоимости – определить цену, по которой проводилась бы операция по продаже актива между участниками рынка в текущих рыночных ценах [5].

Некоторые ученые-экономисты считают, что термин «справедливая стоимость» аналогичен термину «текущая рыночная стоимость». Это утверждение можно принять, но лишь частично. Справедливая стоимость – более широкое понятие, чем рыночная стоимость. Она требует определения цены, которая признается справедливой для двух сторон в сделке, принимающих во внимание соответствующие преимущества или неудобства, которые каждая сторона получит от сделки. Напротив, рыночная стоимость требует, чтобы любые преимущества, которые не были бы доступны для всех участников рынка, были бы проигнорированы. Но рыночная стоимость актива является лучшим показателем справедливой стоимости, однако очень часто рыночные цены бывают недоступные по причине отсутствия активного рынка, в таком случае используют, например, дисконтированную или восстановительную стоимость. Приоритет справедливой стоимости также объясняется непрерывностью деятельности организации. Если бы предполагалась ликвидация или сокращение объемов производства, а, следовательно, распродажа имущества, тогда была бы актуальна оценка по рыночной стоимости, поскольку в отчетности отразилась бы реальная картина: сколько денег можно выручить от продажи имущества.

Применение справедливой стоимости становится эффективным с выходом на финансовый сектор, где интересно представить предприятие с наилучшей точки зрения для привлечения новых инвестиций.

В настоящее время вопрос внедрения в белорусскую учетную практику основных положений МСФО относительно справедливой стоимости объектов основных средств стоит очень остро. Главной проблемой, противодействующей данному процессу, является несовершенство законодательной базы Республики Беларусь в области учета и оценки.

Другой немаловажной проблемой является отсутствие скоординированного контроля над оценочными исследованиями справедливой стоимости объектов основных средств белорусских предприятий. Для утверждения стандарта справедливой стоимости необходимо принять ряд мер (рисунок 2):



Рисунок 2 – Условия принятия стандарта справедливой стоимости в белорусской системе бухгалтерского учета

Утверждение стандарта справедливой стоимости в белорусской системе бухгалтерского учета является необходимым шагом, который

призван обеспечить выход на принципиально новый уровень развития системы учета и оценки в Республике Беларусь.

Обобщая вышеизложенное, следует отметить, что применение на практике предложенных направлений совершенствования методик оценки основных средств для целей бухгалтерского учета позволит повысить инновационную активность и эффективность деятельности организаций Республики Беларусь в современных условиях экономической интеграции.

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Бойжигитов С.К.
ассистент
кафедра маркетинга
Самаркандский институт экономики и сервиса
Узбекистан, Самарканд

СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ БЕНЧМАРКИНГА В УСЛОВИЯХ ЦИФРОВОЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ

Аннотация: в этой статье обсуждается важность эталонной технологии в цифровой экономике, роль эталонной технологии в повышении способности эксперта оценивать предприятие и конкурентоспособность предприятия. Вот несколько советов, как выглядеть или записаться на прием для антикварных вещей.

Ключевые слова: цифровая экономика, инновации, бенчмаркинг, экспертная оценка.

Boyjigitov S.K.
assistant
Department of Marketing
Samarkand institute of economics and services
Uzbekistan, Samarkand

IMPROVING THE USE OF BENCHMARKING TECHNOLOGY IN THE DIGITAL ECONOMY

Annotation: This article discusses the importance of benchmarking technology in the digital economy, the role of benchmarking technology in enhancing the ability of an expert to evaluate an enterprise, and the competitiveness of an enterprise. Here are some suggestions on how to look or get an appointment for antique items.

Keywords: digital economy, innovation, benchmarking, expert evaluation.

Стратегия действий по дальнейшему развитию Республики Узбекистан требует структурных изменений в экономике, дальнейшего расширения процессов диверсификации и промышленной модернизации, совершенствования содержания и структуры существующего экономического механизма для реализации долгосрочных планов и программ цифровизации экономики.

В наши дни цифровая экономика и многие связанные с ней эффективные технологии стремительно входят в нашу жизнь. Поэтому,

чтобы еще больше ускорить развитие государства и общества, руководством республики был принят ряд важных решений.

В частности, Президент Республики Узбекистан в Послании Олий Мажлису 28 декабря 2018 года о важнейших приоритетах на 2019 год о развитии цифровой экономики в стране сказал следующее: нам необходимо разработать «Национальную концепцию цифровой экономики», которая предусматривает модернизацию всех секторов экономики на основе цифровых технологий. Исходя из этого, нам необходимо реализовать программу «Цифровой Узбекистан-2030». Цифровая экономика увеличит ВВП как минимум на 30% и резко снизит коррупцию[68].

Инновационные маркетинговые технологии в маркетинговой деятельности, особенно в цифровой экономике: интернет-маркетинг, индивидуальный маркетинг, бенчмаркинг, мобильный маркетинг, разработка направлений и форм прямого маркетинга, онлайн-организация бизнеса и отношений с клиентами, маркетинговые исследования Актуальным вопросом является внедрение результатов работы ведущих предприятий на их предприятиях, использование методов интерактивного маркетинга в продвижении товаров и услуг.

Поэтому использование бенчмаркинга - ближайшего помощника к элементам интерактивного и инновационного маркетинга на предприятиях - считается важным критерием.

Поэтому в условиях стремительного развития всех сфер жизни общества каждое действующее в обществе предприятие всегда стремится быть первым. Применяя результаты передовых предприятий, можно будет добиться стремительного развития нашего предприятия, и, конечно же, это будет сделано посредством бенчмаркинга, который является одним из современных аспектов маркетинга. О технологии бенчмаркинга можно сказать следующее.

Бенчмаркинг - это процесс сравнения лучших компаний на рынке и в конкретной отрасли с их показателями, а затем технологии, позволяющие внести определенные изменения для достижения и поддержания конкурентоспособности. Бенчмаркинг может быть совместным или конкурентным. Различные формы социальных сетей начинают влиять на многие бизнес-процессы. В этом смысле бенчмаркинг не исключение[69].

В цифровой экономике социальные сети меняют способ измерения критериев. Они предоставляют компаниям новые средства связи. Это снижает потребность в служебных командировках для выполнения полевых работ, поскольку большинство этих задач теперь можно решать

[68] Послание Президента Республики Узбекистан Олий Мажлису о важнейших приоритетах на 2019 год. https://kun.uz/uz/news/2018/12/28/prezident-murojaatnomasi-toliq-matn.

[69] Бенчмаркинг для компаний и интернет-маркетинга. https://lemarbet.com/razvitie-internet-magazina/benchmarking/.

через Интернет. В результате сравнительный анализ становится дешевле. А это, в свою очередь, позволяет компаниям снизить ценность сравнений друг с другом и превратить бенчмаркинг из разового мероприятия в непрерывный итеративный процесс.

Однако следует иметь в виду, что для успешного тестирования необходимо выявить основные причины высокой эффективности. Если вы начнете собирать общую информацию о том, чем занимаются другие компании, главная цель - определить, как они работают. В сравнительном анализе термин «инструмент внедрения» относится к ключевым факторам, которые позволяют компании достигать высокой эффективности, например, в производстве, бизнес-процессах или использовании ресурсов.

Опыт применения эталонных технологий в цифровой экономике также перенимают местные промышленные предприятия. Особенно это касается сложности предлагаемого ими продукта.

В Узбекистане издавна были свои масштабные этапы развития ковровой индустрии. Предприятия в системе производства ковров также могут использовать сравнительные технологии для развития и диверсификации своей деятельности.

При этом бенчмаркинг направлен на повышение конкурентоспособности продукции, обеспечение качества. Промышленные предприятия нашей страны работают в период последовательного развития, полностью осваивая особенности рыночных отношений. Резкое влияние конкуренции как рыночного механизма требует от промышленных предприятий создания системы управления, оснащенной современными маркетинговыми функциями.

В практике бизнес-анализа часто бывает необходимо определить степень взаимодействия искомых факторов. Одним из методов, используемых для этого, является корреляционный анализ. Корреляционный анализ используется для измерения интенсивности взаимосвязей между переменными, для оценки факторов, влияющих на результирующие характеристики, и для количественной оценки взаимозависимости двух наборов безразмерных представлений, а также для определения взаимосвязи абстрактных эффектов, установления форм ссылок и определения функций регрессии.

По данной теме на практике рассматривается вопрос определения конкурентоспособности хозяйствующего субъекта на основе метода количественной оценки взаимозависимости двух наборов показателей в форме безразмерного анализа.

Соответственно, будет рассмотрен вопрос определения конкурентного преимущества путем сравнения ряда параметров региональных конкурентов в деятельности ООО СП «SAG».

Для этого подбирается группа специалистов с учетом возраста, пола, жизненного опыта, практических достижений, глубокого мышления,

умения делать научные и практические выводы.

На начальном этапе факторы, связанные с производственной деятельностью предприятий, оцениваются и выбираются экспертами. Соответственно, описание следующих параметров, относящихся к деятельности предприятий для сведения специалистов, приведено в таблице 1. Данные, полученные в результате работы первоначальной экспертной группы, представлены в таблице.

Как правило, коэффициент корреляции рассчитывается по следующей формуле (критерий Пирсона):

$$r = \frac{n(\sum XY) - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{\sqrt{[n\sum x^2 - (\sum X)^2] - [n\sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2]}}$$

где X, Y - коэффициенты двойной корреляции,
n - длина массива, r - коэффициент корреляции.

Таблица 1

Описание параметров, предоставленных экспертам для оценки

Общие критерии	**Содержание**	**Вес**
Годовая производственная мощность	Годовая производственная мощность каждого предприятия, выпуск продукции и рыночные возможности	15
Ширина и глубина ассортимента	Количество производимого ассортимента ковровой продукции	20
Рыночная позиция названия компании	Узнаваемость названия компании, ее место на рынке, популярность бренда на протяжении многих лет	5
Качество работы сотрудников предприятия	Профессионализм сотрудников, этичность менеджеров, умение оперативно реагировать на любые запросы	5
Система оплаты труда, офисные условия, система мотивации	Условия для своевременного обмена информацией, вознаграждений и льгот заранее определены	5
Особые критерии	**Содержание**	**Вес**
Оптимизация товарных запасов	Оценивается доступный объем товарных запасов, наличие излишка или дефицита	20
Операционная емкость каналов сбыта	Ежедневные, ежемесячные, годовые продажи каналов сбыта	15
Процесс перевозки, доставки продукции, обработки заказов	Прием заказов и своевременное выполнение заказов, процесс доставки товара	15

Прежде чем приступить к оценке конкурентоспособности качества продукции 13 предприятий в системе ковровой индустрии Самаркандской области, необходимо провести экспертную оценку конкурентной среды

предприятий, входящих на рынок этой продукции [70]. Для этого мы классифицируем 4 известных предприятия по производственной мощности, ширине и глубине ассортимента на основе маркетингового анализа данных, полученных городским статистическим управлением.

ООО СП “SAG”	ООО СП “YEC”	ООО СП “Samerteks-gilam”	ООО СП “Urgazcarpet”
А	**Б**	**В**	**Г**

Для анализа условно определяем конкурирующие предприятия по алфавиту. Экспертные оценки соискателей по качественным показателям приведены в таблице (таблица 2).

Таблица 2

Экспертная оценка системы качества продукции конкурентоспособности предприятий ковровой индустрии Самарканда

Значение в %	**Показатели качества**	**А**	**Б**	**В**	**Г**
35	Плотность ковровых изделий	7	6	7	5
25	Дизайн ковровых изделий	7	6	6	4
20	Длина патины ковровых изделий	8	6	8	7
15	Ширина и глубина ассортимента	6	3	5	1
5	Размер и внешний вид	6	4	4	2
	Рыночная доля %	**11**	**3**	**8**	**2**

В результате экспертного опроса были выявлены следующие аспекты:

- определение ковровой продукции компании, которую покупают потребители, и показателей качества;

- рассчитать средний вес показателей качества и определить, какие потребительские свойства товара важны;

- оценка показателей качества продукции предприятий-конкурентов и составление рейтинга конкурентов по каждому из показателей качества;

- определить, какой из факторов «цена» или «качество» потребители предпочитают, и создать совместное сочетание цены и качества на основе предпочтений.

Результаты приведенного выше анализа показывают, что важным синтетическим показателем, определяющим конкурентоспособность, является рыночная доля качества продукции конкурента, определяемая средним весом цены. V Выяснилось, что средняя весовая цена продукции конкурента высока и не соответствует цене, установленной предприятием.

Следующим этапом является этап оценки конкурентоспособности качества ООО СП «SAG».

Этот метод также основан на опросах, проведенных как минимум 5 экспертами (Таблица 3).

[70] Предприятия по производству ковров в Самаркандской области https://www.goldenpages.uz/rubrics/?Id=4220&region=333.

Таблица 3

Экспертная оценка конкурентоспособности продукции ООО СП «SAG»[71]

Эксперты	Экспертная оценка			
	Качест-во ковров	Инновацион-ная деятельность	Ширина ассорти-мента	Дизайн продук-та
1. Руководитель предприятия	4	3	3	3
2. Начальник отдела продаж и снабжения	3	4	3	3
3. Заведующий испытательной лабораторией	4	3	3	3
4. Экономист	3	4	4	4
5. Исследователь (С.Бойжигитов)	4	4	4	3
Сумма баллов	18	18	17	16
Средний балл	**3,6**	**3,6**	**3,4**	**3,2**

Система баллов рассчитывается по определенным критериям. Показатели в таблице оцениваются в системах 1-5. Каждому фактору присваивается балл на основе индивидуального веса. Например, качество ковровой продукции равно 4, вес инновационной активности равен 3, ширина ассортимента равна 2, упаковка продукта равна 1 баллу.

Конкурентоспособность предприятия определяется по следующей формуле.

$$Ку = \frac{\sum_{n} Б\,ij : n}{Мм} \times a\,j\,,$$

Здесь Ку - показатель конкурентоспособности продукции предприятия (значение от 2 до 10).

n - количество экспертов;

Б*ij* -j - экспертная оценка фактора конкурентоспособности продукции;

aj —j- вес фактора (от 4 до 1);

М*м* - максимальная оценка фактора - 5.

Экспертная оценка качества продукции компании следующая:

[71] Авторская разработка.

$$Ку = \frac{(4+3+4+3+4):5}{5} \times 4 + \frac{(3+4+3+4+4):5}{5} \times 3 + \frac{(3+3+3+4+4):5}{5} \times 2 + \frac{(3+3+3+4+3):5}{5} \times 1 =$$

$$= 2{,}88 + 2{,}16 + 1{,}36 + 0{,}64 = 7{,}04$$

По расчетам можно оценить конкурентоспособность продукции по качеству продукции для каждого конкретного предприятия. Например, уровень качества продукции ООО СП «SAG» составил 7,04 балла по 10-балльной шкале, что указывает на то, что у компании все еще есть 30% резервов по всем направлениям для повышения конкурентоспособности.

Использованные источники:

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4. Авторская разработка.

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Бойко Т.А.
студент
научный руководитель: Гриненко С.В., д.э.н.
профессор
зав. кафедрой управления и технологий в туризме и рекреации
Сочинский государственный университет
г. Сочи

ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ПЕРСПЕКТИВ РАЗВИТИЯ ЧАЙНЫХ ТУРОВ И В СОЧИНСКОЙ ДЕСТИНАЦИИ

Аннотация: Данная работа посвящена исследованию перспектив развития чайных туров в контексте развития гастрономического туризма в сочинской дестинации. В результате проведённого анализа были выявлены колоссальные возможности, открывающиеся как в частности для чайного, так и в целом для гастрономического туризма на территории города Сочи. Главными предпосылками для этого являются – уникальность предложения турпродукта, правильное позиционирование территории и эффективная рекламная компания.

Ключевые слова: гастрономический туризм, чайный туризм, перспективы развития чайного туризма, Краснодарский чай, потенциал развития чайного туризма в городе Сочи.

Boyko T.A.
student
Scientific adviser: Grinenko S.V., Doctor of Economics
professor
Head of the Department of Management and Technologies in Tourism and Recreation
Sochi State University
Sochi

STUDY OF THE PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF TEA TOURS IN THE SOCHI DESTINATION

Abstract: This work is devoted to the study of the prospects for the development of tea tours in the context of the development of gastronomic tourism in the Sochi destination. As a result of the analysis, colossal opportunities were identified that open up both in particular for tea and for gastronomic tourism in general in the city of Sochi. The main prerequisites for this are - the uniqueness of the travel product offer, the correct positioning of the territory and an effective advertising campaign.

Key words: gastronomic tourism, tea tourism, prospects for the development of tea tourism, Krasnodar tea, the potential for the development of tea tourism in the city of Sochi.

Город Сочи – это многофункциональный курорт – приморский, горнолыжный, бальнеологический, туристско-экскурсионный, а также спортивный и культурный центр. Кроме всего прочего Сочи – это город произрастания ароматного, экологически чистого, самого северного чая в мире. В связи с этим разработка новых чайных тематических маршрутов имеет особую значимость для развития туризма на курорте. На территории Сочи действует ряд крупных чайных предприятий, что создаёт колоссальный потенциал для развития «чайного» туризма на курорте и продвижения бренда Сочи, как «чайной столицы» России.

Существует ряд объективных причин, позволяющих высоко оценить потенциал развития чайного туризма на территории города Сочи.

Во-первых, это уникальные свойства чая, выращиваемого в сочинской дестинации. Благодаря более долгому периоду созреванию и недостаточным температурам краснодарский чай обнаружил в себе новые качества и свойства: в нем больше кофеина и органических кислот, а вкус заметно мягче и нежнее.

Во-вторых, богатый туристско-рекреационный потенциал территории: основу природно-ресурсного потенциала составляет совокупность рекреационных и лечебных факторов – запасов минеральных вод, климатических условий, морской акватории и рельефа. [2]

На территории города Сочи находится около 200 археологических памятников. Среди них стоянки первобытного человека, поселившегося здесь 400-350 тысяч лет назад, дольмены, греческие и римские крепости и поселения, а также христианские храмы средневекового периода.

К социально-экономическим ресурсам относится развитая туристская инфраструктура города.

В-третьих, наличие объектов чайного туризма, а также большого количества ресторанов и кафе, где не только можно попробовать хороший Краснодарский чай, но и попробовать вкусную кубанскую кухню.

Далее мы рассмотрим основные объекты чайного туризма на территории города Сочи.

1) Группа компаний Turshu`s - крупнейшее предприятие чаеводческой отрасли России, объединяющее ООО "Мацестинская чайная фабрика" и АО "Мацестинский чай". Предприятие ведет свою историю с 1947 года. В настоящее время – это предприятие полного цикла производства, где весь процесс от выращивания и переработки до выпуска

готовой продукции сосредоточен в одном месте. Именно благодаря этому продукция компании отличается высоким качеством.[72]

В Мацестинской чайном хозяйстве для туристов проводятся интересные и увлекательные экскурсии. Каждая экскурсия включает: прогулку по Мацестинской чайной плантации, познавательный рассказ об особенностях выращивания чайной культуры в северных субтропиках, эффектные фотосессии, возможность сорвать чайные листочки или цветы, взять с собой семена чая. В экскурсию так же входит посещение фабрики где можно многое узнать о технологиях производства разных видов чая, увидеть уникальное оборудование. Во время дегустации чёрного и зелёного чая специалисты рассказывают экскурсантам о способах определения качества чая и тонкостях заваривания. [6]

2) Чайные плантации АО «Хоста-Чай» расположены на водоразделе рек Западная и Восточная Хоста, на Юго-Восточных отрогах хребта Алеко, недалеко от села Калиновое озеро. Административно предприятие принадлежит Адлеровскому району Большого Сочи. В АО «Хоста-Чай» изготавливают самые разные виды чая: крупнолистовой байховый (красный, желтый, зеленый и черный чай), отборный типсовый и мелколистовой черный. На предприятии оказывают экскурсионные услуги по ознакомлению с технологией переработки чая, есть дегустационный зал.[73] [7]

3) ОАО «Солохаульский чай» объединяет в себе 2 объекта агротуризма: «Усадьба И. А. Кошмана» и ОАО «Солохаульский чай». Солох-Аул – это историческое место, где в 1901 году И. А. Кошман (1838-1935), переселенец из Украины, впервые высадил первые саженцы чая, привезённые из Грузии. В 1903 году благодаря тяжёлым трудам ему удалось собрать первый урожай. В настоящее время в Дом-музее И. А. Кошмана проводятся экскурсии, в зависимости то пожеланий они могут быть организованы как с чаепитием, так и без, или в форме дегустаций. На чайных плантациях ОАО «Солохаульский чай» можно принять участие в сборе зелёного листа. На территории предприятия расположен летний зал с верандой, где можно попробовать продукцию предприятия, при этом к чаю по русскому обычаю поданы блины, мёд, орехи.[74][8]

4) ЗАО «Дагомысчай» также объединяет в себе 2 объекта агротуризма: «Чайные домики» и «Чайные плантации». [9]

5) «Дом чая» Анатолия Погадаева в Лазаревском производит чай исключительно элитных сортов. Его чай самый дорогой и престижный из краснодарских чаев. Качество чая Анатолия Погадаева заслужено отмечено медалями и наградами, как российскими, так и международными.

[72] https://www.matsestatea.ru/about-us/
[73] https://www.khosta-tea.ru/events
[74] http://solox-tea.ru/ekskursii/

Пандемия COVID-19 вызвала в туризме системный кризис. Международный турпоток между странами уменьшился в разы. На фоне этого значительно вырос внутренний турпоток. Только за три летних месяца город Сочи принял 2,2 млн. туристов, что на 20% больше чем в аналогичном периоде прошлого года.[75] [11] Учитывая неопределённость сроков преодоления пандемии, предполагается, что турпоток по внутренним направлениям, в том числе и в Сочи будет только расти. Увеличения числа туристов в Сочи является ещё одной причиной, которая может стать драйвером развития чайного туризма в дестинации.

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[75] https://tourism.interfax.ru/ru/news/articles/73427/

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Валиев И.И.
студент магистратуры 3 курса
направление «Государственное муниципальное управление»
Институт цифровой экономики
Югорский государственный университет
Россия, г. Ханты-Мансийск

ОСНОВНЫЕ ПРИОРИТЕТЫ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ В СФЕРЕ ФИЗИЧЕСКОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ И СПОРТА В РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

Аннотация. Статья посвящена приоритетам государственной политики в сфере физической культуры и спорта в Российской Федерации. Государственная политика сферы физической культуры и спорта реализуется путем принятия нормативных актов, устанавливающих основные правовые нормы в данной области, используя различные механизмы, наиболее эффективными из которых являются ведомственные целевые программы.

Ключевые слова: государственная политика, приоритеты, сфера физической культуры, физическая культура, спорта, государственное регулирование.

Valiev I. I.
master's student of the 3rd year
direction "State municipal management"
Institute of Digital Economy
Ugra State University
Russia, Khanty-Mansiysk

MAIN PRIORITIES OF THE STATE POLICY IN THE SPHERE OF PHYSICAL CULTURE AND SPORTS IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Annotation. The article is devoted to the priorities of state policy in the field of physical culture and sports in the Russian Federation. State policy in the field of physical culture and sports is implemented by adopting regulations that establish the main legal norms in this area, using various mechanisms, the most effective of which are departmental target programs.

Keywords: state policy, priorities, sphere of physical culture, physical culture, sports, state regulation.

Основные приоритеты государственной политики в сфере физической культуры и спорта в Российской Федерации изложены в

государственной программе "Развитие физической культуры и спорта" разработана во исполнение распоряжения Правительства Российской Федерации от 11 ноября 2010 г. N 1950-р [1].

Цели государственной политики в сфере физической культуры и спорта определены в Указе Президента Российской Федерации от 7 мая 2018 г. N 204 "О национальных целях и стратегических задачах развития Российской Федерации на период до 2024 года", Концепции долгосрочного социально-экономического развития Российской Федерации на период до 2020 года, утвержденной распоряжением Правительства Российской Федерации от 17 ноября 2008 г. N 1662-р, Стратегии развития физической культуры и спорта в Российской Федерации на период до 2020 года, утвержденной распоряжением Правительства Российской Федерации от 7 августа 2009 г. N 1101-р, и предусматривают создание для всех категорий и групп населения условий для занятий физической культурой и спортом, массовым спортом, в том числе повышение уровня обеспеченности населения объектами спорта, а также подготовку спортивного резерва и повышение конкурентоспособности российского спорта на международной спортивной арене [2], [3], [4].

Вопросы физической культуры и спорта включены в Основные направления деятельности Правительства Российской Федерации на период до 2024 года, утвержденные Председателем Правительства Российской Федерации 29 сентября 2018 г. В частности, предусматривается увеличение к 2024 году до 55 процентов доли граждан, систематически занимающихся физической культурой и спортом (в том числе среди граждан старшего возраста - не менее 25 процентов), путем мотивации населения, активизации спортивно-массовой работы на всех уровнях и в корпоративной среде, включая вовлечение в подготовку и выполнение нормативов Всероссийского физкультурно-спортивного комплекса "Готов к труду и обороне" (ГТО).

В соответствии с указанными программными документами к числу приоритетных направлений развития физической культуры и спорта относятся:

- вовлечение граждан в регулярные занятия физической культурой и спортом, прежде всего детей и молодежи;
- повышение уровня физической подготовленности граждан Российской Федерации;
- повышение доступности объектов спорта, в том числе для лиц с ограниченными возможностями здоровья и инвалидов;
- совершенствование системы подготовки спортивного резерва;
- усиление конкурентоспособности отечественного спорта на международной арене.

К приоритетным направлениям реализации Программы относятся:

- развитие физической культуры и массового спорта;

- развитие спорта высших достижений и системы подготовки спортивного резерва;

- подготовка и проведение Чемпионата мира по футболу ФИФА 2018 года и Кубка конфедераций ФИФА 2017 года в Российской Федерации, XXIX Всемирной зимней универсиады 2019 года в г. Красноярске;

- повышение эффективности управления развитием отрасли физической культуры и спорта;

- создание условий для удовлетворения потребностей населения в занятиях хоккеем;

- создание условий для удовлетворения потребностей населения в занятиях футболом.

Цели Программы - создание условий, обеспечивающих возможность гражданам систематически заниматься физической культурой и спортом, повышение конкурентоспособности российского спорта на международной спортивной арене, а также успешное проведение в Российской Федерации крупнейших международных спортивных соревнований.

Задачи Программы:

- повышение мотивации граждан к регулярным занятиям физической культурой и спортом и ведению здорового образа жизни;

- обеспечение успешного выступления российских спортсменов на крупнейших международных спортивных соревнованиях и совершенствование системы подготовки спортивного резерва;

- развитие инфраструктуры физической культуры и спорта, в том числе для лиц с ограниченными возможностями здоровья и инвалидов;

- проведение на высоком организационном уровне крупнейших международных спортивных мероприятий, в том числе Чемпионата мира по футболу ФИФА 2018 года и Кубка конфедераций ФИФА 2017 года в Российской Федерации, XXIX Всемирной зимней универсиады 2019 года в г. Красноярске;

- обеспечение эффективного использования в постсоревновательный период спортивных объектов XXVII Всемирной летней универсиады 2013 года в г. Казани, XXII Олимпийских зимних игр и XI Паралимпийских зимних игр 2014 года в г. Сочи, XXIX Всемирной зимней универсиады 2019 года в г. Красноярске.

Решение указанных задач обеспечивается через систему мероприятий, предусмотренных в следующих подпрограммах:

- подпрограмма 1 "Развитие физической культуры и массового спорта";

- подпрограмма 2 "Развитие спорта высших достижений и системы подготовки спортивного резерва";

- подпрограмма 3 "Подготовка и проведение Чемпионата мира по футболу ФИФА 2018 года и Кубка конфедераций ФИФА 2017 года в Российской Федерации";

- подпрограмма 4 "Управление развитием отрасли физической культуры и спорта";

- подпрограмма 7 "Развитие хоккея в Российской Федерации";

- подпрограмма 8 "Развитие футбола в Российской Федерации".

В структуру Программы включены мероприятия, предусмотренные в рамках федеральной целевой программы "Развитие физической культуры и спорта в Российской Федерации"

В рамках Программы реализуются мероприятия федерального проекта "Спорт - норма жизни" национального проекта "Демография".

Для оценки хода реализации Программы и характеристики состояния установленной сферы деятельности предусмотрена система целевых показателей (индикаторов) как для Программы, так и для подпрограмм Программы и федеральной целевой программы.

Основным ожидаемым конечным результатом реализации Программы является устойчивое развитие физической культуры и спорта, что характеризуется ростом количественных показателей и качественной оценкой изменений, происходящих в сфере физической культуры и спорта.

Участие субъектов Российской Федерации в реализации мероприятий Программы является необходимым условием ее эффективности.

Решение поставленных задач и достижение значений целевых показателей (индикаторов) Программы предусматриваются путем эффективного взаимодействия федеральных органов исполнительной власти и органов исполнительной власти субъектов Российской Федерации.

Реализацию Программы в части мероприятий, реализуемых совместно с субъектами Российской Федерации, предполагается осуществить путем предоставления в установленном порядке целевых межбюджетных трансфертов из федерального бюджета бюджетам субъектов Российской Федерации (местным бюджетам) на софинансирование реализации государственных программ субъектов Российской Федерации развития физической культуры и спорта (отдельных мероприятий) на условиях достижения установленных целевых индикаторов и показателей, определения объемов финансирования программ из бюджетов субъектов Российской Федерации с учетом уровня обеспеченности населения региона физкультурно-спортивными объектами, а также иных сопоставимых показателей в сфере физической культуры и спорта и уровня бюджетной обеспеченности субъектов Российской Федерации. При этом указанные государственные программы должны соответствовать целям и задачам Программы, а

указанные в них мероприятия - удовлетворять условиям и требованиям Программы.

Подводя итоги главы можно сделать следующие выводы.

На сегодняшний день проблема муниципального управления сферой физической культуры и спорта в субъектах Российской Федерации исследовалась учеными с различной степенью конкретизации и расстановки акцентов.

В основе государственного управления в сфере борьбы и профилактики социально значимых инфекционных заболеваний в Российской Федерации лежат федеральные законы, определяющие механизмы реализации закрепленных Конституцией Российской Федерации прав граждан на охрану здоровья, формирования и проведения единой государственной политики в области защиты населения от социально значимых инфекционных заболеваний [5].

Особое внимание уделено исследованию нормативно-правовых условий и специфики современного государственного регулирования сферы физической культуры и спорта Российской Федерации. Также автором выделены приоритетные направления государственной политики в сфере физической культуры и спорта.

Государственная политика данной сферы реализуется путем принятия федеральных законов, указов Президента РФ, распоряжений и постановлений Правительства РФ, устанавливающих основные правовые нормы в данной области, используя различные механизмы, наиболее эффективными из которых являются ведомственные целевые программы. На региональном уровне принимаются законы, постановления Правительства, ориентированные на выполнение целей задач, установленных на федеральном уровне. На уровне муниципальных образований принимаются постановления и распоряжения администрации муниципальных образований.

Основные приоритеты государственной политики в сфере физической культуры и спорта в Российской Федерации изложены в государственной программе "Развитие физической культуры и спорта" разработана во исполнение распоряжения Правительства Российской Федерации от 11 ноября 2010 г. N 1950-р .

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Валиев И.И.
студент магистратуры 3 курса
направление «Государственное муниципальное управление»
Институт цифровой экономики
Югорский государственный университет
Россия, г. Ханты-Мансийск

АНАЛИЗ ОСНОВНЫХ ОТРАСЛЕВЫХ ПОКАЗАТЕЛЕЙ МУНИЦИПАЛЬНОГО УПРАВЛЕНИЯ В СФЕРЕ ФИЗИЧЕСКОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ И СПОРТА В ГОРОДЕ ХАНТЫ-МАНСИЙСКЕ

Аннотация. Статья посвящена анализу основных отраслевых показателей муниципального управления в сфере физической культуры и спорта в городе Ханты-Мансийске. В работе раскрыты основные показатели результативности муниципалитета в сфере физической культуры и спорта.

Ключевые слова: муниципалитет, физическая культура и спорта, отраслевые показатели, материально-техническая база.

Valiev I. I.
master's student of the 3rd year
direction "State municipal management"
Institute of Digital Economy
Ugra State University
Russia, Khanty-Mansiysk

ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN INDUSTRY INDICATORS OF MUNICIPAL MANAGEMENT IN THE FIELD OF PHYSICAL CULTURE AND SPORTS IN THE CITY OF KHANTY-MANSIYSK

Annotation. The article analyzes the main industry indicators of municipal management in the field of physical culture and sports in the city of Khanty-Mansiysk. The paper reveals the main performance indicators of the municipality in the field of physical culture and sports.

Keywords: municipality, physical culture and sports, industry indicators, material and technical base.

Деятельность Управления по физической культуре, спорту и молодежной политики Администрации города Ханты-Мансийска направлена на выполнение задач, поставленных в Указах Президента РФ, и иных нормативных правовых и организационно-распорядительных

документах Правительства Российской Федерации, Губернатора, Правительства автономного округа и Главы города Ханты-Мансийска.

В таблице 1 рассмотрим данные о населении города Ханты-Мансийска, которые занимаются физической культурой и спортом.

Таблица 1 - Основные показатели, характеризующие стабильность занятиями физической культурой и спортом в городе Ханты-Мансийске

п/п	Наименование показателей результатов	Ед. изм.	Значение показателей за 2017 год		Значение показателей за 2018 год		Значение показателей за 2019 год	
			план	факт	план	факт	план	факт
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Доля населения, систематически занимающегося физической культурой и спортом, от общей численности населения	%	39,0	44,4	39,5	44,1	44,2	45,1
	Доля учащихся и студентов, систематически занимающихся физической культурой и спортом, в общей численности обучающихся и студентов	%	87,9	95,4	88,4	97,2	97,3	97,3
	Доля лиц с ограниченными возможностями здоровья и инвалидов, занимающихся физической культурой и спортом, в общей численности данной категории населения	%	11,9	11,9	12,9	12,9	14,1	14,1

	Количество медалей, завоеванных сборными командами города на окружных и всероссийских соревнованиях	единиц	517	517	527	527	537	537
	Доля граждан города, занимающихся физической культурой и спортом по месту работы, в общей численности населения, занятого в экономике	%	19,5	19,5	21,5	21,5	24	24
	Доля граждан города, выполнивших нормативы Всероссийского физкультурно-спортивного комплекса "Готов к труду и обороне (ГТО), в общей численности населения, принявшего участие в сдаче нормативов Всероссийского физкультурно-спортивного комплекса "Готов к труду и обороне (ГТО)	%	-	-	25	25	30	25
7.	Из них учащихся и студентов		30	30	40	40	50	40

В таблице 8 представлена информация об основных показателях характеризующих стабильность занятиями физической культурой и спортом в городе Ханты-Мансийске. Исходя из представленных данных, можно сделать вывод о том, что с каждым годом показатели увеличиваются [1], [2], [3].

Под ведомством Управления по физической культуре, спорту и молодежной политики Администрации города Ханты-Мансийска находится МБУ «СШОР» и МБУ «Дружба», которые занимаются работой в сфере физического культуры и спорта городе Ханты-Мансийске.

Основным инструментом реализации муниципальной политики в сфере молодежной политики, является муниципальная программа «Развитие физической культуры и спорта в городе Ханты-Мансийске» [4].

Основными целями программы являются: создание условий, ориентирующих граждан на здоровый образ жизни, в том числе на занятия физической культурой и спортом, увеличение количества граждан, систематически занимающихся физической культурой и спортом и создание условий для подготовки спортсменов города Ханты-Мансийска для успешного выступления на официальных окружных и всероссийских соревнованиях.

Целевыми показателями, характеризующими результат реализации Программы, определены:

1) увеличение уровня обеспеченности населения спортивными сооружениями, исходя из единовременной пропускной способности объектов спорта, с 25,7% до 40% (достижение целевого показателя определяется по итогам года на основе статистических данных);

2) увеличение доли населения, систематически занимающегося физической культурой и спортом, от общей численности населения, с 38,0% до 44,4% (достижение целевого показателя определяется по итогам года на основе статистических данных);

3) увеличение доли обучающихся и студентов, систематически занимающихся физической культурой и спортом, в общей численности обучающихся и студентов, с 85,0% до 97,5% (достижение целевого показателя определяется по итогам года на основе статистических данных);

4) увеличение количества спортсменов города, имеющих спортивные разряды и звания, с 870 до 1500 в год (достижение целевого показателя определяется по итогам года на основе статистических данных);

5) увеличение доли лиц с ограниченными возможностями здоровья и инвалидов, занимающихся физической культурой и спортом, в общей численности данной категории населения, с 10,9% до 19,6% (достижение целевого показателя определяется по итогам года на основе статистических данных);

6) увеличение доли граждан города, занимающихся физической культурой и спортом по месту работы, в общей численности населения, занятого в экономике, с 15,0% до 30,1% (достижение целевого показателя определяется по итогам года на основе статистических данных);

7) увеличение доли граждан города, выполнивших нормативы Всероссийского физкультурно-спортивного комплекса "Готов к труду и обороне" (ГТО), в общей численности населения, принявшего участие в сдаче нормативов Всероссийского физкультурно-спортивного комплекса "Готов к труду и обороне" (ГТО), с 25% до 40%, из них учащихся и

студентов - с 20% до 70% (достижение целевого показателя определяется по итогам года на основе статистических данных);

8) увеличение доли средств бюджета муниципального образования, выделяемой негосударственным организациям, в том числе социально ориентированным некоммерческим организациям, на предоставление услуг (работ), в общем объеме средств бюджета муниципального образования, выделяемых на предоставление услуг в сфере физической культуры и спорта, до 15% (достижение целевого показателя определяется по итогам года).

С целью обеспечения комплексного решения задач программы и реализации в полном объеме предусмотренных ею мероприятий в структуру программы включены две подпрограммы, которые составляют единую основу для достижения запланированных программой показателей развития физической культуры и спорта в городе Ханты-Мансийске.

1. Подпрограмма I "Развитие массовой физической культуры и спорта" включает в себя следующие основные мероприятия:

1) проведение городских спортивных соревнований по видам спорта и физкультурных мероприятий, обеспечение участия сборных команд города в окружных, всероссийских соревнованиях, тренировочных мероприятиях, семинарах.

2) проведение мероприятий по организации отдыха и оздоровления детей в каникулярный период и внеурочное время на спортивных дворовых площадках и хоккейных кортах.

3) развитие материально-технической базы учреждений спорта и спортивных объектов.

4) поддержка социально ориентированных некоммерческих организаций, осуществляющих развитие физической культуры и спорта на территории города Ханты-Мансийска.

5) проведение мероприятий по организации и обеспечению отдыха и оздоровления детей, имеющих место жительства на территории города Ханты-Мансийска.

2. Подпрограмма II "Обеспечение условий для выполнения функций и полномочий в сфере физической культуры и спорта" включает в себя одно основное мероприятие "Обеспечение деятельности Управления физической культуры, спорта и молодежной политики Администрации города Ханты-Мансийска и подведомственных ему учреждений", в том числе:

- обеспечение деятельности Управления спорта и молодежной политики Администрации города Ханты-Мансийска;
- обеспечение деятельности МБУ "СК "Дружба";
- обеспечение деятельности МБУ "СШОР".

Рассмотрим в таблице 2 анализ материально-технической базы сферы физической культуры и спорта в городе Ханты-Мансийске[1], [2], [3].

Таблица 2 - Анализ материально-технической базы сферы физической культуры и спорта города Ханты-Мансийска

п/п	Наименование показателей результатов	Ед. изм.	Значение показателей за 2017 год		Значение показателей за 2018 год		Значение показателей за 2019 год	
			план	факт	план	факт	план	факт
1.	Количество спортивных сооружений, находящихся в муниципальной собственности	единиц	111	114	112	117	113	119
2.	Количество физкультурных и спортивных городских мероприятий	единиц/год	267	267	269	269	271	271
3.	Количество участников физкультурных и спортивных городских мероприятий	человек/ год	21300	25623	21400	26100	21500	
4.	Количество спортсменов города, имеющих спортивные разряды и звания	человек/ год	880	968	890	1492	1480	1486
5.	Уровень обеспеченности населения спортивными сооружениями, исходя из единовременной пропускной способности объектов спорта	%	26,7	26,7	34,5	34,5	36,5	34,5

Материально-техническая база сферы физической культуры и спорта в городе Ханты-Мансийске представляет собой сведения о спортивных сооружениях города, количестве спортивных мероприятий, и их участников, о спортсменах города, которые имеют спортивные разряды, а так же уровень обеспеченности населения спортивными сооружениями. Анализ показал, что в городе Ханты-Мансийске с каждым годом увеличивается количество спортивных сооружений. В плановом порядке проводятся мероприятия в городе, а количество участников в этих мероприятиях с каждым годом растут. Ежегодно наблюдается увеличение количества спортсменов города, имеющих спортивные разряды и звания, показатель фактического выполнения в разы больше планового значения. Уровень обеспеченности населения спортивными сооружениями, исходя из единовременной пропускной способности объектов спорта за 2017-2018гг. исполняется на 100 %, в 2019 году наблюдается не выполнения планового показателя.

В городе работают 9 спортивных учреждений, из них два муниципальных: Муниципальное бюджетное учреждение «Спортивный комплекс «Дружба» и Муниципальное бюджетное учреждение «Спортивная школа олимпийского резерва». Количество занимающихся в муниципальных спортивных учреждениях в 2017 году составило 2 269 человека (2015 год – 2 612 человек, 2013 год – 2 645 человек). В учреждениях физической культуры и спорта всех форм собственности развиваются 63 вида спорта, в муниципальных учреждениях – 27 видов спорта.

Увеличение финансирования основного мероприятия «Обеспечение деятельности Управления физической культуры, спорта и молодежной политики Администрации города Ханты-Мансийска» муниципальной программы в 2019 году по сравнению с 2018 связано с тем, что увеличен фонд оплаты труда в связи с индексацией заработной платы работников.

Увеличение финансирования основного мероприятия «Развитие материально-технической базы учреждений спорта и спортивных объектов» муниципальной программы в 2019 году по сравнению с 2018 связано с проведением капитального ремонта муниципального бюджетного учреждения «Спортивный комплекс «Дружба».

Увеличение финансирования основного мероприятия «Проведение городских спортивных соревнований по видам спорта и физкультурных мероприятий, обеспечение участия сборных команд города в окружных, всероссийских соревнованиях, тренировочных мероприятиях, семинарах» муниципальной программы в 2019 году по сравнению с 2018 связано с увеличением доли систематически занимающихся физической культурой и спортом на территории города Ханты-Мансийска до 50% от общей численности населения.

Для различных групп населения организовано и проведено 291 мероприятие (2018 год – 287 мероприятий), в которых приняли участие 26 438 человек (2018 год – 26 336 человек). Наибольшее количество соревнований по хоккею, мини-футболу, плаванию, водному поло, лыжным гонкам. Наиболее крупные из них: Первенство города Ханты-Мансийска по плаванию «Надежды Югры», Турнир города Ханты-Мансийска по мини-футболу, Первенство города по каратэ, Открытые соревнования по лыжным гонкам на кубок города Ханты-Мансийска (шесть этапов), Первенство города Ханты-Мансийска по плаванию «День юного пловца», «Губернаторские состязания» среди дошкольных образовательных организаций города Ханты-Мансийска, Традиционная городская эстафета, посвященная 1 мая, велопробег «Я за велоформат», I этап (муниципальный) Летнего фестиваля Всероссийского физкультурно-спортивного комплекса «Готов к труду и обороне» среди всех категорий населения (I-XI ступени), Фестиваль спорта, посвященный празднованию Всероссийского дня физкультурника.

Проведен зимний триатлон «Ice Man». В мероприятии участвовали более 300 человек, которые испытали себя в комплексе соревнований из трех видов: бега, велосипеда и лыж.

По итогам участия в городских и окружных мероприятиях спортсменам города присвоено 1436 спортивно-массовых разрядов. Выполнение запланированных показателей свидетельствует о развитии массового спорта и успешного выступления спортсменов города Ханты-Мансийска на официальных соревнованиях различного уровня.

В соответствии с Календарным планом физкультурных и спортивных мероприятий города Ханты-Мансийска обеспечено участие сборных команд города в 127 окружных и всероссийских соревнованиях. По итогам участия завоевано 558 медалей (2018 год – 549 медалей) из них: 357 на окружных соревнованиях, 201 на соревнованиях всероссийского уровня.

Анализ основных отраслевых показателей свидетельствует, что в период 2017-2019 годов в Ханты-Мансийске, что жители города стабильнее занимаются спортом, о чем говорит увеличение показателей. В городе Ханты-Мансийске с каждым годом увеличивается количество спортивных сооружений. В плановом порядке проводятся мероприятия в городе, а количество участников в этих мероприятиях с каждым годом растут. Ежегодно наблюдается увеличение количества спортсменов города, имеющих спортивные разряды и звания, показатель фактического выполнения в разы больше планового значения. Уровень обеспеченности населения спортивными сооружениями, исходя из единовременной пропускной способности объектов спорта, исполняется на 100 %.

Использованные источники:

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Вожатова К.В
студент 2 курса
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение высшего образования «Югорский государственный университет»
научный руководитель: Зелинская А.Б
Россия, г. Ханты-Мансийск

АНАЛИЗ УПРАВЛЕНЧЕСКИХ РЕШЕНИЙ ПО ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОКАЗАНИЯ ПЛАТНЫХ МЕДИЦИНСКИХ УСЛУГ НАСЕЛЕНИЮ И ОЦЕНКА ИХ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ (НА ПРИМЕРЕ ДЕПАРТАМЕНТА ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ ХМАО-ЮГРЫ)

Аннотация: Актуальность темы: в условиях сокращения государственного финансирования здравоохранения особую актуальность приобретает исследование перспектив развития платных медицинских услуг, поэтому крайне важен вклад управленческих решений по организации их оказания.

Ключевые слова: Департамент здравоохранения ХМАО-Югры, управленческие решения по организации оказания платных медицинских услуг населению, платные медицинские услуги.

Vozhatova K.V.
2nd year student
Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education "Ugra State University"
Scientific supervisor: Zelinskaya A.B.
Russia, Khanty-Mansiysk

ANALYSIS OF MANAGEMENT DECISIONS ON THE ORGANIZATION OF PAID MEDICAL SERVICES TO THE POPULATION AND EVALUATION OF THEIR EFFECTIVENESS (ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH OF THE KHMAO-YUGRA)

Relevance of the topic: In the context of a reduction in public funding for health care, the study of the prospects for the development of paid medical services is becoming especially important, therefore, the contribution of managerial decisions on the organization of their provision is extremely important.

Key words: Health Department of the Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug-Ugra, management decisions on the organization of the provision of paid medical services to the population, paid medical services.

Проанализированные источники литературы для системного анализа оказания платной медицинской помощи в медицинских учреждениях не включают в себя технологии принятия управленческих решений, учитывающих обратную связь пациентов, для повышения эффективности комплексной деятельности медицинских организаций.

Платные медицинские услуги населению предоставляются в лечебно-диагностическом учреждении в соответствии с Уставом и лицом: учреждения для осуществления медицинской деятельности.

Платные медицинские услуги предоставляются пациентам за счет личных средств граждан, работодателей и иных средств на основании договоров, в том числе договоров добровольного медицинского страхования.

Управленческие решения по организации оказания платных медицинских услуг населению в департаменте принимаются следующим образом: по решению директора департамента проводятся оперативные совещания. Управленческие решения разрабатываются и принимаются на совещаниях.

Платные медицинские услуги предоставляются медицинским учреждением на основании перечня платных медицинских услуг, утвержденного главным медицинским работником медицинского учреждения и утвержденного директором Департамента здравоохранения ХМАО-Югры.

К основным управленческим решениям по организации оказания платных медицинских услуг населению в Департаменте ХМАО-Югра можно отнести:

- утверждение перечня платных медицинских услуг;
- согласование тарифов на платные медицинские услуги государственных учреждений здравоохранения Ханты-Мансийского автономного округа – Югры;
- организация оказания медицинской помощи жителям Ханты-Мансийского автономного округа – Югры;
- проведению независимой оценки качества условий оказания услуг медицинскими организациями;
- организации защиты информации в медицинских организациях Ханты-Мансийского автономного округа – Югры и т.д.

Медицинские организации Uuston предлагают более 80 видов платных услуг: медицинские осмотры водителей, лабораторные услуги, стоматологические, гинекологические, кардиохирургические и другие.

Наибольшую долю в общем объеме платных услуг составляют профилактические исследования (39%) и зубопротезирование (19%).

Вырученные средства распределяются следующим образом: заработная плата и сборы по выплате заработной платы - 62%; оплата услуг транспорта, снабжения, связи, аренды, землеустройства и других работ и услуг - 17,7%; прочие расходы - 2%; приобретение медицинской техники, инструментов и других основных средств - 4,6%; приобретение медикаментов, медицинских инструментов, продуктов питания, реагентов, химикатов, мягкого инвентаря и других материалов - 13,7%.В таблице 1 приведем основные показатели реализации платных услуг.

Таблица 1 - Реализация платных услуг

Период	Объем государственных бюджетных и внебюджетных средств, тыс. руб.	Объем средств Бюджета ХМАО-Югры	Объем полученных доходов от оказания платных услуг, тыс. руб.	Доля платных услуг в общем объеме финансирования, %	Темп роста объема платных услуг по отношению к предыдущему периоду, (%)
2017 г.	3 389 525,1	1 418 545,2	331 428,3	6,4	
2018 г.	4 538 964,3	1 501 530	374 142,6	5,8	112,9
2019 г.	4 692 930,3	1 438 111,5	363 324,3	5,6	97,1

Согласно таблице 1 можно наблюдать, что темп роста объема платных медицинских услуг в 2019 по отношению к 2018 сократился на 15,8%, а доля платных услуг в общем объеме финансирования сократилась к 2019 году в сравнении с 2018 на 0,2%. Все это свидетельствует о снижение спроса на платные медицинские услуги.

Для оценки эффективности управленческих решений по организации оказания платных медицинских услуг населению необходим анализ критериев и показателей платных медицинских услуг по каждой медицинской организации. (на примере БУ "Окружная клиническая больница", БУ "Ханты-Мансийская клиническая Психо-неврологическая больница», АУ «Центр профессиональной патологии»)

Таблица 2 – Критерии и показатели платных медицинских услуг

Виды платных услуг	Организации ХМАО	Цены, руб			Темп роста %	Изменения в рублях
		2018	2019	2020		
Прием (осмотр, консультация) врача-терапевта	БУ "Окружная клиническая больница"	1593	1608	1 615	102,4	22
	БУ "Ханты-Мансийская клиническая Психо-неврологическая больница»	725	728	733	101,1	8
	АУ «Центр профессиональной патологии»	1258	1261	1265.	100	7
Прием (осмотр, консультация) врача-психотерапевта	БУ "Окружная клиническая больница"	1598	1614	1620	101,3	22
	БУ "Ханты-Мансийская клиническая Психо-неврологическая больница»	873	882	884	101,2	11
	АУ «Центр профессиональной патологии»	1498	1509	1512	101	14
(осмотр врача-травматолога-ортопеда Прием консультация)	БУ "Окружная клиническая больница"	1048	1059	1 061	101,2	13
	БУ "Ханты-Мансийская клиническая Психо неврологическая больница»	628	633	635	101,1	7
	АУ «Центр профессиональной патологии»	985	998	1004	102	19

По проведенному анализу, можно сделать следующие выводы:

– Цены на медицинские услуги в анализируемый период растут во всех медицинских учреждениях.

– Самые высокие цены на услуги предоставляет БУ "Окружная клиническая больница"

– В АУ «Центр профессиональной патологии» самые низкие показатели цен за анализируемый период.

– Самый высокий темп роста 102,4% в период с 2018-2020гг БУ "Окружная клиническая больница" Прием (осмотр, консультация) врача-терапевта.

– Самый большой рост цены в 22 р в БУ "Окружная клиническая больница" за услугу Прием (осмотр, консультация) врача-терапевта.

Таким образом, наблюдается увеличение цен на платные услуги при этом снижается объем реализованных платных услуг населению ХМАО-Югры.

Далее оценим удовлетворенность населения оказанными платными услугами в ХМАО-Югре.

Таблица 2 - Удовлетворенность населения оказанными платными услугами в ХМАО-Югре, в %

Период	Удовлетворенность населения оказанными платными услугами в ХМАО-Югре, в %
2017 г.	87
2018 г.	90
2019 г.	91

Таким образом, удовлетворенность населения оказанными платными услугами в ХМАО-Югре не достигает 100%, однако наблюдается тенденция увеличения данного показателя.

Управленческие решения по организации оказания платных медицинских услуг населению Югры достаточно эффективны, однако на внедрение платных медицинских услуг в государственных и муниципальных учреждениях здравоохранения влияют нормативно - экономические, а также организационные, технологические, деонтологические, этические и психологические проблемы. Профессиональное отношение к требованиям и пожеланиям пациентов, а также экономическая эффективность медицинского учреждения являются основными предпосылками стратегии развития платных медицинских услуг.

В заключение отметим, что оказание медицинских услуг - это очень трудоемкий процесс, в котором в основном заняты высококвалифицированные работники.

Таким образом, значительную долю расходов на платную услугу составляют расходы на заработную плату с учетом резервов. При выборе

методов оплаты труда необходимо учитывать условия труда и технологии оказания услуг, функции заработной платы - воспроизводство, стимулирование и социальные нормы труда. На дальнейшее развитие рынка медицинских услуг сильное влияние оказывают не только методы получения доходов медицинскими учреждениями и их структурными подразделениями, но и их распределение.

Участие медицинского персонала в распределении доходов конкретного отделения больницы способствует улучшению экономических показателей коллектива. Доходы от платных услуг обычно используются в качестве дополнительного источника финансирования и способствуют эффективному функционированию учреждения.

Они позволяют повысить заработную плату работников и тем самым снизить напряженность в рабочем цикле, вызванную низкой заработной платой. Если улучшится экономический рост, повысится благосостояние населения, укрепится законодательная база и повысится общественная ответственность за здоровье населения, то проблемы платных медицинских услуг будут решаться в пользу граждан Российской Федерации. В то же время население должно осознавать, что бесплатной медицины быть не может.

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Вожатова К.В
студент 2 курса
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение высшего образования «Югорский государственный университет»
научный руководитель: Зелинская А.Б
Россия, г. Ханты-Мансийск

ПРОБЛЕМЫ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ РАЗВИТИЯ УПРАВЛЕНЧЕСКИХ РЕШЕНИЙ ПО ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОКАЗАНИЯ ПЛАТНЫХ МЕДИЦИНСКИХ УСЛУГ НАСЕЛЕНИЮ В ХАНТЫ-МАНСИЙСКОМ АВТОНОМНОМ ОКРУГЕ – ЮГРЕ

Аннотация: Актуальность темы: в российской системе здравоохранения проблема коммерциализации медицинской помощи занимает место в целом комплексе серьезных проблем: ограниченные объемы общественных финансовых средств, направляемых на нужды отрасли, расходуются недостаточно рационально.

Ключевые слова: развитие управленческих решений по организации оказания платных медицинских услуг населению, платные медицинские услуги населению.

Vozhatova K.V.
2nd year student
Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education "Ugra State University"
Scientific supervisor: Zelinskaya A.B.
Russia, Khanty-Mansiysk

PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT OF MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF PAID MEDICAL SERVICES TO THE POPULATION IN THE KHANTY-MANSI AUTONOMOUS OKRUG-UGRA

Relevance of the topic: In the Russian health care system, the problem of commercialization of medical care takes place in a whole complex of serious problems: the limited amounts of public funds allocated for the needs of the industry are not spent rationally.

Key words: development of management decisions on the organization of the provision of paid medical services to the population, paid medical services to the population.

Ограниченность ресурсов в здравоохранении Российской Федерации является важнейшим фактором развития платных услуг. Бюджетное финансирование и возможности фондов обязательного медицинского страхования не позволяют удовлетворять потребности населения в возрастающих объемах медицинской помощи. Несмотря на государственные гарантии предоставления бесплатной медицинской помощи, закрепленные в Конституции Российской Федерации, частный сектор развивается очень стремительно в здравоохранении.

Анализируя ситуацию с коммерциализацией здравоохранения, следует иметь в виду, что вопрос о его роли и месте в системе здравоохранения вообще не решен. Позиция властей по этому вопросу сильно разнится - от требований институтов независимости и самодостаточности до упреков в незыблемости конституционно закрепленных гарантий гражданам получения бесплатной медицинской помощи.

Отношение граждан к платной медицинской помощи достаточно противоречиво. Они видят свои преимущества по сравнению с бесплатной медицинской помощью в государственных и муниципальных учреждениях здравоохранения, которые влияют не только на параметры качества и доступности медицинской помощи, но и на условия ее оказания. Граждане осознают, что обращение за платной медицинской помощью является обязательной мерой в связи с негативной практикой или ограничениями на свободный въезд и бесплатное лечение.

Выявлены факты несоблюдения нормативных актов, а также принятых в соответствии с ними каждым учреждением индивидуально локальных документов, касающихся порядка предоставления платных услуг и их распределения.

Не все медицинские учреждения предоставляют гражданам всю необходимую бесплатную, доступную и достоверную информацию, в том числе сведения о месте нахождения учреждения (месте их государственной регистрации), режиме работы, перечне платных медицинских услуг с указанием их стоимости и условий оказания и получения этих услуг, в том числе сведения о льготах для отдельных категорий граждан, а также сведения о квалификации и аттестации специалистов.

Отсутствует должный контроль за качеством и исполнением платных медицинских услуг.

Из очевидных недостатков "платной" медицинской помощи жители региона отмечают высокую стоимость услуг и желание врачей назначать ненужные анализы и процедуры.

На наш взгляд, развитие предпринимательства в сфере здравоохранения создает ситуацию, требующую научно - практического обоснования маркетинговых инноваций двух типов: современной

методики расчета комплексной услуги-стандарта медицинской помощи; современных подходов к ценовой политике, скидкам, надбавкам за реализацию платных медицинских услуг и услуг для целевых сегментов рынка платных медицинских услуг.

В целях решения вышеуказанных проблем, предлагаю провести следующие мероприятия.

1 Для того чтобы исключенить противоречия привести в соответствие муниципальные нормативные акты, определяющие порядок оказания платных медицинских услуг и распределение средств по направлениям расходования.

2 В целях обеспечения контроля за установлением лечебными учреждениями цен на медицинские услуги, защиты прав пациентов на получение качественной и обоснованной по стоимости услуги, обеспечения возмещения затрат лечебного учреждения

3 Усилить контроль управления здравоохранения за оказанием платных медицинских услуг с проверкой всех аспектов деятельности подведомственных учреждений.

4. Так же необходимо выделить отдел по контролю за качеством и исполнением платных медицинских услуг.

В целях совершенствования деятельности Департамента здравоохранения Ханты-Мансийского автономного округ - Югры в части реализации государственной политики в сфере платных медицинских услуг в Ханты-Мансийском автономном округе - Югре в рамках развития управленческих решений по организации оказания платных медицинских услуг населению в Ханты-Мансийском автономном округе – Югре, были внесены следующие предложения:

1. Укрепление материально-технической базы медицинских учреждений. Приведение материально-технической базы учреждения здравоохранения (оснащение оборудованием, проведение капитального ремонта поликлиники и детского инфекционного отделения) в соответствие с требованиями порядков оказания медицинской помощи.

2. Создание единой государственной электронной информационной системы включает своевременное и полное обеспечение информационного взаимодействия на основе использования информационно-коммуникационных технологий:

3. Расширение открытого диалога с гражданским обществом, развитие общественного контроля

Внесенные изменения создадут новые возможности для профессионального роста представителей отрасли, а так же повысит уровень результативности выполнения государственной программы.

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Вострикова П.С.
студент
Фесенко О.П., к.т.н.
доцент
СГУ
г. Сочи

ЭТНОТУРИЗМ КАК ОДНО ИЗ НАПРАВЛЕНИЙ КУЛЬТУРНО-ПОЗНАВАТЕЛЬНОГО ТУРИЗМА

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются виды этнического туризма, являющиеся новыми для России, выявляется их потенциал в использовании природного и культурного богатства и межкультурной коммуникации.

Ключевые слова: туризм, этнос, народность, межкультурная коммуникация, традиции, этнический туризм.

Vostrikova P.S.
student
Fesenko O.P.
Associate Professor
SSU
Russia, Sochi

ETHNOTOURISM AS ONE OF THE DIRECTIONS OF CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL TOURISM

The article. examines the types of ethnic tourism that are new for Russia, reveals their potential in the use of natural and cultural wealth and intercultural communication.

Key words: tourism, ethnos, nationality, intercultural communication, traditions, ethnic tourism.

Сегодня в мире одним из наиболее перспективных и привлекательных направлений в туризме является этнический туризм. Если разные формы туризма ставят перед собой комплексные цели, от развития физических способностей человека до расширения его кругозора, то «этнотуризм» полностью направлен на обогащение духовного мира человека. Решая эту задачу, этнический туризм одновременно способен содействовать сохранению традиционных культур и экономическому развитию страны. В этом смысле возможности регионов России просто неисчерпаемы. Главным аспектом в организации этнического туризма

является знакомство людей с традициями и культурой различных этносов. Огромную роль в развитии этноса играют традиции. Занимая исторически свое устойчивое место в жизни людей, они наиболее плотно взаимодействуют с религией, культурой, в меньшей степени имеют отношение к экономике. Однако сегодня именно традиции разных народов, используемые в туристском бизнесе, начинают работать как статья их экономического благополучия. Имея в виду туристские цели, обычно выделяют три вида традиций: этнические, национальные и социальные.

Этнические традиции характерны для определенных народов и отдельных племен. Они имеют тесную связь с народным творчеством (фольклором), с ремеслами. Этнические традиции ярко показывают уклад жизни в деревнях, селах, городах. Из поколения в поколения передается информация об устоявшихся нормах поведения, образе жизни, ценностях, символах. Особое место в жизни народов всегда занимали различные календарные и семейные обряды (рождение, свадьба, похороны, посев и сбор урожая и др.). Благодаря этническим традициям мы узнаем о религиозных, семейных и хозяйственных праздниках.

Национальные традиции передаются посредством обучения, а хранение информации происходит благодаря письменности. Национальные традиции - это система национальных стандартов, закрепляющих в сознании человека идеи достоинства, величия его нации, героической и славной национальной истории, благородства его народа во всех прошлых и настоящих деяниях, его выдающихся (по мировой значимости) литературы, искусства, науки и пр. К сожалению, очень часто это ведет к «национальному роман- тизму», к конфронтации с другими народами из-за прошлых страданий, унижений, взаимонепонимания». Этнический туризм сегодня призван регулировать и эту сферу.

Социальные традиции осуществляются через художественно-творческий процесс и не ограничены никакими национальными рамками. В социальных традициях происходит всемирный обмен различными культурными формами, информацией и опытом. Благодаря этому культура любого этноса обогащается заимствованиями, аккумулирует лучшие достижения других народов.

Таким образом, любой тип традиции – это опыт, который накапливается в виде системы стереотипов и проявляется, реализуется в следующих формах: обычаи, обряды, ритуалы, церемонии, представления и праздники.

Для развития этнотуризма важно знать, что самой яркой, сложной и характерной формой традиции является массовый праздник. В жизни любого этноса такой праздник – это ритм жизни. Его цель – не развлечение и отдых, смысл праздника в удовлетворении потребности людей реализовать коллективную память, принять участие в сотворчестве-

диалоге между прошлым и будущим, иначе говоря, потребности быть в гуще жизни, ощутить ее пульс и живое дыхание.

Необходимо отметить, что этнический туризм иногда называют этнографическим. Это связано с тем, что этнография занимается изучением и описанием особенностей культуры и быта различных народов. А «этно-турист» именно тем и занят, что знакомится с самобытностью племен и народов.

В современном этническом туризме можно выделить два вида. К первому виду относятся «экскурсии в места уже существующих поселений, которые хранят традиции и уклад жизни определенных народов»5. Такие поселения являются демонстрационными, они могут быть постоянными и непостоянными (у кочевников). Такие виды экскурсий популярны во многих странах и вызывают любопытство у туристов. Так, например, в Египте очень известны поездки в деревню бедуинов. Данная экскурсия начинается с поездки на квадроциклах по пустыне. Далее гиды знакомят туристов с особенностями быта бедуинов. Интерес представляет то, как люди выживают в пустыне абсолютно без всех благ современного мира (электричество, горячая вода, связь) в тростниковых хижинах. Уклад жизни этих людей за последние несколько веков абсолютно не изменился. Туристы могут познакомиться с минизоопарком бедуинов, кухней и обрядами. Поздним вечером для туристов устраивается специальное шоу с танцами, свадебными обрядами, огненное шоу. Такая экскурсия придумана специально как приманка для туристов, но неизменно вызывает восторг и неподдельный интерес со стороны отдыхающих.

Благодаря этническому туризму человек получает уникальную возможность познакомиться с жизнью, бытом, традициями и своего этноса, и других народов, принять участие в национальных праздниках и обрядах и даже стать на какое-то время частью некоторой национальной культуры. Сувениры и увлекательные рассказы, привезенные из поездок, знакомят с этносами других стран и регионов родственников и друзей туристов, подталкивая их к подобным поездкам, то есть осуществляется латентная веерная межкуль- турная коммуникация.

В настоящее время в России разрабатываются проекты, целью которых является стимулирование экономического развития общин коренного населения посредством этно-экологического туризма как вида экономической деятельности самих коренных народов, осуществляемой ими на территориях их традиционного проживания. Подобные инновационные для России проекты направлены на «развитие устойчивого этнического туризма силами местного и коренного населения, одной из наименее социально, экономически и политически защищенных и наиболее нуждающихся групп населения современного российского общества». Представители общин коренных малочисленных народов

Севера, например, впервые получат возможность пройти обучение основам организации и развития этнического туризма как устойчивого бизнеса и осуществлять экономическую деятельность на собственных территориях традиционного природопользования.

Итак, главной целью этнического туризма является знакомство с культурой, традициями, бытом и обычаями людей, находящихся в тесной взаимосвязи с окружающей средой. Этнотуризм - это новое и перспективное направление для экономики России. Развитие данного вида туризма будет способствовать сохранению не только уникальной культуры различных народов, но и окружающей природной среды. С каждым годом этническое разнообразие сокращается, многие культуры постепенно начинают исчезать, именно поэтому вопрос развития этнического тризма так актуален.

Основная задача этнического туризма на данный момент состоит в том, чтобы сохранить взаимодействие экологического и этнического туризма и направить их развитие в правильное русло, всячески поощряя активное участие в этом процессе местного населения. Процветание этнического туризма должно способствовать не только сохранению культурного наследия, но и устойчивому развитию российских территорий. С притоком туристов из разных стран и регионов будет решена и задача эффективной межкультурной коммуникации.

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Гаппаров А.Н.
старший преподаватель
кафедра география и основы экономических знаний
Джизакский государственный педагогический институт

ТЕРРИТОРИАЛЬНОЕ ОПИСАНИЕ УРБАНИСТИЧЕСКОЙ СТРУКТУРЫ ДЖИЗАКСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

Аннотация: В статье рассматривается и анализируется особенности урбанистической структуры Узбекистана на примере Джизакской области. Этот регион состоит из горных и предгорных и освоенных степных территорий. Эти территории, отличающиеся природными условиями и ресурсами, сейчас полностью освоены. Подчеркивается, что развитие городов и сёл в определенной степени связано с природными условиями этих территорий. Эти районы также различаются по населению, стилю ведения хозяйства и другим возможностям. Важность этих различий в региональной экономике и положительные и отрицательные особенности отражаются на территориальном размещении населения, развитии городов. Следовательно, можно дополнить выводы об экономическом и социальном развитии страны, проанализировав городскую структуру конкретного региона.

Ключевые слова: урбанизация, структура, города, села, поселок, горные и предгорные районы, равнины, развитая пустыня, население.

Gapparov A.N.
Senior Lecturer
Department of Geography and Fundamentals of Economic Knowledge
Jizzakh State Pedagogical Institute

TERRITORIAL DESCRIPTION OF THE URBANIST STRUCTURE OF JIZZAKH REGION

Resume: The article examines and analyzes the features of the urban structure of Uzbekistan on the example of the Jizzakh region. This region consists of mountainous and foothill and developed steppe territories. These territories, differing in natural conditions and resources, are now fully developed. It is emphasized that the development of cities and villages is to a certain extent related to the natural conditions of these territories. These areas also vary in population, farming style and other opportunities. The importance of these differences in the regional economy and positive and negative features are reflected in the territorial distribution of the population, urban development.

Consequently, it is possible to supplement the conclusions about the economic and social development of the country by analyzing the urban structure of a particular region.

Key words: urbanization, structure, cities, villages, settlement, mountainous and foothill regions, plains, developed desert, population.

Введение. Урбанистическая структура конкретного региона определяется как общее развитие городского населения в регионе и территориальное расположение, территориальный и количественный рост городских поселений, а также пропорции в составе всех поселений.

Анализ факторов развития и особенностей урбанизации населенных пунктов Джизакской области показывает, что к процессу урбанизации региона, наряду с общими природными, экономическими и социально-географическими факторами, влияет деление региона на два территорию с различиями по природной среде, а также периодичность этих территорий по включению экономики региона.

Основная часть. Города играют особую роль в экономическом и социальном развитии Джизакской области. Хотя региональная экономика тесно связана с сельским хозяйством, ясно, что города будут играть ключевую роль в будущем развитии промышленности и сферы услуг. Поэтому наряду с демографическим развитием населения в каждом районе и природно-экономической зоне региона целесообразно уделять внимание развитию и росту городских поселений. Прежде всего, необходимо проанализировать потенциал и возможности урбанизации каждого района в регионе, изучить, насколько города могут играть важную роль в экономической системе. В одних районах количество городских поселений очень мало, но есть села с потенциалом развития на уровне города без статуса города, в то время как в других статус городских поселений ограничен из-за их функциональной значимости. Выявление и анализ этих особенностей, в первую очередь, целесообразно произвести сравнительно-географическое описание состава населенных пунктов региона.

Можно проанализировать градостроительную структуру Джизакской области по следующим показателям:

- Периодически-региональный обзор развития городских поселений региона.
- Суммарная доля городов в населении Джизакской области;
- Региональное расположение городов области;
- Количественное и сравнительное положение населенных пунктов по отношению к административным центрам;
- Изучить сравнительный анализ городов по районам.

Становление, развитие и экономическое и социальное положение городов региона можно разделить на 3 периода: античный, вторая половина XX века и первые 20 лет XXI века. Древний период в основном

связан с городом Джизак, который является одним из крупнейших городов страны. Рост города совпадает с периодом бывшего Советского Союза и в годы независимости страны. Население городов быстро росло с момента образования Джизакской области, с естественным приростом, а также механическим ростом, с развитием города Джизака как крупного промышленного центра в Мирзачульском экономическом районе.

Если посмотреть на динамику роста населения в Джизаке, то можно увидеть, что население города увеличилось в 10 раз за 40 лет с 1959 по 1990 год. Это показывает, что процесс урбанизации с годами ускорился. За годы независимости средний прирост населения составлял 2 000 человек в год. За 50 лет с 1939 по 1990 год темп прироста составил 2,14 тысячи человек в год, что намного выше. Конечно, необходимо учитывать тяжелые годы Второй мировой войны и ее последствия.

Другие города региона были в основном сформированы в советское время в основном как небольшие промышленные узлы и поселения и служили районными центрами. В этом плане нет существенных различий в их периодическом развитии.

Доля городов в населении области резко выросла с момента принятия правительством в 2009 году решения «придать некоторым сельским поселениям статус городов», до этого момента общая доля городских поселений в регионе составлял 8%. После 2009 года доля городского населения составляет 47%, что обусловлено ростом городского населения. Однако процесс урбанизации в районах области неоднороден, что отражается на количестве городов и численности городского населения. Чтобы получить четкое представление об этом, нам нужно взглянуть на классификацию городов по населению и их население по районам.

Классификация населения городов области по численности населения. (Кроме города Джизака)

№	Районы	Количество городов	Классификация городов области по численности населения.			
			2000-5000	5000-10 000	10 000-20 000	20 000-50 000
1.	Арнасай	2	1	0	1	0
2.	Бахмал	7	6	0	1	0
3.	Дустлик	2	0	1	1	0
4.	Им. Ш. Рашидова	7	1	1	5	0
5.	Заамин	5	2	1	1	1
6.	Зарбдар	4	1	1	2	0
7.	Зафарабад	4	3	1	0	0
8.	Мирзачуль	3	2	0	1	0
9.	Пахтакор	2	0	1	0	1
10	Фариш.	2	1	1	0	0
11	Янгиабад	2	2	0	0	0
12	Галлярал	7	3	3	0	1
14	**В целом области**	**47/100%**	22/46,8%	10/21,3%	12/25,5%	3/6,4%

Причина, по которой город Джизак не включен в таблицу, заключается в том, что население городов в области намного меньше, чем в этом городе. Судя по всему, крупных городов с населением от 20 до 50 тысяч человек всего два. Крупнейшие города провинции с населением от 2 до 5 тысяч человек по внешнему виду и образу жизни в основном сельские.

Регион разделен на две части: горы и предгорья, а также пустыню или равнину, и определяет основу общих географических различий региона. В этом смысле количество городов и их население имеют одинаковые различия.

Сравнительный обзор городов по регионам

регионы	Количество городов по регионам	Доля в общем количестве населённых пунктов области %	Численность городского населения в регионе	Доля в общей численности населения области %
Равнинный регион (районы)	**17**	**36%**	157188	27%
Арнасай, Мирзачуль, Дустлик, Зафарабад, Пахтакор, Зарбдар				
Горный и предгорный регион (районы)	**30**	**64%**	260989	45%
Бахмал, им. Ш. Рашидова, Заамин, Фариш, Галлаарал, Янгиабад				
Город Джизак			163204	28%
Численность городского населения области	**47**	**100%**	581381	100%

Сравнительный анализ городских поселений по регионам показывает, что в горных и предгорных районах города и доля проживающего в них населения занимают большое место в регионе в целом. Это связано с изменением расположения населения и экономической системы в регионе. Горные и предгорные районы давно заселены, общее количество населенных пунктов велико, экономическая система давно сформирована. Пустынный регион был освоен сравнительно недавно, и поселения строились по плану. За годы независимости коренные изменения в экономической системе изменили отношение к трудовым ресурсам в регионе. Возросли миграционные потоки из освоенных территорий к горным и предгорным районам и к центральным городам. Такая ситуация типична для любой среды, в которой возрастает значение частного сектора в экономике.

Заключение. Уровень урбанизации в Джизакской области повысился в 2009 году в результате мер по приданию статуса городов различным селам. Присвоение статуса поселков деревням было более неравномерным по районам. Анализируя количество этих городов по районам и соотношение их населения к общему количеству городов в

провинции и к городскому населению, можно определить их место в городской структуре провинции.

Поселки, получившие статус новых городов, занимают значительное место среди существующих городов региона. Новые поселки составляют 72% городов области, а население новых поселков составляет более 34% городского населения области.

Важно проанализировать взаимосвязь городов и поселков в городской структуре региона. В частности, четкое представление об их количественных и территориальных пропорциях может быть важной информацией при изучении территориального распределения населения, трудовых ресурсов и организации производства в регионе. Общий и частный анализ их территориальных пропорций играет ключевую роль в решении социальных и экономических проблем, в упорядоченной организации территориального размещения населения.

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Гаппаров А.Н.
старший преподаватель
кафедра география и основы экономических знаний
Джизакский государственный педагогический институт

НЕКОТОРЫЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ РАЗВИТИЯ ПРОЦЕССА УРБАНИЗАЦИИ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются особенности развития урбанизации в Узбекистане, факторы, ускоряющие и ослабляющие этот процесс. Проанализировано региональное размещение городов и сел страны, особенности, определяющие территориальное расположение населения. Представлен сравнительный анализ городского и сельского населения в регионах страны, а также количество присутствующих городов и сел. Изучены региональные различия в уровне урбанизации и сделаны выводы. Обсуждаются важные факторы и необходимость повышения уровня урбанизации. Подчеркивается, что решение проблемы градостроительства страны должно основываться на четком решении о последовательном использовании и внедрении географических, экономических и социальных методов исследования.

Ключевые слова: города, села, урбанизация, население, поселки, регионы, отрасли, демографические процессы, развитие, крупные города.

Gapparov A.N.
Senior Lecturer
Department of Geography and Fundamentals of Economic Knowledge
Jizzakh State Pedagogical Institute

SOME FEATURES OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROCESS OF URBANIZATION IN UZBEKISTAN

Abstract. The article examines the features of the development of urbanization in Uzbekistan, the factors that accelerate and weaken this process. The regional distribution of cities and villages of the country, the features that determine the territorial distribution of the population are analyzed. A comparative analysis of the urban and rural population in the regions of the country, as well as the number of cities and villages present is presented. Regional differences in the level of urbanization are studied and conclusions are drawn. Important factors and the need to increase the level of urbanization are discussed. It is emphasized that the solution to the problem of urban planning in the country should be based on a clear decision on the consistent use and implementation of geographical, economic and social research methods.

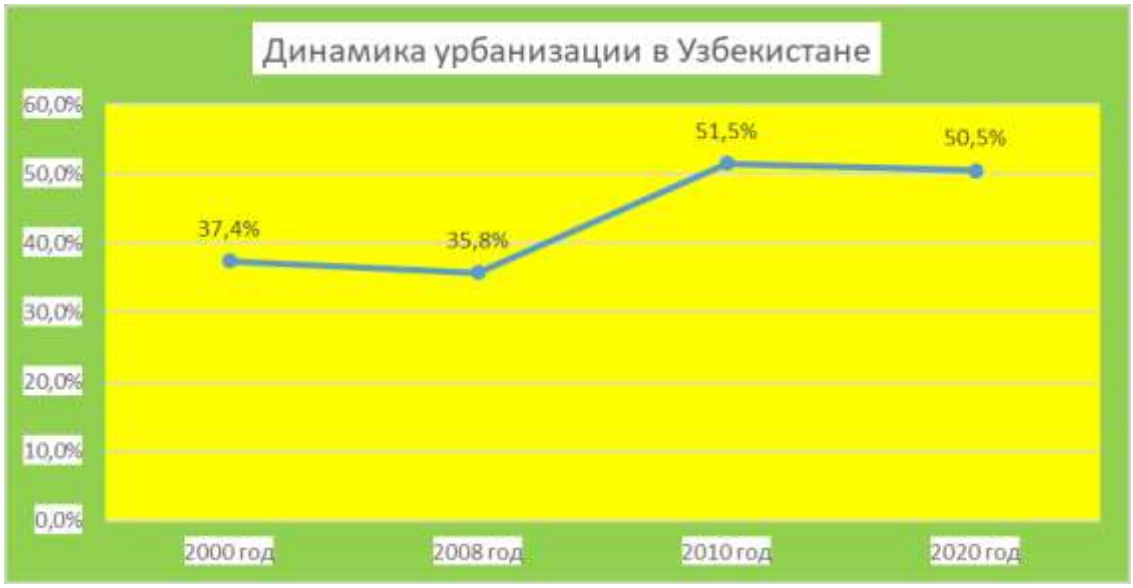
Key words: cities, villages, urbanization, population, townships, regions, industries, demographic processes, development, large cities.

Основная часть. В Узбекистане динамичный рост городского населения и формирование урбанизации имеют свои особенности, которые в основном связаны с социально-экономическим развитием страны на территории бывшего Советского Союза. В настоящее время движущей силой урбанизации в республике являются внешние мигранты из России, Украины, Белоруссии и других бывших советских республик.

Миграция сельского населения в города не сыграла значительной роли в урбанизации страны. На увеличение числа и развитие узбекских городов большое влияние оказал приток людей из европейской части бывшего Советского Союза, что служило определенным целям в национальной политике бывшего Советского Союза.

При развитии процесса урбанизации в Узбекистане полезно анализировать периодические изменения в городском и сельском населении, что, если проводить его по регионам, поможет сделать более точные выводы.

Общая численность населения Узбекистана в 2020 году составила 33905200 человек, в том числе 17144100 человек в городской местности и 16761100 человек в сельской местности. Это означает, что уровень урбанизации составляет 50,5%. Эта ситуация стабильна с 2009 года, когда стало известно, что в 2009 году было принято решение правительства о предоставлении статуса поселков многим селам. В результате общая численность населения страны в 2008 году составляла 27072 200 человек, при этом городское население составляло 9 698 200 человек, а сельское население - 17 374 000 человек. Уровень урбанизации составил 35,8%. Такие изменения целесообразно представить в первые десятилетия XXI века.



По данным Статкомитета Узбекистан

Похоже, что пик урбанизации пришелся на 2010 год, но это был искусственно созданный уровень, без значительных изменений в деревнях, которым был присвоен статус городских. Было необходимо формировать городской образ жизни, в первую очередь, развитие производственных секторов в населенных пунктах, формирование инфраструктуры обслуживания. Эти процессы зависят не только от действий государства, но и от действий местного населения.

По показателям общего процесса урбанизации невозможно сделать полный вывод о развитии этого процесса в стране. Рост населения в некоторых районах, а также рост городского и сельского населения могут иметь специфические особенности. Такие факторы, как природные условия и экономические возможности различных регионов, также оказывают длительное влияние на развитие населения. В составе Республике Узбекистан 12 областей и Республика Каракалпакстан, а также город Ташкент, как отдельный объект исследования. Изучение различий между городским и сельским населением в этих административных единицах позволяет сделать полные выводы о развитии населения в регионах страны.

Администратривно-территориальный состав Республики Узбекистан.

	площадь (тысячи km²)	**районы**	**города**	**В том числе республи-канском и областном подчинении**	**Городские посёлки**	**Сельские поселения**
	(2020 год 01. 01)					
Республика Узбекистан	**448,97**	**172**	**120**	**32**	**1067**	**10996**
Республика Каракалпакстан	166,59	16	12	1	26	1131
Области						
Андижан	4,30	14	11	2	79	455
Бухара	40,22	11	11	2	68	1467
Джизак	21,21	12	6	1	42	526
Кашкадарья	28,57	13	12	2	117	1041
Навои	111,09	8	7	3	46	577
Наманган	7,44	11	8	1	115	391
Самарканд	16,77	14	11	2	88	1849
Сурхандарья	20,1	14	8	1	112	856
Сырдарья	4,28	8	5	3	25	257
Ташкент	15,25	15	16	7	95	876
Фергана	6,76	15	9	4	197	1021
Хорезм	6,05	10	3	2	56	549
Город Ташкент	0,34	11	1	1	1	0

Данные государственного статистического комитета Узбекистан.

В 2020 году среди регионов Узбекистана наибольшее население в Андижанской, Кашкадарьинской, Самаркандской и Ферганской областях с общей численностью населения более 3 миллионов человек в каждой из них. Наименее заселенные регионы - Навои и Сырдарья, где проживает менее 1 миллиона человек. В остальных провинциях проживает в среднем более 1,5 миллиона человек. Самыми густонаселенными регионами являются Андижан, Наманган, Кашкадарья, Самарканд, Ташкент и Фергана. Джизакская, Навоийская, Сурхандарьинская, Сырдарьинская и Хорезмская области - это области с населением менее 1 миллиона человек. Но общая численность городского населения не указывает на уровень урбанизации. Уровень урбанизации в регионе может быть относительно низким, хотя городское население в этом регионе больше, чем в других регионах, а также и в доле населении страны. Это также объясняется малым количеством городов в области. Например, в Сырдарьинской области небольшая численность населения, и площадью меньше чем другие области, но количество городов больше, чем в других областях. Эту же ситуацию можно рассматривать как фактор ускорения процесса урбанизации в регионе.

Соотношение городского и сельского населения по регионам.

	Общее количество населения	**В том числе:**		**Уровень урбанизации**
		Городское население	**Сельское население**	
2020 01.01.				
Республика Узбекистан	**33905,2**	**17144,1**	**16761,1**	**50,5%**
Республика Каракалпакстан	1898,3	930,5	967,8	49%
Области:				
Андижан	3127,7	1633,9	1493,8	52,2%
Бухара	1923,9	709,5	1214,4	36,8%
Джизак	1382,1	648	734,1	46,8%
Кашкадарья	3280,4	1410,4	1870	42,9%
Навои	997,1	487,7	509,4	48,9%
Наманган	2810,8	1815,1	995,7	64,5%
Самарканд	3877,4	1438,3	2439,1	37,0%
Сурхандарья	2629,1	954	1675,1	36,2%
Сырдарья	846,3	361,3	485	42,6%
Ташкент	2941,9	1446,7	1495,2	49,1%
Фергана	3752	2117,7	1634,3	56,4%
Хорезм	1866,5	619,3	1247,2	33,1%
Г. Ташкент.	2571,7	2571,7	0	100%

Составлено автором на основании данных Статкомитета Узбекистана.

Из таблицы видно, что Наманганская область опережает по уровню урбанизации. Самаркандская область, в которой проживает самое большое городское население страны, имеет относительно низкий уровень урбанизации. Такая же ситуация наблюдается и в других регионах, например, в Сырдарьинской области, где население невелико, в том числе городское население в целом, уровень урбанизации выше, чем в других регионах.

Заключение. Сельское хозяйство - одна из ведущих отраслей в Республике Узбекистан. Поэтому в течение двадцатого века процессы урбанизации шли медленно. Но со второй половины XX века промышленность страны стремительно развивается. В настоящее время ключевую роль в экономике страны играют различные отрасли. В то же время актуален вопрос вывода сельского хозяйства на новый технологический уровень.

Президент Узбекистана В своем послании Олий Мажлису Ш. Мирзиёев озвучил стратегическую цель - к 2030 году повысить уровень урбанизации в стране до 60%. С этой целью ставится задача развития ряда крупных городов - Андижана, Бухары, Самарканда, Карши, Ферганы, Намангана и Нукуса, а также 12 малых городов.

Расширение городов и формирование вокруг них городов-спутников – задача требующая сложную и тщательную планирования на основах многогранных исследований. Прежде всего, необходимо определить потенциал развития городов. Этот потенциал включает такие факторы, как географическое положение города, его история, его место в транспортной системе страны, его демографический потенциал и многие другие аспекты, такие как его рекреационное и туристическое значение. Поэтому важно изучить города, в которых планируется развитие по разным методикам, и выбрать направление развития на основе четких выводов.

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Ғафуров А., кандидат истаричиских наук
доцент
заведующий кафедрой обществено гуманитарных дисциплин
Бухарский филиал Ташкентского института инженеров
ирригации и механизации сельского хозяйства
Узбекистан

ПЯТЬ ДНЕЙ, КОТОРЫЕ ПОТРЯСЛИ БУХАРУ

Аннотация: В статье расматриваются противоправные действия Туркестанского фронта во главе М В Фрунзе предпринимавшего вооруженное вторжение в Бухарский эмират в результате чего Священная Бухара превратилась в руину, обострилась борьба между сторонниками и противниками новых социально-экономических отношений.

Ключевые слова Бухарское ханство, Туркфронт, русские поселения, Новая Бухара, Каганская группа войск, младобухарцы.

Gafurov A., candidate of Historical Sciences
Associate Professor
Head of the Department of General Humanities
Bukhara Branch of Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural
Mechanization Engineers
Uzbekistan

FIVE DAYS THAT SHOOK BUKHARA

Abstract: The article explores the illegal actions of the Turkestan Front, led by M. V. Frunze, which undertook an armed invasion of the Emirate of Bukhara, as a result of which the Holy Bukhara turned into a ruin, the struggle between supporters and opponents of new socio-economic relations intensified.

Keywords Bukhara Khanate, Turkfront, Russian settlements, New Bukhara, Kagan Group of Troops, Young Bukharans.

В результате завоевания значительной территории Бухарского ханства Российской империей и заключения мирного договора 11 июня 1868 года, города Джизак, Самарканд, Каттакурган отошли к Российской империи .Согласно дополнительному договору от 28 сентября 1873 года все города и селения эмирата стали открытыми для русской торговли,отныне русские караваны получили право свободно разъезжать по всему ханству.

Российским промышленникам разрешалось свободно заниматься в эмирате разными промыслами, открывать заводы и фабрики, что повлекло в Бухару русских купцов и предпринимателей.

В связи со строительством Закаспийской железной дороги 1886-1888 годах через Бухару, сюда стали прибывать русские чиновники,купцы и предприниматели, особенно возросло количество рабочих и служащих

На кануне первой мировой войны на территории Бухарского ханства, стали зарождаться капиталистические елэменты, такие как: хлопкоочистительные заводы – 26, маслобойные – 2, прессовальный завод солодкого корня – 1, шерсти очистительных заводов – 3, мукомольных мельниц европейского типа – 3, кирпичеделательных заводов – 10, папиросных мастерских – 1, типографий – 1. В них в основном работали рабочие европейского происхождения. Кроме того функционировали 3 транспортных конторы, 3 бакалейных и вино – гастрономических магазина, 5 магазинов по торговле галантерейным товарами, 3-железом и скобяными изделиями, 1-швейными машинами, 2-торговля керосином, 1-табаком, 5-мануфактурными изделиями, 3-готовыми платьями, 4-гостиницы и др. эти сведения говорят о том, что с появлением выходцев из Европы в Бухаре, в значительной степени изменилась и бытовая жизнь местного населения.

В октябре 1917 года в Петрограде в результате вооруженного переворота и захвата власти, была установлена советская система во глава с Лениным.

Все события имевшие место в социально-экономической, политической и других сферах жизни, России имели место и в ее бывшей колонии Туркестанского края.

Бухарское ханство номинально стало самостоятельным государством фактически находящийся под сильным влиянием и прямым вмешательством со стороны советской власти во внутренные дела и внешнюю политику.

У большевистского правительства были поистине грандиозные планы: "приобщить к советскому строю" предполагалось не только окраины бывшей Российской империи, провозгласившие после Октябрьской революции государственную независимость.

Советская историография однобоко освещая взаимоотношения Советской России и Бухарского эмирата в 1917-1920 гг. утверждала, что Бухарский эмир вёл враждебную политику по отношению к Советской России. В самом деле Советская Россия усматривала Бухарский Эмират как очаг контрреволюции против советского строя и главной опоры международной интервенции против страны советов.

Согласно нормам международного права мартовский поход 1918 года председателя Совета Народных Комиссаров Туркестанской

Республики Ф.И. Колесова на Бухару должен расцниватся как попитка втаржения или как шаг к оккупации терретории суверенного государства.

Советская власть без объявления войны или наличия каких либо причин предпринимала поход на столицу соседнего государства.

Попытка свержения эмира потерпела поражения, она увеньчалась успехом совмесних усилий бухарских войск и населения вставших на «священную войну» против неверных.

После мартовских событий 1918 года взаимоотношения Советской России и Бухарского эмирата обострилис. Возникшая новая историческая обстановка заставила противников феодального строя в Бухаре в лице партии младобухарцев искать сторонников извне, а советская власть активно поддержала анти-эмирские элементы внутри страны. Так сложился союз между двумя силами внутренних и внешных врагов Бухарского эмира приведших к свержению монархии в сентябре 1920 года.

Партия младобухарцев и Бухарская Компартия установили тесную связь с компартией России и Туркестана.

Под предлогом наращивания вооруженных сил и перехода на антисоветскую политику со стороны эмира командующий Туркестанским фронтом М.И.Фрунзе начал предпринимать меры направленные на защиту «завоеваний революции».

В системе мероприятий, направленных на подготовку Бухарской операции особое место занимала оборона русских поселений вдоль железной дороги на территории Бухарского эмирата – новая Бухара, Чарджоу, Термез которие находилис под юрисдикцией соведская России. Эти города особенно новая Бухара (Каган) представляли собой выгодные в тактическом-статегическом отношении опорные пункты для войск Туркфронта. Наличейи которых имели огромное значение.

16-19 августа состоялся четвертый съезд Бухарской компартии на котором была принята резолюция «Об организации Бухарской революции».

Авторы научных работ советского периода в своих публикациях утверждают, что руководствуясь решениями съезда Революционный комитет и Бухарская компартия подняли народ на борьбу против эмира и егоправительства, революционный комитет от имени Бухарского народа обратился за помощью к Советской России.

За долго до IV съезда компартии Бухары принявшего резолюцию о народном восстании и обращения за помощью к Советской России, фактически командующий Туркестанским фронтом М.В.Фрунзе своим приказом полевого штаба №214 от 6 мая постепенно начал переброску частей Красной Армии из разних раёнов советского Туркистана на территорию суверенного Бухарского эмирата. Таким образом осуществлялись мероприятия по усилению обороны русских гарнизонов находящихся в русских поселениях.

17 июня 1920 года М.В.Фрунзе утвердил схему по усилению безопасности русских гаризонов в Бухаре предоставленных комиссариатом. В конце июля-в начале августа были сосредоточены части Туркестанского фронта на направлениях главного удара.

13 августа 1920 г Фрунзе в своём приказе войскам Туркестанского фронта указал что общая политическая обстановка требует от Красной Армии готовности выступать активно когда этого требует ситуация.

Главнокомандующим Туркестанского фронта Красной Армии во главе М.В.Фрунзе с 13 августа шла двухнедельная подготовка к штурму столицы эмирата, силы были распределены, и задачи определены.

1. Самаркандская группа: по направлению к Шахрисябзу, Китабу, Кашкадарье, Карши и Гузару.
2. Катта Курганская группа: должна была овладеть городами Хатырчи и Зияддин.
3. Чарджоуской группе: предстояла контролировать Чарджоу, железно-дорожную линию Бухара-Термез, границу с Афганистаном.
4. Основная задача падала на Каганскую группу войск: в ее состав вошли 4-й ковалерийский полк, 1-й восточный мусульманский полк, 7-й стрелковый полк – это группа должна была овладет Старую Бухару.

Операция началась 28 августа 1920 года. При штурме крепости Старая Бухара потери со стороны наступавших на третьи сутки непрерывного боя составили до 600 человек убитыми и ранеными, а настроение красноармейцев было близко к паническому в ход пошла артиллерия , было выпущено 12 тыс. артелерийских снарядов. "Мы бомбили Бухару, - с гордостью вспоминал один из участвовавших в операции летчиков. - Мы разрушали древний эмират. Особое ликование у нас вызвали попадания бомб в знаменитую "Башню смерти", хотя попадания эти для нас были в сущности совершенно бесполезны. В коротких промежутках между полетами шутили: - Держу я бомбу, вижу внизу мечеть. Я и бабахнул прямо в кумпол, - хвалится один летнаб. Хохотали"

28-й бронепоезд подошедший к Каршинским воротам г.Бухары (станция железно дорожного вокзала Бухара-Каган) начал обстрел города. Только за последние 2 дня августа по городу было выпущено 12000 снарядов. На Каганском аэродроме находились самолёты марок «Фарман», «Фарсель», «Сопвич», «Ньюпор», «Альбатрос». принадлежащих Туркестанскому фронту

Три дня город подвергалеся авианалётам, 1/5 часть города превратилась в руины. На третий день после обстрела Бухарское правительство послало парламентера, который был задержан как заложник. Обстрел продолжался.

С целью не допущения дальнейшего разрушения города и прекрашения обстрела с земли и воздуха Амир Алимхан 31 августа покинул Бухару и направился в Гиждуван через Мохи Хоса.

После того как эмир покинул Бухару начались поджоги, невероятные грабежи и мародерство. Все богатства, содержащиеся в подвалах и кладовых Регистана были, разграблены, громадные несгораемые шкафы разбиты и разломаны...

Арк был завоеван штурмом. Неуспевшие бежать из Бухары члены семьи Алимхана: его мать, сестра, жена, трое сыновей, а также множество родственников были арестованы.

Подробности бесчинств солдат Красной Армии, грабежи и убийств достаточно широко освещены в научной исторической литературе.

Вот результат протянутой «руки помощи» победившего пролетариата угнетенному народу Бухары. Свершился не законный захват власти.

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Гильманов В.С.
Уральский институт управления – филиал РАНХиГС
Россия, г. Екатеринбург

ВИДЫ ДОРОЖНОГО ПОКРЫТИЯ АВТОМОБИЛЬНЫХ ДОРОГ

Аннотация: В статье рассмотрена классификация дорог. Представлена классификация покрытий. Расписана разновидность асфальта. Процесс эксплуатации дорожного полотна. Методы обслуживания автомобильных дорог в разные времена года.

Ключевые слова: Покрытие, асфальтированная дорога, бетонные плиты, дорожная одежда, транспортная система.

Gilmanov V.S.
Ural Institute of Management - branch of RANEPA
Russia, Yekaterinburg

TYPES OF ROAD SURFACE OF HIGHWAYS

Abstract: the article considers the classification of roads. The classification of coatings is presented. A variety of asphalt is painted. The process of roadbed operation. Methods of road maintenance at different times of the year.

Keyword: Pavement, paved road, concrete slabs, road clothing, transport system.

Автомобилисты лучше всех знают, насколько важны хорошие дороги. Часто о благосостоянии государства можно судить о том, в каком состоянии находятся проезжие части и трассы. Пословица о том, что по всем путям можно добраться в Рим, имеет под собой серьезное основание. В этой провинции очень хорошо была развита транспортная система. Практически из каждой провинции по твердой мощеной дороге можно было добраться до Рима. На данный момент разработано большое количество видов дорожного покрытия. Многие из них уже используются, другие в стадии внедрения. В этой статье подробно будет рассказано о каждом из них.

ОБЩИЕ ПОНЯТИЯ.

Проведение мероприятий, которые призваны к улучшению положения в отношении качества дорог, намного сложнее, чем может показаться на первый взгляд. Они включают в себя процесс исследования и планирования в отношении конкретной территории. Для уменьшения

затрат наряду с человеческими ресурсами постоянно внедряются новые единицы техники, которые также ускоряют протекание этих процессов. Например, ранее при укладке дорожного настила из бетонных плит использовались формы, которые впоследствии оставались внутри дорожного покрытия и могли снизить его качество, а также сказывались на общих затратах. Теперь применяется съемная опалубка для дорожного покрытия, которая используется на нескольких объектах. Были также модернизированы производственные линии, которые обеспечивают снабжение бетоном. При тех же затратах удалось увеличить количество сырья для дорожных покрытий на выходе. До определенного момента приходилось ждать значительный период времени, пока готовое дорожное покрытие наберет жесткость для возможности эксплуатации. Современные добавки-затвердители сократили время до минимального. Также разработана уникальная схема уплотнения с помощью дополнительной техники, которая дает возможность уменьшить количество воды в готовом дорожном покрытии, а соответственно и ускорить застывание.

СОСТАВЛЯЮЩИЕ ПОКРЫТИЯ.

Качество конечного покрытия зависит от многих факторов. Одним из них является натуральная подложка. Если говорить точнее, то речь идет о грунте, который будет находиться под дорожной одеждой. Он и является первым слоем. В некоторых местностях возможно сильное смещение поверхностного грунта, поэтому приходится углубляться до определенного уровня, который более устойчив, а также делать больший слой насыпи. Важным моментом при укладке дорожного полотна является обеспечение дренажей. Они своевременно отводят дождевую и другую воду, которая, задерживаясь, может привести к разрушению дорожного полотна. Особенно это происходит в холодные период года, когда жидкость, замерзая в порах, расширяется и приводит к деформации асфальта. В ширину дорожного полотна включается не только проезжая часть. В расход материала также включаются обочины, на которых паркуются автомобили. Качественна дорожная одежда состоит из нескольких типов слоев. Она рассчитана на продолжительный срок службы. Такое дорожное покрытие требует больших затрат при производстве, но меньше при последующем обслуживании, т. к. срок службы продолжительный. При своевременном выполнении ремонтных работ износу подвергается только верхний слой. Нижний слой дорожного покрытия, который служит основой и обеспечивают несущие свойства должен оставаться без повреждений, т. к. для его ремонта придется перестилать значительную часть. Ниже несущего покрытия находится основание. В дорожном покрытии оно обеспечивает равномерное распределение нагрузок на подложку или грунт, что исключает продавливание под большим весом грузовиков. В местностях, где температура опускается далеко за ноль в зимнее время есть еще

дополнительный пласт к основанию. Его задачей является передача нагрузки и ее распределение по грунту, а также обеспечение устойчивости всей дорожной одежды к воздействию разрушительного воздействия морозов. В территориях, где наблюдаются значительные осадки и может задерживаться вода, есть дренажный слой, который своевременно отводит влагу от полотна. В этих целях могут укладываться: крупнозернистый песок, щебень, грунт, который дополнительно обрабатывается добавками, улучшающими его устойчивость, измельченная горная порода. Где перечисленные варианты недоступны, в ход идут местные строительные материалы.

КЛАССИФИКАЦИЯ ДОРОГ.

Автомобильные дороги подразделяют на несколько групп. Все зависит от того, какого рода перевозки по ним осуществляются и какое значение в регионе они имеют. Дополнительным критерием служит максимально допустимая скорость передвижения по ним. В зависимости от этого выделяют: автомобильная магистраль; скоростная автомобильная магистраль; городская дорога; дорога с грунтовым покрытием. Первый и второй виды похожи как по предназначению, так и по используемому на них покрытию. Они подразумевают движение автомобилей на значительной скорости в несколько потоков в одном направлении. При этом направления разделены между собой специальной полосой или отбойником, что исключает возможность случайного заезда на встречную полосу. Городская дорога или обычная дорога допускает движение со скоростью до 90 км/час. При этом на ней может быть одна или две полосы в одном направлении. На этом типе дороги допускается наличие перекрестков на одном уровне с другими видами транспорта.

КЛАССИФИКАЦИЯ ПОКРЫТИЙ.

Разработаны различные условия классификации одежд для дороги, которые зависят от того, для каких целей и на каких дорогах оно укладывается. Например, в полях или на нестабильных грунтах нет смысла укладывать асфальта, т. к. он очень быстро выйдет из строя и растраты уйдут в воздух. Поэтому там оставляют грунтовые дороги с дополнительной насыпью. Все больше начинают использовать материалы с органическими составляющими, который обходятся дешевле, но не уступают по устойчивости. Более привычно для нас видеть асфальтированные дороги, но и сам асфальт может быть несколько видов. Популярностью продолжают пользоваться и бетонные покрытия. Каждое из них стоит рассмотреть подробнее.

ПОКРЫТИЕ ДЛЯ ГРУНТОВЫХ ДОРОГ.

В силу определенных обстоятельств грунтовые дороги продолжают пользоваться большой популярностью. В некоторые отдаленные населенные пункты можно добраться только по ним. Если оставить их покрытие неукрепленным, тогда оно превращается в кашу после сильных

дождей или весенней оттепели. Именно поэтому их покрытие должно быть сформировано по определенному профилю. Для этого используют грунт, который вывозится после рытья котлованов или каналов. Те, кто пользовался такими видами покрытия в сухой период года, знают, что ехать колонной проблематично. Недостатком является подъем клубов пыли. Другим недостатком является ограниченная скорость движения после образования глубокой колеи. Чтобы ликвидировать недостатки производится подсыпка различных компонентов. К ним может относиться гравий и песок. При достаточном их содержании дорожное покрытие остается пригодным для передвижения даже в сильные дожди. Наилучшими грунтовыми дорогами считаются те, что устроены на глинистых пластах. При укладке щебенки, крупнозернистого песка и других скрепляющих компонентов производится хорошая трамбовка и перемешивание. Таким образом добиваются относительной монолитности и лучшей несущей способности. Грунтовые дороги имеют определенные ограничения по проходимости. Нормой считается цифра в 100 автомобилей, которые пересекают проезжую часть за сутки. Если на такое дорожное покрытие оказывается более интенсивное воздействие, тогда оно теряет свои свойства и требуется укладка асфальта или других компонентов. Так как отсутствуют сдерживающие опоры, может происходить расширение полотна за счет уменьшения его толщины. Поэтому производят постоянную подсыпку и выравнивание поверхности грейдерами или тракторами.

ПОКРЫТИЕ С ОРГАНИЧЕСКИМИ СОСТАВЛЯЮЩИМИ. Капитальные дороги требуют значительных затрат, которые выражаются в человеко-часах, а также в моточасах расходуемой техники. В некоторых местностях, где поток транспортных средств не превышает 3 тыс. авто в сутки укладываются облегченные покрытия. По своей структуре они напоминают грунтовые покрытия, которые дополнительно укреплены. На верхний слой настила укладывается пропитывающий материал, который скрепляет компоненты, предотвращая их разлетание и расползание. По таким видам дорог предусматривается возможность передвижения фур и других грузовых транспортных средств. При этом такой поток неограничен каким-либо временем года. Основой такого покрытия служит щебенка или гравий крупной фракции. Сверху на него высыпается пласт покрытия из меньшей фракции, а завершающим служит галька или мелкая щебенка. На подготовленную основу выливается битум или другая органическая связующая. Она обеспечивает ровность поверхности и ее однородность. При этом дорожное покрытие имеет некоторую шероховатость, что хорошо для лучшего сцепления и меньшего тормозного пути. Такая разновидность дорожной одежды обладает хорошими водоотталкивающими свойствами. Масляная составляющая не дает молекулам воды зафиксироваться и проникнуть в поры. Одним из

недостатков такого покрытия является посредственная устойчивость при высоких температурах. В жаркую погоду битум теряет свою прочность и становится более вязким. В таких условиях дороги могут быть закрыты для тяжеловесного транспорта.

РАЗНОВИДНОСТИ АСФАЛЬТА.

Асфальт является усовершенствованным вариантом предыдущего варианта дорожного покрытия. В состав дорожного покрытия также входит битумная основа или дегтевая основа в комплекте с различными бетонными и другим добавками. Этот вид дорожного покрытия является максимально распространенным и применяется практически на всех основных автострадах и скоростных шоссе. Дорога с легкостью переносит интенсивность движения в 3 и более тысячи автомобилей в сутки. При этом допускается передвижение техники различной весовой категории. Укладка асфальтовых дорожных покрытий бывает трех видов: холодная; теплая; горячая. Многое зависит от добавок, которые входят в дорожное покрытие. Для нагрева применяется специализированная техника, которая способна делать это автономно от источника питания непосредственно перед самой укладкой. Наполнитель, который обеспечивает жесткость и стабильность дорожного покрытия применяется в виде щебня, порошка из камней горных пород, пропитанных битумом, гравия, крупнозернистого песка и другие. Чем крупнее фракция, тем жестче получается дорожное покрытие и тем меньше его гладкость. Это ощущается по шуму шин на средней и высокой скорости. Асфальт никогда не укладывают самостоятельно. Он является довольно эластичным дорожным покрытием, которое не выдержит оказываемой на него нагрузки. Для обеспечения устойчивости используется один или несколько слоев подкладки из щебня крупной фракции. В некоторых случаях используется доступный местный материал под дорожное покрытие, например, горная порода, которая была измельчена после добычи каких-либо ископаемых взрывным методом. Толщина подкладочного дорожного покрытия зависит от многих погодных и ландшафтных условий. Недостатков у такого дорожного покрытия немного, но они все же есть. Все разновидности таких дорожных настилов, которые имеют в своем составе темную минеральную составляющую хорошо поглощают свет. Это создает сложности в солнечные дни, т. к. поверхность разогревается до значительных температур. Следствием является снижение прочности такого дорожного настила и негативное воздействие на шины. В сумеречное время суток это является проблемой, т. к. плохо видны огни встречных авто. Решением этого вопроса для дорожного настила является применения отражающей краски для разметки, которая позволяет лучше ориентироваться. В некоторых случаях поверхность делается светлее за счет добавок компонентов, которые содержат различные оксиды кальция. В других вариантах на горячий

мягкий асфальт укладывается слой светлого наполнителя. С помощью катков его просто запрессовывают или утапливают в верхний слой. После схватывания поверхность дорожного настила становится монолитной и лучше отражает свет. Допускается неполное осветление поверхности, а чередующееся. Такой подход в отношении дорожного полотна не только влияет на характеристики самого настила, но и снижает утомляемость водителя. В местностях с однообразным пейзажем меньшая вероятность того, что водитель потеряет бдительность и уснет.

БЕТОННЫЕ ПЛИТЫ.

В некоторых странах использование асфальтированных настилов не так распространено. В качестве альтернативы применяются дороги с бетонными покрытиями или из цементобетона. Они не уступают по своим характеристикам и прочности различным видам асфальта. Более того, обслуживание таких дорожных настилов обходится дешевле, а процесс укладки максимально автоматизирован. Во время обработки дорожных настилах такого типа создается специальная шероховатая текстура, которая обеспечивает отличное сцепление. При правильной укладке такого дорожного настила ни одна другая дорога не сравнится по ровности поверхности. Такие покрытия с легкостью выдерживают загруженность более 3 тыс. автомобилей в сутки. По одному виду технологий производится монолитная укладка бетонной плиты с непрерывной подачей цементобетона. В других, которые больше распространены в нашей местности, на участок доставляют уже готовые и выстоянные плиты. Для максимальной прочности дорожного настила они могут проходить вибрационную или паровую обработку. Такой вид дорожного настила также требует стабилизирующей подложки или основания. В его качестве используются различные виды щебня, горных пород, а также крупнозернистого песка. Применение последнего под такой дорожный настил допускается на участках небольшой загруженности. Толщина слоя будет зависеть от конкретных условий. Ширина подкладки под дорожный настил делается с запасом в 50 см с каждой стороны. Для цементобетонных дорожных настилов производится тщательный отбор составляющих и компонентов. Высокие требования предъявляются к цементу, который является основным компонентом. Его марка должна быть равна или выше М300. Толщина такого дорожного настила может достигать 24 см на всей протяженности. При этом по технологическому процессу подразумевается наличие уклона к обочинам. Он необходим, чтобы с дороги беспрепятственно стекала жидкость. Температурные колебания оказывают свое влияние на дорожный настил. Если не предпринять определенных действий, тогда такой дорожный настил растрескается и придет в негодность. Именно поэтому через каждые 80 или меньше метров делается поперечный надрез дорожного настила с шириной в 3 см. В него укладывается специальный эластичный материал,

который будет «играть» при сжатии и расширении. Другим видом поперечных швов в бетонном дорожном настиле являются швы сжатия. Они располагаются на расстоянии до 10 м и имеют глубину до 5 см.

ПРОЦЕСС ЭКСПЛУАТАЦИИ.

Всем известно, что произойдет с домом или какой-либо вещью, если ее оставить без присмотра. Законы термодинамики обязательно возымеют свое действие и приведут к частичному или полному разрушению. Этот фактор не обходит и дорожные настилы. Поэтому время от времени они нуждаются в обслуживании и ремонте. Под обслуживанием может подразумеваться восстановление качественного сцепления покрышек с дорожным покрытием. Для этого ликвидируется наледь и снежные заносы с помощью техники и специальных химических добавок. На некоторых участках допускается ямочный ремонт, который призван к увеличению ровности поверхности дорожного настила.
В сезоны дождей производится осмотр и очистка дренажных систем, которые находятся у дорожных покрытий. Если этого не сделать, тогда жидкость будет скапливаться в слоях настила и при воздействии большого веса его просто может смыть. В пустынных местностях, где на настил может наноситься большое количество пыли, производится обработка специальным связующим составом. Его рассчитывают из номинального расхода в литр на квадратный метр. Такая обработка настила гарантирует повышение комфорта для водителя и механических частей во время езды по дорожному настилу.

Как видно, дорожные настилы имеют сложную структуру, а также требуют особого подхода во время укладки. Эксплуатация дорожного покрытия включает в себя ряд мероприятий, который должны проводиться регулярно. Только в таком случае можно будет говорить о продолжительном сроке службы дорожного покрытия. Ямочные ремонты дорожных настилов допускаются в случаях, когда повреждение дорожного настила минимально. При необходимости обширного вмешательства для ремонта дорожного настила часть покрытия полностью вырезается и производится укладка нового дорожного настила.

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Губкина Л.А.
аспирант 2-го года обучения
институт инженерных и цифровых технологий
НИУ «БелГУ»
Россия, г. Белгород
Свиридова И.В.
ассистент кафедры прикладной информатики
и информационных технологий
НИУ «БелГУ»
Россия, г. Белгород
Игнатенко Е.В.
студент группы 12002033
институт инженерных и цифровых технологий
НИУ «БелГУ»
Россия, г. Белгород
Кривошапова Г.А.
аспирант 1-го года обучения
институт инженерных и цифровых технологий
НИУ «БелГУ»
Россия, г. Белгород

ОБЗОР И СРАВНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА МЕТОДОВ СЕГМЕНТАЦИИ ИЗОБРАЖЕНИЙ

Аннотация: в данной статье описаны, рассмотрены и охарактеризованы существующие в настоящее время методы сегментации изображений. В итоге была рассмотрена классификация методов сегментации изображений.

Ключевые слова: методы сегментации, изображения, пиксели.

Gubkina L.A.
2nd year postgraduate student
Institute of Engineering and Digital Technologies
Russia, Belgorod
Sviridova I.V.
assistant of the Department of Applied Informatics
and information technology
NRU "BelGU"
Russia, Belgorod
Ignatenko E.V.
group student 12002033
Institute of Engineering and Digital Technologies

NRU "BelGU"
Russia, Belgorod
Krivoshapova G.A.
1st year postgraduate student
Institute of Engineering and Digital Technologies
NRU "BelGU"
Russia, Belgorod

REVIEW AND COMPARATIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF IMAGE SEGMENTATION METHODS

Abstract: This article describes, considers and characterizes the currently existing methods of image segmentation. As a result, the classification of image segmentation methods was considered.
Keywords: segmentation methods, images, pixels.

Сегментация изображений – это начальный этап обработки при решении разных задач, среди которых возможно назвать такие как: определение объектов. Исходя из этого, требования предъявляемые к способам сегментации, в большой степени находятся в зависимости от того для каких целей ведется сегментация. Исходя из вышеописанного, можно выделить ряд общи для всех требований:

- максимальное соответствие сегментированной области настоящему объекту;
- работа в режиме текущего времени;
- низкая вероятность ошибок;
- устойчивая работа в сложных условиях.

Необходимо подчеркнуть тот факт, что почти во всех случаях сегментации изображений имеется дополнительные данные, которые обязаны быть предусмотрены каким-либо способом сегментации. Таким образом, качество сегментации, а, следовательно, и надежность применяемого метода зависит от того насколько точно и полно метод учитывает данную вспомогательную информацию. В качестве вспомогательной информации могут быть такие сведения, как:

- количество объектов;
- некоторые свойства распределения яркости в частях объектов или фона, к примеру, экстремальные значения яркости, количество перепадов яркости;
- форма объекта;
- данные о том, какую часть поля зрения занимает группировка областей объектов.

В настоящее время существует огромное количество способов и алгоритмов сегментации изображений, поэтому в момент выбора способа

или метода сегментации следует руководствоваться конкретной задачей, которую нужно решить и непосредственно самим изображением, а именно его качествами.

Аналогично практически все способы и методы сегментации позволяют регулировать степень детализации приобретенного сегментированного изображения средством какого-нибудь из параметров сегментации. Данный фактор в большей степени оказывает влияние на итог сегментации. Нужная детализация ориентируется определенной решаемой задачей. К примеру, вовремя решения задачи обнаружения человека детализация необходима меньшая, по сравнению с решением задачи распознавания личности.

Основываясь на вышеописанных требованиях, можно составить классификацию методов сегментации изображений:

- методы, которые основаны на применении бинаризации – суть данного метода основывается на сведениях изображений к бинарному методу, используя яркостную характеристику пикселей и дальнейшую обработку алгоритмами выделения однородных областей. Алгоритмы данных методов основаны на принципе кластеризации. Наиболее популярным алгоритмом вышеописанной группы методов является алгоритм k-средних;

- методы, которые основаны на поиске границ регионов – суть данного метода состоит в нахождении границ регионов, а за ними и самих регионов исходя из полученных границ. Чаще всего для получения границ используется высокочастотный фильтр, для бинаризации применяется k-кластеризация, а нахождение регионов на бинарном изображении происходит при помощи алгоритма последовательного сканирования кластеров изображений;

- методы, которые основаны на поиске регионов – суть данного метода состоит в нахождении регионов при помощи объединения соседних пикселей в регионы по общим похожим параметрам (такими параметрами могут выступать, например цвет, яркость). Такая вероятностная модель характеристик пикселей получается при помощи определения класса соответствующего некоторому региону, а затем производится сравнительная характеристика параметров пикселей путем применения порога. Данные методы являются основополагающими для следующих методов: метод слияния регионов, метод разбиения и слияния регионов, метод водораздела;

- методы, которые используют Марковское случайное поле – суть данного метода состоит в том, что каждый цвет точки изображения зависит от цвета некоторого множества соседних точек. Использование и применение Марковского случайного поля позволяет учитывать различия в текстуре при сегментации;

- методы теории графов – суть данного метода состоит в том, что изображение представляется в виде взвешенного графа, с вершинами в точках изображения. Вес ребра графа отражает сходство точек. Разбиение изображения моделируется разрезами графа. Как правило, в методах теории графов вводится функционал стоимости разреза, который отражает качество полученной сегментации. Так задача разбиения изображения на однородные области сводится к оптимизационной задаче поиска разреза минимальной стоимости на графе». Наиболее часто применяемыми методами теории графов являются следующие: жадные алгоритмы, методы динамического программирования, алгоритм Дейкстры, метод Normalized, метод NestedCuts, метод сегментации SWA.

Однако, в связи с множественностью методов и алгоритмов сегментации изображений, данная систематика не является единственной.

В настоящее время, по литературным источникам, одной из наиболее часто упоминаемой классификацией методов сегментации изображений является классификация, представленная далее. Следует отметить, что методы в данной классификации представлены от менее трудоемких к более трудоемким: морфологические методы, пороговые методы, методы наращивания областей, текстурные методы.

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Дворников Л.Д.
студент
Уральский институт управление - филиал РАНХиГС
Россия, г. Екатеринбург

ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЕ НЕДРОПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ В СВЕРДЛОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

Аннотация. В статье рассмотрено государственное управление недропользования и организационно-правовые основы регулирования недропользования в Российской Федерации, представлен анализ деятельности органов государственной власти субъекта Российский Федерации в сфере регулирования недропользования на примере Свердловской области. Рассмотрены проблемы и перспективные направления совершенствования государственного регулирования недропользования на региональном уровне в Российской Федерации

Ключевые слова: государственное регулирование, организационно-правовые основы недропользования, недропользование, недра, Департамент по недропользованию по Уральскому федеральному округу.

Dvornikov L. D.
student
Ural Institute of Management - branch of RANEPA
Russia, Yekaterinburg

STATE REGULATION SUBSOIL USE IN THE SVERDLOVSK REGION

Abstract. The article discusses the state management of subsoil use and the organizational and legal basis for the regulation of subsoil use in the Russian Federation, presents an analysis of the activities of state authorities of a constituent entity of the Russian Federation in the field of regulation of subsoil use using the example of the Sverdlovsk region.

Keywords: state regulation, organizational and legal foundations, subsoil use, subsoil, Department of Subsoil Use in the Urals Federal District.

Регулирование недропользования представляет собой деятельность государства, направленную на наиболее рациональное, эффективное использование недр.

Государственное регулирование отношений недропользования осуществляется посредством управления, лицензирования, учета и контроля. В задачи государственного регулирования входят:

- определение объемов добычи основных видов полезных ископаемых на текущий период и на перспективу по Российской Федерации в целом и по регионам;

- обеспечение развития минерально-сырьевой базы и подготовки резерва участков недр, используемых для строительства подземных сооружений, несвязанных с добычей полезных ископаемых;

- установление квот на поставку добываемого минерального сырья;

- введение платежей, связанных с пользованием недрами, а также регулируемых цен на отдельные виды минерального сырья;

- установление стандартов (норм, правил) в области геологического изучения, использования и охраны недр, безопасного ведения работ, связанных с пользованием недрами.

В настоящее время недропользование в России находится на высоком уровне и нуждается в правильном управление и регулирование.

Разграничение компетенции Российской Федерации, субъектов Российской Федерации и органов местного самоуправления строится на основании норм Конституции Российской Федерации и принятых в её развитие нормативно-правовых актов. В соответствии со ст. 72 Конституции Российской Федерации [1, ст. 72], вопросы владения, пользования и распоряжения землей, недрами, водными и другими природными ресурсами, природопользование, земельное, водное, лесное законодательство, законодательство о недрах находятся в совместном ведении Российской Федерации и субъектов Российской Федерации.

Местное самоуправление в Российской Федерации обеспечивает самостоятельное решение населением вопросов местного значения, владение, пользование и распоряжение муниципальной собственностью. Детальное разграничение полномочий Российской Федерации, субъектов Российской Федерации и органов местного самоуправления в сфере регулирования отношений недропользования установлено Законом РФ «О недрах» [2, ст. 3-5].

Реализация общей федеральной политики недропользования в Российской Федерации возлагается на федеральный орган управления государственным фондом недр и его территориальные органы. Органы государственной власти субъектов Российской Федерации осуществляют регулирование отношений недропользования в пределах подведомственной им территории.

Министерство природных ресурсов и экологии Российской Федерации является федеральным органом исполнительной власти, осуществляющим функции по выработке государственной политики и нормативно-правовому регулированию в изучения, использования, воспроизводства, охраны природных ресурсов, включая управление государственным фондом недр. Министерство природных ресурсов самостоятельно принимает нормативно-правовые акты, устанавливающие

порядок государственного учета и ведения государственного реестра работ по геологическому изучению недр, участков недр, предоставленных для добычи полезных ископаемых, а также в целях, не связанных с их добычей, и лицензий на пользование недрами; определяет порядок постановки запасов полезных ископаемых на государственный баланс и их списания с государственного баланса; порядок переоформления лицензий на пользование участками недр и форму бланка лицензии на пользование недрами.

Минприроды России утверждает классификацию запасов и прогнозных ресурсов полезных ископаемых по видам полезных ископаемых, методики геолого-экономической и стоимостной оценок месторождений полезных ископаемых, устанавливает порядок и условия использования геологической информации о недрах, являющейся государственной собственностью.

Федеральное агентство по недропользованию (Роснедра) является федеральным органом исполнительной власти, осуществляющим функции по оказанию государственных услуг и управлению государственным имуществом в сфере недропользования.

На Роснедра и его территориальные органы возложены обязанности по организационному обеспечению государственной системы лицензирования пользования недрами, проведению конкурсов и аукционов на право пользования недрами и утверждению их итогов, выдаче, оформлению и регистрации лицензий на пользование недрами, внесение в них изменений и дополнений, а также переоформление лицензий. Ведение государственного кадастра месторождений и проявлений полезных ископаемых и государственного баланса запасов полезных ископаемых, государственного реестра работ по геологическому изучению недр, участков недр, предоставленных для добычи полезных ископаемых, а также в целях, не связанных с их добычей, и лицензий на пользование недрами так же возложено на Роснедра. Его территориальные органы осуществляют предоставление в пользование за плату геологической информации о недрах, выдают заключения об отсутствии полезных ископаемых в недрах под участком предстоящей застройки и разрешения на осуществление застройки площадей залегания полезных ископаемых, а также размещение в местах их залегания подземных сооружений. По решению Президента Российской Федерации, Правительства Российской Федерации и Министерство природных ресурсов ПР, за Федеральным агентством по недропользованию могут быть закреплены и иные вопросы.

Федеральная служба по надзору в сфере природопользования (Росприроднадзор) является федеральным органом геологического контроля. [3, ст. 5-6]. Росприроднадзор и его территориальные органы осуществляют контроль и надзор за геологическим изучением, рациональным использованием и охраной недр, за соблюдением

законодательства Российской Федерации и международных норм и стандартов в области морской среды и природных ресурсов внутренних морских вод, территориального моря и в исключительной экономической зоне, за рациональным использованием минеральных и живых ресурсов на континентальном шельфе. Данная служба выдает в установленном порядке лицензии на экспорт коллекционных материалов по минералогии и палеонтологии, полудрагоценных камней и изделий из них, на экспорт информации о недрах по районам и месторождениям топливно-энергетического и минерального сырья, расположенным на территории Российской Федерации, и в пределах континентального шельфа и морской зоны Российской Федерации, на создание, эксплуатацию и использование искусственных островов, сооружений и установок, проведение буровых работ, связанных с геологическим изучением, поиском, разведкой и разработкой минеральных ресурсов, а также прокладку подводных кабелей и трубопроводов во внутренних морских водах, территориальном море Российской Федерации и на континентальном шельфе Российской Федерации. Росприроднадзор и его территориальные органы организует и проводит государственную экологическую экспертизу проектов правовых актов Российской Федерации и субъектов Российской Федерации, реализация которых может привести к негативным воздействиям на природные ресурсы, нормативно-технических и инструктивно-методических документов органов государственной власти Российской Федерации, регламентирующих хозяйственную и иную деятельность, которая может оказывать воздействие на использование природных ресурсов, документации, обосновывающей соглашения о разделе продукции и концессионные договоры, а также другие договоры, предусматривающие использование природных ресурсов, находящихся в ведении Российской Федерации, субъектов Российской Федерации и органов местного самоуправления.

Федеральная служба по экологическому, технологическому и атомному надзору (Ростехнадзор) является специально уполномоченным органом в области промышленной безопасности и горного надзора. [4, ст. 11-12]

Ростехнадзор и его территориальные органы организуют и проводят в государственную экологическую экспертизу технико-экономических обоснований и Положение о Федеральной службе по надзору в сфере природопользования.

Закон РФ «О недрах» определил, что в задачи государственного регулирования входят: обеспечение геологического изучения территории РФ; обеспечение развития минерально-сырьевой базы и подготовки резерва участков недр. А также определение объемов добычи основных видов полезных ископаемых на текущий период и на перспективу по РФ в целом и по регионам; установление квот на поставку добываемого

минерального сырья; введение платежей, связанных с пользованием недрами, а также регулирование цен на отдельные виды минерального сырья; становление стандартов (норм, правил) в области геологического изучения, использования и охраны недр, безопасного ведения работ, связанных с пользованием недрами, а также рационального использования и охраны недр.

Департамент по недропользованию по Уральскому федеральному округу (далее - Департамент), сокращенное наименование - Уралнедра, является территориальным органом межрегионального уровня, осуществляющим функции Федерального агентства по недропользованию по оказанию государственных услуг и управлению государственным имуществом в сфере недропользования, а также правоприменительные функции на территории Уральского федерального округа.

Департамент имеет в своем составе следующие отделы:

- Отдел геологии и лицензирования Департамента по недропользованию по Уральскому федеральному округу по Свердловской области, сокращенное наименование Свердловскнедра - (г. Екатеринбург);
- Отдел геологии и лицензирования Департамента по недропользованию по Уральскому федеральному округу по Курганской области, сокращенное наименование Курганнедра - (г. Курган);
- Отдел геологии и лицензирования Департамента по недропользованию по Уральскому федеральному округу по Тюменской области, сокращенное наименование Тюменьнедра - (г. Тюмень);
- Отдел геологии и лицензирования Департамента по недропользованию по Уральскому федеральному округу по Челябинской области, сокращенное наименование Челябинскнедра - (г. Челябинск);
- Отдел геологии и лицензирования Департамента по недропользованию по Уральскому федеральному округу по Ханты-Мансийскому автономному округу - Югре, сокращенное наименование Югра-недра - (г. Ханты-Мансийск);
- Отдел геологии и лицензирования Департамента по недропользованию по Уральскому федеральному округу по Ямало-Ненецкому автономному округу, сокращенное наименование Ямалнедра - (г. Салехард).

Департамент в своей деятельности руководствуется Конституцией Российской Федерации, федеральными конституционными законами, федеральными законами, актами Президента Российской Федерации, нормативными правовыми актами Правительства Российской Федерации, международными договорами Российской Федерации, актами Министерства природных ресурсов и экологии Российской Федерации и Федерального агентства по недропользованию, а также настоящим Положением.

Департамент осуществляет свою деятельность во взаимодействии с территориальными органами федеральных органов исполнительной власти, органами государственной власти субъектов Российской Федерации, входящих в состав Уральского федерального округа, полномочным представителем Президента Российской Федерации в Уральском федеральном округе, органами местного самоуправления, общественными объединениями, иными организациями.

Департамент организует:

1. Государственное геологическое изучение недр.
2. Организационное обеспечение государственной системы лицензирования пользования недрами.
3. Проведение в установленном порядке конкурсов и аукционов на право пользования недрами.
4. Проведение государственной экспертизы информации о разведанных запасах полезных ископаемых, геологической, экономической информации о предоставляемых в пользование участках недр.

Департамент осуществляет:

1. Предоставление в пользование геологической информации о недрах, полученной в результате государственного геологического изучения недр.
2. Выдачу заключений об отсутствии полезных ископаемых в недрах под участками предстоящей застройки и разрешения на осуществление застройки площадей залегания полезных ископаемых, а также размещение в местах их залегания подземных сооружений.
3. Выдачу разрешения на строительство объектов капитального строительства, строительство или реконструкция которых осуществляется на земельном участке, предоставленном пользователю недр и необходимом для ведения работ, связанных с пользованием недрами (за исключением работ, связанных с пользованием участками недр местного значения) и выдачу разрешений на ввод в эксплуатацию объектов капитального строительства.
4. Учет поступающих заявок на получение лицензий, информирование о них органов исполнительной власти субъектов Российской Федерации, входящих в состав Уральского федерального округа.
5. Принятие решений о предоставлении права пользования участками недр в установленном законодательством Российской Федерации порядке.
6. Принятие решений об утверждении итогов конкурсов или аукционов на право пользования участками недр в установленном законодательством Российской Федерации порядке.

7. Выдачу, оформление и регистрацию лицензий на пользование недрами.

8. Внесение изменений и дополнений в лицензии на пользование участками недр, а также переоформление лицензий.

Департамент возглавляет начальник, назначаемый на должность и освобождаемый от должности Министром природных ресурсов и экологии Российской Федерации по представлению Руководителя Федерального агентства по недропользованию в установленном законодательством Российской Федерации порядке.

Начальник Департамента организует деятельность Департамента и несет персональную ответственность за выполнение возложенных на него полномочий.

Начальник Департамента:

1. Распределяет обязанности между своими заместителями.

2. Осуществляет учет исполнения смет доходов и расходов по бюджетным и внебюджетным средствам в соответствии с бюджетным законодательством Российской Федерации.

3. Издает организационно-распорядительные акты.

4. Утверждает положения о структурных подразделениях Департамента и должностные регламенты работников Департамента.

5. Назначает на должность и освобождает от должности работников Департамента.

6. Принимает решения о выплате премий, надбавок к должностному окладу, материальной помощи, награждении, поощрении и дисциплинарном взыскании работников Департамента.

7. Представляет на согласование в Федеральное агентство по недропользованию предложения о назначении на должность и об освобождении от должности заместителей начальника Департамента и структуру Департамента.

8. Представляет на согласование Руководителю Федерального агентства по недропользованию кандидатуры главного бухгалтера Департамента и начальников Отделов Департамента в субъектах Российской Федерации, входящих в состав Департамента.

9. Утверждает разработанное, в пределах установленных Федеральным агентством по недропользованию предельной численности работников и фонда оплаты труда, штатное расписание Департамента.

Использованные источники:

1. Конституция Российской Федерации (принята всенародным голосованием 12 декабря 1993 г.) (с учетом поправок, внесенных Законами РФ о поправках к Конституции РФ от 30 декабря 2008 г. №6-ФКЗ, от 30 декабря 2008 г. №7-ФКЗ, от 05 февраля 2014 г. № 2-ФКЗ, от 21 июля 2014 г. №11-ФКЗ). [электронный ресурс] // СПС КонсультантПлюс. URL: http://www.consultant.ru/ (дата обращения: 3.05.2020)

2. О недрах: Закон Российской Федерации от 21 февраля 1992 г. №2395-1 (в ред. от 02 августа 2019 г.) [электронный ресурс] // СПС КонсультантПлюс. URL: http://www.consultant.ru/ (дата обращения: 3.05.2020)
3. Об экологической экспертизе: Федеральный закон от 23 ноября 1995 г. №174-ФЗ (в ред. от 02 августа 2019 г.) [электронный ресурс] // СПС КонсультантПлюс. URL: http://www.consultant.ru/ (дата обращения: 5.05.2020)
4. Об охране окружающей среды: Федеральный закон от 10 января 2002 г. №7-ФЗ (в ред. от 26 июля 2019 г.) [электронный ресурс] // СПС КонсультантПлюс. URL: http://www.consultant.ru/ (дата обращения: 5.05.2020).

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Деменев С.А.
студент магистратуры
Магнитогорский государственный технический университет
им. Г.И. Носова
РФ, г. Магнитогорск

ПЛАНИРОВАНИЕ И КОНТРОЛЬ В СИСТЕМЕ ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНОГО ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются эффективность планирования дополнительного профессионального образования. Оценивается качество полученного дополнительного профессионального образования. Задачи концепции развития дополнительного образования. Подводим итог об дополнительном профессиональном образовании отмечаем ряд характерных моментов.

Ключевые слова: Образование, инновационные обучения, методы, цели, концепции развития, технологии, развития образования

Demenev S. A.
master's student
Magnitogorsk state technical University
named after G. I. Nosov
Russia, Magnitogorsk

PLANNING AND CONTROL IN THE SYSTEM OF ADDITIONAL PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

Annotation. The article discusses the effectiveness of planning additional professional education. The quality of additional professional education received is evaluated. Objectives of the concept of development of additional education. Summing up the results of additional professional education, we note a number of characteristic points.

Keywords: Education, innovative training, methods, goals, development concepts, technologies, education development

Эффективность планирования дополнительного профессионального образования определяет его дальнейшую результативность и удовлетворенность участников качеством обучения. Обучение достигнет поставленных целей лишь при условии совпадения с реальными запросами и ожиданиями потребителей образовательных услуг.

В рамках данного направления представляется необходимым разработать и внедрить технологию выявления образовательных запросов

потенциальными заказчиками обучения. Такая технология должна выявлять запросы как «среднесрочные», рассчитанные на период реализации от одного года до трех лет, так и «оперативные», возникающие в связи изменением нормативной базы в соответствующих сферах деятельности, повышением требований к уровню квалификации служащих, необходимостью оперативного освоения новых способов решения профессиональных задач, приобретения практических навыков и умений, а также вызванные конкретными поручениями федерального (регионального) уровня и требующие реализации в кратчайшие сроки. При этом необходимо учитывать сроки подготовки конкурсной документации, документации об аукционе, запроса котировок, контрактов, договоров и иных документов для оказания услуг, а также сроки, необходимые для размещения государственного и муниципального заказов.

Особо следует отметить, что изучение «среднесрочных» образовательных потребностей необходимо проводить при формировании заявок на обучение на очередной финансовый год, тогда как «оперативные» образовательные потребности должны изучаться ежеквартально.

Целесообразным представляется использование следующих критериев, по которым объективно можно оценить качество полученного дополнительного профессионального образования:

1. Удовлетворенность специалиста, прошедшего обучение, качеством полученных знаний, умений, навыков. Оценка по данному критерию проводится путем анкетирования слушателей сразу по окончании обучения.
2. Возможность реализации на практике предложений специалиста по совершенствованию его деятельности или результаты выполнения специального задания (поручения).
3. Удовлетворенность руководителя результативностью обучения специалиста, прошедшего обучение.

В большинстве случаев учебный процесс в рамках традиционного образования ориентирован на «информационное» обучение. Однако качественное и эффективное развитие профессионально-управленческого потенциала современных работников возможно только путем «инновационного» обучения.

Специфика «инновационного» обучения предполагает использование целой совокупности активных форм и методов обучения, таких как:

- сообщение систематизированной информации;
- разбор ситуаций из профессиональной деятельности слушателей;
- дискуссии по проблемным вопросам;
- ситуационные задачи;

- мозговой штурм;
- самодиагностика;
- ролевые игры;
- деловые игры;
- презентации;
- кейс-стади.

Наиболее полно данные методы обучения реализуются в такой форме учебной работы, как семинар-тренинг, в связи с этим представляется целесообразным использовать данную форму в качестве составляющей курсов повышения квалификации и программ профпереподготовки.

Методика реализации программ дополнительного профессионального образования наряду с традиционными методами «лекция – семинар» предполагает методы активного обучения, в центре которых сам слушатель, его участие с упором на формирование навыков. Необходимость сохранения теоретических дисциплин очевидна, однако важность привития навыков и обучения используемым технологиям в последнее время является наиболее актуальной. Обучение руководителей и специалистов должно исходить из принципа «знания не вытесняются, а дополняются целым набором навыков и умений, необходимых для практической деятельности».

Методика активного обучения предусматривает реализацию небольших исследовательских проектов, требующих навыков сбора информации, анализа данных, постановки целей, решения задач, принятия решения, написание доклада, его защиты и т.д. В целях большей практической направленности в процессе обучения необходимо уделять внимание обсуждению конкретных проблем и моделированию конкретных ситуаций в форме деловых и ролевых игр, других интерактивных методов обучения.

В целях повышения эффективности обучения предполагается использование выездных практических занятий как дополнительного метода получения необходимых умений и навыков.

Инвестиции в сферу обучения и развития персонала являются одним из основных показателей эффективности менеджмента как в частном секторе, так и в системе государственного и муниципального управления. Целью данного стратегического направления является создание среды, стимулирующей инновационную активность НПР и сотрудников. Достижение данной цели, возможно, прежде всего, путем решения следующих задач:

- создание корпоративной культуры, «поднимающей» статус ДПО в рамках образовательного процесса института, стимулирующей инновационную активность и инициативу НПР и сотрудников, профессионально-личностную самореализацию;

- создание системы опережающего повышения квалификации и переподготовки кадров НПР, принимающих участие в реализации ДПП, в том числе с использованием сетевого взаимодействия с вузами, предприятиями и научными организациями;
- разработке системы мотивации и поощрения НПР и сотрудников, принимающих участие в разработке и реализации ДПП.

Нельзя не отметить, что профессиональный уровень преподавателей является решающим фактором качественного и эффективного обучения. С этой целью не реже чем 1 раз в 3 года направлять преподавателей института, участвующих в реализации ДПП на повышение квалификации, в том числе в форме стажировки на ведущие предприятия реального сектора экономики по профилю преподаваемой дисциплины.

Для придания большей практической направленности и повышения качества обучения к участию в реализации ДПП необходимо привлекать руководителей и специалистов с высоким профессиональным уровнем и большим практическим опытом работы в конкретной сфере.

Указанные меры позволят в короткие сроки обновить преподавательский состав и поднять обучение на качественно новый уровень, усилив его практическую направленность.

Важнейшей задачей концепции развития ДПО является совершенствование и активное использование научно-педагогического, учебно-методического, организационного, правового, кадрового и материально-технического потенциала структурных подразделений института на те направления и формы деятельности, в которых возможно достижение наиболее весомого вклада системы ДПО в развитие института. Решение этой задачи возможно при условии:

- консолидация усилий структурных подразделений института для повышения качества услуг в сфере ДПО;
- понимание роли ДПО как средства повышения конкурентоспособности института на рынке образовательных и консультационных услуг;
- осознание значимости системы ДПО как важнейшего источника внебюджетного финансирования деятельности вуза и средства сохранения интеллектуального и кадрового потенциала.

Организацию и контроль за выполнением предусмотренных Концепцией мероприятий осуществляет руководство факультета дополнительного профессионального образования.

Тенденции роста спроса на программы ДПО можно охарактеризовать рядом факторов:

1. Осознание эволюции профессий и роста тенденции регулярной смены профессий в условиях глобализации, необходимость формирования и развития новых профессиональных компетенций.
2. Развитие онлайн-обучения, понимание культурного контекста

интернет-среды как потенциала личного и профессионального развития, а не стресса.

3. Несоответствие базового образования занимаемой должности или запросам рынка труда.

4. Законодательно закрепленное повышение квалификации (образование, культура, здравоохранение и другие отрасли).

5. Возможности карьерного роста, эффективности работы и производительности труда.

Взаимосвязь ДПО и цифровой экономики в увеличении доли занятого населения, освоившего дополнительные образовательные программы по данному направлению, выражается также в реструктуризации образовательного процесса и образовательных программ ДПО под цифровую экономику. Образовательные программы могут быть эффективнее, если будут созданы не только с учетом принципов индивидуализации, но и, например, в контексте методики дизайн-мышление. Адаптация образовательного процесса и программ под требования цифровой экономики позволит не только значительно ускорить её развитие в нашей стране, но и найти новый инновационный контур для образовательной организации. В противном случае есть риск уменьшения рынка ДПО, избежать которого в современных условиях можно только грамотно выстроенным менеджментом.

Система ДПО помогает экономике, обеспечивая квалификационное воспроизводство профессиональных групп, реагируя на запросы рынка, оперативно меняя программы и курсы.

Немаловажную роль играют и кадровые ресурсы организаций ДПО, то есть квалифицированные педагоги, работающие по образовательным программам в условиях цифровой экономики. В связи с этим, необходимо выделить важный аспект - как можно скорее увеличить долю повысивших свою квалификацию, что, по мнению ряда исследователей, возможно путём профессиональной переподготовки самих педагогических кадров. Таким образом, вполне реально создать современную образовательную среду в сфере ДПО с кадрами, владеющими компетенциями цифровой экономики, а также методикой контроля «информационного шума», культурой потребления информации, основами кибербезопасности и сетевой этики, цифровой грамотностью и т.д.

Подводя итог, необходимо отметить ряд характерных моментов.

По оценкам экспертов и на основе опыта организаций ДПО, наиболее стабильными в сфере ДПО в ближайшее время будут крупные образовательные структуры с широким ассортиментом дополнительных профессиональных программ по различным отраслям и возможностью развития цифровых технологий в обучении. К этой категории относятся организации, получающие бюджетное финансирование, поскольку они в наименьшей степени подвержены негативным экономическим тенденциям

и гарантированно обеспечены ресурсами, позволяющими выполнять как краткосрочные, так и долгосрочные образовательные программы в системе ДПО.

Для обеспечения устойчивого и эффективного развития в условиях цифровой экономики организациям ДПО необходимо разработать образовательные проекты по развитию компетенций кадрового состава в области цифровой экономики. Целесообразность подобных проектов очевидна, так как необходимо сформировать знания об особенностях цифровой среды, овладеть на профессиональном уровне цифровыми технологиями управления и защиты интеллектуальной собственности и основами кибербезопасности для максимально быстрого трансфера инноваций и продвижения цифровых компетенций образовательных программ ДПО.

Становится очевидным, что организациям ДПО в эпоху цифровой экономики необходимы конкурентные преимущества, а также активный поиск новых путей развития образовательной деятельности не только для адаптации к меняющимся условиям, но и финансовой стабильности своей деятельности.

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Деменев С.А.
студент магистратуры
Магнитогорский государственный
технический университет им. Г.И. Носова
РФ, г. Магнитогорск

ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ СИСТЕМЫ ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНОГО ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ В ДИСТАНЦИОННОЙ ФОРМЕ

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются дидактические возможности компонентов дистанционного обучения в организации учебного процесса системы дополнительного профессионального образования. Проведен анализ что именно технологии дистанционного обучения являются основой организации современного дополнительного профессионального образования, представляя собой модифицированную, более соответствующую потребностям времени технологию, основу которой составляет напряженная самостоятельная работа обучаемого с использованием современных компьютерных средств и средств связи, передачи информации.

Ключевые слова: Организация, дополнительное образование, дистанционное образование, система.

Demenev S. A.
master's student
Magnitogorsk state technical University
named after G. I. Nosov
Russia, Magnitogorsk

ORGANIZATION OF THE SYSTEM OF ADDITIONAL PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION IN REMOTE FORM

Annotation. The article discusses the didactic possibilities of distance learning components in the organization of the educational process of the system of additional professional education. The analysis of what distance learning technologies are the basis of modern organization of additional professional education, representing a modified, more appropriate time needs technology, which is based on intense individual work of the student with the use of modern computer tools and communications, transmission of information.

Keywords: Organization, additional education, distance education, system.

В федеральном законе «Об образовании» встает вопрос о развитии системы образования за счет создания благоприятных условий для формирования и функционирования инновационной структуры. Важными задачами для федеральных государственных органов и органов власти субъектов Российской Федерации становятся создание инновационных площадок федерального и регионального значения и обеспечение реализации инновационных проектов и программ и внедрение их результатов в практику.

Анализ научно-литературных источников по исследуемой проблеме показывает, что именно технологии дистанционного обучения являются основой организации современного дополнительного профессионального образования, представляя собой модифицированную, более соответствующую потребностям времени технологию, основу которой составляет напряженная самостоятельная работа обучаемого с использованием современных компьютерных средств и средств связи, передачи информации [13, 5, 6 и др.].

Технологию дистанционного обучения определяют, как систему методов, специфических средств и форм обучения, посредством которой реализуется содержание обучения, осуществляется целенаправленная совокупность педагогических процедур, регулирующих операционный состав деятельности обучаемых, ее структуру и развитие. Исследуя дидактические основы дистанционного обучения, А.А. Андреев отмечает, что перспектива развития дистанционного образования связывалась с вытеснением традиционных форм образования. Но по мере широкого внедрения технологий дистанционного обучения в педагогическую практику пришло осознание того, что ее методы и средства могут быть применимы во всех формах образовательного процесса [10].

Проанализируем дидактические возможности компонентов дистанционного обучения в организации учебного процесса системы дополнительного профессионального образования. В современной дидактике накоплен научный опыт, раскрывающий сущность понятия «методы обучения», но единое мнение по этой дефиниции отсутствует. Ю.К. Бабанский определяет метод обучения как способ упорядоченной взаимосвязи деятельности преподавателя и обучающихся, направленный на решение задач образования [7]. И.Ф. Харламов считает, что метод обучения – это способ обучающей работы преподавателя и организации учебно-познавательной деятельности обучающихся по решению различных дидактических задач, направленных на овладение изучаемым материалом [12]. На наш взгляд, наиболее целостное определение метода обучения, которого будем придерживаться, формулирует А.В. Сластенин: «под методами осуществления целостного педагогического процесса следует понимать способы профессионального взаимодействия педагога и

обучающихся с целью решения образовательно-воспитательных задач» [7, с. 296].

Анализ методов обучения в организации дополнительного профессионального образования проведем, используя классификацию методов обучения, разработанную М.Н. Скаткиным и И.Я. Лернером. Так как успешность обучения в большей степени зависит от степени самостоятельности обучающихся, то как основной признак выделен характер познавательной деятельности обучающихся по усвоению изучаемого материала.

Информационно-рецептивный метод предполагает, что передача учебной информации производится с использованием различных дидактических средств, в том числе учебников и учебных пособий в электронной форме. Этот метод является одним из наиболее экономичных способов передачи информации и предполагает большой объем самостоятельной работы обучающихся с учебной литературой, обучающими программами, с образовательными ресурсами, с информационными базами данных. При организации учебного процесса в системе дистанционного обучения эта особенность информационно-рецептивного метода делает его очень используемым. Репродуктивный метод обучения основан на алгоритмическом характере деятельности обучающихся – это выполнение различных упражнений и задач, аналогичных представленным в рекомендациях, методических указаниях, что обеспечивает формирование практических умений и навыков. Соответственно, этот метод также является применимым в практике дистанционного обучения.

В педагогической практике для активизации поиска и открытия обучающимися новых знаний используются методы проблемного изложения и частично-поисковый (эвристический). Деятельность обучающегося в первом случае заключается не только в восприятии, осмыслении готовых научных выводов, но и в прослеживании за логикой доказательств. При использовании частично-поискового метода процесс мышления приобретает продуктивный характер под руководством преподавателя. Основное назначение метода – постепенная подготовка обучающихся к самостоятельному решению проблемных ситуаций. Оба эти метода предполагают непосредственное взаимодействие обучающего и обучающегося, что в условиях дистанционного обучения затруднено.

Весьма перспективно использование при организации дистанционного обучения исследовательского метода, предполагающего постановку проблемы и формулирования задач по ее решению обучающимися. Преподаватель предоставляет методические рекомендации по рациональным способам решения поставленной проблемы, далее обучающиеся самостоятельно изучают научные и учебные источники по исследуемой проблеме, проводят наблюдения и выполняют различные

действия поискового характера. Интерактивность, самостоятельность, активный поиск наблюдаются в исследовательской деятельности в полном объеме. Методы учебной деятельности естественно переходят в методы научного поиска. Придание учебной деятельности обучающихся исследовательского характера развивает их инициативность, самостоятельность, творческое использование знаний в нестандартных ситуациях.

Таким образом, наиболее применимы в условия дистанционного обучения в системе дополнительного образования информационно-рецептивный и репродуктивный, а также исследовательский методы.

В вузовской практике независимо от вида образования (очное, заочное, дистанционное) функционируют разнообразные организационные формы обучения: лекции, практические занятия (семинары, практикумы), самостоятельная работа и так далее. Процесс обучения сопровождается и завершается на каждом этапе обучения различными видами контроля. Главная цель лекций – формирование ориентировочной основы у обучаемых для успешного усвоения учебного материала. Специфика дистанционного обучения обусловливает проведение лекций в реальном (online) времени, или в продолженном времени (offline) с использованием телевидения, теле- и видеоконференций.

Видеолекции могут транслироваться через телекоммуникации в учебные центры дополнительного профессионального образования, но, учитывая специфику дистанционного обучения (например, разницу по часовым поясам), такие виды лекций целесообразно использовать при изложении трудных разделов учебного материала или при недостаточной методической проработке изучаемых курсов. Неоспоримое достоинство такого вида лекций – возможность изучения лекционного материала в любое удобное время, а также возможность неоднократного прослушивания наиболее трудно усваиваемого материала. Специально рекомендуется проведение дистанционных лекций с использованием текстовых материалов по теме с расширенным содержанием за счет дополнительного материала и последующей консультацией обучающихся у преподавателя по электронной почте.

Важнейшую роль в выработке навыков и умений применения полученных знаний играют практикумы. Как и проведение лекционных занятий, проведение практикумов требует от преподавателя глубокой методической проработки этого вида занятий, так как необходимо предусмотреть предварительную подготовку обучающихся по теме практических занятий, включая предоставление методики решения задач или методики проведения лабораторной работы. Далее рассматриваются задачи повышенной сложности или задачи творческого характера. Соответственно, необходимо проведение консультаций с использованием online технологий. Проведение лабораторного практикума имеет большую

специфику, учитывающую особенности изучаемой предметной области. Поэтому следует при проведении лабораторного практикума использовать компьютерные обучающие системы и компьютерные тренажеры, что обеспечивает отработку практических навыков и умений на [9, 8, 11, 10 и др.].

Контроль знаний, умений, навыков, полученных в процессе обучения, оказывает стимулирующее воздействие и влияет на поведение обучающегося, помогает выявить пробелы в знаниях, формирует творческое отношение к обучению и стремление развить свои способности. Контрольные мероприятия устанавливают обратную связь от обучающегося к преподавателю. В условиях использования дистанционного обучения при организации дополнительного профессионального образования отсутствует очный контакт преподавателей с обучающимися. Поэтому важно установить обратную связь в виде входного, текущего и итогового контроля, дающую возможность осуществлять управление процессом обучения, учитывать индивидуально результаты каждого обучаемого при планировании и последующей организации его обучения. Особое внимание при этом уделяется самоконтролю обучающихся посредством самотестирования по разделам учебной дисциплины, в том числе с использованием компьютерных программ.

Самостоятельная работа обучающихся при дистанционном обучении является ведущей, органично сочетая и дополняя все организационные формы учебного процесса.

При организации самостоятельной работы акцент ставится на создании и обеспечении обучающихся учебными, учебно-методическими материалами, средствами обучения и на решении проблемы аппаратно-технической поддержки образовательного процесса. Проводя анализ средств обучения с учетом их специфических особенностей организации дистанционного обучения, А.А. Андреев выделил следующие их группы [1]: бумажные издания, сетевые учебно-методические пособия, компьютерные обучающие программы, дидактические аудио- и видеоматериалы, лабораторные дистанционные практикумы. На основании изучения практической деятельности вузовских подразделений дополнительного профессионального образования следует отметить, что в учебном процессе с применением технологий дистанционного обучения целесообразно их комплексное использование. Применение средств дистанционного обучения в учебном процессе дополнительного профессионального образования требует системности и технологичности, что существенно влияет на повышение эффективности учебной деятельности обучающихся.

Анализ компонентов дистанционного обучения обусловливает возможность его применения в учебном процессе дополнительного

профессионального образования. Причем использование дистанционного обучения позволяет повысить качество учебной деятельности обучающихся за счет использования эффективных методов обучения, за счет использования разнообразных организационных форм учебного процесса, но требует всесторонней информационной и технологической поддержки и использования комплексного учебно-методического обеспечения.

В условиях информационного общества ДПО получило новое развитие благодаря онлайн-курсам. Вместе с тем, создание таких курсов требует подготовки преподавателей, в том числе, средствами дистанционных курсов ДПО. Необходимо сосредоточиться на проблемах преподавателей, которые учатся созданию онлайн-контента через онлайн-курсы, зачастую не являясь продвинутыми пользователями информационных технологий. Слушатели таких курсов сталкиваются как с типичными проблемами обучающихся на онлайн-курсах, так и со специфическими, связанными с подготовкой специалистов веб-мастеринга и веб-дизайна.

Дополнительное образование становится всё более технологичным, использует онлайн-образование - видео-лекции, вебинары, обмен заданиями/решениями по электронной почте, чаты, форумы, онлайн-тестирование и др. При этом большинство преподавателей, пройдя такие курсы, не имеют опыта создания подобных материалов для студентов и слушателей.

Одной из ключевых проблем онлайн-курсов повышения квалификации по созданию дистанционных обучающих модулей является обратная связь, которая крайне ограниченна и предполагает возможность:

- загрузить выполнение задания и пройти тест (с получением результатов с комментариями),
- обратиться в службу технической поддержки в случае сбоя или непонимания, что хочет от тебя система.

Однако, у большинства слушателей возникает много вопросов разного характера при обучении созданию дистанционных курсов и касающихся технических аспектов (размер и тип шрифта, работа с рисунками, формулами, размещение таблиц, презентаций, видео-файлов, формат файлов и т.п.), технологических нюансов (размещение различных типов файлов на одной веб-странице, например, размещение рисунка в тексте, сочетание видео и рисунков, создание формул веб-средствами и т.п.), дизайнерских тонкостей (сочетание цветов, размера и стиля текста, масштабируемость информации для различных экранов и т.п.). На все эти вопросы легко бы мог ответить лектор, но в рамках фиксированного контента онлайн-курсов это возможно только созданием чата (по аналогии с вебинарами), но это сложно. К тому же, как и на вебинарах, зачастую участники чата не читают предыдущую информацию (вопрос-ответ), а

ждут ответ на собственный вопрос. Возможно, создание FAQ-страницы могло бы снять часть вопросов, но не всегда может помочь данному конкретному слушателю решить его проблему.

К сожалению, для онлайн-курсов, мы – человек ориентированные преподаватели и слушатели, поэтому вебинары и онлайн- лекции с «говорящими головами» для нас более привлекательны, чем полностью автоматизированная система дистанционного обучения, созданию которой мы стремимся научиться. Нам необходим человек, который ответит на наши вопросы, возникающие в ходе обучения, прокомментирует выполнение нами заданий, даст совет по совершенствованию курса или его дизайна.

Опыт других онлайн-курсов и студентов, позиционирующих себя продвинутыми пользователями, говорит о том, что онлайн- курс не может быть абсолютной заменой оффлайновой системы обучения «лицом-к-лицу». При проверке остаточных знаний спустя полгода большинство уже не в состоянии пройти итоговое тестирование - они забыли лекционный материал онлайн-курса. Отсутствие преподавателя, его участия в обучении, снижает эффективность усвоения информации и формирования умений и навыков.

Наиболее эффективным представляется сочетание онлайн- и оффлайн-способов преподнесения информации, работы со слушателями. Необходимость обратной связи в форме диалога, дискуссии представляется неотъемлемой частью усвоения материала, возможности его последующего применения в различных образовательных ситуациях.

Таким образом, к способам решения выявленных в ходе анализа проблем можно отнести:

- в рамках онлайн-обучения деление уровней подготовки преподавателей к созданию онлайн-курсов. Например - ассистент, преподаватель, автор курса и т.п.. Это позволит постепенно повышать компетентность преподавателя в создании онлайн-контента;
- непрерывное онлайн-сопровождение обучения на таких курсах посредством обратной связи со специалистом, курирующим данное обучение, через электронную почту, видеоконференцию и др.;
- создание FAQ-страницы с максимальным количеством вопросов у слушателей данных курсов;
- возможность офлайн-взаимодействия со специалистом, курирующим данное обучение, для решения индивидуальных проблем.

Поиск возможных путей модернизации существующей программы привел к идее дополнительных профессиональных программ (ДПП) и повышения квалификации (ПК) для ведущих специалистов подготовки бакалавриата и магистратуры, т.е. тех, кто, в свою очередь, будет разрабатывать новые образовательные программы (спецкурсы), формирующие у студентов востребованные на рынке труда компетенции.

Содержание таких образовательных программ (спецкурсов) необходимо постоянно совершенствовать адекватно меняющимся запросам рынка труда.

Этой идеи необходима программа повышения квалификации формирующая новые компетенции у специалистов вузов, обязанностями которых будут:

- мониторинг внешнего рынка на востребованность инноваций (по факту начала внедрения, отслеживание научных до-

стижений в it-сфере, определение в публикациях, научных трудах);

- формулировка новых профессиональных компетенций;
- оперативная разработка спецкурсов с учетом новых компетенций;
- систематическое совершенствование спецкурсов адекватно новым и перспективным запросам постоянно меняющегося рынка труда;
- взаимодействие с будущими работодателями, поскольку выполнение государственных и национальных задач по технологическому прорыву - общее дело вузов и работодателей.

Хочется сделать акцент на том, что в данной ситуации особенно важным является взаимодействие с будущими работодателями, знание их потребностей в определенных инновациях и их готовность взращивать кадровый потенциал, вовлекая студентов в качестве практикантов в свои проекты. Это повысит их сознательную мотивацию и уровень профессиональной подготовки (пригодности) будущих молодых специалистов. Предварительно между работодателями и вузом должна быть достигнута договоренность о том, что работодатель ждет таких специалистов, а вуз может их подготовить.

Таким образом, постоянно актуализируемые спецкурсы, которые будут встраиваться в вариативную часть образовательной программы, позволят студентам получать профессиональные знания и навыки, востребованные современным рынком труда, а мы достигнем желаемой актуальности направления подготовки «Управление персоналом».

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Демко Ю.В.
студент
Гомельский государственный университет им. Ф. Скорины
Беларусь, г. Гомель
научный руководитель: Бова И.А.
старший преподаватель
кафедры экономической информатики, учета и коммерции
Гомельский государственный университет им. Ф. Скорины
Беларусь, г. Гомель

ВЫРУЧКА ОТ РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ ПРОДУКЦИИ: СРАВНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА НОРМ МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ СТАНДАРТОВ ФИНАНСОВОЙ ОТЧЕТНОСТИ И ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛЬСТВА РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются и сравниваются нормы Международного стандарта финансовой отчетности № 15 «Выручка по договорам с покупателями» и нормы законодательства Республики Беларусь в части признания в бухгалтерском учете выручки от реализации продукции. Устанавливаются отличия отечественных правил бухгалтерского учета от международных стандартов финансовой отчетности.

Ключевые слова: бухгалтерский учет, выручка от реализации продукции, доходы и расходы, международные стандарты финансовой отчетности.

Demko Yu.
student
Francisk Skorina Gomel State University
Belarus, Gomel
Scientific director: Bova I.
university lecturer
Francisk Skorina Gomel State University
Belarus, Gomel

REVENUE FROM SALES OF PRODUCTS: COMPARATIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND LEGISLATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

Abstract. The article examines and compares the norms of the International Financial Reporting Standard No. 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Buyers" and the norms of the legislation of the Republic of Belarus in terms of recognizing the proceeds from the sale of products in accounting. The differences between domestic accounting rules and international financial reporting standards are established.

Keywords: accounting, revenue from sales of products, income and expenses, international financial reporting standards.

Объем реализации продукции оценивается показателем выручки. Понятие выручки – одно из ключевых понятий в бухгалтерском и налоговом учете, так как от этого понятия зависит правильность определения доходов предприятия, а также правильность исчисления основных налогов, уплачиваемых из выручки.

Выручка от реализации продукции – это денежные средства либо иное имущество в денежном выражении, полученные или подлежащие получению в результате реализации товаров, готовой продукции, работ, услуг по ценам, тарифам в соответствии с договором [1, с. 53].

Точного понятия выручки до принятия Международных стандартов финансовой отчетности (далее – МСФО) в белорусском законодательстве не было. С 1 января 2017 года в Республике Беларусь МСФО введены в качестве технического нормативного правового акта.

В соответствии с МСФО № 15 «Выручка по договорам с покупателями» под выручкой понимается валовое поступление экономических выгод в течение определенного периода, возникающее в ходе обычной деятельности организации, если оно приводит к увеличению собственного капитала, но не связано со взносами участников капитала [2, с. 39].

Выручка от реализации продукции согласно международному принципу начисления и действующему законодательству признается в бухгалтерском учете в момент перехода права собственности на продукцию. Чтобы отразить выручку в бухгалтерском учете, ее сумма должна быть определена в соответствующих документах. Соответственно, продукция считается реализованной, если она отгружена, и на нее предъявлены покупателю расчетные документы.

Выручка от реализации продукции признается в бухгалтерском учете при соблюдении следующих условий:

– покупателю переданы риски и выгоды, связанные с правом собственности на продукцию, товары;

– сумма выручки может быть определена;

– имеется вероятность увеличения экономических выгод организации в результате хозяйственной операции;

– расходы, которые произведены или будут произведены при

совершении хозяйственной операции, могут быть определены [2, с. 40].

При определении даты признания выручки от реализации продукции организация учитывает также особенности функционирования деятельности и условия заключенных договоров.

Инструкция по бухгалтерскому учету доходов и расходов, утвержденная постановлением Министерства финансов Республики Беларусь, позволяет отечественным организациям в отличие от МСФО признавать выручку от реализации продукции до даты передачи покупателю рисков и выгод, связанных с правом собственности на продукцию [3].

Порядок определения даты признания выручки от реализации продукции, товаров закрепляется в учетной политике организации.

Выручка от выполнения работ, оказания услуг признается в национальном бухгалтерском учете при соблюдении следующих условий:

– сумма выручки может быть определена;

– организацией предполагается получение экономических выгод в результате совершения хозяйственной операции;

– степень готовности или завершенность работы, услуги на отчетную дату может быть определена;

– расходы, которые произведены при выполнении работы, оказании услуги, и расходы, необходимые для завершения работы, услуги, могут быть определены [3].

МСФО № 15 устанавливает принципы, которые должна применять организация при оценке и признании выручки и соответствующих денежных потоков. Основной принцип требует признания организацией выручки в сумме, отражающей возмещение, право на которое организация ожидает получить в обмен на передачу товаров или услуг покупателю.

Стандарт предписывает признавать выручку в то время или по мере того, как фирма выполняет обязанность по исполнению договора путем передачи обещанного товара или оказания услуги покупателю. Актив передается в то время или по мере того, как покупатель получает контроль над ним. При этом в некоторых случаях выручка должна признаваться на протяжении определенного периода времени по методу результатов или по методу ресурсов в зависимости от характера реализуемых товара или услуги. Такие случаи возникают, когда:

– покупатель одновременно получает и потребляет выгоды, связанные с выполнением продавцом обязанности по мере ее выполнения;

– в процессе выполнения продавцом своей обязанности создается или улучшается актив;

– у создаваемого продукта нет альтернативного использования.

МСФО № 15 уточняет также возможность и особенности признания выручки для разных ситуаций (право на возврат, гарантии, опционы,

договоры обратной покупки и другие). Например, для учета передачи продукции с правом на возврат компания-продавец должна признавать:

– выручку от переданной продукции в размере возмещения, право на которое она ожидает получить (таким образом, выручка не будет признаваться в отношении продукции, которая, как ожидается, будет возвращена);

– обязательство в отношении возврата средств;

– актив (и соответствующую корректировку себестоимости продаж) в отношении права на получение продукции от покупателей при исполнении обязательства в отношении возврата средств.

После признания выручки риск фактического неполучения денежных средств рассматривается как расходы по сомнительным долгам, что предусмотрено стандартом и действующими правилами бухгалтерского учета Республики Беларусь.

Необходимо отметить, что в Инструкции по бухгалтерскому учету доходов и расходов не рассмотрены отдельно случаи обмена товарами (услугами) с доплатой, а также не установлены специальные правила в отношении признания доходов при обмене аналогичными товарами (услугами). МСФО № 15, в свою очередь, рассматривает различные варианты продажи (например, как в случае отсрочки платежа оценка выручки определяется дисконтированием предполагаемых денежных поступлений на основе условной процентной ставки).

Кроме этого, в вышеуказанной инструкции не указано следующее обязательное условие признание выручки от реализации по стандартам МСФО: «организация больше не участвует в управлении в той степени, которая обычно ассоциируется с правом собственности, и фактически не контролирует проданные товары» [2, с. 42].

По существующей правоприменительной и договорной практике розничная торговля в случае, если товары не реализуются в течение определенного периода времени, может вернуть их поставщикам, а, следовательно, право собственности не переходит полностью к покупателям. То есть, в данном случае выручку по нормам МСФО № 15 признавать нельзя.

В МСФО № 15 установлено также, что выручка должна оцениваться по справедливой стоимости полученного или подлежащего получению возмещения. Справедливая стоимость – цена, которая была бы получена при продаже актива или уплачена при передаче обязательства в ходе обычной сделки между участниками рынка на дату оценки. Выручка по нормам МСФО № 15 не включает в себя налоги, исчисляемые из выручки [2, с. 42].

Таким образом, можно сделать вывод, что отечественные правила бухгалтерского учета приближены к международным стандартам финансовой отчетности. При этом происходит так называемая увязка

доходов и расходов (т.е. выручка и расходы, относящиеся к одной и той же операции или какому-либо событию, признаются одновременно). Продукция считается реализованной, если она отгружена и на нее предъявлены покупателю расчетные документы, следовательно, выручка от реализации продукции в бухгалтерском учете признается в момент отгрузки продукции и предъявления на нее покупателю (заказчику) расчетных документов.

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Джабборов Д.Т.
младший научный сотрудник
Институт Биоорганической химии
им. акад. А.С.Садыкова АН РУз
Ташкент
Худойбердиев Т.А.
младший научный сотрудник
Институт Биоорганической химии
им. акад. А.С.Садыкова АН РУз
Ташкент
Назаров Г.А.
докторант PhD
Институт Биоорганической химии
им. акад. А.С.Садыкова АН РУз
Назарова С.Б.
студент магистратуры
Ташкентский Химико-Технологический институт
Узбекистан, г. Ташкент

ФИЗИКО-ХИМИЧЕСКИЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ ВЫСВОБОЖДЕНИЯ БИОЛОГИЧЕСКИ АКТИВНЫХ ВЕЩЕСТВ ИЗ МАКЛЮРА ОРАНЖЕВАЯ

Аннотация: Теоретические и экспериментально обоснован подход к разработке масляного экстракта из плодов маклюры оранжевой. На основаниии фармако-технологических и физико-химических исследований подсолнечное масло по выходу БАВ было выбрано в качестве эффективного экстрагента.

Наиболее рациональным признан метод РПА-экстракции, который позволил извлечь на 30 % больше БАВ в сравнении с другими методами. Изучены и обоснованы наиболее эффективные условия экстракции данным методом. Разработана технологическая схема производства экстракта, описаны основные технологические стадии.

Ключевые слова: Маклюра, экстракт, этанол, настойка БАВ.

Jabborov J.T.
a junior researcher of the Institute of Bioorganic Chemistry
Acad. A.S. Sadykov
Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan
Xudoyberdiyev T.A.
a junior researcher of the Institute of Bioorganic Chemistry
Acad. A.S. Sadykov

Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan
Nazarov G.A.
PhD student
Institute of Bioorganic Chemistry Acad. A.S. Sadykov
Academy of Sciences
of the Republic of Uzbekistan
Nazarova S.B.
assistant
Tashkent Institute of Chemical Technology
Uzbekistan, Tashkent

PHYSICOCHEMICAL STUDY OF THE RELEASE OF BIOLOGICALLY ACTIVE SUBSTANCES FROM MACLURA ORANGE

Abstract: Theoretical and experimentally substantiated approach to the development of an oil extract from the fruit of the orange maclura. On the basis of pharmaco-technological and physicochemical studies, sunflower oil was selected as an effective extractant in terms of BAS yield.

The most rational is the RPA-extraction method, which made it possible to extract 30% more biologically active substances in comparison with other methods. The most effective extraction conditions by this method have been studied and substantiated. A technological scheme for the production of the extract was developed, the main technological stages were described.

Key words: Maclura, extract, ethanol, BAS tincture.

Введение. Маклюра оранжевая (Maclura aurantiaca, Maclura pomifera), семейство тутовые (Moraceae). Растение также известно под названиями: Маклюра яблоконосная, Адамово яблоко, Красильная шелковица, Ioxylon pomiferum, Toxylon pomiferum, Osage Orange, Bois d'Are, Hedge apple, Horse apple. Вид получил свое название в честь американского геолога Вильяма Маклюра (1763-1840) [1,3].

Литературный обзор. В традиционной медицине маклюра оранжевая изучена недостаточно, однако известно ее широкое применение и ценность в медицине народной. В качестве лекарственного сырья используют спелые свежие соплодия. Водно-спиртовые извлечения используют наружно и внутрь по каплям при онкологических и сердечно-сосудистых заболеваниях. Масляные извлечения широко используют наружно при артритах, остеохондрозе, проктите, простатите, кожных и геморрагических заболеваниях[1,2].

Настойка маклюры применяется наружно при лечении следующих болезней: полиартрит, подагра, отложение солей, радикулит, наличие шпор. Растирают настойкой 2-3 раза в день[4,6].

Настойку маклюры принимают внутрь при раке предстательной железы, легких, горла, губ, при других опухолях. При раке кости, крови, при суставных заболеваниях. Настойка маклюры считается хорошим средством для рассасывания как злокачественных, так и доброкачественных опухолей (мастопатии, миомы, фибромиомы и др.). Принимают настойку маклюры внутрь при злокачественных опухолях длительно, а при доброкачественных - в течение 3 месяцев (иногда более). [4,5]

Внутрь настойку применяют в гомеопатических дозах методом наращивания. Первую неделю начинают с 3 капель за раз 1 раз в день до еды. 2-я неделя - по 2 раза в день; 3-я неделя - 3 раза в день. Затем каждую неделю увеличивают в один из приемов на 1 каплю. Обычно к 30 неделе доводят до 30 капель за прием по 3 раза в день. Затем идет снижение дозы каждую неделю на 1 каплю за один прием. [3]

Для получения масляного извлечения из маклюры резанные соломкой плоды закладывают в банку доверху и заливают растительным маслом. Затем через 1 неделю сливают и сильно отжимают остаток. Применяют при аденомах и полипах носа. Нос при этом хорошо очищают и закладывают турунды с маслом маклюры. При ушных болях его закапывают в ухо по 3-5 капель. [4,6,7]

Материалы и методы.

1. Соплодие маклюры представляет собой совокупность зрелых плодов одного соцветия, четко обособленного от вегетативной части побега. Очень крупное соплодие маклюры образуется от срастания плодов с сочной осью и другими элементами соцветия.

На поперечном срезе хорошо прослеживаются три "пояса" - первый и третий представлены непосредственно мякотью плода, средний включает в себе семена в количестве 40-50 штук и более. При повреждении плод выделяет липкий млечный сок кремового цвета.

Для определения числовых характеристик сырья нами были определены влажность, общая зола и зола нерастворимая в кислоте хлороводородной, а также экстрактивные вещества. табл. 1

2. Роль элементов в функционировании организма человека общеизвестна. Они являются неотъемлемой частью биохимических процессов. Растения - основной источник элементов. Последние, находятся в растениях в естественном наборе в органически связанной, наиболее доступной и усвояемой форме, т.е. в оптимальном для человека соотношении. Содержание элементов в лекарственном растительном сырье (ЛРС) вполне достаточно для терапевтического влияния на организм [7,8].

Растения являются не только основными источниками элементов. Наряду с этим элементный состав отражает воздействие окружающей среды на растение. Определение уровня экологической чистоты важно для

оценки качества и безопасного применения ЛРС, способного накапливать токсические элементы [8].

Определение микроэлементного состава плодов и экстрактов маклюры проводили при помощи атомно-эмиссионного спектрографа ДФС-8 с использованием ГО. Метод исследования описан в разделе 2. Результаты исследований приведены в табл. 2.

3. Для более подробной оценки фитохимического состава плодов маклюры оранжевой методом газовой хроматографии с масс-спектрометрическим детектированием (ГХ-МС) нами проведено дополнительное исследование по изучению гексанового экстракта. Для получения гексанового экстракта 20 г измельченного сырья было экстрагировано гексаном в количестве 200 мл в аппарате Сокслета до полного истощения сырья.

4. Для сравнения качественного состава экстрактов мы воспользовались методом тонкослойной хроматографии (ТСХ), для чего использовали хроматографические пластины марки «Sorbfil» ПТСХ-АФ-В-УФ 10х15. Для изофлавонов и фитостеринов нами была подобрана система растворителей гексан-этилацетат (10:1), опрыскивание проводили 1% раствором ванилина в серной кислоте с дальнейшим нагреванием при 105° в течении 10 мин.

Идентификацию анализируемых веществ осуществляли в сравнении со стандартными образцами лупеола ("Santa Cruz Biotechnology", США), β-ситостерина и изофлавонов осайина и помиферина ("BioBioPhaCo., Ltd.", Китай).

Результаты.

Таблица. 1

1.Результаты определения числовых характеристик плодов маклюры оранжевой

Влажность х %	Общая зола, х %	Зола нераство-римая в HCl, х %	Экстрактивные вещества, х %				
			Вода	Этанол 40%	Этанол 70%	Этанол 90%	Гексан
10,82±0,22	3,61±0,09	0,47±0,03	27,1±0,51	25,9±0,44	28,5±0,53	31,2±0,36	33,4±0,48

Для определения числовых характеристик сырья нами были определены влажность, общая зола и зола нерастворимая в кислоте хлороводородной, а также экстрактивные вещества.

Спектральный элементный анализ плодов маклюры оранжевой

Таблица. 2

№	Элемент	Плоды, мг/г	Спиртовой экстракт, мг/г	Гексановый экстракт, мг/г	Масляный экстракт, мг/г
1	K	20,235±0,441	16, 594±0,353	13,614±0,321	10,318±0,223
2	Ca	5,459±0,123	3,398±0,082	3,216±0,072	4,137±0,115
3	Mg	2,326±0,051	2,513±0,054	1,526±0,036	1,349±0,033
4	Si	1,232±0,027	0,934±0,021	1,013±0,028	0,754±0,015
5	P	1,214±0,028	0,824±0,022	1,331±0,039	2,095±0,048
6	Na	0,317±0,007	0,264±0,007	0,134±0,003	0,134±0,003
7	Al	0,065±0,002	$0,005\pm1\cdot10^{-4}$	$0,005\pm1\cdot10^{-4}$	$0,004\pm9,5\cdot10^{-5}$
8	Fe	0,063±0,002	0,031±0,001	$0,008\pm1,5\cdot10^{-4}$	0,055±0,001
9	Sr	0,061±0,001	$0,003\pm1\cdot10^{-4}$	$0,013\pm2,910^{-4}$	0,051±0,001
10	Cu	$0,005\pm1\cdot10^{-4}$	$0,003\pm1\cdot10^{-4}$	$0,011\pm2,8\cdot10^{-4}$	$0,004\pm9,8\cdot10^{-5}$
11	Mn	$0,004\pm9\cdot10^{-5}$	$0,003\pm1\cdot10^{-4}$	$0,001\pm3\cdot10^{-5}$	$0,004\pm1,1\cdot10^{-4}$
12	Pb	<0,001	<0,001	<0,001	<0,001
13	Ni	<0,001	<0,001	<0,001	<0,001
14	Mo	<0,001	<0,001	<0,001	<0,001
15	Cr	<0,001	<0,001	<0,001	<0,001
16	Sn	<0,001	<0,001	<0,001	<0,001
17	Bi	<0,001	<0,001	<0,001	<0,001
18	V	<0,001	<0,001	<0,001	<0,001

В плодах маклюры было обнаружено 18 элементов. Из них в наибольшем количестве содержаться такие макроэлементы как K, Ca, Mg, Si, P, Na. При этом отмечено, что практически все элементы частично или полностью могут переходить в экстракционные извлечения (таблица 3.5).

Для оценки экологической чистоты ЛРС особое значение имеют результаты определения в нем особо токсичных металлов, таких как кадмий, руть, свинец, мышьяк. Результаты проведенных исследований позволяют сделать вывод о невысоком содержании или отсутствии этих веществ, как в плодах растения, так и в их экстрактах.

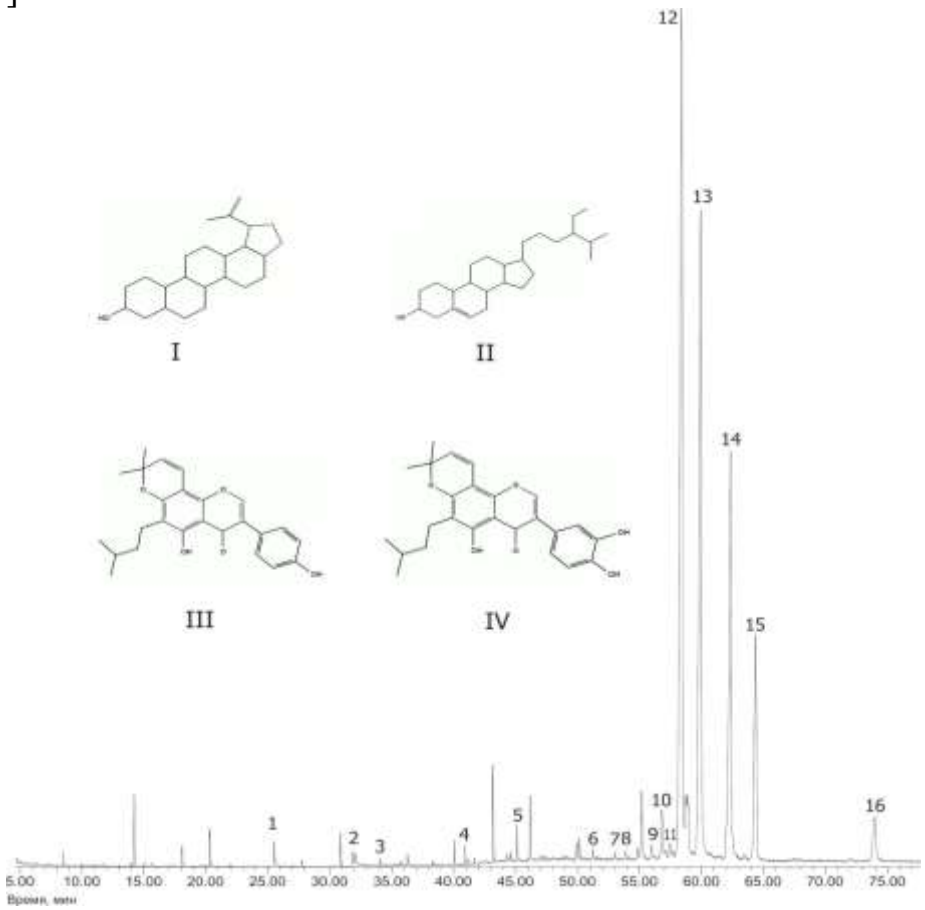
Условия хроматографического анализа описаны в разделе 3.

Результаты, представленные на хроматограмме (рис.1), позволяют утверждать о преимущественном содержании в плодах маклюры произрастающей в Казахстане таких биологически активных веществ как: тритерпены, изофлавоны, фитостерины, токоферолы и полиненасыщенные жирные кислоты. Относительное количественное содержание БАВ представлено в табл.3.

Согласно результатам, в наибольшем относительном количестве в экстракте преобладают тетрациклический тритерпен – ланостерол (34,16%) и его ацетат (15,83%), а также пентациклический тритерпен лупеол (25,84%) и его ацетат (8,39%).

Ланостерол является предшественником стероидных соединений и известен своими антиоксидантными, антимутагенными и антиканцерогенными свойствами. Изучены свойства ланостерола содержащегося в чаге, который входит в препараты «Настойка чаги» и «Бефунгин» [9, 10].

Широко описаны свойства лупеола выделенного из коры березы, по своей структуре он очень близок к бетулину. Установлено что данные соединения обладают антиоксидантной, противовоспалительной и иммуномодулирующей активностями. Имеются также положительные данные о влиянии лупеола на заболевания предстательной железы. Была доказана эффективность лупеола в торможении пролиферации раковых клеток [9].



1 - пальмитиновая кислота, 2 - линолевая кислота, 3 - додекатриеновая кислота, 4 - олеиновая кислота, 5 - сквален, 6 - α-токоферола ацетат, 7 - кампестерин, 8 - стигмастерин, 9 - обтусифолиол, 10 - ситостерин, 11 - фукостерин, 12 - ланостерол, 13 - лупеол, 14 - ланостерола ацетат, 15 -лупеола ацетат, 16 - изофлавоны.

I - лупеол, II - ситостерин, III - осайин, IV - помиферин.

Рис.1. ГХ-МС хроматограмма гексанового экстракта плодов маклюры оранжевой.

Таблица.3

Относительное содержание БАВ идентифицированных в гексановом экстракте плодов маклюры методом ГХ-МС

№	Химическое соединение	Время удерживания	мин Площадь пика, %
1	Ланостерол	58,398	34,16
2	Лупеол	59,933	25,84
3	Ланостерола ацетат	62,345	15,83
4	Лупеола ацетат	64,346	8,39
5	Изофлавоны	73,995	2,17
6	Ситостерин	56,799	1,43
7	Линолевая кислота	31,874	0,37
8	Сквален	45,117	0,37
9	Обтусифолиол	55,991	0,29
10	Фукостерол	57,457	0,29
11	Стигмастерол	54,857	0,24
12	Кампестерол	53,857	0,23
13	Пальмитиновая кислота	25,515	0,22
14	α-токоферола ацетат	51,225	0,2
15	Додекатриеновая кислота	34,099	0,08
16	Олеиновая кислота	41,149	0,05

Плоды маклюры богаты содержанием группы фитостеринов, из которых наибольший интерес представляет ситостерин. Данное соединение по своей химической структуре очень близко к холестерину. Наиболее широкое применение находит β-ситостерин, выделенный из различных растительных источников и использующийся для лечения гиперплазии предстательной железы и простатита. β-ситостерин обладает высокой тропностью к тканям предстательной железы, где он ингибирует синтез простагландинов и оказывает стабилизирующее влияние на гиперплазированные ткани [11,12].

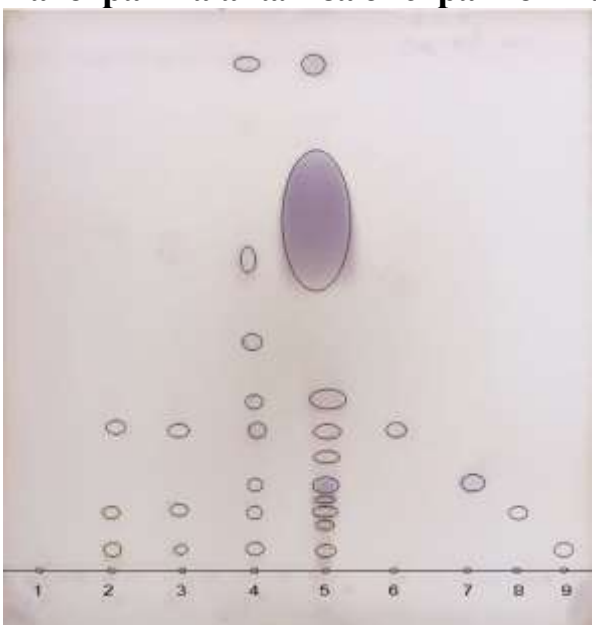
При анализе хроматографических пиков системой «NIST MS SEARCH» были обнаружены две изофлавоноидные структуры, при этом библиотекой было предложено наиболее близкое к ним вещество – изофлавон сканденон, который является изомером осайина, содержащегося в плодах маклюры.

На данном этапе нами было предположено, что этими изофлавонами являются осайин и помиферин, поскольку поиск данных веществ в библиотеках ―Nist05 SpectraLib‖ и ―Wiley 7th/Nist 05 MS lib‖ показал отсутствие спектров этих соединений.

Таким образом, на основании предварительных фитохимических исследований гексанового экстракта методом ГХ-МС нами было установлено, что плоды маклюры богаты БАВ, из которых наибольший интерес представляют комплексы тритерпенов и фитостеринов, а также изофлавоноидные соединения. Поэтому следующим этапом нашей работы

было сравнительное изучение извлечений из плодов маклюры полученных при помощи различных экстрагентов. Так нами были исследованы следующие экстракты: водно-этанольный 40%, этанольный 96%, хлороформный, гексановый, масляный. Экстракты были получены нагреванием в колбе снабженной обратным холодильником на водяной бане в течение 2 часов в соотношении «сырье : экстрагент» 1:10. Масляный экстракт был получен путем мацерации подсолнечным маслом в соотношении «сырье:экстрагент» 1:10 с нагреванием при постоянной температуре 50°С в течение 24 часов. Подсолнечное масло было выбрано в качестве экстрагента ввиду его широкого использования для получения масляных экстрактов.

ТСХ-хроматограмма анализа экстрактов маклюры.



1 - водно-этанольный экстракт; 2 – этанольный экстракт; 3 – хлороформный экстракт; 4 - гексановый экстракт; 5 – масляный экстракт; 6 - лупеол; 7 – β ситостерин; 8 - осайин; 9 - помиферин.

Рис.2. ТСХ-хроматограмма анализа экстрактов маклюры. Данные вещества были выбраны в качестве стандартов в связи с их преимущественным содержанием в маклюре оранжевой [12].

Пробы наносили на пластины хроматографическим шприцом в количестве 3 мкл, для чего экстракты предварительно разводили в 10 раз (масляный экстракт разводили в гексане). В результате анализа методом ТСХ, было обнаружено более 8 соединений, среди них идентифицированы изофлавоны помиферин и осайин, а также β-ситостерин, лупеол и вещества схожей структуры (рис.2).

Подобранные нами условия позволяют разделить компоненты экстрактов, которые проявляются под воздействием ванилинового реактива в виде окрашенных зон от светло-розового до фиолетового цвета для веществ стероидной структуры и лимонно-желтого цвета для изофлавонов.

Визуальная оценка площадей пятен позволяет заключить, что в плодах маклюры доминируют липофильные вещества, из которых в наибольшем количестве представлены фитостерины и изофлавоны. При этом на основании полученных результатов оценки БАВ в различных извлечениях весьма перспективным является разработка масляного экстракта плодов маклюры. Растительные масла не токсичны, содержат широкий спектр таких активных соединений, как токоферолы, непредельные жирные кислоты и позволяют получать суммарные фитопрепараты с высоким содержанием липофильных действующих веществ, пригодные для введения в лекарственные формы без предварительного упаривания и сушки.

Вывод и обсуждение.

Согласно литературным данным маклюра оранжевая является источником ценных биологически активных липофильных веществ, таких как изофлавоны, тритерпены и фитостерины, обладающие простатопротекторными свойствами.

Теоретические и экспериментально обоснован подход к разработке масляного экстракта из плодов маклюры оранжевой. На основаниии фармако-технологических и физико-химических исследований подсолнечное масло по выходу БАВ было выбрано в качестве эффективного экстрагента.

Наиболее рациональным признан метод РПА-экстракции, который позволил извлечь на 30 % больше БАВ в сравнении с другими методами. Изучены и обоснованы наиболее эффективные условия экстракции данным методом. Разработана технологическая схема производства экстракта, описаны основные технологические стадии.

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Джалолов Р.
доцент
кафедра анатомии и клинической анатомии
Андижанский государственный медицинский институт

ВАРИАНТНАЯ АНАТОМИЯ ГЛУБОКИХ ВЕН ГОЛОВНОГО МОЗГА ЧЕЛОВЕКА

Аннотация: В работе рассматривается пространственная локализация в головном мозге человека различных спектральных признаков, которые обнаруживаются при тех или иных расстройствах. Предложен метод для точного количественного анализа этой активности по данным энцефалографии.

Ключевые слова: анатомия, глубокая вена, патологическая активность головного мозга человека.

Jalolov R.
Associate Professor
Department of Anatomy and Clinical Anatomy
Andijan State Medical Institute

VARIANT ANATOMY OF THE DEEP VEINS OF THE HUMAN BRAIN

Resume: The work examines the spatial localization in the human brain of various spectral features that are found in certain disorders. A method is proposed for an accurate quantitative analysis of this activity based on encephalography data.

Key words: anatomy, deep vein, pathological activity of the human brain.

Актуальность. Сосудистые заболевания головного мозга остаются одной из главных проблем современной медицины, вносящих существенный вклад в общую структуру смертности и инвалидности населения всего земного шара. Параллельно с совершенствованием методов диагностики и лечения больных с цереброваскулярной патологией растет заболеваемость нарушениями мозгового кровообращения[4]. По мнению ряда исследователей, это связано с ростом числа больных с артериальной гипертонией.

В настоящее время лечение больных с цереброваскулярной патологией в основном носит симптоматический, редко - патогенетический характер, и практически не воздействует на этиологию заболевания, которая в большинстве случаев остается не до конца изученной[1].

В этой связи остаётся актуальным более детальное и при этом комплексное исследование сосудов головного мозга, так как даже незначительные особенности анатомии сосудов головного мозга могут оказаться решающими в развитии цереброваскулярной патологии.

Результаты проводимых морфологических исследований сосудов головного мозга в большей степени касаются артериальной системы, в то время как мозговым венам, общее количество которых превышает количество артерий, уделено меньшее внимание. При этом очевидно, что система «притока» крови не может являться всеобъемлющей и основной мишенью при развитии цереброваскулярной патологии, а система «оттока» оставаться интактной[6].

С совершенствованием современных визуализирующих методик исследования сосудов головного мозга, таких как церебральная ангиография, мультиспиральная компьютерная ангиография, магнитно-резонансная ангиография, транскраниапьная ультразвуковая допплерография, всё чаще неврологами, нейрохирургами и врачами функциональной диагностики выставляются такие диагнозы, как церебральная венозная недостаточность, венозная энцефалопатия, тромбозы вен и венозных синусов головного мозга. В этой связи для диагностики патологии венозной системы головного мозга крайне важным остаётся знание вариантной анатомии этой системы, и в первую очередь глубоких мозговых, вен, осуществляющих отток венозной крови от подкорково-стволовых структур[2].

В настоящее время наиболее часто встречаемые топографо-анатомические варианты глубоких вен головного мозга представлены во многих отечественных и зарубежных руководствах, в то время как крайние варианты анатомии и конституциональные особенности изучены недостаточно[3]. При этом знание вариантов анатомии венозной системы головного мозга, в том числе и глубоких мозговых вен, имеет не только важный фундаментальный, но и практический интерес, в первую очередь для нейрохирургов, как возможный источник массивных кровотечений при операциях на основании головного мозга и в полости боковых и третьего желудочков[5].

Учитывая актуальность проблемы и недостаток информации о конституциональных особенностях вариантной анатомии глубоких мозговых вен, поставлены цель и задачи исследования.

Цель исследования. Выявление вариантной анатомии глубоких вен головного мозга у трупов мужчин с разной формой головы.

Материал и методы исследования. Исследование проведено на 120 трупах мужчин второго зрелого (3560 лет) и пожилого возраста (61-74 лет), умерших от причин, не связанных с поражением центральной нервной системы, и 6 трупах мужчин второго зрелого и пожилого возраста, умерших от гипертензионных внутримозговых кровоизлияний.

Результаты исследования. Вариантная анатомия глубоких вен головного мозга мужчин соответствует формам головы. Долихоцефалы характеризуются наибольшей длиной глубоких мозговых вен, имеющих продольное направление (длина базальной вены -42 мм, длина внутренней мозговой вены — 44 мм) в сравнении с брахицефалами (длина базальной вены - 39 мм, длина внутренней мозговой вены - 35-36 мм) и мезоцефалами (длина базальной вены слева - 40 мм, длина внутренней мозговой вены - 41 мм). Брахицефалы имеют наибольшую длину вен, располагающихся поперечно (длина глубокой средней мозговой вены - 14 мм) в сравнении с долихоцефалами (длина глубокой средней мозговой вены - 11 мм) и мезоцефалами (длина глубокой средней мозговой вены - 11 мм).

Диаметр внутренней мозговой вены и базальной вены при всех формах головы увеличивается от начальных отделов до места впадения в большую мозговую вену на 2-3 мм. Количество притоков глубоких мозговых вен, их формирование и впадение вариабельно и не зависит от формы головы.

Замкнутый большой венозный круг головного мозга встречается с разной частотой у трупов с различной формой головы: у брахицефалов - 44,68 ± 7,25 % случаев, у долихоцефалов - 51,51 ± 8,69 % случаев, у мезоцефалов 27,50 ± 7,06 % случаев. Замкнутый малый венозный круг встречается относительно постоянно при всех формах головы: у брахицефалов - 70,21 ±6,32% случаев, у долихоцефалов - 75,75 ± 7,46 % случаев, у мезоцефалов - 97,50 ± 2,46 % случаев.

Преобладание дорсального пути венозного оттока от подкорковых структур головного мозга (диаметр внутренней мозговой вены в 1,5-3 раза превышает диаметр базальной вены) имеют брахицефалы слева - в 21,27 ± 5,96 %, справа - в 12,77 ± 4,86 % случаев, мезоцефалы слева и справа - в 30,00 ± 7,24 % случаев, долихоцефалы слева - в 30,31 ± 7,99 %, справа - в 33,33 ± 8,20 % случаев. В остальных случаях имеются равноценные базапьный и дорсальный пути венозного оттока от подкорковых структур головного мозга. При брахицефальной форме головы длина и диаметр глубоких вен головного мозга у мужчин, умерших от внутримозговых кровоизлияний, не отличается от длины и диаметра глубоких мозговых вен у мужчин с брахицефальной формой головы, умерших от причин, не связанных с поражением центральной нервной системы.

Вывод. Данные о вариантной анатомии глубоких вен головного мозга человека с учетом конституциональных особенностей дополняют имеющиеся сведения в области анатомии человека. Эти сведения могут быть использованы в ходе обучения студентов медицинских вузов. На основании исследования в дооперационном периоде по форме головы пациента нейрохирург сможет с определённой степенью вероятности предположить о конституциональных особенностях глубоких вен

головного мозга, что крайне важно при операциях на основании черепа и желудочках головного мозга. Полученные данные по вариантой анатомии мозговых вен могут быть использованы рентгенологами для интерпретации данных МРТ-ангиографии, МСКТ-ангиографии головного мозга.

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Джамолдинова Л.А., канд. экон. наук
доцент кафедры «ЭУП»
Агуева М.А.
студент магистратуры
ГГНТУ имени акад. М. Д. Миллионщикова
г. Грозный

ПРОБЛЕМЫ ИНСТИТУЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ СРЕДЫ В РАЗВИТИИ МАЛОГО И СРЕДНЕГО ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСТВА РФ

Аннотация: На сегодняшний день в современной экономике страны одним из основополагающих моментов является изучение развития малых и средних предприятий. Поступательное развитие малого и среднего бизнеса выступает одним из факторов, стабилизирующих экономический рост в случае кризиса.

Ключевые слова: государство, проекты, институциональная среда, регион, проблема, структура, власть, поддержка.

Jamoldinova L. A., candidate of Economics
Associate Professor of the Department «EUP»
Agueva M. A.
master's degree student
GGNTU imeni Akad. M. D. Millionshtchikov
Grozny

PROBLEMS OF THE INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED BUSINESSES IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Abstract: Today in the modern economy of the country, one of the fundamental points is the study of the development of small and medium-sized enterprises. The progressive development of small and medium-sized businesses is one of the factors that stabilize economic growth in the event of a crisis.

Keywords: state, projects, institutional environment, region, problem, structure, power, support.

Государственные проекты и программы уделяют особое внимание формированию институциональной среды, чтобы можно было обеспечить эффективное развитие среднего и малого бизнеса.

В то же время, принимая во внимание поддержку со стороны властей местного самоуправления, малый и средний бизнес все еще нельзя отнести к полноценным экономическим и общественным институтам. Имеющийся

потенциал в данной области не является в полной мере реализованным. Главной характеристикой для создания институциональной сферы для рассматриваемых типов предприятий является то, что она должна быть образована на трех уровнях. Первым является общегосударственный, вторым – региональный, третьим – локальный.

Большая часть исследований по данной теме акцентирует внимание на вычислении уровня эффективности применения институтов на региональном и общегосударственном уровне. Без использования разносторонней и систематической поддержки для рассматриваемых типов предприятий не удается добиться должной эффективности и раскрытия потенциала.

Интенсивное развитие данной сферы помогает повышению эффективности предоставляемой помощи, уменьшению времени ожидания исполнения заявок, а также способствует повышению степени социального доверия, и уменьшает объемы трансакционных расходов.

Требуется заметить, что структура, которая присутствует в институциональной среде, является очень широкой. Она представляет собой систему связанных друг с другом институтов, которые нацелены на увеличение производительности экономических и общественных взаимоотношений [1,с 5].

Институциональная база образуется в зависимости от культурных, общественных и исторических особенностей. Исходя из того, в каком именно государстве существует данная среда, у нее могут меняться некоторые нюансы развития. Создаются новые взаимоотношения между представителями среднего и малого бизнеса, а также государством. Они зависят от набора новых законов и правил.

Соответственно, рассматриваемая среда обеспечивает поддержку законности предоставления помощи среднему и малому предпринимательству. Иначе говоря, инфраструктура задает определенный уровень стандартов, который принимается официально. Она способствует распространению своих интересов, учитывая компромисс взаимного сотрудничества с иерархией власти.

За последние несколько лет руководство РФ осуществляет в государстве такую политику, которая нацелена на развитие средних и малых предприятий. Им обеспечивается достаточный уровень поддержки. Сейчас правовое положение МСП определяется на общегосударственном уровне и внесено в соответствующие законы. Помимо этого, для них создается специальная правовая и нормативная основа, формирующая базу для управления их работой. Это помогает выделить дополнительную поддержку, определить основные задачи и т. д.

К примеру, исходя из ст. 3 ФЗ от 24.07.2007 года 209-ФЗ «О развитии малого и среднего предпринимательства в Российской Федерации», поддержка со стороны государства является деятельностью

госорганов, на федеральном, региональном и муниципальном уровне она нацелена на выполнение мер, которые указаны в госпрограммах развития МСП. Также они могут присутствовать в программах местного самоуправления.

Областные программы, которые имеются почти в каждом субъекте РФ, обладают более высоким уровнем конкретики, так как в них обозначены меры, итоги и условия выполнения данных программ. Дополнительно указывается экономическое и финансовое обоснование, разделение ответственности и представленных полномочий при воплощении определенных пунктов. Следует отметить также методику оценивания успешности выполнения.

При исследовании правовой основы, управляющей поддержкой МСП, можно прийти к итогу, что возникает востребованность в принятии нормативных актов на разных уровнях государственного управления.

Системы институциональной и правовой поддержки МСП на данный момент действуют на областном и общегосударственном уровне. Это помогает повысить правовой статус рассматриваемых предприятий. Системы помогают более активно поддерживать их развитие в современной обстановке [2,с 10].

При этом здесь имеется и иная сторона. Она заключается в том, что правовые нормативы в области законодательства являются разбросанными. Этот момент значительно затрудняет выполнение правоприменительной практики. Требуется принять программы, которые будут отвечать за развитие МСП. Это касается как краткосрочной перспективы, так и более длительных сроков. Такой подход дает возможность внедрить практические и правовые стороны. Таким образом, удается упростить деятельность властей на региональном уровне.

Предоставление помощи МСП в виде господдержки представляет собой не разовую акцию, а постоянный процесс сотрудничества с данными категориями предпринимательства и государством. Такое взаимодействие во многом похоже на методику управления экономикой.

Управление деятельностью МСП проводится благодаря различным экономическим и административным методам.

Административная методика выступает одной из наиболее перспективных среди применяющихся для государственного контроля. Исходя из того, что одной из целей является формирование благоприятной среды, которая используется для развития малого и среднего бизнеса, для этого задействована правовая и нормативная основа. Также возникает необходимость контроля для ликвидации вероятных злоупотреблений.

Экономические методики включают в себя 3 главные группы. Они являются вторичными. Сюда следует отнести ресурсные, финансовые и взыскательные методики.

К взыскательным следует отнести создание льгот по налоговым выплатам, создание особых режимов оплаты налогов, а также уменьшение нагрузки в данной области. К финансовым методикам относится кредитование, выделение субсидий, выступление государства в качестве поручителя.

К ресурсным следует отнести повторную подготовку и переподготовку сотрудников. Сюда также требуется причислить подготовку и переподготовку сотрудников, предоставление требуемых данных, возможность получения государственных заказов, выделение необходимого для работы имущества.

Помимо указанных выше методик государственного управления, можно выделить еще непосредственные (прямые) и дополнительные (косвенные).

К непосредственным (прямым) относятся: финансовая, имущественная и информационная.

К дополнительным (косвенным): льготы по налогам, ведение различных отчетностей в более простой форме.

Соответственно, для развития институтов в РФ нужно в первую очередь развить право частной собственности. Требуется обеспечить достаточный уровень защиты свободной торговли, улучшить положение рыночных трудовых прав, ввести антимонопольные законы. Дополнительно стоит отметить необходимость создания более эффективной защиты интеллектуального права, поддержания конкурентной среды.

Следует обеспечивать поддержку МСП и способствовать созданию новых форм, сформировать открытые и простые процедуры взаимодействия с государством. Также требуется сформировать благоприятные условия, в которых бы могли работать и развиваться объекты МСП.

Достаточно часто в Российской Федерации предпринимались разные мероприятия по увеличению роста МСП.

Благодаря предпринятым правительством РФ усилиям было сформировано и воплощено немало разнообразных госпрограмм и законодательных актов, которые связаны с развитием МСП [2,с 12].

Это осуществлялось для управления и улучшения системы господдержки. Данная ситуация взаимосвязана с проявлением имеющихся в системе недостатков, которые со временем становились только более явными. Таким образом, их требовалось как можно скорее устранить. Предпринимаемые поправки давали позитивный эффект не всегда. К примеру, в 2013 г., вне зависимости от величины прибыли, обязательная оплата ПФР стала больше в два раза. Данная мера распространялась на ИП, большинство из которых не смогло выдержать таких условий работы.

Таким образом, за все время функционирования столь высокой ставки, которая потом была снижена в 2014 г., закрылось около 500 тысяч индивидуальных предпринимательств. Также это создавало проблемы при регистрации новых ИП, которые не хотели регистрироваться официально. Даже с учетом указанных выше особенностей следует отметить развитие поддержки малого и среднего предпринимательства.

Исходя из поручения Президента РФ от 14.03.2011 года № Пр-634, ведется координация выполнения соответствующих программ и мероприятий, которые нацелены на поддержку рассматриваемой сферы.

В то же время имеющийся механизм распределения финансов, которые выделяются из госбюджета для данных целей, не является полноценным. Это приводит к появлению определенного количества вопросов, которые имеют отношение к неактивному сценарию развития событий, увеличению количества отличий в степени поддержки МСП в разных субъектах Российской Федерации. Нерешенными остаются вопросы практического формирования межведомственного управления реализацией программ развития малого и среднего бизнеса.

Существенность господдержки МСП взаимосвязана с тем, что требуется быстро создавать программы, которые будут отвечать нынешней общественной, экономической и политической ситуации.

Господдержка должна выступать не в качестве обязательной задачи, а в качестве механизма, который даст шанс найти перспективных предпринимателей в рассматриваемой категории. Это обеспечивается за счет сотрудничества с деловыми структурами, для выполнения установленных стратегических задач, которые помогут развитию РФ [1,с 9].

Также стоит учесть важный факт, что поддержка не всегда является финансовой. Она может заключаться в продвижении конкретных интересов в одной из областей, предоставлении нужной информации и технологий. Таким образом, во время оказания помощи МСП нужно принимать во внимание большое количество особенностей.

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Джумаев А.А.
ассистент
Нуров Х.И.
ассистент
Ҳамроев И.
студент
Бухарский филиал Ташкентского института инженеров ирригации и механизации сельского хозяйства

ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ ПО МОДЕРНИЗАЦИИ ЭЛЕКТРОДВИГАТЕЛЕЙ В СЕЛЬСКОМ ХОЗЯЙСТВЕ

Аннотация: Энергоресурс, потребление энергии, асинхронный двигатель, ротор, статор, клин, стержень, крутящий момент, пусковой ток, магнитная система, подшипник, катушка, электропривод, активная мощность , коэффициент мощности. В государстве приведены исследования модернизации электрических двигателей в промышленных предприятиях. Opredeleny effektyvnye pokazateli promышlennyx mehanizm elektricheskix Моторов на primere Romitanskogo АО «О к олтин».

Ключевые слова: Энергоресурс, энергопотребление, асинхронный двигатель, ротор, статор, клин, корма, обмотка, вращающий момент, пусковой ток, подшипник, электропривод, активная мощность, эффективность мощности.

Dzhumaev A.A.
assistant
Nurov Kh.I.
assistant
Khamroev I.
student
Bukhara branch of the Tashkent Institute of Irrigation Engineers and Agricultural Mechanization

RESEARCH ON MODERNIZATION OF ELECTRIC MOTORS IN AGRICULTURE

Abstract: Energy resource, energy consumption, asynchronous motor, rotor, stator, wedge, rod, torque, starting current, magnetic system, bearing, coil, electric drive, active power, power factor. The state provides research on the modernization of electric motors in industrial enterprises. Opredeleny effektyvnye pokazateli promышlennyx mehanizm elektricheskix Motors on the primere Romitanskogo JSC "O k oltin".

Key words: Energy resource, energy consumption, asynchronous motor, rotor, stator, wedge, feed, winding, torque, starting current, bearing, electric drive, active power, power efficiency.

Потребители электроэнергии - асинхронные двигатели. Один из основных способов повышения КПД асинхронных двигателей - использование при их создании самых современных изоляционных материалов без изменения общей конструктивной структуры двигателей. Конструктивная структура магнитной системы двигателя должна быть изготовлена из магнитных материалов с наименьшей рассеиваемой магнитной мощностью. Использование качественных подшипников увеличивает срок службы двигателя.

С 1980-х годов США, Германия, Великобритания, Франция, Япония и другие промышленно развитые страны разрабатывают и производят асинхронные двигатели с высокими коэффициентами FIC и мощностями. При этом основным критерием при проектировании энергосберегающих асинхронных двигателей было снижение в них потерь энергии [1].

Один из основных способов повышения КПД асинхронных двигателей - использование при их создании самых современных изоляционных материалов без изменения общей конструктивной структуры двигателей. Конструктивная структура магнитной системы двигателя должна быть изготовлена из магнитных материалов с наименьшей рассеиваемой магнитной мощностью. Использование качественных подшипников увеличивает срок службы двигателя.

Для снижения потерь мощности, возникающих в его основных компонентах при проектировании асинхронных двигателей, необходимо решить следующие сложные и часто противоречивые технические решения.

- снижение активного сопротивления проводов в обмотках статора за счет уменьшения площади поперечного сечения проводов в обмотках статора и, как следствие, уменьшения рассеиваемой активной мощности в обмотках статора. Основным недостатком этого метода является увеличение геометрических размеров двигателя в результате увеличения размеров проводов катушки.

- Уменьшение количества обмоток в обмотках статора снижает рассеиваемую активную мощность в обмотках статора. Недостатком этого метода является то, что магнитная индукция выше, а пусковой ток больше. Увеличение магнитной индукции приводит к увеличению рассеиваемой мощности в магнитной системе двигателя и снижению коэффициента мощности. С другой стороны, сила магнитного поля асинхронного двигателя приводит к уменьшению рассеиваемой мощности в роторе. Если уменьшить количество обмоток до оптимального значения, то в результате увеличивается ФИК двигателя.

- Величина рассеиваемой мощности, создаваемой высокочастотными гармоническими составляющими магнитного поля, уменьшается из-за увеличения размера воздушного зазора между ротором и статором. Однако увеличение размера воздушного зазора приводит к снижению коэффициента мощности.

- Использование магнитопроводов из листов электротехнической стали, содержащих большое количество кремния, приводит к снижению гистерезисных потерь мощности. Магнитное сопротивление такой стали выше, чем у углеродистой стали. Недостатком такого технологического решения является небольшое снижение коэффициента мощности двигателя.

- Использование очень тонких сталей для магнитных сердечников двигателя приводит к снижению потерь мощности, создаваемых токами обмоток.

- использование стержней с большой площадью поперечного сечения, доступной для роторов асинхронных двигателей с короткозамкнутым ротором, увеличивает их электропроводность и снижает потери активной мощности в роторе в проварде. Величина сопротивления короткозамкнутого ротора сильно влияет на пусковой ток и крутящий момент двигателя. Крутящий момент, создаваемый двигателем, и пусковое напряжение (из-за очень большого значения пускового тока) могут быть уменьшены до такого значения, при котором двигатель не может достичь номинальной скорости.

- потеря несоосности вала ротора приводит к снижению дополнительных потерь мощности. Это несоответствие обычно делается намеренно, чтобы потерять некоторые гармоники или уменьшить их влияние. Однако полное отсутствие канавок в роторе может привести к повышению уровня шума при работе двигателя до 2–3 дБ.

- Изоляция стержней ротора выполнена из тонких стальных пластин, что приводит к уменьшению поперечных токов в роторе и, как следствие, снижает потери электрической энергии в роторе. Когда вал ротора состоит из алюминиевых стержней, в результате анодирования этих стержней перед установкой на магнитопровод их поверхность покрывается тонкими стальными пластинами.

В асинхронных двигателях, в которых реализованы вышеупомянутые меры, увеличение FIC было достигнуто за счет уменьшения сопротивления обмотки и рассеивания мощности в магнитной системе. Сердечники статора и ротора изготовлены из высококачественной стали, количество меди и алюминия в обмотках статора и ротора увеличено, размер канавок и размер воздушного зазора между статором и ротором настроены на оптимальные значения. увеличивает продолжительность i) , производит меньше шума при беге. Elektromashinasozlik ведущих зарубежных фирм , у производимых

вышеуказанных мероприятий были проведены асинхронные двигатели и коэффициенты мощности в соответствии со стандартной асинхронной motorlarnikiga 7-8% и 18-21% выше [1 , 2] .

Таблица 1 .

№	Базовая рассеиваемая мощность	Стандартный асинхронный двигатель (в%)	Асинхронный двигатель новой серии (в%)
1	Рассеивание активной мощности в обмотках статора и ротора	50	47
2	Рассеивание мощности в магнитной системе	30	25
3	Механические потери мощности	5	5
4	Больше потерь мощности	15	8
5	Суммарные потери мощности	100	85

Сравнительное описание и распределение основных потерь мощности в асинхронных двигателях стандартных и новых серий.

Ромитан Золотая стрела», АО на примере электрических моторных механизмов в сельском хозяйстве , но в результате чего эффективной модернизации индекса.

В электрических двигателях сельскохозяйственных машин состоят из асинхронных двигателей с трехфазным ротором короткого замыкания . Их общее количество составляет 166, а в таблице 2 указаны паспортные размеры двигателей (тип, номинальная мощность, номинальное напряжение, номинальная частота вращения, КПД).

Таблица 2

№	Механизм производства	Сони	Тип	кВт	%	кВ	айл / мин	-
1	Движущаяся лента	4	АО2	7,5	88,3	380	1000	0,84
2	Поворотное устройство	4	АО2	4	85,5	380	1000	0,82
3	Раздвижная скамья	3	АО2	1.1	76,4	380	1000	0,75
4	Машина для запечатывания	5	АР	37	91,2	380	1000	0,87
5	Линейная машина	28	АР	4.5	82,5	380	1500	0,74
6	Джин-машина	22	А2	75	93,4	380	730	0,91
7	Конденсаторы Tola	6	АО2	7,5	88,3	380	1000	0,84
8	Насосные устройства	12	АО2	75	93,2	380	1000	0,93
9	Открывающее устройство	5	АО2	2.2	80,6	380	1000	0,82
10	Загрузчик	3	АО2	2.2	80,6	380	1000	0,82
11	Лента для отходов	6	АР	4.5	82,5	380	1500	0,74
12	Машина для очистки волокна	6	А2	13	89,6	380	1500	0,88
13	Смесительная машина	10	АР	10	86	380	1000	0,81
14	Семенной веер	2	АР	37	91,2	380	1000	0,87
15	Скамья-разделитель	16	АО2	3	84,2	380	1000	0,84

16	Станция Тарочи	6	АО2	3	84,2	380	1000	0,84
17	Правильная машина	6	АО2	7,5	88,3	380	1000	0,84
18	Разделитель	4	АО2	7,5	88,3	380	1000	0,84
19	Всасывающее устройство	3	АО2	55	92,6	380	1000	0,93

Q Энергия, потребляемая электродвигателями механизмов сельскохозяйственного производства, рассчитывается в следующем порядке.

Мы определить суммарные потери в качестве электрического типа АВЫХ2 двигателя в виде движущейся ленты . В этом случае технические параметры двигателя следующие: $P_n = 7,5$ кВт, cos ph = 0,84, $k_e = 0,13$, двигатель наработал t = 7500 часов в год, ē = 0,883;

Активные нг общего энергетического потребления:

$$P_S = k \cdot Q + P = 0\ ,13 \cdot 5,49 + 8,49 = 9,2\ 1 \text{ кВт.}$$

Там, где *K* является кварца реактивной мощности, активная мощность потерь, кВт / кВАр.

Электрические моторные движения тесьма на потребительскую Ингу власти:

$$W_e = P_S \cdot t = 9\ ,20 \cdot 75\ 00 = 6905\ 3 \text{ кВт} \cdot \text{час / год.}$$

Q показателей сельского хозяйства таких вариантов число 4 С учетом того, что в их активе потери 36,83 кВт мощности, а потери энергии 276210 киловатт-часов.

Для остальных производственных механизмов мы выполняем те же расчеты в Microsoft Office Excel.



Рисунок 1 . Q Активная мощность и энергия, потребляемая электродвигателями механизмов сельскохозяйственного производства.

Показатели Q механизмов сельскохозяйственного производства электродвигателя суммарная потребляемая активная мощность 4124,67 кВт и 27394920 киловатт-часов электроэнергии.

Далее в таблицу вводим паспортные параметры асинхронных двигателей новой серии, применяемых в промышленных механизмах на предприятии.

Таблица 3 .

№	Механизм производства	Сони	Тип	кВт	%	кВ	айл / мин	-
1	Движущаяся лента	4	DSOR	7,5	89,4	380	1000	0, 855
2	Поворотное устройство	4	DSOR	4	8 8 , 7	380	1000	0,8 45
3	Раздвижная скамья	3	DSOR	1.1	81,5	380	1000	0,84
4	Машина для запечатывания	5	DKOK	37	93,0	380	1000	0,895
5	Линейная машина	28	DSOR	4.5	88,7	380	1500	0,845
6	Джин- машина	22	DKOK	75	94,0	380	730	0,925
7	Конденсаторы Tola	6	DSOR	7,5	89,4	380	1000	0, 855
8	Насосные устройства	12	DKOK	75	94,0	380	730	0,925
9	Открывающее устройство	5	DSOR	2.2	82,8	380	1000	0,835
10	наложить	3	DSOR	2.2	82,8	380	1000	0,835
11	Лента для отходов	6	DSOR	4.5	88,7	380	1500	0,845
12	Машина для очистки волокна	6	DKOK	13	91	380	1500	0,88
13	Машина для смешивания	10	DKOK	10	90	380	1000	0,86
14	Семенной веер	2	DKOK	37	93,0	380	1000	0,895
15	Скамья- разделитель	16	DSOR	3	85	380	1000	0,84
16	красивые объекты	6	DSOR	3	85	380	1000	0,84
17	Правильная машина	6	DSOR	7,5	89,4	380	1000	0, 855
18	Разделитель	4	DSOR	7,5	89,4	380	1000	0, 855
19	Всасывающее устройство	3	DKOK	55	94,2	380	1000	0,93

Q Энергия, потребляемая после модернизации электродвигателей механизмов сельскохозяйственного производства, осуществляется в программе «Microsoft Office Excel» в следующем порядке.

Верхний колонтитул

№	Ишлаб чикариш механизми	ΔP_a кВт	ΔQ КВар	k_a -	Δt соат	P_{Σ} кВт	W_a кВт с
1	Харакатлантирувчи лента	8,39	5,09	0,13	7500	9,05	67881
2	Бурувчи мослама	4,51	2,85	0,13	7500	4,88	36604
3	Силжитувчи дастгох	1,35	0,87	0,13	7500	1,46	10973
4	Зичловчи дастгох	39,78	19,83	0,13	7500	42,36	317720
5	Линтерлаш дастгохи	5,07	3,21	0,13	7500	5,49	41180
6	Жинлаш дастгохи	79,79	32,77	0,13	7500	84,05	630360
7	Тола конденсори	8,39	5,09	0,13	7500	9,05	67881
8	Насос курилмалари	79,79	32,77	0,13	4500	84,05	378216
9	Очувчи мослама	2,66	1,75	0,13	1800	2,88	5192
10	Юкловчи мослама	2,66	1,75	0,13	2500	2,88	7212
11	Чикинди лентаси	5,07	3,21	0,13	7500	5,49	41180
12	Тола тозаловчи дастгох	14,29	7,71	0,13	7500	15,29	114661
13	Аралаштирувчи дастгох	11,11	6,59	0,13	7500	11,97	89761
14	Урут вентилятори	39,78	19,83	0,13	6000	42,36	254176
15	Ажратувчи дастгох	3,53	2,28	0,13	5500	3,83	21042
16	Таровчи дастгох	3,53	2,28	0,13	7500	3,83	28693
17	Текисловчи дастгох	8,39	5,09	0,13	7500	9,05	67881
18	Сепаратор	8,39	5,09	0,13	4500	9,05	40729
19	Сўрувчи мослама	58,39	23,08	0,13	7500	61,39	460397

Рисунок 2 . Q Активная мощность и электричество, потребляемые механизмами сельскохозяйственного производства после замены электродвигателей

Q Активная мощность, потребленная после замены электродвигателей механизмов сельскохозяйственного производства, составила 4048,59 кВт, электроэнергии - 26855113 кВтч.

Это означает, что если мы будем использовать новую серию асинхронных двигателей для сельскохозяйственной техники , количество активной мощности потребляемой предприятием уменьшится на 76,08 кВт - ч , а количество электроэнергии, потребляемой 539,807 кВтч.

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Джураева Г.А.
кафедра «Амбулаторная медицина и физическое воспитания»
ТашПМИ

ЗДОРОВЫЙ ОБРАЗ ЖИЗНИ СТУДЕНТОВ

Аннотация: В данной статье проведены факторы доя здорового образа жизни студентов и основные нормы, составляющие здорового образа жизни

Ключевые слова: Студент, здоровый образ жизни, возраст, сон, питания, труд, организм

Djuraeva G.A.
Department of "Outpatient Medicine and Physical Education"
TashPMI

HEALTHY STUDENT LIFESTYLE

Abstract: This article describes the factors of a healthy lifestyle for students and the basic norms that make up a healthy lifestyle

Key words: Student, healthy lifestyle, age, sleep, nutrition, work, organism

Проблема здоровья и здорового образа жизни была всегда актуальной, особенно среди молодежи, так как они, несмотря на свой юный возраст, попадают под пагубное влияние социума, друзей, коллег и тем самым, разрушают себя. По данным Всемирной Организации Здравоохранения, здоровье человека относиться как к медико-биологической, так и к социальной категории, определяемой природой и характером общественного строя.

Исходя из этого, одной из важнейших задач сфер образования и здравоохранения, является охрана здоровья студентов. С этой целью каждый год во всем мире разрабатываются эффективные системы формирования здорового образа жизни и сохранения трудового потенциала молодого населения.

Состояние здоровья студентов – одной из представительных групп молодежи страны – является актуальной проблемой современного общества. Успешная подготовка высококвалифицированных кадров, обеспечивающих устойчивость экономического развития государства, тесно связана с сохранением и укреплением здоровья, повышением работоспособности студенческой молодежи. Вместе с тем все возрастает требования к уровню подготовки специалистов-медиков, обусловленные

большим количеством информации, сложностью материала, все это приводят к перегрузке студентов. Повышается психоэмоциональное напряжение студентов, возрастает вероятность заболеваний.

Содержание здорового образа жизни студентов отражает результат распространения индивидуального или группового стиля поведения, общения, организации жизнедеятельности, закрепленных в виде образцов до уровня традиционного. Основными элементами здорового образа жизни выступают: соблюдение режима труда и отдыха, питания и сна , гигиенических требований, организация индивидуального целесообразного режима двигательной активности, отказ от вредных привычек, культура межличностного общения и поведения в коллективе , культура сексуального поведения, содержательный досуг, оказывающий развивающее воздействие на личность.

К основным составляющим здорового образа жизни относят:

1. режим труда и отдыха;
2. организацию сна;
3. режим питания;
4. организацию двигательной активности;
5. выполнение требований санитарии, гигиены, закаливания;
6. профилактику вредных привычек;
7. культуру межличностного общения;
8. психофизическую регуляцию организма

Понимание важности хорошо организованного режима труда и отдыха основано на закономерностях протекания биологических процессов в организме.

Человек, соблюдая устоявшийся и наиболее целесообразный режим жизнедеятельности, лучше приспосабливается к течению важнейших физиологических процессов. В том случае, если резервы нашей адаптации исчерпываются, мы начинаем испытывать дискомфорт, утомляемость, а то и заболеваем, Следовательно, необходимо вести четко организованный образ жизни, соблюдать постоянный режим в учебе, отдыхе, питании, сне, и заниматься физическими упражнениями, При ежедневном повторении обычного уклада жизни, довольно быстро между этими процессами устанавливается взаимосвязь, закрепленная цепью условных рефлексов. Благодаря этому физиологическому свойству предыдущая деятельность является как бы толчком к последующей, подготавливая организм к легкому и быстрому переключению на новый вид деятельности, что обеспечивает ее лучшее выполнение.

Режим дня - нормативная основа жизнедеятельности для всех студентов. В то же время он должен быть индивидуальным, т.е. соответствовать конкретным условиям, состоянию здоровья, уровню работоспособности, личным интересам и склонностям студента. Важно обеспечить постоянство того или иного вида деятельности в пределах

суток, не допуская значительных отклонений от заданной нормы. Режим будет реальным и выполнимым, если он динамичен и строится с учетом непредвиденных обстоятельств.

Сон - обязательная и наиболее полноценная форма ежедневного отдыха. Для студента необходимо считать обычной нормой ночного монофазного сна 7,5 - 8 ч. Часы, предназначенные для сна, нельзя рассматривать как некий резерв времени, который можно часто и безнаказанно использовать для других целей. Это, как правило, отражается на продуктивности умственного труда и психоэмоциональном состоянии. Беспорядочный сон может привести к бессоннице, другим нервным расстройствам.

Культура питания играет значительную роль в формировании здорового образа жизни студентов. Каждый студент может и должен знать принципы рационального питания, регулировать нормальную массу своего тела. Рациональное питание — это физиологически полноценный прием пищи людьми с учетом пола, возраста, характера труда и других факторов. Питание строится на следующих принципах: достижения энергетического баланса; установления правильного соотношения между основными пищевыми веществами - белками, жирами, углеводами, между растительными и животными белками и жирами, простыми и сложными углеводами; сбалансированности минеральных веществ и витаминов; ритмичности приема пищи.

Пища служит источником энергии для работы всех систем организма, обновления тканей. Часть энергии идет на основной обмен, необходимый для поддержания жизни в состоянии полного покоя (для мужчин с массой 70 кг. он составляет в среднем 1700ккал; у женщин на 5 - 10 % ниже); энерго траты на усвоение пищи составляют около 200 ккал, или 10-15%; около 30 - 40% энергии уходит на обеспечение физической и профессиональной активности человека. В среднем суточное потребление энергии у юношей составляет 2700 ккал, девушек - 2400 ккал. Потребность в энергии населения северных зон выше, чем центральной, на 10 - 15 %, в южных - на 5% ниже.

Знание правил и требований личной гигиены обязательно для каждого культурного человека. Гигиена тела предъявляет особые требования к состоянию кожных покровов, выполняющих следующие функции: защита внутренней среды организма, выделение из организма продуктов обмена веществ, теплорегуляция и др. В полном объеме они выполняются только при здоровой и чистой коже. Кожа способна к самоочищению. С чешуйками, секретом сальных и потовых желез удаляются различные вредные вещества. Мыть тело под душем, в ванной или бане рекомендуется не реже одного раза в 4-5 дней. После занятий физическими упражнениями необходимо принимать теплый душ и менять нательное белье.

Какой бы совершенной ни была медицина, она не может избавить каждого от всех болезней. Человек - сам творец своего здоровья, за которое надо бороться. С раннего возраста необходимо вести активный образ жизни, закаливаться, заниматься физкультурой и спортом, соблюдать правила личной гигиены, - словом, добиваться разумными путями подлинной гармонии здоровья.

Здоровье — это первая и важнейшая потребность человека, определяющая способность его к труду и обеспечивающая гармоническое развитие личности. Оно является важнейшей предпо-сылкой к познанию окружающего мира, к самоутверждению и счастью человека. Активная долгая жизнь — это важное слагаемое человеческого фактора.

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Додаев К.А.
GCKMT Dept. и профессуры
Ниёзов Х.Н.
ГКМТ Департамент технической помощи
Суюндиков У.А.
Ташкентский химико-технологический институт
Узбекистан, Ташкент
Худайберганов Х.Ш.
ассистент кафедры биотехнологии
Ургенчский государственный университет
Узбекистан, Харазм

ПОТРЕБНОСТЬ В БЕЛКАХ, МАСЛАХ, УГЛЕВОДАХ, МИНЕРАЛАХ ПРИ ВЫРАЩИВАНИИ РЫБЫ

Аннотация: Для обеспечения высокой рыбопродуктивности и экономного расхода искусственных кормов при выращивании рыбы в разных условиях содержания необходимо знать потребности ее в протеине, жире, углеводах, энергии, витаминах, макро- и микроэлементах.

Ключивые слова: Потребности, пищевая ценность, кормления рыб, белки (протеины), жиры, углеводы, витамины, минеральные вещества, комбикорм.

Dodayev Qo'.O.
GCKMT Dept. and professorships
Niyozov X.N.
GCKMT Department of technical assistance
Suyundikov U.A.
Tashkent chemical-tecnological institute
Uzbekistan, Tashkent
Khudayberganov Kh.Sh.
Assistant of the Department of Biotechnology
Urgench State University
Uzbekistan, Kharazm

THE NEED FOR PROTEIN, OIL, CARBOHYDRATES, MINERALS WHEN GROWING FISH

Abstract: To ensure high fish productivity and economical consumption of artificial feed when growing fish under different conditions of detention, it is

necessary to know its needs for protein, oil, carbohydrates, energy, vitamins, macro- and microelements.

Key words: Needs, nutritional value, feeding fish, proteins (proteins), oils, carbohydrates, vitamins, minerals, animal feed.

Введение. Мясом рыб принято называть мышцы туловища вместе с заключенной в них соединительной и жировой тканями, кровеносными сосудами, мелкими межмышечными косточками.

Общее количество всех белковых веществ в мясе рыб составляет, в среднем, около 16% (от 12 до 22%). Сюда входят солерастворимые белки типа глобулинов (миозин, актин, актомиозин, трополиозин), водорастворимые - типа альбуминов (миоген, миоальбумин, глобулин, миопротеин).

Содержание жира в мясе рыб от 0,5 до 33% и зависит от вида рыб, поэтому их условно делят на три группы: тощие, у которых содержание жира в теле не превышает 4% (тресковые, судак, щука), средней жирности - от 4 до 8% жира (большинство карповых рыб, сом, камбала) и жирные - количество жира в теле более 8% (осетровые, лососевые, сельдевые и др.)

Углеводы в тканях рыб, в основном в мышцах туловища и печени, представлены, главным образом, гликогеном (животным крахмалом) и продуктами его гидролиза (глюкозой, пировиноградной и молочной кислотами). Содержание их от 0,03 до 0,8% и составляет главную часть безазотистых экстрактивных веществ.

Из минеральных веществ в мясе рыб содержатся: калий, натрий, магний, хлор, сера, фосфор, железо и др. элементы (всего от 0,9 до 1,6%).

Объекты исследования. Потребность в кормах и питательных веществах — это потребность рыбы в протеине, жире, энергии, витаминах, минеральных веществах и других элементах, поступающих с кормами при различных физиологических состояниях и определенной продуктивности рыбы во время выращивания ее в различных условиях содержания.

Протеин является пластическим материалом, из которого идет построение тканей тела рыб. В питании рыб он является незаменимым веществом и входит в состав ферментов, без которых не может осуществляться обмен веществ в организме.

Потребность рыбы в протеине для нормального развития и роста ее для различных видов и возрастов в комбикормах неодинаковая (табл. 1).

Таблица 1

Потребность протеина в комбикормах для различныхвидов и возрастов рыб,

Виды рыб	Подращивание личинок	Молодь и производители	Товарное выращивание в:	
			прудах	индустриальное
Карп, растительноядные рыбы	45-60	26-30	23-26	30-35
Сом	45-60	30-35		30-35
Форель	45-48	37-48	-	38-42
Лососи	45-56	40-50	-	45-50
Осетровые	44-55	35-40	-	34-42
Угорь	40-50	35-40	-	30-35

При выращивании разных возрастов рыбы недостаток жира и незаменимых жирных кислот нарушает некоторые функции организма, происходит замедление роста, повышаются затраты корма на прирост массы, наблюдается перерождение печени и почек, отмечается смертность рыбы, поэтому с кормом должен доставляться жир высокого качества (табл. 4).

Таблица 2

Потребность в жире в комбикорме для рыб. %

Виды рыб	Стартовые	Продукционные
Карповые	2-8	2-6
Лосось	12-16	1 1 - 1 3
Форель	11 13	6 10
Осетровые	10 12	6-8
Канальный сом	6-8	4-6
Угорь	10-12	6-10
Кефалевые	2-8	2-6

Недостающий жир в кормах пополняется за счет растительного масла, фосфатидов и растительного жира.

Жир в комбикормах способен в процессе хранения их окисляться и становиться токсичным для рыб за счет увеличения прекислого и кислотного чисел. Допустимый уровень пре кислого числа в кормах и комбикормах должен быть не больше 0,3 %J_2, а кислотного для комбикормов-не больше 50 мг КОН, для компонентов животного происхождения - 30, жира-не больше 20, растительного не больше 50 мг КОН.

При избытке углеводов или несбалансированности питательных веществ и витаминов в кормах наблюдается ожирение печени.которое влияет на рост рыб и затраты корма. У лососевых рыб углеводы усваиваются в среднем на 40 %. у угря и канального сома-на 50 %, у карповых рыб на 70-80 %. Надо полагать, что усвоение углеводов у осетровых где-то на уровне лососевых, угревых в пределах 40-50%.

Максимальное содержание углеводов в стартовых комбикормах для молоди лососевых составляет 20-25 %. Клетчатка лососевыми практически не переваривается.

В стартовый комбикорм для подращивания личинок карповых рыб допускается введение углеводов до 25 % и чем больше углеводов, тем меньше становится темп роста личинок.

При выращивании рыбы в прудах баланс макро- и микроэлементов пополняется, кроме воды, за счет фито- и зоопланктона, зообентоса и других кормовых объектов.

Для выращивания рыбы в разных условиях потребность кальция и фосфора в комбикормах различная (табл. 3).

Таблица 3

Потребность некоторых минеральных веществах, установленная для комбикормов в период выращивания карпа

Возраст карпа	Содержание, %	
	Кальция, %	Фосфора, %
Для выращивания в прудах: сеголеток более	1.4	1.0
Для выращивания племенной молоди и производителей	1.4	0.6
Для выращивания двух- и трех леток	1.0	0.7
Для вырашивания в индустриальных рыбных хозяйствах карпа и других видов рыб	5,5	0.8

Во все комбикорма для выращивания карпа в прудах всех возрастов и назначений вводится мел как минеральная подкормка в количестве 1-2 %.

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Дощанова У.А.
Шаназаров Б.К.
Медицинский институт Каракалпакстана

ОСОБЕННОСТИ ТЕЧЕНИЯ И СВЯЗЬ С ЛАТЕРАЛИЗАЦИЕЙ ЭПИЛЕПТОГЕННОГО ОЧАГА ПРИ ФРОНТАЛЬНОЙ ЭПИЛЕПСИИ
(обзор литературы)

Аннотация: В последние годы в эпилептологии всё больший интерес приобретает изучение роли лобных долей головного мозга, что, по всей видимости, связано не только с высокой частотой встречаемости лобнодолевых форм (второе место после височно-долевой эпилепсии), но и большим полиморфизмом приступов, многогранностью патогенетических звеньев в структуре патологической эпилептической системы, а также отсутствием должного эффекта от терапии почти у трети больных фронтальной эпилепсией (ФЭ).

Ключевые слова: фронтальная эпилепсия, электроэнцефалография, эпилептогенный очаг, латерализация очага, эпилептический припадок, когнитивные нарушения.

Doschanova U.A.
Shanazarov B.K.
Medical Institute of Karakalpakstan

FEATURES OF THE CURRENT AND RELATIONSHIP WITH LATERALIZATION OF THE EPILEPTOGENIC FOCUS IN FRONTAL EPILEPSY
(literature review)

Abstract: Abstract: In recent years, in epileptology, the study of the role of the frontal lobes of the brain has become more and more interesting, which, most likely, is associated not only with the high frequency of occurrence of frontal lobe forms (second place after temporo-lobe epilepsy), but also with a large polymorphism of seizures, versatility pathogenetic links in the structure of the pathological epileptic system, as well as the lack of the proper effect of therapy in almost a third of patients with frontal epilepsy (FE).

Key words. frontal epilepsy, electroencephalography, epileptogenic focus, lateralization of the focus, epileptic seizure, cognitive impairment.

Введения. Эпилепсия — самое частое из серьезных пароксизмальных расстройств церебральных функций с распространенностью в общей популяции от 0,3% до 2% (Болдырева С.Р., Ермаков А.Ю 2010) Эпилепсия — группа хронических пароксизмальных болезней головного мозга, проявляющихся повторными судорожными или бессудорожными стереотипными припадками, сопровождающимися разнообразными изменениями личности и снижением когнитивных функций.

Эпилепсия фронтальной доли (фронтальная эпилепсия) – это разновидность эпилепсии, причиной которой является эпилептогенный очаг в лобной доле головного мозга. Симптомы эпилепсии могут быть различными в зависимости от того, какая доля головного мозга поражена. Лобная эпилепсия может проявляться необычными симптомами, которые напоминают проявления психических заболеваний или расстройств сна.

Фронтальная эпилепсия (ЛЭ) наблюдается у 30% больных взрослого возраста, страдающих парциальными формами заболевания (Докукина Т.В., Голубева Т.С., Матвейчук И.В., Махров М.В., Лосева В.М., Крупенькина Е.В, Марчук С.А 2014) Наряду с особенностями этиологических факторов, многими авторами выделяется ряд клинических характеристик, типичных для ЛЭ: короткая длительность припадков, частое возникновение в ночное время, склонность к вторичной генерализации и серийному течению. Между тем, специфичность семиотики эпилептических припадков при ЛЭ, а также ее значимость при определении латерализации эпилептогенного очага, остаются предметом дискуссии. По нашему мнению, в основе существования разногласий по данному вопросу лежит ряд причин.

Во-первых, сложная функциональная организация лобной доли, в которой выделяют четыре области: моторная, премоторная, префронтальная, медио-базальная (Vignatelli L., Bisulli P., Provini F., Naldi I., Pittau F., Zaniboni A., Montagna P., Koepp M.J 2010). В то время как моторная область изучена достаточно хорошо, функции базальной поверхности лобной доли во многом представляются неясными и по сей день. Многообразие клинических проявлений припадков, наблюдаемое при раздражении различных областей лобной доли, находит отражение

В классификационных подходах: Международная лига по борьбе с эпилепсией выделяет 8 типов припадков при ЛЭ. Однако опыт применения данной классификации показал ее избыточность и схематичность ввиду значительного сходства между различными типами припадков(Timmann D, Drepper J, Frings M et al 2010). Во-вторых, быстрое распространение эпилептиформной активности (миллисекунды) не только в пределах лобной доли, но и на прилежащие участки головного мозга и противоположное полушарие рассматривается многими авторами как важный ограничительный фактор при

интерпретации семиотики припадков при ЛЭ (Eshel N, Nelson E, Blair R, Pine D, Ernst M 2007).

В-третьих, наличие так называемых «немых зон» (например, полюс лобной доли), участков коры головного мозга, активация которых может не приводить к каким-либо клиническим проявлениям в течение длительного времени (до 60 с), определяет возможность развития первых проявлений припадка только после распространения активности в соседние области мозга.

Жизнь больного с припадками делится на два периода – до и после диагноза “эпилепсия”, либо диагноз “эпилепсия” обладает ярко выраженной негативной социальной значимостью.

У больных эпилепсией много проблем, касающихся работы, вождения машины, климата в семье, потомства и т.д.

Есть мнение, что по крайней мере один припадок за всю жизнь переносит 5% населения Земли. У 20—30% больных эпилепсией заболевание проявляется в течение всей жизни. В 1/3 случаев причина смерти связана с припадком или эпилептическим статусом (Holmes M.D., Brown M., Tucker D.M 2014).

Эпилепсия и эпилептические синдромы полиэтиологичны. Представление об этиологии эпилепсии базируется на знании целого ряда экзогенных и эндогенных факторов, которые играют определенную роль в происхождении заболевания. Значение известных сегодня этиологических факторов эпилепсии определяется в отечественной и зарубежной литературе как предрасположенность, поскольку каждый из них создает только предпосылки для развития эпилепсии и повышает риск ее возникновения (Teffer K, Semendeferi K.2012).

Последние годы ознаменовались развитием существующих и появлением новых направлений в диагностике заболеваний нервной системы. Внедрение таких функциональных методов исследования, как видеомониторинг ЭЭГ, амбулаторный мониторинг ЭЭГ, полисомнография и магнитоэнцефалография, стало качественно новым направлением в решении диагностических задач, стоящих перед неврологами.

Диагностика эпилепсии в ряде случаев попрежнему сложна. До 30% пациентов, длительно лечившихся по поводу эпилепсии, имеют неэпилептические приступы, почти у 40–50% больных эпилепсией наблюдаются неэпилептические припадки, а у 50% пациентов с психогенными приступами – патологические и эпилептиформные знаки на ЭЭГ. Особые типы припадков нередко диагностируются как психогенные расстройства, тики, дискинезии и, соответственно, больные не получают адекватного лечения. При рутинной ЭЭГ патологию можно обнаружить лишь у 50% или менее пациентов. Отсутствие изменений не исключает диагноз эпилепсии. Повысить информативность ЭЭГ до

90% можно с помощью выполнения повторных исследований, депривации сна и длительной по времени регистрации ЭЭГ (Aarts E, Roelofs A, van Turennout M 2009). Благодаря современным технологиям появилась возможность проведения длительного ЭЭГ–мониторинга с использованием видео-мониторинга (video–EEG) и амбулаторного мониторинга (ambulatory EEG).

Амбулаторный мониторинг ЭЭГ (по типу холтеровского, АМЭЭГ) – способ обследования больных с эпилепсией и другими транзиторными неврологическими расстройствами. Показания к выполнению исследования те же, что и при проведении видеомониторинга, в тех случаях, когда нет необходимости наблюдения за поведением пациента. Часто используется при наличии ежедневных и нередких приступов, особенно в случае резистентной к противосудорожным препаратам форме эпилепсии; при возникновении сомнения в эпилептической природе приступов; если по данным ЭЭГ при рутинном обследовании не выявлено эпилептиформной активности; при наличии ночных приступов и отсутствии патологических форм активности при дневной записи ЭЭГ; в случаях возникновения приступов эпилептической и неэпилептической природы в определенных условиях естественного поведения.

Активные поиски участка мозга, способного генерировать судорожные припадки, начались в XIX веке ведущими научными школами Европы (Corcoran R, Upton D. A Role 1993), в том числе и на кафедре нервных и душевных болезней Императорской Медико-хирургической академии. Учеными был пройден тернистый путь от создания гипотезы о «судорожном» центре на уровне Варолиевого моста до признания главенствующей роли коры головного мозга в развитии эпилептических припадков. До недавнего времени большинством авторов в качестве ведущей рассматривалась патогенетическая концепция последовательного возникновения эпилептогенного и эпилептического очагов с последующим формированием эпилептической системы и «эпилептического мозга». Данная концепция, позволяя рассматривать особенности клинической картины заболевания у конкретного больного в зависимости от стадии заболевания, остается актуальной и по сей день (Карлов В.А., 1990; М. М. Одинак, Д. Е. Дыскин., 1997; Дыскин Д.Е., 2003).

Между тем, основные положения данной концепции, достаточно подробно освещая динамику развития заболевания, не позволяют в полной мере объединить и упорядочить всю совокупность диагностических возможностей, имеющихся в арсенале обследования пациентов с эпилепсией. Неудивительно, что появление новых высокотехнологичных методов исследования, а также развитие новых возможностей по хирургическому лечению данной патологии (Зенков

Л.Р., Ронкин. М.А 2004), потребовали разработки иного подхода, позволяющего осуществлять комплексную диагностику эпилепсии (Lucchelli F 2003). Фундаментом, давшим возможность согласованно учитывать результаты различных методов обследования, явилась концепция функциональных зон ЭО, предложенная.

В основе данной теоретической концепции лежит представление об эпилептогенном очаге (ЭО) как об области коры головного мозга, способной самостоятельно генерировать эпилептические припадки (Lucchelli F 2003). Основным движимым фактором формирования данной концепции явился тезис о невозможности непосредственного определения локализации и протяженности ЭО с использованием современных диагностических методов. Исходя из этого утверждения, авторы предложили выделять ряд функциональных зон коры головного мозга. Каждая из функциональных зон, определяемых в ходе проведения диагностики, с той или иной точностью указывает на локализацию ЭО (Keller S, Baker G, Downes J, Roberts N., 2009).

На практике данная концепция реализуется в определении латерализационного и локализационного значения выявляемых симптомаген-ных зон (СЗ), зон начала припадка (ЗНП) и зон раздражения (ЗР), а также сопоставлениях их между собой. Именно поэтому во многих исследованиях подчеркивается важность анализа семиотики эпилептических припадков (т.е. определения СЗ), анализа приступной и межприступной ЭЭГ (т.е. определения ЗНП и ЗР), а также сопоставления их относительно предполагаемой локализации ЭО (Manes F, Sahakian B, Clark L et al 2012).

При изучении особенностей локализации функциональных зон эпилептогенного очага наиболее часто в исследованиях рассматриваются группы пациентов с лобной эпилепсией (ЛЭ) и височной эпилепсией (ВЭ). Данный факт обусловлен широкой распространенностью именно данных форм заболевания в популяции и их наибольшей пропорцией среди всех пациентов (Зенков Л.Р., Ронкин. М.А 2004). Между тем, в ряде исследований подчеркивается необходимость дифференцированной оценки группы ВЭ с учетом локализации эпилетогенного очага внутри височной доли. Так, авторами предлагается выделять пациентов с медиальной височной эпилепсией (МВЭ) и латеральной (неокортикальной) височной эпилепсией (ЛВЭ) (Алиханов А.А., Петрухин А.С., Мухин К.Ю., Гатауллина С.Х., Рыжков Б.Н., Перепелова Е.М., Костылев Ф.А., Чадаев В.А., Миронов М.Б. 2016).

Анализ данных литературы подтвердил высокую актуальность изучения вопросов комплексной диагностики симптоматической парциальной эпилепсии (Keller S, Baker G, Downes J, Roberts N., 2009). В первую очередь, это связано с широкой распространённостью данной формы эпилепсии, частым резистентным течением, а также

противоречивостью данных относительно информативности отдельных методов диагностики при лобной и височной эпилепсии (Карлов В.А. 1999).

В этой связи особый интерес представляет оценка семиотики эпилептических припадков в зависимости от локализации эпилептогенного очага, а также сопоставление данных ЭЭГ в приступный и межприступный периоды с локализацией эпилептогенного повреждения (Карлов В.А., 1990; М. М. Одинак, Д. Е. Дыскин., 1997; Дыскин Д.Е., 2003). Выявленные особенности частоты встречаемости отдельных симптомов припадка и их латерализационного значения, а также особенности локализации нарушений биоэлектрической активности головного мозга при ЛЭ и различных формах ВЭ требуют детального анализа и сопоставления с результатами других исследований.

Течение эпилепсии без лечения прогредиентное. Происходит формирование "зеркальных" очагов в контралатеральном полушарии. Припадки одного типа дополняются припадками других типов, учащаются. Обостряются психические и характерологические изменения

Одной из наиболее частых осложнений как самой эпилепсии, так как и длительного приёма некоторых антиконвульсантов являются когнитивные нарушения. Когнитивные нарушения — одна из важнейших проблем современной неврологии.

Под когнитивными функциями принято понимать наиболее сложные функции головного мозга, с помощью которых осуществляется процесс рационального познания мира. К когнитивным функциям относится память,внимание,мышление, гнозис, речь, праксис и интеллект (Verotti A., Sofia V., Franzoni E. et al 2007).

Для оценки когнитивных функций используются нейропсихологические методы исследования. Полное нейропсихологическое исследование позволяет выявить клинические особенности когнитивных нарушений и поставить топический диагноз.

Когнитивные нарушения являются клиническим проявлением эпилепсии, в наибольшей степени коррелирующим с объемом пораженной мозговой ткани и определяющим качество жизни больных. Они являются лучшим индикатором динамики заболевания и эффективности терапии. Особенностью нейропсихологического профиля когнитивных нарушений при эпилепсии является преобладание регуляторных и нейродинамических нарушений, связанных с дисфункцией лобных долей и глубинных отделов мозга(*Aldenkamp A. P., Bodde N 2015*).

Когнитивные расстройства представляют одну из основных проблем неврологии и наблюдаются не менее чем у 20% людей. В течение в основном последнего десятилетия выявлена закономерная связь когнитивных расстройств развития с эпилепсией и эпилептической

активностью в мозге. В какой-то период жизни эпилепсией страдает около 3–5% населения. Дополнительно достаточно широко наблюдаются эпилептиформные разряды в ЭЭГ у лиц, никогда не имевших эпилептических припадков.

К настоящему времени известно, что в процессах организации целенаправленного поведения, выбора и принятия решений, оперативной памяти,торможения импульсивности, обеспечения гибкости мышления участвуют главным образом префронтальная (орбитофронтальная, дорсомеди-альная и вентромедиальная) кора и теменные доли(Bari A, Robbins T 2013), в эмоциональных процессах — лимбическая система, вентромедиаль-ная кора, миндалины и мозжечок, устойчивость внимания обеспечивают подкорковые структуры и базальные ганглии, упорядочивание, мотивацию и обучаемость — височные доли, орбитофронтальная кора и мозжечок. Считают, что вклад префронтальной области коры в исполнительных функциях (ИФ) является ведущим (Селицкий Г.В., Сорокина Н.Д 2008).

В связи с изложенными представлениями полученные в работе (Земляная А.А., и соавт.2016) данные о более выраженном снижении ИФ при височной, а не лобной форме эпилепсии, могут трактоваться с точки зрения двух основных гипотез: распространение эпилептических дисфункций из височных отделов в лобные через проводящие тракты белого вещества мозга (nociferous cortex hypothesis) и вклад повреждений гиппокампальных структур в снижение ИФ при височной эпилепсии (hippocampal contributeon hypothesis) (Зверева З.Ф.2004).

Потенциальные механизмы вовлечения височных отделов мозга в ИФ интенсивно изучаются приразличных формах психической патологии, в том числе при шизофрении, болезни Альцгеймера, лобно-височной деменции, но остаются предметом споров на протяжении последнего десятилетия (Devinsky O 2005).

Одной из основных гипотез снижения ИФ привисочной эпилепсии является распространение эпилептической активности из височных отделов на лобные отделы. К такому выводу пришли B. Hermann и соавт., обследовав с помощью WCST 64 больныхвисочной эпилепсией, у 44% из которых были выявлены клинически значимые дисфункции ИФ. В соответствии с другой гипотезой ведущее значение вснижении ИФ при височной эпилепсии имеет наличие гиппокампального склероза, маркера резистентной медиотемпоральной формы, при которойнаблюдается селективное снижение ИФ, связанноесо стойким снижением рабочей памяти.

В исследованиях, проведенных с помощью разных методов нейровизуализации (ПЭТ, fMPT, qMPT), помимо быстрого и широкого распространения активностимежду лобными и другими отделами мозга во времявыполнения заданий WCST, был выявлен коррелирующий со

снижением ИФ асимметричный гипометаболизмв экстратемпоральных (префронтальных) областях при височной эпилепсии. В работе S. Keller и соавт. с помощью количественной МРТ у больных височной эпилепсией было выявлено уменьшение объема ипсилатерального гиппокампа и префронтальной коры билатерально, при этомбыли также обнаружены положительные корреляциис дефицитом ИФ. Однако является ли это результатом распространения патологической активности свисочной областью на отдаленные, в том числе префронтальные зоны, или более широким вовлечениемнепосредственно патологического процесса в другихотделах, большинство авторов считают вопросом,требующим дальнейшего изучения.

Важным результатом проведенного исследования (Stopford CL, Thompson JC, Neary D, Richardson AM, Snowden J.S. 2010) следует считать отсутствие связи между дефицитом ИФ и противоэпилептической терапией.Аналогичные результаты получены в работе L. Zamarian и соавт., в которой не выявлено корреляций ИФ ни с конкретными противоэпилептичес-кими препаратами, ни с поли- или монотерапией.

Кроме того широко изучена связь психопатологических нарушений с локализацией и латерализацией эпилептического очага, возрастом дебюта и длительностью заболевания. При поражении левого полушария головного мозга течение эпилепсии отличается значительной прогредиентностью и более быстрым формированием эпилептической деменции. У больных этой группы, особенно на ранних этапах болезни, описана склонность к астенодепрессивным переживаниям и ипохондрическим проявлениям. При поражении правого полушария более выражены эмоциональная возбудимость и импульсивность, истероформные реакции и недооценка тяжести своего состояния.

J. Brandt с соавт. [16], проводя исследование личностных характеристик больных эпилепсией с разной локализацией эпилептического очага и здоровых испытуемых, отметили большую акцентуацию вгруппе с левосторонней височной эпилепсией. Группа с правосторонним фокусом, по данным авторов,не имела отличий от группы здоровых испытуемых.

В исследовании Т.А. Рогачевой [9] обследованы 300 взрослых пациентов с лобной и височной эпилепсией для определения прогноза ремиссии припадков полокализации очага эпилептической активности. У пациентов с левосторонней локализацией очага быстро наступала генерализация судорожной активности с появлением высокоамплитудных билатерально-синхронных пароксизмов на фоне гиперсинхронизации корковых ритмов, а также быстрым вовлечениемв процесс симметричных отделов правого полушария. Также показано, что при парциальных формахэпилепсии правосторонняя локализация очага является

предиктором благоприятного течения заболевания. Это согласуется и с мнением З.Ф. Зверевой [6] об анатомо-функциональной связи левого полушария с синхронизирующими структурами ретикулярного комплекса, а правого полушария – с более высоким диэнцефальным отделом.

Как видно из описанных данных изменения когнитивных функций и личностных характеристик больных эпилепсий с разной локализацией и латерализацией эпилептического очага остается дискутабельным и требует дальнейшего изучения.

Течение эпилепсии лобной доли характеризуется нередко неблагоприятными тенденциями и более прогредиентно при преобладании более ранних экзогенных факторов в этиологии, начале заболевания с частых припадков, наличии грубых психопатологических расстройств и изменений на ЭЭГ органического типа. Прогноз зависит также от локализации очага в лобной доле.

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Дубровин С.А.
студент магистратуры
Екатеринбург

АНАЛИЗ МЕТОДОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ПРЕИМУЩЕСТВ И ОБОСНОВАНИЕ УПРАВЛЕНЧЕСКОЙ ЦЕЛЕСООБРАЗНОСТИ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ ПРОГРАММНО-ЦЕЛЕВОГО МЕТОДА ПРИ СТРАТЕГИЧЕСКОМ ПЛАНИРОВАНИИ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ МЕСТНОГО САМОУПРАВЛЕНИЯ В ОБЛАСТИ РАЗВИТИЯ СФЕРЫ ФИЗИЧЕСКОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ И СПОРТА НА ТЕРРИТОРИИ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

Аннотация: В статье исследован узкий аспект, имеющий особенную методологическую важность для науки муниципального управления, а именно – на основе анализа специальной и юридической литературы, документов стратегического планирования, выявлены методологические преимущества и доказана (обоснована) управленческая целесообразность использования программно-целевого метода при стратегическом планировании деятельности местного самоуправления по развитию сферы физической культуры и спорта на территории Российской Федерации.

Ключевые слова: Физическая культура, спорт, вопросы местного значения, муниципальное управление, программы, стратегии, планирование, стратегическое планирование, управление по целям, программно-целевое управление.

Dubrovin S.A.
master's student
Yekaterinburg

ANALYSIS OF METHODOLOGICAL ADVANTAGES AND JUSTIFICATION OF MANAGERIAL EXPEDIENCY OF USING THE PROGRAM-TARGET METHOD IN STRATEGIC PLANNING OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF PHYSICAL CULTURE AND SPORTS DEVELOPMENT IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Abstract: the article examines a narrow aspect that is of particular methodological importance for the science of municipal administration, namely, based on the analysis of special and legal literature, strategic planning documents, methodological advantages are identified and the managerial expediency of using the program – target method in the strategic

planning of local government activities for the development of physical culture and sports in the Russian Federation is proved.

Keywords: Physical culture, sports, local issues, municipal management, programs, strategies, planning, strategic planning, management by goals, program and target management.

Актуальность вопросов совершенствования форм и методов муниципального управления сферами физической культуры и спорта на территории отечественных муниципальных образований является весьма высокой ввиду самой общественной значимости и объективной полезности последних. Спортивно-оздоровительная деятельность улучшает здоровье и физическую подготовленность человека, способствует воспитанию подрастающего поколения и снижению количества преступлений, совершаемых несовершеннолетними, физической реабилитации и социальной адаптации инвалидов, повышает работоспособность и производительность труда экономически активного населения, продлевает период активной трудовой деятельности.

Привлечение широких масс населения к занятиям физической культурой, состояние здоровья населения и успехи на городских, региональных, межрегиональных, Российских и международных состязаниях являются бесспорными доказательствами жизнеспособности и благополучия населения города.

Именно поэтому физическая культура и спорт, являясь основой здорового образа жизни, должны рассматриваться местными властями как инвестиции в развитие человеческого потенциала территории.

Кроме всего сказанного, развитие сферы физической культуры и спорта является одним из важнейших направлений реализации федеральной, региональной и муниципальной социально-экономической политики.

В сферу прямых профессиональных и научных интересов автора настоящей статьи входят в основном вопросы по специфике муниципального управления вопросами развития физической культуры и спорта на местном уровне.

Здесь следует напомнить, что согласно положениями пункта 1 статьи 14 Федерального закона от 6 октября 2003 г. № 131-ФЗ «Об общих принципах организации местного самоуправления в Российской Федерации» [76], к вопросам местного значения городского поселения относятся, в том числе, обеспечение условий для развития на территории поселения физической культуры, школьного спорта и массового спорта, организация проведения официальных физкультурно-оздоровительных и спортивных мероприятий поселения.

[76] Об общих принципах организации местного самоуправления в Российской Федерации: Федеральный закон от 6 октября 2003 г. N 131-ФЗ. Доступ из справ.-правовой системы «КонсультантПлюс».

Сказанное обозначает, что, с одной стороны, развитие сферы физической культуры и спорта для органов муниципальной власти является конституционно [77] и формально обязательным, а с другой стороны, все непосредственные формы, направления и методы осуществления всех выше поименованных собственных полномочий органами местного самоуправления определяются самостоятельно и оставляются законодателем на их полное собственное усмотрение.

В свою очередь, общеизвестным является факт, что с момента принятия Федеральный закон от 28 июня 2014 г. № 172-ФЗ «О стратегическом планировании в Российской Федерации» [78] органы публичной власти практически полностью перешли на деятельность, основанную на использовании принципов программно-целевого управления при стратегическом планировании развития всех сфер социально-экономического развития территорий.

Напомним, что Федеральный закон от 28 июня 2014 г. № 172-ФЗ «О стратегическом планировании в Российской Федерации» устанавливает правовые основы стратегического планирования в Российской Федерации, координации государственного и муниципального стратегического управления и бюджетной политики, полномочия федеральных органов государственной власти, органов государственной власти субъектов Российской Федерации, органов местного самоуправления и порядок их взаимодействия с общественными, научными и иными организациями в сфере стратегического планирования. Федеральный закон регулирует отношения, возникающие между участниками стратегического планирования в процессе целеполагания, прогнозирования, планирования и программирования социально-экономического развития Российской Федерации, субъектов Российской Федерации и муниципальных образований, отраслей экономики и сфер государственного и муниципального управления, обеспечения национальной безопасности Российской Федерации, а также мониторинга и контроля реализации документов стратегического планирования.

Стратегическое планирование в Российской Федерации осуществляется на федеральном уровне, уровне субъектов Российской Федерации и уровне муниципальных образований.

Согласно легальному определению, *стратегическое планирование* – это деятельность участников стратегического планирования по целеполаганию, прогнозированию, планированию и программированию социально-экономического развития Российской

[77] Конституция Российской Федерации. Принята всенародным голосованием 12 декабря 1993 г. // Российская газета. 1993. 25 декабря.

[78] О стратегическом планировании в Российской Федерации: Федеральный закон от 28 июня 2014 г. N 172-ФЗ. Доступ из справ.-правовой системы «КонсультантПлюс».

Федерации, субъектов Российской Федерации и муниципальных образований, отраслей экономики и сфер государственного и муниципального управления, обеспечения национальной безопасности Российской Федерации, направленная на решение задач устойчивого социально-экономического развития Российской Федерации, субъектов Российской Федерации и муниципальных образований и обеспечение национальной безопасности Российской Федерации.

Муниципальное управление – это деятельность органов местного самоуправления по реализации своих полномочий в сфере социально-экономического развития.

Муниципальная программа – это документ стратегического планирования, содержащий комплекс планируемых мероприятий, взаимоувязанных по задачам, срокам осуществления, исполнителям и ресурсам и обеспечивающих наиболее эффективное достижение целей и решение задач социально-экономического развития муниципального образования.

В качестве примеров подобных документов стратегического планирования в рассматриваемой сфере можно привести ряд следующих актуальных и реализуемых в настоящее время программ:

- Муниципальную программы городского округа Коломна «Развитие физической культуры и спорта» на 2017-2021 годы»[79];
- Муниципальную программу «Развитие физической культуры, спорта и здорового образа жизни населения городского округа Саранск»[80];
- Муниципальную программу муниципального образования город Краснодар «Развитие физической культуры и спорта в муниципальном образовании город Краснодар»[81];
- Муниципальную программу муниципального образования «Город Астрахань» «Развитие физической культуры и спорта на территории города Астрахани»[82];
- Муниципальную программу «Развитие физической культуры и массового спорта на территории городского округа - город Волжский

[79] Об утверждении муниципальной программы городского округа Коломна «Развитие физической культуры и спорта» на 2017-2021 годы»: Постановление администрации городского округа Коломна МО от 30.12.2016 № 1983. Доступ из справ.-правовой системы «КонсультантПлюс».

[80] Об утверждении муниципальной программы «Развитие физической культуры, спорта и здорового образа жизни населения городского округа Саранск»: Постановление Администрации г.о. Саранск от 26.06.2015 № 1879 (в ред. от 13.10.2020). Доступ из справ.-правовой системы «КонсультантПлюс».

[81] Об утверждении муниципальной программы муниципального образования город Краснодар «Развитие физической культуры и спорта в муниципальном образовании город Краснодар»: Постановление администрации МО город Краснодар от 26.09.2014 № 6976 (в ред. от 24.07.2020). Доступ из справ.-правовой системы «КонсультантПлюс».

[82] Об утверждении муниципальной программы муниципального образования «Город Астрахань» «Развитие физической культуры и спорта на территории города Астрахани»: Постановление администрации муниципального образования «Город Астрахань» от 30.11.2015 № 8266 (в ред. от 16.09.2020). Доступ из справ.-правовой системы «КонсультантПлюс».

Волгоградской области» на 2021 - 2023 годы»[83];

- Муниципальную программу «Развитие физической культуры и спорта в городе Иванове»[84] и т.д.

Аналогичные выше приведенным в пример программы приняты и действуют практически во всех отечественных муниципальных образованиях.

Автором настоящей статьи была поставлена перед собой задача исследовать узкий аспект, имеющий особенную методологическую важность для науки муниципального управления, а именно – на основе анализа специальной и юридической литературы, документов стратегического планирования, выявить преимущества и доказать (обосновать) управленческую целесообразность использования программно-целевого метода при стратегическом планировании деятельности местного самоуправления по развитию сферы физической культуры и спорта на территории Российской Федерации. Результаты предпринятого теоретического исследования состоят и заключаются в ряде следующих выводов:

1. Применение муниципальных программ в области развития системы физической культуры и спорта позволяет скоординировать использование средств к созданию эффективного планирования и мониторинга результатов развития, к определению иерархии целей с учетом имеющихся ресурсов, выделения приоритетов.

2. Реализация муниципальных программ в области развития системы физической культуры и спорта целевой позволяет решать проблемы в рассматриваемой сфере при максимально эффективном управлении финансовыми ресурсами городов.

3. Преимуществами применения программно-целевого метода в решении проблем по развитию сферы физической культуры и спорта являются:

Во-первых, комплексность проблем, требующих системного подхода в их решении, эффективного планирования, координации межведомственных программных мероприятий и мониторинга результатов их реализации;

Во-вторых, необходимость скоординированного использования финансовых и материальных ресурсов различной ведомственной принадлежности для достижения целей муниципальных программ в области развития физической культуры и спорта.

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[83] Об утверждении муниципальной программы «Развитие физической культуры и массового спорта на территории городского округа - город Волжский Волгоградской области» на 2021 - 2023 годы»: Постановление администрации городского округа - г. Волжский Волгоградской обл. от 09.10.2020 № 5252. Доступ из справ.-правовой системы «КонсультантПлюс».

[84] Об утверждении муниципальной программы «Развитие физической культуры и спорта в городе Иванове»: Постановление Администрации г. Иванова от 13.11.2018 № 1484 (в ред. от 18.09.2020). Доступ из справ.-правовой системы «КонсультантПлюс».

4. Самостоятельным преимущества программно-целевого метода управления вопросами развития физической культуры и спорта является возможность удобного распределения полномочий и ответственности между управленческими субъектами.

5. Необходимость устойчивого функционирования системы физической культуры и спорта определяет целесообразность использования программно-целевого метода для решения накопленных в ней дисфункций и потому, что проблемы, как правило:

Во-первых, носят межотраслевой и межведомственный характер и не могут быть решены без участия средств федерального и областного бюджетов;

Во-вторых, не могут быты решена в пределах одного финансового года и требует бюджетных расходов в течение нескольких лет;

В-третьих, носят комплексный характер и их решение оказывает влияние на рост социального благополучия и общее экономическое развитие города.

6. Многочисленный опыт отечественных муниципальных образований по реализации таких программ в предыдущие годы доказал эффективность применения программно-целевого метода для рационального использования выделенных ресурсов и обеспечения комплексного решения проблем в области развития физической культуры и спорта.

7. Эффективность программно-целевого метода обусловлена его системным и интегрирующим характером, его применение позволяет концентрировать ресурсы и комплексно решать вопросы по всем приоритетным направлениям.

8. На современном этапе развития общества и государства, для обеспечения эффективного решения проблем в области развития физической культуры и спорта, уже недостаточно использования ранее традиционных механизмов, применявшихся в рамках реализации ведомственных целевых программ и долгосрочных целевых программ.

9. По мнению экспертов и специалистов, только рациональное использование выделенных бюджетных ресурсов и комплексный подход к решению проблем в области развития физической культуры и спорта, основанный на применении программно-целевого метода управления, позволяет обеспечивать и достигать реально заметных результатов в рассматриваемой сфере муниципального управления.

10. Целесообразность и управленческую необходимость использования программно-целевого метода управления в области развития физической культуры и спорта предопределяет масштабность целей и задач, стоящих перед местным сообществом и органами местного самоуправления в рассматриваемой сфере.

11. Именно муниципальные программы позволяют

предусматривать, формировать удобную систему текущего и оперативного управления, контроля и мониторинга достижения целевых показателей, систему управления рисками наступления негативных последствий от реализации программных мероприятий.

12. Именно муниципальные программы позволяют эффективно осуществлять мониторинг ситуации, складывающейся при реализации муниципальных программ, в ходе проведения которого удается учитывать внешние факторы функционирования всей системы мер, своевременно проводить оценку возникших перемен и адаптировать задачи муниципальной программы к меняющимся условиям.

13. Применение программно-целевого метода в управлении вопросами развития сферы физической культуры и спорта местной территории является сугубо оптимальной формой управления и рисками, к числу которых можно отнести:

- административные риски, связанные с управлением муниципальной программой;
- риски выстраивания алгоритма взаимодействия муниципального образования и руководства субъекта Федерации по софинансированию мероприятий, реализуемых на территории города в рамках государственных программ региона, направленных на цели развития физической культуры и спорта,
- финансовые риски, которые, как правило, характеризуются, с одной стороны, недостаточностью финансирования муниципальных программ за счет средств местных бюджетов, обусловленной инфляционными процессами и обесцениванием финансовых ресурсов в стране; а с другой стороны, сокращением объемов финансирования муниципальных программы за счет средств бюджета муниципалитета, связанным с возможным изменением социально-экономической ситуации в регионе.

Негативное влияние и само наличие подобных факторов может привести к невозможности достижения целевых показателей развития сферы физической культуры и спорта по отдельным направлениям, однако, в свою очередь, и полностью исключено, при комплексной реализации в формате единой муниципальной программы.

14. Формирование, принятие и реализации муниципальных программ обеспечивает удобство выстраивания преемственности осуществления комплекса их мероприятий с достижением целей и решение задач, определенных в как отраслевых стратегиях государственной политики Российской Федерации, так и в стратегиях развития физической культуры и спорта на уровне соответствующего субъекта Федерации.

15. Муниципальные программы по развитию физической культуры и спорта, как правило, бывают снабжены отлично выверенной и удобной

методикой оценки их эффективности, цель которой заключается в обеспечении своевременного поступления информации об успешности реализации программных мероприятий в органы местного самоуправления для своевременной корректировки и оптимизации процесса достижения целевых показателей.

16. Реализация комплекса мероприятий муниципальных программ в области развития физической культуры и спорта, исключительно благоприятно сказывается на управленческом удобстве создания условий, инвестиционных и инновационных механизмов развития рассматриваемой отрасли социально-экономического развития в городах, способных в полной мере удовлетворять запросы личности и социума, обеспечивать доступность качественных услуг, обеспечивать устойчивое повышение качества жизни граждан – жителей муниципального образования, способствовать укреплению позиций муниципального образования, его имиджа.

17. Деятельность органов местного самоуправления по реализации политики в сфере физической культуры и спорта, выстроенная на основе программно-целевых принципов управления, за счет повышенного уровня систематизации последней, позволяет обеспечить полное соответствие планов муниципалитета положениям действующего федерального законодательства и установленным в нем приоритетам единой государственной политики в сфере физической культуры и спорта.

18. Применение региональными и местными властями программно-целевого метода управления сферой физической культуры и спорта в действительности позволяет систематизировать и синхронизировать их подходы к реализации рассматриваемой области социально-экономической политики на территории субъекта Федерации, а равно - использовать единые механизмы взаимодействия и координации субъектов, осуществляющих управленческую деятельность в рассматриваемой сфере.

19. Более того, принятие сформированных по единому стандарту документов стратегического планирования в сфере развития физической культуры и спорта муниципального уровня позволяет их легко согласовать не только с соответствующими федеральными и региональными отраслевыми стратегиями в сфере физической культуры и спорта, но и с национальными проектами, с иными смежными отраслевыми комплексными программами региона, со стратегиями в области развития образования, культуры, молодежной политики, как в части обеспечения координации организации работы спортивных учреждений, уполномоченных лиц, иных субъектов управления, так и в части проведения совместных акций и так далее.

Таким образом, по опыту, именно системная реализация комплекса

программных мероприятий позволяет достигать концентрации ресурсов на самых важных направлениях развития сферы физической культуры и спорта муниципалитета, что в свою очередь и обеспечивает качественно более высокое повышение эффективности муниципального управления в рассматриваемой сфере.

И наоборот – именно стратегическое планирование, прогнозирование результатов деятельности органов местного самоуправления по реализации направлений муниципальной политики в сфере физической культуры и спорта обеспечивает по-настоящему эффективное распределение ресурсов, соответствующее актуальному состоянию городского хозяйства и текущему состоянию муниципальной экономики с учетом перспектив развития страны и региона - задач, ранее поставленных Президентом Российской Федерации и высшими должностными лицами субъектов Российской Федерации.

В заключение статьи её автор считает возможным резюмировать, ещё раз подчеркнув, что именно и только основанная на программно-целевом подходе реализация муниципальной политики в сфере развития физической культуры и спорта, при котором мероприятия взаимно увязаны по срокам, ресурсам и исполнителям, в сочетании с действенной системой управления, контроля, мониторинга, на практике и позволяет, как выяснилось в ходе проведенного исследования, не только реально достигать желаемых целевых показателей в разумные сроки, но и по-настоящему создаёт предпосылки для дальнейшего, значительно более динамичного социально-экономического развития муниципального образования за счёт своей последовательности, системности, преемственности и комплексности.

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Дульцев Д.О.
студент
научный руководитель: Сярдова О.М., канд. экон. наук
Тольяттинский государственный университет
Россия, Тольятти

СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ПОДХОДЫ К ОПТИМИЗАЦИИ ЗАПАСОВ

Аннотация: В тексте рассмотрены различные методы оптимизации запасов. Оптимизация запасов является обязательной частью любой организации, так как с такой проблемой сталкивается большинство. Применение методов позволит существенно повысить рентабельность предприятия, сократить лишние затраты и решить типовые проблемы.

Ключевые слова: оптимизация запасов, методы оптимизации, эффективность, кодирование, анализ, система.

Dultsev D.O.
student
supervisor: Syardova O.M., Ph.D.
Togliatti state University
Russia, Tolyatti

MODERN APPROACHES TO INVENTORY OPTIMIZATION

Abstract: the text discusses various methods of inventory optimization. Inventory optimization is a mandatory part of any organization, as this is a problem that most organizations face. The use of these methods will significantly increase the profitability of the enterprise, reduce unnecessary costs and solve typical problems.

Keywords: inventory optimization, optimization methods, efficiency, coding, analysis, system.

Что такое оптимизация запасов? Данная концепция является одной из трех концепций управления запасами (также есть стратегии для максимизации и минимизации запасами). Такой подход даст возможность найти уровень запасов, при котором затраты на его содержание будут стремиться к минимальному значению. Конечно, это не единственная задача, также нужно решить:

• Выбор какого поставщика будет наиболее рационален и оптимален в текущих реалиях.

• В каком месте будет находиться товар.

• Какой способ больше всего подойдет для доставки и т.д.

Эффективное управление запасами дает много возможностей:

• Исключить непредвиденные обстоятельства, из-за которых появятся риски потерь товарами физических свойств.

• В случаях нехватки ресурсов, а именно материалов и сырья, потери на производстве уменьшаются.

• Сделать хранение запасов менее затратным.

• При наличии излишков запасов, которые впоследствии приводят к дополнительным затратам (растет стоимость операций), дает возможность свести их к минимуму.

В современном мире выделяется несколько методов оптимизации:

1) Идентификация. Данный подход позволит следить за движением продукции на складе, так же как и учитывать его состояние. Идентификация подразделяется на три метода. Их эффективность напрямую зависит от возможностей склада.

• Индивидуальное кодирование.

Самый простой метод, не требует больших затрат и внедряется без особых проблем. Его суть заключается в присвоении каждому товару своего лично кода. Код в свою очередь может нести какую-либо информацию или же напротив, смысловая нагрузка будет отсутствовать. Структура кода, а также значение каждой цифры должно быть записано в документации предприятия. Для чего служит данный вид идентификации? С его помощью можно вести учет каждой единицы товара, следовательно, при одинаковом внешнем виде продукции придает индивидуальность каждому товару. Чтобы внедрить такой метод нужно потратиться лишь на этикеточную ленту, этикеточные пистолеты и печать, с помощью которой будут проставляться коды.

• Кодирование при помощи штрихкодов.

При помощи данного метода можно значительно увеличить пропускную способность продукции, уменьшить общее количество ошибок со стороны рабочего персонала, а также упростить поиск нужного товара. Внедрение ШК (штрихкодирования) требует больших затрат, нежели в случае с индивидуальным кодированием. Нужно закупать ПО, которое будет совместимо с такой системой, а также оборудование: сканер, принтер, на котором будут печататься этикетки и т.д. Помимо этого следует учитывать затраты на обучение персонала и найм консультантов, с целью подготовки складского помещения к внедрению кодирования.

• Идентификация при помощи радиочастот (RFID).

Не пользуется особой популярностью в России. Однако, эта система в стране появилась недавно, а если учесть тот факт, что в Европе RFID данный метод пользуется популярностью, можно сделать вывод, что массовое его использование еще впереди.

Включает в себя метку, антенну и компьютер. Для корректной работы оборудования нужно внести в метку данные о товаре, затем данные при помощи антенны будут транслироваться на компьютер. Такой метод имеет свои плюсы и минусы, однако плюсов гораздо больше.

Плюсы:

1. Мониторинг. С помощью RFID можно наблюдать за перемещением груза на протяжении всего пути.
2. Улучшенная защищенность. В связи с пагубным влиянием окружающей среды метка имеет повышенную защищенность.
3. Конфиденциальность. Данные, которые находятся на метке, имеют статус “Секретно”.
4. Больший объем. В сравнении со штрихкодом метка имеет больший объем памяти.
5. Долговечность. Метки имеют больший “срок годности”.
6. Расположение метки. Абсолютно не важно, где будет находиться метка внутри или снаружи товара, считываться она будет в любом случае.

Минусы:

1. Затратность. В связи с дороговизной оборудования имеет немалые затраты.
2. Локальность. Отсутствует возможность глобального использования.
3. Электромагнитные поля. Радиосигнал подвержен воздействию электромагнитных полей [1].

2) ABC – анализ.

Каждый товар имеет свою степень важности, в связи с чем и выручка от них поступает в разном объеме. Данный метод разбивает товары на “классы”.

Категория А – наиболее важные товары, с их уменьшением будет падать прибыль, так как они составляют наибольшую часть от суммарных продаж.

Категория В – раскрывают свой потенциал в краткосрочной перспективе. Данный вид выделяется своей стабильностью. В такие товары не нужно сильно вкладываться.

Категория С – почти не имеет ценности. Это товары, которые требуют каких-то изменений, будь то улучшение или утилизация.

3) WMS – система.

При помощи данной системы можно снизить влияние человеческого фактора на процесс, построить организацию, где будет вестись учет и управление товарными запасами, а также повысить суммарную эффективность. В связи с тем, что каждый склад имеет свою специфику, нужна адаптация. Данный метод позволит решить множество задач: Как правильно использовать складское помещение? Как добиться

более высокой точности относительно отгрузки товара? Что нужно для оптимизации приемки? И далее по списку.

WMS система имеет последовательность:

1. Выяснение технического задания. При помощи данного документа определяется основной принцип работы и в какое направлении будет развитие.

2. Установка конфигурации с последующей ее настройкой.

3. Имеющийся прототип подвергается испытаниям.

4. Обучение работников.

5. Непосредственно ввод системы [2].

В общем случае оптимизация не сводится только к минимизации сверхнормативных запасов, есть и множество других проблем, которые нужно решать. На их устранение и направлены современные подходы по оптимизации запасов.

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Дульцев Д.О.
студент
Крайнова А.Н.
студент
Чадина И.А.
студент
Манукян Г.А.
студент
научный руководитель: Сярдова О.М., канд. экон. наук
Тольяттинский государственный университет
Россия, Тольятти

ВНЕДРЕНИЕ СИСТЕМЫ МЕНЕДЖМЕНТА КАЧЕСТВА НА ПРОМЫШЛЕННЫЕ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ

Аннотация: В статье рассмотрена необходимость внедрения системы менеджмента качества на промышленные предприятия. Показаны этапы внедрения и варианты анализа этой системы. Система менеджмента качества необходима для того, чтобы повысить эффективность деятельности предприятия.

Ключевые слова: методы управления качеством, производство, система менеджмента качества, аудит, сертификация.

Dultsev D.O.
student
Kraynova A.N.
student
Chadina I.A.
student
Manukyan G.A.
student
supervisor: Syardova O. M., Ph.D.
Togliatti state University
Russia, Tolyatti

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE QUALITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FOR INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES

Abstract: the article considers the need to implement a quality management system for industrial enterprises. The stages of implementation and options for analyzing this system are shown. The quality management system is necessary in order to increase the efficiency of the enterprise.

Keywords: quality management methods, production, quality management system, audit, certification.

Внедрение системы менеджмента качества в трудовой процесс дело не легкое. Для ее внедрения нужно привести в действие и выстроить логическую цепочку множество этапов, ведь это процесс, который требует больших временных затрат, пройдя который можно улучшить или же и вовсе построить систему менеджмента качества.

Относительно этапов процесса:

1. Анализ той системы менеджмента качества, которая уже есть на данный момент.

Всего есть два варианта анализа СМК:

• Диагностический аудит − исследование уже работающей на данный момент системы менеджмента качества на наличие, соответствие требованиям нужного стандарта.

В случае, когда системы нет вообще, то в резюме указывается: «Система менеджмента качества отсутствует, нужна ее разработка».

В таких же случаях, когда она все же присутствует, но далека от совершенства, то есть требует корректировок (например, не точно сформулирована), пишется: «Система присутствует, по стандарту пройдет (не пройдет) так как…; требуются такие действия как: 1)… 2)… 3)…».

Плата за такой аудит взимается незначительная или же и вовсе не требует капитальных вложений [1].

• Внешний аудит – от диагностического аудита почти ничем не отличается, можно даже сказать, что они идентичные. Пожалуй, единственное отличие это наличие огромной системы аудиторских отчетов, в которых все подробно изложено о выявленных проблемах или несоответствиях. Чаще всего такой анализ проводят крупные компании, которые и так имеют рабочую СМК, но им требуется узнать стороннее мнение о стабильности работы.

Анализ ясно дает понять, что нужно менять, нужно ли что-то добавить, убрать и так далее.

2.Далее следует непосредственно разработка СМК опытным штатным специалистом на базе знаний, полученных о текущем положении.

Система обязательно должна соответствовать требованиям стандарта. В противном случае, если подходящего специалиста нет, то в дело вступает консалтинговая компания, где можно получить платную квалифицированную помощь по данному вопросу.

В чем же заключается задача такого специалиста? От него требуется расшифровать все требования, которые заложены в стандарте, на понятный язык для конкретного предприятия.

От эксперта зависит многое, но далеко не все. Он должен переработать, провести оптимизацию, внести какие новшества или улучшить уже имеющиеся факторы и в конечном итоге провести документацию, то есть расписать все свои этапы достижения рабочей системы. Но ведь чтобы это все работало нужно адаптировать СМК под выбранный тип предприятия, а это не входи в обязанности работника. В первую очередь все это нужно заказчику, а не вызванному специалисту, так что разработка требует хоть и не равных, но все же определенных усилий с обеих сторон.

3.Адаптация рекомендаций экспертов на предприятии.

Что это значит: Лицо, которое несет ответственность за предприятие (заказчик) не просто принимает собранный пакет документов по разработке СМК и подписывает акт приемки-передачи, а сразу проверяет правильность и вычитает их на предмет реальности и аутентичности.

4.Обучение сотрудников.

Ни для кого не секрет, что существуют курсы по повышению квалификации. Под каждого работника нужно подобрать свой курс, исходя из его должности и так называемых личностных качеств. В итоге можно поднять общий уровень знаний и компетентность сотрудников. Как говорилось ранее, СМК не может быть сформирована усилиями лишь одного человека. Нужен вклад с каждой рабочей стороны, начиная с начальника и заканчивая уборщицей. Построить систему можно, при помощи решения начальника, но ведь ее нужно еще и поддерживать, а чтобы ее поддерживать должна быть заинтересованность каждого работника, так, что помимо курсов нужна еще и мотивация.

5.Сертификация СМК на соответствие нужному стандарту.

Как и в случае с анализом здесь выделяется 2 варианта:

• Документарный аудит делится на 3 этапа:

1)Передача необходимого пакета документов в сертификационный орган.

2)Оценка сертификационным органом предоставленных документов и выявление в последующем ремарок, а также рекомендаций, чтобы их устранить.

3)Возвращение документов заказчику, с целью устранения им выявленных замечаний и внесения соответствующих корректировок.

• Выездной аудит делится на 3 этапа:

1)Оценка аудитором системы менеджмента качества при встрече, подметка несоответствий или же мелких недочетов, а также советы и рекомендации по их устранению.

2)Непосредственное устранение всех выявленных ошибок и несоответствий заказчиком.

3)Выполнив все выше перечисленное, заказчик получает свой сертификат системы менеджмента качества.

Предприятие получает готовый план по развитию и модернизации СМК, когда подается заявление на получение сертификата.

6.Развитие СМК.

Самый оптимальный вариант развития СМК это внедрение комплекса мер изнутри компании. Этот этап самый сложный. Как бы просто это не звучало, но всегда тяжело что-то начинать делать сначала. Данный случай не исключение, ведь в момент внедрения в силу вступает «психологический фактор» внедрения. Руководство должно дать ход делу и сдвинуть его с мертвой точки. Для упрощения задачи можно привлечь сторонних экспертов, чем часто и пользуются, так как они проведут:

1)Адаптацию требований по СМК.

2)«Перевод» по обновлениям законодательства.

3)Обучение персонала.

4)Оптимизацию (при наличии избытка ресурсов, которые не задействованы) и сократят лишние затраты.

5)Плановый инспекционный контроль, контроль улучшений и ресертификацию [2].

Таким образом, система менеджмента качества – это целостная система, которая представляет собой определенный набор методов, при помощи которых предприятие добивается соответствия ожиданиям потребителя относительно товаров и услуг. Говоря иначе, цель внедрения СМК – это придача продукции конкурентоспособности на рынке и улучшение деятельности компании. Пройдя все этапы можно добиться не только улучшения качества продукции, но также и заслужить доверие со стороны партнеров и потребителей.

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Дунаев А.А.
студент магистратуры 1 курса
направление «Государственное и муниципальное управление»
Российская академия народного хозяйства и государственной службы при Президенте Российской Федерации
Россия, г. Екатеринбург

АНАЛИЗ СОСТОЯНИЯ МАЛОГО И СРЕДНЕГО ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСТВА В МУНИЦИПАЛЬНОМ ОБРАЗОВАНИИ «ГОРОД ЕКАТЕРИНБУРГ»

Аннотация. Статья посвящена анализу состояния сферы малого и среднего предпринимательства в муниципальном образовании «город Екатеринбург». Развитие малого и среднего предпринимательства является важной задачей для успешного развития как всего государства в целом, так и отдельно взятого муниципального образования. Функционирование субъектов малого и среднего предпринимательства играет существенную роль в социальном факторе развития муниципального образования, так как за счет своей деятельности субъекты создают дополнительные рабочие места для населения, что крайне позитивно сказывается на общем уровне экономического развития муниципального образования.

Ключевые слова: предпринимательство, субъекты малого и среднего предпринимательства, сфера предпринимательства, деятельность органов местного самоуправления, эффективность органов местного самоуправления.

Dunaev A. A.
master's student of the 1st year
direction "State and Municipal Management"
Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration of the Russian Federation
Russia, Yekaterinburg

ANALYSIS OF THE STATE OF SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN THE MUNICIPAL EDUCATION "CITY OF YEKATERINBURG"

Annotation. The article is devoted to the analysis of the state of the sphere of small and medium-sized businesses in the municipality "city of

Yekaterinburg". The development of small and medium-sized businesses is an important task for the successful development of both the entire state as a whole and a separate municipal entity. The functioning of small and medium-sized businesses plays a significant role in the social factor of the development of the municipality, since through their activities the subjects create additional jobs for the population, which has an extremely positive effect on the general level of economic development of the municipality.

Key words: entrepreneurship, small and medium-sized businesses, the sphere of entrepreneurship, the activities of local governments, the effectiveness of local governments.

В данной статье я бы хотел рассмотреть и проанализировать состояние сферы МСП на территории города Екатеринбурга для того, чтобы выявить сильные и слабые стороны деятельности органов местного самоуправления по развитию и поддержке субъектов МСП.

Анализ состояния сферы малого и среднего предпринимательства в необходимо производить по показателям, которые документально закреплены в нормативно-правовых актах, таких как программы, стратегии, концепции.

Действующей программой в городе Екатеринбурге является Муниципальная программа «Развитие и поддержка малого и среднего предпринимательства в муниципальном образовании «город Екатеринбург» на 2017–2020 годы», которая утверждена Постановлением Администрации города Екатеринбурга от 26.10.2016 № 2126.[85]

Для оценки эффективности программы были определены следующие показатели:

– Количество созданных малых и средних предприятий;

– Количество созданных рабочих мест;

– Число субъектов малого предпринимательства в расчете на 10 000 человек населения;

– Доля среднесписочной численности работников малых предприятий в среднесписочной численности работников всех предприятий и организаций.

Для формирования наиболее полной картины о состоянии развития субъектов малого и среднего предпринимательства в муниципальном образовании «город Екатеринбург» необходимо проанализировать данные, которые были предоставлены главой муниципального образования в период с 2017 по 2019 годы. Данные по показателям

85 Об утверждении Муниципальной программы «Развитие и поддержка малого и среднего предпринимательства в муниципальном образовании «город Екатеринбург» на 2017 — 2020 годы: Постановление Администрации города Екатеринбурга от 26.10.2016 № 2126. Официальный сайт Администрации города Екатеринбурга [Электронный ресурс] URL: https://железнодорожный.екатеринбург.рф/file/89865fde2b7b99e934f182794670ce0e

ежегодно предоставляются в докладах главы муниципального образования и содержат в себе большое количество показателей сферы МСП.

Из докладов главы Екатеринбурга в параграфе посвященному экономическому развитию необходимо проанализировать предоставленные ключевые показатели такие как: «Количество субъектов малого и среднего предпринимательства в Екатеринбурге» и «Число субъектов малого и среднего предпринимательства в расчете на 10 тысяч человек населения».[86] Такие показатели позволят наглядно проследить имеющуюся динамику.

По показателю «Количество субъектов малого и среднего предпринимательства в Екатеринбурге», по данным Управления Федеральной службы государственной статистики по Свердловской и Курганской области, сформированным на основании информации Федеральной налоговой службы, наблюдается положительная динамика, после небольшого падения показателя в 2018 году.

– 2017 год – 119,5 тысяч единиц;
– 2018 год – 116,4 тысяч единиц;
– 2019 год – 116,8 тысяч единиц.

По показателю «Число субъектов малого и среднего предпринимательства в расчете на 10 тысяч человек населения», наблюдается отрицательная динамика.

– 2017 год – 781,8 единиц;
– 2018 год – 767,9 единиц;
– 2019 год – 765,15 единиц.

Из показателей, приведенных главой Екатеринбурга в своих докладах, можно сделать вывод о том, что ситуация с развитием малого и среднего предпринимательства находится на стабильном уровне, который является выше чем средний уровень данных показателей по другим муниципальным образованиям Свердловской области. Несмотря на то, что наблюдается отрицательная динамика по показателю «Число субъектов малого и среднего предпринимательства в расчете на 10 тысяч человек населения», стоит отметить, что данный показатель в 2019 году вырос относительно уровня 2016 года на 3,7 процента (в 2016 году – 738 единиц субъектов МСП на 10 тысяч человек населения). По другим показателям, предоставленным в отчете главы, также наблюдается положительная динамика.

[86] Муниципальное образование «город Екатеринбург». О достигнутых значениях показателей для оценки эффективности деятельности органов местного самоуправления городских округов и муниципальных районов за 2019 год и их планируемых значения на 3-летний период: Доклад Главы Екатеринбурга Высокинского А.Г. Официальный сайт муниципального образования «город Екатеринбург» [Электронный ресурс] URL: https://екатеринбург.рф/file/889f2abe52691512664c1bd7d2986a32

Таким образом, можно сделать вывод о том, что сфера малого и среднего предпринимательства в муниципальном образовании «город Екатеринбург» достаточно стабильно развивается, а заданные показатели эффективности планомерно достигаются, во многом это обеспечено предоставлением обширных мер поддержки малого и среднего предпринимательства, предоставляемыми на территории муниципального образования, а также наличием множества различных организаций, занимающихся поддержкой малого и среднего предпринимательства на территории города Екатеринбурга, например такие как НО Фонд «Екатеринбургский центр развития предпринимательства».

Проанализировав информацию, можно сделать вывод о том, что муниципальная программа города Екатеринбурга, а также ежегодные доклады главы муниципального образования в полной мере отражают необходимые показатели, которые закреплены Указом Президента РФ от 28.04.2008 N 607 «Об оценке эффективности деятельности органов местного самоуправления городских округов и муниципальных районов».[87]

Анализ показателей эффективности муниципальной программы показывает, что развитие сферы малого и среднего предпринимательства в муниципальном образовании «город Екатеринбург» происходит стабильно и качественно, все показатели отражают реальное положение дел в сфере малого и среднего бизнеса, что подтверждается статистическими данными из ежегодных докладов главы муниципального образования. Из докладов главы муниципального образования прослеживается положительная динамика большинства показателей эффективности сферы малого и среднего предпринимательства. Деятельность органов местного самоуправления полностью соответствует возложенным на нее полномочиям и направлена на достижение целей государственной политики.

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[87] Об оценке эффективности деятельности органов местного самоуправления городских округов и муниципальных районов: Указ Президента Российской Федерации от 28.04.2008 N 607 (ред. от 09.05.2018). В данном виде документ опубликован не был. Доступ из справочно-правовой системы «КонсультантПлюс»

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Елкина В.Н., кандидат экономических наук
доцент кафедры «Экономики, менеджмента, маркетинга»
Омский государственный педагогический университет
Россия, г. Омск.
Шишкина Е.А.
студент 3 курса
кафедры «Экономики, менеджмента, маркетинга»
Омский государственный педагогический университет
Россия, г. Омск

СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ ПРОЦЕССА УПРАВЛЕНИЯ КОНФЛИКТАМИ В ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются теоретические аспекты конфликта и способы совершенствования процесса управления конфликтами.

Ключевые слова: конфликт, совершенствование, процесс, управление, эффективность, развитие.

Elkina V.N., candidate of economic sciences
Associate Professor of the Department of
Economics, Management, Marketing
Omsk State Pedagogical University
Russia, Omsk.
Shishkina E.A.
student 3 course
Department of Economics, Management, Marketing
Omsk State Pedagogical University
Russia, Omsk

IMPROVING THE CONFLICT MANAGEMENT PROCESS IN AN ORGANIZATION

Resume: This article examines the theoretical aspects of the conflict and ways to improve the process of conflict management.

Key words: conflict, improvement, process, management, efficiency, development.

Социальные конфликты весьма интересное явление в общественной жизни человека, ведь у каждого свой характер, темперамент и насколько бы бесконфликтным не был бы человек, он не в состоянии полностью избежать разногласий с окружающими его людьми.

Формирование трудового потенциала происходит на основе некоторых факторов: способности, присущие человеку от рождения, образование и воспитания, идущие бок о бок, а также жизненный опыт и индивидуальные характеристики. В связи с этим положением можно определить такие элементы трудового потенциала:

- *психофизический фактор* (сюда относятся биологические особенности человека: уровень здоровья, тип характера и нервной системы, особые умения, склонности человека и т.д.);
- *социально-демографический фактор* (базовые характеристики такие, как: пол сотрудника, возраст, семейное положение);
- *квалификационный фактор* (трудовые навыки, уровень образования, развитость творческих способностей);

личностный фактор (ценностные, поведенческие установки, способность мотивировать себя, дисциплина, отношение к труду). [1 С.72]

Знание конфликтов и умение их различать, управлять ими – повышает культуру общения и делает жизнь человека устойчивее и спокойнее в психологическом плане, что тем самым, повышает работоспособность сотрудника и улучшает атмосферу в коллективе.

Последствия конфликта между людьми, связанными общей деловой деятельностью могу быть абсолютно непредсказуемыми, и опытный руководитель понимает это, и старается, если не предупредить вероятность возникновения конфликта, так максимально сгладить его возможные последствия. [2]

Как и любому другому явлению, конфликту присущи свои особенные черты, отображающие те или иные стороны социальной жизни, место и роль человека в ней, то есть конфликт – это социальное явление. Не смотря на всё разнообразие взглядов и мнений, конфликт – это или негативное явление или ресурс для развития, так называемый толчок.

В современном обществе большинство специалистов сходятся во мнении, что конфликт – это одна из форм процесса развития взаимодействия, в основе, которой, могут лежать разнообразные противоречия между людьми, с попытками разрешения ситуации на фоне проявления эмоций. [3]

Если основываться на данном мнении, то управление конфликтами становится отдельной деятельностью по обеспечению конфликтного взаимодействия между субъектами, которая обеспечивает разработку мероприятий, направленных на выявление и решение возникающих конфликтов в организации.

Для минимизации конфликтов и повышения эффективности деятельности организации необходимо сделать следующее:

1. Провести анализ актуального состояния системы управления конфликтами в организации, что позволит выявить главную проблему и обеспечит понимание дальнейшего плана действий.

2. Создать конфликтную комиссию, для разрешения конфликтных ситуаций и наделение её соответствующими полномочиями.

3. Организовать и провести тренинги руководства и персонала по методикам и технологиям разрешения конфликтных ситуаций.

4. Разработать Положения, о системе материальной и моральной мотивации персонала, и положительного климата в компании.

5. Провести экономическую оценку стоимости работ для создания дальнейшего расчета экономической эффективности предполагаемых решений.

Таким образом, сокращение трудовых конфликтов и обеспечение положительного настроения в коллективе обеспечат компании рост выработки и годовую экономию, что без сомнений повысит эффективность деятельности организации.

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Ефремова И.А.
студент
Государственный морской университет
имени адмирала Ф. Ф. Ушакова
Россия

ОПТИМИЗАЦИЯ КАЧЕСТВА УПРАВЛЕНИЯ И КОНТРОЛЯ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ НА ООО ТЕРМИНАЛ «ПРОМЫШЛЕННЫЙ»

Аннотация: В статье рассматривается проблема неэффективного использования имеющихся ресурсов, низкого качества управления и контроля деятельности, неоптимального размещения ресурсов. Научная новизна исследования заключается в разработке метода повышения продуктивности работы терминала. В результате предлагается типовое размещение контейнеров в определенных зонах и на участках терминала согласно времени прибытия и разгрузки контейнеров.

Ключевые слова: контейнеризация, эффективность работы, операционная деятельность, перерабатывающие способности, координация.

Keywords: containerization, logistics center, processing capacity, cargo turnover, transshipment capacity.

Efremova I. A.
student
Admiral F. F. Ushakov State Maritime University
Russia

OPTIMIZATION OF THE QUALITY OF MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL OF ACTIVITIES AT LLC TERMINAL «INDUSTRIAL»

The article deals with the problem of inefficient use of available resources, poor quality of management and control of activities, and suboptimal allocation of resources. The scientific novelty of the research is to develop a method for increasing the productivity of the terminal. As a result, the standard placement of containers in certain areas and sections of the terminal is proposed according to the time of arrival and unloading of containers.

Keywords: containerization, logistics center, processing capacity, cargo turnover, transshipment capacity.

В настоящее время транспортировка и доставка грузов в цепи поставок, чаще всего, производится через систему транспортных терминалов, в которых происходит укрупнение или разделение грузовых

партий, перевалка грузов между различными транспортными средствами, различные операции с товарами и оказываются другие подобные услуги, добавляющие стоимость. Терминалы представляет собой также интегрированную совокупность с объектами экспедиторского, складского и таможенного бизнесов логистической цепи, тем самым создавая систему товарораспределения. Это объекты, обеспечивающие пользователям доступ «…к услугам транспортной системы» [1].

Часто низкая эффективность работы терминала обусловлена не столько недостатком технического оснащения, сколько неэффективным использованием имеющихся ресурсов, низким качеством управления и контроля деятельностью, неоптимальным размещением ресурсов и другими факторами. Примечательно, что по влиянию на операции их можно разделить на зоны и показатели эффективности, с помощью которых производится оценка их операционной деятельности. В отношении индикаторов подобное деление обусловлено тем, что выделяемые зоны согласно практике работы терминалов заключают в себе наибольшее количество препятствий, имеющих сильный отклик на эффективности терминала в целом.

В рамках функционирования зоны «Контейнерная площадка» одной из основных проблем, например, выступает: задействование неближайшего свободного ричстакера для перемещения контейнера и их неоптимальное движение относительно расположения контейнеров. Однако ключевым слабым местом выступает, скорее, вопрос координации, т. е. либо отсутствует порядок закрепления ричстакеров за конкретными операциями и к конкретному горизонтальному транспорту, либо схема носит неоптимальный характер, что обычно проясняется на этапе планирования разгрузки , загрузки судна, или соответствует собственной технологии терминала в отношении взаимодействия внутреннего транспорта.

Примечательно, что Жоу (Zhou H.) считает, что «недостаток информации» в динамичной цепи поставок снижает эффективность на каждом уровне управления. Допускается, что это соотносится и с функционированием внутренних зон контейнерного терминала. Проблема недостатка или несвоевременности информации, предоставляемой операторами, агентами одних зон другим и, в целом, их внутренняя коммуникация между собой может быть одной из причин неоптимальной работы [2].

В качестве одного из вариантов повышения эффективности работы терминала предлагается типовое размещение контейнеров в перевалочной зоне в соответствии с направлением их дальнейшей отправки .

На Терминале Промышленный перевалочная зона с включает в себя пути с платформами для подвоза, вывоза контейнеров погрузчиками и площадку временного хранения. Информационную базу работы данной

зоны составляют 2 списка: список отправления и формирования составов, а также «…прибытия и разгрузки составов». С точки зрения оптимальности, должна производится оперативная разгрузка новоприбывших груженых контейнеров и их непосредственное предоставление под загрузку новой партией груза, и загрузка новоприбывших порожних контейнеров. Однако на практике, это получается редко, или в условиях высокого уровня организации взаимодействия операторов терминала как с заказчиками, так и отправителями.

С целью оптимизации числа перемещений внутреннего технологического транспорта, а также снижения времени обработки контейнера, повышения общей эффективности работы контейнерного терминала, на площадке временного хранения перед перевалочной зоной стоит выделить один участок с контейнерами, предназначенными для обычных составов на вывоз, а другие участки – для «заказных» контейнеров. Повышение эффективности терминала в случае реализации данного решения обусловлено тем, что исключается «…ожидание прибытия отдельных контейнеров и составов, в отличие от формирования составов по заказам». Более того, в данном случае оператор будет ориентирован на стратегических заказчиков, что соответствует стратегии функционирования многих контейнерных терминалов[3].

Теоретически данный способ способствует повышению продуктивности работы терминала, однако предполагается построение предварительной имитационной модели с целью обоснования целесообразности принятия решения об изменении схемы размещения контейнеров на перегрузочном фронте.

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Ефремова И.А.
студент
Государственный морской университет
имени адмирала Ф. Ф. Ушакова
Россия

ОПТИМИЗАЦИЯ РАЗМЕЩЕНИЯ КОНТЕЙНЕРНОГО ТЕРМИНАЛА, С УЧЕТОМ ФАКТОРОВ ВНУТРЕННЕЙ И ВНЕШНЕЙ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ СРЕДЫ

Аннотация: В статье рассматривается проблема несоответствия перерабатывающей способности контейнерных терминалов требуемым объемам перевозок. Научная новизна исследования заключается в разработке методики оптимизации размещения контейнерного терминала. В результате выделены и охарактеризованы пять этапов методики оптимизации размещения контейнерного терминала.

Ключевые слова: контейнеризация, логистический центр, перерабатывающие способности, грузооборот, перегрузочные мощности.

Efremova I. A.
student
Admiral F. F. Ushakov State Maritime University
Russia

OPTIMIZATION OF CONTAINER TERMINAL PLACEMENT, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT FACTORS OF INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

The article deals with the problem of non-compliance of the processing capacity of container terminals with the required volumes of transportation. The scientific novelty of the research is the development of a method for optimizing the placement of a container terminal. As a result, five stages of the container terminal placement optimization methodology are identified and characterized.

Keywords: containerization, logistics center, processing capacity, cargo turnover, transshipment capacity.

Скоростные контейнерные перевозки – приоритетное направление в развитии транспорта. Эффективное использование потенциала страны как транспортного моста между Западом и Востоком на едином евразийском транспортном пространстве невозможно без глобальной контейнеризации грузопотоков. Широкое применение контейнеров позволяет удовлетворять

постоянно растущие требования к перевозкам – высокое качество логистического процесса, скорость, безопасность, экономичность доставки, сохранность грузов [1, с. 507].

Основным препятствием для развития контейнеризации грузов в России в настоящее время является отсутствие внутренней инфраструктуры для транспортировки, обработки контейнеров, соответствующей развитию транспортных мощностей [2].

Важным аспектом использования контейнеров является необходимость сооружения контейнерных терминалов, специальных судов, причалов, контейнерных парков, перегрузочных средств и транспортных средств.

Неразвитость внутренних контейнерных перевозок - следствие нескольких факторов. Один из них - нехватка контейнерных перегрузочных мощностей. Владельцу груза проще использовать автомобили, а раз речь идет о перевозке грузовиками, то удобнее везти груз не в контейнерах, а в фурах. Другой фактор, препятствующий развитию контейнерных перевозок в России, - дефицит логистических центров [3, с. 341]. Логистический центр координирует складское и транспортное обслуживание, предоставляет информационное обеспечение и контролирует движение грузов. Он должен располагать развитой инфраструктурой, включающей в себя ряд складских терминалов класса А (современные специализированные здания с высотой потолков от десяти метров, с полами с антипылевым покрытием, оборудованные системами видеонаблюдения, кондиционирования воздуха и т. д.), погрузочно-разгрузочную технику, подъездные пути, таможенные пункты и офисные помещения [4].

Все выше сказанное делает актуальным проблему несоответствия перерабатывающей способности контейнерных терминалов требуемым объемам перевозок.

Выход из сложившейся ситуации возможен путем разработки методики оптимизации размещения КТ, с учетом существующих терминалов, если они есть, на заданной территории. Т.е. в данном случае территория, где необходимо расположить новый КТ, уже заведомо выбрана.

Разрабатываемая методика должна включать в себя следующие этапы:

1. Анализ территории на наличие КТ.

2. Определение места положения и расчет количества КТ методом центра тяжести (ц.т.) с использованием транспортной задачи линейного программирования (ТЗЛП), в результате которой транспортная работа и транспортные затраты будут сводиться к минимуму.

3. Проверка соответствия площади нового КТ площади выделенного участка.

4. Проверка соответствия проектного КТ заданным характеристикам.

5. Проверка условия достаточности перерабатывающей способности.

Первый этап. Определяется наличие КТ на заданной территории. В случае их отсутствия, принимаем решение о проектировании КТ в соответствии с заданным объемом перевозок. А в случае наличия некоторого количества терминалов, производим расчет их общей перерабатывающей способности. Если ее недостаточно для обработки потребного объема перевозок и нет возможности оптимизировать работу данных КТ, то для восполнения разницы между общей перерабатывающей способностью и потребным объемом перевозок проектируется новый КТ [5].

Второй этап включает в себя несколько шагов по расчету координат ц.т. Метод определения центра тяжести грузовых потоков - это метод, который позволяет рассчитать координаты КТ таким образом, чтобы он был равноудален от всех поставщиков и потребителей, с учетом их грузооборотов. Данный метод включает в себя следующие этапы:

1. Расчет расстояний между потребителями и поставщиками.

2. Расчет координат центра тяжести (базового КТ).

3. Определение расстояний от центра тяжести до каждого поставщика и потребителя.

4. Расчет транспортной работы и транспортных затрат на основе решения ТЗЛП.

5. Изменение координаты ц.т., и выбор варианта с минимальными значениями транспортной работы и транспортных затрат.

Третий этап. Необходимо сравнить рассчитанную площадь базового КТ с площадью выделенного участка, где он будет располагаться. Если выделенной площади будет недостаточно, то необходимо изменить его местоположение в зоне тяготения. Если, в результате данных изменений, КТ был сдвинут на значительное расстояние от первоначальной точки размещения, то необходимо произвести пересчет перерабатывающей способности и остальных параметров нового КТ. Здесь необходимо учитывать то, что меняя местоположение базового КТ, меняются значения транспортной работы и транспортных затрат, поэтому необходимо следить за тем, чтобы эти параметры значительно не менялись.

Четвертый этап. Производится проверка соответствия перерабатывающей способности нового КТ возможностям транспортных коммуникаций, т.е., если значение перерабатывающей способности будет выше, чем пропускная способность ж/д путей, станций или автодорог, то необходимо снова пересчитать перерабатывающую способность и остальные параметры нового КТ.

Пятый этап. Определяется, достаточно ли будет запроектированного (базового) КТ с учетом других терминалов, расположенных на этой территории, для реализации заданной потребности в обработке контейнеров. В случае недостаточности запроектированных перерабатывающих способностей, в сумме с существующими, производим расчеты количества и координат дополнительных КТ относительно скорректированного ц.т. (базового КТ).

Представленная методика позволит учесть при проектировании нового КТ перерабатывающие способности уже существующих терминалов. Методика позволит определить близкие к оптимальному значения координат нового (новых) КТ, их количество и логистические издержки.

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Ефремова И.А.
ООО Терминал «Промышленный»
Россия

СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ ТЕРМИНАЛЬНОГО ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЯ ЗА СЧЕТ ОПТИМИЗАЦИИ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ ПОГРУЗОЧНО-РАЗГРУЗОЧНЫХ МАШИН

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются вопросы выбора критериев совершенствования технологических параметров транспортных процессов в терминальных комплексах. Научная новизна исследования заключается в изучении вероятных моделей оптимизации процессов системы функционирования контейнерного терминала с учетом влияния факторов внутренней и внешней среды. В результате выявлены оптимальные критерии совершенствования технологических параметров и предложены модели оптимизации процессов контейнерного терминала.

Ключевые слова: оптимизация, технологические параметры, производственная мощность, моделирование.

Efremova I. A.
LLC Terminal "Industrial"
Russia

IMPROVING TERMINAL SERVICES BY OPTIMIZING THE USE OF LOADING AND UNLOADING MACHINES

The article deals with the selection of criteria for improving the technological parameters of transport processes in terminal complexes. The scientific novelty of the research consists in the study of probable models for optimizing the processes of the container terminal functioning system, taking into account the influence of internal and external factors. As a result, optimal criteria for improving technological parameters are identified and models for optimizing container terminal processes are proposed.

Keywords: optimization, technological parameters, production capacity, modeling.

Формирование единого транспортного пространства России на базе сбалансированного развития эффективной транспортной инфраструктуры предполагает комплексное развитие крупных транспортных узлов на основных направлениях перевозок. Контейнерные терминалы,

выступающие как пункты по зарождению и погашению контейнерных потоков, в полной мере могут быть отнесены к таким объектам.

Работа ООО Терминал «Промышленный» включает операции по переработке крупнотоннажных контейнеров при взаимодействии различных видов транспорта. Основу для выполнения погрузочно-разгрузочных операций на терминале составляют соответствующие технические средства, типаж и параметры которых весьма разнообразны.

Операции по переработке контейнеров на терминале осуществляются на контейнерных площадках.

В практической деятельности на контейнерных площадках ООО Терминал «Промышленный» используются погрузочно-разгрузочные машины для переработки крупнотоннажных контейнеров стандарта ИСО: автопогрузчики (ричстакеры) разных типов и моделей;

Для повышения эффективности переработки контейнеров используют схемы с разбивкой складской площади со штабелями контейнеров на равные части [1]. Полученные складские площадки обслуживаются системой транспортно-перегрузочного оборудования, в чьи функции входит перемещение контейнеров по цепочке: от перегружателей до складской площадки, укладка контейнеров в штабели, работа с контейнерами в штабелях и перемещение контейнеров от штабелей на выдачу к магистральному транспорту и обратно.

Учитывая то, что вышеупомянутое оборудование доступно в различных вариантах исполнения (по высоте, ширине, грузоподъёмности), а также допускает различные комбинации параметров, очевидно, что отдельной задачей является анализ и выбор оптимальной системы функционирования терминала, включающей качественное (вид оборудования) и количественное (число единиц оборудования) определение необходимых ресурсных объёмов системы.

Таким образом, эффективная работа погрузочно-разгрузочной техники способствует повышению перерабатывающей способности не только отдельного терминала, но и реализации транспортного потенциала страны в части увеличения контейнерных перевозок во всех видах сообщений на конкретном направлении.

Вопросы оптимизации технологических параметров транспортных процессов в терминальных комплексах рассмотрены в работах Миротина Л.Б., Ларина О.Н., Курганова В.М. и многих других. Выполненный анализ работ показывает, что при определении параметров погрузочно-разгрузочных комплексов терминалов актуальными являются вопросы выбора критерия оптимизации их работы, которые часто не учитывают затраты комплексов на выполнение погрузочно-разгрузочных работ и потери транспортных средств в совокупности.

Варианты расчета количества погрузочно-разгрузочных средств (ПРС) для работы с отдельными видами грузов приводятся в работе [2].

Отмечается, что количество ПРС для перегрузочных работ рассчитывается на основе объема перевозки в год, выработки за смену, продолжительности простоев ПРС во время и ожидания ремонта, поверки за год эксплуатации. При этом не рассматривается влияние данных параметров систем на экономические результаты перевозчиков в связи с простоем под обслуживанием. Для оптимизации параметров складских комплексов используются методы статистических испытаний, в которых в эконометрическую модель искусственно вводится большое число случайных элементов. Обычно моделируется последовательность независимых одинаково распределенных случайных величин или же последовательность накапливающихся сумм.

Анализ работ [3] показывает, что основное направление современных исследований связано с оптимизацией технологических параметров работы комплексов, с сокращением времени простоя под погрузочно-разгрузочными операциями, с минимизацией грузоперерабатывающих мощностей терминалов. Затратный критерий используется с точки зрения минимума затрат терминалов на выполнение данных видов операций, без учёта величины потерь перевозчиков, связанных с простоем ПС под погрузочно-разгрузочными операциями.

Таким образом, при определении оптимальных параметров погрузочно- разгрузочных комплексов следует использовать затратные критерии в виде минимальных совокупных затрат терминалов на выполнение погрузочно- разгрузочных работ и потерь перевозчиков в связи с простоем ПС под погрузочно-разгрузочными операциями.

В общем случае, под перерабатывающей способностью контейнерной площадки, в том числе, можно понимать производительность технического комплекса, то есть всех имеющихся на площадке погрузочно-разгрузочных машин. Последнее, как правило, определяется количеством контейнеров, переработанных техническим комплексом контейнерной площадки в единицу времени.

Конечной целью оптимизации является не только обеспечение перерабатывающей способности контейнерного терминала, в качестве которого, как правило, выступает отдельная контейнерная площадка, но и сокращении простоев контейнеров, автотранспорта в ожидании начала обслуживания, а также сокращение простоя самих погрузочно-разгрузочных средств.

Таким образом, в данной статье сделана попытка совершенствования терминального обслуживания при организации перевозок грузов в контейнерах за счет оптимизации структуры, типажа и производительности погрузочно-разгрузочных машин на контейнерных площадках.

Использованные источники:

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Жабборова С.Т.
преподаватель кафедры узбекского языка, педагогики и физической культуры
факультет защиты растений и агрохимии
Андижанский институт сельского хозяйства и агротехники
Узбекистан, г. Андижан

ВАЖНОСТЬ ВЫСТАВЛЕНИЯ ОЦЕНОК И СЛОЖНОСТЬ ЗАДАЧ В ОБУЧЕНИИ ЯЗЫКУ

Аннотация: В этой статье мы рассмотрим важность задачи в преподавании и учебном процессе. Сначала мы подготовим сцену, предоставив краткий обзор использования заданий в обучении иностранному языку. Затем мы рассмотрим задачи с когнитивной точки зрения и рассмотрим когнитивные процессы, участвующие в их выполнении.

Ключевые слова: студенты, компоненты задания, навыки творческого мышления, обучение языку, программа, учебный план на основе заданий.

Jabborova S.T.
teacher of the department of the uzbek language, pedagogy and physical culture
faculty of plant protection and agro chemistry
Andijan Institute of Agriculture and Agro technologies
Uzbekistan, Andijan

THE IMPORTANCE OF GRADING AND THE DIFFICULTY OF TASKS IN TEACHING A LANGUAGE

Abstract: In this article we will look at the importance of the task in teaching and learning. First, we will prepare a scene by providing a quick overview of the use of assignments in teaching a foreign language. We then look at tasks from a cognitive perspective and look at the cognitive processes involved in completing them.

Key words: students, assignment components, creative thinking skills, language teaching, program, assignment-based curriculum.

Одно из важнейших условий развития любой страны - хорошо функционирующая система образования. Ведь система образования обеспечивает формирование высокоразвитого человека, который должен уметь жить в условиях высокой, с социальной и личной активностью,

способности самостоятельно функционировать в общественной и политической жизни.

К 1997 году на основе Национальной модели развития была разработана Национальная программа личного обучения, в которой определены концептуальные пути и конкретные детали, механизмы радикального реформирования системы образования и личного обучения.

Следует отметить, что Национальная программа подготовки кадров имела ряд уникальных особенностей. Реформы проводятся в широком масштабе и имеют научную поддержку.

Начало урока - «организационный момент». Цель этой части - создать атмосферу общения. Учитель должен вызывать у учеников желание говорить, а учитель и ученики на уроке русского языка являются речевыми партнерами[88].

Сначала мы подготовим сцену, предоставив краткий обзор использования заданий в обучении иностранному языку. Затем мы рассмотрим задачи с когнитивной точки зрения и рассмотрим когнитивные процессы, участвующие в их выполнении. После этого мы сконцентрируемся на понятии целенаправленности учебной деятельности. Чтобы проиллюстрировать это, мы будем использовать программу навыков творческого мышления, известную как набор заданий, которые обучают языку и мышлению. Наконец, мы рассматриваем задачи с образовательной точки зрения, используя конструктивистский подход. Наше внимание будет сосредоточено на образовательном обосновании выбора и представления задач, на способах, которыми учителя иллюстрируют свои теории обучения с помощью видов задач, которые они представляют своим классам, и на том смысле, который учащиеся придают своему опыту обучения.

Классификация задач - это особенно сложный вопрос из-за множества различных элементов, которые влияют на сложность задачи, и все они перекрываются и влияют друг на друга. Также, как известно, сложно определить, что легче или сложнее, поскольку это будет варьироваться от человека к человеку и от одной ситуации к другой.

Во-первых, на сложность задачи могут повлиять предоставленные данные. Это включает в себя:

- грамматическая сложность текста;
- длина текста;
- плотность;
- используемый словарный запас;
- скорость прослушивания текстов и количество говорящих;
- ясность информации;
- жанр, структура дискурса и последовательность пунктов текста;

[88] Носирова М.К. Структура урока и ее составляющие. Международный научный журнал. Экономика и общество. № 6 (73) -с .: 2020.

• размер поддержки в виде картинок и т.д.

Прежде всего, мы кратко рассмотрим некоторые вопросы, связанные с использованием заданий для изучения языка. Это хорошо освещено в других местах литературы, поэтому мы кратко упомянем только те аспекты задач, которые относятся к нашему последующему обсуждению в этой главе психологических и образовательных взглядов на учебные задачи.

То, что входит в задачу изучения языка, по-разному интерпретировалось учителями языка, поскольку подходы к обучению иностранному языку изменились. При тематическом подходе уместной задачей может быть наблюдение за ростом растений и описание способов их изменения. По сути, задача - это все, что учащимся дают делать в языковом классе, чтобы продвинуть процесс изучения языка. Важным моментом является то, что конкретные интерпретации, принятые будут определяться различными представлениями, что преподаватели имеют в учебном процессе обучения, как они считают, что приобретение второго языка лучше всего облегчается, и подход к обучению языку, что они подписываются на явно или неявно .

Современный этап развития методики преподавания русского языка характеризует дидактический подход, получивший название личностно-ориентированного. Утверждение этого подхода, обусловлено теми изменениями в жизни нашего общества, которые произошли в последнее десятилетие. [89] Таким образом, задача недавно стала центральным педагогическим инструментом для учителя языка, а также основной единицей для разработки и исследования языковой программы.

Одной из движущих сил нынешнего всплеска интереса к заданиям в классе иностранного языка была психолингвистика. Исследования освоения второго языка и теории о том, как люди осваивают иностранный язык, предполагают, что языковая система учащегося развивается через осмысленное общение на изучаемом языке. Другими словами, люди изучают иностранный язык в процессе взаимодействия, переговоров и передачи значений на языке в определенных ситуациях. В этом смысле задача рассматривается как форум, в котором может иметь место такое значимое взаимодействие между двумя или более участниками. Именно посредством последующего обмена и согласования значений у учащихся развиваются знания языковой системы.

Из понятия методологии, основанной на задачах, вытекает подход к разработке учебной программы, который берет задачу в качестве основной единицы. Учебный план, основанный на задачах, основан на

[89] Тиллабоева Ф.А. Подходы и принципы обучения русского языка. Международный научный журнал. Экономика и общество. № 6 (73) -с .: 2020.

о процессе обучения, то есть о том, как люди изучают язык, а не о предварительном выборе языковых элементов для преподавания. Этот тип учебного плана состоит из ряда задач, приобретая тем самым язык.

Были предложены различные варианты учебной программы, основанной на задачах. Некоторые ученые понимают, что задача связана с когнитивными процессами и определяется как:

Деятельность, которая требовала от учащихся достижения результата посредством некоторого процесса мышления и позволяла учителям контролировать и регулировать этот процесс.

Процедурная программа состояла из серии интеллектуально сложных задач, которые учащиеся выполняли на изучаемом языке, тем самым сосредотачиваясь на значении, а не на форме. Основное различие между этим и другими подходами, основанными на задачах, заключается не столько в самих задачах, сколько в отсутствии какого-либо внимания к формальным свойствам языка. Другие подходы к разработке учебных программ, основанных на задачах, обычно включают в себя сознательное внимание к форме языка, но при этом рассматривают задачу как форум для значимого взаимодействия.

Те, кто занимается обучением языку, предприняли множество попыток определить элементы, из которых состоит задача. Одним из таких анализов являются исходные данные, то есть материал, над которым работают учащиеся, например, газетная статья или радиопередача. Задачи также включают одно или несколько действий или процедур, которые на самом деле учащиеся делают с вводными данными. Кроме того, они включают цели, роли учителей, роли учащихся и обстановку.

В нашем обсуждении задач, в основном мы будем иметь дело с двумя первыми элементами; входные данные и действия, которые более конкретно относятся к самой задаче, с учетом того, что учащиеся привносят в учебную ситуацию, и роль посредника, которую могут играть учителя. Влияние настройки будет описано в следующей главе. Однако при этом важно подчеркнуть, что эти факторы невозможно рассматривать без ссылки на другие.

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Жалолов Ш.У.
преподаватель кафедры узбекского языка, педагогики и физической культуры
факультет защиты растений и агрохимии
Андижанского института сельского хозяйства и агротехники
Узбекистан, г. Андижан

ИНТЕРАКТИВНЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ ОБУЧЕНИЯ РУССКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ КАК ИНОСТРАННОМУ ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТОВ

Аннотация: Очевидно, что значительное место в системе образования укрепляет позиции любого языка в мире сегодня. Перспектива партнерского сотрудничества с Россией, где русский язык является государственным, создает потребность в практическом изучении русского языка иностранцами. Это также объясняет необходимость существования современного экспорта образовательных услуг в рамках подготовки специалистов для зарубежных стран.

Ключевые слова: интерактивные методы, образовательный процесс, важность, ИКТ, обучение.

Jalolov Sh.U.
teacher of the department of the uzbek language, pedagogy and physical culture
faculty of plant protection and agro chemistry
Andijan Institute of Agriculture and Agro technologies
Uzbekistan, Andijan

INTERACTIVE TECHNOLOGIES OF TEACHING RUSSIAN AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE FOR STUDENTS

Annotation: It is obvious that a significant place in the education system strengthens the position of any language in the world today. The prospect of partnership with Russia, where Russian is the state language, creates a need for the practical study of the Russian language by foreigners. This also explains the need for a modern export of educational services in the training of specialists for foreign countries.

Key words: interactive methods, educational process, importance, ICT, learning.

В настоящее время обучение русскому языку как иностранному активно развивается как актуальное и перспективное

направление. Интерес к изучению русского языка во всем мире постоянно растет. С каждым годом все больше и больше иностранцев, проживающих в России и за рубежом, интересуются русским языком, хотят его изучать и становятся грамотными русскоговорящими.

Знание основ русского языка является обязательным условием для выполнения учебной и профессиональной работы во время обучения в российском вузе. Актуальной проблемой является повышение мотивации иностранных студентов к изучению русских , в частности, биологических исследований, поиск методов, приемов и технологий для повышения эффективности учебного процесса, а также поддержка активного речевого общения во время аудиторной деятельности. Решение этой проблемы требует использования новых технологий обучения.

Методы исследования включали аналитические и описательные методы исследования, обзор теории и текущей педагогической практики, обзор существующих грамотных и интернет ресурсов, а также метод изучения опыта преподавания.

Первая методическая проблема, стоящая перед преподавателем, впервые приступившим к занятиям по иностранному языку (в нашем случае по русскому языку как иностранному), – как можно точнее определить цель обучения с учетом количества часов и распределения этого количества часов (концентрированное или растянутое по времени обучения языку, аспектное или комплексное обучение языку).[90]

Анализ отличительных особенностей интерактивных технологий обучения русскому языку как иностранному демонстрирует их соответствие современным требованиям обучения, подтверждает эффективность их использования в современных условиях обучения. Проще говоря, учащиеся могут легче понять и запомнить изученный материал благодаря активному участию в процессе обучения. Исходя из этого, сегодня основные методические инновации связаны с интерактивными технологиями обучения.

В современной психолингвистике и социальной психологии коммуникативная деятельность становится ключевым объектом исследования. Существуют новые психолого-педагогические теории, в которых подчеркивается социальное взаимодействие и сотрудничество людей, рассматриваемое как межличностное общение. В межличностном общении человек берет на себя роль, играет ее и получает представление о том, как партнер по общению воспринимает ее, интерпретирует ситуацию и координирует свои действия. Это взаимодействие способствует развитию человека и его творческих способностей, а также способности думать и осознавать себя как особенного человека.

[90] Муминова Н.М. Общие вопросы методики преподавания русского языка как иностранного на начальном этапе обучения. Международный научный журнал. Экономика и социум. № 6 (73) -с .: 2020.

Все вышесказанное становится очень актуальным для лингвистической подготовки. В связи с этим разрабатываются новые технологии и формы обучения иностранным языкам, в частности русскому языку как иностранному.

Известно, что технология является наиболее эффективным способом достижения целей. Образовательная технология, являясь целостным понятием, рассматривается как модель учебной деятельности преподавателя и обучающегося (или группы студентов) в рамках подготовки и ведения учебного процесса. Новые образовательные технологии в обучении языкам относятся к современному этапу развития обновленных методов и приемов обучения, используемых для формирования и развития коммуникативной компетенции студентов. Среди современных образовательных технологий - интерактивные технологии, основанные на активном взаимодействии и общении ученика с учителем и другими учениками (умение совместно работать в группе). Они основаны на интеракционизме, который является одной из самых популярных концепций современной социальной психологии.

Эти технологии успешно используются как в традиционной модели обучения, так и в современной, включая обучение иностранному языку, в частности русскому языку как иностранному. Овладение коммуникативными навыками и социальным взаимодействием иностранных студентов становится основной целью современной методики преподавания русского языка как иностранного. Процесс общения служит не только ведущей целью обучения, но и средством достижения цели обучения. Благодаря такому подходу коммуникативность перестает быть простым явлением, а становится важным принципом построения процесса обучения. Лучшим вариантом развития коммуникативных навыков студентов является сотрудничество. Конечно, чтобы общаться на любом языке, учащиеся должны разговаривать друг с другом. Поэтому языковые классы - очень естественное место для использования стратегий совместного обучения.

Исследования показали, что, когда учащиеся работают в группах, это приводит к повышению их успеваемости, сохранению знаний и социальных отношений, а также к увеличению их внутренней мотивации. Это может уменьшить стресс от участия в ситуации в классе и дать учащимся больше времени для работы в своем собственном темпе. Развитие навыков совместного обучения в университетских условиях помогает подготовить студентов к будущей жизни и работе в команде. Например, работая над групповыми проектами в университете, студенты готовятся к совместной работе с общими целями и коллективной, а также индивидуальной ответственностью, которая требуется на большинстве рабочих мест.

Как показывает наш педагогический опыт, основными задачами использования интерактивных технологий при обучении русскому языку как иностранному являются формирование и развитие коммуникативных навыков и активности (разговорная речь, письмо, чтение, восприятие на слух), а также эффективное усвоение учебного материала. как повышение и поддержание интереса к изучению русского языка. Используя аналогичные технологии в классе, учащиеся могут обобщить свой учебный и коммуникативный опыт. Основное внимание следует уделять коммуникативным навыкам, совместной деятельности и развитию навыков командной работы. Работа в паре и работа в группе имеют решающее значение в коммуникативном классе. В этом процессе учитель языка берет на себя роль организатора, куратора и непосредственного участника общения, координирует коммуникативную деятельность студентов и помогает им.

Интерактивные технологии обучения требуют специальных методов и приемов учебного взаимодействия, таких как обсуждение вопросов и ответов, поиск аргументов для разных точек зрения, обмен мнениями, взаимная оценка. Интерактивные образовательные технологии полностью отвечают современным требованиям обучения, представляют собой более демократичный подход к организации обучения, направленный на повышение внутренней мотивации студентов, развитие их личности, познавательной активности и творческих способностей. Среди стратегий совместного обучения и технологий интерактивного обучения, используемых в нашей профессиональной практике преподавания русского языка как иностранного, есть: работа в парах или в небольших группах, цепочка, пресс-конференция, мозговой штурм, командные игры, задания, лингвистические игры, головоломки, кроссворды, ролевые и симуляционные игры, тематические исследования, проектные технологии, технология работы с медицинскими документами, тандемный метод, интерактивные туры, квесты и веб-квесты, литература и музыкальные композиции, дискуссии, мультимедийные и интернет-технологии, подкасты, обучающие развлечения технологии, развитие критического мышления, конкурсы чтецов / литературные конференции, фестивали русской речи. Эти виды работы универсальны, поскольку соответствуют различным этапам обучения и могут использоваться для развития социальных, культурных и научных речевых навыков.

Указанные интерактивные формы обучения являются основой для развития навыков иноязычного общения и способствуют формированию коммуникативной и социальной компетентности иностранных студентов. Опыт профессионального преподавания демонстрирует эффективность и актуальность использования интерактивных технологий для улучшения навыков межличностного общения и общения.

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Жумаев Ш.
старший преподаватель кафедры русского языка и методики его преподавания
ДжГПИ
Узбекистан

О СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫХ ОБОРОТАХ И ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯХ

Аннотация: Сравнительные обороты и сравнительные придаточные в составе сложноподчиненных предложений вызывает трудности при синтаксическом разборе предложений. В статье даны рекомендации по их устранению на основе многочисленных примеров.

Ключевые слова: сравнение, сравнительный оборот, обособление, синтаксическая функция, сравнительные придаточные, обособленные обстоятельства.

Jumaev Sh.
Art. department teacher Russian language and methods of teaching it JSPI
Uzbekistan

ABOUT COMPARATIVE TURNOVERS AND OFFERS

Annotation: Comparative phrases and comparative clauses in complex sentences cause difficulties in the parsing of sentences. The article provides recommendations on how to eliminate them based on numerous examples.

Key words: comparison, comparative turnover, isolation, syntactic function, comparative subordinate clauses, isolated circumstances.

Обычно сравнительные обороты обособляются, осложняя структуру простого предложения. Простое предложение осложняется обособленными или однородными членами, которые, осложняя структуру предложения, остаются членами предложения.

В научной литературе мало исследований по изучению простых предложений со сравнительными оборотами и сложноподчиненных предложений со сравнительными придаточными.

«Основная функция сравнительного оборота заключается в том, что какое-либо качество, свойство, действие определяемого слова сопоставляется, сравнивается с другой, хорошо известной субстанцией, носительницей данного качества, свойства, действия, или одно действие, качество, свойство сравнивается с другим» (1.с.161). Например: «Скоро

вся изба захрапела, и я заснул, ***как убитый***» (П.). Может сравниваться разные предметы в проявлении действия, в степени обладания тем или другим свойством, качеством или сравнивается признак, обозначающий качество, свойство предмета, с другим предметом, сравнивается один признак предмета с другим признаком, сравнивается одно действие или состояние предмета с другим и т.д. Например: «Острая коса, ***как жало пчелы***, она показалась ему игрушкой»(Насед.); «Из крепкого, ***как камушек,*** сахара получался порошок»(Пан.); «Луна взошла сильно багровая и хмурая, ***точно больная»***(Ч.); «Груня сидела на диване, ***как прикованная,*** с испугом следя за Варварой» (Мальц.). Все эти разновидности сравнений применяются в современном русском языке с определенным смысловым назначением, и они могут выразить различные оттенки значений: 1) для яркой характеристики лиц с различных сторон («Евпраксеюшка алела, ***как маков цвет»*** (С.-Щ.); 2) для образной характеристики общественной жизни, деятельности и борьбы людей, обстановки (« По высоким стенам, ***как отблеск зари,*** текли алые полотна лозунгов» (Мальц.); 3) для внешней характеристики животных, птиц, насекомых, их действий, состояний («Рысак стоял и шевелил тугими, красными, ***как осенние листья,***ушами» (Мальц.); 4) для красочной характеристики явлений природы, как реальных, так и воображаемых («Буран так же внезапно отступил, как и начался, ***словно оборвался за спиной»*****(**Мальц.).

На основе вышеуказанных признаков можно сформулировать такое определение: ***Сравнительный оборот*** – это такой обособленный член предложения, который употребляется в предложении для яркой, более живой и наглядной характеристики того или иного предмета или его признака путем сопоставления признака с признаком, сходным с ним или другим предметом, типичным выразителем данного признака, качества, свойства или действия.

Рассмотрим способы выражения сравнительного оборота. Сравнительный оборот в современном русском языке обычно морфологически выражается: 1) ***именем существительным в именительном и косвенном падежах:*** «Вот и лес. Тень и тишина. Могучий дуб стоит, ***как боец,*** подле красной липы» (Т.); «Тогда надо выучиться искусственно прививать любовь, ***как оспу»***(Л.Т.); «Мороз, ***словно клещами***, щипал носы, уши, жег щеки, леденил кровь» (Шишк.).

2) ***именем прилагательным:*** «По двору, ***как слепая,*** шла Груня»(Мальц.); «Воздух вблизи как-то особенно прозрачен, ***словно стеклянный***» (Т.).

3) ***местоимением:*** «Все ему трудом дается, ***как и мне»*** (Пан.); «Волю первую твою я исполню, ***как мою***» (П.).

4) ***причастием*:** «Он стоял на крыльце дома Карениных, ***как потерянный,*** и не знал, что делать»(Л.Т.); «Родион чувствовал на себе десятки внимательных глаз и стоял, ***как связанный»***(Мальц.).

5) ***деепричастным оборотом:*** «И пшеница, ***словно отвечая на ласку,*** бежала к его ногам зыбкими волнами» (Насед.); «В избу, ***точно спасаясь от погони,*** вбежала Фрося» (Мальц.).

6) ***именем числительным в сочетании с существительным:*** «Они (глаза) так и сверкали, ***будто два угля***»(Л.); «Улица расходилась в разные стороны, ***как две дуги»*** (Мальц.).

7) ***формами глагола:*** «Харитон тряс суковатой палкой, ***словно грозил кому-то***» (Мальц.); «Яркин уперся руками в крышку стола, ***будто врос в пол»*** (Мальц.).

8) ***наречием:*** «Но девушка, ***как нарочно,*** ничем не обнаружила себя» (Писем.); «День был не такой ясный, ***как накануне»*** (Поповк.).

Если говорить о синтаксической функции сравнительных оборотов в предложении, то они могут выступать в роли следующих членов предложения:

1) в роли согласованного сравнительного **определения**: «***Как завороженный,*** уставился он на огонь, смотрел не мигая» (Л.Андр.); «О сыне он думал всегда, ***как о живом»***(Кат.);

2) в роли **обстоятельства сравнения:** «***Как нарочно,*** мужики встречались совсем растрепанные, не чищенные»(Т.) – обстоятельство цели; «Она была так же стройна и грациозна, ***как некогда»***(Писем.) – обстоятельство времени; «Из глубины сада тянуло душным теплом, ***как из печи,*** низко клубились грозовые облака»(Мальц.) – обстоятельство места; «Жизнь потекла, ***как по маслу»***(Ч.) – обстоятельство образа действия; «Глядя себе под ноги, ***словно боясь споткнуться,*** Груня вернулась на свое место»(Мальц.)- обстоятельство образа действия.

Сравнительные обороты присоединяются к определяемому члену предложения при помощи союзов ***как (***самый распространенный союз), ***словно, точно, будто, как будто, чем, нежели, подобно.*** Например: «Между тем ночь приближалась и росла, ***как грозовая туча»***(Т.); «Глаза его стали узкими, ***точно концы ножен»***(М.Г.).

Грамматические категории определяются на основе семантических, синтаксических и морфологических признаков. Сравнительные обороты с точки зрения всех этих признаков не образуют придаточных предложений, а являются частью простого предложения, в состав которого они входят в качестве обособленного второстепенного члена предложения: в роли определения и различных обстоятельств.

Рассмотрим вопрос о выделении или не выделении сравнительного оборота в простом предложении. Сравнительный оборот, обособленные члены предложения, должен выделяться в предложении запятыми, т.е. обособляться.

В ряде случаев сравнения используются в предложении как идиоматические выражения (цельные словосочетания) и перешли в разряд наречий. В таких случаях они не являются сравнительными оборотами и запятые при них не используются, если:

А) Сказуемое выражено в форме сравнения: «Тяжелый, знойный воздух ***словно замер***» (Т.); «Два огромных парохода ***точно зажгли*** море» (Чак.);

Б) Именная часть сказуемого выражена сравнением: « Маленькая ножка её ***была точно перламутровая»***(Писем.); «Я вам ***как чужой»***(М.Г.);

В) Подлежащее выражено в форме сравнения: «В воздухе замечалось ***словно дрожание*** и пахло гарью» (С.-Щ.);

Г) Дополнение выражено в форме сравнения: «Сейчас ***словно камень*** пудовый ношу на сердце» (Копт.); «***Словно шлаком*** залило улицы, и ходить стало опасно» (Поп.);

Д) Сравнение стало фразеологическим оборотом: «Дождь льет ***как из ведра.*** Предложения, которые сыпались ***как снег на голову,*** вызывали у них порой сомнения» (Аж.).

Придаточные сравнительные части в составе сложноподчиненных предложений «… поясняют главную часть предложения путем сравнения, основываясь на ассоциативной связи явлений» (2.с.348). Они связываются с главной частью с помощью союзов *как, словно, точно, нежели, будто, как будто, что, подобно тому как*. Например: «Лицо его улыбалось и морщилось, ***как будто*** ему было щекотно и смешно»(Ч.). По своей структуре придаточные сравнительные части могут быть полными или неполными. Сравним: «Вся комната вдруг потемнела, точно в ней задернулись занавески» (Купр.) –двусоставное, полное; «И что ты к нему прилипла, как пчела к меду (Баб.) – двусоставное, неполное, а точнее – неполно контекстуальное, так как сказуемое «прилипла» имеется в главной части.

Итак, сравнительные обороты в составе простого предложения обособляются, выполняют синтаксическую функцию обособленного второстепенного предложения, осложняя структуру простого предложения. Сравнительные придаточные части являются частью сложноподчиненного предложения и являются по своей структуре и семантике самостоятельным предложением.

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Жумаева А.Н.
Андижон қишлоқ хўжалиги ва агротехнологиялар институти ассистенти
Мусаев А.А.
Андижон қишлоқ хўжалиги ва агротехнологиялар институти ассистенти
Баходиров У.З.
Андижон қишлоқ хўжалиги ва агротехнологиялар институти ассистенти

МЕВАЛИ БОҒЛАРДАГИ ШИРАЛАРНИНГ(APHIDIDAE) БИОЛОГИК ХУСУСИЯТЛАРИ ВА УНГА ҚАРШИ КУРАШ ЧОРАЛАРИНИ ҚЎЛЛАШ

Аннотация: Ушбу мақолада мевали дарахтларга зарар келтирувчи ширалариинг морфологияси, биологияси ва зарари хамда уйғунлашган кураш усуллари келтирилган.

Калит сўзлар: Aphididae, шира, интенсив, қарши кураш.

Жумаева А.Н.
ассистент
Андижанский институт сельского хозяйство и агротехнологий
Мусаев А.А.
ассистент
Андижанский институт сельского хозяйство и агротехнологий
Баходиров У.З.
ассистент
Андижанский институт сельского хозяйство и агротехнологий

БИОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ТЛЕЙ В ФРУКТОВЫХ САДАХ И ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ МЕР БОРЬБЫ С НИМ

Аннотация: В этой статье представлены морфология, биология и вред тлей, а также способы интегрированной борьбы, которые вредят плодовым деревьям.

Ключевые слова: Aphididae, тля, интенсивная, борьба.

Zhumaeva A. N.
assistant
Andijan Institute of Agriculture and Agricultural Technologies
Musaev A. A.
assistant

Andijan Institute of Agriculture and Agricultural Technologies
Bakhodirov U. Z.
assistant
Andijan Institute of Agriculture and Agricultural Technologies

BIOLOGICAL FEATURES OF APHIDS IN ORCHARDS AND APPLICATION OF CONTROL MEASURES

Annotation: This article presents the morphology, biology and harm of fruit trees damaging aphids as well as the methods of harmozing struggle.
Keywords: Aphididae, aphids, intensive, struggle.

Олма дарахтлари Ўзбекистоннинг деярли барча ҳудудларида яхши мослаша оладиган мевали дарахтлардан бири ҳисобланади. Қизил рангли олмаларнинг деярли барчасига ўзининг табиий қизил рангини олишида қиров ва шудрингни ўрни катта бўлгани сабабли, салқинрок об-ҳаво шароити талаб қилади.

Олманинг чексиз навлари ва турлари бўлганлиги сабабли, уларга бўлган ҳар қандай талабни қондириш учун етарлича танлаш имкониятлари мавжуд. Мисол учун, гулдаста шохчаларда мева берувчи олма навлари пакана бўйли пайвантакларда ўстирилиши тавсия қилинмайди, улар қўпроқ уруғдан кўпайтирилган (жадал ўсувчи) пайвантакларга тавсия қилинади. Бошка баъзи навлари совуқ об-ҳаво шароитларига жуда чидамли. Бундан ташқари турли касаллик ва зараркунанда ҳашоратларга чидамли ва пакана бўйли дарахт ўстирилиши учун мос келувчи олма пайвантаклари ҳам мавжуд. Олмаларни пишиб-етилиши ҳам унинг қандай пайвантакда ўсаётганлигига боглиқ ва бу одатда 70-180 кун оралиғини ташкил қилади.

Кўпгина олма навлари гул чанглари етарли бўлмаганлиги сабабли, улар яхши ҳосил тугуши учун бошқа гул чанглари етарли ва актив, ҳамда улар билан бир вақтда гуллайдиган навлар билан бирга қўшиб экилиши тавсия қилинади.

Мева боғларининг маҳсулдорлигини оширишда асосий омиллардан бири касаллик ва заракунандалардан ўз вақтида ва сифатли ҳимоя тадбирларини бажаришдир. Охирги йилларда зараркунанда ва касалликлар боғларга катта путур етказмоқда. Олма дарахтига жуда кўплаб зараркунандалар зарар етказади. Шулардан бири бу олма ширасидир.

Олма ширасининг тухумлари ялтироқ ва қора (гуруч шаклида), узунлиги 0,5мм. Личинкалари тўқ яшил рангда. Улғайган сари яшил ранги очариб боради ва балоғатга етган қанотсизлари яшил рангда бўлиб, уларда қора мўйловчалар, оёқлар ва антеннасимон учлари

бўлади. Эркагининг узунлиги 1,25 ммгача, урғочисининг узунлиги 3 ммгача бўлади.

Битлар тухум босқичида мева куртаклари ва новдалар учидақишлайди. Тухумдан очиб чиққандансўнг личинкалар дарҳол новдалар учига ўтиб, куртаклар билан озиқлана бошлайди. Аксарият вояга етган битлар одатда қанотсиз бўлиб, ҳар бир авлодда фақатгина оз сонли қанотли битлар пайдо бўлади ва улар битларни тарқатиш билан шуғулланади. Бир мавсумда иқлим шароитидан келиб чиқиб битларнинг 10-17 авлоди бўлиши мумкин. Мавсум давомида тухумлар кўринмайди, чунки бу пайтда урғочи битлар тирик личинкалар туғади. Фақатгина мавсум охирида тухумлар қўйилади.

Битлар учун асосий озиқланиш макони бу олма дарахтлари. Баъзан уларни яна нок, беҳи ва дўланада учратиш мумкин.



Олма шираси

Зарари. Личинкалар ва балоғатга етган битлар ёш барг ва новдаларнинг шарбатини сўриб озиқланади (агар сони жуда кўпайиб кетса, улар етилган барглар ва шаклланаётган меваларда ҳам топилиши мумкин). Зарарланган новдаларнинг ўсиши тўхтаб, қийшаяди; барглар буришиб, қуриб қолади. Битлар ўзидан ҳидли ёпишқоқ шира чиқаради. Бу ёпишқоқ моддани барглар, мевалар ва шохлар учидан топиш мумкин. Кўпинча қора моғор ширага ёпишиб, меванинг сифатини бузади. Одатда олма дарахтлари яшил олма битининг катта тўдаси (колонияси) хужумига чидай олади.

Қарши кураш чоралари. Қиш пайтида, баҳор келишидан бир оз олдин мева дарахтларга қўйилган тухумлар сонини кузатиш мумкин. Илдиз атрофидан чиқаётган ўсимталарни (эркак шохлар) тозалаб туриш ва дарахт марказидаги ўта тик ўсаётган новдаларни ҳам кесиб ташлаш лозим, чунки битлар бундай новдалар билан озиқланишни ҳуш кўради. Ҳашарот ҳали кўпаймасдан аввал уни қўл билан йўқотиб кўпайиб кетиши олдини олиш ҳам мумкин.

Мавсум пайтида агар кўпайиб кетган битларни қўлда йўқотиш жуда қийин бўлса, Диметоат (Dimethoate) (меъери 0.8 - 2.0 л/га), Конфидор (Konfidor) (меъери 0.3 л/га), ёки Моспилан (Mospilan) (0.4 - 0.7 кг/га) препаратларидан фойдаланиш мумкин ва фақат зарар кўрган жойларгагина сепиш лозим. Боғнинг барча қисмига препаратларни фақат ҳашоратлар жуда қаттиқ босиб олгандагина сепиш тавсия қилинади.

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Жураева Д.Б., магистр
Национальный институт искусства и дизайна
имени Камолидина Бехзода
Узбекистан, Ташкент

ГРАФИЧЕСКИЙ ДИЗАЙН КАК СРЕДСТВО ВИЗУАЛЬНОЙ КОММУНИКАЦИИ

Аннотация: Приводятся аргументы в пользу более внимательного отношения к вопросам визуализации информации в современном обществе. Определяется роль графического дизайна как важного способа коммуникации. Поддерживается утверждение, что графический дизайн нужно рассматривать в качестве языка, используя который, можно значительно расширить спектр передаваемой информации, улучшить качество ее восприятия и повысить компактность размещения.

Ключевые слова: дизайн, визуальные коммуникации, информация, семиотика, язык.

Zhuraeva D.B., Master's degree
Kamolidin Behzod National Institute of Art and Design
Uzbekistan, Tashkent

GRAPHIC DESIGN AS A MEANS OF VISUAL COMMUNICATION

Abstract: This article summarizes the arguments in favor of a more careful attention to the issues of information visualization in modern society. Defines the role of graphic design as an important method of communication. Supported the assertion that graphic design should be seen as a language, using which you can significantly extend the range of transmitted information, to improve the quality of perception and increase the compactness of the embed.

Keywords: design, visual communication, information, semiotics, language.

В условиях современной реальности значение визуализации как одной из важнейших форм коммуникации постоянно растет. Количество информации на сегодняшний день стремительно увеличивается и вопросы повышения ее «удобоваримости» и визуальной компактности сегодня актуальны как никогда. Информация и материалы оформляются ярко и в сжатом виде для лучшего закрепления в памяти реципиента. Однако на сегодняшний день степень внимания к исследованию

визуальных форм коммуникации является недостаточной. Современная наука в большей степени сосредоточена на изучении аспектов восприятия, логики построения и влияния информационных сообщений. Художественная и изобразительная часть информации зачастую выпадают из фокуса исследования, поскольку данные формы передачи информации находятся на границе многих дисциплин, что делает их весьма непростыми для изучения. Таким образом, целью данной статьи является интерпретация графического дизайна в качестве науки, которая включает в себя такие направления, как дизайн, психология, искусство, семиотика, издательское дело.

Визуально коммуникативные инструменты дизайна стоит рассматривать только как объект реального социального значения. И значительный вклад в это внес философ французского происхождения Жак Деррида, занимавшийся вопросами семиотики и изучения языка как знаковой системы. Благодаря его идеям, в частности, практически все, что нас окружает (в том числе и графический дизайн) можно рассматривать как знаковую систему, как систему отношений и языковую в итоге.

Знак – самая элементарная и самая универсальная частица мира графического дизайна. По своему значению создание знака сопоставимо с разработкой шрифта. Но ведь буквы тоже графические знаки Ж. Деррида утверждает: «вы вынуждены делать тем или иным путем свой текст из априорных, уже существующих текстов, созданных ранее». Из этого следует, что и каждый дизайнерский проект является производным от уже существующих до него и представляет из себя что-то наподобие «Франкенштейна», созданного из готовых деталей. Таким образом, возможные варианты любого движения, «выразительность» или «креативность» в художественном плане ограничены рамками уже существующего.

На сегодняшний день графический дизайн в значительной степени отличается от индустриального дизайна. По большому счету, сегодня графический дизайн представляет самостоятельное направление прикладного искусства, дату возникновения которого принято связывать с 1964 годом, когда Международное общество организаций графического дизайна ICOGRADA провело первый конгресс, посвященный проблемам отрасли. Дизайнер-график как специалист является представителем творческой профессии и выполняет функции «проектирования информации», а также использует художественные средства с учетом особенностей восприятия. Множество ярких работ современных дизайнеров имеют подчеркнуто информационную специфику и, несомненно, представляют культурологическую и эстетическую ценность для общества.

Однако здесь стоит все же отметить, что хоть язык дизайна и искусства постепенно объединяются, их предназначение остается все же различным. Искусство вызывает ассоциации, несет дополнительную эмоциональную нагрузку, рассчитано на соучастие; нередко обладает многозначностью и смысловой эклектикой. Его функция и форма неразделимы. Искусство «сегодня – преимущественно формула мышления» (Сьюзен Зонтаг). Дизайн точен, ясен, и бесстрастен; он не призывает к обсуждению, а информирует и указывает. Это – посредничество, структура, метод. Он накладывается на содержание, как танец на музыку.

Основная задача дизайнера, работающего с информацией, в первую очередь не сделать красиво, а сделать понятно. Многие сталкивались с непонятными схемами в учебниках, в метро, с непонятной навигацией, – и все это является следствием некачественно выполненной работы дизайнеров. Важным для понимания является также тот факт, что при печати происходит перекодирование вербальной информации в визуальные формы, транслирующие определенную знаковую систему, которая и является языком с национальным признаками. Верстка и оформление графических изданий в свою очередь являются отдельными знаковыми системами, они тоже активно фиксируются при восприятии вербальной информации.

Специфика творчества дизайнера графика заключается в том, что он должен не только сообщить зрителям конкретную информацию, но и соответствующим образом преподнести ее. Поэтому дизайнер-график – это и проектировщик, умеющий выбирать средства, необходимые для успешного решения той или иной коммуникативной задачи, и маркетолог, который легко ориентируется в рынке информации и хорошо представляет, кто может быть ее потенциальным потребителем, и психолог, знающий законы зрительного восприятия.

Композиция, цвет, шрифт – все это важные инструменты современного дизайнера, с помощью которых он облекает информацию в форму, структурирует ее, расставляет акценты и при необходимости обогащает дополнительными смыслами.

Вокруг человека на сегодняшний день огромное количество информации, и все труднее становится ориентироваться в ней, поскольку одна часть из нее является информационным шумом, другая является недостоверной, третья кажется попросту неинтересной. Так, например, на сегодняшний день человек, находясь в Интернете, редко тратит на один блок информации больше 2 минут. Поэтому важно, чтобы данная информация была визуально организована таким образом, чтобы за это время главные ее части были усвоены. В противном случае для человека есть риск «информационной перегрузки». Этот термин был сформирован в 1964 году задолго до появления Интернета, так называли появление у

человека дезориентации и неспособности дать объективную оценку, окружающему информационному пространству. Предпосылками информационной перегрузки на сегодняшний день являются быстрое увеличение объемов информации, ее противоречивость, упрощение способов ее передачи.

В связи с этим все актуальней становится вопрос ее визуальной адаптации, и в этом смысле роль графического дизайна является незаменимой. Дизайнеры, занимающиеся оформлением СМИ, печатной продукции, создающие пользовательские интерфейсы, являются визуальными коммуникаторами, а графический дизайн превратился на сегодняшний день в коммуникационный дизайн.

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Зубаирова А.Р.
студент магистратуры
Институт права
Башкирский государственный университет
Республика Башкортостан, г. Уфа

ЭКОНОМИКО-ПРАВОВОЙ МЕХАНИЗМ ОХРАНЫ ОКРУЖАЮЩЕЙ СРЕДЫ

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматривается экономико-правовой механизм охраны окружающей среды. Поскольку это сложное неоднородное правовое явление, которое проявляется в различных правовых формах и сочетает в себе элементы экономического, административного и административно-экономического реагирования, то необходимо дать определение, охватывающее все элементы и не вызывающее коллизий. Без данного механизма будут нарушены отношения «общество – природа» и экология страны будет значительно ухудшена, что повлечет за собой не только экономические и экологические, но и социальные (здоровье граждан), а также другие негативные последствия.

Ключевые слова: экономико-правовой, механизм, окружающая среда, экологическое право, право, охрана.

Zubairova A.R.
master's student
at the Institute of Law
Bashkir State University
Republic of Bashkortostan, Ufa

ECONOMIC AND LEGAL MECHANISM OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Annotation. This article examines the economic and legal mechanism of environmental protection. It includes a definition that covers all elements and does not cause conflicts, which manifests itself in various legal forms and combines elements of economic, administrative and administrative-economic response. Not only economic and environmental, but also social (health of citizens), as well as other negative consequences

Keywords: economic and legal, mechanism, environment, environmental law, law, protection.

Экономико-правовой механизм охраны окружающей среды и обеспечения рационального природопользования представляет собой сложное и неоднородное правовое явление. Это обусловлено, тем, что оно проявляется в различных правовых формах, сочетающих в себе элементы экономического (финансирование охраны окружающей среды, платежи за природопользование, экологические сборы, налоги и др.), административно-экономического (экологическое планирование) и административного реагирования (учет в области охраны окружающей среды, экологическое нормирование).

Экономический механизм является составной частью общего механизма регулирования отношений в сфере «общество – природа». Меры экономического регулирования в механизме охраны окружающей среды стали применять в ее правовой охране в нашей стране достаточно давно. Так, например, взимание платы за сброс загрязнённых сточных вод промышленными предприятиями в водные объекты было впервые введено ещё в 1929 г. Кроме того, в советский период осуществлялось и государственное финансирование мероприятий по охране окружающей среды и обеспечению рационального природопользования.

Вместе с тем в советский период, в условиях административно-планового регулирования экономики, имела место недооценка влияния методов экономического регулирования на сферу отношений в области охраны окружающей среды, и соответственно меры экономического регулирования не подушили широкого развития на практике.

Между тем, по мнению С.С. Алексеева, экономика и ее объективные законы обладают не меньшей, а может быть и большей силой воздействия, чем право. Безусловно, с такой позицией известного ученого-юриста нельзя не согласиться. Нередко реальная жизнь показывает, что какими бы не были хорошими законы, с точки зрения установленных ими правовых механизмов и полноты правового регулирования, они могут не работать. Во многом это возможно тогда, когда реализация предусмотренных ими норм напрямую увязана с факторами экономического характера.

Очень показательно в этом плане экологическое законодательство. Так, например, одной из важнейших его задач является обеспечение снижения и (или) предотвращения уровня негативного воздействия на окружающую среду хозяйственной деятельности. Одним из эколого-правовых средств решение этой задачи является внедрение наилучших доступных технологий. Но внедрение таких технологий требует значительных инвестиций.

Очевидно, что если не хватает собственных финансовых средств, то встает вопрос о привлечении таких средств. Однако возможности их привлечения могут быть затруднены в условиях ограниченности кредитных средств банков, дефицита государственного бюджета.

Соответственно реализация механизма наилучших доступных технологий будет затруднена или невыполнима до улучшения экономической ситуации.

Поворотным моментом в отношении государства к мерам экономического регулирования в правовом механизме охраны окружающей среды стал конец 1980-х гг., когда стало очевидным, что существующий правовой механизм охраны окружающей среды, основанный практически исключительно на административно-правовом регулировании, выражавшемся в установлении требований, обязательств, запретов, ограничений себя не оправдывает.

В 1988 г., совместным постановлением ЦК КПСС и Правительства СССР «О коренной перестройке дела охраны природы в СССР было определено, что наряду с другими основными задачами государства, необходимо уделять должное внимание со стороны государства в сфере охраны окружающей среды, а именно «совершенствование экономического механизма, обеспечивающего эффективное использование и охрану природных богатств страны». Однако особое внимание уделялось тому, для того чтобы решить поставленную задачу необходим переход от преимущественно административных, к преимущественно экономическим методам управления природоохранной деятельностью.

При этом, как указывает Р.Х. Гиззатуллин: «... это не означаю, что требование более широкого внедрения экономических методов в природоохранный механизм, говорило об их альтернативности мерам административного характера, что и подтвердили последовавшие новации в законодательстве.[1] Уже совсем скоро, в принятом в 1991 г. Законе РСФСР от 19 декабря 1991 г. «Об охране окружающей природной среды» (утратил силу), получившие законодательное закрепление меры экономического регулирования, были увязаны с административными мерами в целях более эффективной реализации последних».[2]

Широкое внедрение методов экономического регулирования в правовой механизм охраны окружающей среды и обеспечения рационального природопользования произошло с принятием Закона РСФСР «Об охране окружающей природной среды». В последующем меры экономического регулирования получили свое развитие в Федеральном законе от 11 января 2002 г. № 7-ФЗ «Об охране окружающей среды», других законодательных и иных актах экологического законодательства, а также в налоговом и бюджетном законодательстве.

Действующее законодательство не только не содержит легального определения «экономико-правовой механизм охраны окружающей среды», но даже и не дает четкого представления о его содержании.

В отличие от законодательства, в эколого-правовой науке такие понятия даются. При этом они различаются, что является следствием различных подходов к оценке его содержания.

Так, например, В.В. Петров определял структуру экономико-правового механизма, как совокупность таких форм, финансирование и материально-техническое обеспечение природоохранной деятельности,как учет и социально-экономическая оценка природных ресурсов,экологические фонды, экологические льготы и экологическое страхование, плата за природопользование (за природные ресурсы и за загрязнение окружающей среды).[3]

М.М. Бринчук определяет экономических механизм, как совокупность предусмотренных нормативными правовыми актами экономических мер обеспечения рационального природопользования и охраны окружающей среды.[4]

По мнению Т.В. Петровой в целом невозможно ограничится одним определением, для того чтобы определить дейстие механизма экономики, а также выявить его отдельные особенности.[5] Вместе с тем, она указывает, что экономический механизм охраны окружающей является элементом, который имеет некую вазимосвязь конкретных норм права, которые, в свою очередь регулируют отношения не только в сфере окружающей среды, но и в ряде других сфер таких, как лицензирование, договорные формы. В то же время, ряд норм права, применяются лишь в сфере окружающей среды, например, ряд лимитов установленных законодательством, которым определяется ввредное воздействие; применение такого вида платы, как плата за загрязнение окружающей среды.

По нашему мнению, экономико-правовой механизм охраны окружающей среды можно определить, как совокупность правовых норм, устанавливающих и регулирующих экономические меры обеспечения рационального природопользования и охраны окружающей среды.

Сегодня в правовом механизме охраны окружающей среды сложилась достаточно объёмная, но своему содержанию и количеству совокупность правовых норм, регулирующих общественные отношения по охране окружающей среды. Полагаем, что можно говорить о том, что такая совокупность норм представляет собой правовой институт экологического права.

Экологическое право является отраслью российского права, которая регулирует общественные отношения собственности на природные ресурсы; по природопользованию, охране окружающей среды и ее компонентов, а также по защите и охране экологических прав и законных интересов физических и юридических лиц. Структура экологического права состоит из таких элементов, как юридическая (правовая норма), правовой институт и подотрасль права (институт права).

Однако, особенность экологического права в отличие от многих других отраслей национального законодательства, является тот факт, что данная отрасль права обладает рядом отличительных. Комплексность экологического права обусловлена следующим. В первую очередь стоит отметить, что данная отрасль такие отрасли национального права, которые по своей правовой природе являются относительно самостоятельными, например, водное, лесное, земельное право и др.

Это обусловлено тем, что объектом данных отраслей выступают соответствующие природные ресурсы, являющиеся компонентами окружающей среды, являющейся интегрированным объектом экологических отношений, составляющих предмет экологического права. С учетом взаимосвязанности процессов в природной среде, а также тем, что антропогенное воздействие на отдельный природный ресурс непременно влияет на другие и на окружающую среду в целом, существует общественная потребность в регулировании таких групп экологических отношений, как по природопользованию и охране окружающей среды, включая отдельные природные ресурсы, в рамках общей отрасли права, каковым выступает экологическое право в его широком понимании.

Во-вторых, комплексный характер экологического права объясняется тем, что в случае, когда формируются отношения в данной сфере, предмет экологических правоотношений подлежат регулированию не только со стороны норм экологического права, но и другими отраслями права, например, как административным, гражданским, уголовным и другими нормами права.

Как было указано выше, составным элементом структуры экологического права являются его институты.

Под термином «институт права» следует понимать – такую группу правовых норм, которая выступает в роли регуляторов определенных отношений. Сущность института права заключается в том, что, как правило, он регулируют однородную группу отношений, которая проявляется в самостоятельности, в наличии определенного предмета регулирования, а именно общественных отношений; действия людей, юридическим единством правовых норм (нормы, входящие в правовой институт, образуют единый комплекс, выражающийся в общих положениях, правовых принципах, специфических правовых понятиях, что создает особый, присущий для данного вида отношений правовой режим регулирования), нормативной обособленностью (обособление образующих правовой институт норм в главах, разделах, частях, иных структурных частях закона либо иного нормативного правового акта), полнотой правового регулирования (беспробельность регулируемых правовым институтом однородных общественных отношений).

Во-первых, сегодня мы имеем большую группу норм, которые регулируют общественные отношения по охране окружающей среды с использованием мер экономическою характера.

Данная совокупность правовых норм составляет блок экологического права – экономико-правовой механизм охраны окружающей среды. Эта совокупность правовых норм регулирует самостоятельную, относительно обособленную группу отношений, которые составляют предмет правового регулирования экологического права, а именно общественных экологических отношений эколого-экономического характера, отношения по экологическому планированию, платности негативного воздействия на окружающую среду, эколого-экономическому стимулированию природоохранной деятельности и др.

Совокупность правовых норм, образующих экономико-правовой механизм охраны окружающей среды соответствуют и такому признаку правового института, как нормативная обособленность. Правовые нормы, составляющие экономико-правовой институт, регулирующий общественные экологические отношения обособлен в отдельной главе ФЗ «Об охране окружающей среды» – «Экономическое регулирование в области охраны окружающей среды».[6]

Вместе с тем надо отметить, что нормы данного правового института, регулирующие эколого-экономические отношения являются сложными по своему содержанию. Они сочетают в себе признаки административно-правового и экономико-правового методов регулирования. Например, нормы регулирующие отношения платности негативного воздействия.

Такая плата сама по своей сущности является экономическим инструментом в механизме охраны окружающей среды, но многие элементы, касающиеся правового режима, основаны на административно-правовом методе регулирования.

Также следует отметить, что нормы, устанавливающие правовые основы экономического регулирования, содержатся не только в экологическом законодательстве, но и в иных отраслях российского законодательства, например в Налоговом кодексе Российской Федерации. [7]

Это обстоятельство предопределяет то, что экономико-правовой механизм, также как и сама отрасль экологического права является комплексным правовым институтом, состоящим как из норм экологического права, так и норм других отраслей российского права. Также следует указать на то, что данный правовой институт экологического права тесно связан и с другими правовыми институтами экологического нрава, в частности, институтом экологического нормирования. Например, исчисление платы за негативное воздействие зависит от того, в каком виде нормативного загрязнения окружающей

среды осуществляет деятельность юридическое лицо или индивидуальный предприниматель (в пределах нормативов допустимых выбросов и сбросов или в пределах установленных лимитов).

Таким образом, экономико-правовой механизм представляет собой комплексный правовой институт, состоящий из совокупности эколого-правовых норм, направленных на экономическое регулирование охраны окружающей среды и обеспечение рационального природопользования.

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Зяблов О.Н.
студент магистратуры
кафедры экономического анализа,
статистики и финансов
Гребенникова В.А., канд. экон. наук
доцент кафедры экономического анализа,
статистики и финансов
ФГБОУ ВО «КубГУ»
Россия, г. Краснодар

МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ АНАЛИТИЧЕСКОЙ ОЦЕНКИ ФИНАНСОВОГО СОСТОЯНИЯ КОММЕРЧЕСКИХ БАНКОВ РОССИИ

Аннотация: Методом анализа финансового состояния банка является комплексное, органически взаимосвязанное исследование деятельности коммерческого банка с использованием математических, статистических, учетных и других приемов аналитической обработки информации.

В анализе используется система показателей, формируемая в процессе оперативного бухгалтерского учета и контроля. Посредством применения методических приемов аналитического исследования устанавливаются наиболее существенные показатели, оказывающие влияние на изменение результатов деятельности банков России.

*Ключевые слова**:** Экономический анализ деятельности банка; стоимость банковского бизнеса; капитализация банка; анализ финансового состояния; банковский менеджмент*

Zyablov O.N.
Master's student of the Department of Economic Analysis,
Statistics and Finance
Grebennikova V.A., candidate of Economic Sciences
Associate Professor of the Department of Economic Analysis,
Statistics and Finance
Russia, Krasnodar

METHODOLOGICAL DIRECTIONS ANALYTICAL EVALUATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATE COMMERCIAL BANKS OF RUSSIA

Annotation: The method of analyzing the financial condition of a bank is a complex, organically interrelated study of the activities of a commercial bank

using mathematical, statistical, accounting and other methods of analytical processing of information.

In the analysis, as a rule, a system of indicators is used, which is formed in the process of operational accounting and control. Through the use of methodological techniques of analytical research, the most significant indicators are established that affect the change in the results of the banks in Russia.

Keywords: Economic analysis of the bank's activities; banking business cost; bank capitalization; financial analysis; bank management

Выявление и измерение взаимосвязи между различными показателями финансового состояния банка обеспечивает комплексное, органически взаимосвязанное исследование его работы и качественный менеджмент.

Методически корректным для оценки рыночной стоимости банка начать с анализа финансового отчета. При анализе банковского баланса в первую очередь применяют группировку счетов по активу и пассиву.

В зависимости от целей анализа проводят группировку статей актива и пассива по целому ряду признаков. Пассив банковского баланса целесообразно группировать по форме собственности, при этом используются следующие признаки: стоимость, степень востребования, контрагенты, сроки, виды операций, гарантии использования, виды источников. Активы банков группируются по организационно-правовой форме образования, форме собственности, секторам экономики, ликвидности, виду деятельности. Каждую из этих групп можно дополнительно разделить по доходности, ликвидности, контрагентам, срокам, видам операций, степени риска возможной потери части стоимости активов, формам вложения средств.

В зависимости от специфики оформления и инструментов осуществления банковских операций балансовые статьи могут быть сгруппированы так: депозитно-ссудные, расчетные, инвестиционные, агентские.

При группировке статей баланса по субъектам сделки, как по активу, так и по пассиву, выделяют: межбанковские операции, внутрибанковские операции, операции с клиентурой, операции с прочими контрагентами.

В ходе анализа стоимости банка применяются важнейшие группировки счетов баланса с точки зрения выделения собственных и привлеченных ресурсов банка, долгосрочных и краткосрочных кредитных вложений, сроков активно-пассивных операций, видов доходов и расходов и др. Статьи актива баланса могут быть сгруппированы по степени ликвидности, уровню доходности, степени риска и т.д.

Метод сравнения позволяет определить причины и степень воздействия динамических изменений и отклонений, например, фактической ликвидности от нормативной, выявить резервы повышения доходности банковских операций и снижения операционных расходов.

Метод коэффициентов используется для выявления количественной связи между различными статьями, разделами или группами статей баланса. С помощью метода коэффициентов можно рассчитать удельный вес определенной статьи в общем объеме пассива (актива) или в соответствующем разделе баланса. Активные (пассивные) счета могут сопоставляться как с противоположными счетами по пассиву (активу), так и в динамике.

Метод коэффициентов нужен для контроля достаточности капитала уровня ликвидности, размера рискованности операций коммерческих банков со стороны ЦБ России. Его можно использовать и при количественной оценке операций по рефинансированию.

Метод системного анализа является наиболее эффективным методом анализа информации на современном этапе. Он позволяет решать сложные управленческие задачи, основываясь на обработке целых массивов данных, а не отдельных информационных фрагментов. Использование данного метода возможно только при условии применения ЭВМ.

Метод элиминирования нашел широкое применение в анализе факторов, влияющих на процентные доходы или расходы банка. Его можно использовать и для анализа кредитных вложений, обязательств банка, прибыли и др.

Рассмотренные методы позволяют выделить наиболее существенно влияющие на результат оценки рыночной стоимости банка факторы, установить положительные и отрицательные моменты в его деятельности, выявить резервы повышения его эффективности. [1]

Для определения согласования активных и пассивных операций банка необходимо проводить анализ состава и структуры активов и пассивов банка, лежащий в основе всех остальных этапов оценки финансового состояния банка и оценки его рыночной стоимости.

Все средства, отражаемые в пассиве баланса банка, за исключением собственных, являются привлеченными, или обязательствами банка. Привлеченные средства банка выступают основным источником активных операций, оказывают определяющее воздействие на состав и структуру активов. Структура активов, в свою очередь, влияет на состав и структуру привлечённых средств.

Уровень развития пассивных операций определяет размер банковских ресурсов и, следовательно, масштабы деятельности банка. Таким образом, рассмотрение структуры банковских пассивов имеет решающее значение для анализов активов банка, в том числе обеспечения

ликвидности баланса банка. В этой связи целесообразно проводить оценку состава и структуры пассивов банка.

Для оценки изменения объемов тех или иных статей актива или пассива баланса необходимо рассчитать изменение абсолютных величин и относительных показателей по всем балансовым статьям в динамике, сравнивая значение этих показателей в данный период с уровнем этого показателя в предшествующем периоде.

Цель менеджмента активов и пассивов состоит в максимизации чистого процентного дохода при заданном уровне риска или, наоборот, минимизации риска при заданном уровне чистого процентного дохода. [2]

Начальной фазой управления должен стать глубокий анализ финансовой отчетности банка с привлечением управленческой информации. Следует не только уделять внимание структуре активов и пассивов кредитной организации, оценке тенденций чистого процентного дохода, непроцентных доходов и расходов банка, но и выявлять ту часть активных и пассивных операций, которые наиболее или наименее прибыльны, оценить, в каких подразделениях происходит образование чистой маржи, какие продукты являются источником стабильных поступлений и прибыли. На основе полученных данных следует сформулировать выводы о степени зависимости чистой маржи от объема операций, их структуры, процентных ставок, изменения валютных курсов и т. д. Эту фазу можно назвать итоговым анализом.

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Икрамов А.Ф.
профессор
кафедра офтальмологии
Андижанский государственный медицинский институт

ОСОБЕННОСТИ КАЧЕСТВА ЖИЗНИ БОЛЬНЫХ КАТАРАКТОЙ И ГЛАУКОМОЙ ДО И ПОСЛЕ ХИРУРГИЧЕСКОГО ЛЕЧЕНИЯ

Аннотация: По данным Всемирной Организации Здравоохранения более 163 млн чел. в мире страдает глазными заболеваниям, из них 124 млн имеют низкое зрение, а 37 млн слепы. Более 82% из этих больных старше 50 лет, хотя представители данной возрастной группы составляют лишь 19% от всего населения Земли. Такие заболевания, как глаукома, патология глазного дна и катаракта обусловливают более 70% слепоты в мире. При этом катаракта – главная причина слепоты в странах третьего мира, где проживает большая часть населения земли, с ней связано около половины от общего количества слепых в мире, что составляет в настоящее время около 18 млн. человек.

Ключевые слова: глаукома, катаракта, качества жизни, хирургическая тактика.

Ikramov A.F.
professor
Department of Ophthalmology
Andijan State Medical Institute

PECULIARITIES OF QUALITY OF LIFE IN PATIENTS WITH CATARACT AND GLAUCOMA BEFORE AND AFTER SURGICAL TREATMENT

Abstract: According to the World Health Organization, more than 163 million people. in the world suffers from eye diseases, of which 124 million have low vision, and 37 million are blind. More than 82% of these patients are over 50 years old, although representatives of this age group make up only 19% of the total population of the Earth. Diseases such as glaucoma, fundus pathology and cataracts account for over 70% of blindness in the world. At the same time, cataracts are the main cause of blindness in the third world countries, where most of the world's population lives, about half of the total number of blind people in the world is associated with it, which is currently about 18 million people.

Key words: glaucoma, cataract, quality of life, surgical tactics.

Введение. Сохранение зрения в любом возрасте является одним из важнейших условий активной деятельности человека[4]. В современном мире зрение человека, как и организм в целом, подвергается многочисленным стрессам, нагрузке, также экологические и другие факторы отрицательно влияют на наш организм[2]. Все труднее становится сохранить зрение, многие страдают от различных глазных болезней, таких как глаукома, катаракта, ретинит, синдром сухого глаза.

Среди населения важно проводить профилактические мероприятия и диспансеризацию[1,3]. Катаракта повреждает весь хрусталик или его часть, становится причиной снижения зрительной функции, почти полной ее потери, дальтонизма, двоения в глазах, чувствительности к яркому освещению[5]. Своевременное лечение и операция (факоэмульсификация хрусталика глаза) поможет вернуть зрение, где на первое место ставится работа высококвалифицированного специалиста.

Цель исследования. Изучить восприятие болезни пациентом при глаукоме и катаракте на основании исследования параметров качества жизни до и после хирургического лечения. Для достижения намеченной цели необходимо было решить следующие задачи.

Материалы и методы исследования. Исследование проводили у 176 человек с катарактой и глаукомой. На первой точке исследования в исследовании участвовало 18 человек, но так как на второй точке исследования были выявлены 11 пациентов с макулодистрофией и 1 пациент с атрофией зрительного нерва, согласно критериям включения в исследуемые группы, эти 12 пациентов выбыли из исследования и не вошли в основные группы. Статистическую обработку результатов по КЖ и психофизиологи-ческому статусу проводили только у 176 человек.

Результаты исследования. Использование специального Т(2 - 25 и общего ЯР - 36 опросников позволяют детально изучить особенности качества жизни у больных катарактой и глаукомой.

Параметры ЮК у пациентов с катарактой после операции увеличиваются в значительно большей степени при исходной остроте зрения 0,4 и ниже, что следует учитывать при определении показаний к хирургии катаракты. У пациентов с исходной остротой зрения более 0,4 так же отмечается улучшение параметров КЖ, особенно психологических.

У больных с начальной стадией глаукомы хирургическое лечение способствует повышению качества жизни, в том числе и психологических параметров.

У больных при развитой и далекозашедшей стадиях глаукомы до лечения наиболее снижены психологические параметры качества жизни, которые после хирургического лечения незначительно повышаются по общему опроснику и имеют тенденцию к снижению по оценке опросника для зрительных функций.

Наличие катаракты и глаукомы у больных отрицательно сказываются на всех параметрах качества жизни, что обусловлено взаимным отягощением двух заболеваний, а после хирургического лечения качество жизни улучшается преимущественно за счет улучшения остроты зрения после удаления катаракты.

Вывод. Таким образом, в ходе проведенного нами исследования показано восприятие пациентом катаракты и глаукомы путем изучения параметров КЖ до и после хирургического лечения. Показана зависимость качества жизни и психологического состояния от остроты зрения при катаракте и стадии глаукомы, а так же влияние хирургического лечения на существование человека в условиях болезни. Обоснована необходимость психотерапевтической коррекции при наличии глаукомы.

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Ильина Л.Н.
заведующая
МБДОУ "Детский сад № 26 комбинированного вида"
"АБВГДейка" Чистопольского МР
Россия, республика Татарстан

ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ИГРОВЫХ МЕТОДОВ В РАЗВИТИИ ДОШКОЛЬНИКОВ И КОРРЕКЦИИ ИХ ПОВЕДЕНИЯ

Аннотация: В статье рассматривается значение игровых методов в развитии детей дошкольного возраста. Анализируются их роль в коррекции поведения детей. Также, по данной проблеме автором рассматриваются взгляды, подходы известных ученых, психологов.

Ключевые слова: игровые методов, коррекция, дошкольный возраст, мировоззрение, коммуникация, общечеловеческая ценность, традиции.

Ilyina L.N.
manager
MBDOU "Kindergarten number 26 combined type"
"ABVGDeyka" Chistopol MR
Republic of Tatarstan

THE IMPORTANCE OF PLAYING METHODS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF PRESCHOOLERS AND THE CORRECTION OF THEIR BEHAVIOR

Abstract: The article examines the importance of play methods in the development of preschool children. Their role in the correction of children's behavior is analyzed. Also, on this issue, the author examines the views, approaches of well-known scientists, psychologists.

Key words: game methods, correction, preschool age, worldview, communication, human value, traditions.

Одно из важнейших направлений современного развития общества - гуманизация образовательной системы. Это направление предполагает усиление интереса ребёнка к образовательной деятельности и ставит задачи развития целостного личностного мировосприятия. Важно в этом случае включение ребёнка в общечеловеческую культуру и культуру своего народа, где есть образцы и нормы поведения, этических, мировоззренческих, коммуникативных и эстетических оценок. Как главный атрибут цивилизованного детства выступает игра.

Л.С. Выготский отмечал, что игра «содержит в себе, как в фокусе увеличительного стекла, все тенденции развития ребенка»[1, с. 53].

Согласно определению из педагогического словаря Г. М. Коджаспировой, А.Ю. Коджаспирова, «игра - один из видов деятельности, значимость которой заключается не в результатах, а в самом процессе, она способствует психологической разрядке, снятию стрессовых ситуаций, гармоничному включению в мир человеческих отношений»[7, с. 67].

По мнению К.Д. Ушинского, детская игра - это, прежде всего, выражение ребенком самостоятельных игровых замыслов, а руководство игрой означает - ведение ребенка по пути зарождения определенных замыслов и их наилучшего осуществления [4, с. 66].

Подчеркивая огромную роль игры в организации жизни детского коллектива в воспитании детей в целом, А.С. Макаренко обращал особое внимание на необходимость участия в играх детей взрослых[5, с. 46].

В 40-х - начале 50-х гг. вопрос об использовании игры как одного из средств развития ребенка, о руководстве игрой считался наиболее важным, но в то же время недостаточно разработанным в дошкольной педагогике. Исправить существующую ситуацию смогло пособие для воспитателей детского сада Д.В. Менджерицкой «Воспитателю о детской игре». Автор рассматривала детскую игру как активную деятельность, вытекающую из стремления ребенка «участвовать в жизни взрослых, из его интереса к окружающему, потребности выражать свои мысли и чувства в действии» [8, с. 88].

Главное в руководстве игрой, по мнению отечественных ученых, состоит в понимании игры как потребности развивающегося ребенка, как его самостоятельной деятельности, как средства воспитания. Игру, также необходимо рассматривать как развивающуюся деятельность, а ее развитие связывать с расширением связей игры с другими видами детской деятельности (художественная деятельность, труд и т.п.); изменение содержания сюжетноролевой игры нужно сопоставлять с расширением личного опыта ребенка 6, с. 88].

Таким образом, исследования отечественных педагогов и психологов Е.П. Арнаутовой [1], Д.В. Менджерицкой [8], Н.К. Радиной [4], Д.Б. Эльконина [2] и др., а также практика обучения и воспитания детей дошкольного возраста показали, что игра остается ведущей деятельностью и у старших дошкольников, но ее активность снижается, она остается необходимой для поддержания эмоционального равновесия и приобретения коммуникативного опыта, хотя основной акцент деятельности переносится на учение.

В психологическом словаре под ред. Б. Мура и Б. Фаина, дана следующая классификация игр: предметная игра - игра детей с предметами материальной и духовной культуры или их заменителями,

подчиняемая культурно-историческим особенностям этих предметов и их прямому назначению; ролевая игра - один из элементов психодрамы - исполнение ее участниками различных ролей, значимых для них в реальной жизни, это преобладающая удетей дошкольного возраста форма игры; сюжетная игра - игра детей, в которой воспроизводятся сюжеты из событий сказок, реальной жизни и пр.; сюжетно-ролевая игра - форма игры, объединяющая в себе элементы и особенности сюжетной и ролевой игры; игры с правшами имеют заранее установленную последовательность действий и готовое содержание; главное в них - соблюдение правил в процессе

Поведение ребенка в игре опосредуется образом другого человека, он встает на место разных людей и вступает с другими играющими в отношения, отражающие реальное взаимодействие взрослых. Д.Б. Эльконин выделил в структуре сюжетно-ролевой игры такие составляющие, как сюжет, содержание, роль, игровые действия, игровое употребление предметов[2, с. 162]. Сюжетно-ролевая игра позволяет понять мотивы трудовой деятельности взрослых, раскрывает ее общественный смысл. Если в выборе роли главное место первоначально занимает ее внешняя привлекательность, наличие ярких атрибутов: стетоскоп, бинокль, погоны, то в процессе игры раскрывается ее социальная польза.

Также сюжетно-ролевая деятельность находит непосредственное отражение в развлечениях, досугах, праздниках, где дети показывают сценки из сказок, небольшие этюды, водят хороводы, устраивают игры-пляски. Основа этой работы лежит в использовании приговорок, прибауток, потешек, колыбельных песен. Устное народное творчество, преподнесенное в форме сценок, игр-драматизаций, создает атмосферу доброты и внимания, способствует познавательному развитию малышей и формированию эмоционально положительного отношения их к окружающему миру [3, с. 6].

Изученные нами источники позволяют сделать выводы, о том, что благодаря сюжетно-ролевой игре развиваются психические процессы, активизируется и совершенствуется словарный запас, грамматический строй речи, звукопроизношение, темп, выразительность речи; расширяются и углубляются знания детей об окружающем мире; совершенствуется моторика, координация, плавность, переключаемость, целенаправленность движений; развивается чувство коллективизма, ответственность друг за друга, формируется опыт нравственного поведения; происходит коррекция поведения.

Дошкольники старшего возраста еще не всегда сами могут придумать сюжет игры, а тем более развивать его длительное время, поэтому здесь взрослый (педагог или родитель) должен помогать

разнообразить игру, включать в нее новые сюжетные линии и новые действующие лица.

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Исаева М.
учитель узбекского языка
15-я средняя школа
Сурхандарьинская область, г. Термез
Нормурадова Д.А.
учитель родного языка и литературы
11-я средняя школа
Сурхандарьинская область, г. Термез

ПЕРВЫЙ ШАГ К УЗБЕКСКОМУ РОМАНИЗМУ…

Аннотация: Посвящается жизни и творчеству основоположника узбекского романизма Абдуллы Кадыри.

Ключевые слова: Абдулла Кадыри, роман, «Минувшие дни», рассказ и др.

Isaeva M.
Uzbek language teacher
15th high school
Surkhandarya region, In the city of Termez
Normuradova D.A.
Native language and literature teacher
11th high school
Surkhandarya region, the city of Termez

THE FIRST STEP TOWARDS UZBEK ROMANCE ...

Annotation: Dedicated to the life and work of the founder of Uzbek novelism Abdulla Qadiri.

Key words: Abdullah Qadiri, novel, "Days bygone", story, etc.

Isayeva M.
o’zbek tili fani o’qituvchisi
15-umumiy o’rta ta’lim maktabi
Surxondaryo viloyati Termiz shahridagi
Normuradova D.A.
Ona tili va adabiyoti fani o'qituvchisi
11-umumiy o'rta ta’lim maktabi
Surxondaryo viloyati, Termiz shahri

O’ZBEK ROMANCHILIGIGA ILK QADAM…

Annotatsiya: O'zining "O'tgan kunlar" romani bilan O'zbek romanchiligiga ilk qadam tashlagan yozuvchi Abdulla Qodiriyning hayoti va faoliyatiga bag'ishlanadi.

Kalit so'zlar: Abdulla Qodiriy, roman, "O'tgan kunlar" romani, hikoya va hokazolar.

Один из великих представителей узбекской литературы Абдулла Кадыри (Джулькунбай) родился 10-апреля 1894-года в Ташкенте.

Первое творчество будущего писателя началось в 1913-1914 годах, живя как поэт, он качал пером. Его стихи «Наше государство», «Моему народу», «Свадьба» (1914-1915) опубликованы в журнале «Зеркало». Он призывает свой народ к просвещению и выходит на первый план с просвещенным поэтом и писателем. В таких трагедиях, как «Несчастный жених» (1915 г.), «Жувонбаз» (1915 г.) и «Улокда» (1916 г.), есть желание видеть своих людей грамотными, образованными, культурными и свободными.

В 1924 году Абдулла Кадыри уехал в Москву учиться в Институте журналистики. После возвращения из Москвы работал внештатным корреспондентом журнала «Муштум». Его "Что говорит Тошполат Таджанг?" и сатирические рассказы из серии «Из записной книжки Калвака Махзумиинга» впервые были опубликованы в этом журнале. С 1917 по 1918 год Абдулла Кадыри начал собирать материал для своего романа «Последние дни». В 1922 году в журнале «Революция» стали публиковаться первые главы первого узбекского романа. В 1925-1926 годах «Последние дни» вышли в виде книги из трех частей.

Его второй исторический роман, Скорпион от алтаря, был опубликован в 1928 году. К 1934 году Абдулла Кадыри создал рассказ «Обид Кетмон» на тему сельского хозяйства. Играя с нее, он перевел на узбекский язык сатирические рассказы Гоголя «Женитьба», Чехова «Ольчазор» и других западных писателей.

Абдулла Кадыри посетил первый Всесоюзный съезд писателей в Москве в 1934 году. Она также та информация, которая живет в мечте о создании таких романов, как «Служанка Амира Умархана», «Молитвенный вор», «Ужас». Но его безвременная смерть не позволила его мечтам сбыться.

Абдулла Кадыри был арестован 31 декабря 1937 года. «Я отказываюсь играть на выдвинутых против меня обвинениях. Я не буду строить наказания или пытки на пути к истине. Если они попытаются застрелить меня, я проткну себе грудь ...» Абдулла Кадыри был застрелен 4 октября 1938 года в Ташкенте. Его работы были замечены на XX съезде и переиздавались в 1956 году. В 1990 году Указом Президента республики учреждена Республиканская Государственная премия имени

А. Кадыри. В 1991 году А. Кадыри был удостоен Государственной премии имени Алишера Навои.

Сегодня его именем названы ряд улиц, парков, школ, библиотек, кварталов и университетов. Он окончил Ташкентский Государственный Университет Культуры имени него на основании стипендии имени Абдуллы Кадыри. Его 100-летие (1994 г.) будет опубликовано в семи томах.

Прошло 126 лет со дня рождения известного писателя, законной гордости нашей литературы, Абдуллы Кадыри.

В узбекской литературе жанр романа ассоциируется с именем Кадыри, а в жанрах комедии и публицистики выдающийся артист того времени поражает воображение. Согласно распоряжению Кабинета Министров в связи с празднованием 125-летия писателя, в Ташимском парке Министерства внутренних дел и культуры будут построены литературный музей, творческая школа и библиотека, посвященная Абдулле Кадыри. будет воздвигнута статуя. Создается дом-музей для управления квартирой, в которой он жил и работал. Сняты короткометражные фильмы о жизни и творчестве Абдуллы Кадыри, снятые Национальным агентством «Узбеккино». Осуществляется данный заказ, проводится научная конференция на тему «Духовно-просветительское значение творчества Абдуллы Кадыри».

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Исматов С.Ш.
Абдурахимов С.А.
Хужакулова Д.Ж.
Бухарский инженерно технологический институт

НЕЙТРАЛИЗАЦИЯ РАФИНИРОВАННОГО ХЛОПКОВОГО МАСЛА В ОБРАБОТКЕ ЩЕЛОЧНОГО РАСТВОРОВ

Аннотация: Основным процессом рафинации растительных масел является щелочная нейтрализация.

Ключевые слова: растворами щелочей является, гидрати-рованном состоянии

Ismatov S. SH.
Abdurahimov S. A.
Hujakulov D. J.
Bukhara Institute of engineering and technology

NEUTRALIZATION OF REFINED COTTONSEED OIL TREATMENT OF ALKALINE SOLUTIONS

Annotation: The main process of refining vegetable oils is alkaline neutralization.

Keywords: solutions of alkalis are in the hydrated state

Нейтрализующими веществами в подавляющем большинстве являются растворы едкого натра различной концентрации. Нейтрализация свободных жирных кислот растворами щелочей является наиболее простым процессом, однако образующееся при этом мыла в сильно гидрати-рованном состоянии (особенно при нейтрализации слабыми щелочами), обладая большой поверхностью, способствует образованию в масле чрезвычайно стойких эмульсионных систем. Это обстоятельство сильно осложняет последующие процессы отстаивания и промывки нейтрального жира от следов мыла и щелочи, вызывая увеличение отходов и потерь масла.

Рафинация растительных масел и жиров является одним из важнейших технологических процессов жиропереработки. Технология рафинации, а именно, щелочная нейтрализация сырого хлопкового масла состоит из комплекса сложных физических, химических и физико-химических процессов, от которых главным образом зависят физико-химические характеристики и качественные показатели рафинированного масла. Технологические режимы, выход и качественные показатели

рафинированного хлопкового масла обусловлены также природой и способом производства сырого масла, составом и количественным содержанием в нем посторонних примесей, а также сопутствующих веществ.

Изучена технология предварительной частичной нейтрализации свободных жирных кислот сырого хлопкового масла щелочным раствором алюмината натрия с различной концентрацией и избытком. Определены оптимальные количества концентрации и избытка раствора алюмината натрия, обеспечивающие максимальное извлечение содержания сопутствующих маслу веществ на стадии предварительной щелочной нейтрализации.

Частичную нейтрализацию сырого хлопкового масла щелочным раствором алюмината натрия проводили до снижения содержания свободных жирных кислот, содержащихся в исходном сырье на 45-50 % от их первоначального количества. При этом устанавливали теоретически расчитанное потребное количество и необходимый избыток щелочного раствора алюмината натрия (в пересчете на гидроксид натрия) в зависимости от исходного кислотного числа сырого масла.

Для окончательной рафинации частично нейтрализованного хлопкового масла раствором гидроксида натрия теоретически потребное количество и необходимый избыток щелочного раствора устанавливали в зависимости от степени снижения его кислотного числа.

Предполагались следующие химические взаимодействия компонентов с комплексным ($NaAlO_2 + NaOH + H_2O$) щелочным раствором алюмината натрия:

- свободные жирные кислот

$$4RCOOH + 2NaAlO_2 + 2NaOH + H_2O \rightarrow 4RCOONa + Al_2O_3 + H_2O$$

- токоферолы

$$4C_{29}H_{50}O_2 + 2NaAlO_2 + 2NaOH + H_2O \rightarrow 4C_{29}H_{50}ONa + Al_2O_3 + H_2O$$

- свободный госсипол

$$4C_{30}H_{30}O_8 + 2NaAlO_2 + 2NaOH + H_2O \rightarrow 4C_{30}H_{30}O_8Na + Al_2O_3 + H_2O$$

Выше приведенные химические взаимодействия свидетельствуют о том, что в установленных технологических режимах сопутствующие хлопковому маслу вещества реагируют со щелочным раствором алюмината натрия, образуя натриевые мыла. По видимому, образующая окись алюминия (AI_2O_3) обеспечивает улучшение цветности частично нейтрализованных масел из-за своих адсорбционных свойств . Нейтрализация свободных жирных кислот сырого хлопкового масла щелочными растворами алюминатов натрия и каустической соды проводилась в лабораторных и опытно-производственных условиях. Для проведения исследований нами предложена принципиально новая технология последовательной щелочной нейтрализации исходного сырья растворами алюминатов натрия и гидроксида натрия. Выбор такой

технологии и постановка экспериментальных исследований связаны с необходимостью сокращения потерь, снижения расходов (в особенности дефицитного гидроксида натрия) и повышения качества рафинированного масла.

Исследованию подвергнут образец сырого хлопкового форпрессового масла с определенным кислотным числом и содержанием сопутствующих маслу веществ. Изучение технологии щелочной нейтрализации сырого масла щелочным раствором с обработкой в ЭМП с различной напряженностью и без нее предварительно было проведено в тех технологических режимах, которые были осуществлены в разделе данной работы. Результаты проведенных исследований приведены в табл.1.

Данные приведенные в табл.1., свидетельствуют о том, что частичная нейтрализация сырого хлопкового масла щелочным раствором, обработанным в ЭМП, ускоряет процессы очистки сырья. Необходимо отметить, что и в этих случаях наблюдается снижение кислотного числа, содержания фосфолипидов, токоферолов, свободного и связанного госсипола в частично нейтрализованном масле. При этом значительно улучшается цветность масел, обеспечивается частичное повышение выхода нейтрализованного масла. Очевидно, это связано высокой реакционной способностью активированного в ЭМП щелочного раствора алюмината натрия.

Таблица 1. Влияние напряженности ЭМП при обработке щелочного раствора алюмината натрия на технологию частичной нейтрализации сырого форпрессового масла

Напряженность ЭМП А/м	Физико-химические характеристики						Выход частично нейтрализованного масла от исходного %
	Кислотное число, мг КОН/г	Цветность, кр.ед. при 35 желт. в 1 см. сл.	Содержание, %				
			Фосфолипидов	Свободного госсипола	Связанного госсипола	Алюминиевых мыл	
Исходное масло	8,1	непросм.	1,4	0,36	0,39	-	-
0 (контроль)	5,6	39	0,8	0,18	0,23	-	91
0,4	5,5	37	0,7	0,17	0,22	-	91
0,8	5,1	35	0,6	0,15	0,20	-	91
1,2	4,6	30	0,5	0,13	0,18	-	90
1,6	4,0	27	0,4	0,09	0,14	-	89
2,0	3,8	26	0,4	0,08	0,13	-	89
2,4	3,7	26	0,4	0,08	0,12	-	88
2,8	3,7	26	0,4	0,08	0,11	-	88

С повышением напряженности ЭМП поля наблюдается рост снижения кислотного числа и содержания сопутствующих маслу веществ. Наиболее интенсивные результаты достигается при напряженности ЭМП равной 1,6 А/м, дальнейшее повышение этого фактора незначительно влияет на изменение содержания указанных компонентов в масле.

Таким образом разработкой технологии частичной нейтрализации сырых хлопковых масел щелочным раствором алюмината натрия подтверждено снижение кислотного числа и содержания сопутствующих маслу веществ. Это обеспечило получение частично нейтрализованного хлопкового масла с низким содержанием свободных жирных кислот, фосфолипидов, токоферолов, свободного и связанного госсипола с одновременным улучшением его цветности. Дальнейшая окончательная рафинация такого масла щелочным раствором гидроксида натрия позволила значительно сократить расход этой щелочи, улучшить качество и повысить выход рафинированного масла.

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Кадыров Х.М.
независимый исследователь
Андижанский институт машиностроения
Узбекистан, г. Андижан

ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ ГАЗОВОГО БАЛАНСА В АТМОСФЕРЕ РЕГИОНА ЗА СЧЕТ УЛУЧШЕНИЯ ДВИЖЕНИЯ НА ЖЕЛЕЗНОДОРОЖНЫХ ПЕРЕЕЗДАХ

Аннотация: В густонаселенных промышленных городских районах для изучения факторов, влияющих на загрязнение воздуха, связанного с транспортными средствами, для определения уровня загрязнения, предотвращения распространения вредных газов в окружающую среду, для проведения ландшафтного дизайна на научной основе. Разработка системы мероприятий, таких как подбор и рекомендация устойчивых декоративных деревьев, а также реализация инновационных проектов, направленных на совершенствование технологических процессов, является одной из самых актуальных проблем как теоретически, так и практически.

Ключевые слова: социальная система, атмосферный воздух, атмосферные загрязнители, железнодорожные переезды, концентрация загрязняющих веществ, посты управления, инженерные устройства.

Kadyrov H.M.
Independent researcher
of Andijan Machine building Institute
Uzbekistan, Andijan

ENSURING THE BALANCE OF GASES IN THE REGION'S ATMOSPHERE BY IMPROVING TRAFFIC AT RAILWAY CROSSINGS

Annotation: In densely populated industrial urban areas, to study the factors affecting air pollution associated with vehicles, to determine the level of pollution, to prevent the spread of harmful gases into the environment, to conduct landscape design on a scientific basis. The development of a system of measures, such as the selection and recommendation of sustainable ornamental trees, as well as the implementation of innovative projects aimed at improving technological processes, is one of the most pressing problems, both theoretically and practically.

Keywords: social system, atmospheric air, atmospheric pollutants, level crossings, concentration of pollutants, control posts, engineering devices.

Транспорт - необходимое средство любой общественной жизни. С ростом производительных сил, изменениями в социальных системах меняются и развиваются транспортные средства. Развитие транспортных средств, общество, отстающее в общем развитии, тормозит его развитие, и это создает необходимость ускорить темпы развития транспортных средств.

Транспорт - это в основном сектор народного хозяйства, который продолжает процесс материального производства и доводит его до конца, то есть в сферу потребления. Таким образом, основной задачей транспорта в общественном производстве является интеграция промышленности, сельского хозяйства и транспорта. При этом, с одной стороны, объем перевозок, направление грузопотоков и развитие транспортных средств, объем продукции, производимой в народном хозяйстве, их региональное расположение, с другой стороны, пропускная способность существующих дорог - пассажиропоток и продукция зависит от объемов производства и их расположения.

Известно, что сегодня население мира растет, бурное развитие науки и техники, промышленного и сельскохозяйственного производства, а также производство большого количества автомобилей в разных странах, градостроительство и разный уровень грузового и пассажирского транспорта. Это приводит к сильным негативным изменениям в атмосфере, то есть к увеличению содержания в атмосфере различных вредных газов - оксида углерода, оксидов азота, оксидов серы, тяжелых металлов. В результате изменение климата оказывает значительное негативное воздействие на здоровье человека, плодородие почвы и развитие флоры и фауны, что приводит к ряду экологических проблем во всем мире. Например, по оценкам Всемирной организации здравоохранения (ВОЗ), от загрязнения воздуха ежегодно умирает около 7 миллионов человек. Однако это не самые точные данные, и фактическое количество смертей может быть выше[1]. Атмосферный воздух также содержит микроорганизмы, которые могут перемещаться на большие расстояния под действием различных факторов. Однако пока не ясно, как изменяются присутствующие в этом воздухе микроорганизмы и какие факторы влияют на распространение микробов в различных регионах антропогенной деятельности. Кроме того, концентрация этих загрязнителей воздуха в городах в 1,5 раза выше, чем в сельской местности. Это означает, что антропогенная деятельность, которая является основной причиной загрязнения атмосферы, влияет на сходство бактерий и грибов, обитающих в воздухе вокруг города[2].

В настоящее время метод WRF и воздушный транспорт для предотвращения загрязнения воздуха, включая SO_2, NO_2, CO, PM2,5, PM10 и O_3, в будущем в течение 24 часов, чтобы предотвратить загрязнение воздуха транспортными средствами. предложен метод на

основе RNN для расчета региональных скоростей поллютантов под влиянием[3].

Следует отметить, что в густонаселенных промышленно развитых городах изучение факторов, влияющих на загрязнение воздуха, связанное с автотранспортом, позволяет определить уровень загрязнения, предотвратить распространение вредных газов в окружающую среду, провести озеленение на научной основе, разработка системы мер, таких как выбор и рекомендация декоративных деревьев, устойчивых к данной местности, является одной из самых актуальных проблем как теоретически, так и практически.

В стране, где промышленное производство сильно развито и в густонаселенных районах, большое внимание уделяется изучению уровня загрязнения воздуха и его причин. Принимая во внимание широту поднятых в статье проблем, некоторые специфические трудности их решения (географическое положение: рельеф, структура почвы, уровень грунтовых вод, климатические условия и др.), Население республики является наиболее густонаселенным Андижанская область.

В настоящее время исследования проводятся на центральных улицах Андижана- А.Темура, З.М. Бобура, А.Навои, Чолпон, а также в национальном парке имени Алишера Навои. В течение 2017-2018-2019 годов (весна, лето и осень) были взяты пробы и проведены химические анализы для определения количества вредных веществ в воздухе (на этих постоянных контрольных пунктах проводится мониторинг 5 загрязнителей воздуха). Для обнаружения вредных веществ в атмосфере (включая пыль, диоксид серы, диоксид азота, формальдегид, свинец и другие вещества) были взяты пробы воздуха и проанализированы фотометрическим методом с помощью электронного аспиратора.

Анализ показал, что 2,2 мг / м^3 формальдегида и 2,8 мг / м^3 свинца на 1,8 мг / м^3 больше допустимого количества диоксида азота[4]. Это правда, что в этом регионе, вокруг крупных промышленных предприятий и автомагистралей, посаженные деревья (например, ель, дуб, каштан и павлин) распространяются в атмосферу и почву через свои листья, стебли и корни. Он поглощает тяжелые металлы и другие вредные микроэлементы и способствует естественному очищению кожи. Но в нынешнюю эпоху глобализации таких мер недостаточно.

В марте этого года (2020), как и во многих странах мира, карантинные меры были введены во всех регионах Республики Узбекистан в связи с заражением коронавирусом. В связи с этим была ограничена деятельность предприятий и организаций, движение автотранспорта. В результате количество автомобилей на улицах нашего региона резко сократилось. По данным Андижанской области «Департамент экологии и охраны окружающей среды, Департамента охраны атмосферного воздуха»[5], всего в области 220,6 тысячи

автомобилей, которые в 2019 году выбросили в атмосферу 101,5 тысячи тонн вредных веществ. Это означает, что в сутки выбрасывается 278 тонн отходов. В результате карантинных мер в регионе достигнуто полное прекращение движения личного автотранспорта. До смягчения карантинных ограничений в регионе было разрешено передвигаться в общей сложности 2520 автомобилям, из которых 1674 работали по специальному разрешению, выданному Агентством государственной службы (АГС), а остальные 846 были автомобилями государственных учреждений и медицинского персонала. Видно, что из-за отсутствия карантинного движения в регионе произошло значительное снижение количества загрязняющих веществ, добавляемых в атмосферу. К примеру, в городе Андижан, согласно анализу гидрометеорологических постов, количество пыли, оксидов азота и оксида углерода в городском воздухе уменьшилось в 7,5 раза и составило 36 тонн (суточное количество).

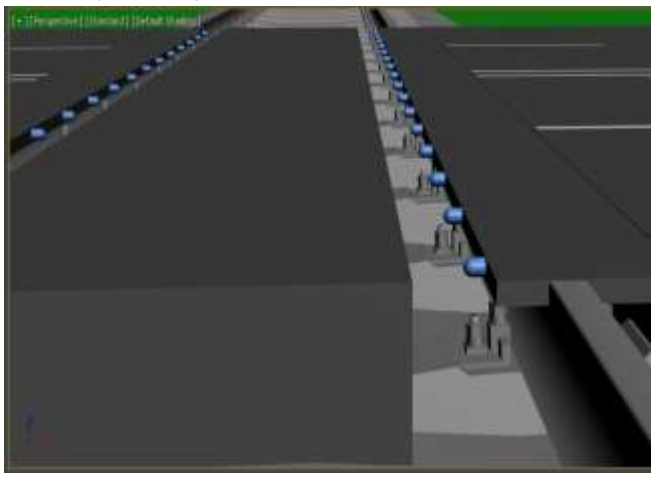
Указ Президента Республики Узбекистан от 21 апреля 2017 года № ПФ-5024 «О совершенствовании системы государственного управления в области экологии и охраны окружающей среды»[6], Для реализации задач, поставленных Постановлением № ПП-3956 от 3 октября 2018 г. «О дополнительных мерах по совершенствованию системы государственного управления в области экологии и охраны окружающей среды» и другими нормативными актами, относящимися к данной деятельности, Ведутся исследования и реализуются инновационные проекты в различных сферах. В данной статье мы стремимся обеспечить баланс газов в атмосфере региона посредством предлагаемого инновационного проекта - за счет улучшения движения на железнодорожных переездах.

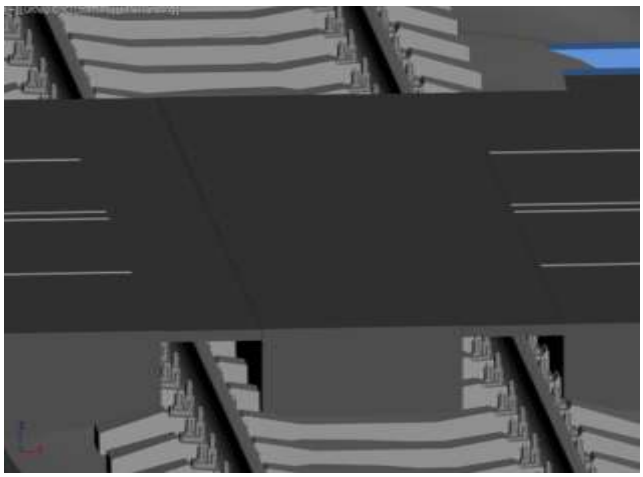
Общая протяженность железных дорог в Узбекистане составляет 3645 км, из которых 156,1 км приходится на территорию Андижанской области. Общее количество железнодорожных переездов (Андижанская область) - 46, из них 26 охраняемых и 20 неохраняемых. Общеизвестно, что на пересекающих железные дороги магистралях происходят аварии разной формы и степени тяжести с участием водителей и пешеходов. Это связано с несовершенством инженерных сооружений или оборудования на железнодорожных переездах.

В целях обеспечения безопасности движения на железнодорожных переездах на этих перекрестках будет построена и испытана система инженерных устройств (покрытие, полностью закрывающее «шлагбаум» и «стальной путь», чтобы автомобили ни в коем случае не нарушали правила). (Рисунок 1-2).

Естественно, что любое транспортное средство при переходе через железнодорожный переезд медленно проезжает «Стальную тропу», где сначала в результате замедления, а затем ускорения расход топлива увеличивается и попадает в атмосферу. Также увеличится количество выделяемых вредных веществ, а во-вторых, из-за неравномерности

прохождения «Стальной колеи» возрастет спрос на запчасти, что приведет к быстрому выходу из строя приводных механизмов автомобилей. Если перекресток открыт для транспортных средств, эти транспортные средства будут двигаться с заданной скоростью, не прерывая перекресток, экономя топливные ресурсы и уменьшая выбросы в зону (Рисунок 3-4).





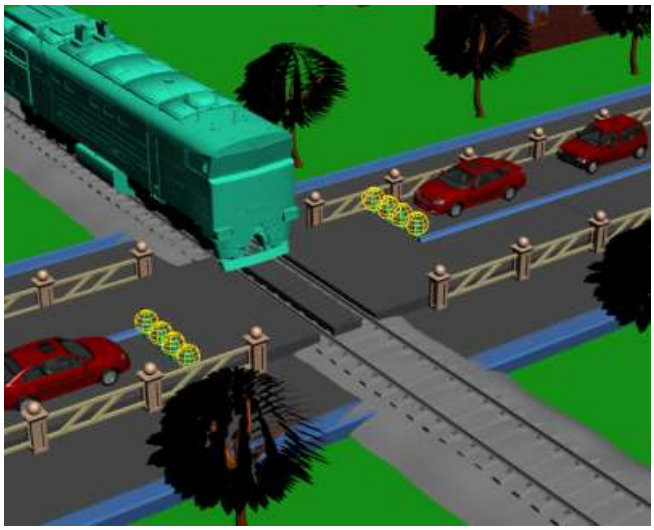


Рисунок 1



Рисунок 2

Рисунок 3

Рисунок 4

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Кадырова З.А.
студент 3 курса
Институт права
Башкирский государственный университет
Республика Башкортостан, г. Уфа

К ВОПРОСУ О РОЛИ ЭКОЛОГИЗАЦИИ ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛЬСТВА

Аннотация. В данной научной статье рассматривается вопрос о роли экологизации законодательства при регулирования экологических отношений. Автором затрагиваются теоретические вопросы относительно понятия «экологизация законодательства», а также анализируется актуальность и причины востребованности процесса экологизации при регулировании экологических отношений.

Ключевые слова: экологизация, экологическая политика, окружающая природная среда, экологические отношения, природные ресурсы.

Kadyrova Z. A.
student 3rd year
Institute of law
Bashkir state University
Republic of Bashkortostan, Ufa

ON THE ROLE OF GREENING LEGISLATION

Annotation. This scientific article examines the role of the greening of legislation in the regulation of environmental relations. The author touches upon theoretical questions regarding the concept of "greening legislation", and also analyzes the relevance and reasons for the demand for the greening process in the regulation of environmental relations.

Keywords: greening, environmental policy, environment, environmental relations, natural resources.

В настоящее время проблема охраны окружающей страны является одной из наиболее важных и обсуждаемых в нашей стране. Причина данного явления заключается в том, что человечество на протяжении всего периода своего развития отличалось потребительским отношением к природе; люди рассматривали ее как источник своего существования, как нескончаемый ресурс, но не как объект заботы и охраны.

Идея охраны природы возникла в XIX веке. Первоначально вопросы охраны окружающей среды решались в рамках экономической

деятельности конкретного государства и рассматривались исключительно как реализация его экономической функции.[91] Однако в дальнейшем такое решение оказалось недостаточным и в юридической науке возник новый термин «экологизация законодательства».

На сегодняшний день существует довольно много определений данного понятия. Так, например юрист, заслуженный деятель науки РСФСР, а также автор учебника «Экологическое право России» В.В. Петров предлагает следующее определение: «под экологизацией законодательства предлагается понимать внедрение эколого-правовых требований в содержание, в правовую ткань закона».[92] Профессор И.Ф. Панкратов конкретизирует данное понятие следующим образом: «экологизация законодательства - включение экологических требований в законодательные и иные правовые акты (гражданского, административного, аграрного и другого законодательства)».[93] Анализируя данные высказывания можно сделать вывод о том, что экологизация законодательства – это процесс внедрения экологических требований в законодательные и иные нормативные акты, регулирующие хозяйственную и иную деятельность, оказывающую негативное влияние на окружающую природную среду.

Целью экологизации законодательства является распространение экологических требований на правила и нормы, регулирующие хозяйственную, управленческую и иную деятельность, оказывающую негативное воздействие на состояние окружающей природной среды (на правила строительства, проектирования, эксплуатации объектов). Таким образом, в процессе экологизации экологические требования трансформируются в правовые нормы, благодаря которым можно определить границы поведения субъектов права в их отношениях, связанных с воздействием на окружающую природную среду.

Современную практику экологизации законодательства можно оценить как довольно полезный и интенсивный процесс, направленный на совершенствование, усиление правового механизма природопользования и охраны окружающей среды. Во многих актах, относящихся ко всем отраслям в системе российского законодательства, имеются экологические требования, направленные на охрану окружающей среды и рациональное использование природных ресурсов. Такое стремительное распространение экологизации в системе российского права и законодательства объективно обусловлено тем, что правовые нормы, регулирующие ту или иную отдельную группу

[91] Экологическое право: учеб. пособие для студ. учреждений высшего проф. образования / О.Р.Саркисов, Е.Л. Любарский. 5-е изд. переработанное и доп. Казань: Центр инновационных технологий, 2014. С. 153.
[92] Петров В.В. Экологическое право России: Учебник. М.: Бек, 1995. С. 95.
[93] Экология. Юридический энциклопедический словарь / Под ред. проф. С.А. Боголюбова. М.: Норма, 2000. С. 126.

общественных отношений, не могут полностью укладываться в рамки одной соответствующей отрасли законодательства. Таким образом, экологизация представляет собой довольно закономерный процесс взаимопроникновения правовых норм в актах разные отрасли законодательства.

В правовых исследованиях, посвященных вопросам экологической политики, отмечается, что экологизация - универсальный метод реализации экологической политики. Так, например С.А. Боголюбов в своих трудах относит процесс экологизации к самостоятельному методу экологического права, представляющий собой "универсальный и действенный способ регулирования экологических общественных отношений".[94]

Причины такой повышенной востребованности экологизации также можно установить используя выводы М.И. Васильевой, обозначившей в качестве одного из важнейших условий успешности экологической политики экологизацию всего российского законодательства. Сложно не согласиться с данным автором в том, что «любые усовершенствования правовых норм происходили и будут происходить только в условиях факультативности влияния эколого-правовых идей на право». [95] М.И. Васильева предполагает, что экологический интерес как осознанная социальная потребность не приобрел еще той критической массы, которая была бы соразмерна новому праву и обеспечила бы его социальную приемлемость», в связи с чем «сегодня не хватает объективных оснований к коренной экологизации права».[96]

От процесса экологизации во многом зависит действенность всего экологического законодательства «экологические императивы достигают своей цели, если они преломляются в нормах, регулирующих хозяйственную деятельность, становятся составными частями прав и обязанностей предприятий, организаций, учреждений по выполнению поставленных перед ними производственных задач». Профессор А.К. Голиченков подчеркивает, что «специфика правового регулирования экологических отношений состоит в том, что в ряде случаев норма, регулирующая экологические отношения, действует не непосредственно,

[94] Боголюбов С. А. Экологическое право: Учебник для вузов. М., 1998. С. 14.

[95] Васильева М. И. О юридических направлениях национальной экологической доктрины // Экологическое право России. Сборник материалов научно-практических конференций. Вып. 3 / Составители А. К. Голиченков, И. А. Игнатьева, А. О. Миняев; Под ред. А. К. Голиченкова. М.: Тиссо, 2002. С. 17.

[96] Васильева М. И. К экологическому правопониманию (аксиологические аспекты) // Экологическое право России. Сборник материалов научно-практических конференций. Выпуск четвертый. 2002 / Составители: А. К. Голиченков, И. А. Игнатьева, А. О. Миняев; Под ред. А. К. Голиченкова. М.: Юридический институт МИИТа, 2003. С. 153.

а через нормы, регулирующие конкретную хозяйственную и иную деятельность».[97]

Таким образом, можно сделать вывод о том, что экологизация российского законодательства в настоящее время является одним из традиционных, проверенных практикой направлений развития правового регулирования экологических отношений.

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[97] Голиченков А. К. Экологическое законодательство России: понятие, состояние, развитие // Экологическое право России на рубеже XXI века. Сборник научных статей преподавателей и аспирантов кафедры экологического и земельного права юридического факультета МГУ им. М. В. Ломоносова, посвященный памяти профессора В. В. Петрова / Составители: А. К. Голиченков, Т. В. Петрова; Под ред. А. К. Голиченкова. М.: Зерцало, 2000. С. 36.

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Казаков В.Е.
студент магистратуры
Югорский государственный университет
РФ, г. Ханты-Мансийск

ОЦЕНКА РЫНКА МЕДИЦИНСКИХ УСЛУГ В УСЛОВИЯХ ИНФОРМАТИЗАЦИИ ОБЩЕСТВА НА ПРИМЕРЕ ХМАО-ЮГРЫ

Аннотация: Настоящая статья посвящена актуальным вопросам оценки рынка медицинских услуг в условиях информатизации общества. В региональном масштабе интерес представляет опыт ХМАО-Югры.

Ключевые слова: медицинские услуги, цифровая экономика, здравоохранение, большие данные, информатизация.

Kazakov V.E.
master student
Ugra State University
Russia, Khanty-Mansiysk

ASSESSMENT OF THE MARKET OF MEDICAL SERVICES IN THE CONDITIONS OF INFORMATIZATION OF THE SOCIETY ON THE EXAMPLE OF KHMAO-UGRA

Abstract: this article is devoted to topical issues of evaluating the medical services market in the context of Informatization of society. On a regional scale, the experience of the KHMAO-Yugra is of interest.

Keywords: medical services, digital economy, healthcare, big data, Informatization

В настоящее время экономика большинства развитых стран мира находится в срединной фазе четвертой промышленной революции. Не исключением в данном смысле является и Российская Федерация. Разрабатывая и внедряя разнообразные меры по развитию цифровой экономики, а также поддерживая инновационные проекты, власти большинства стран мира работают над построением цифровой инфраструктуры мирового уровня и укреплением международного взаимодействия, над созданием безопасного киберпространства и повышением доступности ИКТ.

Учитывая обозначенные тенденции, следует подчеркнуть, что особый интерес на региональном уровне представляет качество, полнота, своевременность оказания медицинских услуг в условиях стремительной информатизации общества и активного развития цифровой экономики.

Отдельно необходимо сказать об уже реализованных на практике государственных мерах по внедрению цифровых технологий на базе программы «Цифровая экономика РФ» по состоянию на сентябрь 2020 г. Например, в рамках федерального проекта «Цифровое государственное управление» была запущена Платформа обратной связи [1] – специальный экспериментальный проект по внедрению обратной связи с гражданами, разработанный на базе Единого портала государственных и муниципальных услуг. Так, на порталах пилотных девяти регионов были размещены виджеты, связанные с Единым порталом. Начиная с марта 2020 г., жители регионов направили через платформу более 8 тыс. обращений для обратной связи с органами власти.

В 2020 г. отдельное внимание уделялось развитию электронной промышленности посредством разработки и реализации дополнительных мер поддержки (среди которых венчурное финансирование. разработка новых продуктов. опытное внедрение прототипов, гранты). Дальнейшие перспективы данной отрасли, во многом, предопределены внедрением «сквозных» цифровых технологий, развитие которых оценивается в 100 млрд руб. [3]. Отечественное электронное оборудование уже применяется: например, при подключении к сети Интернет социально значимых объектов, среди которых и медицинские учреждения.

Необходимо отметить, что на территории ХМАО-Югры цифровые технологии еще не используются так эффективно, как того хотелось бы, поскольку не разработаны и не реализованы эффективные меры по их внедрению. В тоже время, с возможностями цифровизации в области оказания медицинских услуг регион уже знаком. Некоторые успехи имеются в развитии цифровых сетей: ещё в период обязательной самоизоляции медицинские работники консультировали и общались со своими пациентами с помощью сети Интернет в режиме реального времени. Подобные «виртуальные» консультации получили в ХМАО-Югры название телемедицины, благодаря которой к настоящему времени взаимодействие врачей и пациентов существенно улучшилось.

Кроме того, подобное общение с врачом в режиме реального времени позволяет жителям ХМАО-Югры соблюдать все необходимые меры предосторожности во избежание обострения ситуации с распространением COVID-19 по региону. Также достижения информатизации в области здравоохранения позволили нивелировать негативный настрой в обществе, связанный с вынужденной приостановкой плановой записи на приемы. Без сомнений, информатизация здравоохранения является одним из наиболее значимых, крупных государственных проектов, с помощью которого можно повысить качество оказываемых медицинских услуг, а также постепенно внедрять информационные технологии без ущерба интересам и правам пациентов.

Уже к середине 2020 г. многие медицинские учреждения ХМАО-Югры пользовались данными из базы электронных амбулаторных карт, занимались внедрением программных технологий по электронной выписке рецептов. Медицинские работники теперь свободно могут поддерживать связь с пациентами, которые нуждаются в постоянном наблюдении. Выписывать лекарственные препараты, давать медицинские консультации, следить за ходом лечения и своевременно реагировать на любые отклонения от плана действий стало возможно именно благодаря информационным достижениям XXI века.

В тоже время на территории ХМАО-Югры переход на цифровые технологии в сфере здравоохранения происходит несколько более медленными темпами, чем того хотелось бы, что обусловлено, в том числе и особым географическим расположением региона. В настоящее время на территории региона создана служба «112»: фактически это единая диспетчерская, являющаяся важным элементом цифровой экономики. Центр обработки вызовов уже создан, однако, для полного запуска системы следует решить ряд технологических проблем, которые касаются организации каналов связи, оснащения оборудованием, обеспечения информационной безопасности. Центры обработки вызовов различных служб спасения должны быть интегрированы в систему «112». Предполагается, что при возникновении любой чрезвычайной ситуации каждый житель области сумеет оперативно получить помощь любой экстренной службы, позвонив по единому номеру [2].

Большая роль в вопросах внедрения цифровых технологий на территории ХМАО-Югры принадлежит специальному министерству, ответственному за цифровизацию субъекта Федерации. Открытые данные, касающиеся информатизации региона, свидетельствуют о том, что в ХМАО-Югры активно развивается электронное правительство, внедряются различные системы информирования населения о состоянии здоровья, которые позволяют граждан региона обеспечивать надлежащими государственными и медицинскими услугами.

Национальная технологическая инициатива (НТИ) реализуется Правительством России в соответствии с перечнем поручений Президента РФ по реализации Послания Федеральному Собранию от 4 декабря 2014 года. Это долгосрочная межведомственная программа государственно-частного партнерства по содействию развитию новых перспективных рынков на базе высокотехнологичных решений, которые будут определять развитие мировой и российской экономики через 10–15 лет [4]. Дорожная карта HealthNet Национальной технологической инициативы утверждена решением президиума Совета при Президенте Российской Федерации по модернизации экономики и инновационному развитию государства. Основные направления реализации дорожной карты – информационные технологии в медицине, медицинская генетика,

биомедицина, спорт и здоровье, превентивная медицина, здоровое долголетие.

По итогу следует отметить, что в условиях развития цифровой экономики, планомерное внедрение цифровых технологий в область здравоохранения ХМАО-Югры позволяет совершенствовать медицинскую культуру в органах власти, рационально и взвешенно использовать транспортные, временные и человеческие ресурсы. С этой целью на практике применяются информационные системы, которые предполагает сокращение срока работы с документами и заявками граждан в условиях упрощения процедуры оказания медицинских услуг гражданам. Предполагается, что в ближайшее время использование данной ИС позволит оптимизировать работу региональных органов власти ХМАО-Югры. Кроме того, по нашему мнению, будут развиваться цифровые клиентские сервисы, оптимизирующие экономическое поведение субъекта.

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Казаков В.Е.
студент магистратуры
Югорский государственный университет
РФ, г. Ханты-Мансийск

ЦИФРОВИЗАЦИЯ И ЕЁ ВЛИЯНИЕ НА СИСТЕМУ ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ ХАНТЫ-МАНСИЙСКОГО АВТОНОМНОГО ОКРУГА – ЮГРЫ

Аннотация: В статье анализируется процесс развития цифровой экономики и ее состояние к концу 2020 г. Кроме того, подвергается рассмотрению влияние цифровизации на систему здравоохранения на уровне отдельного субъекта Федерации, что позволяет автору сделать выводы о дальнейших перспективах развития всей системы.

Ключевые слова: цифровая экономика, здравоохранение, большие данные, национальная программа.

Kazakov V.E.
master student
Ugra State University
Russia, Khanty-Mansiysk

DIGITALIZATION AND ITS INFLUENCE ON THE HEALTHCARE SYSTEM OF THE KHANTY-MANSIYSK AUTONOMOUS AREA – YUGRA

Abstract: the article analyzes the development of the digital economy and its state by the end of 2020. In addition, the author examines the impact of digitalization on the health system at the level of a separate subject of the Federation, which allows the author to draw conclusions about the future prospects for the development of the entire system.

Keywords: digital economy, healthcare, big data, national program.

Складывающиеся отношения в России и современном мире регулярно подвергаются серьёзным рискам: наблюдается неопределенность геополитического развития, рынки недостаточно стабильны. Несмотря на это, в декабре 2018 г. президиум Совета при Президенте РФ по стратегическому развитию и национальным проектам утвердил паспорт национальной программы «Цифровая экономика РФ» [2]. Цели проекта предполагают создание безопасной и устойчивой информационной инфраструктуры, увеличение затрат на развитие

цифровой экономики, использование программного обеспечения аппаратом власти, хранение и обработка больших данных.

По итогам первого полугодия 2020 г. уже можно подвести определенные промежуточные итоги исполнения программы «Цифровая экономика РФ», а именно:

1.Данные Счетной палаты РФ за первое полугодие 2020 г. указывают, что исполнение расходов федерального бюджета по программе «Цифровая экономика» составило 10,5% (худший результат за аналогичный период среди всех национальных проектов). В январе-мае 2020 г. исполнение бюджета по «Цифровой экономике» составило 7,8%.

Достаточно низкий показатель исполнения по данной программе наблюдался и в 2019 г. Счетная палата РФ по состоянию на 28.12.2019 г. зафиксировала исполнение бюджета по национальному проекту «Цифровая экономика» на уровне 53,6%

2.Наилучшие показатели по исполнению бюджета в первой половине 2020 г. имеет федеральный проект «Информационная безопасность» (15,2%), структурно входящий в национальный проект «Цифровая экономика». В целом, в 2020 г. для исполнения проекта «Цифровая экономика» запланировано расходов из федерального бюджета на сумму 131,8 млрд руб. (для сравнения: в 2019 г. из бюджета было выделено 108 млрд руб.) [1].

Учитывая уже достигнутые результаты по реализации проекта «Цифровая экономика» и его бюджетного исполнения, следует отметить, что все без исключения стремительные процессы цифровизации имеют свои особенности и их необходимо учитывать при внедрении цифровых технологий в России, при работе с информационно-коммуникационными инструментами на уровне субъектов федерации.

Процессы внедрения цифровых технологий в различные сферы представляют собой органичную деятельность, сфокусированную на электронных и инновационных технологиях. По своей сути, цифровые технологии в российской экономике – это специфическая инфраструктура, создающая пространство, что охватывает все деловые, культурные, экономические и социальные операции, совершаемые в Интернете и с помощью цифровых коммуникационных технологий.

Глобальная сеть Интернет как масштабное информационное пространство длительное время в чистом виде использовалось исключительно для общения, либо только для передачи файлов. Однако сейчас границы ее существенным образом расширились, сделав цифровое пространство более многогранным и многофункциональным.

В XXI в. в масштабах внедрения цифровых технологий в экономику России следует оценить эффективность принимаемых и реализуемых государственных мер в данном направлении. Представляется целесообразным в рамках настоящего исследования рассмотреть

особенности влияния цифровизации на систему здравоохранения в ХМАО - Югры.

В течение последних лет по всему региону идет интенсивный процесс развития цифровой экономики, который не обошел стороной и отрасль здравоохранения. В большинстве медицинских учреждений округа уже установлена и успешно применяется медицинская информационная система, проведена ее непосредственная синхронизация. Пока ещё не в полной мере завершен процесс перехода к электронному документообороту [4]. Уже в самой ближайшей перспективе система здравоохранения в ХМАО – Югры обогатится новыми цифровыми достижениями: произойдет повсеместное внедрение больничных листов и электронных карт.

Медицинские работники региона смогут использовать на практике информационно-коммуникационные технологии: например, с помощью видеоконференцсвязи будут проводиться срочные врачебные консилиумы, консультативные встречи с пациентами. Цифровые технологии на региональном уровне позволят, прежде всего своевременно и в достаточной степени оказать надлежащую медицинскую помощь всем пациентам, сэкономить время, которого медицинскому персоналу и так не хватает в связи с обострившейся пандемией короновируса. Кроме того, активное внедрение цифровых технологий в систему здравоохранения ХМАО – Югры даст возможность врачам взаимодействовать с коллегами из других регионов и даже стран, что будет способствовать накоплению положительной практики и обмену ценным опытом.

В рамках создания единого цифрового контура в системе здравоохранения ХМАО – Югры принципиального внимания заслуживают способы и формы защиты передаваемой информации, ведь основная ее часть представляет собой врачебную тайну и должна охраняться усиленными методами [3].

На практике уполномоченные органы власти ХМАО – Югры и медицинские учреждения пользуются защищенной сетью передачи данных, которая функционирует в режиме реального времени и позволяет осуществлять мгновенный обмен сведениями и ценной информацией. Кроме того, медицинские работники могут отправляться большие объемы данных, включая результаты обследований пациентов, что находятся в тяжелом состоянии, требующем принятия незамедлительного решения. Если в дальнейшем меры по защите и охране данной сети будут усилены и синхронизированы, то без сомнений, что каждый пациент региона обретет свою собственную интегрированную электронную медицинскую карту, где будут собраны не только результаты анализов, осмотров и указаны способы лечения, но и будут содержаться врачебные

рекомендации, заключения консультаций и непосредственных встреч с пациентами и другими врачами.

Таким образом, цифровая экономика в России и регионах развивается постепенно, поскольку приходится учитывать масштабы страны, проблемы и возможности регионов. В рамках намеченных программных целей, многие регионы имеют все шансы стать передовиками цифровой трансформации, особенно это касается системы здравоохранения ХМАО - Югры. Особенно в завершении хотелось бы отметить, что повсеместная цифровизация должна стать «помощником» для улучшения и повышения качества жизни, ведь она обладает всеми необходимыми для этого инструментами. Власти, на наш взгляд, обязаны позаботиться о сохранении здоровья граждан, об улучшении и повышении уровня охраны здоровья, об экономии времени пациента. Также следует приложить все усилия для того, чтобы в дальних уголках страны цифровая экономика не разрушила устоявшиеся традиции и обычаи, национальные идентификационные признаки малочисленных народностей, которые и делают регионы России настолько особенными и уникальными.

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Камбарова М.Х.
ассистент
Андижанский сельскохозяйственный и агротехнологический институт
Узбекистан, г. Андижан
Носирова З.Г.
старший преподаватель
Ташкентский государственный аграрный университет
Узбекистан, Ташкент
Каримов О.К.
ассистент
Андижанский сельскохозяйственный и агротехнологический институт
Узбекистан, г. Андижан

ИСПОЛЬПОЛЗОВАНИЕ ЭНТОМОФАГОВ В БОРЬБЕ С ТУТОВОЙ ОГНЕВКОЙ В УСЛОВИЯХ УЗБЕКИСТАНА

Аннотация: Рассмотрено применение энтомофагов – бракона и златоглазки против опаснейшего вредителяшелковицы – тутовой огневки. Проведен сравнительныйанализ результатов проведенных исследований по биологической эффективности этих энтомофагов без использования пестицидов. Показано, что в борьбе с тутовой огневкой без применения пестицидов бракон дает более высокий эффект чем златоглазка.

Ключевые слова: энтомофаг, бракон, златоглазка, биологическая эффективность, шелковицы, тутовая огневка

Kambarova M.Kh.
assistant
Andijan agricultural and agrotechnological institute
Uzbekistan, Andijan
Nosirova Z.G.
senior lecturer
Tashkent State agrarian university
Uzbekistan, Tashkent
Karimov O.K.
assistant
Andijan agricultural and agrotechnological institute
Uzbekistan, Andijan

THE USE OF ENTHOMOPHAGES IN THE FIGHT AGAINST THERE FIRE IN THE CONDITIONS OF UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: The article considers the use of entomophages - poach and lacewing against the most dangerous pest of the mulberry tree - the mulberry moth. A comparative analysis of the results of studies on the biological effectiveness of these entomophages without the use of pesticides has been carried out. It was shown that in the fight against mulberry moth without the use of pesticides, poach gives a higher effect than lacewing.

Key words: entomophage, poacher, lacewing, biological effectiveness, mulberry, mulberry moth

Введение

Известно, что с давных времен насекомые-вредители оказывают негативное влияние на урожайность сельскохозяйственных культур. Это объясняется разнообразием их видов, высокой плодовитостью. При благоприятных условиях существования, размножаясь в огромном количестве, они сильно повреждают или иногда даже полностью уничтожают культурное растение.

В связи с этим борьба с вредителями культурных растений в сельском хозяйстве считается одной из актуальных задач сельского хозяйства. Существуют несколько способов борьбы с вредителями и у каждого из них есть свои особенности.

Например, агротехнические (севооборот, селекция, глубокая культивация поздней осенью и т.п.), физические, а также механическиемероприятия, карантинпредотвращают массовое размножение вредителей. Однако они окажутся бессильными в самый нужный момент, когда само культурное растение вырастет до состояния цветения или находится в стадии созревания. Хотя именно в этот момент насекомые наносят наибольший вред урожаю [1, с.44].

Химические методы борьбы, конечно, позволяют достичь наибольших результатов по уничтожению насекомых-вредителей. Однако вместе с этим в большинстве случаев они оказывают существенный вред и самому культурному растению, загрязняют почву и окружающую среду, уменьшают плодородность земель, зачастую негативно влияют на здоровье населения и одомашненных животных. Поэтому на такие методы опираются очень редко – лишь когда количество насекомых-вредителей находится в стадии очага и другие методы борьбы с ними бессильны [2, с. 12].

В остальных случаях, обычно опираются на биологические методы борьбы[3, с. 149]. В отличие от перечисленных методов, они могут быть применены в любой стадии развития культурного растения; не наносят никакого вреда самому культурному растению, не загрязняют почву и

окружающую среду, не уменьшают плодородность земель, не влияют на здоровье людей и животных [4, с. 296].

Среди биологических методов борьбы с насекомыми-вредителями особое место занимает разведение и использование энтомофагов [5, с. 16]. В настоящей работе представлены результаты анализа проведенных опытов по использованию энтомофагов против тутовой огневки. В качестве культурного растения выбранашелковица.

В проведенных опытах в качестве энтомофагов тутовой огневки были выбраны**бракон Хебетор**(*Braconhebetor*)и **златоглазка** (*Chrysopacarnea*), которые были использованы для борьбы стутовой огневкой.Опыты проводились в период выращивания хлопка на полях фермерского хозяйства "Сохибкор-люкс" Алтинкульского района Андижанской области.В качестве сорта шелковицы выбран "Узбекистон". Продолжительность опытов составлял 7 месяцев – с марта по сентябрь месяцы 2019 г.

Методы и материалы

Климатические условия в пероид опытовхарактеризовались сухостью, резкой континентальностью и продолжительностью безморозного периода. Среднее количество осадков составляло 220-230 мм/год, средняя температура в период роста хлопчатника оказалось 27-30 ^{0}C, безморозный период составлял 220-225 дней/год. Почва – лугово-болотная.

Опыты были проведены в 3 вариантах с 5 повторениями,отдаленных друг от друга на расстоянии 600-800 м.В первом участке проводилось наблюдение без применения энтомофаговв борьбе с вредителем, а во втором – обработкой энтомофагом бракон, в третьем– обработкой энтомофагом златоглазка, а также в четвертом – совокупной обработкой энтомофагов бракон+златоглазка.

В период проведения опытов вредители появлялись с конца марта месяца. Яйца, личинки и куколки бракона были собраны в августе-октябре месяцах на томатных и кукурузных полях и разведены по технологии, разработанной сотрудниками Ташкентского государственного аграрного университета [6, с.25]. Браконы были отпущены на опытные поля трижды в соотношении по 1:5 к вредителям в момент, когда на каждом ветке шелковицы соответствовали:

- 2-3 хлопковой гусениц;
- 4-5 яиц;
- 3-4 имаго тутовой огневки.

Что касается златоглазки, то они были размножены лабораторным методом [7, с.1] и отпущены на поля в соотношении 1:10 к вредителям в момент, когда количество вредителей на каждую веткушелковицы соответствовало как в случае применения бракона.

Результаты достигнутой биологической эффективности,

полученные применением энтомофагов в борьбе с вредителями хлопчатника, приведены в таблице 1.

Таблица 1

Биологическая эффективность применения энтомофагов, полученная на опытных полях, против тутовой огневки

Стадия развития тутовой огневки	Количество вредителей на одном ветке шелковицы					Биологическая эффективность (%)			
	Перед отпущением энтомофага	После отпущения энтомофагов (дней)							
		3	5	7	14	3	5	7	14
Наблюдение									
Гусеницы	2	4	6	9	15	-	-	-	-
Яйца	4	7	10	14	21	-	-	-	-
Имаго	2	5	8	12	17	-	-	-	-
Применение Бракона									
Гусеницы	2	1,7	1,5	1,2	1	15	25	40	50
Яйца	4	3,7	3	2,1	1,6	7,5	25	35	60
Имаго	2	1,7	1,4	1,3	1,1	15	30	35	45
Применение Златоглазки									
Гусеницы	2	1,8	1,6	1,3	1,1	10	20	25	45
Яйца	4	3,7	3,2	2,4	2,1	7,5	20	40	47
Имаго	2	1,8	1,6	1,3	1,1	10	20	35	45
Применение Бракона+Златоглазки									
Гусеницы	2	1,6	1,4	1,1	0,9	20	30	45	55
Яйца	4	3,6	3,1	2,2	1,5	10	30	45	63
Имаго	2	1,6	1,5	1,2	1	20	25	40	50

Из таблицы 1 видно, что из энтомофагов Бракон оказался более эффективным по сравнению с Златоглазкой (примерно на 10-15%). Самый лучший результат получен в случае совокупного применения обеих энтомофагов и при этом биологическая эффективность достигнута до 63 %.

Заключение

Итак, из анализа проведенных исследований можно сделать следующие выводы:

во-первых, из энтомофагов бракон является более эффективным (≈2-4 %) по сравнению с златоглазкой в борьбе стутовой огневкой;

во-вторых, совокупный уход в уходе за шелковицей с использованием энтомофагов бракона и златоглазки позволяет достичь дополнительный урожайлистьев шелковицы до 22 %.

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Карабанова С.А.
студент магистратуры
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение высшего образования «Тульский государственный педагогический университет им. Л. Н. Толстого»
научный руководитель: Ситникова Л.Д., канд. пед. наук
доцент кафедры информационных технологий

ОСОБЕННОСТИ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ ИНТЕРНЕТ- ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ ДЛЯ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ИКТ- КОМПЕТЕНТНОСТИ БУДУЩИХ УЧИТЕЛЕЙ

Аннотация. В настоящее время в образовании особую значимость приобретает умение решать профессиональные задачи с использованием технологий сети, Интернет-технологий. Кроме того, в профессиональном стандарте Педагог содержатся составляющие ИКТ-компетентности, которые также требуют умений работать с Интернет-технологиями. Однако, при этом методических разработок по формированию ИКТ-компетентности с использованием Интернет-технологий недостаточно.

Ключевые слова: ИКТ-компетентность, Интернет-технологии, формирование ИКТ-компетентности, будущие учителя.

Karabanova S.A.
master's student
Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education "Tula State Pedagogical University named after LN Tolstoy "
Scientific adviser: Sitnikova L. D., candidate of Pedagogical Sciences Associate Professor of the Department of Information Technologies

FEATURES OF USING INTERNET TECHNOLOGIES FOR THE FORMATION OF ICT COMPETENCE OF FUTURE TEACHERS

Annotation. Currently, in education, the ability to solve professional problems using network technologies, Internet technologies is gaining special importance. In addition, the professional standard Educator contains components of ICT competence, which also require skills to work with Internet technologies. However, at the same time, methodological developments on the formation of ICT competence using Internet technologies are not enough.

Key words: ICT competence, Internet technologies, formation of ICT competence, future teachers.

В настоящее время в большинстве стран мира происходят перемены в различных сферах человеческой деятельности. Причины этих перемен: изменения в мировой экономике, научные открытия, новые разработки больших IT-компаний, цифровизация образования. Все вышеперечисленные причины можно объединить в систему, которая требует от человечества не только определенных знаний, умений, навыков, но и личностного отношения ко всем существующим сферам деятельности. Поэтому, сегодня, мы говорим об образовании, в рамках которого на всех его уровнях необходимо формировать ИКТ-компетентность. Также отметим, что формирование такой компетентности должно быть организовано посредством новых технологий, которыми на данный момент являются Интернет-технологии.

Нельзя забывать о том, что реальная информатизация общества уже организовала процесс обучения населения, посредством формирования способностей и навыков работы с компьютером, которые просматриваются на всех этапах обучения от начальной школы до вуза и системы послевузовского образования.

Информатизацию образования можно понимать, как процесс, направленный на повышение качества содержания образования, проведение исследований и разработок, внедрение, сопровождение и развитие, замена традиционных информационных технологий на более эффективные во всех видах деятельности в национальной системе образования России.

Основная цель информатизации образования заключается в том, чтобы максимально повысить уровень эффективности образования, которое будет соответствовать всем требованиям постиндустриального общества.

Естественно, что процесс информатизации образования является одним из приоритетных направлений государственной политики в области образования, а к личности педагога предъявляются новые требования.

Необходимым условием для обеспечения будущим учителем организации качественного учебного процесса, а также решения профессиональных задач в своей детальности становится высокий уровень сформированности информационно-коммуникационной компетентности (ИКТ-компетентности).

Формирование ИКТ- компетентности учителя начинается еще в период его профессиональной подготовки – в педагогическом вузе, и это самый важный этап формирования данного конструкта, в процессе которого формируются все составляющие ИКТ-компетентности (общепользовательская, общепедагогическая предметно-педагогическая ИКТ-компетентность), важно организовать данный процесс системно и

правильно, а также использовать для организации данного процесса средства Интернет-технологий.

Для определения понятия «Интернет-технологии» необходимо проанализировать сущность понятия «технология обучения» в зависимости с исходным значением понятия «технология», т. к. данные понятия не только взаимозависимы, но и первое является производным от второго.

Технология — от греческих слов techne (искусство, мастерство, наука) и logos (понятие, учение, знание). Можно предположить, что в широком смысле слова под технологией следует понимать научные знания об умении, искусстве, мастерстве. В толковом словаре понятие технология – это совокупность приемов, применяемых в каком-либо деле, мастерстве, искусстве.

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С. И. Ожегов, Н. Ю. Шведова определяют технологию как «совокупность производственных методов и процессов в определенной отрасли производства, а также научное описание способов производства».

Интернет-технологии – это специализированная среда получения, обработки, хранения, передачи и использования сведения в виде информации и их воздействия на объект, реализуемая в сети Интернет, включающая машинный и человеческий (социальный) элементы. Применительно к обучению можно выделить следующие:

- компьютерные программы обучения (электронные учебники, тренажеры, лабораторные практикумы, тестовые системы);
- системы обучения, базирующиеся на мультимедиа-технологиях, построенные с использованием персональных компьютеров, видеотехники, накопителей на оптических дисках;
- интеллектуальные и обучающие экспертные системы, используемые в различных предметных областях;
- распределенные базы данных по отраслям знаний;
- средства телекоммуникации, включающие в себя электронную почту, телеконференции, локальные и региональные сети связи, сети обмена данными и т.д.;
- электронные библиотеки, распределенные и централизованные издательские системы.

Вышеперечисленные технологии можно разделить на две большие группы:

- с избирательной интерактивностью;

- с полной интерактивностью[98].

(Интерактивность – естественное взаимодействие пользователя с информационно-вычислительной системой, может носить характер запроса или диалога с ЭВМ).

Первый вид содержит все технологии, которые обеспечивают хранение информации в структурированном виде – банки данных, базы данных. Данные технологии работают в избирательной интерактивном режиме, а информация предоставляется как услуга. Пользователю не разрешается вводить новую информацию. Второй вид содержит технологии, обеспечивающие прямой доступ к большим объемам информации, хранящейся в базах, данных и банках данных. Данный вид технологий содержит все формы коммуникации с помощью ЭВМ: электронную почту, телеконференцсвязь, синхронную и асинхронную связь и т.д.

Особо важно использовать определенные средства Интернет-технологий, т. к. их составляющие в дальнейшем позволят будущему учителю эффективно решать свои профессиональные задачи в современном цифровом образовании. Поэтому нельзя утверждать, что формирование ИКТ-компетентности происходит лишь на основе пособий, стандартов, действующих сейчас, без привлечения дополнительных средств и разработки более разнообразных методик, методических разработок, методического обеспечения, приемов, средств обучения, способов и форм работы. В связи с этим можно сказать, что для того, чтобы повысить уровень сформированности ИКТ-компетентности будущих учителей необходимо ввести в курс стандартных дисциплин, которые базируются на изучении информационно-коммуникационных технологий, Интернет-технологий, а также методические разработки для их действенной реализации.

Информационные ресурсы Интернет – это весь комплекс информационных технологий и баз данных, которые доступны при помощи этих технологий, а также существующих в режиме постоянного обновления.

К их числу относятся, например:

- электронная почта;
- система телекоммуникаций Usenet;
- система файловых архивов;
- базы данных WWW;
- базы данных (Gopher);
- базы данных (WAIS);

[98] Абалуев Р. Н., Астафьева Н. Е., Баскакова Н. И., Бойко Е. Ю., Вязовова О. В., Кулешова Н. А., Уметский Л. Н., Шешерина Г. А. Интернет-технологии в образовании: Учебно-методическое пособие. / Р. Н. Абалуев, Н. Е. Астафьева, Н. И. Баскакова, Е. Ю. Бойко, О. В. Вязовова, Н. А. Кулешова, Л. Н. Уметский, Г. А. Шешерина – Калининград: Издательство ТГТУ, 2002. – 136с.

- информационные ресурсы (LISTSERV);
- справочная служба;
- поисковые машины и др.

Ресурсы сети Интернет образовательного назначения – это осуществлённые в компьютерной сети:

- информационные продукты труда специалистов, занимающихся проблемами образования;
- компьютерные обучающие программы, включающие в себя электронные учебники, тренажеры,
- лабораторные практикумы, тестовые системы;
- обучающие системы на базе мультимедиа-технологий, построенные с использованием персональных
- компьютеров, видеотехники, накопителей на оптических дисках;
- распределенные базы данных по отраслям знаний.

Также к информационным ресурсам сети Интернет образовательного назначения относятся:

- личные Web-страницы, отражающие опыт педагогической деятельности автора;
- сайты и презентации, отражающие различные аспекты педагогической деятельности.

Само собой, что при появлении возможности использования технических и информационных средств, а также Интернет-технологий на занятиях, преподаватель рассматривает возможности использования новых технических средств для решения профессиональных задач.

Методическое обеспечение предназначено для каждого субъекта обучения (для преподавателя и студента). Преподаватель использует необходимые методические средства для того, чтобы реализация целей образования была эффективной. Студенты используют доступные методические средства по своим потребностям (индивидуально).

Из большого количества методического обеспечения, которое способствует формированию составляющих ИКТ-компетентности (общепользовательская ИКТ-компетентность, общепедагогическая ИКТ-компетентность) мы выделили следующие категории средств, которые преподаватель может использовать в процессе обучения с применением Интернет-технологий:

- будущие учителя могут использовать в своей работе сервисы сети Интернет, дающие возможность безопасно организовать поиск информации, размещение информации в блогах, совместное редактирование документов, размещение фотографий, презентаций, реализацию Вики-проектов, хранение и сбор цифровых материалов (Википедия, WikiWall, TripLine, Google Docs, Blogger, Flikr, Conceptboard, PhotoPeach, Popcorn Maker, Padlet, CoSketch, Drawonthe).

- будущие учителя могут использовать в своей работе сервисы сети Интернет, которые позволяют организовать онлайн - занятия, вебинары, дистанционное обучение, создавать видео - уроки, введения интерактивных образовательных сайтов, интернет-семинары, конференции, аудиоконференций, видеоконференций (AnyMeeting, Appear-in , ChatStep, Buzzumi, Gruveo, Joint. me, MeetingBurner, Speakplace, Tinychat, SeeMedia,Open-Tok).
- будущие учителя могут использовать в своей работе сервисы сети Интернет, которые дают возможность рисовать схемы, диаграммы, создавать различные проекты, модели, планы, приложения, веб-сайты, блок-схем, инфографики (PlanningWiz, Graphing, Teamer, Bubbl.us, Gliffy, Wix, Textographo, Wireflow, Draw.io, SmartDraw, Creately, Mindomo).
- будущие учителя могут использовать в своей работе сервисы сети Интернет, дающие возможность создавать различные виды заданий (в том числе интерактивные), тестов, опросов, викторин, (Твой тест, «Мультатор», Flippity, LearningApps, Quizizz, ClassTools.NET, BrainFlips, Flashcard Machine, JeopardyLabs, WordLearner, PurpozeGames, PuzzleIt, ProProfs, Study Stack)
- будущие учителя могут использовать специальное программное обеспечение, разного вида: программы обмена быстрыми сообщениями (Miranda IM, Jimm, ICQ, QIP, Mail.ru Агент, MSN Messenger, Yahoo, Messenger), организации общения посетителей веб-сайта (форум, чат).

Важно отметить, что существует возможность использовать платформу Google for Education как средство, форму обучения, подходящее ко всем вышеперечисленным категориям средств, используемых в процессе обучения студентов. В первоначальной комплектации набор включает 10 всесторонних сервисов, которые позволяют применять G Suite в различных видах деятельности, в том числе и в образовательной. К ним относятся:

- Группы – создание списков рассылки и групп обсуждений;
- Календарь – планировщик времени и занятий;
- Контакты – средство хранения и управления контактами;
- Сайты – конструктор собственных сайтов;
- Classroom – система управления учебным процессом;
- Gmail – почта;
- Диск и Документы – индивидуальное хранилище файлов с интегрированными средствами редактирования традиционных форматов данных (текст, таблица, презентации);
- Hangouts – видеочат с возможностью организации групповых телеконференций;
- Vault – хранилище архивных и важных документов с элементами документооборота;
- Keep – заметки и списки дел.

Средства функционирования могут быть расширены за счет дополнительных сервисов уже, включенных в G Suite, либо самостоятельно подключаемых из G Suite Marketplace и Marketplace for Chrome Web Apps (интернетмагазин Chrome).

Данная платформа позволяет учителю использовать в организации учебного процесса, а также при решении своих профессиональных задач следующие средства: Блоггер, Developers Console, Mobile Test Tools, YouTube. Вышеуказанные сервисы позволяют использовать Google for Education как систему, способную управлять процессом обучения (LMS), отличающуюся от аппаратных аналогов. Важно отметить, что помимо традиционной ресурсной, информационной, коммуникационной и организационной функций здесь реализована функция инструментальная, что обеспечивает комплексное решение всех задач обучения и управления в рамках единой среды. При чем, образовательная организация не несет расходов на приобретение и обновление программного обеспечения, а участники учебного процесса всегда имеют возможность использовать последние версии приложений.

В нашей статье мы хотели бы выделить компоненты общепользовательской, общепедагогической ИКТ-компетентности и подобрать соответствующие Интернет-технологии, средствами которых возможно сформировать данные компоненты. Из большого количества сервисов сети Интернет нами были отобраны следующие Интернет-технологии, они представлены в таблице ниже.

Таблица 1
Соотношение компонентов ИКТ-компетентности со средствами Интернет-технологий

№п/п	Компоненты ИКТ-компетентности, выделенные из «профессионального стандарта Педагог»	Средства, которые формируют компоненты ИКТ-компетентности
Общепользовательская ИКТ-компетентность		
1	Аудиовидиотекстовая коммуникация (двусторонняя связь, конференция, мгновенные и отложенные сообщения)	Zoom
Общепедагогическая ИКТ-компетентность		
2	Организации образовательного процесса: выдача заданий учащимся; проверка заданий перед следующим занятием, рецензирование и фиксация промежуточных и итоговых результатов, в том числе в соответствии с заданной системой критериев; дистанционное консультирование учащихся при выполнении задания, поддержка взаимодействия учащегося с тьютором.	LearningApps; Google Classroom.
3	Организация и проведение групповой (в том числе межшкольной) деятельности в телекоммуникационной среде	Conceptboard
4	Использование инструментов проектирования деятельности (в том числе коллективной), визуализации ролей и событий	Google Sites

Zoom (https://zoom.us/) – сервис предназначен для проведения видеоконференций, онлайн-встреч и дистанционного обучения. В данном сервисе существует возможность организации встречи любым пользователем, зарегистрированным в данном сервисе. При использовании бесплатной версии сервис позволяет провести видеоконференцию, которая будет длиться 40 минут. Программа является подходящим средством для индивидуальных и групповых занятий, обучающиеся могут заходить в программу с различных устройств (компьютера, планшета, телефона). К видеоконференции может подключиться любой пользователь программы, который имеет ссылку, или идентификатор конференции. В сервисе существуют дополнительные возможность , например, существует возможность

запланировать встречу, конференцию заранее, а также сделать ссылку, которая будет повторяться на каждом уроке в определенное время.

Google Classroom – данный сервис включает в себя полезные сервисы Google, адаптированные специально для учёбы. На платформе существует возможность: создать свой класс или курс; организовать запись учащихся на курс; делиться с учениками необходимым учебным материалом; разработать задания для учеников; оценивать обучение учащихся и следить за их прогрессом; организовать коммуникацию учащихся.

Google Sites – сервис, предназначенный для создания и совместного редактирования веб-страниц. Google Sites для формирования контента страниц сайта использует, преимущественно, функциональность других веб-сервисов Google: документы, таблицы, карты, презентации, диаграммы, формы, публикацию видео с YouTube, а также небольшое количество дополнительных базовых элементов вроде разделителя, кнопки, изображения и, собственно, текста. Можно также добавить свой HTML-код, что потенциально расширяет возможности за счёт интеграции возможностей веб-сервисов, не имеющих отношения к экосистеме Google.Здесь нет готовых шаблонов по тематикам, каждую страницу необходимо заполнить блоками в подходящем порядке. Тут есть готовые структуры вроде двух или трёх колонок с изображениями и подписями, видео с описанием или чего-то ещё. Общий смысл в выборе количества элементов, колонок и их взаимного расположения, а положить в эти ячейки можно картинки, текст, карту, видео, объект с Google-диска, календарь и т. д. Всего доступно 6 макетов структур блока. То есть каждая страница будет состоять из комбинаций таких блоков, другого не предусмотрено.

Conceptboard (https://conceptboard.com) – данный сервис используется для создания онлайн доски. Conceptboard – предназначен для совместной работы в командах, группах и проектах, он направлен на организацию визуализированной работы. У учащихся есть возможность совместить обсуждение презентации и задач, сосредоточившись в одном облаке, где находятся: отзывы, файлы, события, чат и видеоконференции. Conceptboard подойдёт для функционирования в команде, работающей над проектом, дизайном с акцентом на изображениях и визуальной коммуникации. Пригласить пользователей можно с помощью электронной почты. На сервисе также есть возможность оставлять комментарии. Сервис позволяет организовать тематические группы для обсуждения образовательного процесса и изучаемого материала, позволит сформировать мотивацию к обучению; сформировать умения и навыки, связанные с информационно-коммуникационными технологиями, а также спланировать и провести учебное занятие.

LearningApps (https://learningapps.org) – данный сервис служит для оддержки обучения и процесса обучения при помощи интерактивных модулей. Конструктор LearningApps предназначен для разработки интерактивных заданий по разным предметным дисциплинам, а также сервис можно использовать на уроках и во внеклассной работе. С помощью данного продукта можно создавать и решать кроссворды, разрабатывать викторины, организовывать процесс обучения в игровой форме. На основании вышеизложенного можно выделить профессиональные задачи учителя, которые будут решены с помощью данного сервиса: формирование навыков, связанных с информационно-коммуникационными технологиями; формирование мотивации к обучению; общепользовательская ИКТ-компетентность.

Вышеперечисленные Интернет-технологии способствуют формированию общепользовательской ИКТ-компетентности, а именно: аудиовидиотекстовая коммуникация (двусторонняя связь, конференция, мгновенные и отложенные сообщения); общепедагогической ИКТ-компетентности, а именно: организация образовательного процесса: выдача заданий учащимся, отслеживание результатов каждого учащегося, предоставление автоматической обратной связи каждому ученику, осуществление проверки заданий перед следующим занятием, фиксирование промежуточных и итоговых результатов в соответствии с заданной системой критериев; организация и проведение групповой (в том числе межшкольной) деятельности в телекоммуникационной среде; дистанционное консультирование учащихся при выполнении задания, поддержка взаимодействия учащегося с тьютором; организация и проведение групповой (в том числе межшкольной) деятельности в телекоммуникационной среде; использование инструментов проектирования деятельности (в том числе коллективной), визуализации ролей и событий.

В результате, можно сказать, что применение Интернет-технологий в профессиональной деятельности позволит будущим учителям стать эффективными и востребованным специалистами, обладающими достойным уровнем ИКТ-компетентности, а также умеющими решать свои профессиональные задачи.

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Карташов Д.М.
Тольяттинский государственный университет
Российская Федерация, г. Тольятти

ПРОБЛЕМА РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ НЕОТЛОЖНЫХ СЛЕДСТВЕННЫХ ДЕЙСТВИЙ

Аннотация: в статье проанализированы проблемы уголовно-процессуальных положений, связанных с проведением неотложных следственных действий

Ключевые слова: неотложные следственные действия, уголовно-процессуальные нормы, допрос, органы дознания.

Kartashov D. M.
Togliatti state university
Tolyatti, Russian Federation

THE PROBLEM OF IMPLEMENTING URGENT INVESTIGATIVE ACTIONS

Abstract: the article analyzes the problems of criminal procedure provisions related to conducting urgent investigative actions

Keywords: urgent investigative actions, criminal procedure norms, interrogation, bodies of inquiry.

В юридическом энциклопедическом словаре следственные действия рассматриваются как «действия по собиранию и проверке доказательств, осуществляемые следователем, органом дознания, прокурором, судом в установленном законом порядке» [9, с. 367]. Данный термин тоже не выдерживает критики, так как в ходе следственных действий происходит сбор и обобщение сведений и информации, которой дается правовая оценка с точки зрения допустимости, достаточности, относимости и законности, и только потом присваивается статус «доказательство».

Энциклопедисты Тихомирова Л. В. и Тихомиров М. Ю. следственные действия определяют как «в уголовном судопроизводстве РФ действия по собиранию и проверке доказательств, осуществляемые следователем, органом дознания, прокурором, судом в установленном законом порядке, ход и содержание которых отражаются в протоколе следственного действия».

Как видно, в современной отечественной уголовно-процессуальной науке и в юридической энциклопедической литературе отсутствуют единообразные унифицированные термины (определения) следственных

действий. С учетом высказанных мнений известными учеными-процессуалистами о понятии «следственные действия» следует рассматривать как процессуальные действия уполномоченных на то должностных лиц, направленные на собирание и проверку сведений (информации), имеющих(ей) значение для уголовного дела и оформленной в соответствии с требованиями материального и процессуального законодательства.

Следственные действия как любое научное и процессуальное явление характеризуется системой юридически значимых признаков, позволяющих выделить его из совокупности категорий:

– процессуальный характер (обязательственная природа);
– проводится уполномоченными должностными лицами;
– направлены на собирание, установление, получение проверку и оценку значимых сведений и фактических данных, имеющих значение для уголовного дела (цель следственного действия);
– обеспечиваются мерами процессуального принуждения;
– в зависимости от вида следственного действия имеют детальную процессуальную регламентацию и форму;
– фактические и юридические основания для производства следственных действий.

Как известно, что система следственных действий представлена следующими следственными действиями:

– осмотр (места происшествия, жилища, иного помещения, предметов и документов) (ст. ст. 176–177 УПК РФ);
– осмотр трупа (ст. 178 УПК РФ);
– эксгумация (ст. 178 УПК РФ);
– освидетельствование (ст. 179 УПК РФ);
– следственный эксперимент (ст. 181 УПК РФ);
– обыск (в жилище, в ином помещении, личный, на местности) (ст. ст. 182, 184 УПК РФ);
– выемка (обычных предметов и документов; предметов и документов, содержащих государственную или иную охраняемую федеральным законом тайну; предметов и документов, содержащих информацию о вкладах и счетах граждан в банках и иных кредитных организациях, а также вещей, заложенных или сданных на хранение в ломбард) (ст. 183 УПК РФ);
– выемка и осмотр почтово-телеграфных отправлений (ст. 185 УПК РФ);
– контроль и запись переговоров (ст. 186 УПК РФ);
– получение информации о соединениях между абонентами и (или) абонентскими устройствами (ст. 186.1 УПК РФ);

– допрос (обвиняемого, подозреваемого, потерпевшего, свидетеля, эксперта) (ст. ст. 187-191, 205 УПК РФ);

– очная ставка (ст. ст. 191-192 УПК РФ);

– предъявление для опознания (ст. ст. 191, 193 УПК РФ);

– проверка показаний на месте (ст. ст. 191, 194 УПК РФ);

– назначение и проведение экспертизы (ст. 195 УПК РФ);

– получение образцов для сравнительного исследования (ст. 202 УПК РФ) [8].

Неотложные следственные действия – это следственные действия, осуществляемые органом дознания, как до, так и после возбуждения уголовного дела, по которому производство предварительного следствия обязательно, а также следственные действия, осуществляемые следователем, дознавателем по уголовному делу с момента установления неподследственности уголовного дела данному дознавателю (следователю) до передачи данного дела для направления по подследственности в целях обнаружения и фиксации следов преступления, а также доказательств, требующих незамедлительного закрепления, изъятия и исследования.

Как известно, законодательство предусматривает возможность производства неотложных следственных дел (ст. 157 УПК РФ), в соответствии с которым субъектами, уполномоченными на их проведения, являются:

– «органов дознания (участковые уполномоченные, оперуполномоченные, инспекторы ГИБДД и другие (п.п. 1, 8 ч. 3 ст. 151 УПК РФ);

– органы федеральной службы безопасности – по уголовным делам о преступлениях, указанных в п. 2 ч. 2 ст. 151 УПК РФ;

– таможенные органы – по уголовным делам о преступлениях, предусмотренных ст. ст. 173.1, 173.2, 174, 174.1, 189, 190, 193, 193.1, 194 ч. 3 и 4, 200.1 ч. 2, 200.2, 226.1, 229.1 УПК РФ, выявленных таможенными органами Российской Федерации;

– начальники органов военной полиции Вооруженных Сил Российской Федерации, командиры воинских частей, соединений, начальники военных учреждений и гарнизонов < … > [8];

– начальники учреждений и органов уголовно-исполнительной системы – по уголовным делам о преступлениях против установленного порядка несения службы, совершенных сотрудниками соответствующих учреждений и органов, а равно о преступлениях, совершенных в расположении указанных учреждений и органов иными лицами;

– иные должностные лица, которым предоставлены полномочия органов дознания в соответствии со ст. 40 УПК РФ» [8].

Можем сказать, что на сегодняшний день вопрос о понятии и системе неотложных следственных действий остается не разрешенным, во многом в виду позиции законодателя по данному вопросу.

Так, в отношении понятия неотложных следственных действий законодатель закрепил соответствующее определение, однако оно не является в полной мере корректным и во многом противоречит остальным положениям уголовно-процессуального законодательства.

К неотложным относятся те следственные действия, которые необходимы для обнаружения и закрепления следов преступления, а также других доказательств, требующих незамедлительного собирания и проверки. Перечень следственных действий, которые признаются неотложными, в УПК РФ отсутствует.

На сегодняшний день неотложные следственные действия являются одним из наиболее эффективных средств доказывания, применяемым дознавателями в рамках расследования уголовного дела. Об этом говорит множество исследователей и ученых, отмечают правоприменители, показывается реальная оперативно-следственная практика.

Учитывая данный факт, можем сказать, что существующие на сегодняшний день проблемные аспекты реализации процессуальных положений относительно проведения неотложных следственных действий, являются существенным препятствием не только для проведения самих неотложных следственных действий, но и для достижения общих целей и задач, стоящих перед уголовным судопроизводством.

Предлагаем проанализировать проблемы реализации неотложных следственных действий исходя из вида следственного действия.

Допрос – это самое распространенное следственное действие. Как показывают исследования, в среднем около 66 % протокольных материалов уголовных дел составляют протоколы допроса[3, с. 41-44].

Одним из оснований классификации допроса, как самостоятельного следственного действия, является процессуальное положение лиц, в отношении которых осуществляется получение сведений, имеющих значение для расследуемого дела [7, с. 18].

Исходя из данного критерия, в правовой науке выделяют допрос потерпевшего, свидетеля, подозреваемого и обвиняемого.

В соответствии с предписаниями уголовно-процессуального законодательства Российской Федерации, как для потерпевшего, так и для свидетеля отказ от дачи показаний либо дача заведомо ложных показаний влечет наступление уголовной ответственности. Данным лицам в возрасте до шестнадцати лет указывается на необходимость говорить правду. Поэтому допрос этой категории лиц начинается с разъяснения положений закона.

Готовясь к допросу, следователю необходимо изучить заключения экспертиз, протоколы осмотра вещественных доказательств, особенно уличающие допрашиваемого в присутствии на месте происшествия или в совершении тех или иных противоправных действий.

Особого внимания на стадии подготовки требует разработка тактики предстоящего допроса в отношении ранее судимого, такие обвиняемые зачастую свободно ориентируются в процедуре допроса, осведомлены о своих процессуальных правах и тактических приемах.

В силу того, что законодатель в уголовно-процессуальном законе, а именно в ч. 2 ст. 171 УПК РФ, не установил императив, согласно которому постановление о привлечении в качестве обвиняемого должно содержать в себе ссылки на доказательства, подтверждающие обвинение, в юридической науке по этому поводу имеет место различность точек зрения.

Многие процессуалисты, в числе А.И. Ляхова, Н.Н. Мальцева, уверены, что указанное обстоятельство является «упущением законодателя», серьезным «пробелом» в уголовном судопроизводстве, который надлежит устранить в будущем [6, с. 131].

Буквальное толкование правоприменителем ч. 2 ст. 172 УПК РФ закрепила в практике правило, в силу которого доказательная база, имеющаяся у следователя на момент вынесения соответствующего постановления, не указывается в нем [5, с. 18].

УПК РФ институт привлечения лица в качестве обвиняемого закрепил в главе 23 (ст. ст. 171–175 УПК РФ), которая сформулирована с учетом ст. 5 и 6 Конвенции о защите прав человека 1950 г., ст. 9 и 14 Международного пакта о гражданских и политических правах (16 декабря 1966 г.) и других международных договоров РФ.

Отметим, что с 2001 г. следственная практика накопила значительный опыт по реализации предписаний уголовно-процессуального законодательства, касающихся данного института.

Однако, как полагают некоторые ученые, нормы УПК РФ, оказались весьма консервативными в части регламентации института привлечения в качестве обвиняемого, что стало причиной его противоречия с общей структурой уголовного судопроизводства.

Это и предопределяет, как нам видится, возрастающее внимание ученых к изучению данного процессуального института. Несмотря на длительное существование института привлечения в качестве обвиняемого, ни учеными, ни сотрудниками правоохранительных органов не выработано его единое понятие. Нет единства в понимании предназначения и сущности рассматриваемого института.

Предъявление обвинение в условиях перехода российского уголовно-процессуального законодательства на охранительный характер стало, по сути, правовым анахронизмом.

Предъявление обвинения – это центральный этап стадии предварительного расследования, который выработал устойчивый стереотип его неотъемлемости.

Утверждая, что институт привлечения в качестве обвиняемого не согласуется с современной системой досудебного производства, учеными предлагается внести соответствующие изменения в действующую редакцию УПК РФ, предусматривающие замену института предъявления обвинения на процессуальные нормы об уведомлении лица о существующем в отношении него подозрении в случае возбуждения уголовного дела в отношении конкретного лица, а не по факту совершения преступления.

Бесспорным является тот факт, что в УПК РФ институт привлечения в качестве обвиняемого получил принципиально новое освещение. В свою очередь ч. 2 ст. 171 УПК РФ вызывает обоснованную критику у ученых и затруднения в практической деятельности. Данные положения нуждаются в некотором уточнении.

Так, момент вынесения постановления о привлечении в качестве обвиняемого либо обвинительного акта или обвинительного постановления связан с появлением такого участника уголовного судопроизводстве как обвиняемый (ст. 47 УПК РФ).

Причем, в соответствии с ч. 2 ст. 171 УПК РФ законодатель не обязывает следователя приводить в постановлении о привлечении в качестве обвиняемого собранные им доказательства.

Вопрос о ссылке на доказательства решается следователем самостоятельно и в зависимости от конкретных обстоятельств уголовного дела.

Применительно к некоторым видам преступлений (хищения, подделка документов и т.п.) нельзя обойтись без ссылки на вещественные доказательства (какие именно предметы похищены, какие документы подделаны и т. п.), иначе описание событий преступления будет неконкретным.

Ряд ученых-процессуалистов считают целесообразным в постановлении о привлечении в качестве обвиняемого указывать доказательства, на которых основывается обвинение.

Как указывают ученые, данное положение находит отражение в ст. 214 Международного пакта о гражданских и политических правах. С точки зрения процессуального порядка интересно положение о сроке предъявления обвинения, который также является в настоящее время дискуссионным. Обратим внимание на еще одно противоречие [9, с. 91].

Глава 23 УПК РФ [8] обозначена законодателем как «Привлечение в качестве обвиняемого. Предъявление обвинение». Полагаем, что привлечение в качестве обвиняемого включает в себя предъявление

обвинения и, следовательно, не нуждается в отдельном упоминании в названии рассматриваемой главы.

Таким образом, привлечение в качестве обвиняемого означает предварительное определение содержания уголовно-правового спора между государством в лице конкретных органов и гражданином (обвиняемым) в праве государства на привлечение обвиняемого к уголовной ответственности.

В последнее время в практике расследования преступлений среди следственных действий все большее значение уделяется производству очной ставки. Очная ставка представляет собой сложное следственное действие в процессуально-тактическом и психологическом отношении.

На практике имеют место случаи, когда следователь, дознаватель ввиду своей неопытности или самоуверенности пренебрегает правилами и рекомендациями по тактике производства очной ставки, тем самым подвергает неоправданному риску результат по расследованию конкретного уголовного дела. Основываясь на результатах очной ставки, следователь, дознаватель выясняет истинные обстоятельства по делу, а также устраняет существенные противоречия в показаниях ранее допрошенных лиц.

Согласно ч. 1 ст. 192 УПК РФ если в показаниях ранее допрошенных лиц имеются существенные противоречия, то следователь вправе провести очную ставку. Очная ставка проводится в соответствии со статьей 164 настоящего Кодекса.

На наш взгляд, очная ставка – это одновременный допрос 2-ух лиц допрошенных ранее, с целью устранения существенных противоречий в их показаниях.

В определении очной ставки в УПК отсутствует положение о том, что допрашивать нужно только 2-х лиц, поэтому можно внести предложение об уточнении закона в этой части.

Задача очной ставки состоит в том, что следователь, дознаватель попеременно, двум лицам, допрошенным ранее, задает вопросы об одних и тех же обстоятельствах (фактах, явлениях), исследует и сравнивает поступающие от допрашиваемых сведения, и устанавливает правду сообразно спорным фактам и явлениям [2, с. 241-243].

Очная ставка является разновидностью допроса, представляющая собой комплекс дознавательных и удостоверительных операций, совершающихся с целью получения и закрепления показаний об обстоятельствах дела, имеющих смысл для верного разрешения уголовного дела. При проведении очной ставки следует заранее подготовить помещение, в котором она будет производиться, а также средства фиксации сведений.

В последнее время, в целях противодействия преступности, все чаще прибегают к использованию технических средств.

Особенно актуальным стал вопрос применения технических средств при производстве отдельных следственных действий после того, как в УПК России были внесены изменения, допускающие возможность их производства без понятых. Данная новелла, допускающая возможность, по усмотрению следователя, «замены» участия понятых на использование технических средств фиксации при производстве некоторых следственных действий активно обсуждается как учеными, так и практиками.

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Касимов А.К.
доцент
кафедра офтальмологии
Андижанский государственный медицинский институт

СРАВНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ОЦЕНКА СОВРЕМЕННЫХ МЕТОДОВ ХИРУРГИЧЕСКОГО ЛЕЧЕНИЯ БОЛЬНЫХ КАТАРАКТОЙ В СОЧЕТАНИИ С ГЛАУКОМОЙ

Аннотация: К сожалению, до настоящего времени отсутствуют четкие показания для данного вида лечения, а относительно высокий риск возникновения интра- и послеоперационных осложнений, приводящих, как правило, к снижению зрения, значительно снижает его привлекательность и среди пациентов, и среди офтальмохирургов. Это приводит к тому, что среди больных, перенесших антиглаукоматозные операции, «львиную» долю составляют пациенты с продвинутыми стадиями болезни. Определенные категории больных глаукомой, нуждающихся в хирургическом лечении, требуют особо пристального внимания.

Ключевые слова: катаракта; открытоугольная глаукома, факоэмульси-фикация, факотрабекул-эктомия, синусотомия, вискоканалоди-латация.

Kasimov A.K.
Associate Professor
Department of Ophthalmology
Andijan State Medical Institute

COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF MODERN METHODS OF SURGICAL TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH CATARACT IN COMBINATION WITH GLAUCOMA

Abstract: Unfortunately, until now there are no clear indications for this type of treatment, and the relatively high risk of intra- and postoperative complications, leading, as a rule, to a decrease in vision, significantly reduces its attractiveness among patients and among ophthalmic surgeons. This leads to the fact that among patients who have undergone antiglaucomatous operations, the "lion's" share are patients with advanced stages of the disease. Certain categories of glaucoma patients requiring surgical treatment require special attention.

Key words: cataract; open-angle glaucoma, phacoemulsification, fakotrabekul-ectomy, sinusotomy, viscocanalodilation.

Актуальность. По данным литературы, у больных первичной глаукомой старше 50 лет катаракта встречается почти втрое чаще, чем в той же возрастной группе лиц, не страдающих глаукомой: 4% и 1,4% соответственно и прогрессирует быстрее. В течение 1-2 лет катаракта переходит из начальной стадии в зрелую в среднем у 25% больных глаукомой и только у 11% больных возрастной катарактой[6].

При одномоментном вмешательстве комбинируется антиглаукомная операция (АГО) и ЭК. В отношении антиглаукомного компонента одни авторы предпочитают трабекулэктомию, другие - непроникающую глубокую склерэктомию, трабекулэктомию с интрасклеральным микродренированием, глубокую склерэктомию, вискоканалостомию.

По мнению зарубежных авторов, трабекулэктомия остается золотым стандартом в хирургии глаукомы.

Двухэтапное вмешательство предполагает проведение первым этапом гипотензивной операции, а вторым - экстракцию катаракты. Отмечено, что если пациент нуждается в более значительном снижении ВГД после операции (например, при развитой или далекозашедшей стадии глаукомы), первично произведенная трабекулэктомия перед экстракцией катаракты будет более предпочтительна. В литературе обсуждены и обоснованы вероятные причины неудач при двухэтапной хирургии. Много работ также посвящено сравнению комбинированной и двухэтапной хирургии. Следует отметить, что работ, где сравниваются сразу три основных хирургических подхода к проблеме оперативного лечения глаукомы и катаракты, найдены только в зарубежной литератур[2,5].

В последние годы вопрос о целесообразности имплантации интраокулярной линзы (ИОЛ) при сочетании глаукомы и катаракты чаще всего решается в пользу интраокулярной коррекции. Этот вид коррекции афакии является наиболее эффективным у пациентов с далекозашедшей стадией глаукомы, при которой дефекты в центральном поле зрения усугубляются значительным сужением периферических границ. Установлен факт возможности получения благоприятных результатов хирургии катаракты на единственном глазу с сопутствующей глаукомой. Адекватный офтальмотонус крайне важен для обеспечения неосложненного проведения основных этапов операции и сохранения капсульного мешка. Сообщений о проведении комбинированного вмешательства на единственных глазах немного, чаще всего они расцениваются как неоправданный риск увеличения осложнений.

То обстоятельство, что в течение 15 лет после успешно выполненной фильтрующей операции и нормализованном ВГД глаукома продолжает прогрессировать по крайней мере у каждого пятого больного, заставляет серьезно задуматься о необходимости проведения

нейропротекторной терапии гораздо шире, чем это происходит в повседневной офтальмологической практике. Некоторый оптимизм в лечении глаукомы обусловлен появлением пептидных биорегуляторов - цитомединов. В настоящее время в офтальмологии широкое распространение нашел пептидный биорегулятор ретиналамин, который достаточно вводить в субтеноново пространство глаза 1 раз в 6 месяцев (Хавинсон В.Х., 2000). В литературе обсуждается вопрос о путях введения лекарственных препаратов в терапии глаукомы. Сообщений о совмещении антиглаукоматозной операции с введением лекарственного вещества в субтеноново пространство в доступной литературе не найдено.

Глаукома в мире, как и во всем мире, является одной из основных причин слабовидения и неизлечимой слепоты. Большинство больных первичной открытоугольной глаукомой (ПОУГ) традиционно находятся на гипотензивной терапии, однако до 40% пациентов все же нуждается в хирургическом лечении[1]. Серьезной проблемой, однако, остается значительное число осложнений. Среди причин снижения гипотензивного эффекта ведущее место занимает избыточное рубцевание сформированных путей оттока внутриглазной жидкости (ВГЖ)[4,6]. Существует способы для уменьшения возможности его развития, например, совершенствование техники хирургических вме шательств[3].

Результативность хирургического лечения вторичной глаукомы в отдаленные сроки остается наименее успешной. Данная форма является основным показанием к применению дренажей, однако ограничением для широкого применения являются ряд серьезных осложнений и высокая стоимость некоторых из них [5]. При неоваскулярной глаукоме (НВГ) изолированное использование циклодеструктивных или фистулизирующих операций (ФО) часто не обеспечивает адекватного результата из-за большого числа осложнений и невозможности воздействия на все звенья патогенеза, но их комбинированное применение позволяет повысить эффективность лечения. Недостаточно изученными являются результаты лечения НВГ с предварительным использованием ингибитора васкулоэндотелиального фактора роста (VEGF). Большое значение имеет формирование комплексного подхода к лечению НВГ, в основе которого лежит комбинированный механизм действия, [2].

Цель исследования. Повышение эффективности оперативного лечения пациентов с сочетанием катаракты и откры-то-угольной глаукомы.

Материалы и методы. В основу данного открытого проспективного исследования легли результаты обследования и хирургического лечения пациентов с сочетанием катаракты и различных стадий открытоугольной глаукомы (200 глаз).

Результаты исследования. Факотрабекулэктомия и факоэмульсифика-ция с вискоканалодилятацией обладают выраженным

гипотензивным эффектом и приводят к существенному улучшению зрительных функций у больных с сочетанием катаракты и глаукомы независимо от стадии глаукомы и наличия псевдоэксфолиативного синдрома.

Факоэмульсификация с синусотомией и вискоканалодилятацией обеспечивает сопоставимый с факотрабекулэктомией гипотензивный эффект после дополнительной лазерной гониопунктуры, выполнение которой впослеоперационном периоде потребовалось в 58% случаев.

Факоэмульсификация с синусотомией и вискоканалодилятацией обеспечивает более раннее восстановление остроты зрения при меньшем количестве ранних послеоперационных осложнений в сравнении с факотрабекулэктомией.

После факоэмульсификации у больных с сочетанием катаракты и глаукомы отмечено меньшее количество ранних послеоперационных осложнений, однако гипотензивный эффект может быть обеспечен только при условии продолжения медикаментозной терапии глаукомы.

Факоэмульсификация может выполняться больным с сочетанием катаракты и глаукомы при отсутствии выраженных изменений поля зрения и диска зрительного нерва, а также соблюдением пациентами режима инсталляций гипотензивных препаратов. В остальных случаях целесообразно выполнение факоэмульсификации в сочетании с синусотомией и вискоканалодилятацией.

Вывод. Анализ результатов нашего исследования показал, что современные методы хирургического лечения больных с сочетанием катаракты и глаукомы обеспечивают хороший гипотензивный эффект, как при выполнении комбинированных вмешательств, так и при ФЭ без "антиглаукомного" компонента, но с применением современных гипотензив-ных препаратов.

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Кодиров З.
Гуломжонов К.Д.
Абдукадиров У.Т.
доцент
Кабилов Ш.М.
старший преподаватель
Абдукадирова Д.Т.
доцент
кафедра неврологии
Андижанский государственный медицинский институт

РАННАЯ ДИАГНОСТИКА И ЛЕЧЕНИЕ ГИПОКСИЧЕСКИ-ИШЕМИЧЕСКИХ СОСТОЯНИЙ ДЕТЕЙ С ПЕРИНАТАЛЬНЫМ ПОРАЖЕНИЕМ ЦНС

Аннотация: Одной из важнейших причин развития неврологических нарушений у детей является гипоксически– ишемическое поражение головного мозга, особенно в период новорожденности. Современная диагностика и терапия нарушений мозгового кровообращения у новорожденных играют решающую роль в предотвращении патологических воздействий на мозг.

Ключевые слова: асфиксия, вентрикуломегалия, гипоксия, дети, зрительный нерв, ишемия, киста мозга, неврология, незрелость мозга, новорожденные. серый диск, терапия ишемии мозга.

Kodirov Z.
Gulomjonov K.D.
Abdukadirov U.T.
associate professor
Kabilov Sh. M.
Senior Lecturer
Abdukadirova D.T.
associate professor
Department of Neurology
Andijan State Medical Institute

EARLY DIAGNOSTICS AND TREATMENT OF HYPOXIC-ISCHEMIC CONDITIONS OF CHILDREN WITH PERINATAL CNS

Abstract: One of the most important reasons for the development of neurological disorders in children is hypoxic and ischemic brain damage, especially during the neonatal period. Modern diagnostics and therapy of

cerebral circulation disorders in newborns play a decisive role in preventing pathological effects on the brain.

Key words: asphyxia, ventriculomegaly, hypoxia, children, optic nerve, ischemia, brain cyst, neurology, brain immaturity, newborns. gray disc, brain ischemia therapy.

Актуальность проблемы. По данным статистических исследований заболеваемость детей первого года жизни повысилась на 39,8%, главным образом, за счет состояний, возникающих в перинатальном периоде[2,7].

В структуре перинатальной заболеваемости одно из важнейших мест по частоте и значимости для дальнейшей жизни человека занимают перинатальные поражения центральной нервной системы, которые составляют 60-80% всех заболеваний нервной системы в детском возрасте.

Существует множество пре- и перинатальных факторов, ответственных за патологию центральной нервной системы у детей, однако, особую значимость имеет хроническая и/ или острая гипоксия плода, связанная, как правило, с осложненным течением беременности и родов.

Осложненное течение беременности и родов является одной из основных причин возникновения заболеваний и патологических отклонений у детей не только в неонаталь-ном периоде, но и на последующих этапах развития[1,6].

Существуют противоречивые мнения по поводу влияния хронической внутриутробной гипоксии на ребенка во время родового акта, а главное на возможности его последующего психомоторного развития, особенности ранних и поздних неврологических нарушений, способности ребенка компенсировать перенесенное поражение ЦНС.

Однако не только частота патологии и её тяжелые последствия придают значимость этой проблеме. До настоящего времени отсутствуют чёткие диагностические критерии распознавания клинико-неврологических проявлений в раннем неонаталыом периоде, что затрулнлсг прогнозирование неврологических нарушений и своевременное назначение восстановительной терапии[4,9].

В последние годы в проблеме охраны здоровья подрастающего поколения отечественные и зарубежные ученые подчеркивают целесообразность новых организационно-методических решений, предполагающих комплексные медикаментозные и немедикаментозные воздействия, а также строго индивидуальный подход к терапии[3,6].

Поэтому, создание надежной системы прогнозирования и ранней диагностики перинатальных поражений ЦНС, основанной на определении доступных и высокоинформативных показателей маточно- и

плацентарного кровообращения и совершенствование комплекса лечебно-реабилитацион-ных мероприятий в отношении группы новорожденных высокого перинатального риска может иметь весомое значение в снижении неврологической заболеваемости и позволит обеспечить формирование здоровья будущего поколения с рождения[8].

Гипоксически–ишемические поражения головного мозга новорожденных являются важной проблемой детской неврологии. Поражение ткани мозга возникает в результате нарушения газового состава крови (асфиксия), гипотензии и ишемии. Асфиксия приводит к недостаточному обеспечению мозговой ткани кислородом, избытку углекислого газа в крови, ацидозу и повышению выработки лактата, энергетической недостаточности клеток мозга. На сегодняшний день различают два вида асфиксий, приводящих к гипоксически–ишемическим повреждениям мозга: а) острая тотальная асфиксия (острая интранатальная асфиксия) и б) длительная неполная асфиксия (хроническая внутриутробная гипоксия[5].

Длительная асфиксия вызывает развитие стойкой артериальной гипотензии, ишемии и снижение мозгового кровотока, особенно в перивентрикулярной области. Процессы ишемии головного мозга осложняются также нарушением венозного оттока в результате повышения венозного давления, вызванного асфиксией. Все эти составляющие приводят к нарушению ликвородинамики, абсорбции спиномозговой жидкости, цитотоксическому отеку вещества головного мозга и повышению внутричерепного давления.

Это в свою очередь ведет к «манжеточному» сдавливанию сосудов и усугублению ишемии. Морфологические изменения при некротических повреждениях клеток мозга подробно изложены в литературе, и представляют собой пять последовательных стадий, заканчивающихся спаданием кист, образовавшихся на ранних этапах некроза нейроглии, формированию глиальных рубцов, атрофии мозговой ткани, и в некоторых случаях, приводят к незначительной ветрикуломегалии, расширению субарахноидальных пространств по конвекситальной поверхности мозга, увеличением межполушарной щели, и к так называемому «мозговому выпоту».

Данные патологические изменения, завершающиеся в среднем к 2–10 месяцам постконцептуального возраста, хорошо видны при использовании методов нейровизуализации (нейросонография (НСГ), магнитно – резонансная томография (МРТ)). Нейрональные повреждения являются следствием различных комбинаций кровоизлияний и некрозов. В более 50% случаев они выявляются после 28 дня жизни младенца при рутинной нейросонографии[4,7].

При нейровизуализации гипоксически– ишемические изменения представлены в виде: перивентрикулярной эхогенности (ПВЭ),

псевдокисты, перивентрикулярной (ПВЛ) и субкортикальной лейкомаляции (размягчение белого вещества), клиновидного геморрагического поражения вещества мозга при неонатальных инсультах. Важнейшей компенсаторной особенностью мозгового кровотока является наличие механизмов его регуляции.

Различают: метаболическую (химическую), нейрогенную, миогенную и фармакологическую ауторегуляцию мозгового кровотока. Считается, что незрелый головной мозг чувствителен к колебаниям артериального давления из– за ограниченных возможностей ауторегуляции мозгового кровообращения. Уязвимость мозга так же зависит от степени зрелости белого вещества мозга новорожденного. Несостоятельность механизмов ауторегуляции характерна для недоношенных детей.

Диагностика перинатальных гипоксически– ишемических поражений мозга у новорожденных строится на основе изучения течения беременности и родов, данных неврологического обследования, изучения метаболических показателей новорожденных , а также ряда дополнительных методов исследования (ультразвуковых – нейросонография, допплерография; различных видов томографии – КТ, МРТ, ПЭТ; нейрофизиологических – ЭЭГ, полиграфия, ВП, различные формы электромиографии; данных диагностических пункций – люмбальной, субокципитальной и т.д.).

Также актуальной проблемой на сегодняшний день является лечение гипоксически– ишемических повреждений головного мозга. В доступной нам медицинской литературе предлагается лечить неонатальные энцефалопатии и их последствия большим спектром сосудистых, ноотропных и ноотрофных препаратов. Но многие из них, в связи с переходом на Российские стандарты оказания медицинской помощи, и по инструкции к применению лекарственного средства, запрещены к приему детям до 18 лет. Так же их эффективность нельзя считать доказанной ввиду отсутствия качественных рандомизированных исследований по эффективности от применения этих лекарств у детей первого года жизни. Таким образом, на сегодняшний день, эффективных, дающих значительный, доказанный успех лекарственных препаратов и методик при лечении неонатальных энцефалопатий, ПВЛ не существует. Мы лишь пытаемся симптоматическим путем воздействовать на последствия гипоксически– ишемических перинатальных поражений головного мозга (или шире центральной нервной системы (ЦНС) (ГИПП ЦНС)).

Цель исследования. Разработать критерии ранней диагностики гипоксических состояний плода у беременных высокого перинатального риска и на их основе оптимизировать систему лечебно-реабилитационных мероприятий для детей с перинатальным поражением ЦНС.

Материалы и методы исследования. Для достижения цели и поставленных задач нами проведены поэтапные исследования. На первом этапе работы были изучены материалы статистических отчетов лечебно - профилактических учреждений Андижанской области за период 2018 - 2020 г.г.

Результаты исследования. Прогностическими признаками реализа-ции ПП ЦНС у новорожденных и детей первого года жизни является комплекс факторов, действующих в период беременности и родов у матери: гипертоническая болезнь, эндокринные заболевания, анемия; возникновение осложнений в 1 -м триместре, сопровождающиеся кровотечением, во П-м, III-м триместрах - угрозой прерывания беременности и клиническими проявлениями плацентарной недостаточности в сочетании с многоводием. Наиболее высокий риск выявлен нами при развитии осложнений беременности, диагностированных во всех трех триместрах.

Комплексная оценка функционального состояния плода у беременных высокого перинатального риска, включающая исследования гемодинамики в концевых ветвях артерии пуповины, в вене пуповины, венозном протоке плода, средней мозговой артерии позволяет улучшить диагностику гигюксических состояний плода, определить тактику ведения беременности и родов, прогнозировать перинатальные поражения ЦНС у новорожденных. У беременных высокого риска гемодинамические изменения в концевых ветвях артерии пуповины и венозном протоке пропорциональны тяжести гипок-сических состояний плода и перинатальным поражениям ЦНС у новорожденных.

Новорожденные, развивающиеся в условиях недостаточности маточно-плацентарно-плодового кровообращения, значительно чаше имеют неврологические нарушения 2-3-й степени, проявляющиеся синдромом угнетения ЦНС, двигательными нарушениями, вегето-висцеральными дисфункциями, судорожным и гипертензионно-гидроцефапьцым синдромами, а также их сочетанием.

Диагностическими критериями неблагополучия в метаболическом гомеостазе новорожденных с перинатальной патологией являются: содержание глюкозы в 1-9 сутки жизни 1,94-2,87 ммоль/л; содержание ОЛ в плазме крови 2,24- 4,54 г/л; концентрация ГГ 0,76-1,53 ммоль/л; уровень ОХС - 2,18-3,51 ммоль/л. У детей на фоне ПП ЦНС наблюдается повышение продуктов перекисного окисления липидов. О выраженной ак-

тивации ПОЛ свидетельствует высокий уровень ДК (2,28 мкмоль/л) и МДЛ (20 ммоль/л) в 1-9 сутки жизни новорожденного.

У новорожденных, развивавшихся антенатально в условиях недостаточности маточ-но- и фетоплацентарного кровообращения нарушается нормальный ритм становления церебрального кровотока, что

способствует развитию нарушений мозгового кровообращения разной степени тяжести. Определение основных показателей церебральной гемодинамики в раннем неопатальном периоде позволяет выявить перинатальные повреждения ЦНС до появления клинических симптомов заболевания.

Динамическое наблюдение детей с Г1П ЦНС в условиях сочетанной реабилитации с проведением комплекса лечебных и реабилитационных мероприятий, предполагающих медикаментозные и немедикаментозные воздействия, а также строго индивидуальный подход к терапии позволило в 4 раза снизить количество тяжелых и среднетя-желых поражений ЦНС и в 2,3 раза увеличить выздоровление детей на первом году жизни.

Вывод. Лечение детей с гипоксически– ишемическими поражениями не должно носить полипрогмазивный характер. Ранняя защита головного мозга новорожденного и правильно подобранная медикаментозная терапия с учетом проведенных современных нейровизуализирующих методов исследований способствует уменьшению тяжести церебральных последствий и степени инвалидизации детей, перенесших гипоксически– ишемическую энцефалопатию новорожденных.

Профилактика должна включать комплекс мероприятий по антенатальной охране плода, бережному ведению родов, ранней диагностике и рациональному лечению гипоксических, травматических состояний плода и новорожденного.

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Кожин А.Г.
студент магистратуры
Сибирский государственный университет путей сообщения

СОЦИАЛЬНО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЕ ЗНАЧЕНИЕ РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ КРУПНЫХ ИНФРАСТРУКТУРНЫХ ПРОЕКТОВ В ОАО «РЖД»

Аннотация: научная статья посвящена исследовательскому анализу социально-экономического значения реализации крупных инфраструктурных проектов в ОАО «РЖД» для реализации стратегии развития их бизнеса. Актуальность исследования обусловлена принятием руководства предприятия ОАО «РЖД» стратегического решения обновления основных фондов и создания новых инфраструктурных объектов, позволяющих совершенствовать финансово-хозяйственную деятельность организации. В заключении работы, автором установлено, что благодаря успешной реализации крупных инфраструктурных проектов в компании ОАО «РЖД» формируются условия развития отрасли железнодорожного комплекса Российской Федерации, стимулируется пассажиропоток и грузопоток товаров при помощи перевозки железнодорожным транспортом, что в сумме позволяет предприятию достигать роста финансово-экономических показателей эффективности своей хозяйственной деятельности.

Ключевые слова: компания ОАО «РЖД»; железнодорожный транспорт; железнодорожный комплекс; инфраструктурные проекты; проектная деятельность; управление проектами; транспортная инфраструктура; социально-экономическое значение.

Kozhin A.G.
Undergraduate
Siberian State Transport University

SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE OF IMPLEMENTATION OF LARGE INFRASTRUCTURAL PROJECTS AT RUSSIAN RAILWAYS

Abstract: The scientific article is devoted to a research analysis of the socio-economic significance of the implementation of large infrastructure projects at Russian Railways for the implementation of their business development strategy. The relevance of the study is due to the adoption by the management of the Russian Railways enterprise of a strategic decision to renew fixed assets and create new infrastructure facilities that will improve the financial and economic activities of the organization. In the conclusion of the work, the author found that thanks to the successful implementation of large

infrastructure projects in the Russian Railways company, conditions are formed for the development of the industry of the railway complex of the Russian Federation, passenger and goods traffic is stimulated by railway transportation, which in total allows the enterprise to achieve growth in financial and economic indicators of the effectiveness of their economic activities.

Key words: Russian Railways JSC; railway transport; railway complex; infrastructure projects; project activity; project management; transport infrastructure; socio-economic importance.

Современный этап социально-экономического развития Российской Федерации характеризуется увеличением объема производства и реализации различной промышленной продукции и товаров, логистика которых осуществляется, в том числе, с помощью сети железнодорожного транспорта, монополистом которого выступает компания ОАО «РЖД».

Железнодорожный транспорт играет важную роль в функционировании и развитии товарного рынка страны, в удовлетворении потребности населения в передвижении. Он составляет основу фундамента транспортного комплекса нашей страны и имеет большое экономическое, социальное и политическое значение.

Анализ текущего состояния компании ОАО «РЖД» отражает проблемы, имеющие значительную степень негативного воздействие условий внешней среды, среди угроз которой:

- ухудшение макроэкономической статистики;
- распространение пандемии коронавируса.

Среди основных проблем внутренней среды финансово-производственной деятельности компании ОАО «РЖД» - высокий уровень износа основных фондов, а также недостаточная степень развитости рыночной инфраструктуры железнодорожных перевозок. В связи с этим, актуальным решением для руководства данного предприятия является увеличение финансирования инвестиционной деятельности, направленной на разработку и реализацию крупных инфраструктурных проектов.

Однако, развитие стратегии реализации крупных инфраструктурных проектов в компании ОАО «РЖД» сталкивается с рядом актуальных проблем, препятствующих и создающих различные барьеры.

Так, первой категорией проблем являются трудности, с которыми сталкивается современный железнодорожный комплекс нашей страны [1; 2]:

- недостаточность материальных и финансовых ресурсов;

- недостаточный фонд оплаты труда для содержания необходимого количества сотрудников;

- устаревшая нормативная база и правила текущего содержания железнодорожных путей;

- снижение технологического окна для выполнения ремонта и осмотра пути ввиду увеличения грузооборота;

- недостаточный уровень развития системы перевозок пассажиров;

- большие потери рабочего времени на выполнение внеплановых работ;

- железнодорожный транспорт столкнулся с высоким уровнем изношенности парка локомотивов;

- недостаточный уровень финансовой прозрачности железнодорожного комплекса России;

- сохранение процесса перекрестного субсидирования, когда прибыльные продукты отрасли компенсируют убытки неэффективных услуг;

- недостаточно эффективная система государственного регулирования железнодорожного комплекса в частности касаемо тарифной политики.

Следующей категорией проблем реализации крупных инфраструктурных проектов в ОАО «РЖД» и проведения нею инвестиционной деятельности выступают трудности, связанные с формированием внешней среды отрасли железнодорожного транспорта России [3; 4]:

1. Макроэкономическая нестабильность российской экономики, включая период стагфляции. Ее характеристиками является два макроэкономических процесса – спад прироста валового внутреннего продукта и рост инфляции, который в 2019 году активизировался после резкого спада в 2018 году.

2. Отсутствие роста покупательной способности и их снижение в 2019 году по причине повышения процентной ставки НДС с 18 до 20 процентов. Из-за этого население начинает меньше потреблять, что приводит к снижению размера совокупного спроса. Но, в свою очередь, влияет на объем производства, уменьшение которого – отрицательный сигнал для инвесторов и предпринимателей увеличивать объемы своих финансовых вложений в капитальные вложения.

3. Кризис на рынке энергетических ресурсов, что снижает уровень экономической безопасности России. В первую очередь, он вызван обвалом цен на мировом рынке нефти. Это приводит и к снижению нефтегазовых налоговых поступлений в федеральный бюджет страны. Общая устойчивость финансово-бюджетной сферы ухудшается, что приводит к росту налогового бремени отечественного бизнеса.

4. Высокий уровень процентных ставок на отечественном денежно-кредитном рынке (высокие % на коммерческое кредитование в российских банках в сравнении с зарубежными странами с развитой экономикой, где данный индикатор в 3-4 раза ниже, чем в России).

В связи с наличием таких актуальных проблем, Правительство РФ стимулирует инвестиционную деятельность компании ОАО «РЖД», выделяя ей на период до 2030 года внешне финансирование в размере 13,9 трлн российских рублей.

Основные источники данной программы финансирования реализации крупных инфраструктурных проектов в ОАО «РЖД» изображены на рисунке 1.

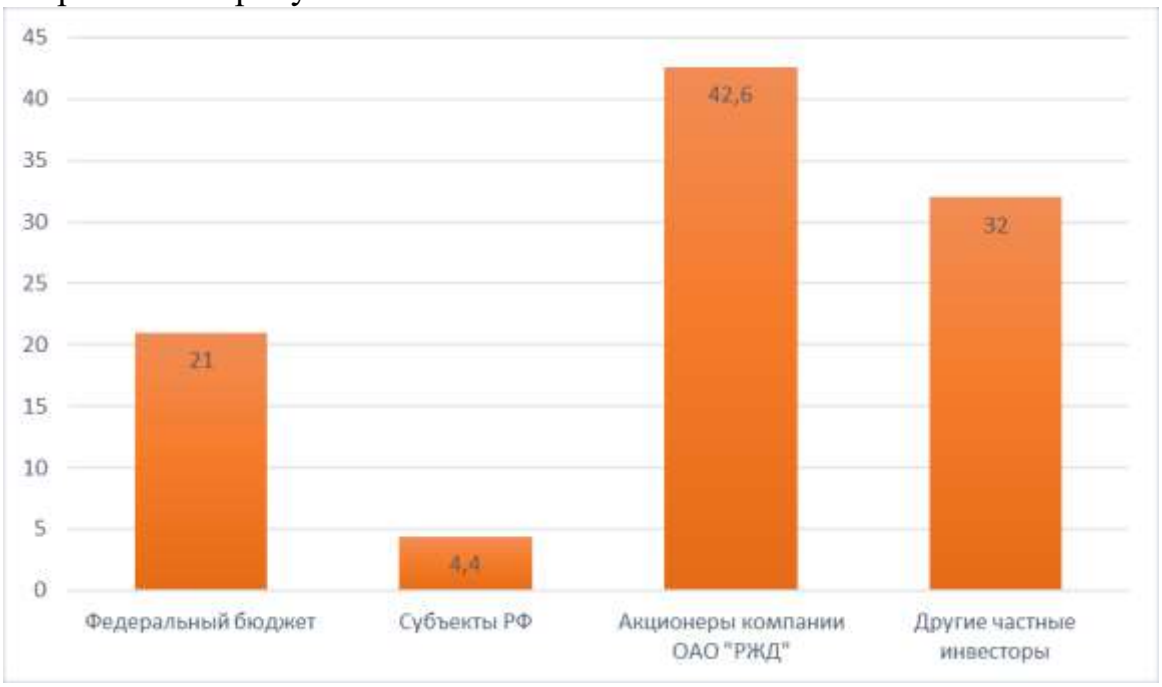


Рисунок 1 – Основные источники финансирования программы по реализации крупных инфраструктурных проектов в компании ОАО «РЖД» на период до 2030 года, в % от общей суммы в размере 13,9 трлн рублей [6].

С помощью реализации крупных инфраструктурных проектов в ОАО «РЖД», по мнению Правительства РФ, общая плотность железнодорожных дорог России должна увеличится на 23,8%. Несмотря на столь грандиозные планы правительства страны, существуют отдельные проблемы реализации инвестиционной политики, а именно хронический дефицит финансовых ресурсов [5].

С учетом того, что за государством 21% финансирования, а другие частные инвесторы со стороны должны взять на себя 32% объема капитальных вложений, то соответственно, реализация такой стратегии и программы может быть неудачной в связи с дефицитом денежных средств.

Для того, чтобы процесс реализации крупных инфраструктурных проектов в ОАО «РЖД» был успешным, можно предложить следующие

мероприятия, направленные на совершенствование хозяйственной деятельности предприятия железнодорожного транспорта России:

- необходимо проводить обновление парка подвижного состава и технических средств за счет поставок техники нового поколения;
- необходимо внедрение комплекса информационных технологий, направленных на совершенствование управления перевозочным процессом и инфраструктурой железнодорожного транспорта;
- необходимо проводить модернизацию устройств автоматики, телемеханики и электроснабжения;
- необходимо внедрение ресурсосберегающих технологий.

Благодаря принятию таких мероприятий, инвестиционная деятельности компании ОАО «РЖД» может улучшиться, что положительно скажется на реализации крупных инфраструктурных проектов, социально-экономическое значение которых заключается в следующем:

1. Формируются условия развития отрасли железнодорожного комплекса Российской Федерации.
2. Стимулируется пассажиропоток и грузопоток товаров при помощи перевозки железнодорожным транспортом.
3. Происходит рост финансово-экономических показателей эффективности хозяйственной деятельности предприятия ОАО «РЖД».
4. Обеспечивается экономическая безопасность деятельности компании.
5. Обеспечивается бесперебойный процесс уплаты налогов и заработной платы рабочему персоналу ОАО «РЖД».

Таким образом, подводя итоги научного исследования, можно прийти к следующим заключениям:

- современный этап социально-экономического развития Российской Федерации характеризуется увеличением объема производства и реализации различной промышленной продукции и товаров, логистика которых осуществляется, в том числе, с помощью сети железнодорожного транспорта, монополистом которого выступает компания ОАО «РЖД»;
- развитие стратегии реализации крупных инфраструктурных проектов в компании ОАО «РЖД» сталкивается с рядом актуальных проблем, препятствующих и создающих различные барьеры;
- благодаря успешной реализации крупных инфраструктурных проектов в компании ОАО «РЖД» формируются условия развития отрасли железнодорожного комплекса Российской Федерации, стимулируется пассажиропоток и грузопоток товаров при помощи перевозки железнодорожным транспортом, что в сумме позволяет предприятию достигать роста финансово-экономических показателей эффективности своей хозяйственной деятельности.

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Костина О.В., канд. экон. наук
доцент Института цифровой экономики
Югорский государственный университет
Россия, Ханты-Мансийск
Мусина А.И.
студент магистратуры 3 курса
Институт цифровой экономики
Югорский государственный университет
Россия, Ханты-Мансийск

ВНЕДРЕНИЕ ПРИНОСЯЩЕЙ ДОХОД ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ АВТОНОМНЫМИ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЯМИ ФИЗИЧЕСКОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ И СПОРТА

Аннотация: Право получения средств в кредит, дает автономным учреждениям возможность оперативного обновления их фондового оснащения и материально-технической базы. В связи с этим содержание статьи посвящено рассмотрению предложения о внедрении приносящей доход деятельности. Определены этапы реализации платных услуг: анализ рынка, формирование себестоимости и цены единицы услуг, рентабельность и срок окупаемости привлеченных средств.

Ключевые слова: кредит, анализ рынка, платные услуги, себестоимость, рентабельность, окупаемость.

Kostina O.V., Ph.D.
Associate Professor at the Institute of digital economy
Ugra State University
Russia, Khanty-Mansiysk
Musina A.I.
3rd year undergraduate student
of the Institute of Digital Economy
Ugra State University
Russia, Khanty-Mansiysk

IMPLEMENTATION OF INCOME-PRODUCING ACTIVITIES BY AUTONOMOUS INSTITUTIONS OF PHYSICAL CULTURE AND SPORT

Annotation: The right to receive funds on credit gives autonomous institutions the opportunity to promptly update their fund equipment and material and technical base. In this regard, the content of the article is devoted to the consideration of proposals for the introduction of income-generating

activities. The stages of introduction of paid services have been determined: market analysis, formation of the prime cost and unit price of services, profitability and payback period of attracted funds.

Key words: credit, market analysis, paid services, cost price, profitability, payback.

Возможность получения кредита автономными учреждениями физической культуры и спорта (далее – учреждение спорта) способствует разгрузке бюджетов бюджетной системы РФ, а так же решению социально-значимых вопросов, преследующих достижение целей, ради которых они созданы, например, посредством приобретения спортивного оборудования и инвентаря [1].

Актуальность темы исследования, обусловлена тем, что перед принятием решения, по оформлению кредита, учреждению спорта необходимо проанализировать свои возможности по обеспечению необходимым объёмом средств покрытие будущих обязательств.

Основным источником обеспечения обязательств по кредиту, являются платные услуги. МАУ «СШ» ранее услуги на платной основе не оказывались.

На первом этапе реализации приносящей доход деятельности необходимо провести маркетинговые исследования.

В городе Нефтеюганск, где функционирует МАУ «СШ», ещё три учреждения предоставляют услуги в области физической культуры и спорта, отличные от тех, которые могу быть предложены МАУ «СШ».

Для изучения предпочтений в получении платных услуг, предлагаемых учреждением спорта, необходимо провести опрос среди потенциальных потребителей. Форма опросов предполагает ответы на вопросы родителей, представляющих интересы своих детей, и совершеннолетних граждан, отражающих собственную заинтересованность в получении предлагаемых платных услуг в области спорта. Результаты опроса отражены в таблице 1.

Таблица 1 – Результаты предпочтений потребителей платных услуг, ранжируемые по возрасту потребителей услуг

Возраст потребителя платной услуги	Наименование платной услуги						Всего	
	секция дзюдо		секция каратэ		занятие в тренажерном зале			
	желающие посещать секцию, ед.	уд. вес, %	желающие посещать секцию, ед.	уд. вес, %	желающие посещать секцию, ед.	уд. вес, %	желающих посещать секцию, ед.	уд. вес, %
7-9 лет	8	20	4	21	–	–	12	9
10-12 лет	9	22	4	21	–	–	13	10
13-15 лет	12	29	3	16	–	–	15	11
16-17 лет	6	15	3	16	4	5	13	10
18-24 лет	3	7	2	11	5	7	10	8
25-29 лет	–	–	1	5	10	14	11	8
30-34 лет	2	5	–	–	18	25	20	15
35-39 лет	1	2	2	11	19	26	22	17
от 40 лет	–	–	–	–	17	23	17	23
Итого:	41	100	19	100	73	100	133	100

Результаты опроса (таблица 1), позволяют сделать вывод о том, что наибольшей популярностью пользуются занятия в тренажерном зале. Следует отметить, что из 73 желающих посещать данное занятие лишь четырём нет 18 лет. Готовность к посещению секций дзюдо и каратэ выразили 41 и 19 опрошенных из общего количества анкетированных соответственно. Основной контингент, желающий посещать секционные занятия, представлен лицами школьного возраста. Ввиду низкого уровня заинтересованности в посещении секции каратэ, предлагается исключить услугу из перечня вводимых платных услуг.

Разработанная форма анкетирования так же включала вопрос о предпочтениях возможных потребителей платных услуг по стоимости одного часа посещения секций (занятия). Результаты ценовых предпочтений отражены в таблице 2.

Таблица 2 – Предпочтения возможных потребителей платных услуг по стоимости посещения одного часа секции (занятия)

Цена одного часа посещения секции/занятия, руб.		до 200 руб.	201-300 руб.	301-400 руб.	401-500 руб.	от 501 руб.	Всего:
Предпочтения потребителей услуг	ед.	51	47	17	11	7	133
	%	38	35	13	8	5	100

Проанализировав полученные данные (таблица 2), можно сделать вывод о том, что наибольшие предпочтения по стоимости одного часа

платных услуг представлены двумя ценовыми диапазонами: до 200 руб. – 38% опрошенных, и от 201 до 300 руб. – 35% опрошенных.

На основании полученной информации перейдём ко второму этапу реализации приносящей доход деятельности, заключающегося в рассмотрении плана организации предоставления платных услуг.

Для посещения тренажерного зала учреждение спорта задействует 1 штатную единицу тренера. Данное решение объясняется тем, что не многим потребителям данного вида услуг требуются консультации тренера. Не упуская из внимания того, что востребованность к данной платной услуге проявили совершеннолетние граждане, предлагается установить время для посещения тренажерного зала с 18:30 до 21:30 в такие дни недели как: понедельник, среда, пятница. Учитывая вместимость тренажерного зала, следует набрать 3 группы по 12 человек. Планируется, что оказание платной услуги, будет оказываться на протяжении 49,4 недель (247 или 248 рабочих дней в году : 5 рабочих дней в неделю).

Так как, основная доля лиц, проявивших заинтересованность в посещении секции дзюдо, представлена школьным контингентом, для каждой сформированной группы будет задействована 1 штатная единица тренерского состава. В течение года время, отведенное на предоставление услуг рассматриваемых секций, будет равняться учебному году, то есть 34 учебным неделям или 9 календарным месяцам.

Для проведения занятий по дзюдо, предлагается набрать 4 группы численностью по 10 человек. Секция будет проводиться для каждой группы 2 раза в неделю по 2 часа.

Установив план предоставления платных услуг, перейдём к третьему этапу реализации приносящей доход деятельности, заключающегося в расчете себестоимости платных услуг.

Для расчета себестоимости 1 часа платной услуги, необходимо определиться, какие виды расходов относятся к прямым затратам, а какие к косвенным. По мнению автора, к прямым затратам следует отнести следующие расходы: заработная плата тренеров, начисления на выплаты по оплате труда тренеров, приобретение бутилированной воды. В состав косвенных затрат следует отнести расходы на: заработную плату прочего персонала (административного и вспомогательного), начисления на выплаты по оплате труда прочего персонала, коммунальные услуги.

На основании представленной информации, рассчитаем количество часов в месяц (год), отведенное для оказания каждой услуги. Результаты расчетов отражены в таблице 3.

Таблица 3 – Расчет количества часов в месяц (год), отведенного для оказания платной услуги

№ п/п	Наименование показателя	Порядок расчета	Наименование платной услуги	
			секция дзюдо	занятие в тренажерном зале
1	Количество групп, ед.	–	4	3
2	Количество часов в неделю, отведенное для 1 группы, ч.	–	4	3
3	Численность 1 группе, чел.	–	10	12
4	Количество недель в году оказания платной услуги, неделя	–	34	49,4
5	Количество месяцев в году оказания платной услуги, месяц	–	9	12
6	Количество часов в год, отведенное для оказания услуги, ч.	п.6 = п.1 х п.2 х п.3 х п.4	5440	5335,2
7	Количество часов в месяц, отведенное для оказания услуги, ч.	п.7 = п.6 : п.5	604	444,6

Ежемесячные расходы на заработную плату тренеров, следует рассчитывать исходя из среднемесячной заработной платы сотрудников учреждения за предшествующий год и объёма затраченного времени персонала на оказание платной услуги в году.

Размер среднемесячной заработной платы сотрудников учреждения спорта за предшествующий год составил 49326,23 руб.

При 40-часовой рабочей недели по производственному календарю, продолжительность рабочего времени за год составила 1970 часов [2].

По вопросу распределения расходов на заработную плату прочего персонала, в себестоимость платных услуг, рекомендуется отнести 25% от суммы аналогичных затрат по тренерскому составу

Результаты расчетов ежемесячных расходов на заработную плату и начисления тренерскому и прочему персоналу представлены в таблице 4.

Таблица 4 – Расчет ежемесячных расходов на заработную плату и начисления тренерскому и прочему персоналу

№ п/п	Наименование показателя	Порядок расчета	Наименование платной услуги	
			секция дзюдо	занятие в тренажерном зале
1	Количество групп, ед.	–	4	3
2	Количество часов в неделю, отведенное для 1 группы, ч.	–	4	3
3	Количество недель в году, отведенное для оказания платных услуг, неделя	–	34	49,4
4	Количество времени, затрачиваемого тренером для оказания услуги за год, ч.	п.4 = п.1 х п.2 х п.3	544	445
5	Продолжительность рабочего времени при 40-часовой рабочей недели в году, ч.	–	1970	1970
6	Среднемесячная заработная плата сотрудников учреждения спорта за предшествующий год руб.	–	49326,23	49326,23
7	Ежемесячные расходы на заработную плату тренеров, руб.	п.7 = п.6 х п.4 : п.5	13621,1	11142,2
8	Ежемесячные расходы на начисления на выплаты по оплате труда тренеров (30,2%), руб.	п.8 = п.7 х 30,2%	4113,6	3364,9
9	Ежемесячные расходы на заработную плату прочего персонала (25%), руб.	п.9 = п.7 х 25%	3405,3	2785,6
10	Ежемесячные расходы на начисления на выплаты по оплате труда прочего персонала (30,2%), руб.	п.10 = п.9 х 30,2%	1028,4	841,3

В связи с тем, что занятия предполагают большое количество физической нагрузки, и соответственно затрачиваемой энергией потребителями услуг, для повышения удовлетворенности качеством обслуживания планируются расходы на приобретение питьевой воды, в расчете 400 мл на 1 человека за 1 занятие.

У МАУ «СШ» на протяжении многих лет единственным поставщиком бутилированной воды выступает ООО «Родник», продающий бутилированную воду объёмом 19 л за 108,3 руб.

Результаты расчетов ежемесячных затрат на приобретение бутилированной воды представлены в таблице 5.

Таблица 5 – Расчет ежемесячных затрат на приобретение бутилированной воды

№ п/п	Наименование показателя	Порядок расчета	Наименование платной услуги	
			секция дзюдо	занятие в тренажерном зале
1	Количество групп, ед.	–	4	3
2	Количество часов в неделю, отведенное для 1 группы, ч.	–	4	3
3	Численность 1 группе, чел.	–	10	12
4	Объём воды, приобретаемый для 1 человека на 1 занятие, л	–	0,4	0,4
5	Объём 1 канистры бутилированной воды, л	–	19	19
6	Ежемесячное количество приобретаемых канистр бутилированной волы, ед.	п.6 = п.1 х п.2 х п.3 х п.4 : п.5	13	10
7	Цена 1 канистры бутилированной воды, руб.	–	108,3	108,3
8	Ежемесячные затраты на приобретение бутилированной воды, руб.	п.8 = п.6 х п.8	1407,9	1083,0

На основании произведенных учреждением спорта расчетов нормативных затрат, расходы по коммунальным услугам для 1 потребителя составляют 165 руб./ч. Результаты расчетов ежемесячных расходов на коммунальные услуги для реализации платных услуг отражены в таблице 6.

Таблица 6 – Расчет ежемесячных затрат на коммунальные услуги для реализации платных услуг

№ п/п	Наименование показателя	Порядок расчета	Наименование платной услуги	
			секция дзюдо	занятие в тренажерном зале
1	Количество групп, ед.	–	4	3
2	Количество часов в неделю, отведенное для 1 группы, ч.	–	4	3
3	Численность 1 группе, чел.	–	10	12
4	Расходы по коммунальным услугам для 1 потребителя, руб./ч.	–	165	165
5	Ежемесячные затраты на коммунальные услуги для реализации платных услуг, руб.	п.5 = п.1 х п.2 х п.3 х п.4	26400,0	17820,0

Сводный расчет себестоимости платных услуг, вводимых учреждением спорта, представлен в таблице 7.

Таблица 7 – Сводный расчет себестоимости платных услуг

№ п/п	Наименование показателя	Порядок расчета	Наименование платной услуги	
			секция дзюдо	занятие в тренажерном зале
1	Количество часов в месяц, отведенное для оказания услуги, ч.	–	604,0	444,6
2	Прямые затраты, руб. в том числе:	п.2 = п.2.1 + п.2.2 + п.2.3	19142,6	15590,1
2.1	- заработная плата тренеров, руб.	–	13621,1	11142,2
2.2	- начисления на выплаты по оплате труда тренеров (30,2%), руб.	–	4113,6	3364,9
2.3	- приобретения бутилированной воды в месяц, руб.	–	1407,9	1083,0
3	Косвенные затраты, руб. в том числе:	п.3 = п.3.1 + п.3.2 + п.3.3	30833,7	21446,9
3.1	- заработная плата прочего персонала, руб.	–	3405,3	2785,6
3.2	- начисления на выплаты по оплате труда прочего персонала (30,2%), руб.	–	1028,4	841,3
3.3	- коммунальные услуги, руб.	–	26400,0	17820,0
4	Месячная себестоимость услуги, руб.	п.4 = п.2 + п.3	49976,3	37037,0
5	Себестоимость 1 часа предоставления услуги, руб.	п.5 = п.4 : п.1	82,7	83,3

На четвёртом этапе реализации платных услуг учреждением спорта, определим минимально возможную стоимость платных услуг. Воспользуемся методом расчета рентабельности инвестиций (дохода на вложенный капитал), согласно которому минимальная цена единицы услуги, устанавливаемая для погашения обязательств по привеченным средствам, рассчитывается по следующей формуле (1):

$$Ц_{мин.} = С + (((ГС_{пс.} : 12) \times ПС) : ОУ), \quad (1)$$

где: $Ц_{мин.}$ – минимальная цена единицы услуги, руб.;

С – себестоимость единицы услуги, руб.;

$ГС_{пс.}$ – годовая ставка за пользование привлеченными средствами, коэффициент;

ПС – величина привлеченных средств, руб.;

ОУ – прогнозируемый объём оказания услуг, ед. [3].

Для приобретения спортивного оборудования, инвентаря, и прочих объектов основных средств, учреждением спорта планируется

заключение с банком договора на предоставление кредита в сумме 1,36 млн. руб. под 18,7% годовых. Для ускорения процесса погашения обязательств по кредиту, рекомендуется к минимальной цене единицы услуги установить надбавку в размере 25%. Результаты расчетов минимальной и рекомендуемой цены единицы платной услуги, представлены в таблице 8.

Таблица 8 – Расчет цены единицы платной услуги

№ п/п	Наименование показателя	Порядок расчета	Наименование платной услуги	
			секция дзюдо	занятие в тренажерном зале
1	Себестоимость 1 часа предоставления услуги, руб.	–	82,7	83,3
2	Годовая кредитная ставка, %	–	18,7	18,7
3	Сумма привлеченных средств в кредит, руб.;	–	680000,0	680000,0
4	Количество часов в месяц, отведенное для оказания услуги, ч.	–	604	444,6
5	Минимальная стоимость 1 часа платной услуги, руб.	п.1 + (((п.2 : 12) х п.3) х п.4)	100,24	107,13
6	Цена 1 часа платной услуги (с учетом надбавки 25%, руб.	п.6 = п.5 х 125%	125,3	133,9
7	Цена 1 часа платной услуги (в т.ч. надбавка и округление), руб.	–	130,0	130,0

В завершении оценки перспектив реализации платных услуг учреждением спорта, рассчитаем рентабельность платных услуг и срок окупаемости привлеченных средств. Результаты расчетов, произведенные на основании изложенной ранее информации, представлены в таблице 9.

Таблица 9 – Расчет рентабельности платных услуг

№ п/п	Наименование показателя	Порядок расчета	Наименование платной услуги	
			секция дзюдо	занятие в тренажерном зале
1	Цена 1 часа платной услуги, руб.	–	130	130
2	Себестоимость 1 часа предоставления услуги, руб.	–	82,7	83,3
3	Количество часов в год, отведенное для оказания услуги, ч.	–	5440	5335,2
4	Годовая выручка от реализации платных услуг, тыс. руб.	п.4 = п.1 х п.3 : 1000	942,2	693,6
5	Годовая себестоимость реализации платных услуги, тыс. руб.	п.5 = п.2 х п.3 : 1000	599,4	444,4
6	Годовая прибыль от реализации платных услуг, тыс. руб.	п.6 = п.4 – п.5	342,8	249,2
7	Рентабельность 1 часа предоставления услуги, %	п.7 = п.6 : п.5	57,2	56,1

На основании полученных результатов (таблица 9), можно сделать вывод о том, что при выполнении заданных условий оказываемые учреждением спорта платные услуги смогут быть рентабельными.

Расчет срока окупаемости привлеченных средств, осуществим при помощи формулы (2):

$$СОПС = ПС : ЧП_{ср.мес.}, \quad (2)$$

где: СОПС – срок окупаемости привлеченных средств, мес.;

$ЧП_{ср.мес.}$ – среднемесячный размер чистой прибыли, руб. [4].

Результат расчета срока окупаемости привлеченных средств представлен в таблице 10.

Таблица 10 – Расчет срока окупаемости вложенных средств

№ п/п	Наименование показателя	Годовое значение показателя по платной услуге		Порядок расчета	Среднемесячное значение показателя по платным услугам
		секция дзюдо	занятие в тренажерном зале		
1	2	3	4	5	6 = (ст.3+ст.4) : 12 месяцев
1	Прибыль от реализации платных услуг, тыс. руб.;	257,3	249,2	–	42,2
2	Общая сумма привлеченных средств в кредит, тыс. руб.;			–	1360,0
3	Срок окупаемости привлеченных средств, мес.			п.3 = п.2 : п.1	32,2
4	Срок окупаемости привлеченных средств, г.			п.4 = п.3 : 12 месяцев	2,7

На основании данных представленных в таблице 10, можно сделать

вывод о том, что срок окупаемости привлеченных средств составил 32,2 месяцев, или 2,7 года.

Таким образом, одной из целей внедрения приносящей доход деятельности автономным учреждением спорта является обеспечение покрытия обязательств по кредиту, возникшего для ускорения процедуры обновления основных средств и материально-технического базы, направленной на повышение качества оказываемых услуг учреждением, в том числе включенных в государственное (муниципальное) задание.

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Кравченко А.В.
студент магистратуры
кафедра уголовного права и процесса
Российский государственный гуманитарный университет
Москва
Крапчатова И.Н., к.ю.н.
доцент
Российский государственный гуманитарный университет
Москва

ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ ПРАВ ЛИЧНОСТИ ПРИ ОСУЩЕСТВЛЕНИИ КОНТРОЛЯ И ЗАПИСИ ПЕРЕГОВОРОВ В РОССИЙСКОМ УГОЛОВНОМ СУДОПРОИЗВОДСТВЕ

Аннотация: Статья представляет анализ теории и практики обеспечения прав личности при осуществлении контроля и записи переговоров в российском уголовном судопроизводстве. Выявлены расхождения между сутью норм закона и их прочтением в определениях Верховного, Конституционного судов и особых мнений судей. Определено предполагаемое решение законодательных проблем при обеспечении прав личности при осуществлении контроля и записи переговоров в российском уголовном судопроизводстве путем повышения правовой грамотности населения, с использованием наработанных прецедентов, достижений науки и технического прогресса.

Ключевые слова: Конституция РФ, обеспечение прав, контроль и запись переговоров, нарушение норм законодательства, определение суда, технический прогресс, роль государства.

Kravchenko A.V.
master's student
department of criminal law and procedure
Russian state University for the Humanities
Moscow
Krapchatova I.N., candidate of Sciences in Legal science
docent
Russian state University for the Humanities
Moscow

ENSURING THE RIGHTS OF THE INDIVIDUAL IN THE EXERCISE OF MONITORING AND RECORDING OF NEGOTIATIONS IN RUSSIAN CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS

Abstract: The article presents an analysis of the theory and practice of ensuring individual rights in monitoring and recording negotiations in Russian criminal proceedings. Discrepancies in the essence of the law and their interpretation in the definitions of the Supreme and constitutional courts and special opinions of judges are revealed. The proposed solution of legislative problems in ensuring the rights of the individual in monitoring and recording negotiations in Russian criminal proceedings is determined by improving the legal literacy of the population, using established precedents, scientific achievements and technological progress.

Keywords: Constitution of the Russian Federation, ensuring rights, monitoring and recording of negotiations, violation of legislation, court ruling, technological progress, the role of the state.

В настоящее время назрела необходимость в существенных и качественных решениях проблемы обеспечения прав личности при осуществлении контроля и записи переговоров в российском уголовном судопроизводстве. И рамки этой проблемы, которую в разное время изучали многие правовые деятели и предлагали варианты решения в своих исследовательских работах Лопухина Н.Г., Костерина Н.В., Ковтун Ю.А., Чемакин А.Б., Стельмах В.Ю., Шагара Г.В., и мн.др., выходят значительно дальше периметра уголовного процесса и уголовного права. Это обусловлено тем, что общественные отношения, чье здоровое функционирование и есть главная задача уголовного права, аккумулируют в себе все области жизнедеятельности человека-экономическую, образовательную, социальную, культурную. Это в конечном счете и определяет механизмы реализации прав личности.

Предположить о их несостоятельности можно по растущему в динамике числу жалоб в ЕСПЧ гражданами России. В 2019 году эта цифра составила 25 процентов от общего количества обращений. (5) Среди лидирующих такие нарушения как неэффективное расследование, различные вопросы гарантий справедливого судебного разбирательства. (6) К таким вопросам относятся и оперативно-розыскные мероприятия в рамках до следственных проверок и следственные действия в рамках возбужденного уголовного дела. В следствие которых так или иначе происходит вмешательство в личную жизнь человека и процессы с ней связанные, на страже которых стоит Конституция РФ-высший НПА РФ. Например, ч.2 ст.23 Конституции РФ гласит о праве каждого на тайну переписки, телефонных переговоров, почтовых, телеграфных и иных сообщений, а ч.3 ст.55 гласит о том что права и свободы человека могут быть ограничены.

В рамках таких ограничений на практике и возникают различные противоречия.

Нарушение норм законодательства. Определение Верховного Суда РФ г. Москвы от 02.02.2016г. по результатам рассмотрения апелляционных жалоб осуждённых Бутченко Е.К., Хорошилова К.А., нарушение статьи 15 УПК РФ. Суд привел в приговоре мотивы, по которым он принял приведенные в приговоре доказательства в качестве допустимых и достоверных и отверг доводы осужденных в свою защиту. Между тем в протоколе осмотра фонограмм не содержится дословного изложения частей фонограмм, имеющих значение для дела. Следователем диски не опечатывались и не упаковывались в периоды перерыва их осмотра и прослушивания. В процессе осмотра и прослушивания оптических дисков он (Бутченко) не участвовал, чем нарушена ч.7 ст.186 УПК РФ. Подобный прецедент, требует дополнить п. 7.1. ст.186 УПК РФ с формулировкой: «Каждый раз, после прослушивания фонограммы или видеозаписи данные носители должны быть упакованы должным образом, с указанием номеров, начала времени осмотра и окончания времени осмотра фонограмм».

Разночтение правовых норм. определение Конституционного Суда РФ от 16.07.2013г., нарушение пункта 2 статьи 23 Конституции РФ по средством пункта 24.1 статьи 5, части первой статьи 13, пункта 12 части второй статьи 29, части первой статьи 144, части первой статьи 165 и части первой статьи 186.1 УПК РФ. Гражданин утверждает, что нормы статей указанных в определении позволяют дознавателю, органу дознания, следователю, руководителю следственного органа при проведении проверки сообщения о преступлении истребовать без судебного решения у компании - владельца сайта в сети «Интернет», на котором зарегистрирован электронный почтовый ящик, сведения о лице, на которое он зарегистрирован, о дате и времени его администрирования, IP-адресе, с которого осуществлялось администрирование, а у компании - интернет-провайдера, предоставляющей услуги подключения к сети «Интернет», сведения об IP-адресе, с которого осуществлялся выход в сеть «Интернет», о времени такого выхода и продолжительности нахождения в сети «Интернет», чем нарушают право на тайну переписки, телефонных переговоров, почтовых, телеграфных и иных сообщений, гарантируемое статьей 23 (ч.2) Конституции РФ. Аргументом в отказе рассмотрения жалобы стала ссылка на ст. 125 Конституции РФ и статьей 3 ФКЗ «О КС РФ» оспариваемые заявителем нормы и их применение в его конкретном деле к компетенции Конституционного суда не относится. Хотя и в ч. 4 ст. 125 Конституции РФ и в п. 3 ФКЗ «О КС РФ» написано что проверка предусмотрена и именно КС РФ проверяет конституционность закона примененного в конкретном деле по жалобам на нарушение конституционных прав и свобод граждан. Также с учетом изложенного и по существу основ Конституции РФ необходимо

дополнить часть 3 статьи 125 Конституции РФ пунктом: «г) между гражданами или их законными представителями и судебными органами».

Использование служебного положения в личных целях. Определение Конституционного Суда РФ от 17.07.1998 года по обращению И.Г. Черновой. Профессиональная деятельность этой гражданки в виде публикаций критических статей о деятельности УВД Волгоградской области стала предметом заведения дела оперативного учета и проведением в отношении нее ОРМ. Оспаривание конституционности положений применяемых в ее отношении закрепленных в статьях 23, 24, 25, 46 Конституции РФ завершилось отказом в рассмотрении. В итоге, КСуд РФ определил прекратить производство по всем частям дела, ссылаясь на нормы закона, требования ФЗ, ФКЗ, утратившие силу положения. Но особые мнения четырех судей КС РФ А.Л.Кононова, Т.Г.Морщаковой, В.И. Олейника, Г.А. Гаджиева, изложены радикально противоположно и аргументированы в пользу заявительницы. Одним из вариантов предотвращения со стороны сотрудников органов неправомочных действий, может стать введение уголовной ответственности, (2, с. 146) за незаконное и безосновательное собирание сведений о частной жизни лица, составляющих его личную или семейную тайну, без его согласия, путем проведения ОРМ и использования этих данных в не правовых рамках. Также возможно установление на законодательном уровне материальной компенсации от государства за фантомные дела оперативного учета и тем более безосновательно возбужденные уголовные дела.

Среди прочих нарушений такие как - недостоверные агентурные сообщения, непреодолимые препятствия для разрешения жалобы в виде уничтожения оперативных материалов на основании ведомственных инструкций, подмена осмотра плавным переходом в обыск, отсутствие четкого регламента среди подразделений на получение решений суда о разрешении, запрете, начале и окончании начатого прослушивания и мн.др.

Но каким бы спорным диапазоном не представлялась процедура контроля и записи переговоров начиная от возбуждения уголовного дела в целях подгонки показателей работы под статистические данные до обеспечения прав личности, отменить такое следственное действие не представляется возможным. Поскольку процедура контроля и записи переговоров значительно повышают раскрываемость преступлений. А это одна из основных задач государства, обязанность правоохранительных органов.

Вместе с тем, наряду с раскрываемостью необходимо обеспечивать права личности при осуществлении контроля и записи переговоров как в российском уголовном судопроизводстве так и имея в виду и международные аспекты проблемы.

По данным сайта МВД России (4) по итогам 10 месяцев 2020 года зарегистрировано на 75,1% больше противоправных деяний, совершенных с использованием высоких технологий, как следствие рост киберпреступности и ухудшение криминогенной ситуации в целом. Технический прогресс, а равно аудио, видео запись переговоров, предоставляют обширные возможности развития негативных явлений в обществе. Также является благодатной почвой развития международного терроризма, который на сегодня принимает угрожающие масштабы для национальной безопасности, ставит перед собой амбициозные планы по завладению целыми государствами. Искоренить терроризм можно, лишь уничтожив его питательную среду, то есть улучшив уровень жизни в экономически депрессивных и социально отсталых регионах, в первую очередь — так считает российский эксперт полковник Владимир Луценко. Аналогичную параллель можно провести и в попытках урегулирования проблемы с обеспечением прав личности при осуществлении контроля и записи переговоров в российском уголовном судопроизводстве. Где питательной средой-требующей искоренения выступает отсутствие правовой скрупулезности в чтении норм закона, правовая безграмотность, процессы происходящие в обществе.

Представляется необходимым для соединения, обработки и применения всех накопленных теоретических и практических ресурсов по вышеизложенной проблеме, кроме выше уже указанных мер, частично разделяя мнение Шарова В.И., (2, с. 180) о развитии действующего законодательства в части СД: контроль и звукозапись переговоров принять отдельный закон содержащий весь спектр процессуальных параметров, с непременным использованием всех наработанных прецедентов. Более того возможно организовать например отдельную федеральную службу связи, взамен разветвленной на сегодня структуре таких организаций и не всегда слажено действующих, где централизовано будут использоваться передовые технологии цифровизации, искусственного интеллекта, приглашены ведущие научные деятели права, криминалистики, IT-специалисты. И будет выработан единый алгоритм работы позволяющий максимально уменьшить ошибки в работе соответственно времени и запросам общества с учетом вопросов справедливости, гуманизации, психологии (7) и нравственности (3). Одним из шагов на пути к реализации изменений в правовой сфере можно считать Государственную автоматизированную систему правовой статистики (ГАС ПС). Введение в работу до 2022 года единой системы электронного документооборота для правоохранительных ведомств, значительно улучшит работу путем обеспечения достоверности, прозрачности и полноты учетных данных о преступлениях и возможности проконтролировать всю хронологию событий-от сообщения о содеянном

преступлении до исполнения судебного решения (постановления), исполнения уголовного наказания и снятия судимости. (2, с.39)

Стратегическая перспектива благополучия общества в условиях глобальных угроз человечеству, перехода к информационному обществу ориентирует направление государства в сфере прав человека на решение социоприродных задач. С учетом этого, роль государства-как гаранта Конституции РФ, в аспекте правочеловеческой защиты звучит много масштабнее, и оно приобретает облик «экогуманистического государства, соответствующего эпохе ноосферы». (1)

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Крайнова А.Н.
студент 2 курса
Тольяттинский государственный университет
Россия, Тольятти
Чадина И.А.
студент 2 курса
Тольяттинский государственный университет
Россия, Тольятти
Манукян Г.А.
студент 2 курса
Тольяттинский государственный университет
Россия, Тольятти
Дульцев Д.О.
студент 2 курса
Тольяттинский государственный университет
Россия, Тольятти
научный руководитель: Сярдова О.М., канд. экон. наук
Тольяттинский государственный университет
Россия, Тольятти

СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ МЕТОДЫ ОЦЕНКИ ПОСТАВЩИКОВ

Аннотация: В статье рассмотрены современные методы оценки поставщиков. Представлены примеры их использования на производстве. А также представлены достоинства и недостатки каждого метода. Рассмотренные методы позволяют выбрать надёжных поставщиков и могут применяться в любой сфере бизнеса.

Ключевые слова: методы оценки поставщиков, производство, критерий, анализ, качество.

Kraynova A. N.
2nd year student
Tolyatti State University
Russia, Tolyatti
Chadina I. A.
2nd year student
Tolyatti State University
Russia, Tolyatti
Manukyan G. A.
2nd year student
Tolyatti State University
Russia, Tolyatti

Dultsev D. O.
2nd year student
Tolyatti State University
Russia, Tolyatti
Research supervisor: Syardova O. M., Ph. D. in Economics
Tolyatti State University
Russia, Tolyatti

MODERN METHODS FOR EVALUATING SUPPLIERS

Annotation: The article discusses modern methods for evaluating suppliers. Examples of their use in production are presented. The advantages and disadvantages of each method are also presented. These methods allow you to choose reliable suppliers and can be used in any business area.

Key words: methods for evaluating suppliers, production, criteria, analysis, quality.

Одной из важнейших проблем при производстве продукции на предприятии является грамотное обеспечение качественным сырьём. Даже если вы сами производите сырьё, то вам все равно поставляют водоснабжение, электроэнергию, инструменты и многое другое. А такие поставщики есть у каждого производителя.

На сегодняшний день на рынке существует большое количество предложений одинаковых товаров. И при их выборе нужно учитывать важные критерии, на основах которых можно построить правильную систему выбора и оценки поставщиков. Под этими критериями подразумеваем качество обслуживания, качество поставляемой продукции, надежность поставщика, цена продукции, сроки поставки и другие.

Самым главным и важным критерием служит надежность поставщика, так как он значительней остальных влияет непосредственно на сам бизнес, а также возможность выполнения собственных обязательств перед покупателями, для которых поставщиком уже являетесь вы.

Многие известные компании, которые носят мировое имя, готовы переплатить за надежного поставщика, чтобы не потерять свою репутацию. Поэтому они прибегают количественным и качественным оценкам соответствия, это носит название процесс оценки поставщиков.

Важно оценивать поставщика не только для прикрытия, но также как и важный инструмент выбора долгосрочных отношений, которые будут заинтересованы в развитии вашего и своего бизнеса. Для этого необходимо использовать известные и современные методы оценки поставщиков не меньше, чем сами критерии оценки.

Поэтому в данной работе мы рассмотрим наиболее востребованные и распространенные методы оценки поставщиков [1].

1. Метод рейтинговых оценок

Суть метода заключается в выборе основных критерий оценки поставщиков, затем топ-менеджер отдела по управлению закупками вместе с экспертами соотносит значимость каждого критерия у каждого поставщика. Далее определяется суммарный рейтинг, по которому делается заключение в пользу наиболее выгодного и надежного поставщика.

Например, предприятию нельзя допускать полное отсутствие товара, и необходимо производить поставки вовремя и не в большом количестве. Тогда на первое место будет поставлен критерий надежности поставщика, но не менее важным будет являть длительность поставки. Значит, эти критерии будут являться наиболее значимыми, в таком случае их оценки должны быть самыми высокими.

Плюсом данного метода является простота его применения, но главный недостаток – человеческий фактор. При проставлении оценок имеется угроза некомпетентности или невнимательности ответственных работников, поэтому делать выбор и оценку поставщиков лучше на основе экономических показателей.

2. Метод оценки затрат или метод миссий

Этот метод заключается в тщательном рассчитывании всех доходов и расходов для каждого возможного варианта или миссии, на которые делится весь исследуемый процесс. Вследствие чего получают данные, благодаря которым сравнивают и выбирают варианты решений. Далее рассчитывают все вероятные доходы, учитывающие логистические риски, и возможные издержки. В итоге выбирают самый выгодный вариант из всего набора, то есть приносящий наибольшую прибыль.

Метод оценки затрат является разновидностью метода рейтинговых оценок, только здесь ранжируется по стоимости. Плюсом данного метода является в возможности определении так называемой «стоимости» выбора поставщика, но главный недостаток – необходимость большого объема информации, а также её анализ по каждому поставщику.

Например, приведём перечень логистических издержек [2], относящихся к закупке товара:

- рекламные издержки,
- поиск возможных поставщиков,
- поиск информации о себестоимости производства аналогичных товаров,
- анализ качественных показателей, затраты на логистику,
- затраты на страхование.

3. Метод категорий предпочтений

Этот метод не требует математических вычислений. Суть его заключается в оценке поставщиков, а также способа его оценки, используя информацию, поступающую со всех подразделений фирмы.

Этот метод предполагает использование разнообразного и обширного количества информации из различных независимых источников. Неформальная оценка поставщика работниками фирмы позволяет рассмотреть каждый фактор и выявить для себя ключевой. После анализа поступившей информации сделать выбор в пользу наиболее подходящего поставщика.

Например, рассматривая некоторые отделы фирмы, можно сделать вывод о сроках поставки закупаемых ресурсов, благодаря отчёту диспетчерской, а инженерные службы позволяют оценить качество предоставляемой продукции, об удобстве использования этих ресурсов узнаем от производственных отделов и так далее.

Достоинство этого метода заключается в простоте его использования, а также возможность практически проверить действительность тех или иных качеств поставщиков. Недостатком является невысокая надежность рассматриваемого мнения, так как оно может быть подвержено влиянию.

4. Метод доминирующих характеристик

Суть этого метода заключается в выборе основного критерия, на который будет акцентирован весь анализ. Для этого понадобится определить наиболее важный параметр, от которого будет в наибольшей степени зависеть всё производство товара. Таким критерием может быть: график поставок, наилучшее качество, низкая качество, внушающее доверие и так далее.

Положительным фактором этого метода является простота его использования, а недостаток заключается в игнорировании остальных параметров, которые не меньшим образом могут влиять на производство.

На основе представленных методов оценки качества поставщиков можно обеспечить производства товара качественным сырьём. В современном мире выбор поставщиков не ограничивается одним методом, для безошибочного анализа стоит применять сразу несколько методов.

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Крайнова А.Н.
студент 2 курса
Тольяттинский государственный университет
Россия, Тольятти
Чадина И.А.
студент 2 курса
Тольяттинский государственный университет
Россия, Тольятти
Манукян Г.А.
студент 2 курса
Тольяттинский государственный университет
Россия, Тольятти
Дульцев Д.О.
студент 2 курса
Тольяттинский государственный университет
Россия, Тольятти
научный руководитель: Сярдова О.М., канд. экон. наук
Тольяттинский государственный университет
Россия, Тольятти

СПОСОБ СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЯ ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСКОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ ПОСРЕДСТВОМ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ КАЧЕСТВОМ УСЛУГ

Аннотация: В статье рассмотрены современные методы управления качеством услуг в предпринимательстве. Представлены факторы, которые определяют восприятие потребителя. Приводятся примеры использования данных методов. Рассмотренные методы позволяют улучшить качество предоставляемых услуг и могут применяться в любом виде деятельности.

Ключевые слова: методы управления качеством, предпринимательство, услуга, анализ, качество, фактор.

Kraynova A. N.
2nd year student
Tolyatti State University
Russia, Tolyatti
Chadina I. A.
2nd year student
Tolyatti State University
Russia, Tolyatti

Manukyan G. A.
2nd year student
Tolyatti State University
Russia, Tolyatti
Dultsev D. O.
2nd year student
Tolyatti State University
Russia, Tolyatti
Research supervisor: Syardova O. M., Ph. D. in Economics
Tolyatti State University
Russia, Tolyatti

A WAY TO IMPROVE BUSINESS ACTIVITIES BY MANAGING THE QUALITY OF SERVICES

Annotation: The article considers modern methods of service quality management in entrepreneurship. The factors that determine the consumer's perception are presented. Examples of using these methods are given. The considered methods can improve the quality of services provided and can be used in any type of activity.

Key words: quality management methods, entrepreneurship, service, analysis, quality, factor.

В большинстве случаев понятие «управление качеством» привязывают только к крупномасштабному промышленному производству, и оставляют без внимания нарастающую популярность сферы предпринимательства. Хотя современное общество только и делает, что изучает востребованный спрос предполагаемых покупателей, чтобы найти возможность работать на себя или быть самозанятым, ощущая свободу действий. Но любая сфера деятельности не может обходиться без управления качеством, так как для создания высококачественной и инновационной услуги требуется грамотное создание диаграммы процесса взаимодействия продавца и покупателя.

Услуга – неосязаемый и неотделимый от своего источника продукт труда, который не может сохраняться отдельно от процесса предоставления. Она может существовать только в самом процессе её производства и в то же время использоваться человеком или вещью, поэтому для управления качеством услуги применяются другие методы его совершенствования, нежели к производству продукта, а также образуются другие факторы, определяющие восприятие потребителей.

Этими факторами является:

- коммуникация: фирма предоставляет информацию об услуге на понятном для потребителя языке;

- компетентность: персонал имеет требуемые знания и навыки для предоставления услуги;
- доступность: контакт с персоналом должен быть лёгким и приятным;
- надежность: стабильно работающая фирма с требуемым уровнем качества, которая всегда выполняет эти обязательства;
- понимание: фирма понимает специфические качества потребителя и приспосабливается к ним;
- безопасность: потребитель защищен от материального, финансового и морального риска;
- обходительность: внимание, уважительность и доброжелательность персонала.

Для успешного предпринимательства в сфере услуг пользуются современными методами управления качеством услуг, такие как:

1. Метод диаграммного проектирования

Этот метод предложил американский консультант по маркетингу услуг и практик Л. Шостак. По его мнению, визуальное представление всего процесса оказания услуг и последовательных задача является успешным управлением услугами.

Согласно этому методу, прежде всего, следует различить «полосу видимости» выполняемых задач в процессе оказания услуг для потребителей. На невидимой части диаграммы размещают задачи, которые решают в процессе производства услуг. А на видимой части располагают и анализируют этапы процесса оказания услуг. На диаграмме элементы располагаются таким образом из-за того, что задачи взаимозаменяемы, а процессы изменяемы, взаимосвязаны и поддаются контролю [1].

Действие метода модно наблюдать на примере разработанных процессов обслуживания посетителей в ресторане. Большинство скрывают приготовление блюд на кухне, скрывая сложности производственного процесса и находясь за линией видимости, а другие считают, что процесс производства пищи должен находиться в зоне видимости и подчёркивать производство из свежих продуктов.

2. Метод точек соприкосновения

Метод соприкосновения точек подразумевает собой процесс взаимодействия между потребителем и персоналом в момент потребления услуги. Его суть достаточно проста, для этого следует зафиксировать и перечислить моменты контакта персонала с потребителем. Далее специалист на основе проведенного анализа увеличивает или сокращает количество этих точек, даёт указания по манере поведения и выполняемым задачам, а также количество времени, которое нужно потратить на выполнение задач в процессе соприкосновения [2].

С помощью этого метода можно смоделировать качество процесса обслуживания и для каждой точки разработать набор критериев качества обслуживания. Также он хорошо подходит для реализации новых услуг и в принципе подходит всем отраслям бизнеса.

3. Метод потребительского сценария или потребительский протокол

Технология этого метода весьма проста, менеджер помимо задач и этапов процесса обслуживания, которые он проектирует сам, просит выполнить эту задачу выполнить потребителям.

Потребители составляют сценарий и полностью описывают процесс обслуживания, который составляется в форме протокола. Затем они дают оценку существующему процессу обслуживания и дают рекомендации по его усовершенствованию.

На основе этого протокола можно выявить сильные и слабые стороны предоставления услуг и разработать новый сценарий обслуживания или идеи услуг.

Все перечисленные методы строятся на одной и той же логической основе. Все они делают процесс обслуживания наиболее видимым для потребителей, используя разные подходы. Видимая часть этого процесса позволяет провести маркетинговый анализ всех задач, которые лежат в основе этого процесса, и сам процесс обслуживания. Такой анализ позволяет с легкостью разработать новые виды услуг и обеспечить реорганизацию или модификацию, совершенствование качества процесса обслуживания. Поэтому современные компании независимо от их размера и рода деятельности должны обязательным образом использовать методы и инструменты управления качеством, чтобы совершенствовать системы качества, соответствующие целям экономического развития.

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Кубарь М.А., кандидат экономических наук
доцент кафедры экономики, философии и
социальных дисциплин
ФГБОУ ВО «Донской государственный аграрный университет»
Россия, п. Персиановский

ПАТЕНТНАЯ СИСТЕМА НАЛОГООБЛОЖЕНИЯ: ОСНОВНЫЕ ПОЛОЖЕНИЯ В 2021 ГОДУ

Аннотация: в статье рассматриваются основные положения применения патентной системы налогообложения в России, в связи с изменениями в законодательстве.

Ключевые слова: патентная система налогообложения, индивидуальный предприниматель, деятельность.

Kubar M. A., candidate of economic sciences
associate Professor of Economics, philosophy and social Sciences
Of the "don state agrarian University"
Russia, p. Persianovski

THE PATENT SYSTEM OF TAXATION: MAIN PROVISIONS IN 2021

Abstract: the article discusses the main provisions of the application of the patent tax system in Russia, in connection with changes in legislation.

Keywords: patent taxation system, individual entrepreneur, activity.

В настоящее время индивидуальный предприниматель согласно законодательству вправе самостоятельно выбрать подходящий для его деятельности вид налогообложения. Это может быть общая, упрощенная или патентная система обложения доходов ИП. При этом законодательство не препятствует переходу с одного вида налогообложения на другой при условии уведомления налоговых органов. Каждая из существующих систем призвана обеспечить комфортные условия для осуществления деятельности индивидуальных предпринимателей, которых в России с каждым годом становится все больше.

С 1 января 2021 года прекращает действовать режим налогообложения ЕНВД, и для индивидуальных предпринимателей, применяющих этот режим в 2020 году, создаются привлекательные условия патентной системы налогообложения (ПСН) для работы в 2021 году.

Патенты можно будет получать на любые виды деятельности, которые будут установлены законом субъекта Федерации. Исключение составят только виды деятельности, прямо указанные в Налоговом кодексе:

- виды деятельности, осуществляемые в рамках договора простого товарищества (договора о совместной деятельности) или договора доверительного управления имуществом (это есть и сейчас);
- деятельность по производству подакцизных товаров, а также по добыче и реализации полезных ископаемых;
- розничная торговля, осуществляемая через объекты стационарной торговой сети с площадью торгового зала более 150 квадратных метров (сейчас ограничение 50 квадратных метров);
- услуги общественного питания, оказываемых через объекты организации общественного питания с площадью зала обслуживания посетителей более 150 квадратных метров (сейчас ограничение 50 квадратных метров);
- оптовая торговля, а также торговля, осуществляемая по договорам поставки;
- услуги по перевозке грузов и пассажиров индивидуальными предпринимателями, имеющими на праве собственности или ином праве (пользования, владения и (или) распоряжения) более 20 автотранспортных средств, предназначенных для оказания таких услуг (сейчас такого ограничения нет);
- деятельность по совершению сделок с ценными бумагами и (или) производными финансовыми инструментами, а также по оказанию кредитных и иных финансовых услуг.

Необходимо отметить, что индивидуальным предпринимателям, применяя ПСН, можно будет заниматься почти любыми видами деятельности с небольшими ограничениями. В 2021 году региональные органы власти не обязаны вводить у себя ПСН для всех видов деятельности, кроме прямо запрещённых. Они могут не вводить ПСН по отношению к отдельным видам деятельности.

Несмотря на то, что перечень видов разрешённой при ПСН деятельности в 2021 году не обязателен, в Налоговом кодексе он остался, был отредактирован и расширен, теперь в нём не 63, а 80 пунктов. Но, повторим, этот перечень не закрытый, по всем этим видам деятельности можно применять ПСН «в частности». То есть можно применять ПСН и при любых других видах деятельности, не указанных в этом перечне, но не входящих в перечень запрещённых [2].

Главное же изменение, которого давно ждали предприниматели — возможность уменьшать стоимость патента за уплаченные страховые взносы за себя и за работников. И не только на взносы, но и на уплаченные за работников пособия по временной нетрудоспособности

(в части, которая платится за счет работодателя). Правила по такому уменьшению будут такими же, как и при ЕНВД — ИП без работников смогут уменьшать стоимость патентов вплоть до нуля, а ИП с работниками только на 50%.

Если в календарном году у ИП будет несколько патентов, то уменьшить можно будет не только один из них. Если сумма уплаченных взносов и пособий превысит стоимость одного патента, остаток, который «не влез» в этот патент, можно будет учесть по другому патенту. Но только в рамках того календарного года, в котором уплачены взносы (другой год остаток страховых взносов не перенести) [1].

Главное преимущество работы на патенте: стоимость патента не зависит от фактического дохода. Если реальный заработок будет намного больше потенциального, то работать в этом режиме выгодно.

Таким образом, проанализировав основные аспекты патентной системы налогообложения можно сделать вывод, что для индивидуальных предпринимателей, применяющих в настоящее время ЕНВД, открываются неплохие перспективы, но, только в том случае, когда региональные органы власти пойдут им навстречу и установят выгодные условия применения в регионе патентной системы налогообложения.

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Курбанов Ш.Ш.
ассистент
Бухарский филиал ТИИИМСХ

ПОТЕНЦИАЛЬНЫХ СМЕШАННЫХ ТОКОВ ОСНОВНЫЕ УРАВНЕНИЯ ДЛЯ ИДЕАЛЬНЫХ ЖИДКОСТЕЙ

Аннотация: Рассматривается струйное течение многокомпонентной смеси, состоящей из смеси идеальных жидкостей или газов в модели взаимопроникающих жидкостей, при выполнение условии баротропии. Для существования потенциала внешних сил вдоль линии тока и вихревой линии получается интеграл Бернулли и Коши-Лагранжа для смеси жидкости. Уравнение количества движения и неразрывности смеси идеальных жидкостей приводится к аналитическим функциям.

Ключевое слово: Идеальных жидкостей, смеси, коэффициент взаимодействия, количество фазового превращения, скорость, концентрация.

Kurbanov Sh.Sh.
assistant
of the Bukhara branch of TIQXMMI

OF POTENTIAL MIXED CURRENTS BASIC EQUATIONS FOR IDEAL LIQUIDS

Annotation: We consider the jet flow of a multicomponent mixture consisting of a mixture of ideal liquids or gases in the model of interpenetrating liquids, subject to the barotropy condition. For the existence of the potential of external forces along the streamline and the vortex line, the Bernoulli and Cauchy-Lagrange integral for a mixture of liquid is obtained. The equation of momentum and continuity of a mixture of ideal liquids is reduced to analytical functions.

Keywords: Ideal liquids, mixtures, interaction coefficient, amount of phase transformation, speed, concentration.

Рассмотрим струйное течение многокомпонентной смеси, состоящей из смеси идеальных жидкостей или газов в модели взаимопроникающих жидкостей Х.А.Рахматулина.

Уравнение количества движения и неразрывности смеси идеальных жидкостей запишется в виде [3].

$$\rho_n \frac{d^{(n)}V_n}{dt} = -\frac{\rho_n}{\rho_{ni}} gradp - \rho_n F_n + K\sum_{S=1}^{m}(\vec{V}_S - \vec{V}_n), \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial \rho_n}{\partial t} + div\vec{V}_n = \sum_{S=1}^{m} I_{Sn}, \qquad S \neq n(S, n = 1, m), \quad (2)$$

где K - коэффициент взаимодействия; I_{Sn} - количество фазового превращения. Здесь ρ_n - приведённая плотность; ρ_{ni} - истинная плотность; V_n - скорость n-й фазы жидкой смеси, где :

$$\frac{d^{(n)}\vec{V}_n}{dt} = \frac{\partial \vec{V}_n}{\partial t} + (\vec{V}_n, \vec{\nabla})\vec{V}_n$$

В дальнейшем предположим, что фазовые превращения отсутствуют, тогда I_{Sn}=0 и уравнения (2.) примет вид:

$$\frac{\partial \rho_n}{\partial t} = -div(\rho_n \vec{V}_n) \quad (3)$$

Суммируя уравнения (3) по n, получим уравнение неразрывности для смеси:

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + div\left(\vec{V}.\rho\right) = 0, \quad (4)$$

где $\rho = \sum_{n=1}^{m} \rho_n$, $\rho V = \sum_{n=1}^{m} \rho_n V_n$ - средние величины плотности и скорости в области смеси $c_n = \frac{\rho_n}{\rho}$ объемная концентрация n-й фазы смеси. Произведём осреднение по массе, умножая на ρ_n в уравнении (1), для этого суммируем эту систему уравнений по n:

$$\sum_{n-1}^{m} \rho_n \frac{d^{(n)}\vec{V}_n}{dt} = -gradp + \sum_{n-1}^{m} \rho_n \vec{F}_n . \quad (5)$$

Введем в рассмотрение осредненную силу F по массе, вычисляемую из формулы $\rho F = \sum_{n=1}^{m} \rho_n F_n$. Тогда можно написать:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{m} \rho_n \frac{d^{(n)}\vec{V}_n}{dt} = -gradp + \rho\vec{F} . \quad (6)$$

Вычислим изменение количества движения смеси единичного объема $\vec{K} = \rho\vec{V}$, так как

$$\frac{d^{(n)}(\rho_n \vec{V}_n)}{dt} = \rho_n \frac{d^{(n)}\vec{V}_n}{dt} + \vec{V}_n \frac{d^{(n)}\rho_n}{dt} .$$

Откуда:
$$\frac{d(\rho\vec{V})}{dt} = \sum_{n=1}^{m} \vec{V}_n \frac{d^{(n)}\rho_n}{dt} + \sum_{n=1}^{m} \rho_n \frac{d^{(n)}\vec{V}_n}{dt}$$

Учитывая равенство (6)и уравнение неразрывности:

$$\frac{d\vec{K}}{dt} = \rho\vec{F} + \sum_{n=1}^{m} \vec{V}_n \frac{d^{(n)}\rho_n}{dt} - gradp = \rho\vec{F} - gradp - \sum_{n=1}^{m} \vec{V}_n \rho_n div\vec{V}_n \quad (7)$$

Введём в рассмотрение относительную среднюю скорость распространения *n*-ой компоненты в смеси:

$$\vec{V}_n^* = \vec{V} - \vec{V}_n \text{ откуда получим } \overline{V}_n = \overline{V} - \overline{V}_n^*$$

Умножая её на ρ и суммируя, находим[6,8]:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{m} \rho_n \vec{V}_n = \sum_{n=1}^{m} \rho_n \vec{V} - \sum_{n=1}^{m} \rho_n \vec{V}_n^*$$

откуда

$$\rho\vec{V} = \rho\vec{V} - \sum_{n=1}^{m} \rho_n \vec{V}_n^*,$$

так что

$$\sum_{n=1}^{m} \rho_n \overline{V}_n^* = 0 \qquad (8)$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{m} \frac{d^{(m)}\rho_n^k}{dt} + \sum_{n=1}^{m} \rho_n div\overline{V}_n = 0 \quad \text{или} \quad \frac{d\rho}{dt} + \sum_{n=1}^{m} \rho_n div(\overline{V} - \overline{V}_n^*) = 0$$

Откуда получим:

$$\frac{d\rho}{dt} + \rho div\overline{V} - \sum_{n=1}^{m} \rho_n div\overline{V}_n^* = 0$$

Учитывая равенство (4) получим:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{m} \rho_n div\overline{V}_n^* = 0 \qquad (9)$$

Теперь получим выражение:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{m} \overline{V}_n \frac{d^{(n)}\rho_n}{dt} = -\sum_{n=1}^{m} \rho_n \overline{V}_n = -\sum_{n=1}^{m} \rho_n (\overline{V} - \overline{V}_n^*) div(\overline{V} - \overline{V}_n^*) =$$

$$= -\sum \rho_n \overline{V} div\overline{V} + \sum \rho_n \overline{V} div\overline{V}_n^* + \sum \rho_n \overline{V}_n div\overline{V} - \sum_{n=1}^{m} \rho_n \overline{V}_n^* div\overline{V}_n^* =$$

Учитывая равенства (8) и (9)

$$\sum_{n=1}^{m} \overline{V}_n \frac{d^{(n)}\rho_n}{dt} = -\rho\overline{V} div\overline{V} - \sum_{n=1}^{m} \rho_n \overline{V}_n^* div\overline{V}_n^* \qquad (10)$$

Учитывая формулу для средней скорости и плотности среды и формулы (10) можно написать уравнение движения для смеси:

$$\rho \frac{d\overline{V}}{dt} = \rho\overline{F} - gradp + div\left[\sum_{n=1}^{m} \rho_n \overline{V}_n^* \overline{V}_n^*\right],$$

где:

$$div(\sum_{n=1}^{m} \rho_n \overline{V}^* \overline{V}_n^*) = \sum_{n=1}^{m} \rho_n \overline{V}_n^* div\overline{V}_n^*$$

Нетрудно вычислить величину $\sum_{n=1}^{m} \rho_n \overline{V}_n^* \overline{V}^*$:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{m} \rho_n \overline{V}^{*2} = \sum_{n=1}^{m} \rho_n \left(\overline{V}_n - \overline{V}\right)^2 = \frac{\rho}{2} \sum_{s,n=1}^{m} c_s c_n \overline{V}_{Sn}^2$$

Здесь $\overline{V}_{Sn} = \overline{V}_S - \overline{V}_n$, $c_S = \frac{\rho_S}{\rho}$

Но, как известно:

$$div\sum_{n=1}^{m}\rho_n\overline{V}_n^*\overline{V}^* = grad\sum_{n=1}^{m}\rho_n\overline{V}_n^{*2} = grad\left[\frac{\rho}{2}\sum_{n,S=1}^{m}c_S c_n V_{Sn}^2\right]$$

так, что уравнение движение смеси примет вид:

$$\frac{d\vec{V}}{dt} + grad\frac{V^2}{2} + 2\left[\overline{\omega},\overline{V}\right] = -\frac{1}{\rho}gradp + \vec{F} - \frac{1}{\rho}grad(\rho D), \qquad (11)$$

Здесь $$D = \frac{1}{2}\sum_{S,n=1}^{m}c_S c_n V_{Sn}^2 .$$

Если смесь несжимаема, то $\rho = const$ (хотя ρ_n может быть не постоянной). Тогда если предположить, что отсутствует вихрь в смеси, существует потенциал внешних сил и условия баротропии, то получим интеграл Лагранжа-Коши для смеси [3,4].

$$\frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial t} + \frac{V^2}{2} + \frac{P}{\rho} + U + D = c(t)$$

Так как приведенная плотность связана с истинной плотностью по формуле $\rho_n = \overset{\circ}{\rho}_{ni}\cdot f_n$ и учитывая, что $\rho = \sum_{n=1}^{m}\rho_n$, $\sum_{n=1}^{m}c_k = 1$, $\sum_{k=1}^{m}f_k = 1$, получаем, что

$$c_k = \frac{\rho_k \cdot f_k}{\sum_{n=1}^{m} f_n\rho_{ni}}, \qquad (12)$$

Так что интеграл Лагранжа-Коши можем написать в виде

$$\frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial t} + \frac{V^2}{2} + \frac{P}{\rho} + U + \frac{1}{2}\sum_{S,n=1}^{m}\frac{\overset{\circ}{\rho}_{Si}\overset{\circ}{\rho}_{ni}f_S f_n}{\sum_{n=1}^{m}(\overset{\circ}{\rho}_{ni}f_n)^2}(V_S - V_n)^2 = c(t) \qquad (13)$$

При выводе интеграла Лагранжа-Коши, можно учитывать также переменность приведенных плотностей и концентрации, которые могут быть переменными, если течение смеси установившееся, тогда из равенства (12) получим интеграл Бернулли:

$$\frac{V^2}{2} + \frac{P}{\rho} + U + \frac{1}{2}\sum_{S,n=1}^{m}\frac{\overset{\circ}{\rho}_{Si}\overset{\circ}{\rho}_{ni}f_S f_n}{\sum_{n=1}^{m}(\overset{\circ}{\rho}_{ni}f_n)^2}(V_S - V_n)^2 = const \qquad (14)$$

Если течение стационарное, то уравнение (11) запишется в виде:

$$grad\left[\frac{V^2}{2} + \frac{P}{\rho} + U\right] + \frac{1}{\rho}gradD + 2\left[\overline{\omega},\overline{V}\right] = 0$$

Умножив скалярно это уравнение на векторы $\overline{\omega}$ и $\overline{V}$, последовательно получим, что:

$$\left(grad\left[\frac{V^2}{2} + \frac{P}{\rho} + U + D^*\right],\overline{V}\right) = 0,$$

(15)

$$\left(grad\left[\frac{V^2}{2} + \frac{P}{\rho} + U + D^* \right], \overline{\omega} \right) = 0$$

Таким образом, при стационарном течении и условие баротропии, для существования потенциала внешних сил вдоль линии тока и вихревой линии получаем интеграл Бернулли для смеси в целом:

$$\frac{V^2}{2} + \frac{P}{\rho} + U + D^* = C_1, \qquad (16)$$

вдоль L_v, L_ω.

Здесь $D^* = \int \frac{d(\rho D)}{\rho}$, где L_v и L_w - линия тока и вихревая линия.

Пусть приведенные плотности и концентрация смеси постоянны - $\rho_n = const$ и $f_{ni} = const$, тогда из уравнения движения (1) и неразрывности (3) получаем:

$$\rho_n \frac{d^{(n)}\overline{V}^*_n}{dt} + \rho_n grad\frac{V_n^2}{2} + 2\rho_n\left[\overline{\omega}_n \cdot \overline{V}_n\right] = -\frac{\rho_n}{\rho_{ni}} gradp + \rho_n \overline{F}_n + K\left(\overline{V}_S - \overline{V}_n\right) \qquad (17)$$

Последнее уравнение примет вид:

$$div\overline{V}_n = 0 \qquad (18)$$

Рассмотрим плоское $(k=0)$ или осесимметричное течение $(k=1)$ для которого уравнение неразрывности при $\rho_n = const$ в виде идеальной смеси жидкостей

$$\frac{\partial\left(r^k \overline{u}_n\right)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial\left(r^k \overline{v}_n\right)}{\partial r} = 0 \qquad (19)$$

Здесь x - ось симметрии; u_n, v_n - осевая и радиальная скорости n-ой фазы жидкой частицы.

Если рассмотрим потенциальное течение смеси, то существует потенциал скоростей, $\varphi_n(x,r)$ $\overline{V}_n = grad\varphi_n$.

Откуда: $u_n = \frac{\partial\varphi_n}{\partial x}, \quad V_n = \frac{\partial\varphi_n}{\partial r}$. (20)

Введем функцию $\psi_n(x,r)$ следующим образом:

$$u_n = \frac{1}{f_n r^k} \cdot \frac{\partial\psi_n}{\partial r}, V_n = \frac{-1}{f_n r^k} \cdot \frac{\partial\psi_n}{\partial x} \quad . \qquad (21)$$

Тогда (21) удовлетворяет уравнению неразрывности (18), а (20) – условию потенциальности течения.

Из уравнений (20) и (21) получаем, что функции $\varphi_n(x,r)$ и $\psi_n(x,r)$ взаимосвязаны формулой

$$\frac{\partial \varphi_n}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{P_n^*} \cdot \frac{\partial \psi_n}{\partial r}, \quad \frac{\partial \varphi_n}{\partial r} = -\frac{1}{P_n^*} \cdot \frac{\partial \psi_n}{\partial x}, \tag{22}$$

где: $p^* = r^k f_n(x,r)$.

Если ввести комплексную функцию $W_n(z,\bar{z}) = \varphi_n(x,r) + i\psi_n(x,r)$ и комплексную переменную $z = x + ir$, то функция w (z, $\bar{z}$) будет p_n^* - аналитической функцией в области течения G_z [1,2].

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Кучкарова М.М.
преподаватель
Ферганский государственный университет

ОСНОВНЫЕ ПРИНЦИПЫ УРБОЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКО ТЕРРИТОРИАЛЬНОЕ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ГРАДОСТРОИТЕЛЬСТВА

Аннотация: В статье изучены и характеризованы основные принципқ территориальной организации градостроительства на урбоэкологической основе.

Ключевые слова: принципы, урбоэкология, урбонизация, дизайн ландшафта, городская архитектура, иерархические системы, буферные зоны.

Kuchkarova M.M.
teacher
Fergana State University

BASIC PRINCIPLES OF THE URBOECOLOGICAL TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION OF URBAN PLANNING

Abstract: In the article the main principles of the territorial organization of urban planning on an urban – ecological basis are studied and characterized.

Keywords: principles, urboecology, urbanization, landscape design, urban architecture, hierarchical systems, buffer zones.

Современный урбанизованные город представляет собой сплошную динамическую структуру, состоящую из соподчинённых друг- другу субструктур, которыми является жилые районы, общественные центры, промышленность и природная среда. Все элементы современного города взаимосвязаны и оказывает влияние друг на друга.

Сложившейся экологические нагрузки урбанизированных городов стали фактором, во многом лимитирующим качеством городской среды [1]. Экологический принципы в градостроительстве определяется качеством природной среды и соответственности их организации городской среды.

Экологические равновесия в урбонизованных городов зависят от нескольких природных и социальных факторов(климат, рельеф, наличие водных объектов, плотьность населения, наличие социально-экономических инфраструктур).

Ускороние процессов урбанизации и, как следствие, бурный рост городов и урбоэкологических систем позволяет говорить о глобальном влиянии человека на преобразование земной поверхности.

Исследование урбоэкологического ландшафта современных городов, как сложной иерархической системы, состоящей из многочисленных элементов, можно вести в том случае, если сложную систему разбить на ряд более простых структур и выделит наиболее универсальным свойствам. По универсальным свойством в пределах современных урбоэкологических городах выделяется следующие уровни иерархи:

- макроуровень: городская агломерация, урбанизированый район, территориально – индустриальный комплекс;
- мезоуровень: селитебный ландшафт, индустриальный ландшафт, агроландшафт ;
- микроуровень: двор, спаортивная площадка, пешеходная зона.

Искуственная и естественная часть урбоэкологического города характеризуется наличием прямых и обратных связай междууровнями, компонентами, таких, например, связь между климатом и планировочной структурой города, между рельефом и объемно-пространственной композицией.

Урбанизиванный город представляет собой соединение двух сторон простанства – внешней, объективной, географической, природной, независяшей от человека, и внутренней, рукотворной, созданной человеком архитектурной, организованной по законам не только целесообразности, но и красоты. Однако взаимодействие природной и исскуственной среды все чаще приобретает форму нарастающего давления городской застройки на окружающий ландшафт.

Экологическое равновесие в урбанизированных городских ландшафтах во многом зависит плотностями городских населений, размещениями промышленных и социальных объектов и городского транспорта.

Критическая граница численности населения по экологическому критерию во многом зависит от санитарно – гигиенических условий, размещением жилых кварталов и рекреационно – оздоровительных территорий.

В разных странах мира по определенно критической границы по плотности населения городов не имеется единая схема экологической равновесии. Например, в Германии критическая граница по плотности населения на 1 км^2 приходится от 100 до 1500 человек. Из общей площади города для промышленных зон и селитебных территорий транспортных коммуникаций выделяется 28% от общего территории города, для сельского хозяйства и рекреации 42%, для акваторий, лесов и других земель отводиться 30% площади. По мнению американских

ученых по градостроительства и урбанизации, урбанизированные площади, сельскохозяйственные и открытые площади должны быть по отношении 1: 1:1, и для каждого городского жителя экологическая норма площадей должны составляет в размере 3 га. В Польше по урбоэкологическим принципам плотности населения по ядрам городских агломераций могут достичь до 3000 – 5000 человек, а для агломерации от 800 до 2000 человек, для урбанизированных районов на 1 км^2 300 - 1000 человек.

В градостроительном проектировании предлагается следующая классификация экологических факторов: - абиотические факторы, связанные с объектами и проявлениями неживой природы: особенности рельефа, климата, состояние воды, воздуха, почв;- биотические факторы связанны с функцированием живых организмов;

- антропогенные, возникшие в результате деятельности человека, в том числе факторы зрительного восприятия (видео экология).

Город является урбанизованным ареалом проживания. Степень экологичности этого ареала зависит от того, какие субсистемы доминируют; природные или антропогенные. Принципиальная схема ландшафтного подхода заключается в изучении природного и антропогенного ландшафта как сложной геосистемы, состоящей из комплекса различных компонентов , формирующих планировочных структуру и свойства природных и городских ландшафтов раскрывается с использованием функционального, историко –генетического, морфотипного, геоэкологического и визуального методов исследования.

Главным аспектами компенсации в условиях урбанизированных территорий является сохранение и развитие системы, целостных комплексов озелененных ландшафтов, определение их величины и связанности, а также эколого-градостроительных функций, обеспечивающих экологическую компенсацию города.

От того, на каком уровне выполняется природное - экологическая функция городского ландшафта, зависит физическое и нравственное здоровье людей. Высокое экологическое качества городского ландшафта – одно из непременных условий его существования.

В то же время структурные элементы городского ландшафта призваны выделить и акцентировать наиболее важные объекты городской среды, служить ориентирами, определять иерархию городских пространственных зон, отделяя главное от второстепенного.

Городской ландшафт как искусственная среда обитания, призван удовлетворять многочисленные, все более усложняющиеся потребности людей. Для оптимального решения этой задачи и в соответствии с требованиями предъявляемыми к городской среде, он должен выполнять следующие основные функции в соответствии с эталонными нормами:

. социально-градостроительные;

. транспортно-коммуникационные;
. художественно-эстетические;
. психологические;
. природно-экологические;
. обеспечение в своей среде безопасности и ориентации.

Каждую из функции городского ландшафта можно охарактеризовать следующим образом. Социально- градостроительные функция городского ландшафта заключается, прежде всего в необходимости удовлетворять потребности людей, исходя из осознания местного образа жизни, обычаев и традиций возрастных, национальных и групповых предпочтений, для этогов основу принимаемых градостроительных решений, должны быть положены социологические исследования.

Транспортно-коммуникационная функция городского ландшафта состоит в обеспечении кратчайших, удобных, безопасных, экологически чистых связей как внутри однородного ландшафта, так и в общей структуре города.

Создание гармоничной, обладающей высокими художественно-эстетическими качествами среде – наиболее древняя потребность человека, прослеживаемая на протяжении всей истории общества.

Человек как существо биосоциальное, обладает конкретными психофизиологическими свойствами. Поэтому, городской ландшафт должен максимально соответствовать этим свойствам, а разработка градостроительных концепций и моделей вестись с учетом достижений новой науки-экологии человека.

От того, на каком уровне выполняется природно-экологическая функция городского ландшафта, зависит физическое и нравственное здоровые людей. Высокие экологические качества городского ландшафта- одно из непременных условии его существования.

Функция обеспечения безопасности жизни людей и возможности быстро и свободно ориентироваться в городском ландшафте, относится к тем функциям, которые были осознаны специалистами относительно недавно, что не делает эту проблему менее актуальной.

При условии выполнения городским ландшафтом своих основных функций, качество искусственно созданной среды обитания человека, в основном, будет обеспечено [2].

Заключение.

Современный город рассматривается как феномен геоэкологической среды нового типа, в котором техногенное и природное эволюционируют и создают целостную геотехническую систему, с неразрывной сетью прямых и обратных связей между техникой и природной человеком. Для гармонично развития урбонизированного и полноценной реализации программ территориального роста и внутренней

оптимизации городской среды необходимо ужтывать влияние всех групп факторов, имениющих урбоэкологическую ситуацию.

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Ло Вэнькай
студент 1 курса магистратуры
Институт социально-гуманитарного образования
Московский педагогический государственный университет
Россия, Москва

МЕЖДУНАРОДНО-ПРАВОВОЙ АНАЛИЗ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ САНКЦИЙ США ПРОТИВ РОССИИ И ИХ ПОСЛЕДСТВИЙ ДЛЯ КИТАЯ

Аннотация: В ответ на кризис в Крыму, Соединенные Штаты ввели ряд односторонних экономических санкций против России.Односторонние экономические санкции, будь то контрмеры или экономическое принуждение, не запрещены международным правом, поэтому экономические санкции США против России не нарушают международного права, а играют определенную роль.Вдохновленный односторонними экономическими санкциями, введенными Соединенными Штатами против России, Китай должен задуматься о необходимости и целесообразности применения односторонних экономических санкций в Китае, выбрать правильную законодательную ценностную ориентацию, сформулировать соответствующее внутреннее законодательство, чтобы оно могло войти в правовое русло.

Ключевые слова: Односторонние экономические санкции, Законность

Luowenkai
student
1 courses of a magistracy
Institute of social arts education
Moscow pedagogical state university
Russia, Moscow

INTERNATIONAL LEGAL ANALYSIS OF US ECONOMIC SANCTIONS AGAINST RUSSIA AND THEIR CONSEQUENCES FOR CHINA

Summary: In response to the crisis in Crimea, the United States has imposed a series of unilateral economic sanctions against Russia.Unilateral economic sanctions, whether countermeasures or economic coercion, are not prohibited by international law, so US economic sanctions against Russia do not violate international law, but play a role.Inspired by the unilateral economic sanctions imposed by the United States against Russia, China should

reflect on the necessity and feasibility of applying unilateral economic sanctions in China, choose the right legislative value orientation, formulate the appropriate domestic legislation so that it can enter the legal channel.

Keywords: Unilateral economic sanctions,Legality

17 марта 2014 года Соединенные Штаты немедленно отреагировали на крымский референдум об отделении от Украины и слиянии с Россией, объявив в тот же день экономические санкции против семи высокопоставленных российских правительственных чиновников и парламентариев.С тех пор Соединенные Штаты усилили экономические санкции против России.Эти события вызвали озабоченность и размышления по целому ряду вопросов международного права: законна ли инкорпорация Крыма в состав России? Законны ли экономические санкции США против России? Эффективны ли односторонние экономические санкции США против России? Каковы последствия для внешней политики Китая и соответствующего законодательства? Именно на эти вопросы и пытается ответить данная статья.

1. Экономические санкции США против России

Качественный вопрос экономических санкций Соединенных Штатов против России-это, по существу, вопрос о том, соответствуют ли их экономические санкции международному праву.прежде чем исследовать этот вопрос, следует провести качественный анализ законности российской аннексии Крыма[99].

Судя по основной судебной практике экономических санкций,экономические санкции, введенные Соединенными Штатами против России, не нарушают международного права.Это можно полностью понять, прочитав общее определение санкций.По мнению некоторых ученых: “санкции-это принудительные меры против одного или нескольких государств, которые пытаются заставить государство-объект изменить свою политику или, по крайней мере, выразить мнение государства-объекта о своей политике.По мнению другой группы ученых: “санкции-это негативная мера, которая воздействует на нарушителя посредством угроз или наказаний.”Различие между этими двумя определениями состоит в том, что последнее подчеркивает, что санкции направлены на противоправное деяние, в то время как первое не подчеркивает против противоправного деяния, но считает, что санкции являются принудительным актом.это различие связано с изменением значения термина санкции.До второй половины XVII века санкции были наказанием за противоправные деяния, а к середине XVIII века санкции стали больше рассматриваться как средство изменения деяния

[99] Тун Чжао,санкционный опыт и санкционное поведение: анализ китайского восприятия и поведения в отношении экономических санкций, 16 современная политика (№3,сентябрь 2010 г.) .

посредством наказания, и вопрос о том, нарушил ли наказываемое лицо закон, уже не был предпосылкой для санкций.Иными словами, сфера действия санкций в настоящее время стала очень широкой.В результате экономические санкции, введенные Соединенными Штатами против России, могут, по существу, относиться к следующим двум различным типам поведения[100].

Первый из них называется контрмерами.Контрмеры-это контрмеры, вытекающие из неспособности потерпевшего государства совершить свое международно-противоправное деяние против ответственного государства

Меры, принятые в результате правовых последствий таких действий.во время крымского кризиса, поскольку аннексия Крыма Россией была незаконной, Украина, как потерпевшее государство, имела право принимать контрмеры против российских нарушений ее территориального суверенитета без остановки.Но проблема в том, что Украина не вводит санкции против России, а Соединенные Штаты являются объектом санкций против России.Этот вопрос возникает в отношении того, имеет ли государство, отличное от потерпевшего государства, право принимать меры против ответственного государства контрмеры остаются спорными.в статье 54 проектов статей об ответственности государств, принятых в предварительном порядке комиссией Международного права во втором чтении, было решено, что государство, отличное от потерпевшего государства, имеет право принимать контрмеры.Однако это положение быстро встретило решительное противодействие со стороны большинства государств, поскольку контрмеры принимались потерпевшим государством для того, чтобы побудить ответственное государство выполнить свои обязательства перед потерпевшим государством, и если толкование потерпевшего государства будет расширено, контрмерами можно будет злоупотреблять как инструментом вмешательства крупных держав в дела других государств.Наконец, комиссия международного права проявила большую осторожность при формулировании оговорки“без ущерба”, которая гласит: “настоящая глава не наносит ущерба любому государству, имеющему право в соответствии с пунктом 1 статьи 48 призывать к ответственности другое государство путем принятия законных мер против этого другого государства для обеспечения прекращения нарушения и компенсации потерпевшему государству и бенефициарам нарушенного обязательства.сохранение этой оговорки”без ущерба " уравновешивает позиции сторон и оставляет этот вопрос на усмотрение будущих дальнейших изменений в международном праве.Короче говоря,

[100] Цзявэнь Ян,Хоссейн Аскари,Джон Форрер , Хильди Тиген, экономические санкции США против Китая: Кто пострадает?, Мировая экономика, Vol. 27,No. 7,июль 2004,р. 1047.

контрмеры, принятые потерпевшим государством в ответ на противоправное деяние, полностью соответствуют международному праву, и международное право не дает положительного ответа на вопрос о том, являются ли контрмеры, принятые иным государством, чем потерпевшее государство, нарушением международного права, что может предполагать, что они не являются незаконными.Таким образом, экономические санкции, введенные Соединенными Штатами против России, нельзя считать нарушением международного права.

Второе называется экономическим принуждением .Разница между экономическим принуждением и контрмерами заключается в том, что экономическое принуждение не обязательно является предпосылкой для совершения международно-противоправного деяния.

О законности экономического принуждения судят по государственной практике.Практика государств не свидетельствует о том, что запрещение экономического принуждения стало новым международным правом, поскольку, когда одно государство действительно принимает меры экономического принуждения против другого государства, другие государства редко возражают.Некоторые государства даже считают себя законными, принимая меры экономического принуждения против других, и вся эта международная практика в конечном счете затрудняет разработку обычного международного права, которое в целом запрещает экономическое принуждение.Даже некоторые ученые считают, что интенсивное применение санкций, включая экономическое принуждение, Соединенными Штатами и другими странами после окончания Холодной войны свидетельствует о том, что санкции стали признанной международной привычкой.

2. Раскрытие экономических санкций США против России

1) Необходимость применения Китаем односторонних экономических санкций

В настоящее время целесообразность применения односторонних экономических санкций в Китае, помимо важной причины того, что односторонние экономические санкции находятся в русле международного права, заключается еще и в появлении точных экономических санкций.Традиционные экономические санкции в основном относятся к всеобъемлющим экономическим санкциям.Из-за серьезных недостатков всеобъемлющих экономических санкций наша страна в прошлом выступала против односторонних экономических санкций, главным образом против всеобъемлющих экономических санкций.И теперь точные экономические санкции в основном корректируются в трех аспектах всеобъемлющих экономических санкций：

① Воздействие на экономическую и политическую стабильность страны было смягчено.Экономические санкции способны разрушить жизнь гражданского населения и дестабилизировать экономическую и политическую стабильность развивающихся стран, что мало чем отличается от вооруженного конфликта.поскольку точные экономические санкции нацелены только на ключевые секторы экономики страны, они значительно снижают влияние на макроэкономическую стабильность страны.

② Удалось предотвратить серьезные гуманитарные кризисы.Всеобъемлющие экономические санкции предусматриваются путем воздействия на гражданское население той или иной страны, что заставляет гражданское население оказывать давление на политических лидеров страны-объекта санкций с целью изменения их поведения.

③ Смягчение экономического воздействия на саму себя.Всеобъемлющие экономические санкции, нанося ущерб экономике страны-объекта санкций, могут также нанести ущерб собственной импортной и экспортной торговле страны-объекта санкций и связанным с ней внутренним отраслям промышленности.

Осуществление односторонних экономических санкций должно быть юридически обеспечено, и в первую очередь в законодательстве рассматривается вопрос о ценностной ориентации.Права человека и суверенитет-это две фундаментальные ценности, определяющие развитие современного международного права.Односторонние экономические санкции тесно связаны с нормами международного права, а ценностная ориентация прав человека и суверенитета в международном праве непосредственно определяет ценностную ориентацию китайского законодательства об односторонних экономических санкциях.Законодательная ценностная ориентация односторонних экономических санкций Китая должна включать как минимум следующие три аспекта:

①Выполнять обязательства по защите прав человека.Поскольку всеобъемлющие экономические санкции часто являются серьезными нарушениями прав человека, наша страна должна отказаться от них и использовать точные экономические санкции.При применении точных экономических санкций следует также уделять внимание обязательству защищать права человека.

②Поймите“пределы”санкций.Односторонние экономические санкции могут рассматриваться как нарушение международного права, если“пределы”не будут четко определены при их применении.

③Никаких вторичных экономических санкций.Так называемые”вторичные экономические санкции " относятся к экономическим санкциям, вводимым государством-объектом санкций против третьего государства или его граждан и предприятий в целях

предотвращения экономических сделок между третьим государством или его гражданами и предприятиями и государством-объектом санкций.Вторичные экономические санкции весьма противоречивы.

Подводя итог, можно сказать, что экономические санкции США против России, как точка входа, доказали, что санкции не нарушают международное право, а играют определенный эффект.Учитывая реальные потребности, моей стране необходимо применять односторонние экономические санкции.Причина, по которой наша страна выступает против односторонних экономических санкций, заключается главным образом в том, что общая экономика имела больший негативный эффект.Но с появлением точных экономических санкций мы можем преодолеть эти недостатки всеобъемлющих экономических санкций, что делает применение односторонних экономических санкций в нашей стране вполне осуществимым.Кроме того, при законодательном закреплении односторонних экономических санкций в первую очередь следует уделять внимание вопросам ценностной ориентации, связанным с правами человека, ограничениями и вторичными санкциями.Конечно, помимо вопроса о законодательной ценностной ориентации, существуют и более конкретные вопросы, такие как законодательная модель, законодательное содержание и правоприменительные механизмы, подлежащие дальнейшему изучению.

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Ло Вэнькай
студент 1 курса магистратуры
Институт социально-гуманитарного образования
Московский педагогический государственный университет
Россия, Москва

АНАЛИЗ РОЛИ ЕС В НОВОМ РАУНДЕ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ САНКЦИЙ ПРОТИВ РОССИИ СО СТОРОНЫ США И ЕВРОПЫ

Аннотация: В новом раунде экономических санкций против России в 2014 году Соединенные Штаты хотят использовать экономическую мощь Европейского союза для более эффективного обуздания России.ЕС в целом поддерживает и сотрудничает с американскими санкциями, но беспокоится о нанесении ущерба своим собственным интересам, особенно торговле энергоносителями, которая оказывает значительное влияние на общие интересы ЕС и разделяет ЕС.В будущем на роль ЕС в экономических санкциях против России будут влиять многочисленные факторы, в том числе энергетическая конфронтация Украины с Россией, Антиэкономические санкции России, побочная роль экономических санкций и эволюция международной экономической ситуации и т.д. В целом трудно сотрудничать с Соединенными Штатами для продвижения стратегии сдерживания против России.

Ключевые слова: Экономические санкции, отношения ЕС и России, торговля энергоносителями

Luowenkai
student
1 courses of a magistracy
Institute of social arts education
Moscow pedagogical state university
Russia, Moscow

ANALYSIS OF THE EU'S ROLE IN THE NEW ROUND OF ECONOMIC SANCTIONS AGAINST RUSSIA BY THE US AND EUROPE

Summary: In a new round of economic sanctions against Russia in 2014, the United States wants to use the economic power of the European Union to more effectively rein in Russia.The EU generally supports and cooperates with us sanctions, but is concerned about harming its own interests, especially energy trade, which has a significant impact on the EU's common interests and divides the EU.In the future, the EU's role in economic sanctions against

Russia will be influenced by numerous factors, including Ukraine's energy confrontation with Russia, Russia's anti-economic sanctions, the side role of economic sanctions and the evolution of the international economic situation, etc. In General, it is difficult to work with the United States to advance a strategy of deterrence against Russia.

Keywords: Economic sanctions, EU-Russia relations, energy trade

1. Энергетика является основой экономического взаимодействия Европы и России

Европа и Россия-это два торговых партнера, которые не равны почти во всех отношениях.В 2013 году общая численность населения Евросоюза после завершения экспансии на Восток составляла 500 млн человек, в то время как в России-всего 1,5 млн. 400 миллионов долларов; ВВП ЕС по паритету покупательной способности составляет 17 триллионов долларов, что составляет 8,5% ВВП России. В 5 раз, ВВП на душу населения в 2,5 раза больше, чем в России. 5 раз; экспорт России в ЕС-это в основном сырье, составляющее 15% ее ВВП, экспорт ЕС в Россию-это в основном промышленные товары, составляющие всего 1% ее ВВП.Однако Россия является опорой промышленности Европейского союза, вторым по величине экспортным рынком для сельскохозяйственной продукции.Можно видеть, что эти факторы привели к нестабильности экономических отношений между Европой и Россией[101].

Но эти факторы не являются решающими,и энергетика является основой экономического взаимодействия Европы и России.Благодаря географической близости друг к другу, десятилетиям энергетического сотрудничества и развитой энергетической инфраструктуре позиции России как крупнейшего поставщика энергоресурсов в ЕС стали очень прочными.В 2013 году 46% потребления природного газа в ЕС и 34% сырой нефти поступали из России, что составляло 60% и 50% от общего объема российского экспорта нефти и газа соответственно.Такая высокая степень взаимозависимости должна была сделать обе стороны“прагматичными партнерами”, которые легко поддавались компромиссу, но в этой области между двумя сторонами возникло несколько конфликтов[102].

2）Энергетика является основной сферой экономического конфликта между Европой и Россией

Энергетический долговой конфликт между Россией и Украиной привел к нескольким перебоям с газом, вызвав большие проблемы в ЕС,

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[102] Китайский Институт Нефтяного Планирования. Россия и Европейский союз: десятилетие энергетического диалога. Международная нефтяная экономика, 2011 г.

особенно в холодных зимних северных государствах-членах.Россия ежегодно экспортирует 80% своего газопровода через Украину в Европу и пользуется льготными транзитными тарифами.В январе 2006 года обе стороны не достигли консенсуса по переговорам о повышении транзитных пошлин, Россия снизила давление на газопровод в Украину; в январе 2009 года Россия и Украина“украли газ”на основании полного прекращения экспорта природного газа в Европу через Украину, 18 европейских стран были вынуждены принять в нечетные холода меры по ограничению промышленного газа, обеспечению отопления жилых помещений, отводу вентиляции, переходу на альтернативную энергетику и другим мерам борьбы; в июне 2014 года, поскольку Украина отказалась платить огромный энергетический долг, накопленный с 2012 года, Россия вновь прервала поставки природного газа. Это позволило ЕС четко осознать необходимость минимизации своей зависимости от транзита энергоносителей Украины путем диверсификации каналов транспортировки энергоносителей.Это одна из причин, по которой ЕС пытается втянуть Украину в Европу.

3）ЕС не сможет снизить свою энергетическую зависимость от России в краткосрочной и среднесрочной перспективе

Чтобы избавиться от энергетической зависимости от России, ЕС должен сначала правильно оценить свой энергетический потенциал и рынки, которые могут заменить российские энергоносители.”Переоценивание своей зависимости от российской нефти и газа и недооценка потребности России в европейском рынке", - эта точка зрения впервые была предложена Комитетом по иностранным делам Европарламента в 2004 году, а затем постепенно получила широкое признание среди государств-членов ЕС.Поскольку из общей структуры энергопотребления в ЕС в то время добыча нефти в Северном море существенно не сократилась, исследования и разработки возобновляемых источников энергии и их применение продолжают продвигаться, уголь по-прежнему занимает важное место, поставки нефти и газа с Ближнего Востока и Северной Африки продолжают расти.В то же время структура энергопотребления между государствами-членами ЕС также различна: только Венгрия и Болгария сильно зависят от поставок российского газа; а нефть не только легко купить на международном рынке, но и морскими путями, соединяющими европейский континент, через танкеры с нефтью через Ближний Восток в морской порт на севере Польши, стоимость которой лишь немного выше, чем импортируемой из России.Поэтому ЕС считал, что в краткосрочной и среднесрочной перспективе его зависимость от российских нефти и газа является контролируемой, только при длительной, всеобъемлющей приостановке Россией экспорта энергоносителей, можно потерпеть серьезные негативные последствия.

В результате расширяется круг стран, зависящих от

энергоснабжения России в 28 государствах-членах ЕС.После исключения реэкспортной торговли почти все восемь стран, граничащих с Россией, превратились в Россию как единственный источник импорта нефти и газа; Греция, Италия, Хорватия и другие страны Южной Европы и даже некоторые западные и северные страны, такие как Германия, Швейцария, Нидерланды, превратились в Россию как единственный источник импорта нефти и газа.импорт нефти также близок к половине.Видно, что нынешний ЕС, как в целом, так и в отдельных государствах-членах, не избавился от высокой энергетической зависимости от России.

2. В будущем ЕС будет трудно сотрудничать с Соединенными Штатами в продвижении стратегии сдерживания против России

Нынешнее соперничество между США и Европой и Россией происходит в основном в экономической сфере, и дипломатические каналы будут вынуждены открыться только в том случае, если одна из сторон не выдержит экономических последствий.В будущем на роль ЕС в экономических санкциях против России будет влиять целый ряд факторов, в том числе энергетическая конфронтация Украины с Россией, Антиэкономические санкции России, побочное влияние экономических санкций и эволюция международной экономической ситуации.В целом, ЕС может быть сложнее сотрудничать с Соединенными Штатами для продвижения стратегии сдерживания против России.

Украина в настоящее время осмеливается взять на себя инициативу в области энергетических санкций против России, именно потому, что Россия использует только Балтийский“Северный поток”, не может покончить с зависимостью от украинского транзитного газа, только с“Южным потоком”через Черное море, чтобы вывести большую часть экспорта природного газа в Европу.В настоящее время США вынудили Болгарию и Сербию приостановить прокладку“Южного потока”на основании санкций против России. Это явно не соответствует позиции ЕС, и если проект будет продолжать затягиваться, то в ближайшие два года в Европе возникнут очень серьезные проблемы с энергоснабжением и энергетической безопасностью.В будущем пренебрежение США экономическими интересами ЕС усугубит сопротивление государств-членов ЕС экономическим санкциям.

Современные мировые запасы газа в основном сосредоточены на полуострове Ямал и Арктическом континентальном шельфе в Западной Сибири, Россия.Земельные ресурсы и ресурсы России в Арктике имеют большой потенциал: ее территория за Полярным кругом составляет 3,1 миллиона квадратных километров, 91% всей добычи природного газа в России, 80% разведанных запасов природного газа, 80% морских запасов нефти и газа приходится на регион.С медленным таянием Арктики суверенитет России над арктическими ресурсами укрепит ее позиции в мировой энергетической державе, изменит структуру международной

энергетической конкуренции.

Нельзя недооценивать побочный эффект экономических санкций как для Европы, так и для России.Во-первых, международные рейтинговые агентства во главе с США и Европой могут резко понизить суверенный кредитный рейтинг России, а опасения глобальных инвесторов относительно стабильности и перспектив развития российской экономики продолжат расти, ускоряя отток российского капитала.Данные Bloomberg показывают, что с 2014 года российский фондовый рынок упал примерно на 20%, рубль упал аж на 9% по отношению к доллару, размер оттока российского капитала достиг $ 50 млрд.Если это явление будет продолжаться,то оно вызовет финансовые потрясения и даже кризис в России.

Во-вторых, страны-члены ЕС во главе с Великобританией также не хотят видеть огромный отток российского капитала, а экономические санкции против России косвенно наносят ущерб их положению как международного финансового центра.Лондон, Франкфурт и другие финансовые центры часть долгосрочных и стабильных прибылей финансового бизнеса приносят российские транснациональные компании; британский рынок недвижимости, юридические фирмы и индустрия туризма и других услуг также сильно зависят от России[103].

В настоящее время экономика ЕС продолжает находиться в депрессивном состоянии, экономические санкции усугубят противоречия между ЕС и его государствами-членами, что предопределит для ЕС долгосрочный наклон внутрь, внешнее влияние и способность действовать будут продолжать снижаться.Далее, Если крах еврозоны или экстремальные события выхода Великобритании из Европейского союза, включая независимость Шотландии, будут означать серьезный регресс в европейской интеграции и серьезную потерю власти ЕС.К тому времени ЕС будет предоставлен сам себе, не говоря уже о санкциях против России.

В целом, под влиянием и под давлением Соединенных Штатов, ЕС усилил свою готовность сотрудничать с Соединенными Штатами в продвижении экономических санкций против России.Но при условии европейской и российской сельскохозяйственной торговли, особенно в сфере торговли энергоносителями, трудно изменить в краткосрочной и среднесрочной перспективе монополию России на энергоснабжение, транспортные трубопроводы, политические интересы ЕС в целом и экономические интересы его государств-членов, становятся все более очевидными различия между политическими интересами ЕС в целом и экономическими интересами его государств-членов.С усилением санкций и антисанкций энергетическое противостояние Украины с Россией,

[103] Китайский Институт Нефтяного Планирования . Россия и Европейский союз: десятилетие энергетического диалога. Международная нефтяная экономика, 2011 г.

антисанкции России в сфере поставок природного газа, побочное влияние экономических санкций и эволюция международной экономической ситуации, вызванная внутренним разделением ЕС, могут сделать ЕС в сотрудничестве с США по продвижению экономических санкций против России бессильным.Координация между Соединенными Штатами и Европой значительно ослаблена, и будет трудно достичь желаемой цели сдерживания России.

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Маликова Д.М.
ассистент кафедры банковского дела
Самаркандский институт экономики и сервиса
Республика Узбекистан, г. Самарканд

ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ УСПЕШНОГО КОНСАЛТИНГА

Аннотация: Статья посвящена рассмотрению жизненного цикла консалтинга как фактор успешной реализации консалтингового проекта. Также, в статье представлена базовая модель построения процесса консалтинговой услуги.

Ключевые слова: консалтинг, консалтинговый процесс, стадии консалтинга

Malikova D.M.
Assistant Chair of Banking
Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service
Republic of Uzbekistan, Samarkand

ORGANIZATION OF SUCCESSFUL CONSULTING

Abstract: The article is devoted to the consideration of the consulting life cycle as a factor in the successful implementation of a consulting project. The article also presents a basic model for constructing a consulting service process.

Keywords: consulting, consulting process, consulting stages

В Узбекистане в настоящее время особенное развитие и ценность приобретает интеллектуальный человеческий труд, разделение которого создает огромное количество специальностей и профессий, требующих специальной научной подготовки, большого числа рабочих мест, высокой степени интеграции совместных человеческих усилий и роста общественного благосостояния. Эти тенденции напрямую относятся к сфере услуг и управления, что обусловливает её ускоренный рост относительно других сфер деятельности человека. Для нее характерны более высокие прибыли, чем для промышленного и сельскохозяйственного секторов экономики. При этом перечень услуг постоянно расширяется. В связи с чем, потенциал роста рынка консалтинговых услуг наблюдается и в Узбекистане.

Консалтинг – это платные услуги в виде информации и рекомендаций, которые позволяют клиенту повысить эффективность своего бизнеса.

Процесс консультирования проходит через несколько этапов. Ученые и практики в сфере консалтинга выделяют различные стадии консультационного жизненного цикла.

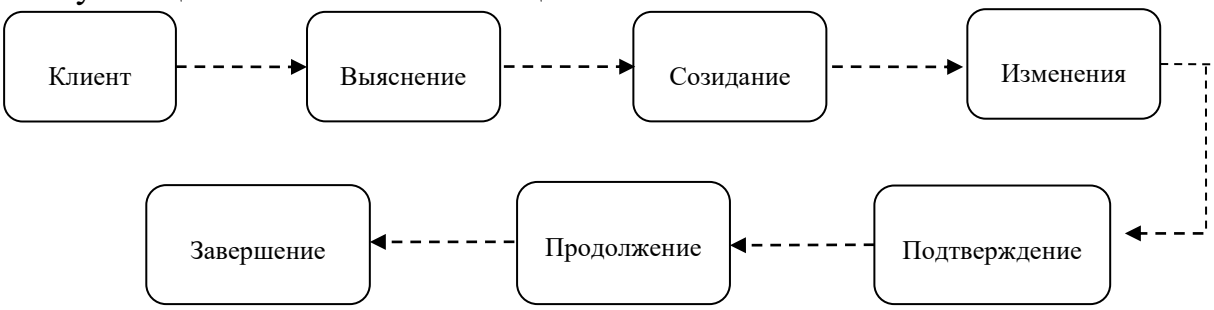


Рисунок 1. Процесс консультирования.

По мнению всемирно известного консультанта Мика Коупа процесс консультирования состоит из нескольких динамических стадий (Рис. 1). Каждая из стадий – это определенная фаза, преодолеваемая в процессе консультирования. Консалтинг начинается с понятия человека и его проблемы, далее необходимо определить суть и особенности проблемы, которую следует разрешить, выявить зоны риска; использовать креативные техники для разработки устойчивого решения, определить потенциальные варианты; изучить основные аспекты, которые могут способствовать изменениям; использовать количественные и качественные показатели, чтобы убедиться в том, что изменения действительно произошли; обеспечить устойчивость изменений, опираясь на знания, полученные в ходе перемен; и наконец, завершить совместную работу с клиентом, которое связано с необходимостью осмысления конечных результатов.

Питер Блок же отмечает, что любой консалтинговый проект проходит через пять стадий (Рис. 2). Консалтинг начинается с первоначального контакта с клиентом по поводу консалтингового проекта, исследования проблемы, далее необходимо восприятие проблемы; планирование, т.е. постановка конечных целей проекта, выбор наилучших этапов действия или изменений; осуществление запланированного; оценка реализованных действий и завершается продлением, повторением либо окончанием работы.



Рисунок 2. Стадии консалтинга.

По нашему мнению, процесс консалтинговой услуги происходит в следующей последовательности (Рис. 3). Хотя следует отметить, что консалтинговые проекты они не идентичны. Их нельзя реализовать по стандартному плану.

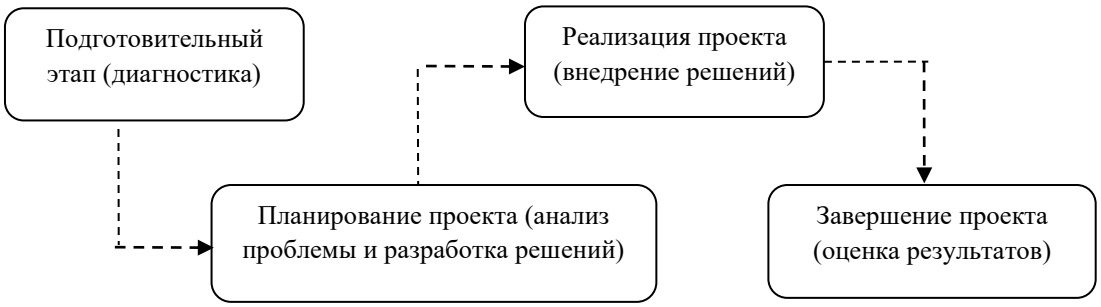


Рисунок 3. Базовая модель предоставления консалтинговой услуги.

Консультационный жизненный цикл в зависимости от консультанта и клиента – потребителя услуг может проходить через различные стадии. Поэтому данную модель следует использовать в качестве базовой модели для выработки и планирования консалтинговых проектов.

В заключение можно сказать, что эффективность консалтинговой услуги во многом зависит от того, насколько рационально будет построен процесс консалтинга. Так как, именно процесс консультирования влияет на качество ожидаемых изменений, степень достижения необходимых предприятию результатов, эффективность использования задействованных ресурсов и, в конечном итоге, успешность сотрудничества сторон.

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Маматхужаева Г.Н.
Андижанский государственный медицинский институт

ДИАГНОСТИКА И ЛЕЧЕНИЕ ГИПЕРМЕТРОПИИ У ДЕТЕЙ БОЛЬНЫХ ТУБЕРКУЛЕЗОМ

Аннотация: С целью установления частоты, клинического течения гиперметропии были обследованы 820 детей больных туберкулёзом.

Из 820 обследованных детей больных туберкулёзом (470 мальчиков и 350 девочек) в возрасте от 5 до 10 лет у 32 детей диагностировались гиперметропия средней степени, а у 8 детей гиперметропия высокой степени.

Основной задачей исследования являлось ранняя диагностика и лечение гиперметропии у детей больных туберкулёзом.

Ключевые слова: гиперметропия, диагностика, лечение.

Mamatkhujaeva G.N.
Andizhan state medical institute

DIAGNOSTICS AND TREATMENT OF HYPERMETROPIA IN CHILDREN WITH TUBERCULOSIS

Abstract: In order to establish the frequency and clinical course of hyperopia, 820 children with tuberculosis were examined.

Of the 820 examined children with tuberculosis (470 boys and 350 girls) aged 5 to 10 years, 32 children were diagnosed with moderate hypermetropia, and 8 children were diagnosed with high hypermetropia.

The main objective of the study was early diagnosis and treatment of hyperopia in children with tuberculosis.

Keywords: hypermetropia, diagnosis, treatment

Гиперметропия характеризуется тем, что световые лучи, проходящие через прозрачные среды глаза, фокусируются не на сетчатке, как должно происходить в здоровом глазу, а в плоскости, условно расположенной позади нее. Статистика свидетельствует о том, что практически у 90% детей в возрасте младше 4-х лет имеется та или иная степень гиперметропии. Данный вид рефракционной аномалии в таком возрасте носит естественный физиологический характер [1, 2, 3, 4].

Туберкулез как известно, ослабляет детский организм и может привести к нарушению перехода гиперметропии в эмметропию. Последствием такого нарушения может быть значительное ухудшение зрения.

Цель исследования: Определить частоту встречаемости гиперметропии, способы диагностики и лечения у детей больных туберкулёзом.

Материалы и методы исследования. Было проведено обследование детей больных туберкулезом в возрасте от 5 до 10 лет находящихся на лечении с туберкулёзом в Андижанском областном противотуберкулезном диспансере.

Комплексное офтальмологическое обследование включало: определение остроты зрения без коррекции и с коррекцией, скиаскопию, рефрактометрию, биомикроскопию, исследование бинокулярных функций, прямую и обратную офтальмоскопию.

Также были проведены клинические, биохимические, иммунологические, микробиологические исследования и осмотр специалистов.

Результаты и обсуждение: Из 820 обследованных детей больных туберкулёзом (470 мальчиков и 350 девочек) в возрасте от 5 до 10 лет у 32 детей диагностировались гиперметропия средней степени, а у 8 детей гиперметропия высокой степени.

Туберкулёз как известно ослабляет мышечный аппарат глаз, что способствует появлению косоглазия у детей с гиперметропией средней и высокой степени. Во всех случаях гиперметропия высокой степени сочеталась с содружественным сходящимся косоглазием.

При гиперметропии средней и высокой степени дети предъявляли астенопические жалобы. Дети жаловались на чувство песка в глазах, быструю утомляемость, боли в глазах и лобной части головы. Офтальмоскопическая картина глазного дна, при гиперметропии средней и высокой степени, характеризовалась гиперемией диска зрительного нерва, артерии были сужены, вены расширены.

Лечение гиперметропии средней и высокой степени у детей сводилось к назначению своевременной оптической коррекции.

Показанием к назначению коррекции при гиперметропии служили астенопические жалобы и понижение остроты зрения хотя бы одного глаза. В таких случаях назначали постоянную оптическую коррекцию по субъективной переносимости. Для работы вблизи назначались линзы на 2,0 дптр сильнее. При наличии сходящегося косоглазия назначалась постоянная коррекция на 1,0 дптр меньше степени гиперметропии, выявленной в условиях циклоплегии.

В процессе коррекции корригированная острота зрения повысилась как при гиперметропии средней, так и при высокой степени.

Астенопические жалобы исчезли в 65%, уменьшились – в 35% случаях. Лечение содружественного сходящегося косоглазия включало оптическую коррекцию амметропии, мероприятия по борьбе с

амблиопией (плеоптика), операции на глазодвигательных мышцах, пред- и послеоперацинные ортоптические упражнения, диплоптика.

Выводы: Таким образом, при профилактических исследованиях органа зрения у детей больных туберкулезом перед поступлением в школу необходимо выявлять не только явное косоглазие, но и дефекты бинокулярного зрения, а также состояния благоприятствующие возникновению содружественного косоглазия. Профилактика содружественного косоглазия включает в себя оптическую коррекцию амметропий в раннем возрасте.

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Манукян Г.А.
студент
Чадина И.А.
студент
Крайнова А.Н.
студент
научный руководитель: Сярдова О.М., канд. экон. наук
Тольяттинский государственный университет
Россия, Тольятти

СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ПОДХОДЫ К ПОВЫШЕНИЮ КАЧЕСТВА ПРОДУКЦИИ

Аннотация: В статье рассмотрены подходы к повышению качества продукции. Система менеджмента качества, внедренная на любом предприятии, позволяет повысить эффективность и выполнить требования потребителей. Внедрение подходов к повышению качества продукции или процессов при параллельном уменьшении издержек на качество важна для всех экономических организаций.

Ключевые слова: система менеджмента качества, эффективность, стандарт, потребитель, конкуренты, управление.

Manukyan G. A.
student
Chadina I. A.
student
Kraynova A. N.
student
supervisor: Syardova O. M., ph. d. in economics
Togliatti State University
Russia, Tolyatti

MODERN APPROACHES TO IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF PRODUCTS

Abstract: The article discusses approaches to improving product quality. The quality management system implemented in any enterprise allows to increase efficiency and meet customer requirements. The introduction of approaches to improving the quality of products or processes while reducing quality costs is important for all economic organizations.

Key words: quality management system, efficiency, standard, consumer, competitors, management.

В современном мире компании должны быть конкурентоспособными и работать в постоянно меняющейся рыночной среде. В такой среде «выжить» могут только те организации, которые способны мгновенно адаптироваться к изменениям внешней среды и являются гибкими, быстро «настраиваются» на изменения требований заинтересованных сторон компании.

В настоящее время основой обеспечения конкурентных преимуществ компании на рынке является постоянное совершенствование системы менеджмента и продуктов. Стандарты серии ISO 9000 помогают повысить эффективность и выполнить требования потребителей.

Первоосновой СМК является цикл Деминга: каждый шаг можно рассматривать как процесс, и его можно усовершенствовать за счет постоянного цикла: планирования, исполнения, оценки, внедрения улучшений. Жизненный цикл продукта – объект цикла Деминга.. Это значит, что системный подход относится к абсолютно всем этапам жизненного цикла: изучение требований рынка, доставка готовой продукции потребителю и пользование товара.

Существует 3 уровня управления абсолютно любыми процессами:

-эффективность выполнения процесса;

-эффективность управления процессом;

-эффективность самого процесса.

Производительность процесса может показать, сможет ли предприятие достичь целей, которые они запланировали, будет ли компания конкурентоспособной и «выживет» ли организация. А эффективность управления процессами показывает: как изменяются показатели предприятия в течение какого-либо промежутка времени.

Строго важными и обязательными к выполнению являются эффективность выполнения процесса и его управление (в соответствии с ISO 9001: 2000), поскольку именно эти два уровня управления процессами гарантируют осуществление принципов разных видов стандартов по регулярному улучшению любых процессов в предприятии. Третий уровень - управление эффективностью процессов, к системе менеджмента качества не относится, потому что для недавно открытой организации важны такие вопросы будет ли она конкурентоспособной, так как предприятие только-только начало функционировать, нужно разработать СМК, достичь наивысшего уровня управления процессами.

Теория повышения качества при параллельном уменьшении издержек на качество важна для всех экономических организаций. Концепция помогает предприятию достичь всех поставленных целей: соответствие продукции требованиям покупателей, наибольшей выручки компании для инвесторов, уверенности функционирования предприятия в перспективе и взаимовыгодных отношений бизнес-партнёров и самого

главное – повышение дохода компании для улучшения экономики страны [1].

В реальности повышение качества товаров никак не влияет на расходы предприятия. Менеджеры по управлению качества уверены, что, на самом дела, производители платят не за само качество, а, как раз-таки наоборот, за его отсутствие. Когда мы повышаем качество продукции, тогда увеличивается производительность, а после этого, намного снижаются издержки предприятия на: нахождение браков продукции, исследование жалоб, переработкой низкого качества продукции и многих других причин на расходы.

В истории наблюдалось 5 этапов совершенствования менеджмента качества:

1. Если товар соответствует стандартам, то он качественный. Эта теория относится к начальным этапам системного подхода, когда только-только формировалась первая система менеджмента качества – система Тейлора. В теории управления и научной организации труда Ф. Тейлора заложены условия к качеству товара нечто вроде участков допуска или точнее стандартов, котловое были подготовлены на высокий и низкий пороги разрешения. Для того, чтобы система динамично работала и не было нарушений, нужны были специалисты, тогда, впервые, были представлены вакансии в области качества, таких специалистов называли техническими контролёрами. Система мотивации сотрудников включала в себя штрафы за то, что обнаруживали несоответствия нормы, в худшем случае увольняли. Также была система повышения квалификации сотрудников, включала в себя профессиональное обучение и развития умения пользоваться с контрольно-измерительными приборами. На базе принципов, которые были установлены в технических условиях (ТУ), были построены отношения поставщика и покупателя, которые, в свою очередь, проверялись в процессе приемочного осмотра (вход и выход)

2. Если товар соответствует стандартам и процесс стабилен, то продукция качественная. Первоосновой в этой теории является статистическое управление качеством.

3. Если продукция, процессы в производстве и экономическая деятельность соответствуют требованиям рынка, то товар качественный. Появилась система намного сложнее прошлой, которая основана на TQC – концепции тотального управления качеством. Возникли документы, в которых устанавливались полномочия сотрудников, назначались ответственные, в них также были добавлены условия взаимоотношений не только сотрудников, которое специализировались на управлении качеством, но и всего руководства предприятия.

4. Соответствие требованиям и нуждам покупателей и рабочих – является качеством. Если главной целью теории тотального управления качеством было соответствие требованиям, установленными нормой, то

тотальный менеджмент качества предполагает вдобавок ещё управление задачами, нормами. Новая система также включает в себя гарантирование качества - комплекс мероприятий, направленных на обеспечение уверенности покупателя в качестве выпускаемой продукции. Обновлённая структура система становится ещё сложнее. Приоритетные задачи: непрерывное улучшение качества выпускаемой продукции, уменьшенные издержек производства и выполнение плановых временных нормативов доставки.

5. Если удовлетворяются требования и потребности общества, акционеров, покупателей и сотрудников, то продукция является качественной. Первоосновой является система ISO 14000. Именно она устанавливает требования к системам менеджмента качества, учитывая охрану окружающей среды и надежности выпускаемой продукции[2].

Таким образом, система менеджмента качества является основой конкурентоспособности фирмы, но не гарантирует её. ISO 9001:2000 помогает компаниям стать конкурентоспособными и на основе этого создать успешную стратегию развития организации. Наличие СМК у предприятия означает то, что компания может гарантировать согласованность с требованиями покупателей, государственными нормативными требованиями. Знание о том, как устанавливать и контролировать эффективность используемой СМК, предприятие получает возможность управлять её и улучшать. В современном менеджменте качества значение имеет наличие сертифицированная СМК, поскольку именно она гарантирует надёжность и высокое качество продукции.

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Мардонов Р., кандидат философских наук
доцент кафедры социально-гуманитарных наук
Самаркандский филиал Ташкентского университета
информационных технологий

РОЛЬ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ В УСКОРЕНИИ СОЦИАЛЬНО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО РОСТА СТРАНЫ

Аннотация: В статье раскрывается роль образования в системе факторов ускорения экономического роста страны. В связи с этим обосновывается необходимость совершенствования системы образования в современных условиях.

Ключевые слова: система образования, социально-экономический рост, человеческий капитал, техническое преобразование, опыт Узбекистана, концепция непрерывного образования.

Mardonov R., candidate of philosophical sciences
Associate Professor of the Department of Social Humanities
of Samarkand branch of Tashkent University
information technologies

ROLE OF EDUCATION IN ACCELERATING SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE COUNTRY

Resume: The article outlines the role of education in the system of factors of accelerating the country's economic progress. In this regard, the necessity of improving the education system in modern conditions is substantiated.

Key words: education system, socio-economic progress, human capital, technical transformation, experience of Uzbekistan, the concept of continuing education.

Система образования является основой любой цивилизации, решающим фактором прогресса и успешного социально-экономического продвижения. Экономический подъем, и высокий уровень благосостояния людей достигается там, где проблемам образования уделяется приоритетное внимание.

Образование оказывает влияние не только на самого человека, повышая уровень и качество его человеческого капитала, но и на экономику и общество в целом. Экономика, в которой работники имеют высокий уровень образования (квалификации), соответствующий используемым в ней технологиям, обладает очевидными преимуществами

перед экономикой, использующей более отсталые технологии и низкоквалифицированных работников. В этой связи можно смело утверждать, что не существует ничего важнее развития системы образования и повышения, на этой основе, уровня научно-образовательного потенциала страны.

Известно, что основой рабочей силы в индустриальном обществе были рабочие не очень высокой квалификации, на их обучение стандартным операциям требовалось всего несколько недель. С переходом к постиндустриальному обществу растет спрос на квалифицированную рабочую силу и управленцев. Быстрые технологические перемены вынуждают работников приобретать новые производственные навыки, то есть учиться на протяжении всей своей трудовой деятельности. Поэтому создание и применение новых знаний становится важнейшей отраслью экономики. Ускоряются темпы накопления знаний, формируется потребность в непрерывном образовании и постоянном повышении квалификации. Поэтому изучение специфики постиндустриального общества, дальнейшее повышение роли образования в экономике и обществе, увеличение доли расходов на образование в ВВП представляются естественными и неизбежными процессами. В связи с этим произошел коренной пересмотр в политике государства. Образование заняло достойное место в стратегии роста различных стран.

Проблемы взаимосвязи экономического роста и образования рассмотрены в экономической науке весьма подробно. Ещё А. Смит писал в своем знаменитом труде «Исследование о природе и причинах богатства народов» [1, с.303], что человека, изучившего с затратой большего труда и времени какую-либо из профессий, требующих ловкости и искусства, можно сравнивать с дорогой машиной.

Артур Мэдисон, автор исследования «Динамические силы капиталистического развития», установил, что чем выше доля образованных людей в численности населения страны, тем выше темпы экономического роста. Он также вывел зависимость, согласно которой увеличение ассигнований на образование на 1% ведет к увеличению валового внутреннего продукта страны на 0,35%[2, p.45].

В 2004 г. Организация экономического сотрудничества и развития пришла к выводу, что если для жителей определенной страны среднестатистический срок обучения увеличивается на год, это повышает валовый внутренний продукт данного государства на 3–6%.

Большой интерес представляют исследования Ричарда Истерлина, выявившего связь между распространением образования в различных странах и началом экономического роста. Ученый установил, что заметный рост национальной экономики начинает проявляться, как

правило, через 25-30 лет после начала образовательной реформы [3, P. 89–125.].

Еще один метод оценки экономической эффективности образования связан с именем Э. Денисона, который количественно соотнес воздействие различных факторов экономического роста на рост реального национального дохода. Его оценки приведены в таблице 1[4].

Таблица 1

Факторы, влияющие на рост реального национального дохода США, 1929 - 1982 гг.

№	Факторы роста	Вес каждого фактора, %
1.	**Увеличение трудозатрат**	**32**
2.	**Повышение производительности труда,в т.ч.:**	**68**
	технический прогресс	28
	затраты капитала	19
	образование и профподготовка	14
	экономия, обусловленная масштабами производства	9
	улучшение распределения ресурсов	8
	законодательно-институциональные и другие факторы	9
	Всего	**100**

По оценкам Э. Денисона, улучшение качества рабочей силы определило 14% прироста реального национального дохода в США. Им же была рассмотрена зависимость между уровнем образования и доходами экономически активного населения. Э. Денисон предположил, что разница между средними доходами лиц одного возраста на 3/5 определяется уровнем образования, а остальное за счет личных способностей и других обстоятельств.

Согласно исследованиям, проведенным в Японии, степень образования работников влияет на техническое преобразование: если уровень образования рабочих поднимается на один класс, то уровень техники – на 6%. Обычно, чем ниже уровень образования, тем меньше национальный доход страны.

Можем сослаться и на мнения ряда российских ученых. В частности. В. Щетинин пишет: «По имеющимся оценкам, в развитых странах 60% прироста национального дохода определяется приростом знаний и образованности общества. Через призму теории человеческого капитала образование стало рассматриваться во многих странах как решающий источник экономического роста, как инструмент смягчения экономического неравенства и как средство борьбы с безработицей»[5,с.44].

С этим автором солидарна Н. Римашевская, которая считает, что «в развитых странах ….. на роль базового фактора развития экономики выдвигается образование, в том числе системы, обеспечивающие получение профессиональных знаний в течение всей жизни; «жизненный цикл знаний», навыков, профессий сегодня оказывается чрезвычайно коротким». Наряду с этим, она также приводит оценки масштабов человеческого капитала в экономике: «В условиях утверждения «глобально-информационного уклада» все более жесткими становятся требования к качеству рабочей силы. В современной мирохозяйственной конкуренции побеждают «не числом, а умением», и основным источником национального богатства становится «интеллектуальный капитал»[6,с.23].

Согласно оценкам Всемирного банка, данным применительно к 192 странам, на долю физического капитала (накопленных материально-вещественных фондов) приходится в среднем 16% общего богатства, на долю природного капитала – 20, а капитала человеческого – 64%. Для России эта пропорция – 14, 72 и 14%, тогда как в Германии, Японии и Швеции удельный вес человеческого капитала достигает 80%».

По оценкам из докладов Мирового банка следует, что повышение образовательного уровня на один год увеличивает ВНП на 4%. В целом повышение образовательного уровня на три года обеспечило увеличение роста ВНП на 0,4% пункта в год» [7].

Действительно, даже беглый взгляд на статистические данные показывает наличие тесной связи между образованием и экономикой. На рис. 1 сопоставлены уровень экономического развития по величине валового внутреннего продукта (ВВП) по паритету покупательной способности (ППС) на душу населения и доля населения с высшим образованием по более чем 40 странам, включая страны ОЭСР и некоторые страны, по которым имеется достоверная информация [8].

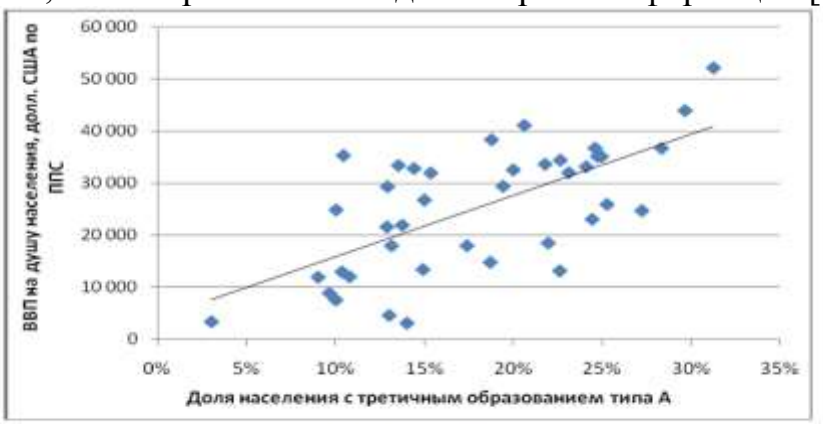


Рис. 1. Уровень экономического развития стран и доля населения с третичным образованием типа А[3] (высшее профессиональное образование)

Результаты образования носят долговременный характер, они не ограничиваются удовлетворением текущих потребностей людей и

накладывают глубокий отпечаток на экономический, социальный, культурный и нравственный облик страны в течение будущих десятилетий. И капиталовложения в сферу образования (также как и в науку, культуру, здравоохранение) непременно окупятся в государственном масштабе. Непосредственно высшее образование дает долговременный результат, заключающийся в высоком качестве рабочей силы и создании основы для ее постоянного совершенствования в течение всей активной жизни человека. Инвестиции в образование не только оказывают влияние на развитие творческих способностей, профессионализма, повышение социального статуса каждого индивида, но и воздействуют на воспроизводство интеллектуально-духовного потенциала общества в целом. И, инвестирование в улучшение качества человеческого капитала имеет непосредственное отношение к экономическому росту. В течение последних лет было собрано значительное количество данных, доказывающих наличие прямой связи между инвестициями в образование и экономическим ростом, существенную роль в этом играют затраты общества на высшее образование. В результате проведенных исследований ученые пришли к следующим выводам:

- чем выше у страны показатель среднего числа лет, которое граждане затрачивают на образование, тем быстрее растет ее экономика;
- в стране, где высшее образование развивалось более быстрыми темпами, наблюдались и более высокие темпы экономического роста;
- значение образования как фактора производства связано с его влиянием на производительность;
- образование оказывает положительное влияние на инвестиции в физический капитал, что тоже способствует экономическому росту.

Безусловно, эти масштабы характерны для многих развивающихся стран и не всякое государство располагает возможностью финансирования инвестиций в образование в подобных объемах. В этом отношении Р. Санер отмечает, что сегодня в мире экономики, страны без образованной рабочей силы, просто не могут развивать свою экономику, как бы они этого не желали. Это приводит нас к простому выводу: если страна не может организовать хорошей системы образования, она не может быть конкурентоспособной на экономическом рынке [9].

На современном этапе приоритетными направлениями государственной политики в области образования должны стать: формирование современной системы непрерывного профессионального образования, повышение качества профессионального образования, создание равных стартовых возможностей и роста доступности качественного общего образования, повышение инвестиционной привлекательности сферы образования.

В цивилизованном мире образовательная политика, отражая общенациональные интересы в сфере образования и предъявляя их мировому сообществу, учитывает вместе с тем общие тенденции мирового развития. Сегодня, как мы видим, основными современными тенденциями мирового развития, определяющими существенные изменения в системе образования, стали:

- ускорение темпов развития общества и как следствие – необходимость подготовки людей к жизни в быстро меняющихся условиях;
- переход к постиндустриальному, информационному обществу, значительное расширение масштабов межкультурного взаимодействия, в связи с чем особую важность приобретают факторы коммуникабельности и толерантности;
- возникновение и рост глобальных проблем, которые могут быть решены лишь в результате сотрудничества в рамках международного сообщества, что требует формирования современного мышления у молодого поколения;
- демократизация общества, расширение возможностей политического и социального выбора, что вызывает необходимость повышения уровня готовности граждан к такому выбору;
- динамичное развитие экономики, рост конкуренции, сокращение сферы неквалифицированного и малоквалифицированного труда, глубокие структурные изменения в сфере занятости, определяющие постоянную потребность в повышении профессиональной квалификации и переподготовке работников, росте их профессиональной мобильности;
- рост значения человеческого капитала, который в развитых странах составляет 70–80% национального богатства, что обуславливает интенсивное, опережающее развитие образования как молодежи, так и взрослого населения.

Исходя из этого, Узбекистан в 1996 году начал системные реформы в сфере образования. В Узбекистане была принята и реализована Национальная Программа по подготовке кадров, целью которой является коренное реформирование сферы образования, в основу которой легла новая концепция непрерывного образования населения, максимальная приближенность образования к потребностям рынка труда через создание принципиально новой системы среднего специального, профессионального образования, сохранение системы всеобщего бесплатного среднего 12-летнего образования. Результаты анализа показывают, что в результате проводимых преобразований и реформ в Узбекистане достигнут высокий уровень образования. Индекс образования в Узбекистане составляет 0,992, в то время как среднемировое значение равно 0,770. Это означает, что практически все населения страны грамотное.

В своем докладе на открытии международной конференции «Подготовка образованного и интеллектуально развитого поколения – как важнейшее условие устойчивого развития и модернизации страны» Первый Президент Республики Узбекистан И.А.Каримов отметил: «Мы всегда отдавали себе отчет в том, что только люди, которые осознают необходимость гармонии национальных и общечеловеческих ценностей, располагающие современными знаниями, интеллектуальным потенциалом и передовыми технологиями, могут добиться поставленных стратегических целей развития»[10].

В Узбекистане ежегодные расходы на образование составляют 10-12% к ВВП, что превышает почти в 2 раза размеры инвестиций в образование, необходимых для обеспечения устойчивого развития страны, рекомендаванные ЮНЕСКО (6-7 процентов)[11]. Следует также отметить, что ЮНЕСКО ставит цель перед странами-участниками увеличить размеры инвестиций в образование до 6% от своего ВВП и до 20% государственного бюджета[12].

В Узбекистане затраты на развитие и реформирование образования в расходах Государственного бюджета превышают 35% [13]. На социальную сферу в 2016 году будет направлено 59,1 процента всех расходов Государственного бюджета, или больше, в том числе на образование – 33,7 процента, здравоохранение – 14 процентов.

В системе 9-летнего всеобщего бесплатного образования в 2014/2015 учебном году в Узбекистане функционирует 9,7 тыс. школ и обучается более 4,5 млн. учеников, работает около 390,6 тыс. учителей. На каждого учителя приходится 11 учеников, что является одним из самых высоких показателей среди развитых стран, в частности, в Германии в 2011 году этот показатель составляет 14 учеников, в Южной Корее 17,2, в Великобритании 16,3, а в США 15,2.

В системе трехлетнего всеобщего бесплатного среднего специального профессионального образования в 2014/2015 учебному году функционируют 1414 профессиональных колледжей и 143 академических лицея, где обучаются свыше 1,5 млн. учащихся. В системе среднего специального, профессионального образования работают 100485 преподавателей и мастеров производственного обучения, в том числе 94830 (около 94%) с высшим образованием.

Система высшего образования представлена 68 высшими образовательными учреждениями. Высшие учебные заведения ежегодно принимают на учебу в среднем 63-64 тыс. человек. В системе высшего образования в 2014/2015 учебном году обучались 261,3 тыс. студентов. В высших учебных заведениях работает 23,5 тыс. преподавателей, из которых 7964 (33%) имеют ученую степень [14,с.116-143].

Следует отметить, что в результате проводимых реформ существенно улучшилось качество рабочей силы. Если в 2000 году

основную часть (60,7%) занятых в экономике составляли лица со средним и неполным средним образованием, то по итогам 2014 года их доля составила всего 24,3%.

Структура занятого населения по уровню образования, в % к итогу

№	Уровни образования	Годы	
		2000	2014
1.	Среднее и неполное среднее	60,7%	24,3%
2.	Среднее специальное образование	21,7%	42,9%
3.	Высшее образование	17,6%	32,8%
	Итого	100	100

Таким образом, реформы, проводимые в республике в сфере образования способствуют существенному повышению качества рабочей силы, развитию человеческого капитала, основного фактора экономического роста. Вместе с тем, в деле реформирования системы образования в Узбекистане имеются некоторые недостатки. В частности, наблюдается снижение охвата населения высшим образованием. Например, в 1990/1991 учебном году на 10 тыс. жителей республики приходилось 168 студентов.. Этот показатель опережал многие развитые страны, такие как Германия, Великобритания, Италия, Швейцария. Однако, в последнее время наблюдается снижение этого коэффициента.

Кроме этого, современная система профессионального образования и рынок труда по-прежнему дистанцируются друг с другом. Следует признать, что действия образовательных учреждений, работодателей и органов управления образованием скоординированы очень слабо. Работодатели не участвуют в разработке госзаказа, экспертизе стандартов образования, в работе аттестационных комиссий, в разработке учебных планов и содержании учебных программ.

Устранение перечисленных недостатков могли бы существенно повысить эффективность системы образования, а следовательно, эффективность развития всех секторов экономики и тем самым образование задает динамику качественного развития общества.

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Маруфова З.
Тошкент шаҳар Яшнобод туман
204-мактаб ўқитувчиси

ШАРҚОНА ГЎЗАЛЛИК ТАСВИРИДА ЎСИМЛИК НОМЛАРИНИНГ РОЛИ

Аннотация: мақолада шарқ шеърияти, хусусан Лутфий ижодиётида гўзаллик концептининг вербаллашуви ҳақида сўз боради. Маъшуқа гўзаллигини ифодалашда ўсимлик номларининг қўлланилиши, бадиий тасвир воситаларининг юзага чиқиш жараёнида лексик бирликлар ўртасидаги боғланишларнинг лексик-семантик, когнитив-прагматик асослари таҳлил қилинади.

Калит сўзлар: концепт, ўсимлик, субъектив баҳо, гўзаллик, лексик-семантик майдон, вербаллашув, байт.

Marufova Z.
teacher
204-school
Yashnobod District of Tashkent City

THE ROLE OF PLANT NAMES IN THE IMAGE OF SHARGANA BEAUTY

Annotation: The article deals with the verbalization of the concept of beauty in oriental poetry, especially in Lutfi's work. The use of plant names in the expression of the beauty of the mistress, the lexical-semantic, cognitive-pragmatic bases of connections between lexical units in the process of emergence of means of artistic image are analyzed.

Keywords: concept, plant, subjective evaluation, beauty, lexical-semantic field, verbalization, bayt.

Шарқ адабиётида маъшуқа гўзаллигини тасвирлашда ўсимлик номларидан ҳам кенг фойдаланилган. Масалан, ёрнинг юзини гулга, қад-қоматини сарв дарахтига, лабини ғунчага, пистага, сочларини сумбулга, ёноқларини лолага, киприкларини майсага ўхшатиш орқали жозиба ифодалаш анъаналари мавжуд бўлган. Бу ўхшатишлар, албатта, маълум бир мотивацияга, лексемаларнинг лексик-семантик майдонига кирувчи семалар туташувига асосланган.

Бадиий тасвирларда кўп қўлланилувчи писта меваси, асосан, ёр оғзининг кичиклигини ифодалаш учун хизмат қилган. Аммо Лутфийнинг

қуйидаги байтида пистага ҳажмдан ташқари ҳолат ифодаси ҳам юкланганини кўриш мумкин:

Ҳайратда қолиб писта оғиз очти-ю, қолди,

Мажлисда чу оғзинг соридин кечти ҳикоят.[1-44]

“Шоирлар ёр оғзини пистага ўхшатадилар. Лутфий тасвиридаги маъшуқа оғзи ҳақида сўз кетган экан, писта оғзини очганча қолибди. Демак, бу маъшуқа оғзи пистадан ҳам кичик экан-да?!” [3-102]. Пистанинг оғизга қиёсланишида “одам+ўсимлик” концептосферасига кирувчи “шакл” ҳамда “ҳолат” концептларининг компонентлари ўзаро туташади. Яъни, ҳар иккала концептга тегишли бўган “кичик” ва “очиқ” семалари субъект тафаккуридаги тасаввурни вербаллаштиради. Шу билан бирга шоирнинг гўзал ёр ҳуснига берган эмоционал-экспрессив баҳосини ифодалайди. Писта меваси нафақат мумтоз, балки замонавий адабиётда ҳам ёр оғзининг кичиклигини ифодаш учун қўлланади *(Ўтди йиллар, ўчмади дилда шўх истакларим,Эгма қош, писта даҳан, кўзи фаттондан умид.Мухтор Худойқулов)* [2].

Олма янгоқинг кўргач, мен банда нечук ўлмай!

Бодом кўзи фитна, писта даҳани нозук [1-142].

Юқоридаги байтда ҳам ёрнинг оғзи ҳажм жиҳатдан пистага ўхшатилса, кўзи шаклан бодомга қиёсланади.

Эй дўстларим, оҳу кўзин кўрмайин ўлсам,

Зинҳор, сочинг тобутим узра ***қора бодом****,* [1-173]

Оҳу, яъни кийикнинг кўзи қоп-қора ва шаҳло эканлиги билан шарқ халқларининг миллий-маданий тафаккурида энг чиройли кўз сифатида ассоциациялашган. Шунингдек, кўз шаклининг бодом шаклига ўхшаб кетиши ҳам бизга маълум. М.Раҳматованинг фикрича,” “гўзаллик” концептининг тилда воқеланишида ... халқнинг этник хусусиятига хос *табиат ҳодисалари, зоонимлар, ўсимликлар дунёси антропонимлар, таом номлари, диний антропонимлар, историзмлар, услубий хос сўзлар ва ижтимоий* мавзуларга оид лисоний бирликларнинг универсал ҳамда миллий-маданий хусусиятларининг концептуал изоморфик (муштарак) ва алломорфик (фарқли) жиҳатлари исботланган” [4-8].

Келтирилган байт чин маънодаги тасаввуфий ошиқона мисралар бўлиб, бу ерда ҳам ранг, ҳам шакл ўхшашлиги асосида гўзаллик концепти юзага чиқарилган. Шоир тафаккурида **кўз** ва **бодом** лексемаларининг бирламчи маъноларидаги ранг(қора) ва шакл(кўзсифат) белгилари қайта ишланиб, “қора бодом” метафорик бирикмасида мужассам этилади. Адабиётшунос олим М.Абдулхайрнинг таъкидлашича, Алишер Навоий шеъриятида “*бодом - поэтик образ, ирфоний рамз ҳисобланади”*, шунингдек, поклик, комиллик, қаноатни ифода этувчи тимсол ҳамдир. “Шоир ўз шеърларида поэтик образ тимсоли сифатида бодом сўзини такрор ва такрор қўллаган. Гўё шоир бир комил инсоннинг ўсиб-

улғайганидан то сўнгги манзилига кузатиб қўйгунига қадар бодом тимсолидан санъаткорона фойдаланган:

Чун қора бодом тобут узра расмедур қадим,

Кўз жанозам сари солким, сенсизин бўлдум қатил.[7]

Лутфий ва Навоий шеърларидан келтирилган ҳар икки мисолда ҳам қора бодомни тобут устига сочиш ҳолатини кўрамиз. Айтиш мумкинки,"қора бодом" бирикмаси нафақат ранг ва шаклни ифодаловчи бирлик, балки чуқур ботиний тасаввуфий тимсол сифатида ҳам Гўзаллик концептининг вербаллашувига хизмат қиляпти.

Гўзаллик ифодалашнинг энг сермаҳсул шарқона усулларидан бири маъшуқа юзини гулга нисбат беришдир.

Лутфий ҳам замондош шоирлари каби ёр жамолини таърифлашда гул, лола, насрин, бинафша, нилуфар, анор(нор) сингари ўсимлик номини билдирувчи лексемалардан кенг фойдаланган.

Ул оразу рухсор ила зулфи, энги лола,

Ойдинда ётур гул уза бир ҳинду узола [1-249].

Байтда ёрнинг оппоқ юзи, қизил ёноқлари атрофидан тушган зулфи ойдинда гуллар ичида ётган ҳиндуга қиёсланган. Юзининг оқлиги ва ёноқларининг қизиллиги "ойдин" ҳамда "лола" лексемалари воситасида берилиб, гўзал метафорик тасвир яратилган. Лола ўсимлиги субъект онгида "қизиллик" ва "чиройлилик" белгисини билдиргани сабабли ёр ёноғини ушбу гулга қиёслаш орқали у ўз эстетик баҳосини ифодалайди. Қуйидаги байтда **ранг** ҳамда **ҳид** белгиси одам ва ўсимликка оид лексемаларнинг ўзаро семантик боғланишига асос бўлади:

То юзунгнинг васфини Лутфий битти, дафтари —

Булди рангину насими гул келур авроқдин [1-204].

Яъни ёр гўзаллиги битилган дафтарлар гул рангига кириб, улардан гул ҳиди келиши айтилади.

Бу тасвирни лингвистик аспектда қуйидаги схема орқали ифодалаш мумкин:

одам + гул – ҳид, ранг → ёқимли → ГЎЗАЛЛИК

М.Раҳматова гўзалликни ифодалашда таъм, ҳид ва тактил сезгилари орқали ёқимли шахсий тажрибаларни ифодалашини таъкидлар экан, бу инглиз тилига хос прототип эканлигини айтиб ўтади [4-17]. Тўғри, ёрнинг ёқимли ҳиди гўзаллик концептининг асосий элементларидан бири. Аммо Европа маданиятида тўғридан-тўғри қизнинг ҳиди назарда тутилса, шарқона маданиятда ёрнинг ҳиди гул ифори воситасида ифодаланади ва бунда хушбўйлик, ёқимлилик белгиси асос қилиб олинади. Байтда гул лексемаси ҳам рангни, ҳам ҳидни ифодалаб, субъектнинг эмоционал-экспрессив баҳо даражасини вербаллаштирган.

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Микаева Т.Н.
Уральский институт управления – филиал РАНХиГС
Россия, г. Красноуфимск

РАБОТА С ОБРАЩЕНИЯМИ ЖИТЕЛЕЙ В ОРГАНАХ МЕСТНОГО САМОУПРАВЛЕНИЯ

Аннотация: В статье рассматривается функциональный подход работы с обращениями жителей в органах местного самоуправления на примере Муниципального образования Красноуфимский округ. Проводится анализ проблем работы с обращениями в органах местного самоуправления и возможностей повышения эффективности работы с обращениями. На основе проведенного анализа предлагаются варианты совершенствования работы с обращениями жителей в Муниципальном образовании.

Ключевые слова: жители, население, «обратная связь», Муниципальное образование, обратная связь, обращения жителей, работа с обращениями, совершенствование работы с обращения жителей, управление.

Mikaeva T. N.
Ural Institute of management - branch of Ranepa
Russia, Krasnoufimsk

WORK WITH RESIDENTS APPEALS IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT BODIES

The article considers a functional approach to working with residents appeals in local self-government bodies on the example of the krasnoufimsky district Municipality. The analysis of the problems of working with appeals in local government bodies and opportunities to improve the efficiency of working with appeals is carried out. Based on the analysis, we suggest ways to improve the work with residents ' appeals in the Municipality.

Keywords: residents, population, "feedback", Municipality, feedback, residents 'requests, working with requests, improving work with residents' requests, management.

Опубликовано огромное количество научных работ по исследованию повышения качества работы с обращениями. В них описываются вопросы исследования вариантов защиты прав граждан, специфика обращений граждан в государственные и территориальные административные органы. Исследуются варианты улучшения работы с

обращениями граждан, но вопрос совершенствования работы обращения граждан недостаточно исследован.

Работа с обращениями жителей содержит принципы, которые отражают главную особенность ее работы. Одним из принципов является принцип беспристрастного, полного анализа проблемы, в отношении которой поступила жалоба от жителя. Как следует, данный принцип влечет за собой основные обязанности органов местного самоуправления при рассмотрении обращений граждан:

- дать качественный ответ на все вопросы;
- запросить необходимые документы;
- выехать с проверкой, для полноты понимания проблемы;
- ответить в срок.

Для полного изучения обращений жителей органы местного самоуправления могут принимать решения, о проведении проверочных мероприятий с выездом комиссий, необходимых для проверки выполнения принятых решений, изучения и проблемы обращений. В таком случае, мы можем сделать вывод, о том, что контроль необходим для устранения причин и условий, порождающих обращения жителей, а так же для обеспечения законности и дисциплины.[3]

На этапе контроля органы местного самоуправления в рамках собственной компетенции:

- контролируют исполнения порядка работы с обращениями;
- проводят анализ содержания проблемы в поступившем обращении;
- соблюдая сроки, принимают меры по установлению и ликвидации обстоятельств нарушения прав жителей.

Контроль является не заменимым видом обратной связи, при помощи которого органы местного самоуправления получают данные о реальном положении дел, выполнении принятых решений, он требуется для укрепления исполнительной дисциплины, оценки работы и недопущения негативных действий.

Обращения жителей в органы местного самоуправления являются одним из важных методов обратной связи положения дел в территориях. Актуальность исследования системы обращений жителей в настоящее время очевидна.

Например, в Федеральном законе от 2 мая 2006 г. № 59-ФЗ «О порядке рассмотрения обращений граждан Российской Федерации» дает определение обращения от граждан.

Обращение гражданина - это письменное предложение, заявление либо жалоба, которая направляется муниципальному органу, местному органу власти либо должностному лицу, устная апелляция гражданина в муниципальный орган, орган местного самоуправления.[1]

В законе три главных вида обращений:

- предложения;
- обращения;
- жалобы.

Один из самых распространенных видов обращений являются жалобы.

В законе описывают жалобу как запрос жителя на восстановление либо защиту собственных нарушенных прав. Предложение является одной из важных форм реализации права людей на участие в управлении страной.

Заявление определено в законе № 59-ФЗ как просьба гражданина о поддержке в исполнении его конституционных прав и свобод либо сообщение о нарушениях законов, недочетах в работе муниципальных органов, местных административных органов и госслужащих.[1]

Следует, что обращения жителей в совокупности регулирующих их правовых норм представляют собой сложную и достаточно разветвленную работу. Она служит эффективным средством формирования правового государства, участием жителей в управлении делами общества и государства.

Одной из задач Муниципального образования Красноуфимский округ является реализация либо защита прав населения. Жители Муниципального образования заинтересованы в том, чтобы их просьбы были рассмотрены как можно быстрее и качественней, а нарушения были устранены как можно тщательней. Органы местного самоуправления больше всего заинтересованы в аналитической работе по обращениям жителей. В данной работе важна «обратная связь». Обращаясь к жителям, представители Муниципального образования выясняют о потребностях и трудностях в разных сферах. Поднимая определенные трудности и проблемы в обращениях, указывая на нарушения, жители имеют возможность влиять на решения, которые принимаются органом местного самоуправления. Огромное количество обращений по одной и той же проблеме может повлечь то, что она сформирует действия органов местного самоуправления по решению этого вопроса.

Если поступила жалоба от одного жителя, значит, имеет место единичное нарушение, если поступает множество аналогичных жалоб, значит, имеется серьёзная проблема, в настоящее время распространено коллективное обращение жителей. Таким образом, аналитическая работа по обращениям имеет огромное значение.

Рассмотрим динамику поступления обращений жителей в Муниципальное образование Красноуфимский округ:

В 2019 году глава Муниципального образования получил 165 обращений , а в 2018 году – 288 обращений. Из данной статистики, мы видим, что по соотношению с предшествующим 2018 годом

суммарное количество обращений в Муниципальное образование Красноуфимский округ существенно снизилось.

За 12 месяцев 2019 года чаще всего граждане обращались по вопросам:

- о предоставлении жилого помещения
- ремонт дорог, уличное освещение;
- о газификации;[2]

Изучение обращений населения может служить показателем гражданской активности, и является как один из видов обратной связи жителей с органами местного самоуправления по вопросам местного значения.

Анализируя качество работы с обращениями, нужно рассмотреть и изучить причины, повторных обращений жителей с одним и тем же вопросом в Муниципальное образование.

1. Улучшение организации работы с письменными и устными обращениями:

- нужно найти способы для увеличения качества работы с обращениями, исключение повторных обращений;
- на комиссиях рассматривать состояние работы с обращениями жителей, проводить анализ годовой работы;
- проводить изучение практики органов местного самоуправления, соседних муниципалитетов;
- внедрить практику плановых поездок комиссий с учетом обращений жителей на местах, также с проверками качества этой работы в территориальных отделах Муниципального образования Красноуфимский округ.

2. Усилить контроль результатов работы органов местного самоуправления с обращениями:

- нужно учитывать особое внимание на качество изучения обращений жителей, которые поступают в органы местного самоуправления ;
- выявлять недочеты в работе с письмами и в организации личного приема жителей;
- для заявителей, чьи обращения не соответствуют действующему законодательству, предоставлять детальные разъяснения некорректности таких запросов;

3. Информационно-аналитическая работа в Муниципальном образовании:

- при рассмотрении поступающих письменных и устных обращений учитывать хронологический порядок, с учетом вопроса заявителя.

- предоставлять информацию населению через СМИ о практике работы с письменными и устными обращениями жителей и итогах их изучения.

В работе с обращениями жителей в Муниципальном образовании нередко появляются трудности. Закон определяет обращение через его виды между тем, очевидно, что обращением нельзя считать любое послание, пришедшее в Муниципальное образование.

Учитывая трудности и проблемы работы Муниципального образования, которые возникают при рассмотрении обращении жителей, можно сделать вывод о том, что контроль является более принципиальным видом обратной связи, при помощи которого государственные органы получают данные о реальном положении дел, выполнении принятых решений.

Контроль нужен для увеличения уровня дисциплины, оценки работы, недопущения негативных действий. В Муниципальном образовании необходимо создать отдел для анализа и контроля на предмет полноты и качества изучения обращений граждан специалистами.

Обращения жителей играют важную роль в процессе управления, в связи с тем, что они используются для диалогов с жителями, контроля над работой местного самоуправления, а также реализации гражданских прав жителей.

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Минигулова Г.Б.
воспитатель
МБДОУ "Детский сад №26 комбинированного вида"
"АБВГДейка" Чистопольского муниципального района
Россия, Республика Татарстан

ТИПИЧНЫЕ ФОРМЫ И СПЕЦИФИЧЕСКИЕ ПРИЧИНЫ АГРЕССИВНОГО ПОВЕДЕНИЯ ДОШКОЛЬНИКОВ

Аннотация: В статье рассматривается проблема агрессивного поведения детей дошкольного возраста. Автором анализируются причины такого поведения. Также рассматриваются типичные формы агрессивного поведения дошкольника.

Ключевые слова: агрессивное поведение, дошкольный возраст, активность, самоутверждение, психика.

Minigulova G.B.
educator
MBDOU "Kindergarten No. 26 of the combined type"
"ABVGDeyka" Chistopolsky municipal district
Republic of Tatarstan

TYPICAL FORMS AND SPECIFIC CAUSES OF AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR OF PRESCHOOLERS

Resume: The article examines the problem of aggressive behavior in preschool children. The author analyzes the reasons for this behavior. Typical forms of aggressive behavior of a preschooler are also considered.

Key words: aggressive behavior, preschool age, activity, self-affirmation, psyche.

В науке существует дифференцированный подход к пониманию феномена «агрессии», однако ни одно из ныне предлагаемых определений не может претендовать на статус исчерпывающего, так как преувеличивает либо преуменьшает значение тех или иных ее признаков. Как правило, под агрессией понимается сильная активность, стремление к самоутверждению. Л. Бендер говорит об агрессии «как тенденции приближения к объекту или удаления от него», а Ф. Аллан описывает ее как «внутреннюю силу, дающую человеку возможность противостоять внешним силам» [1,с. 7].

Под агрессией понимаются акты враждебности, атаки, разрушения, т.е. действия, которые вредят другому лицу или объекту. Х. Дельгадо

утверждает, что «человеческая агрессивность есть поведенческая реакция, характеризующаяся проявлением силы в попытке нанести вред или ущерб личности, или обществу» [1,с.7]. Агрессия понимается как «процесс, имеющий специфическую функцию и организацию; а агрессивность рассматривается как структура, являющаяся компонентом более сложной структуры психических свойств человека» [4,с.169].

Согласно А. Бассу агрессия определяется как «реакция», в результате которой другой организм получает болевые стимулы, а по Уилсону как «физической действие или угрозу такого действия со стороны одной особи, которые уменьшают свободу или генетическую приспособленность другой особи» [1,с. 8].

Существует ряд факторов оказывающих влияние на формирование агрессии [1].

1.Семейные факторы: безразличие или враждебность со стороны родителей - дети очень тяжело переносят, когда родители относятся к ним безразлично, а то и враждебно; разрушение эмоциональных связей в семье - существование родителей в постоянных ссорах, и невозможность предугадать, что можно ожидать в любую минуту; неуважение к личности ребенка - оскорбительные и унизительные замечания, вызванные агрессивными реакциями; когда в семье преобладающими над поощрениями поведения, постоянными являются наказания. Угрозы, запугивания, негативное оценивание, доминирование запретов, ограничение двигательной активности ребенка, культ силы в семье. «Если у родителей имеются несогласованные требования - у ребенка нет четких норм поведения» [4]; чрезмерный контроль или полное его отсутствие, избыток или недостаток внимания со стороны родителей - чрезмерный контроль над поведением ребенка (гиперопека) не менее вреден, чем полное отсутствие такового (гипоопека). Гнев, который постоянно подавляется, в какой-то момент обязательно вырвется наружу; ограничение физической и эмоциональной активности - не возможность ребенка в течение всего дня открыто проявлять свои эмоции, как положительные, так и отрицательные, физически разрядиться, то его агрессия будет переполнена переизбытком энергии, которая, как известно, приведет к каким-либо последствиям; скученность проживания, невозможность реализации личного пространства, рутинность, недостаток стимулов.

2.Личные факторы: родовые травмы, нарушения перинатального развития вызывают повышенную чувствительность, эмоциональную неуравновешенность и психическую истощаемость ребенка; подсознательное ожидание опасности - если беременность мать ребенка протекала с постоянным чувством не достаточной защищенности, чрезвычайная тревога и беспокойство за себя и за своего будущего ребенка, то все эти ощущения передавались ребенку, и он родился, не

имея базовой уверенности в безопасности мира; наследственные нарушения (например - лишняя У-хромасома у мальчиков, повышенный уровень тестостерона у ребенка любого пола) [5]; неуверенность в собственной безопасности - может возникнуть, когда родители постоянно выясняют собственные отношения, а ребенок предоставлен самому себе; эмоциональная нестабильность - многие дети до семи лет подвержены колебаниям эмоций, которые у взрослых часто называются капризами; недовольство собой - возникает, когда родители или взрослые эмоционально не поощряют ребёнка; повышенная раздражительность из-за чувства вины.

3. Ситуативные факторы: плохое самочувствие, переутомление; влияние шума, вибрации, тесноты, температуры воздуха; появление агрессии, как реакция на изменения в жизни.

4. Тип темперамента: влияют на поведение и различия темперамента, которые начинают проявляться с девяти месяцев; к активной агрессии менее всего склонны меланхолики и флегматики. Однако очевидно, факторы вызывающие агрессивное поведение далеко не у всех детей, а только у определённой части. По данным исследования и многолетним наблюдениям, можно говорить, что агрессивность, которая складывается в детстве, остаётся устойчивой чертой и сохраняется на протяжении дальнейшей жизни человека» [3, с.81].

Агрессия не носит спонтанного характера у ребенка: в его случае она куммулятивна, и накапливается примерно к пяти года, когда и начинает наиболее ярко проявляться. «Так как ребёнок неспособен управлять своими побуждениями и желаниями, контролировать их усложняет ему жизнь. Если у ребёнка одновременно возникает чувство голода и усталости, неизменно становятся для него причиной гнева и раздражения» [5, 49].

Первые годы жизни агрессия проявляется в виде импульсивных приступов упрямства, сопровождающимися криком, драчливостью, которые взрослым не подвластны. В два-три года, поступив в детский сад, возникают частые конфликты с другими детьми, за право иметь какую - либо вещь. Здесь будет важно то, как родители будут реагировать, если они будут пресекать любые формы открытой агрессии, то могут формироваться символические виды (нытье, упрямство, непослушание).

Возникает феномен «перенесения», самая распространенная форма агрессии в три-четыре года, когда гнев изливается на безобидный объект. В младшем дошкольном возрасте проблема агрессивности совпадает с кризисом трёх лет. В норме, к семи годам агрессия идет на спад. Ребенок уже умеет решать конфликты мирными способами. Он может снимать внутреннее напряжение в игре, становится менее эгоцентричен. «Если агрессивность ребенка, как привычная реакция на запреты, не

уменьшается, а, наоборот, набирает силу, это должно быть поводом для беспокойства» [2].

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Мирзаева С.А.
доцент
Андижанский сельскохозяйственный и агротехнологический институт
Узбекистан, г. Андижан
Рахимова М.Р., магистр
Андижанский сельскохозяйственный и агротехнологический институт
Узбекистан, г. Андижан

ЗАЩИТА ЯБЛОНИ ОТ БОЛЕЗНИ КАЛЬМАРАЗА

Аннотация: В статье приведены симптомы кальмараза, ущерб от болезни и результаты исследований проведенных в Андижанской области. Были применены фунгициды Байлетон 25% см.п., 0,4 кг/га, Сапроль 20% эм.к., 1,0 л/га . На 2 варианте биологическая эффективность составила - 71,2 % ; а на 3 варианте - 76,0 % .

Ключевые слова: защита, плодовое дерево, яблоня, болезнь, кальмараз, фунгицид.

Mirzaeva S.A.
Associate Professor
Andijan Agricultural and agrotechnological institute
Uzbekistan, Andijan
Rakhimova M.R., master
Andijan Agricultural and agrotechnological institute
Uzbekistan, Andijan

PROTECTING THE APPLE AGAINST ILLNESS

Abstract: The article presents the symptoms of squid, the damage from the disease and the results of research conducted in the Andijan region. Were applied fungicides Bayleton 25% cm., 0.4 kg / ha, Saprol 20% em.c., 1.0 l / ha. On the 2nd option, the biological efficiency was 71.2%; and in option 3 - 76.0%.

Key words: protection, fruit tree, apple tree, disease, squid, fungicide.

Актуальность темы: Сегодня в нашей стране большое значение придается дальнейшему развитию садоводства и виноградарства. Ведь сто пятьдесят тысяч гектаров плодородных земель были выделены фермерам для ведения сельского хозяйства и частного строительства. Большинство фруктов и винограда, которые сейчас

продаются на рынках - это фрукты и виноград собственного производства.

В настоящее время для выращивания фруктов и овощей, полного удовлетворения потребностей населения во фруктах и других деликатесах, увеличения количества выращиваемых фруктов и овощей на душу населения в стране планируется развивать садоводство и закладывать интенсивные фруктовые сады. Садоводам республики накоплен богатый опыт в результате многолетних наблюдений за благоприятными климатическими и почвенными условиями для выращивания плодов. В результате, наряду с богатым урожаем фруктов, удалось удовлетворить потребности населения в свежих фруктах в течение всего года.

Повышение урожайности фруктовых садов и улучшение качества плодов - одна из актуальных задач сегодняшнего дня. Одним из основных факторов повышения урожайности садов является их защита от болезней и вредителей. В фруктовых садах встречается в более 150 видов болезии и вредители .

Известно, что это болезнь распространена во всех странах мира, включая Среднюю Азию и все регионы Узбекистана.

Уровень изучения: Заболевание поражает листья, лепестки и плоды яблонь, полосы листьев и плодов, а в редких случаях - веточки и почки (кору). На нижней стороне листьев появляются коричневые, серые или оливково-зеленые пятна. На одном листе может появиться от одной до двух или нескольких сотен пятен. Со временем они растут, сливаются, а клетки под пятном отмирают, в результате чего пятна появляются также на нижней стороне листьев . Листья, полностью покрытые пятнами , скручиваются, принимают некрасивую форму и падают на землю. На молодых плодах появляются пятна, похожие на те, что на листьях, затем они буреют, поверхность трескается, форма плода искажается. Во влажных условиях на листьях и пятнах плодов образуется тонкий, бархатистый слой плесени темно-оливкового цвета. В конце лета - начале осени на поврежденных плодах не появляются внешние признаки или появляются очень мелкие темно-коричневые пятна, при хранении на складах они вырастают до 0,1-0,4 мм в диаметре, приобретают округлую форму и черные. Болезнь не распространяется на другие фрукты на складе. На поврежденных ветвях образуются небольшие неровности, которые затем разрывают и раскалывают во многих местах верхушку ветки; в результате рост стержня замедляется и высыхает. [1]

В результате заболевания количество и качество плодов урожая снижается, (осыпание плодов, потеря товарности, гниение при хранении) и косвенным (опадание листьев, задержка роста деревьев, их устойчивость к зимнему холоду, проникновение других насекомых и

микроорганизмов через плодовые раны и гниль плодов) уменьшается. Весной, когда наблюдается прохладная погода и высокая влажность, может погибнуть до 70% и более урожая; Заболевание также имеет важное экономическое значение в Узбекистане (и соседних странах). Помимо культурных яблок, заболеванию подвержены дикие горные яблони, боярышник, каштан и др [2].

Заболевание вызывается грибком аскомицетов *Venturia inaequalis* (пиреномицеты). В листьях и плодах, в строме развиваются псевдотеки гриба. Псевдотетки часто бывают на нижней стороне листьев, округлые, диаметром 90–150 мкм, темно-коричневые или черные, выступающие из листа с отверстием посередине, одноклеточные вокруг кончика, длиной до 40 мкм. Внутри каждой псевдотеции по 50-200 мешочков и ложных парафизов в связках. Нижняя часть мешочка более широкая, цилиндрической формы, бесцветная, оболочка двухслойная, тонкая, 40-75х6-12 мкм. В каждом мешочке по 8 аскоспор. Аскоспоры имеют цвет от желтовато-оливкового до красновато-коричневого, 11–20х4–8 мкм, двух клеточные, закупоренные, чем верхняя клетка, нижняя (широко коническая), нижняя клетка цилиндрическая. [3]

Цель исследования: изучить вред кальмараза в яблонях в Андижан-ской области и эффективность в оптимальных мерах контроля в отношении него .

Методы исследования: Полевые опыты проводились в интенсивном саду Андижанского сельскохозяйственного и агротехнологического института в соответствии с «Методическими указаниями», изданными под ред. Ш.Т. Ходжаева (2004) .

В саду выбрали 3-5 дерева и обработали фунгицидом. Каждое обработанное дерево служило одной повторением.

Опыт состоял из 3 вариантов и 4 повторений, в которых была разработана следующая работа :

- период начала заболевания;
- повреждение плодовых и листовых ветвей;
- продуктивность дерева и его повреждение болезнями.

Период начала заболевания определяли, наблюдая за опытными деревьями один раз в 3-5 дней. Когда было известно о наличии болезни, деревья были осмотрены с четырех сторон и степень повреждения была определена по шкале.

Результаты опыта: предполагаемые фунгициды были протестированы для защиты яблони от болезни кальмараз. Были применены фунгициды Байлетон 25% см.п., 0,4 кг/га, Сапроль 20% эм.к., 1,0 л/га . На 2 варианте биологическая эффективность составила - 71,2 % ; а на 3 варианте - 76,0 % .

Использованные источники:

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Мирзаева М.А.
преподаватель
Каршинский государственный университет
Узбекистан, г. Карши

УСЛОВИЯ, СПОСОБСТВУЮЩИЕ ФОРМИРОВАНИЮ ДЕТСКОГО КОЛЛЕКТИВА

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются условия способствующие формированию детского коллектива а также о роли воспитателя в организации управлении коллективом.

Ключевые слова: Детский коллектив, коллективизм, личность, дошкольник, дружба, отзывчивость, доброта, инициатива, коллектив-сочувствие, автономный коллектив.

Mirzayeva M.A.
teacher
Karshi State University
Uzbekistan, Karshi

CONDITIONS FACILITATING THE FORMATION OF THE CHILDREN'S COLLECTIVE

Annotation: This article discusses the conditions that contribute to the formation of the children's collective and the role of the educator in organizing and managing the team.

Keywords: autonomous collective, children's collective, collective-sympathy, collectivism, friendship, initiative, kindness, personality, pre-schooler, responsiveness.

Детский коллектив — развивающаяся динамическая система, обладающая определенной спецификой на разных возрастных этапах. На ступени дошкольного детства происходит формирование первых элементарных основ коллектива. Своеобразие дошкольного коллектива состоит в том, что в нем отсутствуют органы самоуправления, у него нет выраженных общественно значимых целей, направляющих деятельность коллектива, а результаты совместной деятельности по своему значению, за некоторым исключением (помощь старших дошкольников малышам и т. п.), не выходят за пределы удовлетворения интересов данной возрастной группы.

Коллектив дошкольников — это группа детей, объединенная и организованная под руководством воспитателя на основе общих близких

целей, интересов и переживаний, совместной деятельности и коллективного образа жизни в детском саду.

Детский коллектив является одним из важных средств нравственного воспитания личности. Человек не может жить и развиваться вне общества. При этом он не только функционирует рядом с другими людьми, он выстраивает с ними взаимоотношения. Проблема воспитания коллективизма содержит ряд противоречий, которые, при их неправильном толковании, могут неоднозначно повлиять на развивающуюся личность.

Сущность противоречий заключатся в том, что коллектив может подавлять личность. С другой стороны, если личность не учитывает интересы коллектива, могут возникать конфликтные ситуации. Следовательно, важно найти такие средства и создать такие условия, которые исключали возникновение данных противоречий.

Коллективизм – сложное интегративное качество, которое в полной мере может быть присуще лишь взрослому человеку. Дошкольный возраст следует рассматривать как первый, базовый этап формирования коллективизма. Применительно к детям 3-6 лет правильнее говорить о воспитании *коллективных взаимоотно*шений, т.е. таких взаимоотношений, которые характеризуются взаимопомощью, отзывчивостью, дружбой, ответственностью, добротой, инициативой.

Условием воспитания таких взаимоотношений является общение детей с другими людьми: взрослыми, сверстниками. Через общение ребенок познает социальный мир, осваивает и присваивает социальный опыт, приобретает практику взаимодействия, сопереживания (Я.Л. Коломинский, Л.В. Артемова). Предпосылкой возникновения общения является направленность ребенка на другого человека, интерес к нему. Такой интерес проявляется уже в раннем возрасте (Н.М. Аксарина, Г.М. Лямина, Л.Н. Павлова).

Японские педагоги считают, что формирование первых детских коллективов возможно в раннем возрасте. На этом основании они выделяют две стадии развития детского коллектива: *коллектив-сочувствие* (дети до трех лет) и *автономный коллектив* (дети от 3-х до 6 лет).

На первом этапе педагоги создают условия для воспитания у детей сочувствия друг к другу, взаимопомощи.

В работе с детьми 3-4 лет воспитывается самостоятельность, которая проявляется в самоуправлении. В работе с детьми 4-6 лет внимание педагога сосредоточено на организации совместной трудовой деятельности.

Отечественные педагоги считают, говорить о коллективе правомерно лишь начиная со школьного возраста, хотя уже в дошкольном возрасте закладываются его основы.

Содержательные взаимосвязи между детьми характеризуются дружбой. Проблема дружбы исследуется в дошкольной педагогике как составляющая коллективных взаимоотношений. Уже в младшем дошкольном возрасте ребенок проявляет избирательное отношение к сверстникам (с отдельными детьми он чаще играет, разговаривает, делится игрушками). Объект дружбы часто меняется, нет длительных дружеских объединений. Но этот период важен для *формирования в среднем дошкольном возрасте дружеских привязанностей.*

Дети 5-ого года жизни не только имеют друзей, но и могут *мотивировать свои привязанности, свой выбор.* Хотя объяснения касаются не личностных качеств ребенка, а лишь внешних проявлений. Это объясняется не способностью детей данного возраста к анализу собственных чувств.

К старшему дошкольному возрасту происходит значительная перестройка дружеских взаимоотношений. Дети не только осознают свою дружбу, но пытаются объяснить само слово «дружба». Старшие дошкольники придают большое значение нравственным качествам сверстников, начинают оценивать друг друга по поступкам. Они проявляют постоянство в дружбе, испытывают потребность в постоянном общении, совместной деятельности. Чаще всего в этом возрасте дети дружат по 3-4 человека, реже по двое. В свое содружество они не допускают других детей и ревниво следят за этим. Задача педагога – сохранять дружеские объединения, способствовать благотворному влиянию дружбы на каждого ее члена. Но не допускать изолированности детей от всей группы.

Дружба, как наиболее близкая связь между детьми, ускоряет процесс действенного осознания социальных взаимоотношений.

Качественной характеристикой уровня развития любого коллектива являются наличие *общественного мнения и его направленность*. В детском коллективе общественное мнение формируется по мере осознания детьми принятых в обществе и реализуемых в конкретном коллективе нравственных норм, по мере накопления представлений о добре и зле, о хорошем и плохом. В группе детей дошкольного возраста существует коллективное мнение. Оно не только проявляется в виде одинаковых представлений о нормах взаимоотношений, но и может активно использоваться как личностно значимый фактор воздействия на каждого члена коллектива и как основа коллективных взаимоотношений.

Дошкольники очень чувствительны к оценкам взрослых и сверстников. От этой оценки зависит эмоциональное благополучие ребенка в группе. Часто причиной нежелания ребенка идти в детский сад является несовпадение его мнения о самом себе с мнением сверстников. Поэтому важно, чтобы складывающееся коллективное мнение с самого начала имело *правильную нравственную направленность*.

Педагогическое влияние должно быть ориентировано на воспитание доброжелательного и требовательное отношение детей друг к другу. Исследования показали, что решение данной проблемы наиболее продуктивно в условиях организации совместной трудовой деятельности. При этом, чем яснее для дошкольников общественная цель деятельности, тем требовательнее они друг к другу, чтобы добиться хороших результатов. Необходимо также развивать у детей самокритичность и требовательность к себе.

Детские взаимоотношения регулируются нравственными нормами и правилами. Знание правил поведения облегчает ребенку процесс социализации.

И правило и норма – это установленный порядок действий, отношений. Но *правило* имеет частный и более узкий смысл. *Норма* носит более обобщенный характер, оно характеризует общую направленность отношений и поведения и конкретизируется в правилах.

Структура детского коллектива сложна. Формальная структура его определяется системой деловых отношений «ответственной зависимости» (А. С. Макаренко), функционирующей в коллективе. Деловые отношения играют важнейшую роль в сплочении коллектива и в социальном развитии детей.

Включаясь в эти отношения, становясь их носителем и субъектом, ребенок приобретает определенный социальный опыт, который потребуется ему в будущем. Неформальная структура коллектива представлена эмоциональными, межличностными отношениями членов коллектива друг к другу, которые определяют эмоциональный, психологический климат данного коллектива, положение членов коллектива в системе личных взаимоотношений.

Воспитательные функции коллектива проявляются в полной мере при достижении с ориентированности действия формальной и неформальной структур коллектива на единой нравственной основе, что является следствием целенаправленного педагогического влияния. Нравственное воспитание и развитие личности в коллективе осуществляется успешно при условии постоянного развития самого коллектива, совершенствования коллективных взаимоотношений.

Развитие детского коллектива — педагогически управляемый процесс. Главная задача руководства развитием коллектива состоит в том, чтобы с помощью научно обоснованной системы педагогических воздействий сформировать его в качестве активного субъекта нравственного воспитания членов коллектива. Воспитательные функции коллектива формируются, развиваются и реализуются в процессе содержательной трудовой, познавательной, коммуникативной деятельности его членов.

В коллективе дети практически приобщаются к нравственным

взаимоотношениям с окружающими, принятым в обществе, учатся строить свое поведение с учетом интересов других людей, проявлять принципиальность и справедливость.

Роль главного организатора коллектива дошкольников принадлежит воспитателю. Он постепенно формирует у детей представления о значении коллектива, о радости совместных усилий в достижении общего результата, о роли каждого в жизни коллектива. Основой развития детского коллектива становятся общие радостные переживания и интересная совместная деятельность дошкольников. Под влиянием коллективного образа жизни в детском саду, в процессе участия в общей трудовой и игровой деятельности, в коллективных занятиях у старших дошкольников формируются качества «общественности» (А. П. Усова). К концу дошкольного возраста при правильном воспитании в группе дошкольников отчетливо проявляются такие признаки коллектива, как сотрудничество, взаимопомощь, элементарная ответственная взаимозависимость и контроль. В целом коллектив старших дошкольников во многом достигает уровня, соответствующего первому этапу развития коллектива.

Первый этап — это период первоначального сплочения коллектива. Активную роль в организации его жизни играет воспитатель. Он определяет правила поведения и порядок в коллективе на основе предъявления соответствующих требований. Вместе с тем уже на первом этапе воспитатель стремится сформировать у детей активную позицию, обеспечить постепенное накопление опыта коллективной деятельности. Это достигается совместным обсуждением и выбором значимых, интересных для всех детей целей деятельности (близких и средних перспектив), совместным планированием организации общих дел и определением меры личного участия каждого из членов коллектива в этих делах, анализом результатов выполнения намеченных задач и отношения детей к их осуществлению. Роль воспитателя заключается в том, чтобы развернуть непрерывную содержательную деятельность коллектива, создать в коллективе атмосферу заинтересованности и готовности участвовать в общих делах.

Внимательное изучение воспитанников позволяет педагогу вовлечь их в дела, наиболее полно отвечающие их склонностям. В результате выполнения интересных общих дел, творческого общения, переживания радости общих достижений у детей формируется стремление активно участвовать в жизни коллектива, желание проявить себя с лучшей стороны, заслужить дружеское расположение, симпатии.

Одновременно происходит выделение актива — передовой части коллектива, в которую должны войти члены коллектива, проявляющие инициативу, организаторские способности и пользующиеся авторитетом в коллективе.

На втором этапе коллектив переходит к решению более сложных задач. Изменяются способы организации жизни коллектива: он постепенно переходит к определенному самоуправлению. Требования к коллективу начинают предъявляться от имени актива. Это означает, что руководство деятельностью коллектива опосредуется и возглавляется органами самоуправления и организующая позиция воспитателя становится менее открытой. Благодаря накопленному опыту выполнения ряда коллективных дел на I этапе создается возможность перейти на II этапе к более сложной практической коллективной деятельности, направляемой более отдаленными, общественно значимыми целями.

В нравственном развитии детей наблюдаются новые ценные черты: активно формируются деловые отношения ответственной зависимости и творческого сотрудничества, устанавливаются широкие товарищеские отношения, углубляется осознание нравственных норм общения, которым дети все более сознательно следуют в своем поведении. Важную роль в жизни коллектива начинают играть общественное мнение, моральный климат, традиции. Цели и результаты совместной деятельности приобретают для передовой части коллектива нравственный смысл.

На третьем этапе коллектив в своем развитии поднимается на более высокую ступень — переходит к полному самоуправлению. Цели коллектива, их общественное значение для большинства детей приобретают личностно значимый смысл, определяют поведение и взаимоотношения в коллективе. Весь коллектив предъявляет требования к каждой личности, создается единое мнение в оценке социальных явлений и фактов, утверждаются прогрессивные традиции, опыт коллективной деятельности, готовность к сотрудничеству, развивается критика и самокритика.

На данном этапе отчетливо видна забота учащихся о чести коллектива, о развитии всех его членов, стремление к созданию условий для активного проявления способностей каждого. Постепенно в процессе участия в многогранной коллективной деятельности каждый член коллектива начинает сам предъявлять к себе высокие моральные требования и выполнение нравственных норм коллектива становится личной потребностью, а процесс воспитания перерастает в самовоспитание. Педагог помогает учащимся определить программу самовоспитания и самообразования и корректирует ее исполнение.

Таким образом, коллектив, созданный в воспитательных целях, под прямым руководством педагога постепенно, по мере освоения более сложных форм коллективной деятельности и принятия каждым членом коллектива ее общественно значимых целей в качестве мотивов собственного поведения и отношения к действительности, превращается из объекта воспитания в субъект воспитательного воздействия на личность. В процессе развития коллектива позиция воспитанников

постепенно приобретает черты активности и гражданственности.

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Ми Чжияо
студент 1 курса магистратуры
Институт социально-гуманитарного образования
Московский педагогический государственный университет
Россия, Москва

ДИСКУССИЯ О СОЦИАЛЬНОЙ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТИ В ПРОЦЕССЕ ИНТЕРНАЦИОНАЛИЗАЦИИ КИТАЙСКИХ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ

Аннотация: Корпоративная социальная ответственность уже давно не находится на подъеме в Китае, и только в последние годы она стала широко упоминаться.Практика корпоративной социальной ответственности особенно важна для международных предприятий и имеет далеко идущие последствия для Китая.Используя отчет Huawei о корпоративной социальной ответственности в качестве примера за последние годы, это исследование анализирует значение корпоративной социальной ответственности для предприятий в Китае, находящихся в процессе интернационализации, и призывает отечественные предприятия активно практиковать корпоративную социальную ответственность.

Ключевые слова: Корпоративная социальная ответственность; интернационализация; отечественные предприятия

Mi Zhiyao
student 1 courses of a magistracy
Institute of social arts education
Moscow pedagogical state university
Russia, Moscow

DISCUSSION ON SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY IN THE PROCESS OF INTERNATIONALIZATION OF CHINESE ENTERPRISES

Summary: Corporate social responsibility has not been on the rise in China for a long time, and only in recent years has it become widely mentioned.Corporate social responsibility practices are particularly important for international enterprises and have far-reaching implications for China.Using Huawei's corporate social responsibility report as an example in recent years, this study analyzes the significance of corporate social responsibility for enterprises in China that are in the process of internationalization, and encourages domestic enterprises to actively practice corporate social responsibility.

Keywords: Corporate social responsibility; internationalization; domestic enterprises

В середине 1990-х годов в Китае была введена корпоративная социальная ответственность.в эпоху интернационализации отчеты о корпоративной социальной ответственности все больше и больше ценятся ведущими мировыми предприятиями, корпоративная социальная ответственность больше не является отдельным предприятием или национальными вопросами, а только в процессе интернационализации предприятий и местной социальной, культурной и экономической напряженности и частого процесса координации, чтобы лучше понять проблему корпоративной социальной ответственности.

1. Цель и значение исследования

Сегодня корпоративная социальная ответственность в мире стала важным трендом времени и бизнес-норм, а также стала эффективным способом повышения конкурентоспособности стратегии управления предприятием.Как видно из приведенных данных, китайские компании сознательно идут по пути интернационализации[104].

Однако, хотя в топ-500 предприятий, применительно к международным стандартам, доля англоязычной версии отчета не является низкой, но уровень интернационализации отчета все еще нуждается в улучшении.Например, многие компании не делают достаточно с точки зрения раскрытия ключевых проектов или основных отчетов о результатах деятельности, а также связанных с ними вопросов.Далее, мы должны еще больше интегрировать международные передовые предприятия,увеличить раскрытие информации о потребителях, цепочках поставок, партнерах и других вопросах, повысить качество и уровень отчетности, а также постоянно повышать международный уровень отчетности.

Поэтому в данной статье мы исследуем влияние социальной ответственности на процесс интернационализации предприятий Китая путем интеграции различных каналов информации, используя Huawei в качестве примера.Согласно точке зрения институциональной теории, правовая система, культурные ожидания и концептуальная система общества, как общепринятые социальные факты, имеют сильную обязательную силу для всех субъектов.Он может регулировать поведение людей, что является механизмом“легитимности”, подчеркиваемым институциональной теорией.

Развитие корпоративной социальной ответственности на мировом

[104] Хэ Цзяцзюнь. (2014). Исследование взаимосвязи и мотивации интернационализации предприятий и социальной ответственности. (Докторская диссертация, Юго-Западный финансово-экономический университет).

рынке поставило ТНК развивающихся стран в невыгодное конкурентное положение по сравнению с другими конкурентами из развитых стран.Развитие корпоративной социальной ответственности может повысить репутацию предприятий и даже зачастую придерживаться более высоких стандартов социальной и экологической ответственности, чем местные компании, поэтому деловая активность на международном рынке для китайских предприятий по развитию корпоративной социальной ответственности дает положительный импульс.Участники обязаны принять набор установленных социальных норм или преследовать свои собственные интересы таким образом, который является общепризнанным международным сообществом.Поэтому, чтобы обсудить важность корпоративной социальной ответственности, повысить осведомленность о внутренней корпоративной социальной ответственности, Китай вот-вот войдет в ряды многонациональных компаний для предприятия, имеющего сильное справочное значение.

2. Тематическое исследование

① Проблемы в процессе интернационализации

При осуществлении зарубежных инвестиций соблюдение правил местного рынка является основным принципом, но Huawei изначально набирала американских сотрудников, часто задавала кандидатам, используемым для работы в компании, технические детали и процесс исследований и разработок, вызывала сообщения местных СМИ, вызывала шумиху[105].

С этой точки зрения, с одной стороны, необходимо иметь всестороннее и глубокое понимание и понимание законов и нормативных актов местной страны, чтобы минимизировать и избежать юридических рисков в инвестиционном процессе.С другой стороны, мы набираем и обучаем людей, которые хорошо разбираются в местных законах и правилах, реализуем местные стратегии локализации и инвестируем в людей, которые хорошо разбираются в правилах местного рынка.

② Развитие в последние годы

С момента реализации стратегии глобализации в 2002 году компания Huawei продолжает содействовать глобальной локализации.Инвестиции в Европу были усилены в 2012 году с акцентом на Великобританию, новые научно-исследовательские центры в Финляндии и местные советы и консультативные комитеты во Франции и Соединенном Королевстве.В 2013 году в Лондоне, Великобритания, был создан Глобальный центр контроля финансовых рисков для регулирования глобальных финансовых операционных рисков

[105] Шао Синьдун и Мэн Сяньчжун. (2015). Стратегическая социальная ответственность китайских предприятий в переходный период-возьмем в качестве примера Huawei и Country Garden. Экономические и управленческие исследования, 36 (9), 121-129.

Huawei.Европа, Центральная Азия, Ближний Восток и африканские страны.В 2014 году по всему миру были открыты 174 коммерческие сети LTE и 132 коммерческие сети EPC, далее излучающие Рио-де-Жанейро, Бразилию, Бангалор, Индию и Стокгольм, Швецию и другие регионы.По состоянию на 2015 год Huawei превратилась в крупнейшего в Китае и второго в мире производителя коммуникационного оборудования, входящего в топ-500 мировых предприятий.Компания Huawei поддерживает работу более 1500 сетей по всему миру,охватывающих более 170 стран, обслуживающих более трети населения земного шара, и благодаря инновационным технологиям и индивидуальным решениям внесла свой собственный вклад в строительство и безопасную и стабильную эксплуатацию сетей в менее развитых странах и регионах, особенно в суровых географических условиях.

③ Анализ Отчета О Социальной Ответственности

Как видно из отчета Huawei О социальной ответственности за последние годы, начиная с 2012 года компания Huawei четко и постоянно фокусируется на четырех стратегиях устойчивого развития: преодоление цифрового разрыва, обеспечение поддержки стабильной и безопасной работы сети, содействие зеленой охране окружающей среды и достижение общего развития.Чтобы " построить отличную систему управления устойчивым развитием,придерживаться этического и уступчивого менеджмента, продолжать укреплять коммуникацию заинтересованных сторон, содействовать гармоничной бизнес-экологической среде, обеспечивать устойчивое развитие компании, возвращать клиентов и общество."- Для миссии по устойчивому развитию.С момента создания системы управления устойчивым развитием(CSD)на основе стандарта ISO26000 в 2013 году компания Huawei разработала и выпустила ряд методов и инструментов управления, таких как политика, процессы и базовые показатели.В полной мере использовать систему процессов управления кур для планирования,внедрения, мониторинга и улучшения работы в области устойчивого развития.

Стратегия устойчивого развития Huawei уже давно ориентирована не только на внутреннее развитие, но и на перспективу сосредоточения внимания на развитии всего мира.Возьмем, к примеру, проект "seed of the future of communications", направленный на обеспечение практического обучения ИКТ, стипендий, опыта работы и возможностей стажировки для студентов со всего мира.Этот проект с 2012 года включает в себя 14 стран, 50 университетов, в 2013 году расширился до более чем 70 университетов в более чем 20 странах, в 2014 году проект future Seed был реализован в 35 странах на пяти континентах, к концу 2015 года проект“future Seed”был реализован в 67 странах и регионах на пяти континентах по всему миру.Есть много подобных проектов.Huawei распространила свою

стратегию устойчивого развития на все страны вместе со своими компаниями, делая все возможное для содействия общему развитию мира.

Huawei занимает первое место в индексе КСО китайских частных предприятий, издаваемом Китайской академией социальных наук в течение многих лет; в 2014 году Huawei заняла 95-е место среди топ-100 лучших работодателей мира, став единственным китайским предприятием в этом списке; IPE green supply chain заняла шестое место в отрасли ИКТ, первое - в отечественных предприятиях и так далее.В то же время в каждой стране также достигнуто определенное количество целей устойчивого развития, связанных с в 2014 году"сотрудничество правительства и предприятий по продвижению зеленой цепочки поставок для построения новой модели экологического управления " получило премию ООН Global Compact China network Best Practice Award, эта серия наград показывает, что Huawei вложила много энергии в практику корпоративной социальной ответственности на дороге, была признана в стране и за рубежом[106].

В долгосрочных интересах ТНК взять на себя социальную ответственность.Социальная ответственность ТНК может снизить давление со стороны их собственных стран и общественности, укрепить их корпоративный имидж и повысить доверие к ним в обмен на снижение политического риска при меньших экономических издержках.И все это в собственных долгосрочных интересах компании.

С точки зрения предприятий, которые продвигаются вперед в процессе интернационализации в Китае, они столкнутся с более практическими проблемами на пути из развивающихся стран в развитые.Развивающиеся страны в целом суть своего экономического положения не изменили, в неразумной схеме разделения труда экономическая,торговая, финансовая и технологическая мощь явно сконцентрирована в нескольких развитых странах как родина транснациональных корпораций, транснациональных корпораций в процессе конкуренции за мировой рынок.для того, чтобы максимизировать выгоды, чтобы воспользоваться преимуществами глобальной экономики.Поэтому китайские предприятия должны исходить из аспекта социальной ответственности, использовать слабые звенья развитых стран и активно формировать позитивный и влиятельный корпоративный имидж, закладывать фундамент для процесса интернационализации.Из приведенного выше анализа мы видим, что Пространство развития корпоративной социальной ответственности Китая все еще велико, используйте эту возможность, сталкивайтесь с

[106] Шао Синьдун и Мэн Сяньчжун. (2015). Стратегическая социальная ответственность китайских предприятий в переходный период-возьмем в качестве примера Huawei и Country Garden. Экономические и управленческие исследования, 36 (9), 121-129.

вызовами, чтобы влиять все более и более глубоко в глобальном обществе.

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Ми Чжияо
студент 1 курса магистратуры
Институт социально-гуманитарного образования
Московский педагогический государственный университет
Россия, Москва

ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ВЗАИМОСВЯЗИ МЕЖДУ КОРПОРАТИВНОЙ СОЦИАЛЬНОЙ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТЬЮ И КОРПОРАТИВНЫМ УПРАВЛЕНИЕМ

Аннотация: Отчет Huawei о корпоративной социальной ответственности, выпущенный в 2008-2012 годах, был сопоставлен по вертикали. Исследования показывают,что отчеты о корпоративной социальной ответственности стали важным каналом раскрытия информации о социальной ответственности. качество пятилетних отчетов Huawei постоянно улучшается и тесно связано с корпоративной стратегией и корпоративной культурой; рационализация и объективизация раскрытия информации в отчетах о социальной ответственности нуждается в совершенствовании; соответственно, были выдвинуты предложения и меры по улучшению.

Ключевые слова: Социальная ответственность; Huawei; стратегия

Mi Zhiyao
student 1 courses of a magistracy
Institute of social arts education
Moscow pedagogical state university
Russia, Moscow

RESEARCH ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Summary: Huawei's corporate social responsibility report, released in 2008-2012, was compared vertically. Research shows that corporate social responsibility reports have become an important channel for disclosing information about social responsibility. the quality of Huawei's five-year reports is constantly improving and is closely linked to corporate strategy and culture; the rationalization and objectification of information disclosure in social responsibility reports needs to be improved; accordingly, suggestions and measures for improvement have been put forward.

Keywords: Social responsibility; Huawei; strategy

Раскрытие отчетов о корпоративной социальной ответственности стало обычной практикой для ведущих компаний по всему миру. В контексте построения гармоничного общества и содействия устойчивому развитию в Китае, с углублением концепции корпоративной социальной ответственности и быстрым развитием практики корпоративной социальной ответственности, раскрытие отчетов о корпоративной социальной ответственности стало тенденцией. Но какова связь между раскрытием информации о корпоративной социальной ответственности и внутренним управлением? В данной статье выбирается репрезентативное частное высокотехнологичное предприятие Huawei и исследуется взаимосвязь между КСО и корпоративной стратегией, внутренним менеджментом и корпоративной культурой путем анализа развития и изменений ее пятилетнего отчета по КСО[107].

1. Анализ корпоративной социальной ответственности Huawei

С 2008 года отчет о корпоративной социальной ответственности компании Huawei. За последние пять лет компания Huawei увязала систему раскрытия информации корпоративной отчетности по социальной ответственности с долгосрочной стратегией и целями своей собственной социальной ответственности. По сравнению с отчетами о корпоративной социальной ответственности государственных и центральных предприятий, отчет Huawei больше фокусируется на эксплуатации и управлении предприятиями, подчеркивая тесные связи с развитием бизнеса. В течение последних пяти лет компания Huawei продолжала совершенствовать базовую структуру и структуру отчета，Отчеты о корпоративной социальной ответственности, как в структуре фреймворка, так и в форме дизайна, обладают большей инновационностью, отражая последовательное позитивное развитие оригинальности компании Huawei, предоставляя другим предприятиям инновационную теоретическую базу и модель.

Но с учетом того, что сообщество предприятий по публикации отчетов о КСО обеспокоено, все больше исследователей и читателей считают, что предприятия в отчете слишком много раскрывают позитивной и позитивной информации, а для потенциального негативного воздействия или плохого отсутствия раскрытия информации, что делает предприятия по публикации отчетов о КСО формализованными, становятся рекламным и пиар-средством, может ослабить доверие к раскрытию информации.

После пяти лет развития стратегия КСО Huawei достигла значительных результатов. К 2012 году Huawei сконцентрировала

[107] Тао Вэньцзе,Ким чжаньмин.Исследование взаимосвязи между раскрытием информации о корпоративной социальной ответственности, вниманием средств массовой информации и финансовыми показателями корпорации [J]. Журнал менеджмента, 2012(8).

ресурсы преимуществ, сосредоточившись на ключевых областях, полностью соответствуя стратегии компании, восемь стратегий в 2011 году были модернизированы до четырех стратегий, а именно для устранения цифрового разрыва, обеспечения поддержки стабильной и безопасной работы сети, содействия зеленой охране окружающей среды и достижения общего развития, Стратегия Корпоративной Социальной Ответственности стала зрелой системой и более структурированной.

Благодаря изменениям в раскрытии пятилетней стратегии корпоративной социальной ответственности можно увидеть,что“устранение цифрового разрыва”всегда значилось в качестве одной из стратегий корпоративной социальной ответственности Huawei, которая также в значительной степени соответствует основной стратегии Huawei и стратегии конвейера.

Управление цепочками поставок является одним из важных элементов КСО компании Huawei strategy.in в 2012 году Huawei выдвинула концепцию”комплексного устойчивого развития“и начала переходить от”управления рисками“к”управлению эффективностью", а на основе этого добиваться бизнес-инноваций.

Сеть является одним из основных продуктов Huawei,и это важная ответственность Huawei за поддержание стабильности сети и обеспечение сетевой безопасности. это происходит в соответствии с“клиентоориентированностью” Huawei, ориентированной на клиента, верной чувству ответственности сети[108].

Комплаенс-менеджмент является одной из стратегий Huawei с момента выхода ее отчета о корпоративной социальной ответственности, главным образом в соответствии с деловой этикой, соблюдением применимых международных конвенций и соответствующих законов и нормативных актов различных стран, соблюдением Кодекса делового поведения Huawei, противодействием взяточничеству и другим коррупционным актам; пропагандой добросовестной конкуренции, соблюдением национальных законов и нормативных актов по антидемпинговым, антимонопольным и другим аспектам, а также стремлением создать гармоничную деловую среду.

Охрана окружающей среды является необходимым условием и ключом к достижению устойчивого развития человеческого общества. Предприятия напрямую влияют на окружающую среду и ресурсы. Huawei интегрировала концепцию охраны окружающей среды в свои продукты, услуги и деловую деятельность, полностью учитывая требования охраны окружающей среды, и стремится достичь“зеленых коммуникаций, зеленого Huawei, зеленого мира”.

[108] Мао Цзие, Чжан Ся.Нормативная и текущая оценка состояния методов тематических исследований- - - China Enterprise Management Case forum (2007) резюме [J].Мир менеджмента,2008 (4).

2. Заключение и обсуждение

1) Корпоративная социальная ответственность и корпоративная стратегия

Стратегия корпоративной социальной ответственности относится к интеграции управления предприятием и стратегии корпоративной социальной ответственности. Интеграция корпоративной социальной ответственности с корпоративной стратегией-это, по сути, использование КСО как стратегической возможности для предприятий создавать ценности, разделяемые обществом, получать устойчивое конкурентное преимущество и оказывать положительное социальное воздействие. Huawei впервые выдвинула термин”социальная ответственность“в 1998 году в "Основном законе Huawei" основные ценности компании: "Huawei должна служить стране промышленностью и оживлять страну наукой и образованием в качестве своей миссии, вносить вклад в развитие компании для общества." Для процветания великой Родины, для возрождения китайской нации, для счастья себя и своих семей приложите неустанные усилия. "Будь то выбор и трансформация направлений бизнеса, сочетание и расширение конкурентных стратегий, формирование и расширение конкурентных преимуществ, а также накопление и повышение конкурентоспособности, Huawei всегда имеет четкое понимание, четкое направление и логику управления. Особенно в контексте широко распространенного оппортунизма в китайском корпоративном сообществе стратегическая ориентация Huawei, основанная на цели, миссии и долгосрочных целях, является еще более ценной.

2) Корпоративная социальная ответственность и корпоративная культура

Корпоративная культурная ответственность-это высшая форма корпоративной социальной ответственности,когда предприятие выпускает продукцию или услуги одновременно, чтобы вывести свою культуру и менеджмент, внести свою мудрость для цивилизации всего общества, всего общества для повышения качества жизни. Движущей силой дальнейшего роста компании являются ее основные ценности. Движущая сила роста предприятия не формируется естественным путем и не зависит от ресурсов,которые оно может захватить и мобилизовать в настоящем и будущем, поскольку ресурсы всегда будут истощаться, только устойчивые и наследуемые будут бесконечными.

3) Корпоративная социальная ответственность и внутренние процессы

Процесс формирования отчетности по КСО базируется на стратегии КСО, ориентированной на управление и эффективность деятельности основного бизнеса и создание стоимости. Отчетность по КСО охватывает исследования,разработки, производство, продукцию и рынки с участием

вышестоящих и нижестоящих поставщиков и партнеров. В отчетах о корпоративной социальной ответственности рассматриваются и определяются экономические, социальные и экологические последствия корпоративной деятельности по всей цепочке создания стоимости. Поэтому, когда процесс и результаты отчетности по социальной ответственности связаны со стратегией, основными бизнес-процессами и управлением цепочкой создания стоимости, она неизбежно становится частью системы управления предприятием.

Под руководством стратегической корпоративной социальной ответственности предприятия будут интегрировать концепцию корпоративной социальной ответственности в производство и управление, маркетинг, послепродажное обслуживание, закупки, разработку технологий, управление человеческими ресурсами и другие аспекты, Huawei выступает за внутреннее сотрудничество, придерживается клиентоориентированного управления процессами, со сложной матричной организационной структурой, различными внутренними институтами, различными позициями и различным персоналом, сплетенными в целостную, перекрестную совместную сеть, а также за то, чтобы обеспечить.

Сущность корпоративной социальной ответственности заключается в том, что в условиях экономической глобализации предприятие на собственное экономическое поведение накладывает моральные ограничения, это не только цель и философия бизнеса предприятия, но и само предприятие используется для сдерживания своего внутреннего производственно-управленческого поведения, включая поставщиков набора управленческих и оценочных систем.

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Моисеева Е.И.
студент
научный руководитель: Алексанов Д.С., канд. экон. наук
Российский Государственный Аграрный Университет - МСХА им. К.А. Тимирязева

УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ФИНАНСОВЫМИ РЕСУРСАМИ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ ПИЩЕВОЙ ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ И ВОЗМОЖНЫЕ РИСКИ

Аннотация: В статье раскрыта сущность понятия «финансовые ресурсы». Рассмотрены основные проблемы формирования финансовых ресурсов и пути повышения эффективности управления ими на предприятиях пищевой промышленности. Предложены направления совершенствования формирования и управления финансовыми ресурсами для эффективной финансовой деятельности предприятия.

Ключевые слова: финансовые ресурсы, предприятия пищевой промышленности, управление, прибыль, собственные ресурсы, заемные и привлеченные ресурсы.

Moiseeva E.I.
student
Academic advisor: Alexanov D.S., PhD
Russian State Agrarian University – Moscow Timiryazev Agricultural Academy

FINANCIAL RESOURSES MANAGEMENT IN FOOD PROCESSING AND POSSIBLE RISKS

Annotation: The article reveals the essence of the concept of "financial resources". The main problems of the formation of financial resources and the ways of increasing the efficiency of their management at food industry enterprises are considered. The directions of improving the formation and management of financial resources for the effective financial activities of the enterprise are proposed.

Keywords: financial resources, food industry enterprises, management, profit, own resources, borrowed and attracted resources

Для обеспечения устойчивого развития экономики России нужно решить ряд неотложных проблем, среди которых одной из основных является повышение эффективности использования финансовых ресурсов субъектов хозяйствования, что обусловлено принципиальным изменением правил их функционирования в рыночной среде. Поэтому с

целью эффективного управления финансами ресурсами предприятий необходимо совершенствовать и развивать существующие, а также разрабатывать новые методические подходы, учитывающие особенности экономической ситуации в России. Одним из важнейших видов ресурсов являются финансовые. Поэтому исследование проблем управления процессами формирования и использования финансовых ресурсов становится приоритетной научно-практической проблемой, требующей решения в современных условиях. Подтверждением этому является убыточная деятельность многих отечественных предприятий пищевой промышленности (доля убыточных предприятий достигала 22,4% по данным Федеральной службы государственной статистики[109]), проблемы, связанные с производством и реализацией продукции в связи с недостаточностью капитала для уставной деятельности.

Целью статьи является исследование проблем формирования и использования финансовых ресурсов, а также поиск путей повышения эффективности управления ими с целью улучшения финансовой деятельности предприятий пищевой промышленности.

Исследованием проблемы по совершенствованию формирования и управления финансовыми ресурсами занималось много как иностранных, так и отечественных ученых, в частности, В.П. Кудряшов, А.Д. Данилов, Д.Н. Серебрянский, Н.С. Пласкова и др. Тем не менее, проблемы совершенствования формирования и управления финансовыми ресурсами на предприятиях пищевой промышленности все еще остаются актуальными, несмотря на весомый вклад исследователей.

Финансовая деятельность любого предприятия тесно связана с формированием и использованием финансовых ресурсов, для эффективного управления которыми нужна взвешенная и целенаправленная политика на уровне отдельного предприятия и государства в целом. Финансовым ресурсам принадлежит особое место в менеджменте деятельностью предприятия, поскольку от качества управления ими зависит непрерывность процесса производства и реализации продукции, его ликвидность, платежеспособность и рентабельность. На современном этапе развития экономики России финансовые ресурсы как экономическая категория требует более глубокого исследования и совершенствования организации управления ими в практической деятельности.

Экономисты и ученые рассматривают множество определений понятий «финансовые ресурсы». Под финансовыми ресурсами понимают денежные средства, имеющиеся в распоряжении предприятий. Итак, к финансовым ресурсам можно отнести денежные фонды и часть денежных средств, которая используют в нефондовой форме[110].

[109] Россия в цифрах. 2019:Крат.стат.сб./Росстат- М., 2019 - 549 с. (С. 244)
[110] Кудряшов В.П. Финансы. Учебное пособие/В.П. Кудряшов /Херсон: Олди -плюс, 2012. С.32.

По мнению А. Д. Данилова и Д. М. Серебрянского, финансовые ресурсы – это часть средств предприятия в фондовой и нефондовой форме, которая формируется в результате распределения произведенного продукта, вовлекается в деятельность из различных источников и направлена на обеспечение расширенного воспроизводства производства[111].

Н.С. Пласкова определяет финансовые ресурсы как денежные средства, которые являются совокупностью собственных, заемных и привлеченных денежных доходов и поступлений предприятия, которые находятся в фондовой и нефондовой формах и предназначены для обеспечения процесса расширенного воспроизводства и выполнения других финансовых обязательств предприятия[112].

По источникам привлечения по отношению к организации выделяют финансовые ресурсы, привлекаемые из внутренних источников и из внешних (рис. 1).

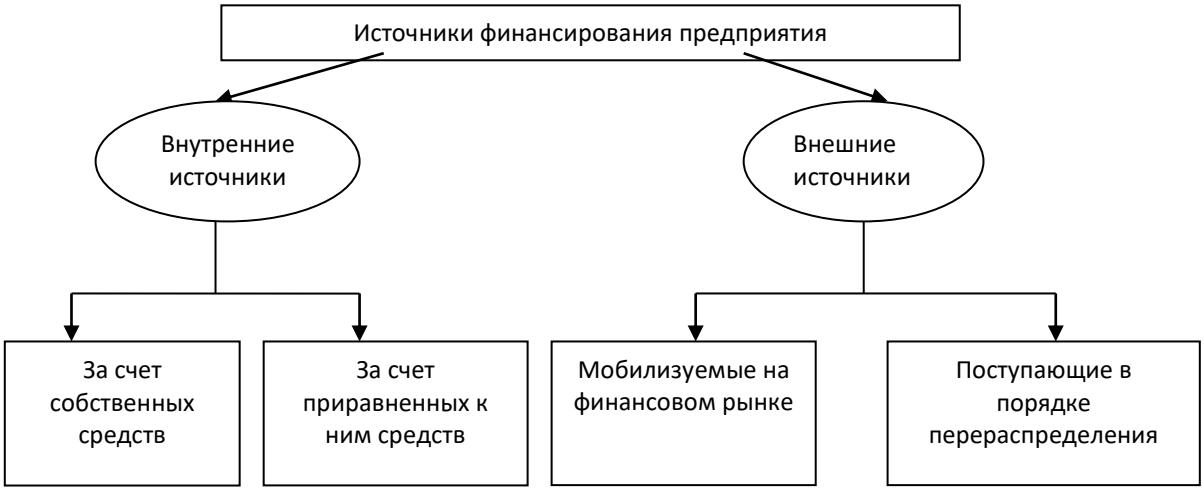


Рис. 1. Состав источников финансирования предприятия[113]

Внутренние источники финансовых ресурсов делятся на источники, формируемые за счет собственных средств и за счет приравненных к ним средств. Внешние источники финансовых ресурсов включают источники, мобилизуемые на финансовом рынке и поступающие в порядке перераспределения.

Пищевая промышленность каждой страны имеет целый ряд специфических особенностей в зависимости от условий, ресурсов и имеющегося потенциала функционирования, которые определяют не

[111] Данилов А.Д., Серебрянский Д.Н. Финансы в вопросах и ответах - Учебное пособие. - Киев: КНТ, 2008. - 528

[112] Пласкова Н.С. Финансовый анализ деятельности организации: учебник / Н.С. Пласкова. – М.: Вузовский учебник: ИНФРА-М, 2017. – С.150.

[113] Составлено автором на основе: Заболоцкая В.В., Листопад М.Е. Источники формирования финансовых ресурсов малых предприятий//Вестник Алтайской академии экономики и права. 2014. № 2 (34). С. 73-77.

только закономерности и тенденции ее развития, но и оказывают влияние на развитие других отраслей и секторов экономики, хозяйственный комплекс региона и национального хозяйства в целом. Именно от развития пищевой промышленности зависит благосостояние нации, а ее ускоренное расширенное воспроизводство выступает одной из главных предпосылок преодоления кризисных явлений и достижения устойчивого экономического роста страны. Поскольку каждое предприятие в своей деятельности постоянно использует различные виды ресурсов, возникает проблема их эффективного использования. От того, каким количеством и качеством ресурсов обладает предприятие и насколько эффективно использует их, зависит его дальнейшая деятельность. Поэтому важное значение приобретает потребность в анализе состояния использования ресурсной базы предприятиями пищевой промышленности.

Пищевая промышленность России – крупная отрасль российской промышленности, занимающаяся производством готовых пищевых продуктов или полуфабрикатов, безалкогольных напитков и ликёро-водочной продукции. Пищевая промышленность России включает в себя около 30 различных отраслей и подотраслей. Основными являются: пищевкусовая, мясо-молочная, мукомольно-крупяная и рыбная отрасли. В структуру пищевой промышленности также входят предприятия табачной отрасли[114].

Объем производства в пищевой промышленности России в 2018 г. составлял 5818,2 млрд руб., из них 78,1 % приходится на предприятия, находящиеся в частной собственности[115]. В список крупнейших пищевых предприятий России входят такие компании, как ООО «ПЕПСИКО ХОЛДИНГС», ООО «Нестле Россия», ОАО «ЭФКО», ООО «Пивоваренная компания «Балтика», ООО «Кока-кола Эйч-би-си Евразия», ПАО «Группа Черкизово», ООО «Каргилл», Холдинг «Объединенные кондитеры» и др.

Главные условия рационального использования финансовых ресурсов на предприятиях, в частности на предприятиях пищевой промышленности, заключаются в обеспечении наличия финансовых ресурсов в размерах, достаточных для финансирования деятельности, формирования оптимальной структуры капитала предприятия путем обеспечения целесообразного соотношения между собственными и заемными средствами для достижения установленных целей развития и нормативных параметров финансовой устойчивости, обеспеченности высокой инвестиционной привлекательности предприятия для внешних заинтересованных лиц и повышение инвестиционной способности за счет внутренних источников (прибыль, амортизационные отчисления и т.п.).

[114] Топ 10 крупнейших компаний пищевой промышленности [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: https://www.opt-union.ru/ratings/3816 (дата обращения 21.11.2020)
[115] Промышленное производство в России. 2019:Стат.сб./Росстат. – М., 2019. –286 с. (С.139)

Структура финансовых ресурсов российских пищевых предприятий представлена в табл. 1.

Таблица 1 – Структура финансовых ресурсов российских пищевых предприятий в 2018 г.[116]

Компания	Собственные финансовые ресурсы, млн руб.	Заемные и привлеченные ресурсы, млн руб.	Доля собственных финансовых ресурсов, %	Доля заемных и привлеченных финансовых ресурсов, %
ООО «ПЕПСИКО ХОЛДИНГС»	24,23	75,77	24,23	75,77
ООО «Нестле Россия»	32,37	67,63	32,37	67,63
АО «УК ЭФКО»	16,85	83,15	16,85	83,15
ООО «Пивоваренная компания «Балтика»	73,40	26,60	73,40	26,60
ООО «Кока-кола Эйч-би-си Евразия»	54,31	45,69	54,31	45,69
ПАО «Группа Черкизово»	60,79	39,21	60,79	39,21
ООО «Каргилл»	49,43	50,57	49,43	50,57
Холдинг «Объединенные кондитеры»	99,77	0,23	99,77	0,23

Из таблицы 1 следует, что высокий уровень финансовой устойчивости и низкий уровень финансовых рисков имеют 4 из 8 рассмотренных предприятий пищевой промышленности: ООО «Пивоваренная компания «Балтика», ООО «Кока-кола Эйч-би-си Евразия», ПАО «Группа Черкизово», Холдинг «Объединенные кондитеры». Теоретически считается, что если этот коэффициент больше или равен 50 %, то риск кредиторов минимален: реализовав половину имущества, сформированного за счет собственных средств, предприятие сможет погасить свои долговые обязательства. У остальных предприятий доля собственного капитала менее 50 %, следовательно, риски кредиторов компании являются повышенными.

Для обеспечения эффективного решения экономических и социальных задач предприятия нужно правильно распоряжаться его финансовыми ресурсами, что является само по себе важным фактором. В процессе деятельности предприятие должно выбрать оптимальные варианты увеличения капитала как за счет внешних, так и внутренних финансовых ресурсов.

[116] Рассчитано автором на основе: Bizfiles.ru [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: https://www.bizfiles.ru/d/company/7705034202/fin (дата обращения 21.11.2020)

Следует отметить следующие меры и пути повышения эффективности использования финансовых ресурсов:

– внедрение мероприятий по снижению всех видов затрат;

– проведение грамотной дивидендной политики;

– изучение механизма влияния финансового левериджа на уровень доходности собственного капитала и уровень финансового риска:

– проведение мероприятий по модернизации производства;

– точное определение срока эксплуатации активов, вводимых в действие, а также правильный выбор метода начисления амортизации.

Выводы

Как показал проведенный анализ, у половины рассмотренных предприятий пищевой промышленности в России наблюдается повышенный уровень финансовых рисков, риски низкой финансовой устойчивости. Для совершенствования управления финансовыми ресурсами предприятий пищевой промышленности целесообразно внедрение мероприятий по снижению всех видов затрат; проведение грамотной дивидендной политики; изучение механизма влияния финансового левериджа на уровень доходности собственного капитала и уровень финансового риска: проведение мероприятий по модернизации производства; точное определение срока эксплуатации активов, вводимых в действие, а также правильный выбор метода начисления амортизации.

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6. Россия в цифрах. 2019:Крат.стат.сб./Росстат- М., 2019 - 549 с.
7. Топ 10 крупнейших компаний пищевой промышленности [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: https://www.opt-union.ru/ratings/3816 (дата обращения 21.11.2020)
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Моисеева Е.И.
студент
научный руководитель: Алексанов Д.С., канд. экон. наук
Российский Государственный Аграрный Университет - МСХА им. К.А. Тимирязева

ПРОБЛЕМЫ И РИСКИ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЕМ АПК В СОВРЕМЕННЫХ УСЛОВИЯХ

Аннотация: В статье дана характеристика рисков, присущих агропромышленным предприятиям, представлены результаты исследования эффективности управления рисками агропромышленных предприятий на примере ГК «Русагро». Сделан вывод, что агропредприятиям свойственны отраслевые, операционные, финансовые риски. Рассмотрены меры по управлению риском, важные при построении эффективной системы управления рисками в системе менеджмента предприятий АПК.

Ключевые слова: агропромышленный комплекс, риски, управление рисками

Moiseeva E.I.
student
Academic advisor: Alexanov D.S., PhD
Russian State Agrarian University – Moscow Timiryazev Agricultural Academy

PROBLEMS AND RISKS OF MANAGING AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISE IN MODERN CONDITIONS

Annotation: The article provides a description of the risks inherent in agro-industrial enterprises, presents the results of a study of the effectiveness of risk management in agro-industrial enterprises using the example of Rusagro Group of Companies. It is concluded that agricultural enterprises are characterized by industry, operational and financial risks. Risk management measures are considered, which are important in building an effective risk management system in the management system of agro-industrial complex enterprises.

Keywords: agro-industrial complex, risks, risk management

Управление рисками является одним из наиболее часто употребляемых словосочетаний не только в практике менеджмента, но и в повседневной жизни. Рисками необходимо управлять для обеспечения

успешности и безопасности бизнеса. Деятельность любого предприятия независимо от организационно-правовой формы, отрасли функционирования, формы собственности и подчинения связана с рисками. Управление рисками осуществляется путем их идентификации, анализа и обработки с последующим определением необходимости нивелирования последствий. Управление рисками возможно осуществлять лишь до определенной степени, поскольку достаточно сложно с высокой точностью выявить все возможные угрозы функционирования предприятия. Предприятия аграрной сферы экономики традиционно относятся к особо рисковым, поскольку помимо внутренних факторов риска добавляется существенный внешний контекст, который во многом определяется погодными условиями. Необходимость управления рисками признается не всеми производителями агропромышленной продукции, поскольку некоторые товаропроизводители не верят в его эффективность, другие делают акцент на лишних затратах при построении системы риск-менеджмента предприятия. Поэтому считаем необходимым исследовать целесообразность построения системы риск-менеджмента аграрных предприятий.

Исследованию проблем управления рисками уделяется достаточно внимания со стороны как зарубежных, так и отечественных ученых. Значительное количество ученых исследуют различные аспекты рисков: банковские риски, логистические риски, налоговые риски, риски предпринимательской деятельности, погодные риски и т. д. Отдельные составляющие предпринимательских рисков нашли свое отражение в работах А.М. Аронова, М.А. Зверевой, А.Н. Петрова, И.И. Петровой[117], С.А. Калитко, В.Д. Секериной, А.Е. Гороховой [118] и многих других. Рисковость деятельности аграрных предприятий рассматривается в научных трудах А.Ф. Разина, О.А. Разина, Р.А. Мещеряковой, Н.Н. Лебедевой [119], А.Б. Мартынушкина [120], А.К. Новожиловой [121] и других экономистов-аграриев.

Отдавая должное вышеупомянутым ученым заметим, что вопросы формирования концепции риск-менеджмента современного аграрного

[117] Аронов А.М., Зверева М.А., Петров А.Н., Петрова И.И. Управление рисками корпорации. Учебное пособие. – СПб.: Санкт-Петербургский государственный экономический университет, 2019. – 289 с.
[118] Калитко С.А., Секерин В.Д., Горохова А.Е. Управление рисками Учебное пособие. – Краснодар: КубГАУ, 2019. – 80 с.
[119] Разин А.Ф., Разин О.А., Мещерякова Р.А., Лебедева Н.Н. Возможные риски и потери в АПК России в условиях рыночных отношений//Экономика сельского хозяйства России. 2018. – № 12. – С. 23-27.
[120] Мартынушкин А.Б. Элементы риск-менеджмента в перерабатывающих предприятия аграрного сектора экономики//В сборнике: Наука молодых - будущее России. Сборник научных статей 3-й Международной научной конференции перспективных разработок молодых ученых: в 6 томах. – 2018. – С. 39-42.
[121] Новожилова А.К. Особенности управления рисками предприятий АПК//В сборнике: рыночная трансформация экономики России: проблемы, перспективы, пути развития. Сборник статей по итогам Международной научно-практической конференции. – 2019. – С. 71-74.

предприятия в условиях быстрого и постоянного изменения контекста организации являются недостаточно исследованными и требуют дополнительного внимания со стороны научного сообщества.

Крупнейшими агрохолдингами России являются ГК «Русагро», ГК «Черкизово», «АПХ «Мираторг», их распределение по выручке представлено на рисунке 1.

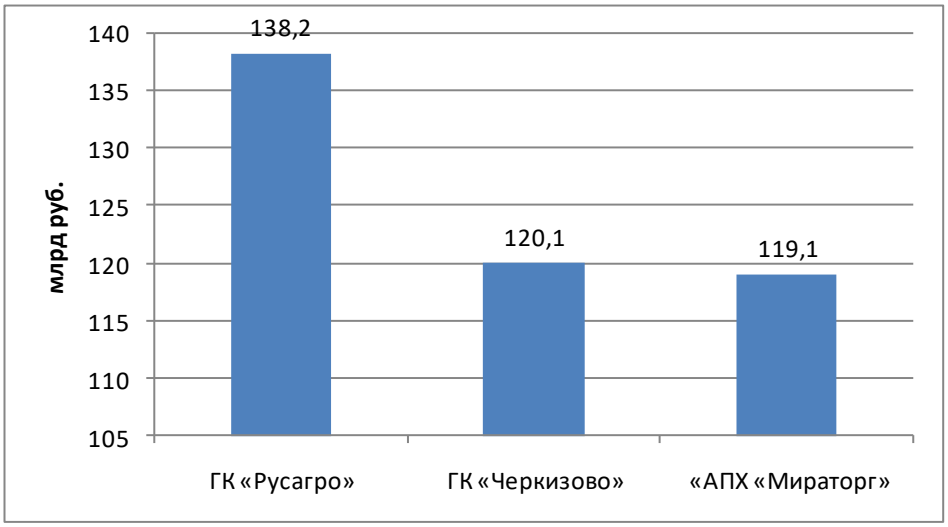


Рисунок 1 – Распределение российских агрохолдингов по выручке, млрд руб.[122]

Лидером агропромышленного рынка в России является ГК «Русагро» с выручкой 138,2 млрд руб. В 2019 г. ГК «Русагро» стала крупнейшим в России производителем сырого подсолнечного масла, одним из самых крупных производителем промышленных жиров и майонеза, а также крупнейшим игроком на рынке потребительского маргарина[123].

Агропредприятиям свойственны различные виды рисков: риски ухудшения природно-климатических условий; неблагополучная эпизоотическая ситуация по ряду заболеваний животных; снижение спроса на отечественную сельскохозяйственную продукцию вследствие ужесточения конкуренции со стороны импортной продукции; ускорение инфляции; снижение уровня доходов сельскохозяйственных товаропроизводителей; удорожание финансовых ресурсов; агроэкологические риски, вследствие природных и техногенных чрезвычайных ситуаций.

Из годового отчета ГК «Русагро» за 2019 год известно, что агрохолдинг подвергался воздействию снижения цен на производимую

[122] Составлено автором на основе: Информационное агентство InfoLife [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: https://infoline.spb.ru/news/?news=203869 (дата обращения 22.11.2020)

[123] Информационное агентство InfoLife [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: https://infoline.spb.ru/news/?news=203869 (дата обращения 22.11.2020)

продукцию, снижения выручки в результате снижения урожайности из-за погодных условий, риску болезней животных и растений, риску потерь из-за удорожания проекта мясного бизнеса в Приморском крае и задержки его запуска, рискам изменению политику государства по субсидированию процентной ставки, риску уменьшения выручки из-за укрепления рубля.

Основные меры, предпринимаемые руководством ГК «Русагро» для нивелирования указанных рисков, представлены в таблице 1.

Таблица 1 – Основные меры, предпринимаемые руководством ГК «Русагро» для нивелирования указанных рисков[124]

Характеристика риска	Меры по управлению риском
1. Отраслевые риски	
Снижение цен на продукцию (на сахар, свинину, сельскохозяйственные культуры, растительные масла и продукты из них)	Диверсификацию продуктового портфеля за счет расширения ассортимента и развития розничных брендов; выход на новые рынки, в том числе, внешние; поддержание запасов готовой продукции для реализации в период сезонного роста цен
2. Операционные риски	
Снижение выручки в результате снижения урожайности из-за погодных аномалий	Комплексный подход к прогнозированию погодных условий на основе данных метеостанций; регулярный мониторинг посевов; цифровизации стратегического планирования и операционных процессов сельхозяйственного бизнес-направления
Болезни животных и растений	Контроль транспорта и потока товарно-материальных средств, их обеззараживание; контроль здоровья выращиваемых свиней; борьба с вредителями с помощью обработки растений и протравливания семян инсектицидами и фунгицидами
Потери из-за удорожания проекта мясного бизнеса в Приморском крае и задержка его запуска	Привлечение крупных компаний, которые имеют собственные логистические связи в России и за рубежом
3. Финансовые риски	
Изменение политики государства по субсидированию процентной ставки	Отслеживание изменений в государственной политике субсидирования, анализ подверженности риску изменения процентных ставок, применение сценарного анализа для количественной оценки риска
Уменьшение реальной выручки за счет укрепления рубля	Сокращение собственной чистой валютной позиции с учетом ожидаемых денежных потоков в валюте

Выполнение поставленных перед аграрной отраслью стратегических задач по увеличению объемов производства

[124] Составлено автором на основе: Годовой отчет ГК «Русагро» за 2019 год [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: https://www.rusagrogroup.ru/fileadmin/files/reports/ru/pdf/1_19AR_RUS_Rusagro.pdf (дата обращения 22.11.2020)

сельскохозяйственной продукции, повышение ее конкурентоспособности, завоевание и удержание своей ниши на отечественном мировом рынках требует стабильного развития аграрного сектора экономики России, а важным условием такой стабильности является ведение аграрными предприятиями хозяйственной деятельности в соответствии с стратегических ориентиров управления в условиях адаптации к рискам.

Аграрная сфера – высокорискованная отрасль экономики России. Агропредприятиям свойственны отраслевые, операционные, финансовые риски. Управление рисками должно быть интегрированным в общий процесс управления предприятием, непрерывным комплексным процессом, координированным руководством предприятия и осуществляемый совместными усилиями всего персонала для нахождения оптимальных путей достижения желаемых целей в условиях опасностей и угроз. В процессе формирования системы управления рисками, на наш взгляд, целесообразным является учет особенностей самого предприятия (организационной структуры, размера, формы собственности, организационно-правовой формы), а также степени влияния факторов внешней социально-экономической среды.

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Муминова Н.М.
преподаватель кафедры узбекского языка, педагогики и физической культуры
факультет защиты растений и агрохимии
Андижанский институт сельского хозяйства и агротехники
Узбекистан, г. Андижан

ИНДИВИДУАЛЬНЫЕ РАЗЛИЧИЯ ВО ВТОРОЙ ИЗУЧЕНИЕ ЯЗЫКА В УЧЕБНОМ ПРОЦЕССЕ

Аннотация: В этой статье мы рассмотрим роль отдельного учащегося в процессе обучения. Мы начнем с изучения некоторых недавних работ в области индивидуальных различий в изучении языка и укажем на ряд проблем, связанных с исследованиями, проводимыми в этой области. Мы предполагаем, что альтернативным подходом к этой теме был бы конструктивистский подход, сосредоточенный на том, как отдельные учащиеся понимают свои учебные ситуации личными для них способами.

Ключевые слова: личности, студенты, мотивация учебного процесса, обучения и преподавание языка.

Muminova N.M.
teacher of the department of the uzbek language, pedagogy and physical culture
faculty of plant protection and agro chemistry
Andijan Institute of Agriculture and Agro technologies
Uzbekistan, Andijan

INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN THE SECOND LEARNING A LANGUAGE IN THE LEARNING PROCESS

Abstract: In this article we will look at the role of the individual student in the learning process. We begin by looking at some of the recent work in the area of individual differences in language learning and point out a number of problems associated with research in this area. We suggest that an alternative approach to this topic would be a constructivist approach that focuses on how individual learners understand their learning situations in ways that are personal to them.

Key words: individuals, students, motivation of the educational process, learning and language teaching.

В книгах и журналах по обучению языкам много написано о важности учета индивидуальных различий при изучении языка. Во многих отношениях это утверждение отражает общепринятую мудрость в мире преподавания языков. Немногие учебники по изучению языков могут претендовать на звание всеобъемлющих без ссылки на эту область.

Несомненно, что учащиеся привносят в процесс обучения множество индивидуальных характеристик, которые влияют как на способ их обучения, так и на результаты этого процесса. Однако, что это за характеристики и как именно они влияют на процесс обучения, гораздо более неясно. Моментальная мысль, вероятно, напомнит о таких очевидных примерах, как возраст, пол, личность, способности, интеллект и мотивация, как характеристики, влияющие на наш успех в изучении иностранного языка. Другими менее очевидными, но широко изученными характеристиками, относящимися к изучению языка, были когнитивные стили и стратегии, тревога и готовность идти на риск.

Прежде чем проводить исследование, подумайте о своем опыте изучающих язык. Затем опросите нескольких друзей, коллег или членов семьи об их опыте изучения второго или иностранного языка. Если есть язык, на котором они говорят с высоким уровнем владения, спросите об окружающей среде, в которой этот язык был услышан и использован, о типе обучения, которое они получали, как долго они использовали язык и в каком возрасте они начали учиться. Спросите о том, какие отношения у них были с носителями языка и чувствовали ли они себя частью сообщества, в котором на нем говорят. Спрашивает, есть ли язык, который им не удалось выучить, даже если они имели какое-то отношение к нему или были на нем инструктированы. делайте заметки о своем собственном опыте и опыте людей, с которыми вы беседуете, и обращайтесь к ним при чтении этой главы об индивидуальных различиях в изучении второго языка.

Как мы видели, дети почти всегда успешно усваивают язык или язык, на котором они разговаривают в раннем детстве, при условии, что у них есть адекватные возможности использовать язык в течение нескольких ушей. Это контрастирует с нашим опытом изучения второго языка, успехи которых сильно различаются.

Многие из нас считают, что индивидуальные различия, присущие учащимся, могут предсказать успех или неудачу в изучении языка. Такое убеждение может быть основано на нашем собственном опыте или опыте людей, которых мы знали. Например, многие учителя убеждены, что ученики-экстраверты, которые беспрепятственно общаются на втором языке и ищут возможности попрактиковаться в языковых навыках, будут наиболее успешными учениками. Помимо общительной личности, другими характеристиками, которые, как часто полагают, предсказывают

успех в изучении языка, являются интеллект, способности, мотивация и возраст, в котором начинается обучение.

В этой статье мы увидим, подтверждаются ли эти интуиции результатами исследований. В какой степени мы можем предсказать различия в успешности овладения вторым языком, если у нас есть информация о личностях учащихся, их общих и конкретных интеллектуальных способностях, их мотивации или их возрасте?

Мы знаем, что некоторые люди изучают языки быстрее, чем другие. Даже при овладении первым языком скорость развития сильно различается. Некоторые дети могут строить предложения из пяти, шести и семи слов в том возрасте, когда другие дети только начинают маркировать предметы в своем ближайшем окружении. Тем не менее, дети со временем осваивают свой родной язык.

Бесчисленное количество раз наблюдалось, что в одном и том же классе иностранного языка некоторые ученики быстро прогрессируют, в то время как другие с трудом добиваются успехов. Даже в тех условиях, которые кажутся идеальными, некоторые учащиеся не достигают больших успехов в обучении.

Исходя из вашего опыта - как изучающего второй язык или учителя - какие характеристики, по вашему мнению, наиболее вероятно связаны с успехом в овладении вторым языком в классе? Какие из них, по вашему мнению, менее важны?

Характеристики можно разделить на несколько категорий: мотивация, интеллектуальные способности, личность и предпочтения в обучении. Однако многие характеристики нельзя отнести исключительно к одной категории.

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Муминова Г.М.
Андижанский государственный медицинский институт
г. Андижан

ЭЛЕКТРОФИЗИЧЕСКИЕ СВОЙСТВА ПРИРОДНЫХ ВОЛОКОН – РОГОЗА

Аннотация: В этой статье обсуждаются электрофизические свойства натуральных волокон – рогоза
Ключевые слова: растения, волокон, нанометр, природных волокон

Muminova G.M.
Andijan State Medical Institute
Andijan

ELECTROPHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF NATURAL FIBERS – CORNOSE

Abstract: This article discusses the electrophysical properties of natural fibers - gornoze
Key words: plants, fibers, nanometer, natural fibers

В последние годы большое внимание уделяется изучению физических свойств волокносодержащих растений. Так, например, изучению физических свойств хлопковых волокон и влияние на них различных внешних воздействий посвящена работа [1], где особое внимание уделяется изучению электропроводности хлопковых волокон и её связи со структурными изменениями.

Кроме того, природные волокна имеют микрофибрилярную структуру, с чередующимися аморфными и кристаллическими областями, размеры которых порядка нанометров, большой интерес вызывает исследование физических, в частности электрофизических свойств этих природных волокон [2]. Например, в природных полимерных волокнах обнаружены полупроводниковые свойства и показана их высокая чувствительность к свету, температуре, влажности и легированию химическими элементами.

Одним из волокно содержащих растений, в структуре которого имеется волокна, является рогоз (Typha). Это тип многолетних растений семейства рогозовых [3]. Растение является водной или болотной травой с длинным ползучим корневищем. Толстые стебли высотой до 3 метров у основания часто лукообразно расширены. Согласно работе [4] узкие листы, обычно превышают длину стебля; благодаря их винтообразной

скрученности, а также выделяемый клетками влагалищ рогоз хорошо противостоят сильным механическим воздействиям. Поэтому стебли рогоза применяют как материал для плетения корзин, циновок и т.д.

Рогоз широкополосный (Typha latifoliya), химический состав которого мало изучен, применяется как кровоостанавливающее и ранозаживляющее средство.

В работах [5] даны некоторые особенности рогоза, из которых следует, что рогоз использовали для изготовления «рогозы», сплетенной из листьев для замены ткани. Листья обладают свойством гибкости, даже при полном высохшем состоянии. Также отмечены, что рогоз обладает антисептическими и бактерицидными свойствами. Указаны факты, что листья рогоза содержат в составе большое количество аскорбиновой кислоты, протеин, небольшое количества жира. В корневищах рогоза широкополостного обнаружены дубильные вещества, сахар, крахмал, щавелевокислый кальций, белок и жир. Механические свойства рогоза при его линейном растяжении. Также внимание уделено на установление факта содержания в структуре рогоза волокон. Получены зависимости изменения механического напряжения от деформации.

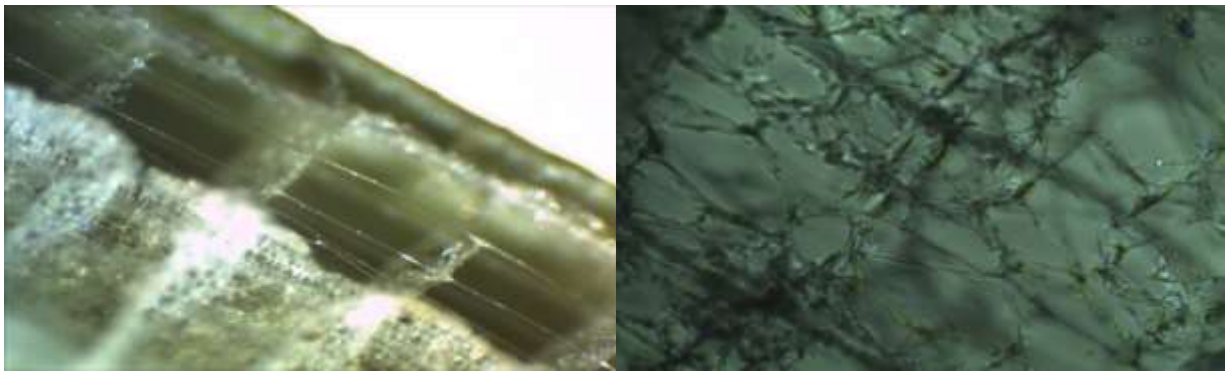
Как видно из анализа литературы, хоть рогоз обладает удивительными свойствами, малоизученными аспектами остаются исследование его структуры, механических и электрофизических свойств.

В данной работе изучены механические и электрофизические свойства природного волокна – рогозы по направлению его волокносодержания, определены механические свойства и степень прочности.

Для исследования были собраны рогоз узколистный, растущий в водных местностях Бустонского района Андижанской области. Для обнаружения волокон были подготовлены образцы длиной 1 см. В данных образцах, в продольном направлении были сняты поверхностные слои для лучшего наблюдения волокон рогоза, затем с помощью цифрового микроскопа были наблюдены структуры данных образцов.

Для исследования механических свойств рогоза была собрана специальная установка, позволяющая осуществить линейное растяжение под нагрузкой, причем микрометр (точность 0,01 мм) установленный на данной установке позволял фиксировать малые изменения удлинения.

Как было указано выше, для обнаружения волокон в образцах рогоза были исследованы ряд образцов с помощью цифрового микроскопа и получены соответствующие снимки (рис.1).



а *б*

Рис.1. Строение рогоза (*а*) и его структура (*б*)

Как видно из рисунка 1-*а*, *б* образцы рогоза содержат особо тонкие волокна (рис.1-*а*) направленные как в продольном, так и поперечном направлениях и образуют структуру в виде клетки (рис. 1-*б*). Данный факт по-видимому способствует увеличению прочности рогоза.

Далее, с помощью собранной установки, были изучены зависимости механического напряжения от деформации. Исследуемые образцы длиной 12 см подвергались линейному растяжению под воздействием нагрузок. График зависимости механического напряжения от деформации представлен на рис. 2. Как видно из графика участок ОА характеризует упругую деформацию и достаточно хорошо согласуется с законом Гука. На участке АВ наблюдается медленный рост деформации. Затем на участке ВС наблюдается увеличение деформации при малых изменениях механического напряжения, что по-видимому свидетельствует о появлении «текучести».

На исследуемом образце были проведены опыты при по этапном снятии нагрузок (Рисунок-2, график -2) и обнаружено, что данные образцы рогоза достаточно долгое время не восстанавливали первоначальную длину. Данный факт свидетельствует о том, что в образцах возникала остаточная деформация (ε_0).

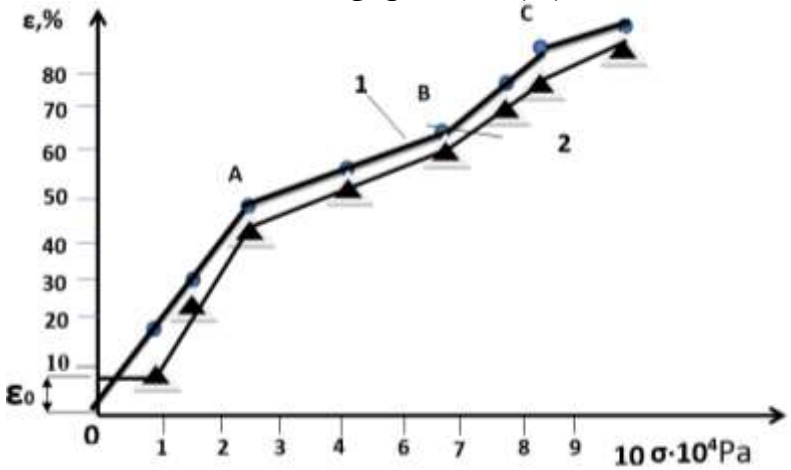


Рис.2. Удлинение образца при приложении нагрузки. 1–при увеличении нагрузки, 2-при снятии нагрузки.

Для исследования электрофизических свойств волокносодержащего растения – рогоз были изготовлены соответствующие образцы с омическими контактами. На специально собранной установке с электрической схемой, были измерены вольтамперные характеристики образцов.

Исследованы электрофизические свойства поверхностных слоев рогозы, после обработки их с $KMnO_4$. Обнаружено, что поверхностные слои волокнистого рогоза обладают полупроводниковыми свойствами. Эксперименты показывают, что в исходных образцах, которые легированы $KMnO_4$, электропроводность волокнистого рогоза возрастает при повышении температуры по экспоненциальному закону с энергией активации $E_1=0,33;0,18эВ$ и $E_2=0,5эВ$, соответственно. Выявлено неустойчивость электрического тока при повышении температуры от 300 до 340К. Вольтамперные характеристики в темноте и при освещении УФ светом с $h\nu=5,0$ *эВ* имеют линейный характер. При включении УФ свет, нарастание фототока происходит по экспоненциальному закону с $\theta=5\text{-}10$ *мин.* После выключения УФ света обнаружена долговременная релаксация фотопроводности, связанные прилипанием носителей заряда на глубокие уровни в запрещенной зоне рогозы, образованные после обработки их с $KMnO_4$.

Для исследования электропроводности рогоза требуется новая методика изготовления образцов. Мы разработали такую методику. Подбирали одинаковые по длине и зрелости рогоза и укладывали параллельно друг другу. Их концы зажимали медной фольгой *2* или склеивали электропроводящей пастой (рис.3). Провода *3*, припаянные к концам образца *1*, служили для отвода тока от образца к измерительному наномикроамперметру. Длина рабочей части образцов 10 мм, вес от 3 до 30 мг в зависимости от вида измерения. При сопоставительных измерениях все образцов был всегда одинаковым.

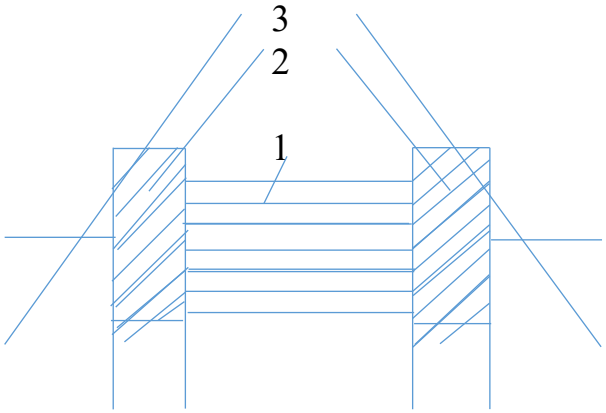


Рис.1. Схематический вид образцов рогоза
1-рогоза, 2-контакты из медной фольги, 3-токовыводы.

Электропроводность таких образцов измеряли при различных значениях влажности при комнатной [6] температуре (в отсутствие влаги через образец электрический ток практически не протекает). Установлена линейная зависимость силы тока от влажности воздуха (рис.4).

Из рис.4 видно, что до определенного значения влажности воздуха рогоза не проводит электрический ток, электропроводность резко увеличивается с *f*=30% влажности воздуха (кривая *1*): это соответствует влажности волокна ω=3,2%. Эту границу принято называть порогом резкого изменения электропроводности рогоза при комнатной температуре. С повышением температуры влажного воздуха этот порог смещается в сторону сравнительно низкой влажности воздуха (рис.4) и далее зависимость *J(f)* является линейной с разными наклонами при разных температурах. Отметим, что эти измерения качественно совпадают с результатами работ [7,8]. Были созданы установки для исследования электропроводности рогоза при отсутствии влаги, где в специальной барокамере были установлены приборы по измерению влаги, температуры, давления и т.п. [6,9,10]

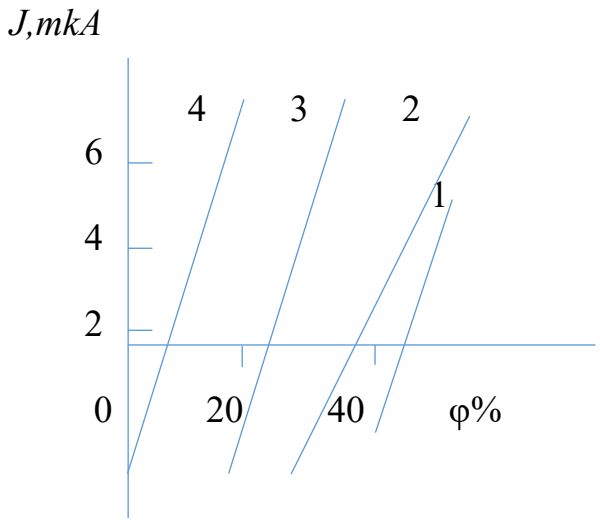


Рис.2. Кривая зависимости электропроводности рогоза от влажности воздуха при температурах 20^0C (*1*) , 30^0C (*2*), 50^0C (*3*), 60^0C (*4*).

Обнаружено уменьшение электропроводности после легировании волокнистого рогоза с $KMnO_4$. Это, по-видимому, связано с уменьшением свободных носителей за счет компенсации глубокими уровнями волокнистой рогозы.

Мы изучали фотопроводимость рогоза, легированных $KMnO_4$, при постоянной освещенности и разных температурах (рис.5) [11]. С увеличением температуры фототок вначале увеличивается, дальнейший рост температуры уменьшает его. Установлено также, что в некоторых случаях рогоза обладает отрицательной фотопроводимостью. По-видимому, введенный в рогоза $KMnO_4$ играет роль, сенсибилизатора,

облегчающего переход слабо связанных с атомом электронов в зону проводимости.

Таким образом установлено, что рогоз узколистный содержит особо тонкие волокна, которые способствуют повышению его прочности. Полученные данные помогут в понимании физических свойств рогоза и могут быть использованы в практической медицине.

Вольтамперные характеристики созданных преобразователей сигналов в темноте и при освещении имеют линейный характер. Установлено, что рогоз узколистный содержит особо тонкие волокна, которые способствуют повышению его прочности.

Определено, что введении легирующих элементов $KMnO_4$ проводит изменить электропроводность и фотопроводность, которые зависят от приложенного напряжения, освещенности, типа рогоза, степени его созревания, условий роста и развития.

На основе проведенных исследований были созданы преобразователи сигналов-фотоэлементов, обладающие высокую чувствительность в видимой и ультрафиолетовой области оптического спектра излучения

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Муродов Р.А.
доцент
Ташкентский институт инженеров ирригации и механизации сельского хозяйства
Барнаева М.А.
ассистент
преподаватель
Бухарский филиал Ташкентского института инженеров ирригации и механизации сельского хозяйства
Ибодов И.Н.
студент
Бухарский филиал Ташкентского института инженеров ирригации и механизации сельского хозяйства
Ёкубов Т.А.
студент
Бухарский филиал Ташкентского института инженеров ирригации и механизации сельского хозяйства

ДИНАМИКА ОБЪЕМНОЙ ВЛАЖНОСТИ ПРИ ПОСЛОЙНО-ПОЭТАПНОМ РЫХЛЕНИИ НА ФОНЕ ГОРИЗОНТАЛЬНОГО СИСТЕМАТИЧЕСКОГО ДРЕНАЖА

Аннотация: Сегодня в нашей республике проводятся масштабные мероприятия по улучшению мелиоративного состояния орошаемых земель, повышению плодородия почв, эффективному использованию имеющихся водных ресурсов при отсутствии воды, а также созданию дополнительных водных ресурсов. Стратегия Республики Узбекистан на 2017-2021 годы предусматривает особый акцент на дальнейшее улучшение мелиоративного состояния орошаемых земель, на развитие сетей мелиоративных и ирригационных сооружений, на повсеместное внедрение интенсивных методов сельскохозяйственного производства, в первую очередь водного. экономящие и ресурсосберегающие современные агротехнологии

Ключевые слова: зернобобовый, местное, демографическое, плодородный, орошаемый, плуг, агротехническое, урожай, питательный элемент.

Murodov R.A.
Associate Professor
of the Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Engineers

Barnayeva M.A.
assistant
teacher
Bukhara branch of the Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Engineers
Ibodov I.N.
student
Bukhara branch of the Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Engineers
Yoqubov T.A.
student
Bukhara branch of the Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Engineers

Anotation: Today, large-scale measures are being taken in our republic to improve the reclamation state of irrigated lands, to increase soil fertility, to efficiently use existing water resources in the absence of water, and to create additional water resources. Strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 includes a special emphasis on further improvement of the reclamation state of irrigated lands, on the development of networks of reclamation and irrigation facilities, on the widespread introduction of intensive methods of agricultural production, primarily water-saving and resource-saving modern agricultural technologies

Key words: leguminous, local, demographic, fertile, irrigated, plow, agrotechnical, harvest, nutrient.

В настоящее время для Узбекистана располагающего ограниченными водными ресурсами, с учетом условий нарастающего дефицита водных ресурсов важнейшей задачей является эффективное управление почвенной влагой в вегетационный период. Поэтому в последнее время широкое распространение находит способ послойно-поэтапного рыхления, позволяющий: во-первых, осуществлять поднятие влажного почвогрунта из зоны подсоса (δ+u∗) наверх (рис.1); во-вторых, создать в зоне подсоса демпферную зону,

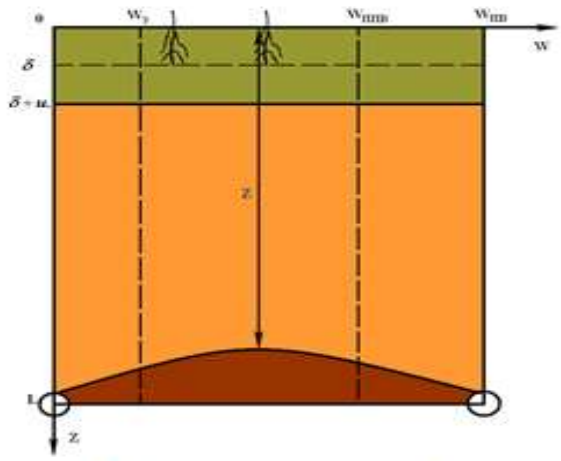


Рис. 1 Литологический разрез почвы

$0 \le Z \le \delta + u_*$ – корневой слой;

$\delta + u_* \le Z \le L$ - подпахотный слой

предотвращающую интенсивное испарение и поднятие солей снизу; и в-третьих, форсировать развитие корневой системы [1].

Автор на основе трехлетних опытов установил оптимальные периоды проведения поэтапно-послойного рыхления для АВП «Гулистан» Сайхунабадского района Сырдарьинской области. Но для более масштабного распространения данного способа необходимо разработать математическую модель, описывающую физическую картину данного процесса.

Аналогичные теоретические и экспериментальные исследования по сохранению влаги были поставлены ведущими учеными Узбекистана, как акад. Мухамеджанов М.В.[2], акад. Ф.Б. Абуталиев [3], акад. Нерпин С.В. [3], проф. В.А. Духовный [4], проф. Р.К. Икрамов, проф. Бараев Ф.А., Баклушин М.Б. и др.

В данной статье рассматривает процесс распределения почвенной влаги при послойно-поэтапном рыхлении на фоне систематического горизонтального дренажа. При работе систематического закрытого горизонтального дренажа при послойно-поэтапном рыхлении необходимо рассматривать распределение объемной влажности в слоях: пахотного содержащего корневую систему растений, а также подпахотного слоя, простирающегося до подвижного уровня грунтовых вод (УГВ), обуславливаемого работой дренажной системы.

В пахотном слое объемная влажность может изменяться только от влажности завядания ($W_З$) до предельно полевой влагоемкости ($W_{ППВ}$), а вне пахотного слоя от влажности завядания до полной полевой влагоёмкостью ($W_{ПВ}$), которая достигает ее на УГВ [3, 4].

Для описания распределения объемной влажности в изучаемой среде рассматривается следующая краевая задача [5].

$$\begin{cases} \dfrac{\partial W_1}{\partial t} = \dfrac{\partial}{\partial z}\left[D_1(W_1)\dfrac{\partial W_1}{\partial z}\right] - \dfrac{\partial K_1}{\partial z} - \dfrac{12E_t}{7(\delta+u_*)}\left[1 - \dfrac{z}{2(\delta+u_*)} - \dfrac{z^2}{2(\delta+u_*)^2}\right], & (0 \le z \le \delta + u_*) \\ \dfrac{\partial W_2}{\partial t} = \dfrac{\partial}{\partial z}\left[D_2(W_2)\dfrac{\partial W_2}{\partial z}\right] - \dfrac{\partial K_2}{\partial z}, & (\delta + u_* \le z \le z_{УГВ}) \end{cases} \quad 1)$$

$$W_{ПОВ} = W_1(x,0,t) = \begin{cases} W_{ПН} + (W_{ППВ} - W_{ПН}) \cdot th(\mu^* t) \\ W_{ПН} - (W_{ПН} - W_З) \cdot th(\mu t) \end{cases}; \quad (2)$$

$$W_1(x,z,t) = W_{ПОВ} + \alpha_1(t)z^3 + \alpha_2(t)z^2 + \alpha_3(t)z \quad (3)$$

$$W_2(x,z,t) = \gamma_1[Z_{УГВ}(x,0) - Z]^3 + \gamma_2[Z_{УГВ}(x,0) - Z]^2 + \gamma_3[Z_{УГВ}(x,0) - Z] + W_{ПВ} \quad (4)$$

Сравнение расчетов с опытными данными показали удовлетворительную сходимость. Анализ данного графика показывает процесс снижения объемной влажности на фоне работы горизонтального дренажа, что позволяет оптимизировать сроки и глубину проведения послойно-поэтапного рыхления на фоне горизонтального дренажа.

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Мусулманов Ф.Ш.
кафедраси ассистенти
ТИҚХММИ Бухора филиали "Гидротехника иншоотлари ва насос станциялари"
Ҳамроев И.Ф.
студент
TIQXMMI Бухоро филиал

СУВ ХЎЖАЛИГИДА НАСОС ЁРДАМИДА СУВ КЎТАРИШНИНГ АҲАМИЯТИ

Аннотация: Насослар қишлоқ, сув ва нефт хўжаликларида, ичимлик ва саноат сув таъминотида ва бошқа соҳаларда кенг фойдалнилади. Насосларнинг меъёрий иш режимини ташкиллаштириш, иш унумдорлигини ошириш ва уларнинг истеъмол қилинадиган электр энергиясини тежаш долзарб масала ҳисобланади. Бу иш шу масалага бағишланган.

Калит сўзлар: Насос, паррак, марказдан қочма насослар, Ҳажмий насослар, Динамик насосларда, ғилдирак.

Musulmanov F.Sh.
assistant of the Department
TIQXMMI Bukhara branch
Hamroev I.F.
student
TIQXMMI Bukhara branch

THE IMPORTANCE OF RAISING WATER WITH THE HELP OF A PUMP IN A WATER FARM

Annotation: pumps are widely used in rural, water and oil farms, beverage and industrial water supply and other industries. The organization of the normative working regime of pumps, increasing the productivity of work and saving their consumed electricity is an urgent issue. This work is devoted to this issue.

Keywords: pump, propeller, centrifugal pumps, volumetric pumps, dynamic pumps, wheel.

Насослар суриш қувури орқали суюқликни суриб, ҳайдаш (босим) қувури орқали маълум масофа ва баланликда жойлашган майдонга (иншоотга) етказиб беради. Бу ишни бажаришда насослар қувватининг бир қисми қувурлар узнлиги бўйича гидравлик ва маҳаллий

қаршиликларни енгишга сарф бўлади. Насос қуввати унинг напорига пропорционал бўлиб қуйидагича аниқланади[1,2]:

Сув хўжалигида насос ёрдамида сув кўтаришнинг аҳамияти

Республикада аҳоли сонининг тез суръатлар билан ўсиши натижасида янги экин майдонларини ўзлаштириш зарурияти туғилди. Ўзлаштириладиган ерларнинг аксарияти сув манбаларидан юқорида жойлашган. Уларни сув билан таъминлаш насос станциялари ва қурилмалар билан амалга оширилади [3,4].

Ҳозирги кунда республика вилоятларида 1604 дона насос станциялари бўлиб, уларнинг 1500 донага яқини фойдаланиб келинмоқда. Ишлаш ресурси 20-25 йилни ташкил қиладиган жуда кўплаб насос агрегатлари, гидромеханик, гидроэнергетик, механик ҳамда ёрдамчи жиҳозлар ва гидротехник иншоотлар 35-40 йилдан бери фойдаланиб келинмоқда. Туманлараро ва хўжаликлараро машина каналларидан 53% ҳамда ички хўжалик тармоқларига ўрнатилган кичик сарфли насос станциялари ва қурилмалар ёрдамида яна 25 % фермер хўжаликларининг ер майдонлари суғорилмоқда, 11000 донага яқин вертикал қудуқлардаги насос агрегатлари ишлаб турибди. 1–жадвалда Ўзбекистон Республикаси вилоятларида ишлаб турган баъзи катта насос станцияларининг рўйхати келтирилган [6].

1–жадвал.

Ўзбекистонда Республикасида ишлаб турган катта насос станциялари.

№	Вилоятлар	Насос станциялари	Характеристикалари		
			Қ, м³/с	Ҳ, м	Н, мВт
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Бухоро	Олот	41	8,5	5,6
		Қоракўл	33	8,5	4,8
		Ҳамза – I	68	52,0	45,0
		Куйимозор	100	18-21	30,0
		Ҳамза – II	105	52,0	125,0
		Қизилтепа	92	45-72	125,0
		Конимех	12	26,0	6,0

2–жадвал давоми.

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Қоракалпогистон республикаси	Ёмонжар	13	5,0	1,4
		Каттагар	54	4,0	4,5
		Бекғяб	50	5,0	4,5
		Найман – Бештом	30	5,0	1,6
3.	Қашқадарё	қарши каскади (I, II, III, IV, V, ва VI кўтариш станциялари)	195	140,0	450,0
		Теллимаржон	155	16-33	64,8
4.	Сурхандарё	Шеробод	110	24-29	45,0
		АмуЗанг	32	81,0	48,0
5.	Жиззах	Жиззах	190	24-37	110,0
6.	Андижон	Ташкелик	27	20,0	7,2
		Дўстлик	9	83,0	9,6
		Экин-Текин	3	130,0	5,1
7.	Фарғона	Абдусамат	20	10,0	4,0
		Шарқий Арсиф	2	130,0	5,1
		КФК – Сох	2	160,0	5,0
		Исфайрам-Шоҳимардон	3	170,0	7,5
8.	Наманган	Пунган	3	165,0	6,3
		Чуст	5	197,0	15,0
		Уйчи	10	78,0	12,8
9.	Сирдарё	Боёвут	12	26,0	4,8
		Сирдарё – 3	25	10,0	4,0
		Сирдарё – 6	25	10,0	4,0
		Сардоба	13	5,0	1,4
10.	Самарқанд	Нарпай	12	50,0	96,0
11.	Хамдустлик мамлакатларида	Бош – Коховка	25-40	21-25	12,5
		Иртиш – Қарағанда	13-20	19-21	5,0
		Саратов	14-18	21-22	5,0

Суғориш насос станцияларидан ташқари кўплаб зах қочириш – қуритиш ва қишлоқ хўжалигини ичимлик суви билан таъминлаш насос станциялари ҳам ишлаб турибди.

Сув кўтариш учун биринчи поршенли насослар XII асрда Новгород шаҳрида яратилган. 1519 йили, Псков кремлини, 1631 йили эса Москва кремлини сув билан таъминлаш учун сув миноралариға сув узатувчи поршенли насос станциялари қурилган.

Поршенли насослардан сўнг, унумдорлиги катта бўлган марказдан қочма ва ўқий насосларнинг яратилиши, сувни юқорига кўтариш ишларини жадаллаштириб юборди. Марказий Осиёда кенг қўлланилган чиғирлар ўрнига замонавий насос станциялари қурила бошланади. қуйида, қоракалпоғистон Республикаси ва Хоразм вилоятларида машинали сув кўтаришнинг ривожланиш тарихини кўрамиз (3-жадвал).

3–жадвал.

Машинали сув кўтаришнинг ривожланиши

№	Суғориладиган майдонлар (минг га)	Хоразм		Қорақалпоғистон	
		1933	1937	1933	1937
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Суғориладиган умумий ер майдони (минг га)	126,6	114,5	125,3	115,0
	Ўз окими билан: • гектар; • фоиз.	22,3 17	32,0 28	91,5 73	91,0 79
3.	Чиғирлар билан: • гектар;	104,3 **3**	47,5 **4**	33,8 **5**	17, **6**
	• фоиз.	83	42	27	15
4.	Насос станцияси билан: • гектар; • фоиз.	0 0	35,0 30	0 0	7,0 6
5.	Чиғирлар сони (минг).	46	21	16	8

Бу вилоятларда суғориш учун 1941 йилда 70 %, 1943 йилда 87 %, 1947 йилда 90 % ва ҳозирги вактда эса, 100 % сув, насос станциялари ҳамда ќурилмаларида кўтариб берилмоқда.

Ҳозирги вақтда республикамизда насос агрегатлари ишлаб чиқарадиган “СУВМАШ” заводи, вилоятларда насосларни таъмирлаш корхоналари ишлаб турибди. Аммо, илгариги иттифок даврида буюртма қилиб тайёрланган ва катта насос станцияларига ўрнатилган насос агрегатларини ишлаб чиқариш ҳозирча йўлга қўйилмаган. Шу сабабли мавжуд насос агрегатлари ва деталларини таъмирлаш усулларини қайтадан кўриб чиқан ҳолда янги иш унуми кўп, чадамлилиги , ишончлилиги юқори замонавий таъмирлаш усулларини сув хўжалиги

машиналаридан самарали фойдаланиш учун жорий этиш бугинги кундаги бажарилиши зарур ишлардан хисобланади.

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Мусулманов Ф.Ш.
кафедраси ассистенти
ТИҚХММИ Бухора филиали “Гидротехника иншоотлари ва насос станциялари”
Ҳамроев И.Ф.
студент
TIQXMMI Бухоро филиал

НАСОСЛАРНИНГ ТУРЛАРИ ВА АСОСИЙ КЎРСАТКИЧЛАРИ

Аннотация: Қишлоқ хўжалиги ерларни суғоришда ва захини қочиришда, ичимлик ва саноат сув таъминотида ҳамда нефт маҳсулотларини ўзатишда марказдан қочма насослар билан жиҳозланган насос қурилмалари ва станцияларидан кенг фойдаланилади. Босим қувурлари насос станциялари ва қурилмаларининг асосий иншоотларидан ҳисобланади. Бу босим қувурлари сув, нефт ва бошқа суюқликларни исрофсиз узатишда асосий ишни бажаради. Шунинг учун босим қувурлари узатилаётган суюқликларни тежовчи технология ҳисобланади. Шу сабабли босим қувурларига бағишланган илмий изланишлар ҳозирги куннинг долзарб масаласи деб таъкидлаш мумкин. Босим қувурлари ҳар хил арматуралар (қулфак, тескари клапан ва бошқалар), яъни жиҳозлар билан таъминланади. Бу арматуралар нормал ишламаса, насос станциялари ва қурилмаларининг меъёрдаги иш режимининг ўзгаришига олиб келади.

Калит сўзлар: Насос, паррак, марказдан қочма насослар, Ҳажмий насослар, Динамик насосларда, ғилдирак.

Musulmanov F.Sh.
assistant
TIQXMMI Bukhara branch
Hamroev I.F.
student
TIQXMMI Bukhara branch

TYPES AND MAIN INDICATORS OF PUMPS

Annotation: widely used in irrigation and desalination of agricultural lands, drinking and industrial water supply, as well as in the production of petroleum products, pumping units and pumps equipped with centrifugal pumps. Pressure pipes are one of the main structures of pumps and devices. These pressure pipes perform a basic job in the wasteless transmission of water, oil and other liquids. Therefore, pressure pipes are a fluid-saving

technology that is transmitted. For this reason, it can be argued that scientific research on pressure pipes is a current issue. Pressure pipes are provided with various fittings (lock, reverse valve, etc.), that is, equipment. This leads to a change in the operating mode of the pumps and devices in the norm, if the valves do not work normally.

Keywords: pump, propeller, centrifugal pumps, volumetric pumps, dynamic pumps, wheel.

Насослар ҳар хил суюқликлар оқимини ҳосил қилувчи гидравлик машиналардир. Насослар ўзларига берилаётган механик ёки бошқа турдаги энергияни ўзи орқали оқиб ўтадиган суюқликнинг гидравлик энергиясига айлантириб беради.

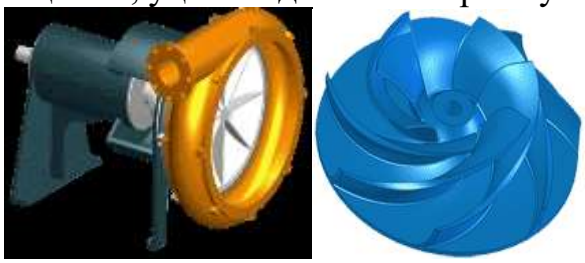
Насосларни ҳаракатга келтириш учун ҳозирги вақтда асосан электр двигателидан фойдаланилади. Баъзи ҳолларда ички ёнув двигателидан ҳам фойдаланишади.

Ҳаракат тури бўйича насослар **динамик** ва **ҳажмий** насосларга бўлинади.

Динамик насосларда суюқлик, насоснинг кириш ҳамда чиқишлари билан доимий боғланган иш камерасидаги иш органининг таъсирида силжийди. Суюқликка таъсир кучи бўйича динамик насослар куракли (марказдан қочма, диагонал, ўқий) ва ишқаланишли (вихрли, оқимли, сув - ҳаво кўтаргичлар, шнекли) насосларга бўлинади.

Ҳажмий насосларда суюқлик, насоснинг кириш ва чиқишларига навбати билан уланадиган иш камерасидаги ҳажмни даврий (ўқтин – ўқтин) ўзгартириб турувчи иш органининг таъсирида силжийди.

Ишчи органларининг ҳаракати бўйича ҳажмий насослар қайтма – илгариланма ва айланма (роторли) насосларга ажратилади. Ишчи қисмларнинг тури бўйича қайтма–илгариланма насослар поршенли, плунжерли диафрагмали, пневматик насосларга, айланма (роторли) насослар эса шестерняли, винтли ва шиберлиларга бўлинади [6]. **Парракли насос** - двигателдан олаётган энергияни иш ғилдираги парраклари орқали силжиётган суюқликка беради. 1.2.1- расм. Парракли насослар: марказдан қочма, ўқий ва диогоналларга бўлинади.

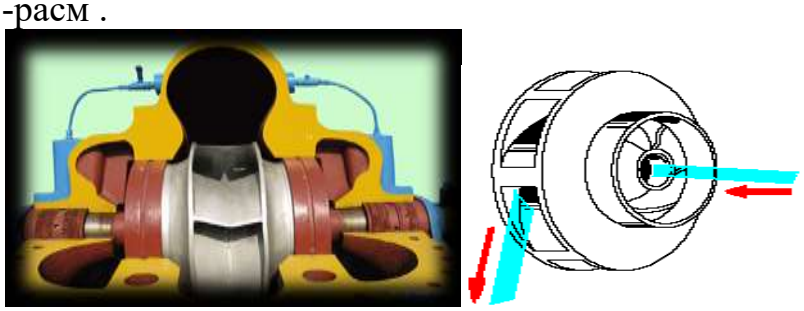


1.2.1 – расм. Парракли насос

Марказдан қочма насослар кенг тарқалган сув узатиш машиналаридир. Улар махсус муфталар ёки тўғридан-тўғри

электродвигателъ валига уланиб ҳаракатга келтирилади. Шунинг учун, улар фойдали иш коеффисиент(Ф.И.К)- ининг юқорилиги, ихчамлиги ва ишончли ишлаши билан ҳарактерлидир.

Марказдан қочма насосларда суюқлик, иш ғилдираги айланишидан вужудга келадиган марказдан қочма кучлар ҳисобига узатилади. Сўриш қувуридан иш ғилдираги марказига узатилган суюқлик, иш ғилдираги парраклари орқали олиб кетилади. Олиб кетилган суюқлик марказдан қочма куч таъсирида парраклар орқали олиб келиш каналига тушади. Бу ерда тезлик камайиши ҳисобига босим ортади ва суюқлик босим қувурига ўтади. 1.2.2 -расм .



1.2.2-расм. Марказдан қочма насос

Консолли марказдан қочма насослар шаҳар, саноат, қишлоқ хўжалигини сув билан таъминлашда қурилишда, коммунал, дехқон-фермер ва таморқа – боғдорчилик хўжаликларида, шунигдек, тоғ–кон, металлургия ва бошқа сохаларда ишлатилади. 1.2.3 - расм .

Бу насослар ҳайдаётган суюқликларнинг ҳарорати 0^0C - 85^0C, суюқлик сарфи 1,3 – 9,8 л/с, босимлари 9 - 95 м ораликда ўзгариб туриши мумкин.

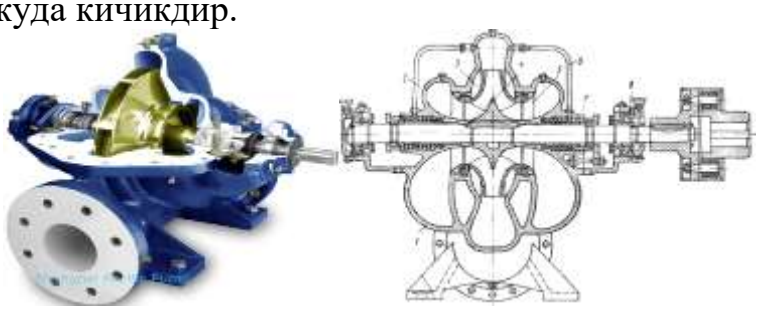
Бир томонлама суюқлик кирувчи иш ғилдираги, валга гайка ва шпонка ёрдамида маҳкамланади. Насоснинг сув келтириш канали, суюқликни иш ғилдирагига ўқ бўйлаб киришини таъминловчи тўғри ўқли конфузор кўринишига эга бўлади. Ишчи ғилдирагидан чиққан сув, корпусдаги спиралсимон канал - чиғаноқ бўйича олиб кетилади. Босим патрубкасидан босим қувурига чиқиш, сув келтириш ўқига нисбатан 90^0 бурчак остида жойлашган.



1.2.3-расм. Консолли марказдан қочма насос

Ишчи ғилдирагига икки томонлама суюқлик кирувчи “Д” турдаги насослар шаҳар, саноат, қишлоқ хўжалигини сув билан таъминлашда қурилишда, коммунал, дехқон- фермер ва томорқа – боғдорчилик хўжаликларида, шунигдек, тоғ – кон, металлургия ва бошқа соҳалардаишлатилади. 1.2.4 - расм.

“Д” турдаги насосларнинг вали горизонтал ҳолатда жойлашган. Насос кўтариб бераётган суюқлик, сўриш патрубкасидан кейин икки оқимга ажралади ва иш ғилдирагининг марказий қисмига икки томондан кириб келади, яъни бир иш ғилдираги худди икки баробар суюқлик узатаётгандек туюлади.Иш ғилдирагининг иккала томонига таъсир қилувчи гидравлик кучлар симметрик булгани учун, улар бир-бири билан мувозанатлашади. Шунинг учун, насос валига тушадиган ўқий зўриқишлар жуда кичикдир.



1.2.4 - расм. Икки томонлама суюқлик кирувчи “Д” турдаги насос

Ҳозирги кунда Ўзбекистон Республикасининг “СУВМАШ” заводида иш ғилдирагига икки томондан сув кирувчи насосларнинг қуйидаги турлари ишлаб чиқарилмоқда: Д 630 – 90 а; Д 1250 – 125 а; Д 1250 – 65; Д 630 – 90; Д 320 – 50.

Фойдаланилган адабиётлар:

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Мусулманов Ф.Ш.
кафедраси ассистенти
ТИҚХММИ Бухора филиали "Гидротехника иншоотлари ва насос станциялари"
Ҳамроев И.Ф.
студент
TIQXMMI Бухоро филиал

НАСОСЛАРНИНГ ТУЗИЛИШИ, ВАЗИФАСИ ВА КЛАССИФИКАЦИЯСИ ТАВСИФИ

Аннотация: Қишлоқ хўжалиги ерларни суғоришда ва захини қочиришда, ичимлик ва саноат сув таъминотида ҳамда нефт маҳсулотларини ўзатишда марказдан қочма насослар билан жиҳозланган насос қурилмалари ва станцияларидан кенг фойдаланилади. Босим қувурлари насос станциялари ва қурилмаларининг асосий иншоотларидан ҳисобланади. Бу босим қувурлари сув, нефт ва бошқа суюқликларни исрофсиз узатишда асосий ишни бажаради. Шунинг учун босим қувурлари узатилаётган суюқликларни тежовчи технология ҳисобланади. Шу сабабли босим қувурларига бағишланган илмий изланишлар ҳозирги куннинг долзарб масаласи деб таъкидлаш мумкин. Босим қувурлари ҳар хил арматуралар (қулфак, тескари клапан ва бошқалар), яъни жиҳозлар билан таъминланади. Бу арматуралар нормал ишламаса, насос станциялари ва қурилмаларининг меъёрдаги иш режимининг ўзгаришига олиб келади.

Калит сўзлар: Насос, паррак, марказдан қочма насослар, Ҳажмий насослар, Динамик насосларда, ғилдирак.

Musulmanov F.Sh.
assistant
TIQXMMI Bukhara branch
Hamroev I.F.
student
TIQXMMI Bukhara branch

DESCRIPTION OF THE STRUCTURE, FUNCTION AND CLASSIFICATION OF PUMPS

Annotation: widely used in irrigation and desalination of agricultural lands, drinking and industrial water supply, as well as in the production of petroleum products, pumping units and pumps equipped with centrifugal pumps. Pressure pipes are one of the main structures of pumps and devices.

These pressure pipes perform a basic job in the wasteless transmission of water, oil and other liquids. Therefore, pressure pipes are a fluid-saving technology that is transmitted. For this reason, it can be argued that scientific research on pressure pipes is a current issue. Pressure pipes are provided with various fittings (lock, reverse valve, etc.), that is, equipment. This leads to a change in the operating mode of the pumps and devices in the norm, if the valves do not work normally.

Keywords: pump, propeller, centrifugal pumps, volumetric pumps, dynamic pumps, wheel.

Насослар ишлаш принципига қараб қуйидаги турларга бўлинади: парракли ёки марказдан қочма, хажмий, уюрмавий ва ўқли бўлади. Парракли ёки марказдан қочма насосларда марказдан қочма куч, ишчи ғилдираги айланишида паррақларнинг суюқликка таъсирида хосил бўлади. Хар қандай насоснинг асосий параметрлари, унинг иш унумдорлиги Қ ($м^3/с$), напор Н (м) ва қуввати Н (кВт) хисобланади. Насоснинг масса бирлигига эга бўлган суюқликка берган солиштирма энергияси напор Н деб юритилади. Насоснинг напори оқимнинг унга кириш ва чикишдаги солиштирма энергиялари айирмасига тенг. Насоснинг умумий напори 1 кг суюқликни баландликка кўтариш учун насос ҳосил қиладиган энергия миқдори билан ўлчанади.



1.3.1 -расм. Сув насосларининг классификацияси

Парракли насос - двигателдан олаётган энергияни иш ғилдираги парраклари орқали силжиётган суюқликка беради. Парракли насослар: марказдан қочма, ўқий ва диогоналларга бўлинади.

Насос двигатели – механик, электрик ва бошқа турдаги энергияни суюқлик оқими энергиясига айлантириб берувчи гидравлик машинадир.

Насос агрегати (гидроагрегат) – қувватни узатиш жиҳозлари билан боғланган насос ва двигатель йиғиндисидир.

Насос қурилмаси – суюқликни манбаъсидан олиб истеъмолчига етказиб берувчи қурилма ёки қувватни узатиш жиҳозлари билан боғланган насос ва двигатель, сурувчи ва босимли қувурлар, уларнинг керак – яроғлари (арматура, беркитгич – задвижка, тескари клапан ва бошқалар) ва ўлчов асбоблари (вакуумметр ва манометр) йиғиндисидир.

Насос станцияси – истеъмолчиларга сув етказиб берувчи, зах қочириш ва канализация системаларидан сув ҳайдаб чиқарувчи бир ёки бир неча қурилмалар ва гидротехник иншоотлар йиғиндисидир [9].

Машинали сув чиқариш гидротехник узели–сув олиш ва уни насос станцияси биносига келтиришга мўлжалланган иншоотлар, станция биноси, сўриш ва узатиш қувурлари ва сувни қабул қилувчи иншоотлар йиғиндисидир[6].

Насосларни маркалаш – тамғалаш

Насосларнинг хиллари, кириш патрубкаларининг ўлчамлари, босими, сув сарфи ва бошқа кўрсаткичларини қисқача белгилаш, насосларни тамғалаш – шартли қисқача номлашдир.

2К – 6 → 2 – кириш патрубкасининг 25 марта камайтирилган диаметри, мм; К –консолли; 6–10 марта камайтирилган тез юриш коэффициенти.

2К – 20/30 → 2 – кириш патрубкасининг 25 марта камайтирилган диаметри, мм; К –консолли; 20 – насоснинг сув сарфи, $м^3$/соат; 30 – насоснинг босими, м.

6КМ–45/30 /20/30 → 6 – кириш патрубкасининг 25 марта камайтирилган диаметри; К – консолли; М – моноблокли (иш ғилдираги электродвигатель валига ўрнатилган); 45 – насоснинг сув сарфи, $м^3$/соат; 30 – насоснинг босими, м

32В - 12 → 32 – кириш патрубкасининг 25 марта камайтирилган диаметри, мм; В – вертикал; 12 – 10 марта камайтирилган тез юриш коэффициенти.

10 Д – 6 → 10 – кириш патрубкасининг 25 марта камайтирилган диаметри, мм; Д – (двухстороннўй)

икки томонлама; 6 – 10 марта камайтирилган тез юриш коэффициенти.

24 НДн → 24 – кириш патрубкаси диаметрининг 25 марта камайтирилгани, мм; Н – насос; Д – (двухстороннўй) икки томонлама; н-(низконопорнўй) паст босимли.

18 НДс → 18 – кириш патрубкаси диаметрининг 25 марта камайтирилгани, мм; Н – насос; Д – (двухстороннўй) икки томонлама; с – (средненапорнўй) ўрта босимли.

5 НДв → 5 – кириш патрубкаси диаметрининг 25 марта камайтирилгани, мм; Н – насос; Д – (двухстороннўй) икки томонлама; в–(вўсоконапорнўй) юқори босимли.

Д12500-24 → Д – (двухстороннўй) икки томонлама; 12500 – насоснинг сув сарфи $м^3$/соат; 24 – насоснинг босими, м.

О 5 – 55 → О – (осевой) –ўқий; 5 – иш ғилдираги намунасининг тартиб сони; 55 – иш ғилдирагининг диметри, см.

ОГ 6 – 25 → О – (осевой) – ўқий; Г – горизонтал холатда ўрнатиладиган; 6 – иш ғилдираги намунасининг тартиб сони; 25 – иш ғилдирагининг диаметри, см.

ОПВ2–145 → ОПВ – (осевой с поворотнўми лопастями) – парраклари буриладиган ўқий насос; 2 иш ғилдираги намунасининг тартиб сони; 145 – иш ғилдираги диаметри, см.

К80-50-200 → К – консолли, 80–кириш қувурининг диаметри, мм. 50– чиқиш қувурининг диаметри, мм. 200–иш ғилдираги диаметри, мм.

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Мусулманов Ф.Ш.
кафедраси ассистенти
ТИҚХММИ Бухора филиали "Гидротехника иншоотлари ва насос станциялари"
Ҳамроев И.Ф.
студент
TIQXMMI Бухоро филиал

МАРКАЗДАН ҚОЧМА СУВ НАСОСЛАРИНИ ТАЪМИРЛАШ ТЕХНОЛОГИЯСИ

Аннотация: Қишлоқ хўжалиги ерларни суғоришда ва захини қочиришда, ичимлик ва саноат сув таъминотида ҳамда нефт маҳсулотларини ўзатишда марказдан қочма насослар билан жиҳозланган насос қурилмалари ва станцияларидан кенг фойдаланилади. Босим қувурлари насос станциялари ва қурилмаларининг асосий иншоотларидан ҳисобланади. Бу босим қувурлари сув, нефт ва бошқа суюқликларни исрофсиз узатишда асосий ишни бажаради. Шунинг учун босим қувурлари узатилаётган суюқликларни тежовчи технология ҳисобланади. Шу сабабли босим қувурларига бағишланган илмий изланишлар ҳозирги куннинг долзарб масаласи деб таъкидлаш мумкин. Босим қувурлари ҳар хил арматуралар (қулфак, тескари клапан ва бошқалар), яъни жиҳозлар билан таъминланади. Бу арматуралар нормал ишламаса, насос станциялари ва қурилмаларининг меъёрдаги иш режимининг ўзгаришига олиб келади.

Калит сўзлар: Насос, паррак, марказдан қочма насослар, Ҳажмий насослар, Динамик насосларда, ғилдирак.

Musulmanov F.Sh.
assistant
TIQXMMI Bukhara branch
Hamroev I.F.
student
TIQXMMI Bukhara branch

TECHNOLOGY OF REPAIR OF CENTRIFUGAL WATER PUMPS

Annotation: widely used in irrigation and desalination of agricultural lands, drinking and industrial water supply, as well as in the production of petroleum products, pumping units and pumps equipped with centrifugal pumps. Pressure pipes are one of the main structures of pumps and devices. These pressure pipes perform a basic job in the wasteless transmission of

water, oil and other liquids. Therefore, pressure pipes are a fluid-saving technology that is transmitted. For this reason, it can be argued that scientific research on pressure pipes is a current issue. Pressure pipes are provided with various fittings (lock, reverse valve, etc.), that is, equipment. This leads to a change in the operating mode of the pumps and devices in the norm, if the valves do not work normally.

Keywords: pump, propeller, centrifugal pumps, volumetric pumps, dynamic pumps, wheel.

Насос ва унинг қисмларига сувни сўриш ва узатиш жараёнида белгиланган миқдордан ортиқча босимнинг таъсир этиши натижасида шунингдек, қисмларнинг толиқиши туфайли уларда механик нуқсонлар ва деформациялар содир бўлади. Бу нуқсонларнинг айримларини кўз билан кўриш мумкин бошқалари эса махсус асбоб - ускуналар ёрдамида аниқланади [1].

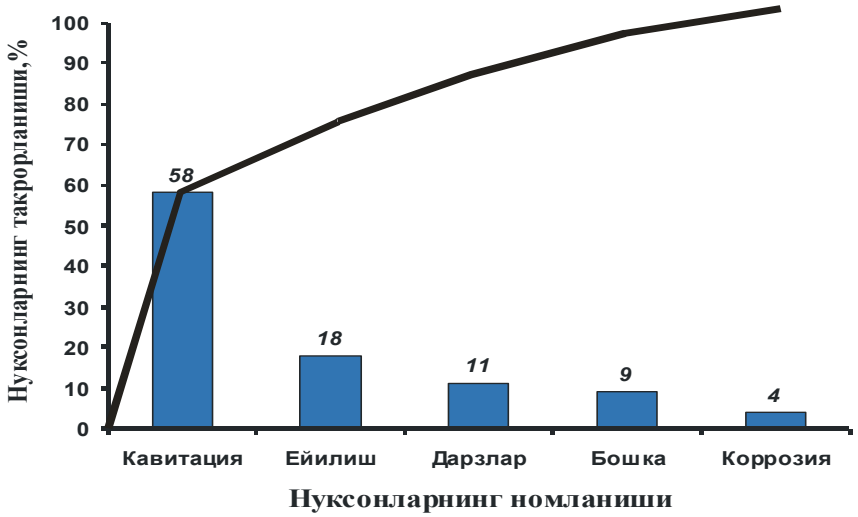
Маълумки насос ва унинг қисмлари доимо сув муҳитида ишлаганлиги туфайли унинг қисмлари кўпинча занглаш туфайли шикастланиши содир бўлади. Занглаш натижасида ҳосил бўладиган нуқсонлар юзанинг нотекислигини келтириб чиқаради. Айниқса насос парракларининг нотекис ейилиши натижасида мувозанатнинг бузилиши сабабли қўшимча силкинишлар содир бўлиб, парракларнинг дарз кетиши ва чарчаши кузатилади [2].

СУВМАШ" акциядорлик жамиятида олиб борилган кузатишлар натижасида марказдан қочма насослар корпусларининг ишдан чиқиш сабаблари аниқланди. 2016-2017 йилларда таъмирлаш учун олиб келинган 42та марказдан қочма насосларнинг нуқсонлари қуйидаги тартибда бўлиши аниқланди. 29 та насос корпусининг интенсив абразив ва кавитацион ейилиши содир бўлиб, баъзи холларда ички деворларнинг умуман йўк бўлиб кетган ҳолатига хам олиб келган 33 та насоснинг насос вали ўтириш жойида ейилиш содир бўлган 14 та насосдан тўғри мувозанатланган холда фойдаланилмаганлиги туфайли вал ўтириш бўйинларининг нотекс ейилиши содир бўлиб, бўйинлар ўз айлана шаклларини йўқотганлар 4 та ҳолатда насос асосининг қотириш жойидаги кронштейнлар синиш ҳолати кузатилган; Таҳлиллар асосида насос қурилмаларининг ишдан чиқиш сабаблари аниқланиб, таъмирлаш ва ресурсини қайта тиклаш технологиясини такомиллаштириш учун ишлар олиб борилмоқда [6].

Насослар корпусининг асосий нуқсонларидан бу ишчи ғилдирак парраклари билан корпуснинг ички сирти зонасидаги гидроабразив ва кавитацион ейилиш ҳисобланади (1 -расм ва 2 -расм).



1 -расм. Насос ишчи ғилдирагининг кавитация ва гидрообразив заррачалар таъсирида ейилиши



2 -расм. Ишчи ғилдиракни нуқсонлари диаграммаси

Ишчи ғилдиракни корпуслар 8% ни, ишчи юзасининг гидроабразиа ейилиши эса 18% ни ташкил этмоқда.

Бундан ташқари коррозия, дарзлар ва бошқа нуқсонлар ҳам аниқланди.

Ушбу нуқсонларнинг юзага келиши ва уларнинг узоқ муддатлигининг пастлиги марказдан қочма насос асосий деталлари ишчи юзаларини ейилишга чидамлилигини ошириш технологияларини модернизациялашни талаб этади.

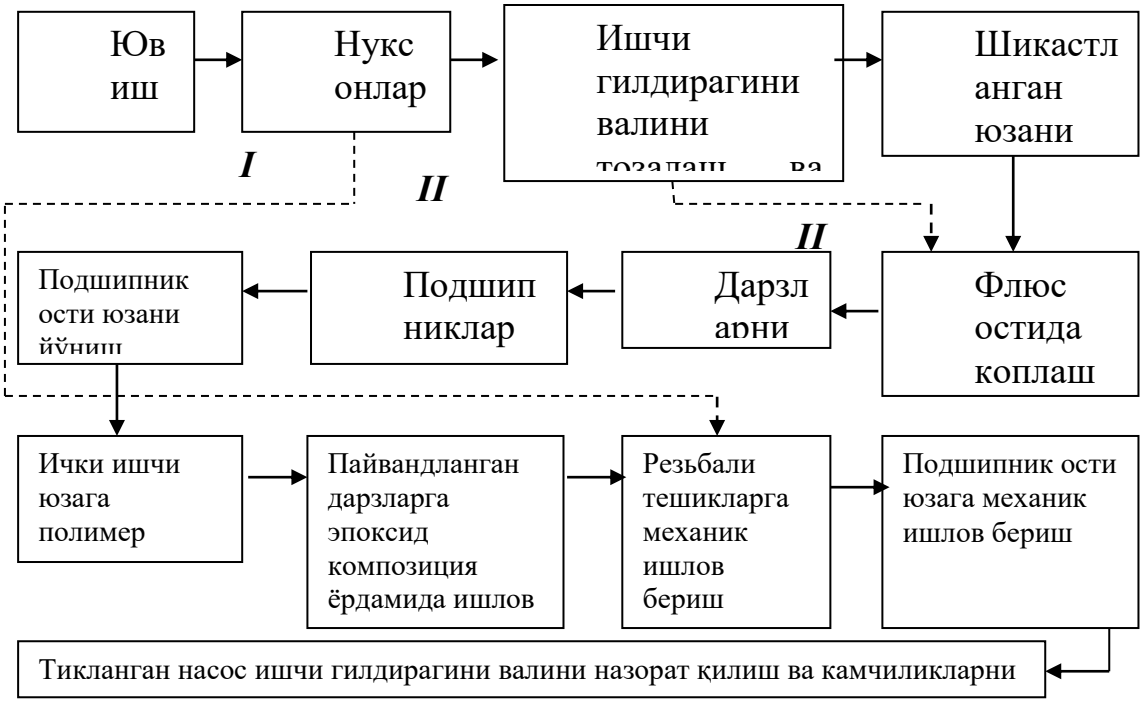
Жаҳон тажрибасидан маълумки насос ички юзаси гидродинамик шаклини тиклаш гидравлик ишқаланиш таъсирини камайтириши, амалиётда эса полимер ашёлардан кенг фойдаланиш тавсия этилади. Бунда тиклаш таннархи янги насос баҳосининг 20−35% ни ташкил этган ҳолда, ресурси ўртача 2−3 марта ошиши кузатилган. Бунда унинг гидродинамик шаклини тўлиқ тикланиши орқали ейилишнинг камайиши кузатилган. Лекин полимер ашёлари ёрдамида тиклаш технологиялари асосан ейилиш миқдори 0,3−1 мм гача бўлган ҳолларда тиклаш самара бериши таъкидланган [6].

Марказдан қочма насосни бўлаклаш (йиғиш) технологик жараёни

Насосни бўлаклаш ва йиғиш технологик жараёни харитаси ЕСКД, ЕСТД талабларига мос равишда ишлаб чиқилади.

Бўлаклаш маршрут технологик харитаси бутун машина ёки унинг айрим агрегатлари учун хам тузилиши мумкин.

Бўлаклаш технологик жараёни лойиҳалашда бўлаклаш маршрут технологик жараёни, эскизлар харитаси, жиҳозлар ведомости ва деталлар ведомости тузилади.



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Мусулманов Ф.Ш.
кафедраси ассистенти
ТИҚХММИ Бухора филиали "Гидротехника иншоотлари ва насос станциялари"
Ҳамроев И.Ф.
студент
TIQXMMI Бухоро филиал

СУВ НАСОСИНИ ТАЪМИРЛАШНИНГ МИКРОМЕТРАЖ УСУЛЛАРИ

Аннотация: Қишлоқ хўжалиги ерларни суғоришда ва захини қочиришда, ичимлик ва саноат сув таъминотида ҳамда нефт маҳсулотларини ўзатишда марказдан қочма насослар билан жиҳозланган насос қурилмалари ва станцияларидан кенг фойдаланилади. Босим қувурлари насос станциялари ва қурилмаларининг асосий иншоотларидан ҳисобланади. Бу босим қувурлари сув, нефт ва бошқа суюқликларни исрофсиз узатишда асосий ишни бажаради. Шунинг учун босим қувурлари узатилаётган суюқликларни тежовчи технология ҳисобланади. Шу сабабли босим қувурларига бағишланган илмий изланишлар ҳозирги куннинг долзарб масаласи деб таъкидлаш мумкин. Босим қувурлари ҳар хил арматуралар (қулфак, тескари клапан ва бошқалар), яъни жиҳозлар билан таъминланади. Бу арматуралар нормал ишламаса, насос станциялари ва қурилмаларининг меъёрдаги иш режимининг ўзгаришига олиб келади.

Калит сўзлар: Насос, паррак, марказдан қочма насослар, Ҳажмий насослар, Динамик насосларда, ғилдирак.

Musulmanov F.Sh.
assistant
TIQXMMI Bukhara branch
Hamroev I.F.
student
TIQXMMI Bukhara branch

MICROMETER METHODS OF WATER PUMP REPAIR

Annotation: widely used in irrigation and desalination of agricultural lands, drinking and industrial water supply, as well as in the production of petroleum products, pumping units and pumps equipped with centrifugal pumps. Pressure pipes are one of the main structures of pumps and devices. These pressure pipes perform a basic job in the wasteless transmission of

water, oil and other liquids. Therefore, pressure pipes are a fluid-saving technology that is transmitted. For this reason, it can be argued that scientific research on pressure pipes is a current issue. Pressure pipes are provided with various fittings (lock, reverse valve, etc.), that is, equipment. This leads to a change in the operating mode of the pumps and devices in the norm, if the valves do not work normally.

Keywords: pump, propeller, centrifugal pumps, volumetric pumps, dynamic pumps, wheel.

Микрометрия универсал ўлчов асбоблари ва асбоб-ускуна ёрдамида машина қисмларининг нуқсонини аниқлаш учун амалиётда энг кенг тарқалган усули ҳисобланади. Усул синовдан олдин ва кейин бир хил бўлак ўлчовларини ўлчашга асосланган. Микрометрия, буюмлар нуқсонларини баҳолаш учун ишончли натижалар беради [1].

Марказдан қочма насосларни диагностикалашда фақат уларнинг ҳолатини шунингдек насос агрегати электромагнит қўзғатиш тизимини сақлаш бўйича диагностика дастурига эга бўлган тебраниш анализаторлари CSI 2140 томонидан аниқ бир частотада бажарилиши керак. Одатда вибратсияни стандарт мезонлари билан бир қаторда: умумий даража, вақт сигналлари , 80000 Grsгача спектрал таҳлил, автоспектр ва зарб спектрлари билан мавжуд тебранишларни таҳлил қиламиз. Барча вазифалар насослар, компрессорлар, тишли қутилар ва бошқа айланма ускуналар диагностикаси учун патентланган.

1. SST функцияси. Паст тезликли ускуналарни ташхислаш учун дунёда ягона патентланган технология ҳисобланади. Шунингдек, у насослар ва кам шовқинли ускуналарни нуқсонларини аниқлаш учун ҳам қўлланилади. Бу тебраниш анализаторининг ички шовқин даражаси пастлиги туфайли амалга оширилади, бу заиф (кам шовқинли) нуқсонларнинг нотўғри ишлашига олиб келмайди [2,3,4].

2. Насосларнинг автоматик ташхислаш функтсияси. VibView Платинум дастури билан тебраниш анализатори насослар ва насос агрегатларида 100 дан ортиқ турдаги қусурларни аниқлайди (мувозанат, нотўғри ҳайдаш, ёйиш ва мотор муаммолари ва бошқа ҳолатларнинг камайиши ва ҳк).

3. PeakVue функцияси. Механик кучланиш тўлқинларини аниқлайдиган рақамли технологиялардан фойдаланилади - насослар ташхисидаги ётиқ нуқсонлари пайдо бўлишининг дастлабки сигналидир.

4. Икки каналда ўзаро фаолият таҳлил қилиш функтсияси. Ушбу функтсиядан фойдаланиб, иккита тебраниш сенсори ва бир насослар диагностикасида фазали ўлчагич, ёриқларни, резонансларни, нотўғри жойлашишни, баланссизликни ва насос агрегатларини бошқа нуқсонларини аниқлаш мумкин.

5. Юқори тезликли насослар ва компрессорлар диагностикаси. 80000 Гтсгача бўлган частотали сигналларни ўлчаш. Масалан, марказлаштирилган компрессорлар ёки махсус мақсадлар учун насосларни диагностикаси.

6. ODS функцияси. 3Д-графикларда диагностикани барча насоссиз ва унинг боғлиқ элементлари хатти-ҳаракатларини (рамка, қувур ва ҳ.к.) кўриш имконини беради [5].

7. Вақтинчалик ўлчов функцияси (ўзгарувчан айланиш тезлиги). Насосларга ишлов бериш жараёнида айланиш тезлиги технологияга мос равишда ўзгаради. TRANSIENT функцияси ёрдамида насосларни диагностикаси бошқа ускуналарнинг ўлчовларига нисбатан анча ишончли бўлади.

8. Verclocking-Coasting функцияси. Насосни вибратсиясининг "фотосуратлари" иш шароитларини ишга тушириш, тўхтатиш ва ўзгартириш жараёнида қайд этилади. Кейинчалик, бу спектрларни бирма-бир ва ҳар бирига бирлаштирилиб, бир каскад графигида таҳлил қилиш мумкин (каскадлар вибратсия анализаторида ва компютерда дастурда кўринади). Аниқ ўлчовлари насосларни ишончли ташхис қилиш учун жуда муҳимдир.

9. Коҳеренс функцияси. Биз бу соҳада (насос) вибратсиясининг энг муҳим манбаи эканлигини аниқлашимиз мумкин (вибратсия анализаторида "0" ёки "1" деб қараймиз). Ҳар бир нарса жуда содда ва жуда самарали ва ишончли.



1 – расм. Марказдан қочма насосларини замонавий технологиялар асосида диагностиклаш усуллари

Коррозияга қарши қопламалар металл ишланмалар, машина ва механизмлар деталларини коррозиянинг ҳар хил турига (кимёвий, атмосферали ва ҳ.к.) олиб келувчи ташқи агрессив мухитлар таъсиридан ҳимоялайди. Бу мақсадларда полиэтилен, полипротилен, полизабутилен, полиуретан,эпоксид смола, фторопласт антифрикцион емирилишга ва ҳ.к. асосидаги композицияли қопламалар қўлланилади.чидамли қопламалар машина ва механизмларнинг ишқаланувчи деталларининг ишончлилиги ва узоқ муддат ишлашини кучайтириш мақсадида уларнинг ишқаланиш ва емирилувчанлик коэффициентини камайтиришга мўлжалланган.

тадқиқотлар натижасида (бизнинг мамлакатимизда ва чет давлатларда ўтказилган) ўрнатилганки, энг яхши антифрикцион қопламалар сифатида полиамид, фторопласт, эноксидсмола, пентопласт, полиэтилен ва бошқа асосидаги композицияли қопламалар ҳисобланади.

Полимер материалларини юпқа қатлами қопламлар турида фойдаланиш (машина ва механик деталларининг юзаларида) полимер материалларининг барча камчиликларини юқота олмайди. Шунинг учун ишқаланиш ва емирилиш шароитларида ишлаш учун мўлжалланган қопламларни узоқ муддат сақланиши ва ишлашни кўтариш усуллари ва методлари ишлаб чиқилмоқда [6].

Полимер материаллар ва қопламларнинг хусусиятларини яхшилаш учун тўлдирувчилар, стабилизаторлар ва бошқа таркибий қисмлар, физик ва кимёвий турланишнинг ҳар хил усуллари ва ҳ.к. қўлланилади. Технологик режимларни созлаш ва турлантириш усулларини қўллаш орқали маълум даражада материаллар ва қопламларни хусусиятларини ўзгартириш мумкин. Масалан, ПНП, ПКА ва бошқа бўлган полимер қопламларнинг молекуляр тузилишини ўзгартириш орқали, технологик усуллар ёки тузилиш ҳосил қилувчиларни киритиш орқали емирилиш ва ишқаланиш коэффицентини 2-3 маротабага камайтириш мумкин.

Полимер материаллар ва қопламларнинг ишқаланиш ва емирилиши бўйича асосий ишлар бизнинг мамлакатимизда ва чет давлатларда металлар билан алоқали ўзаро таъсирида бажарилган. Ейилган ва шикастланган деталларни, синиб тушган қисмларни ва бошқа нуқсонлами полимер қопламалар ётқизиб ва елимлаб ёпиштириб тиклаш мумкин. Бу усулда тиклаш олдидан деталларнинг тикланадиган сиртлари тозаланиб, ялтиратилади, бироз ғадир-будир қилинади ва асетон ёки бошқа эриткичлар ёрдамида ёғдан тозаланади.

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Мусулманов Ф.Ш.
кафедраси ассистенти
ТИҚХММИ Бухора филиали “Гидротехника иншоотлари ва насос станциялари”
Ҳамроев И.Ф.
студент
TIQXMMI Бухоро филиал

НАСОС ДЕТАЛНИ ТИКЛАШ УСУЛЛАРИНИ ТАҚҚОСЛАШ

Аннотация: Қишлоқ хўжалиги ерларни суғоришда ва захини қочиришда, ичимлик ва саноат сув таъминотида ҳамда нефт маҳсулотларини ўзатишда марказдан қочма насослар билан жиҳозланган насос қурилмалари ва станцияларидан кенг фойдаланилади. Босим қувурлари насос станциялари ва қурилмаларининг асосий иншоотларидан ҳисобланади. Бу босим қувурлари сув, нефт ва бошқа суюқликларни исрофсиз узатишда асосий ишни бажаради. Шунинг учун босим қувурлари узатилаётган суюқликларни тежовчи технология ҳисобланади. Шу сабабли босим қувурларига бағишланган илмий изланишлар ҳозирги куннинг долзарб масаласи деб таъкидлаш мумкин. Босим қувурлари ҳар хил арматуралар (қулфак, тескари клапан ва бошқалар), яъни жиҳозлар билан таъминланади. Бу арматуралар нормал ишламаса, насос станциялари ва қурилмаларининг меъёрдаги иш режимининг ўзгаришига олиб келади.

Калит сўзлар: Насос, паррак, марказдан қочма насослар, хажмий насослар, Динамик насосларда, ғилдирак.

Musulmanov F.Sh.
assistant
TIQXMMI Bukhara branch
Hamroev I.F.
student
TIQXMMI Bukhara branch

COMPARISON OF NASOS DETAIL RECOVERY METHODS

Annotation: widely used in irrigation and desalination of agricultural lands, drinking and industrial water supply, as well as in the production of petroleum products, pumping units and pumps equipped with centrifugal pumps. Pressure pipes are one of the main structures of pumps and devices. These pressure pipes perform a basic job in the wasteless transmission of water, oil and other liquids. Therefore, pressure pipes are a fluid-saving

technology that is transmitted. For this reason, it can be argued that scientific research on pressure pipes is a current issue. Pressure pipes are provided with various fittings (lock, reverse valve, etc.), that is, equipment. This leads to a change in the operating mode of the pumps and devices in the norm, if the valves do not work normally.

Keywords: pump, propeller, centrifugal pumps, volume pumps, dynamic pumps, wheel.

Б-20-13/45 русумли насоснинг ишчи қисмини тиклаш жараёнини ишлаб чиқиш

Деталларни мақбул тиклаш усулини танлашда қўйидаги тавсияларни ҳисобга олиш зарур:

1) Деталларни тиклашда кенг тарқалган усуллардан пайвандлаш, эритиб қоплаш, пластик деформациялаш, таъмирлаш ўлчамлари ва қўшимча деталлар қўйиш усулларини кўрсатиш мумкин.

2) Кўп ейилган ва сирт қаттиқликлари баланд бўлиши талаб қиладиган деталларни (ёнилғи аппаратураларидаги, гидротизимидаги, тормозлардаги ва бошқа деталлар) электролитик ёки кимёвий қопламалар билан тиклаш мақсадга мувофиқдир;

3) Деталларни ремонт ўлчамига келтириб, ишлов бериш уларнинг чидамлилигини пасайтиради ва ўзаро алмашинувчанлигини ёмонлаштиради [1,2].

1–жадвал.

Деталларни қайта тиклаш усулларининг тавсифномаси.

Баҳолаш кўрсаткичлари	Қўлда пайвандлаш			Механизацияланган			
	Электр Ёйли	Газли	Аргон ёйли	Газ муҳитида	Флюс остида	Теб ранма ёйли	Сув буғи муҳитида
Ейилишга чидамлилик коэффициенти	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,72	0,91	1,0	0,9
Бардошлилик коэффициенти	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,9	0,87	0,62	0,55
Ёпишқоқлик Коэффициенти	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0
Тузатиш коэффициенти	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9
1 $м^2$ юзани тиклаш таннархи, минг сўм/$м^2$	9,7	11,6	9,2	4,5	4,8	5,2	4,0

Марказдан қочма насосларда энг кўп учрайдиган нуқсон бу унинг ишчи ғилдирагини ейилиши ҳисобланада. Ушбу нуқсонни бартараф этишнинг бир нечта усуллари мавжуд бўлиб, улар:

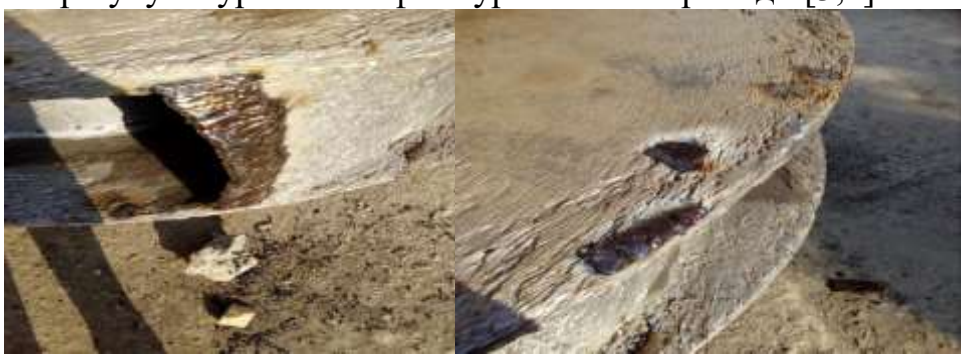
1. Метал эритиб қуйиш ва кейинги механик ишлов бериш;

2. Полимер материаллар кўллаш;
3. Қўшимча детал қўйиш.
4. Флюс остида қоплаш.

Ҳар бир нуқсонни бартараф этиш учун технологик жиҳатдан тоза ва экологик мақсадга мувофиқ бўлган оқилона усул танланиши керак. Бир қисмни тиклашнинг оқилона усули тегишли техника, технологик ва техник-иқтисодий мезонлардан келиб чиққан ҳолда белгиланади.

Техник мезон - қисмларни ёки муайян қисмлар таркибий қисмларининг структуравий ва техник хусусиятларига асосланган ҳолда тиклаш усулини қўллашнинг асосий имкониятларини белгилайди.

Технологик мезон. Ушбу мезон сиртларнинг хусусиятларини тиклаш нуқтаи назаридан бир қисмдаги нуқсонни йўқ қилишни баҳолайди. иш қобилиятини сақлаш. Ҳар бир танланган усули учун қуйидаги формулада аниқланган узоқ умрлик коеффитсиентининг қийматлари учун мураккаб сифат кўрсаткичи берилади [3,4].



1 - расм. Метал эритиб қуйиш

$$К_э = Кí \cdot Кв \cdot Кс \cdot Кп \,, \qquad 1$$

бунда: К, Кв, Кс - қаршилик коеффитсиентига, чидамлилигига, махсус қопламаларига мос келади; Кп - операtсион шароитда эҳтиёт қисмларни қайта тиклашнинг ҳақиқий ишини ҳисобга оладиган тузатиш омил (Кп = 0.8 ... 0.9).

$$Кí = 0{,}91 \cdot 0{,}87 \cdot 1{,}0 \cdot 1{,}0 = 0{,}63.$$
$$Кв = 1{,}0 \cdot 0{,}62 \cdot 1{,}0 \cdot 0{,}8 = 0{,}5.$$
$$Кс = 0{,}9 \cdot 0{,}71 \cdot 1{,}0 \cdot 0{,}8 = 0{,}52. \qquad 2$$

Техник ва иқтисодий мезон. Бу мезон камчиликларни бартараф этилгандан сўнг унинг қисмларини тиклаш харажатини ва унинг чидамлилигини англатади. ВИ Казарцев томонидан ишлаб чиқилган қисми қайта тиклаш усули техник-иқтисодий самарадорлиги ҳолати.

$$Св \le Кэ \cdot Сп \quad \text{ёки} \quad \frac{Св}{Кэ} \le Сн$$

Св - бир қисми таъмирлаш нархи; Сн - янги сумманинг нархи.

Ишчи ғилдиракни тиклашни такомиллашган иқтисодий самарадорлиги

Деталларни қайта тиклаш технологиясини ишлаб чиқариш жараёнига тадбиқ қилишда жараённи иқтисодий баҳолаш иқтисодий

самарадорлик орқали белгиланиб, қуйидаги формула ёрдамида ҳисобланади:

$$Е_г = Р_т – З_т, \quad 3$$

бунда: $Е_г$ – белгиланган даврда қайта тиклашнинг иқтисодий самарадорлиги, сўм; $Р_т$ – белгиланган даврда детални сотиб олиш баҳоси, сўм, (ишчи ғилдирак учун Рт=400000…700000 сўм); $З_т$ – белгиланган даврда қайта тиклаш учун харажатлар баҳоси, сўм.

Белгиланган даврда янги таъмирлаш махсулотларини сотиб олиш баҳоси қуйидагича топилди:

$$Р_т = \sum_{t_н}^{t_к} W_т Ц_т \alpha_т К_и , \quad 4$$

бунда: $т_н$ ва $т_к$ – ҳисоб даврининг бошланғич ва сўнгги йиллар оралиғи, йил; $W_т$ – йиллик дастур, дона, $W_т$=300 дона; $С_т$ – таъмирлаш махсулотларини баҳоси, $С_т$=620000 сўм; $\alpha_т$ – ҳисоб даври ҳаражатларини жорий йилга келтириш коеффитсиенти; $К_и$ – инфлясияни ҳисобга олувчи коеффитсиент, $К_и$=0,91 – 0,95 .

Мос ҳолда белгиланган даврда қайта тиклаш ҳаражатлари баҳоси қуйидаги формула ёрдамида ҳисобланади:

$$З_т = \sum_{t_н}^{t_к} (W_т С_т + К_т - Л_т)\alpha_т К_и , \quad 5$$

бунда: $С_т$ – қайта тиклашнинг сех таннархи, сўм; $К_т$ – белгиланган даврда капитал қўйилмалар қиймати, сўм; $Л_т$ – технологик жиҳоз ва мосламаларнинг қолдиқ қиймати (ликвидатсионное салдо), сўм [5,6].

Ҳисоб даври натижалари ва ҳаражатларини жорий йилга келтириш коеффитсиенти қуйидагича аниқланади:

$$\alpha_т = (1 + Е_н)^{t_р - t}, \quad 6$$

бунда: $Е_н$ – капитал қуйилмалар норматив самарадорлиги, $э_н$=0,1;

$т_р$ – ҳисоб йили; т – ҳисоб йилига келтирилаётган йил.

Ҳисоб йили даври 2014 – 2018 йиллар оралиғида танланди. У ҳолда

$$\alpha_m^{2014} = (1+0{,}1)^{2014-2014} = 1{,}0,$$

$$\alpha_m^{2015} = (1+0{,}1)^{2014-2015} = 0{,}9091,\ \alpha_m^{2016} = 0{,}8264,$$

$$\alpha_m^{2017} = 0{,}7513 ,$$

$$\alpha_m^{2018} = 0{,}6813$$

Бозор иқтисодиётига ўтиш даври шароитида инфлясияни ҳисобга олиш коеффитсиенти $К_и$ республика иқтисодиёти барқарорлигига боғлиқ бўлиб, инфлясия даражаси паст давлатлар учун (ривожланган давлатлар) $К_и$=0,91 – 0,95 атрофида олинади.

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Мусулманов Ф.Ш.
кафедраси ассистенти
ТИҚХММИ Бухора филиали "Гидротехника иншоотлари ва насос станциялари"
Ҳамроев И.Ф.
студент
TIQXMMI Бухоро филиал

НАСОСЛАРНИ ТАЪМИРЛАШ ЦЕХИНИ УМУМИЙ МАЙДОНИНИ ҲИСОБЛАШ ВА ЖИҲОЗЛАРНИ ЖОЙЛАШТИРИШ

Аннотация: Қишлоқ хўжалиги ерларни суғоришда ва захини қочиришда, ичимлик ва саноат сув таъминотида ҳамда нефт маҳсулотларини ўзатишда марказдан қочма насослар билан жиҳозланган насос қурилмалари ва станцияларидан кенг фойдаланилади. Босим қувурлари насос станциялари ва қурилмаларининг асосий иншоотларидан ҳисобланади. Бу босим қувурлари сув, нефт ва бошқа суюқликларни исрофсиз узатишда асосий ишни бажаради. Шунинг учун босим қувурлари узатилаётган суюқликларни тежовчи технология ҳисобланади. Шу сабабли босим қувурларига бағишланган илмий изланишлар ҳозирги куннинг долзарб масаласи деб таъкидлаш мумкин. Босим қувурлари ҳар хил арматуралар (қулфак, тескари клапан ва бошқалар), яъни жиҳозлар билан таъминланади. Бу арматуралар нормал ишламаса, насос станциялари ва қурилмаларининг меъёрдаги иш режимининг ўзгаришига олиб келади.

Калит сўзлар: Насос, паррак, марказдан қочма насослар, хажмий насослар, Динамик насосларда, ғилдирак.

Musulmanov F.Sh.
assistant
TIQXMMI Bukhara branch
Hamroev I.F.
student
TIQXMMI Bukhara branch

CALCULATION OF THE TOTAL AREA OF THE PUMP REPAIR TSEX AND EQUIPMENT PLACEMENT

Annotation: widely used in irrigation and desalination of agricultural lands, drinking and industrial water supply, as well as in the production of petroleum products, pumping units and pumps equipped with centrifugal pumps. Pressure pipes are one of the main structures of pumps and devices.

These pressure pipes perform a basic job in the wasteless transmission of water, oil and other liquids. Therefore, pressure pipes are a fluid-saving technology that is transmitted. For this reason, it can be argued that scientific research on pressure pipes is a current issue. Pressure pipes are provided with various fittings (lock, reverse valve, etc.), that is, equipment. This leads to a change in the operating mode of the pumps and devices in the norm, if the valves do not work normally.

Keywords: pump, propeller, centrifugal pumps, volume pumps, dynamic pumps, wheel.

Ремонт корхонасининг типи, ишлаб чиқариш дастурига боғлиқ ҳолда ишлаб чиқариш майдонлари бир неча хил усулларда ҳисобланади.

Ишлаб чиқариш майдони ҳисобини ва қуйидаги формула ёрдамида ҳисоблаб топилади:

$$F = \Sigma F_i \cdot f, \ м^2 \qquad (1)$$

бунда: ΣF_i – жиҳозлар ва ремонт объектлари эгаллаган майдон, $м^2$; f – ўтиш зоналари, иш жойларини ҳисобга олувчи коэффициент қиймати махсус жадваллардан 3÷9 атрофида олинади [1,2].

Лойиҳалаштирилаётган барча участкалар учун ҳисоб олиб борилади ва ҳисоб натижалари қуйидаги жадвалда ёзилади (1-жадвал).

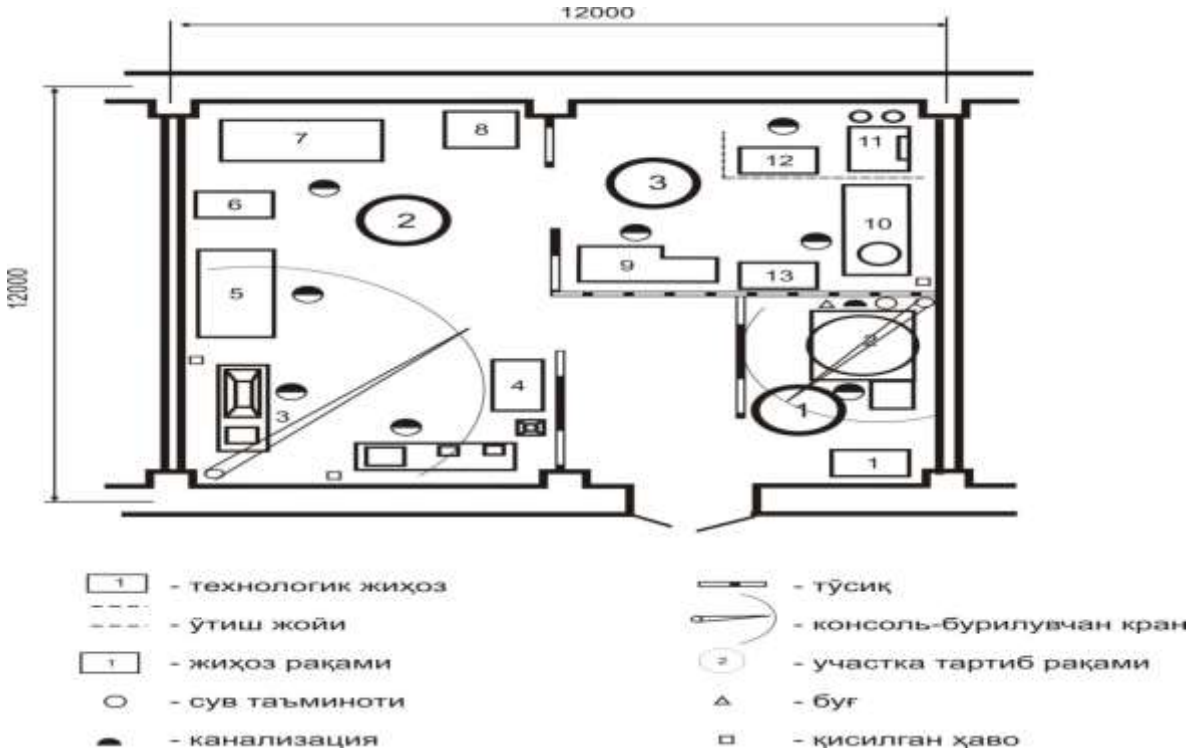
1-жадвал.

Майдон ҳисоби натижалари

№	Иш жойи номланиши	Майдон ΣF_i	F	Ҳисобланган майдон, $м^2$	Танланган майдон, F, $м^2$
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Ювиш, нуқсонлаш	9	4	18	19
2	Пайвандлаш	9	3	22	24
3	Галваник устириш	13	5	45	47
4	Слесар -механик	29	5	110	115
6	Ремонт фонди омбори	20	5	68	70

2–жадвал давоми.

№	Иш жойи номланиши	Майдон ΣF_i	F	Ҳисобланган майдон, $м^2$	Танланган майдон, F, $м^2$
1	2	3	4	5	6
7	Асбобсозлик бўлими	9	5	28	30
8	Тайёр маҳсулот омбори	18	5	30	30
	Жами	107		321	335



Тиклаш бўлими технологик планировкаси.

1 – ашёлар учун шкаф; 2-ювиш машинаси; 3-сўрувчи вентиляцион тизимли иш столи; 4- термопеч; 5- фоюс остида қоплаш станоги; 6-вертикал-йўниш дастгоҳи; 7 – хонинглаш дастгоҳи; 8 - гидравлик пресс; 9-термик ишлов берувчи иш столи; 10- верстаг; 11-газ алангали пайвандлаш агрегати; 12-иш столи; 13- инфрақизил нурлантиргич.

Корхонанинг иш режими ва вақт фондини ҳисоблаш

Иш режими – бу корхонадаги иш кунлари, смена сони, смена давомийлигидир.

Таъмир корхоналари тажрибаларига асосланган ҳолда беш кунлик иш хафтали ва бир сменали иш режимини танлаймиз. Сўнг корхона вақт фонди ҳисобланади. Вақт фонди номинал ва ҳақикий вақт фондларига бўлинади. Номинал вақт фонди Фн – бу иш вақти йўқотишларини ҳисобга олмаган ҳолдаги вақт фонди ҳисобланиб, у маълумот адабиётларидан фойдаланилган ҳолда йиллик номинал вақт фонди Фнқ=2070 соат қилиб танланади [3,4].

Ҳақикий йиллик вақт фонди $Ф_х$ иш вақти йўқотишларини ҳисобга олган ҳолда ҳисобланади ва у қуйидагича аниқланади:

$$Ф_х = Ф_н \cdot \eta, \quad \text{соат} \qquad (2)$$

бунда: η - иш вақти йўқотишлари коэффициенти (мехнат таътили, ишлаб чиқаришдаги тухталишлар), η = 0,91-0,97.

У ҳолда $Ф_х$ иш турлари иш шароитларини ҳисобга олган ҳолда $Ф_х$=1610 – 1860 соат оралиқда ўзгаради.

3-жадвал

Турли касб ишчиларининг вақт фонди

Касб номлари	Вақт фонди, соат	
	$Ф_н$	$Ф_х$
- слесарлар	2070	1820
- слесар-таъмирчилар, йигувчи	2070	1860
- чиниқтирувчилар	2070	1820
- бўёқчилар	2070	1610
- пайвандлаш, темирчилар	2070	1820
- мастерлар	2070	1840

Умумий иш ҳажмини иш турлари бўйича тақсимлаш

Корпусларни тиклаш бўлими умумий иш ҳажми иш турлари бўйича тақсимоти норм атив хужжатлар асосида амалга оширилади. Бунда адабиётлардан фойдаланилган ҳолда қуйидаги жадвалда келтирилган иш ҳажми тақсимоти фоизлари олинди [5,6].

2.5.3-жадвал.

Иш ҳажми тақсимоти

№	Иш тури номи	Тақсимлаш фоизи	Иш ҳажми ишчи-соат
1	Насосларни ва унинг деталларини ювиш, тозалаш	10	253
2	Бўлаклаш	12	303,6
3	Деталларнинг нуқсонлаш	10	253
4	Деталларини таъмирлаш	28	708,4
5	Йиғиш	12	303,6
6	Синаш ва текшириш	10	253
7	Слесар – механик	18	455,4
	Жами	100	2530

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Набиджанова Н.Н.
Наманганский инженерно-технологический институт
Алимова Х.А.
Шин И.Г.
Ташкентский институт текстильной и легкой промышленности

АНАЛИЗ НАПРЯЖЕННО-ДЕФОРМИРОВАННОГО СОСТОЯНИЯ ТРИКОТАЖНОГО ПОЛОТНА В ПРОЦЕССЕ ДВУХОСНОГО РАСТЯЖЕНИЯ ПРИ ИЗГИБЕ ПО ЦИЛИНДРИЧЕСКОЙ ПОВЕРХНОСТИ

Аннотация: В статье приведены результаты анализа напряженно-деформированного состояния, возникающего в трикотажном полотне при двухосном растяжении, реализуемом в процессе изгиба по цилиндрической поверхности. Рассматривая изгиб пластинки трикотажного полотна как изгиб балки при действии равномерной поперечной нагрузки и растягивающих осевых усилий, величина прогиба балки определяется выражением из тригонометрического ряда, получены его зависимости от цилиндрической жесткости и равномерно распределенной нагрузки для трикотажных полотен с различным сырьевым составом.

Ключевые слова: трикотажное полотно, пластина, напряженное состояние, относительная деформация, абсолютная деформация, нормальные напряжения, прогиб, жесткость цилиндрическая

Nabidzhanova N.N.
Namangan Engineering Technological Institute
Alimova Kh.A.
Shin I.G.
Tashkent Institute of Textile and Light Industry

ANALYSIS OF THE STRESS-DEFORMED STATE OF A KNITTED FABRIC IN THE PROCESS OF TWO-AXIAL TENSION AT BENDING AROUND A CYLINDRICAL SURFACE

Abstract: The article presents the results of the analysis of the stress-strain state that occurs in a knitted fabric under biaxial tension, realized in the process of bending along a cylindrical surface. Considering the bending of a knitted fabric plate as a bending of a beam under the action of a uniform transverse load and tensile axial forces, the deflection of the beam is determined by an expression from the trigonometric series, its dependences on

the cylindrical stiffness and uniformly distributed load for knitted fabrics with different raw materials are obtained.

Key words: knitted fabric, plate, stress state, relative deformation, absolute deformation, normal stresses, deflection, cylindrical stiffness

Трикотажное полотно, подобно любому текстильному материалу в зависимости от направления действующих нагрузок может подвергаться различным видам простых деформаций: растяжению (сжатию), изгибу, сдвигу и кручению. Но чаще всего имеет место случай, когда в материалах под действием внешних силовых факторов формируется сложное напряженно – деформированное состояние, характеризуемое комплексом разнородных деформаций, например, растяжением и изгибом. Отметим также, что на величину деформаций текстильных материалов кроме уровня силовых воздействий влияет ряд других факторов: длительность и кратность числа нагружений, окружающая среда (температура и влажность), структура, волокнистой состав и физико – механические свойства.

Несмотря на то, что нагрузки, испытываемые материалом в одежде, составляют лишь небольшой процент от разрывной [1], они способны вызвать деформацию удлинения. Для прогнозирования формоустойчивости одежды в эксплуатационных условиях необходимо определить какую долю составляют упругие деформации при незначительных однократных или многократно изменяющихся нагрузках. Так как в процессе носки трикотажного изделия его отдельные участки подвергаются одновременному растяжению в нескольких направлениях, то важным представляется исследование деформируемости трикотажных полотен при двухосном растяжении, когда усилия приложены в плоскости в двух взаимно перпендикулярных направлениях.

Моделирование данного деформированного состояния можно реализовать с помощью изгиба образца трикотажного полотна по цилиндрической поверхности, имитирующей поверхность тела человека [2].

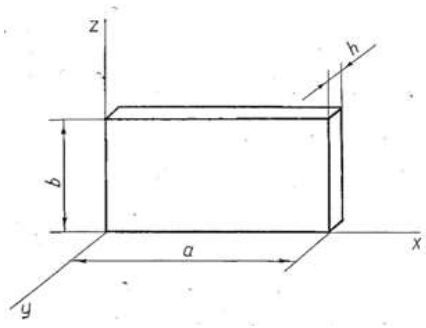


Рис. 1. Гибкая тонкая прямоугольная пластина постоянной толщины h и размером axb

Проведем аналитическое исследование напряженно-деформированного состояния трикотажного полотна на основе теории изгиба [3, 4] гибких тонких прямоугольных пластин размером axb и постоянной толщины h (рис. 1). Прямоугольные образцы из трикотажных полотен соответствуют тонким пластинам, так как ее толщина находится в пределах 1,3…1,8 мм и даже для толщин 2,2 и 2,7 мм (исследуемые поликомпонентные трикотажные полотна)

выполняется известное соотношение $h/a < 0{,}1$.

Пусть прямоугольная пластина из трикотажного полотна постоянной толщины h изгибается по цилиндрической поверхности с радиусом R (рис. 2, а).

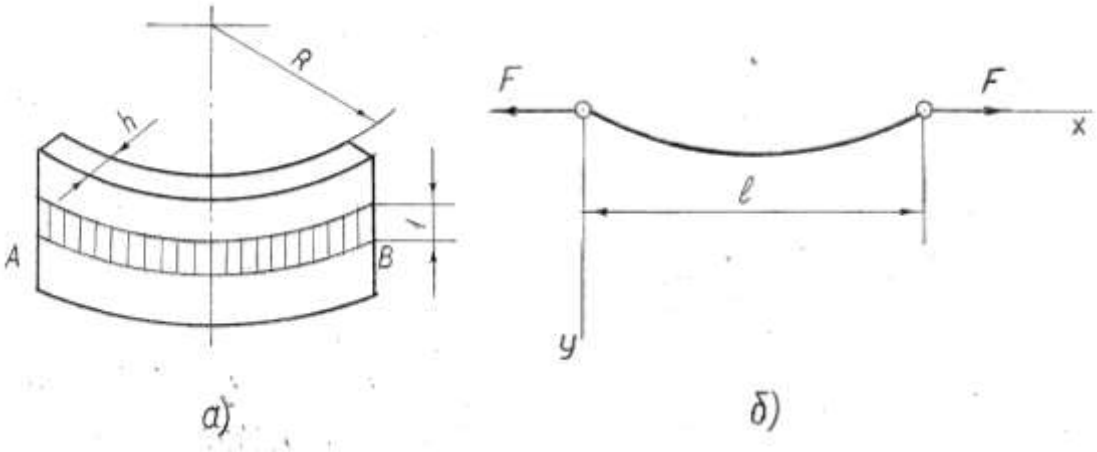


Рис. 2. Изгиб прямоугольной пластины из трикотажного полотна толщиной h по цилиндрической поверхности с радиусом R (а) и представление полоски единичной ширины AB в виде балки прямоугольного поперечного сечения длиной l (б)

Такой изгиб наблюдается для длинных прямоугольных пластин при постоянной силе, действующей по ее длине. При этом рассматривается участок пластины, удаленный на значительное расстояние от концов A и B. Для данного случая достаточно рассмотреть одну полоску единичной ширины $b = 1$(рис. 2, а) из трикотажного полотна, подобную AB, как балку прямоугольного поперечного сечения длиной l (рис. 2, б).

Из условия непрерывности деформаций и гипотезы жесткой нормали следует, что при изгибе поперечное прямоугольное сечение пластинки не искажается. Поэтому на продольное волокно полоски, например, mm (рис. 3, а) действует не только продольное растягивающее σ_x, но и растягивающее напряжение σ_z в поперечном направлении.

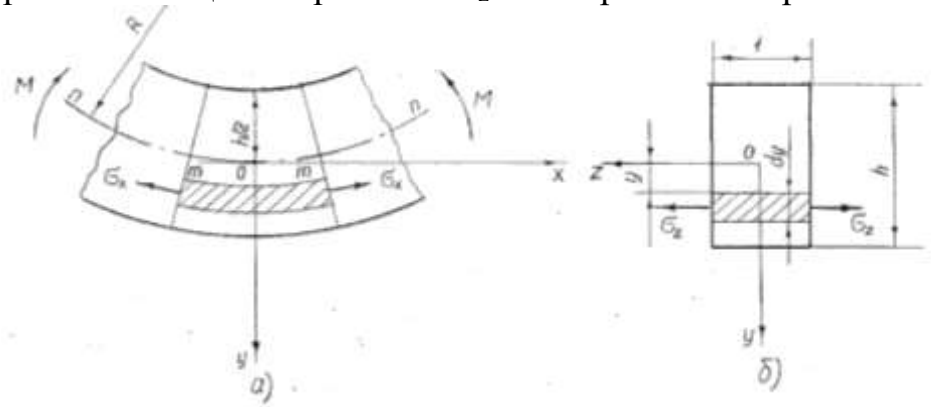


Рис. 3. Плоское напряженное состояние полоски из трикотажного полотна при изгибе по цилиндрической поверхности и схема действующих растягивающих нормальных напряжений σ_x (а) и σ_z (б) в соответствующих координатных плоскостях xoy и yoz

Из предположения, что поперечное сечение полоски остается плоским при изгибе, относительные деформации удлинения по направлениям осей x и z соответственно будут равны:

$$\varepsilon_x = y/R; \qquad \varepsilon_z = 0, \qquad (1)$$

где y – расстояние от нейтрального слоя волокна mm, подвергающегося продольной деформации, мм;

1/R – радиус кривизны пластинки, мм$^{-1}$;

Соответствующие относительным деформациям (1) нормальные напряжения σ в направлении осей x и z определяются как в случае растяжения по двум взаимно перпендикулярным направлениям:

$$\sigma_x = \frac{E\varepsilon_x}{1-\mu^2} = \frac{Ey}{(1-\mu^2)R}; \quad \sigma_z = \frac{\mu\varepsilon_x E}{1-\mu^2} = \frac{\mu Ey}{(1-\mu^2)R}, \qquad (2)$$

где E – модуль продольной упругости пластинки, Па;

μ – коэффициент Пуассона.

Если рассматривать изгиб пластинки трикотажного полотна так же, как изгиб балки, то можно определить изгибающий момент M в любом поперечном сечении деформируемой полоски в зависимости от нормальных напряжений:

$$M = \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{+\frac{h}{2}} \sigma_x y dy = \frac{E}{(1-\mu^2)R}\int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{+\frac{h}{2}} y^2 dy = \frac{Eh^3}{12(1-\mu^2)R} = \frac{D}{R}, \qquad (3)$$

где $D = \frac{Eh^3}{12(1-\mu^2)}$ – жесткость пластинки при цилиндрическом изгибе или цилиндрическая жесткость Н.мм^2;

h – толщина пластинки, мм.

Поэтому с учетом выражения для цилиндрической жесткости D уравнение (3) принимает простой вид:

$$\frac{1}{R} = \frac{M}{D} \qquad (4)$$

При изгибе пластинки из трикотажного полотна цилиндрическая жесткость соответствует жесткости EI_z при изгибе балки, где I_z – момент инерции поперечного сечения относительно нейтральной оси z.

При малых прогибах полоски AB (рис. 2, а) кривизну 1/R можно выразить ее приближенным значением d^2y/dx^2 [5] и тогда дифференциальное уравнение упругой линии полоски:

$$D\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -M, \qquad (5)$$

которое имеет общее решение в виде

$$y = -\frac{M}{D}\cdot\frac{x^2}{2} + C_1 x + C_2 \qquad (6)$$

Постоянные интегрирования C_1 и C_2 найдены с учетом начальных условий:

$y = 0$ при $x = 0$ и $y' = 0$ при $x = 0$ постоянные интегрирования $C_1 = 0$ и $C_2 = 0$. Тогда частное решение уравнения принимает вид:

$$y = -\frac{M}{2D}x^2 \quad (7)$$

Максимальное удлинение пластинки в направлении оси y соответствует значению $x = l/2$:

$$y_{max} = -\frac{Ml^2}{8D} \quad (8)$$

Важное практическое значение может иметь случай, когда изгиб пластинки по цилиндрической поверхности вызывается действием равномерно распределенной нагрузкой q. Если равномерно нагруженная прямоугольная пластинка из трикотажного полотна имеет длину значительно большую, чем ширина, то можно предположить, что вблизи ее центра будут наибольший прогиб и напряжения. При этом пластинка изгибается по поверхности, приблизительно совпадающей с цилиндрической и для определения прогиб, следует воспользоваться уравнением (5).

Вычисление прогибов, представляет научно-практическую задачу при проектировании, изготовлении и эксплуатации изделий из трикотажных полотен, так как прогиб пластины, моделирующей трикотажную оболочку (одежду) на локальном участке изделия, способствует процессу складкообразования и свидетельствует о начале потери его формоустойчивости.

Равномерно нагруженная прямоугольная пластина из трикотажного полотна, как и полоска АВ на рис.2, а, находится в том же напряженном состоянии, что и растянутый стержень с равномерной поперечной нагрузкой Р и растягивающими усилиями F (рис.4). Растягивающая сила F соответствует абсолютному удлинению полоски, вычисляемому как разность между длиной изогнутой оси и длиной хорды полоски АВ (рис.2, б). Данная схема нагружения пластинки со свободно опертыми краями и возникающая деформация в первом приближении описывает локальную деформацию деталей одежды из трикотажного полотна.



Рис. 4. Одновременное действие на стержень растягивающих сил F и поперечной нагрузки Р

При допущении, что изогнутая ось балки длиной l представляет синусоиду величина прогиба в сечении x составляет [3]:

$$y = f \cdot sin\frac{\pi x}{l}, \text{ мм} \quad (9)$$

где f – прогиб балки посредине ее длины l.

Выражение (9) следует из тригонометрического ряда

$$y = a_1 sin\frac{\pi x}{l} + a_2 sin\frac{2\pi x}{l} + a_3 sin\frac{3\pi x}{l} + \cdots, \qquad (10)$$

где a_1, a_2, a_3 … - наибольшие ординаты соответствующих синусоид (рис.5), а числа 1, 2, 3,… отражают число полуволн.

Применение тригонометрического ряда (10) при исследовании напряженно – деформированного состояния в процессе изгибаполоски из трикотажного полотна удобно при описании совместного действия поперечной и продольной растягивающей (сжимающей) силы, т.е. при двухосном напряженном состоянии.

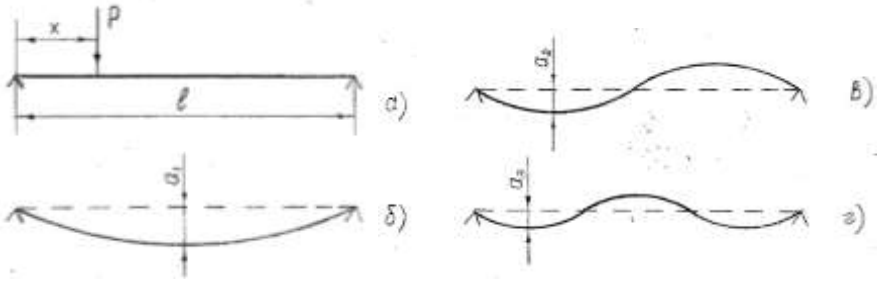


Рис. 5. Балка с опертыми концами (а) и представление кривой изгиба балок в виде тригонометрического ряда (наложение простых синусоид с различным числом полуволн)

Рассмотрим балку, показанную на рис.6, где подвижный шарнир В приближается к неподвижному шарниру А на величину, равную разности между длиной изогнутой оси балки и длиной хорды АВ.

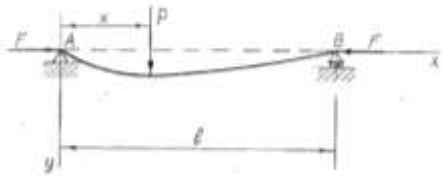


Рис. 6. Балка на шарнирно неподвижной А и подвижной В опорах, воспринимающая одновременно продольно сжимающую F и поперечную силу P

Абсолютная деформация или удлинение осевой линии полоски составит:

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{2}\int_0^l \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 dx = \frac{\pi^2 f^2}{4l}, \text{ мм} \qquad (11)$$

В зависимости от направления осевой продольной силы F, являющейся сжимающей или растягивающей, происходит увеличение прогиба f или его уменьшение. Для определения прогиба посередине балки обычно пользуются приближенным выражением

$$f = \frac{f_0}{l-\alpha}, \text{ мм} \qquad (12)$$

где f_0 – прогиб, вызываемый только поперечными нагрузками, мм;

α – коэффициент, выражающий отношение продольной (осевой) силы F к критическому значению осевой нагрузки (эйлеровая нагрузка).

Если продольная сила F является растягивающей, то в выражении (12) для изогнутой оси необходимо подставить $-\alpha$ вместо α и тогда для прогиба посередине получаем приближенную формулу:

$$f = \frac{f_0}{l+\alpha}, \text{ мм} \qquad (13)$$

Необходимо отметить, что в случае продольных растягивающих сил F коэффициент α может быть больше 1, что вызывает некоторое снижение точности приближенного выражения (13). Для расчета прогиба f по этой формуле необходимо подставить значения f_0 и α, определяемые согласно Тимошенко С.П. по зависимостям:

$$f_0 = \frac{5}{384} \cdot \frac{ql^4}{D}; \quad \alpha = \frac{F}{F_{кр}} = \frac{Fl^2}{\pi^2 D}, \qquad (14)$$

которые позволяют определить абсолютную деформацию (11) в виде

$$\lambda = \frac{\pi^2}{4l} \cdot \frac{f_0^2}{(1+\alpha)^2}. \qquad (15)$$

Для нахождения коэффициента α воспользуемся уравнением [3]:

$$\alpha(1+\alpha) = \frac{3f_0^2}{h^2}, \qquad (16)$$

где правая часть выражения легко вычисляется для заданной равномерно распределенной нагрузки q и размеров пластины h, если положить $1+\alpha = x$ с целью упрощения. Получим уравнение в следующем виде

$$x^3 - x^2 = \frac{3f_0^2}{h^2} \qquad (17)$$

В уравнении (17) разность между кубом величины x и ее квадратом имеет определенное фиксированное значение, которое легко определить расчетным способом. А коэффициент α далее уже определить из выражения $1+\alpha = x$.

Прогиб и напряжения в полоске АВ обычно вычисляют при помощи специальных таблиц [3], где имеются данные для растянутых стержней с поперечной нагрузкой с необходимыми множителями, используемыми в расчетах. При одновременном действии осевых сжимающих (растягивающих) F и поперечной нагрузки P (приложена посредине) справедливо соотношение:

$$u = \frac{pl}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2}\sqrt{\alpha}, \qquad (18)$$

где коэффициент u указывает в каком соотношении прогиб, вызванный силой P, увеличивается от действия осевых сжимающих сил F, а параметр p служит обозначением: $F/(EI) = p^2$, где E – модуль продольной упругости Н/мм^2, I – осевой момент инерции поперечного сечения полоски, мм^4

В качестве численного примера рассмотрим прямоугольную пластинку единичной ширины, длиной $l = 20$ мм и толщиной h=1 мм, нагруженную равномерно распределённой нагрузкой интенсивностью q=0,074…0,153Н/мм^2. Этот диапазон значений распределенной нагрузки установлен исходя из того, что по данным Торкуновой З.А [6] в процессе эксплуатации на трикотажное полотно, как правило, действуют нагрузки не более 10Н, а толщина исследуемых трикотажных полотен находится в пределах 1,3…2,7 мм.

Расчетные значения разрывных напряжений этих трикотажных полотен, полученных после проведения испытаний полуцикловых характеристик, составили соответственно по длине/ширине образца значения: 0,54…1,41/0,45…0,91 Н/мм^2. Данный диапазон величин напряжений значительно превосходит $q = 0{,}074 \ldots 0{,}153$ Н/мм^2, что убедительно свидетельствует о том, что эксплуатационные нагрузки на одежду из трикотажных полотен существенно уступают по интенсивности разрывным.

Рассчитаем наибольший прогиб f_0, возникающий под действием только одной поперечной силы Р:

$$f_0 = \frac{5}{384} \cdot \frac{q l^4}{D}, \text{ мм}$$

где $D = Eh^3/12(1-\mu^2)$ – цилиндрическая жесткость пластины, Н.мм^2

μ – коэффициент Пуассона;

Е – модуль продольной упругости, МПа.

Для приближенной оценки прогиба трикотажного полотна из хлопчатобумажных волокон примем $E = 1350$ МПа и $\mu = 0{,}3$ [7]. С учетом приведенных данных при $q = 0{,}074$ Н/мм^2 получим

$$D = 123{,}6 \text{ Н.мм}^2; \quad f_0 = 1{,}247 \text{ мм};$$

$$\frac{3f_0^2}{h^2} = 4{,}67; \quad x^3 - x^2 = 4{,}67; \quad x = 2{,}081;$$

$$\alpha = x - 1 = 1{,}081; \quad u = \frac{\pi}{2}\sqrt{\alpha} = 1{,}63.$$

Тогда растягивающие напряжения, возникающие от продольной силы F, равны

$$\sigma_x' = \frac{F}{h \cdot 1} = \frac{\alpha F_{кр}}{h} = \frac{\alpha \pi^2 D}{h l^2} = \frac{1{,}081 \cdot 3{,}14^2 \cdot 123{,}6}{1 \cdot 20^2} = 4{,}96 \text{ Н/мм}^2$$

Наибольший изгибающий момент посредине полоски

$$M_{max} = \frac{q l^2}{8} = \Psi_1(u)$$

где значение $\Psi_1(u) = 0{,}520$ по табл. [3], найденное методом интерполирования для $u = 1{,}63$. Тогда наибольший изгибающий момент:

$$M_{max} = 1{,}924 \text{ Н.мм}$$

Этому моменту соответствует наибольшее напряжение изгиба

$$\sigma_x'' = \frac{6M_{max}}{1 \cdot h^2} = \frac{6 \cdot 1{,}924}{1^2} = 11{,}4\ \text{Н/мм}^2$$

Складывая нормальные напряжения от растяжения и от изгиба, получим наибольшее напряжение

$$\sigma_{max} = \sigma_x' + \sigma_x'' = 16{,}36\ \text{Н/мм}^2$$

Если повторить расчет для $q = 0{,}153\ \text{Н/мм}^2$, то получим следующие данные:

$D = 123{,}6\ \text{Н/мм}^2$; $f_0 = 2{,}58$ мм;

$\frac{3f_0^2}{h^2} = 19{,}97$; $x^3 - x^2 = 19{,}97$; $x = 3{,}09$;

$\alpha = x - 1 = 2{,}09$; $u = \frac{\pi}{2}\sqrt{\alpha} = 2{,}27$

$\sigma_x' = 6{,}37\ \text{Н/мм}^2$; $M_{max} = 2{,}46\ \text{Н} \cdot \text{мм}$; $\Psi_1(u) = 0{,}321$

$\sigma_x'' = 14{,}76\ \text{Н/мм}^2$; $\sigma_{max} = 21{,}13\ \text{Н/мм}^2$

Из анализа напряженно-деформированного состояния полоски трикотажного полотна, нагруженной поперечной силой и растягивающими усилиями, края которой свободно опираются и могут поворачиваться при изгибе, следует, что благодаря продольной силы наибольшие напряжения возрастают непропорционально интенсивности нагрузки (медленнее нагрузки). Расчетные значения напряжений σ_x' и σ_x'', соответствующие единичной ширине полоски, в действительности будут еще существенно меньше, так как следует учесть реальную ширину полоски. Поэтому возрастают как площадь поперечного сечения, так и момент сопротивления сечения которые учитываются при расчете напряжений.

На рис. 7 и 8 представлены соответственно зависимости наибольшего прогиба f_0 полоски трикотажного полотна единичной ширины от цилиндрической жесткости D и равномернораспределенной нагрузки q при изгибе. Для трикотажного полотна с волокнистым составом х/б + шелк предварительно был рассчитан так называемый приведенный модуль упругости $E_{пр}$

$$E_{пр} = \frac{2E_1 \cdot E_2}{E_1 + E_2},\ \text{МПа}$$

где E_1 и E_2 – соответственно модуль упругости хлопчатобумажной пряжи и шелкового волокна [8], $E_2 = 3 \ldots 41\ \text{ГПа} = 3000 \ldots 41000\ \text{МПа}$.

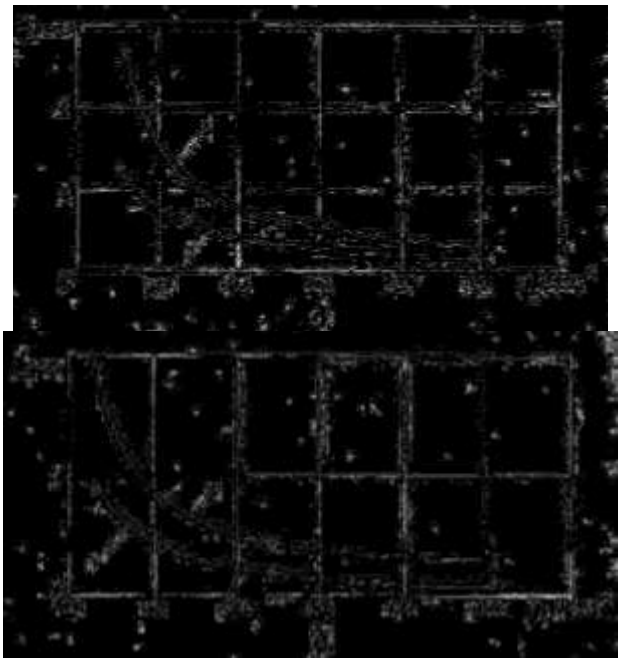


Рис. 7. Зависимости наибольшего прогиба f_0 пластины из трикотажного полотна единичной ширины от цилиндрической жесткости D:
а) – полотно из х/б; б) – полотно из х/б + шелк;
1-q = 0,074 Н/мм^2; 2-q = 0,153 Н/мм^2

Коэффициент Пуассона, учитывая, что для текстильных волокон нитей деформация состоит из трех компонентов, имеет условный характер и в расчетах при первом приближении был принят равным значению для хлопчатобумажной пряжи: $\mu = 0{,}3$. При $E_2 = 3000$ МПа приведенной модуль упругости, учитывающий значения модулей упругостей компонентов структуры трикотажного полотна, равен $E_{пр} = 1862$ МПа.

Как следует из графических зависимостей рис.7, наибольший прогиб f_0, возникающий под действием только одной поперечной силы P, уменьшается нелинейно при возрастании цилиндрической жесткости D и при этом прогиб пластины при $q = 0{,}153$ Н/мм^2 составил $f_0 = 0{,}323 \ldots 2{,}581$ мм, что превосходит значение f_0 при $q = 0{,}074$ Н/мм^2

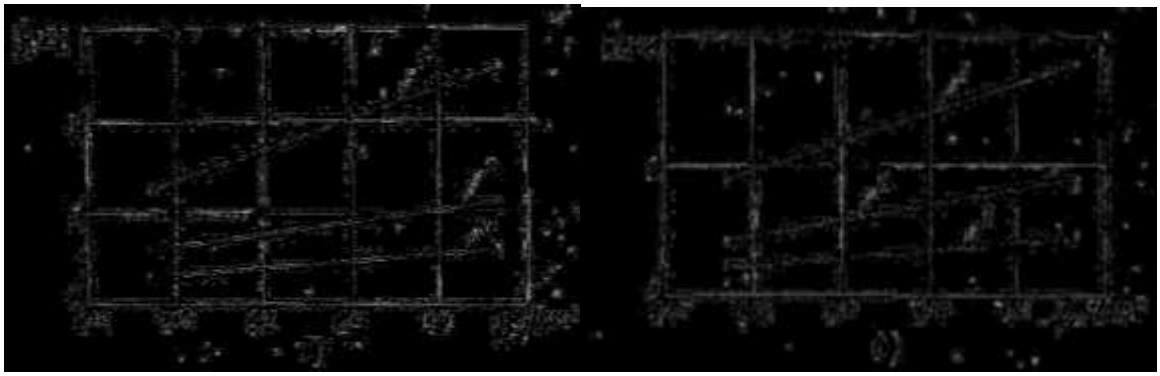


Рис. 8. Зависимости наибольшего прогиба f_0 пластины из трикотажного полотна единичной ширины от равномерно распределенной нагрузки q:
а – полотно из х/б; 1-D=123,6 Н.мм^2; 2-D=270,7 Н.мм^2; 3-D=506,3 Н.мм^2
б – полотно из х/б + шелк; 1-D=170,6 Н.мм^2; 2-D=373,6 Н.мм^2; 3-D=698,7 Н.мм^2

Характер нелинейной зависимости прогиба f_0 для трикотажных полотен из х/б и х/б + шелк одинаков, но прогиб пластин из х/б + шелк меньше, чем полотна из х/б: $f_0 = 0{,}269 \ldots 1{,}871$ мм при $q = 0{,}153$ Н/мм^2. Данное уменьшение прогиба f_0 составляет в среднем 38% при $q = 0{,}074$ и $0{,}153$ Н/мм^2.

В соответствие с зависимостью (14) прогиб пластин f_0 изменяется линейно и увеличивается с возрастанием равномерно распределенной нагрузки (рис.8). При этом с увеличением значений цилиндрической жесткости D прогиб пластин закономерно уменьшается.

Для поликомпонентных трикотажных полотен, имеющих в структуре волокнистого состава еще и волокна Lycra, прогиб пластин останется практически неизмененным, так как, во-первых, модуль упругости полиуретановых (эластомерных) волокон очень мал [9]: $E = (2 \ldots 5) \cdot 10^{-2}$ ГПа и во-вторых, высокая деформируемость этих волокон реализуется при осевом растяжении, а не при действии поперечной силы.

Аналитическое определение деформируемости трикотажных полотен по величине прогиба пластин позволяет перейти к сравнительной оценке важнейшего эксплуатационного показателя изделия - формоустойчивости и дает предпосылки для ее прогнозирования по физико-механическим и геометрическим параметрам трикотажного полотна.

Выводы

1. Выполнено аналитическое исследование напряженно – деформированного состояния трикотажных полотен с помощью моделирования в виде гибких тонких прямоугольных пластин постоянной толщины, соответствующей толщинам полотна 1,3 … 1,8 мм.

2. Исследована деформируемость трикотажных полотен при двухосном растяжении, реализуемом при изгибе образца трикотажного полотна по цилиндрической поверхности.

3. Равномерно нагруженная прямоугольная пластина из трикотажного полотна подобно полоске единичной ширины находится в том же напряженном состоянии, как и растянутый стержень с равномерной поперечной нагрузкой и растягивающими усилиями.

4. При допущении, что изогнутая ось балки представляет синусоиду, величина ее прогиба определяется выражением из тригонометрического ряда. Получены зависимости наибольшего прогиба пластины из трикотажного полотна единичной ширины в зависимости от цилиндрической жесткости и равномерно распределенной нагрузки.

5. Методом суперпозции получены расчетные значения нормальных напряжений от растяжения и изгиба, соответствующих единичной ширине образца в виде полоски.

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Назаров Е.И.
студент магистратуры
Волгоградский институт управления РАНХиГС
Россия, г. Волгоград
научный руководитель: Табаков А.Н., кандидат технических наук
доцент
Волгоградский институт управления РАНХиГС
Россия, г. Волгоград

СТЕПЕНЬ УСТОЙЧИВОСТИ РЕГИОНАЛЬНОГО БЮДЖЕТА

Аннотация: в данной статье рассмотрены различные подходы к анализу устойчивости бюджета.

Ключевые слова: бюджет, устойчивость бюджета, анализ, коэффициент.

Nazarov E.I.
master's student
Volgograd Institute of Management RANEPA
Russia, Volgograd
Scientific supervisor: Tabakov A.N., candidate of Engineering Sciences
associate professor
Volgograd Institute of Management RANEPA
Russia, Volgograd

THE DEGREE OF STABILITY OF THE REGION BUDGET

Annotation: in article discusses various approaches to the analysis of budget sustainability.

Key words: budget, budget sustainability, analysis, coefficient.

Исходя из сущности понятия "дефицит бюджета" он (дефицит) может сложиться по двум причинам: сокращение доходной части, увеличение расходной части или и то, и то одновременно.

На практике сокращение доходов, чаще является причиной возникновения дефицита, чем увеличение расходов. Однако одной из составляющих бюджетной устойчивости можно считать возможность властей при необходимости сократить расходы.

Для начала анализа устойчивости бюджета рассмотрим его доходную часть.

Таблица 1

Структура доходной части "среднего" бюджета субъекта РФ в 2019 году.

Вид дохода	**Доля в структуре бюджета**
Налоговые доходы	63,4%
• Налог на доходы физических лиц	23,9%
• Налог на прибыль организаций	18,2%
• Налоги на имущество	9,4%
• Налоги на товары (работы, услуги), реализуемые на территории Российской Федерации	6,8%
• Налоги на совокупный доход	3,9%
• Другие Налоговые доходы	1,1%
Безвозмездные поступления	31,8%
• Безвозмездные поступления от других бюджетов бюджетной системы Российской Федерации	31,0%
• Другие Безвозмездные поступления	0,8%
Неналоговые доходы	4,8%
Примечание – Рассчитано автором на основе данных единого портала бюджетной системы Российской Федерации "Электронный бюджет"	

Как видно из таблицы 1 основным источником доходов для региональных бюджетов выступают "Безвозмездные поступления от других бюджетов бюджетной системы Российской Федерации". "Средний" бюджет региона зависит от федерального бюджета примерно на 31,8 %. Однако стоит отметить сильное различие между регионами РФ по данному показателю. Стандартное отклонение данного показателя равно 19,8%. Так в бюджете города Москва доля межбюджетных трансфертов из федерального бюджета составляет лишь 1,5%, в то время как бюджет Республики Ингушетия зависит от федеральных трансфертов на огромные 88,2 %. Данная ситуация отражает огромное социально-экономическое неравенство субъектов РФ, а также действие в России принципов бюджетного федерализма и бюджетного выравнивания.

Налоговые доходы "среднего" субъекта Российской Федерации составляют 63,4% доходной части бюджета. Две трети налоговых доходов составляют поступления НДФЛ и налога на прибыль.

Структура налоговых доходов субъектов РФ свидетельствует о неоднородности структуры данных поступлений. В частности, налог на прибыль организаций имеет стандартное отклонение 10,8%. Бюджет Чеченской республики формируется за счет данного налога лишь на 1,2%, в то же время как бюджет Тюменской области на 62,8%.

Теперь проанализируем то, на сколько каждый из источников доходов бюджетов субъектов РФ является устойчивым.

Анализ данных за период с 2012 – 2019 гг. информации об исполнении бюджетов субъектов РФ дает следующие данные.

Как было сказано выше, безвозмездные поступления от других бюджетов бюджетной системы Российской Федерации являются основным источником доходов бюджетов субъектов РФ. В классической литературе принято считать, что зависимость бюджета от межбюджетных трансфертов является "абсолютным злом". Почти все методики оценки устойчивости бюджета содержат в себе оценку зависимости от межбюджетных трансфертов и чем больше эта зависимость, тем менее устойчивый бюджет.

Проанализировав данные за 2012 – 2019 гг. мы увидим, что за 8 лет не было не одного субъекта, где межбюджетные трансферты не сократились хотя бы в одном бюджетном году. Более того в среднем в каждом году межбюджетные трансферты сокращались в 39,6% субъектах РФ. В 2015 – 2016 годах межбюджетные трансферты сократились в 50 и 54 регионах соответственно. В целом за 8 лет межбюджетные трансферты сократились лишь в 8 регионах. Здесь также хорошо прослеживается реализация принципа бюджетного выравнивания, так как сокращению подверглись трансферты в самые экономически развитые субъекты РФ: Тюменская область (-73,3%); г.Москва (-54,2%); Республика Татарстан (-37,2%) и т.д. Еще одним важным показателем является объем сокращения межбюджетных трансфертов который составил в среднем 12,8%, что является довольно существенным, учитывая превалирование данных видов доходов в доходных частях бюджетов субъектов РФ.

Основным налогом формирующем бюджеты субъектов РФ является налог на доходы физических лиц. НДФЛ, в отличие от межбюджетных трансфертов является крайне стабильным источником доходов для бюджетов субъектов регионов. Поступления от НДФЛ за 8 лет выросли во всех без исключения регионах. В среднем ежегодно лишь 5% регионов сталкиваются со снижением доходов от НДФЛ, а среднее снижение равно 5,4%. Однако поступления от НДФЛ тоже подвержены влиянию кризиса. Например, в 2015 году поступления от НДФЛ снизились в 23 регионах, однако за 8 лет лишь дважды количество регионов, в которых снизилось поступление от НДФЛ было больше двух.

Вторым по объему налоговым доходом для регионального бюджета является налог на прибыль организаций. Анализ исполнения региональных бюджетов показывает, что поступления от данного налога являются самыми чувствительными к кризисным явлениям в экономике. Несмотря на то, что за 8 лет поступления по данному виду налога сократились только в 3 регионах РФ, в среднем 36% регионов в год сталкиваются с сокращением доходов. При этом среднее сокращение составляет 15,5%.

Поступление от налогов на имущество за 8 лет увеличилось во всех регионах кроме Омской области. В среднем 17% регионов сталкиваются

со снижением данного вида дохода каждый год. В тоже время среднее сокращение доходов составляют 6,3%.

Поступление от налогов на товары (работы, услуги), реализуемые на территории Российской Федерации за 8 лет выросли во всех субъектах РФ. В среднем 30% регионов сталкиваются со снижением данного вида дохода каждый год. В тоже время среднее сокращение доходов составляют 9,9%.

Поступление от налогов на совокупный доход за 8 лет выросли во всех субъектах РФ. В среднем 4% регионов сталкиваются со снижением данного вида дохода каждый год. В тоже время среднее сокращение доходов составляют 4,5%. В целом данный вид налогового дохода является наименее восприимчивым к кризисным явлениям в экономике.

Еще раз посмотрим на то, как различные виды доходов изменялись в период с 2012 по 2019 год. (таблица 2)

Таблица 2

Статистика уменьшения поступления различных видов доходов в бюджеты субъектов РФ

Источник дохода	**Частота сокращения**	**Средний объем сокращения**
Налог на доходы физических лиц	5,49%	-5,43%
Налог на прибыль организаций	35,67%	-15,49%
Налоги на имущество	16,77%	-6,33%
Налоги на товары (работы, услуги), реализуемые на территории Российской Федерации	29,51%	-9,85%
Налоги на совокупный доход	3,56%	-4,50%
Безвозмездные поступления от других бюджетов бюджетной системы Российской Федерации	39,61%	-12,82%
Неналоговые доходы	42,43%	-11,85%
Примечание – Рассчитано автором на основе данных единого портала бюджетной системы Российской Федерации "Электронный бюджет"		

Использованные источники:

1. Поляк, Г.Б. Государственные и муниципальные финансы [Текст] : учебник для студентов вузов, обучающихся по специальностям "Государственное и муниципальное управление", "Финансы и кредит" / [Г. Б. Поляк и др.] ; под ред. Г. Б. Поляка. - 4-е изд., перераб. и доп. - Москва : ЮНИТИ, 2016. - 391 с.

Электронные ресурсы

2. ГИИС "Электронный бюджет" [Электронный ресурс]. — Режим доступа: https://budget.gov.ru/epbs/faces/page_home?_adf.ctrl-state=19nlburw58_4&regionId=45

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Начинкин Д.Н.
Тольяттинский государственный университет
Российская Федерация, г. Тольятти

«САМАРСКИЙ БИЗНЕС-ИНКУБАТОР» В СТРАТЕГИИ РАЗВИТИЯ МАЛОГО ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСТВА В САМАРСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

Аннотация: в статье проанализирован бизнес-инкубатор как элемент региональной инновационной инфраструктуры, способствующие развитию малого инновационного бизнеса.

Ключевые слова: бизнес-инкубатор, малые бизнес, малое предпринимательство, развитие.

Nachinkin D. N.
Tolyatti State University
Russian Federation, Tolyatti

SAMARA BUSINESS INCUBATOR IN THE STRATEGY OF SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT IN THE SAMARA REGION

Abstract: the article analyzes the business incubator as an element of regional innovation infrastructure that contributes to the development of small innovative businesses.

Keywords: business incubator, small business, small business, development.

Муниципальное бюджетное учреждение городского округа Самара «Самарский бизнес-инкубатор» зарегистрирован 11 декабря 2008 г. Межрайонной Инспекцией Федеральной Налоговой Службы №18 по Самарской области. Учреждение находится по адресу: 443015, г.о. Самара, пос. Засамарская слободка, ул. Главная/ Мельничная, д. 3/5.

Деятельность МБУ г.о. Самара «Самарский бизнес-инкубатор» регулируется следующими нормативно – правовыми актами:

1. Федеральным законом РФ от 24 июля 2007 г. № 209 – ФЗ «О развитии малого и среднего предпринимательства в Российской Федерации»[2];

2. Приказом ФАС РФ от 10 февраля 2010 г. № 67 «О порядке проведения конкурсов или аукционов на право заключения договоров аренды, договоров безвозмездного пользования, договоров доверительного управления имуществом, иных договоров, предусматривающих переход прав в отношении государственного или

муниципального имущества, и перечне видов имущества, в отношении которого заключение указанных договоров может осуществляться путем проведения торгов в форме конкурса»[5];

3. Федеральным законом РФ от 18 июля 2011 г. № 223 – ФЗ «О закупках товаров, работ, услуг отдельными видами юридических лиц»[4];

4. Федеральным законом РФ от 5 апреля 2013 г. № 44 – ФЗ «О контрактной системе в сфере закупок товаров, работ, услуг для обеспечения государственных и муниципальных нужд»;

5. Приказом Министерства экономического развития РФ от 01 июля 2014 г. № 411 «Об организации проведения конкурсного отбора субъектов Российской Федерации, бюджетам которых в 2014 году предоставляются субсидии из федерального бюджета на государственную поддержку малого и среднего предпринимательства субъектами Российской Федерации»[8];

6. Федеральным законом РФ от 7 мая 2013 г. № 78 – ФЗ «Об уполномоченных по защите прав предпринимателей в Российской Федерации»[6];

7. Постановлением Администрации городского округа Самара от 28 декабря 2012 г. № 1830 «Об утверждении муниципальной программы развития и поддержки малого и среднего предпринимательства городского округа Самара на 2013 - 2018 годы»;

8. И другие.

На базе Самарского бизнес-инкубатора работает так называемый «Финансово-аналитический центр содействия кредитованию малого и среднего бизнеса». Данный центр был создан на базу МБУ г.о. Самара «Самарский бизнес-инкубатор» в рамках Целевой программы поддержки малого и среднего бизнеса на 2013 - 2018 гг. городского округа Самара. Данную целевую программу реализует Департамент по промышленной политике, транспорта и поддержки предпринимательства Администрации городского округа Самара.

Еще одним вспомогательным механизмом развития и поддержки малого и среднего предпринимательства на базе МБУ г.о. Самара «Самарский бизнес-инкубатор» является «Тренинг-центр».

Такой центр служит обеспечению резидентов Самарского бизнес-инкубатора, малого и среднего бизнеса городского округа Самара, путем предоставления качественных образовательных услуг.

Для малого и среднего бизнеса необходима конкурентоспособность. В целях ее повышения предприятия малого и (или) среднего бизнеса принимают участие в организации и проведении различных мероприятий. Например, Межрегиональный Форум «Малый и средний бизнес - стратегический ресурс в условиях переходного периода», Интерактивная выставка-ярмарка «Самарский Бизнес от А до Я».

Последнее указанное мероприятие – интерактивная выставка-ярмарка – уже долгие годы является прекрасной площадкой для проведения деловых встреч предпринимателей Самарской области. На данном мероприятии проводятся демонстрации товаров, работ и услуг малых и средних предприятий всех отраслей экономики, работающих на базе передовых технологий, высокой производительности труда и выпуска новой продукции.

Еще одно мероприятие, организуемое Самарским бизнес-инкубатором является конкурс на размещение в его офисных помещениях предпринимателей.

Деятельность МБУ г.о. Самара «Самарский бизнес-инкубатор» заключается в поиске и отборе проектов, в проведении процесса адаптации, в «выращивании» малых предприятий и в завершении проекта «выходом малых компаний из инкубатора с высоким потенциалом».

За весь исследуемый период МБУ г.о. Самара «Самарский бизнес-инкубатор» осуществляет свою деятельность с малой долей прибыли, что объясняется большим количеством проблем бизнес-инкубатора.

Такие проблемы формируются из-за минусов в деятельности самого бизнес-инкубатора. Такими минусами являются:

1. Низкая «выживаемость» резидентов. Так называемая «выживаемость» резидентов является ключевым показателем успешной работы объекта инновационной инфраструктуры. Данный показатель формируется из способностей компаний, принятых в МБУ г.о. Самара «Самарский бизнес-инкубатор», к развитию на территории инкубатора по плану в течение периода их пребывания, а после, самое главное, успешно реализовать свой проект вне системы поддержки инкубатора.

2. Следующей значительной причиной, объясняющую низкую долю прибыли инкубатора, является систематическая недогрузка закупленного оборудования и имеющихся помещений. Данный минус работы бизнес-инкубатора обуславливается тем, что резидентам постоянно приходится докупать необходимые оборудования для решениях поставленных им задач, но приобретаемые оборудования зачастую не требуют постоянного пользованиями ими, а наоборот, даже в течении одного рабочего для уже становятся не нужными.

Инфраструктура, которую предоставляет МБУ г.о. Самара «Самарский бизнес-инкубатор», не способствует созданию той системы общения и процессу по обмену информацией между резидентами инкубатора, необходимых для создания и эффективного развития бизнеса в целом. Так, например, В МБУ г.о. Самара «Самарский бизнес-инкубатор» нет специальных пространств, служащих проведению мероприятий и общению резидентов в неформальной обстановке.

С самого начала своей деятельности МБУ г.о. Самара «Самарского бизнес-инкубатора» и на сегодняшний день предоставление резидентам-

участникам инкубатора базовой организационной техники необходимого уровня для решения ими актуальных в настоящее время задач - остается актуальной проблемой. Например, предоставляемые компьютеры либо устарели сами, либо устарело программное обеспечение, либо имеют ограничения доступа к тем или иным программам. Исходя из этого, соответственно, компании-резиденты теряют собственное время, собственные деньги, из-за вынужденных покупок ПО, приложений или самого оборудования.

3. Следующая проблема бизнес-инкубатора, выступающая основанием низкой доходности - низкий уровень спроса на инновационные решения со стороны крупных и средних российских предприятий.

Основным препятствием становления и/или развития компаний выступает отсутствие у МБУ г.о. Самара «Самарского бизнес-инкубатора» заказчиков, заинтересованных в новых, более эффективных решениях. На практике в основном встречается такой факт, как то, что у крупных потенциальных заказчиков отсутствует мотивация со стороны государственных структур к взаимодействию с руководством МЮУ г.о. Самара «Самарским бизнес-инкубатором» в целях выборов перспективных проектов из соответствующих отраслей.

4. Очередной существенной проблемой деятельности Самарского бизнес-инкубатора, что служит причиной низкого дохода инкубатора, выступает отсутствие финансирования компаний на предпосевной стадии.

Весьма немногочисленными являются гранты, на которые могут претендовать стартапы на ранней стадии, и к тому - денежные средства, на которые также претендуют стартапы, значительно ограничены.

В рамках этой инвестиционной проблемы можно выделить и другой фактор – отсутствие, так называемых, «умных» денег. Под «умными» деньгами понимаются те денежные средства, которые вкладываются инвесторами в уже опытную для них отрасль, т.к. это уже оправдывает многие риски. Ведь инвестор, только благодаря своему опыту, навыкам и наличием деловых контактов, осуществляет активную поддержку команды проекта. Проблема – отсутствие «умных» денег – состоит не в отсутствии денег как таковых, а в привлечении не опытных инвесторов. Зачастую на практике многие компании или же частные лица пытаются инвестировать стартапы не понимая их специфики, и, доходит это до того, что при любом исходе проекта стартапа инвесторы требуют гарантированных доходов.

Для решения этих проблем можно предложить следующие подходы:

1. Политика инкубации. Одним из весомых факторов успешности МБУ г.о. Самара «Самарского бизнес-инкубатора» может являться

наличие экспертного совета, члены которого оказывают действительную поддержку, к примеру, в отборе стартапов, или же принятии заключения о лишении статуса резидента, или же о выходе резидента из инкубатора.

Эффективность такого подхода подтверждается следующими итогами анализа: те компании, в которых функционирует экспертный совет, имеют более высокие показатели выживаемости, как в период инкубации, так и по его окончанию.

2. Образование и кадры.

В рамках работы МБУ г.о. Самара «Самарский бизнес-инкубатор» необходимо непрерывно увеличивать квалификации персонала, при помощи применения существующих образовательных программ, а также изучения передовых интернационального и отечественного навыков.

МБУ г.о. Самара «Самарский бизнес-инкубатор» следует совершенствовать навыки своих резидентов и сотрудников до необходимого уровня для работы на мировом рынке. Самарскому бизнес-инкубатору необходимо привлечение большого числа классифицированных людей из различных стран, чья экономика отражает высокие показатели, как на мировой арене, так и внутри самих государств. Привлечение специалистов подразумевает под собой то, что данные люди будут проводить обучающие мероприятия, к примеру, питч-сессии. Но, самое главное, Самарский бизнес-инкубатор должен организовывать своим резидентам стажировки и поездки в экономически развитые государства, а также выстраивать связь с зарубежными вузами по вопросам анализа мирового рынка и прочих международных экономических механизмов. Для разрешения данного вопроса необходимо подойти система, и в качестве такого подхода можно предложить создание центра компетенций федерального масштаба.

Еще одним решением вопроса образования и кадров выступает – центр молодежного инновационного творчества. То есть, внутри системы Самарского бизнес-инкубатора необходимо создать центр, который позволил бы расширить интерес резидентов или потенциальных резидентов (школьников, студентов) к техническому творчеству, к решению реальных на сегодняшний день задач при помощи современных технологий и оборудования. Здесь же следует отметить, что проще всего и эффективнее создавать такие центры в формате государственного частного партнерства (сокращенно – ГЧП). Такой формат подразумевает в себе окупаемость вложенных частных средств за счет выполнения государственных заказов.

Как мы уже отмечали ранее, одним из способов решения проблемы низкого образования будущих предпринимателей выступают мероприятия, проводимые в Москве, что затрудняет доступ к ним, и, к тому же, такие мероприятия носят обобщённый характер. Мы считает, что есть необходимость в проведении обучающих мероприятий

федерального уровня на территории Самарской области с привлечением лучших экспертов, в том числе иностранных. Такие мероприятия должны носить узкий характер тематики, что позволит МБУ г.о. Самара «Самарскому бизнес-инкубатору» позиционировать себя в роли центра инновационной активности, встроенного в внутреннюю систему инноваций Российской Федерации.

3. Инфраструктура.

Комплекс инфраструктурных объектов всегда был проблемой для Самарского бизнес-инкубатора. Участие, при чем активное, Самарского бизнес-инкубатора в различных как региональных, так и федеральных программах позволяет осуществлению затрат на покупку оборудований, осуществлять сотрудничество с частными партнерами, но, от этого нет никакой выгоды или просто прибыли. В связи с этим, можно сделать предположение, что для разрешения данной проблемы необходимо устанавливать связь с ведущими производителями программного обеспечения.

Еще одной мерой, позволяющей частичное разрешение вопроса о недостатке высокотехнологичных оборудований и лабораторных или производственных площадей – в одних объектах, а в других – их недогрузки, является – информационная система высокотехнологичной инфраструктуры, которую необходимо создать. Такая система позволила бы предпринимателям находить необходимое для них оборудование и помещения с минимальными затратами [11].

Еще одним способом успешного разрешения проблем комплекса объектов инфраструктуры может послужить – создание частных инжиниринговых центров или центром «ГЧП» на базе бизнес-инкубатора, но последнее условие относительно не принципиальное. Таки центры предоставляли бы оборудование и высокотехнологичные услуги как стартапам, что послужит их развитию, так и внешним пользователям, что послужит мгновенным источником прибыли. Центры такого рода деятельности могут формироваться в рамках инициатив центров молодежного инновационного творчества или же за счет крупных высокотехнологичных компаний-партнеров МБУ г.о. Самара «Самарского бизнес-инкубатора». Данные компании-партнеры оказывали поддержку малого бизнеса за счет оказания услуг по предоставлению оборудования за арендную плату, загрузку проектного бюро или инновационных решений, а также делились бы своим опытом.

4. Спрос и предложение.

Требуется проведение мероприятий для диалога предпринимателей с потенциальными покупателями инновационных решений. Несмотря на низкий уровень прямой конвертации «сделки по итогам указанных встреч пока еще достаточно редки», предприниматели получают ценные советы относительно дальнейшего развития своего продукта или услуги. Сам

факт такого общения на ранней стадии выполнения проекта дает возможность своевременной корректировки работы - вплоть до полной замены бизнес - модели стартапа.

5. Инвестиции.

Требуется открытие региональных фондов или фондов при МБУ г.о. Самара «Самарский бизнес-инкубатор» с использованием средств государства.

МБУ г.о. Самара «Самарский бизнес-инкубатор» является частью инновационной инфраструктуры Российской Федерации и призван стать одной из точек развития национальной инновационной системы.

МБУ г.о. Самара «Самарский бизнес-инкубатор» обладает всей необходимой инфраструктурой и условиями, способными обеспечить коммерциализацию наукоемкой технологии или продукта от стадии лабораторной разработки до воплощения идеи в жизнь.

С целью содействия технологическому развитию и инновационной восприимчивости российского бизнеса можно рекомендовать Фонду развития инновационного предпринимательства создание на базе МБУ г.о. Самара «Самарский бизнес-инкубатор» открытого R&D центра, который будет являться структурным подразделением Фонда.

Открытый R&D центр на базе МБУ г.о. Самара «Самарский бизнес-инкубатор» будет способствовать эффективному как экономическому, так и социальному развитию малого бизнеса.

Социальный эффект, который будет достигнут при реализации предложенного мероприятия, заключается в следующем: благодаря внутрисистемной деятельности открытого R&D центра на базе бизнес-инкубатора будет достигнут единый всеобщий интерес малого предпринимательства, промышленности, исследовательских и учебных заведений и региона в целом путём согласования целей и законных интересов каждой стороны. К примеру, крупные предприятия Самарской области через механизм инкубирования смогут получать доходы, поступающие от результатов использования имеющихся у них ресурсов. У предприятий, учебных заведений и национально исследовательских институтов появится возможность предоставления своим сотрудникам/специалистам все необходимые (недостающие) условия для завершения исследовательских работ в малых предприятиях, а также появится возможность создать на их основе новой техники, технологии и материалов.

Сотрудничество крупных компаний, НИИ и учебных заведений с МБУ г.о. Самара «Самарский бизнес-инкубатор» даст возможность малым предприятиям ускорить внедрение новых технологи, повысить конкурентоспособность выпускаемой продукции, снизить затратность на проведения НИОКР. Все это также не обойдётся без использования

научно-технических и производственных потенциалов региона, а также при помощи его научных кадров и материальной базы.

Преимуществ создания открытого R&D центра на базе МБУ г.о. Самара «Самарский бизнес-инкубатор» большое количество. Помимо ключевых, значимых плюсов, перечисленных выше, существуют и дополнительные. Например, центр за счет своей гибкости функциональной структуры позволит приспособиться инкубатору к различным внешним условиям для разрешения различных задач социально-экономического развития. Также, открытый R&D центр может поспособствовать удовлетворению интересов различных социальных групп и бизнес сообществ, в том числе объединения малых предпринимателей, правительственные организации и муниципальные органы, промышленные корпорации, образовательные учреждение и пр. Данное объединение интересов с последующим их удовлетворение центр способен выполнять за счет собственных разнообразных выполнимых функций, а набор таких функций зависит только от потребностей.

Использованные источники:

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Нематов Л.А.
Бухоро муҳандислик - технология институти
Дўстова С.Ҳ.
ТИҚХММИ Бухоро филиали

ПАРДАЛИ (ШТОРАЛИ) ГЕЛИОИССИҚХОНА ҚУРИЛМАСИ ВА УНИНГ КОНСТРУКТИВ ЭЛЕМЕНТЛАРИНИНГ ГЕОМЕТРИК ПАРАМЕТРЛАРИНИ АНИҚЛАШ

Аннотация: Ушбу мақолада гелиоиссиқхоналарнинг техник иқтисодий кўрсатгичларини ўрганиш ва таҳлил қилиш натижасида, янги пардали гелиоиссиқхона яратиш ғояси илгари сурилган. Пардали гелиоиссиқхона лойиҳасининг чизмаси чизилиб, унинг конструктив элементларини назарий жиҳатдан ҳисоблаш йўллари кўрсатилган. Пардали гелиоиссиқхоналарни фермер, деҳқон хўжаликларда, мактаб ер участкаларида қуриб, етарли иқтисодий ва экологик самара олиш мумкинлиги баён қилинган.

Таянч иборалар: гелиоиссиқхона, геотермал сув, қуёш энергияси, пардали иссиқхона, иссиқлик аккумуляторлари, иқтисодий самарадорлик, шартли ёқилғи, плёнкали парда

Nematov L.A.
Buxoro engineering and Technology Institute
Dustova S.H.
TIQXMMI Bukhara branch

DETERMINATION OF THE GEOMETRICAL PARAMETERS OF THE MEMBRANE (SHTORALI) HELIOISSIQHANE DEVICE AND ITS CONSTRUCTIVE ELEMENTS

Annotation: The article foresees the creation of helioteplits with new curtains depending on the study and analysis of technical and economic indicators of Helio greenhouses. The project of a solar heat Chamber with curtains is drawn and methods of calculation of structural elements are shown. It has been proved that the structure of solar greenhouses with curtains on corporate, collective farms,and school land plots provides sufficient economic and environmental efficiency.

Keywords: solar heat, geothermal water, solar energy, tent greenhouse, heat accumulators, economic efficiency, conventional fuel, film generators

Кейинги йилларда мамлакатимизда аҳолини тоза сабзавот ва цитрус мевалар билан таъминлаш давлат дастурлари асосида амалга

оширилмоқда. Хусусан, Давлатимиз раҳбари Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг 2020 йил 24 январдаги Олий Мажлисга йўллаган Мурожаатномасида айтганидек: «Бу йил 2 миллиард долларлик, кейинги 5-7 йилда эса 3-4 баробар кўп мева-сабзавот маҳсулотларини экспорт қилиш учун маҳсулот етиштиришни кескин кўпайтириш чораларини кўриш зарур».

Ўзбекистон шароитида иссиқхоналарни иситишда қуёш энергиясидан самарали фойдаланиш 40-50 % иқтисодий самара беради.

Гелиоиссиқхоналар яратиш соҳасидаги илмий тадқиқот ишлари ўтган асрнинг ўттизинчи йилларида бошланган.

А.Д. Александров, В.Б. Вейнберг, Н.И. Бойев, В.В. Адоратский, Б.В. Петухов, Х.А.Кисторян каби олимлар қуёш энергияси максимал фойдаланиладиган ва жамғариладиган иссиқхоналар яратиш соҳасида назарий ва амалий ишлар олиб борилган ва гелиоиссиқхоналарни лойиҳалашга доир меъёрий ҳужжатлар тузилган. [1,2]

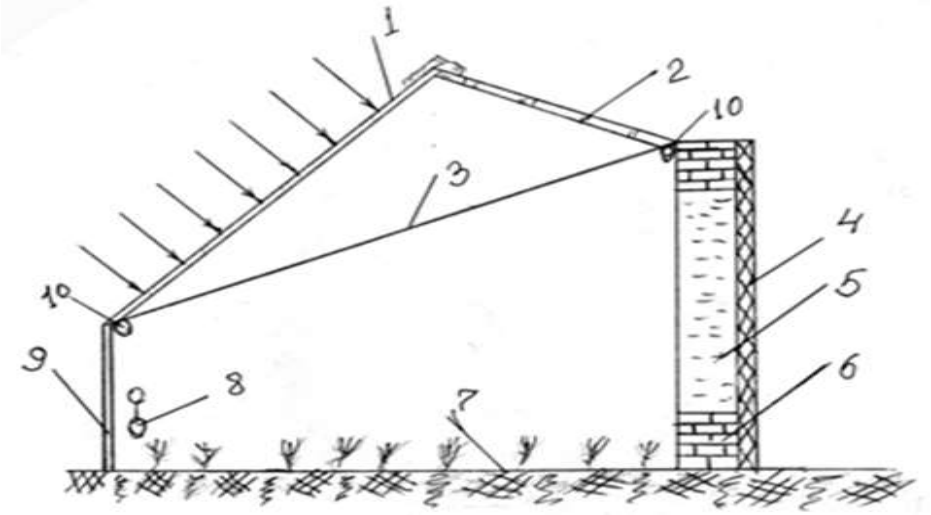
Ўтган асрнинг 60-80 йилларида Т.А. Содиқов, Б.Н. Хайридинов, Ю.Н.Якубов ва уларнинг шогирдлари томонидан яратилган гелиоиссиқхона қурилмалари Бухоро, Қашқадарё ва Навоий вилоятларининг бир нечта хўжаликларида қурилиб ишга туширилган. [3,4]

Гелиоиссиқхоналар мамлакатимизнинг жанубий районларида фойдаланиш қулай бўлган қурилмалардир. Улар бир нишабли, икки нишабли, блокли - бир, икки, уч ва ундан ортиқ бўғимлари бўлади, яъни блокда бир, икки ёки кўп гелиоиссиқхоналар бирлаштирилиши мумкин. Кўп бўғинли гелиоиссиқхоналарда ҳар бир звенонинг кенглиги, анъанавий иссиқхоналарга ўхшаш эни 3,2 метр ёки 6,4 метр қилиб олинади. Бир ёки икки нишабли гелиоиссиқхоналарда эса бу масофа кенгайтирилади. Гелиоиссиқхоналарнинг одатдаги иситиладиган иссиқхоналардан фарқлари, уларда у ёки бу турдаги иссиқлик аккумуляторларининг бўлишидир. Иссиқлик аккумуляторлари эса кундузи хона ичига қуёш энергиясининг бир қисмини ўзига тўплайди, кечаси қуёш ботгандан сўнг қайтариб беради.

Юқорида кўриб ўтилган, амалда қўлланилаётган оддий ва гелиоиссиқхоналарнинг теплофизик ва техника иқтисодий таснифларини таҳлил қилиш натижасида қуёш энергияси тежамли фойдаланиладиган, қўшимча равишда геотермал сув энергеияси ёки қўшимча иситиш тизими ёрдамида иситиладиган пардали гелиоиссиқхона (қисқача ПГИ) лойиҳасини яратдик.

ПГИнинг кўндаланг кесими ва плани 1 ва 2-расмларда кўрсатилган. 1-расмда кўрсатилганидек ПГИ қуйидаги қисмлардан ташкил топган: 1 ва 2-қуёш нурини қабул қилувчи шаффоф юзалар (асосан қалинлиги 3 мм бўлган дераза ойнасидан иборат); 3–шаффоф плёнкадан тайёрланган ва 10–мосламалар ёрдамида очиб ва ёпиб туриладиган парда; 4–оддий қамиш ёки теплоизоляцион материаллардан тайёрланган иссиқлик

изолятори; 5-қуёш энергиясининг жамғариш учун мўлжалланган сув солинган идишлар (идишлар пўлат ёки алюминийдан тайёрланган); 6– иссиқхонанинг шимолий девори (пишган ғиштдан қилинади); 7– иссиқхонанинг ўсимликлар ўстириладиган фойдали тупроқ юзаси; 8– геотермал сув ҳаракатланадиган оддий пўлат қувурлардан иборат иситиш тизими; 9 –иссиқхонанинг олдинги вертикал девори (металл ёки ёғоч каркасга ўрнатилган дераза ойналаридан қилинади).



1-расм. ПГИнинг кўндаланг кесими.

ПГИнинг планида (2-расм): 1 – геотермал сув қувури; 2 – насос; 3 – винтеллар; 4 – теплоизоляторлар; 5 – пишган ғиштдан иборат девор; 6 – сув солинган идишлар (иссиқлик аккумуляторлари); 7 – иситиш қувурлари. Ушбу қурилманинг ишлаш тартиби қуйидагича: ПГИнинг жанубга қараган асосий шаффоф юзаси 1 горизонтга нисбатан 52^0 га қия қилиб ўрнатилганлиги учун кеч куз, қиш ва эрта баҳор ойларида иссиқхонага кўпроқ қуёш энергияси тушишига имкон беради.

Қуёш чиққач ПГИнинг пардаси 3 махсус мосламалар 10 ёрдамида очиб қўйилади. Натижада, иссиқхонага тушган қуёш нурларининг бир қисми 7 тупроққа ва қолган қисми аккумуляторлар ўрнатилган иссиқхона деворларига ютилади. Аста-секин ПГИ ичидаги ҳарорат ошиб боради. Ҳарорат ошиши натижасида иссиқхона ичида ҳавонинг конвектив ҳаракати вужудга келади ва ортиқча ҳароратини деворда ўрнатилган аккумуляторларга беради. Кун ўрталарида келиб бу жараён жадаллашиб ортиқча иссиқлик ҳаво ва буғ аралашмасидан аккумуляторларга берилади. Бу жараён қуёш ботгунга қадар давом этади.

Қуёш ботгач ПГИнинг 1 ва 2 шаффоф юзалари орқали ташқи ҳавога узатилиши мумкин бўлган иссиқлик йўқотишларни камайтириш мақсадида 10 махсус мосламалар ёрдамида 3 парда ёпиб қўйилади. Бунинг натижасида шаффоф юзалардан иссиқхона ичидаги ва

ташқарисидаги ҳароратлар фарқи туфайли йўқотилиши мумкин бўлган иссиқлик энергияси $1{,}6-2{,}0$ мартагача камаяди.

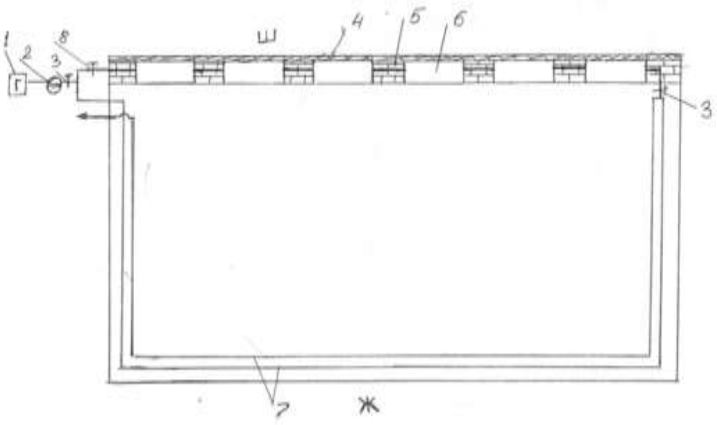
Кечқурунлари қуёш энергияси бўлмаганлиги сабабли иссиқхона ичидаги мўътадил ҳарорат сувли аккумуляторларда жамғарилган иссиқлик энергияси ҳисобидан сақлаб турилади. Иссиқлик йўқолишларини янада камайтириш учун иссиқхонанинг жанубий деворига ҳам парда (штора) ўрнатиш мумкин.

40^0 атрофидаги географик кенгликларда жойлашган ҳудудларда ҳар қандай ҳолатларда ҳам фақатгина қуёш энергияси ёрдамида иссиқхонада мўътадил ҳарорат режимини ҳосил қилиб бўлмайди. Чунки кеч куз, қиш ва эрта баҳор ойларида булутли кунлар кўп бўлади. Шунинг учун ушбу ПГИни қўшимча иситиш учун геотермал сув энергиясидан ёки қўшимча иситиш тизимидан фойдаланиш кўзда тутилган.

Бунинг учун 1 геотермал сув қудуғидан насос орқали 7 иситиш қувурларига иссиқ сув узатилади. Иссиқ сув қувурлар орқали ҳаракат қилиб, иссиқхоналардаги иситиш тизимларидан ўз иссиқлигини иссиқхона ичидаги ҳавога узлуксиз узатиб туради ва ҳарорати $25-30^0\ C$ ларгача тушгач у ташлаб юборилади. Анъанавий иситиш тизимларида эса иситиш тизимида ҳаракатланаётган иссиқ сув қайта сув иситиш қозонларига юборилади. Шунинг учун геотермал сув иситиш тизимларида сувнинг энергиясидан максимал фойдаланиш масаласи алоҳида ўрганилиши лозим. Бунинг учун Япония, Исландия каби мамлакатларда иссиқхона иситиш тизимидан чиққан сувнинг қолдиқ энергиясидан фойдаланиш мақсадида, иссиқхона олдида ер остидан иситиладиган оддий парниклар қурилган.

ПГИда яна шу нарса эътиборга олинганки, агар булутли кунлар узлуксиз бир неча кун давом этадиган бўлса, қуёш энергиясини жамғариш учун мўлжалланган сув солинадиган идишлар, иссиқлик алмашиниш асбоби вазифасини бажариши мумкин. Бунинг учун 3, 8 винтеллар очилиб 6 идишлар орқали ҳам геотермал сув ҳаракат қилади.

Шундай қилиб ПГИда бемалол кеч куз, қиш ва эрта баҳор ойларида турли хил сабзавотларни, цитрус меваларни етиштириш имконияти тўлиқ яратилади. Бунда ўсимликларнинг ўсиши учун $20-25^0\ C$ зарур ҳарорат керак бўлади.



2-расм. ПГИнинг плани.

Маълумки, иссиқхоналар конструкциясига кўра апгор типдаги, кўп блокли турларга бўлинади. Ишлатилишига кўра катта давлат ва фермер хўжаликларида, ёрдамчи ва томорқа хўжаликларида қуриладиган турларга бўлинади. ПГИ бир блокли иссиқхона бўлиб уни асосан фермер, ёрдамчи ва томорқа хўжаликларда мактаб ер участкаларида қуриш мумкин. Бу қурилмаларни қуришда унинг асосий элементи иссиқхона энининг ўлчамини олдиндан белгилаб олиш зарур. Амалда қўлланилаётган иссиқхоналарнинг эни 3, 4, 5 ва 6 м қилиб олинган. Биз иссиқхона энини A деб белгилаб олиб, қолган элементларининг геометрик ўлчамларини аниқлаймиз. 3-чизмада ПГИ кўндаланг кесимини оддий геометрик схемаси кўрсатилган.

Чизмада кўрсатилгандек B -иссиқхона жанубий вертикал деворининг баландлиги C -горизонтга нисбатан α бурчак остида ўрнатилган жанубий нишаб (шаффоф юза) ўлчами, D -горизонтга нисбатан β бурчак остида ўрнатилган шимолий нишаб ўлчами, $E = E_1 + E_2$ қурилма шимолий деворининг баландлиги. H -қурилманинг максимал баландлиги. ПГИнинг жанубий шаффоф деворининг баландлиги B , иссиқхонада ўстириладиган ўсимликларнинг тури ва баландлигига кўра ихтиёрий танланади. Сабзавотлар етиштириладиган иссиқхоналар учун $B = 1{,}0 \div 1{,}2$ *метр* гача бўлади, цитрус мевалари етиштириладиган иссиқхоналар учун $1{,}5$ *метр* дан баланд қилиб олинади.

Чизмадан кўринадики

$$C = \frac{A_1}{\cos\alpha} \tag{1}$$

$$D = \frac{A_2}{\cos\beta} \tag{2}$$

$$A_1 + A_2 = A \tag{3}$$

Тадқиқотлар натижасида Бухоро вилояти ҳудуди учун аниқланган α нинг тежамли (оптимал) қиймати 52^0 эканлигини эътиборга олиб, $\beta = 20^0$, $A = 4{,}5\ м$ деб олсак қолган ўлчамлар қуйидагиларга тенг бўлади: яна шуни назарга тутиш лозимки, иссиқхона иншоотининг максимал баландлиги 3 м дан ошиб кетса иншоотнинг аэродинамик қаршилиги кўпаяди, шамол таъсирида шаффоф юзаларнинг мустаҳкамлигига путур етади.

Юқоридагиларга асосан қуйидагиларни аниқлаймиз:

$$A_1 = (h_1 + h_2) \cdot ctg\alpha \tag{4}$$

ёки

$$A_1 = (H - B) \cdot ctg\alpha \tag{5}$$

чунки чизмада

$$H - B = h_1 + h_2 \tag{6}$$

$$A_2 = A - A_1 = A - (H - B) \cdot ctg\alpha \tag{7}$$

$$h_2 = A_2 \sin\beta \tag{8}$$

$$h_1 = H - B - h_2 \tag{9}$$

$$E = B + h_1 \tag{10}$$

Юқоридаги формулаларга асосан $A = 4{,}5\ м$, $H = 3\ м$, $B = 1{,}0\ м$, $\alpha = 52^0$, $\beta = 20^0$ бўлган ҳол учун қолган геометрик ўлчамлар қуйидагиларга тенг бўлади.

$$C = \frac{A}{\cos\alpha} = \frac{(H - B) \cdot ctg\alpha}{\cos\alpha} = \frac{(H - B)}{\sin\alpha} = \frac{(3 - 1{,}0)}{\sin 52^0} \approx 2{,}6$$

$$A_1 = C \cdot \cos\alpha = 2{,}6 \cdot 0{,}61 = 1{,}6$$

$$A_2 = 4{,}5 - 1{,}6 = 2{,}9\ \ м$$

$$D = \frac{A_2}{\cos\beta} = \frac{2{,}9}{0{,}93} = 3{,}1\ \ м$$

$$h_2 = D \cdot \sin\beta = 3{,}1 \cdot 0{,}34 \approx 1\ м$$

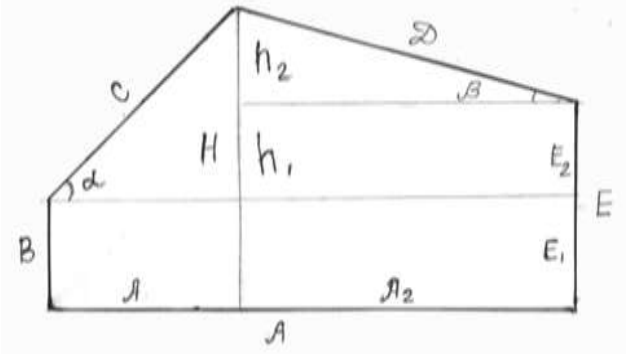
$$h_1 = H - B - h_2 = 3 - 1{,}0 - 1{,}0 = 1\ м$$

Демак, ПГИнинг шимолий деворининг баландлиги қуйидагига тенг бўлади

$$E = B + h_1 = 1{,}0 + 1{,}0 = 2\ \ м$$

Юқоридаги тартибда A нинг бошқа ўлчамлари учун ҳам ПГИнинг қолган элементларининг геометрик ўлчамларини аниқлаш мумкин. Бу ҳисоблашлар ПГИнинг аниқ лойиҳасини тузиш учун лойиҳалаш ишларида асос бўла олади.

Яна шуни таъкидлаш лозимки ПГИдан 1 июндан 1 октябргача, яъни ҳавонинг иссиқ кунларида сув иситгич сифатида ҳам фойдаланиш мумкин. Чунки ҳаво иссиқ кунларда ПГИ ичидаги ҳарорат $50-60^0C$ гача кўтарилиб кетади. Агар иссиқлик аккумуляторлари сифатида фойдаланилган. Металл идишлар орқали совуқ сув узатилиб турилса бу сув $40-45^0C$ гача исиб чиқади. Ундан душларда, иссиқ сув таъминотида фойдаланиш мумкин.



3-расм. ПГИнинг оддий геометрик схемаси.

Агар Ўзбекистондаги фермер хўжаликларида, томорқа хўжаликларида ПГИлар кўпроқ фойдаланилса катта иқтисодий самарадорликка эришилади. Атроф муҳитга иссиқхоналарнинг кўрсатаётган салбий таъсири камаяди. Уларда етиштирилаётган маҳсулотларнинг таннархи пасаяди.

Адабиётлар:

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Неуймин М.С.
студент магистратуры
Уральский институт управления Российской академии народного хозяйства и государственной службы при Президенте Российской Федерации

РАЗРАБОТКА И ПРИНЯТИЕ МЕР ПО ПРОТИВОДЕЙСТВИЮ НАРКОМАНИИ И НЕЗАКОННОМУ ОБОРОТУ НАРКОТИЧЕСКИХ СРЕДСТВ МИНИСТЕРСТВОМ ОБЩЕСТВЕННОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ СВЕРДЛОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

Аннотация: в представленной статье анализируется работа Министерства общественной безопасности Свердловской области по противодействию наркомании и незаконному оборону наркотиков на территории региона. Использована официальная статистическая информация по наркоситуации в регионе.

Ключевые слова: Свердловская область, противодействие наркоторговле, наркомания, Министерство общественной безопасности, государственная политика.

Neuimin M.S.
student undergraduate
Ural Institute of Management of the Russian Academy of National Economy and Public Administration under the President of the Russian Federation

DEVELOPMENT AND ADOPTION OF MEASURES TO COMBAT DRUG ADDICTION AND ILLEGAL TRAFFICKING OF NARCOTIC DRUGS BY THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SECURITY OF THE SVERDLOVSK REGION

Annotation: This article analyzes the work of the Ministry of Public Security of the Sverdlovsk Region on counteracting drug addiction and illegal drug defense in the region. The official statistical information on the drug situation in the region was used.

Key words: Sverdlovsk region, counteraction to drug trafficking, drug addiction, Ministry of Public Security, state policy.

Незаконный оборот наркотических средств, психотропных веществ, их аналогов, прекурсоров, растений либо их частей, содержащих наркотические средства или психотропные вещества, является тяжким

преступлением, поскольку способствует распространению таких заболеваний, наркомания, алкоголизм, гепатит, ВИЧ-инфекции, повышению асоциального поведения, смертности среди населения [5].

Противодействие незаконному обороту наркотических средств и психотропных веществ продолжает оставаться одной из важных составляющих обеспечения национальной безопасности.

В Свердловской области сохраняется высокий уровень незаконного распространения наркотиков среди населения, особенно в детской и молодежной среде. Регион характеризуется высоким уровнем урбанизации, большим количеством студенческой молодежи, относительно высоким уровнем покупательной способности населения, что привлекает внимание торговцев наркотиками. Ситуация осложняется тем, что по территории Свердловской области пролегают основные транзитные маршруты (воздушные, железнодорожные, автомобильные), связывающие государства Центральной и Восточной Азии с центральными регионами России.

Важным оценочным показателем наркоситуации является смертность. По данному показателю в 2019 году отмечен рост смертей на 100 тыс. населения (с 4,95 до 6,12). Сегодня ситуация с наркоманией и торговлей наркотиками в Свердловской области оценивается как тяжелая.

В 2019 году количество зарегистрированных преступлений в сфере незаконного оборота наркотиков составило 5765; число лиц, совершивших общеуголовные преступления и состоящих на учете в наркологических диспансерах в связи с наркоманией или потреблением наркотиков с вредными последствиями – 256; а количество наркопреступлений, совершенных потребителями наркотических средств и психотропных веществ составило 1209.

Реализация государственной политики по противодействую наркоторговле и наркомании на территории Свердловской области осуществляется в соответствии с указом Президента РФ от 09.06.2010 № 690 (ред. от 23.02.2018) «Об утверждении Стратегии государственной антинаркотической политики Российской Федерации до 2020 года». В структуре комплексной программы Свердловской области «Безопасность жизнедеятельности населения Свердловской области до 2020 года», утвержденной постановлением Правительства Свердловской области от 28.07.2017 № 556-ПП имеется подпрограмма 2 «Комплексные меры по противодействию распространения наркомании, незаконному обороту наркотических средств, токсических и психотропных веществ, алкоголизма», целью которой является повышение эффективности контроля за реализацией программных мероприятий и расходованием средств областного бюджета. Программа предусматривает консолидацию антинаркотических мероприятий государственных программ Свердловской области. Заказчиком-координатором Подпрограммы

является Министерство общественной безопасности Свердловской области. Общий объем финансирования мероприятий в 2017–2020 годах, составляет 64499,3 тыс.рублей.

Основные принципы разработки и реализации мер по противодействию наркомании и незаконному обороту наркотических средств:

- ликвидация предложений по продаже наркотиков и спроса на них;
- создание и функционирование системы профилактики немедицинского потребления наркотиков;
- современная система лечения и реабилитации больных наркоманией;
- система мер противодействия наркотрафику на территории региона [2].

Полномочия по профилактике наркомании, обороту наркотических средств и психотропных веществ, возложены на Министерство общественной безопасности Свердловской области. Указанное ведомство взаимодействует с Министерством здравоохранения, Министерством социальной политики, Министерством образования и молодежной политики Свердловской области. Работа осуществляется в рамках антинаркотической комиссии региона.

Проводится мониторинг торговых точек на предмет нарушения запрета на продажи насвая и табака сосательного (снюса). В отношении нарушителей составляется протокол об административном правонарушении в соответствии со статьей 14.53 «Несоблюдение ограничений и нарушение запретов в сфере торговли табачной продукцией и табачными изделиями» Кодекса Российской Федерации об административных правонарушениях.

Направляются также соответствующие запросы в Управление Федеральной службы по надзору в сфере защиты прав потребителей и благополучия человека по Свердловской области о принятии мер в отношении нарушителей.

В 2020 году раскрыто 51 преступление, совершенное организованными преступными группами. К уголовной ответственности привлечено 79 участников преступных групп [4].

При рассмотрении материалов об административных правонарушениях и в рамках расследования уголовных дел о преступлениях в сфере незаконного оборота наркотиков, сотрудники полиции выясняют причины, побудившие несовершеннолетних потребить наркотики, устанавливают лиц, склоняющих подростков к их употреблению, а также способы сбыта [4].

Основная же работа построена на информировании населения. Разъяснительная работа ведется с учащимися и их родителями, с работниками организаций всех форм собственности. Кроме того, ведется

индивидуальная профилактическая работа с потребителями наркотиков, в том числе несовершеннолетними.

Осуществляется контроль интернет-ресурсов в целях выявления торговли наркотическими средствами. На особом контроле значатся мигранты из стран ближнего зарубежья и Центральной Азии.

Также ведется работа с химическими предприятиями, осуществляющими производство и продажу легальных химических реактивов, необходимых для производства наркотических средств и психотропных веществ, с аптечными сетями.

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Николаев М.В.
соискатель ученой степени магистра
менеджер по работе с персоналом
ООО «Продкомпани»
Россия, Москва

РАЗРАБОТКА СТРАТЕГИИ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ПЕРСОНАЛОМ В ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯХ

Аннотация. Статья посвящена разработки стратегии управления персоналом в общих случаях. Разработка стратегии управления персоналом, на сегодняшний день, занимает важное место в системе стратегического менеджмента. При разработке стратегии управления персоналом в зависимости от различных факторов, в том числе от конкретного типа стратегии предприятия, руководство организации выбирает направление, по которому будет развиваться система управления персоналом. В статье рассмотрены основные этапы и методы разработки стратегии управления персоналом. Задача разработки нужной стратегии управления персоналом может быть настолько сложна из-за нехватки финансовых, материальных, интеллектуальных ресурсов, уровня профессионализма руководителей и специалистов, что возникнет необходимость устанавливать приоритеты выбора нужных направлений и составляющих стратегии управления персоналом.

Ключевые слова. Стратегия управления персоналом, миссия организации, корпоративная стратегия, разработка стратегии управления персоналом, развитие стратегии управления персоналом, персонал, человеческие ресурсы.

Nikolaev M. V.
Applicant for a magister's degree
HR-Manager
OOO "Prodcompany"
Russia, Moscow

DEVELOPMENT OF A STRATEGY FOR PERSONEL MANAGEMENT IN ORGANISATIONS

Annotation. The article is devoted to the development of a strategy for personnel management in general cases. The development of a HR strategy currently occupies an important place in the strategic management system. In

developing a HR strategy based on a variety of factors, including a specific type of enterprise strategy, the organization's management chooses the direction in which the HR management system will develop. The article discusses the main steps and methods of developing a HR strategy. The task of developing the right HR strategy can be so complex due to a lack of financial, material, intellectual resources, the level of professionalism of managers and professionals that it will be necessary to prioritize the right areas and components of HR strategy.

Keywords. HR strategy, organization mission, corporate strategy, HR strategy, HR strategy development, personal, human resources.

Стратегическое управление персоналом – это управление формированием конкурентоспособного трудового потенциала организации с учётом происходящих и предстоящих изменений в её внешней и внутренней среде, позволяющее организации выживать, развиваться и достигать своих целей в долгосрочной перспективе.

В стратегии управления персоналом – её разработка занимает важное место, руководители предприятий уделяют большое внимание разработке стратегий, для дальнейшего предвидения, регулирования, приспособления к изменяющимся условиям внешней среды. Именно неопределённость и динамичность факторов внешней среды обусловливают актуальность применения стратегического управления.

Анализ современных подходов к теории стратегического управления персоналом показывает, что формирование понятийного аппарата в этой области ещё не завершено. Вместе с тем ясность и однозначность трактовки применяемых терминов, таких как, “политика”, “стратегия” и “тактика” управления персоналом, обеспечивает доступность основных положений теории стратегического управления персоналом, что в свою очередь будет способствовать более широкому применению этой теории в практике управления.

Интерес для практиков, приступающих к разработке стратегии управления персоналом, представляют научные статьи Аненько С. Н. и Коньшуновой А. Ю., Ижбулатова О .В. и Идрисова А. Авторы берут за основу последовательность действий, предложенную в ряде источников, посвящённых разработке стратегии организации, и адаптируют её к разработке стратегии управления персоналом. В предложенном ими подходе полностью повторяются этапы разработки стратегии.

Как считают указанные выше авторы, разработка стратегии управления персоналом носит циклический характер и включает ряд этапов:

- формирование видения и миссии управления персоналом
- определение стратегических целей управления персоналом
- стратегический анализ среды

- разработка стратегических альтернатив
- выбор стратегии управления персоналом
- разработка механизмов реализации стратегии
- реализация стратегии
- оценка выполнения и корректировка стратегии с учётом изменения среды [13, с.70-72].

При разработке стратегии управления персоналом в зависимости от различных факторов, в том числе от конкретного типа стратегии предприятия, руководство организации выбирает направление, по которому будет развиваться система управления персоналом.

В случае выбора предпринимательской стратегии организация развивает проекты, которые имеют достаточно высокий уровень риска. Организация должна быстро решить конкретные задачи, иногда без предварительной проработки отдельных вопросов. Кадровики ведут поиск сотрудников-новаторов, способных проявить свою инициативу, которые не боятся риска. Обычно с такими работниками оформляют долгосрочное сотрудничество. Предпринимательская стратегия предполагает вознаграждение работников на конкурентной основе. Оценка в таких случаях не слишком жёсткая и основывается только на результатах выполнения проекта. Рабочее место подбирается под интересы каждого отдельного сотрудника.

Меньшая степень риска ожидает предприятие, если руководство выбирает стратегию динамического роста. При этом осуществляется постоянное сопоставление целей, а также создаётся фундамент для дальнейшей деятельности фирмы. Работники должны не только прекрасно адаптироваться в изменяющихся условиях, но и тесно сотрудничать друг с другом. Оценка зависит не только от результата, но и от заранее обговорённых критериев.

Если руководство выбирает стратегию прибыли, на предприятии ведётся жёсткий контроль над ресурсными затратами, а также возможен строго ограниченный набор новых кадров. В основе разработки стратегии управления персоналом организации лежит ориентир на качество руководства. Уровень риска, допускаемый сотрудниками, должен быть минимальным, а сроки, выделяемые на выполнение задач, кратковременными. Отбор персонала осуществляется по жёстким критериям, основывается на компетентности кадров и узкой направленности отдельных экспертов.

Ликвидационная стратегия предусматривает продажу имеющихся активов, устранение убытков, а в дальнейшем – существенное сокращение персонала. Руководство в подобных случаях намеренно отказывается спасать предприятие, заранее ожидая снижение прибыли. Отдел кадров привлекает работников на очень короткий срок, без каких-либо жёстких требований. Причём от набора могут, совсем отказаться в

связи с дальнейшим сокращением. Оплата осуществляется без дополнительного стимула, практически не растёт. Продвижение по службе возможно лишь среди тех, кто обладает требуемыми навыками.

Последней распространённой среди многих предприятий является циклическая стратегия, или стратегия круговорота. В отличие от предыдущей стратегии, она направлена на спасение предприятия. Если меры по сокращению персонала и затрачиваемых ресурсов осуществляются, то лишь с целью спасти положение. Работники должны уметь выполнять не только текущие задачи, но и ориентироваться на продолжительные проекты, задача которых – вернуть организации стабильность. Обычно подобная стратегия требует от работников разностороннего развития [11, с.4-8].

Нередко один человек может совмещать несколько должностей с целью экономии средств.

Отбор кадров ведется очень тщательно.

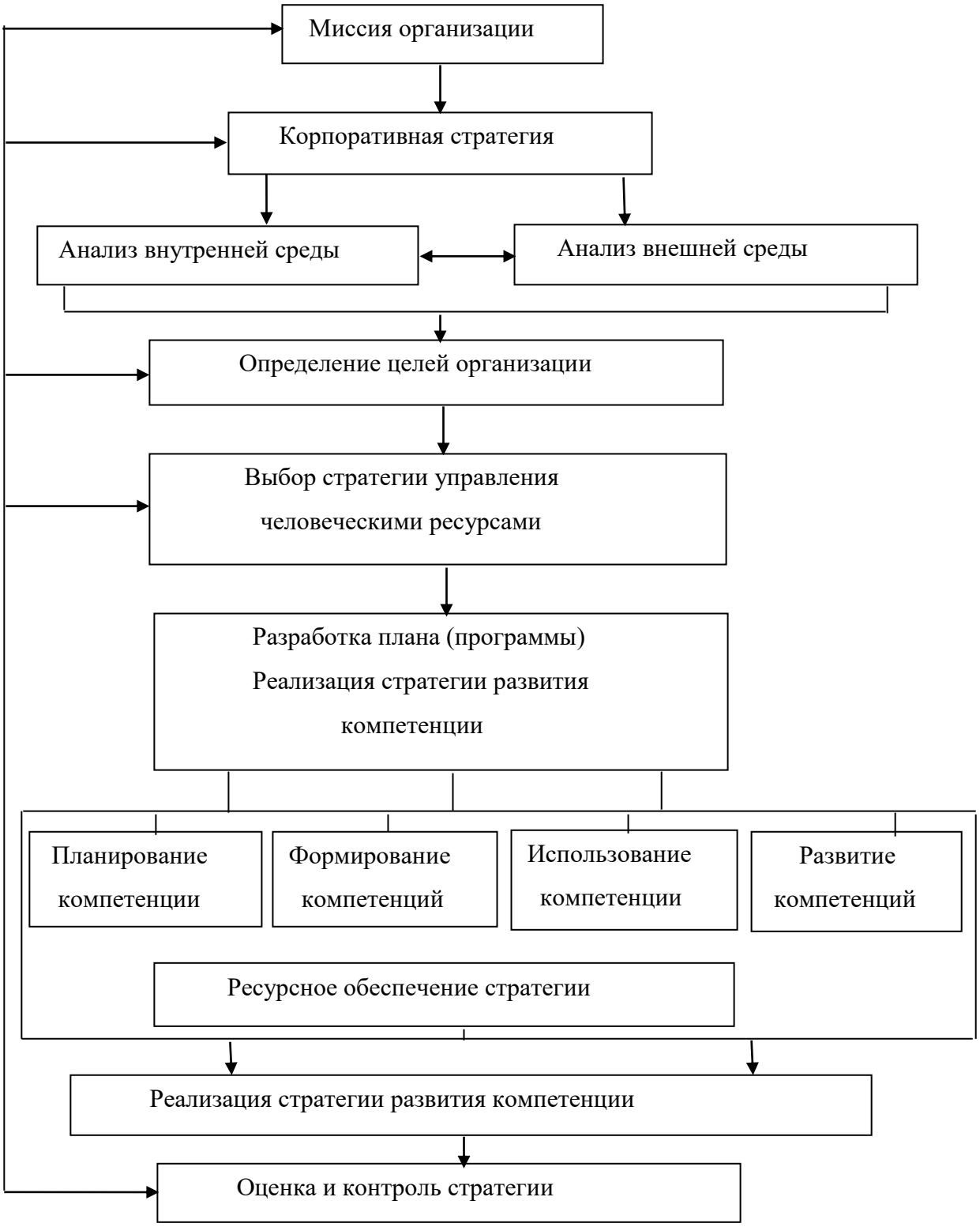


Рис. 1 Общая схема стратегии управления персоналом [6, с.72]

Компетенция – это способность успешно действовать на основе практического опыта, умения и знаний при решении задач; круг вопросов, в которых кто-нибудь хорошо осведомлен.

Общая стратегия организации и стратегия управления персоналом разрабатываются и развиваются как единое целое, что означает вовлечение специалистов службы управления персоналом в решение стратегических задач на корпоративном уровне. Этому способствует наличие у них высокой компетентности, а, следовательно, возможности самостоятельно решать задачи, касающиеся персонала, с точки зрения перспективы развития всей организации.

Основываясь на известных уровнях разработки стратегии организации (корпоративная, деловая, функциональная, операционная) стратегия управления персоналом как функциональная стратегия может разрабатываться на двух уровнях.

- для организации в целом в соответствии с её общей стратегией – как функциональная стратегия на корпоративном, общеорганизационном уровне;
- для отдельных сфер деятельности (бизнеса) многопрофильной, диверсифицированной компании – как функциональная стратегия каждой сферы бизнеса, соответствующая целям этой сферы.

Например, если крупная электротехническая компания занимается производством авиадвигателей, военной электроники, электрооборудования, пластиков, осветительных приборов, то стратегия управления персоналом разрабатывается для каждой сферы производства, так как они имеют различия в структуре персонала, требованиях к квалификации и профессиональной подготовке, методах обучения и по другим вопросам.

В условиях стратегического управления происходят качественные изменения в области работы с персоналом. Они заключаются в том, что в рамках традиционных направлений кадровой работы всё большее значение приобретают стратегические аспекты. Объединяясь со стратегическими технологиями, такие конкретные направления работы с персоналом, как планирование потребности в персонале, отбор, деловая оценка, обучение и другие, выступают как составляющие стратегии управления персоналом, приобретают новое качество и единую целевую направленность, созвучие с целями и стратегическими задачами организации.

Составляющими стратегии управления персонала, которые необходимо учитывать при разработке стратегии, являются:

- условия и охрана труда, техника безопасности персонала;
- формы и методы регулирования трудовых отношений;
- методы разрешения производственных и социальных конфликтов;
- установление норм и принципов этических взаимоотношений в коллективе, разработка кодекса деловой этики;

- политика занятости в организации, включающая анализ рынка труда, систему найма и использования персонала, установление режима работы и отдыха;

- профориентация и адаптация персонала;

- меры по наращиванию кадрового потенциала и лучшему его использованию;

- совершенствование методов прогнозирования и планирования потребности в персонале на основе изучения новых требований к работникам и рабочим местам;

- разработка новых профессионально-квалификационных требований к персоналу на основе систематического анализа и проектирования работ. Выполняемых на различных должностях и рабочих местах;

- новые методы и формы отбора, деловой оценки и аттестации персонала;

- разработка концепции развития персонала;

- новые формы и методы обучения, планирования деловой карьеры и профессионально-служебного продвижения, формирования кадрового резерва с целью опережающего проведения этих мероприятий по отношению к срокам появления потребности в них;

- совершенствование механизма управления трудовой мотивацией персонала;

- разработка новых систем и форм оплаты труда, материального и нематериального стимулирования работников;

- разработка новых и использование существующих мер социального развития организации;

- совершенствование информационного обеспечения всей кадровой работы в рамках выбранной стратегии;

- мероприятия по совершенствованию всей системы управления персоналом или её отдельных подсистем и элементов (организационной структуры, функций, процесса управления и т. д.) и др. [6, с.71-77].

Приведём пример: Промышленное предприятие разработало стратегию в области персонала: нанять квалифицированных инженеров на длительный срок и поручить им, заниматься НИОКР. Для этого недостаточно принять соответствующие меры только по привлечению персонала и поиску нужных специалистов данной профессионально-квалификационной группы на внешнем рынке труда. Важно поставить перед этими специалистами комплекс задач, соответствующий их потенциальному уровню и требующего самостоятельного подхода к их решению; предоставить возможность инженерам поддерживать и повышать свой уровень квалификации: посещать семинары, заседания, иметь в своём распоряжении профессиональную литературу, получать дополнительный опыт благодаря ротации внутри предприятия. Не менее

важна и система поощрений, которая должна быть настолько привлекательной, чтобы специалисты не ушли при первой возможности на другое предприятие.

Из этого примера видно, что необходимо сочетать различные составляющие при разработке и реализации стратегии управления персоналом (это подбор и привлечение персонала, распределение задач и работ, мероприятия по развитию и поощрению); создавать единую, соответствующую конкретной стратегии комбинацию инструментов управления персоналом.

Если один из этих инструментов (например, подбор персонала или система оплаты труда) окажется неудачным, под угрозой срыва может быть реализация стратегии в целом [14, с.70-71].

При разработке стратегии управления персоналом необходимо также принять во внимание следующие аспекты:

- создание рабочей группы
- привлечение внешних специалистов
- численность рабочей группы - не более 10-12 человек
- широкое обсуждение в коллективе
- изучение тематических публикаций, обмен мнениями с представителями других организаций, изучение опыта конкурентов
- принципиальная смена стратегических ориентиров должна следовать с интервалами не менее 5-6 лет.

Этапы и методы разработки стратегии управления персоналом включают:

- совершенствование структуры персонала (по возрасту, категориям, профессии, квалификации и т. д.).
- оптимизацию численности персонала с учётом его динамики
- повышение эффективности затрат на персонал, включающих оплату труда, вознаграждение, затраты на обучение и другие денежные расходы
- развитие персонала (адаптацию, обучение, служебное продвижение)
- меры социальной защиты, гарантий, социального обеспечения (пенсионное, медицинское, социальное страхование, социальные компенсации, социально-культурное и бытовое обеспечение и др.)
- развитие организационной культуры, норм, традиций, правил поведения в коллективе и т. п.)
- совершенствование системы управления персоналом организации (состава и содержания функций, организационной структуры, кадрового, информационного обеспечения и др.) и т. д.

Приведём ещё один пример: если стратегией управления персоналом организации является повышение квалификационного потенциала в коллективе, то есть степени овладения профессиями и

соответствия требованиям должностей и рабочих мест, то для её воплощения требуется взаимодействие следующих составляющих:

- политика занятости в организации: наём работников с учётом их квалификационного потенциала; предложение форм трудовых отношений, рассчитанных на долгосрочную занятость;
- административное руководство персоналом: привлечение работников к выявлению и решению возникающих проблем; регулярное проведение развивающих бесед с сотрудниками с целью достижения обратной связи;
- организация работ: регулярная смена заданий с целью приобретения более широкого спектра навыков; распределение между работниками видов деятельности, требующих постоянного повышения их квалификации;
- обучение персонала и его развитие: систематическое привлечение работников к мероприятиям по обучению и повышению квалификации на различных ступенях служебной карьеры;
- поощрение: вознаграждение за успешное обучение и повышение квалификации.

Поскольку стратегия управления персоналом рассматривается как составная часть общей стратегии развития организации, при её разработке это должно учитываться в обязательном порядке.

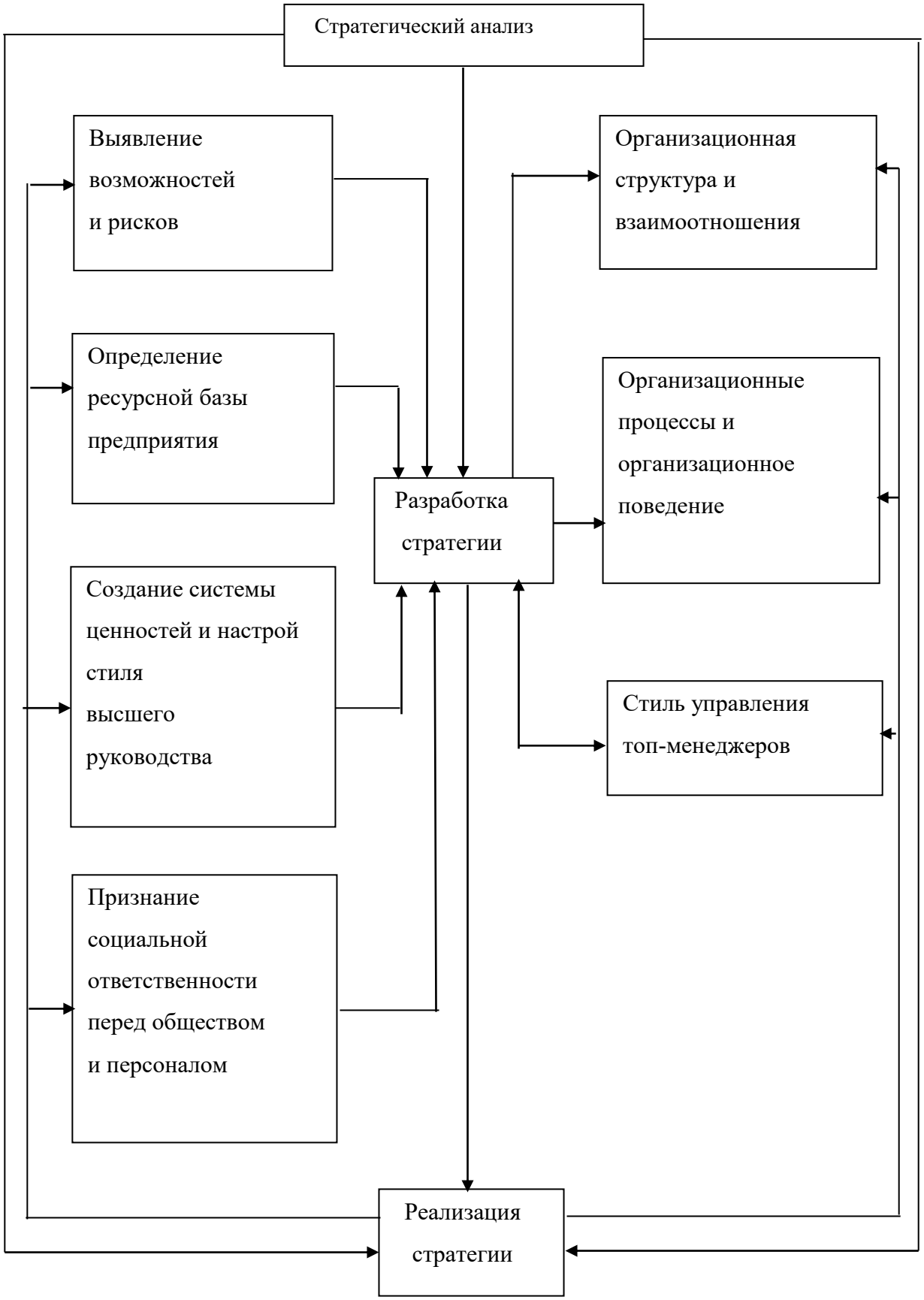


Рис.2 Взаимосвязи, возникающие при реализации общей стратегии, учитываемые при разработке стратегии управления персоналом [22, с.1440]

Согласно данному рисунку, предложенный теоретиками менеджмента Ф. Аналоуи и А. Карами, кадровый состав организации оказывает влияние на общую стратегию управления через организационную структуру, взаимоотношения, процессы, организационное поведение и стиль управления руководства. Кроме того, он влияет на неё и в качестве составляющей ресурсной базы.

Разработка стратегии управления персоналом должна проходить в несколько этапов. На первом этапе изучаются и анализируются данные о стратегических целях и задачах компании, профессиональном и личностном потенциале персонала. На последующих этапах проводится диагностика, делаются выводы и рекомендации, составляется план действий, на основании которого планируются трудовые ресурсы и выгоды от их использования в соответствии с разработанной стратегией.

Немаловажным аспектом в данном вопросе является также и учёт принципов разработки стратегии управления персоналом такие, например, как:

- общая направленность;
- комплектность;
- системность;
- последовательность;
- финансовая обоснованность;
- законность;
- гибкость.

Разработка стратегии управления персоналом (в которой учитываются, кадровая политика и система управления персоналом) – не краткосрочный процесс и может привести к различным последствиям. Нередко решения, которые приводят к очень быстрому результату, в дальнейшем могут повлечь за собой негативные, а нередко и разрушительные последствия для предприятия. К примеру, политика, предполагающая жёсткое управление персоналом, которая построена на ограничениях и суровых санкциях, нередко приводит к снижению производительности.

Эксперты рекомендуют тесно связывать кадровую политику с другими направлениями организации, например с маркетинговой стратегией, или с планированием развития и расширения. Это существенно повысит результат деятельности организации.

Нередко причиной возникновения проблем на различных предприятиях является отсутствие системного подхода к разработке любой стратегии, в том числе и управлением персоналом. К примеру, в компании может произойти реорганизация, в результате которой руководители освобождаются от своих обычных обязанностей и рутинной работы, и имеют возможность реализовать незадействованные ранее собственные творческие ресурсы и предпринимательский

потенциал. Но при этом руководителей не оценивают, поскольку нет вышестоящего органа, который смог бы осуществить контроль и выдать результаты их деятельности.

В результате отсутствия оценивания организация не может задействовать новые решения и адаптироваться к изменяемым условиям внешней среды. Кроме того, управленческий орган, как и остальной состав предприятия, также периодически требует замены.

Разработка стратегии управления персоналом должна быть последовательной. Методы и принципы, согласно которым осуществляется работа с кадрами, не должны друг другу противоречить. Кроме того, несмотря на теоретические модели. Каждая стратегия должна выполняться на практике в соответствии с возможными непредвиденными изменениями. Ожидаемый результат будет достигнут только в случае последовательного выполнения каждого шага.

Немаловажной является и экономическая обоснованность. Задача кадровой службы – найти сотрудника с большим потенциалом, который можно было бы использовать на благо развития организации. Кроме того, данный потенциал должен быть реализован таким образом, чтобы не снизить качество работы всего коллектива. Всегда следует учитывать соотношение вложенных в сотрудника ресурсов с результатом выполняемой им работой. Иногда использование качественного и дорогостоящего ресурса является неприемлемым для предприятия, вследствие чего руководство набирает низкооплачиваемых работников. Как результат – снижение качества выпускаемого продукта [12, с.19-22].

Разработка стратегии управления персоналом осуществляется на основе глубокого систематического анализа факторов внешней и внутренней среды, в результате чего может быть представлена целостная концепция развития персонала и организации в целом в соответствии с её стратегией. К внешней среде относится макросреда и непосредственное окружение организации, имеющие направленное воздействие и контакты с системой управления персоналом. Факторы, по которым проводится анализ внешней и внутренней среды для выработки стратегии управления персоналом представлены в таблице.

Таблица 1. Факторы внешней и внутренней среды, влияющие на разработку стратегии управления персоналом [11, с.14-16]

Внешняя среда	1.1. Факторы международного характера (военная напряжённость, научная активность, пандемия и т. п.) 1.2. Политические факторы (политическая стабильность, активность общественных и профсоюзных движений, криминальная ситуация в стране) 1.3. Экономические факторы (мировой финансовый кризис, тенденция изменения экономических связей, среднегодовые темпы инфляции, структура распределения доходов населения, налоговые показатели)
Макросреда	2.1. Социально - демографические факторы (продолжительность жизни населения, жизненный уровень, рождаемость и смертность, детская смертность, структура населения по показателям, миграция и др.) 2.2. Правовые (регулирование в сфере труда и социального обеспечения) 2.3. Экологические 2.4. Природно-климатические 2.5. Научно-технические 2.6. Культурные
Непосредственное окружение	3.1. Местный рынок труда, его структура и динамика 3.2. Кадровая политика конкурентов 3.3. Рыночная инфраструктура 3.4. Мониторинг окружающей среды (качество внешней среды) 3.5. Здравоохранение (фондовооружённость, квалификация и т. п.) 3.6. Наука и образование (уровень образования населения, новизна научных разработок и т. п.) 3.7. Культура (степень удовлетворения потребностей населения в культурных и т. п. объектах) 3.8. Торговля 3.9. Общественное питание 3.10. Транспорт и связь. 3.11. Пригородное и сельское хозяйство 3.12. Строительство и жилищно-коммунальное хозяйство 3.13. Бытовое обеспечение

Внутренняя среда	4.1. Принципы, методы, стиль управления 4.2. Кадровый потенциал организации 4.3. Структура персонала 4.4. Текучесть кадров и абсентеизм 4.5. Уровень ротации персонала 4.6. Структура знаний и навыков персонала 4.7. Загруженность работников 4.8. Производительность труда 4.9. Меры социальной защиты 4.10. Финансы организации 4.11. Уровень организации производства и труда 4.12. Перспективы развития техники и технологии в организации 4.13. Организационная культура 4.14. Уровень развития системы управления персоналом

В результате анализа внешней и внутренней среды с помощью метода SWOT выявляются сильные и слабые стороны организации в области управления персоналом, а также возможности, которые представляет внешняя среда, и угрозы, которые следует избегать.

Выявление сильных и слабых сторон отражает самооценку организации и позволяет ей сравнить себя с основными конкурентами на рынке труда и сбыта.

Сильные и слабые стороны организации в области персонала в такой же мере, как и угрозы и возможности, определяют условия успешного существования организации. Поэтому в рамках стратегического управления персоналом при анализе внутренней среды важно выявить, какие сильные и слабые стороны имеют отдельные направления управления персоналом и системы управления персоналом в целом.

Для решения этой задачи используются такие известные в стратегическом управлении методы и приёмы, как метод SWOT, матрицы возможностей, угроз, составления профиля среды и пр.

После составления конкретного списка слабых и сильных сторон организации в области персонала, а также угроз и возможностей, следует этап установления связей между ними. Для установления этих связей составляется матрица SWOT, предложенная Томпсоном и Стриклендом.

Таблица 2. Матрица SWOT Томпсона – Стрикленда, используемая для анализа сильных и слабых сторон, возможностей и угроз в области персонала организации [23, с. 351-352]

	Возможности: 1.Развитый рынок труда региона 2.Наличие большого количества учебных заведений разного уровня 3.Широкая сеть кадровых агентств по подбору персонала и служб занятости 4.Благоприятный имидж организации в регионе	Угрозы: 1.Неблагоприятная социально-экономическая политика в стране 2.Неблагоприятные демографические изменения 3.Ухудшение системы социального обеспечения в городе, районе 4.Сильная кадровая политика конкурентов 5.Высокий уровень занятости населения в регионе
Сильные стороны: 1.Развитая система управления персоналом 2.Высокий уровень компетентности руководителей 3.Высокий уровень квалификации специалистов 4.Наличие инновационного потенциала у персонала 5.Достаточные финансовые ресурсы, выделяемые для службы управления персоналом 6.Высокий уровень удовлетворённости трудом у работников организации 7.Развитая система мотивации персонала к трудовой деятельности 8.Наличие системы социальной защиты 9.Хорошие условия труда 10.Преимущества в уровне оплаты труда по сравнению с конкурентами	Поле II	Поле I

Слабые стороны: 1.Отсутствие стратегических установок в области персонала 2.Недостаток управленческого таланта и глубины владения проблемами управления персоналом 3.Наличие вакантных должностей 4.Устаревшие должностные инструкции и требования к работникам организации 5.Устаревшая система оценки результатов труда персонала 6.Отсутствие системы служебного продвижения	Поле III	Поле IV

Из таблицы видно, что слева выделяются два блока: сильные стороны, слабые стороны, в которые соответственно вписываются все выявленные в ходе предварительного анализа положительные и отрицательные характеристики управления персоналом организации. В верхней части матрицы выделены также два блока, в которые вписаны возможности и угрозы в области управления персоналом, важные для конкретной организации. На пересечении этих блоков образуются четыре поля: поле I – сильные стороны и угрозы, поле II–сильные стороны и возможности, поле III– слабые стороны и возможности, поле IV– слабые стороны и угрозы.

Характеристики сильных и слабых сторон, возможностей и угроз в области персонала будут индивидуальными для каждой организации в зависимости от конкретной ситуации, в которой она находится.

Задача специалиста службы управления персоналом заключается в том, чтобы с помощью этих полей рассмотреть все возможные парные комбинации и выделить те из них, которые должны быть учтены при разработке стратегии управления персоналом.

В частности, для тех пар, которые были выбраны с поля II, следует разрабатывать стратегию по использованию сильных сторон управления персоналом организации для того, чтобы получить отдачу от возможностей, которые имеются во внешней среде. Для пар с поля I стратегия должна предполагать использование сильных сторон организации в области персонала для устранения угроз из внешней среды. Для тех пар, которые оказались на поле III, стратегия в области персонала должна быть построена так, чтобы за счёт появившихся возможностей во внешней среде попытаться преодолеть имеющиеся в

области персонала слабости. И для пар, находящихся в поле IV, стратегия управления персоналом должна быть такой, которая бы позволила организации избавиться от слабых сторон в области персонала и попытаться предотвратить нависшую над ней угрозу, исходящую из внешней среды.

При разработке стратегии управления персоналом должны учитываться достигнутый, сложившийся уровень по всем указанным направлениям, и с учётом анализа внешней и внутренней среды организации и факторов, влияющих на их изменение, а также с учётом стратегии организации в целом должен быть определён тот уровень, достижение которого позволит реализовать стратегию организации.

При этом задача разработки нужной стратегии управления персоналом может быть настолько сложна из-за нехватки финансовых, материальных, интеллектуальных ресурсов, уровня профессионализма руководителей и специалистов, что возникнет необходимость устанавливать приоритеты выбора нужных направлений и составляющих стратегии управления персоналом. Поэтому критериями выбора стратегии могут быть объёмы выделенных для её реализации ресурсов, временные ограничения, наличие достаточного профессионально-квалификационного уровня персонала и некоторые другие. В целом выбор стратегии основывается на сильных сторонах и разработке мероприятий, усиливающих возможности организации в конкурентной среде за счёт преимущества в сфере персонала.

В итоге, несмотря на негативные последствия внешних воздействий, при грамотной разработке стратегии управления персоналом, уровень стабильности внутри предприятия не слишком пострадает.

Изменение спроса на конечный продукт является также немаловажным фактором, воздействующим на кадровую политику. Если руководство решило ужесточить конкуренцию, кадровики в свою очередь, должны более серьёзно подходить к отбору новых сотрудников, повысив требования к уровню компетенций. Другой выход – повышение квалификаций, знаний, навыков при помощи организации курсов или привлечения специалистов со стороны. Руководство должно проводит оценку эффективности работы своего персонала. При этом нередко происходит увольнение одних работников с последующим привлечением на их место более компетентных.

Внешние факторы воздействуют и на конъюнктуру рынка. Это – сформировавшееся соотношение между спросом и предложением профессий, состав местного рынка профессий, уровень зарплат по отраслям. К примеру, в случае дефицита сотрудников, предприятие должно разработать стратегию, согласно которой работодатель сможет переманивать работников у своих конкурентов. Это достигается путём

повышения предлагаемой оплаты или другими подобными способами, которые увеличивают привлекательность данного рабочего места.

Социальные и территориальные факторы, которые предполагают привлечение работников из других регионов, если в данной области преобладают кадры с низким уровнем квалификации. Например, в конкретном регионе может проживать категория населения, где наблюдается проблема алкоголизма, который влечёт за собой прогулы или снижение результата работы. В таком случае работодатель может организовать доставку сотрудников из других регионов, обеспечив их бесплатным проездом или жильём в том регионе, где находится предприятие [13, с.70-72].

Среди других внешних факторов нередко на стратегию управления персоналом сильно влияют деятельность профсоюзов, а также требования законодательства (некоторые могут отличаться в зависимости от данной области). Также важными являются задания социально-экономического развития конкретного региона.

Благодаря правильно разработанной стратегии управления персоналом руководство предприятия может создать высокопрофессиональный коллектив, который существенно повысит конкурентоспособность организации.

Из всего вышесказанного можно сделать вывод, что кадровая политика организации, является главным элементом стратегии предприятия, а её составляющие зависят от целей стратегического менеджмента, который лежит в основе управления предприятием.

В качестве заключения следует сказать, что стратегическое управление персоналом в России и во многих других странах, чаще всего недооценивается вышестоящим руководством предприятия, из-за чего не увеличивается эффективность управления как служащими, так и организацией в целом. Поэтому задача развития способностей персонала основывается на формировании личностных качеств каждого работника, таких как инициатива, ответственность, умение слушать и убеждать, и самое главное не оставаться равнодушным к проблемам и стратегии организации. В этом и заключается непрерывная связь стратегий управления персоналом и управления организацией в целом, и разработке стратегии управления персоналом в организации необходимо всегда уделять самое пристальное и тщательное внимание со стороны руководителей организации.

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Николаев М.В.
соискатель ученой степени магистра
менеджер по работе с персоналом
ООО «Продкомпани»
Россия, Москва

СТРАТЕГИЯ КАК ИНСТРУМЕНТ ЭФФЕКТИВНОГО РАЗВИТИЯ ПЕРСОНАЛА В ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯХ

Аннотация. В статье рассматривается стратегия как инструмент эффективного развития персонала применимо к общим случаям. Стратегия управления персоналом позволяет определить стратегические цели компании и поставить им в соответствие основные цели управления персоналом таким образом, чтобы между этими целями не возникало никаких противоречий. В современных рыночных условиях важнейшими инструментами, обеспечивающими стабильность организации и рост её конкурентоспособности, являются повышение профессиональной подготовки и компетентности работников в соответствии с текущими и перспективными требованиями её внешней и внутренней среды. Перспективным в системе обучения и развития карьеры является решение задач управления знаниями. В любой отрасли или в сфере деятельности одним из главных факторов коммерческого успеха и повышения конкурентоспособности организации является эффективная стратегия развития персонала.

Ключевые слова. Стратегия управления персоналом, стратегия развития персонала, стратегия как инструмент эффективного развития персонала, человеческие ресурсы, методы и факторы развития персонала, конкурентоспособность и эффективность, профессиональное обучение и коучинг.

Nikolaev M. V.
Applicant for a magister's degree
HR-Manager
OOO "Prodcompany"
Russia, Moscow

STRATEGY AS A TOOLFOR EFFECTIVE PERSONNEL DEVELOPMENT IN ORGANISATIONS

Annotations. The article considers the strategy as a tool for effective personnel development applicable to general cases. The HR strategy helps to define the company's strategic objectives and align their core HR objectives in a way that avoids any contradiction between these goals. In today's market environment, the most important tools to ensure the stability of the organization and increase its competitiveness are to improve the training and competence of employees in accordance with the current and prospective requirements of its external and internal environment. Promising in the system of training and career development is the solution to the problems of knowledge management. In any industry or in the field of activity, an effective staff development strategy is a major factor in the organization's commercial success and competitiveness.

Keywords. HR strategy, staff development strategy, strategy as a tool for effective staff development, human resources, methods and development factors, competitiveness and efficiency, vocational training, and coaching.

В первую очередь нам необходимо понять, что же такое стратегия управления персоналом в целом.

Стратегия управления персоналом – это определённый вектор действий, который направлен на достижение долгосрочных целей организации в целом, посредством формирования сплочённого, эффективного коллектива, следовательно, стратегия управления персоналом тесно связана с общей стратегией организации. Стратегия управления персоналом организации состоит в реализации поставленных перед ней задач и целей через ряд последовательных изменений системы управления, направленных на скорейшее достижение этих целей.

Можно дать и ещё одно определение: стратегическое управление персоналом организации – это комплекс действий и последовательность управленческих решений, основанных на анализе и оценке, позволяющих разработать систему воздействия на человеческий ресурс организации с целью эффективного решения её стратегических задач. Стратегия управления персоналом – действенный инструмент достижения основной задачи – повышения рентабельности и прибыли, а её эффективность имеет немаловажное значение и актуальность в системе развития персонала организации [41, с.46-50].

Стратегия управления персоналом позволяет определить стратегические цели компании и поставить им в соответствие основные цели управления персоналом таким образом, чтобы между этими целями не возникало никаких противоречий. Когда экономические цели, которые, в основном, относятся к интересам работодателя и администрации не противоречат потребностям и интересам персонала, что является сильнейшим мотивирующим фактором.

Определение идеальных условий, при которых удовлетворяются интересы обеих групп – одна из основных задач управления персоналом. Экономический эффект, обеспечивается за счёт оптимального использования кадрового потенциала, что позволяет достигать стратегических целей с ограниченным количеством персонала, а социальная эффективность достигается за счёт удовлетворения базовых потребностей персонала: достойной оплаты, справедливого распределения вознаграждения, хороших условий труда, социальных гарантий, возможности развития и карьерного роста.

Таким образом, цель стратегического управления персоналом заключается в обеспечении согласованности и адекватного состояния внешней и внутренней среды, формировании трудового потенциала, который необходим организации для непрерывного развития.

В современных рыночных условиях важнейшими инструментами, обеспечивающими стабильность организации и рост её конкурентоспособности, являются повышение профессиональной подготовки и компетентности работников в соответствии с текущими и перспективными требованиями её внешней и внутренней среды. Готовность и способность сотрудников организации учиться лучше, быстрее конкурентов – надёжный показатель эффективности развития организации.

В настоящее время человеческие ресурсы приобретают наибольшее влияние в процессе успешного функционирования любой организации, а также всего общества. Данный ресурс, а не производственная техника и оборудование, характеризуется как ключевой фактор оптимизации конкурентоспособности организации, экономического благополучия и роста в целом. Из человеческих ресурсов складывается и персонал организации.

Дискуссии специалистов, относящиеся к развитию человеческих ресурсов, определены выявить перспективы понимания значимости роли данных ресурсов на всех уровнях организации, а также на национальном уровне с целью повышения уровня знаний и производительности предприятий, исходя из этого, необходимо учитывать огромные перспективы развития человеческих ресурсов [13, с.52-53].

Следовательно, развитие персонала – это самый значимый фактор успешной работы каждой организации. Данное утверждение особенно актуально в настоящее время, когда научно-технический прогресс, стремительно движется вперёд, в связи с чём, быстрее происходит устаревание профессиональных знаний.



Рисунок 1. Общая схема стратегии развития персонала организации [4, с.15-17]

Развитие персонала – это одна из ключевых функций управления, так как именно благодаря людям обеспечивается эффективное использование любых видов ресурсов, имеющихся в распоряжении организации. Именно от людей, в конечном счёте, зависят её экономические показатели, конкурентоспособность и эффективность. Поэтому современная тенденция управления человеческими ресурсами базируется на рассмотрении сотрудников как капитала, от которого в наибольшей степени зависит развитие организации.

В настоящее время проблема создания эффективной системы развития персонала в организациях, несмотря на всю её актуальность и значимость, не только далека от окончательного решения, но и остаётся пока достаточно осмысленной как в научном отношении, так и в плане практической реализации.

Развитие персонала – процесс преобразования квалификации, знаний, умений, навыков сотрудников в качественно другое, более совершенное состояние. При этом процесс развития может быть

различным по длительности, но обязательно должен приносить что-то новое.

Маслова В.М. утверждает, что “развитие персонала” представляет собой процесс подготовки сотрудников к выполнению новых производственных должностей и указывает, что “развитее персонала” – система взаимосвязанных действий, включающих выработку стратегии, прогнозирование и планирование потребности в персонале, управление карьерой и профессиональным ростом, организацию процесса адаптации, обучения, тренинга, формирование организационной культуры [23, с.14].

Дуракова И.Б. определяет “развитие персонала” как процесс подготовки персонала к выполнению новых производственных функций, замещению новых должностей, решению качественно новых задач

Развитие персонала стимулирует развитие работника не только с профессиональной точки зрения, но и с творческой. Развитие имеет в виду обучение, выходящее за рамки сегодняшней работы, оно ставит более долгосрочные цели. Развитие готовит к тому, чтобы не отставать от трансформаций и роста организации.

Рассмотрев трактовки понятия “развития персонала” различных авторов, можно сформулировать обобщённое определение. Развитие персонала представляет собой процесс подготовки сотрудников к выполнению новых функций, замещению новых должностей, который включает в себя определение потребности в развитии, обучении, планировании карьеры, формирование кадрового резерва.

Целью развития персонала является увеличение трудового потенциала сотрудников для решения, как личных задач, так и задач деятельности всей организации в целом.

В развёрнутом виде можно представить следующие цели развития персонала:

- увеличение показателей эффективности труда
- снижение показателей текучести кадров
- подготовка управленческого персонала
- формирование состава молодых специалистов
- освоение новых технологий
- формирование организационной культуры.

С одной стороны, развитие персонала является подсистемой (направлением) всей системы управления персоналом, с другой стороны, - частью подсистемы мотивации труда работников организации, которая также активно влияет на стабильность организации. Согласно С.52 ТК РФ от 30.12.2001 №197-ФЗ (ред. 16.12.2019.) право работников на участие в управлении организацией непосредственно или через свои представительные органы регулируется настоящим Кодексом, иными федеральными законами, учредительными документами организации, коллективным договором, соглашениями. Также, согласно С.53, данного

ТК РФ предусмотрены основные формы участия работников в управлении организацией:

- проведение представительным органом работников консультаций с работодателем по вопросам принятия локальных нормативных актов
- получение от работодателя информации по вопросам, непосредственно затрагивающим интересы работников
- обсуждение с работодателем вопросов о работе организации, внесение предложений по её совершенствованию
- обсуждение представительным органом работников планов социально-экономического развития организации
- участие в разработке и принятии коллективных договоров и др.

Методологию обучения и развития персонала во многом определяют формы, виды, научные принципы, подходы и методы, применяемые для подготовки, переподготовки и повышения квалификации кадровых работников организации. Цели и задачи развития персонала должны быть направлены на достижение главной цели организации – получение прибыли, но не менее важной задачей является и укрепление кадров организации, как необходимого ей человеческого ресурса.

Российской экономике предстоит преодолеть существующее отставание от передовых, в экономическом отношении, стран по уровню производительности труда и обеспечить конкурентоспособность на мировом рынке. Это возможно только при переходе на инновационный путь развития, требующий серьёзных преобразований в технологиях производства товаров и услуг. Как показывает мировой опыт, радикальное решение проблем социально-экономического развития невозможно без инноваций в экономической сфере. Один из традиционных и испытанных способов повысить эффективность экономики это – модернизация производства. Однако эти задачи невозможно решить, не используя принятый на Западе способ увеличения производительности труда – повышение качества управления персоналом, уровня его мотивирования и вовлечённости в производственный процесс [5, с.7-10].

В значительной степени успех решения этих сложнейших технологических, экономических, социальных общенациональных проблем зависит от качества подготовки, развития и использования персонала. Обеспечение эффективной работы организации в большей степени зависит от кадров, специалистов, которые способны создать и продвигать инновации. Решение данной проблемы вызывает необходимость осуществления комплексного подхода, создания многоуровневой структуры, охватывающей систему образования, организацию использования и развития человеческого потенциала на уровне организаций.

С целью сохранения кадров многие организации мотивируют, развивают своих сотрудников различными способами. Данные способы называются инструментами развития персонала

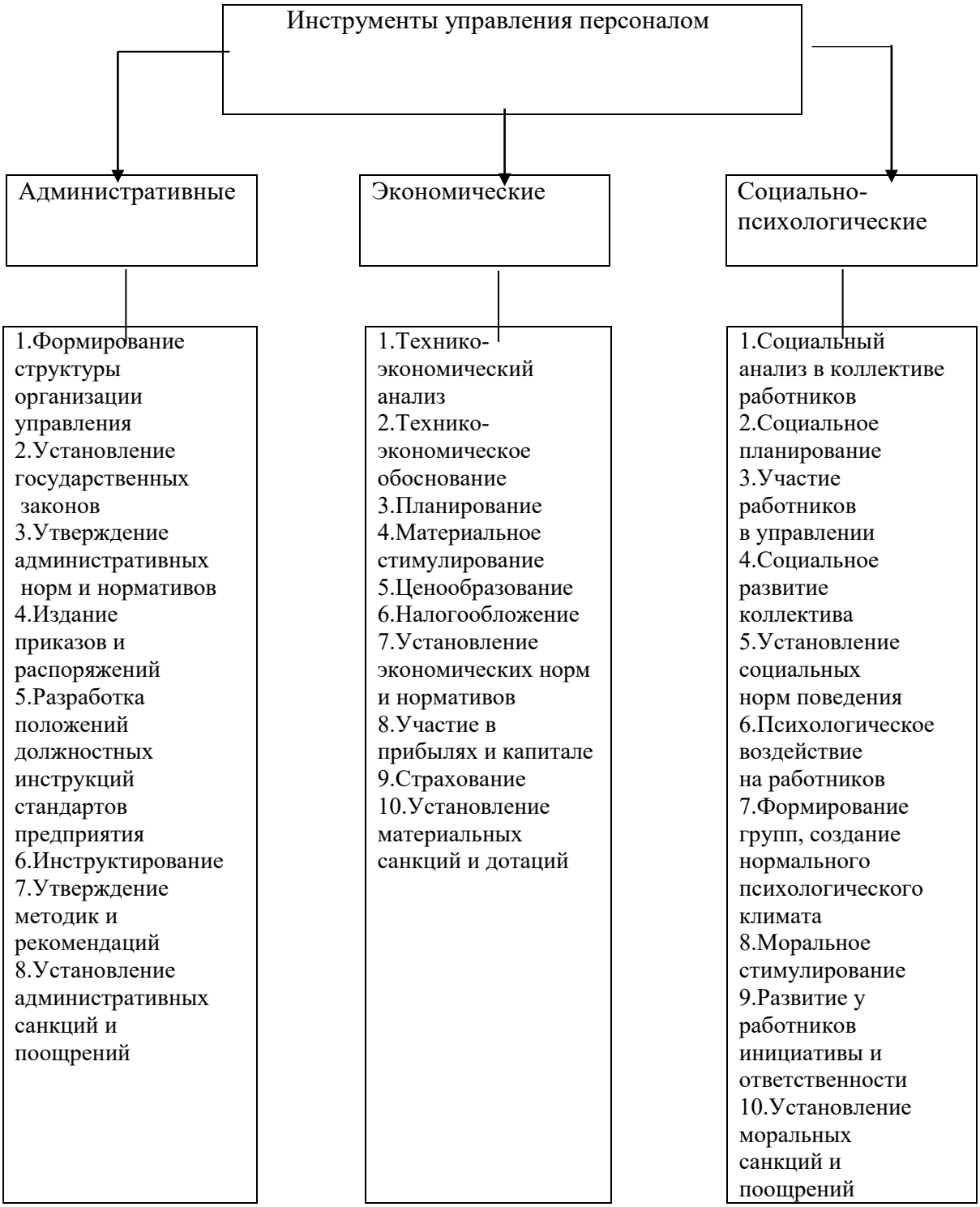


Рисунок 2. Инструменты управления персоналом [36, с.85-88]

Рассматривая развитие персонала как осуществление мероприятий, которые способствуют абсолютному выявлению личностного потенциала сотрудников и росту их способности вносить вклад в деятельность

организации за счёт приобретения новых качеств, следует отметить, что однозначного видения методического обеспечения этого процесса сегодня не существует.

Также в современных условиях возникает всё большая необходимость в развитии персонала, обусловленная следующими факторами.



Рисунок 3. Факторы, вызывающие необходимость в развитии персонала [23, с.64-65]

Развитие персонала, как в организации, так и за её пределами, является ключевым моментом формирования профессиональных и личностных навыков и умений, позволяющих работнику быть конкурентоспособным на рынке труда, и действительно требует новейшего и в какой-то степени инновационного подхода:

- организация обучения
- мотивация саморазвития

- формирование внутрифирменных коммуникаций, обеспечивающих эффективное взаимодействие в процессе создания и внедрения инновационных идей и процессов

Для этого в организации должны быть созданы определённые условия.

- инновационная культура, как ориентация личности и коллектива на нововведения, преобразования, закреплённая в мотивах, образах и формах поведения

- отношения внутри организации, способствующие творческому отношению к работе, открытому обмену идеями, информацией, знаниями, умениями, навыками

- система мотивации и стимулирования инновационного поведения

- формирование позитивных межличностных отношений, способствующих коллективному инновационному процессу, развитию механизма саморегулирования

- понимание и заинтересованность руководства на всех внутрикорпоративных уровнях в необходимости инновационного развития

- деятельность по стратегическому и текущему планированию, подбору и развитию персонала, в увязке с задачами инновационных преобразований с целью повышения эффективности [41, с.46-50].

Так как именно человеческий потенциал выступает в качестве решающей роли в процессе стратегически-инновационного преобразования экономики и, необходима, на наш взгляд разработка новой концепции человеческих ресурсов непосредственно в организациях.

Одна из ошибок руководителей – нежелание вкладывать ресурсы в профессиональное развитие сотрудников. Среди причин, по которым руководители предпочитают экономить на персонале – риск увольнения работника из организации, то есть вложение не только средств от кадров для конкурентов, но сил, эмоций и внимания, окупающихся “неблагодарностью”. Отсутствие чёткой связи между обучением и карьерой – проблема крайне острая, ведь человеческие ресурсы становятся ключевыми факторами успеха организации в условиях конкуренции.

Успех развития организаций, может быть, достигнут в том случае, если участники этого процесса будут объединены общей философией, корпоративной культурой, общим пониманием целей, ожиданий результатов и вознаграждения. Большую роль отношения взаимопонимания и доверия между руководством и персоналом, точное восприятие работником и работодателем, того, в чём заключаются взаимные обязательства по отношению друг к другу. Чёткое понимание этих условий оказать содействие в развитии деятельности организации.

Некоторые авторы-теоретики (А. Я. Кибанов, И. Б. Дуракова, В. М. Маслова и др.) склоняются к тому, что в развитии персонала можно выделить три составляющих.

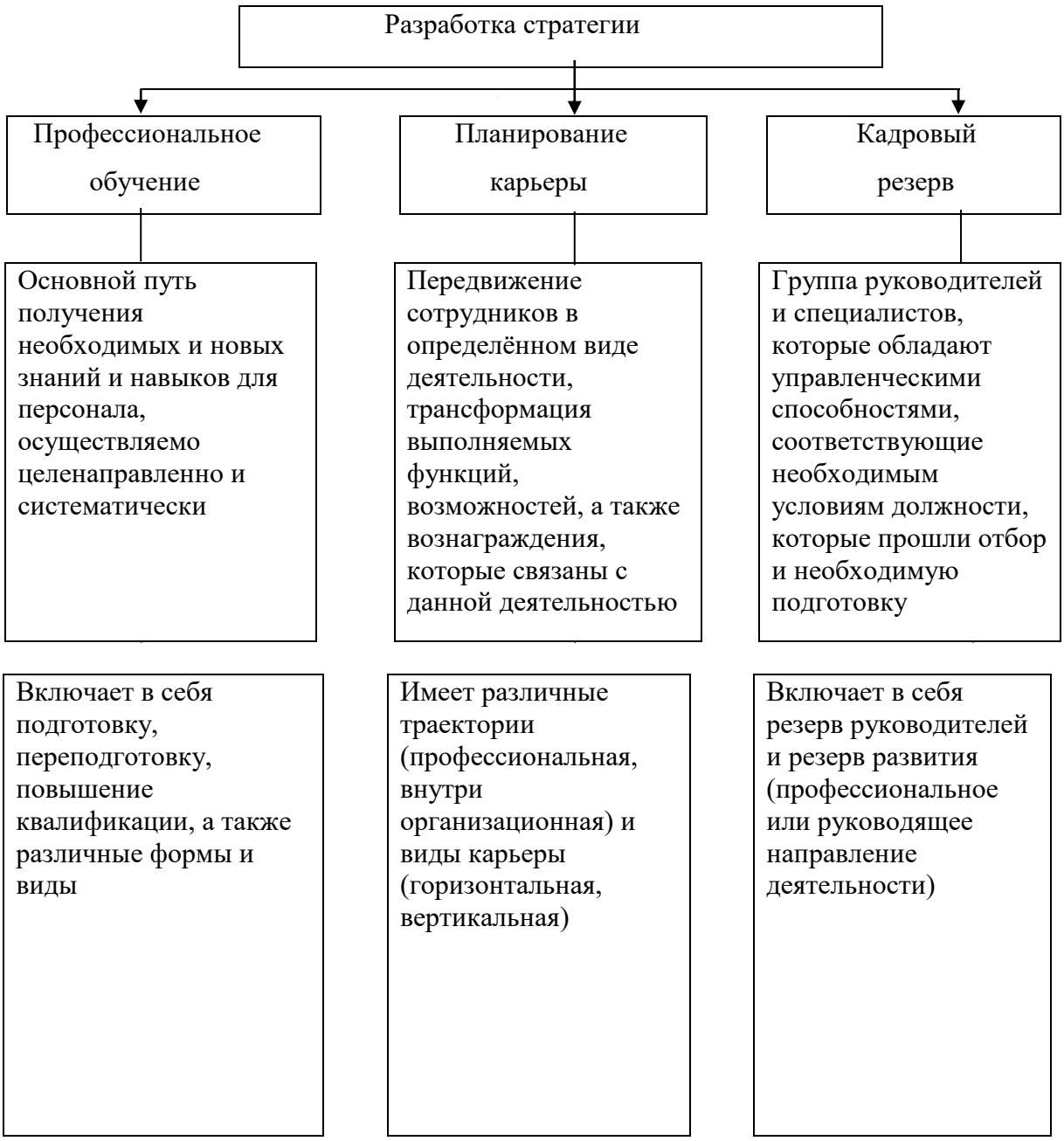


Рисунок 4. Составляющие развития персонала [30. С.48-50].

Зачастую понятия “развития персонала” и “обучение персонала” отождествляют, но это ошибочное мнение. Необходимо иметь в виду что между данными понятиями есть различие. Обучение, как правило, нацелено на решение настоящих проблем бизнеса, его целью является приобретение сотрудниками навыков и знаний, которые нужны именно сейчас. Развитие, в свою очередь, ориентировано на будущее. Оно

является стратегической составляющей развития предприятия в целом и включает в себя обучение. Развитие предусматривает также и развитие мотивации сотрудников, личностных качеств, что, по нашему мнению, является важным моментом достижения поставленных целей и эффективности реализации поставленных задач.

Только мотивированный работник может эффективно не только трудиться, но и развивать необходимые знания и навыки, осуществлять свой профессиональный рост во взаимосвязи с движением организации к поставленным целям.

Наряду с мотивацией на конкретный момент времени и за конкретную работу важным моментом является, по нашему мнению, так называемая “перспективная мотивация”.

Работники должны видеть, что интересы развития компании совпадают с его интересами, что по достижению поставленных стратегических их материальная и моральная мотивация могут увеличиваться.

Причём система мотивации должна быть так построена, чтобы работники могли видеть и чувствовать, как повышается их мотивация по мере успешного продвижения к поставленным целям.

Особая роль в достижении стратегических целей организации принадлежит стратегии развития персонала.

Это объясняется тем, что успешная реализация выработанной стратегии лежит, прежде всего, на соответствующих интеллектуальных ресурсах, т.е. не просто на наличии соответствующих работников, а на их интеллектуальном уровне, знаниях и компетенциях.

Которые на определённый период могут соответствовать требованиям системы менеджмента, а через определённый период будут недостаточными для достижения стратегических целей.

В связи с этим необходимо создание эффективной системы оценки существующего интеллектуального и профессионального уровня работников, определения необходимых знаний и компетенций и разработка последовательной и всесторонней структуры развития персонала. Причём эта система должна быть динамичной, реагировать на изменения стратегических целей, при изменении конъюнктуры рынка, путей их достижения.

Тем не менее, в практике российских организаций имеются ряд проблем. С одной стороны, зачастую топ-менеджеры не видят и не понимают выгоду от вложения капитала в интеллектуальные ресурсы, в их развитие. С другой стороны, во многих компаниях осуществляются инвестиции в обучение персонала, но не оценивается его эффективность.

Поэтому крайне важно, чтобы программы обучения были нацелены на осуществление выработанной стратегии бизнеса.

Управление системой обучения, на наш взгляд, должно начинаться с определения потребностей развития персонала организации, стратегии её развития. Важным источником информации о потребности в профессиональном обучении являются индивидуальные планы развития карьеры сотрудников, а также заявки и пожелания самих сотрудников, направляемых непосредственно в отдел управления персоналом.

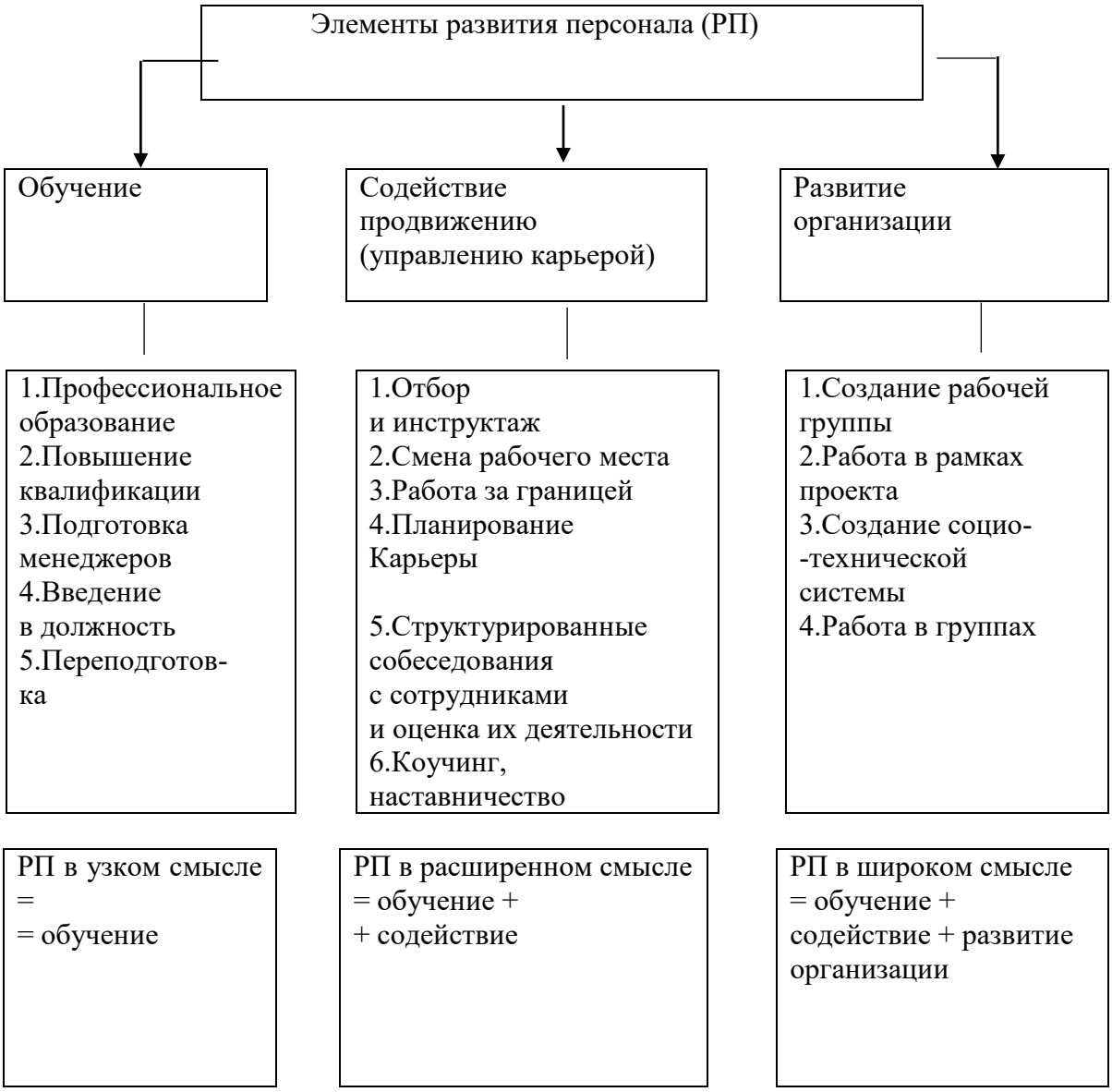


Рисунок 5. Развитие персонала, как инструмент сохранения конкурентоспособности [14, с.45-47]

Как известно, профессиональное обучение связано со значительными материальными издержками, поэтому формирование и контроль над исполнением бюджета организации являются важнейшими элементами управления профессиональным обучением. Потребности

организации в обучении, её финансовое состояние – два фактора, которые влияют на величину бюджета.

Высшее руководство должно определять, сколько может быть потрачено на профессиональное обучение и в течение следующего года и, сопоставляя размер бюджета организации с выявленными потребностями, устанавливать приоритеты в профессиональном обучении. Только наличие полной информации о связанных с профессиональным обучением издержках даст возможность принять оптимальное решение о виде обучения (второе высшее образование, корпоративные курсы, среднесрочные курсы, тренинг-семинары).

То, что организация надеется достичь с помощью обучения, должно быть зафиксировано в чётко сформулированных целях обучения. Цели профессионального, по нашему мнению, обучения, должны быть следующими:

- конкретными и реальными
- ориентирование на получение конкретных навыков
- измеримыми и достижимыми

Методы развития – это “основные средства”, способы познания объекта и предмета изучения для обучения и развития персонала. Методы профессионального развития можно разделить на две группы: традиционные (классические) и специфические. К традиционным методам относятся способы развития, которые применяются на всех уровнях в системе образования, а к специфическим следует отнести методы развития, применение которых зависит во многом от сложности и специфики получаемой профессии по специальности.

Методы и инструменты, используемые в управлении персоналом для развития персонала, как правило, не отделяются большинством исследователей от методов обучения. Это приводит к значительным трудностям при выборе целесообразных средств воздействия, неопределённости в оценке полученных результатов и снижению эффективности процессов развития.

Развитие персонала должно быть связано с показателями работы, а именно их улучшения, как в целом по организации, так и в каждом работнике.

В связи с этим, по нашему мнению, методика оценки результативности обучения и развития персонала должна включать следующие этапы:

1. На основе выработанной стратегии развития организации и стратегии развития персонала определение необходимых знаний и компетенций работников
2. Отбор участников обучения
3. Оценка их интеллектуального и профессионального уровня
4. Разработка индивидуальных карт обучения

5. Обучение персонала в обучающей компании

6. Оценка обучения

При подготовке к обучению линейный менеджер должен определять недостающие знания и навыки у сотрудников и составлять списки кандидатов на обучение. Определённые цели обучения и выявленные недостающие навыки и знания у сотрудников позволяют создавать соответствующие учебные программы, само содержание которых зависит от поставленных задач, от количества и вида учебных целей. Выяснение целей обучения даёт – возможность ответить на следующие вопросы:

- когда и в течение, какого периода проводится обучение
- кто может предложить наиболее оптимальное сочетание курсов и, таким образом, обеспечить обучение
- где его лучше проводить

При этом не следует забывать о личностных характеристиках сотрудника, которого предполагается обучить [29, с.2916-2920].

Программы обучения, учитывающие потребности отдельных работников или группы сотрудников, обычно составляются квалифицированными специалистами по обучению. Общие же принципы проведения обучения, на наш взгляд, должны возлагаться на линейного менеджера.

При подготовке учебного плана необходимо знать о требованиях, которые предъявляет данная работа к выполняющему её лицу. Также не следует забывать о наличии специальных требованиях к персоналу, предназначенных для отбора и приёма на работу. Кроме того, на данном этапе очень важными могут быть записи, сделанные во время отборочного собеседования, отчёты или другая информация о выполнении работы, а также данные квалификационных интервью, где наиболее полно анализируются потребности сотрудника в обучении. На основе проведения обучения преподаватель составляет характеристики на каждого обучающегося с писанием их психологических и профессиональных способностей и обсуждение его соответствующим линейным менеджером.

При прохождении определённого срока после обучения (2-4 месяца) будет целесообразным, чтобы преподаватель встречался с обучившимися сотрудниками и их линейными менеджерами для обсуждения эффективности обучения. Таким образом, обучение будет сочетаться с элементами консалтинга.

Перспективным в системе обучения и развития карьеры является решение задач управления знаниями. Управления знаниями – это создание при помощи современных технологий систематизированных баз данных, организация процесса коммуникации между сотрудниками

(неформальное деловое общение), семинаров, мозговых штурмов, индивидуальных занятий.

Для того, чтобы затраты на обучение оправдывались, отдел управления персоналом должен уделить особое внимание созданию положительного отношений сотрудников к планирующемуся обучению.

Можно выделить следующие факторы, которые могут мотивировать сотрудников на активное участие в программе профессионального обучения:

- стремление сохранить работу, оставаться на занимаемой должности
- желание получить повышение и занять другую должность
- заинтересованность в увеличении заработной платы
- интерес к самому процессу овладения новыми знаниями и навыками, необходимость повысить свой профессиональный уровень

Отметим также некоторые достоинства и недостатки подготовки и обучения в стратегии развития персонала.

Достоинства:

- возможность в ходе обучения учесть специфику бизнеса (“чему ты, в конце концов, учишься”)
- постоянное улучшение процессов обучения, и, как следствие, рост конкурентоспособности бизнеса
- закрытие вакансий всей “лестницы” должностей.

Недостатки:

- затраты времени
- опасность превратиться в “учебный комбинат”
-незащищённость фирменных” стандартов подготовки специалистов в случае их увольнения.

И если всё это учитывать и принимать во внимание, то мы получаем эшелонированный бизнес с отлаженными бизнес-процессами, в котором ключевые процессы не замкнуты на конкретных персоналиях.

Также организации используют различные современные методы развития персонала.

Таблица 1. Современные методы развития персонала [36, с.85-88]

Метод	Краткая характеристика
Коучинг	Консультирование, которое направлено на определение сотрудником своих целей и реализацию их с помощью внутренней мотивации
Наставничество Budding (с англ. “партнёрство”	Опека и подготовка менее опытных сотрудников с помощью опытных коллег Основой метода является использование обратной связи между сотрудниками
Shadowing (с англ. “побыть тенью”)	Прикрепление “тени” к опытному сотруднику
Counseling (с англ. “консультирование”	Консультация сотрудников с приглашённым специалистом
Супервизия	Оценка различных методов консультирования и их применением на практике, анализ отношений между консультантом и клиентом
Обучение действием	Обсуждение проблем рабочей группой, вследствие чего образуются решения
Workshop (с англ. “мастерская”)	Работа с группой в диалоговом формате
Storytelling (с англ. “рассказ историй”)	Подробный рассказ о действиях руководства, либо каких-либо событиях в компании
Видео-обучение	Обучение с помощью видеоматериалов
Дистанционное обучение	Отдалённое обучение с помощью компьютерных технологий
Модульное обучение	Программа обучения, состоящая из различных блоков, которые разделены по темам
Баскет-метод	Имитация ситуаций (например, выполнение функций руководителя)
Ротация	Временное перемещение сотрудника на другую должность

Охарактеризуем наиболее значимые из этих методов.

Коучинг представляет собой консультирование, которое направлено на выяснение сотрудником своих целей и выполнение их с помощью внутренней мотивации.

Необходимость данного метода можно пояснить тем, что каждая организация и, соответственно, сотрудник обладают неким творческим потенциалом, который не всегда возможно реализовать в связи с ограничивающими стереотипами или дефицитом информации. Он может способствовать улучшению показателей и всей в целом деятельности организации.

Опытный сотрудник, который помогает менее опытному сотруднику раскрыть свои способности и реализовать свои цели, называется коучем. Коуч направляет человека на решение проблем, а не решает их за него, поэтому ему не нужно быть ведущим экспертом, в

определённой области касающейся проблем. Он должен знать, как помочь другому сотруднику раскрыть свой потенциал [30, с.56].

По области применения существует коучинг карьеры, коучинг личной эффективности, лайф-коучинг. Карьерный коучинг называют иначе как карьерное консультирование, который состоит из оценки компетенций человека, его возможностей, навыков, умений, а также прогнозирование и планирование карьеры, выбор её траектории.

Главной задачей данного метода является помощь сотруднику и направление его на самостоятельную работу для решения проблем.

Методы менторинг и наставничество изначально отличались. Менторинг был направлен на передачу каких-либо готовых решений ученику, а наставничество подразумевало только одну опеку над учеником.

В настоящее время эти два понятия отождествляются. Таким образом, менторинг представляет собой опеку опытными сотрудниками над менее опытными коллегами. Он включает в себя передачу опыта, ответы на возникающие вопросы [6, с.3-4].

Цель менторинга – подготовка сотрудников к такому этапу профессионального развития, когда он будет способен самостоятельно решать профессиональные задачи.

Стоит отметить, что менторинг от коучинга отличается тем, что наставник даёт точные установки делать по шаблону, он является внутренним сотрудником организации.

Для молодых сотрудников менторинг – один из самых эффективных методов развития.

Наставничество может быть формальным и неформальным. Неформальное наставничество появляется в процессе работы и взаимодействия сотрудников самостоятельно. Формальное наставничество, в свою очередь, представляет собой упорядоченный процесс, направленный на помощь конкретной группе сотрудников или индивидуально сотруднику.

Одна из причин актуальности наставничества в течение долгого времени это комфорт и выгода для всех участников обучения. Оно направлено на профессиональное и личностное развитие.

Метод развития персонала budding (“партнёрство”) основан на обратной связи между сотрудниками. Она должна быть честной и объективной. Также данный метод может быть представлен как поддержка друг друга в выполнении задач и познании новых навыков. Это, с одной стороны, руководство, а, с другой стороны их защита для достижения установленных целей.

От предыдущих методов budding отличается тем, что сотрудники равны между собой. Обратная связь имеет двухстороннюю направленность [37, с.73-77].

Такой метод как shadowing (“побыть тенью”), является одним из самых простых в применении и менее затратным методом развития персонала.

Он предполагает прикрепление “тени” к опытному сотруднику. Тенью может быть выпускник учебного заведения или молодой специалист, который хочет работать в организации или проработал там некоторое время и хочет поменять должность, понять её специфику. Руководитель назначает сотрудника “тенью” на один или два дня, наблюдая, насколько меняется его поведение и мотивация.

В западных компаниях работники положительно относятся к таким ситуациям, когда к ним прикрепляют тень, так как это усиливает их мотивацию и самоорганизацию, они хотят продемонстрировать профессионализм [14, с.45-47].

Следующий метод counseling (“консультирование”) подразумевает консультацию сотрудника с приглашённым специалистом для разъяснения возникших личных проблем. Данное консультирование бывает личностным, карьерным или профессиональным, в зависимости от проблем.

Особенностью метода является то, что сотрудник не должен реализовывать полученную информацию и знания. Он решает не производственные проблемы, а, как правило, личные.

Метод супервизия представляет собой консультирование и анализ применения различных методов консультирования и практических действий, а также отношений, которые возникают между консультантом и клиентом. Таким образом, это метод теоретического и практического повышения уровня квалификации сотрудников в сфере консультирования.

В настоящее время супервизия используется для обучения сотрудников творческих направлений деятельности, а также осознания деятельности и возникающих проблем сотрудниками.

Данный метод необходим в тех случаях, когда работник хочет получить обратную связь о своей фактической работе, выявить ошибки и выяснить возможные направления профессионального роста [11, с.23-35].

Следующим методом является обучение действием, который подразумевает решение проблем, отличающихся сложностью, группой сотрудников, например, проблемы корпоративной культуры. Данный метод разработан Регом Ревансом для того, чтобы успешно провести организационные изменения. Он разработал формулу обучения: L=P+Q, где L – обучение, P–теоретическое обучение и практика, Q– полученные знания с помощью решения вопросов.

Формула трактуется так, что обучение осуществляется в связи обсуждения проблем рабочей группой, в процессе этого модифицируются

знания и опыт, полученные в процессе теоретического обучения и практики (P) в нестандартные решения (Q).

Данный метод является довольно эффективным при решении задач организационного развития и внедрения изменений, а также при развитии менеджмента среднего звена, в особенности, для формирования кадрового резерва. Обучение действием способствует усвоению не только необходимых в дальнейшем знаний, но и определённых навыков и умений разрешения новых проблем или задач. В результате сотрудник получает, и теоретическую, и практическую подготовку.

Существует такой метод развития персонала, как workshop (“мастерская”). Он представляет собой диалоговый формат работы с группой, основная роль в которой принадлежит только её участникам. Этот метод может применяться для обсуждения актуальных тем для организации, поиска решения проблем в ней и способов оптимизации её деятельности.

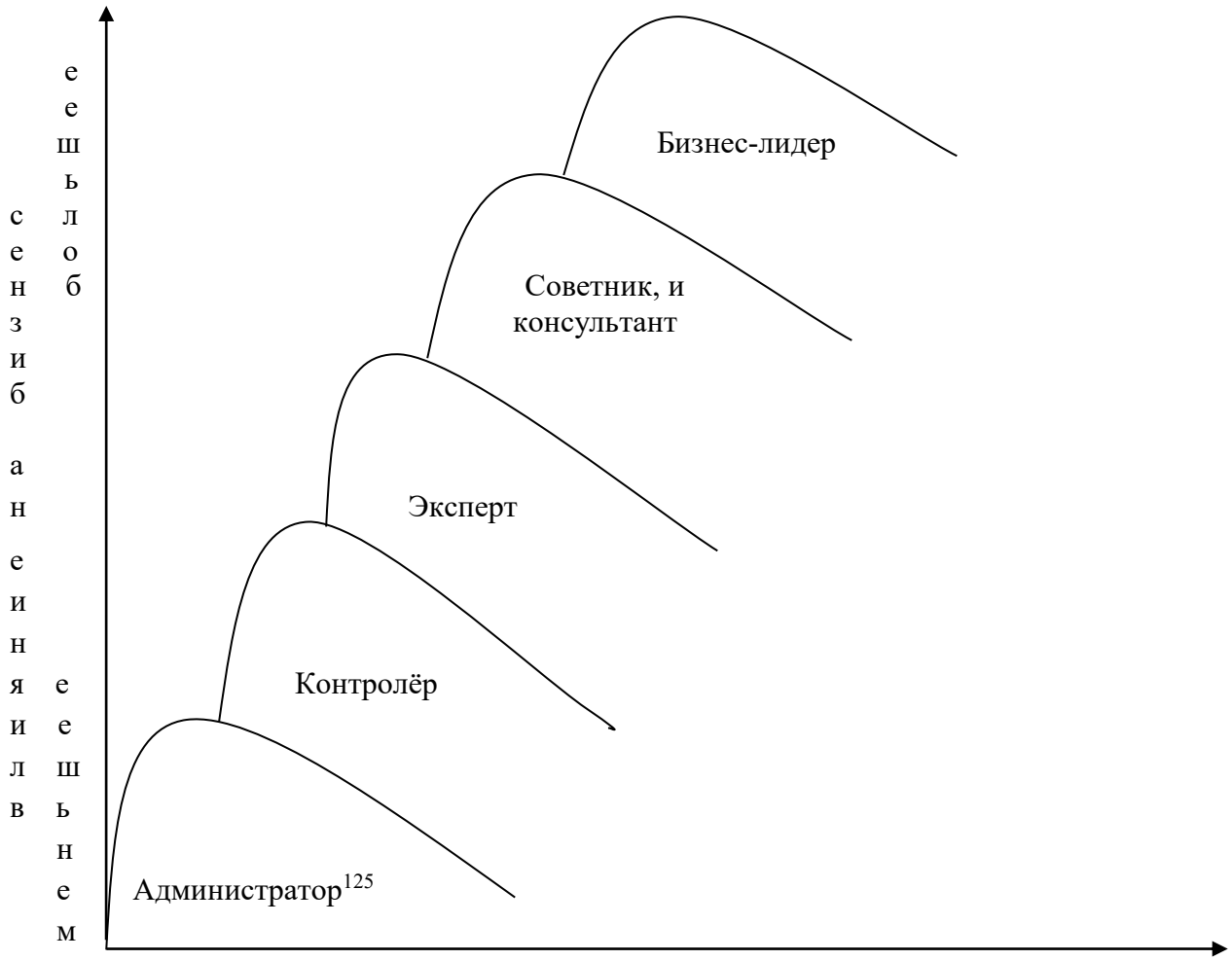
В частности, для студентов он может быть использован для понимания профессиональных задач, а для менеджеров, для развития таких компетенций как ориентация на потребителей и лидерство [34, с.50-58].

Стоит отметить, что эффективным методом развития управленческого персонала является storytelling (“рассказ историй”). Это рассказы о предыдущих действиях руководства, значимых событиях, а также о взаимоотношениях сотрудников. Данный метод рассказчика на первый взгляд кажется простым, но он способствует передаче корпоративных знаний, правил и ценностей. Его результативность связана с необходимостью придерживаться пяти принципов:

- ориентирование на стратегические цели организации
- тождественность уровня участников и рассказа
- авторитет рассказчика
- драматический элемент
- положительное влияние на познание сотрудников.

Метод рассказчика применяется в комбинации с другими методами развития персонала [30, 157-158].

Используя, в зависимости от ситуации, вышеперечисленные методы развития персонала, правильно сформированная и эффективно реализованная стратегия управления персоналом даёт организациям возможность эффективно управлять персоналом и, в то же время, является прочной основой для её дальнейшего развития.



HR – служба в борьбе за конкурентное преимущество
Рисунок 6. График взаимосвязи и влияния на бизнес HR–служб

Конкурентное преимущество, один из наиболее важных и значимых компонентов, для эффективного развития персонала организации.

В сферу деятельности администратора входят:

- базовые услуги для персонала
- бюрократические и административные аспекты работы с персоналом.

Контролёра:

- контроль и соответствие правилам
- разработка и усиление политики для обеспечения последовательности
- работа с жалобами, защита организации
- поддержка решения вопросов с профорганизациями.

Эксперта:

- специализированная предметная экспертиза

[125] См. 46. www.https:// hr.portal.ru

- использование технических знаний в сфере поиска персонала, обучение, управление профессиональной деятельностью и компенсацией

- учёт перспектив развития бизнеса при разработке дизайна HR–программ и их внедрении.

Советника, и консультанта:

- консультирование и влияние

- предоставление бизнесу советов при разработке бизнес-стратегий и оказание практической помощи в их внедрении

- активное вовлечение сотрудников и руководителей в процесс формирования навыков и в управлении талантами.

Бизнес-лидера:

- ответственность за конечный результат

- управление бизнес-деятельностью и стоимостью за счёт оказания влияния на достижение результатов

- стратегическое управление и управление талантами для достижения результатов бизнеса

- соответствие возрастающим ожиданиям сотрудников

- развитие культуры, в которой люди воспринимаются как “инвесторы бизнеса”, а не “актив компании”, помощь в изменении поведения в соответствии с моделью “отвечаем за успех” [40, с.46-50].

Развитие персонала играет роль одной из важных подсистем системы управления персоналом, которая опирается на научные принципы, подходы и методы, то есть основные составляющие методологии профессионального образования. Следовательно, совершенствование всех видов профессионального развития зависит от применения различных научных подходов для развития персонала, использования не только классических, но и специфических методов обучения “человеческого ресурса” организаций, с учётом принципов обучения всей системы образования, в том числе и профессионального.

Сегодня стратегический менеджмент человеческих ресурсов – важнейший компонент общей управленческой стратегии организации.

При планировании развития персонала играют роль множество факторов. Необходимо поработать над теоретической базой сотрудника или над его практическими навыками и умениями. В случае, если задач развития несколько и имеют разную направленность, возможно комбинирование нескольких методов.

Постоянное развитие сотрудников позволяет оставаться им востребованными на рынке труда, а организации эффективно использовать стратегический аспект управления персоналом.

Оценка и повышение эффективности развития персонала – это сформированный и, структурированный, в результате которого определяется выгода от развития работников в отношении с выполненными расходами, а также внедряют новые подходы, способные

устранить обнаруженные проблемы и изъяны процесса развития персонала организации.

Эффективное развитие персонала позволяет повысить имидж организации, степень удовлетворённости сотрудников и их лояльность, сократить текучесть кадров.

С помощью комбинации методов развития и обеспечения внутренних и внешних условий развития, возможно, учесть специфику целей организационного развития, существующие, индивидуальные особенности работников, их потенциал и повысить эффективность развивающего процесса.

В заключении можно сказать, что развитие персонала это один из важнейших факторов эффективной работы любой организации, потому что оно способствует единению целей самой организации и целей каждого отдельного сотрудника.

Тема развития персонала в организации очень перспективная. Она требует дальнейшего научного осмысления, а также последующего проведения исследований в данной сфере.

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Нормуродов У.А.
ассистент
Бухарский филиал Ташкентского института инженеров ирригации и механизации сельского хозяйства
Хамроев И.Ф.
студент группы QXM-1/2
Бухарский филиал Ташкентского института инженеров ирригации и механизации сельского хозяйства

БИОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ СВОЙСТВА СОРТОВ ХЛОПЧАТНИКА

Аннотация: Изучение биологических свойств растений хлопчатника и их адаптирование к природным условиям, особенно на юге Республики Узбекистан с оптимально подобранными нормами орошения по теории полива с повышением КПД техники полива, показывают пути повышения урожая хлопка-сырца в зоне хлопководства, рекомендованы оптимальные элементы техники полива, которые являются основой при технологии возделывания растений, обеспечивающие равномерное развитие растений по всему полю, как по длине его, так и по ширине при равномерном увлажнении всего поля, не позволяющие реставрации засоления почв.

Ключевые слова: хлопчатник, орошения, повышения урожая, хлопководства, техники полива, равномерном увлажнении, засоления почв.

Normurodov U. A.
assistant
Bukhara Branch of Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Engineers
Hamroev I. F.
student of the QXM-1/2 group
Bukhara Branch of Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Engineers

BIOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF COTTON VARIETIES

Annotation: Study of biological properties of cotton-plant and their adaption to the natural conditions, especially in the south of Uzbekistan, where optimally selected norms of irrigation increase the efficiency of irrigating techniques, shows the ways of raising fertility of cotton-plant in the fields and recommends optimal elements of irrigation techniques which are considered as

the basis of plant cultirating technology, supplying entire, field uniformly with water, neither too much nor too little, since salinization is not restored.

Key words: cotton-plant, norms of irrigation, cultirating technology, supplying entire, salinization.

Так как биологические особенности сортов хлопчатника связаны с почвенными условиями, то нам в опытах удалось изучить свойства почв.

Почвенное описание по мехсоставу и результаты агрохимического состава почвы опытного участка приведены, которая характеризует гидроморфный тип почв вместе с данными химического анализа почвы, которые влияют на корни растений, особенно в условиях влияния слабоминерализованных грунтовых вод на глубине 1,2-1,5 м (со слабым влиянием минерализации этих вод на мелиоративное состояние земель). Опытный участок находится на границе подгорных равнин и адырных возвышений в межадырной впадине, где выклиниваются слабоминерализованные грунтовые воды, имеются родники с дебитом до 10-20 л/с, которые собираются в дренах, глубиной 2 м и по собирателям выводятся на ниже расположенные участки орошения и с оросительной водой используются для орошения риса, зерновых культур. Освоение верхнего яруса холмистых земель около 20 тыс.га под зерновые культуры, хлопчатник, огородные культуры вызывает дополнительный приток подземных вод на участок со стороны хозяйства "Хисор".

Кроме того, на участок влияет вышерасположенное водохранилище Найман, Камаши. Почвы, испытывающие влияние подземных вод в течение года переходят в режим: то в луговой процесс почвообразования, то опять возвращаются в сероземно-луговое состояние из-за неудовлетворительной работы коллекторно-дренажной сети. Поэтому особенно важны исследования по нормальному поддержанию мелиоративного состояния почв оптимальными режимами орошения, так как подъем уровня грунтовых вод переводят с вымывом NPK почвы с категории среднеобеспеченных питательными элементами в низкообеспеченные и ухудшаются водно-, воздушно- и тепловые режимы почв.

По теории Н.Т.Лактаева впитывание воды в почву имеет закономерность.

$$K_t = K_{уст}\left(1+\frac{b}{t^{\alpha}}\right)$$

Анализ рекомендаций по величине элементов техники полива по рекомендациям Н.Т.Лактаева (1978) показывает, что все рекомендации даны в основном для автоморфных почв, да и то даны скудные сведения о происхождении параметров впитывания: *Куст, b, α.* Поэтому мы были вынуждены их исследовать на опытных участках. Для гидроморфных почв с близким влиянием грунтовых вод сведения о влиянии их на

процесс впитывания очень малы, тоже самое наблюдается и в зарубежной литературной информации, хотя очень обширные сведения имеются по влиянию на водопотребление сельскохозяйственных культур и на урожай. Нормы полива (как основное звено выполнения заданного режима орошения) является важной составляющей при выборе элементов техники полива по емкости влагосодержания почвы в пределах от уровня грунтовых вод и поверхности поля, где затраты воды на развитие растений или суммарное испарение (водопотребление) имеют иную динамику нежели на автоморфных почвах. О роли влияния грунтовых вод на орошение указывал В.А.Духовный (1974), так как уровень залегания грунтовых вод находится более или менее на стабильной глубине 1,2-1,5 м в вегетацию, то определить режим орошения хлопчатника и увязать его с суммарным испарением будет несложно. Для этих условий нами изучена техника полива, элементы которой приведены. И которые подобраны графоаналитическим методом их определения, для целей выполнения назначаемых схем режима орошения с максимальной КПД техники полива на поливе длиной борозды 140 м. Теория полива по впитыванию воды в почву уточняется по гидроморфным свойствам почв, так как при стабильности уровня грунтовых вод на глубине 1,2-1,5 м параметры впитывания оказались более или менее стабильными, с вариацией отклонения около 0,90-0,92, что считается вполне допустимой для применения на практике элементов техники полива.

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Нуров Х.И.
старший преподаватель
Бухарский филиал Ташкентского института инженеров ирригации и механизации сельского хозяйства
Джумаев А.А.
ассистент
Бухарский филиал Ташкентского института инженеров ирригации и механизации сельского хозяйства
Сайлиев Ф.О.
ассистент
Джизакский политехнический институт
Ҳамроев И.
студент
Бухарский филиал Ташкентского института инженеров ирригации и механизации сельского хозяйства

ПРОМЫШЛЕННЫЕ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ ЭНЕРГОАУДИТ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ МОДЕЛИ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ ПО РАЦИОНАЛЬНОМУ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЮ ЭЛЕКТРОЭНЕРГИИ РАЗРАБАТЫВАЮТСЯ

Аннотация: В данной статье Энергоаудит предприятия по добыче масличных культур «Каган» с помощью энергосберегающих мероприятий и проблема разработки критериев оптимального видения на будущее. Согласно статье korxon проводится энергоаудит процедур и технологических устройств для расчета энергоэффективности предприятия посредством рекомендаций по рациональному использованию электрической энергии.

Основные выражения: энергосбережение, энергоконтроль, энергоаудит, энергоресурс, потери энергии, энергопотребление, электродвигатель, электропривод, киловатт-часы, оптимальный режим, изоляция я полиции, шины, коэффициент мощности, микропроцессорное и микроконтроллерли управление.

Ключевые слова: Энергия sberegatel, энергетическая пословица, Энергоаудит, энергетические ресурсы, Potter Энергия, Энергия Потро x blenie, электрические двигатели, электрический Привоз квт Chase, оптимизация лопнуть коэффициент режима, изоляция, шины, та также Nostra, mikroprotsessornoe mikrokontrollernoe управления.

Nurov Kh.I.
senior lecturer

at the Bukhara branch of the Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Engineers
Jumayev A.A.
assistant
at the Bukhara branch of the Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Engineers
Sayliyev F.O.
assistant
of the Jizzakh Polytechnic Institute
Khamroyev I.
student
of the Bukhara branch of the Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Engineers

INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES ENERGY AUDIT MODEL STUDY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR RATIONAL USE OF ELECTRICITY ARE BEING DEVELOPED

Abstract: In this article, the Energy Audit of the Kagan oilseed extraction enterprise using energy-saving measures and the problem of developing criteria for an optimal vision for the future. According to the korxon article, an energy audit of procedures and technological devices is carried out to calculate the energy efficiency of an enterprise through recommendations for the rational use of electrical energy.

Basic expressions: energy saving, energy control, energy audit, energy resource, energy losses, energy consumption, electric motor, electric drive, kilowatt-hours, optimal mode, police isolation, tires, power factor, microprocessor and microcontroller or control.

Key words: Energy sberegatel, energy proverb, Energy audit, energy resources, Potter Energy, Energy Giblets x blenie, electric motors, electric drive kw Chase, optimization to burst mode factor, insulation, tires, ma also Nostra, mikroprotsessornoe mikrokontrollernoe control.

В этой статье, проблемы рационального энергетического аудита в Когон жира производства -oil с целью экономии энергии рассматриваются. В статье в основном разработаны предложения по порядку проведения энергоаудита на производстве и с помощью расчета энергетических показателей технологических установок достигается рациональное использование электрической энергии в производстве.

Общий анализ современного состояния энергетики Узбекистана и мира и перспектив ее развития показывает, что вопрос резервирования и рационального использования первичных энергоресурсов является актуальной проблемой.

Во многих компаниях энергоэффективность считается второстепенным вопросом. Основная проблема заключается в том, что устройства Expo л uatatsion состояние хорошее здоровье и внешний вид, чтобы продать больше продуктов в будущем и планирования л Байон.

В настоящее время существуют способы повышения энергоэффективности в отраслях :

а) в обмен на использование методов управления энергопотреблением;

б) за счет использования горизонтальных методов энергосбережения;

в) В обмен на производство специальных методов и более эффективных устройств для замены старых производственных этапов и материалов, для замены старых методов [1].

Сегодня западные страны применяют новый подход к повышению энергоэффективности. Этот метод называется текущим контролем потребления энергии и постановкой задачи энергосбережения. Здесь контроль - это функция управления. Поэтому в этих странах существуют следующие общие пути улучшения структуры энергоменеджмента:

- определение лиц, ответственных за энергопотребление в технологических и вспомогательных подразделениях;

- определение нормативов энергопотребления по видам продукции;

определение рациональных режимов энергопотребления, разработка программ и способов достижения новых стандартов;

- Обеспечение понимания всеми сотрудниками предприятия необходимости экономии энергии и способов достижения этой экономии.

При создании системы управления энергосбережением в первую очередь учитывается структура управления предприятием.

Структура управления начинается с назначения генерального менеджера, который отвечает за все программы энергосбережения, а затем определяет лиц, ответственных за потребление энергии в различных отделах предприятия.

Затем определяется функция управления и создается система прямой и обратной обратной связи.

потребление энергу, основная часть промышленности пришел в этой области необходимо провести экономию энергии. Одна из необходимых и важных задач - проведение энергоаудита промышленных предприятий для разработки энергосберегающих мероприятий.

Есть несколько целей проведения энергоаудита на промышленных предприятиях, например, рассмотрим некоторые из целей:

- Определите детали или места, где требуется экономия энергии;
- Энергетическая собственность потребителя "О оранжевой производительности факторов;

Предприятиев процессе модернизации нового оборудования или нового оборудования перед покупкой возможности для получения энергии;

- Компания и целевой операции;
- Специальные быстро и административные системы ;
- С этой целью, другие промышленные предприятия слэш б Илан остановился о :

Все из этих энергий аудита является первым и основным шагом. Существует два типа энергетических аудитов, которые подразделяются на краткий и полный аудит, которые, в свою очередь, определяют общую картину использования энергии на предприятии и предоставляют рекомендации по полному энергоаудиту. С другой стороны, полный аудит полностью покрывает недостатки данных о потреблении энергии и выходе. Изучение доступных типов данных о потребляемой энергии и потребителях энергии на предприятии - это первый шаг в кратком аудите. При необходимости эта информация может быть проверена и дополнена оценками аудитора.

Знакомство с энерготехнологическими устройствами, энергоузлами предприятия, зданиями и окружающей средой - необходимый этап энергоаудита.

Проведение короткой проверки занимает мало времени. Информация, которая должна быть получена в результате краткого энергоаудита, должна включать:

- Информация о том, сколько энергии можно сэкономить для продукта и где ее не хватает, то есть потери во время потребления;

- Информация о том, на что следует обратить особое внимание при полном аудите

2. Полный энергоаудит проводится в отдельных подразделениях, цехах, производственных линиях и всех производственных системах предприятия. Это может занять от нескольких недель до нескольких месяцев, в зависимости от структуры бизнеса и уровня сложности производства.

На основе полного энергоаудита могут быть получены математические модели, анализ энергетических характеристик, технологических и эксплуатационных факторов при производстве продукции. Полученные выше данные можно статистически проанализировать с помощью совместимого программного обеспечения. Полный совокупный аудит позволяет провести текущий энергетический анализ, если предприятие намеревается принять энергетический проект или энергетическую программу. В таких случаях основными параметрами измерения при проведении текущих анализов тепловой энергии являются потребление, стоимость и давление. Анализ текущей энергии включает

следующие электрические параметры: напряжение, ток, коэффициент мощности, мощность.

Информация по результатам аудита должна включать:

- T EJA возможно отрицательный потенциал энергии ;
- потенциал для экономии энергии прибыли ;
- Постарайтесь, чтобы сделать рекомендации ;
- ужесточение экономической ценности ;

Каждый из энергии используемой в производственных помощниках - и в необходимости чтить энергию, затрачиваемую на других нуждах. На основе анализа полученных показателей составляется энергобаланс предприятия.

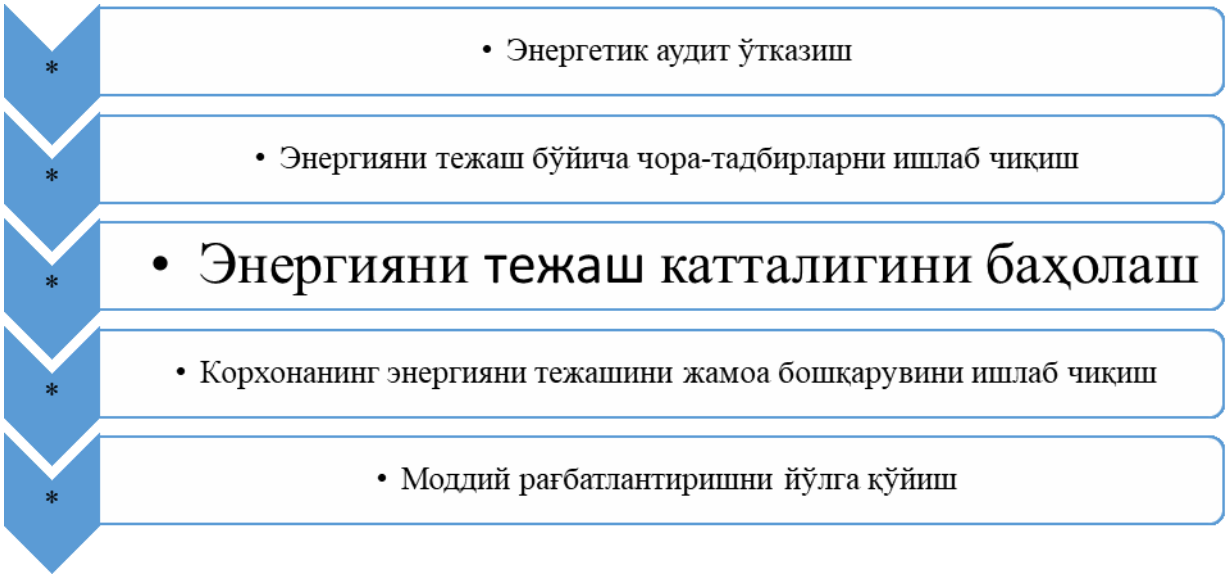
В последние годы в стране действуют также основные принципы энергосбережения промышленных предприятий за счет проводимых мероприятий. Исследование энергопотребляющего оборудования компании показывает, что более высокое энергопотребление, чем произведенный продукт, основано на следующих факторах:

- Наличие на предприятии морально и физически устаревшего технологического оборудования.
- Неполная обеспеченность предприятий современным учетно-измерительным оборудованием.
- Отсутствие систематического анализа по энергии потребления эффективности.

-Энергия предприятия управления и energoxo'jaligini недостаток квалифицированных energomenejerning.

- работник из в компании для рационального использования энергии, недостаток экономического стимулирования.

С учетом этих факторов мероприятия по энергосбережению на предприятии формируются по схеме дома:



Сколько энергии используется в различных производственных единицах предприятия, можно оценить, проанализировав данные, собранные в ходе энергоаудита. Есть два подхода к оценке энергоаудита:

Первый - это платная оценка, т. Е. Измерения с экономической точки зрения и будущие выгоды;

Вторым является использование энергии оценивается как под контролем б рекламы.

Наконец анализ результатов контроля использования энергии и денег в экономике может быть рассмотрен.

Например, taraqasida масла экстракции завода в Каган T exnologik процесса, с тем, чтобы определить, на расходование энергии, нефти добычи, прессы, возобновили qo'g'irish и растворы ч ч погода aydagichlari двигатели переключения режима счета совместно:

Измерительные результаты показывают следующее :

Несколько механических электрические двигатели активного переключателя режим питания 8,8-10% от номинальной стоимости более загружено;

- магазин был возобновлен qo'g'irish оборудование yuritimasi нагрузка на двигатель внезапно показал другие изменения.

В данном случае рассмотрим расчет потерь энергии при номинальной работе электродвигателей пресса №15.

Номинальные параметры по си пресс №20 двигателя в Forpress магазине :

Мощность $R_{ном} = 55$ кВт; поэтому s $\varphi_{nom} = 0,85$; $n_{ном} = 1480$ об / мин.

Нажмите №20 двигателя Переключатель режима интервала измерений Результаты показывают, что переключатель в работе, что я $_{x.x} =$ 32,7 А, так ев φ среднее $= 0,2$, $_F = 242$ V напряжение.

Расчеты показывают, что, нажав переключатель в обрабатывающей емкости с $S_{x.x} = 23,7$ кВ. А, активная мощность $R_{xx} = 4,75$ кВт. Соль покрывает положение режима работы электрической энергии $W_{xx} = 114$ кВт · ч в день. час энергии расходов.

Электричество составляет 4,4 сум / кВт. час цена это экстравагантная цена молока 217745 руб / ка д гриппа. Если мы получить Presse 0 20 дней год работает в виде давления выключателя в интер-рабочей $S_{xx} = 4354800$ руб / год.

Результаты приведенных выше соображений и расчетов и выводов, вытекающие из электронной лекции для снижения мощности потребления из приближенных мер по разработке критериев для оптимального д скачкообразного:

Рекомендации по рациональному использованию электрической энергии

- компенсация реактивной мощности,

- Улучшение текущей операции,
- снижение солевой производительности устройств,
- Снижение стоимости комплектующих, помогающих технологическому процессу,
- уменьшить потери мощности,
- Нормативная подача температуры, давления и других показателей,
- Соблюдение норм напряжения в электротермических процессах,
- Регулировка скорости устройства,
- Многие энергоемкие агрегаты с изменением времени,
- Снижение потребления высокоэнергетических агрегатов на максимальной мощности,
- Оптимизация энергетических отключений и технологических пауз,
- Отключение энергопотребляющих агрегатов на максимальное время.

При изучении режимов работы и условий энергопотребляющих единиц Кагана масла экстракционного завода, можно рекомендовать для правильного использования электроэнергии:

- Учет потребления энергии в магазинах, постоянный контроль за точностью приборов учета и организация правильного использования энергии в местах потребления энергии;
- Организация программного обеспечения автоматизированной системы контроля и управления, контроля и настройки режимов работы устройств с помощью современных микропроцессоров и микроконтроллеров.
- привод должен выбрать скорость rostlanadiganini как можно, так как основные потребители от электроэнергии в электрических двигателях. В компании работает более 0 до 45 другой ткани и вращение скорости из диске для установки всех из них тех же самые. Скорость на запуске использовании таймерного привода прямо на самые различные нагрузки и энергии экономии.

Компании работают коэффициент мощности (ч с φ□) ти от значения 0,9-0,93 интервалов колебаний. Но ба Zi фидеров питания ставки на низком уровне. Пример : измеренное напряжение на шинах составляет 6 кВ. Подготовка магазины R = 470 кВт при так ы φ□= 0,3, а напряжение в шинах составляет 0,4 кВ только при Так сек φ□= 0,3 R = 380 кВт. Кроме того, конденсатор батареи компенсирует в реактивной мощности 569 кВАр. Если рассмотреть межведомственные совместимые двигатели питателей, активные мощности потери от 90 киловатт. Рассмотрим межведомственную совместимые кормушки, активные мощности потерь от 90 киловатт. Совместимые питатели и трансформаторы избытка от 10 кВт Фактически, Бы вызовами Некоторые из реактивной мощности выходного 0,13 кВт / с питанием от батарей

кварца, точность выше, чем 0007 кВт / кварца. Конечно,это является из - за устаревания конденсаторных батарей. Реактивные мощности дисплей mpensatsiya предприятия мы мастерские. Если де мы решения, компенсационные устройства, ваш бизнес может сэкономить 3-4% от электроэнергии потребления.

-лампы накаливания лампы с улучшенным освещением с современными светодиодными лампами. В целях для повышения мощности коэффициента от наружного освещения ламп, то необходимо, чтобы работать компенсирующие устройства. Современная половина зуба, как это возможно, чтобы уменьшить энергию потребление на лампы, неудачный.

Использование света для освещения, где необходимо, чтобы обеспечить охват этой области.

Выше упомянутые рекомендации по осветительной, электрической энергии потребления на 15-16% экономии.

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Нуров Д.Э.
ассистент
“Водное хозяйство и мелиорация”
Бухарский филиал Ташкентского института инженеров ирригации и механизации сельского хозяйств
Узбекистан, г. Бухара

ВАЖНОСТЬ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ КАПЕЛЬНОГО ОРОШЕНИЯ

Аннотация: Сегодня во многих частях мира, а также в нашем регионе, в том числе в нашей стране, потребность в водных ресурсах растет, а дефицит воды растет с каждым годом. Нехватка водных ресурсов вызывает проблемы с продовольственной безопасностью и ростом цен на эти продукты. Поэтому внедрение современных водосберегающих технологий - систем капельного орошения в оросительную систему - важно для эффективного использования существующих водных ресурсов и сокращения их растраты.

Ключевые слова: бассейн фильтров - отстой, глобальное изменение климата, орошаемое земледелие, оросительная эрозия, оросительные шланги, капельницы.

Nurov D.E.
assistant teacher
Water Management and reclamation department
Bukhara branch Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Engineers
Uzbekistan, Bukhara

IMPORTANCE AND PROSPECTS OF DROP IRRIGATION

Abstract: Today, in many parts of the world, as well as in our region, including our country, the need for water resources is growing, and the shortage of water is growing every year. Water scarcity is causing food security problems and rising prices for these products. Therefore, the introduction of modern water-saving technologies - drip irrigation systems into the irrigation system - is important for the efficient use of existing water resources and reducing their waste.

Key words: filter pool - sludge, global climate change, irrigated agriculture, irrigation erosion, irrigation hoses, droppers.

Сегодня 1,1 миллиарда из 7,5 миллиарда человек в мире живут в условиях нехватки воды. Ожидается, что к 2025 году число людей,

живущих в условиях нехватки воды, превысит 3 миллиарда и составит 40 процентов населения. Поэтому все большее внимание уделяется широкому использованию систем капельного орошения по всему миру, особенно в таких странах, как Израиль, Кипр, США, Италия, Австралия и Иордания. Согласно Концепции развития водных ресурсов Республики Узбекистан на 2020-2030 годы, площади внедрения водосберегающих технологий составят 2 миллиона гектаров. га, в том числе технология капельного орошения 600 тыс. га. Будет сэкономлено 35-40% (3,5-4 млрд кубометров) воды в год. Это 298 тысяч гектаров за счет воды. мелиорируются устаревшие площади.

Вода - один из важнейших факторов роста и развития растений. Вода означает жизнь. Вода необходима не только для растений, но и для выживания всех живых организмов в жизни. В организме расстения содержится до 75-90% воды. Вода присутствует в протоплазме или ядре клетки. Вода нужна на всех этапах развития расстений. Семена растения также начинают цвести, когда получают определенную влагу, вода выделяет химическое вещество, необходимое для образования органических веществ в организме растения. В его присутствии происходят биохимические процессы. Максимальный урожай достигается, когда количество воды, питательных веществ, тепла, воздуха и света находится на приемлемом уровне. Орошение не только увеличивает естественную влажность почвы, но также влияет на ее водно-физические, химические свойства и микробиологические процессы. Орошение не только увеличивает количество урожая, но и улучшает его качество, потому что под воздействием орошения изменяется количество белка, жира, углеводов и крахмала в растении. Незапланированное использование оросительной воды, чрезмерный орошение полей, сброс воды с орошаемых территорий приводит к вымыванию питательных веществ в нижние слои почвы, чрезмерному расходу воды, повышению уровня грунтовых вод, а иногда и засолению орошаемых земель. Это приводит к чрезмерным затратам, снижению производительности и увеличению производственных затрат [1] Метод орошения - это метод удовлетворения потребности сельскохозяйственных культур в воде или поглощения нормы орошения активным слоем почвы.

Сегодня к современным водосберегающим методам полива относятся:

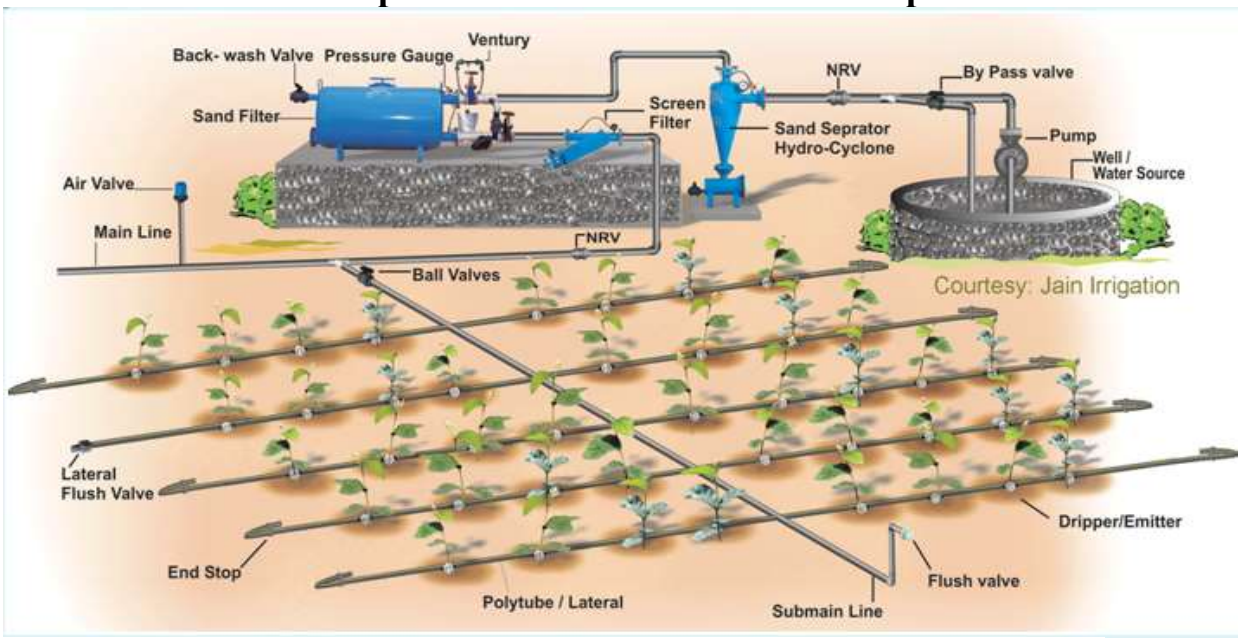
1. Капельное орошение;
2. Орошение гибкими трубками;
3. Орошение посевов пленкой;
4. Дождевальная орошение;
5. Орошение изнутри почвы.

В настоящее время капельное орошение является основным методом полива сельскохозяйственных культур в сельском хозяйстве.

При капельном способе полива вода переносится над корневым слоем растения в виде небольшого объема (капли) через специально установленные капельницы вдоль поля орошения. Таким образом можно регулярно создавать оптимальную влажность почвы в активном слое почвы в течение вегетационного периода расстения, переносить питательные вещества вместе с водой, выращивать сельскохозяйственные культуры даже в условиях ограниченного и неблагоприятного рельефа водных ресурсов. Хотя при капельном орошении вода используется редко. Достигнуты большие урожаи. Капельное орошение - это инженерный метод полива, предназначенный для подачи нужного количества воды в корневой слой сельскохозяйственных культур с помощью шлангов. При капельном орошении корневая система лучше, чем при любом другом способе орошения, и они плотно расположены возле капельницы. Корень расстения стремится к более глубокому увлажнению при других методах полива.Основным преимуществом капельного орошения является то, что в слое почвы, где расположены корни растений, поддерживается оптимальный уровень влажности, при этом не наблюдается увеличения влажности почвы при поливе и снижения уровня почвы до минимума в конце межполивного периода [2].

Капельное орошение позволяет достичь максимальных результатов при минимальном расходе воды. Суть этого метода – наличие определенного капельниточника воды в корневой зоне расстения, где она позволяет поддерживать оптимальную влажность. Капельное орошение имееть ряд преимуществ по сравнению с другими методами орошения. Которые отражаются в увелечинии урожайности сельскохозяйственных культур и улучшении качество, экономии воды, используемое для орошения, снижении расхода удобрении, горючее-смазочных материалов и улучшении мелиорации пахотных земель. Урожайность садов и виноградников увеличивается до 40%, а овощей - до 80%. Это означает, что даже при меньшем использовании воды для орошения сельскохозяйственных культур получается богатый урожай. При капельном орошении зерновых культур поглощение воды в почве устраняется, и вода не попадает с поля. В результате экономится большая часть воды, запланированной для полива.

Схематическое изображение системы капельного орошения.



Система капельного орошения включает в себя части для хранения, очистки, подачи, распределения, распределения и орошения воды. Капельное орошение состоит из таких частей, как слив бассейна, насосный агрегат, фильтр, удобрения, напорные и распределительные трубы, соединитель (кран и фильтры), капельный шланг и капельницы.

Одним словом, государство использует самые современные водосберегающие технологии для экономии и эффективного использования воды на пахотных землях страны. Нет сомнений в том, что такая мера будет эффективна как перспективное направление.

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Нуров Ҳ.И.
“Қишлоқ ва сув хўжалиги электр таъминоти”
кафедраси катта ўқитувчиси
Жумаев А.А.
Қишлоқ ва сув хўжалиги электр таъминоти
кафедраси асистенти
Ҳамроев И.Ф.
ТИҚХММИ Бухоро филиали талаба
Тошкент ирригация ва қишлоқ хўжалигини механизациялаш
муҳандислари институти Бухоро филиали

ҚУЁШ ВА ИССИҚЛИК ЭНЕРГИЯСИ АСОСИДА ИШЛАЙДИГАН САМАРАЛИ МЕВА ҚУРИТГИЧЛАРИНИ ИШЛАБ ЧИҚИШ

Аннотация. Мақолада асосан мева қуритгичларини ишлаб чиқиш ва уни амалиётга жорий этиш учун меваларни қуриши давомида юз берадиган иссиқлик-масса алмашиниш, иссиқлик-физикавий жараёнларини энергетик кўрсаткичларини ҳисоблаш бўйича тавсиялар ишлаб чиқилган.

Таянч иборалар: Қуритгич камераси, герметик,структуравий, оптик, гигроскопик, терморадиацион, конструкци.

Nurov H.I.
senior lecturer
of "Electricity supply of agriculture and water resources"
Jumayev A.A.
assistant
of the department "Electricity supply of agriculture and water resources"
Hamroyev I.F.
student
Bukhara branch of the Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Engineers

DEVELOPMENT OF EFFICIENT FRUIT DRYERS WORKING ON SOLAR AND HEAT ENERGY

Abstract: The article mainly develops recommendations for the development of fruit dryers and their implementation in practice on the calculation of energy performance of heat-mass transfer, thermal-physical processes that occur during the drying of fruits.

Keysword: Drying chamber, hermetic, structural, optical, hygroscopic, thermoradiation, construction.

Энергетика муаммоси бутун жаҳонда глобал муаммолардан бирига айланиб энергия манбаларидан фойдаланишнинг ҳозирги тизимини қайта қуриш ва қайта тикланадиган ҳамда экологик тоза энергия манбаларини ўзлаштириш йўлларини излашни талаб этмоқда. Республикамизда қайта тикланувчи энергия манбаларидан истиқболли фойдаланиш, ундан фойдаланишнинг ҳуқуқий асосини таъминлаш борасида кенг кўламдаги ишлар олиб борилмоқда. Шу маънода Президентимизнинг 2013 йил 1 мартида қабул қилинган «Муқобил энергия манбаларини янада ривожлантириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида»ги ПФ-4512-рақамли Фармони фикримизга яққол мисол бўла олади. Ҳозирги пайтда ер юзида аҳоли сонининг йил сайин ошиб бориши ҳамда фан-техниканинг тез суръатларда ривожланиб бориши ижтимоий-иқтисодий, экологик ҳамда энергетик муаммоларни вужудга келишига сабаб бўлмоқда [1].

Муқобил энергия манбаларидан бошқа соҳаларда бўлгани каби қишлоқ хўжалик махсулотларини қуритиш сохасида ҳам кенг кўламда изланишлар олиб борилимоқда. Бир қанча тадқиқотлар олиб борилганига қарамасдан ҳалигача ўз ечимини топмаган муаммолар мавжуд. Қуёш қуриткичларининг афзаллиги шундаки қишлоқ хўжалиги махсулотларини қуритишда муқобил энергиядан фойдаланиб қисқа вақт давомида, сифатли махсулотларни олиш мумкин. Республикамизда қуёш қуритгичларини яратиш соҳасида кўпгичилик олимлар томонидан изланишлар олиб борилган. Ҳозирги вақтгача яратилган қуёш қуритгичларининг орасида мукаммал қурилмалар яратилмаган. Конструкцияси ҳисобига айрим кўрсаткичлари яхшиланган қурилмалар мавжуд. Яратилган барча қурилмалардаги кўрсаткичларни мужассамлаштирган ягона қурилмалар мавжуд эмас. Бугунги кунда республикамизда бундай қурилмаларга эҳтиёж мавжуд. Чунки, малакатимизда етиштириладиган мева ва сабзавотлар ўзининг бетакрор таъмга эга эканлиги билан ажралиб туради. Шу сабабли улардан тайёрланадиган қуруқ мева ва қуритилан сабзовотлар ўхшаши жаҳон бозорида учрамайди. Шунинг учун бундай маҳсулотларга жаҳон бозорида талаб катта [2,3,4].

Самарали қуёш мева қуритгичларини ишлаб чиқиш ва уни амалиётга жорий этиш учун меваларни қуриши давомида юз берадиган иссиқлик-масса алмашиниш, иссиқлик-физикавий жараёнларини тадқиқ этишни тақозо этади. Қуритгичларда қуритиладиган ҳар бир меванинг қуриш режимини аниқлаш, қуриш кинетикаси, қуритилган меваларни сифати билан боғлиқ технологик жараёнларни ўрганиш ҳозирги пайтда долзарб вазифалардан ҳисобланади.

Қуритилган махсулотнинг сифати ва ташқи кўриниши (қуритгичнинг намлик-иссиқлик режими) меваларни қуритиш

режимларидан ташқари меваларга қуритишдан олдин дастлабки ишлов бериш ва қуритиш технологиясига ҳам боғлиқ бўлади.

Меваларни қуритишнинг оптимал режимини танлашда қуритиладиган меваларнинг технологик, иссиқлик-техникавий ва бошқа хусусиятларини ҳисобга олиш лозим. Шунингдек, қуритишнинг самарали технологик жараёнини ишлаб чиқишда меваларнинг физикавий-кимёвий, структуравий, оптик ва бошқа кўпгина хоссаларини билиш талаб этилади.

Ҳар қандай қуритгични ҳисоблашда дастлабки маълумотлар сифатида қуйидагилар олинади [5].

1. Қуритгичнинг ҳўл ёки қуруқ махсулотга нисбатан унумдорлиги.

$$П_i \frac{кг}{сутка} \text{ ёки } \frac{кг}{соат}$$

2. Қуритган махсулотнинг дастлабки намлиги W_H %
3. Қуритилган махсулотнинг охирги намлиги %
4. Атроф-муҳит ҳарорати ^{0}C
5. Қуритгич камераси ичидаги ҳарорат ^{0}C
6. Қуриш давомийлиги τ сутка.

Қуритишнинг самарали технологияси ишлаб чиқилмаганлиги туфайли кўп хўжаликларда қуритилган мева ва майиз махсулотларининг сифат кўрсатгичлари паст бўлиб қолмоқда. Қуёш ва иссиқлик энергиясини қўллаш асосида ишлайдиган самарали мева қуритгичларини ишлаб чиқиш билан бирга самарали қуритиш технологияларини яратиш соҳасида ҳам изланишлар олиб борилмоқда. Қуритилган меваларнинг таркиби, ташқи кўриниши, ранги ва бошқа сифат кўрсатгичлари меваларнинг қуриш режимларидан ташқари уларга қуритишдан олдин дастлабки ишлов беришга хам боғлиқ бўлади. Бошқача айтганда узум ва меваларни қуритишдан олдин олтингургут ангидриди билан ишлов бериш натижасида сифатли, қизғиш тусли қуритилган махсулот олиш мумкин. Бу тадбирларнинг барчаси қуритиш технологиясининг асосини ташкил этади. Бундай қуритиш технологияларининг айримлари билан танишамиз. Қуритиладиган мева ва сабзавотларга дастлабки ишлов беришнинг механик, кимёвий ва физикавий усуллари мавжуд. Механик усулнинг моҳияти шундан иборатки, унда узум ва мевалар механик деформацияланади ёки кесилади. Айрим ҳолларда юқори кучланиш остида электр разряди билан ишлов берилади. Натижада уларнинг қуриш тезлиги ортади. Меваларга кимёвий ишлов беришнинг кўп қўлланиладиган усулларидан бири обжўш усули ҳисобланади. Бу усулда мевалар қуритишдан олдин 0,3-0,4 фоизли ишқор эритмасига (каустик содали) қайноқ сувга маълум муддат ботириб олинади. Бунинг учун саватларга 2-3 кгдан мева ёки узум жойланади.ва эритма ичида 5-7 секунд ушлаб турилади. Ишлов бериш наижасида мева доналари устида тўрсимон майда ёриқлар ҳосил бўлади. Бу ёриқлар мева таркибидаги

сувнинг буғланишини тезлаштиради. Натижада маҳсулотнинг қуриш муддати 3-4 баробар қисқаради. Ишқор эритмаси қуйидаги тартибда тайёрланади. Қозонда қайнаб турган сувга бир литр ҳисобига 2-3 грамм каустик сода ишқор ташланади. Ишлов берилган саватдаги мевалар патнисларга ёйилиб, қуритиш учун қуритгичга киритилади. Турли мевалар учун ишлов бериш вақти турлича бўлиб у тажрибада аниқланади [6].

Меваларга олтингургут гази билан (димлаш) қуйидагича амалга оширилади: Бир килограмм маҳсулотга олтингургут сарфи 1-2 граммни ташкил этади. Ишлов беришда махсус герметик хона ёки қуттилардан фойдалинилади. Ўрик олтингургут билан ишлов берилганда ўз рангини сақлаб қолади ва айни вақтда бундай туршакка зараркунандалар кам таъсир этади. Меваларга бундай усулда ишлов берилганда улар сарғиш рангда бўлиб, улар таркибидаги микроорганизмлар қирилиб кетади. Лекин бу усулда мевалар таркибидаги олтингургут уни таъмига зарарли таъсир кўрсатади. Шунинг учун уларга ишлов беришда уларни димлаш режимига эътибор қилиш керак.

Кейинги йилларда меваларни қуришдан олдин уларга ишлов беришнинг замонавий физикавий усулларидан фойдаланилмоқда. Бу усуллардан бири меваларни қуритишдан олдин маълум муддат юқори интенсивликда (бир неча минут давомида импульсли нурланиш) инфра-қизил (ИК) нурлар билан нурлантирилиб кейин қуритгичда қуритилади. ИК нурлар КГТ-1000 турдаги ИК лампалар ёрдамида ҳосил қилинади. Бундай усулда қуритилган маҳсулотнинг сифат кўрсатгичлар юқори бўлиб, қуриш муддати мева турига боғлиқ холда 1,6-2 марта қисқаради. Мазкур усулда қуритилган узум, тут ва қовун махсулотларининг оптимал нурлатиш режимлари аниқланган. Юқорида таъкидлаб ўтилганидек қуритилган махсулотларнинг сифат кўрсатгичлари қуритиш режимларига ҳам боғлиқ бўлади. Қуритиш режимига жуда кўп омиллар таъсир этади. Масалан, қуритгич ичидаги ҳарорат намлик, ҳаво тезлиги, қуритиш усули, қуритгич тури ва ҳ.к. Меваларнинг қуриш режимларини аниқлашда уларнинг тури, қуриш кинетикаси ва улардаги иссиқлик–масса алмашиниш коэффициентларини ҳам аниқлаш зарур бўлади. Чунки турли мевалар учун ҳарорат рухсат этилган қийматидан ошмаслиги лозим. Масалан, узум 70-75^0 С ҳароратдан юқори ҳароратда карамелизация жараёни рўй бериши мумкин. Бу унинг сифатига таъсир этади. Иссиқлик энергияси билан ишлайдиган қуритгичларда бунга эътиборни қаратиш керак.

Шунинг учун қуритгичларда мева ва сабзавотларнинг қуриш режимларини аниқлашда қуритгич ичидаги температура-намлик режимларини тадқиқ этишни талаб этади. Барча турдаги қуритгичларга қўйиладиган асосий талаб, қуритиш жараёнини интенсивлаштириш,

уларнинг фойдали иш коэффициентини ошириш ва қуритиладиган махсулотларнинг сифат кўрсатгичларини яхшилашдан иборат [7].

Шунингдек қуритгичларда жумладан қуёш мева қуритгичларда ҳам қуритиладиган махсулотлар узлуксиз бир текисда қуриши ҳамда қуритиш жараёнида кўпинча қўл мехнатини камайтиришга эриишиш асосий муаммолардан бири ҳисобланади. Бунга қандай эришиш мумкин?. Бундай муаммолар иссиқлик (ёқилғи билан ишлайдиган) қуритгичларда қисман ҳал этилган. Аммо қуёш қуритгичларида юқорида таъкидланган муаммоларни ҳал этиш анча мушкул. Чунки қуёш қуритгичлари мавсумий бўлиб, ундаги ҳарорат сутка давомида ўзгариб туради. Бу эса меваларнинг қуриш кинетикаларини чуқур ўрганишга тўсқинлик қилади. Бунда қуритгич ичидаги температура намлик режими ҳам ўзгариб кетади. Натижада меваларнинг қуриш режимларини аниқлаш анча қийинлашади. Шунинг учун кейинги йилларда мазкур масалани ҳал қилиш учун иссиқлик ва қуёш қуритгичларининг афзаллик томонларини олиб, уларни бирлаштириш асосида янги конструкцияли қуритгичлар ишлаб чиқилган.

Юқори самарали қуёш қуритгичлари конструкцияларини яратиш ва уларни ишлаб чиқишга тадбиқ қилиш ҳамда унда кечадиган қуриш жараёнларининг рационал режимларини танлаш мева ва сабзавотларнинг гигроскопик, иссиқлик-физикавий терморадиацион характеристикаларини билишни тақозо этади. Шу мақсадда ишда тут ва ўрик меваларнининг баъзи бир физикавий характеристикалари, жумладан, гигроскопик ва терморадиацион характеристикалари аниқланди.

Меваларни қуритишнинг оптимал режимини танлашда қуритиладиган меваларнинг технологик, иссиқлик-техникавий ва бошқа хусусиятларини ҳисобга олиш лозим. Шунингдек, қуритишнинг самарали технологик жараёнини ишлаб чиқишда меваларнинг физикавий-кимёвий, структуравий, оптик ва бошқа кўпгина хоссаларини билишни талаб этади.

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Овод А.А.
студент магистратуры
ФГБОУ ВО «Югорский государственный университет»
научный руководитель: Хасанов Р.Х., канд. экон. наук
доцент
ФГБОУ ВО «Югорский государственный университет»

ПРОБЛЕМЫ РАЗВИТИЯ СИСТЕМЫ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННО-ЧАСТНОГО ПАРТНЕРСТВА В ЖИЛИЩНО-КОММУНАЛЬНОМ КОМПЛЕКСЕ ХАНТЫ-МАНСИЙСКОГО АВТОНОМНОГО ОКРУГА - ЮГРЫ

Аннотация: В настоящее время жилищно-коммунальный комплекс Ханты-Мансийского автономного округа-Югры развивается в достаточно сложных условиях. Помимо перманентных проблем, характерных в целом для отрасли жилищно-коммунального хозяйства Российской Федерации, развитие данной отрасли в регионе затрудняется текущей экономической ситуацией. Большое значение для эффективного развития системы государственно-частного партнерства в жилищно-коммунальном комплексе Ханты-Мансийского автономного округа – Югры имеет четкая система нормативно-правового регулирования в данной сфере, государственные программы, обеспечивающее комплексное развитие данного направления с применением механизма государственно-частного партнерства.

Ключевые слова: государственно-частное партнерство, жилищно-коммунальный комплекс, проблемы развития, государственные органы, частный бизнес.

Ovod A. A.
master's student
Of the "Yugra state University"
scientific Director: Khasanov R. Kh., candidate of Economics
associate Professor
Of the "Yugra state University»

PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP SYSTEM IN THE HOUSING AND COMMUNAL COMPLEX OF THE KHANTY-MANSIYSK AUTONOMOUS AREA - YUGRA

Abstract: Currently, the housing and communal complex of the Khanty-Mansiysk Autonomous Okrug is developing in rather difficult conditions. In

addition to the permanent problems typical for the housing and communal services industry in the Russian Federation as a whole, the development of this industry in the region is currently hampered by the current economic situation. Of great importance for the effective development of the system of public-private partnership in the housing and communal complex of the Khanty-Mansiysk Autonomous Okrug - Ugra is a clear system of legal regulation in this area, state programs that ensure the comprehensive development of this area using the mechanism of public-private partnership.

Key words: public-private partnership, housing and communal complex, development problems, government bodies, private business.

Финансирование жилищно-коммунального комплекса Ханты-Мансийского автономного округа – Югры осуществляется за счет средств организаций жилищно-коммунального комплекса, населения в виде платы за потребление жилищных и коммунальных услуг, средств частных инвесторов, средств бюджетов муниципальных образований и бюджетных ассигнований за счет средств окружного и федерального бюджетов.

Финансирование за счет средств окружного и федерального бюджетов осуществляется строго в соответствии с федеральными и региональными программами. В настоящее время в регионе реализуется ряд программ, направленных на развитие системы государственно-частного партнерства в жилищно-коммунальном комплексе. Однако, в настоящее время имеются значительные проблемы, сдерживающими привлечение инвестиций.

Тарифное регулирование является одним из сдерживающих факторов привлечения инвестиций в жилищно-коммунальное хозяйство. Частный бизнес опасается сценарных условий реализации проекта с применением тарифного регулирования, поэтому жилищно-коммунальная инфраструктура является высокорискованной сферой для инвестирования.

Деятельность муниципальных и государственных предприятий жилищно-коммунального комплекса в условиях тарифного регулирования демонстрирует низкие показатели и неспособность инвестирования в требуемом объеме, что влечет за собой отсутствие гарантий качественного, безопасного и бесперебойного предоставления коммунальных услуг населению и прочим потребителям. Наличие финансовых, материальных, кадровых и иных ресурсов у частного партнера способно решить данную социально-значимую задачу, однако частный инвестор должен иметь четкие представления об объеме инвестиций проекта и сроках окупаемости своих вложений.

Для минимизации и оптимизации финансовых рисков инвестора, требуется построение финансовых моделей инвестиционных проектов,

реализуемых в области жилищно-коммунального хозяйства, которые будут отвечать требованиям и концедента, и концессионера.

Представляется, что для развития системы государственно-частного партнерства в жилищно-коммунальном комплексе Ханты-Мансийского автономного округа – Югры, в условиях государственного регулирования цен на коммунальные ресурсы, региональные органы власти должны разрабатывать такие финансовые модели, применительно к тем предприятиям, которые в наибольшей степени нуждаются в привлечении инвестиций. Разработка таких финансовых моделей позволит не только определить наиболее нуждающиеся в частном финансировании предприятий, но и разработать комплексное предложение для концессионеров, предусматривающее четкий план получения выручки, включающий определенный тариф и объем реализации услуг.

В сложившейся ситуации глубокой недофинансированности жилищно-коммунального комплекса, важно не отпугивать частных инвесторов, а создавать условия для того, чтобы минимизировать их риски по проекту, в части прогнозируемости будущих доходов [1, с. 248].

В данных условиях задача государственного тарифного регулирования в сделках государственно-частного партнерства - обеспечить формирование источников возврата инвестированного капитала. Для этого необходимо сделать следующее:

- сформировать обязательные условия эксплуатационной стадии реализации сделки;

- определить условия возврата вложенных частным инвестором средств, понятные организации, финансирующей сделку.

Успешная реализация концессионных соглашений в сфере ЖКХ сегодня напрямую зависит от размера регулируемых государством тарифов на производимые и реализуемые концессионером товары и оказываемые услуги. В существующую нормативную базу необходимо внести изменения, направленные на стимулирование муниципальных органов власти к привлечению частных инвесторов.

К числу проблем развития системы государственно-частного партнерства в жилищно-коммунальном комплексе Ханты-Мансийского автономного округа – Югры можно отнести высокий износ основных фондов жилищно-коммунального хозяйства. Так, на сегодняшний день сохраняется тенденция износа основного электрооборудования, осуществляющего передачу и распределение электроэнергии на территории автономного округа.

Основными проблемами при эксплуатации источников электроснабжения в округе выступают высокая себестоимость вырабатываемой электрической энергии, а также нестабильное и некачественное снабжение потребителей энергоресурсами [2, с. 233]. Решению последней проблемы будет способствовать повышение уровня

энергетической эффективности.

В настоящее время в Ханты-Мансийском автономном округе – Югре приняты программы, в рамках которых реализуются отдельные мероприятия, направленные на повышение энергоэффективности. Однако существующих мероприятий недостаточно, они не способствуют существенного привлечения частных инвестиций в это направление. Основные инвестиции направляются на развитие объектов теплоснабжения (главным образом, на ремонт объектов, производящих тепловые ресурсы). Крупные проекты, связанные с энергосервисом фактически не проводятся. Требуется принятие специальной государственной программы, направленной на повышение энергоэффективности, которая бы обеспечивала комплексное развитие данного направления с применением механизма государственно-частного партнерства.

Таким образом, к числу основных проблем развития системы государственно-частного партнерства в жилищно-коммунальном комплексе Ханты-Мансийского автономного округа – Югры, в условиях государственного регулирования цен на коммунальные ресурсы, можно отнести:

- отсутствие разработанных финансовых моделей инвестиционных проектов, необходимых для оптимизации финансовых рисков инвесторов;
- отсутствие специальной государственной программы, направленной на повышение энергоэффективности, которая бы обеспечивала комплексное развитие данного направления с применением механизма ГЧП.

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Овчинникова М.С.
студент
Институт права
Тольяттинский государственный университет
Россия, г. Тольятти

КОНСТИТУЦИОННО-ПРАВОВОЙ СТАТУС ЦЕНТРАЛЬНОГО БАНКА РФ

Аннотация: статья посвящена проблеме конституционно-правового статуса Центрального банка.

Ключевые слова: конституционно-правовой статус, Центральный банк, независимость Центрального банка, денежно-кредитная политика.

Ovchinnikova M.S.
student
of the Institute of Law
Togliatti State University
Russia, Togliatti

CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL STATUS OF THE CENTRAL BANK OF THE RF

Resume: The article is devoted to the problem of the constitutional and legal status of the Central Bank.

Key words: constitutional and legal status, Central Bank, independence of the Central Bank, monetary policy.

Актуальность правового положения Центрального банка РФ заключается в том, что в законодательстве РФ отсутствует его четкое определение. Иными словами, Центральный банк РФ обладает государственно-властными полномочиями, которые присущи органам государственной власти, но при этом он обладает признаками, которые присущи юридическим лицам, занимающимся частной практикой.

Центральный банк РФ является особым звеном банковской системы государства. Он оказывает огромное влияние на функционирование и жизнедеятельность не только государства, но и всего общества в целом [3].

Развитие и укрепление всех сфер общества, функционирование государственных органов, деятельность предприятий и учреждений напрямую зависят от эффективности деятельности всей банковской

системы в целом и Центрального банка страны.

Обеспечение стабильности национальной валюты является важнейшим условием экономической безопасности страны. В связи с усложнением, развитием, да и в целом изменением экономических отношений, политической системы общества изменились и функции центральных банков, а, следовательно, и изменилось их правовое положение.

Центральный банк РФ, как и многие центральные банки иностранных государств обладает особым правовым статусом. Особенность заключается в двойственности правового статуса, которая состоит в том, что, с одной стороны, Центральный банк РФ наделен государственно-властными полномочиями и выступает в роли органа государственной власти, а с другой стороны, он является юридическим лицом (коммерческим субъектом).

Центральный банк является юридическим лицом, но без указания организационно-правовой формы, так как он не подходит полностью ни под одну из известных гражданскому праву организационно-правовых форм юридического лица [4].

Законодательное регулирование деятельности Центрального банка РФ закреплено в Федеральном законе от 10 июля 2002 г. № 86-ФЗ «О Центральном банке Российской Федерации (Банке России)».

Статьей 75 Конституции Российской Федерации установлен особый конституционно-правовой статус Центрального банка Российской Федерации, определено его исключительное право на осуществление денежной эмиссии (часть 1) и в качестве основной функции — защита и обеспечение устойчивости рубля (часть 2) [1]. Статус, цели деятельности, функции и полномочия Банка России определяются также Федеральным законом 10 июля 2002 года № 86—ФЗ «О Центральном банке Российской Федерации (Банке России)» и другими федеральными законами [2].

В соответствии со статьей 3 Федерального закона «О Центральном банке Российской Федерации (Банке России)» целями деятельности Банка России являются: защита и обеспечение устойчивости рубля; развитие и укрепление банковской системы Российской Федерации; обеспечение стабильности и развитие национальной платежной системы; развитие финансового рынка Российской Федерации; обеспечение стабильности финансового рынка Российской Федерации [2].

Ключевым элементом правового статуса Банка России является принцип независимости, который проявляется прежде всего в том, что Банк России выступает как особый публично—правовой институт, обладающий исключительным правом денежной эмиссии и организации денежного обращения. Он не является органом государственной власти, вместе с тем его полномочия по своей правовой природе относятся к функциям государственной власти, поскольку их реализация предполагает

применение мер государственного принуждения. Функции и полномочия, предусмотренные Конституцией Российской Федерации и Федеральным законом «О Центральном банке Российской Федерации (Банке России)», Банк России осуществляет независимо от федеральных органов государственной власти, органов государственной власти субъектов Российской Федерации и органов местного самоуправления. Независимость статуса Банка России отражена в статье 75 Конституции Российской Федерации, а также в статьях 1 и 2 Федерального закона «О Центральном банке Российской Федерации (Банке России)».

Нормотворческие полномочия Банка России предполагают его исключительное право по изданию нормативных актов, обязательных для федеральных органов государственной власти, органов государственной власти субъектов Российской Федерации и органов местного самоуправления, всех юридических и физических лиц, по вопросам, отнесенным к его компетенции Федеральным законом «О Центральном банке Российской Федерации (Банке России)» и другими федеральными законами [2]. Банк России в соответствии со статьей 104 Конституции Российской Федерации не обладает правом законодательной инициативы, однако его участие в законодательном процессе, помимо издания собственных правовых актов, обеспечивается также и тем, что проекты федеральных законов, а также нормативных правовых актов федеральных органов исполнительной власти, касающиеся выполнения Банком России своих функций, должны направляться на заключение в Банк России [1].

Банк России является юридическим лицом. Уставный капитал и иное имущество Банка России являются федеральной собственностью, при этом Банк России наделен имущественной и финансовой самостоятельностью. Полномочия по владению, пользованию и распоряжению имуществом Банка России, включая золотовалютные резервы Банка России, осуществляются самим Банком России в соответствии с целями и в порядке, которые установлены Федеральным законом «О Центральном банке Российской Федерации (Банке России)». Изъятие и обременение обязательствами имущества Банка России без его согласия не допускаются, если иное не предусмотрено федеральным законом. Финансовая независимость Банка России выражается в том, что он осуществляет свои расходы за счет собственных доходов. Банк России вправе защищать интересы в судебном порядке, в том числе в международных судах, судах иностранных государств и третейских судах.

Государство не отвечает по обязательствам Банка России, так же, как и Банк России — по обязательствам государства, если они не приняли на себя такие обязательства или если иное не предусмотрено федеральными законами. Банк России не отвечает по обязательствам кредитных организаций и некредитных финансовых организаций, за исключением случаев, когда Банк России принимает на себя такие обязательства, а

кредитные организации и некредитные финансовые организации не отвечают по обязательствам Банка России, за исключением случаев, когда кредитные организации и некредитные финансовые организации принимают на себя такие обязательства.

Таким образом, Центральный банк Российской Федерации выполняет особую роль в механизме системы органов государственной власти. Конституционно-правовой статус Банка России является основным, так как он дает возможность определить роль Центрального банка Российской Федерации в экономике страны и его место в системе органов публичной власти. Конституционные нормы составляют одну из основ правового статуса Центрального банка РФ. Его детальное правовое положение закрепляется в специальном законе «О Центральном банке Российской Федерации (Банке России)». Содержание и объём регулирования Банка России в нормах Конституции РФ позволяет сделать вывод о том, что Центральный банк РФ является институтом конституционного права России.

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Одинцова Д.Д.
студент магистратуры
Донской государственный технический университет

ПРАВОВОЕ СОЗНАНИЕ И ЮРИДИЧЕСКАЯ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТЬ

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается взаимосвязь правосознания и юридической ответственности личности, как элементы правового регулирования общественными отношениями.

Ключевые слова: личность, правосознание, ответственность, поведение, общество, нормы, право, общество, правоотношения.

Odintsova D. D.
master's student
Don State Technical University

LEGAL CONSCIOUSNESS AND LEGAL RESPONSIBILITY

Annotation. This article discusses the relationship of legal consciousness and legal responsibility of the individual, as elements of the legal regulation of social relations.

Keywords: personality, legal consciousness, responsibility, behavior, society, norms, law, society, legal relations.

Правовое регулирование основано на взаимосвязи между правами личности и общества. Личность входит в систему правового регулирования как активный субъект, обладающий совокупностью мотивов, интересов и целей, которые во многом определяют характер и направленность ее действий. Это, конечно, не означает, что они не зависят от воздействия правовой системы. В каждой ситуации сочетание внешних и внутренних факторов может быть различным, с преобладанием тех или иных. Юридическая обусловленность личности зависит, прежде всего, от содержания и формы выражения правовых предписаний, от наличия санкций.

Понимание закона общественного развития, роли права в становлении человека, знание путей и средств, с помощью которых закон выполняет эту задачу, уже позволяют нам в общих чертах понять основные социально-психологические причины, которые приводят к совершению комиссии преступления.

В широком смысле этого слова под правосознанием мы понимаем весь правовой опыт поведения человека, группы, общества. Прежде

всего, это психологический механизм законопослушного поведения и взаимосвязь дефектов индивидуального правосознания и правового поведения. Правовое сознание как форма общественного сознания отражает социальные отклонения, которые регулируются или должны регулироваться законом.

Чувство справедливости является правозащитным ориентиром основы действия.

Правовое сознание имеет следующие особенности:

1) она не только отражает социальную реальность, но и активно на нее влияет, является высшим уровнем отражения социально-экономических отношений;

2) всегда проявляется через вторую сигнальную систему, речевое мышление людей;

3) не может существовать без конкретной человеческой личности, групп, коллективов.

На основе общего осознания правовых норм происходит объединение людей, соответственно существует категория группового сознания, характерная для социальных общностей.

Правовое сознание делится на социальное, групповое и индивидуальное.

Групповые и индивидуальные обусловлены общественным правосознанием. На элементарном уровне индивидуальное чувство справедливости проявляется в координации конкретных законных действий с эмпирически представленными нормами законного поведения.

Правовые конфликты личности с обществом - правонарушения и преступления, должны рассматриваться в юридической психологии с учетом того, что на этапах развития правосознания нарушается тот или иной конкретный случай и какие меры социальной реабилитации правонарушителей могут вернуть их к нормам справедливости, осуществляемой в нормальном правоведении.

Мы уже отмечали, что развитие индивидуального правосознания всегда определяется социальной средой. На его формирование влияют многочисленные факторы как общего социального порядка, так и микросреды, которая непосредственно окружает этого человека.

Связь правосознания с нравственными качествами личности обычно проявляется в единстве правовых и нравственных оценок. Легальное Осознание расширяет спектр социальных знаний, способствует пониманию сути социально-экономической системы, которая в конечном итоге определяет правовую надстройку.

При перевоспитании осужденных необходимо работать над восстановлением не правосознания в целом, а тех аспектов его, которые утрачены или опровергнуты этим лицом.

Правовое сознание формируется на протяжении всей жизни человека. Новорожденный ребенок не имеет правосознания, но он формируется в личности по мере ее социализации.

Интересы личности и общества очень разнообразны, но не все из них могут быть защищены законом и нуждаются в этой защите, не все отношения между членами общества подлежат правовому регулированию, и это не всегда целесообразно делать.

Механизм правоприменительного поведения в большинстве случаев тесно связан с явлением, которое можно назвать «правовой интуицией», на которое опирается большинство граждан при выборе решений и поведения.

В этом разделе мы сосредоточимся на психологии ответственности. Ответственность может быть классифицирована в основном по типам ролевой ответственности и социальным отношениям, из которых они возникают, т. е. на основе объекта ответственности.

Все эти классификации довольно условны, так как многие виды ответственности фактически взаимно проникают друг в друга. Это особенно верно в отношении моральной и юридической ответственности, которая в некоторой степени присутствует в других формах.

Ответственность заключается не только в том, что человек боится наказания, но и в том, что человек чувствует себя неловко без наказания, например, когда вещь уничтожена по его вине. Такую ответственность, как правило, следует воспитывать с детства и не следует наказывать или угрожать наказанием за порчу вещей, а воспитывать так, чтобы ребенок сам видел вред, причиненный ему небрежным отношением к собственности, и сожалел о своей халатности. Формирование личной ответственности тесно связано с воспитанием гражданственности и нравственности, поскольку гражданство - это прежде всего ответственность, обязанность - высший уровень в духовной жизни человека, где он отдает себя на службу идеалу.

Социальная ответственность отражает стремление человека придерживаться общепринятых социальных норм в своем поведении, выполнять ролевые обязанности и готовность сообщать о своих действиях. Суть социальной ответственности заключается в том, чтобы соотносить действия с тем, как люди должны действовать в соответствующих обстоятельствах, то есть в социальной оценке их поведения.

Таким образом, юридическая ответственность - это юридически определенная мера обязательных требований, предъявляемых государством к членам общества, это принудительный метод воздействия на поведение, который отличается от основных требований общества.

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Омонов К.Х.
старший преподаватель
факультет архитектуры и строительства
Термезский государственный университет

РОЛЬ АВТОМОБИЛЬНЫХ ДОРОГ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ УЗБЕКИСТАНА

Аннотация: В статье отражается текущее системы и перспективы развития транспортной системы Республики Узбекистан. Производится анализ развития дорожной сети и важную роль в социально-экономическом развитии страны за 2015-2019 гг. на установленных планов и представленных программы. Рассматривается выполнение развитие и модернизации инженерно-коммуникационной и дорожно-транспортной инфраструктуры.

Ключевые словы: перевозка, строительства новых дорог, страгического развития, международные перевозки, автомобилизация, протяженность дорог, национальная программа, националной автомагистрал, осевая нагрузка, пропускной способность, снижение аварийность.

Omonov K. Kh.
Senior lecturer
Faculty of Architecture and Construction
Termez state University

THE ROLE OF HIGHWAYS IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Resume: The article reflects the current system and development prospects of the transport system of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The analysis of the development of the road network and the important role in the socio-economic development of the country for 2015-2019 is carried out. on established plans and submitted programs. The implementation of the development and modernization of engineering and communication and road transport infrastructure is considered.

Key words: transportation, construction of new roads, strategic development, international transportation, motorization, length of roads, national program, national highway, axle load, traffic capacity, reduction of accidents.

Как свидетельствует история, на какой бы фазе и своего развития находились и народы, населявшие территории Узбекистана, в центре

внимания всегда оставался вопросы строительства новых дорог и развития торговых отношений, так как при Амир Темуре считалось что мир благоустроен блогодаря купцам, и поэтому выделялись большие средства.

В Узбекистане автодороги играют важную роль в социально-экономическом развитии страны. Не стоит забывать и о внутренных потребностях, на сегодняшний день в республике основная часть грузовых и пассажирских перевозок приходится именно на долю автомобильных дорог. В частности, перевозки по автодорогам составляют около 85 процентов всех грузовых перевозок и свыше 95 процентов-пассажирских.

Автодороги обеспечивают выход к определённым государствам, являясь материальной основой обеспечения внешнеэкономических связей Республики и ее интеграции глобальную экономическую систему.

За годы независимости для развития транспорта и коммуникационной системы была сделана огромная работа стратегического развития. В Республике обеспечена самостоятельность транспорта и создана национальная цельная система, связывающая все регионы Республики между собой.

Созданная в стране эффективная транспортная система служит фактором для развития внешнеэкономических связей и интеграции с другими странами. В настоящее время ускоренной интеграции нашего государства в мировую экономику позволил проходит 20 международных маршрутов и блогодаря которым страна получает доходы от экспорта автотранспортных услуг, транзитных перевозок

В последние годы темпы развития производства и повышение доходов населения привели к резкому увеличению парка автотранспортных средств, объемов грузовых и пассажирских перевозок автотранспортом. Развитие автодорожной сети должно соответствовать темпам социально-экономического развития страны и обеспечивать потребности в перевозках в соответствии с ростом автомобилизации, так как настоящее время по состояние 1 января 2020 года в республике имеется легковые автомобили 2,410 тысяч штук, грузовые 150,2 тысяч штук, автобусы 5,0 тысяч штук, специалные машины 3,7 тысяч штук.

Протяженность путей сообщения в республике приведена в табл.1. Как видно из таблицы, протяженность автодорог более 10 раз превосходит протяженности железных дорог.

Пути сообщения в республике

таблица-1

№	Пути сообщения	Длина, км
1	Железнодорожные пути (эксплуатационная длина) общего пользования	4237,5
	в том числе электрифицированные	827,7
2	Автомобильные дороги общего пользования, в том числе:	42676,0
	Международного значения	3981,0
3	Магистральные трубопроводы	14113,7

Географическая месторасположение республики позволяет развивать автомобильный транспорт, так как он является основным видом транспорта для перевозки грузов и пассажиров. Этот фактор обуславливает дальнейшего развития и совершенствования автодорог и дорожного хозяйства в Республике Узбекистан.

Для повышения роли Узбекистана в Центральной Азии, развивая различные области, экономические отношения с соседними государствами была разработана национальная программа на период 2009-2014 годы[1]. В рамках программы проведены работы по улучшению трасс «Термез-Ташкент-Бишкек-Алматы» и «Самарканд-Бухара-Ашгабат-Туркменбаши» и «Гузар-Бухара-Нукус-Бейнеу», проходящих через территорию республики. В целях продолжения строительных работ принятая в 2011-2015 годах программа[2] по развитию строительства транспортной и коммуникационной инфраструктуры дала возможность развитию производства, транспорта, инженерной инфраструктуры в регионах и в целом по стране.

6 марта 2015 года принято очередное Постановление Президента Республики Узбекистан №ПП-2313 «О Программе развития и модернизации инженерно-коммуникационной и дорожно-транспортной инфраструктуры на 2015-2019годы», предусматривающее логическое продолжение строительства и реконструкции участков автодорог республики, входящих в состав Узбекской национальной автомагистрали на 2015-2019 годы.

Реализация проекта позволит обеспечить:

-развитие транспортных подходов к пограничным пунктам пропуска и крупным транспортным узлам;

-перевозку транзитных грузов через территорию страны, рост объемов перевозок

-экспортно-импортных грузов;

-ликвидацию наиболее существенных разрывов и «узких мест» дорожной сети, на которых имеются ограничения пропускной и провозной способности;

-гарантированное безопасное движение в сложных погодных условиях;

-увеличение доли протяженности автодорог общего пользования II категории с осевой нагрузкой на ось 13 т;

-уменьшение протяженности автодорог общего пользования с переходным типом покрытия;

-повышение в 4 раза резервов пропускной способности на основных направлениях грузовых и пассажиропотоков;

-снижение аварийности на 10-30%, повышение уровень безопасности состояния объектов придорожной инфраструктуры;

-снижение отрицательного воздействия транспортно-дорожного комплекса на окружающую среду, сокращение объемов выбросов автотранспортных средств

-количества отходов при реконструкции, ремонте и содержании автодорог;

-динамичный рост экономики страны, социальное развитие и укрепление связей, повышение конкурентоспособности и эффективности других отраслей экономики путем предоставления возможности беспрепятственного выхода хозяйствующих субъектов на региональные и международные рынки, рост предпринимательской и деловой активности, непосредственно влияющей на качество жизни и уровень социальной активности населения.

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УДК 631.315.14

Орзиев С.С.
Бухарский филиал Ташкентского института инженеров ирригации и механизации сельского хозяйства
Ҳамроев И.Ф.
студент
Бухарский филиал Ташкентского института инженеров ирригации и механизации сельского хозяйства
Амруллоев Т.О.
студент
Бухарский филиал Ташкентского института инженеров ирригации и механизации сельского хозяйства
Ҳусенов Ў.Ф.
студент
Бухарский филиал Ташкентского института инженеров ирригации и механизации сельского хозяйства
Узбекистан, Бухара

МЕХАНИЗАЦИЯ ТЕХНОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ПРОЦЕССОВ РАЗРУШЕНИЯ ПРОЗРАЧНЫХ ПОЛОВ ПРИ ХЛОПНОМ ВЫРАЩИВАНИИ

Аннотация: В статье показано, как достичь экономической эффективности, главной цели научной работы в сфере сельского хозяйства сегодня, в любом направлении. Этот аспект, в свою очередь, анализирует существующие недостатки в выращивании хлопка, особенно в орошении хлопка, формировании поперечных полов и механизации его сноса.

Ключевые слова: агротехнические мероприятия, продольный пол, поперечный пол, вегетационный период, ресурсо- и водосберегающие технологии, ручной труд.

Orziyev S.S.
Bukhara branch of the Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Engineers
Hamroyev I.F.
student
of the Bukhara branch of the Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Engineers
Amrulloyev T.O.
student
of the Bukhara branch of the Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Engineers

Husenov O.F.
student
of the Bukhara branch of the Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Engineers
Uzbekistan, Buxoro

MECHANIZATION OF TECHNOLOGICAL PROCESSES FOR DESTRUCTION OF TRANSPARENT FLOORS IN COTTON GROWING

Abstract: The article shows the ways of achieving economic efficiency, the main purpose of scientific work carried out in today's agricultural sector, no matter what direction. This aspect, in turn, shows the need for relatively simple and inexpensive mechanization of the pawls obtained in the cultivation of cotton, water supply, as well as the existing shortcomings encountered in this regard.

Key words: Agro technical measure, longitudinal pawl, across pawl, vegetation period, resource and water saving technologies, hand labor

Правительство Республики Узбекистан принимает ряд постановлений и постановлений по вопросам рационального использования водных ресурсов, улучшения мелиорации земель, подготовки орошаемых земель к посеву и посеву сельскохозяйственных культур.

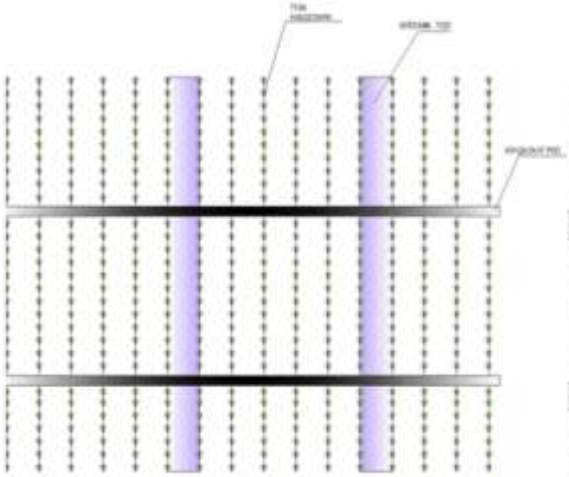
Постановление Президента Республики Узбекистан от 17 апреля 2018 г. № ПП-3671 «О мерах по организации деятельности Министерства сельского хозяйства Республики Узбекистан». Обеспечение своевременного и качественного выполнения агротехнических мероприятий по выращиванию хлопка и технических культур, а также развитию зерновых, зернобобовых и масличных культур, сотрудничество в области водопользования. В стране проводится значительная работа по обеспечению функционирования сельского хозяйства, повышению уровня механизации сельского хозяйства, а также реализации агрохимических мероприятий, внедрению передовых агротехнологий, ресурсо- и водосберегающих технологий.

Важно повысить ответственность водопользователей и водопользователей за экономное и рациональное использование водных ресурсов и повысить их культуру водопользования.

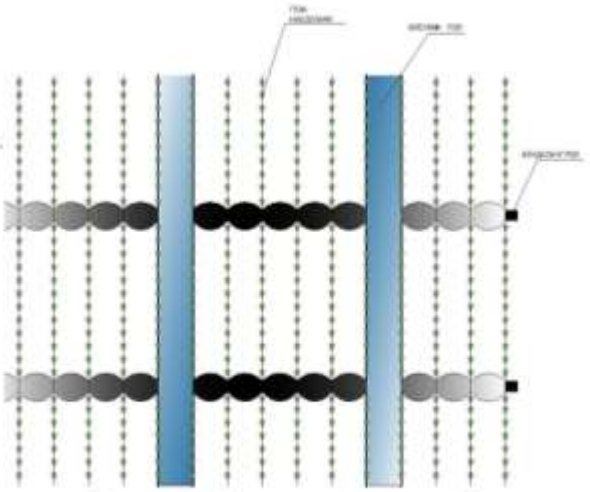
На участках с неровным рельефом необходимо укладывать поперечный пол вместе с продольным полом. Это обеспечивает равную подачу воды к сеянцам хлопчатника и равномерное распределение воды в начальной и конечной точках поля (то есть не затопляет сеянцы хлопка на некоторых неровных участках). Еще одно преимущество этого метода

заключается в том, что при его применении урожай хлопка не затопляется.

В настоящее время известно, что продольная обработка почвы осуществляется механизированным способом с использованием устройств, формирующих агрегат продольной обработки почвы на тракторах ТТЗ 80К11, ЛС-100, Т-28Х4 [2]. В связи с почвенно-климатическими условиями в Узбекистане. В течение вегетационного периода проводятся технологические процессы, такие как формирование поперечных полов перед каждым поливом и снос поперечных полов перед культивацией. Поэтому формирование и снос поперечных полов требуется 4-5 раз за сезон. На сегодняшний день формирование и снос поперечных полов технологический процесс полностью основан на ручном труде (рисунки 1-2).



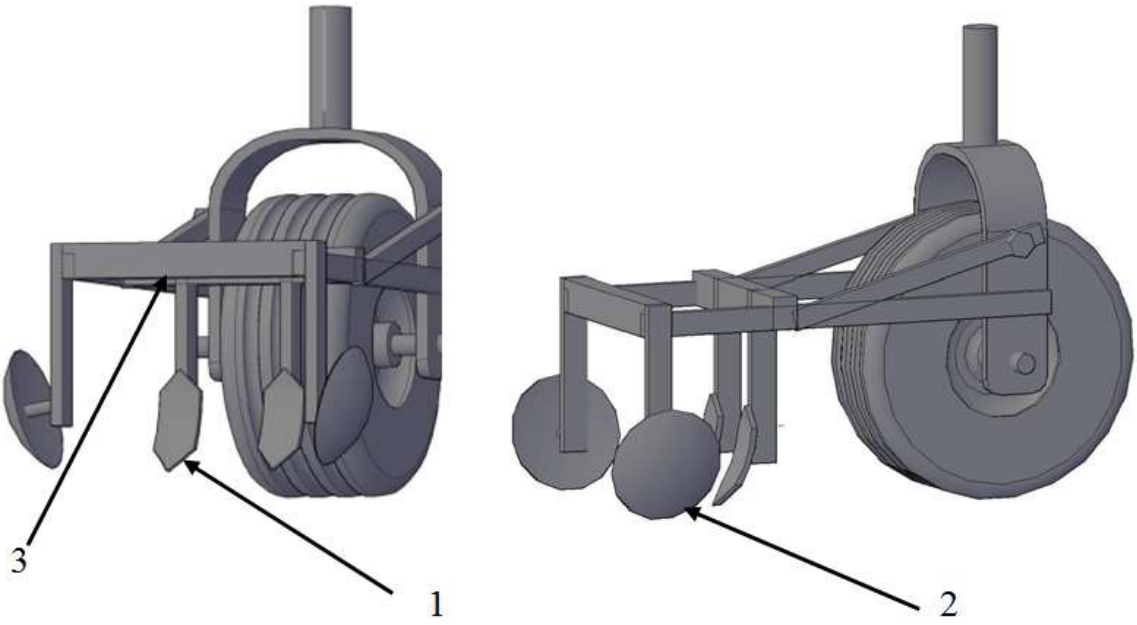
1-расм. Кўндаланг пол ҳосил қилинган ғўза майдони кўриниши.



2-расм. Кўндаланг пол бузилган ғўза майдони кўриниши.

В результате, хлопковые поля необходимо повторно культивировать каждый раз после полива, при этом поперечные полы на хлопковых полях разрушаются ручным трудом из-за препятствий тракторам, а поля повторно обрабатываются вручную для дальнейшего орошения после обработки. дано. Этот процесс выполняется между каждым поливом и выращиванием. Следовательно, высокая стоимость рабочей силы в технологическом процессе приводит к удорожанию производства хлопка [3].

С учетом этого сегодня разрабатываются новые методы укладки и сноса поперечных опор, одним из которых является оснащение почвообрабатывающих тракторов дополнительным оборудованием.



3-расм кўндаланг полларни бузиш иш жиҳози
1- керка 2- диск 3-рама

При этом разработано рабочее устройство для разлома поперечных перекрытий и в настоящее время проводятся эксперименты, кроме того, рабочие оси культиватора смонтированы на боковых осях (перед шагающим оборудованием трактора). Верстак на Рисунке 3 устанавливается перед трактором, и трактор запускается. В процессе культивации, когда трактор лежит на поперечном полу, диск пересекает сторону поперечного пола, что препятствует перемещению шагающего оборудования, после чего лопаты 1 разравнивают срезанную почву через слой на земле. Преимущество этого метода в том, что отсутствие человеческого фактора связано с тем, что работа ведется полностью механизированным способом, а рентабельность трактора в несколько раз выше за счет параллельной работы пропашных тракторов с дополнительным оборудованием для разрушения поперечного пола. возможный.

С целью поиска научно-технического решения данной проблемы группой ученых отдела «Механизация водных ресурсов и мелиорации» Бухарского филиала Ташкентского института ирригации и механизации сельского хозяйства проводятся исследования по механизации технологических процессов формирования и сноса поперечных перекрытий. . В настоящее время существует научная идея с четкой направленностью на механизацию этого процесса, подготовлены соответствующие документы для защиты ее научной новизны и представлены в Агентство интеллектуальной собственности Республики

Узбекистан. Параллельно готовится лабораторный макет устройства и проводятся лабораторные эксперименты в грунтовом русле.

В заключение, учитывая большое значение поперечных полов в производстве хлопка, важно снизить стоимость производства за счет полной механизации технологического процесса формирования и сноса поперечных полов, а также снизить трудозатраты за счет механизации ручного труда. В процессе обработки поперечных перекрытий без дополнительных работ ведутся работы по созданию технологии выполнения с помощью дополнительного приспособления, адаптированного к рабочим органам культиватора, агрегатируемого на базе трактора.

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Орзиев С.С.
Тошкент ирригация ва қишлоқ хўжалигини механизациялаш муҳандислари институтининг Бухоро филиали ўқитувчи
Ўзбекистон, Бухоро
Ғаниев О.А.
Амруллоев Т.О.
Ҳусенов Ў.Ф.
Тошкент ирригация ва қишлоқ хўжалигини механизациялаш муҳандислари институтининг Бухоро филиали талабаси

ПАХТА ЕТИШТИРИШДА КЎНДАЛАНГ ПОЛЛАРНИ БУЗИШ ТЕХНОЛОГИК ЖАРАЁНЛАРИДА МЕХАНИЗАЦИЯЛАШТИРИЛГАН ИШ ЖИҲОЗИНИ ҚЎЛАШ

Аннотация: Мақолада бугунги қишлоқ ҳўжалик соҳасида, қайси йўналишда бўлмасин, олиб борилаётган илмий ишларнинг энг асосий мақсади иқтисодий самарадорликка эришиш йўллари кўрсатилган. Бу жиҳат ўз навбатида пахта етиштиришда, айниқса ғўзани суғоришда кўндаланг полларни хосил қилиш ва уни бузишнинг механизациялашни мавжуд камчиликлари тахлил этилган.

Калит сўз: Агротехник тадбир, бўйлама пол, кўндаланг пол, вегитация даври, ресурс ҳамда сувни тежовчи технологиялар, қўл меҳнати

Orziyev S.S.
Bukhara branch of the Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Engineers
Ganiev O.A.
Amrulloyev T.O.
Husenov O.F.
student
of the Bukhara branch of the Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Engineers
Uzbekistan, Buxoro

QO'IMPROVED WORK EQUIPMENT IN THE TECHNOLOGICAL PROCESSES OF CROSS-POLLINATION IN THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON

Abstract: The article shows the ways of achieving economic efficiency, the main purpose of scientific work carried out in today's agricultural sector, no matter what direction. This aspect, in turn, shows the need for relatively

simple and inexpensive mechanization of the pawls obtained in the cultivation of cotton, water supply, as well as the existing shortcomings encountered in this regard.

Key words: Agro technical measure, longitudinal pawl, across pawl, vegetation period, resource and water saving technologies, hand labor

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Ҳукумати томонидан сув ресурсларидан оқилона фойдаланиш, ерларни мелиоратив ҳолатини яхшилаш, суғориладиган ерларни экин экишга тайёрлаш ва қишлоқ хўжалик экинларини экиш бўйича қатор Фармон ва Қарорлар қабул қилинмоқда.

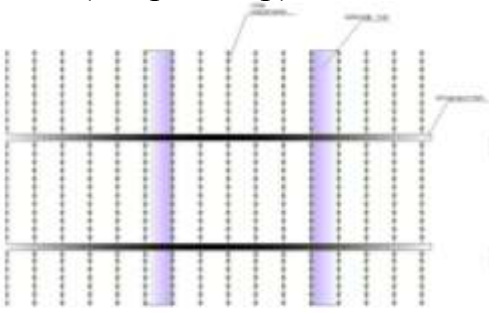
Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2018 йил 17 апрелдаги "Ўзбекистон Республикаси Қишлоқ хўжалиги вазирлиги фаолиятини ташкил этиш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида"ги ПҚ–3671-сон қарорини. ижросини таминлаш ҳамда Ўзбекистон Республикаси Қишлоқ хўжалиги вазирлигининг ташкилий тузилмаси 5-иловасининг б) қисмига кўра белгиланган «Пахта ва техник экинларни етиштиришга доир агротехник тадбирларни ўз вақтида ва сифатли ўтказилишини таъминлаш, шунингдек, бошоқли, дуккакли ва мойли экинлар етиштиришни ривожлантириш, сувдан фойдаланиш соҳасида ўзаро ҳамкорликда ишлашини таъминлаш, қишлоқ хўжалигини механизациялаш даражасини ошириш, шунингдек, агрокимёвий тадбирларни амалга ошириш, Қишлоқ хўжалиги экинларини етиштиришнинг илғор агротехнологиялари, ресурс ҳамда сувни тежовчи технологияларни жорий қилиш учун республикада салмоқли ишлар амалга оширилмоқда[1].

Сув ресурсларидан тежамли ва оқилона фойдаланиш учун сувдан фойдаланувчилар ҳамда сув истеъмолчилари масъулиятини ошириш ва уларнинг сувдан фойдаланиш маданиятини юксалтириш муҳим масала ҳисобланади.

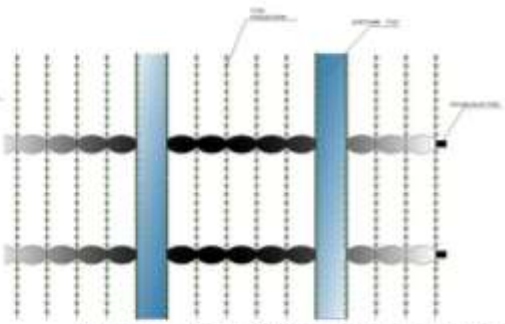
Рельефи нотекис ғўза майдонларида бўйлама пол билан биргаликда кўндаланг пол ҳам қўйиб бориш зарур. Бу сувни ғўза ниҳолларига тенг миқдорда етказиб берилиши ҳамда даланинг бошланғич нуқтаси билан охирги нуқтасида сувни тенг тақсимланиши (яъни, айрим нотекис жойларда ғўза ниҳолларини сувга ботиб қолмаслиги) га хизмат қилади. Бу усулнинг яна бир афзаллиги шундаки, уни қўллаш орқали ғўза ҳосили сув остида қолмайди.

Ҳозирги кунда маълумки, бўйлама поллар тўлиқ (ТТЗ 80К11, ЛС-100, Т-28Х4 тракторларига агрегатланган бўйлама пол ҳосил қилажиган қурилмалар ёрдамида механизациялашган усулда бажарилмоқда [2]. Ўзбекистонда тупроқ иқлим шароитидан келиб чиқиб, экин майдонларидаги ғўза ниҳолларига ишлов бериш учун пахта етиштиришнинг тўлиқ вегитация даврида ҳар бир суғоришдан олдин кўндаланг полларни ҳосил қилиш ва культивация олдидан кўндаланг полларни бузиш каби технологик жараёнлар амалга оширилади. Шундан

келиб чиққан ҳолда кўндаланг полларни бир мавсумда 4-5 марта ҳосил қилиш ва бузиш талаб этилади. Бугунги кунга қадар кўндаланг полларни ҳосил қилиш ва бузиш технологик жараёни тўлиғича қўл меҳнатига асосланган (1-2 расмлар).



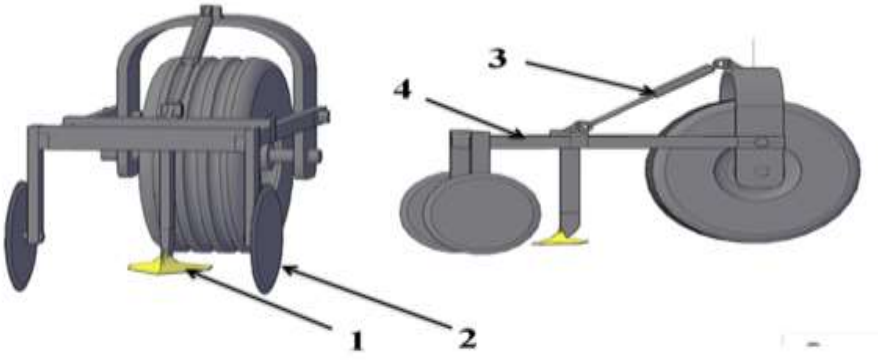
1-расм. Кўндаланг пол ҳосил қилинган ғўза майдони кўриниши.



2-расм. Кўндаланг пол бузилган ғўза майдони кўриниши.

Бундан келиб чиққан ҳолда, пахта далаларида ҳар сафар сувдан сўнг культивация ишлари амалга оширирилиши, бунда ғўза далаларида қўйилган кўндаланг поллар тракторларни ҳаракат жараёнига тўсқинлик қилгани ҳисобига кўндаланг поллар қўл меҳнати ёрдамида бузилади ва култавациядан сўнг пахта даласига кейинги суғориш учун қайтадан яна қўл кучи ёрдамида ҳосил қилиш талаб этилади. Бу жараён ҳар бир сув бериш ҳамда культивация орқали ишлов бериш жараёнлари орасида амалга оширилади. Бундан келиб чиқиб, технологик жараёнда меҳнат сарфининг юқорилиги сабаб пахта етиштиришда махсулот тан нархининг ошишига сабаб бўлмоқда [3].

Бугунги кунда шуларни инобатга олиб кўндаланг поларни қўйиш ва бузушни янги методлари ишлаб чиқилмоқда шулардан бири культивация тракторларини қўшимча ускуна билан жиҳозлаш орқали амалга оширилади.



3-расм кўндаланг полларни бузиш иш жиҳози

Бу жараёнда кўндаланг полларни бузишда иш жиҳози ишлаб чиқилиб ҳозирда эксперментлар ўтказиб келинмоқда бунда култуватсиянинг ён қўлтиқларига иш жипози(тракторнинг юриш ускунасини олдинги қисмига) қўшимча қилиб ўрнатилади. Тракторнинг

олдига 3-расмдаги иш жиҳози ўрнатилиб трактор ҳаракатга келтирилади. Култуватсия жараёнида трактор кўндаланг полларга ётиб келганда юриш ускунасини ҳаракатланишига тўсқинлик қиладиган кўндаланг полларни бўйлама полар билан туташган жойидан кесиб ажратиб олиш учун хизмат қилса 1 – ғоз панжа кесилган кўндаланг полларни жўя бўйлаб ёйиб бориб ғилдиракни равон ҳаракатланишига йўл очиб боради .3- гидросилиндр тракторни қайтиш жараёнида ноқлайлик туғдирганда кўтариб тушуриш учун хизмат қилади. 4-рамага дисклар ғоз панжа ҳамда гўтариб тушуриш учун хизмат қиладиган гиро силиндрлар ўрнатилган .

Бу усилни авзалиги инсон фактори иштирок этмаслиги ишлар тўлиқ механизатсиялашган усулда бажарилиши ҳамда кўндаланг полларни бузиш учун култуватсия тракторларига култуватсия жараёнида қўшимча ускуналар билан параллел бажаралиши ҳисобига иқтисодий самарадорлик бир неча бараварга ортиши.

Шу муаммони илмий-техник ечимини топиш бўйича Тошкент ирригация ва қишлоқ хўжалигини механизациялаш муҳандислар институтининг Бухоро филиали “Сув хўжалиги ва мелиорация ишларини механизациялаш” кафедрасининг бир гуруҳ олимлари томонидан ғўза қатор ораларида кўндаланг полларни ҳосил қилиш ва бузиш технологик жараёнларини механизациялаштириш бўйича илмий-тадқиқот ишлари олиб борилмоқда. Ҳозирги кунда бу жараённи механизациялаштириш бўйича аниқ йўналишга эга илмий ғоя мавжуд бўлиб, унинг илмий янгилиги ҳимоялаш бўйича тегишли ҳужжатлар тайёрланган ва Ўзбекистон Республикаси интеллектуал мулк агентлигига топширилган. Шу билан бирга қурилманинг лборатория модели тайёрланиб, тупроқ каналида лаборатория тажрибалари олиб борилмоқда.

Хулоса қилиб шуни таъкидлаш лозимки, пахта етиштиришда кўндаланг полларни аҳамиятини юқорилигини инобатга олиб, кўндаланг полларни ҳосил қилиш ҳамда бузишда техҳнологик жараённи тўлиқ механизациялаштириш орқали махсулот тан нархини пасайтиришга эришиш, шу билан бирга қўл меҳнати механизациялаштириш орқали меҳнат сарфини камайтиришга эришиш долзарб ҳисобланиб, бунда пахта етиштириш жараёнига қўшимча ишлар амалга оширимасдан кўндаланг полларни культивациялаш жараёнида трактор базасида агрегатланаётган культиватор ишчи органларига мослаштиришган қўшимча мослама орқали бажариш технологиясини яратиш бўйича ишлар олиб борилмоқда.

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Осипова А.И., кандидат экономических наук
доцент
ФГБОУ ВО «Донской государственный аграрный университет»
Россия, п. Персиановский

МЕТОДЫ ОПТИМИЗАЦИИ ДВИЖЕНИЯ ДЕНЕЖНЫХ ПОТОКОВ

Аннотация: в данной статье рассматриваются методы оптимизации движения денежных средств, а именно оперативные мероприятия по оптимизации платежеспособности, схема оптимизации денежных потоков, факторы эффективной финансовой стратегии.

Ключевые слова: денежные средства, денежные потоки, оптимизация, учет

Osipova A.I., candidate of economic Sciences
associate Professor
Of the «Don state agrarian university»
Russia, p. Persianovsky

METHODS FOR OPTIMIZING CASH FLOW

Abstract: this article discusses methods for optimizing cash flow, namely operational measures to optimize solvency, the scheme for optimizing cash flows, and factors of an effective financial strategy.

Keywords: cash, cash flows, optimization, accounting

В настоящее время для многих предприятий остро стоит проблема нехватки оборотных средств. Это обусловлено как внешними причинами, такими как инфляция, обесценивание оборотных средств, замедление оборачиваемости средств, длительность расчетных периодов, которые оказывают существенное влияние на стоимость средств, так и внутренними причинами, обусловленными низкой рентабельностью, неэффективным управлением оборотными средствами и непродуманной кредитной политикой. Прибыль компании не означает, что у нее есть свободные денежные средства, чтобы тратить их.

Основной целью анализа денежных потоков является выявление причин дефицита или избытка денежных средств и определение источников их поступления и направлений расходования для контроля ликвидности и платежеспособности организации, поскольку платежеспособность и ликвидность зависят от реальных денежных потоков.

Таким образом, анализ денежных потоков позволяет определить источники их поступления и направления расходования для контроля ликвидности и платежеспособности организации.

Организация должна постоянно работать над оптимизацией денежных потоков для обеспечения текущей и будущей платежеспособности организации, причем начинать ее следует с расчетов по денежным потокам, сокращая убытки с ростом чистых активов (рис. 1).

Оперативные мероприятия по оптимизации платежеспособности включают в себя:

- совершенствование платежного баланса и налоговое планирование;
- регулирование уровня незавершенного производства;
- трансформацию низколиквидных активов в высоколиквидные;
- сокращение длительности производственного цикла;
- конвертацию краткосрочной задолженности в долгосрочную;
- сокращение производства с выделением эффективных бизнес-единиц;
- продажу чистых активов.



Рисунок 1 – Схема оптимизации денежных потоков и сокращения убытков организации [1]

Недостаточность средств на разных этапах развития организации может оказать существенное влияние на деятельность организации и ее дальнейшее развитие, стать тормозом расширения бизнеса, вызвать технические и технологические риски или вызвать хроническую неплатежеспособность, привести к вынужденной продаже активов, в том числе наиболее необходимых для формирования положительного денежного потока, и в результате привести к банкротству и ликвидации бизнеса. Деньги должны работать на бизнес, поэтому избыток наличных денег, хранящихся на текущих счетах или инвестированных в низкодоходные активы, также относится к неэффективному управлению денежными средствами.

Западные практики считают, что факторами эффективной финансовой стратегии являются:

– капитальные вложения, под которыми понимается эффективное управление финансовыми инвестициями, не предназначенными для финансирования повседневных операций, с целью максимизации долгосрочных ресурсов и гибкости;

– управление структурой капитала, поддержание баланса между заемными и собственными средствами для обеспечения финансовых вложений и стратегий роста;

– контроль и анализ денежных поступлений от операционной деятельности.

Таким образом, эффективное управление денежными потоками требует системы контроля, оценки и детального анализа денежных потоков организации, предоставления оперативной объективной и непротиворечивой информации о характере направлений денежных поступлений и расходов, объемах, составе, структуре, объективных и субъективных, внешних и внутренних факторах, определяющих формирование денежных потоков. Целью данной системы должно быть предоставление данных, позволяющих оценить оптимальный баланс средств организации для достижения поставленных целей, характер динамики потоков, эффективность использования привлеченного и собственного капитала при реализации стратегии развития организации.

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Осипова А.И., кандидат экономических наук
доцент
ФГБОУ ВО «Донской государственный аграрный университет»
Россия, п. Персиановский

ПРИНЦИПЫ И ФУНКЦИИ АУДИТА ФИНАНСОВЫХ РЕЗУЛЬТАТОВ

Аннотация: в данной статье рассматриваются цели и задачи производственного аудита, цель аудита формирования финансовых результатов, принципы аудита финансовых результатов, функции и требования аудита финансовых результатов организации.

Ключевые слова: финансовые результаты, учет, аудит

Osipova A.I., candidate of economic Sciences
associate Professor
Of the «Don state agrarian university»
Russia, p. Persianovsky

PRINCIPLES AND FUNCTIONS OF FINANCIAL RESULTS AUDIT

Abstract: this article discusses the goals and objectives of audit, objective of audit of formation of financial results, the principles of audit of financial results, the functions and requirements of audit of financial results of the organization.

Keywords: financial results, accounting, audit

Аудит финансового результата – это одна из наиболее сложных и крупных проверок, так как она затрагивает не только итоговый финансовый результат, но и весь путь по его формированию. Она направлена на определение реального состояния объектов предпринимательской деятельности.

Понятие аудита, в целом, обозначает, независимую оценку финансового состояния компании за определенный период времени его деятельности, а также прогноз его работы в будущем.

Аудит – это одна из подсистем экономического контроля финансово-хозяйственной работы организации.

В условиях многоукладной экономики, представленной разнообразными формами собственности, необходимо обеспечить возможность эффективного функционирования всех видов работ компании на разных уровнях управления. Для этого необходимо

взаимодополняющее применение всех подсистем экономического контроля, в том числе, внутреннего и внешнего аудита [2].

Рассмотрим целостность производственного аудита в разрезе внешнего и внутреннего аудита (рис. 1).

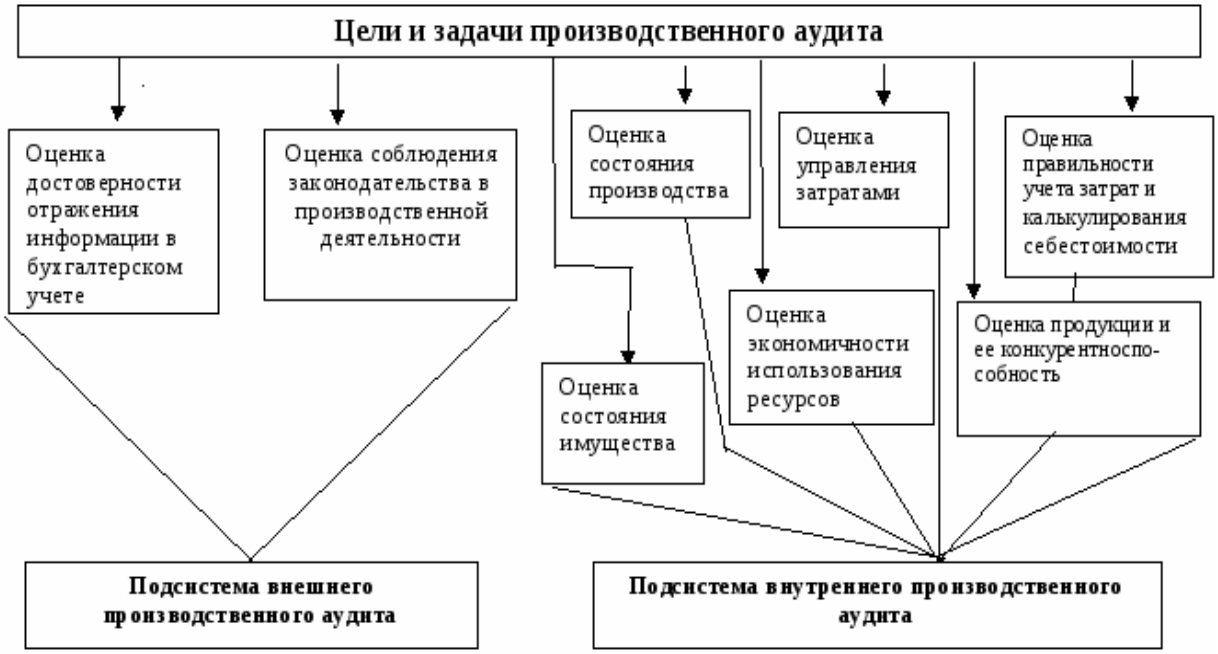


Рисунок 1 – Цели и задачи производственного аудита

Как видно на рисунке при осуществлении взаимоконтроля внутренних и внешних служб реальнее достигнуть цели аудита финансовых результатов.

Цель аудита формирования финансовых результатов – это определение соответствия применяемой предприятием методики учета операций по формированию и использованию финансовых результатов нормативным документам и формирование мнение о достоверности определенных статей бухгалтерской отчетности [1].

Для выполнения этой цели в ходе осуществления аудиторской проверки финансовых результатов должны соблюдаться принципы (табл. 1). Они позволяют обеспечить все необходимые условия для проведения независимой аудиторской проверки.

Таблица 1 – Принципы аудита финансовых результатов

Принципы	Суть принципа
1. Принцип доступности	Доступность аудитора ко всем носителям информации и объектам контроля
2. Принцип конкретности аудита	Конкретным должна быть не только цель аудита, но и его итог
3. Принцип объективности	Аудит должен быть непредвзятым, ориентированным на объективную оценку достоверности финансовых результатов
4. Принцип своевременности	Своевременное и систематическое осуществление аудита финансовых результатов
5. Принцип действенности	Направленность аудита финансовых результатов на выработку конкретных мер по устранению нарушений

При осуществлении аудита финансовых результатов необходимо обосновать функции и требования, предъявляемые к нему:

а) в полном объеме использовать нормативную и законодательную базы аудита;

б) разработать организационные аспекты, технику и методику проведения аудита [3].

По окончанию изучения принципов аудита, рассмотрим каким образом определены и систематизированы функции аудита финансовых результатов и ознакомимся с подробными требованиями, предъявляемые к проведению аудиторской проверки в табл. 2 [4].

Таблица 2 – Функции аудита финансовых результатов организации

Функции	Значение функции	Требования
1. Информационная функция	1. информация о финансовом итоге является предметом аудита и содержанием управленческой работы.	Адекватность данных аудита пользователям информации.
2. Контрольная функция	2. обеспечивает соблюдение нормативно-законодательной базы при формировании финансовых результатов, и способствует повышению эффективности управленческих решений.	Соблюдение законности при аудите.
3.Функция обратной связи	3. способствует осуществлению аудита по выявлению резервов увеличения финансового итога.	Создание среды доверия.
4. Аналитическая функция	4. реализуется в использовании информации при анализе финансового итога.	Выполнение аудиторских процедур
5.Консультационная функция	5. консультирование управленческого отдела компании по формированию финансового итога	Соблюдение конфиденциальности при аудите.

Таким образом, несмотря на то, что между оценкой внутренней системы аудита и внешней аудиторской компании могут возникнуть расхождения, а именно технология взаимного дополнение результатов работы внутренней системы аудита и помощи внешнего независимого эксперта могут дать объективный подход к оценке и оказать должную степень доверия внутреннему аудитору.

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Пальшин О.С.
студент магистратуры
Забайкальский государственный университет

СОВРЕМЕННОЕ СОСТОЯНИЕ ПРОЦЕССА ПРИВЛЕЧЕНИЯ И РАЗВИТИЯ МОЛОДЫХ СПЕЦИАЛИСТОВ НА ПРЕДПРИЯТИИ

Аннотация: В статье изучено современные процессы привлечения и развития молодых специалистов на предприятии, рассмотрены основные методы подбора молодого персонала предприятиями. Рассмотрены принципы проведения деловых бизнес-игр и кейсов с молодыми специалистами.

Ключевые слова: рекрутинг, PR-компания, деловая бизнес-игра, бизнес-кейс, стажировка, молодые специалиста

Palshin O.S.
master's student
Transbaikal State University

THE CURRENT STATE OF THE PROCESS OF ATTRACTING AND DEVELOPING YOUNG SPECIALISTS IN THE ENTERPRISE

Abstract: The article studies the modern processes of attracting and developing young specialists at the enterprise, considers the main methods of selecting young personnel by enterprises. The principles of conducting business business games and cases with young specialists are considered.

Keywords: recruiting, PR-company, business business game, business case, internship, young specialists

В настоящее время рынок труда претерпевает значительные изменения как в специалистах, так и в доступных вакансиях. За последние 5 лет предприятиям стало все сложнее находить высококвалифицированных специалистов на рынке труда, поэтому сегодняшнее отсутствие опыта работы у сотрудника не является проблемой для предприятия, а наоборот позволяет ему нанять молодого специалиста и в дальнейшем взрастить его как высококвалифицированного профессионала своего дела.

Современные предприятия приглашая на работу молодых специалистов стараются придерживаться принципа – «лучший из лучших», так за несколько предприятия подготавливают для себя профессиональных специалистов способных вывести предприятие на новый уровень. Существующая высокая конкуренция на рынке труда заставляет

работодателей находить новые пути найма молодого персонала: конкурсы, акции, дни открытых дверей, консультации в вузах, стажировки и т.д. Все это определяется основным понятием рекрутинг.

Рекрутинг (англ. recruiting) — это бизнес-процесс, являющийся одной из основных функций HR-менеджеров или рекрутеров. Рекрутинг также является особым направлением, в котором совмещаются множество элементов: PR, анализ конкурентной среды, организационная и аналитическая работа с кандидатами.

Проведение специальных мероприятий (дни открытых дверей, консультации в вузах, стажировки) предприятием позволяет привлечь молодых кандидатов на стартовые и линейные позиции, которые не интересных опытным профессионалам. Данная процедура не только экономит время и финансы предприятия, но и осуществляет не большую PR-компанию.

Для молодых кандидатов на вакантные должности участие в подобных мероприятиях – это не только реальный шанс устроится на работу, но и возможность получить бесценный опыт, который пригодится для трудоустройства в будущем. Использование различных стажерских программ позволяют взрастить современное поколение высококвалифицированных профессионалов своего дела. В большинстве случаев каждое крупное предприятие имеет на своем счету собственные методы и мероприятия по «взращиванию» молодых специалистов. Попасть молодому специалисту в штат крупного предприятия означает большой старт своей карьеры.

Согласно мнению Каштанова Е.В автора статьи «Программы набора молодых специалистов» подбор молодого персонала предприятиями осуществляется тремя способами представленных на рисунке 1.



Рисунок 1. Основные методы подбора молодого персонала предприятиями

В настоящее время на крупных предприятиях процесс набора молодых специалистов чаще всего сопровождается проведением деловой бизнес-игры. Деловая бизнес-игра – это симуляция реально существующего бизнес-процесса на предприятии, которая позволяет не

только оценить у кандидата знания, логическое мышление и лидерские качества, но и понять стратегию ведения бизнеса. Участие в бизнес-игре предполагает решение определенного бизнес-кейса, который изначально разработан экспертами предприятия.

Не менее эффективным способом привлечения и развития молодых специалистов является проведение стажерских программ. Стажерские программы в первую очередь позволяют молодым специалистам получить бесценный опыт работы на крупном предприятии. Стажировка у молодых специалистов проходит по-разному, начиная от нескольких недель и заканчивая полугодом работы.

Студента или молодого специалиста, пришедшего на стажировку, сразу привлекают к реальной работе на предприятии. В связи с этим стажирующийся получает первый профессиональный опыт. Предприятие в свою очередь видя стремление и успехи в работе стажера оказывает поддержку наставника в лице опытного сотрудника предприятия.

Таким образом, информацию о проведении стажировок, программах поиска молодых специалистов возможно на различных информационных ресурсах:

– доски объявления в вузах;
– ярмарки вакансий для молодых специалистов;
– справочники для студентов;
– сайты предприятий;
– СМИ.

В заключении необходимо отметить, что процесс привлечения и развития молодых специалистов на сегодняшний день является устоявшейся нормой. Современное взаимоотношение между предприятиями и молодыми сотрудниками осуществляется с помощью различных методов взаимодействия (деловые бизнес-игры, бизнес-кейсы, стажировки с дальнейшим развитием профессиональных навыков и т.д.).

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Панжиева Ф.
учитель русского языка и литературы
11-СОШ
Сурхандарьинская область, г. Термез

РОЛЬ РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКА В ТЕРРИТОРИИ УЗБЕКИСТАНА

Аннотация: У каждого языка есть своя роль в речи используемой в Узбекистане. А также у русского языка есть своя роль. Русский язык – второй родной язык в территории Узбекистана.

Ключевые слова: Русский язык, Узбекистан, Взаимоотношения с государственным языком, Образование, Особенности.

Panzhieva F.
teacher of Russian language and literature
11-school
Surkhandarya region, the city of Termez

THE ROLE OF THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE IN THE TERRITORY OF UZBEKISTAN

Annotation: Each language has its own role in the speech used in Uzbekistan. And also the Russian language has its own role. Russian is the second native language in Uzbekistan.

Key words: Russian language, Uzbekistan, Relations with the state language, Education, Features.

Panjiyeva F.
11-sonli umumiy o‘rta ta’lim maktabi rus tili va adabiyoti o‘qituvchisi
Surxondaryo viloyati, Termiz shahri

RUS TILINING O‘ZBEKISTON HUDUDIDAGI O‘RNI

Annotatsiya: O‘zbekistonda ishlatiladigan nutqda har bir tilning o‘z o‘rni bor. Shuningdek, rus tilining o‘ziga xos roli bor. Rus tili - O‘zbekistondagi ikkinchi ona tili.

Kalit so‘zlar: rus tili, O‘zbekiston, davlat tili bilan aloqalar, ta'lim, xususiyatlar.

Русский язык на территории современного Узбекистана получил распространение после присоединения Ташкента в 1860-х годах и с тех пор прошёл длительный этап развития и становления, сопровождавшийся

неоднократным изменением своего социально-правового статуса. В советское время русский язык перестал быть исключительно родным языком этнического русского населения республики: в качестве родного его восприняли многие ташкентцы и другие национальные меньшинства Узбекистана: украинцы, немцы, корейцы, татары, казахи, различные метисы и прочие. На русском языке между собой общаются русскоязычные национальности, узбеки и таджики. Вторым языком он стал и для большинства городских, в особенности, ташкентских узбеков.

На 2016 год, в действующей редакции закона «О государственном языке Республики Узбекистан», русский язык не имеет официального статуса межнационального языка общения. Однако употребление русского языка упоминается в статье 12, которая предусматривает, что по требованию граждан текст оформленного документа нотариусом или лицом, исполняющим нотариальные действия, выдаётся на русском языке.

Взаимоотношения с государственным языком. В течение более чем полутора столетий, русский язык оказывал влияние на узбекский язык, в основном в плане выбора алфавита, лексики и антропонимики. После обретения независимости, начался процесс культурной и языковой дерусификации. Проблема латинизации алфавита узбекского языка привела к частичному разрыву связей между параллельно развивашимися языками. Кроме этого, административная узбекизация, а также выделение средств на изучение английского языка в ущерб русскому не соответствует реальному экономическому спросу на эти языки: спрос на русский язык продолжает расти. Представители титульной национальности Узбекистана вышли на первое место по числу трудовых мигрантов в Россию, но основная масса этих людей испытывает языковые трудности и имеет серьёзные проблемы с адаптацией из-за нехватки учебников и часов для преподавания русского языка в республике, особенно в сельских школах.

В Конституции Республики Узбекистан – это основополагающий документ, на основе которого строится и регулируется все остальное законодательства – закреплено, что русский язык – язык для межнационального общения. Начиная с 1 сентября 1991 года, когда была провозглашена независимость республики, русский язык действительно оставался и остается сегодня языком межнационального общения. Таким образом в отдельных регионах, где превалировал даже не узбекский язык, а, например, каракалпакский в Нукусе или таджикский в Самарканде и Бухаре, русский язык помогал в обобщения представителей других национальных групп. Несмотря на то, что все эти годы не проводилась перепись населения – она только готовится и будет проведена по указу Президента – население Республики Узбекистан – это не только узбеки, каракалпаки, таджики и русские, но также представители очень многих других наций и национальностей. Русский язык помогал находить точки соприкосновения и использовался в общении с армянами, корейцами

(довольно большие диаспоры в Узбекистане), татарами, азербайджанцами, проживающими даже в Ташкенте. Таким образом, он оставался языком коммуникаций.

В прошлом году разгорелась очень острая дискуссия. Ряд представителей интеллигенции Республики Узбекистан пытался вынести предложение на всеобщее обсуждение вопрос о придании русскому языку статуса второго государственного языка. На мой взгляд эта инициатива была несколько преждевременной. Почему? Прежде всего, никогда не было, кроме единичных бытовых случаев, ситуации принижения статуса русского языка. Никогда никто не осудит говорящего на русском, разве в качестве исключения на бытовом уровне. Быть может, по причине некой деградации человеческой можно было бы услышать фразы: «Говори на узбекском» или «Езжай в свою Россию». Однако сегодня мы практически не наблюдаем таких случаев и если наблюдаем, то они вызывают очень большое недовольство и возмущение у представителей титульной нации, самих узбеков. Между тем, они сами осуждают подобное поведение и сразу напоминают моменты, связанные с Великой Отечественной войной, когда Узбекистан принял 1,5 миллиона беженцев – никого никогда не попрекнули даже куском хлеба.

Обращаясь к сегодняшней статистике, можно отметить, что разговорным русским языком в Узбекистане владеет от 50 до 80% населения. Естественно процент этот немного разнится – в Ташкенте он больше, в областях меньше.

Образование. Многие, включая и профессоров ведущих ВУЗов, пришли к выводу, что при изучении двух языков: одного в семье, другого – в школе, человеку проще удастся освоить новые. Во всех учебных заведениях – ВУЗах, детских садах обязательно есть русские группы и классы с русским языком обучения. К примеру, в Национальном университете Узбекистана им. Мирзо Улугбека есть даже направление обучения «Русская филология. В Самаркандском государственном университете сегодня функционирует целый факультет русской филологии: если он начинал работу с 25 человек, то сегодня на факультете (вместе с магистрами) обучается около 300 человек. Причем готовят не только русистов – преподавателей русского языка, т.к. спрос на них очень большой, но и переводчиков.

В вопросах делопроизводства и документообороте, русский язык сохраняется. К примеру, в высших учебных заведениях, все документы, включая программы и учебные планы, пишутся одновременно на двух языках.

Пришло осознание его необходимости. Трудовая миграция показала: если на заработки в Россию приезжал человек, владеющий русским языком, он находился в более благоприятных условиях. Даже с точки зрения того, что его не настолько легко обмануть, т.к. человек может

прочитать законы Российской Федерации, законодательство о миграции и т.д. Таким образом, здесь вновь просматриваются преференции для тех, кто знает русский язык.

Сегодня русский язык в многих узбекских семьях считается вторым родным языком, а не просто языком межнационального общения. В Узбекистане встречаются эксперты (те, кто себя ими мнит), считающие, что русский язык должен уступить место английскому языку. Тем не менее, грамотные люди понимают, нецелесообразность этого поступка. Мы видим, что наука и образование в России идут семимильными шагами. Мы видим, какие открытия делают российские ученые, какие создаются крупные научно-исследовательские центры. Огромное количество литературы, научной и технической, издается именно на русском языке.

Особенности. Географическое распределение русскоязычного населения в Узбекистане всегда имело анклавный характер. Как родной, русский язык передавался из поколения в поколение преимущественно в крупных городах, и в первую очередь, в Ташкенте. Ввиду этого, русская речь Узбекистана до последнего времени была довольно консервативна, хотя, под влиянием местных особенностей, она и использует единичные лексические экзотизмы из тюркских диалектов, как например, «чилля» (летняя жара, характерная для Средней Азии).

Следующий аргумент для изучения русского языка - это человеческий капитал: чем больше знаешь языков, чем больше ими владеешь. Поэтому автор интервью говорит, что необходимо учить еще и английский.

Использованные источники:

1. Гули Юлдашева, доктор политических наук (Узбекистан) Новые ориентиры во внешней политике Турции и стран Центральной Азии
2. Р. Назаров, кандидат философских наук, В. Алиева, старший научный сотрудник, Ж. Юнусова, кандидат философских наук (г. Ташкент) РУССКИЙ ЯЗЫК В СОВРЕМЕННОМ УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ
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Петров В.А.
стажер - исследователь
ФГБОУ ВО Российская академия народного хозяйства и государственной службы (РАНХиГС) при Президенте РФ

РЕФОРМЫ СИСТЕМЫ ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ В КОНТЕКСТЕ СОЦИАЛЬНОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ

Аннотация: Понятие и концепции социальной политики. Либеральная социальная политика, как метод экономии бюджетных расходов. Краткий обзор «системы Семашко» и советской политики общедоступного бесплатного здравоохранения. Институциональная история реформ здравоохранения в РФ в период 1990-2020 гг. Нормативные акты, программы и национальные проекты указанного периода о доступности здравоохранения, его организационной структуре. Недофинансирование медицины, как ключевая проблема, от советского «остаточного принципа» до современной «оптимизации».

Ключевые слова: социальная политика, политика в сфере здравоохранения, институциональные реформы, перспективы развития отрасли

Petrov V.A.
Research Intern
Russian Presidential Academy of National economy and Public administration (Ranepa)

HEALTH SYSTEM REFORMS IN THE CONTEXT OF SOCIAL POLICY

Annotation: Concept and concepts of social policy. Liberal social policy as a method of saving budget expenditures. A brief overview of the Semashko system and the Soviet policy of free public health care. Institutional history of healthcare reforms in the Russian Federation in the period 1990-2020 Regulations, programs, and national projects of the specified period on the availability of health care and its organizational structure. Underfunding of medicine as a key problem, from the Soviet "residual principle" to modern "optimization".

Keyword: social policy, health policy, institutional reforms, prospects for the development of the industry

Автор данной статьи ставит своей задачей проанализировать некоторые институционально-экономические итоги реформ

здравоохранения, и предварительно оценить, с какой базой российское здравоохранение встретило пандемию COVID-19.

Ранее мы уже писали о том, что пандемия Covid –19 существенно ухудшает демографические показатели в нашей стране, повышая смертность и снижая естественный прирост (который и без того находился в отрицательной зоне)[126]. Однако наши и других специалистов прогнозы смертности от пандемии оказались заниженными, поскольку осенью 2020 года в нашей стране началась вторая волна и на момент написания данной статьи перспективы преодоления этого бедствия представляются менее очевидными, чем раньше.

В нашей статье мы следуем пониманию социальной политики, как системы общественного, в том числе государственного, целеполагания, управления и экономического обеспечения качества жизни, воспроизводства населения, поддержания доходов, занятости, жилья, здоровья, образования, культуры населения. Политика в области здравоохранения рассматривается как неотъемлемая часть государственной социальной политики.

В 2020 году представителями Министерства здравоохранения РФ неоднократно говорилось, что относительно низкая, по сравнению с большинством развитых стран Запада, смертность от коронавируса в РФ обусловлена тем, что в нашей стране сохранилась традиционная система здравоохранения («система Семашко»), в то время как в других странах не было подобных систем, или они были разрушены. Действительно, страны, полностью сохранившие советскую систему здравоохранения, являются лидерами в своих регионах мира по качеству медицинских услуг и продолжительности жизни населения, как например, республика Куба.

Советская система здравоохранения, созданная Н.А.Семашко, базировалась на идеях российской земской медицины и опыте организации здравоохранения в Германии и других европейских странах начала XX столетия. Программа Н.А.Семашко была истинно радикальной реформой, направленной на развитие (в отличие от некоторых более поздних разрушительных «реформ»), и строилась на следующих принципах: бесплатная всеобщая медицинская помощь объявлялась правом гражданина страны. Все граждане получали право на квалифицированную медицинскую помощь и это право гарантировалось государством. Для практического осуществления этих гарантий государство создавало специальную структуру — Министерство (первоначально – Наркомат) здравоохранения. Все поликлиники, больницы и прочие лечебные учреждения становились государственными предприятиями, а все врачи — государственными служащими и получали финансирование и зарплаты непосредственно из бюджета страны. Профилактика и социальная гигиена

[126] Петров В.А. Численность населения России и перспективы 2020 года. Экономика и социум. №5 (72) май 2020

объявлялись краеугольным камнем государственной политики здравоохранения. Медицинское обслуживание предлагалось организовать на двух основных принципах: участковом и иерархическом. На уровне фельдшерских пунктов (позже названных ФАП), терапевтического участка и районной больницы лечились самые распространённые заболевания и проводилась профилактика, более сложные случаи с помощью системы направлений передавались в областные, республиканские и всесоюзные институты и больницы[127].

Советская система здравоохранения позволила России примерно в одно время с наиболее развитыми странами мира пройти эпидемиологический переход (сокращение доли инфекционных заболеваний в общей смертности населения) и увеличить среднюю продолжительность предстоящей жизни с 30,5 года в 1896-1897 гг. и 42,9 года в 1926-1927 гг. до 68,8 в 1961-1962 гг.[128]. В последующие годы продолжительность жизни практически не росла, а во время системного кризиса 1990-х гг. существенно снижалась, но это отдельная тема, которая уже была рассмотрена многими авторами.

К достижениям советского здравоохранения относится создание материально-технической и кадровой базы в отрасли, которая характеризуется ростом числа больничных коек в 1913-1990 гг. с 13 до 137,5 на 10000 человек населения, их абсолютная численность в 1990 году составила в РСФСР 2,04 млн. единиц. Число врачей за тот же период увеличилось с 2 до 46,9 на 10000 населения и достигало в 1990 г. абсолютной численности в РСФСР 694,7 тысячи человек[129]. Население страны было широко охвачено сетью медицинских учреждений и системой профилактических осмотров (диспансеризации). Разумеется, у советской системы здравоохранения, сложившейся к 1980-м годам, имелись серьезные недостатки – отставание от мирового уровня медицинских и фармацевтических технологий, недостаточная обеспеченность населения высокотехнологичными методами медицинской помощи, недостаток среднего медицинского персонала. К сожалению, среди многочисленных факторов этого отставания основным был относительный дефицит финансирования отрасли («остаточный принцип» финансирования).

В 1990-е годы в Российской Федерации развился тяжелый экономический кризис. ВВП страны в 1990 -1998 гг. сократился на 44,3%, кроме того, реформаторы официально провозглашали, что целью государственной экономической политики является исключительно преодоление инфляции и бюджетного дефицита. Социальная политика

[127] Юдкевич И. Система Семашко – первая в мире настоящая инновация в здравоохранении [Электронный ресурс] Регнум, 20.09.2017. Режим доступа: https://regnum.ru/news/polit/2318307.html

[128] Федеральная служба государственной статистики РФ (Росстат) [Электронный ресурс]. Режим доступа: https://rosstat.gov.ru/

[129] Федеральная служба государственной статистики РФ (Росстат) [Электронный ресурс]. Режим доступа: https://rosstat.gov.ru/

стала в 1990-е средством экономии бюджетных расходов[130]. Эту позицию пропагандировал член Правительства РФ Е.Ясин[131].

В целом по всему спектру направлений социальной политики реформаторы 1990-х-2000-х годов выдвинули принципы ее регионализации, муниципализации и «адресности», ряд других идеологических и финансово-ограничительных принципов. На практике это означало, помимо прямого секвестра (периодически производившегося в 1990-е годы) основных социальных статей государственного бюджета и его косвенного обесценения (вследствие инфляции), передачу полномочий в сфере социальной политики на уровень субъектов РФ и муниципальных органов власти. Полномочия передавались, но деньги оставались в ведении федерального центра. Поэтому каждый акт реформирования сопровождался проблемами в финансировании региональных структур управления социальной политикой. Общий объем финансовых ресурсов в итоге оказывался меньше, с поправкой на инфляцию, чем объем государственного бюджетного финансирования в предшествующий период. «Адресность» означала отказ государства от всеобщей доступности социальных услуг и социальной поддержки в пользу концентрации урезанных финансовых ресурсов на «наиболее нуждающихся» категориях граждан. Степень «нуждаемости» должна была определяться официальными структурами, задача которых формулировалась откровенно, хотя не всегда публично, – минимизировать официально учтенное число нуждающихся и, соответственно, сократить расходы по каждому из направлений социальной политики. Реформы здравоохранения в целом развивались по тому же общему для всей социальной политики сценарию.

Ведущий эксперт в области экономики здравоохранения А.Л.Пиддэ в качестве первых по времени наиболее важных институциональных реформ в данной сфере называет вступление в действие в 1993 году Закона об ОМС, организацию Фондов ОМС, принятие Основ законодательства «Об охране здоровья граждан» [132] . Отметим, что создание системы ОМС происходило на фоне снижения реального (с учетом инфляции) объема финансирования здравоохранения, что касается внутренних достижений и недостатков этой системы, то они многократно описаны экспертами в этой области, повторение апологетики или критики ОМС не входит в число наших задач.

Закон «Об охране здоровья граждан», действовавший с 1993 по 2011 год, в общих выражениях подтверждал существование конституционных, а также международно-конвенциальных прав граждан РФ на охрану

[130] Кашепов А.В. Взаимосвязи экономики и демографии. Москва, 2019., сс. 40-41
[131] Ясин Е. Пересмотр обязательств государства в бюджетной сфере неизбежен. Эксперт. 1997; №49
[132] Социальная политика в современной России: анализ, оценки, взгляд в будущее. Коллективная монография. Под общ. ред. Н.А.Волгина. М.: Проспект, 2011

здоровья [133] . К позитивным аспектам реформы 1993 года относилась институционализация ранее созданных в форме кооперативов, хозрасчетных организаций и т.д. частных медицинских учреждений. Однако в тот период они мало повлияли на общий уровень оказания медицинских услуг, вследствие низкой платежеспособности абсолютного большинства населения. В ст.17 говорилось о праве граждан на охрану здоровья, но не было указано что государство гарантирует такую охрану в условно-бесплатном виде (то есть за счет налогов или взносов, уплаченных этими гражданами в бюджет или внебюджетные фонды). Только в ст.20 предусматривалась разработка Программы государственных гарантий оказания гражданам Российской Федерации бесплатной медицинской помощи – в качестве отдельного подзаконного акта.

Действующий в настоящее время Федеральный закон от 21.11.2011 N 323-ФЗ (ред. от 31.07.2020) [134], безусловно, является с юридической точки зрения более зрелым и подробно проработанным документом, чем его предшественник, и содержит меньше деклараций и больше точных формулировок, отражающих различные аспекты политики, экономики, прав и обязанностей различных субъектов в сфере медицины. Однако идеология закона осталась прежней. Норм прямого действия относительно равной для всех условно-бесплатной медицинской помощи по широкому кругу заболеваний и случаев, и о федеральных обязательствах по ее финансированию в законе нет.

В дополнение к названным стратегическим документам в разные годы были приняты Концепция развития здравоохранения 10 лет (1997 г.), несколько национальных проектов. Приоритетный национальный проект «Здоровье» (2006 г.). В 2006 году на реализацию проекта из федерального бюджета и государственных внебюджетных фондов направлено 78,98 млрд руб. Кроме того, дополнительные средства были выделены субъектами РФ и муниципальными образованиями. В 2007 году было предусмотрено выделение 131,3 млрд рублей. На 2007—2009 годы были запланированы расходы, связанные с реализацией проекта, в размере 346,3 млрд руб.[135] Далее была принята Государственная программа РФ «Развитие здравоохранения» (2017 г., действует в редакции от 16.06.2020 г.), как инструмент текущего планирования деятельности Министерства здравоохранения РФ и региональных органов здравоохранения [136] . Программа рассчитана до 2024 года и увязана с другими

[133] Федеральный закон от 22 июля 1993 г. N 5487-1 "Основы законодательства Российской Федерации об охране здоровья граждан"
[134] Федеральный закон от 21.11.2011 N 323-ФЗ (ред. от 31.07.2020) "Об основах охраны здоровья граждан в РФ"
[135] Национальный проект «Здоровье». Официальный сайт Совета при Президенте России по реализации приоритетных национальных проектов и демографической политике [Электронный ресурс]
[136] Государственная программа Российской Федерации «Развитие здравоохранения». [Электронный ресурс] Режим доступа: https://minzdrav.gov.ru/ministry/programms/health/info

государственными плановыми документами на период до 2024 года. В ней предусмотрены нормативы финансирования по конкретным нормативам медицинской помощи.

Следующий Национальный проект «Здравоохранение» был принят в 2018 году, его цели определялись следующим образом: «снижение смертности населения, снижение младенческой смертности, ликвидация кадрового дефицита в медицинских организациях, оказывающих первичную медико-санитарную помощь, обеспечение охвата всех граждан профилактическими медицинскими осмотрами не реже одного раза в год, обеспечение оптимальной доступности для населения медицинских организаций, оказывающих первичную медико-санитарную помощь, упрощение процедуры записи на прием к врачу» и т.д.[137] Более конкретные цели НП следующие: создать более 350 новых фельдшерских, фельдшерско-акушерских пунктов и врачебных амбулаторий (это очень важно, так как в предшествующие 20 лет именно эти объекты массово ликвидировались в целях экономии бюджетных расходов - В.П.). К 2022 году запустить более 1300 мобильных медицинских комплексов. К 2025 году охват граждан профилактическими медицинскими осмотрами не реже одного раза в год должен составить 90%. Число граждан, которые прошли профилактические осмотры, составит 132 миллиона человек в год. В НП 2018 года были заложены значительно большие объемы финансирования, чем в аналогичные предыдущие документы - 1725,8 млрд. рублей в расчете на 6 лет, из них 1366,7 млрд из федерального бюджета и 265 млрд. рублей из бюджетов субъектов РФ.

Принятая в 2019 году «Стратегия развития здравоохранения в Российской Федерации на период до 2025 года» в определенной мере закрепила тенденцию перехода российских властей с позиций «реформирования» здравоохранения на позиции его восстановления и последующего развития. Первые две основные цели Стратегии были сформулированы как 1) создание условий для повышения доступности и качества медицинской помощи; 2) профилактика заболеваний. А среди основных задач – также исключительно актуальные «строительство и реконструкцию объектов здравоохранения; развитие инфраструктуры и материально-технической базы медицинских организаций, оказывающих медицинскую помощь, в том числе детям; обеспечение оптимальной доступности для граждан (включая граждан, проживающих в труднодоступных местностях) первичной медико-санитарной помощи, в том числе путем создания фельдшерско-акушерских пунктов; дальнейшее развитие высокотехнологичной медицинской помощи»[138]

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[137] Национальный проект «Здравоохранение». [Электронный ресурс] Режим доступа: http://government.ru/info/35561/

[138] Указ Президента РФ от 06.06.2019 N 254 "О Стратегии развития здравоохранения в Российской Федерации на период до 2025 года" [Электронный ресурс] Режим доступа: http://www.kremlin.ru/acts/bank/44326

Подводя предварительные итоги институциональных изменений в медицине, отметим, что основное направление реформ в 2010-е годы именовалось «оптимизация здравоохранения». В рамках «оптимизации» предусматривалась концентрация ограниченных финансовых ресурсов на амбулаторном оказании услуг и сокращение стационаров, коек в них и т.д. – вплоть до закрытия ранее существовавших больниц. Майские указы президента РФ 2012 года в части повышения заработной платы выполнить было сложно, в отсутствие их достаточного финансового обеспечения. Поэтому их побочными эффектами стали перераспределение премий и надбавок в состав основной оплаты труда по штатному расписанию (без повышения ее суммарного уровня), массовое совместительство с непропорциональным увеличением нагрузки, и сокращение штатов медицинских работников.

В монографии «Общество и пандемия. Опыт и уроки борьбы с COVID-19 в России», написанной с позиции реформаторов в главе 2.1. «Система здравоохранения перед пандемией» о ретроспективе сказано только, что «в состоянии готовности было недостаточно инфекционных и реанимационных коек»[139] Иная позиция у ректора Всероссийской школы организации и управления здравоохранением Г.Э. Улумбековой. Она пишет о том, что многие реформы были сведены к сокращению организаций и кадрового состава отрасли, снижению финансирования и отставанию России по относительному уровню финансирования здравоохранения не только от развитых стран, но и от государств со средним уровнем экономического развития[140].

Перейдем к анализу статистических результатов последних десятилетий государственной политики здравоохранения в нашей стране. Согласно рейтингу ВОЗ (WHO), опубликованному в 2020 году, Россия по соотношению суммарных расходов на здравоохранение с ВВП занимает 121 место – 5,3% (по данным Г.Э.Улумбековой, доля государственные расходы в РФ составляют 3,2% ВВП[141]). Беларусь занимает 105 позицию (5,9%), Украина - 75 (7,0%). Все страны, относящиеся к категории развитых, значительно превосходят Россию по этому рейтингу. Например, Великобритания занимает 26 место (9,6%), Япония – 14 (10,9%), Германия – 11 (11,2%), Франция – 10 (11,3%), США – 2 (17,1%).[142]

Финансовые итоги реформ здравоохранения РФ за 30 лет подвести сложно, так как не считая *теневых расходов* населения, «белые» расходы делились на частные и государственные, причем эти последние делились

[139] Общество и пандемия. Опыт и уроки борьбы с COVID-19 в России. – Москва: 2020. [Электронный ресурс]
[140] Улумбекова Г.Э. Здравоохранение в России: что надо делать. Состояние и предложения: 2019-2024 гг. – Москва: ГЭОТАР-Медиа, 2019.
[141] Улумбекова Г.Э. Указ. соч., с.87
[142] Рейтинг стран мира по уровню расходов на здравоохранение / Global Health Expenditure. [Электронный ресурс] Режим доступа: https://gtmarket.ru/ratings/global-health-expenditure

на 2 канала – ОМС и бюджетная система, а те, в свою очередь распределялись еще на несколько каналов. Согласно расчетам экспертов ВШОУЗ, опубликованным в 2019 году, в 2012 – 2018 гг. расходы бюджетной системы РФ на здравоохранение в текущих цена выросли с 2283,3 млрд рублей до 2400,3 млрд рублей, при этом с учетом инфляции, в ценах 2012 года сокращение составило 4%. На период 2019-2021 гг. расходы должны были увеличиться до 2400,3 млрд рублей и возрасти на 9% в реальном исчислении[143]. Если бы финансовый план до 2021 года был исполнен, это бы означало повышение расходов за 10 лет на 5% в реальном исчислении.

Когда в 2020 г. началась пандемия COVID-19, это потребовало от федеральных и региональных органов исполнительной власти осуществления экстренных расходов, суммарный объем которых будет, вероятно, опубликован в I квартале 2021 года.

Сторонники «оптимизации» в федеральных органах исполнительной власти РФ стремится вновь перейти к сокращению расходов на здравоохранение после пандемии. Об этом свидетельствует представленный в Государственную Думу проект федерального бюджета на 2021-2023 гг. Согласно проекту, "бюджетные ассигнования по разделу "Здравоохранение" в 2021 году составят 1 118 991,4 млн рублей, в 2022 году - 1 123 959,2 млн рублей и в 2023 году - 1 091 422,2 млн рублей. По отношению к объему ВВП соответствующего года доля расходов раздела "Здравоохранение" составит в 2021 году 1%, в 2022 году - 0,9%, в 2023 году - 0,8%"[144].

По данным Росстата, число больничных организаций в РФ в 1990-2018 гг. сократилось с 12,8 до 5,3 тысяч – в 2,4 раза. Число амбулаторно-поликлинических организаций испытывало периоды снижения или роста, в связи с колебаниями официальной политики. В 2010-2018 гг. оно увеличилось с 15,7 до 20,2, постепенно возвращаясь к уровню 1990 года (21,5 тысяч). Отметим, что в рамках политики «оптимизации» массовый характер носило формальное слияние таких организаций, без закрытия и ликвидации, поэтому для анализа положения, предшествовавшего пандемии, необходимо использовать не столько показатели числа организаций, сколько число больничных коек и врачей на 10 тысяч населения.

Рассмотрим ключевые показатели материально-технической и кадровой базы здравоохранения. Число больничных коек, которое в советский период постоянно росло, с 1990 г. по 2018 г. сократилось с 2037,6 до 1172,8 тыс. единиц. При этом обеспеченность койками

[143] Улумбекова Г.Э. Здравоохранение в России: что надо делать. Состояние и предложения: 2019-2024 гг. – Москва: ГЭОТАР-Медиа, 2019, с.79-85.

[144] На финансирование здравоохранения направят свыше 3,3 трлн руб. в 2021-2023 годах. ТАСС, 17.09.2020 г. [Электронный ресурс] Режим доступа: https://tass.ru/ekonomika/9484327

сократилась со 137,4 на 10000 человек населения до 79,9 на 10000 населения [145]. Тезис о том, что необходимо сокращать койки ради внедрения в медицину высоких технологий, изначально подвергался сомнению со стороны медицинского сообщества и не поддерживающей реформы частью ученых-экономистов. Радикальное обновление основных фондов в здравоохранении (в первую очередь капитальный ремонт и замена зданий старой постройки) и внедрение новых технологий следовало вести более быстрыми темпами, но при этом расширять, или как минимум не уменьшать, количество больничных коек (и площадей медицинских учреждений) на 10000 населения. Наши разногласия с «реформаторами» приобретают особую актуальность во время пандемии Covid-19, на фоне того, что число инфекционных коек в российской медицине было сокращено с 139,9 тысяч в 1990 году (9,4 на 10000 человек населения) до 59,3 тысячи (4,0 на 10000 населения) в 2018 г.[146] По состоянию на октябрь 2020 года количество «ковидных» инфекционных коек оценивалась министром здравоохранения М.А.Мурашко в 182 тысячи единиц. Позже Миистерство здравоохранения озвучило цифру 260 тысяч коек. Статистически сопоставимые данные по структуре коечного фонда будут опубликованы Росстатом по итогам 2019-2020 годов позже. Но пока можно предположить, что разницу порядка 200 тысяч недостающих инфекционных коек пришлось покрывать в основном путем перепрофилирования неинфекционного фонда (то есть ценой отказа от плановой госпитализации большого числа пациентов с другими диагнозами, и вследствие этого - роста смертности по причинам, не связанным с Covid-19). Часть недостающего фонда была построена с нуля в экстренном порядке, но на момент написания данной статьи мы не имеем информации о том, сколько было построено (в коечном исчислении), а сколько перепрофилировано.

Какие уроки из всего происшедшего с нашим здравоохранением до и после пандемии COVID-19 должно извлечь наше общество и федеральные органы власти? Главные уроки достаточно очевидны: здравоохранение имеет для общества, национальной безопасности страны, критическое значение и не может больше рассматриваться как полигон для испытания реформаторских подходов. Детальная программа развития здравоохранения разработана специалистами ВШОУЗ на основании Указов Президента РФ[147]. Среди специалистов по социальной политике высказывается радикальная позиция - «наилучшим решением с точки зрения долгосрочных ориентиров охраны здоровья населения было бы

[145] Федеральная служба государственной статистики РФ (Росстат) [Электронный ресурс]. Режим доступа: https://rosstat.gov.ru/

[146] Федеральная служба государственной статистики РФ (Росстат) [Электронный ресурс]. Режим доступа: https://rosstat.gov.ru/

[147] Улумбекова Г.Э. Здравоохранение в России: что надо делать. Состояние и предложения: 2019-2024 гг. – Москва: ГЭОТАР-Медиа, 2019.

восстановление советской системы управления и финансирования отрасли. Полномочия, ответственность и финансовые ресурсы были бы возвращены с регионального на федеральный уровень, с сохранением органов здравоохранения как исполнительных структур. Фонды ОМС были бы упразднены и интегрированы в состав федеральных и региональных органов управления здравоохранением»[148].

На наш взгляд, более легкий и быстрый вариант «контрреформы» - интеграция ОМС в бюджет (как это было когда-то сделано с Фондом занятости) при сохранении действующей структуры многоуровневого управления здравоохранением. При любом из избранных вариантов институциональных изменений потребуется обеспечить увеличение финансирования здравоохранения к 2025 году до 5% ВВП и к 2030 году минимум до 7,5% ВВП. Основное внимание уделить капитальному ремонту и новому строительству объектов здравоохранения с увеличением коечного фонда и надлежащего резервирования части этого фонда на случай эпидемий и других стихийных бедствий. Ускорить создание и увеличить масштабы и темпы введения в строй (в том числе за счет импорта) оборудования для высокотехнологичных диагностических, хирургических и других медицинских процедур, современных лекарственных препаратов. Не позже 2025 года обеспечить исполнение Указов Президента РФ о повышении заработной платы в здравоохранении до уровня 200% от среднего уровня по экономике РФ, в дальнейшем планировать опережающее увеличение заработной платы этой категории работников.

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УДК 33

Писарева А.В.
студент
научный руководитель: Колованги́н П.М., канд. экон. наук
доцент
Северо-Западный Институт Управления РАНХиГС
РФ, Санкт-Петербург

ПРАВОВЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ ТЕНЕВОЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ

Аннотация: В статье определено, что нормативно-правовые акты механизмов детенизации экономики РФ необходимым сгруппировать в пять направлений. Определено, что сегодня в России сформировано качественно новое законодательство детенизации экономики, однако в условиях масштабной коррупции в России акцент нужно делать в первую очередь на устранении причин, способствующих коррупционным проявлениям.

Ключевые слова: теневая экономика, тенизация, нормативно-правовые акты

Pisareva A.V.
student
Scientific adviser: Kolovangin P.M.
SZIU RANEPA
Russia, Saint-Petersburg

LEGAL ASPECTS OF THE SHADOW ECONOMY

Resume: The article determines that it is necessary to group the regulatory legal acts of the mechanisms of shading the economy of the Russian Federation into five directions. It has been determined that today in Russia a qualitatively new legislation has been formed to de-shadow the economy, however, in the context of large-scale corruption in Russia, the emphasis must be primarily on eliminating the causes that contribute to corruption.

Key words: shadow economy, shadow economy, normative legal acts

Анализ национальных тенденций тенизации экономики и существующие масштабы теневого сектора в России в значительной степени обусловлены действующим нормативно-правовым обеспечением государственных механизмов детенизации экономики РФ.

Нормативно-правовые акты в исследуемой сфере считаем необходимым сгруппировать в следующие пять:

1) в сфере регулирования хозяйственной деятельности;

2) в сфере обеспечения экономической безопасности;

3) в сфере борьбы с экономической преступностью;

4) в сфере легализации (отмывания) доходов, полученных преступным путем;

5) в сфере борьбы с коррупцией.

Общие аспекты государственного регулирования хозяйственной деятельности закреплены в Конституции РФ [1]. В частности, право собственности русского народа на землю, ее недра, атмосферный воздух, водные и другие природные ресурсы, находящиеся в пределах территории России, природные ресурсы ее континентального шельфа, исключительной (морской) экономической зоны, осуществляется от имени русского народа органами государственной власти и органами местного самоуправления; принцип равноправного существования различных форм собственности и хозяйствования, а именно их экономическое многообразие; право хозяйствующих субъектов на владение, пользование и распоряжение своей собственностью, результатами своей интеллектуальной, творческой деятельности; право на занятие предпринимательской деятельностью, не запрещенной законом [1].

Указанные нормы имеют важное значение для определенности общих хозяйственных основ в России. Однако, следует констатировать, что нормы, которые сегодня регулируют хозяйственную деятельность в РФ, являются неполными и разбросанными по разным законам. Большое количество действующих нормативно-правовых актов в данной сфере регулируют только определенный сегмент экономических отношений. А это значит, что Конституция РФ, как основной закон государства, из которого должно начинаться создание нормативно-правового обеспечения хозяйственной деятельности в России, не в полной мере реализует свою задачу по формированию единого правового направления экономического развития государства.

Федеральным Законом РФ «О безопасности» от 28 декабря 2010 г. [2] определено, что тенизация национальной экономики является угрозой национальной безопасности России. Положениями Закона определены и направления государственной политики по детенизации национальной экономики, в частности: преодоление тенизации экономики путем реформирования налоговой системы; оздоровление финансово-кредитной сферы; прекращение оттока капитала за границу уменьшение внебанковского оборота денежной массы [2].

Для реализации государственной политики по данным направлениям в России сформирована соответствующая нормативно-правовая база, основой которой является Конституция РФ [1]. В частности, в Конституции РФ указано, что вместе с защитой суверенитета и территориальной целостности России обеспечения ее экономической безопасности является важнейшей функцией государства, делом всего

русского народа [1]. Следовательно, конституционное закрепление термина «национальная безопасность» стало важным шагом к разработке соответствующей законодательной базы.

Основываясь на основных принципах Конституции, был принят Федеральный Закон «О стратегическом планировании в Российской Федерации» [3]. В законе отмечалось, что государственная политика национальной безопасности определяется исходя из приоритетности национальных интересов и угроз национальной безопасности России и осуществляется путем реализации соответствующих доктрин, стратегий, концепций и программ в различных сферах национальной безопасности в соответствии с действующим законодательством.

В частности, к основным направлениям государственной политики национальной безопасности России в экономической сфере отнесены мероприятия, представленные на рис. 1.

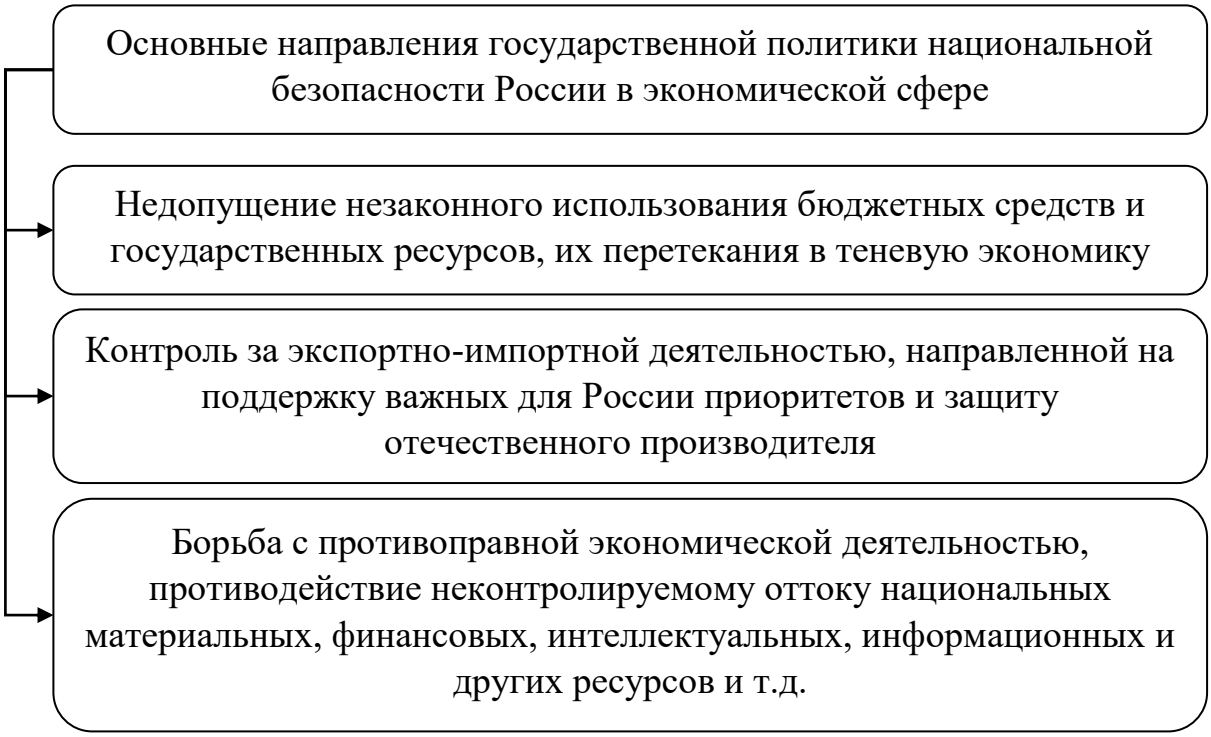


Рисунок 1 – Основные направления государственной политики национальной безопасности России в экономической сфере [3]

Стоит заметить, что нормативно-правовое обеспечение экономической безопасности России имеет значение не только относительно сферы национальной безопасности, а и в контексте регулирования экономической безопасности субъектов предпринимательской деятельности.

Итак, сейчас сформированная система нормативно-правового обеспечения экономической безопасности России является неполной и противоречивой. Проанализированные нормативные документы носят

преимущественно декларативный характер. В них не прописаны конкретные механизмы обеспечения экономической безопасности. К тому же, в одном документе не говорится об обеспечении экономической безопасности регионов и недостаточной степени регулируется экономическая безопасность субъектов предпринимательской деятельности. Все это негативно влияет на реализацию государственной политики детенизации национальной экономики. В связи с этим, необходимо оптимизировать нормативно правовую базу в сфере обеспечения экономической безопасности государства.

Отдельные вопросы по борьбе с экономической преступностью в определенной степени прописаны в Федеральном законе «О противодействии коррупции» [4]. Закон содержит ряд мер преимущественно административного характера по сокращению уровня коррупции в стране.

Сегодня значительный спектр общественных отношений в экономической сфере требует правового урегулирования, существующая в России нормативно-правовая база в сфере борьбы с экономической преступностью постоянно дополняется и совершенствуется. Однако, существуют объективные и субъективные проблемы ее практической реализации. Поэтому, важное значение в современных условиях, приобретает обеспечение средствами прокурорского надзора реализации действующих нормативно-правовых актов в исследуемой сфере и наделении органов прокуратуры не только функцией надзора за соблюдением и правильным применением законов, но и функцией предотвращения экономическим преступлениям с закреплением соответствующей нормы.

Сегодня государственное регулирование в сфере предотвращения и противодействия легализации (отмыванию) полученных преступным путем, в России в соответствии с действующим законодательством остается достаточно распыленным, а значит, и не всегда эффективным.

Основным нормативным документов в сфере предотвращения и противодействия легализации (отмыванию) полученных преступным путем является «Концепция развития национальной системы противодействия легализации (отмыванию) доходов, полученных преступным путем, и финансированию терроризма» (утв. Президентом РФ 30.05.2018) [5].

Перечень основных законодательных актов России, определяющих правовую основу противодействия теневой экономики, приведен на рис. 2.

Итак, сегодня в России сформировано качественно новое законодательство детенизации экономики. Однако, обеспечить на его основе реализации антикоррупционной политики и уменьшить уровень коррупции в России до безопасного возможно только в случае дальнейшей гармонизации отечественного антикоррупционного законодательства с

мировыми антикоррупционными стандартам и создание необходимых механизмов его реализации.

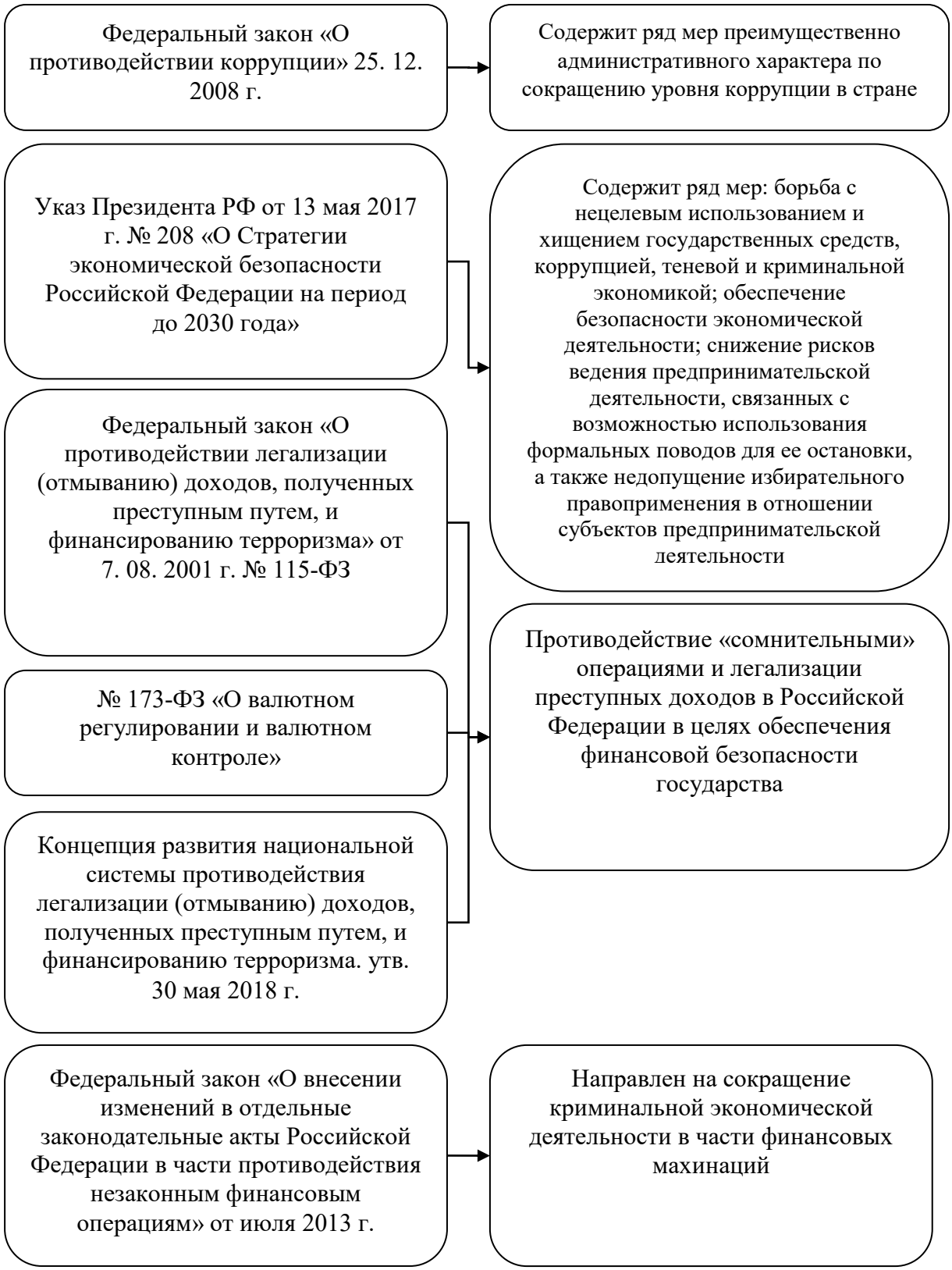


Рисунок 2 – Перечень основных законодательных актов России, определяющих правовую основу противодействия теневой экономики

Вместе с тем, в условиях масштабной коррупции в России, как одного из факторов тенизаци национальной экономики, акцент нужно делать в первую очередь на устранении причин, способствующих коррупционным проявлениям и которые трансформируются в существенную угрозу национальной безопасности государства.

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УДК 33

Писарева А.В.
студент
научный руководитель: Колованги́н П.М., канд. экон. наук
доцент
Северо-Западный Институт Управления РАНХиГС
РФ, Санкт-Петербург

СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ ИНОСТРАННЫХ ТЕЧЕНИЙ ТЕНЕВОЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ

Аннотация: В статье рассмотрены мировые тенденции тенизации экономики, определены аспекты сущности теневой экономики, а также определены положительные функции тенизации экономики. Определены основные методы объективной оценки масштаба тенизации экономики страны.

Ключевые слова: теневая экономика, тенизация, структура теневой экономики, оценка уровня тенизации экономики

Pisareva A.V.
student
Scientific adviser: Kolovangin P.M.
SZIU RANEPA
Russia, Saint-Petersburg

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF FOREIGN CURRENTS OF THE SHADOW ECONOMY

Resume: The article examines the global tendencies of shadow economy, identifies aspects of the essence of the shadow economy, and also defines the positive functions of shadow economy. The main methods of objective assessment of the scale of shadowing of the country's economy are determined.

Key words: shadow economy, shadow economy, structure of the shadow economy, assessment of the level of shadow economy

Глобализационные процессы, которые происходят сегодня в мире, оказывают существенное влияние на мировую экономическую систему, а затем и на национальные экономики всех стран мира. Следствием этого является изменение уровня и характера тенизации экономических процессов и укрепления ее мощного источника – организованной экономической преступности. Учитывая это, с середины 70-х гг. XX ст. по инициативе Конгресса ООН по предупреждению преступности именно организованные транснациональные проявления тенизации экономических

процессов стали предметом особого внимания международного сообщества. С тех пор постоянно проводится работа по универсализации соответствующего понятийно-категориального аппарата и формирования международной нормативно-правовой базы в сфере детенизации мировой экономики.

Распространение теневой экономики наряду с ограниченностью ресурсов и макроэкономической разбалансированностью признаны Всемирным экономическим форумом (ВЭФ) главными глобальными рисками будущего. Глобализация финансовых систем, развитие международных межбанковских транзакций и распространения электронной коммерции, при недостаточной координации действий мирового сообщества по детенизации мировых финансовых и торговых потоков, создают условия для распространения экономической преступности, а значит, и рост уровня тенизации мировой экономики.

Вопрос обострения проблемы тенизации экономических процессов в контексте преодоления глобальных кризисных явлений и обеспечения стабильности мировой и национальных экономических систем неоднократно вносились в повестку дня Парламентской ассамблеи Совета Европы (ПАСЕ). Наиболее острыми проблемами тенизации экономических отношений определялись тенизация финансовых потоков и теневая занятость [1]. Именно поэтому, важное значение приобретает сегодня исследование теневой экономики в общемировом масштабе и определение особенностей ее проявления и распространения в разных странах с целью разработки эффективных механизмов государственного регулирования детенизации национальной экономики и глобальной экономической системы в целом.

Тенизация экономики, как общепланетарное явление, занимает одно из основных мест в функционировании экономических систем всех стран мира. Это обусловлено ее сущностью и сложностью выявления всех возможных вариантов ее проявления. Общее понимание теневой экономики обусловлено также и ментальными особенностями страны. Поэтому, исследуя масштабы тенизации экономик отдельных стран мира, необходимо обязательно учитывать уровень развития экономической системы и традиции, присущие конкретной стране.

Традиционно сущность теневой экономики в любой стране характеризуется следующими аспектами:

– криминальный («черная» экономика), к которому включают производство и торговлю наркотиками, оружием, фальшивыми лекарствами, сутенерство и другие виды деятельности, за которые предусмотрена уголовная ответственность;

– скрытый («серая» экономика), который возникает в результате осуществления предпринимательской деятельности, полностью или частично защищен от налогообложения;

– скрытый («белая» экономика), который включает экономические отношения не по поводу производства, а по поводу перераспределения доходов, полученных в форме взяток и других неофициальных платежей из сферы двух предыдущих аспектов.

Вышеперечисленные аспекты тенизации экономики характеризуют ее как негативное явление, которое наносит существенный ущерб экономической системе любой страны. Однако, в мире сформировались и альтернативные взгляды на исследуемую проблему, связанные с положительными оценками функционирования теневого сектора экономики при определенных обстоятельствах. Некоторые исследователи среди положительных функций тенизации экономики выделяют то, что теневой сектор экономики может выступать:

– «экономическим смазкой», что нивелирует перепады в экономической конъюнктуре путем переливания ресурсов между официальным и теневым секторами экономики;

– «социальным амортизатором», что позволяет уменьшить нежелательные для государства социальные расходы путем неформальной занятости, которая дает возможность малообеспеченным слоям населения получать доходы, тем самым, уменьшая социальную нагрузку на государство;

– «встроенным стабилизатором», что при необходимости предоставляет средства официальному сектору экономики путем использования теневых доходов для покупки товаров и услуг в официальном секторе [2].

Однако, сегодня констатируется динамика оценочных показателей в сторону увеличения уровня тенизации экономики во всех странах мире, а ее негативные эффекты заметно доминируют над положительными результатами [3].

В общем, оценить уровень тенизации экономики в современных условиях достаточно сложно. В научной практике отсутствует единый метод, который давал бы объективную оценку масштабам тенизации экономики в конкретной стране мира. Среди методов, которые широко используются в мировой практике, можно выделить следующие:

– индекс пяти макроэкономических индикаторов (используется Международным валютным фондом);

– монетарный метод (используется, как правило, центральными банками стран);

– метод зеркальной статистики (используется соответствующими органами отдельных государств).

Однако, больше всего доверия в мире имеет информация, публикуемой признанным специалистом по оценке уровня тенизации экономики в мире, немецким профессором Ф. Шнайдером [4]. Ученые под руководством Ф. Шнайдера пришли к общему выводу о тенизации

экономики, суть которого заключается в том, что со временем, независимо от уровня развития экономики и общества, ее уровень постоянно растет.

Общий уровень тенизации экономики в каждой стране зависит от ряда факторов, среди которых:

– размер налоговой нагрузки;
– степень регламентации экономической деятельности;
– объем государственного сектора в экономике;
– масштаб теневого рынка рабочей силы и особенности регулирования рынка труда и тому подобное.

Однако, большинство исследователей главными причинами роста уровня тенизации экономики называют законы и налоги, которые существуют в конкретной стране.

Среди новых факторов следует назвать транснационализацию и глобализацию экономики, что особенно негативно влияет на экономическое развитие стран с либеральной В контексте глобализации осуществляет свои научные поиски и Е. Вейнер, который сущность тенизации экономики рассматривает как глобальное явление, выходящее за пределы страны. Он отмечает, что «теневой рынок составляет группу самостоятельных богатых стран и инвесторов, которые фактически могут осуществлять управление мировой экономикой такими инструментами как ценные бумаги, недвижимость, валюта и другие финансовые активы, которые они держат в инвестиционных структурах (хедж фондах, инвестфондах, стабилизационных фондах и т.п.), а также в крупных государственных холдинговых компаниях» [5].

На основе исследования McKinsey Global Institute, Э. Вейнер делает вывод о подконтрольности группе стран (Кувейт, Саудовская Аравия, ОАЭ, Япония, Китай, Южная Корея) и некоторым хедж-фондам и инвестиционным фондам более 12 трлн долл. США, что является основой влиятельного теневого рынка путем обеспечения потребностей в ликвидности [5].

По данным различных исследовательских организаций уровень тенизации экономики в современном мире составляет 18-35% от общемирового ВВП. По расчетам Всемирного банка мировой ВВП в 2019 году составил 86598,83 млрд долл. США. Следовательно, по самым пессимистичным расчетом в теневом секторе мировой экономики сегодня производится около 31420 млрд долл. США [3]. В Европе (страны ЕС, Норвегия, Турция и Швейцария) в 2019 году общий уровень тенизации экономики составлял 18,5% [6]. В 2019 году высокий уровень тенизации экономики наблюдался среди стран ЕС Болгария (31,2%), Румыния и Хорватия (28,4%), Литва (28,0%) и Эстония (27,6%). Самый низкий – Швейцария (7,1%), Австрия (7,5%), Люксембург (8,0%), Нидерланды (9,1%) [6].

По большинству развивающихся стран (страны Азии, Африки и Латинской Америки), для них характерно существование такого уровня тенизации экономики, который не уступает официальной экономике. В 2000-х гг., по разным оценкам, уровень тенизации экономики таких стран был следующим: Нигерия - 76%, Таиланд - 71%, Египет - 68%, Панама - 62% [7].

В целом, разница между экономиками развитых стран и развивающихся стран, заключается в том, что в теневом секторе экономики развитых стран работают преимущественно небольшие предприятия, налоговые поступления от которых незначительны. В развивающихся странах, ситуация другая: население сельских местностей, как правило, не может найти официальную работу, поэтому вынуждено работают в теневом секторе. К тому же, высокий уровень коррупции и пробелы в законодательстве не способствуют тому, чтобы часть экономической деятельности, осуществляемой в теневом секторе экономики, учитывалась при расчете официального ВВП страны [7].

Несомненным сегодня является то, что в бедных странах уровень тенизации экономики является большим, чем в богатых. Например, теневой рынок в Южной Европе является большим, чем в Северной, как и в странах с многочисленными ограничениями, чем в странах с более дерегулированными экономиками. Однако, более глубокие исследования связаны с определенными трудностями. Большинство методов измерения уровня тенизации экономики используют измеряемый заменитель в процессе оценки реальной деятельности, после чего отнимают официально измеренный показатель, а остаток считают уровнем тенизированной экономики.

Если говорить о методах противодействия тенизации экономики, то наиболее распространенными среди них в развитых странах (Австрии, Великобритании, Канаде, Германии, США, Франции и др.) является формирование законодательного обеспечения и создания соответствующих органов контроля с целью внедрения мероприятий упрощения процедур налогообложения и ликвидации причин, побуждают предпринимателей переводить свою деятельность в теневой сектор экономики.

Выделяют следующие приоритеты, на которых базируются налоговые системы экономически развитых стран:

– максимальное упрощение процедуры налогообложения;
– снижение административного давления на субъекты предпринимательской деятельности;
– упрощение процедур регулирования сферы предпринимательской деятельности;
– повышение уровня минимального необлагаемого дохода и уменьшение налогового давления.

Стоит отметить, что во многих странах, параллельно с вышеупомянутыми мерами, для увеличения объема поступлений в бюджет и уменьшение уровня тенизации экономики применяют практику амнистии теневого капитала, а борьба с тенизированной экономикой осуществляется при участии общественных структур.

Сегодня проблема тенизации экономики приобрела глобальный характер и является частью повседневных экономических отношений практически во всех странах мира. Как правило, тенизация экономической деятельности обусловлена не только стремлением скрыть доходы и нежеланием платить налоги, но и стремлением избежать многочисленных административных норм и требований при осуществлении предпринимательской деятельности. К тому же, перевод предпринимательской деятельности в теневой сектор во многих странах мира можно рассматривать как вынужденный шаг со стороны предпринимателей для сохранения бизнеса в условиях ненадлежащей сформированности или несовершенства механизмов государственного регулирования и политической и экономической нестабильности.

К тому же, зарубежный опыт показывает, что наиболее опасные виды тенизации экономических отношений имеют место в странах, находящихся в кризисном состоянии, проходя этап становления рыночной экономики и развития правового демократического государства. Неэффективность государственного управления и несформированность государственных институтов в сфере государственного регулирования экономической деятельности приводят к росту уровня теневой экономики, следствием чего является отсутствие экономического роста и появление угроз национальной и транснациональной безопасности. В таких условиях, учитывая сложность выявления и оценки теневых капиталов, а, тем более, формирование предпосылок для выхода их «из тени», большое значение приобретает международное сотрудничество и совместные мероприятия в сфере детенизации экономики.

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Подскребайлина Е.А.
студент

СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ УЧЕТА ТОВАРНО-МАТЕРИАЛЬНЫХ ЦЕННОСТЕЙ

Аннотация: Материальные средства, выполняющие в производственном процессе роль предметов труда, участвуют в нём неоднократно и переносят всю свою стоимость на себестоимость изготовляемой продукции единовременно.

Ключевые слова: учет, товарно-материальные ценности, рыночная экономика, внутренний аудит.

Podskrebaylina E.A.
student

IMPROVING ACCOUNTING OF COMMODITY-MATERIAL VALUES

Resume: Material assets that play the role of objects of labor in the production process participate in it repeatedly and transfer their entire value to the cost of manufactured products at a time.

Key words: accounting, inventory, market economy, internal audit.

Ускорение социально-экономического развития государства предполагает повышение эффективности общественного производства на основе целостной экономии материальных, трудовых и денежных ресурсов.

Политика сохранения ресурсов является настоящим источником удовлетворения растущих потребностей гражданского общества. Чтобы перевести это в реальные условия, необходимо знать все тонкости учета наличия и движения ресурсов, прежде всего запасов, которые составляют основу деятельности компании. Запасы является одним из важнейших факторов обеспечения постоянства и непрерывности размножения. Все компоненты совокупного запаса материала играют такую важную роль, в частности, фонда организации, и в этом заключается актуальность данной статьи.

Целью работы является изучение вопроса улучшения ценностей и материальных благ.

В условиях современной рыночной экономики и жесткой конкуренции вопрос экономии и рационального использования материальных ресурсов стало весьма актуальным. Налаживание учета использования запасов является одним из центральных вопросов улучшения поддержки информации в подразделениях предприятия. Это

объясняется тем, что рациональное использование материальных и энергетических ресурсов сегодня является одним из важнейших факторов роста прибыльности компании [2, с.45].

В производственных компаниях чрезвычайно важно повысить эффективность использования сырья и основных материалов, поскольку эти расходы в структуре производственных затрат составляют более 80% и даже незначительное уменьшение производства каждой производственной единицы, например всего для компании дает значительный эффект. Поэтому большое внимание уделяется увеличению пропускной способности готовой продукции из одной единицы сырья, уменьшению норм расхода материала на единицу продукции, уменьшению отходов и потерь сырья и материалов и совершенствованию системы материального стимулирования работников по совершенствованию. использования сырья и материалов. Таким образом, на современном этапе одной из важнейших проблем научно-технического прогресса является уменьшение материалоемкости продукции, всестороннее изучение факторов, на которых улучшается использование сырья и материалов, использование своевременное и полное бронирование.

Установление учета использования запасов является одной из центральных тем улучшение поддержки информации в подразделениях предприятия. Это объясняется тем, что рациональное использование материальных и энергетических ресурсов сегодня является одним из важнейших факторов роста прибыльности компании.

Перед учетом материальных запасов стоят следующие основные задачи [3, с.113]:

- контроль за своевременной и полной капитализации запасов, за их безопасностью в местах хранения;

- своевременное и полное документирование всех операций по перемещению товарно-материальных ценностей;

- своевременное и правильное определение транспортных и приобретенных расходов и реальной стоимости собранных запасов;

- контроль над состоянием запасов на складе;

выявление и реализация запасов ненужных материалов для выпуска с целью мобилизации внутренних ресурсов;

- получение точной информации об остатках и перемещения запасов в местах хранения.

Одним из основных мероприятий, позволяет улучшить качество бухгалтерского учета в организации, является проведение внутреннего контроля с высококвалифицированными специалистами, которые осведомлены об особенностях исследуемой компании, процессы, разрабатываемые момент выбытия, получения и использования запасов.

Внутренний аудит - это метод окончательного контроля, который позволяет полностью оценить деятельность компании и другие объекты

предпринимательской деятельности. Эта проверка проводится по реализации планов по использованию имеющихся ресурсов, результатов хозяйственной деятельности за определенный период, выявление резервов, роста производительности и повышения качества предоставляемых услуг, а также с точки зрения реализации продукции, конкурентоспособности этой продукции на национальном и международном рынке.

Основой организации управленческого учета является разработка и установление целей, задач и функций бухгалтерского учета, распределение ответственности и схема рабочего процесса. Для обеспечения эффективности системы управленческого учета необходимо пересмотреть классификацию производственных затрат, чтобы получить ответ на вопрос, что, сколько и на какие цели были потрачены. Международная практика бухгалтерского учета показывает, что основными сферами бухгалтерского учета должны быть [1, с.64]:

- учет расходов с целью определения себестоимости запасов и прибыли;
- учет расходов с целью принятия управленческих решений;
- учет расходов на динамический анализ, контроль и регулирование.

Бухгалтерский учет запасов имеет достаточно широкую сферу деятельности. Доступность, безопасность, стандарты использования, качество учета и контроля, обеспечения эффективности - это фундаментальный аспект корректности деятельности предприятия и гарантии его развития. Вот почему перед бухгалтерами стоит непростая задача найти новые методы и средства контроля и анализа, надежные и полные источники информации. Анализ самой теории бухгалтерского процесса показывает, что этот предмет имеет основные правила, проводится на основе законодательства и стандартов, но в форму и поэтапной структуры контроля над отдельными элементами бухгалтерского учета все еще не существует. Исходя из этого, на основе международного опыта и теоретических источников информации существуют определенные возможности для совершенствования бухгалтерского учета, с помощью которых будет проще контролировать безопасность и эффективность использования запасов.

Мировой опыт бухгалтерского учета показывает, что наиболее эффективное осуществление контрольно-аналитических функций бухгалтерского учета возможно при условии разделения бухгалтерского учета на два независимых - финансовый и управленческий.

В управленческом учете можно контролировать безопасность и использования ресурсов, а также определять финансовые результаты по центрам ответственности [1, с.53].

Центры ответственности - это подразделения производственного, снабженческого и сбытового характера, построенные на основе наличия ответственного менеджера и подведения итогов по центрам деятельности.

Следовательно, уменьшение материальных затрат и уменьшение материалоемкости продукции (работ, услуг) является важнейшим фактором повышения эффективности производства для данного предприятия, так как уменьшение производственных затрат из-за экономического использования материальных ресурсов помогает уменьшить его стоимость и увеличить прибыль от его продажи. Кроме того, уменьшение потребления материалов, материалоемкости продукции (работ, услуг) приводит к ускорению оборота оборотных средств предприятия, уменьшение денежных затрат на формирование товарных запасов, следовательно, весь набор улучшаются показатели эффективности производства [2, с.74].

Таким образом, управление запасами является одной из важных составляющих управления производством, которая заключается в организации заключения хозяйственных договоров, а также в закупке, доставке и хранении сырья, материалов, комплектующих, а также их учета и контроля над их использованием.

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Половникова Е.Е.
студент
Российская Академия народного хозяйства и государственной службы при Президенте Российской Федерации
Россия, Екатеринбург

АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ ВНЕДРЕНИЯ ПРОГРАММНЫХ ПРОДУКТОВ ПО РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ ПРОВЕРОЧНЫХ МЕРОПРИЯТИЙ ОРГАНОМ РЕГИОНАЛЬНОГО ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО ЖИЛИЩНОГО НАДЗОРА СВЕРДЛОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

Аннотация: в статье рассмотрены проблемы трудозатрат государственного гражданского служащего при реализации контрольно-надзорных мероприятий. Предложен путь оптимизации рабочего процесса государственного гражданского служащего по размещению материалов проводимых проверочных мероприятий в информационных ресурсах.

Ключевые слова: программный продукт, контрольно-надзорное мероприятие, региональный государственный жилищный надзор, орган прокуратуры, орган регионального государственного жилищного надзора, государственный служащий.

Polovnikova E. E.
student
of Russian Presidential Academy of The National Economy and Public Administration (RANEPA)
Russia, Yekaterinbourg

ACTUAL PROBLEM OF INTEGRATION SOFTWARE PRODUCT IMPLEMENTATION CONTROL AND SUPERVISION EVENTS BY THE BODY OF THE REGIONAL STATE HOUSING SUPERVISION OF SVERDLOVSKAYA REGION

Annotation: There is reviewed the problem of labor costs of state employee
during the performance of duties in this article. There are recommendations for solving problems.

Key words: software product, control and supervision event, regional state housing supervision, prosecutor's office, the body of the regional state housing supervision, state employee.

В Свердловской области органом регионального государственного жилищного надзора является Департамент государственного жилищного и строительного надзора Свердловской области (далее – Департамент). Данный орган уполномочен на проведение проверочных мероприятий в части лицензионного контроля, государственного жилищного и строительного надзора, надзора в области долевого строительства.

Рассмотрим региональный государственный жилищный надзор в части реализации мер по контролю за соблюдением требований жилищного законодательства. Данный вид контроля осуществляется посредством проведения контрольно-надзорных мероприятий в отношении юридических лиц (управляющих компаний, Жилищных кооперативов, Товариществ собственников жилья, Товариществ собственников недвижимости, Регионального Фонда содействия капитальному ремонту общего имущества в многоквартирных домах Свердловской области (далее - региональный оператор)). Данные действия исполнительного органа власти регламентируются федеральным законом от 26.12.2008 № 294-ФЗ «О защите прав юридических лиц и индивидуальных предпринимателей при осуществлении государственного контроля (надзора) и муниципального контроля».

Все материалы проверочного мероприятия (далее-проверки), а это в частности: приказ о проведении проверки, запрос документов у проверяемого лица, акт проверки, предписание об устранении выявленных нарушений) в распечатанном виде хранятся в Департаменте.

Помимо проведения проверочного мероприятия, на Департамент возложена обязанность по внесению материалов проверки в программные продукты для хранения информации, обработки, ее систематизации, актуализации передачи и защиты. В работе по осуществлению жилищного надзора в Свердловской области используется 4 программных продукта.

1.Единый Реестр Проверок (далее-ЕРП).

Обязанность по внесению сведений в данный программный продукт установлена постановлением Правительства Российской Федерации от 28.04.2015 №415 «О правилах формирования и ведения Единого реестра проверок». В данный программный продукт заносятся сведения о приказе на проведение проверки, о результате проверки т.е. выявленных нарушениях, а также о предписании об устранении выявленных нарушений жилищного законодательства и мерах административного воздействия в случае неустранения этих нарушений.

2. Государственная информационная система жилищно-коммунального хозяйства (далее – ГИС ЖКХ).

Обязанность по внесению сведений в данный программный продукт установлена приказом Министерства связи и массовых коммуникаций РФ и Министерства строительства и жилищно-коммунального хозяйства РФ от 29 февраля 2016 года № 74/114 «Об утверждении состава, сроков и

периодичности размещения информации поставщиками информации в государственной информационной системе жилищно-коммунального хозяйства». В данный программный продукт заносятся сведения о приказе на проведение проверки, о результате проверки т.е. выявленных нарушениях, а также о предписании об устранении выявленных нарушений жилищного законодательства и мерах административного воздействия в случае неустранения этих нарушений.

3. Автоматизированная система управления Государственная жилищная инспекция (далее – АСУ ГЖИ).

Обязанность по внесению сведений в данный программный продукт не закреплена нормативно-правовой базой, но в органе установлено жесткое требование к внесению сведений в день создания приказа, уведомления о проведении проверки и акта проверки юридического лица. Данный программный продукт разработан органом жилищного надзора для личного пользования (хранения, систематизации и обработки сведений по проведенным проверочным мероприятиям).

4. Контрольно-надзорная деятельность (далее-КНД).

Обязанность по внесению сведений в данный программный продукт не закреплена нормативно-правовой базой, но в органе установлено жесткое требование к внесению сведений в день создания приказа, уведомления о проведении проверки и акта проверки юридического лица.

Прочитав описание сведений, которые необходимо вносить в обозначенные программные продукты, видно, что они идентичны.

На разработку каждого из этих программных продуктов затрачены колоссальные средства, время и труд. Каждая система обладает определенным отличным друг от друга интерфейсом, так что для внесения в каждую из них требуется определенный навык, для приобретения которого специалисту государственной гражданской службы необходимо затратить время и силы.

Таким образом, можно сделать вывод о том, что на рядовых сотрудников органа надзора возложена обязанность помимо проведения контрольно-надзорных мероприятий еще и по внесению одних и тех же данных в аналогичные по наполнению программные продукты, что является дополнительной трудовой нагрузкой.

Для разрешения сложившегося вопроса необходимо оптимизировать работу с указанными программными продуктами в части внесения сведений лишь в один программный продукт. Наиболее перспективным, по мнению автора данной статьи, является система ГИС ЖКХ. В ней при разграничении ролей (орган, гражданин, региональный оператор) можно ознакомиться с материалами проверок, а также со всей информацией по интересующему многоквартирному дому: протоколами голосований собственников помещений многоквартирного дома, информацией по заключенным договорам, финансовым отчетам по деятельности

управляющей домом организации (управляющей компании, ТСЖ, ТСЖ, ЖК), сформировать технический паспорт многоквартирного дома и многое другое.

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Полторацкая Н.Н.
студент магистратуры
Алтайский государственный педагогический университет
Россия, г. Барнаул
научный руководитель: Атемаскина Ю.В., канд. пед. наук
доцент

ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ СЕТЕВОГО ВЗАИМОДЕЙСТВИЯ КАК СРЕДСТВА РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ ЛИЧНЫХ И КУЛЬТУРНЫХ ПРАВ ДЕТЕЙ С ОГРАНИЧЕННЫМИ ВОЗМОЖНОСТЯМИ ЗДОРОВЬЯ

Аннотация: Дополнительное образование детей является неотъемлемым элементом системы образования Российской Федерации. Указом Президента Российской Федерации от 7 мая 2012 г. №599 «О мерах по реализации государственной политики в области образовании и науки» поставлена задача по увеличению к 2020 году до 70 -75 процентов доли детей в возрасте от 5 до 18 лет, обучающихся по дополнительным общеобразовательным программам, в общей численности детей этого возраста.

Ключевые слова: сетевое взаимодействие, средства реализации, личные и культурные права детей с ограниченными возможностями здоровья, социальное партнерство, система взаимодействия.

Poltoratskaya N.N.
master student
Altai State Pedagogical University
Russia, Barnaul
scientific director: Atemaskin Yu.V., candidate of pedagogical sciences
associate professor

ORGANIZATION OF NETWORK INTERACTION AS A MEANS OF REALIZING THE PERSONAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS OF CHILDREN WITH DISABLED HEALTH

Resume: Additional education for children is an integral part of the education system of the Russian Federation. Decree of the President of the Russian Federation dated May 7, 2012 No. 599 "On measures to implement state policy in the field of education and science" set the task to increase by 2020 to 70 -75 percent the share of children aged 5 to 18 years enrolled in additional general education programs, in the total number of children of this age.

Key words: network interaction, means of implementation, personal and

cultural rights of children with disabilities, social partnership, interaction system.

Новизна и практическая значимость реализации муниципального проекта: построение нового уровня сетевого взаимодействия дошкольных образовательных учреждений, направленного на обеспечение качества предоставляемых дополнительных образовательных услуг в системе дошкольного образования. Созданная система сетевого взаимодействия будет направлена на установление открытого социального партнёрства между участниками образовательного процесса и социально значимыми партнёрами.

Сетевое взаимодействие рассматривается с двух сторон. Во - первых, сеть создается в целях создания единого образовательного пространства для обеспечения качества и доступности дополнительных образовательных услуг, выполнения заказа потребителей образовательных услуг. Во – вторых, сеть создается для обмена ресурсами, но при этом результат у каждого участника сетевого взаимодействия свой.

Структура сети включает 3 уровня:

- уровень стратегического планирования и управления (в лице комитета образования администрации городского округа как разработчика, сопровождающего реализацию заказа на дополнительное образование в муниципальной системе дошкольного образования, учреждения – участники сети принимают цели и задачи, обозначенные в данном проекте);
- координационный уровень (в лице рабочей группы, осуществляющей поддержку, мониторинг реализации проекта, выявление трудностей и их решение);
- уровень участника сети (ДОУ, участники сетевого взаимодействия, деятельность которых направлена на достижение задач муниципального проекта).

Взаимодействие с социальными партнерами может иметь вариативный характер построения взаимоотношений по времени сотрудничества и по оформлению договоренностей (планов) совместного сотрудничества.

Взаимодействие с социально значимыми партнерами базируется на следующих принципах:

- добровольность сторон;
- уважение интересов друг друга;
- соблюдение законов и иных нормативных правовых актов;
- учет запросов общественности;
- сохранение имиджа учреждения в обществе;
- установление коммуникаций между дошкольным учреждением и социумом, обмен различными ресурсами и деятельностью;
- обязательность исполнения взаимной договоренности.

Цель проекта: создание системы сетевого взаимодействия ДОУ с социально значимыми партнерами для обеспечения благоприятных условий всестороннего развития дошкольников, их способностей и творческого потенциала через организацию дополнительных образовательных услуг. Созданная система сетевого взаимодействия позволит сформировать культурно-просветительское и оздоровительное пространство с использованием ресурсов учреждений дополнительного образования, организаций культуры и спорта для всестороннего развития дошкольников через дополнительные образовательные услуги.

Задачи проекта:

- разработать стратегию и тактику организации сетевого взаимодействия с социально значимыми партнёрами (учреждениями дополнительного образования, культуры и спорта) на основе договоров и совместных планов работы;
- создать условия для позитивного изменения дошкольного образовательного учреждения в соответствии с требованиями ФГОС ДО и общественными ожиданиями на основе реализации совместных программ и проектов, сетевых событий;
- установить партнёрские отношения с сетью учреждений дополнительного образования и культуры для поддержания благоприятного (как для дошкольного образовательного учреждения, так и партнеров) общественного окружения;
- повышение доступности, качества и эффективности дополнительных образовательных услуг через совершенствование системы сетевого взаимодействия и объединение совместных ресурсов;
- развивать у всех участников образовательного процесса коммуникативные способности, готовность к сотрудничеству и самореализации, активную гражданскую позицию;
- расширить возможности для удовлетворения разнообразных интересов детей (в том числе детей-инвадидов, детей с ОВЗ) и их семей в сфере дополнительного образования, интеграции дополнительного и общего образования, направленной на расширение вариативности и индивидуализации системы дополнительного образования;
- создать механизмы финансовой поддержки развития дошкольных образовательных учреждений.

Формы сетевого взаимодействия:

- договор о сотрудничестве;
- реализация части образовательной программы, формируемой участниками образовательных отношений с привлечением учреждений сети партнеров;
- авторские дополнительные образовательные программы;
- вариативные краткосрочные курсы;
- проекты;

- взаимодействие в использовании кадровых ресурсов.

Целевая аудитория проекта: дошкольники; педагоги и специалисты ДОУ, учреждений дополнительного образования; индивидуальные предприниматели, осуществляющие образовательную деятельность; сотрудники музеев, спортивных организаций; родители (законные представители) воспитанников.

План реализации проекта.

Этап	Мероприятие	Результат (с указанием количественных и качественных показателей)
I этап. Подготовительный	-анализ объективной ситуации по сетевому взаимодействию ДОУ при организации дополнительных образовательных услуг (в том числе платных)	Определение проблемного поля сетевого взаимодействия
	-анализ внутренних ресурсов муниципальных объектов образования, культуры и спорта для определения целесообразности установления социального партнерства, определение степени участия каждого социального партнера	Определение реальных участников – объектов сетевого взаимодействия, установление контактов с участниками сетевого взаимодействия, определение направлений взаимодействия
	- разработка механизмов реализации проекта, проектирование возможных рисков. Открытое обсуждение проекта на уровне комитета образования	Разработка проекта, предусматривающего механизмы реализации
	- Разработка Положения о сетевом взаимодействии ДОУ и социально значимых партнеров	Закрепление порядка построения правоотношений в условиях сетевого взаимодействия. Распространение среди участников сетевого взаимодействия (100%)
	-создание рабочей группы для координации реализации муниципального проекта	Издание приказа по комитету образования администрации, определение приоритетных направлений деятельности рабочей группы
II этап. Практический	Разработка планов совместного взаимодействия, социально-значимых проектов, их реализация	В годовом плане ДОУ на учебный год разделы «Организация дополнительного образования» и «Взаимодействие с социумом»
	Организация и проведение сетевых конкурсов	Выявление лучшего имеющегося положительного опыта работы +перспективных разработок (60% от общего числа воспитанников дошкольного возраста, 30% от общего числа педагогов ДОУ, специалистов учреждений, задействованных в сетевом взаимодействии)

	Организация и проведение сетевого обучения: -обучающие семинары -палитра мастер-классов дополнительного образования -дискуссионные площадки -методические объединения «Педагогический поиск» центра «Дополнительное образование в ДОУ»	Повышение профессиональной компетентности 70% педагогов ДОУ по освоению новых технологий, новых форм взаимодействия
	Заключение сетевых договоров о сотрудничестве	Расширение ресурсной сферы ДОУ на сентябрь 2019 г. на 15% в сравнении с сентябрем 2018 г. через взаимодействие с внешними организациями на договорной основе на комфортных условиях (дисконтная система, абонемент, бартерный обмен услугами и ресурсами)
	Организация и проведение ежегодных общегородских мероприятий с участием дошкольников: - концерт, посвященный Международному Дню защиты детей; - концерт для ветеранов педагогического труда в рамках празднования Дня города; - соревнования «Футбольный праздник» на стадионе «Юность»	Более 200 детей дошкольного возраста – участников общегородских мероприятий с участием педагогов и специалистов ДОУ, учреждений дополнительного образования и спорта, индивидуальных предпринимателей
	Диссеминация опыта работы по заявленному проекту (тематическое совещание для руководителей ДОУ, создание ресурсного центра на базе ДОУ)	Тиражирование положительного опыта в системе дошкольного образования (100% ДОУ)
	Организация и проведение муниципальной научно-практической конференции	Распространение положительного опыта по сетевому взаимодействию с социально значимыми партнерами (не менее 30% участников от общей численности участников сетевого взаимодействия)
	Проведение тематического контроля через наблюдение, устный опрос, творческие работы детей, портфолио педагогов и детей	Обработка результатов тематического контроля, подведение итогов контроля на тематических совещаниях руководителей
III этап. Оценочно-рефлексивный	Создание на сайте комитета образования рубрики «Сетевое взаимодействие ДОУ с социально значимыми партнерами» (муниципальный уровень)	Трансляция информации в сети Интернет, на сайте комитета образования, выпуск печатной продукции через ГНМЦ.
	Мониторинг степени участия каждого социального партнера при сетевом взаимодействии (уровень дошкольных организаций, муниципальный уровень)	70% от общего числа партнеров

	Определение эффективности, целесообразности, изменений и перспектив дальнейшего расширения сетевого взаимодействия (уровень дошкольных организаций, муниципальный уровень)	Через интервью родителей, анкетирование родителей и педагогов
	Подведение итогов, оценка результативности реализации проекта	Определение уровня результативности

Ожидаемые результаты проекта:

- создание системы взаимодействия ДОУ с социально значимыми партнерами (образовательная сеть) на основе договоров и совместных планов, снятие территориальной ограниченности ДОУ, установление долгосрочных и взаимовыгодных связей;
- формирования навыков общения в различных социальных ситуациях, с работниками социальных институтов;
- ДОУ как ответственный и активный партнер содержательного взаимодействия с различными организациями. Ресурсные возможности ДОУ расширены до масштабов сети;
- становление уровня социальной компетенции участников образовательного процесса, направленных на активное освоение мира;
- системное повышение мотивационной готовности всех субъектов образовательного процесса к изменению содержания работы по формированию эмоционально чувственного восприятия окружающего мира в рамках сотрудничества, равенства и партнерства в отношениях ребенка и взрослого, социальных институтов города;
- рост психоэмоционального благополучия участников образовательного процесса, основанных на творческом взаимодействии с социально значимыми партнерами (учреждениями дополнительного образования и культуры);
- обеспечение информационной осведомленности социальных институтов города о деятельности дошкольного образовательного учреждения.

Результаты анкетирования по правовому воспитанию в МБДОУ «Детский сад № 49 «Улыбка», МБДОУ «Детский сад № 38 «Росинка», КГБПОУ РПК группа студентов 3 курса, КГБПОУ «Барнаульский базовый медицинский колледж» группа студентов 4 курса (63 родителя, 30 студентов)

1. Какие международные документы о правах ребёнка Вам известны?

Декларация прав Ребенка (принята ООН в 1959 году) - 93

Конвенция о правах ребенка - 90

Конституция РФ - 93

Семейный кодекс РФ – 61

2. Считаете ли Вы необходимым защищать права и достоинства ребёнка в нашей стране?

Да - 93

3. На второй вопрос какими правами обладает ребенок:

44% - 10 чел. назвали право на жизнь, обучение, питание, отдых, мед. Обслуживание;

4% - 1 чел. - право на имя и гражданство;

4% - 1 чел. - выражать свое мнение и свободу мысли;

9% - 2 чел. - на развивающие игры и игрушки;

4% - 1 чел. - на помощь от государства;

9% - 2 чел. - защиту от тяжелого труда и психологического насилия;

4% - 1 чел. - не ответил на вопрос;

22% - 5 чел. - всеми правами гражданина РФ или указанными в законах

4. Соблюдение каких прав ребёнка обязано взять на себя образовательное учреждение?

Среди основных прав предпочтение отдано праву на образование

5. Какие права ребёнка чаще всего нарушаются в семьях детей Вашей группы?

Не выявлено. Были высказывания, что у детей и так много прав.

6. Следует ли подключать родителей к правовому воспитанию детей?

Да – 78

Затруднились - 15

7. С какого возраста целесообразно приобщать ребёнка к правовой культуре общества, в частности к осознанию прав человека, в том числе собственных с дошкольного возраста

8. Можно ли подвести дошкольников к пониманию таких слов, как «право», «свобода», «закон», «равноправие», «обязанность», «международный документ»?

Можно, но в форме игры.

9. Какие средства и методы следует использовать, формируя у детей представления о правах человека?

- игра;
- конкурсы;
- КТД;
- викторины…

10. Имеете ли Вы опыт воспитания детей с учётом прав человека?

Да – 68 нет – 5 затруднились - 20

11. Хотели бы Вы повысить уровень своих знаний о правах ребёнка и правовом воспитании детей дошкольного возраста?

Да – 93

Результаты анкетирования по теме «Права ребёнка», проведённого с родителями и студентами на первом этапе исследования, позволяют заключить, что права детей часто нарушаются в семье. Причины нарушения различны. В связи с этим мы решили сочетать просвещение

родителей (законных представителей) в области прав ребенка с психолого-педагогическим просвещением. Это позволило нам не просто раскрыть сущность того или иного права, а изменить родительские взгляды, заставить их пересмотреть способы своего воспитательного воздействия на ребенка.

Полученные данные (наблюдения, анкетирование, деловые игры, беседы, обмен опытом, семинары) показали, что большинство родителей стали отдавать предпочтения не только получить консультацию специалистов, но и включиться совместно с детьми в различные мероприятия, учитывая интересы детей.

Проведенный анализ состояния нормативно-правовой базы по обеспечению условий доступности для воспитанников и воспитанников с ОВЗ, изучены условия обучения воспитанников с ограниченными возможностями здоровья показал, что нормативно-правовая база по обеспечению условий доступности для воспитанников и воспитанников с ОВЗ создана в полном объеме:

- Федеральный закон «О социальной защите инвалидов в Российской Федерации» (принят Государственной думой 20 июля 1995г.. одобрен Советом Федерации 15 ноября 1995г.);
- «Конвенция о правах инвалидов»;
- Приказ Министерства образования и науки Российской Федерации № 1309 от 9 ноября 2015г. «Об утверждении Порядка обеспечения условий доступности для инвалидов объектов и предоставляемых услуг в сфере образования, а также оказания им при этом необходимой помощи»;
- Приказ Министерства образования и науки РФ от 30 августа 2013г. № 1014 «Об утверждении порядка организации и осуществления образовательной деятельности по основным общеобразовательным программам - образовательным программам дошкольного образования»;
- Федеральный закон «О внесении изменений в законодательные акты Российской Федерации по вопросам социальной защиты инвалидов в связи с ратификацией Конвенции о правах инвалидов» (принят Государственной Думой 21 ноября 2014г., одобрен советом Федерации 26 ноября 2014г.);
- Приказ от 15 октября 2015г. № 723н «Об утверждении формы и порядка представления органами исполнительной власти субъектов индивидуальной программы реабилитации или абилитации инвалида»;
- Приказ Министерства науки и высшего образования РФ и Министерства просвещения РФ от 5 августа 2020 г. № 882/391 «Об организации и осуществлении образовательной деятельности при сетевой форме реализации образовательных программ»;
- Государственная программа Российской Федерации «Доступная среда» на 2011 - 2020 годы;
- Постановление Правительства РФ от 17.052017г. №575 «О

внесении изменений в пункт 3 Правил размещения на официальном сайте образовательной организации в информационно-телекоммуникационной сети «Интернет» и обновления информации об образовательной организации»;

- Государственная программа Алтайская края «Доступная среда в Алтайском крае» на 2016 - 2020 годы (утверждена постановлением Администрации Алтайского края от 29.04.2016г. №152);

- Приказ ДОУ от 17.05.2016 года № 631 О создании комиссии по проведению обследования и паспортизации ДОУ и предоставляемых на нем услуг инвалидам;

- Паспорт доступности для инвалидов объекта и предоставляемых на нем услуг, а также оказания им при этом необходимой помощи от 20.06.2016 года.

Условия обучения воспитанников с ограниченными возможностями здоровья: для детей с ОВЗ разработана специальная адаптированная образовательная программа, в основе «Программы коррекционно-развивающей работы в логопедической группе детского сада для детей с общим недоразвитием речи» Н.В. Нищевой. Адаптированная программа разработана с учетом особенностей психофизического и речевого развития детей, их индивидуальных возможностей. Программа обеспечивает коррекцию нарушений развития и социальную адаптацию. В детском саду функционирует ППк (психолого-педагогический консилиум). Педагоги МБДОУ своевременно проходят курсы повышения квалификации и курсы переподготовки.

Помещения для организации образовательного процесса для воспитанников с ОВЗ: в МБДОУ «Детский сад № 49 «Улыбка» имеются помещения, которые используются и могут использоваться для работы с детьми – инвалидами и лицами с ОВЗ: кабинет педагога-психолога и учителя-логопеда, музыкальный и физкультурный залы, студия изобразительного творчества. Все помещения, предназначенные для организации образовательного процесса с детьми-инвалидами и лицами с ОВЗ, оснащены различными дидактическими пособиями, которые могут быть использованы в ходе коррекционно-развивающей деятельности специалистов.

Педагогические кадры МБДОУ обеспечивают охрану жизни и укрепление физического и психического здоровья детей, обеспечивают познавательное, речевое, социально-коммуникативное, художественно-эстетическое, физическое развитие детей. Обеспечивают взаимодействие с семьями для обеспечения полноценного развития детей.

Анализ кадрового состава показывает, что педагогический коллектив ДОУ обладает достаточно высоким уровнем профессионализма, творческим потенциалом и способностью к инновационной деятельности.

Нами была разработана модель сетевого взаимодействия в МБДОУ

при обеспечении реализации личных и культурных прав детей с ограниченными возможностями здоровья. В основу проектирования модели сетевого взаимодействия образовательной организации в рамках обеспечения реализации личных и культурных прав детей с ограниченными возможностями здоровья были заложены основные положения Федерального закона «Об образовании в Российской Федерации» от 29.12.2012 № 273-ФЗ, «Конвенции о правах инвалидов» которые ориентируют образовательные организации на эффективное использование возможностей сетевого взаимодействия.

На современном этапе развития общества сетевая организация совместной деятельности рассматривается как наиболее актуальная, оптимальная и эффективная форма достижения целей в любой сфере, в том числе образовательной. Сетевое взаимодействие предлагает взаимоотношения участников, которые основаны на заинтересованности друг в друге, совместном принятии решений, что также обеспечивает эффективность деятельности образовательной организации в достижении образовательных задач.

При создании модели сетевого взаимодействия организаций в рамках обеспечения реализации личных и культурных прав детей с ограниченными возможностями здоровья мы учитывали, что в основе сетевого взаимодействия лежит понятие «сети» как особого типа совместной деятельности людей и организаций, основой возникновения которой является определенная общая проблема. В решении этой проблемы заинтересованы все субъекты, вступающие в сеть. При этом они сохраняют независимость своей основной деятельности, объединяя при необходимости ресурсы. Мы исходили из того, что создание сетевой организации означает интеграцию уникального опыта, возможностей, знаний и ресурсов участников, объединяющихся вокруг некоторого проекта, который не может быть выполнен каждым из партнеров в отдельности. Следовательно, образование сети различными участниками обеспечивает взаимные компенсацию недостатков ресурсов и усиление преимуществ. Все эти важные моменты мы постарались учесть при создании модели сетевого взаимодействия образовательных организаций в рамках обеспечения реализации личных и культурных прав детей с ограниченными возможностями здоровья, которая направлена на создание единого образовательного пространства детей с ограниченными возможностями здоровья.

Модель сетевого взаимодействия в МБДОУ при обеспечении реализации личных и культурных прав детей с ограниченными возможностями здоровья



МБДОУ «Детский сад № 49 «Улыбка» стремится к инновационному развитию, где на первом месте стоит воспитанник, его развитие. Актуальность реализации данного подхода заключается в том, что мы

должны сформировать такие личностные и профессиональные качества воспитанника, которые позволят ему быть востребованным в обществе будущего.

Мы строим свою систему обучения таким образом, что представляем воспитаннику проявить себя и развиваться в соответствии со своими стремлениями и способностями.

Одним их факторов развития детского сада является взаимодействия с социальным институтами. За последние годы детский сад установил партнерские отношения со многими учреждениями. Воспитанники, родители (законные представители) и педагоги осуществляли деятельность в рамках конференций, фестивалей и конкурсов, проводимых под эгидой учреждений.

В настоящее время более прочные и устойчивые связи детский сад имеет с МБОУ ДОД «Детская музыкальная школа № 2», МОУ ДОД «Детско-юношеская спортивная школа № 1», МБОУ ДОД «ДЮСШ ЦСП «Юбилейный», МБУ «Краеведческий музей» г. Рубцовска, ММУ «Детская поликлиника № 2», Школы: «Специальная (коррекционная) общеобразовательная школа-интернат № 2»; филиал Алтайской краевой специальной (коррекционной) общеобразовательная школы для лиц с нарушением зрения III – IV вида;

Филиал Алтайской краевой специальной (коррекционной) общеобразовательной школы I-II вида (глухих и слабослышащих),

МБОУ «Лицей «Эрудит», МБОУ «Школа – гимназия № 8», Дошкольные учреждения города, МБУК «Картинная галерея им. В. Тихонова, МБОУ ДОД «Детская художественная школа» г. Рубцовска, МБУК «Театр кукол им. Брахмана А.К.», МБУК «Рубцовский драматический театр», МБОУ ДОД «Центр развития творчества детей и юношества», МБУК «БИС» «Детская библиотека № 2», Специальная библиотека для незрячих и слабовидящих, «Центр внешкольной работы «Малая академия», Территориальной психолого-медико-педагогической комиссии г. Рубцовска Алтайского края, КГБПОУ РПК.

В ходе сетевого взаимодействия были проведены различные мероприятия. Они проводились в рамках работы Консультативного пункта с для родителей (законных представителей) детей-инвалидов, детей с ограниченными возможностями здоровья, не посещающих детский сад на организованного на базе МБДОУ «Детский сад № 49 «Улыбка».

Цель работы консультативного пункта - обеспечение единства и преемственности семейного и общественного воспитания, оказание психолого-педагогической помощи родителям в понимании собственных детей, в поиске и выборе адекватных путей, средств, методов воспитания, поддержка всестороннего развития личности ребенка дошкольного возраста, обеспечение равных стартовых возможностей при переходе ребенка на школьный этап образования.

Мероприятия, проводимые в консультативном пункте способствовали социальной адаптации в общество сверстников, не ограничивающихся состоянием здоровья, радости от первых успехов. Проводимые мероприятия с детьми–инвалидами, находящимися на сопровождении КГУСО «Территориальный центр социальной помощи семьи и детям г. Рубцовска» и воспитанниками ДОУ способствовали формированию опыта совместного творчества в различных видах деятельности, созданию детской общности, неограниченной состоянием здоровья. Созданы условия для позитивных, доброжелательных отношений между воспитанниками. Необходимо обратить внимание на организацию ППРС с учетом индивидуальных интересов, возможностей и потребностей каждого воспитанника. Консультации для родителей (законных представителей) способствовали снижению психо-эмоциональной напряженности, педагогической просвещенности по интересующим вопросам, вовлечению детей в различные мероприятия ДОУ и городские мероприятия.

Созданный альбом «Секреты семейного воспитания» способствовал обогащению опыта родителей (законных представителей) о различных формах организации семейного досуга, тем самым способствуя реализации права ребенка на реализацию личных и культурных прав ребёнка.

В работе с детьми мы отдаем предпочтение формам, имеющим многофункциональный характер, способствующим развитию у детей познавательной активности, обеспечивающим их самореализацию, направленным на раскрытие индивидуальных творческих и познавательных способностей детей, интересным самим детям.

Например, ведётся летопись детского сада «Счастливое детство». В ней отражена творческая деятельность детей (фото, видео материалы, поэтические странички), взаимодействие с социальными институтами, достижения детей в различных видах деятельности, отражающие рост индивидуального мастерства.

Оформлен стенд «Мир моих увлечений», который способствует созданию условий для организации коллективных и индивидуальных выставок, проявлению эмоционально-положительных впечатлений от результатов труда, побуждают проявлять интерес к художественному творчеству.

С родителями (законным представителям) создали альбом «Секреты семейного воспитания», который позволил им поделиться опытом воспитания детей в семье, способами организации семейных досугов, создания условий, способствующих раскрытию творческого потенциала ребёнка, осознать право ребёнка на индивидуальность.

Совместно с родителями дети оформили книгу «Права ребёнка», в которой в рисунках и иллюстрациях отразили права и обязанности детей, подобрали стихотворения о правах ребёнка. С этого момента дети

стараются регулировать взаимоотношения с окружающими их людьми, ссылаясь на эту книгу. Родители начинают осознавать важность реализации прав ребёнка в условиях семейного и общественного воспитания, стали лучше представлять психологический портрет своего ребёнка, больше доверять профессионализму воспитателя, повысили контроль над собственными эмоциями, стали чаще опираться на полученные теоретические знания, в том числе и на обобщённый опыт других родителей.

В связи с этим много внимания мы уделили созданию специальных ситуаций. Одна из которых проведенный мастер-класс «Использование технологии сотрудничества в социально-коммуникативном развитии детей с ОВЗ». Цель которого: создание условий, способствующих расширению опыта педагогов в вопросах о возможностях использования технологии сотрудничества в развитии социально – коммуникативных навыков у детей с особыми образовательными потребностями и возможностями.

Например, дети с большим желанием участвовали в оформлении книги «Потешки» для детей ясельной группы, чувствуя свою ответственность и стараясь как можно точнее передать содержание потешки в рисунке, испытывая чувство гордости от личного вклада в общее дело. Участие детей в ежегодном городском фестивале творчества детей с ограниченными возможностями «Сделаем мир добрее» позволил показать неограниченный творческий потенциал каждого ребенка, способствует созданию детской общности, не ограниченной состоянием здоровья.

Организовывали проект «Волшебный мир театра» на неделе «Театр с социальными институтами: МБОУ ДОД «Детская музыкальная школа № 2», МБУ «Краеведческий музей» г. Рубцовска, Дошкольные учреждения города, МБУК «Картинная галерея им. В. Тихонова, МБУК «Театр кукол им. Брахмана А.К, «Детская библиотека №2», «Центр внешкольной работы «Малая академия», КГБПОУ РПК, Рубцовская специальная (коррекционная) общеобразовательная школа-интернат № 2 VIII вида, КГБОУ «Рубцовская общеобразовательная школа-интернат № 1». Итоговым мероприятием была театральная постановка «Вместе за руки»: в постановке принимали участие артисты театра, дети с ОВЗ, студенты колледжа. В дополнение к постановке сотрудниками библиотеки была организована выставка книг, а картинная галерея оформила выставку рисунков «Мы вместе». По предоставленным работам детей было принято решение организовать авторские выставки детей ОВЗ не посещающих МБДОУ, но активно занимающихся творчеством: Алина С. – выставка рисунков «Моя любимая лошадка», Саша П. – «Автомобили», Марина О. «Мир природы». В дальнейшем творческие работы представленные на выставке приняли участие в городских выставках на базе МБУК «Картинная галерея им. В. Тихонова, «Центр внешкольной работы «Малая

академия».

На базе МБДОУ «Детский сад № 49 «Улыбка» проведено мероприятие «В гостях у новогодней сказки» для детей КГУСО «Территориальный центр социальной помощи семье и детям» г. Рубцовска и др., которое позволило сформировать опыт совместной деятельности детей в различных видах деятельности, обеспечить интеграцию в общество сверстников, реализовать творческий потенциал каждого ребёнка.

Таким образом, промежуточные результаты свидетельствуют о правильности выбранного нами направления работы.

В МБДОУ создан «Семейный клуб «Здоровье» - это способ организации работы с родителями (законными представителями), направленный на приобщение семьи к активному участию в учебно-воспитательном процессе и укрепление связи между всеми участниками образовательной деятельности в детском саду совместно с представителями социальных институтов.

Работа семейном клубе «Здоровья» направлена на пропаганду здорового образа жизни и семейных ценностей, таких как здоровье, любовь, взаимопонимание, единение и дружеские отношения средствами физической культуры.

Организуются тематические выставки для родителей («Осенний калейдоскоп», «Новогодняя игрушка», «Наша безопасность», «Подарок для мамы и др.), издается печатная продукция: памятки, буклеты, информационные листы, закладки. Во время встреч с родителями мы предоставляем свои услуги: родители имеют возможность заказывать необходимую детскую и популярную литературу, которые выдаются на дом для семейного чтения, для этого в методическом кабинете работает «Библиотека для родителей».

Традиционно для родителей проводится семейный фотоконкурс «Ах, лето!».

Таким образом, родительский клуб представляет собой интересную современную модель работы по привлечению родителей к активному участию в воспитательно-образовательном процессе и способствует укреплению связи между дошкольным учреждением и семьями воспитанников

Родительский клуб явился необходимой социальной площадкой на пути решения проблем семейного воспитания, укрепления детско-родительских отношений. Участие членов семьи в мероприятиях клуба «Здоровья» способствовал возникновению желания и умения общаться за рамками собственных стереотипов, искать и находить выходы из трудных ситуаций.

Создалось не только внутрисемейная, но и межсемейная дружеская атмосфера, что послужило повышению активности родителей в образовательном процессе, укреплению здоровья детей и их физического

совершенствования, систематизация знаний родителей по вопросам здорового образа жизни детей, увеличение количества детей с высоким уровнем физического развития, охранить и укрепить здоровье детей.

Благодаря клубу изменились родительские установки на взаимодействие с образовательным учреждением и социальными институтами: «познай себя родителем, познаешь и собственного ребенка».

Родители научились видеть успехи своего ребенка, создавать необходимые условия для реализации потребностей и интересов детей.

Разработан и внедряется Кейс для педагогов дошкольных образовательных учреждений по теме «Организация доступной среды для воспитанников ОВЗ и детей-инвалидов в МБДОУ «Детский сад № 49 «Улыбка» города Рубцовска» основная его цель по созданию (безбарьерной) доступной среды для инвалидов и малобильных групп населения. Безбарьерная среда - это обычная среда, дооборудованная с учетом потребностей, возникающих в связи с инвалидностью, и позволяющая людям с особыми потребностями вести независимый образ жизни. Одной из важных задач программы является создание необходимых условий для безбарьерной среды, дружелюбной окружающей среды, благодаря которым возможно наиболее полное развитие способностей и максимальная интеграция инвалидов в общество.

План работы взаимодействия с социальными институтами «Сотрудничество – ключ к успеху!» реализован в полном объеме.

По результатам опытно-экспериментальной работы можно сделать вывод, что деятельность по взаимодействию МБДОУ с социальными институтами в целом привела к положительным результатам, но данная работа требует модернизации, поэтому значительные сдвиги мы можем увидеть через несколько лет при условии систематической работы с социальными институтами.

Результаты опытно-экспериментальной работы позволяют сделать вывод, что эффективность выстроенного сетевого взаимодействия между социальными институтами и дошкольным образовательным учреждением как средства реализации личных и культурных прав детей с ОВЗ дает положительные результаты. Нами разработан план целью которого было создание системы взаимосотрудничества МБДОУ с микросоциумом для формирования единой воспитательной системы: интеграция культурных, правовых, образовательных, здоровьесберегающих ресурсов, как благоприятная среда для развития детей в том числе детей с ограниченными возможностями здоровья.

При разработке плана были учтены все определенные нами условия для сетевого взаимодействия, и реализованы все необходимые специфические требования к компонентам образовательной среды. Установлено и статистически доказано, что предложенные нами условия обеспечения данного процесса и мероприятия по их реализации на

практике приведут к социализации детей ОВЗ не посещающих детский сад.

Организация сетевого взаимодействия как средства реализации личных и культурных прав детей с ограниченными возможностями здоровья является чрезвычайно актуальной проблемой, т.к. взаимодействие происходит каждый день и оно должно вызывать как у ребёнка, так и у педагога, положительные эмоции и осуществляться так, чтобы обе стороны взаимодействия процесса чувствовали себя комфортно. Выявлению организации сетевого взаимодействия как средства реализации личных и культурных прав детей с ограниченными возможностями здоровья сетевого предшествовал анализ литературы по данной проблеме, который позволил выделить психологические и педагогические аспекты реализации процесса организации сетевого взаимодействия. Изучение данных аспектов выполняло методологическую функцию и было необходимо для понимания и решения проблемы.

Констатируем, что сетевое взаимодействие является одним из мощных ресурсов инновационного образования, основанного на следующих принципах:

Во-первых, сеть – это возможность продвижения продуктов инновационной деятельности на рынок образовательных услуг и, таким образом, получения дополнительного финансирования.

Во-вторых, сетевое взаимодействие позволяет усиливать ресурс любого инновационного учреждения за счет ресурсов других учреждений.

Сеть создается на добровольной основе, удерживается общей проблематикой и интересами всех членов сети. Таким образом, сеть всегда является результатом проектного замысла, поскольку участники должны участвовать в едином целеполагании, согласовывать механизмы и схемы взаимодействия, договариваться о результатах деятельности.

Основными направлениями развития сетевого взаимодействия являются: нормативно-правовое сопровождение; научно-методическое сопровождение.

Сетевое взаимодействие протекает в контексте социального взаимодействия, так как осуществляется при наличии двух или более индивидов, совершающих действия по отношению друг к другу.

Дошкольное учреждение – это комплексная воспитательно-образовательная и социальная система, которая существует не автономно сама по себе, а взаимодействуя с многочисленными организациями и учреждениями. При сетевой организации взаимодействия наблюдаются опосредованные связи: круг взаимодействия увеличивается, а, следовательно, результаты работы становятся более продуктивными и качественными, за счет сетевого взаимодействия у каждого участника есть уникальная возможность развития и совершенствования своих профессиональных ключевых компетенций, создание условий для

обеспечения особых потребностей детей с ОВЗ.

Важно отметить, что при сетевом взаимодействии происходит не только распространение инновационных разработок, а также идет процесс диалога между образовательными учреждениями, между образовательными учреждениями и другими социальными партнерами, а также процесс отражения в них опыта друг друга, отображение процессов, которые происходят в системе образования в целом. Опыт участников сети оказывается востребованным не только в качестве примера для подражания, а также в качестве индикатора, который позволяет увидеть уровень собственного опыта и дополнить его чем-то новым, способствующим эффективности дальнейшей работы. У участников сети наблюдается потребность друг в друге, в общении равных по статусу специалистов и учреждений.

Для внедрения инклюзивной среды в общеобразовательное учреждение необходимо создать условия организации инклюзивной практики, использовать основные принципы коррекционной работы с детьми с ОВЗ, подобрать педагогические кадры, обладающие необходимыми характеристиками, учитывать особенности построения современного урока для обучающихся с ОВЗ. Работа педагогического коллектива в общеобразовательной организации должна быть направлена на достижение главной цели, указанной в ФГОС ДО: социализация детей и адаптация их в самостоятельной жизни.

Взаимодействуя с обычными детьми, ребенок-инвалид не чувствует себя отстраненным, обособленным, следовательно, не замыкается в себе и легче идет на контакт с внешним миром, не чувствует себя одиноким и «не таким как все», что положительно сказывается на его психологическом состоянии и становлении в нем личности. Учитывая общемировой подход к совместному обучению детей с ограниченными возможностями здоровья и нормально развивающихся сверстников, в России в последние годы нарастает процесс развития инклюзивного образования. Специально для детей-инвалидов дошкольного возраста создаются все необходимые условия для возможности посещения дошкольных учреждений вместе с другими детьми. В случае если состояние ребенка слишком тяжелое, его направляют в специализированное дошкольное учреждение, предназначенное для детей-инвалидов.

Установлено, что организация сетевого взаимодействия как средства реализации личных и культурных прав детей с ограниченными возможностями здоровья требует соблюдение следующих условий: соблюдаются права ребенка; сформирована мотивация эффективного сетевого взаимодействия у педагогов ДОУ и специалистов социальных институтов; осуществляется диагностика и самодиагностика сетевого взаимодействия педагогов с социальными институтами администрацией ДОУ; ассимилируется опыт педагогической деятельности в реализации

личных и культурных прав детей с ОВЗ посредством организации сетевого взаимодействия между социальными институтами и дошкольным образовательным учреждением.

Доказано, что организация сетевого взаимодействия как средства реализации личных и культурных прав детей с ограниченными возможностями здоровья на практике позволяет сделать этот процесс управляемым и получить запланированный результат. Установлено, что организация сетевого взаимодействия педагогов с детьми дошкольного возраста – процесс длительный и требующий от педагогов постоянной, целенаправленной работы над собой в этом направлении.

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Полторацкая Н.Н.
студент магистратуры
Алтайский государственный педагогический университет
Россия, г. Барнаул
научный руководитель: Атемаскина Ю.В., канд. пед. наук
доцент

ОРГАНИЗАЦИОННО-ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЕ УСЛОВИЯ СОЗДАНИЯ СЕТЕВОГО ВЗАИМОДЕЙСТВИЯ МЕЖДУ СОЦИАЛЬНЫМИ ИНСТИТУТАМИ И ДОШКОЛЬНЫМ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫМ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕМ, ОБЕСПЕЧИВАЮЩЕГО РЕАЛИЗАЦИЮ ЛИЧНЫХ И КУЛЬТУРНЫХ ПРАВ ДЕТЕЙ С ОВЗ

Аннотация: Сетевое взаимодействие в системе образования рассматривается как достаточно широкий феномен. В самом общем виде под «сетевым взаимодействием» понимаются разные по типу и масштабам связи между организациями и людьми в одном пространстве. Иногда под сетевым взаимодействием понимают взаимодействие посредством служб сети Интернет. Исследователи (педагоги, психологи, социологи и др.) в качестве базовых рассматривают различные элементы этого многоаспектного феномена.

Ключевые слова: организационно-педагогические условия, сетевое взаимодействие, образовательные учреждения, личные и культурные права детей с ОВЗ, совместная деятельность, апробация инновационного продукта.

Poltoratskaya N.N.
master student
Altai State Pedagogical University
Russia, Barnaul
scientific director: Atemaskin Yu.V., candidate of pedagogical sciences
associate professor

ORGANIZATIONAL AND PEDAGOGICAL CONDITIONS FOR CREATING NETWORK INTERACTION BETWEEN SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND PRESCHOOL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS PROVIDING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PERSONAL AND CULTURAL PERFORMANCE

Abstract: Networking in the education system is regarded as a fairly broad phenomenon. In its most general form, "network interaction" is understood as different in type and scale of communication between

organizations and people in the same space. Sometimes, networking refers to interaction through Internet services. Researchers (teachers, psychologists, sociologists, etc.) consider the various elements of this multifaceted phenomenon as basic.

Key words: organizational and pedagogical conditions, networking, educational institutions, personal and cultural rights of children with disabilities, joint activities, testing of an innovative product.

Под сетевым взаимодействием понимается такой тип отношений, в котором каждая единица является источником своих целей и влияет на деятельность всех остальных единиц. Интерес взаимодействия и взаимообогащения друг друга в сети заключается в востребованности результатов деятельности каждой единицы сети другими единицами. А управление происходит не директивно, а конвенциально.

Для сетевого образования характерны «неоднородность, неправильность, ассиметрия, сложность, динамичная картина сгущений и разряжений, что свойственно живым явлениям и процессам». В образовании сетевое взаимодействие проявляется в таких формах организации обучения как дистанционные курсы, сетевые образовательные программы для самообразования; сетевые тематические семинары, конференции, образовательные проекты; сетевые олимпиады, конкурсы, викторины, марафоны; сетевые консультации и видеолектории, и др.

Выделяются следующие показатели сетевого взаимодействия: независимость членов сети (свобода выбора задач, ответственность за них); множественность лидеров (лидер – носитель ресурса, актуального для работы сети, готовый использовать его на благо сети, а не только личное); объединяющая цель (индивидуальный интерес каждого члена сети, недостижимый вне сети); добровольность связей (возможность гибкого изменения структуры и состава сети, быстрого изменения объема ресурсов в сети); множественность уровней взаимодействия (каждый может взаимодействовать с каждым напрямую) [34, с.67].

Существенным является вопрос о способах сетевого взаимодействия. Наиболее широкой формой взаимодействия выступают совместная деятельность и общение, в ходе которых осуществляется:

Прогнозирование направлений деятельности сетевых организаций на основе анализа результатов диагностических (мониторинговых) исследований, изучения стратегических документов развития системы образования и других способов;

Разработка нормативной базы локального уровня (на уровне региона, муниципалитета, образовательной организации);

Проектирование (разработка) и реализация проектов в установленный временной период и с учетом планируемых результатов сетевого взаимодействия;

Разработка образовательных продуктов и их презентация на промежуточном и завершающем этапе деятельности сети;

Экспертиза полученных результатов с точки зрения оценки их эффективности, инновационного характера, возможностей тиражирования;

Апробация инновационного продукта, созданного участниками сети, его распространение (диссеменация) в системе образования.

Движущей силой совместной деятельности является общая цель, которая должна сохранятся на протяжении всего взаимодействия. Каждый участник совместной деятельности вносит в нее свой вклад, опыт, что позволяет получить «общий фонд информации» [42, с.93].

Идеи социального партнерства в системе образования и за ее пределами, предусматривающего использование ресурсов сотрудничества, эффективных взаимоотношений различных заинтересованных участников образовательного процесса, напрямую связанны с сетевым взаимодействием. Это подтверждают федеральные нормативно-правовые документы.

В частности, ФЗ от 29.12.2012 №273-ФЗ «Об образовании в РФ» (ст.10.1) подчеркивает, что система образования включает в себя: объединения юридических лиц, работодателей и их объединений, общественные объединения, осуществляющие деятельность в сфере образования [5]. В приказе Минобрнауки России от 06.10.2009 №373 «Об утверждении и введении в действие ФГОС НОО» (п. 19.11) прописано, что система условий должна учитывать особенности образовательного учреждения (далее – ОУ), а также его взаимодействие с социальными партнерами (как внутри системы образования, так и в рамках межведомственного взаимодействия) [6]. Аналогичная ситуация представлена в приказе Минобрнауки России от 17.12.2010 №1897 «Об утверждении ФГОС ООО» (п. 18.3.2) [7].

Рассмотрим другой документ. Приказ Министерства образования и науки Российской Федерации от 19.12. 2014 № 1598 «Об утверждении ФГОС НОО для детей с ОВЗ» (п. 2.5), где подчеркивается, что для обеспечения освоения обучающимися с ОВЗ АООП НОО возможно использование сетевой формы [8].

Таким образом, анализ приказов, связанных с введение ФГОС на разных уровнях образования, а также учитывая Особые образовательные потребности обучающихся с ОВЗ, в качестве обязательных условий определяет необходимость, значимость взаимодействия с социальными партнерами внутри системы образования и за ее пределами. В его основе – широкий круг вопросов, в том числе – участие в разработке ООП и АООП, развитие социальной, информационно-образовательной, развивающей среды и др.

В общеобразовательных учреждениях с 1.09.2016 года реализуется ФГОС НОО для детей с ОВЗ, вместе с этим возникли серьезные трудности.

Общеобразовательная среда, принявшая ребенка с ОВЗ, сталкивается с проблемами, которые можно условно разделить на две группы – проблемы организационного и социального характера.

К первым относятся:

- отсутствие специалистов, способных эффективно работать с детьми с особыми образовательными потребностями в системе общего образования,
- недостаточная осведомленность родителей детей с ОВЗ о правах и перспективах развития детей.

Ко вторым относятся:

- негативное общественное мнение по вопросам совместного обучения детей,
- отсутствие мотивации и личностной готовности педагогов общеобразовательных учреждений к обучению детей с ОВЗ,
- нежелание родителей нормально развивающихся детей и их самих обучаться вместе с детьми с ОВЗ.

Решение этих проблем возможно только при условии взаимодействия всех взрослых участников образовательного процесса, работающих с ребенком с особыми образовательными потребностями. Особое место в этом взаимодействия принадлежит учителям коррекционных школ, обладающим такими компетенциями, как:

- умение соотносить образовательные задачи и задачи социальной адаптации;
- умение проводить индивидуальную и групповую коррекционно-развивающую работу с детьми с ОВЗ;
- умение организовать совместную и индивидуальную деятельность детей с разными типами нарушенного развития в соответствии с их возрастными, сенсорными и интеллектуальными особенностями;
- умение проводить диагностику уровня освоения детьми содержания учебных программ с помощью стандартных предметных заданий;
- знание особенностей развития детей с разными типами нарушений развития для организации воспитательной и образовательной деятельности [29, с.65].

Именно совместная работа позволила создать систему взаимодействия педагогического сообщества разных структурных подразделений по вопросам применения новых методических практик в своей работе.

Практика показывает, что включение ребёнка с ОВЗ в образовательный процесс предполагает в первую очередь перестройку образовательной деятельности. Это создание доступной среды, которая подразумевает физическую доступность; академическую программную доступность, которую определяет учебный план, организацию процесса

обучения посредствам введения различных форм адаптации и поддержки; социальную доступность. Очень важным условием успешного обучения ребенка с ОВЗ является активное взаимодействие с коррекционными учреждениями, где накоплен уникальный опыт работы с обучающимися разных нозологических групп.

Таким образом, активное сетевое взаимодействие систем общего и специального (коррекционного) образования позволяет:

- выявить противоречия, существующие на современном этапе развития общего, интегрированного и инклюзивного образования и попытаться их преодолеть;
- разработать ряд документов, регулирующих эти отношения;
- выявить потребности воспитателей в вопросах обучения ребенка с ограниченными возможностями здоровья и разработать систему повышения их квалификации.

Выводы по первой главе.

Итак, сетевое взаимодействие является одним из мощных ресурсов инновационного образования, основанного на следующих принципах:

Во-первых, сеть – это возможность продвижения продуктов инновационной деятельности на рынок образовательных услуг и, таким образом, получения дополнительного финансирования.

Во-вторых, сетевое взаимодействие позволяет усиливать ресурс любого инновационного учреждения за счет ресурсов других учреждений.

Сеть создается на добровольной основе, удерживается общей проблематикой и интересами всех членов сети.

Таким образом, сеть всегда является результатом проектного замысла, поскольку участники должны участвовать в едином целеполагании, согласовывать механизмы и схемы взаимодействия, договариваться о результатах деятельности.

Основными направлениями развития сетевого взаимодействия являются: нормативно-правовое сопровождение; научно-методическое сопровождение. Сетевое взаимодействие протекает в контексте социального взаимодействия, так как осуществляется при наличии двух или более индивидов, совершающих действия по отношению друг к другу. Дошкольное учреждение – это комплексная воспитательно-образовательная и социальная система, которая существует не автономно сама по себе, а взаимодействуя с многочисленными организациями и учреждениями. При сетевой организации взаимодействия наблюдаются опосредованные связи: круг взаимодействия увеличивается, а, следовательно, результаты работы становятся более продуктивными и качественными, за счет сетевого взаимодействия у каждого участника есть уникальная возможность развития и совершенствования своих профессиональных ключевых компетенций. Важно заметить, что при

сетевом взаимодействии происходит не только распространение инновационных разработок, а также идет процесс диалога между образовательными учреждениями, между образовательными учреждениями и другими социальными партнерами, а также процесс отражения в них опыта друг друга, отображение процессов, которые происходят в системе образования в целом. Опыт участников сети оказывается востребованным не только в качестве примера для подражания, а также в качестве индикатора, который позволяет увидеть уровень собственного опыта и дополнить его чем-то новым, способствующим эффективности дальнейшей работы. У участников сети наблюдается потребность друг в друге, в общении равных по статусу специалистов и учреждений.

Существует целая система социальной защиты инвалидов, закрепленная законодательно. Дети с ОВЗ и их семьи имеют: право на бесплатное образование, независимо от состояния здоровья, право на бесплатное предоставление реабилитационных мероприятий, а также технических средств реабилитации и услуг, предусмотренных индивидуальной программой реабилитации, право и льготы на восстановительную терапию, реконструктивную хирургию, санаторно-курортное лечение, протезирования и т.п., оказание квалифицированной медицинской помощи в рамках программы государственных гарантий оказания гражданам Российской Федерации бесплатной медицинской помощи, право на бесплатное социальное обслуживание для детей-инвалидов, право на повышенную правовую защиту, пособия для ребёнка-инвалида и его семьи, право на предоставление помощи родителям, права и льготы на отдых по путевкам, право на максимальную социальную защиту. Для внедрения инклюзивной среды в общеобразовательное учреждение необходимо создать условия организации инклюзивной практики, использовать основные принципы коррекционной работы с детьми с ОВЗ, подобрать педагогические кадры, обладающие необходимыми характеристиками, учитывать особенности построения современного урока для обучающихся с ОВЗ. Работа педагогического коллектива в общеобразовательной организации должна быть направлена на достижение главной цели, указанной в ФГОС ДО: социализация детей и адаптация их в самостоятельной жизни.

Взаимодействуя с обычными детьми, ребенок-инвалид не чувствует себя отстраненным, обособленным, следовательно, не замыкается в себе и легче идет на контакт с внешним миром, не чувствует себя одиноким и «не таким как все», что положительно сказывается на его психологическом состоянии и становлении в нем личности. Учитывая общемировой подход к совместному обучению детей с ограниченными возможностями здоровья и нормально развивающихся сверстников, в России в последние годы нарастает процесс развития инклюзивного образования. Специально для

детей-инвалидов дошкольного возраста создаются все необходимые условия для возможности посещения дошкольных учреждений вместе с другими детьми. В случае если состояние ребенка слишком тяжелое, его направляют в специализированное дошкольное учреждение, предназначенное для детей-инвалидов. Такая норма прописана в Федеральном законе «О социальной защите инвалидов в РФ».

Большое значение имеет внедрение новых технологий. Современные методы диагностики позволяют выявлять большую часть отклонений в развитии ребенка в возрасте до трех лет. При этом специальные педагогические программы коррекционного характера помощи детям раннего возраста позволяют улучшить развитие ребенка, дают возможность впоследствии обучаться в обычной, а не специальной школе.

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Полторацкая Н.Н.
студент магистратуры
Алтайский государственный педагогический университет
Россия, г. Барнаул
научный руководитель: Атемаскина Ю.В., канд. пед. наук
доцент

СОВРЕМЕННАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКОГО ВЗАИМОДЕЙСТВИЯ ДОШКОЛЬНОЙ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЙ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ И СЕМЬИ ТРЕБУЕТ ОТ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКОГО КОЛЛЕКТИВА ПОГРУЖЕНИЯ В СИТУАЦИЮ ИННОВАЦИИ, А ОТ РУКОВОДИТЕЛЯ – ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ ПРОДУМАННОЙ СТРАТЕГИИ ДЛЯ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ГОТОВНОСТИ ПЕДАГОГОВ К ТВОРЧЕСКОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ

Аннотация: Целью опытно-экспериментальной работы явилось обоснование необходимости целенаправленного использования модели педагогического взаимодействия и определении оптимальных педагогических условий управления педагогическим взаимодействием дошкольной образовательной организации и семьи.

Ключевые слова: педагогическое взаимодействие, ситуации и инновации, стратегия, формирование готовности педагогов, творческая деятельность, анкетирование.

Poltoratskaya N.N.
master student
Altai State Pedagogical University
Russia, Barnaul
scientific director: Atemaskin Yu.V., candidate of pedagogical sciences
associate professor

THE MODERN ORGANIZATION OF PEDAGOGICAL INTERACTION OF THE PRESCHOOL EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATION AND THE FAMILY DEMANDS THE PEDAGOGICAL TEAM OF DIVING INTO A SITUATION OF INNOVATION, AND FROM THE HEAD OF THE SHOULDER OF THE SHOULDER OF THE PRODUCTIVITY

Abstract: The purpose of the experimental work was to substantiate the need for purposeful use of the model of pedagogical interaction and determine the optimal pedagogical conditions for managing pedagogical interaction between a preschool educational organization and the family.

Key words: pedagogical interaction, situations and innovations, strategy, formation of teachers' readiness, creative activity, questioning.

Задачи эксперимента, позволяющие реализовать поставленную цель:

1. Создать условия для проведения опытно-экспериментальной работы.
2. На основе анализа литературы подобрать методики для определения уровня педагогического взаимодействия дошкольной образовательной организации и семьи, позволяющего определить готовность педагогического коллектива детского сада к разработке образовательной программы.
3. Разработать и реализовать на практике программу создания условий для повышения уровня педагогического взаимодействия дошкольной образовательной организации и семьи.
4. Проанализировать эффективность предложенных условий управления педагогическим взаимодействием дошкольной образовательной организации и семьи.

Практическая проверка правильности выстроенных организационно-педагогические условия осуществлялась в ходе опытно-экспериментальной работы, которая проводилась на базе МБДОУ «Детский сад № 49 «Улыбка» г. Рубцовска Алтайского края и включала в себя следующие этапы:

1 этап (сентябрь 2018 – декабрь 2018) – поисково-теоретический. В этот период осуществлялось изучение процесса организации сетевого взаимодействия дошкольной образовательной организации с учреждениями социума по обеспечению реализации личных и культурных прав детей с ограниченными возможностями здоровья, уточнялись цель, объект, предмет и гипотеза исследования, определялись общие тенденции организации сетевого взаимодействия, разрабатывалась модель сетевого взаимодействия в МБДОУ при обеспечении реализации личных и культурных прав детей с ограниченными возможностями здоровья.

2 этап (январь 2019 – май 2020) – опытно-экспериментальный. На этом этапе проводилась опытно-экспериментальная работа по проверке разработанной модели, в ходе которой выявлена эффективность изменений при реализации сетевого взаимодействия.

3 этап (июнь – сентябрь 2020) – заключительно-обобщающий. В этот период систематизирован материал, результаты исследования, послужившие основой для разработки методических рекомендаций руководителям дошкольных образовательных организаций.

Исследование проводилось на базе:

- МБДОУ «Детский сад № 49 «Улыбка». На 01.09.2019 года в МБДОУ «Детский сад № 49 «Улыбка» – 142 воспитанника: 31 – ясельного

возраста, 111 – садовского возраста. В образовательной организации в 2019-2020 учебном году воспитываются 12 воспитанников с ОВЗ (нарушение речи), которые посещают группы согласно возрасту и получают логопедическую помощь на логопункте. Детей – инвалидов нет.

- МБДОУ «Детский сад № 38 «Росинка». На 01.09.2019 года в МБДОУ «Детский сад № 38 «Росинка» – 160 воспитанников, все садовского возраста.

- КГБПОУ РПК группа студентов 3 курса по специальности «Дошкольное образование (квалификация – воспитатель детей дошкольного возраста)».

- КГБПОУ «Барнаульский базовый медицинский колледж» группа студентов 4 курса по специальности «Сестринское дело».

1 этап поисково-исследовательский включал в себя: изучение процесса организации сетевого взаимодействия дошкольной образовательной организации с учреждениями социума по обеспечению реализации личных и культурных прав детей с ограниченными возможностями здоровья, уточнялись цель, объект, предмет и гипотеза исследования, определялись общие тенденции организации сетевого взаимодействия, разрабатывалась модель сетевого взаимодействия в МБДОУ при обеспечении реализации личных и культурных прав детей с ограниченными возможностями здоровья.

Были проведены следующие исследования.

Проведено анкетирование и последующий качественный анализ. При проведении эксперимента испытуемым не ставилось никаких ограничений на реакции. Ассоциативный эксперимент заключался в том, что испытуемому давались в анкете слова-стимулы и предлагалось записать первое пришедшее в голову слово или словосочетание, связанное с данным словом.

На основании проведённого свободного ассоциативного эксперимента можно сравнить ответы-реакции разных испытуемых, найдены наиболее частые, общие ответы-реакции.

Метод исследования: свободный ассоциативный эксперимент.

Цель эксперимента: Выявить разнообразие ассоциативных связей.

Задачи: Отбор экспериментального (стимульного) материала.

В эксперимент включены все ответы опрошенных.

Проведение эксперимента.

Ассоциативный эксперимент провела Полторацкая Н.Н.

Место и время проведения эксперимента.

В эксперименте в период с 01.03.2019 г. – 01.04.2019 г. приняли участие 100 респондентов в возрасте от 20 до 45 лет (72 % женщин, 28 % мужчин).

В первой группе респонденты в возрасте от 20 до 25 лет – 30 % студенты 4 курса КГБПОУ «Барнаульский базовый медицинский колледж», студенты 3 курса КГБПОУ РПК.

Во второй группе респонденты в возрасте от 25 до 45 лет – 70 %:

- 50 % родители (законные представители) МБДОУ «Детский сад № 49 «Улыбка» г. Рубцовска;

- 20 % родители (законные представители) МБДОУ «Детский сад № 38 «Росинка» г. Рубцовска;

Анкетирование было проведено при личной встрече.

Форма эксперимента: письменная.

Респонденты были ознакомлены с условиями проведения ассоциативного эксперимента: ограниченность во времени, ценность первой ассоциации, испытуемым не ставится никаких ограничений на реакции.

Проведено анкетирование по правовому воспитанию родителей (законных представителей) и студентов.

Родителям (законным представителям) и студентам была предложена анкета, касающаяся правового воспитания, состоящая из 11 вопросов.

Цель анкеты: выявления правовых знаний и правовой культуры родителей (законных представителей).

Ответы родителей (законных представителей) позволят определить их субъективное отношение к правовым знаниям и правовой культуре.

1. Какие международные документы о правах ребёнка Вам известны?
2. Считаете ли Вы необходимым защищать права и достоинства ребёнка в нашей стране?
3. Какими правами обладает ребенок?
4. Соблюдение каких прав ребёнка обязано взять на себя образовательное учреждение?
5. Какие права ребёнка чаще всего нарушаются в семьях детей Вашей группа?
6. Следует ли подключать родителей к правовому воспитанию детей?
7. С какого возраста целесообразно приобщать ребёнка к правовой культуре общества, в частности к осознанию прав человека, в том числе собственных?
8. Можно ли подвести дошкольников к пониманию таких слов, как «право», «свобода», «закон», «равноправие», «обязанность», «международный документ»?
9. Какие средства и методы следует использовать, формируя у детей представления о правах человека?
10. Имеете ли Вы опыт воспитания детей с учётом прав человека?

11. Хотели бы Вы повысить уровень своих знаний о правах ребёнка и правовом воспитании детей школьного возраста?

Спасибо Вам за участие!

Был проведен анализ состояния нормативно-правовой базы по обеспечению условий доступности для воспитанников и воспитанников с ОВЗ, изучены условия обучения воспитанников с ограниченными возможностями здоровья, условия охраны здоровья воспитанников с ограниченными возможностями здоровья, анализ методической работы в ДОУ, ее результативность; самообследование дошкольного образовательного учреждения; ассоциативный эксперимент с сотрудниками МБДОУ и родителями (законными представителями) воспитанников МБДОУ.

В результате проведенных исследований мы планировали выявить:

- соблюдаются ли права ребенка;
- сформирована мотивация эффективного сетевого взаимодействия у педагогов ДОУ и специалистов социальных институтов;
- осуществляется диагностика и самодиагностика сетевого взаимодействия педагогов с социальными институтами администрацией ДОУ;
- ассимилируется опыт педагогической деятельности в реализации личных и культурных прав детей с ОВЗ посредством организации сетевого взаимодействия между социальными институтами и дошкольным образовательным учреждением.

По окончанию первого этапа нами был разработан план работы МБДОУ «Детский сад № 49 «Улыбка» с социальными институтами «Сотрудничество – ключ к успеху!». В составлении плана принимали участие заведующий, старший воспитатель, педагог-психолог, учитель-логопед, воспитатели, музыкальный руководитель, инструктор по физической культуре и представители социальных институтов.

Целью взаимодействия с социальными институтами является создание системы взаимосотрудничества МБДОУ с микросоциумом для формирования единой воспитательной системы: интеграция культурных, правовых, образовательных, здоровьесберегающих ресурсов, как благоприятная среда для развития детей в том числе детей с ограниченными возможностями здоровья.

Задачи:

• Развивать у воспитанников коммуникативные способности, доброжелательность к окружающим, готовность к сотрудничеству и самореализации;

• Обеспечить психоэмоциональное благополучие и здоровье воспитанников с ограниченными возможностями здоровья детей, использовать навыки социального партнёрства для личностно-гармоничного развития.

• Формировать способность адекватно ориентироваться в доступном социальном окружении.

Этапы организации социального партнерства:

• разработка стратегии и тактики организации взаимодействия с социально значимыми партнёрами;

• заключение договоров о сотрудничестве;

• осуществление контроля за выполнением условий договоров;

• планирование совместной деятельности, назначение ответственных лиц за проведение мероприятий;

• проведение мониторинга.

Результатами взаимодействия МБДОУ и социума могут и должны стать:

• повышение качества воспитание и образования здоровых детей и детей с ограниченными возможностями здоровья;

• совершенствование разговорной речи, обогащение словарного запаса и формирование коммуникативной функции речи - успешная социализация детей с ограниченными возможностями здоровья;

• дошкольники приобретут навыки общения в различных социальных ситуациях, с людьми разного пола, возраста, национальности, с представителями разных профессий

• организация системы взаимодействия с социально значимыми институтами.

Периоды работы над планом:

Первый период – подготовительный (сентябрь-октябрь)

Задачи данного периода:

1. Взаимодействие детского сада в определении траектории сотрудничества с социальными институтами микрорайона, города, разработка планов сотрудничества с определением сроков, целей и конкретных форм взаимодействия в рамках плана взаимодействия МБДОУ с социумом (наличия договоров).

Второй период – практический (октябрь – май)

Цель: реализация мероприятий по плану сотрудничества с организациями и учреждениями социума.

Третий период – заключительный (май-июнь)

Цель – подведение итогов сетевого взаимодействия с социальными институтами.

Задачи данного этапа:

1. проведение анализа проделанной работы;
2. определение эффективности, целесообразности, перспектив дальнейшего сотрудничества с организациями социума.

Система реализации плана:

I. Взаимодействие с медицинскими и спортивными учреждениями.

Социальные институты – МОУ ДОД «Детско-юношеская спортивная

школа №1», МБОУ ДОД «ДЮСШ ЦСП «Юбилейный», ММУ «Детская поликлиника №2».

Цель взаимодействия: Создание единого образовательно-оздоровительного пространства групп детского сада и для детей ОВЗ с медицинскими и спортивными учреждениями микрорайона.

Задачи взаимодействия:

1. Способствовать осознанному пониманию и отношению к своему здоровью всех участников образовательного процесса.
2. Создать условия для оптимального двигательного режима, способствующие своевременному развитию моторных функций, правильному формированию важнейших органов и систем в соответствии с возрастными особенностями дошкольников, с учётом сенситивных для развития определённых двигательных умений периодов.
3. Формировать позитивное отношение участников образовательного процесса к широкому кругу форм работы по физическому воспитанию: занятиям физкультурой и спортом, а также соревновательные формы работы: игры- соревнования и эстафеты; представления об особенностях разных видах спорта, развивающихся в городе.

II. Взаимодействие со школой

Социальные институты – МБОУ «Лицей «Эрудит», МБОУ «Школа – гимназия № 8».

Цель взаимодействия: Создание преемственности по инклюзивному образованию в организации образовательной системы МБДОУ со школой, создание условий соответствующих потребностям и возможностям детей с ОВЗ и детей - инвалидов. Формирование общих подходов по подготовке детей с проблемами в развитии к школе.

Задачи взаимодействия:

1. Способствовать установлению взаимоотношений между детским садом и школой.
2. Создание преемственности образовательных систем, способствующих позитивному отношению дошкольников к своей будущей социальной роли – ученик.

III. Взаимодействие с центрами социальной помощи

Социальные институты - Территориальной психолого-медико-педагогической комиссии г. Рубцовска Алтайского края, КГУСО «Территориальный центр социальной помощи семьи и детям» г. Рубцовска.

Цель взаимодействия: Оказание методической помощи специалистами в реализации инклюзивного образования в МБДОУ, проведение совместных мероприятий для детей с ОВЗ и детей – инвалидов, организация доступной среды.

Задачи взаимодействия:

1. Выработка оптимальных методов обучения и воспитания обучающихся с ОВЗ, а также в выявлении и устранение потенциальных препятствий к обучению.

2. Выработка конструктивных навыков общения в системе «ребёнок - педагог-родитель»

3. Коррекция речедвигательных нарушений.

IV. Взаимодействие с учреждениями культуры.

Социальные институты - МБОУ ДОД «Детская музыкальная школа № 2, МБУ «Краеведческий музей» г. Рубцовска, МБУК «Картинная галерея им. В. Тихонова, МБУК «Театр кукол им. Брахмана А.К.», МБУК «Рубцовский драматический театр», МБУК «БИС» «Детская библиотека № 2.

Цель взаимодействия: расширение социально-образовательной системы групп детского сада для детей с ОВЗ.

Задачи взаимодействия:

1. Развивать интегрированный подход к эстетическому воспитанию и формированию художественно-творческих способностей в системе «ребенок-педагог-родитель».

2. Способствовать развитию духовно-нравственной культуры воспитанников группы компенсирующей и комбинированной направленности для детей с ОВЗ.

V. Взаимодействие с учреждениями дополнительного образования.

Социальный институт – МБОУ ДОД «Детская художественная школа» г. Рубцовска, МБОУ ДОД «Центр развития творчества детей и юношества», «Центр внешкольной работы «Малая академия»

Цель взаимодействия: Объединить усилия с учреждениями дополнительного образования для социокультурной самореализации воспитанников групп детского сада для детей с ОВЗ.

Задачи взаимодействия:

1. Способствовать созданию образовательной системы для развития творческого потенциала и познавательной активности участников образовательного процесса.

2. Создание условий для самореализации личности ее интеграции в социокультурную систему города.

План рассчитан на педагогов, родителей (законных представителей) и воспитанников группы детского сада, в том числе для детей с ОВЗ.

VI.Взаимодействие с учреждениями среднепрофессионального образования.

Социальный институт: КГБПОУ РПК.

Цель взаимодействия: повышение квалификации педагогических работников (прохождение курсов переподготовки и курсов повышения квалификации), повышение профессиональной компетентности молодых специалистов, для быстрой адаптации молодого специалиста к работе в

детском саду.

Задачи взаимодействия:

1. Повышение профессиональной компетенции педагогических работников.
2. Способствовать формированию уверенности в собственных силах молодых специалистов;
3. Совершенствовать успешную коммуникацию со всеми участниками педагогического процесса;
4. Сформировать мотивацию к дальнейшему самообразованию по специальности;
5. «Почувствовать вкус» профессиональных достижений, раскрыть свою индивидуальность и начать формирование собственной профессиональной траектории.

Таблица 1

План взаимодействия МБДОУ «Детский сад № 49 «Улыбка» с социальными институтами

Наименование учреждения	**Взаимодействие**	**Форма работы**
МБОУ ДОД «Детская музыкальная школа №2»	Знакомство с миром искусства, развитие эстетического вкуса.	осуществляет набор детей по желанию родителей для обучения игре на музыкальных инструментах; организует музыкальные вечера для дошкольников
МОУ ДОД «Детско-юношеская спортивная школа №1» МБОУ ДОД «ДЮСШ ЦСП «Юбилейный»	Укрепление физического здоровья.	Организация экскурсий, олимпиад, викторин, занятие в спортивных секциях.
МБУ «Краеведческий музей» г. Рубцовска	Воспитание гражданственности, развитие интереса к родному городу, краю.	проводит тематические экскурсии по заказу МБДОУ, организует выставки и конкурсы для воспитанников и их родителей, творческие проекты.
ММУ «Детская поликлиника №2»	Систематический медицинский контроль, диагностика и коррекция по оздоровлению детского организма в течение всего пребывания в ДОУ.	специалисты выступают на общих родительских собраниях и на встречах в семейном клубе «Здоровье»
Школы: МБОУ «Лицей «Эрудит», МБОУ «Школа – гимназия №8»	Тесный контакт в целях преемственности в работе.	преемственность в организации работы детского сада и школы.

«Специальная (коррекционная) общеобразовательная школа-интернат № 2»; филиал Алтайской краевой специальной (коррекционной) общеобразовательная школы для лиц с нарушением зрения III – IV вида;	Оказание консультативной помощи педагогам в организации ППРС для детей с нарушением зрения и созданию специальных условий в детском аду и дома. Содержание НОД ориентировано на усиление коррекционной направленности, соблюдения режима зрительной нагрузки, соблюдение офтальморекомендаций специалистов МБДОУ.	преемственность в организации работы детского сада и школы .
Филиал Алтайской краевой специальной (коррекционной) общеобразовательной школы I-II вида (глухих и слабослышащих).	Создание особой коррекционно-образовательной среды, которая обеспечивает педагогическую, психологическую, медицинскую, социальную поддержку каждому ребенку с учетом его индивидуальных особенностей и структуры дефекта.	преемственность в организации работы детского сада и школы.
Дошкольные учреждения города	Обмен опытом, контакт с целью «здоровой» конкуренции.	Конференции, семинары, ГМО, конкурс «Неделя педагогического мастерства», конкурс «Воспитатель года».
Специальная библиотека для незрячих и слабовидящих	Обмен опытом по формированию интереса к книгам у детей с нарушением зрения. Предоставления специальной литературы, тифлоаппаратуры, дисков для прослушивания художественной и научной литературы.	Конференции, семинары, организуют тематические выставки художественных работ воспитанников, тематические мероприятия, конкурсы, викторины.
МБУК «Картинная галерея им. В. Тихонова	Знакомство с разными видами и жанрами искусства, народного творчества, формирование интереса к эстетической стороне действительности.	организуют тематические выставки художественных работ воспитанников, тематические мероприятия, конкурсы.
МБОУ ДОД «Детская художественная школа» г. Рубцовска	Создание благоприятных условий для воспитания у детей эстетического отношения к предметам и явлениям окружающего мира, устойчивого интереса к изобразительной деятельности, активизации творческого потенциала.	организуют тематические выставки художественных работ воспитанников на базе МБДОУ, консультирование педагогов по развитию у детей с ОВЗ интереса к художественным произведениям мастеров Алтайского края и РФ, развитию творческих способностей в различных видах художественного искусства.

МБУК «Театр кукол им. Брахмана А.К.» МБУК «Рубцовский драматический театр»	художественно – эстетическое развитие, стимулирование творческой активности.	проведение спектаклей на базе МБДОУ и посещение кукольного театра.
КГБПОУ РПК	повышение квалификации педагогических работников, проведение курсов переподготовки, повышение профессиональной компетентности студентов.	Прохождение курсов переподготовки и повышение квалификации педагогов на базе КГБПОУ РПК, прохождение практики студентов на базе МБДОУ.
МБОУ ДОД «Центр развития творчества детей и юношества»	создание благоприятных условий для формирования гармонично развитой личности в соответствии с требованиями ФГОС.	организация интеллектуально - развлекательных мероприятий, концертных выступлений на базе МБДОУ; конкурсов для дошкольников.
МБУК «БИС» «Детская библиотека № 2»	Развитие познавательного интереса.	Организует конкурсы, викторины, выставки книг, тематические встречи старших дошкольников по различным темам; дети старшего дошкольного возраста коллективно посещают библиотеку и берут книги.
«Центр внешкольной работы «Малая академия»	художественно – эстетическое развитие, стимулирование творческой активности.	организуют конкурсы и тематические выставки творческих работ дошкольников.

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Попов Д.В.
студент магистратуры
кафедры менеджмента и маркетинга института экономики и управления
Белгородский государственный научно-исследовательский университет

ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ ИСКУССТВЕННЫХ НЕЙРОННЫХ СЕТЕЙ

Аннотация: Данная статья посвящена освящению теоретических основ искусственных нейронных сетей с точки зрения возможности применения их сильных и слабых сторон и посильных задач.

Ключевые слова: Искусственные нейронные сети, обучение, нейроны, сигнал.

Popov D.V.
master's degree
in management and marketing at the Institute of Economics and management
Belgorod state national research University

THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORKS

Abstract: This article covers the theoretical foundations of artificial neural networks from the point of view of the possibility of applying their strengths and weaknesses and feasible tasks.

Keyword: Artificial neural networks, training, neurons, signal.

Искусственная нейронная сеть (ИНС) — математическая модель, а также ее программное или аппаратное воплощение, построенная по принципу организации и функционирования биологических нейронных сетей — сетей нервных клеток живого организма.2

ИНС состоит из искусственных нейронов (artificial neuron), каждый из которых представляет собой упрощенную модель биологического нейрона.

Биологические нейроны связаны между собою аксонами, места стыков называются синапсами. В синапсах происходит усиление или ослабление электрохимического сигнала. Связи между искусственными нейронами называются синаптическими, или синапсами. У синапса имеется параметр — весовой коэффициент, в

зависимости от его значения происходит то или иное изменение информации, когда она передается от одного нейрона к другому. Именно благодаря этому входная информация обрабатывается и превращается в результат, а обучение нейронной сети основано на экспериментальном подборе такого весового коэффициента для каждого синапса, который и приводит к получению требуемого результата.

Структура простейшей нейронной сети представлена на рисунке ниже.

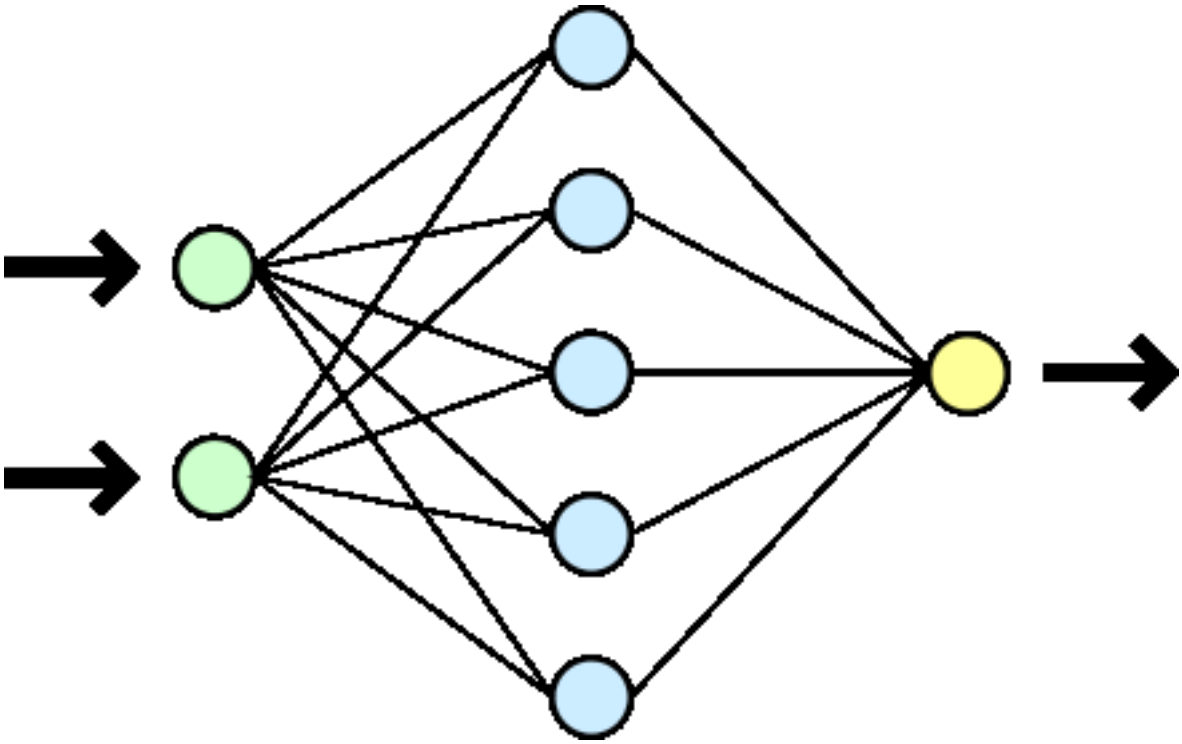


Рисунок 1 – Схема искусственной нейронной сети

Зелёным цветом обозначены нейроны входного слоя, голубым — нейроны скрытого слоя, жёлтым — нейрон(ы) выходного слоя.

Нейроны входного слоя получают данные извне (например, от сенсоров системы распознавания лиц) и после их обработки передают сигналы через синапсы нейронам следующего слоя. Нейроны второго слоя (его называют скрытым, потому что он напрямую не связан ни со входом, ни с выходом ИНС) обрабатывают полученные сигналы и передают их нейронам выходного слоя.

Такая, простейшая ИНС способна к обучению и может находить простые взаимосвязи в данных. ИНС, способная находить не только простые взаимосвязи, но и взаимосвязи между взаимосвязями имеет намного более сложную структуру. В ней может быть несколько скрытых слоев нейронов, которые выполняют сложные логические преобразования. Каждый последующий слой сети ищет взаимосвязи в предыдущем. Такие ИНС способны к глубокому (глубинному) обучению.

Искусственные нейронные сети классифицируются по:

Типу входных данных:

1. аналоговые (на входе действительные числа);
2. двоичные (на входе двоичные числа);
3. образные (на входе знаки, иероглифы, символы) нейронные сети;

Характеру обучения:

1. обучение с учителем (выходное пространство решений нейронной сети известно),
2. обучение без учителя (выходное пространство решений формируется только на основе входных воздействий; такие сети называют самоорганизующимися);
3. обучение с подкреплением (используется система назначения штрафов и поощрений, получаемых в результате взаимодействия ИНС со средой).

Настройке синапсов:

1. сети с фиксированными связями (весовые коэффициенты нейронной сети выбираются сразу, исходя из условий задачи);
2. сети с динамическими связями (у этих сетей в процессе обучения происходит настройка синаптических связей);

Времени передачи сигнала:

1. синхронные сети (время передачи для каждой синаптической связи равно либо нулю, либо фиксированной постоянной)
2. асинхронные сети (время передачи для каждой связи между элементами свое, но тоже постоянное).

Характеру связей:

1. сети прямого распространения (все связи направлены строго от входных нейронов к выходным)
2. рекуррентные сети (сигнал с выходных нейронов или нейронов скрытого слоя частично передается обратно на входы нейронов входного слоя)
3. рекуррентная сеть Хопфилда (фильтрует входные данные, возвращаясь к устойчивому состоянию и, таким образом, позволяет решать задачи сжатия данных и построения ассоциативной памяти)
4. двунаправленные сети (между слоями существуют связи как в направлении от входного слоя к выходному, так и в обратном).
5. радиально-базисные сети (или RBF-сети),
6. самоорганизующиеся карты (в частности, самоорганизующаяся карта Кохонена)
7. сети других классов, еще не вполне оформившихся.

Нейронные сети используются для решения сложных задач, которые требуют аналитических вычислений подобных тем, которые делает

человеческий мозг. Самыми распространенными задачами, для решения которых применяются нейронные сети, являются:

Распознавание образов. В качестве образов могут выступать различные объекты: символы текста, изображения, образцы звуков и т. д. В настоящее время это наиболее широкая область применения нейронных сетей

Классификация — распределение данных по параметрам. Выбирая из нескольких вариантов максимально подходящий под условия.

Принятие решений и управление. Эта задача близка к задаче классификации. На выходе сети в результате должен появиться признак решения, которое она приняла.

Кластеризация. Под кластеризацией понимается разбиение множества входных сигналов на классы, при этом ни количество, ни признаки классов заранее не известны. После обучения такая сеть способна определять, к какому классу относится входной сигнал.

Прогнозирование. Способности нейронной сети к прогнозированию напрямую следуют из её способности к обобщению и выделению скрытых зависимостей между входными и выходными данными. После обучения сеть способна предсказать будущее значение.

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Попов Д.В.
студент магистратуры
кафедры менеджмента и маркетинга института экономики и управления
Белгородский государственный научно-исследовательский университет

ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ ИСКУССТВЕННЫХ НЕЙРОННЫХ СЕТЕЙ В УПРАВЛЕНИИ ПЕРСОНАЛОМ

Аннотация: Данная статья посвящена освящению теоретических основ искусственных нейронных сетей и использование их в качестве главного инструмента HR специалиста в управлении персоналом, фильтрации поданных резюме и непосредственно отборе кандидатов.

Ключевые слова: Искусственные нейронные сети, HR менеджер, управление персоналом, резюме, отбор персонала.

Popov D.V.
master's degree
in management and marketing at the Institute of Economics and management
Belgorod state national research University

USING ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORKS IN PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

Abstract: This article covers the theoretical foundations of artificial neural networks and their use as the main tool of an HR specialist in personnel management, filtering submitted resumes and directly selecting candidates.

Keyword: Artificial neural networks, HR Manager, personnel management, resume, staff selection.

Непосредственно поиском кандидатов, проведением собеседований и последующим отбором будущих сотрудников занимаются HR-менеджеры кадрового агентства, и фактически только от них напрямую зависит качество подбора персонала. В свою очередь за качество подбора агентство несет как нематериальную (репутация агентства), так и материальную ответственность: в случае, если предложенный сотрудник не прошел испытательный срок у клиента, кадровое агентство, в зависимости от конкретных условий договора, может существенно уменьшить сумму выставляемого счета.

Оценка потенциального работника, главным образом, проводится во время собеседования, однако из резюме также можно почерпнуть достаточное количество информации о кандидате. Более того, любое кадровое агентство располагает базой резюме, включающей в себя работников обеих категорий: тех, кто прошел испытательный срок, и тех, кто его не прошел, что позволяет применить математические методы к процессу моделирования подбора персонала.

Очевидно, что оценка кандидата представляет собой задачу бинарного выбора, или бинарной классификации. Здесь, как уже упоминалось выше, автор предлагает использовать искусственную нейронную сеть (ИНС) для решения такой задачи.

Многие российские компании перенимают этот современный подход. Но инструменты, которые позволяли бы воплотить новые методы управления персоналом, запаздывают. Стратегически важные управленческие решения, касающиеся мотивации персонала, предотвращения оттока, развития человеческого капитала, по-прежнему часто принимаются чисто интуитивно без использования “математики” — прозрачных метрик, научного подхода и программных средств. При этом, компании много лет собирают огромное количество информации о сотрудниках. Это результаты регулярных опросов, обратная связь и другие прямые источники информации. Множество сведений остаются скрытыми и практически совсем не используются.

Базовой схемой использования искусственных нейронных сетей в управлении персоналом организации и непосредственно его подборе, принимается цифровизация резюме кандидатов и использование данного резюме в качестве входных параметров сети. Резюме или анкета, заполняемая кандидатом, должна удовлетворять всем интересующим вопросам организации о будущем сотруднике. Каждое поле анкеты будет иметь баллы, которые будут передавать в искусственную нейронную сеть. Стоит выделять самые главные требования более большим количеством баллов если кандидат владеет требуемыми навыками или нет. Так, например знание персонального компьютера для менеджера является очень важным навыком и оценивается в 8 балов из 10, а работа с ксероксом может оценивается в 2 бала так как обучение займет намного меньше времени в сравнении с обучением работы за ПК.

Таким образом искусственные нейронные сети могут оценивать большое количество кандидатов, выявляя скрытые взаимосвязи кандидатов максимально удовлетворяющим требованиям организации, так как обучение искусственной нейронной сети проходило на выборке резюме данной организации с кандидатами прошедшими собеседования и получившими работу, так и не прошедших отбор. Искусственная нейронная сеть будет оценивать резюме получивших работу кандидатов и выявлять скрытые связи между ними, так же будут оцениваться связи

между кандидатами, не получившими работу у HR менеджера. Таким образом нейронная сеть будет знать каким претендентами HR менеджер бы отдавал предпочтение, а каким бы нет.

С помощью изменения значений факторов можно заметить, какие из них оказывают большее влияние на классификацию кандидатов. В частности, можно утверждать, что в нейронной сети, такой фактор, как «запрашиваемая заработная плата», указываемый в резюме, не имеет влияния на то, к какому классу будет отнесен работник. Проверить данный факт можно, исключив соответствующий фактор из входного слоя сети, при этом качество классификации не меняется.

Искусственные нейронные сети имеют хороший потенциал для моделирования процесса подбора персонала, однако у данного метода есть и недостатки. В случае, когда кадровое агентство осуществляет массовый подбор работников и агентство хочет автоматизировать этот процесс, возможно, не столь принципиально знать, какое влияние конкретные факторы оказывают на классификацию. Если же речь идет о подборе высококвалифицированных кадров, например, на управленческие должности, - такая информация, безусловно, была бы полезна, т. к. в этом случае математическая модель может выступать лишь как система поддержки принятия решений, в то время как конечное решение о том, можно ли рекомендовать работника клиенту, остается за НЯ-менеджером.

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Пэн Чунби
студент 2 курса магистратуры
Институт социально-гуманитарного образования
Московский педагогический государственный университет
Россия, Москва

ВИДЕНИЕ И АРХИТЕКТУРА УМНОГО ГОРОДА КИТАЯ

Аннотация: В настоящее время градостроительство сталкивается с экологическими, экономическими, социальными и другими аспектами проблемы, главная причина которых заключается в том, что город не превратился в саморегулирующуюся и устойчивую систему развития.Поэтому будущее городского развития должно идти по сочетанию нескольких путей устойчивого развития.Именно здесь зародилась концепция умного города.Правительства страны и за рубежом активно участвуют в строительстве умных городов, но до сих пор отсутствует системное мышление о видении, архитектуре и модели умных городов, что препятствует строительству умных городов в Китае, поэтому необходимо срочно провести углубленные исследования в соответствии с национальными условиями Китая.

Ключевые слова: Умный город; видение; стратегические цели.

Peng Chongbi
student 2 courses of a magistracy
Institute of social arts education
Moscow pedagogical state university
Russia, Moscow

CHINA'S SMART CITY VISION AND ARCHITECTURE

Summary: Currently, urban planning is facing environmental, economic, social and other aspects of the problem, the main reason for which is that the city has not become a self-regulating and sustainable development system.Therefore, the future of urban development must follow a combination of several sustainable development paths.This is where the smart city concept was born.Governments at home and abroad are actively involved in building smart cities, but there is still a lack of systematic thinking about the vision, architecture, and model of smart cities, what hinders the construction of smart cities in China, so it is urgent to conduct in-depth research in accordance with the national conditions of China.

Keywords: Smart city; a vision; strategic objectives.

Современное городское развитие сталкивается с целым рядом проблем, таких как окружающая среда, продовольственная безопасность, энергетика, экономика, транспорт и общественная безопасность.В частности, после вступления в XXI век ухудшение состояния окружающей среды, нехватка продовольствия, нехватка энергии, финансовое цунами, терроризм и другие проблемы возникли в бесконечном потоке.Такие проблемы продолжают распространяться, главным образом из-за того, что города не развились в саморегулирующиеся и устойчивые системы.Поэтому будущее городское развитие должно идти по пути интеллекта, инклюзивности и устойчивого развития.Появление и развитие концепции "Умного города [149] " во многом обусловлено поведением бизнеса, а не самого правительства.Строительство умного города должно уделять больше внимания фундаменту строительства умного города, чтобы обеспечить его возможности устойчивого развития.

1. Развитие и характеристики умных городов

В последние годы в западных странах концепция умных городов играет все более важную роль в их стратегии городского развития и планировании.Умный город-это интеграция цифрового города, экологического города и инновационной концепции трехмерного города,которая включает в себя технические атрибуты и социальные атрибуты: через передовые цифровые технологии, чтобы дать городу интеллект, через образование, чтобы культивировать творчество и мудрость людей, через культуру, чтобы культивировать чувства людей, а затем повысить чувство безопасности и счастья жизни людей.

Согласно размышлениям о природе умного города и расчесыванию предварительных исследовательских данных, мы считаем, что общие характеристики умного города заключаются в следующем:

Во-первых, долгосрочное стратегическое мышление и краткосрочное планирование городского развития мирового класса; во-вторых, пригодная для жизни экологическая среда; в-третьих, подходящая для отдельных лиц, организаций и отраслей инновационная, предпринимательская и инвестиционная среда.В-четвертых, медицинские и медицинские системы мирового уровня и меры, вызывающие озабоченность у пустующих гнездовий.В-пятых, интеллектуальный образовательный парк и культурно-развлекательный центр.

В последние годы было много споров о направлении развития будущего города, таких как Цифровой город, Город знаний, экологический город, создать город, создать город и так далее.По сути, эти города пытаются повысить экономическую, политическую и культурную ценность города с помощью информационных технологий.Это делает их

[149] Abdoulleav, Azamat. A Smart World: A Development Model for Intelligent Cities [Z]. 2011.

размытыми границами друг с другом и даже злоупотребляет злоупотреблениями.

Некоторые ученые считают, что умный город-это трехмерный город, который объединяет Цифровой город, экологический город и умный город.Вдоль этой линии мышления и расширения, в сочетании с данными предварительного опроса, это исследование считает, что концепция умного города-это цифровой город, Город знаний, экологический город, создающий городскую интеграцию: он включает в себя техническую архитектуру Цифрового города, ценности города знаний, экологическую городскую среду обитания и создает Город Творчества, а в конечном итоге достигает устойчивого развития города.Можно сказать, что умные города-это комплекс, который объединяет цифровые города, города знаний, экологические города и городские функции выше и выше создания городов.

2. Видение и стратегические цели умного города.

Существует много дискуссий о видении умного города, основными моментами которого являются следующие четыре категории:

Согласно мнению зарубежных ученых, видение умного города заключается в применении информационно-коммуникационных технологий ко всем аспектам функционирования и развития городов, через компьютеризированную структуру системы для эффективного завершения восприятия, обработки, принятия решений и других сложных форм поведения, что делает городскую среду более пригодной для жизни, городские операции более интеллектуальными, городское управление более эффективным.Во второй категории, видение IBM умных городов заключается в достижении устойчивости городской экономики за счет широкого участия и применения передовых информационных технологий в городском развитии.В-третьих, некоторые ученые считают,что устойчивое развитие экономики является лишь одним из важных аспектов стратегии устойчивого развития города, и выдвигают”экономико-социально-экологическую " модель устойчивого развития, они считают, что город при рассмотрении своей стратегии устойчивого развития, экономической, социальной и экологической политики должен быть интегрированным, сбалансированным, чтобы достичь сбалансированного устойчивого развития трех стран.Четвертая категория, Нинбо в полной мере использует современные информационные и коммуникационные технологии в то же время, также подчеркивает активное собирание человеческой мудрости, наделение вещей интеллектом, так что коллекция умных людей и умных вещей взаимодействует друг с другом, дополняет друг друга, чтобы продвигать друг друга, чтобы достичь оптимизации экономической и социальной деятельности нового поколения.Инновация Нинбо в понимании умного города заключается в том, что его человеческие ресурсы включены в стратегические рамки строительства

умного города.Таким образом, видение умного города не только предполагает строительство и закладку интеллектуальных технологий, но и должно уделять образованию, культуре и человеческим ресурсам должное внимание, единственный способ позволить людям собирать мудрость, чтобы вещи обладали интеллектом, через координацию и взаимодополняемость этих двух факторов, чтобы достичь инноваций и развития города.Только это и есть истинное видение умного города.

Подводя итог, мы считаем, что в силу целостного, целостного и системного характера умного города его видение заключается в достижении трех целей устойчивого развития(экономического,социального и экологического) .

На ранней стадии исследования было установлено, что при нынешнем строительстве умного города Китая, обращают внимание на строительство информационных технологий, игнорируя при этом важную роль умного города в повышении качества жизни людей.Однако стратегической целью умного города является улучшение качества городской жизни(в том числе материального и духовного качества жизни), тем самым повышая у людей чувство безопасности и счастья.В то время как качество материальной жизни мы должны опираться на устойчивое развитие экономики города и окружающей среды для поддержки, духовное качество жизни мы должны опираться на устойчивое развитие социальной и экономической поддержки города.

3. Архитектура умного города[150]

Мы начинаем с типичного исследования и анализа в стране и за рубежом, а затем через предварительное исследование и исследование некоторых провинций и городов Китая выдвигаем трехслойную четырехколонную архитектурную модель в соответствии с национальными условиями.

В нашем архитектурном дизайне инфраструктурный слой должен быть массовым фундаментом.Основными активистами на этом уровне являются городские жители, которые имеют наибольшее влияние на развитие и образ жизни своего города.Слой 2-это слой инновационной системы, а именно региональная инновационная платформа города,основная роль этого слоя заключается в том, чтобы через городскую региональную инновационную платформу инфраструктурного слоя разрабатывать стратегии и политику для инкубации инноваций, конфигурация благоприятствует инновационной и предпринимательской среде и системным настройкам, а также формированию интеллектуальных систем, а именно интеллектуальному системному строительству.Уровень 3-это устойчивое развитие.Первые два слоя интеллектуальной функции предназначены для третьего слоя обслуживания,то есть через

[150] Allwinkle S, Cruickshank P. Creating Smarter Cities: An Overview［J］. Journal of Urban Technology. 2011, 18 (2) : 1 ～ 16.

интеллектуальные продукты, интеллектуальные технологии, интеллектуальную систему принятия решений и интеллектуальную инновационную систему для содействия здоровому функционированию экономики города, социальному и гармоничному развитию, экологическому зеленому пригодному для жизни, то есть мудрости для повышения услуг, ускорения развития.

Как уже упоминалось ранее, Smart City Research-это системная инженерия,для того чтобы лучше понять структуру и характеристики системы, в будущем можно создать исследовательскую модель для соответствующего анализа.

В настоящее время отечественные и зарубежные города активно участвуют в строительстве умных городов.Исходя из сбора данных и обследования провинций и городов Китая, в данном исследовании были получены следующие выводы.

Во-первых,в последние годы было много споров о будущем направлении развития города.Такие как Цифровой город,Город знаний,экологический город, город созидания, инновационный город и так далее.По сути, эти города пытаются повысить свои экономические, политические и культурные ценности с помощью информационных технологий.Мы выдвинули пирамидально-звездную структуру модели умного города, которая не только интегрирует характеристики цифрового города, экологического города, инновационного города и т. д., но и выше них, является передовой формой городского развития.

Во—вторых, эта статья выдвигает видение умного города и стратегическую цель с китайскими характеристиками, а именно достижение“экономического—социального-экологического”всеобъемлющего устойчивого развития и в конечном счете удовлетворение чувства безопасности и счастья жителей в жизни.Настоящие умные города-это устойчивые города, которые не только укрепляют экономическую и политическую мощь города, но и способствуют социальному и культурному процветанию.По сравнению с другими формами городского развития, Умный город является более совершенной формой городского развития.

В-третьих, архитектура Умного города для зарубежных стран базируется только на техническом уровне, базируется на предлагаемом техническом уровне, игнорируя социальный уровень анализа и рассмотрения.В сочетании с нашим исследованием мы разработали архитектуру Умного города и стратегическую структуру в соответствии с национальными условиями Китая, чтобы обеспечить некоторые теоретические параметры для будущего строительства умных городов экзамен.

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Пэн Чунби
студент 2 курса магистратуры
Институт социально-гуманитарного образования
Московский педагогический государственный университет
Россия, Москва

НОВЫЕ ТОЧКИ ДЛЯ РАЗВИТИЯ УМНОГО ГОРОДА

Аннотация: С быстрым развитием и углубленным применением глобального Интернета вещей, нового поколения мобильных широкополосных сетей, следующего поколения интернета, облачных вычислений и других новых витков информационных технологий,“Умный город”постепенно приближается.Сейчас в развитых странах в процессе промышленной трансформации и социального развития, чтобы признать“Умный город”перспективным, передовым, выдвинули“Умный город”стратегические меры."Умный город" завоевал признание многих местных органов власти в Китае за последние два года.В настоящее время Пекин, Шанхай, Нинбо, Шэньчжэнь, Уси, Ухань, Нанкин, Фошань, Куньмин, Чэнду и другие китайские города запустили стратегию“умного города”, предназначенную для того, чтобы захватить преимущество первопроходца.

Ключевые слова: Умный; город; Умный город; Интернет вещей.

Peng Chongbi
student 2 courses of a magistracy
Institute of social arts education
Moscow pedagogical state university
Russia, Moscow

NEW POINTS FOR SMART CITY DEVELOPMENT

Summary: With the rapid development and in-depth application of the global Internet of things, a new generation of mobile broadband networks, the next generation of the internet, cloud computing and other new round of information technology,“smart city”gradually approaching.Now in the developed countries in the industrial transformation and social development, to recognize the“Smart City”forward-looking, Advanced, have put forward the“smart city”strategic measures."Smart city" has won the recognition of many local governments in China in the past two years.At present, Beijing, Shanghai, Ningbo, Shenzhen, Wuxi, Wuhan, Nanjing, Foshan, Kunming, Chengdu and other Chinese cities have launched the“smart city”strategy, intended to seize the first-mover advantage.

Keywords: Smart; City; Smart City; internet of things.

С глобальным Интернетом вещей, новым поколением мобильных широкополосных сетей, следующим поколением интернета,облачными вычислениями и другими новыми витками быстрого развития и углубленного применения информационных технологий, развитие информации назревает серьезные изменения и новые прорывы, к более высокой стадии интеллектуального развития стало неизбежной тенденцией.В 2008 году IBM выдвинула главную концепцию социального развития: "умная Земля".Подумайте, что инфраструктура мира движется в направлении интеллекта,индуцируемых, измеримых источников информации повсюду(инструментальных), связанных между собой сетевая платформа должна сделать все это взаимосвязанным (Interconnected), чтобы все стало более интеллектуальным (Intelligent)."Умная Земля[151]" состоит из интеллектуальных различных отраслей промышленности, различных социальных уровней, различных организаций и даже отдельных людей и, основываясь на быстром развитии информации, сетей и вычислительных технологий, может создать более интеллектуальную промышленность и еще более интеллектуальную Землю."Умная Земля" предложила более интеллектуальный подход, используя новое поколение информационных технологий, чтобы изменить способ взаимодействия людей, улучшить мощность обработки информации в реальном времени и скорость индукции и реагирования, повысить гибкость бизнеса и непрерывность, а также способствовать всестороннему и гармоничному развитию социальных предприятий."Умная земля"прекрасна для человечества.Видение,оно смотрит на сегодняшнюю IT-индустрию с более человеческой точки зрения, побуждая нас уделять больше внимания человеку от начала жизни до конца всей деятельности на Земле，а также жить в гармонии с природой и обществом, наша технология, таким образом, станет больше есть"чувство жизни"[152].

С развитием мировой урбанизации, глобальной экономической интеграции и сервис-ориентированной экономики города получили больший контроль над экономической, политической и технологической культурой в процессе развития.Городское управление,организация и транспорт, водоснабжение, энергетика и связь и другие основные инфраструктурные системы позиционируются как единое целое; городская среда, коммунальные услуги,городские службы,граждане и промышленное развитие могут в полной мере использовать информационно-коммуникационные технологии (ИКТ)для интеллектуального восприятия, анализа,интеграции,могут реагировать на местное самоуправление.При

[151] Жэнь Цзяньхуа.Умные города делают жизнь лучше [N]. China Economic Times, 2010-09-19 (3).
[152] Лю Ци.Эскиз группы" Умный город " [J]. China Information Technology, 2009 (23): 20-21.

осуществлении функций экономического регулирования,рыночного регулирования,социального управления и государственной службы связанные с этим виды деятельности требуют создания лучшей жизни,работы,отдыха и игр окружающая среда, так что город становится более " умным”и достигает устойчивого процветания.С этой целью IBM выдвинула новую концепцию”Умного города (Smart City)"."Умело."Умный город“ - это ключевой элемент и точка прорыва”умной земли“, это внедрение”умной земли" в актуальные конкретные региональные практики.Согласно определению“Умный город в Китае”, опубликованному IBM в августе 2009 года, "Умный город" - это новая стратегия городского развития, то есть в процессе городского развития, в окружающей среде, находящейся под его юрисдикцией, коммунальные службы, городские службы, развитие местной промышленности, в полной мере использовать информационно-коммуникационные технологии, разумно воспринимать, анализировать, интегрировать и реагировать на местные органы власти при осуществлении экономического регулирования, рыночного регулирования, социального управления и государственной службы государственных функций, связанных с деятельностью и потребностями.

С точки зрения истории и реальности,“Умный город”должен справляться с растущим городом, растущим дефицитом ресурсов, присущим спросу.За последние 100 лет мир пережил беспрецедентный процесс урбанизации.В 1900 году только 13 процентов населения мира проживало в городах, тогда как в мире насчитывалось всего 12 городов с миллионным населением; в середине 20-го века 30 процентов населения мира проживало в городах, и число городов с миллионным населением возросло до 83; к 2008 году городское население впервые превысило сельское население; и теперь насчитывается более 400 городов с миллионным населением, из которых 20 мегаполисов имеют население более 10 миллионов человек.Города по всему миру также будут продолжать быстро расширяться.Прогнозируется, что к 2050 году более 70% населения Земли будет жить в городах, а это значит, что каждый год на Земле будет прибавляться семь Нью-Йорка.Урбанизация в Азии особенно стремительна: в Индии каждую минуту в город въезжает 30 человек.К 2030 году в город въедет 1,1 миллиарда азиатов.С экономическим и социальным развитием городское население продолжает бросать вызов рекордно высокому уровню, размеры города продолжают ускорять рост, городской экономический рост и социальное развитие сталкиваются с рядом непреодолимых узких мест, необходимо совершенствовать инновационное городское развитие семимильными шагами, упорядоченно и устойчиво, необходимо инновационное внедрение новых способов решения проблемы.Строительство”умного города " не только позволяет городу достичь стремительного и

устойчивого развития, но и предоставляет редкую возможность повысить всестороннюю конкурентоспособность города и решить проблемы градостроительства.

Так называемая”мудрость " -это не просто метафора, а реальное явление.Новый интеллект постепенно интегрируется в конкретные операции мира, такие как исследования и разработки, производство, покупка и продажа физических товаров, систем и процессов, систем и процессов для реализации услуг, поток людей, поток денег, поток нефти, воды, электроэнергии ресурсов, работа и жизнь миллиардов людей, можно охарактеризовать как всеохватывающий.В ходе развития человеческой истории форма и функции города резко изменились.Пусть в городе больше "мудрости" - это неизбежное развитие.Для того чтобы улучшить качество жизни людей, обеспечить возможность устойчивого развития города, необходима городская“мудрость”."Умный город" - это сознательное и активное использование передовых информационно-коммуникационных технологий для интеграции основных систем в функционирование городов, таких как люди, бизнес, транспорт, связь, водоснабжение и энергетика, с тем чтобы весь город функционировал более разумно.Умные города могут эффективно внедрять”мудрость " в системы и процессы, так что доставка услуг, разработка продуктов, производство, закупки и продажи могут быть эффективно достигнуты, так что от людей, денег до нефти, воды и даже электронного движения становятся более интеллектуальными, так что сотни миллионов людей живут и работают более разумно.В будущем мы будем жить в умном и умном городе, где сеть является самой базовой инфраструктурой,она везде, как и нервная система города, а мощный центр обработки данных станет городским“мозгом”, он может автоматически помочь нам думать о том, как сделать нашу жизнь более удобной и эффективной в соответствии с предписанными процедурами."Умный город" фокусируется на использовании интеллектуальных информационных технологий, чтобы помочь людям преодолеть беды, вызванные городским развитием, чтобы жизнь людей стала лучше.Предложение умного города эквивалентно городу, который нуждается в мозге.Каждый крупный прорыв в науке и технике принесет глубокие изменения в производительности труда и огромный прогресс в человеческом обществе.С Интернетом вещей, облачными вычислениями, следующее поколение интернет-технологий как представитель нового витка революции информационных технологий, для информационных технологий к интеллектуальному, интегрированному направлению, информационной сети к широкополосному, интеграционному направлению, для высокой интеграции информационных технологий и других промышленных технологий, обеспечивает важную техническую основу.Наступление эры информационных технологий и мудрости стало непреодолимой исторической тенденцией.

Умный город, являющийся продуктом нового витка изменений информационных технологий и дальнейшего развития экономики знаний, представляет собой глубину интеграции индустриализации, урбанизации и информационных технологий, а также более высокую ступень производительности.Умный город основан на интернете, Интернете вещей, телекоммуникационной сети, широкой сети, беспроводной широкополосной сети и других сетевых комбинациях в качестве основы, с высокой интеграцией интеллектуальных технологий, высококлассным развитием интеллектуальной промышленности, интеллектуальными услугами, эффективными и удобными для людей в качестве основных характеристик новой модели городского развития.Поэтому умный город относится к полному использованию Интернета вещей, сенсорной сети, включающей интеллектуальные здания, умный дом, мониторинг дорожной сети, интеллектуальную больницу, управление городскими линиями жизни, Управление продуктами питания и лекарствами, управление билетами, домашний уход, Личное здоровье и цифровую жизнь и многие другие области, поэтому мы должны охватить новый виток научно-технической инновационной революции и волну основных возможностей информационной индустрии, дать полную игру основанной на массивной информации и интеллектуальной фильтрации и обработке новой жизни, промышленном развитии, социальном управлении и других режимах, чтобы построить новую городскую форму для будущего.Мы знаем, что“Цифровой город”(Digital City) основан на компьютерных технологиях, мультимедийных технологиях и крупномасштабных технологиях хранения данных, широкополосной сети в качестве связующего звена, использовании дистанционного зондирования Земли, глобальной системы позиционирования, географической информационной системы, аэрофотограмметрии, городского моделирования, виртуального дисплея и других технологиях, многоразрешающего, многомасштабного, многопространственного и разнообразного трехмерного описания города, то есть использование информационных технологий означает прошлое города, текущую ситуацию и будущее всего содержания цифровой виртуальной реализации в сети.Интернет вещей осуществляется с помощью радиочастотной идентификации (RFID), инфракрасных датчиков, глобальной системы позиционирования, лазерных сканеров и другого информационно-зондирующего оборудования, в соответствии с согласованным соглашением любой предмет подключается к интернету, обмену информацией и связи, с целью достижения интеллектуальной идентификации, позиционирования, отслеживания, мониторинга и управления сетью.Объединив”Цифровой город“с Интернетом вещей, можно добиться”Умного города " (Smart City).

"Умные Города" Делают Города Умнее.Через интернет к вездесущим, интеллектуальным датчикам имплантируются городские объекты,

связанные с формированием Интернета вещей, для достижения всестороннего восприятия физического города,использования облачных вычислений и других технологий интеллектуальной обработки и анализа перцептивной информации, для достижения онлайн-интеграции“цифрового города”с Интернетом вещей, а также выдаются инструкции для различных нужд, включая правительство, средства к существованию людей, окружающую среду, общественную безопасность, городские службы, деловую активность и т. д., Для принятия интеллектуальных ответных мер и поддержки принятия интеллектуальных решений.

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Ражабов Я.Ж.
таянч докторант
ТИҚХММИБФ
Нажимов Д.Қ.
ТИҚХММИ Бухоро филиали талаба
Ҳамроев И.Ф.
ТИҚХММИ Бухоро филиали талаба

КУЗГИ БУҒДОЙНИ ПАХТА ҚАТОР ОРАЛАРИГА ЭКИШ ҚУРИЛМАСИ

Аннотация. Ушбу мақола "МУҲАНДИС" ва уни қишлоқ хўжалигидаги ўрни ва дала деҳқончилигидан донли экинларни экиб,самарали ҳосил олиш ва бунинг учун механизациядан самарали фойдаланиш орқали ресурс тежамкорликка эришишга қаратилди.

Калит сўзлар: буғдой, пахта, қатор, тирмана, дон, сепиш, вертикал, диск, бункер, текислик, сепиш, трактор.

Rajabov Ya.J.
basic doctoral student
TIQXMMIBF
Najimov D.Q.
student
of TIQXMMI Bukhara branch
Hamrnoev I.F.
student
of Bukhara branch of TIQXMMI

DEVICE FOR SOWING WINTER WHEAT BETWEEN ROWS OF COTTON

Annotation. This article focuses on "ENGINEER" and its role in agriculture and the achievement of resource savings through the efficient use of mechanization by planting and harvesting grain crops from field farming.

Keywords: wheat, cotton, row, threshing, grain, sprinkler, vertical, disk, bunker, flat, sprinkler, tractor.

Дунё ҳамжамиятининг барча соҳалар бўйича жадал ривожланишига қишлоқ хўжалиги ҳам ўзининг муносиб ҳиссасини қўшиб бормоқда. Республикамизда аҳолининг қишлоқ хўжалиги маҳсулотларига бўлган талаби тўлиқ қаноатлантирилган десак муболаға бўлмайди! Бу борада Президентимиз Ш.М. Мирзиёев томонидан чиқарилаётган қонун ва

қарорлар сўзимизнинг исботи бўлиб хизмат қилади. Бозорларимизни тўлдириб турган, турли-туман мевалар орасида хориждан келтирилган бир неча хиллари кўзни қамаштирсада, ўзимизда етиштирилганлари ўзига хос таъми ва нархининг арзонлиги билан кўнгилни тўлдиради.

Қишлоқ хўжалиги муҳандиси – дунё тургунча зарур бўладиган ва халққа хизмат қиладиган касблардан биридир. Инсон бор эканки, унга озуқа етказиб бериш, кунлик эҳтиёжини қондирадиган маҳсулотлар билан таъминлашдек буюк ишни бажариш айнан “МУҲАНДИС” зиммасига тушадиган юкдир!

Ғўза қатор ораларида кузги буғдойни экиш агрегати асосий рама, унга ўрнатилган беш қаторга ишлов берувчи ишчи ускунага ҳаракат берувчи редуктор, экиш учун мўлжалланган дон бункери, тупроқ билан уруғни аралаштирувчи тирмадан иборат бўлиб, шу билан фарқланадики**,** кузги буғдой оддий агрегатда КХУ-2.4 култиваторида ер юмшатилиб, ўғит сепгич РМУ- 0.75 агрегатидан фойдаланиб сепилган. Таклиф қилинаётган фойдали модель эса, экишга тайёрланган ерга буғдойни экиш билан бирга тупроққа аралаштиради.

Таклиф этилаётган фойдали модел қишлоқ хўжалигини механизациялаш соҳасига хусусан пахта қатор ораларига кузги буғдойни экишга таалуқлидир. Маълумки, мамлакатимизнинг асосий бойликларидан бири бўлган ғаллачиликда кузги буғдойни сифатли қилиб экиш,тўлиқ кўчат ундириб олишда табиат инжиқликлари бир мунча ноқулайликларни туғдиради. Деҳқонларимизни қўл меҳнатини механизацияга юклаб,ўз вақтида кўчатни тўлиқ ундириб олиш муаммосини ечишда пахта қатор оралари КХУ- 2.4 култиваторида ишлов берилиб экишга тайёрланиб келинаётир. Тайёрланилган пахтазорга НРУ-0,75,НРУ-0,50 русумидаги ўғит сепгичлардан дон сепишда қатор камчиликлар мавжуд бўлиб, экиш мавсумида табиат инжиқликлари инсон омилига катта таъсири бўлган. Юқоридаги операцияларни бажариш технологиясини такомиллаштириш, етиштирилган пахта ҳосилини нобудгарчилигига йўл қўймаслик мақсадида фойдали моделни ишлаб чиқилди.

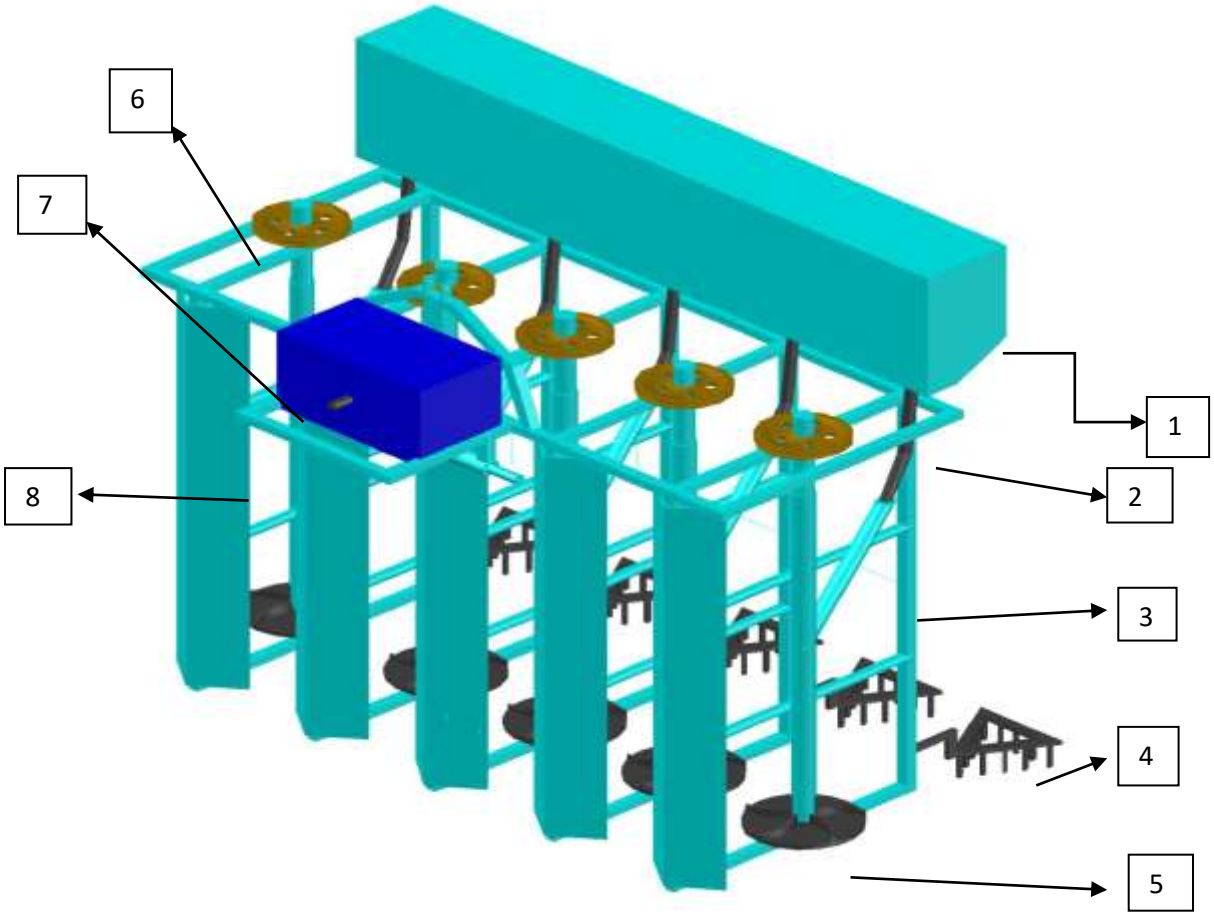
Фойдали модель асосий рама ва унга бириктирилган 5 та қаторга ишлов бериш имкониятига эга бўлган гряделлар,бункер,редуктор ва уруғни тупроққа аралаштирувчи тирмадан иборат. Қурилма пахта қатор ораларига ишлов берувчи чопиқ трактогга агрегатланади,трактогни қувват олиш валидан редукторга ҳаракат берилиб, донни контур бўйлаб сепиш, тирма билан тупроққа аралаштириш амалга оширилади. Ушбу технологияда етиштирилган пахта нобудгарчилиги олди олинади, экиладиган дон текис экилади ва ғалла ниҳоллари майдон бўйлаб тўлиқ ўниб чиқади.

Қурилма қуйидаги тартибда ишлайди.

Кузги буғдойни пахта қатор ораларига экиш қурилмаси қуввати 80-

100 от кучига эга бўлган тракторга агрегатланади. Трактор агрегат ёрдамида эгат бўйлаб ҳаракатланганда асосий рамага маҳкамланган гряделлар пахта қатор ораларидан боради. Қурилмани агрегатлаганда грядделларни орасидаги масофа ва тирмана ботиш чуқурлиги,уруғни сепиш масофаси каби кўрсаткичларга алоҳида эътибор бериш керак. Гряделлардаги донни сепишга мўлжалланган вертикал дисклар бункердан келаётган донни бир текисда сепиб беради. Вертикал дискларга трактор ҚОВ(қувват олиш вали)идан ҳаракат берилади бунинг учун поғонали редуктор ўрнатамиз. Қурилманинг ишга тушириб экиш учун юмшатилган майдонда сифатли дон экиш имкониятига эга бўламиз.Юқорида баён этилган технологик жараён орқали пахта қатор ораларига кузги буғдой экишда самарадорлик билан бир қаторда етиштирилган пахта нобудгарчилиги олди олинади. Ёқилғи сарфини 30 % гача камайтириш ва иш унумдорлигини 2 баробар ошириш имконини беради.

Кузги буғдойни пахта қатор ораларига экиш қурилмаси.



1.Бункер 2.Рама 3. Грядель 4.Тирма 5.Вертикал диск 6.Шкиф. 7.Редуктор 8.Ҳимоя шити.

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Ражабов Я.Ж.
PhD докторант
Тошкент ирригация ва қишлоқ хўжалигини механизациялаш мухандислари институти Бухоро филиали
Ўзбекистон, Бухоро шаҳри

ТУЙНУКЛИ ДРЕНАЖ ҲОСИЛ ҚИЛИШНИНГ ТАКОМИЛЛАШГАН ТЕХНИКА ВА ТЕХНОЛОГИЯСИ

Аннотация. Мақолада шўрланган тупроқларда шудгордан олдин белгиланган (60-80 см) чуқурликда туйнукли дренаж ҳосил қилиш, сўнгра меъёрида шўр ювиш, тупроқ таркибидаги зарарли тузларни сувни тежаш орқали осон чиқариб юбориш, кузги шўр ювишда кам сув сарфлаб, максимал даражада заҳарли тузларни тупроқ таркибидан чиқариб юбориш бўйича такомиллашган техника ва уни қўллаш технологияси тўғрисида маълумотлар келтирилган.

Калит сўзлар: Дренаж, туйнукли дренаж, мурракаб сиртли конус учли цилиндр, маркер, таянч ғилдирак, контур, қамров кенглиги.

Rajabov Ya.J.
PhD doctoral student
Bukhara Branch of the Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Engineers (BBTIIAME)
Uzbekistan, Bukhara City

IMPROVED TECHNIQUES AND TECHNOLOGY OF HOLE DRAINAGE GENERATION

Annotation. an insight provided at the article reviews of some profound investigation on the scientific basis the on the techniques and the technology of its application to create a hole drainage at a depth (60-80 CM) defined before plowing in saline soils, and then, in moderation, easy removal of harmful salts from the soil by saving water, low water consumption in autumn saline, maximum removal of toxic salts from the soil composition.

Keywords: drain, hole drain, tapered surface tapered tip cylinder, marker, base wheel, contour, coverage width.

Бугунги кунда Республикамизда 4,2 млн гектар суғориладиган майдон мавжуд бўлиб, шундан 45% турли даражада шўрланган майдонлар ҳисобланади. Республикамизда ҳар йили 680 минг гектардан ортиқ майдонда шўр ювиш ишлари олиб борилади. Бухоро вилоятида 274612 гектар суғориладиган майдоннинг 85,8% турли даражада шўрланган, шу

сабабли ҳар йили 180 минг гектар майдонда шўр ювиш ишлари олиб борилади [1].

Шўрланган тупроқларнинг ҳосил бўлиши ва уларнинг салбий оқибатларига ниҳоятда катта. Мелиратив тадбирлар ва бу тадбирларни механизациялаш орқали амалга ошириш ҳозирги куннинг долзаб муаммоларида бири эканлиги барчага маълум.

Бухоро вилояти шароитида умумий шўрланган тупроқлар 86% ни ташкил этган бўлса, йилдан йилга бу кўрсатгич камайиш ўрнига баъзи бир ҳудудларда ўсиш ҳолатлари кузатилмоқда. Аму-Бухоро ирригация тизимлари ҳавза бошқармаси ҳузуридаги Гидромелиоратив экиспедициянинг маълумотларига кўра 2019 йил охирига келиб, Жондор туманида 92%, Шофиркон туманида 89 %, Олот туманида 87 %, Қоракул туманида 88%, Когон туманида 85% экин ерлари турли даражада шўрланганлиги аниқланган.

Шу сабабли ушбу муаммони бартараф этиш мақсадида биз томондан кузги шўр ювишдан олдин қўлланиладиган такомиллашган сув тежамкор туйнукли дренаж ҳосил қиладиган янги қурилма ишлаб чиқилди. Қурилмага анолог сифатида ТДҲҚҚ-1/100 қурилмасидан фойдаланилди. Илмий изланишлар ва лаборатрория дастлабки синовлари натижаларига таяниб наъмуна сифатида Когон туман МТП билан ҳамкорликда дала тажриба-синов қурилмаси тайёрланилди. Қурилмага шартли равишда ТДҲҚҚ-3/70. Индексация маркаси билан белгилаб, мустаҳкам канструкцияда пишиқ қилиб тайёрланди. Ҳозирда янги қурилма дала шароитида тажриба тадқиқот ишларини кузги мавсумда олиб боришга тайёргалик кўрилмоқда.

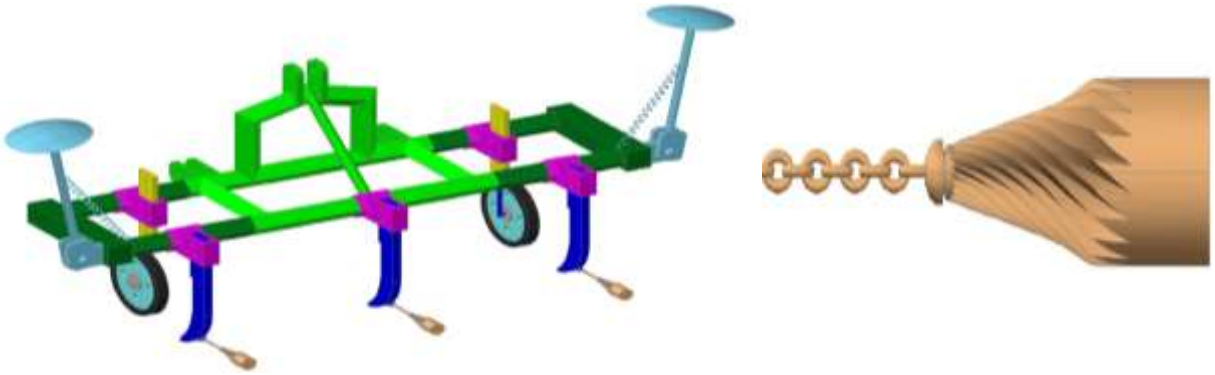


Мавжуд ТДҲҚҚ-1-100 қурилмаси шўрланган ерларда кузги шўр ювишдан олдин туйнукли дренаж ҳосил қилишга мўлжалланган бўлиб, унинг осма рамаси икки қисмга, яъни олд ва орқа рамаларга бўлинади. Олд рама трактрнинг орқа тақмасига илдирилади ва орқа рама олд рамага учта нуқта орқали шарнирли бирикма билан бириктирилади. Олд ва орқа рама

ўртасида ўрнатилган гидроцилиндр ёрдамида орқа рамани иш устуни, ишчи орган конус учли, пўлат арқон билан биргаликда ишчи ва транспорт ҳолатларида бўлишини таъминлаб туради. Орқа рамада ўрнатилган иш устунининг ишлов бериш чуқурлигини ишга тушириш олдидан ўзгартириш мумкин. Юмшатувчи иш органи сирти тўлқинсимон шаклдаги унча катта бўлмаган бурчак остида жойлашган юмшаткич (долото) иш устуни ва конус учли цилиндрни боғловчи пўлат арқон ва туйнукли дренаж ҳосил қилувчи конус учли цилиндр билан жиҳозланган [4].

Мавжуд ТДҲҚҚ-1-100 туйнукли дренаж ҳосил қилувчи қурилмада битта иш органи билан жиҳозланган, иш самарадорлиги паст, ишлов бериши чуқурлигини қўл ёрдамида ишга туширишдан олдин бир хил чуқурликда ўзгартириш мумкин ва иш унумдорлиги паст бўлганлиги сабабли такомил-лашган сув тежамкор туйнукли дренаж ҳосил қилувчи қурилма лойиҳаланиб, ишлаб чиқилган конструктив чизмалари асосида дала шароитига мосланган янги туйнукли дренаж ҳосил қиладиган қурилма яратилди ва Ўзбекистон Республикаи интеллектуал мулк агентлигининг фойдали модел учун патентланди [5] ва у 1-расмда келтирилди.

Қурилма содда қилиб ишлаб чиқилган, рама ва унга ўрнатилган учта иш устуни ва унинг орақа томонидан пўлат арқон орқали мураккаб сиртли конус учли цилиндрлар ўрнатилган. Конус учли цилиндралар парраксимон мурак-каб сиртлардан ташкил топган бўлиб, унинг учки қисмида шарнирли бирикма орқали маҳкамланади ва тракторнинг олд томонга ҳаракатланиши ҳисобидан у айланма ҳаракатни юзага келтириб, 360^0 да ён деворларни сил-ликлаб, зичлаб, мустахкамлигини ошириш орқали белгиланган чуқурликда туйнукли дренажларни 1,5-2 м ораликда ҳосил қилади.



а) **б)**

а) қурилманинг умумий кўрниши; б) занжир орқали мураккаб сиртли конус учли цилиндрнинг ўрнатилиши.

1-расм. Такомиллашган туйнукли дренаж ҳосил қилувчи қурилма.

Шунингдек қўйилган муаммони ечимини топиш ва уни такомиллаштиришда янги тавсия этилаётган, мураккаб шаклга эга геометрик сиртли конус учли цилиндр тупроқни ён атрофга зичлаш ҳисобидан туйнукли дренажни ўпирилмасдан, узоқ муддат (2-3 йил) самарали ишлашини таъминлайди.

Ушбу қурилманинг тортишга қаршилик кучи қуйидаги формула ёрдамида аниқлаш мумкин [4].

$$\sum F_{tc} = 3(R_{rez} + F_{sd} + F_{kts} + F_{pkts} + F_{tro} + F_{ktsy} + F_{ioy}) + 2(F_{opk} + F_{mar}) \quad (1)$$

Бунда: $\sum F_{tc}$ - қурилманинг умумий тортишга қаршилик кучи, кН;

R_{rez} - понасимон иш устунининг тупроқни кесишдаги қаршилик кучи, кН;

F_{sd} - тўлқинсимон юмшатувчи понанинг қаршилик кучи, кН;

F_{kts} - парраксимон шаклдаги мураккб сиртли конус цилиндрнинг қаршилик кучи, кН;

F_{pkts} - парраксимон шаклдаги мураккб сиртли конус цилиндрга тупроқнинг ёпишиб қолишидан ҳосил бўладиган қаршилик кучи, кН;

F_{tro} - иш устуни ва ишчи органни боғловчи занжирнинг қаршилик кучи, кН;

F_{ktsy} - иш устунига тупроқнинг ёпишиб қолишидан ҳосил бўладиган қаршилик кучи, кН;

F_{ioy} - иш устунининг қаршилик кучи, кН;

F_{opk} - таянч ғилдиракларнинг қаршилик кучи, кН;

F_{mar} - маркёрнинг қаршилик кучи, кН.

Иш жараёнида туйнукли дренаж ҳосил қилувчи қурилма тупроқнинг механик таркиби ўртача бўлган тупроқларда ўртача $\sum F_{tc} = 27 \div 33$ кН қаршилик кучи юзага келиши ўрганилган.

Қурилманинг иш жараёнида талаб этиладиган қувват қуйидаги формула ёрдамида аниқланади.

$$N_{kd} = \frac{\Sigma F_{tc} \cdot V_{kd}}{\eta_{kd}} \text{ кВт}; \qquad N_{kd} = 52 \div 79 кВт \quad (2)$$

Бунда: N_{kd} - туйнукли дренаж ҳосил қилувчи қурилмага талаб этиладиган қувват, кВт;

V_{kd} - қурилманинг ишчи тезлиги, м/с;

η_{kd} =0,80-0,85- машинанинг фойдали иш коэффициенти.

Кузги шўр ювишдан олдин туйнукли дренаж ҳосил қилувчи қурилманинг нормал иш жараёнини ташкил этиш учун тупроқнинг физик-механик хоссалари унинг механик таркиби ва шўрланиш даражаси боғлиқ

равишда ишлов бериш чуқурлиги тўғри танлаб, шўр ювиш меъёрларини белгилаб, тупроқнинг шўр ювишдан олдинги ва шўр ювишдан кейинги тупроқ таркибидаги зарарли тузлар миқдорини ўзгариш динамикаси ўрганиб борилиши талаб этилади.

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Рахимова К.М.
старший преподаватель
Нурматов С.Ю., магистр
Расулова М.М., кандидат медицинских наук
Ташкентский институт усовершенствование врачей
кафедра онкологии и медицинской радиологии
Андижанмкий государственный медицинский институт

УЛЬТРАЗВУКОВАЯ ДИАГНОСТИКА МОЧЕКАМЕННОЙ БОЛЕЗНИ

Аннотация: На основании анализа данных отечественной и зарубежной литературы рассмотрены современные аспекты ультразвуковой диагностики и мониторинга лечения мочекаменной болезни и обструктивного синдрома.

Рассмотрены особенности реакции гемодинамических параметров почки на обструкцию верхних мочевых путей и воздействие ударной волны на почечную паренхиму. Освещены возможности допплерометрии в оценке ренального кровотока как до, так и после операции.

Ключевые слова: мочекаменная болезнь, ультразвуковое исследование, допплерометрия, дистанционная ударно-волновая литотрипсия.

Rakhimova K.M.
senior lecturer
Nurmatov S.Yu., master
Rasulova M.M., candidate of medical sciences
Tashkent institute for advanced training of doctors
Department of Oncology and Medical Radiology
Andijanm State Medical Institute

ULTRASOUND DIAGNOSTICS OF URELINE DISEASE

Abstract: Based on the analysis of data from domestic and foreign literature, modern aspects of ultrasound diagnostics and monitoring of the treatment of urolithiasis and obstructive syndrome are considered.

The features of the reaction of the hemodynamic parameters of the kidney to obstruction of the upper urinary tract and the impact of a shock wave on the renal parenchyma are considered. Possibilities of dopplerometry in assessing renal blood flow both before and after surgery are highlighted.

Key words: urolithiasis, ultrasound examination, dopplerometry, extracorporeal shock wave lithotripsy.

Актуальность. Мочекаменная болезнь (МКБ) является одним из самых распространенных урологических заболеваний и занимает второе место в мире после воспалительных неспецифических заболеваний почек и мочевых путей. Доля ее среди всех урологических заболеваний составляет около 40% [3,7]. У 70% пациентов МКБ диагностируется в возрасте 30-60 лет, причем отмечается преобладание лиц мужского пола. Рост заболеваемости [4,6], тяжесть осложнений, склонность к рецидивам, преимущественное поражение лиц молодого и наиболее трудоспособного возраста выдвигают вопросы диагностики и лечения нефролитиаза в ряд важнейших проблем урологии [5].

Мочекаменная болезнь (МКБ) – это болезнь обмена веществ, вызванная различными экзогенными и/или эндогенными факторами, нередко имеет наследственный характер и определяется наличием конкремента в мочевыделительной системе. Причины и механизм камнеобразования остаются открытыми в урологии. До сих пор нет окончательной теории развития мочекаменной болезни. Основные теории литогенеза сводятся к ведущей роли следующих факторов: повышение уровня литогенных ионов, дефицит ингибиторов кристаллизации и агрегации кристаллов, наличие в моче активаторов камнеобразования, локальные изменения в почках. У пациентов с МКБ обнаружено повышение содержания L-Y-глутамил-трансферазы (GGT) и щелочной фосфатазы (ALP, EC) в моче, что, по-видимому, обусловлено повышением проницаемости клеточных мембран [1]. Одним из возможных механизмов камнеобразования могут являться аквапориновые каналы переноса ионов и молекул воды через клеточную мембрану [8].

Смертность при МКБ за последние десятилетия существенно снизилась благодаря широкому внедрению в клиническую практику современных методов лечения: дистанционная литотрипсия (ДУВЛ), контактная литотрипсия (КЛТ), пункционная нефролитолапаксия. Однако проведение ДУВЛ всегда сопровождается травмой почки. В тяжелых случаях возможно формирование интрапаренхиматозных, субкапсулярных или паранефральных гематом, приводящих к склерозированию почечной ткани и снижению функции почки [6].

Основными симптомами уролитиаза являются боль, гематурия, дизурия и отхождение конкрементов. Одним из проявлений мочекаменной болезни является почечная колика, которая обусловлена окклюзией мочеточника, в результате чего повышается внутриполостное давление, нарушается внутрипочечный кровоток с выраженным отеком паренхимы почки. В первые четыре часа после возникновения обструкции отмечается возрастание почечного кровотока в результате предгломерулярной вазодилатации сосудов почки. Через четыре часа кровоток снижается, а давление в мочеточнике возрастает вследствие постгломерулярной

вазоконстрикции. Повышенное давление в мочеточнике активирует ренин-ангиотензиновую систему и увеличивает уровень вазоконстрикторов, что проявляется снижением почечного кровотока и давления в мочевых путях вследствие сужения приносящих артериол [3].

Своевременная и точная диагностика МКБ позволяет избежать осложнений заболевания. Лучевые методы диагностики: ультразвуковой, рентгеновский, радионуклеидный, магнитно-резонансный – позволяют получить необходимую информацию об анатомическом и функциональном состоянии мочевыделительной системы; выявить аномалии развития, проводить дифференциальную диагностику с другими заболеваниями и вести динамический контроль за лечением. В настоящее время, когда дистанционная литотрипсия, контактная литотрипсия, нефролитолапаксия широко применяются в урологической практике, остается открытым вопрос о выработке диагностического алгоритма, позволяющего выбрать оптимальный способ удаления конкремента. Важнейшую роль в выявлении конкремента, определения его локализации, размеров и развившихся осложнений играет ультразвуковая диагностика с использованием В-режима.

Применение цветной и энергетической допплерометрии дает возможность оценить нарушение уро- и гемодинамики. Важным преимуществом метода является его неинвазивность, отсутствие лучевой нагрузки и развития аллергических реакций. Использование ультразвукового исследования делает его незаменимым для изучения динамики раннего и позднего послеоперационного периода.

Использование В-режима УЗ-исследования позволяет оценить как прямой, так и косвенные признаки почечной обструкции. Так, по мнению А.И. Громова пиелокаликоэктазия выявляется в 90,9%. Чувствительность и специфичность УЗИ составляет 90,9 и 93,0% соответственно; в диагностике уретероэктазии частота визуализации расширенного мочеточника зависит от уровня обструкции.

Расширение мочеточника в прилоханочном отделе и в верхней трети визуализируется в 74,6% случаев, в средней трети – в 46,6%, в нижней трети – в 12,3%, в интрамуральном отделе – в 81,4%. Для изучения последнего используется трансвагинальное сканирование у женщин и трансректальное – у мужчин. Чувствительность и специфичность УЗИ составляют 55,9 и 77,8% соответственно [4].

К косвенным признакам уретеролитиаза относятся также локальное утолщение стенки мочеточника, периуретеральный отек, нарушение мочеточниковых выбросов, утолщение стенки лоханки, отек почечной паренхимы.

По мнению Ю.Ю. Мигушовой и В.М. Китаева, уретероэктазия обнаруживается в 97,8% случаев, пиелоэктазия выявлена в 30,1%, а гидронефроз – 51,5% случаев [2].

Оценка косвенных признаков показала, что степень расширения при уретероэктазии находилась в прямой зависимости от длительности пребывания конкремента и сопутствующего воспалительного процесса. Трудности диагностики УЗ-признаков обструкции возникают при осмотре тучных пациентов и при проведении исследования после купирования приступа почечной колики [9].

Прямым ультразвуковым признаком нефро- и уретеролитиаза является эхопозитивная структура в полостной системе почки и/или в просвете мочеточника с акустической тенью. В исследованиях Ю.Ю. Мигушовой появление акустической тени зависело от размера камня. Так, акустическая тень уверенно обнаруживалась при размерах камня 4мм и больше. При меньших размерах акустическая тень, как правило, не определялась. Для ее визуализации применяли уточняющее УЗИ интракорпоральным датчиком и при наличии конкремента акустическая тень, как правило, обнаруживалась, что позволяло проводить дифференциальную диагностику между камнем, стриктурами и другой патологией. Диагностические возможности УЗИ при конкрементах нижнего отдела мочеточника оказались наиболее высокими [5].

Ультрасонографию можно считать информативным методом в оценке почечной колики. В ряде случаев при «немой» почке она становится единственным приемлемым способом трактовки ситуации. При подозрении на обструкцию верхних мочевых путей должна явиться первичной диагностической методикой в клинической программе, и ее данные могут обосновать весь комплекс дальнейшего обследования и определения тактики лечения [4].

Цель исследования: Повышение эффективности диагностики мочека-менной болезни на основе применения алгоритмов комплексного лучевого обследования.

Материалы и методы исследования. В почках по данным комплексного лучевого обследования было определено 272 конкремента у 143 из 208 больных МКБ. По результатам комплексного лучевого обследования поражение почек при МКБ характеризовалось следующими рентгеновскими признаками: наличие конкремента и дефекта контрастирования в поражённой почке, расширение (4ЛК) и изменение размеров поражённой почки.

Результаты исследования. Рентгеновская компьютерная томография является наиболее эффективным методом в комплексной лучевой диагностике мочекаменной болезни, применение которой позволяет точно определить локализацию, число, плотностные характеристики конкрементов (предварительно установить структуру), выявить с наибольшей точностью сопутствующие изменения и патологии, а также проводить дифференциальную диагностику с другими заболеваниями со схожей с МКБ симптоматикой. Показатели

чувствительности, специфичности, точности КТ в выявлении конкрементов в почках составили 95,2%; 95,0%; 95,1%, соответственно; в мочеточниках - 99,8%; 89,7%; 95,1%, соответственно; в мочевом пузыре - 99,7%; 97,6%; 98,1%, соответственно.

Метод ультразвуковой диагностики является высокоэффективным в комплексном лучевом обследовании больных с мочекаменной болезнью, особенно, при первичном обращении для выявления наличия конкрементов почек, мочеточников, мочевого пузыря и сопутствующих мочекаменной болезни их изменений. Показатели чувствительности, специфичности, точности метода в выявлении конкрементов в почках составили 86,4%; 84,9%; 85,7%, соответственно; в мочеточниках -78,9%; 92,6%; 85,4%, соответственно; в мочевом пузыре - 88,6%; 92,7%; 91,8%, соответственно.

В оценке функциональной активности почек у больных с МКБ ведущая роль принадлежит методу радионуклидной диагностики в сравнении с внутривенной урографией и КТ-урографией и позволяет оценить секреторно-экскреторную функции почек. Применение метода радионуклидной диагностики позволяет вывить 4 типа нарушения секреции и эвакуации: тип 1 - умеренное нарушение секреции и замедление эвакуации, тип 2 - выраженные нарушения секреции и эвакуации, тип 3 - выраженные морфологические изменения почечной паренхимы со снижением её функций, тип 4 - нефункционирующая почка.

Традиционные рентгенологические методы могут быть использованы для диагностики мочекаменной болезни в экстренных случаях либо при недоступности других лучевых методов исследования. Показатели чувствительности, специфичности и точности для рентгеновского исследования в почках составили 72,8%; 70,8; 71,8%, соответственно; в мочеточниках - 44,7%; 86,8; 64,6%, соответственно; в мочевом пузыре - 65,9%; 88,4; 83,7%, соответственно.

Комплексное лучевое обследование с применением вышеописанных методов позволяет определить критерии ответа на лечение у больных с МКБ на основании выявления характерных лучевых симптомов. Анализ конкрементов (УЗИ, КТ) и функциональных изменений (КТ-урография, радионуклидная диагностика) способствует выявлению признаков рецидивов и определению прогноза заболевания у больных с МКБ.

Вывод. Таким образом, алгоритм изучения уродинамики ВМП должен начинаться с УЗИ параллельно с УЗДГ. Комплексное ультразвуковое исследование больных с обструктивной уропатией, учитывая состояния гемо- и уродинамики, позволяет не только установить наличие обструкции и ее характер (полная или неполная), но и оценить функциональное состояние почки и верхних мочевых путей, что необходимо для выбора адекватной тактики лечебных мероприятий. Сканирование необходимо осуществлять полипозиционно, что позволяет

получить полное представление обо всех отделах почек и верхних мочевых путей.

Перед эндоскопическими вмешательствами, КЛТ и ДЛТ проводится экскреторная урография с выполнением экскреторной урограммы в вертикальном положении больного для изучения ортостатической реакции ВМП, мультиспиральная компьютерная томография, магнитно-резонансная томография.

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Рашидова Ш.У.
старший преподаватель
Назиров Б.П., магистр
Расулова М.М., кандидат медицинских наук
Ташкентский институт усовершенствование врачей
кафедра онкологии и медицинской радиологии
Андижанмкий государственный медицинский институт

МУЛЬТИПАРАЛИТИЧЕСКАЯ УЛЬТРАЗВУКОВАЯ ДИАГНОСТИКА УЗЛОВЫХ ОБРАЗОВАНИЙ ЩИТОВИДНОЙ ЖЕЛЕЗЫ

Аннотация: Разработана система мультипаралитического ультразвукового скрининга, направленного на диагностику заболеваний щитовидной железы. Она включает два компонента: медицинский раздел и компьютерную систему информационного обеспечения. Медицинский раздел предусматривает ведение документации, трехэтапное ультразвуковое исследование и использование дополнительных методов диагностики, включая тонкоигольную пункцию щитовидной железы под ультразвуковым контролем.

Диагностический алгоритм ультразвукового исследования щитовидной железы предусматривает оценку анатомического строения органа, его расположения относительно костных структур, размеров, эхо-структуры и эхогенности. Дополнительно оценивается состояние лимфатических узлов шеи.

Ключевые слова: щитовидная железа, мультипаралитическая ультраз-вуковая диагностика, йод.

Rashidova Sh.U.
senior teacher
Nazirov B.P., master
Rasulova M.M., candidate of medical sciences
Tashkent institute for advanced training of doctors
Department of Oncology and Medical Radiology
Andijanm State Medical Institute

MULTIPARALYTIC ULTRASONIC DIAGNOSTICS OF THYROID NODES

Abstract: A multiparalytic ultrasound screening system has been developed to diagnose thyroid diseases. It includes two components: a medical section and a computer information support system. The medical section

provides for record keeping, three-stage ultrasound examination and the use of additional diagnostic methods, including fine-needle puncture of the thyroid gland under ultrasound guidance.

The diagnostic algorithm for ultrasound examination of the thyroid gland provides an assessment of the anatomical structure of the organ, its location relative to bone structures, size, echo structure and echogenicity. Additionally, the condition of the lymph nodes of the neck is assessed.

Key words: thyroid gland, multiparalytic ultrasound diagnostics, iodine.

Актуальность. Заболевания щитовидной железы (ЩЖ) широко распространены среди болезней других эндокринных органов, уступая по своей частоте только сахарному диабету. Наиболее часто встречаются узловые образования ЩЖ, представленные гетерогенной группой неопухолевых поражений, доброкачественными и злокачественными опухолями различного гистогенеза. За последние годы структура узловой патологии ЩЖ несколько изменилась: возросла частота злокачественных опухолей, увеличилась доля пациентов с аутоиммунным тиреоидитом.

Узловыми заболеваниями ЩЖ страдает приблизительно 50% взрослого населения, с увеличением возраста которого отмечается тенденция к росту частоты заболеваний [10]. Использование ультразвукового метода исследования (УЗИ) с диагностической целью привело к значительному увеличению числа выявляемых узлов в ЩЖ [2,4,7]. По данным различных авторов [3,6,9], с внедрением УЗИ выявляемость узловой патологии , ЩЖ возросла в десятки раз, приближаясь к данным, полученным при аутопсии.

Известно, что понятие «узловая патология» является собирательным, за которым скрывается широкий спектр заболеваний, имеющих различную морфологическую природу: неопухолевые образования (узловой паренхиматозный и коллоидный зоб, узловые формы хронического тиреоидита), доброкачественные (фолликулярная аденома) и злокачественные опухоли, врожденные аномалии ЩЖ и др.

Одним из актуальных вопросов клинической эндокринологии является своевременная диагностика рака щитовидной железы (РЩЖ). Несмотря на то, что злокачественные опухоли ЩЖ составляют в общей структуре онкологической заболеваемости всего 1 -3%, распространенность РЩЖ, по данным аутопсийного материала, включая скрытый t рак, значительно выше, и достигает 20%.

Ультразвуковой метод исследования является одним из ведущих методов диагностики тиреоидной патологии. В настоящее время изучены эхосемиотические признаки различных заболеваний ЩЖ!, однако многие исследователи [2,5] полагают, что с помощью только лишь ультразвукового метода не представляется возможным установить морфологическую природу узловых образований. В этой связи для

увеличения диагностической значимости УЗИ принято сочетать с морфологическим методом диагностики, каковым может служить тонкоигольная пункционная аспирационная биопсия (ТИАБ) ЩЖ.

Применение современных ультразвуковых технологий сканирования позволяет выявить нодулярные образования размерами от 0,3 см [4,9]. Чувствительность этого метода в выявлении непальпируемых очагов опухолевого роста достигает 91 %. Пункционная аспирационная биопсия (ПАБ) под УЗ-контролем щитовидной железы получила широкое распространение в диагностике заболеваний щитовидной железы при непальпируемых и мелких узлах, позволяет уточнить необходимый тип хирургического вмешательства. Цитологическое исследование пунктата является наиболее быстрым методом дооперационной диагностики. Точность цитологического заключения при узловых образованиях достигает 77,3 %. Главным условием положительной цитологической диагностики узловых образований является правильное выполнение пункционной биопсии, с достаточным количеством клеток в цитологическом препарате для дачи цитологического заключения [6].

Остается необходимость более раннего выявления патологии щитовидной железы на основе совершенствования технологий диагностического процесса и поиска новых критериев для увеличения информативности ультразвукового исследования (УЗИ) в диагностике данной патологии. К таким критериям относят эластографические, получаемые с помощью компрессионной эластографии и эластографии сдвиговой волной, позволяющие объективно характеризовать упругие свойства различных тканевых образований, в том числе щитовидной железы [8].

Полученные результаты подтверждают необходимость и значимость скринингового ультразвукового исследования ЩЖ для раннего выявления тиреоидной патологии.

Цель исследования. Изучить эхо-графическую семиотику узловых образований щитовидной железы с кистозными изменениями для определения дифференциальных диагностических признаков рака щитовидной железы в кистозно измененных узлах.

Материалы и методы исследования. Обследование проводилось скрининговым методом у лиц 18-65 лет обоего пола. Всего осмотрено 150 человек, из них мужчин 65 (43,3%), женщин 85 (56,6 %). в возрасте от 18 до 65 лет. В качестве контроля было обследовано 20 практически здоровых лиц идентичных по возрасту.

Результаты исследования. Характер выявленных отклонений выглядит следующим образом: диффузные изменения ЩЖ обнаружены в 67 наблюдениях (45%), из них 73 женщин (49%) и 60 мужчина (40%). Сочетание узловых образований и диффузных изменений выявлено в 19 случаях (13 %), из них 21 женщины (14%) и 19 мужчины (13%). Только

узловые образования диагностированы у 45 пациентов (30%), из них 43 женщин (29%) и 42 мужчин (28%). Кисты встретились у 3 обследованных (1,5%), у 4 женщин (2%) и 2 мужчин (1%). Гиперплазия околощитовидных желез выявлена у 2 мужчин (0,05%). Диффузное увеличение ЩЖ без изменения ее эхоструктуры диагностировано у 7 человек (5%), из них 2 женщины (1%) и 16 мужчин (11%). И, наконец, гипоплазия ЩЖ была выявлена у 16 (11%) пациента, из них 10 женщин (6%) и 4 мужчин (6%). Приведенные данные свидетельствуют о том, что существенных половых различий в распределении патологических изменений ЩЖ не выявлено.

Диффузные изменения сочетались с диффузным увеличением ЩЖ в 31(21%) случаях. Характер диффузных изменений ЩЖ с высокой вероятностью можно было предположить в 20 наблюдениях (13%), в 53 случаях выявлены признаки хронического аутоиммунного тиреоидита, и по одному случаю – тиреоидит Де Кервена и диффузный токсический зоб.

Таким образом, выявлены группа больных с предполагаемым аутоиммунным процессом, которым необходимы цитологические, функциональные и иммунологические исследования, и группа лиц с неспецифическими изменениями, которым достаточно исследования только функционального тиреоидного статуса.

Узловые образования ЩЖ, в том числе в сочетании с диффузными изменениями, были выявлены в 65 (43%) наблюдениях. Половых различий в локализации и количестве узлов выявлено не было. Одиночные узлы одинаково часто располагались в правой и левой долях, в 35% случаев, а в перешейке в 2% наблюдений. У 15% обследованных лиц обоего пола единичные узлы визуализированы в двух долях одновременно, а многоузловой зоб диагностирован в 10 % случаев.

Важен тот факт, что в 11 % случаев всех лиц с патологией, одинаково часто как у мужчин, так и у женщин, выявлены узловые образования ЩЖ, максимальный размер которых более 1 см. Их характер нуждается в цитологической верификации, динамическом наблюдении и решении вопроса о хирургическом лечении. Таким пациентам рекомендована пункционная биопсия под ультразвуковым контролем с дальнейшей консультацией хирурга-эндокринолога. В 4% наблюдений ультразвуковая картина узловых образований имела явные признаки злокачественного роста: сниженную эхогенность, нечеткий неровный контур, неправильную форму, деформацию капсулы железы.

Вывод. Таким образом, мультипараметрическое ультразвуковое исследование, включающее В-режим, ЭДК, ЦДК, допплерометрию, эластографию и пункционную аспирационную биопсию под УЗ-контролем с последующим цитологическим исследованием является высокоинформативным методом диагностики в выявлении РЩЖ.

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Рожков Р.С., кандидат экономических наук
старший преподаватель кафедры экономики, менеджмента и организации государственных закупок
ФГБВОУ ВО «Академия гражданской защиты МЧС России»

ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЙ АСПЕКТ РИСКОВЫХ ЯВЛЕНИЙ МИРОВОГО СООБЩЕСТВА

Аннотация: в статье рассмотрена структура глобальных рисковых явлений, затронута тема управленческого подхода и определения ответственных за мировые риски. Кратко охарактеризована финансово-рыночная система и возможность экономического регулирования некоторых рисковых явлений

Ключевые слова: риск, угроза, ущерб, анализ, экономическая система

Rozhkov R.S., Ph. D. Sc. (Economics)
lecturer of the department economics, management and organization of public procurement
of Civil Defence Academy EMERCOM of Russia

ECONOMIC ASPECT OF THE WORLD COMMUNITY RISK OCCURRENCE

Abstract: the article deals with the structure of the global risk phenomena, discussed management approach and definitions is responsible for global risks. Summarised financial-market system and the possibility of economic regulation of certain risk events

Keywords: risk, threat, damage, analysis, economic system

В настоящее время существуют проблемы, реализация которых может затронуть всю мировую общественность. Нестабильность экономической международной системы влечёт за собой спектр разнонаправленных вопросов, таких как ликвидность финансовых рынков, голод, глобальное потепление и, как следствие, возможность глобального похолодания, загрязнение мирового океана, терроризм. Анализ данных рисков показывает, что необходима так называемая система превенции, алармизма и минимизации последствий, особенно в последнем из вышеперечисленных. Если мы знаем «врага в лицо», и у нас есть механизмы «борьбы» с данных врагом, то у современных менеджеров появляется возможность контролировать, управлять, развивать вверенные им муниципальные образования в частных, общественных, экономических, промышленных и других областях. Сектор безопасности, в условиях

качественной работы по вышеописанным направлениям, также будет увеличиваться.

С течением времени, к несчастью для человеческого сообщества, стабилизации ситуации с мировыми рисками не наблюдается. В перспективе, мир ждёт нестабильность и дальнейшая отрицательная динамика по геополитическим и экономическим вопросам, которые становятся ключевыми, вызывая пассивное влияние на экологические и социальные проблемы. Например, для реализации программ по очищению мировой биосферы необходима интеграция умственных, экономических и других ресурсов многих государств. И, соответственно, проводить данную интеграцию в условиях ослабления мировой экономики затруднительно. Данные условия являются неустойчивым фундаментом в плане организационно-методического обеспечения сил и средств всего мирового сообщества в целях борьбы и минимизации глобальных катастрофических рисков.

В современной ситуации общей неопределённости встаёт вопрос о делегировании ответственности за риск и обозначение ответственного. Действительно, бизнес-политическая элита должна постоянно оценивать степень воздействия рисков, их антогонирующие свойства, то есть позитивную и негативную составляющую в реализации рисковых явлений, и совершенствовать организационно-экономические механизмы по минимизации последствий крупных аварий, катастроф и актов терроризма. Несомненно, в качестве стабилизирующего механизма в современном обществе выступают различные экономические рычаги. Одним из самых действенных и распространённых экономических рычагов является механизм страхования. Однако данный механизм не в полной мере задействован в решении вопросов по минимизации глобальных рисков. Поэтому целесообразно использовать страхование рисков в качестве инструмента смягчения тяжёлых последствий для муниципальных образований и, в целом, для субъектов и регионов. Ещё раз подчеркну, что также существует нестабильность в мировой экономической сфере, нехватка продовольствия, вопрос эффективности использования энергоресурсов и поиск альтернативных источников. К вышеперечисленным можно отнести рисковые явления, отражённые на рисунке 1.

Исходя из приведённой на рисунке «паутине рисков», прослеживается взаимозависимость между экономической несостоятельностью государств в вопросе выплат внешнего долга, внутреннего развития и изменением климатических условий на всём земном шаре. Эти параметрические показатели влияют друг на друга через управленческую систему в мировом масштабе. Следует вывод, что для изменения динамики в положительном ракурсе, то есть стабилизации ситуации с глобальными рисками, необходимо сильное

межгосударственное управленческое звено, или орган, которые будут сочетать в себе разнонаправленные научные центры. Также отмечу, что отсутствие глобального управления в критичной совокупности со сбоями различных информационных и технических систем могут породить террористические атаки и экономические угрозы.

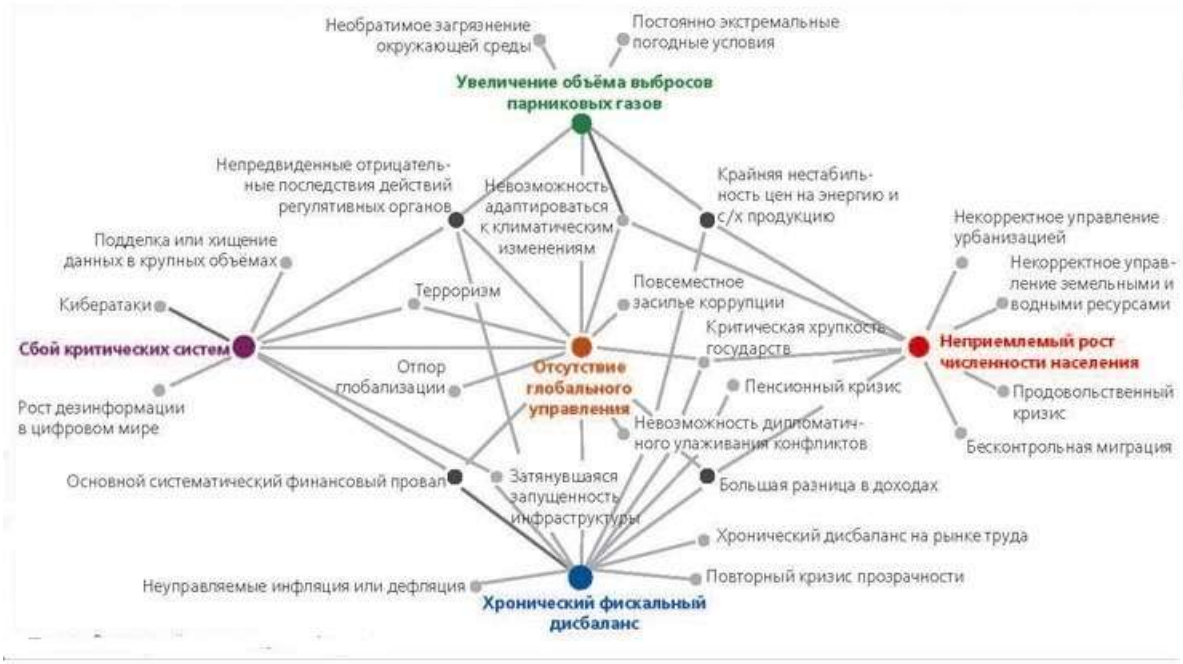


Рисунок 1. Структура глобальных рисковых явлений

Для характеристики экономических угроз необходимо проанализировать гипотетическую пролонгированную модель финансово-рыночной системы. Вопрос нехватки продовольствия необходимо рассматривать с помощью индуктивного метода, так как в данной проблеме заметен скачок от частного к общему, то есть от отдельных регионов к мировому масштабу. В вопросе энергоресурсов прослеживается необходимость поиска новых энергоносителей и увеличения эффективности использования имеющихся [3]. Что касается рисков террористической деятельности, то необходимо проанализировать научные подходы к возможности передачи данного риска страховым альянсам, оценить степень государственного регулирования данного вопроса через нормативно-правовую базу, обобщить организационно-методические аспекты страхования рисков терроризма в странах Европы и Америки. Выделяют экспертное мнение, изложение сути которого определяет характер стоимостной оценки страхового механизма в рамках реализации актов терроризма. [4] И действительно, гипотетический ущерб

практически не просчитываем в связи с низкой вероятностью, и долей человеческого фактора. Где, когда и как произойдёт террористический акт не знает никто, вплоть до исполнителя террористической атаки [1]. Поэтому различные экспертные и страховые организации говорят, что страховать риски терроризма не представляется возможным. Вытекающей из вышеописанного следует возможность актуарных расчётов по данному направлению. Рассмотрим необходимые условия страхования террористических рисков:

1.Возможность рассчитать вероятностное значение реализации террористической атаки.

2.Возможность рассчитать страховые сборы страхователей. 3.Возможность рассчитать гипотетический урон и страховое покрытие.

Существуют проблемные точки при страховании такого риска: это экономическая невыгодность для страховщика в условиях неопределённого спроса-предложения в этой сфере, неопределённости в нормативно-правовом обеспечении и в дальнейшем организационно-методическом совершенствовании данной деятельности [2]. В качестве поддержки деятельности страховщика по данной многоаспектной задаче может выступить государственное регулирование. Рассмотрим степени влияния гос. структур на процесс страхования от террора:

1. Допустим, гос. органы не вмешиваются в страхование данной отрасли, следовательно, ответственность за правильность расчётов и выплат компенсаций полностью лежат на страховых организациях.

2. Гос. органы могут вмешиваться в данную отрасль, но только на этапе ранжирования рисков и установления источников покрытия – государственный резерв или резерв страховщика.

3. Гос. органы ведут полноценную политику в области контроллинга, планирования, корректировки расчётов и выплат при страховании от террористических атак [5]

При рассмотрении первого варианта, можно сравнивать страхование от терроризма и страхование техногенных и природных рисков. Сравнение можно провести по размерам гипотетического причинённого вреда и степени неопределённости и вероятности. В обоих случаях ущерб будет достаточно большим (если говорить о государстве в целом) и степень неопределённости также будет высока.

В качестве вывода можно отметить, что если рассматривать пролонгированную модель страхования, то страховые компании найдут средства и необходимый капитал. А если внести поправки в налогообложение и бухгалтерский учёт, то стоимостная оценка капитала станет в определённой пропорции меньше, и страховщики смогут направлять появляющиеся «излишки» на дальнейшее страхование.

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Рожков Р.С., кандидат экономических наук
старший преподаватель кафедры экономики, менеджмента и организации государственных закупок
ФГБВОУ ВО «Академия гражданской защиты МЧС России»

К ВОПРОСУ О КОММУНИКАТИВНОЙ КОМПЕТЕНЦИИ МЕНЕДЖЕРА КАК ОСНОВЕ ЛИДЕРСТВА И ЭФФЕКТИВНОГО УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЕЙ

Аннотация: рассмотрено понятие эффективности коммуникации, определены критерии эффективности. Указано, что лидерские качества напрямую связаны с умением поставить задачу, получить обратную связь от сотрудника. Обосновано, что коммуникативный «мост» с подчиненными позволит достигать поставленных целей.

Ключевые слова: коммуникация, менеджер, лидер, компетенция, эффективность.

Rozhkov R.S., Ph. D. Sc. (Economics)
lecturer of the department economics, management and organization of public procurement
of Civil Defence Academy EMERCOM of Russia

ON THE ISSUE OF THE MANAGER'S COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE AS THE BASIS OF LEADERSHIP AND EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT OF THE ORGANIZATION

Abstract: the concept of communication efficiency is considered, efficiency criteria are defined. It is indicated that leadership qualities are directly related to the ability to set a task and get feedback from an employee. It is proved that a communicative "bridge" with subordinates will allow you to achieve your goals.

Keywords: communication, manager, leader, competence, efficiency

Люди коммуницируют каждый день, обмениваются впечатлениями, мыслями и идеями. Коммуникации людей присутствуют во всех сферах общественной жизни, поэтому нельзя избежать процесса обмена информации и в управленческой деятельности. Коммуникация является неотъемлемой частью управления организацией. Можно отметить, что коммуникация является связующим процессом. Но важно, чтобы процесс обмена информации был эффективным. Нет точного определения эффективности коммуникации. В классическом подходе теории управления, эффективность – есть отношение достигнутого эффекта к

затратам. С точки зрения эффективности коммуникационного воздействия можно сказать, что необходимо достижение адекватного понимания информации теми, кто ее получает. Эффективность коммуникации также определяет качество решений, которые приняты после получения информации [1].

Существуют критерии эффективности коммуникации: объективность, достоверность, реальность, адекватность, доступность, возможность обратной связи. Но обратимся к эффективности коммуникации как к основе лидерских качеств [2].

Безусловно, для лидера одним из самых важным качеств является эффективное взаимодействие и общение. Ведь без него он не сможет коммуницировать со своими сотрудниками и выстраивать деловые отношения, которые в дальнейшем должны принести выгоду и пользу. Выстраивая коммуникативные «мосты» с подчинёнными, донося до них информацию точно, руководитель добивается того, что работники понимают цели и задачи, поставленных перед ними; могут задавать вопросы и получать на них ответы (при этом не испытывая дискомфорта). Все это позволяет всем работать слаженно и добиваться успехов. Эффективность коммуникации является основой лидерства, потому что она помогает лидеру выстраивать отношения в коллективе таким образом, что сотрудники в первую очередь понимают руководителя. Для эффективной коммуникации лидер должен анализировать, соблюдать субординацию, быть уверенным и разбираться в вопросах, за которые он несёт ответственность в данной компании [3].

Вопрос развитой коммуникативной компетенции необходимо рассматривать в срезе постановки управленцем задач. В современной концепции менеджмента задачи необходимо ставить с позиции SMART-подхода (рисунок 1).



Рисунок 1. Постановка задач по SMART-методу

Исходя из данного подхода, необходимо ставить задачу максимально конкретно; задача должна быть измерима и достижима – абстрактные

задачи (например, «наведи здесь порядок») выполняются строго так, как их понимает подчинённый; задача должна быть актуальной, и исполнитель должен понимать масштаб задачи и последствия её невыполнения; задача должна быть чётко ограничена по времени, иначе исполнитель не сможет планировать своё рабочее время [5].

Правильная постановка задачи является одним из критериев эффективной коммуникации. Также, о развитой коммуникативной компетенции менеджера говорит и умение давать и получать обратную связь. Эффективный управленец, после постановки задачи, должен обязательно уточнить у своего подчиненного понял ли последний, что необходимо сделать. В случае положительного ответа, нужно спросить, что же конкретно понял работник. Пересказ поставленной задачи от лица работника и является «восходящей» обратной связью. Таким образом, руководитель сможет понять насколько задача усвоена подчиненным [4].

Таким образом, можно сделать вывод, что успешное управление коллективом зависит напрямую от эффективности коммуникации руководителя и подчинённого. Умение правильно поставить задачу, выяснить насколько задача усвоена работником, получить обратную связь в ходе выполнения, своевременно похвалить или поругать сотрудника – всё это определяет эффективного менеджера. Конечно, необходимо отметить, что умение грамотно передавать информацию и взаимодействовать с сотрудниками помогает наиболее быстро достигать положительных результатов организации.

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Рузматова Ш.А.
преподаватель кафедры «История»
факультет истории
Кокандский государственный педагогический институт

ОБРАЗ ЖИЗНИ НАСЕЛЕНИЯ КОКАНДСКОГО ХАНСТВА

Аннотации. В данной статье представлена информация о народах, проживающих на территории Кокандского ханства, их образе жизни и занятиях.

Ключевые слова: узбеки, таджики, уйгуры, кипчаки, тысячи, калмыки, земледелие, ремесла, животноводство, кочевничество, полукочевничество, садоводство.

Ruzmatova S. A.
teacher of the department «History»
faculty of history
Kokand State Pedagogical Institute

LIFESTYLE OF THE POPULATION OF THE KOKAND KHANATE

Abstracts. This article provides information about the peoples living on the territory of the Kokand khanate, their way of life and occupations.

Key words: Uzbeks, Tajiks, Uighurs, Kipchaks, thousands, Kalmyks, agriculture, crafts, animal husbandry, nomadism, semi-nomadism, gardening.

Население Ферганской области в конце 17 - начале 18 вв. Имело сложный этнический состав, при этом большинство населения составляли узбеки, проживающие в разных районах. В основном это кочевые и полукочевые «сарты», образовавшиеся в результате ассимиляции тюркоязычного и персоязычного населения, тюрков тюрко-монгольского происхождения и потомков Дашти Кипчака благодаря Мухаммаду Шайбанихану.

На территории ханства проживало в основном оседлое, частично кочевое и полукочевое население. Большинство населения составляют узбеки и таджики, а также киргизы, кипчаки, каракалпаки, казахи, казахские кипчаки, калмыки, уйгуры, персы, арабы, индийцы, афганцы, цыгане, русские, евреи и армяне [1]. В составе населения оседлое население было больше, чем кочевое и полукочевое население. В начале 19 века более 40 процентов населения были кочевыми и полукочевыми, но к концу того же столетия их было 15 процентов [2].

По хозяйству основная часть оседлого населения занималась земледелием, ремеслами и торговлей, а кочевое и полукочевое население занималось животноводством. Во втором номере газеты «Туркестанские ведомости» за 1871 год собраны сведения об образе жизни тысяч узбеков.

Многотысячная местность очень удобна для ведения сельского хозяйства и животноводства. Они выращивали рис, ячмень, пшеницу, кукурузу, овес и другие злаки. В Ургутском районе выращивают табак. У тысяч было мало садов, но было много озер, а некоторые занимались производством шелка, хотя и в небольших количествах.

Мужчины племени Мин изготавливали войлок, алаху и другие вещи, очищали рис, перемалывали пшеницу в муку, продавали рожь на рынках и собирали сахар в конце весны.

Помимо обычных домашних дел, женщины ткали цветы на тканях и коврах, ткали веревки, обрабатывали козьи шкуры, шили пальто и даже красили кожу. В других узбекских племенах последнюю работу выполняли мужчины. Как и другие узбеки, они использовали пряжу для изготовления шерстяной и бумажной пряжи.[3]

Ташкентская область ранее была заселена персами, которые мигрировали из Бухары и Хивы и жили в пригородном поселке Кара-Камыш.[4] В 40-м номере газеты «Туркестанские ведомости» за 1871 год представлены сведения об образе жизни узбекских племен мангит, кирк, юз, багрин, сарайи. Из сотни пришло много солдат, но они не достигли более высокого уровня. Его борода была очень редкой или отсутствовала.

Внешностью и повадками они похожи на сырдарьинских кыргызов. Они разделили ячеек в своих семенах на 16. Сорок выращивали мелкий скот, похожий на рожки, и выращивали рис. Сорок человек забыли свои обычаи и приняли обычаи окружающих народов.[5] Произведение Р.Н.Набиева «Из истории Кокандского ханства» описывает быт и характер кипчаков. Кипчаки были искренним, смелым и мужественным народом. В первой половине 18 века, во время правления Абдукаримби, калмыки вторглись в Ферганскую долину. В войне против врага молодой воин один на поле битвы в течение трех дней сражается с большим количеством дикарей и принимает мученическую смерть на поле битвы.

Его тело будет похоронено в саду Отабия в Коканде, и этот сад будет передан в собственность фонда. Позднее гробница была переименована в Большое кладбище. Кипчаки вели жестокую войну в битвах, умирая при смерти, но не покидая поля битвы. Тактика ведения войны кипчаками такая же, как и тактика Джалалиддина против монголов в Парване. Благодаря своему боевому мастерству, знать этого племени всегда защищала свои права, как экономически, так и политически. [6] Русский исследователь Н. Петровский в «Очерках Кокандского ханства» пишет о населении ханства: Личностные особенности этих народов, проживающих в Кокандском ханстве, до сих пор полностью неизвестны. Могу добавить,

что Кокандское ханство не имело возможности или сформировалось как мусульманская община и государство на примере Бухары среди огненных китайцев, горных племен, киргизов, которые меньше верили в ислам и были почти немусульманами на Дальнем мусульманском Востоке с точки зрения географического положения. Поэтому, как я уже сказал, в кокандцах очень мало изъянов, лжи, скрытности, лицемерия, лести, лицемерия, лицемерия и тому подобного, характерных для жителей Бухары. В религиозном отношении кокандцы не так преданы Богу, как бухарцы, но отличаются открытостью и религиозной терпимостью. В общественных отношениях они честны, открыты для бухарцев, гораздо мягче в личной жизни, открыты и искренни люди, которые называют семью и дом местом и в целом. Таким образом, они имеют меньшую особенность, которая выражается словом «лук» из сартов. Независимо от того, насколько вы знаете сарт, его внутренняя часть не такая открытая, как открытый лук, в нижней части слоя есть еще одна кожура. Подобные черты населения Кокандского ханства показывают, что в этом ханстве не было рабов и не было случаев бесстыдной торговли людьми, как на рынках Бухары. Случаи торговли людьми существовали в Бухаре до недавнего времени, но существуют до сих пор. Я видел это собственными глазами. Все, что говорится о казаках, следует понимать по отношению к другим жителям Центральной Азии и оценивать скорее с мусульманской, чем с европейской точки зрения »[7]. о словам Наливкина, узбеки пришли в Фергану из Уратепы и Ташкента (XI век хиджры), а таджики пришли из Коратагина и Гиссара, что имело большое значение в жизни региона. Занятие горных пастбищ и истощение лесов со временем побудили людей постепенно заниматься сельским хозяйством. В то время большая часть земель находилась под контролем узбекских захватчиков. Узбеки, как и кипчаки и каракалпаки того времени, стали специализироваться на земледелии и животноводстве.

После земледелия некоторые узбеки начали переходить от кочевого и полукочевого образа жизни к оседлому образу жизни. Узбеки переняли оседлый образ жизни земледелия и садоводства, который был для них новым.[8] Животноводство было развито в горных и предгорных районах ханства. Большинство сельскохозяйственных культур типично для среднеазиатских ханств, хорошо развито зерноводство, садоводство и садоводство, широко распространено шелководство. К XIX веку выращиванию хлопка в сельском хозяйстве уделялось большое внимание, и хлопковые поля постоянно расширялись. Основным покупателем хлопка была Россия. В Бухаре и Коканде очень популярны более 10 сортов лучших сортов винограда и гранатов, особенно абрикосы, экспортируемые в Иран, Афганистан и Россию. Во всех трех ханствах выращивают пять видов зерновых культур: пшеницу, ячмень, овес, просо и рис. Коканд славился просом. Поскольку главным богатством ханства была земля,

большая часть плодородных земель считалась государственной. Отношения землепользования в ханстве продолжались традиционным образом, существовали государство или собственность, фонд, община, собственность, аренда, упор, светские формы собственности на землю. Основная часть земель принадлежала хану, его семье. Земельная собственность, хозяйственная жизнь и управление городами и территориями в стране находились в руках правящей династии, высших классов и вождей ведущих племен. Земли, принадлежавшие ханству, делились на вотчинные, вакфные, имущественные и имущественные-ушрияты. Индивидуальное фермерство развито и среди фермеров. Большинство бедных крестьян, которые были отделены от своих земель, добывались в руках крупных землевладельцев.

Одним словом, население жило только своим трудом. Поскольку плодородные земли принадлежали в основном государству, чиновникам, люди работали в их руках.

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Ряпосов К.А.
студент магистратуры
Уральский институт управления - филиал
ФГБОУ ВО «Российская академия народного хозяйства и государственной службы при президенте Российской Федерации»
Российская Федерация, г. Екатеринбург

ВЛИЯНИЕ GR И ЛОББИРОВАНИЯ НА СИСТЕМУ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО УПРАВЛЕНИЯ

Аннотация: Рассматривая современные формы коммуникаций и взаимодействия государства, государственных структур и не государственного сектора невозможно представить систему отношений без технологий GR. Инновационные системы взаимодействия и коммуникации в современном мире имеют множество граней и переплетений из разных областей науки, для соблюдения баланса в этом сложном взаимодействии возникает возможность применять GR-технологии.

GR-технологии на сегодня это симбиоз науки (система знаний о закономерностях, формах и стратегиях) и искусством (умение успешного позиционирования). Продвижение ключевых интересов нашего государства зависит от многофункциональной системы публичной коммуникации в условиях современной экономики. Обеспечивать баланс интересов государственных структур, бизнеса и социальной сферы.

Ключевые слова: GR, лоббирование, Government Relations.

Ryaposov K.A.
master's student
Ural Institute of management-branch of Ranepa
Russia, Yekaterinburg

INFLUENCE OF GR AND LOBBYING ON THE PUBLIC GOVERNANCE SYSTEM

Annotation: Considering the modern forms of communication and interaction between the state, state structures and the non-public sector, it is impossible to imagine a system of relations without GR technologies. Innovative systems of interaction and communication in the modern world have many facets and interweaving from different fields of science; in order to maintain a balance in this complex interaction, it becomes possible to use GR technologies.

GR-technologies today are a symbiosis of science (a system of knowledge about patterns, forms and strategies) and art (the ability to successfully

position). Promotion of the key interests of our state depends on a multifunctional system of public communication in a modern economy. Ensure a balance of interests of government agencies, business and the social sphere.

Keywords: GR, lobbying, Government Relations.

Успешный бизнес в современной России приспосабливается для существования и развития, создает устойчивые и прозрачные деловые контакты с органами государственных структур. Приоритетная государственная программа, созданная в начале 2000-х годов для поддержки малого и среднего предпринимательства, в которой акцентировались формы и методы взаимодействия сотрудничества бизнеса и государственных учреждений на сегодняшней день является актуальной. Но она по степени реализации не вышла на приемлемый уровень, основные причины:

1. Сам субъект предпринимательства не знает и не понимает, что ему конкретно требуется от органов государственной власти. Не имеет трудового или технического потенциала для взаимодействия.
2. Государственная система имеет сложную много организационную структуру с большим количеством правил.
3. Государственные учреждения забюрократизированы, исполняют свои обязанности по формальному признаку.
4. Низкая компетентность непосредственно исполнителей государственных структур. Не соответствие баз данных различных госучреждений.
5. Не желание теневого бизнеса выходить в «белую зону», работают по принципу нас не трогают и мы не кого не трогаем. Отсутствует желание взаимодействовать с государственными учреждениями.

Поэтому применение «GR-технологий» позволит решить на системном уровне и простимулирует появление новых направлений управленческих стратегий взаимодействия государства, бизнеса и общественного сектора в современной России

«GR-технологии» государственные связи, по мнению большинства исследователей, являются социальным видом взаимодействия государства, общественных организаций и бизнеса, при котором социальная сфера, а именно ее участники, могут оказывать влияние на стратегию государственной политики. При этом хотелось бы подчеркнуть, что именно «GR-технологии» являются одним из наиболее эффективных методов взаимодействия социального сектора и государственной политики. Очень важно понимать под словом государство понимается не только аппарат и исполнительная власть, но министерства и ведомства, силовые структуры, органы местного самоуправления, все ветви государственного управления. «GR-технологии» стремятся защитить

возможные интересы социальных групп, с помощь достижения баланса путем формирования актуальной позиции по вопросам развития социально-экономической и политической стратегии государства. Из выше описанного, мы понимаем, что Government Relations в чистом виде понимается как особое направление социальной деятельности бизнеса и общественных организаций для проектирования и выстраивания эффективных и долгосрочных отношений с государством в плоскости развития взаимовыгодного влияния на экономические, политические и социальные процессы проходящие в обществе. Очень важно отметить, что задача GR-коммуникации создание связей государственных структур в качестве прозрачного, стабильного и компетентного партнера компании или организации. Воплощение этих задач должно происходить с максимальной точностью потребностей интересов, своевременное получение государственной поддержки, создание без рисковой среды, выстраивание благоприятной инфраструктуры для плодотворного обмена. В свою очередь, лоббистская деятельность осуществляет достижение конкретной задачи в государственных структурах, в ограниченное время, в конкретной организации, имеет точечное воздействие. Лоббирование предназначено для осуществления конкретной задачи принятия такого решения, которое более выгодно для лоббирующего органа в данной ситуации. Выше описанное доказывает, что лоббизм частная единичная технология, а GR это более высшая ступень. Связи с правительством GR комплекс менеджмента для достижения стратегического развития, контроль и предвиденье потенциальных возможностей государственных структур, с возможностью своевременной координации не государственного сектора, для достижения прозрачной, взаимовыгодной и долгосрочной связи между не государственным сектором и государством. Также и государственные структуры применяя технологии GR должны выстраивать долгосрочные социально ориентированные планы симбиоза с бизнесом. Получается государство заручившись поддержкой «общественного института» создавая условия для бизнеса получает дополнительную занятость населения, налоги в бюджет различного уровня. Действия государственных учреждений должны быть абсолютно прозрачны, действия отдельных сотрудников компетентны с соблюдением законов РФ. Все действия должны осуществляется в интересах государства с соблюдением конкурсных мероприятий, направленных на непредвзятое отношение к бизнесу. GR специалист должен организовать комплексную работу с государственным или не государственным сектором таким образом, что бы обеспечивался постоянный надежный контакт «госучреждение - бизнес» (общественная организация – госучреждение), наладить взаимодействие между отделами различных организаций, организовать специалистов которые будут решать GR – задачи. Под задачами понимается непосредственно лоббирование, коммуникация с

государственными учреждениями и бизнесом, аналитика, юридическая поддержка, мониторинг, и так далее. Транспарентность — связи с правительством (GR) формируются на основе открытого диалога и свободной дискуссии. Напротив, технологии лоббизма описываются как менее транспарентные или «теневые», а часто иногда и вовсе носящие коррупционный характер. С нашей точки зрения транспарентность связей в системе «власть — бизнес — общество» необходимо рассматривать в качестве основы рационального управления и одного из ключевых способов противодействия коррупции. Формирование института связей с правительством (GR) является одним из ключевых элементов государственной политики в области искоренения коррупции, сдерживающей интенсивное развитие экономики [5]. Транспарентность связей с правительством предусматривает, что бизнес открыт и прозрачен в отношениях с государством и готов к долгосрочному сотрудничеству размещая свою статистику и аналитику в средствах массовой информации. Такая практика позволяет эффективно выстраивать доверительные отношения, между взаимодействующими структурами, в дальнейшем формируют устойчивую стратегическую связь для достижения общей цели. Общими целями могут являться социальные инвестиции. Социальные инвестиции подразумевают качественные изменения в экономической и культурной жизни общества.

Связи с правительством (GR) являются сферой общего менеджмента, задача которого – формирование стратегии компании или организации в области взаимодействия с органами государственной власти, а также общий менеджмент в данной сфере; субъектами связей с правительством (GR) являются структуры бизнеса и институты гражданского общества, а также их представители, но не сами чиновники и политики, что свойственно лоббизму; одна из основных задач специалиста по связям с правительством (GR) заключается в обеспечении (сопровождении) деятельности лоббиста; связи с правительством (GR) являются открытой (прозрачной, свободной от коррупции) практикой взаимодействия власти, бизнеса и общества для принятия выгодных для всех сторон взаимодействия решений.

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Сабирова Д.
старший преподаватель кафедры английского языка
Самаркандский государственный университет
Узбекистан, г. Самарканд

РЕПРЕЗЕНТАЦИЯ СТРУКТУРНЫХ ОСОБЕННОСТЕЙ МЕЖДОМЕТНЫХ ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ЕДИНИЦ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

Аннотация: Данная статья посвящена роли контекста в выявлении семантического значения междометные фразеологические единицы.

Ключевые слова: эмоция, выражение, чувства, семантика, доброжелательность, контекст, речь, ситуация, междометные фразеологические единицы.

Sabirova D.
Senior Lecturer Department of English
Samarkand State University
Uzbekistan

THE REPRESENTATION OF STRUCTURAL FEATURES OF INTERJECTION PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN ENGLISH

Annotation: This article is devoted to the role of context in reviling the semantic meaning of the Interjectional Phraseological Units.

Keywords: emotion, expression, feelings, semantics, benevolentness, context, speech, situation, Interjectional Phraseological Units.

Основная особенность междометных фразеологических единиц заключается в её специализации на передаче различных оттенков волеизъявлений, эмоций, чувств, что обуславливает стабилизацию релевантных семантических, структурно-композиционных и функциональных признаков междометных фразеологических единиц (МФЕ). Только при их последовательном учёте и может быть разработана подробная классификация МФЕ. Один из интересных подходов к решению этой задачи выдвинул и обосновал А.В.Кунин. Он предлагает выделять 1) МФЕ только нарицательными компонентами; Hear, hear! Правильно! Правильно! возглас, выражающий согласи с выступающим (А.В.Кунин 2004. с 336) 2) МФЕ, фразеоформа которых состоит только из имен собственных: Jesus Christ! Боже!, Чёрт возьми! (А.В.Кунин 2004. с 435).

Сущность междометных фразеологических единиц (МФЕ) определяется прежде всего эмоционально-оценочными, экспрессивными

характеристиками. МФЕ служат для выражения различных чувств, эмоций, волевых побуждений лица. Так англ. МФЕ Bully for you! Выражает восхищение, радость, одобрение.

МФЕ относятся к пласту разговорной речи, придавая ей особую живость, динамичность и выразительность. Это особый разряд языкового материала, который применяется в актах речетворчества.

При исследовании МФЕ особое внимание необходимо уделять коннотации их значения, оценочного отношения к высказываемому. Коннотативные характеристики выделяются у МФЕ и при возникновении в языке и при функциональной реализации. Другими словами, субъективная оценка, передаваемая междометной фразеологией, более значима, чем объем номинации об объекте. Действительно, первостепенную роль в МФЕ играют экспрессия эмоции, оценки, сложная гамма отношений к миру объективных явлений, к предмету речи.

За основу другой классификации принимается синтактико-композиционное выражение структуры МФЕ. Например это МФЕ, фразеоформа которых имеет предикативную структуру: Draw it mild! Не преувеличивай!, Queen Ann's dead! Открыл Америку! – ответ сообщившему устарелую новость (Кунин 2004 с 234, с 323)

МФЕ могут содержать в фразеоформах такие стержневые образно-несущие компоненты, которые выступают в роли общего символизирующего характеризатора: положительного или отрицательного. Например: Good show! Замечательно! В этой функции устойчиво выступают адъективный компонент.

Из имен существительных, активно реализуемых в МФЕ-благожеланиях, следует в первую очередь отметить высокую степень фразеообразования слов «God", «бог» и их синонимов: God forfend! Боже упаси!; By God! Ей богу! God's sake! Ради бога! !; God forbid! Избави бог! God bless me! Господи помилуй!; Thank God! Слова богу!; God bless you! Будьте здоровы! (чихнувшему); Honest to God! Честное слово!; In God's name! Во имя всего святого!; Ye God's! Боже правый! (А.В.Кунин. с. 236)

Активную моделеобразующую способность обнаруживают в начальной позиции междометных фразеоформ и некоторые глаголы высокой степени десемантизации. Приведём в качестве образца фразеогнездо группы фразеологических единиц (ФЕ) с глаголом "get" доставать, добывать: Get along! Проходите!; Get along with you! Проваливай!; Get away! Прочь!, Get out! Иди ты!, Get off it! Хватить!, Get out of my sight! Кончай!; Убирайся! С глаз долой! (А.В.Кунин. с. 275)

Следует сказать, что в английской междометной фразеологии фразеогнёздообразование МФЕ строится следующим образом: например фразеогнездо МФЕ с начальным наречным моделеобразующим компонентом "how" как?, каким образом?: How did do it? Как вы всё это сделали?; Как это получается?, Почему так выходит? How so? Как так?;

How funny! Как смешно!, Как странно!; How now? Что это такое?, Что это значит!; How exciting! Как интересно! и др. Или другое гнездо МФЕ с вопросительным местоимением “what” какой?, что? В начальной позиции фразеоформ: What next? Ну а дальше что?; What of it? Что из того?, Ну, так что ж?; What are we the better for it all? Что нам от того?; What matter? Это несущественно!; What gives! Что я вижу!, Да ну!; What fun! Как весело!; What a game! Какая потеха!, Вот потеха!; What do you know! Никогда бы не подумал!, Удивительно!, Удивительное дело!. (А.В.Кунин. с. 537)

Фразеобразовательной активностью в английской междометной фразеологии отличается также указательное местоимение “that” тот, та, то в функции подлежащего: That’s your little game! Так вот чего вы хотите!, Так вот в чём делом!; That’s the giddy limit! Это уж слишком!; That’s a good one |un|! Какая ложь!, Какой вздор!, Надо же такое придумать!; That’s great! Вот здорово!; That’s great story! До чего же интересно!; That’s the idea! Вот именно!, Вот это я приветствую!, Это то, что нужно!. (А.В.Кунин. с. 437)

Необходимо отметить, что обычно местоимение “that” используется при формировании ответных реплик на чужие слова, ср.: That’s right!, Whats that you are saying?

Активная моделеобразующая функция показательна и для ряда предлогов английского языка. Особенно характерным в этом отношении является предлог “by” “у”, около, рядом, возле, при. Ср. фразеогнездо: By God!, By Jingo!, By golly! Ей – богу!, Право!; By ginger! Чёрт возьми!, Вот те на!; Вот так так!; By gosh! Чёрт возьми!, Вот те на!; By gravy! Чёрт возьми! Вот те на!, Вот так так!; By Jesus! Чёрт побери! и др.

Самостоятельной моделью, по которой формируются многие МФЕ, является комбинация «имя прилагательное + имя существительное», ср.:Great God! Good God! Боже мой! и др. МФЕ, построенные на основе адъективно-субстантивной синтагмы, весьма продуктивны и в английском языке. Например:Great snakes! Вот те на!, Вот так так!, Не может быть!.

Let… + инфинитив глагола!”, ср.: Let it be! Оставь его в покое!, Пусть всё остаётся как есть!. В подобный фразеообразовательный процесс активно вовлекаются и словные междометия: Gee! Вот так так!, Вот это да!, Вот здорово!, Ого! – Gee whizz!, Gee whillikins! Вот так так!, Вот здорово!, Вот так штука! и т.д.

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Саидганиева Ш.Т.
Давлатова Ф.А.
Мустафақулова Ф.А.
ассистенти
Андижон қишлоқ хўжалиги ва агротехнологиялар институти

МЕВАЛИ БОҒЛАРНИ ЗАРАРЛОВЧИ DIASPIDIDAE ОИЛАСИГА МАНСУБ ЗАРАРКУНАНДАЛАРНИНГ БИОЛОГИЯСИ ВА УЛАРГА ҚАРШИ КУРАШ

Аннотация: Ушбу мақолада мевали боғларни зарарловчи Diaspididae оиласига кирувчи зараркунадаларнинг биологияси, зарари ва уларга қарши кураш чоралари тўғрисида маълумотлар келтирилган. Ўрта Осиё уруғли мева боғларида қалқондорларнинг бир неча тури, айниқса, олма вергулсимон қалқонбинафша тусли қалқондор, калифорния қалқондори, акация сохта қалқондорлари кўп учрайди.

Калит сўзлар: Мевали боғлар, олма вергулсимон бинафша тусли қалқондор, калифорния қалқондори, акация сохта қалқондорлари, зараркунандаларга қарши кураш

Саидганиева Ш.Т.
Давлатова Ф.А.
Мустафақулова Ф.А.
ассистент
Андижанский институт сельского хозяйства и агротехнологий

БИОЛОГИЯ И БОРЬБА С ВРЕДИТЕЛЯМИ, ОТНОСЯЩИМИСЯ К СЕМЕЙСТВУ DIASPIDIDAE, КОТОРЫЕ ВРЕДЯТ ФРУКТОВЫМ САДАМ

Аннотация: В этой статье представлены сведения о биологии, вреде и мерах борьбы с вредителями, входящими в семейство Diaspididae, которые вредят фруктовым садам. В среднеазиатских семенных фруктовых садах встречаются несколько видов щитов, в частности, яблоневая запятовидная щитовка, фиолетовая щитовка, калифорнийская щитовка, акациевая ложнощитовка.

Ключевые слова: фруктовые сады, яблоневая запятовидная щитовка, фиолетовая щитовка, калифорнийская щитовка, акациевая ложнощитовка, борьба с вредителями.

Saitgalieva Sh. T
Davlatova F. A.

Mustafaev F. A.
assistant
Andijan Institute of agriculture and agricultural technologies

BIOLOGY AND CONTROL OF PESTS BELONGING TO THE FAMILY DIASPIDIDAE THAT HARM ORCHARDS

Abstract: this article presents information about the biology, harm and control measures of pests belonging to the family Diaspididae that harm orchards. In Central Asian seed orchards, several types of shields are found, in particular, Apple comma-shaped shield, purple shield, California shield, acacia false shield.

Key words: fruit orchards, Apple comma-shaped shield, purple shield, California shield, acacia false shield, pest control.

Қалқондорлар тенг қанотлилар (Homeptera) тукумига, қалқондорлар (Diaspididae) оиласига киради.

Қалқондорлар дарахтларнинг ширасини сўриб заифлаштиради, кўпинча айрим шохларни ва айниқса ёш новдаларни нобуд қилади, баъзан эса дарахтларни бутунлай қуритиб қўяди. Кокцидлар меваларга доғ тушириб, сифатини пасайтиради.

Қалқондорлар ёш личинкалик даврида тарқалади. Улар шохларда ўрмалаб юради, шамол, ҳашаротлар, қушлар воситасида тарқалади. Личинкалари бир жойга ёпишиб олиб ҳаракатланмайди.

Бинафша тусли қалқондор уруғли ва данакли мева дарахтлар, тут, анор, терак, оқ акация ва бошқа кўпгина дарахт ҳамда буталар ширасини сўради. Калифорния қалқондори олма ва нок дарахтларига кўп зарар етказади, бундан ташқари, у беҳи, ўрик, бодом, ёнғоқ, олхўри, тоғолча, гилос, олчага зарар етказади. Бундан ташқари бошқа мевали дарахтлар, ток, манзарали дарахт ва буталарнинг ширасини сўриб озиқланади.

Олма вергулсимон қалқондор - *Lepidosaphes ulmi L*. Жуда кенг тарқалган, террак, тол атиргул, барча мевали дарахтлар ва олмани кўпроқ зарарлайди. Вергулсимон қалқондорининг узунлиги 1-3 мм келади. Урғочисининг танаси чўзиқ, орқа учи кенгайган, ранги оқимтир-кулранг, эркаги майдароқ. Тухуми оқ, овал шаклда.

Хаёт кечириши. Вергулсимон қалқондор ўлган она қалқони остида тухум шаклида қишлаб чиқади. Бахорда хаво харорати 8-9 °С дан ошганда тухумлардан личинкалар очиб чиқиб, дарахт бўйича хараркат қилади, нозик ерини тонгач, санчиб оғиз найчаларини тўқима ичига жойлаштиради ва ортиқча харакатланмай ривожланаверади. У 15- 20 кунда 1 –ёшни, 20-30 кунда 2 –ёшини ўтаб, урғочи зотга айланади. Личтнкалари ривожланиш давомида устидан махсус моддалар ажратиб ўзини химоя қиладиган оқиш қоплама хосил қилади. Қоплама сонига

қараб зараркунанданинг зичлигини аниқлаш мумкин. Жуда кўпайиб кетган пайтларда новданинг хар 1 $см^2$ да 50 тадан ортиқ қалқон мавжуд бўлади. Кузга бориб эркак зотлари пайдо бўлади, урчигач урғочи зот 50 тадан 100 та гача қишлайдиган тухум қўяди ва ўлади. Ўзбекистон шароитида мавсумда 2 та авлод бериши мумкин, одатда бир марта.

Гунафша рангли қалқондор - *Patlatoria oleae Colvee* **.** Барча мевали дарахтларни шикастлайди. Барг ва новдасидан ташқари меваларни санчиб сўради. Бунинг натижасида мевада бинафша рангли юмалоқ излар пайдо бўлади, махсулот сифати ва кўриниши бузилади. Бинафша ранг қалқондор майда хашарот бўлиб катталиги 1-1.3 мм дир. Унинг урғочиси бешбурчак шаклида, семиз, бинафша рангида, қалқонинг катталиги 2-2.5 мм бўлиб, оқ ёки кулранг. Эркак зоти майдароқ 1 мм, шакли чўзинчоқ, ранги оқиш , ўртасида доғи бор.

Хаёт кечириши. Оталанган урғочи зот қалқон тагида қишлаб чиқади. Совуққа чидамсиз: -15° С да қирилиб кетади. Бахорнинг март – апрел ойларида урғочи зот қалқон остида тухум қўйишга киришади, 70 тагача тухум қўяди. 5-13 кундан кейин личинкалар очиб чиқиб дарахт бўйича тарқаб кетади ва қулай жой танлагач, ёпишиб олади. Мавсум мобайнида 2 та бўғин беради. Сентябр- октябрда оталанган урғочи зот қалқон остида қишлаб қолади. Қаттиқ зарарланган дарахтларда олма хосили 35-38 % гача камаяди, мева сифати эса (доғлар хисобига) пасайиб кетади.

Калифорния қалқондори - *Diaspidiotus perniciosus Comst*. Хаёт тарзи ва етказадиган зарари жихатдан бинафшаранг қалқондорга ўхшаб кетади. Бироқ у биринчи ва иккинчи ёшидаги личинка холида қишлайди.

Бу қалқондор олмадан ташқари нок, олхўри ва бошқа резавор ўсимликларнинг ҳам хавфли зараркунандаси, бўлиб, 200 дан ортиқ турдаги ўсимликларни зарарлайди. Калифорния қалқондори мамлакат ички карантин қилинган зараркунандадир.

Калифорния қалқондори ўсимлик ширaларини сўриб дарахт таналарини ёриб юборади, новдалар қинғир-қийшиқ бўлиб ўсади. Барглар деформацияга учрайди, барглар ва ёш мевалар тўкилиб кетади. Катта меваларда қизил доғлар пайдо бўлади. Меваси эса бемаза бўлиб, сифати бузилади ва сақлашга ярамайди. Калифорния қалқондори катталиги 1,3 мм қалқонинг катталиги 2 мм гача, эркагини катталиги 0,8-0,9 мм қалқони 1мм, личинкаси сариқ 1,2 ёшдаги личинка холида қишлайди, 2 марта пўст ташлаб катта ёшга ўтади, жуфтлашгандан кейин 40-60 кун ўтгач 80-100 дона "дайди" личинкалар туғилади ва бир неча соатдан кейин қалқон остидан чиқиб дарахт танасига ёйилиб кетади ва орадан 10-11 кун ўтгандан кейин пўст ташлаб мўловлари, кўзлари ва оёқлари йўқолади. Иккинчи пўст ташлагандан кейин катта ёшга ўтади. Эркаклари 2-9% ни ташкил этади холос ва бир неча соат яшайди, жуфтлашгандан сўнгра эса

ўлиб кетади. Калифорния қалқондори билан зарарланган дарахтлар қуриб қолади.

Қалқондорлар (Diaspididae) оиласига қарши кураш чоралари.

1. Қалқондорларга қарши курашда BI 58 NEW препарати 0,5-2,5л/га хисобида ўсимликнинг ўсув даврида мавсумда 1-2 марта сепилади.

2. Нитроэмульсия-таркибида дизель ёнилғиси ва нитрофен бор. Уруғли боғларда бу препаратнинг 8%лиси тайёрлаб ишлатилади. Бунинг учун 100 литр сувда 8 кг-солярка ва 0,5 кг-нитрофен эритилади. Сифатли эмульсия тайёрлаш учун пуркагич бакининг қисмига сув ва унинг устига дизель ёнилғиси ҳамда нитрофен қўшилади. Бир хил тусдаги қоришма ҳосил бўлгандан кейин қориштиргичлар ишга туширилган ҳолда, бак тўлгунга қадар яна сув қуйилади. 8%-ли нитроэмульсияни кеч куздан то куртаклар бўртгунга қадар қўлласа бўлади. Бир гектар боғга ўртача 100 кг-солярка ва 6-7 кг -нитрафен сарфланади.

3. Олеофос эмульсияси Хостатион препарати ва карбофос ёки золондан иборат. 2,5 кг Хостатион препарати ва 400 г. карбофос ёки бензофосфат (золон) 100 литр сувда эритилади. Қўлланиш муддати баҳорда куртаклар ёзила бошлагандан гуллагунга қадар.

Эмульсиялардан фойдаланиш имкони бўлмаган тақдирда боғларни 2-3 йилда бир маротаба дарахтларга 3 %ли нитрофен (100 литр сувга 3 кг хисобидан) эритмаси пуркаш керак.

Қалқондорларга қарши курашда дарахтларнинг барча қисми эритма билан яхшилаб хўлланилиши шарт. Ишлов бериш вақтида ҳаво харорати эса 8-10^{o}C бўлиши керак.

Томорқа боғларда қалқондор зараркунандаси борлиги аниқланганда дарахтлар 2-3 йилда 1 маротаба кўкламда дарахтлар куртак ёзгунга қадар нитрофен эритмаси билан (10 литр сувга 200 г хисобидан) яхшилаб ишлангади. Шу даврда қалқондорларга қарши мойли эмульсиялар яхши самара беради; бунинг учун 50 г нитрофен 800 гр. дизель мойида (соляркада) эритилади, сўнгра унга 9-9,5 л сув қўшилади. Дарахтнинг тана ва новдалари тўла хўллангунча пуркалади.

Яна бир усул: 200 гр.кир совуни 2 литр сувда эритилиб, сўнг 800гр. соляркага аралаштирилади ва 7 литр сув қўшилади. Шу эритма яхшилаб пуркалса, 2-3 йилгача мева зарарланмайди.

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Сайфуллаева М.И.
преподаватель
Бухарский филиал Ташкентского института инженеров ирригации и механизации сельского хозяйства
Узбекистан, Бухара

ВЛИЯНИЕ ПАНДЕМИИ НА ТУРИСТИЧЕСКИЙ СЕКТОР УЗБЕКИСТАНА

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются влияние и последствия всемирной пандемии коронавируса на туристическую индустрию Узбекистана. Изучены меры, принимаемые правительством для смягчения последствий кризиса и практическая помощь предпринимателям.

Ключевые слова: Туризм, пандемия, коронавирус, Covid-19, самоизоляция, кризис, льготы, преференции, субсидии.

Sayfullaeva M. I.
teacher
Bukhara branch of tashkent Institute of irrigation and agricultural mechanization engineers
Uzbekistan, Bukhara

IMPACT OF THE PANDEMIC ON UZBEKISTAN'S TOURISM SECTOR

Annotation: The article examines the impact and consequences of the global coronavirus pandemic on the tourism industry in Uzbekistan. The measures taken by the government to mitigate the consequences of the crisis and practical assistance to entrepreneurs have been studied.

Keywords: Tourism, pandemic, coronavirus, Covid-19, lockdown, crisis, benefits, preferences, subsidies.

Во всем мире 2020 год стал полным испытаний и затронул все сферы жизни абсолютно во всех стран мира. Пандемия, коронавирус, локдаун, Covid-19 – стали самыми часто используемые словами. Переход на режим самоизоляции сильно повлиял на многие сферы экономики, в том числе и на туризм. Путешествия стали попросту невозможными из за страха за свое здоровье. Соответственно путешественники перестали пользоваться транспортом, услугами бронирования жилья, услугами гидов и переводчиков, питаться в кафе и ресторанах, ходить на концерты

и другие массовые мероприятия. Настало время, когда даже для проведения деловых переговоров и подписания контрактов уже нет необходимости покупать билет и садиться в самолет.

Правительствам стран мира пришлось нести двойную ответственность: необходимо уделять приоритетное внимание общественному здравоохранению, при этом защищать рабочие места и бизнес. Резкое падение рынка туризма поставило под угрозу источники средств к существованию населения. Туристический бизнес оказался в затруднительном положении. Туроператоры, турагенства, гостиницы, гиды, переводчики, услуги перевозки, рестораны, музеи и еще многие другие оказались попросту не у дел. В особенности после очень успешного туристического 2019 года в Узбекистане, на следующий год возлагались огромные надежды. Туристические города Ташкент, Бухара, Самарканд, Хива за год обогатились местами проживаниями, питания и развлечения для иностранных туристов, а теперь всё это оказалось невостребованным.

В частности, существенные последствия Covid-19 для международного туризма стали очевидны после доклада Всемирной туристской организации (ЮНВТО). Данные показывают, что расходы по состоянию на май 2020 года уже в три раза превышали расходы, связанные с глобальным экономическим кризисом 2009 года. По мере того, как ситуация продолжает развиваться, специализированное учреждение Организации Объединенных Наций предоставило первое всестороннее представление о воздействии пандемии как на количество туристов, так и на потерянные доходы, в преддверии предстоящего выпуска последней информации об ограничениях на поездки по всему миру.

Последнее издание Барометра мирового туризма ЮНВТО показывает, что почти полная изоляция, введенная в ответ на пандемию, привела к снижению числа международных туристов в мае на 98% по сравнению с 2019 годом. Барометр также показывает рост на 56% в годовом исчислении. Это означает сокращение на 300 миллионов туристов и потерю доходов от международного туризма на 320 миллиардов долларов США, что более чем в три раза превышает потери во время глобального экономического кризиса 2009 года [1].

По примеру многих с 16 марта Узбекистан закрылся для иностранных и местных туристов. В результате чего более 1,5 тысячи туроператоров и 1,2 тысячи отелей были вынуждены приостановить свою деятельность.

Это серьезно повлияло на доходы более 250 тысяч человек, в том числе гидов, переводчиков, ремесленников, работников архитектурных памятников и курортных учреждений, объектов общественного питания, транспорта и других.

Для смягчения последствий пандемии ряд преференций были предоставлены правительством туристической индустрии. В частности, 1 750 субъектам предоставлены льготы по налогу на имущество, земельному и социальному налогам на сумму около 60 миллиардов сумов. Но эти льготы и преференции являются временными. Для постоянного устойчивого развития бизнесу необходимо научиться работать в условиях пандемии.

В связи с этим был изучен зарубежный опыт. Разработана система санитарно-эпидемиологической безопасности для туристов “Uzbekistan. Safe travel guaranteed” («Узбекистан. Безопасное путешествие гарантировано»).

Президент Ш.М. Мирзиёев ознакомился с презентацией данного проекта 27 мая, где ему была представлена также информация о планах по восстановлению и развитию внутреннего туризма.

Для возобновления туризма прежде всего должен быть четкий ответ на ряд принципиальных вопросов. Например, как будут работать гостиницы, как будут принимать туристов в аэропорту, как организовать их перемещение внутри страны? Определяемые правила должны быть просты и вместе с тем достаточны для предупреждения заболевания. Необходимо разработать такую систему, которая не требует закрытия на карантин всей гостиницы из-за одного случая заражения, - сказал Шавкат Мирзиёев. [2]

Предприниматели в сфере туризма, понесшие убытки из-за пандемии, вряд ли смогут покрыть их в ближайшие 1-2 года. В связи с этим Президент подчеркнул необходимость предоставления дополнительных льгот и преференций данной отрасли.

В частности, ранее предоставленная льгота в виде освобождения от уплаты туристских сборов будет продлена до конца года. Также предприятиям отрасли при расчете налога на прибыль будет разрешено вычитывать убытки, понесенные в 2020-2021 годах, из прибыли последующих лет.

Гостиницам будут выдаваться субсидии в размере 10 процентов стоимости оказанных ими услуг. Кроме того, им будут субсидироваться до 10 процентов платежей по кредитам, выделенным на оборотный капитал[2].

Сегодня стоит важность возобновления туризма, как только это станет безопасно. Индекс уверенности ЮНВТО упал до рекордных минимумов как для оценки периода с января по апрель 2020 года, так и для перспектив на май-август. Большинство членов Группы экспертов по туризму ЮНВТО ожидают, что международный туризм восстановится ко второй половине 2021 года.

Группа глобальных экспертов указывает на ряд негативных рисков, таких как ограничения на поездки и закрытие границ, которые все еще

действуют в большинстве пунктов назначения, основные исходящие рынки, такие как Соединенные Штаты и Китай, находятся в состоянии покоя, проблемы безопасности, связанные с поездками, возрождение вирус и риски новых запретов или комендантского часа. Кроме того, опасения по поводу отсутствия надежной информации и ухудшения экономической ситуации указываются как факторы, влияющие на доверие потребителей.

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Сапрыкин Е.А.
студент магистратуры
Кондак В.В., канд. экон. наук
доцент кафедры «Бухгалтерский учет, анализ и аудит»
ФГБОУ ВО Саратовский ГАУ

АНАЛИЗ ПОКАЗАТЕЛЕЙ ФИНАНСОВОГО СОСТОЯНИЯ АО «СОВХОЗ-ВЕСНА» САРАТОВСКОГО РАЙОНА САРАТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

Аннотация: Финансовое состояние предприятия является одной из основных характеристик деятельности предприятия. В данной статье рассмотрен процесс проведения анализа финансового состояния и результатов деятельности предприятия, дана краткая характеристика каждого из этапов и определена важность проведения анализа в современных рыночных условиях.

Ключевые слова: анализ финансового состояния, прогнозирование, оценка, финансовая устойчивость, ликвидность, платежеспособность.

Saprykin E.A.
master's student
Kondak V.V., Ph. D. in Economics
associate Professor of the Department of Accounting,
analysis and audit
Saratov state university

ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL INDICATORS OF JSC "STATE FARM-SPRING" IN SARATOV DISTRICT OF THE SARATOV REGION

Financial condition of the company is one of the main characteristics of the company. In this article describes the process of analysis of financial condition and results of operations of the enterprise, given a brief description of each of the stages and the definedimportance of analysis in the current market conditions

Keywords: analysis of financial condition, forecasting, valuation, financial stability, liquidity and solvency.

Анализ финансового состояния предприятия является важнейшим условием успешного управления его финансами. Финансовое состояние предприятия позволяет установить прогноз развития операционной, финансовой и инвестиционной деятельности предприятия, предполагающий эффективное использование собственного капитала и

необходимость привлечения заемных средств.

Основной целью анализа финансового состояния является обеспечение доходности, прибыльности предприятия, а так же оценка его текущего финансового состояния и определение того, по каким направлениям нужно вести работу по улучшению этого состояния. При этом желательным полагается такое состояние финансовых ресурсов, при котором предприятие, свободно маневрируя денежными средствами, способно путем эффективного их использования обеспечить бесперебойный процесс производства и реализации продукции, а также затраты по его расширению и обновлению. Таким образом, внутренними по отношению к данному предприятию пользователями финансовой информации являются работники управления предприятием, от которых зависит его будущее финансовое состояние.[2]

Вместе с тем, финансовое состояние – это важнейшая характеристика экономической деятельности предприятия во внешней среде. Оно определяет конкурентоспособность предприятия, его потенциал в деловом сотрудничестве, оценивает, в какой степени гарантированы экономические интересы самого предприятия и его партнеров по финансовым и другим отношениям. Поэтому можно считать, что вторая основная задача анализа - показать состояние предприятия для внешних потребителей, количество которых при развитии рыночных отношений значительно возрастает.

Основными показателями, характеризующими оценку финансового состояния экономического субъекта выступают показатели ликвидности активов и платежеспособности предприятия в целом.[1; 2]

Проведем анализ соотношения активов по степени ликвидности и обязательств по сроку погашения АО «Совхоз - Весна» (таблица 1).

Таблица 1 - Анализ группировки активов по степени ликвидности АО «Совхоз - Весна»

Актив	Абсолютные величины, тыс. руб.			Пассив	Абсолютные величины, тыс. руб.			Платежный излишек (+) или недостаток (-)		
	2017	2018	2019		2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2019
Наиболее ликвидные активы (А1)	24356	32122	9999	Наиболее срочные обязательства (П1)	46616	43522	65582	-22260	-11400	-55583
Быстро реализуемые активы (А2)	22952	22583	38929	Краткосрочные пассивы (П2)	-	-	57167	22952	22583	-18238

Медленно реализуемые активы (А3)	50000	90200	191550	Долгосрочные пассивы (П3)	290994	249464	289000	-240994	-159264	-97450
Трудно реализуемые активы (А4)	129001	1133571	1240833	Постоянные пассивы (П4)	1175994	1110023	1214622	-1046993	23548	26211
Итого активы (ВА)	1513604	1403009	1626371	Итого пассивы (ВП)	1513604	1403009	1626371	-	-	-

Баланс исследуемого предприятия не является абсолютно ликвидным, особенно это прослеживается по итогам отчетного периода. Это свидетельствует о том, что в АО «Совхоз - Весна» не достаточно денежных средств, для покрытия кредитных обязательств. В связи с тем, что по итогам отчетного периода выявлена большая финансовая нагрузка связанная с обеспечением возмещения по долговым обязательствам, в том числе по кредитам ми займам, предприятию не рекомендовано увеличивать лимитированный остаток кредиторской задолженности. .[3]

В АО «Совхоз - Весна» имеется наличие собственных оборотных средств, что является положительным моментом функционирования предприятия и осуществления эффективной производственной деятельности. Данный фактор способствует улучшению показателей платежеспособности предприятия.

Таблица 2 –Динамика показателей ликвидности и платежеспособности АО «Совхоз-Весна» (на конец периода)

Показатель	Период			Темп роста, %	
	2017	2018	2019	2019 / 2017	2019 / 2018
Коэффициент абсолютной ликвидности (норма денежных резервов)	1,56	2,81	1,42	91	65,1
Коэффициент быстрой ликвидности (критической оценки)	2,09	3,33	1,74	83,3	52,3
Коэффициент текущей ликвидности (покрытия долгов)	4,79	6,19	3,14	65,6	50,7
Коэффициент обеспеченности собственными средствами	0,51	0,09	0,07	-2	-11,1
Коэффициент маневренности функционирующего капитала	0,71	0,55	0,65	8,5	10,9
Доля оборотных средств в активах	0,15	0,19	0,24	160	126
Коэффициент восстановления платежеспособности	0,80	2,30	5,00	-625	-217,4
Коэффициент утраты платежеспособности	0,90	2,00	2,20	244,4	110

По состоянию на 31.12.2019 г. значения коэффициентов быстрой ликвидности и абсолютной ликвидности свидетельствуют о достаточном количестве ликвидных активов (т.е. наличности и других активов, которые можно легко обратить в денежные средства) для погашения краткосрочной кредиторской задолженности. В течение всего анализируемого периода коэффициент быстрой ликвидности снижался, и в 2019 году почти вдвое уменьшился относительно 2017 года.

Коэффициент текущей ликвидности имеет значение больше 2, что является нормой, при этом также следует отметить отрицательную динамику показателя – в течение анализируемого периода коэффициент текущей ликвидности снизился на 1,65. Это свидетельствует о том, что АО «Совхоз - Весна» способно погасить текущие (краткосрочные) обязательства за счет оборотных активов.

Коэффициент обеспеченности собственными средствами соответствует установленному нормативу, что говорит об увеличении у АО «Совхоз - Весна» собственных оборотных средств, необходимых для ее ткущей деятельности.

Таким образом, проведенная оценка платёжеспособности АО «Совхоз - Весна» на основе показателей ликвидности позволяет сделать вывод, что у организации средний уровень платежеспособности.

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Саяты В.С.
студент 4 курса
направление 40.03.01
группа 307-1
юридический факультет
специальность «Юриспруденция»
ФГБОУ ВО «Тувинский государственный университет»
Россия, г. Кызыл
научный руководитель: Монгуш А.С., кандидат юридических наук
и.о. зав. кафедрой уголовного права и процесса
доцент
ФГБОУ ВО «Тувинский государственный университет»
Россия, г. Кызыл

АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ ЖИЛИЩНОГО ПРАВА

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются актуальные вопросы жилищного права, такие как конституционное право на жилище, правовое регулирование жилищных прав различных категорий населения (например, детей-сирот), вопросы, связанные с капитальным ремонтом, государственный технический учет жилых помещений.

Ключевые слова: жилищное право, актуальные проблемы жилищного права, право на жилище, жилые помещения, капитальный ремонт, государственный технический учет жилых помещений.

Sayaty V.S.
4th year student
directions 40.03.01
group 307-1
of the Faculty of Law
specializing in "Jurisprudence"
FSBEI HE "Tuva State University"
Russia, Kyzyl
Scientific adviser: Mongush A.S., Candidate of Legal Sciences
Acting head Department of Criminal Law and Procedure
Associate Professor
of FGBOU VO "Tuva State University"
Russia, Kyzyl

TOPICAL PROBLEMS OF HOUSING LAW

Annotation. The article discusses topical issues of housing law, such as the constitutional right to housing, legal regulation of housing rights of various categories of the population (for example, orphans), issues related to major repairs, state technical registration of residential premises.

Key words: housing law, actual problems of housing law, right to housing, residential premises, major repairs, state technical registration of residential premises.

В настоящее время для решения жилищных проблем россиян необходимо устранить существующие недостатки правового регулирования. В связи с этим возникает немалое количество проблемных вопросов, вызывающих дискуссию при исследовании правового регулирования различных видов жилищных отношений.

О глубине правового регулирования возникают вопросы даже при анализе норм Конституции РФ, поскольку реализация права (ст. 40) на жилище в нашей стране не дает такого же уровня гарантий, как, например, реализация права на образование [4, с. 89].

Однако право на жилище означает, что каждый гражданин нашей страны может иметь собственное жилье, быть уверенным в его безопасности, что выражается в запрете незаконного лишения или въезда в жилые помещения.

Наличие жилого помещения позволяет удовлетворить одну из важнейших потребностей человека - потребность в жилье, которая возникает с момента его рождения, сохраняется на протяжении всей его жизни, имея постоянный характер.

Однако необходимо признать тот факт, что на практике часто можно обнаружить игнорирование такого конституционного права. Вопрос становится достаточно острым в свете реализации жилищных прав детей-сирот и детей, оставшихся без попечения родителей. Сегодня законодательство Российской Федерации имеет обширную нормативную базу, посвященную предоставлению различных льгот и субсидий данной категории граждан, в том числе жилых помещений [1, с. 90].

Однако в реальной жизни реализация жилищных прав затруднена

По словам Л.В. Масленниковой, одна из основных задач государства - реализация прав граждан в их домах. Все дети-сироты полностью поддерживаются государством.

Эта категория граждан находится в детских домах, детских домах или школах-интернатах до достижения ими совершеннолетия. После «освобождения» этих заведений встает вопрос о жилье.

Жилье детям предоставляет государство, но на практике возникает ряд спорных моментов: неосведомленность детей-сирот о своих правах и льготах на жилище, проблемы с обращением в органы опеки и попечительства, непредоставлениежилья, сбор коммунальных услуг от

детей-сирот, не имеющих постоянного дохода по объективным причинам. Этот ряд этих проблем может быть решен путем совершенствования механизма правового регулирования.

Необходимо определить федеральный орган исполнительной власти, осуществляющий деятельность по реализации государственной политики и нормативно-правового регулирования в области обеспечения жильем детей-сирот и лиц из их числа.

Анализ судебной практики показывает, что дети-сироты плохо осведомлены о своих правах. Это проблема правовой грамотности. Социальные службы должны активизировать свои усилия по информированию этой категории граждан об их правах.

Также необходимо следить за реализацией этих прав и контролировать выданное жилье.

Увеличить количество жилых объектов, которые могут быть приобретены для формирования специализированного жилищного фонда и предоставлены в пользование детям-сиротам [5, с. 102].

Исключить законодательные ограничения, ограничивающие деятельность органов власти в процессе предоставления жилья (детям-сиротам можно приобрести не более 25% квартир в многоквартирном доме), что существенно снижает возможности формирования специализированного жилищного фонда в муниципальных образованиях Россия Федерация. Еще одна категория лиц, которые хотели бы рассмотреть порядок предоставления жилья, - это беженцы и вынужденные переселенцы.

В последнее время поток мигрантов в нашу страну увеличился. Эта ситуация вызвана разными причинами, в том числе нестабильной международной ситуацией, низкой заработной платой, высоким уровнем безработицы и низким уровнем социальной защиты.

Федеральное законодательство регулирует статус этой категории лиц. Беженцы всегда являются лицами иностранного государства, а внутренне перемещенными лицами могут быть как граждане Российской Федерации, так и граждане иностранного государства, или лица без гражданства [1, с. 77].

Однако право на жилище у таких людей возникает только после получения статуса беженец или внутренне перемещенное лицо и переезд в жилое помещение специализированного жилищного фонда. Основная проблема здесь возникает в концепции специализированного жилищного фонда, предназначенного для проживания указанных лиц.

В связи с этим представляется целесообразным уточнить и изменить статью 19 Жилищного кодекса Российской Федерации. «Специализированный жилищный фонд - совокупность жилых помещений государственных и муниципальных жилищных фондов, предусмотренных для определенных категорий граждан, установленных настоящим Законом

и иными нормативными правовыми актами, как правило, для временного проживания лиц и членов их семей, не имеющих жилого помещения в данном населенном пункте [2, с. 55].

Следующий дискуссионный вопрос, который я хочу поднять, - это государственный технический учет жилых помещений. В соответствии с Жилищным кодексом Российской Федерации весь жилищный фонд подлежит государственному учету. В настоящее время в этом направлении ведется большая работа.

Создан единый кадастр недвижимости, который позволяет различным государственным учреждениям, осуществляющим кадастровую деятельность, обмениваться информацией в автоматизированной форме. Однако есть и недостатки: не предусмотрена передача техпаспортов, оценочной и другой учетной и технической документации, хранящейся в БТИ по объектам государственного технического учета, в орган кадастрового учета.

Из этого можно сделать вывод, что отношения в область государственного учета жилищного фонда будет и дальше нуждаться в доработке и корректировке. Последний вопрос, который хотелось бы затронуть в этой статье, это проблема организации и проведения капитального ремонта.

В настоящее время отношения по поводу капитального ремонта вызывают недоверие у населения, в связи с чем часть граждан Российской Федерации пренебрегает обязанностью платить деньги на вышеуказанные нужды.

Однако невыполнение обязательств по капитальному ремонту происходит и со стороны государства, например, за длительный срок до ремонта, а не проведения его в жилых помещениях в соответствии с планом. Если углубиться в законодательство, регулирующее капитальный ремонт, мы не найдем четкого определения этого в Жилищном кодексе РФ, в частности.

Хотя, если рассматривать понятие слова «капитальный» - основательное, принципиальное, делаем вывод, что это должно быть что-то глобальное, вплоть до полной перепланировки жилого помещения. Также была обозначена проблема невыплаты гражданами денежных средств на капитальный ремонт [3, с. 199].

С одной стороны, это можно объяснить обыкновенной халатностью, но с другой - есть более веская причина - банальная нехватка денег. Этот вопрос решается государством путем предоставления субсидии на оплату капитального ремонта (Постановление Правительства РФ от 14.12.2005 № 761 «О предоставлении субсидии на оплату жилья и коммунальные услуги »).

Однако требования для получения компенсации достаточно жесткие. Например, одинокий неработающий гражданин, достигший возраста

семидесяти или восьмидесяти лет, должен самостоятельно позаботиться о предоставлении ему необходимых субсидий на оплату капитального ремонта.

Таким образом, проанализировав ряд вопросов, можно сделать вывод, в жилищном праве много нерешенных проблем, требующих дальнейшего детального изучения и совершенствования правового регулирования отношений.

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Се Юйин
студент 1 курса магистратуры
Институт социально-гуманитарного образования
Московский педагогический государственный университет
Россия, Москва

ОЦЕНКА ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО РИСКА ИСХОДЯЩИХ ИНВЕСТИЦИОННЫХ ПРОЕКТОВ

Аннотация: Для современных предприятий при осуществлении проектов по вывозу ПИИ будут возникать различные риски, для предприятий выявление, оценка и контроль рисков имеет большое значение.Инвесторам при оценке экономического риска проектов офди необходимо учитывать конкретные обстоятельства реализации проекта с использованием соответствующих методов оценки целенаправленного подбора экономических оценочных показателей, позволяющих оценить экономический риск проектов офди.Исходя из экономического риска инвестиционного проекта, выбирается экономический индекс чистой приведенной стоимости и комбинируется с методом вероятностного анализа ожидаемой стоимости для оценки осуществимости проекта.

Ключевые слова: Инвестиционный проект, экономический риск

Xie Yuying
student 1 courses of a magistracy
Institute of social arts education
Moscow pedagogical state university
Russia, Moscow

ASSESSMENT OF THE ECONOMIC RISK OF OUTGOING INVESTMENT PROJECTS

Summary: For modern enterprises, various risks will arise when implementing projects for the export of FDI. for enterprises, the identification, assessment and control of risks is of great importance.When assessing the economic risk of ofdi projects, investors need to take into account the specific circumstances of the project implementation using appropriate assessment methods for purposeful selection of economic assessment indicators that allow assessing the economic risk of ofdi projects.Based on the economic risk of the investment project, the economic index of net present value is selected and combined with the method of probabilistic analysis of expected value to assess the feasibility of the project.

Keywords: Investment project, economic risk

В сегодняшнем стремительном развитии мировой экономики будет неизбежным выбором для китайских предприятий, стремящихся к выживанию и большему развитию. оценка и контроль рисков проектов, несомненно, будут получать все больше и больше внимания со стороны предприятий .в то же время с ускорением темпов экономической глобализации экономическая конкуренция между странами становится все более интенсивной, и сфера транснациональных инвестиций постепенно превратится в основное поле экономической конкуренции.однако из-за многочисленных различий между странами, таких как язык, культура, уровень экономического развития и политическая среда, проекты ofdi подвергаются большему риску, который характеризуется объективностью, сосуществованием, разнообразием и сложностью. Данная статья в основном посвящена описанию оценки экономического риска.

1. Обзор оценки экономических рисков

Под оценкой экономического риска проектов офди понимается анализ и расчет различных факторов в процессе ввода и вывода инвестиционных проектов по определенному методу, определение будущих доходов и рискового статуса проекта по определенному экономическому показателю, а также предоставление количественных показателей на основе принятия окончательного инвестиционного решения по проекту.Из концепции оценки экономического риска видно, что индекс экономической оценки является основной основой для оценки экономического риска проекта.Экономическая оценка экономических рисков проектов существует множество показателей, таких как инвестиционная рентабельность проекта, срок окупаемости и т.д.

2. Вероятностный анализ ожидаемого значения оценки экономического риска

Традиционным методом анализа экономического риска является более распространенный анализ чувствительности,при котором анализируется влияние амплитуды изменения того или иного фактора на индекс при условии предположения, что другие факторы остаются неизменными, для определения важности влияния изменения каждого фактора на целевой показатель.Хотя анализ чувствительности позволяет выявить неопределенность в отношении чувствительности выгод проекта и оценить степень их влияния на выгоды проекта, невозможно определить, насколько вероятно возникновение этих эффектов, что является самым большим недостатком анализа чувствительности.В реальных проектах вероятность возникновения различных факторов риска в будущем различна, некоторые факторы очень чувствительны, но вероятность их изменения очень мала, а некоторые факторы, хотя и не очень чувствительны, но вероятность их возникновения очень велика.Эта задача должна быть решена с помощью вероятностного анализа.Вероятностный анализ-это метод количественного анализа, позволяющий сделать точное

суждение об экономических выгодах инвестиционных проектов путем изучения распределения вероятностей различных факторов риска, которые могут возникнуть в различных ситуациях, и их влияния на индекс экономических выгод проекта.Оценка экономического риска проектов ofdi также должна учитывать вероятность возможного возникновения факторов риска, поэтому в данной работе используется вероятностный анализ[153].

Кроме того, существует множество показателей для оценки экономической выгоды проектов , таких как чистая приведенная стоимость проекта, внутренняя норма прибыли, инвестиционная норма прибыли, срок окупаемости и т.д.Принимая во внимание, что проекты в процессе инвестиционной эксплуатации различных факторов риска непосредственно влияют на чистый денежный поток каждого периода, так что чистый денежный поток каждого периода проекта изменяется, а чистая приведенная стоимость проекта представляет собой дисконт чистого денежного потока, генерируемого после эксплуатации будущего проекта, он может отражать, может ли доход, генерируемый проектом на каждом этапе, соответствовать ожидаемому доходу инвесторов.Поэтому в данной работе в качестве основного показателя оценки экономического риска проектов ofdi используется чистая приведенная стоимость.Существует несколько ключевых факторов, которые учитывают экономические риски проектов ofdi, такие как эксплуатационные расходы проекта, выручка от реализации продукции и т.д.А разнообразные экономические факторы риска могут проявляться в нескольких ситуациях, причем вероятность возникновения каждой ситуации неодинакова.Например, ситуация с продажами хорошая, ситуация с продажами плохая или ситуация с продажами в целом, вероятность этих трех ситуаций с продажами не одинакова.На этом этапе определяется чистая приведенная стоимость всего проекта и как ее рассчитать?Это требует введения понятия ожидаемых значений.Ожидаемое значение-это средневзвешенное значение случайной величины,но также и максимально возможное значение случайной величины, оно ближе всего к фактическому значению[154].

1) Используйте метод "PDCA" для контроля и управления рисками

В процессе проведения оценки экономического риска проект контролируется и управляется с использованием подхода " PDCA".Используя этот метод процесса, постоянно суммируйте различные данные в историческом проекте, а также различные исторические этапы текущих проблем проекта и результатов, постоянное совершенствование является душой управления.

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[153] Сунь юаньсинь.Практика и кейсы оценки инвестиционных проектов[м].Шанхай: Shanghai Science and technology literature Press, 1998.

[154] Король Лотарингии.Оценка экономической выгоды иностранных инвестиционных проектов[м].Xiamen: Xiamen University Press,1990.

① Этап P: подготовка, планирование и проектирование системы управления производительностью

Пересмотреть операционные принципы компании,философию бизнеса,существующую организационную структуру,должностную инструкцию должности; оценить рациональность всех систем управления эффективностью деятельности компании (таких как первоначальная система оценки эффективности, текущая система заработной платы и социального обеспечения персонала, система вознаграждений и наказаний, положения по управлению трудовой дисциплиной и т.д.); исследовать весь персонал (включая руководство) на осведомленность об управлении эффективностью, отношение и удовлетворенность компанией; проанализировать текущую рабочую среду и ситуацию персонала; а также провести анкетирование по соответствующим вопросам, сопоставить мнения[155].

② Проектируйте детали системного цикла и создавайте программную, табличную аппаратную среду системы, чтобы определить этот цикл.

③ Единое понимание,при необходимости, организация обучения персонала (внедрение системы организации рабочего времени, смысла, процедур, объема, форм и инструментов, необходимых для определения осуществления общего контроля отделом и конкретного осуществления отделом, руководителями, правами и обязанностями сотрудников и т.д.).

④ Проанализируйте прошлое,подведите итоги опыта,определите контракты на производительность сотрудников с помощью собеседований по производительности и установите целевые карты управления.

2) Этап D: внедрение системы

Отдел надзора за основной работой:в соответствии с руководящим характером подчиненных, образованием, знаниями, опытом, умением четко определять различные методы руководства, как руководителями, так и наставниками и участниками; в соответствии с конкретной реализацией, поддерживать непрерывную исполнительскую связь, схватывать прогресс, исправлять отклонения, решать все трудности и поддерживать необходимые средства усиления.

Основная работа сотрудников:в полной мере использовать права, данные руководством и их собственные всесторонние способности, под силу команде, изучить“PDCA”цикл производительности человеческого поведения паттерн связанных знаний, а также сознательно применять к работе для повышения эффективности личной работы.

3) Этап c: оценка эффективности и контроль

Использование формы оценки эффективности для достижения

[155] Ван Цзин.Современная Инвестиционная Наука[M.].Чжэцзян: Издательство Чжэцзянского Университета, 2004.

исходных целей эффективности детализируется сравнительной оценкой (оценка руководителя и сотрудника), подлежащей заполнению, руководителем и сотрудником для выяснения причин влияния достигнутых результатов деятельности, существующих проблем, решений.

4) Этап а: резюме и оценка мер по повышению эффективности работы

Основные направления работы: использование различных отделов для обобщения информации, проникновение в скрытые глубинные проблемы предприятий, Д-этап нерешенных проблем, проведение анализа, разработка корректирующих мер; стимулирование и штрафные санкции, организация работы сотрудников и ответственных лиц, проведение обучения; через исследование резюме своевременное совершенствование организационной системы.Составьте письменный и Диаграммный аналитический отчет, доложите высшему руководству компании, а также можете использовать в качестве тренинга сотрудников компании, проверить результаты подбора персонала, создать динамичную систему оплаты труда персонала, обучить преемников, устранить и квалифицировать, чтобы обеспечить основу.

Использованные источники:

1. Сунь юаньсинь.Практика и кейсы оценки инвестиционных проектов[м].Шанхай: Shanghai Science and technology literature Press, 1998.
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3. Ван Цзин.Современная Инвестиционная Наука[М.].Чжэцзян: Издательство Чжэцзянского Университета, 2004.

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Се Юйин
студент 1 курса магистратуры
Институт социально-гуманитарного образования
Московский педагогический государственный университет
Россия, Москва

КРАТКОЕ ОБСУЖДЕНИЕ РИСКОВ И СТРАТЕГИЙ СОВЛАДАНИЯ С НИМИ ЗАРУБЕЖНЫХ ИНВЕСТИЦИЙ КИТАЙСКИХ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ

Аннотация: Риск зарубежных инвестиций в основном состоит из трех основных факторов: международная экономика, международная политика, социальная среда других стран; и эти три фактора часто располагаются в шахматном порядке вместе, вместе образуют ведущие факторы для генерации риска. в этом контексте особенно важно разработать соответствующую стратегию реагирования на возникновение рисков.

Ключевые слова: Исходящие инвестиции; риск; копинг-стратегии

Xie Yuying
student 1 courses of a magistracy
Institute of social arts education
Moscow pedagogical state university
Russia, Moscow

BRIEF DISCUSSION OF RISKS AND COPING STRATEGIES FOR FOREIGN INVESTMENT BY CHINESE ENTERPRISES

Summary: The risk of foreign investment mainly consists of three main factors: the international economy, international politics, and the social environment of other countries; and these three factors are often staggered together, together forming the leading factors for generating risk.in this context, it is particularly important to develop an appropriate strategy for responding to the occurrence of risks.

Keywords: Outbound investment; risk; coping strategies

С постепенным переходом международной торговли от ввода физических продуктов к прямым капиталовложениям промышленная миграция в другие страны и экспорт трудовых услуг стали нормой.На фоне активного участия в международном разделении труда и кооперации резко возрос и объем зарубежного инвестиционного бизнеса.Международный бизнес, в том числе строительство объектов водного хозяйства и

гидроэнергетики, стал не только важным носителем экономических и торговых обменов с другими странами, но и укрепил политические и экономические связи между странами.В то же время Китай в развитии водного хозяйства и гидроэнергетики не только вкладывает иностранные инвестиции, но и все чаще сталкивается со многими вызовами и рисками[156].

Риск в основном состоит из трех основных факторов: международной экономики, международной политики, социальной среды других стран; и эти три фактора часто объединяются вместе, чтобы сформировать ведущие факторы риска.В этом контексте особенно важно разработать соответствующую стратегию реагирования на возникновение рисков.

Как мы все знаем, в посткризисный период международная политическая и экономическая конъюнктура все еще демонстрирует сильную характеристику неопределенности.Поэтому мы углубим наше понимание рисков зарубежных инвестиций китайских предприятий и дадим соответствующие стратегии преодоления.По сути, это отражается в”инициативе " по преодолению потерь, вызванных факторами неопределенности.

1. Анализ особенностей текущей зарубежной инвестиционной среды

С макро-точки зрения, нынешний все еще находится в посткризисном периоде.Экономические характеристики этого периода заключаются в том, что тенденция международного экономического развития в целом находится в восходящем направлении; а экономическая обстановка в некоторых странах все еще не оптимистична (например, в Греции, Италии).В этих экономических условиях необходима саморегулировка в форме международной торговли, в которой доминируют западные страны.В частности, перед Международным финансовым кризисом западные страны в лице Соединенных Штатов подчеркивали точку зрения либерализации международной торговли, которая в основном коренилась под влиянием неолиберальных идей; однако посткризисная экономическая конъюнктура вынудила западные страны отказаться от своих намерений либерализации международной торговли и выступить в международных торговых обменах в форме торгового протекционизма.В итоге это привело к увеличению порога иностранных инвестиций в нашу страну[157].

Согласно принципу исторического материализма, экономический фундамент определяет надстройку, а надстройка воздействует на экономический фундамент.Предприятия водного хозяйства и

[156] Долан Э.Дж., Домненко Б. Экономика. М.: Лазурь, 1994. С. 184.
[157] Долан Э.Дж., Домненко Б. Экономика. М.: Лазурь, 1994. С. 184.

гидроэнергетики инвестируют за рубежом в основном в развивающиеся страны, а в условиях международного финансового кризиса и с целью“борьбы с терроризмом”с целью западного политического вмешательства, формирования политической среды, с которой сталкиваются предприятия.Первые побудили западные страны конкурировать с Китаем на международном рынке под требованиями оживления своей экономики и оказывать влияние на другие страны через политическое и экономическое влияние, чтобы вмешаться в Ставку хита заявок Китая на шельфовые водоохранные и гидроэнергетические проекты; вторые превратились в реальный региональный конфликт, который серьезно поставил под угрозу инвестиционные интересы китайских строительных подразделений (таких как Ливия).

Китайское водное хозяйство и гидроэнергетика зарубежные инвестиции нацелены на страны, как правило, с Китаем для поддержания традиционных дружественных отношений со страной, такие как: Пакистан, Египет и другие страны.Однако на целевые страны влияют как экономические, так и политические факторы, часто в форме социальных кризисов, влияющих на инвестиционную среду предприятий.Как мы все знаем, недавнее похищение китайского персонала в пограничной зоне между Суданом и Южным Суданом.Реальный контекст инцидента направлен не против Китая, а против местных вооруженных сил, похищающих китайский персонал, прося Китай оказать влияние на правительство Судана.Очевидно, как адаптироваться к социальной среде зарубежных инвестиций, но и составляют проблему, подлежащую решению.

2. Риски исходящих инвестиций китайских компаний

① Финансовые риски

Ограниченное практикой проектного финансирования в Китае, базовое банковское или синдицированное финансирование является основным.Поэтому здесь в основном за риск”синдицированного финансирования " дают анализ.Под так называемым”синдицированным кредитом " понимается: предоставление двумя или более банками на одних и тех же условиях кредита, в соответствии с одним и тем же кредитным договором, в соответствии с согласованными сроками и пропорциями, через посредство банка-агентства кредитов в местной и иностранной валюте или кредитование бизнеса заемщикам.Хотя эта модель может эффективно повысить стабильность финансирования за счет распределения банковских рисков, но из-за производных эффектов текущего финансового кризиса, а также ограничений кризиса суверенного долга неизбежно вмешательство других правительств с целью одностороннего ограничения кредитования средств или увеличения

стоимости финансовой ситуации происходит[158].

Согласно принципу управления, мы можем видеть, что: для сохранения водных ресурсов и гидроэнергетики зарубежные проекты должны сначала провести технико-экономическое обоснование демонстрации, необходимость демонстрации связей включают в себя: технологии, капитал, перспективы и так далее.Из-за разделения пространства, образованного зарубежными инвестициями, нам трудно получить подробную информацию о ходе строительства проекта, такую как ход строительства, техническая сложность строительства, контроль затрат (есть колебания обменного курса) и т.д.Более того, для строительства водоохранных и гидроэнергетических проектов в развивающихся странах все еще существует смысл строительства помощи, поэтому легко игнорировать контроль риска принятия решений с эмоциональной точки зрения.В то же время часто используется в инженерном проекте принятия решений“метод дерева решений”, но и из-за проблемы определения ожидаемого значения и снижения прикладного эффекта.

3. Построение копинг-стратегий

Для водоохранных и гидроэнергетических проектов она имеет не только характеристики капитальных вложений,но и из-за сильной эксклюзивности активов и формирования высокого порога выхода характеристик.Поэтому неизбежно создание Агентства по оценке инвестиций для зарубежных проектов.Состав институционального персонала должен иметь соответствующую профессиональную подготовку, в том числе: технический инжиниринг, финансы и финансы, иностранное право и так далее.Эти различные профессиональные кадры, соответственно, вокруг строительства технической осуществимости, осуществимости бюджета капитала, избежания юридических рисков и многих других областей, чтобы осуществлять совместную работу.В то же время институциональный персонал должен также выезжать в целевую инвестиционную страну для поездок на места, включая: местную политическую и экономическую среду, технологические вспомогательные отрасли и т.д.

Китайские компании должны активно осваивать международную модель финансирования,например создание независимых проектных компаний для избежания риска, то есть в основном заниматься открытием потенциальных проектов для продвижения инвестиций и получения прибыли от них.Он имеет несколько характеристик: (1) профессиональный финансист; (2) диверсификация рисков; (3) обильные фонды.Таким образом, в сочетании с существующими каналами синдицированного кредитования мы можем оптимизировать структуру финансирования.

[158] Собрание законодательства РФ. 16 февраля 1998 г. N 7. Ст. 785.

На совершенствование механизма информационного взаимодействия с государственными органами необходимо обратить внимание отечественным предприятиям водного хозяйства и гидроэнергетики.После вступления в стадию реализации проектов, связанных с иностранными инвестициями, штаб-квартира предприятия должна передавать информацию в Бюро по связям с иностранными инвестициями китайского правительства.Исходя из этого, группе предприятий, осуществляющих зарубежные строительные проекты, следует также поручить создать долгосрочный механизм связи с посольствами и консульствами целевой страны.

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УДК 141.4

Сергеева Э.С.
Чирчикский государственный педагогический институт Ташкентской области

ОБРАЗ КУЛЬТУРНОГО ПРОСТРАНСТВА РОМАНОВ Л.СОЛОВЬЕВА «ПОВЕСТЬ О ХОДЖЕ НАСРЕДДИНЕ» И А.ВОЛОСА «ВОЗВРАЩЕНИЕ В ПАНДЖРУД»

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается структура текста, отражающая локально-культурное пространство Востока и конкретное географическое пространство, а также локус личного пространства главных героев.

Ключевые слова: локус, топос, ландшафт, хронотоп, подтекст, макролокус, артефакт, художественное пространство.

Sergeeva E.S.
Chirchik State Pedagogical Institute of Tashkent

THE IMAGE OF THE CULTURAL AREA OF THE L. SOLOYEV'S NOVEL «THE STORY OF KHOJA NASREDDIN» AND A. VOLOS «RETURN TO PANJRUD»

Abstract: This article examines the structure of the text that reflects the local cultural area of the East and a specific geographic area, as well as the locus of the personal space of the main characters.

Keywords: locus, topos, landscape, chronotope, subtext, macrolocus, artifact, artistic area.

М. Бахтин утверждал, что топос – это основной пространственный образ художественного текста, значащее пространство, за которым, благодаря свершающимся событиям, «просвечивают полюсы, пределы, координаты мира»[1]. М.М. Бахтин ввел широко используемый теперь в литературоведении термин «хронотоп», обозначающий «существенную взаимосвязь временных и пространственных отношений, художественно освоенных в литературе». Исследователь отмечает: «В литературно-художественном хронотопе имеет место слияние пространственных и временных примет в осмысленном и конкретном целом. Время здесь сгущается, уплотняется, становится художественно-зримым; пространство же интенсифицируется, втягивается в движение времени, сюжета, истории. Приметы времени раскрываются в пространстве, и пространство осмысливается и измеряется временем. Этим пересечением рядов и слиянием примет характеризуется художественный хронотоп»[2].

В романах А.Волоса «Возвращение в Панджруд» и Л.Соловьева «Повесть о Ходже Насреддине» создается своеобразный многосоставной текст, отражающий локально-культурное пространство Востока, который обеспечивается глубинным подтекстовым смыслом. Сущность этого смысла в восприятии древнего Востока как мифопоэтического пространства, таящего в себе в «запечатлённом» виде загадку мусульманской восточной жизни, восточной истории, восточной культуры, восточной духовности, быта, а также тайну поэтического слова.

Локальное пространство Востока передано в двух романах яркими бытовыми деталями местного колорита, существенной особенностью которого является пышное разноцветье восточного базара, а также характерная для восточных людей ментальность. Локально-культурное пространство теснейшим образом связано с основами мусульманской религии, которая определяет специфику этноса, принципы взаимоотношения между людьми.

Территориальные границы художественного пространства двух романов не являются жесткими, они, в силу своей соотнесенности с древнейшими периодами истории, связаны и с древней Персией и с Турцией, однако, основное сюжетное действие развивается в пределах Средней Азии и Таджикистана. Авторы романов опираются прежде всего на изучение локально-культурного пространства таких городов, как Бухара, Самарканд и Коканд. Город имеет особые свойства, характерную структуру, которые делают его принципиально новой, семиотически насыщенной средой человеческого обитания. В итоге город становится культурной семиосферой, не только средоточием цивилизации и культуры, но подчас и неким сакральным топосом, на который накладывается сетка символико-мифологических представлений.

Художественная картина мира, запечатлённая в том или ином региональном литературном тексте, включает в себя совокупность ландшафтных характеристик, образов природы, человека, его места в мире, общие категории пространства, времени, движения, а также особый склад мышления. Отражая своеобразие менталитета населения, она оказывается связанной, с одной стороны, с индивидуально-авторским, субъективно-личностным образом мира (возникающим в творчестве отдельных писателей, «осваивающих» его как «чужую» территорию), а с другой – с общенациональной картиной мира. Оба автора, являясь русскими по национальности, долгое время, проживая на востоке, изучая восточную культуру, фактически сливаясь с менталитетом местного населения, сумели воссоздать в своих произведениях специфические черты восточного топоса в целом. Это выражается в их особом внимании к внутреннему состоянию человека в мусульманском мире, его вере и его отношению к богу, а также соблюдению всех обрядов, связанных с религией. Авторы вырабатывают своеобразный стиль повествования,

который насыщен лексикой востока, бытовыми обозначениями отдельных вещей, обычаев в их исконной словесной характеристике.

Особенно это касается романа А. Волоса «Возвращение в Панджруд», который снабжен множеством авторских объяснительных пометок, необходимых для понимания общего смысла. «Возвращение в Панджруд» написано безупречным языком, с вкраплениями восточных терминов в нужных местах, с идеальным для такой истории темпом, филигранным включением в сюжет реальных фактов и вымысла. Язык книги погружает в эпоху, расставляет слова, как персидские кувшины и чашки по деревянным, растрескавшимся полкам: каждому свое место, свое время.

Время вообще один из главных двигателей романа: время старика, вспоминающего прожитую жизнь и время юноши, у которого эта жизнь только-только начинается. И вот эти два времени сплетаются, сходятся и идут одной дорогой. Сюжет романа стремится к слиянию с реальной историей, однако автор дополнительно расцвечивает его, расставляет акценты, выделяет и даже додумывает те нюансы, которые могут раскрыть и подчеркнуть красоту восточной философии и поэзии. В романе много историй, вставок, баек и легенд. Размеренная интонация жаркого востока и афористичность речи – все тут играет в одном такте, создает одну долгую мелодию.

Стиль другого романа (о похождениях Ходжи Насреддина) обусловлен фольклорным героем сатирических и юмористических миниатюр и анекдотов. Этот персонаж является ярким представителем «низа» в общественной структуре города, но благодаря своему поэтическому таланту и мощному противостоянию «верхам» превратился в мифологическую легенду о борьбе за вечную справедливость.

Романы А.Волоса и Л.Соловьева объединяет одна общая тема – тема пути, дороги, благодаря которой характеризуется то пространство, в которое попадают герои произведений - в основном это пространство города. Недаром авторы концентрируются на характеристике тех городов (Бухара, Самарканд и Коканд), которые в культуре имеют устойчивые ассоциации с судьбоносными историческими событиями, артефактами и своей мифологией. Отталкиваясь от исторической справки о рождении города, его именной характеристики и поэтического названия, которое город приобретает в народе (все это и создает своеобразную мифологическую тайну города), авторы идут к социальной характеристике этого локуса. В основном авторы придерживаются следующей оппозиции при характеристике городского пространства: верх – низ, ад – рай, тьма – свет. Вот почему социальная составляющая становится одной из основных в изображении общественного устройства. Тем не менее, общий восточный колорит и своеобразие каждого единичного города-локуса

выделены особыми характерными чертами в виде артефактов, специфике местных базаров, легендах, связанных с конкретным городом[3].

На фоне макролокуса города создается своеобразный локус личного пространства главных героев, некое внутреннее поэтическое «я» - это связано с поэтом Рудаки и веселым шутником Ходжой Насреддином. Они представляют собой очень мощный пласт в городском локусе, который имеет непосредственное отношение к обозначенной оппозиции «тьмы» и «света». Являясь средоточием высоко моральных, общечеловеческих качеств, а также выразителями чаяний народа, эти герои ассоциируются со «светом», который, благодаря поэтическому таланту, противостоит всему низменному, жестокому и «темному»[4].

Таким образом, в романах А.Волоса и Л.Соловьева изображается конкретное географическое пространство, сосредоточенное на нескольких обозначенных городах (Бухара, Самарканд, Коканд, Панджруд). В описании данной местности авторы не задаются целью создания подробнейшей характеристики места действия через характерологические детали всего восточного региона, но создают образ культурного пространства, привязанный к выбранному историческому промежутку.

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Сидоренко П.Ю.
студент
ФГБОУ ВО «Магнитогорский государственный технический университет им. Г.И. Носова»
Россия

ПРИЧИНЫ ВОЗНИКНОВЕНИЯ КОНФЛИКТОВ И ПУТИ ИХ РАЗРЕШЕНИЯ В ТРУДОВЫХ КОЛЛЕКТИВАХ

Аннотация: управление конфликтами и правильный выбор их разрешения являются неотъемлемой частью системы управления персоналом для повышения эффективности деятельности организации. В статье рассматривается сущность конфликта, как неотъемлемого условия существования организации. Уделяется внимание причинам возникновения конфликтных ситуаций их форм и видов. На основании примеров, рассматриваются причины конфликтов, представляемые отправной точкой для возможного назревания противоречий во внутриорганизационной среде.

Ключевые слова: организационный конфликт, напряженность, причины возникновения конфликтов, технологии управления, управленческое решение, конфронтация, интеграционные методы, социально-психологический климат.

Sidorenko P.Yu.
student
Magnitogorsk State Technical University named after G. I. Nosov
Russian Federation

REASONS OF CONFLICTS AND WAYS OF THEIR RESOLUTION IN LABOR COLLECTIVES

Abstract: conflict management and the correct choice of their resolution are an integral part of the personnel management system to improve the efficiency of the organization. The article examines the essence of the conflict as an essential condition for the existence of an organization. Attention is paid to the reasons for the emergence of conflict situations of their forms and types. On the basis of examples, the author considers the causes of conflicts, which represent the starting point for the possible brewing of contradictions in the internal organizational environment.

Key words: organizational conflict, tension, causes of conflicts, management technologies, management decisions, confrontation, integration

methods, socio-psychological climate.

Актуальность данного вопроса определяется тем, что проблема внутриорганизационного конфликта является одной из важных в области трудовых отношений. Неприятные ситуации, столкновение интересов, отстаивание своего мнения, непредвиденные обстоятельства, неприязнь, противостояние и борьба потребностей, целей, отношений, ценностей сторон и многое другое - все это порождает конфликты и конфликтные ситуации. Совокупность объективных условий, в которых оказываются люди в процессе совместной деятельности, предопределяет и ограничивает способы их взаимодействия. Количество потребностей, которые могут быть удовлетворены в общении, также оказываются ограниченными сложившимися обстоятельствами [4].

В этой связи в коллективах возникают производственные ситуации, в ходе которых между людьми обнаруживаются противоречия по широкому кругу вопросов. Но не нужно считать, что возникшие противоречия носят сугубо негативный характер и имеют отрицательные последствия. Конфликтные ситуации имеют «две стороны медали». Сами по себе разногласия и противоречия представляют собой положительный фактор в качественном развитии производства, усовершенствовании технологии выпуска товара и т.д. Однако, трансформируясь в острые, они могут препятствовать успешной совместной работе и вести к серьезным конфликтам по принципу снежного кома, где конфликтующие стороны только втягивают новых участников, тем самым ставя под угрозу деятельность всего предприятия.

Проблема конфликта в организации является сегодня одной из наиболее научно-востребованных. Особую актуальность она имеет в условиях российского общества, переходящего на совершенно иные механизмы экономической деятельности от планово-административных к рыночным. Возникновение рыночной экономики привело к формированию новых типов организаций и соответствующих им законов функционирования, появлению в них качественно иных конфликтных ситуаций. Серьезное воздействие на деятельность и структуру организации и организационное поведение оказывают как внутриорганизационные факторы, так и внешние. Это, прежде всего, экономическая нестабильность, социальная поляризация, углубление стратификационных различий, расширение пространства социальной напряженности, усиливающие конфликтность так таковую [2].

В любой организации межличностные и внутригрупповые отношения в основном формируются в результате деловых связей, общих интересов и идей. В идеале они направлены на то, чтобы создавать благоприятную психологическую атмосферу, обеспечивать всем работникам душевный комфорт, положительные эмоции, и предупреждать

стрессовые ситуации.

Как нам известно, во всех конфликтах существует несколько причин возникновения очага напряженности. К основным причинам конфликта, на наш взгляд, можно относить:

— Ограниченность ресурсов, которые нужно делить;
— Взаимозависимость выполняемых заданий;
— Различия в целях руководства;
— Расхождение в представлениях и ценностях;
— Различия в манере поведения членов трудового коллектива;
— Уровень образования сотрудников;
— Плохо организованная коммуникация [6].

Конфликты трудно определить заранее, потому что он может вспыхнуть в различных ситуациях. Он проявляется тогда, когда появляются и несовместимые цели, познания или эмоции внутри или между отдельными лицами или группами, которые ведут к противостоянию или антагонистическому взаимодействию.

Межличностный конфликт вовлекает двух или более людей, а не одного человека. Два менеджера борются за то же повышение, два руководителя маневрируют за большую долю, корпоративный капитал, примеры конфликтов между людьми легион довольно знакомы.

1. Личностные различия. Некоторым людям трудно ладить друг с другом. Эта чисто психологическая проблема, и это не имеет ничего общего с их требованиями к работе или формальным взаимодействиям.

2. Восприятие: различные фоны, опыт, образование и обучение приводят к индивидуальным развитиям разных представлений о сходных реалиях; в результате возрастает вероятность межличностного конфликта.

3. Столкновения ценностей и интересов: конфликт, который так часто возникает между разработками, а производственный персонал показывает, как различия в ценностях могут лежать в основе конфликта. Члены инженерного отдела могут уделить особое внимание качеству, изысканному дизайну и долговечность, в то время как сотрудники производственного отдела могут ценить простоту и низкие затраты на производство.

4. Власть и различия в статусе: как отметил Аврам Залезник, «организации политические структуры ". Они действуют путем распределения власти и создания условий для осуществления мощности. Точно такие же несоответствия статуса приводят к конфликту.

5. Скудный ресурс: межличностные конфликты почти автоматически происходят в любое время [3].

Конфликты из-за ограниченных ресурсов чрезвычайно распространены в организациях. Очень трудно управлять межличностными конфликтами. Например, если три квалифицированных лица, т.е. за руководящие должности в организации и есть только одна

такая позиция, межличностный конфликт может развиться до неуправляемого уровня.

Конфликты оказывают значительное влияние на социально-психологический климат в организации, что, в свою очередь, влияет на эффективность деятельности предприятия, что придает особую актуальность процессами управления конфликтами в системе управления персоналом организации.

Управление конфликтом представляет собой очень сложную и многоаспектную процедуру. Умение верно распознавать возникающие угрозы и регулировать деятельность компании по их устранению представляется возможным лишь после ознакомления с основными технологиями управления конфликтом. Данные технологии представляют планомерную и сознательную деятельность по урегулированию очага напряженности, осуществляемую на всех этапах его возникновения, развития и завершения.

Если существует один способствующий фактор, который помогает уменьшить и устранить негативные конфликты, он это "доверие". Наша способность доверять друг другу оказывает огромное влияние на нашу трудовую жизнь, на нашу семью взаимодействие и наше достижения личных и организационных целей. Для того, чтобы создать доверие и быть заслуживающим доверия, необходимо избегать агрессивного поведения и в то же время развивать поддерживающее поведение, когда людей уважают за то, что они есть или во что они верят, и относятся одинаково, без предвзятости и предубеждений. В случае, если конфликт развивается на любом уровне, он должен быть решен с взаимной выгодой [5].

Таким образом, можно сделать вывод, что конфликтные ситуации часто встречаются во всех сферах деятельности, особенно в сфере бизнеса. В процессе деятельности организации от ее персонала требуется эффективная работа как отдельно, так и в группе. Зачастую в групповой работе сотрудников появляются противоречия, столкновения разных точек зрения, мнений и интересов. Чем более эффективно в процессе управления персоналом разрешаются конфликтные ситуации, тем более результативной становится деятельность организации и ее способность конкурировать на рынке.

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Симонова П.Д.
студент
научный руководитель: Романова Л.М., канд. экон. наук
Сочинский государственный университет

ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ РАЗВИТИЯ СПОРТИВНОГО ТУРИЗМА В РОССИИ И В КРАСНОДАРСКОМ КРАЕ

Аннотация. В статье анализируется состояние спортивного туризма в России. Поднимается вопрос об особенностях развития спортивного и экстремального туризма в современных условиях. Также в статье оцениваются перспективы развития спортивного туризма в России.

Ключевые слова: туризм, спортивный туризм, экстремальный туризм, Олимпийские Игры, дестинация.

Simonova P.D.
student
Scientific supervisor: Romanova L.M., candidate of Economic Sciences
Associate Professor
Sochi State University

PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SPORTS TOURISM IN RUSSIA AND IN THE KRASNODARSKIY REGION

Annotation. The article analyzes the state of sports tourism in Russia. The question about the peculiarities of the development of sports and extreme tourism in modern conditions is raised. The article also assesses the prospects for the development of sports tourism in Russia.

Keywords: tourism, sports tourism, extreme tourism, Olympic Games, destination.

Актуальность: В современных условиях, вызванных стремительными темпами развития информационных технологий, автоматизации офисного труда, повышается нагрузка на организм и наблюдается снижение двигательных физических функций работников, что в свою очередь сказывается на уровне работоспособности, производительности труда офисных сотрудников. Спортивный туризм и его направления помогают преодолеть указанные явления, сохранить и улучшить качество творческого, интеллектуального, трудового, физического потенциала. Спортивный туризм как способ активного

проведения досуга и отдыха становится наиболее востребованным видом туризма.

Цели и задачи научной работы: Целью исследования является анализ воздействия спортивного туризма и спортивных мероприятий на социально-экономическое развитие региона. Для достижения цели были поставлены следующие задачи:

1. Проанализировать уровень развития спортивного туризма в России в целом и в отдельных ее регионах.
2. Оценить влияние спортивного туризма на развитие туристской территории.

Методы, организация исследования: Исследование проведено на основе системно-структурного метода, включающего сбор материала и анализ научной и методической литературы по проблеме исследования. Использованы общенаучные методы исследования и экспертных оценок, анализ и синтез, обобщение данных, в том числе ресурсов сети интернет.

Результат исследования. Согласно данным Всемирной Организации Туризма спорт – как профессиональная, любительская или досуговая деятельность – предполагает значительное количество путешествий, чтобы играть и соревноваться в различных направлениях и странах. Крупные спортивные события, такие как Олимпийские игры, чемпионаты по футболу и регби, сами по себе стали мощными туристическими аттракционами, внося очень позитивный вклад в туристический имидж принимающей страны [1].

Спортивный туризм – один из самых быстрорастущих секторов туризма, включающий в себя как путешествия в места проведения крупных спортивных мероприятий, так и поездки с целью физического самосовершенствования. Все больше и больше туристов интересуются спортом во время своих поездок независимо от того, является ли спорт основной целью путешествия или нет.

Спортивный туризм в России получает должное распространение в различных регионах. В 2018 году Федерация Спортивного Туризма России опубликовала программу развития спортивного туризма в стране на 2018-2021 годы. Согласно этой программе в настоящее время спортивный туризм как вид спорта представлен в 53 субъектах Российской Федерации (в 74 регионах по данным ФСТР)– этот показатель демонстрирует большую заинтересованность в его дальнейшем развитии для того, чтобы охватить новые территории [2].

Спортивный туризм обладает достаточным, но не в полной мере реализованным потенциалом для своего развития и позиционирования как массового спорта.

В Российской Федерации на данный момент спортивным туризмом, по данным государственной статистической отчетности по форме 1-ФК «Сведения о физической культуре и спорте», занимается более 405 тысяч

человек (при этом почти 39 % из них женщины), что является весьма значимым показателем.

Более 10 тыс. спортивных туристов регулярно участвуют в соревнованиях разного уровня, а 145 из них являются спортсменами высокой квалификации и способны конкурировать в соревнованиях самого высокого ранга [3].

В Российской Федерации ежегодно проводится более 30 официальных спортивных мероприятий всероссийского уровня.

Также, основываясь на информации, предоставленной в программе развития, важным фактом является обеспечение спортсменов спортивной инфраструктурой, а также создание условий для организаций и поддержки студенческих команд.

Начальным этапом реализации данных мероприятий станет уже заложенное в Программу строительство на базе Федеральных образовательных организаций высшего образования, подведомственных Минспорта России, Федеральных центров развития спортивного туризма на основе интеграции спортивной, образовательной и научной деятельности по подготовке спортивного резерва и педагогических, тренерских и научных кадров для развития спортивного туризма.

Основываясь на данных, предоставленных ФСТР, самыми популярными регионами для реализации спортивных туров являются Краснодарский край, Московская область, а также Ставропольский край и Алтайский край. Лидирующую позицию занимают спортивные туры Краснодарского края, так как Северный Кавказ является популяризованным местом для осуществления данного вида туризма [3].

Тем не менее, некоторые регионы, обладающие большими ресурсами и природным потенциалом для развития спортивного туризма, остаются незамеченными потребителем ввиду плохого финансирования, что в свою очередь делает их труднодоступными для большинства сегментов потребителей. К таким регионам относятся Камчатский край, Сахалинская область, республика Карелия и большинство регионов Западной и Восточной Сибири.

Стоит учитывать, что спортивные мероприятия различных видов и размеров привлекают туристов, поскольку участники, зрители и пункты назначения стараются добавить к ним местный колорит, чтобы отличиться и обеспечить подлинный местный опыт. Крупные спортивные события, такие как Олимпийские игры и чемпионаты мира, могут стать катализатором развития туризма, если их успешно использовать с точки зрения брендинга мест назначения, развития инфраструктуры и других экономических и социальных выгод.

Примером развитие туристской дестинации благодаря спортивным мероприятиям можно считать г.Сочи. После Олимпиады в Сочи осталось около 450 новых объектов. По подсчетам специалистов город претерпел

значительную реновацию в кратчайшие сроки. Все это сказалось на развитии курорта, повышении уровня деловой активности, привлечении инвестиций в развитие туризма и гостиничной отрасли в частности. Было построено около 360 км дорог и мостов, более 200 км железнодорожного полотна, почти 700 км инженерных сетей, 24 тыс. номеров в отелях и 1400 объектов, приведенных к требованиям безбарьерной среды.

Через несколько лет, в 2018 году, Сочи снова стал одним из центров спортивного туризма в рамках проведения Чемпионата мира по Футболу, что, в свою очередь, спровоцировало большой приток туристов и экономическую прибыль.

Также стоит отметить, что после Олимпийских Игр Сочи стал круглогодичным курортом международного уровня, и он продолжает наращивать свой туристический потенциал. Сегодня в Сочи ежегодно отдыхает около 6,5 млн туристов, тогда как до Олимпиады их было 3,5 млн человек. Спустя шесть лет после соревнований все построенные объекты используются, в том числе для проведения спортивных туров [4].

Именно после популяризации города как не только рекреационной, но и спортивной туристской дестинации, свое развитие получили треккинговые и хайкинговые туры в пределах региона, горнолыжные и сафари-туры.

Выводы. Спортивный туризм сегодня определяется как один из самых быстро развивающихся видов туризма. Более того, спортивный туризм сегодня является приоритетным видом туристской деятельности в России, поскольку в стане проводятся как крупные международные соревнования, так и местные спортивные события. Помимо этого, потребитель выявляет крайнюю заинтересованность в оздоровительных и спортивных мероприятиях внутри туристских дестинаций. Однако стоит учесть, что спортивный туризм получает неравномерное развитие в разных регионах, что может вызвать упущение потенциала некоторых туристских дестинаций.

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Скирляк М.М.
студент
научный руководитель: Салько М.Г., канд. экон. наук
Тюменский индустриальный университет

СИСТЕМАТИЗАЦИЯ ФАКТОРОВ АДАПТАЦИИ ПЕРСОНАЛА В ОБЛАСТИ ИННОВАЦИОННОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ НЕФТЕГАЗОДОБЫВАЮЩЕГО ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ

Аннотация: В данной статье рассмотрена систематизация факторов адаптации персонала в области инновационной деятельности нефтегазодобывающего предприятия. В условиях меняющихся социально-экономических факторов в действующей производственной среде управленцам необходимо помнить важность ключевых аспектов модернизации бизнеса, а, именно, привлечение компетентных специалистов и перспективных ориентиров использования трудового потенциала. На сегодняшний день для развития и совершенствования инновационной деятельности нефтегазодобывающего предприятия ведется поиск действенного инструментария, направленного на быструю адаптацию персонала, способного создать его конкурентные преимущества на рынке.

Ключевые слова: нефтегазодобывающее предприятие, инновационная деятельность, компетентные специалисты, факторы адаптации персонала.

Skirlak M.M.
student
Scientific supervisor: Salko M. G., Ph. D. in Economics
Tyumen industrial University

SYSTEMATIZATION OF PERSONNEL ADAPTATION FACTORS IN THE FIELD OF INNOVATIVE ACTIVITIES OF AN OIL AND GAS PRODUCING ENTERPRISE

Abstract: This article considers the systematization of factors of personnel adaptation in the field of innovative activities of an oil and gas producing enterprise. In the context of changing socio-economic factors in the current production environment, managers need to remember the importance of key aspects of business modernization, namely, attracting competent specialists and promising guidelines for using labor potential. To date, for the development and improvement of innovative activities of the oil and gas production enterprise, the search is underway for effective tools aimed at rapid adaptation of personnel

that can create its competitive advantages in the market.

Keywords: oil and gas production enterprise, innovative activity, competent specialists, factors of personnel adaptation.

В свете непрерывной модернизации и прогрессивного развития нефтегазового комплекса, апробации различных моделей инвестиционного поведения и наметившейся современной тенденции повысить конкурентоспособность российских нефтегазодобывающих предприятий в условиях новых вызовов мирового энергетического рынка одним из ключевых драйверов развития и совершенствования исследуемых отраслей является успешная адаптация персонала. Стратегия управленцев должна основываться на важности использования инновационного пути развития, который включает в себя перестройку структуры портфеля, внедрение высоких цифровых технологий и привлечение компетентных специалистов[159].

В текущих условиях ведущие менеджеры российских нефтегазовых предприятий ощущают острую нехватку компетентных специалистов, способных внедрить цифровизацию и новейшие аналитические инструменты. Доминирование нефтегазового сектора (НГС) в структуре российской экономики и вопросы технологических инноваций в добыче нефти и газа приводят к необходимости постоянного найма новых работников, а это трудный и дорогостоящий процесс.

В вопросе повышения экономической прибыли предприятия гибкая адаптация персонала является необходимым условием для успешного функционирования компании. В формировании инновационной деятельности нефтегазодобывающего предприятия должен принимать участие каждый сотрудник, однако, большинство организаций российского НГС не имеют даже базовой программы адаптации персонала[160]. Это и обуславливает особую актуальность обозначенной проблематики в представленной статье.

Адаптация персонала и его приспособление к новой производственной среде является прямой обязанностью кадровой службы нефтегазодобывающего предприятия. Существующая проблема создания и реализации ими мало эффективных программ внедрения системы адаптации ведет к постоянному росту текучести новых кадров. Поэтому, крайне важно знание имеющихся факторов адаптации персонала. Выделяют объективные факторы адаптации – содержание, условия и организацию труда, возможности продвижения и развития, уровень заработной платы и льгот, морально-психологический климат в коллективе

[159] Гарнов, А.П. Тенденции развития нефтегазового комплекса / А.П. Гарнов, В.Ю. Гарнова, Н.П. Тишкина // Вестник Российского экономического университета им. Г.В. Плеханова. – 2019. – № 6(108). – С. 108.

[160] Подергина, Е.А. Совершенствование системы адаптации персонала в нефтегазовом секторе / Е.А. Подергина // KANT. – 2017. – № 4(25). – С. 244.

и стиль управления. И субъективные факторы адаптации персонала – социальные свойства личности, мотивы выбора профессии и места работы, ориентации и установки в труде.

Руководитель нефтегазодобывающего предприятия должен составить представление о новом сотруднике, его потенциале и взаимоотношениях в коллективе[161]. Эффективная деятельность управленца – это, в первую очередь, не указания на то, каким образом нужно действовать, а возможность помочь новому сотруднику самостоятельно занять проактивную позицию, что приведет к увеличению производительности его труда. Адаптация к содержаниям и условиям труда, адаптация к организации и к коллективу, а также адаптация непосредственно к должностным обязанностям – именно эти ключевые задачи решаются управленцем компании[162].

Автором предлагается систематизировать факторы по четырем группам адаптации персонала по ее содержанию:

1. Социально-психологическая адаптация – самый важный вид адаптации, который включает в себя соблюдение трудовой дисциплины, приобщение нового сотрудника к коллективу, его нормам и ценностям, а также к руководству компании. Здесь следует учесть уже сложившуюся корпоративную культуру предприятия. Она является одним из важнейших нематериальных ресурсов любой компании, который имеет способность оказывать колоссальное влияние на результативность всей организации в целом. Это эффективный инструментарий, позволяющий в обстановке быстро модернизирующейся внешней среды, обеспечить финансовую устойчивость, инновационную восприимчивость и, самое главное, способность к постоянному росту и совершенствованию предприятия и его сотрудников, как действующих, так и новых.

2. Экономическая адаптация предполагает приспособление сотрудника к системе планирования и оплаты труда предприятия. Новый сотрудник должен иметь четкую мотивацию при осуществлении своей трудовой деятельности (конкурентный уровень заработной платы и принцип справедливости в оплате труда).

3. Психофизиологическая адаптация зависит от особенностей физиологии нового сотрудника и имеющихся характеристик условий труда (приспособление к санитарно-гигиеническим условиям, режиму работы, характеристикам рабочего места и т.д.).

4. Профессиональная адаптация зависит от содержания труда, влияния профессиональной среды, а также индивидуально-психологических свойств нового сотрудника (качественное выполнение

[161] Веснин, В.Р. Управление персоналом. Теория и практика / В.Р. Веснин. Учебник. – М.: Проспект, 2015. – С. 321.

[162] Петрова, Е.А. Методические подходы к оценке системы адаптации персонала / Е.А. Петрова // Вестник Волгоградского государственного университета. – 2015. – № 3(32). – С. 79-86.

трудовой деятельности, успешное освоение профессии, ее специфики)[163].

Большую роль в успешной адаптации сотрудника играет его личностный потенциал (профессионализм, уверенность в себе, коммуникативные навыки, гибкая адаптация к новой среде и прочее). В процессе адаптации работник проходит стадии ознакомления (порядка одного месяца), приспособления (один год), ассимиляции (по итогу каждый сотрудник должен быть информационно «заполнен» организацией, полное приспособление к новой производственной среде) и идентификации (всецелая приверженность к общим целям компании).

Если говорить об общей методике построения на предприятии системы адаптации персонала, которые должна выполнять кадровая служба, то следует выделить пять фундаментальных блоков данного процесса:

1. Предпроектная подготовка кадровой службы предприятия (определение целей и ожидаемых результатов внедрения системы адаптации, разработка плана работы по внедрению системы адаптации в организации, определение необходимого круга специалистов и т.д.).
2. Логическое построение внедрения системы адаптации персонала (описание последовательности внедрения и функционирования системы адаптации, разработка положения об адаптации и справочных материалов организации).
3. Разъяснение руководителям структурных подразделений релевантности внедрения системы адаптации (обучение руководителей структурных подразделений).
4. Запуск системы адаптации персонала, подведение промежуточных итогов процесса.
5. Модернизация и совершенствование внедренной в компанию программы адаптации персонала.

В целом, в систему оценки внедренной программы адаптации нефтегазодобывающего предприятия должны быть включены внешние и внутренние показатели, среди них:

- экономические показатели адаптации персонала;
- социальные показатели адаптации персонала;
- психологические показатели адаптации персонала;
- социально-психологические показатели[164].

Подводя итог, следует отметить, что, несмотря на ряд имеющихся барьеров, нефтегазовый сектор России сегодня – это динамично развивающееся и перспективное направление, которое с каждым годом требует все больше инвестиционных вложений. Доходы, полученные от

[163] Симанина, Е.Д. Факторы адаптации персонала / Е.Д. Симанина // Научный журнал. – 2018. – № 1. – С. 68.

[164] Котова, Л. Ключевые показатели эффективности системы управления персоналом / Л. Котова // Кадровик. – 2014. – №11. – С. 47.

экспорта нефти и газа, используются для финансирования развития других отраслей экономики страны и многочисленных инфраструктурных проектов.

Рыночный ландшафт нефтегазового комплекса меняется рекордными темпами, именно поэтому формирование сильной команды предприятия даст возможность создать максимально конкурентные его преимущества. Персонал является самым ценным ресурсом для нефтегазодобывающего предприятия, в условиях непрерывной трансформации социально-экономических факторов в действующей производственной среде управленцам необходимо помнить важность перспективных ориентиров использования трудового потенциала.

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Скирляк М.М.
студент
научный руководитель: Салько М.Г., канд. экон. наук
Тюменский индустриальный университет

РАЗВИТИЕ МЕТОДИЧЕСКОГО ИНСТРУМЕНТАРИЯ ОЦЕНКИ АДАПТАЦИИ ПЕРСОНАЛА В ОБЛАСТИ ИННОВАЦИОННОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ НЕФТЕГАЗОДОБЫВАЮЩЕГО ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ

Аннотация: В статье поставлен акцент на необходимость развития методического инструментария оценки адаптации персонала, который рассматривается в контексте инновационного развития нефтегазодобывающих предприятий. Значение нефтегазового сектора России для экономики страны неоспоримо, что обуславливает потребность поиска решений по минимизации финансовых потерь нефтяных компаний. Одним из таких решений является совершенствование системы адаптации персонала. В условиях глобальной конкуренции управленцам важно иметь объективную оценку кадровой политики в области адаптации вновь принятых сотрудников и по ее результатам принимать обоснованные стратегические решения для дальнейшего внедрения и развития инноваций.

Ключевые слова: нефтегазодобывающее предприятие, инновационная деятельность, оценка адаптации персонала, развитие методического инструментария, эффективный менеджмент.

Skirlak M.M.
student
Scientific supervisor: Salko M. G., Ph. D. in Economics
Tyumen industrial University

DEVELOPMENT OF METHODOLOGICAL TOOLS FOR ASSESSING PERSONNEL ADAPTATION IN THE FIELD OF INNOVATIVE ACTIVITIES OF AN OIL AND GAS PRODUCTION ENTERPRISE

Abstract: The article focuses on the need to develop methodological tools for assessing personnel adaptation, which is considered in the context of innovative development of oil and gas production enterprises. The importance of the Russian oil and gas sector for the country's economy is indisputable, which makes it necessary to find solutions to minimize the financial losses of oil companies. One of these solutions is to improve the personnel adaptation system. In the context of global competition, it is important for managers to have an objective assessment of the personnel policy in the field of adaptation of

newly hired employees and, based on its results, make informed strategic decisions for further implementation and development of innovations.

Keywords: oil and gas production enterprise, innovative activity, assessment of personnel adaptation, development of methodological tools, effective management.

Обозначившаяся современная тенденция перехода нефтегазового сектора России к инновационному пути развития имеет важное значение для модернизации экономики всей страны. Основной задачей для российских компаний является создание видимых конкурентных преимуществ на рынке путем быстрого реагирования на изменения, а также поиском новых инструментов и методов для развития (инновационные технологии). Процесс внедрения инноваций на нефтегазодобывающих предприятиях характеризуется долгосрочностью и предполагает наличие некоторых барьеров, которые требуют систематизации и предметного рассмотрения[165].

В текущих условиях ведущие российские нефтегазовые компании ощущают острую нехватку компетентных специалистов, способных внедрить цифровизацию. Доминирование нефтегазового сектора (НГС) в структуре российской экономики и вопросы технологических инноваций в добыче нефти и газа приводят к необходимости постоянного найма новых работников, а это трудный и дорогостоящий процесс. Одним из инструментов минимизации финансовых потерь нефтяных компаний является совершенствование системы адаптации персонала. При колоссальной конкуренции во внешней среде управленцам важно иметь объективную оценку кадровой политики в области адаптации вновь принятых сотрудников и по ее результатам принимать обоснованные стратегические решения.

К менеджерам по работе с персоналом в нефтегазодобывающих предприятиях предъявляются высокие требования по вопросам создания максимально благоприятных условий для успешной адаптации новых сотрудников. Среди ключевых целей адаптации персонала можно выделить – снижение затрат на персонал, сокращение случаев увольнения новых сотрудников в первые месяцы трудовой деятельности, формирование у новых работников чувства приверженности к целям компании, развитие необходимых компетенций, формирование высокого уровня мотивации и т.д.[166]

Каждый субъект хозяйствования представляет собой сложную систему, состоящую из большого количества элементов управления.

[165] Кореневская, А.В. Внешние и внутренние барьеры на пути внедрения инноваций в нефтегазовом комплексе России / А.В. Кореневская // Вестник Российского университета дружбы народов. Серия: Экономика. – 2019. – № 1. – С. 169.

[166] Волкова, И.А. Адаптация персонала как способ формирования кадровой политики организации / И.А. Волкова // Концепт. – 2017. – № 51. – С. 6.

Следует отметить, что современные реалии деятельности кадровых служб зачастую не достаточно эффективны, а мероприятия по адаптации работников базируются на тривиальных программах, либо, не имеют даже их базовых основ. Адаптация персонала является сложным по структуре и многоаспектности управленческим процессом, который требует определенных финансовых вложений. Особый научный интерес представляет новое теоретическое осмысление проблемы развития методического инструментария оценки адаптации персонала в области инновационной деятельности нефтегазодобывающего предприятия.

Возможный механизм оценки системы адаптации персонала сегодня характеризуется трудностью выражения качественных параметров через количественные. Действительно, непросто оценить эффективность социальной среды или корпоративной культуры нефтегазодобывающей компании с помощью финансовых прибылей или потерь. Важно отметить, что оценку адаптации персонала нефтегазодобывающего предприятия необходимо осуществлять, опираясь не на количество разработанных мероприятий, а на то, насколько она полезна в данной организации.

В «Положении» об адаптации новых сотрудников нефтегазодобывающей компании менеджерам по работе с персоналом следует зафиксировать вопросы, связанные с адаптацией новых сотрудников. Эффективность предпринятого адаптационного процесса следует оценивать в разрезе эффективности системы адаптации в целом, эффективности конкретного адаптационного мероприятия или эффективности адаптации конкретного сотрудника. Интервьюирование персонала (после одного, двух или трех месяцев работы), анкетирование персонала по окончанию адаптационного периода (менее года трудовой деятельности) и анкетирование персонала о системе адаптационных мероприятиях компании – это основополагающие методы оценки эффективности адаптации персонала.

Вопросы точной и своевременной, независимой от субъективности, оценки адаптации персонала в области инновационной деятельности нефтегазодобывающего предприятия с каждым днем становятся все более актуальными. На сегодняшний день ведущие российские нефтегазодобывающие предприятия используют следующие подходы к оценке эффективности адаптации персонала:

1. Оценка через удовлетворенность. Для этого необходимо использовать специальную анкету, результаты ответов на вопросы анкеты позволят менеджерам по работе с персоналом нефтегазодобывающего предприятия вычислить «индекс удовлетворенности работой», «индекс интереса к работе» и «индекс удовлетворенности профессией». При этом интегральный показатель является неким средним значением вычисленных показателей.

2. Оценка через разработку показателей эффективности. Выделяют

объективные показатели адаптации – профессиональные, социально-психологические и психофизиологические параметры. Субъективные показатели разделяются аналогично объективным по принадлежности к одному из аспектов адаптации, а также определяют собственную оценку нового сотрудника своего отношения к профессии, месту работы, условиям труда, коллективу и т.п.

3. Интегральная оценка системы оценки эффективности адаптационных программ – позволяет понять взаимозависимость результатов адаптации персонала и деятельности нефтегазодобывающего предприятия в целом через формирование приверженности и понимания стратегических целей компании[167].

Автором рекомендовано дополнить показатели оценки адаптации персонала в области инновационной деятельности нефтегазодобывающего предприятия. Данные показатели позволяют выявить закономерности, тенденции и перспективы развития. Так, все представленные ниже показатели являются важными составляющими при оценке эффективности адаптации персонала:

1. Показатель динамики рентабельности продукции (Рп)[168].

2. Показатель динамики производительности труда (ПТ).

3. Показатель динамики стабильности персонала (П) определяется с помощью коэффициента текучести кадров (Ктк).

4. Показатель динамики относительных финансовых потерь по вине персонала (Пфп).

5. Показатель экономической эффективности адаптации персонала (отношение доходов к затратам при получении полезного результата).

6. Интегративный показатель эффективности организационных факторов и организационных процессов (формирование у работника чувства удовлетворенности трудом, приверженности работника к организации, улучшение социально-психологического климата в коллективе)[169].

Подводя итог, следует отметить, нефтегазодобывающий сектор является неким индикатором состояния экономики государства. Именно поэтому, требуется глубокий анализ всех показателей, которые характеризуют эффективность деятельности действующих компаний в рассматриваемой отрасли на российском рынке. В данной статье был поставлен акцент на необходимость развития методического инструментария оценки адаптации персонала, который рассматривается в контексте инновационного развития нефтегазодобывающих предприятий.

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Текучесть новых кадров является существенной проблемой большинства российских нефтегазодобывающих предприятий, что приводит к увеличению стартовых издержек, а также к ухудшению производственных показателей компании. Коэффициент текучести кадров в группе новых сотрудников – это наглядный показатель успешной адаптации персонала к новым производственным условиям (определяется как отношение числа новых работников, уволившихся в первый год работы по собственному желанию и по инициативе администрации, к численности вновь нанятых работников в течение года).

Менеджеры должны заниматься разработкой подбора и адаптации персонала, а также следить за правильной оценкой данного процесса. Таким образом, адаптация персонала нефтегазодобывающего предприятия – это сложный и многоаспектный процесс приобщения новых сотрудников к организации, включающий в себя объективные и субъективные факторы адаптации персонала. От высокой компетенции управленца (менеджера) нефтегазодобывающего предприятия зависит создание благоприятных условий, как для сотрудников, так и для эффективной деятельности компании в целом[170].

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Скляренко К.В.
студент магистратуры
ФБГОУ ВО «Новосибирский Государственный
Университет Экономики и Управления»
Новосибирск

ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИЙ ИМИДЖ: К ИССЛЕДОВАНИЮ ПОНЯТИЙ

Аннотация: На сегодняшний день, в российской науке нет единого мнения о понятии имиджа, рассматриваемого в контексте политической сферы. Существующее многообразие подходов не дает сформулировать единое определение, которое бы комплексно раскрывало исследуемое понятие. В данной работе рассматривается понятийный аппарат феномена «имиджа государственных структур» с целью комплексного описания.

Ключевые слова: имидж, политический имидж, имидж государственной структуры.

Skliarenko K.V.
Master's degree
FBGOU VO "Novosibirsk State University
of Economics and Management"
Novosibirsk

POLITICAL IMAGE: TO THE STUDY OF CONCEPTS

Abstract: Today, in Russian science there is no consensus on the concept of image, considered in the context of the political sphere. The existing variety of approaches does not allow formulating a unified definition that would comprehensively reveal the concept under study. This work examines the conceptual apparatus of the phenomenon of "image of state structures" for the purpose of a comprehensive description.

Keywords: image, political image, image of the state structure

В настоящее время, вопрос изучения феномена «имиджа» в сфере взаимодействия власти и общества стоит наиболее остро. Дело в том, что в России, на сегодняшний день, наблюдается низкий уровень одобрения деятельности органов государственной власти. Так, 48% россиян одобряют деятельность правительства России по результатам исследования «Левада-центра» за март 2020 года. По сравнению с аналогичным исследованием за сентябрь 2014 года уровень одобрения деятельности правительства снизился на 18% [8]. Поэтому органы государственной власти

заинтересованы в формировании позитивного имиджа, который будет способствовать созданию доверительных отношений и поддержанию благополучной среды в обществе.

В настоящий момент, в российской науке нет единого мнения о понятии имиджа, рассматриваемого в контексте политической сферы. Существующее многообразие подходов не дает сформулировать единого определения, которое бы комплексно позволило раскрыть исследуемое понятие. Данная проблема приводит к необходимости изучения понятийного аппарата феномена «политического имиджа».

Политический имидж неразрывно связан с имиджем политического деятеля. Феномен «имиджа политического деятеля» был использован в политике еще в XVI веке. В своей работе «Государь» Никколо Макиавелли обосновал практическую ценность обладания соответствующим образом для государственного деятеля. Определенный имидж государя рассматривался как способ достичь политического успеха, благодаря применению эффекта личного обаяния. При этом, Макиавелли подчеркивал специфичные качества, которые должны быть присущи политическому лидеру: «Человек, управляющий подданными, должен быть скорее строгим, чем милосердным… Но эта строгость должна быть настолько умеренна, чтобы не порождать ненависти...» [6].

В России термин «имидж» в политике появился только в 1996 году. Его появление связывают с переломным моментом выборов президента. Тогда, в предвыборной гонке участвовало большое количество кандидатов, но одержал победу Борис Николаевич Ельцин, у которого был собственный имиджмейкер [2].

Современные российские авторы имеют разные точки зрения на определение термина «имидж» в контексте политической сферы. Так, группа исследователей В. А. Ачкасова и К. В. Корнеева под термином «имидж» понимают «целостный, качественно определенный образ органов государственной власти, который устойчив и воспроизводится в массовом сознании» [1]. Данного подхода придерживается и И.В. Маслов. Он дает подробное определение понятия имиджа власти: «целостный, качественно определенный образ исполнительной власти в регионе или какого-либо из ее органов, устойчиво живущий и воспроизводящийся в массовом или индивидуальном сознании как совокупность свойств, приписываемых рекламой, пропагандой, а также определенные черты, качества представителей органов власти, взятые в единстве политических, мировоззренческих, нравственных, психологических, биографических, внешних качеств, резонирующих в предпочтениях населения» [7]. Так же как и Н. Макиавелли, авторы наделяют политический имидж набором качеств, которые должны найти отражение в сознании общества.

Другого подхода придерживается И.Г. Касаткин. Он определяет имидж как «целенаправленную деятельность, объединяющую усилия

политических и бизнес-элит, научного сообщества и масс-медиа на основе использования комплекса соответствующих информационно-коммуникативных технологий с целью его отражения и обеспечения устойчивого присутствия в информационном пространстве» [5]. Исходя из данных определений, можно сделать вывод о том, что по мнению исследователя имидж представляет собой специально сформированный образ, целью которого является управление массовым сознанием. По моему мнению, у данного подхода есть недостаток – имидж не всегда является целенаправленно сформированным образом. Во-первых, не каждый политический деятель ставит перед собой задачу сформировать положительный имидж. Во-вторых, имидж может сформироваться спонтанно, в зависимости от результатов деятельности политика.

Принципиально другого подхода придерживается группа авторов: В. Н. Задорожный и Д.В. Ольшанский. Задорожный определяет политический имидж как «воображаемый образ данного государства у граждан страны и зарубежья…специально моделируемое целенаправленное отражение, т.е. отражение уже созданного профессионалами образа на основе некоторой реальности» [4]. Такой же точки зрения придерживается Д.В. Ольшанский. В своих исследованиях под политическим имиджем он понимает «специально моделируемое… отражение уже созданного… образа…» [9, с. 286]. В данном случае, по мнению авторов, имидж строится на опыте взаимодействия с государственной структурой на базе существующих результатов деятельности.

Коммуникативного подхода придерживается А.Н. Жмыриков. В своем исследовании он описал три категории имиджа: первичного, вторичного, и идеального: «Первичный имидж – комплексное представление о конкретном политическом лидере как индивиде, личности, субъекте политической деятельности, отраженное в сознании избирателей по результатам первичного знакомства… Идеальный имидж – это усредненное представление электората о качествах желаемого лидера. Вторичный имидж возникает только в процессе конкурентной борьбы нескольких политических лидеров.» [3, с. 43–44].

Исследователь Е.В. Отц охарактеризовал имидж с точки зрения стереотипного мышления: «…политический имидж отличается стереотипностью. Он должен быть простым, доступным, соответствующим сложившимся у большинства населения позитивным представлениям о лидере» [10, с. 26]. Стоит подчеркнуть, что для политического имиджа характерной чертой является именно стереотипизация. Зачастую, желаемые качества приписываются политическим деятелям без достаточных на то оснований.

Из приведенного анализа определений видно, что ни один из данных подходов не обладает всей целостностью. В данном случае, внимание акцентируется на отдельных составляющих исследуемого феномена.

Поэтому, учитывая все плюсы и минусы исследуемых подходов, составим «собирательное» определение политического имиджа.

Политический имидж – это совокупность факторов, влияющих на образ политического деятеля в массовом сознании: сформированный образ на базе существующего опыта взаимодействия с определенным набором черт и качеств в соответствии с неизбежными искажениями информации посредством СМИ. Такой подход к определению термина «политический имидж» позволяет комплексно раскрыть исследуемое понятие и подчеркнуть многообразие факторов, которые влияют на формирование имиджа.

Таким образом, рассмотрев основные подходы к пониманию политического имиджа можно сделать вывод о том, что многие авторы при определении понятия выделяют критерии, которые, по их мнению, отражают суть термина. Среди них можно выделить такие как: целенаправленная деятельность, целенаправленно формируемый образ, отражение уже созданного профессионалами образа на основе некоторой реальности, стереотипность. Однако, ни один из данных подходов не обладает всей целостностью. В работе был представлен новый взгляд на определение термина «политический имидж», который представлен как совокупность факторов, влияющих на образ политического деятеля в массовом сознании. Такой подход к определению термина «политический имидж» позволяет комплексно раскрыть исследуемое понятие и подчеркнуть многообразие факторов, которые влияют на формирование имиджа.

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Смирнова Т.А.
студент магистратуры
Владивостокский государственный университет
экономики и сервиса
Россия, Владивосток
научный руководитель: Варкулевич Т.В., канд. экон. наук
Владивостокский государственный университет
экономики и сервиса

ОЦЕНКА ИНВЕСТИЦИОННОЙ ПРИВЛЕКАТЕЛЬНОСТИ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ РЫБНОЙ ОТРАСЛИ (НА ПРИМЕРЕ АО «РЫБОЛОВЕЦКОГО КОЛХОЗА ВОСТОК-1»)

Аннотация: В условиях стремительного развития современного общества, когда на рынке реализуется множество инвестиционных проектов, вопрос о том, как выгодно осуществить финансовые вложения, волнует многих инвесторов. Рыбная отрасль Приморского края обладает определенным потенциалом развития и притягивает многих инвесторов как из России, так и из других стран. В связи с этим, проблема оценки инвестиционной привлекательности предприятия рыбной отрасли является актуальной. В статье на примере АО «Рыболовецкого колхоза Восток-1» проведена оценка инвестиционной привлекательности и выявлены направления по ее совершенствованию.

Ключевые слова: инвестиции, инвестиционная привлекательность, рыбная отрасль, финансовое состояние, рыночное окружение, корпоративное управление, АО Рыболовецкий колхоз Восток-1

Smirnova T.A.
undergraduate
Vladivostok State University of Economics and Service
Russia, Vladivostok
Scientific adviser: Varkulevich T.V., PhD in economics
Vladivostok State University of Economics and Service

ESTIMATION OF THE INVESTMENT ATTRACTIVENESS OF THE FISHING INDUSTRY ENTERPRISE (ON THE EXAMPLE OF AO FISHING KOLKHOZ VOSTOK-1)

Abstract: In the conditions of the rapid development of modern society, when many investment projects are being implemented on the market, the question of how to profitably make financial investments worries many investors. The fishing industry of the Primorsky Territory has a certain

development potential and attracts many investors both from Russia and from other countries. In this regard, the problem of assessing the investment attractiveness of a fish industry enterprise is urgent. In the article, using the example of "Fishing collective farm Vostok-1", an assessment of investment attractiveness is carried out and directions for its improvement are identified.

Keywords: investments, investment attractiveness, fishing industry, financial condition, market environment, corporate governance, Fishing collective farm Vostok-1

Жизнеспособность бизнеса в среднесрочной и долгосрочной перспективе будет поставлена под угрозу, если у руководства не будет навыков и компетентности для оценки инвестиционной привлекательности объектов инвестиций. Непроизводительные инвестиции могут ухудшить финансовое положение предприятия и повлиять на его доверие к акционерам и инвесторам. Качественный анализ инвестиционной привлекательности организации является основой для принятия выгодных инвестиционных решений, основой обеспечения надежного взаимодействия между источником и получателем финансирования, а также инструментом управления деятельностью компании в русле создания благоприятного имиджа для потенциальных инвесторов.

Предприятия рыбной отрасли относятся к отрасли, инвестиционная привлекательность которой оценивается как средняя, поскольку в настоящее время разрабатываются различные государственные программы поддержки отрасли края [1].

Потенциал рыбного хозяйства Приморского края определяют более 600 крупных, средних и малых предприятий отрасли, включая рыболовецкие колхозы. Однако основной объем добычи рыбы и морепродуктов (около 80%) приходится на такие крупные предприятия, как ЗАО «Ролиз», ОАО «Дальрыба», ОАО «Преображенская БТФ», ЗАО «Восток-1» и др.

Объектом исследования в статье выступает инвестиционная привлекательность рыболовецкого колхоза Восток-1 (Р/К Восток-1).

Компания начинает свою историю в 1991 г., во времена стагнации науки, рыболовецкого флота и тяжелых времен для всей страны. По состоянию на 2020 г. в компании трудится 600 человек, компания обладает современным флотом. Акватория промысла предприятия располагается в Японском, Охотском и Беринговом морях [2].

Оценим инвестиционную привлекательность рассмотренной выше компании с помощью методики Ю.В. Севрюгина, которая позволяет методом средневзвешенного оценить три локальных фактора инвестиционной привлекательности предприятий разных организационно-правовых форм.

Сущность способа заключается в том, что каждому фактору, независимо от того, является он качественным или количественным, присваивается соответствующая балловая оценка. Севрюгиным Ю.В. раскрыт алгоритм определения коэффициентов весомости в рамках квалимитрической модели инвестиционной привлекательности [3, с. 13].

Результаты расчета показателей по каждому фактору приведены в таблице 1.

Таблица 1 - Расчет частных коэффициентов инвестиционной привлекательности проектов «Р/К Восток-1» для всех типов инвесторов

Группы факторов	Фактическое суммарное количество баллов	Максимальное возможное суммарное количество баллов	Коэффициенты инвестиционной привлекательности	Уровень инвестиционной привлекательности
Финансовое состояние	0,92	1,26	0,73	высокий
Рыночное окружение	0,75	0,78	0,8	высокий
Корпоративное управление	0,44	0,96	0,73	высокий
Итого	2,11	3	0,76	высокий

АО «Р/К Восток-1» показывает высокий уровень инвестиционной привлекательности. Все группы факторов, оказывающие влияние на инвестиционную привлекательность, находятся на высоком уровне.

Несмотря на высокий уровень инвестиционной привлекательности у компании АО «Р/К Восток-1» все же есть потенциал для роста по некоторым показателям. В связи с бурным развитием технологий, изминающимися трендами, и новыми перспективами роста рынка важно не только улучшить отстающие показатели, но и удержать другие показатели на эталонном уровне. А это можно сделать, только идя в ногу со временем и предпочтениями своих клиентов, акционеров и инвесторов.

Финансовое состояние АО «Р/К Восток-1» было оценено в 0,9 балла из максимально возможных 1,26 баллов. В разделе «финансовое состояние» у АО «Р/К Восток-1» высокий коэффициент текущей ликвидности. Абсолютное значение фактора составило 2,37. Из этого следует, что у АО «Р/К Восток-1» высокая способность погашать текущие (краткосрочные) обязательства за счёт только оборотных активов. Чем показатель больше, тем лучше платежеспособность предприятия. Коэффициент текущей ликвидности характеризуют платежеспособность предприятия не только на данный момент, но и в случае чрезвычайных обстоятельств.

Коэффициент соотношения заемный и собственных средств равен 1,33, что говорит о неустойчивом финансовом состоянии, присутствует

риск неплатежеспособности и банкротства из-за высокой концентрации заемного капитала.

Таким образом, компании необходимо корректировать использование заемного капитала и разрабатывать стратегию по уменьшению зависимости от заемных средств, с целью повышения инвестиционной привлекательности.

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Собиров Ф.
ассистент кафедры «Гидротехнические сооружения и насосные станции»
Бухарский филиал TIQXMMI
Эшонов Б.
мастер
TIQXMMI Бухарский филиал
Ҳамроев И.Ф.
студент
TIQXMMI Бухарский филиал

УНИВЕРСАЛЬНЫЙ ГИДРАВЛИЧЕСКИЙ НАРУЖНИК ГИДРАВЛИЧЕСКОЙ ШЛЯПЫ

Аннотация: В результате численного решения с помощью электронных калькуляторов можно будет определить оптимальный размер и объем универсальной пневмогидравлической крышки. Это, в свою очередь, экономит металл, который тратится на изготовление крышки.

Ключевые слова: Насосные, агрегаты, pumping units; напорные трубы- pressure pipes; основные конструкции- basic structures; насосные станции- pumping stations; насосы с электродвигателями- pumps with electric motors; гидравлический удар- Water hammer; нормальная операция- normal operation; обратный клапан- check valve.

Sobirov F.
assistant of the Department "Hydraulic structures and pumping stations"
Bukhara branch of TIQXMMI
Eshonov B.
master
TIQXMMI Bukhara branch
Hamroev I. F.
student
TIQXMMI Bukhara branch

UNIVERSAL HYDRAULIC OUTER COVER OF HYDRAULIC HAT

Abstract: As a result of solving it numerically using electronic calculators, it will be possible to determine the optimal size and volume of the universal air hydraulic cap. This in turn saves the metal that is spent on the construction of the cap.

Key words: Pumping units, pumping units; pressure pipes; basic structures; pumping stations; pumps with electric motors; hydraulic shock - Water hammer; normal operation; check valve - check valve.

Насосное оборудование и станции, оснащенные центробежными насосами, широко используются в сельском хозяйстве для орошения и осушения, питьевого и промышленного водоснабжения и транспортировки нефтепродуктов. Напорные трубы - одна из основных конструкций насосных станций и устройств. Эти напорные трубы играют ключевую роль в безотходной доставке воды, масла и других жидкостей. Таким образом, напорные трубы представляют собой технологию экономии жидкости.

Поэтому научные исследования напорных труб можно отметить как актуальную сегодня проблему. Напорные трубы Р комплектуются различной арматурой (замками, обратными клапанами и т. Д.), Т.е. оборудованием. Если эти клапаны не работают нормально, это приведет к изменению нормального режима работы насосных станций и устройств.

Электродвигатели приводят в действие насосы. Насосные агрегаты являются крупными потребителями электроэнергии, и в результате внезапного отключения электроэнергии электродвигателей в напорных трубопроводах насосной станции или насосного оборудования возникает нестабильный сложный процесс движения, то есть гидравлический удар. Процесс гидравлического удара - очень опасный процесс, который происходит на насосных станциях и насосном оборудовании в напорных трубах. Этот опасный гидравлический процесс нарушает нормальную работу насосных станций и оборудования. Во время этого опасного события, наблюдается отказ от линии давления, обратный клапан, насос и насос вала.

Кроме того, несколько дней обезвоживания сельскохозяйственных культур в жаркие летние дни приводят к резкому снижению урожайности, что означает огромные экономические потери. Для предотвращения этого неблагоприятного гидравлического события используются универсальные пневмогидравлические колпачки. Актуальным является расчет оптимального размера универсальной пневмогидравлической крышки. Универсальность этого огнетушителя в том, что он гасит максимальное значение давления на 50 ... 80 процентов вне зависимости от условий, при которых возникает гидроудар. Оптимальный размер этого гидравлического огнетушителя, то есть универсального пневмогидравлического колпачка, зависит от значений потерь давления в двух соединительных трубках, соединяющих его с главным напорным трубопроводом.

В процессе гидравлического удара, вызванного уменьшением или увеличением гидродинамического давления, мы используем следующие известные волновые уравнения, которые помогают определить

оптимальные размеры универсальных конструкций пневмогидравлических крышек, обеспечивающих нормальную работу насосной станции.

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{2\Pi}{\sqrt{2n\delta}}\left[h - 1 - \left(h_{тро} + h_{до}\right)\ VIVI\right] \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = -2nh^{\frac{1+n}{n}}\Pi\sqrt{\frac{2\delta}{n}}\cdot V, \quad (2)$$

где h - t - абсолютное гидродинамическое давление без измерения во времени; V есть скорость безразмерной в напорном трубопроводе в момент времени B; t - безразмерное время; $h_{\grave{o}\eth\hat{i}}$ - неизмеримая потеря давления при устойчивом движении; $h_{\ddot{a}\hat{i}}$ - величина безразмерной утечки в трубопроводе, соединяющем воздушную гидравлическую заглушку с напорным трубопроводом; n - показатель политропного уровня (n = 1,0 в изотермическом процессе; n = 1,41 в адиабатическом процессе); b - характеристика характеристики.

$$\delta = \frac{\omega\ L V_0^2}{2gH_{\text{га}}\ W_0} \quad (3)$$

ω, L, V_0 - напорный трубопровод живой режущая поверхность, длина, средняя скорость поток воды; Wo - объем воздуха в гидравлической крышке; Нга - абсолютное статическое давление.

Предлагаемый универсальный воздушный колпачок гидравлический устанавливаются после обратного клапана в начале напорного трубопровода, то есть на гидравлической ударной плоскости. Обе соединительные трубы снабжены обратным клапаном и краном.

Оптимальные значения потерь давления в соединительных трубопроводах определяют с помощью отводов. Эти оптимальные значения потери давления, в свою очередь, позволяют определить минимальный размер универсальной пневмогидравлической крышки и обеспечить экономию ресурсов.

Можно сделать вывод, что, решив систему уравнений (1)-(2) численным методом с помощью электронных вычислительных машин, можно будет определить оптимальный размер и объем универсальной пневмогидравлической крышки. Это, в свою очередь, позволяет сэкономить металл, который тратится на строительство крышки.

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Собиров Ф.Ч.
ассистент кафедры «Гидротехнические сооружения и насосные станции»
Бухарский филиал TIQXMMI
Эшонов Б.
мастер
TIQXMMI Бухарский филиал
Ҳамроев И.Ф.
студент
TIQXMMI Бухарский филиал

ЭЛЕКТРИЧЕСКОЕ ПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ НАСОСНЫХ УСТРОЙСТВ ОБ ЭКОНОМИИ

Аннотация: Эффективно использование вышеперечисленных рекомендаций при проектировании и строительстве конструкций, состоящих из системы труб и работающих под давлением. Кроме того, можно повысить КПД и эффективность насосов и сэкономить электроэнергию.

Ключевые слова: Насосные, агрегаты, pumping units; напорные трубы- pressure pipes; основные конструкции- basic structures; насосные станции- pumping stations; насосы с электродвигателями- pumps with electric motors; гидравлический удар- Water hammer; нормальная операция- normal operation; обратный клапан- check valve.

Sobirov F.Ch.
assistant
Bukhara branch of TIQXMMI
Eshonov B.
master
TIQXMMI Bukhara branch
Hamroev I. F.
student
TIQXMMI Bukhara branch

THE ELECTRICAL CONSUMPTION OF THE PUMPING DEVICES ABOUT SAVING MONEY

Abstract: The use of the above recommendations in the design and construction of structures consisting of a system of pipes and operating under pressure is effective. In addition, it is possible to increase the efficiency and efficiency of pumps and save electricity.

Key words: Pumping units, pumping units; pressure pipes; basic structures; pumping stations; pumps with electric motors; hydraulic shock - Water hammer; normal operation; check valve - check valve.

Насосы широко используются в сельском хозяйстве, водном и нефтяном хозяйстве, питьевом и промышленном водоснабжении и других сферах. Актуальным вопросом является организация нормальной работы насосов, повышение их КПД и экономия электроэнергии. Настоящая работа посвящена этому вопросу.

Насосы перекачки жидкости через упорную трубу и доставить его в зону (структуры) на определенном расстоянии и высоте через привод (давления) трубы. При этом часть мощности насоса используется для преодоления гидравлических и местных сопротивлений по длине труб. Мощность насоса пропорциональна его давлению и определяется следующим образом.

$$N_H = \frac{9,81 Q_H H_H}{\eta_H}, кВт \qquad (1)$$

где Q_H - рабочая производительность насоса, м3 / с; η_H - насос F.I.K .; $H_н$ - давление насоса, равное следующему.

$$H_{\ H} = H_г + h_{йўк}, \text{ м} \qquad (2)$$

$Н_г$ - геометрический подъем воды, м

$Н_{нет}$ - часть потери давления насоса из-за гидравлических и местных сопротивлений в системе трубопроводов, м; (2) рассчитывается по следующей формуле, основанной на стационарной модели гипоталамуса.

$$h_{йўк} = \left(\sum \lambda_i \frac{l_i}{d_i} + \sum \zeta \right) \frac{v_i^2}{2g}, \text{ м} \qquad (3)$$

где (i = 1,2,3,… .N) - диаметр, длина труб и, соответственно, средняя скорость жидкости; $\sum \lambda_i, \sum \zeta$ - сумма коэффициентов гидравлического и местного сопротивления. Если сумма в формуле (3) достигает минимума, то $\sum \lambda_i \frac{l_i}{d_i} + \sum \zeta \to \min$ есть сумма в формуле (1) уменьшается, а электричество, потребляемое насосом, сохраняется. Для достижения этой цели в данной работе рекомендуется сделать следующее:

1. Выбор оптимальной конструкции труб при проектировании и строительстве, т.е. достижение минимально возможного количества крутых поворотов, расширений, усадок и т. Д. В вертикальной и горизонтальной плоскостях на протяженных участках;

2. Выбор оптимальной конструкции труб при проектировании и строительстве, Т. Е. Достижение как можно меньшего количества крутых

поворотов, удлинений, сужений и Т. Д. В вертикальной и горизонтальной плоскостях на длинных участках;

3. При расчете «λ» определите точную зону сопротивления потока жидкости и примените формулу для расчета «» для этой зоны;

4.Разработка мероприятий по снижению значений коэффициентов шероховатости труб (с использованием современных химических методов) и предотвращению их увеличения в процессе эксплуатации.

5.В устройствах, где поток жидкости деформируется и создает местные сопротивления (клапаны, обратные клапаны и т. д.), Необходимо определять значения расхода жидкости так, чтобы значения коэффициента местного сопротивления достигли минимума ($\sum\zeta \to \min$);

6. $\sum\zeta \to \min$ Для достижения 1. рекомендуется, чтобы скорость потока жидкости через местное сопротивление определялась следующим соотношением:

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{2\left(P_1 + P_{TCБ}\right)}{\rho \cdot \sqrt{\zeta_{\min}} \cdot \left(2 + \sqrt{\zeta_{\min}}\right)}} \ ;$$

Где P_1 - давление потока жидкости в данном сечении;

$P_{тсб}$ - давление насыщенного жидкого пара;

$\zeta_{\min}$ - минимальное значение коэффициента местного сопротивления.

Выбор оптимального диаметра трубы и оптимальной скорости жидкости для переноса необходимого количества жидкости по длине трубы, в результате чего получается минимальное значение «$\left(\lambda \to \min\right)$» и так далее.

Можно сделать вывод, что использование вышеперечисленных рекомендаций при проектировании и строительстве конструкций, состоящих из системы труб и работающих под давлением, является эффективным. Он также контролирует работу насосов и F.I.K. и сэкономить электроэнергию.

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Субанова З.А.
ассистент
Алмалыкский филиал Ташкентского государственного технического университета имени Ислама Каримова

ВЫБОР И НАУЧНОЕ ОБОСНОВАНИЕ ТРАНСПОРТНЫХ СИСТЕМ НА ГЛУБОКИХ КАРЬЕРАХ

Аннотация: Данной тезис рассматривается области применения наклонных подъемников для глубоких карьеров.

Ключевые слова: полезных ископаемых, горной массы, карьер, автотранспорт, карьер "Мурунтау"

Subanova Z.A.
assistant
at the Almalyk branch of the Tashkent State Technical University named after Islam Karimov

SELECTION AND SCIENTIFIC JUSTIFICATION OF TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS IN DEEP PITS

Abstract: This thesis examines the application of inclined lifts for deep quarries.

Key words: minerals, rock mass, quarry, motor transport, "Muruntau" quarry

Открытые горные работы за всю историю горного дела являлись доминирующим видом разработок, и в настоящее время доля открытых работ составляет более 70% в общем объеме добываемых полезных ископаемых. По мере развития горных работ увеличиваются объемы добываемой горной массы и геометрические размеры карьеров.

Важнейшими задачами горнодобывающей промышленности является надежное обеспечение экономического развития страны при постоянном повышении производительности труда, снижении себестоимости добычи и создании безопасных условий ведения горных работ.

Технологический автотранспорт занимает ведущее место на открытых горных работах. Автосамосвалами перевозится свыше 75 % всей горной массы при различных схемах транспортирования, а затраты на транспортирование составляют до 45 % затрат на добычу полезного ископаемого. Многие действующие карьеры угольных, рудных и нерудных месторождений в России и СНГ перешли в категорию глубоких (более 300

м) и в настоящее время обеспечивают добычу 90 % минерального сырья. К характерным глубоким • карьерам, отличающимся значительными объемами перемещаемой горной массы, а также спецификой горнотехнических и климатических условий разработки, относятся карьеры АК "Алроса" и разрез "Нерюнгринский" в Якутии, карьер "Мурунтау" Навоийского ГМК в Узбекистане, железнорудные карьеры Криворожского, Михайловского, Лебединского, Качканарского, Стойленского, Костомукшского, Оленегорского, Ковдорского, и некоторых других ГОКов России. При этом значительно изменились в худшую сторону условия эксплуатации технологического автотранспорта из-за увеличения глубины карьеров. Опыт показывает, что на 100 м понижения горных работ себестоимость транспортирования возрастает в 1,4. 1,5 раза, что требует поиска возможностей уменьшения удельных затрат на транспортирование горной массы.

Автотранспорту в настоящее время нет экономически обоснованной альтернативы, что объясняется его эффективностью, однако именно автотранспорт является основным источником сверхнормативных загрязнений атмосферы глубоких карьеров. К тому же, выхлопы отработавших газов ухудшают видимость на трассе в наиболее неблагоприятные по погоде дни, особенно зимой, образуется смог, и работа оборудования частично или полностью приостанавливается. Из-за загазованности карьерного пространства продолжительность простоев в глубоких карьерах превышает 1000 ч в год. Загрязнение атмосферы вредными выбросами не только пагубно сказывается на здоровье работающего в карьере персонала, но и на финансовом положении предприятий, так как в соответствии с действующим законодательством за загрязнение окружающей среды предприятиями выплачиваются штрафы.

С углублением карьеров в ряде случаев потребуется пересмотр применяемых способов доставки горной массы на поверхность, так как применяемые виды транспорта не смогут обеспечить необходимую производительность карьеров. В связи с расширением и ужесточением современных требований к освоению недр на глубоких карьерах назрела острая необходимость ' в реконструкции систем технологического транспорта с использованием современной транспортной техники, в том числе средств крутонаклонного подъема горной массы.

Поэтому исследование способов снижения затрат на транспортирование и улучшение экологической ситуации в карьерах является актуальным.

Поэтому исследование способов снижения затрат на транспортирование и улучшения экологической ситуации в карьере является актуальным.

Цель работы - снижение затрат на транспортирование горной массы из карьера и повышение экологической безопасности транспортных систем за счет применения наклонных карьерных подъемников.

Идея работы заключается в том, что выбор оптимального типа подъемника в глубоких карьерах и обоснование его конструктивнотехнологических параметров осуществляется по энергетическому и экологическому критериям с учетом затрат на горно-капитальные работы.

1. Рациональные параметры подъемников по критерию минимальной энергоемкости определяются на основе математической модели, связывающей производительность и глубину карьера, скорость и сопротивления движению подъемника, предельный угол наклона, объем вредных выбросов в атмосферу и металлоемкость конструкции подъемника.

2. Область применения карьерных подъемников определяется на основании количественной оценки рациональных параметров сравниваемых вариантов подъемников, с приведением расхода энергоносителей по каждому варианту к первичному энергоресурсу и его сравнения для различных глубин, производительностей карьера и объемам горных работ.

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Сырова К.Ю.
студент магистратуры
Институт элитных программ и открытого образования
ФГБОУ ВО "Магнитогорский государственный технический университет им. Г. И. Носова"

СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ МЕХАНИЗМОВ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ КОРПОРАТИВНОЙ КУЛЬТУРОЙ НА ПРЕДПРИЯТИИ ООО «ЭКСПЕРТ-МГН»

Аннотация: корпоративная культура любой организации нуждается в постоянном контроле и совершенствовании, которое целесообразно осуществлять на системной основе – в соответствии с ее отдельными элементами, с учетом их взаимного влияния, а также ориентируясь на внешнюю среду. Основой формирования и оптимизации корпоративной культуры должны стать составляющие ее глубинного уровня: миссия, принципы деятельности, ценности, история, легенды, традиции, условия труда, стратегия развития.

Ключевые слова: корпоративная культура, совершенствование, управление механизмом, ценности, принципы, стратегия развития.

Syrova K.Yu.
master's degree student
Institute of elite programs and open education
Magnitogorsk state technical University named After G. I. Nosov"

IMPROVEMENT OF CORPORATE CULTURE MANAGEMENT MECHANISMS AT EXPERT-MGN ENTERPRISE

Abstract: the corporate culture of any organization needs constant monitoring and improvement, which is advisable to carry out on a systematic basis - in accordance with its individual elements, taking into account their mutual influence, as well as focusing on the external environment. The basis for the formation and optimization of corporate culture should be the components of its deep level: mission, principles of activity, values, history, legends, traditions, working conditions, development strategy.

Key words: corporate culture, improvement, mechanism management, values, principles, development strategy.

В нынешних обстоятельствах процесс реструктуризации компании становится беспристрастной потребностью, обеспечивающей не только конкурентоспособность, но и выживание компаний. За последние время

практически ни одна ведущая корпорация в мире не смогла избежать рискованной и болезненной процедуры радикального реструктурирования. Промедление и попытка обойтись без серьезных изменений привели к исчезновению каждой четвертой компании из списка 500 ведущих корпораций мира. Компанию «Эксперт-Мгн», так же это не обошло стороной, компания не достигает желаемых результатов из-за избытка внимания к «мягким» инструментам реструктуризации, то есть к человеку, к системе отношений в коллективе, к социально психологическому климату. Вместе это объединено корпоративной культурой. Только комплексный подход создает уверенное и стабильное развитие предприятия и обеспечивает синергетический эффе кт в пр оцессе развития корпоративной культуры.

Сегодня развитая корпоративная культура является не только предметом привлекательности предприятия, но и средством создания в рамках предприятия такого социально-экономического пространства, которое обеспечивает успешность намеченных изменений, наивысшую производительность и лояльность сотрудников.

Корпоративная культура является немаловажные факторы успешного функционирования любого предприятия, хотя многие руководители не воспринимают это в полной мере. Сплоченная, стремящаяся к единой цели группа намного эффективнее и быстрее справится с поставленными задачами, чем разобщенный коллектив работников, не чувствующий единения с коллегами, не имеющий возможности получить от них помощь и поддержку в трудной ситуации. Корпоративная культура содержит в себе превосходный потенциал позитивного влияния на трудовой коллектив, и если им умело воспользоваться, можно добиться высоких результатов как материального, так и морального проект.

В «классическом» понимании корпоративная культура рассматривается как инструмент стратегического развития компании через стимулирование инноваций и управление изменениями. Корпоративная культура существует в любой компании - с момента появления организации и до самого конца вне зависимости от того, создается специальная служба для работы с ней или нет. Компания с грамотно развитой корпоративной культурой пользуется высоким авторитетом на рынке и привлекательна как для потенциальных сотрудников, так и для партнеров по бизнесу и акционеров [2, с. 132].

Компания «Эксперт-Мгн» в свою очередь имеет элементы структуры корпоративной культуры, она изображена на рисунке 1, в виде диаграммы, каждая структура занимает свое место и свой процент значимости.



Рис. 1 – Структура корпоративной культуры компании «Эксперт-Мгн»

Определяя сущность корпоративной культуры компании «Эксперт-Мгн», так же необходимо выделить ее основные функции они представленные на рисунке 2.



Рис. 2- Функции корпоративной культуры компании « ЭкспертМгн»

Чтобы максимально эффективно использовать возможности корпоративной культуры, необходимо лучше понимать, что она собой преподносит, из каких элементов состоит, какие функции и задачи

выполняет, в каких формах может выражаться. Настоящая работа не ставит целью исследовать теоретические основы корпоративной культуры, однако необходимо, как минимум, передать ее общее определение и выделить ее основные составляющие, поскольк у именно в соответствии с последним, по мнению, целесообразно, формировать рекомендации по совершенствованию культуры организации. При этом стоит отметить, что в литературе встречается большое число подходов, как к трактовкам корпоративной культуры, так и к выделению ее элементов [3, с.345] .

Все исследуемые материалы для компании «Эксперт-Мгн» позволяет вовремя вводить перемены в кадровую политику, уменьшить возможность появления опасности корпоративной безопасности инцидентов в коллективе также, равно как результат, повысит преданность персонала также результативность работы компании в целом.

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Сырова К.Ю.
студент магистратуры
Институт элитных программ и открытого образования
ФГБОУ ВО "Магнитогорский государственный технический университет им. Г. И. Носова"

ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ МЕТОДОВ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ КОРПОРАТИВНОЙ КУЛЬТУРОЙ КОММЕРЧЕСКОГО ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ

Аннотация: в статье рассмотрены наиболее актуальные способы исследования корпоративной культуры. Выявлены возможности использования этих методов, а также их достоинства и недостатки. Выделены методы исследования культуры организации в зависимости от параметров, являющихся центральными элементами исследования. Отмечены наиболее распространенные методики для выявления преобладающего типа корпоративной культуры, моделирования ее будущего типа. Раскрыты подходы к изучению корпоративной культуры. Сделан вывод о том, что актуальная диагностика культуры организации является одним из инструментов в решении важнейших стратегических задач высшего руководства организации. Отмечено, что оптимальное сочетание методов и подходов в исследовании корпоративной культуры обеспечит получение достоверной информации, использование которой позволит повысить отдачу персонала, и будет способствовать повышению эффективности и конкурентоспособности организации.

Ключевые слова: исследование, корпоративная культура, методы, показатели, инструменты исследования, диагностика корпоративной культуры, конкурентоспособность организации.

Syrova K.Yu.
master's degree student
Institute of elite programs and open education
Magnitogorsk state technical University named After G. I. Nosov"

STUDY OF METHODS OF CORPORATE CULTURE MANAGEMENT OF COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE

Abstract: the article discusses the most popular methods of corporate culture research. The possibilities of applying these methods, as well as their advantages and disadvantages, have been identified. Methods of research of the culture of the organization are identified depending on the parameters that are the central elements of the study. The most common methods for identifying the predominant type of corporate culture and modeling its future type are noted.

Disclosed approaches to the study of corporate culture. It was concluded that timely diagnosis of the organization's culture is one of the tools in solving the most important strategic tasks of the organization's top management. It was noted that the optimal combination of methods and approaches in the study of the root porative culture will provide reliable information, the use of which will increase the productivity of staff and will contribute to improving the efficiency and competitiveness of the organization.

Key words: research, corporate culture, methods, indicators, research tools, diagnostics of corporate culture, competitiveness of the organization.

Общепринятой считается важность коллективной культуры с целью результативного управления предприятием. Ее полагают сильным стратегическим прибором управления. Она дает возможность обращать работников в единые миссии также продуктивную связь, выражение инициативы также собственную результативность. Коллективный уровень культуры увеличивает конкурентоспособность компании, проявляя воздействие во все без исключения значительные области его работы. Во взаимосвязи с перечисленным выше имеется потребность исследования этого парадокса [1, с.203].

Однако нужно выделить то, что изучить коллективную культуру довольно трудно. В первую очередь в целом, присутствие изыскании коллективной культуры необходимо предоставить результат в соответствующее проблемы: то что подвергается рассмотрению, кто именно его выполняет также каковым способом некто станет проложен? Во-первых, обусловливается обстановка, вызывающая рассмотрения. Изучить коллективную цивилизацию следует, в случае если необходимо сведения с целью принятия административного постановления, в случае если реализуются непростые хитрые проблемы (или совершается замена стратегии), в случае если необходимо решение инцидентов в компании, в случае если коллективная уровень культуры потребует переустройств. Во-вторых, необходимо понять, кто может заниматься диагностикой. Конечно, это могут быть сами сотрудники организации, но в данном случае возможен субъективизм или нехватка квалификации. Поэтому, как правило, привлекают внешних консультантов, специалистов для проведения диагностики корпоративной культуры.

В-третьих, необходимо определиться с методами диагностики. Их существует огромное множество, но все их можно разделить на прямые и косвенные [2,с.848].

Рассмотрим косвенные методы. Они включают изучение нормативно-методических документов, контент-анализ внутриорганизационной отчетности, изучение системы информирования и коммуникаций, а также различных процедур, связанных с работой персонала.

Но косвенная диагностика имеет ряд недостатков, среди которых:

– влияние субъективных установок на результаты исследования;

– проблемы расшифровки символического уровня корпоративной культуры;

– проблемы достоверности результатов.

Прямолинейная диагностирование дает возможность объединить к минимальному количеству перечисленные выше трудности непрямых способов также увеличить достоверность приобретенных результатов. Она содержит численные, социологические (фокус-группы, интервьюирование, тестирование, анкетирование) также полевые (предусматривают введение исследователя в культуру) способы исследования культуры. В соответствии с иной систематизации, акцентируют 3 группы методов исследования корпоративной культуры [3, с.120]:

– качественные методы, которые включают эксперименты, наблюдения, глубинные интервью и фокус-группы;

– количественные методы предполагают проведение опросов сотрудников;

Исследование внутриорганизационной документации базируется на изучении внутрифирменной отчетности, регламентирующей документации, нормативной документации.

Присутствие поддержки высококачественных способов исследователи имеют все шансы провести полное исследование коллективной культуры. Однако итоги, приобретенные присутствие поддержки подобных способов крайне трудно расширить в ведущую комплекс, как отсутствуют отчетливые численные характеристики, чего невозможно отметить количественных методов. С их помощью, возможно, сравнивать результаты, полученные в разнообразные кратковременные интервалы, однако помимо этого предоставить оценку рубежи изменения общественной культуры. Из-за отличительных черт феномена коллективной культуры, считалось, то, что только лишь высококачественные способы имеют все шансы быть применимы к ее изучению. Однако непосредственно с использованием количественных методов удалось обосновать влияние корпоративной культуры на основные характеристики производительности работы компании. Инновационные изучения чаще в целом предполагают совокупность качественных также численных способов. Имеют так же прочие методы получения информации для диагностики корпоративной культуры: опрос клиентов и поставщиков; фотографирование рабочего дня менеджера; групповое интервью; эксперимент и т. д. [4, с.252].

Методы диагностики корпоративной культуры различные ученые компонуют в две группы: разработка рамочных конструкций и разработка критериев оценки.

В первую группу входят методики Г. Хофштеде, Т. Дила и А. Кеннеди, К. Камерона и Р. Куинна.

Вторая группа методов предполагает нахождение критериев, описывающих основные особенности корпоративной культуры. В их качестве выступают:

а) характеристики корпоративной культуры;

б) основные составляющие корпоративной культуры;

в) факторы, оказывающие влияние на изменения корпоративной культуры;

г) однородность корпоративной культуры;

д) соответствие инструментам управления.

Влияние культуры на организацию прослеживается посредством набора переменных, их тоже выделяют в различные группы. Набор организационных переменных формируется по-разному, и для каждой модели влияния корпоративной культуры он свой.

Но также многие исследователи выделяют лишь два уровня корпоративной культуры – поверхностный и глубинный, уровень.



Рисунок 1-Поверхностные составляющие корпоративной культуры

Поверхностный уровень корпоративной культуры является производным от глубинного и отражает общее состояние организации, ее солидность и престиж. Он отражается в визуальном состоянии здания компании, прилегающих территорий, в наличие логотипа, бренда, корпоративной эстетики, дресс-кода и прочих элементов.

Принципы деятельности сочетаются с ценностями компании и могут включаться как в одно из звеньев дисциплины, так и разрабатываться самостоятельно. Стратегия развития – это перспективы роста компании в будущем и выработка стратегических ориентиров, дифференцированных в различных направлениях. Внедрение этого условия подразумевает реалистичность и максимальную прозрачность для коллектива и партнеров.

Особое внимание уделяется истории компании, ритуалам и традициям. В компаниях с мощной корпоративной культурой сотрудники знают и изучают историю становления компании, придерживаются выработанных ритуалов и традиций. Не менее важны условия труда каждого работника: совершенствование этого пункта должно проводиться регулярно, так как такие факторы, как уровень удовлетворенности работой, отношениями с коллегами, удобством и функциональностью рабочего места оказывают прямое влияние на приверженность каждого сотрудника.

Компания, которая целенаправленно занимается культурным преобразованием коллектива, должна разработать и внедрить специальную документацию, отражающую все пункты глубинных и поверхностных составляющих и включать данный пакет документов в перечень бумаг, обязательных для ознакомления при поступлении сотрудника в штат организации.

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В основе глубинного уровня корпоративно культуры лежат ценности, отражающие моральные принципы сотрудников, их трудовое поведение и коммуникацию с коллегами. Правильно организованная система ценностей объединяет ряд условий, охватывающих не только трудовую сферу, но и жизнь сотрудников в целом.

Многие исследователи и ученые пришли к выводу, что именно ценности организации являются первоосновой в функционировании и строении корпоративной культуры любого предприятия. Принятие сотрудником ценностей компании и позиционирование их как собственные ценности приводит к тому, что они начинают занимать особое место в его мотивации, поступках и управляют его поведением в целом.

Функции корпоративной культуры, определяющие имидж и узнаваемость компании, определяют как функции внешней среды.

Формирование эффективной корпоративной культуры важна для любой организации, в том числе и для образовательной. По утверждению специалистов в области корпоративной культуры, «администраторы должны стать учеными, ибо в управлении вузом необходим научный подход, а профессора-руководители подразделений должны владеть знаниями менеджмента и самоменеджмента и использовать их при принятии управленческих решений» [7, с.58].

Инновационность организации привлекает потенциальный персонал на основе ценностей и философии организации. Корпоративная культура формирует целостное взаимодействие руководителей, подчиненных, и в некоторых случаях клиентов, выступая ценностным ядром организации.

Основополагающим принципом корпоративной культуры может выступать взаимоотношение между компанией и клиентом.

Стоит отметить, что для анализа корпоративной культуры организации нами были выделены только наиболее известные и чаще всего применяемые инструменты.

Итак, одна из важнейших стратегических задач высшего руководства организации – формирование и поддержание такой корпоративной культуры, которая повышала бы отдачу персонала и способствовала повышению ее эффективности и конкурентоспособности. С этой задачей руководству поможет справиться своевременная диагностика культуры организации. На данный момент существует огромное количество методик исследования корпоративной культуры, но наиболее эффективными являются прямые методы, которые обеспечивают получение более достоверной информации. Среди них стоит выделить количественные методы, ведь именно они позволяют провести анализ культуры на всех уровнях организации.

Корпоративная культура в настоящее время оценивается как сильнейший мотиватор, регулятор и индикатор деятельности персонала в организации. Корпоративная культура формирует долговременную, устойчивую мотивацию персонала, ориентированную на достижение стратегических целей организации, что входит составной частью в стратегическое управление.

Таким образом, корпоративная культура представляет собой набор убеждений, ценностей, идей, сформированных в компании и задающих поведенческие ориентиры сотрудников предприятия. Все элементы корпоративной культуры описываются в специальном документе, именуемом как корпоративное руководство. Оно выполняет управленческую, репетиционную функции и закрепляет развитие корпоративных норм и правил в дальнейшем.

Формированием корпоративной культуры занимается управляющий компании, что позволяет совершить вывод об его непосредственном воздействии в стиль, порядок, требование деятельность, цивилизацию управления также протекание основных рабочих процессов. Характерные черты компании также формирование удобных для персонала работников обстоятельств акцентируют внимание компетентность административного звена фирмы, цивилизацию управления, зрелость группы, то, что оказывает большое влияние в его стремление к осознанию также принятию общепризнанных мерок коллективной культуры в целом.

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Тарантаева Т.О.
студент магистратуры 3 курса
кафедра Бухгалтерского учета
«РГЭУ (РИНХ)»
Россия, г. Ростов-на-Дону

СОВРЕМЕННОЕ СОСТОЯНИЕ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ РАЗВИТИЯ СОЦИАЛЬНОГО УЧЕТА И ОТЧЁТНОСТИ В РФ

Аннотация: Рассмотрено состояние социального учета и отчетности в РФ. Отражены принципы составления социальной отчетности. Определены перспективы развития социального учета. Отражена взаимосвязь социального учета и эффективности развития организации.

Ключевые слова: Бухгалтерский учет, социальный учет, перспективы социального учета.

Tarantaeva T.O.
third year student of magistracy
accounting department
RSUE (RINE)
Russia, c. Rostov-on-Don

CURRENT STATE AND PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING IN THE RF

Abstract: The state of social accounting and reporting in the Russian Federation is considered. The principles of drawing up social reporting are reflected. The prospects for the development of social accounting are determined. The relationship between social accounting and the effectiveness of the organization's development is reflected.

Keywords: Accounting, social accounting, prospects for social accounting.

Современный научно-технический прогресс и ответное стремительное развитие социально-экономической жизни обуславливают возникновение новых научных направлений во всех сферах деятельности человека, в том числе в сфере бухгалтерского учета и отчетности. В этих условиях все большую роль играет понимание необходимости вести социально ответственный бизнес. Топ-менеджеры крупных компаний, готовые внести достаточно весомый вклад в решение социальных и экологических проблем, ведут социальный учет и составляют социальную

отчетность, отражающую результаты выполнения не только экономических, но и социально-экологических задач, что обеспечит укрепление имиджа и инвестиционной привлекательности их компаний.

При этом любая хозяйственная операция становится объектом бухгалтерского учета, которая подлежит измерению и отражению. В настоящее время возникает необходимость предоставления заинтересованным пользователям необходимой информации о социальных аспектах деятельности компании. Такой информационной базой и явился социальный учет и отчетность. «Для российской практики составления и представления социальной отчетности характерно отсутствие единой методологии»[171].

Социальный учет ― это новое направление в бухгалтерском учете, четкое понятие которому дать достаточно сложно, так как на сегодняшний день идет интеграция различных видов информации, которая показывает социальную активность компании. В его основу положены данные о кадрах, продукции, участии рабочих в управлении производством, другие социальные сведения, которые могут оказать положительное влияние на устойчивость развития компании. «Отсутствие исследований, одновременно поднимающих вопросы информационных технологий и социальной отчетности в России, в значительной мере обусловлено методологическими и методическими проблемами формирования социальной отчетности, отсутствием национальных регламентов в этой области»[172].

Социальная отчетность ― достаточно новое понятие. История выпуска годовых финансовых отчетов насчитывает примерно 150 лет, а идея выпуска социальных отчетов возникла лет 20 назад: крупные корпоративные скандалы заставили компании задуматься о том, как преподнести общественности свой бизнес в лучшем свете. Например, компания «Найк» после скандала с использованием ею детского труда в подразделениях в Юго-Восточной Азии выпустила отчет, в котором уделила особое внимание вопросам охраны труда. А ряд нефтяных компаний были вынуждены отчитаться перед населением и властью после нескольких экологических катастроф.

Вместе с ростом числа отчетов улучшается и их качество: появляется больше содержательных отчетов, улучшается качество представления данных, увеличивается их разнообразие. Сохраняя добровольный характер, социальная отчетность становится распространенной практикой, постепенно превращаясь в признак высокой корпоративной культуры.

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[171] Алексеева И.В., Федосова О.Н., Прядкина Е.А.. Социальная отчетность - информационный ресурс аналитического обеспечения социально-экономических процессов в условиях цифровизации экономики // Учет и статистика. 2019. № 1 (53). С. 50-61.

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Социальная отчетность как инструмент реализации социальной стратегии организации преследует следующие основные цели[173]:

1) рост имиджа и деловой репутации;

2) увеличение капитализации;

3) возрастание степени прозрачности фирмы для общественности;

4) повышение инвестиционной привлекательности;

5) обеспечение вклада в устойчивое национальное развитие.

Как и финансовые отчеты, составление социальной отчетности базируется на следующих основных принципах:

1) Неисключаемость. На всех стадиях учета компании, аудита и создания отчетов должны быть отражены все желания и потребности тех групп, в первую очередь акционеров, которые влияют или на которые влияет компания и ее деятельность.

2) Полнота — в учете должны быть отражены все сферы деятельности компании, относящиеся к социальным и этическим характеристикам. Компания должна гарантировать, что неблагоприятные социальные последствия ее деятельности не искажаются в учете, а такие позиции, как «неопределенные эффекты», не выдаются за «определенные и положительные».

3) Существенность — в учете должна быть отражена информация, которая может повлиять на оценку социальной и этической деятельности компании заинтересованными группами. С этой целью корпорация обязана привлекать данные группы для определения важности информации.

4) Регулярность и своевременность. В отчете должны быть отражены сопоставимые и актуальные, соответствующие определенному промежутку времени, данные.

5) Проверка качества — учет компании должен быть подвержен аудиту независимой и компетентной третьей стороны (аудитором).

6) Доступность — в компании должна существовать уместная и эффективная система коммуникации с заинтересованными группами. Они должны иметь легкий и дешевый способ получения информации о социальном и этическом учете, аудите и отчете.

Основными проблемами российских юридических лиц при составлении социальной отчетности являются следующие: скрытость реальных отношений между предприятиями и обществом; недостаточная социальная активность; наличие серьезных вредных социальных и экологических воздействий со стороны предприятия; недостаток информации о социальной и экологической стороне деятельности хозяйствующего субъекта; отсутствие опыта в составлении социальной отчетности. Однако при этом многие крупные компании,

[173] Кучковская Н.В. Социальная отчетность в стратегии устойчивого развития российского бизнеса // Национальные интересы: приоритеты и безопасность. 2009. №18.

заинтересованные в привлечении иностранного капитала, уже сейчас имеют подразделения, профессионально выполняющие такую работу.

Крупные российские компании и корпорации стремятся к повышению своего репутационного капитала, налаживая эффективные связи как с отечественными, так и с зарубежными партнерами. Достижению этих целей и служит корпоративная социальная отчетность. Причем современные процессы глобализации требуют единых стандартов ведения бизнеса, что объективно приведет к раскрытию информации.

К перспективам развития социального учета и отчетности можно отнести следующие:

1) социальная отчетность ─ это возможность рассказать своим заинтересованным сторонам о компании ─ ее социальных проектах, благотворительности, социальной ответственности; представить мнения заинтересованных сторон ─ их отзывы о социально значимых проектах компании, продемонстрировать эффективность социально значимых проектов, предпринятых компанией, их влияние на социальную жизнь, экологию и экономику региона пребывания;

2) информация о социальной отчетности будет собираться и рассматриваться рейтинговыми агентствами в России, а это означает, что есть дополнительная возможность укрепить позиции компании на рынке, увеличить стоимость компании за счет нематериальных активов ─ создавать репутацию компании как открытой, подотчетной, вступающей в диалог с акционерами, социально ответственной;

3) оптимизация управления социальной ответственности. По мнению нескольких крупных компаний, прошедших процесс создания социальной отчетности, в настоящее время трудно, чтобы компания не только понимала свою политику в области социальной ответственности, но и осознавала необходимость управления социальной ответственности, имела стратегию, план и самое главное ─ создать инфраструктуру для управления социальной деятельностью компании.

Таким образом, в настоящее время формирование социальной отчетности находится на стадии активного развития для компаний, осознающих свою социальную ответственность перед обществом. Внедрение социальной отчетности открывает все новые и новые положительные эффекты для внутрифирменных процессов. Открытость процесса, привлечение к участию, моральная сила этого процесса очень важны для стимулирования производственной инициативы, повышения производительности труда, улучшения управления и мотивации персонала.

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Тарантаева Т.О.
студент магистратуры 3 курса
кафедра Бухгалтерского учета
«РГЭУ (РИНХ)»
Россия, г. Ростов-на-Дону

ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОСТАВЛЕНИЯ СОЦИАЛЬНОЙ ОТЧЁТНОСТИ В РОССИЙСКОЙ КОМПАНИИ

Аннотация: В статье раскрыто понятие социальной отчетности. Обусловлена актуальность социальной отчетности. Выявлены и описаны раскрываемые сведения. Выявлены и описаны проблемы при составлении социальной отчетности.

Ключевые слова: Бухгалтерский учет, социальный учет, социальная отчетность, нефинансовая отчетность.

Tarantaeva T.O.
third year student of magistracy
accounting department
RSUE (RINE)
Russia, c. Rostov-on-Don

PROBLEMS OF PREPARING SOCIAL REPORTING IN A RUSSIAN COMPANY

Abstract: The article reveals the concept of social reporting. The relevance of social reporting is determined. The disclosed information is identified and described. Identified and described the problems in the preparation of social reporting.

Keywords: Accounting, social accounting, social reporting, non-financial reporting.

Любая хозяйственная операция становится объектом бухгалтерского учета, которая подлежит измерению и отражению. В настоящее время возникает необходимость предоставления заинтересованным пользователям необходимой информации о социальных аспектах деятельности компании. Такой информационной базой явился социальный учет и отчетность. Именно ориентации на социальные показатели в производственной организации, например, показывает высокий уровень ответственности предприятия перед обществом, его способность к безвредному для экологии воспроизводству и возможность влиять позитивно на будущее предпринимательства.

Прозрачность корпоративной деятельности и нефинансовой отчетности на высшем международном уровне признана важным фактором развития мировых рынков, одним из условий повышения инвестиционной привлекательности и конкурентоспособности работающих на них компаний. Эти задачи важны и для России, которая становится одним из лидеров мирового экономического роста и работает над тем, чтобы значительно усилить эти возможности.

Как отмечает М. А. Бурчакова [174], в современных условиях потребители составляют свое мнение о компании не только по качеству ее товаров, но и по той роли, которую она играет в обществе. Если компания будет социально ответственной, доверие клиентов и партнеров к ней возрастет. Таким образом, заинтересованные стороны ─ партнеры, заказчики, акционеры, местные и федеральные органы власти, СМИ ─ это все те, кто так или иначе интегрирует принципы социальной ответственности в бизнес-программы.

Нефинансовая отчетность (также называемая отчетностью в области устойчивого развития, социальной и экологической отчетностью, отчетностью в области корпоративной социальной ответственности) ─ это отчетность, охватывающая одновременно экономические, экологические и социальные аспекты деятельности компании, раскрывающая информацию о ее нефинансовых инициативах и вкладе в устойчивое развитие окружающего мира. Субъектом нефинансовой отчетности может быть коммерческая компания, некоммерческая организация и государственные органы. Она является публичной и рассматривается как инструмент для информирования акционеров, сотрудников, партнеров, клиентов и общества о том, как и насколько быстро компания достигает целей, поставленных в ее стратегических планах развития в отношении экономической устойчивости, социального благополучия и экологической устойчивости.

В отчете должна присутствовать информация[175]:

─ предоставляемая клиентам (о продукции и услугах);

─ предназначенная для сотрудников (гарантия занятости и здравоохранения, дополнительные привилегии);

─ для местного сообщества (финансовые показатели, воздействие на внешнюю среду, экологические мероприятия, количество созданных рабочих мест, инвестиции и др.);

─ для широкой общественности (выполняемые государственные заказы, штрафы, взысканные с компании).

[174] Бурчакова М. А.. Становление системы социальной корпоративной отчетности: международный опыт и Россия // Экономический анализ: теория и практика. 2009. № 8.

[175] Тимофеева С.А.. Оценка основных результатов формирования социальной отчетности в России // Международный бухгалтерский учет. 2012. №12.

В настоящее время нефинансовая отчетность составляется не только крупными мировыми компаниями. К ней обращаются компании и на развивающихся рынках, стремящиеся к упрочнению своих позиций. Средний и малый бизнес тоже задумывается о своей социальной значимости и пытается приобщиться к концепции корпоративной социальной ответственности (КСО), но часто затрудняется с написанием отчетов из-за многочисленных требований и трудоемкости процесса.

Основными препятствиями на пути формирования в России социальной ответственности бизнеса, а следовательно, и социальной отчетности являются следующие обстоятельства:

1) низкая капитализация большинства компаний, отсутствие ресурсов для крупных социальных программ. Осторожное отношение бизнесменов к социальным программам вполне объяснимо: чем больше денег они тратят на такие нужды, тем выше затраты, а значит, и рентабельность ниже. В такой конкурентной среде не все могут позволить себе такие затраты;

2) отсутствие у представителей бизнеса четкого понимания социального эффекта от их деятельности в области развития общественной сферы. Совершенно очевидно, что КСО в России находится пока в начальной стадии своего развития. В целом создается впечатление об отсутствии у большинства российских компаний осмысленной долгосрочной стратегии по КСО;

3) не разработаны регламентированные стандарты составления социальной отчетности. В этой связи ее содержание может включать однобокие позитивные сведения, не раскрывающие отрицательную сторону социальной деятельности;

4) отношения некоммерческих организаций и бизнеса. Несмотря на колоссальные объемы средств, получаемые некоммерческим сектором, он не справляется со своей все возрастающей ролью в национальной экономике.

Таким образом, подготовка нефинансовой отчетности ─ достаточно новая корпоративная практика как в России, так и за рубежом. В связи с этим существует ряд проблем, связанных с терминологией, стандартами и восприятием нефинансовой отчетности в обществе. Правительство должно вводить национальные или утверждать международные стандарты подготовки и аудита нефинансовой отчетности, приравняв ее во многих аспектах к финансовой отчетности. Возможно, усилия Минэкономразвития России в этом направлении приведут к росту количества нефинансовых отчетов и улучшению их качества.

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Ташаева Р.Р.
студент магистратуры 2 курса
направление 38.03.01 «Экономика»
Грозненский государственный нефтяной
технический университет им. акад. М. Д. Миллионщикова
Россия, г. Грозный

ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ НАЛОГОВОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ ХОЗЯЙСТВУЮЩЕГО СУБЪЕКТА

Аннотация: В статье рассматривается налоговая политика как составная часть финансовой политики предприятия, обеспечивающая гармоничное связывание результатов его деятельности с решением общегосударственных задач путем безусловного выполнения требований налогового законодательства.

Ключевые слова: налоговая политика, учетная политика организации, налоги, налоговая нагрузка, налоговое планирование.

Tashaeva R.R.
graduate student 2 year
direction 38.03.01 "Economics"
Grozny State Oil Technical
University named after Acad. M. D. Millionshchikova
Russia, Grozny

FORMATION OF THE TAX POLICY OF THE BUSINESS ENTITY

Resume: The article considers tax policy as an integral part of an enterprise's financial policy, ensuring the harmonious linking of its results with the solution of national tasks by unconditionally fulfilling the requirements of tax legislation.

Keywords: tax policy, accounting policies of an organization, taxes, tax burden, tax planning.

В рыночных условиях построение оптимальных налоговых отношений на уровне хозяйствующих субъектов требует соответствующего информационно аналитического обеспечения. В свою очередь аналитическое обеспечение принимаемых решений является главной функцией управления, основной методологической посылкой, определяющей сущность экономического анализа деятельности предприятия.

В процессе хозяйственной деятельности любое предприятие сталкивается с необходимостью исчисления и уплаты в бюджеты соответствующих уровней некоторых налогов и сборов. Налоги являются одним их основных финансовых инструментов рыночной экономики и представляют собой с одной стороны финансовую основу бюджетов разных уровней, а с другой они оказывают существенное влияние на денежное обращение, ценообразование, осуществление инвестиционной политики, распределение прибыли.

Каждое предприятие имеет свою налоговую политику, связанную с методиками расчета различных прямых видов налогов, а также с различными способами оптимизации налоговой нагрузки в целом. От уровня налогового бремени зависит уровень конечных финансовых результатов.

Эффективность применения различных систем налогообложения зависит от возможности применения того или иного режима налогообложения, от того, какие расходы и в каком размере субъект предпринимательства может учитывать при расчете налоговой базы.

Как известно, налогообложение является важнейшей составной частью финансовой политики. В течение многих столетий в цивилизованных странах основной формой мобилизации денежных средств для доходной части бюджета выступают налоги, то есть обязательные денежные сборы, взимаемые органами власти с физических и юридических лиц.

Сегодняшняя налоговая политика формируется в кризисной обстановке, нестабильность экономической и политической ситуации ослабляет налоговую дисциплину, снижает ее эффективность.

Эффективной может считаться только та налоговая политика, которая стимулирует накопление и инвестиции.

Возрастающая роль налогового планирования в условиях современного рыночного хозяйства определяются рядом факторов. Потребность в налоговом планировании диктуется, прежде всего, двумя факторами: тяжестью налогового бремени и сложностью и изменчивостью налогового законодательства.

Через влияние налогов на управление доходами, расходами и конечными результатами налоговое планирование опосредованно влияет на многие направления финансового менеджмента.

Во-первых, являясь составной частью системы финансового менеджмента, налоговое планирование занимает в ней специфичное место, что обусловлено тем, что налоговый аспект присутствует в любом сегменте управления финансами предприятия.

Во-вторых, так как налоговые отношения как составная часть финансовых возникают на перераспределительной стадии воспроизводственного процесса и являются завершающим звеном любого

предпринимательского решения, налоговому планированию, как составной части финансового менеджмента присуща ограниченная самостоятельность. Налоговое планирование, не имея четко самостоятельного характера, тем не менее, оказывает существенное влияние на принятие предпринимательских решений и повышение эффективности финансово-хозяйственной деятельности организаций.

В-третьих, налоговая экономика увеличивает собственные финансовые ресурсы предприятия, поэтому конечной целью налогового планирования является не только и не столько оптимизация налогов, но и повышение его финансовой устойчивости и значимости.

Для создания эффективной и работающей модели поведения в сфере налогообложения предприятию необходимо придерживаться следующих правил:

1. Отсутствие противоречий между предпринимаемыми действиями и нормами законодательства. Это обеспечит минимизацию риска возникновения серьезных споров с налоговыми органами, исключит вероятность образования задолженности и штрафных санкций по налоговым платежам.

2. Минимизация налоговых отчислений должна осуществляться без снижения темпов производства. То есть стремиться следует не столько к уменьшению суммы налогов, сколько к их оптимальному соотношению с результатами хозяйственной деятельности.

3. Максимальное использование на практике возможных налоговых льгот.

4. Внесение своевременных и оперативных корректив в налоговую политику на фоне изменения норм действующего законодательства.

5. Ежегодное планирование объемов расчетов по налогам, контроль над исполнением бюджета и анализ отклонений от него.

При завершении налаживания процесса налогового планирования нужно помнить об оптимальном соотношении эффекта от внедрения и риска, предполагаемого в будущем. Ввиду этого необходимо учитывать следующее. Во-первых, требования налоговых органов, судебная практика, степень достоверности учета в разные периоды времени несколько отличаются. То, что было допустимо вчера, уже недопустимо сегодня, и наоборот. Во-вторых, налоговая политика предприятий-контрагентов также меняется.

Полагаем, что при разработке налоговой политики задачей организации является то, чтобы, с одной стороны, оставаться в рамках правового поля, а с другой — в максимальной степени учитывать цели и задачи, которые стоят перед ней как самостоятельным хозяйствующим субъектом.

Итак, в современных условиях налоговая составляющая в системе управления предприятием приобретает тем большее значение, чем

большее влияние налоги оказывают на финансово-экономические показатели деятельности предприятия. Эффективный налоговый менеджмент зачастую является фактором, определяющим жизнеспособность предприятия.

Таким образом, налоговая политика оказывает существенное влияние на финансовые результаты и на эффективность финансово-хозяйственной деятельности организации, чем и определена ее существенная и важная роль в деятельности любого предприятия. Кроме того, она оказывает влияние и на формирование учетной политики, поскольку именно на основе бухгалтерской информации формируются отчеты перед фискальными органами. Налоговая политика пронизывает.

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Телеппёва О.Е.
студент магистратуры 1 курса
факультет «Экономический»
Гомельский государственный Университет им.Ф.Скорины
Беларусь, г.Гомель
научный руководитель: Алексеенко Н.А., канд. экон. наук
доцент

ОСОБЕННОСТИ УЧЕТА РАСХОДОВ НА КОММУНАЛЬНЫЕ УСЛУГИ В УЧРЕЖДЕНИЯХ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНО-ТЕХНИЧЕСКОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ, ОСУЩЕСТВЛЯЕМЫХ ЗА СЧЕТ БЮДЖЕТНОГО ФИНАНСИРОВАНИЯ

Аннотация: В статье рассматривается учет расходов, осуществляемых за счет бюджетного финансирования на примере коммунальных услуг и составление отчетности в разрезе показателей сметы, которые обобщены в основную статью - текущие расходы. Содержанием анализа исполнения смет расходов является оценка эффективности использования выделенных учреждению финансовых ресурсов, выявление отклонений фактических расходов от сметных назначений, а также оценка влияния факторов, вызвавших эти отклонения.

Ключевые слова: бюджетная организация, смета расходов, кассовые расходы, фактические расходы

Telepneva O.E.
undergraduate 1 course
Faculty of Economics
Gomel State University named after F. Skorina
Belarus, Gomel
Scientific adviser: Alekseenko N.A., candidate of economic sciences
associate professor

SPECIFIC FEATURES OF ACCOUNTING THE EXPENDITURES ON UTILITIES IN THE INSTITUTIONS OF PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION CARRIED OUT FROM BUDGETARY FINANCING

The article discusses the accounting of expenses carried out at the expense of budgetary financing using the example of utilities and the preparation of reporting in the context of the estimate indicators, which are summarized in the main article - current expenses. The content of the analysis of

the execution of cost estimates is to assess the efficiency of using the financial resources allocated to the institution, to identify deviations in actual costs from the estimated assignments, and also to assess the influence of the factors that caused these deviations.

Keywords: budgetary organization, cost estimate, cash costs, actual costs

Поступление средств из бюджета осуществляется на основании утвержденной сметы расходов. Сметы расходов составляются отдельно по каждому по разделу. При составлении сметы на очередной год расчет плана расходов производится по каждой статье экономической классификации. Расчет показателей сметы осуществляется в разрезе категорий, статей, подстатей и элементов экономической классификации расходов. Каждая статья имеет свой алгоритм расчета: некоторые прямо связаны со спецификой деятельности учреждения и рассчитываются на единицу контингента (оплата труда, стипендии), а другие — исходя из норм расхода (коммунальные услуги). Есть и такие статьи, план по которым берется по сложившемуся уровню за предыдущие годы.

Форма 2 составляется по каждому параграфу соответствующего раздела, подраздела, вида расходов функциональной классификации расходов бюджета по соответствующей главе ведомственной классификации расходов, программе, подпрограмме, уровню бюджета.

Таблица 1. Отчет об исполнении бюджетной сметы.

Форма № 2

ОТЧЕТ
ОБ ИСПОЛНЕНИИ БЮДЖЕТНОЙ СМЕТЫ
на 01 октября 2020 г.

Наименование учреждения :
Полный адрес, телефон
Глава Раздел 9 Подраздел Вид Параграф Программа Подпрограмма
Уровень бюджета:
Периодичность: годовая, 1 апреля, 1 июля, 1 октября
Единица измерения: белорусских рублей, с двумя десятичными знаками

Наименование показателей	Код расходов	Код строки	Утверждено по смете на год	утверждено по смете на отчетный период	Остаток средств на банковском счете на начало года	Профинансировано	Кассовые расходы	Остаток средств на банковском счете на отчетную дату	Фактические расходы
Оплата коммунальных услуг	**1.10.07.00**	**22**	**106 020.00**	**73 130.00**	**0.00**	**58 022.86**	**58 022.86**	**0.00**	**58 022.86**
В том числе									
оплата потребления тепловой энергии	1.10.07.01	23	48 520.00	25 030.00	0.00	22 853.22	22 853.22	0.00	22 853.22
оплата потребления газа	1.10.07.02	24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
оплата потребления электрической энергии	1.10.07.03	25	16 500.00	13 300.00	0.00	10 011.15	10 011.15	0.00	10 011.15
прочие коммунальные услуги	1.10.07.04	26	40 000.00	34 800.00	0.00	25 158.48	25 158.48	0.00	25 158.48
прочие расходы	1.10.07.99	27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Оплата геологоразведочных услуг	1.10.08.00	28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Оплата услуг по типовому проектированию	1.10.09.00	29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

В графе «Утверждено по смете на год» отражаются суммы годовых бюджетных ассигнований в соответствии с утвержденной бюджетной сметой. В графе «Утверждено по смете на отчетный период» отражаются квартальные бюджетные ассигнования нарастающим итогом с учетом изменений, внесенных в установленном порядке. В графе

«Профинансировано» отражается сумма бюджетного финансирования, полученного в отчетном периоде, нарастающим итогом с начала года, что соответствует данным аналитического учета, а также данным справки. Суммы бюджетного финансирования подтверждаются отчетами органов государственного казначейства.

Кассовыми расходами считаются все суммы, перечисленные с текущего счета в оплату своих обязательств на счета поставщиков за товары, оказанные услуги, выполненные работы, а также на счета получателей средств по обязательным расчетам. Фактические расходы — это действительные затраты учреждения, оформленные соответствующими документами. При заполнении формы 2 должна быть произведена увязка (взаимная проверка) кассовых и фактических расходов по статьям, подстатьям и элементам расходов экономической классификации расходов.

Увязка производится по следующей формуле:

Рф – ОМн + ОМк – ДЗн + ДЗк + КЗн– КЗк = Рк, (1)

где Рф – сумма фактических расходов за отчетный период;

ОМн – остаток материалов на начало отчетного периода;

ОМк – остаток материалов на конец отчетного периода;

ДЗн – дебиторская задолженность на начало отчетного периода;

ДЗк – дебиторская задолженность на конец отчетного периода;

КЗн – кредиторская задолженность на начало отчетного периода;

КЗк – кредиторская задолженность на конец отчетного периода;

Рк – сумма кассовых расходов по соответствующему элементу расходов.

Можно сделать вывод о том, что кассовые расходы характеризуют движение денежных средств, выделенных учреждению, а фактические расходы — полноту их использования.

На практике случаи равенства кассовых и фактических расходов очень редки. Они возможны лишь в том случае, когда движение средств на текущем счете учреждения и списание расходов происходят одновременно, например, при оплате оказанных услуг по предъявленному счету (взнос абонентской платы за пользование телефоном, потребление электроэнергии, воды, за отопление и др.).

В большинстве же случаев кассовые и фактические расходы по времени осуществления и абсолютной величине не совпадают т.к. не все денежные средства, перечисленные с текущего счета в казначействе или в обслуживающем банке, могут быть списаны и отнесены на фактические расходы непосредственно в момент их получения.

Во фрагменте таблицы 2 отражен расчет потребности расходов на оплату потребления тепловой энергии на 2020 год.

Таблица 2. Расчет расходов на оплату тепловой энергии на 2020 год.

Наименование показателей	Код строки	Единица измерения	Отчетный период	Текущий период		Планируемый период
				Утверждено	Ожидаемое исполнение	
Кубатура зданий, находящихся на балансе учреждений	01					
I. 1100701 «Оплата потребления тепловой энергии»	02					
количество Гкал	03					
стоимость 1 Гкал	04					
сумма расходов – всего	**05**					

При планировании элемента 1.10.07.01 — «Оплата потребления тепловой энергии» используются данные о годовых объемах потребления теплоэнергии, а также тарифы на единицу потребления. Примерная формула расчета имеет вид:

$$О = Р \times Т, \quad (2)$$

где О — сумма платежа за потребление тепловой энергии;

Р — количественная величина расхода (Гкал,);

Т — тариф (руб.).

Таким образом, планируемый расход потребления теплоэнергии на 2020год равен:

$$576{,}63 \times 106{,}36 = 61\ 330{,}0 \text{ руб.}$$

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Тиллабаева Ф.А.
преподаватель кафедры узбекского языка, педагогики и физической культуры
факультет защиты растений и агрохимии
Андижанский институт сельского хозяйства и агротехники
Узбекистан, г. Андижан

ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ ОПЫТА САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ СТУДЕНТОВ ВЫСШЕЙ СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННОЙ ВУЗЕ

Аннотация: В статье обоснованы теоретические подходы к проектированию и реализации модели организации самостоятельной работы студентов в условиях современной высшей школы с опорой на наработки исследователей-предшественников и экстраполяцией на современный контекст высшего образования.

Ключевые слова: психолого-педагогические требования к самостоятельной работе, кредитно-модульная система обучения, научно-исследовательская работа студентов.

Tillabaeva F.A.
Teacher of the department of the uzbek language, pedagogy and physical culture
faculty of plant protection and agro chemistry
Andijan Institute of Agriculture and Agro technologies
Uzbekistan, Andijan

FORMATION OF THE EXPERIENCE OF INDEPENDENT ACTIVITIES OF STUDENTS OF A HIGHER AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY

Abstract: The article substantiates theoretical approaches to the design and implementation of a model for organizing students' independent work in a modern higher school based on the achievements of predecessor researchers and extrapolation to the modern context of higher education.

Key words: psychological and pedagogical requirements for independent work, credit-modular training system, students' research work.

Цель статьи состоит в теоретическом обосновании модели организации продуктивной самостоятельной работы студентов в условиях многоуровневой подготовки специалистов сферы образования. Исключительная важность исследований по проблемам проектирования и

организации самостоятельной работы студентов в условиях кредитно-модульной системы обучения обусловлена тем, что при таком подходе меняется представление об учебной среде, а специально организованное пространство для усвоения теоретических знаний, развития соответствующих умений и навыков у будущих учителей способствует формированию профессиональных компетенций педагога.

Благодаря постоянной обратной связи информирующего и контролирующего характера студенти приобретают возможность корректировать свою учебную деятельность. Компьютер целесообразно использовать не только как средство наглядности, но, в первую очередь, в качестве средства активного обучения.[176]

Основной целью изучения терминов является расширение словарного запаса студентов в сфере сельского хозяйства и формирование навыков составления различных сельскохозяйственных документов. Все это является необходимым и для деятельности различных органов сельскохозяйственного предприятия, а самая главная цель – развитие речи и активизация грамматических знаний в процессе высказывания на специальную тему.[177]

Учитывая сказанное, изучение самостоятельной работы студентов как эффективного средства формирования профессиональных компетенций будущего учителя в процессе изучения педагогических дисциплин, спецкурсов по педагогике и психологии является актуальным.

Усвоения студентами каждой учебной дисциплины требует не только определенной системы знаний, но и умений осмысливать и обобщать связи между учебным материалом различных дисциплин, прежде всего педагогических, что приводит к проектированию дидактического процесса для организации самостоятельной учебной деятельности.

Учитывая это, процесс обучения, на наш взгляд, должен направляться, прежде всего, на развитие у студентов способности к многомерному моделированию учебно познавательной и учебно-исследовательской деятельности, к их творческой самореализации и саморазвитию. Студент должен выступать как исследователь своей учебно-познавательной и учебно-исследовательской деятельности. Особое место здесь должна занять рефлексия как способность проанализировать, возникшие в процессе этой деятельности, определить пути решения поставленной задачи. Известно, что чем выше уровень осознания студентом личной ответственности касательно качества учебно-познавательной деятельности, тем более развитой является его ценностная

[176] Жабборова С.Т. Способы повысить интерес студентов к изучению темы и объем самостоятельной работы. Международный научный журнал. Экономика и социум. № 6 (73) -с .: 2020.
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ориентация на творческую самореализацию и саморазвитие цикла неуклонно растет.

Современными исследователями теории обучения предложена классификация видов самостоятельной работы студентов с учетом следующих признаков: цели изучения материала; типа деятельности студента; формы организации; источников знаний.

Учитывая это, самостоятельная работа студентов должна соответствовать следующим педагогическим требованиям: выполняться лично студентом или быть самостоятельно выполненной частью коллективной работы; оканчиваться разработкой или завершенным этапом разработки, в котором раскрываются, анализируются актуальные проблемы изучаемой дисциплины, с учетом соответствую-щей сферы практической деятельности; отражать уровень компетенции студента по вопросам, которые изучаются, раскрываются, обсуждаются; иметь учебную, научную и практическую направленность и значимость; содержать определенные элементы новизны и проявления творческих способностей студента.

При кредитно-модульной системе обучения коренным образом меняются роли преподавателя и студента. Преподаватель, который выполняет главным образом информационную функцию, берет на себя функцию управления обучением, и, по сути, становится консультантом в процессе самоуправляемого обучения студента. Студент из модуля, разработанного преподавателем, приобретает знания и личность, которую обучают, превращается в личность, которая учится самостоятельно.

Отобранные для обсуждения видеозаписи уроков, проведенных на филологическом факультете студентами-практикантами кафедры русского языка как иностранного и методики его преподавания, предъявляются для самостоятельной работы студентов, а также в виде фрагментов для работы на семинаре.[178]

Разработанные научно-методические основы предлагаемой модели организации самостоятельной работы студентов будут способствовать обновлению организации учебного процесса в вузе в условиях реформирования высшего образования.

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Тилляходжаева З.Д.
старший научный соискатель
Узгидромет
Махмудова К.Ш.
ведущий инженер отдела климатического мониторинга
и опустынивания
служба загрязнения природной среды Узгидромета
Республика Узбекистан, Ташкент

ХИМИЧЕСКИЙ СОСТАВ ПОВЕРХНОСТНЫХ ВОД ЧИРЧИК- АХАНГАРАНСКОГО БАССЕЙНОВ ПРИ АНАЛИЗЕ НОЗОГЕОГРАФИЧЕСКОЙ СИТУАЦИИ ТАШКЕНТСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

Аннотация. Представлены результаты исследование научно-теоретических основ медицинской географии и нозогеографического картографирования с использованием ГИС технологий. Применение комплексного нозогеографического подхода при анализе химического состава поверхностных водотоков в условиях значительной антропогенной нагрузки. Также определены территориальные особенности распространения отдельных видов заболеваний по Ташкентской области при анализе гидрохимического состава поверхностных водотоков. Картографическое отражение распространения отдельных видов заболеваний в Ташкентской области. Разработка уравнения многофакторного регрессионного анализа для обработки материалов наблюдений. Были предложены рекомендации профилактических мер для снижения общей заболеваемости сельского населения.

Ключевые слова: водные ресурсы, поверхностные воды, гидрохимические характеристики, здоровье населения, медицинская география.

Tillyakhodjaeva Z.D.
Senior researcher
of Uzhydromet
Makhmudova K.Sh.
Leading engineer of the Department of Climate Monitoring and Desertification
Service of Environment Pollution of the Centre of Uzhydromet
Republic of Uzbekistan, Tashkent

THE CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF THE SURFACE WATERS OF THE CHIRCHIK-AKHANGARAN BASINS IN THE ANALYSIS OF THE NOSOGEOGRAPHIC SITUATION OF THE TASHKENT REGION

Annotation. Research in scientific work is the identification of nozogeographic features of the influence of the hydrochemical characteristics of surface waters on health in rural areas in the Tashkent region. The results of the study of the scientific and theoretical foundations of medical geography and nozogeographic mapping using GIS technologies are presented. Application of an integrated nozogeographic approach in the analysis of the chemical composition of surface watercourses under conditions of significant anthropogenic load. The territorial features of the spread of certain types of diseases in the Tashkent region have been determined when analyzing the hydrochemical composition of surface watercourses. A cartographic reflection of the spread of certain types of diseases in the Tashkent region has been created. Development of an equation for multivariate regression analysis for processing observation materials. Recommendations for preventive measures were proposed to reduce the overall morbidity of the rural population.

Keywords: water resources, surface waters, hydrochemical characteristics, public health, medical geography.

Введение

Для экономики Узбекистана, большая часть территории которого расположена в аридном климате, особенно важным компонентом являются водные ресурсы. Происходящие глобальные изменения климата могут привести к изменениям сложившегося баланса системы климат – водные ресурсы. В этих условиях особую актуальность приобретает оценка водных ресурсов, формирующихся на территории Ташкентской области и изменения характеристик гидрологического цикла под влиянием климатических и антропогенных факторов. Проблемы, связанные с изменениями водных ресурсов и гидрологического режима водных объектов оказывают сильное влияние на темпы экономического развития, обеспечения жизненных потребностей, рациональное природопользование, экологическую и продовольственную безопасность, здоровье населения, особенно в сельских районах.

Нозогеография (греч, «nosos» болезнь + «geographia» землеописание) — раздел медицинской географии, изучающий географическое распространение болезней человека. Несмотря на множество научных разработок по изучению нозогеографической ситуации, до сих пор нет научно обоснованного анализа воздействия факторов окружающей среды, особенно в части, касающейся химического состава поверхностных вод и нозогеографического анализа.

Целью научного исследования является выявление нозогеографических особенностей влияния гидрохимических характеристик поверхностных вод на здоровье в сельской местности в Ташкентской области. Применение нозогеографического анализа и выявление возможных связей химического состава поверхностных вод и здоровьем населения позволит проводить мониторинг и прогнозировать распространение отдельных видов заболеваний и применить превентивные меры для снижения риска последствий, и как следствие повысить уровень экологической безопасности.

Регион

Ташкентская область имеет общую площадь 15 300 м^2. Ее территория протянулась от реки Сырдарьи до гор Западного Тянь-Шаня. Климат - континентальный, характеризуется сухими и жарким летом и относительно мягкой зимой, резкими суточными и годовыми колебаниями температур, малым количеством осадков, сухостью воздуха и большим числом ясных дней. Максимальная летняя температура достигает +43 +45 ^{o}C, зимняя - до -10 – 15 ^{o}C мм [4, 5]. Почти одна четвертая часть территории Узбекистана, расположенная в центре Средней Азии, занята горами и горными склонами, находятся на востоке и юго-востоке и смыкаются с мощными горными системами, расположенными на территории соседних государств Кыргызстана и Таджикистана. Проникшие на территорию Узбекистана Угамский, Пскемский, Чаткальский, Ферганский, Туркестанский, Зеравшанский и, особенно, Гиссарский горные хребты постепенно понижаются по направлениям к северо-западу и юго-западу. В целом, рассматриваемая в работе горная территория относится Западному Тянь-Шаню и Гиссаро-Алайским хребтам (Рис. 1).

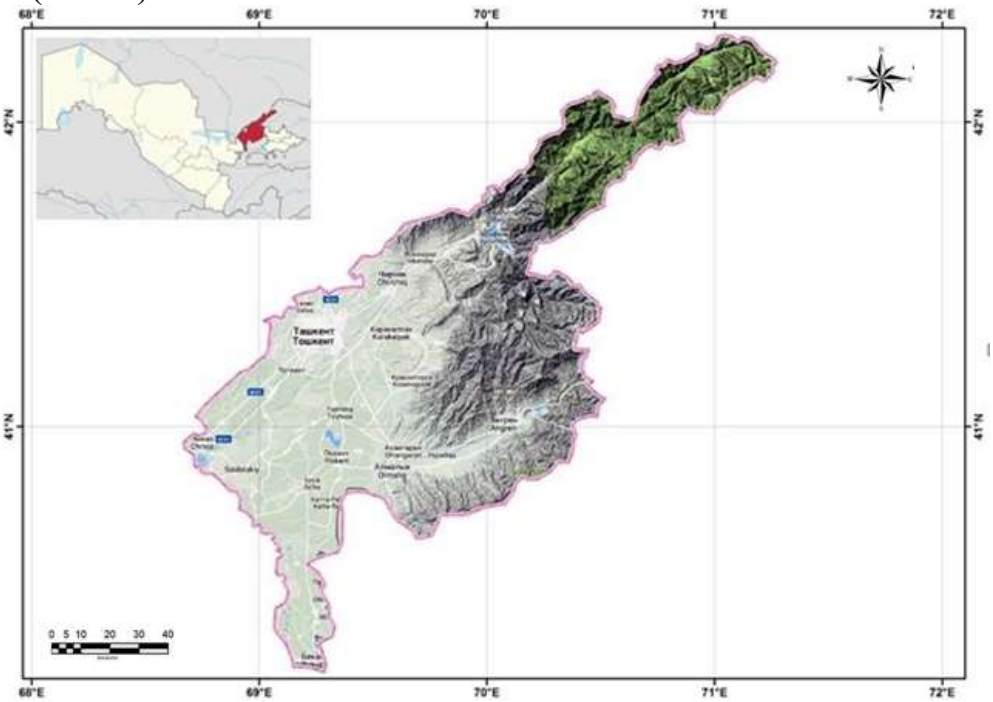


Рис.1. Карта Ташкентского вилоята

Методика исследования

В данном исследовании была рассмотрена химический состав поверхностных вод Чирчикско-Ахангаранского бассейнов и количественные показатели заболеваний населения Ташкентской области [2]. Особенно детально изучались 14 административных районов Ташкентской области. В исследовании были использованы данные Центра Гидрометеорологической Службы – Узгидромета при Кабинете Министров Республики Узбекистан, Министерства Здравоохранения Республики Узбекистан [7, 8].

Данные гидрохимических постов были взяты за период 2004 – 2015. В качестве приоритетных показателей выбраны катионы- Ca^{++}, Mg^{++}, Na^{+}, K^{+}. Анионы SO_4^{-}, Cl^{-}, HCO_3^{-}, NO_2^{-}, NO_3^{-}. Данные по заболеваемости населения в сельской местности были усреднены за период 2006 – 2015. Выбраны следующие восемь видов заболеваний: впервые зарегистрированные заболевания, общие заболевания, инфекционные и паразитарные заболевания, заболевание обмена веществ и железы внутренней секреции, заболевания крови и органов вырабатывающие кровь и влияющие на иммунную систему, заболевания системы кровообращения, заболевания системы пищеварения, заболевания мочеполовой системы, болезни новообразований отмеченные в первый раз [2].

С использованием статистического метода были обобщены данные о группе аниона и катиона, а также минерализации. Информационная система «гидрохимического показатели поверхностных водотоков и общей заболеваемости» разработана с использованием ГИС технологий, и состоит из базы данных, разработанной в ACCESS, и набора проектов ArcMAP, MAPOBJECT. В задачи учитывались значения изменений в количестве минерализации воды, содержании основных ионов, органических веществ, растворенных газов и микроэлементов на наблюдательных пунктах. Данные из гидрохимического состава поверхностных водотоков (хлор, кальций, магний, гидрокарбонаты, магний, натрий, сульфат и минерализация, нитраты и нитриты) были сопоставлены со статистикой общей заболеваемости сельским населением Ташкентской области (Рис.2.).

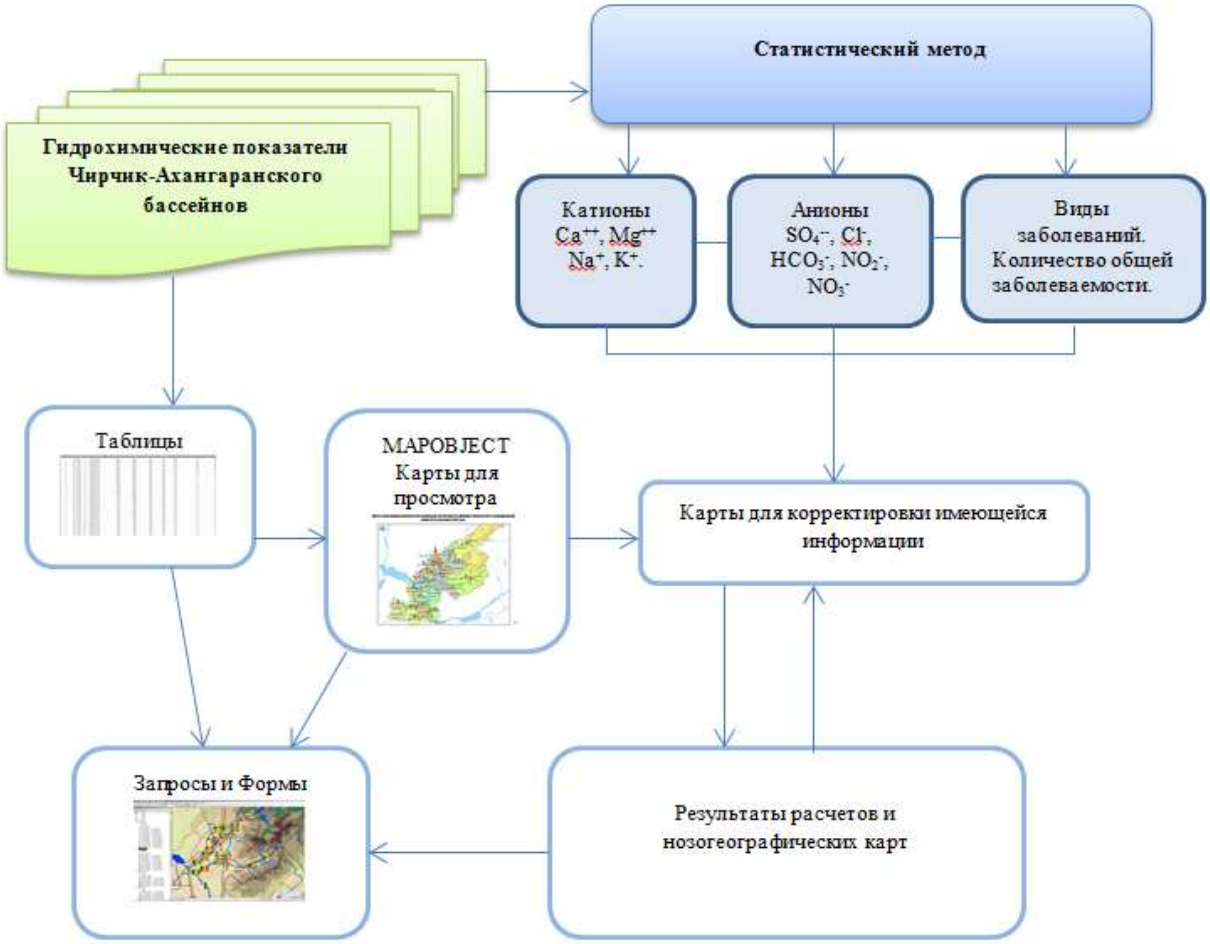


Рис.2. Структура информационной системы

Результаты исследования

В нашем исследовании основной целью является анализ гидрохимического режима водотоков и отдельных видов заболеваний по Ташкентской области. Сопоставления анализа и оценки поверхностных вод с риском роста заболеваний населения. Это определение территорий которые выделяются по уровню различных видов заболеваемости в данном случае по 8 видам. Следовательно, картографирование районов позволили наглядно получить схематическую информативную карту (рис. 3).

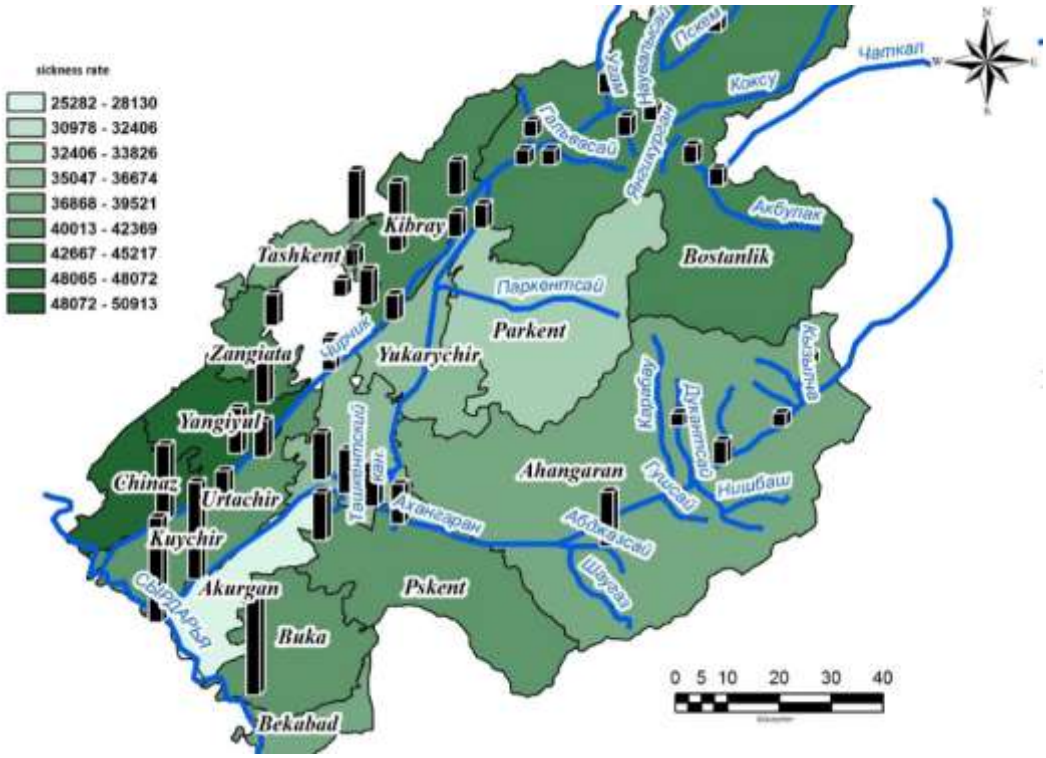


Рис.3 Карта-схема сопоставления общей минерализации воды в створах бассейнов рек Чирчик и Ахангаран и первичной заболеваемости по районам Ташкентской области. Гистограммы отображают значения минерализации (мг/л), полигоны относительные значения первичной заболеваемости по районам Ташкентской области.

На рисунке 3. приведена совмещенная карта-схема первичной заболеваемости (полигоны) по районам Ташкентской области и значения общей минерализации (гистограммы) по створам водотоков бассейнов рек Чирчик и Ахангаран. Это наглядное представление распространения материала, которое можно анализировать специалистам. Однако для качественной оценки зависимости заболеваемости от гидрохимического режима водотоков необходимо использовать многофакторный регрессионный анализ [1].

Также с использованием ГИС технологий была создана базы данных, разработанной в ACCESS и набора проектов ArcMAP. В базу данных введены все вышеперечисленные количественные параметры химических элементов, исследуемые гидрохимического состава поверхностных водотоков, а также введены наблюдаемое количество заболеваний по 8 видам за период 2004-2015 годы (рис.4.).

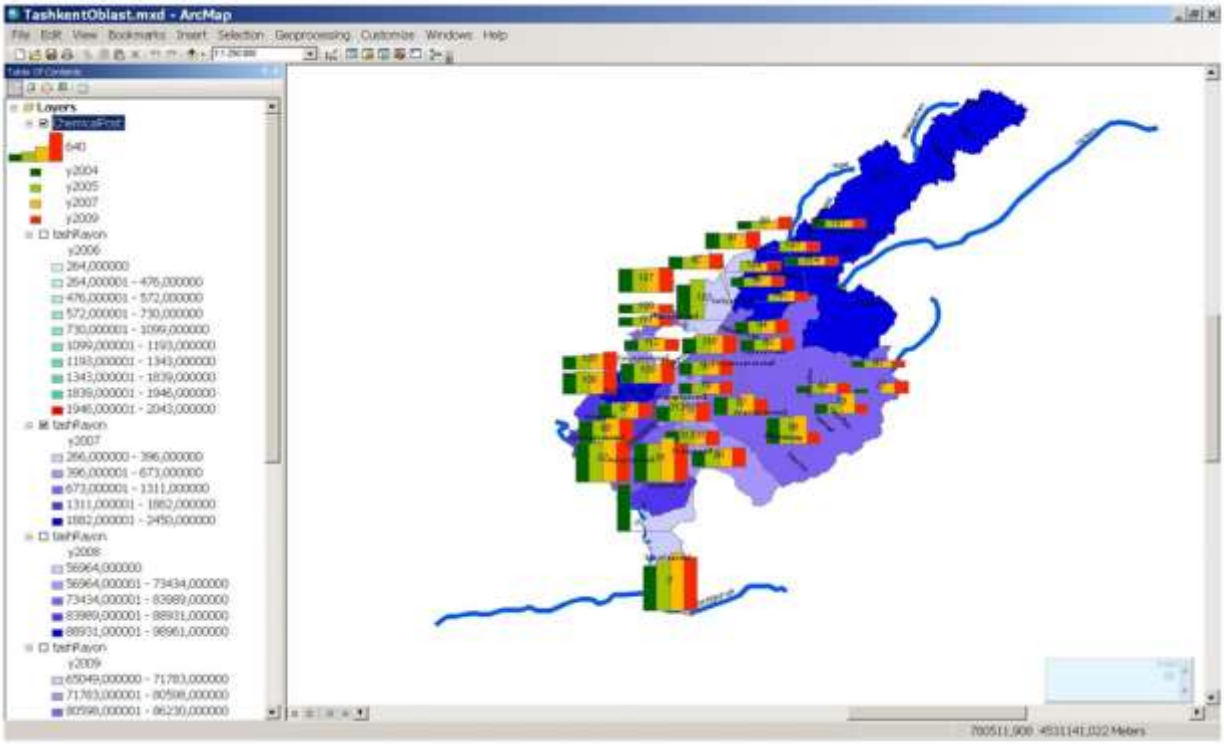


Рис.4. Общая минерализация и общая заболеваемость (на 100 тыс. чел.) за 2004-2009 годы

К примеру, на рисунке 4. диаграммы указывают количественные показатели минерализации поверхностных вод как реки Чирчик и реки Ахангаран. Градация цвета указывает на распространении общей заболеваемости на 100 тыс. человек за 2004-2009 год. То есть насколько количество числа заболеваемости растет пропорционально меняется и цвет приобретая более густую палитру. Вместе с тем можно определить, что в верхней части реки минерализация очень мала. Дело в том в верхнем стоке реки из-за талой и чистой воды, вода не содержит необходимых химических макроэлементов в котором нуждается организм, необходимый для полноценной деятельности организма. В нижнем стоке реки минерализация очень высокая. Тем не менее количество заболеваемости высока как в верхней так и в нижней части дельты реки. Это говорит о том, что население как и в верхней так и в нижней части реки одинаково страдают от разных видов заболеваний. Только различие в том, что если одни страдают от переизбытка минерализации в воде, то есть от переизбытка химических макро и микроэлементов, то другие от их нехватки.

В целом по длине реки Чирчик и реки Ахангаран показатели минерализации растут с марта месяца по июль и достигают самого пика. Затем эти показатели величин остаются на этом уровне до сентября месяца. С сентября значения минерализация падает. Это картина в практически наблюдается по всему наблюдаемому периоду. По наблюдениям и по показаниям значений, концентрация минерализации

растет по длине реки. Сбросы с промышленных зон и периодические сезонные выбросы в поверхностные воды сельскохозяйственными угодьями влияют на саму минерализацию реки в целом по длине реки. Во всех гидрохимических постах расположенных ниже по течению рек Чирчик и Ахангаран впадения сточных вод с промзон, следовательно, является причиной высокой концентрации минерализации в поверхностных водах в устьях рек [6].

Анализ нозогеографических карт, построенных по материалам медицинской статистики, убедительно показывает значительное увеличение количества зарегистрированных заболеваний на территориях расположенных ниже по течению основных рек и каналов, особенно в районе г.Ташкента (Зангиатинский, Янгиюльский, Чиназкий районы) и ниже г.Чирчик (Кибрайский район). Нозогеографическое картографирование показало, что даже на территориях используемых городским населением в рекреационных целях (Бостанлыкский и Паркентский районы), для местного населения имеется риск роста заболеваемости. Это обстоятельство объясняется тем, что в горных и предгорных районах местное население использует воду родников с недостатком химических макроэлементов необходимых для здоровья человека.

В нашем исследовании мы рассмотрели регрессионные связи заболеваемости сельского населения от гидрохимического режима водотоков. Так как поверхностные воды служат также косвенным показателем гидрохимического состава генетически связанных с ними грунтовых вод, которые в качестве родниковых и колодезных служат источником питьевого водоснабжения, особенно в сельской местности и могут влиять на здоровье использующих их населения [3, 6].

Заключение

Медицинское обслуживание населения, контроль за качеством водных источников, санитарно-гигиенический и экологический контроль в Ташкентской области по отношению к другим областями Республики находится на хорошем уровне. Проведенный гидрохимический анализ поверхностных водотоков Ташкентской области, бассейнов рек Чирчик и Ахангаран, также анализ их территориальных особенностей распространения заболеваемости по административным районам Ташкентской области позволили выяснить, что в верхних частях рек минерализация очень мала, а в нижних частях рек минерализация очень увеличена. Следовательно, отсутствие необходимых элементов в воде или их превышение приводит к увеличению тех или иных заболеваний. Построенные нозогеографические карты, совмещенные с данными гидрохимических наблюдений, географически привязанными к гидрохимическим створам наблюдений, позволили визуализировать данные и провести территориальное сопоставление, что позволило

построить вектора для проведения многофакторного регрессионного анализа. Также анализ гидрохимического режима поверхностных водотоков в бассейнах рек Чирчик и Ахангаран, который показал, что по длине рек возрастает концентрация химических элементов, включая рост общей минерализации, который объясняется сильным антропогенным воздействием на водные ресурсы в бассейнах рек. Однако нозогеографическое исследование и выявление возможного влияния химического состава поверхностных вод позволит усовершенствовать нозогеографическую ситуации.

Проведенный статистический и многофакторный анализ для выявления возможных связей риска заболеваемости от гидрохимических характеристик водотоков. Применение нозогеографического анализа и выявление возможных связей химического состава поверхностных вод и здоровьем населения позволит проводить мониторинг и прогнозировать распространение отдельных видов заболеваний и применить превентивные меры для снижения риска последствий, и как следствие повысить уровень экологической безопасности. Полученные результаты научного анализа позволят применить модель исследования на другие области республики.

Выявленная регрессионная многофакторная зависимость риска заболеваемости от гидрохимического состава поверхностных вод Ташкентской области, которую можно использовать для прогнозирования риска количества заболеваемости в зависимости от гидрохимического режима рек Чирчик и Ахангаран.

Также результаты работы рекомендуется использовать в целях профилактики риска заболеваний в Ташкентской области по материалам регулярных наблюдений на постах гидрохимического мониторинга.

Созданные нозогеографические карты Ташкентской области средствами геоинформационных технологий, отражающие медико-географическую ситуацию и демонстрирующие пространственно-временную дифференциацию распространения заболеваемости, внедрены в практический-учебный процесс по предмету «Гигиена. Медицинская экология» в Министерстве Здравоохранения Республики Узбекистан (Справка Ташкентской Медицинской Академии №02-3975 от 15.11.2019г. Министерства Здравоохранения Республики Узбекистан). Практическое использование карт в учебном процессе, как научно-обоснованного визуализированного материала, служит повышению эффективности подготовки квалифицированных кадров в области гигиены и медицинской экологии.

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Тихонова Г.А.
студент с1-ЭБ341
Бойкова О.С.
старший преподаватель
кафедра "Экономическая безопасность и управление инновациями"
Саратовский государственный технический университет
им. Гагарина Ю.А.
Саратов

ПРОБЛЕМЫ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЯ СИСТЕМЫ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЯ И ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ

Аннотация: В данной статье приведены исследования проблем обеспечения экономической безопасности в России. Выявлена сущность экономической безопасности страны. Проанализированы проблемы безопасности в России с приведением конкретных показателей. Определены пути их преодоления в современных условиях.

Ключевые слова: безопасность, преступления, экономика, регулирование, интересы общества.

Tikhonova G. A.
student
Boykova O. S.
senior lecturer
Teacher of the Department "Economic security and innovation management"
Saratov state technical University named after Yu. a. Gagarin
Saratov

PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF IMPROVING THE SYSTEM OF STATE REGULATION AND ENSURING ECONOMIC SECURITY

This article presents research on the problems of ensuring economic security in Russia. The essence of the country's economic security is revealed. Security problems in Russia are analyzed with specific indicators. The ways to overcome them in modern conditions are determined.

Keywords: security, crime, economy, regulation, public interests.

О потребности регулирования говорит многоуровневость и сложность деятельности по защите экономических интересов общества.

Обеспечение экономической безопасности реализовывается на любом из ее степеней надлежащими субъектами и способами.

Актуальность обеспечения экономической безопасности становится все более важным вопросом каждой страны в современных условиях.

Цель работы – анализ проблем обеспечения экономической безопасности России с дальнейшим выявлением путей их решения на государственном уровне.

Как координатор деятельности, направленной на достижение баланса интересов разных социальных групп, страна обязана обеспечивать организацию и управление во взаимодействии разных хозяйствующих субъектов, через выработку единой мотивированной направленности, установление общих «правил хозяйствования», играя роль «арбитра». Мотивированная составляющая подразумевает изначально разработку стратегии развития.

В государственной стратегии экономической безопасности России определены более вероятные опасности, локализация которых обязана быть ориентирована на деятельность федеральных органов государственной власти. Это содержит:

1. Увеличение имущественной дифференциации населения, рост уровня бедности, что приводит к нарушению социальной гармонии и общественного баланса.

2. Деформация структуры экономики России.

3. Возрастающая неравномерность экономического развития регионов, препятствующая межрегиональной интеграции, разрушает единое экономическое пространство.

4. Криминализация общества и его деятельности.

По данным МВД России, ущерб от более 100 тыс. выявленных экономических преступлений в 2019 году превысил 440 млрд руб. Общая сумма ущерба от преступности в стране за этот период составила 627,7 млрд руб. [5].

В России в 2019 году было выявлено более 104 тыс. экономических преступлений, ущерб от них составил 447,2 млрд руб. Об этом сообщается на сайте МВД [5].

В 2019 году было зарегистрировано более 294 тыс. преступлений, совершенных при помощи ИТ-технологий. Это почти на 70% больше, чем за аналогичный период прошлого года, подсчитали в Министерстве. Половина из них была совершена с использованием интернета, а более трети — при помощи средств мобильной связи.

Таким образом, основными причинами возникновения угроз экономической безопасности России являются:

- отстающий в развитии промышленный сектор страны [3, с. 34], в том числе в нанотехнологиях;

- низкий уровень конкурентоспособности отечественных товаров на мировом и отечественном рынках [4, с. 37];

- значительные ценовые диспропорции, обострившиеся в процессе либерализации отечественной экономики;

- сложное положение отраслей, снабжающих потребительский рынок [1, с. 5] (легкая и пищевая промышленность, машиностроение, отрасли оборонного комплекса);

- развитие теневой экономики. Структурирование теневой экономики по уровню криминализации в России показано на рисунке 3, составленным по данным МВД России [6].

Подчеркнем главные направления решения трудностей в области обеспечения экономической безопасности России.

Нужно улучшать правовую базу для всех типов экономических отношений. Национальные интересы России в сфере экономики имеют ключевое значение. Комплексное решение трудностей, связанных с осуществлением интересов России, может быть только на основе стабильного функционирования многоотраслевого сверхтехнологичного производства, способного гарантировать высококачественное сырье и оборудование ведущим сферам экономики, армии. Население и социальная среда должны обеспечиваться потребительскими продуктами и услугами, а внешняя торговля с конкурентоспособными экспортными продуктами.

Так, можно сделать вывод, что угрозы экономической безопасности - это явления и процессы, которые плохо влияют на экономику государства, мешают реализации экономических интересов личности, общества и страны, создают опасность национальным ценностям и дестабилизируют социально-экономическую ситуацию в обществе.

Основные угрозы национальной безопасности в России:

- отстающий промышленный и инновационный сектор;

- низкий уровень конкурентоспособности отечественных товаров;

- значительные ценовые диспропорции;

- сложное положение отраслей, снабжающих потребительский рынок;

- развитие теневой экономики.

Развитие принципиально новых форм сотрудничества, ориентированных на конструктивный диалог и сотрудничество органов власти с национальными экономическими субъектами, в вопросах выявления и предупреждения дестабилизирующих факторов, является основой социально-экономической и политической стабильности любого общества.

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Тураев С.Д.
ассистент кафедры энергоснабжения
сельского и водного хозяйства
Бухарский филиал Ташкентского института инженеров ирригации и
механизации сельского хозяйства
Ҳамроев И.Ф.
студент
TIQXMMI Бухарский филиал

ИНФОРМАЦИЯ О НАХОЖДЕНИИ МОЩНОСТИ СОЛНЕЧНОГО КОНЦЕНТРАТОРА И ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ

Аннотация: Представлены работы по изготовлению солнечного концентратора, программная часть которого реализована с помощью пакета Solar Orientation, получены результаты эффективности данной системы.

Ключевые слова: солнечный концентратор; солнечная энергетика; система ориентирования; Solar Orientation.

Turaev S.D.
Assistant of the Department of Energy Supply of
Agriculture and Water Management
of the Bukhara Branch of Tashkent Institute of
Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Engineers
Hamroyev I.F.
student
of the Bukhara branch of TIQXMMI

INFORMATION ON FINDING SOLAR CONCENTRATOR POWER AND EFFICIENCY

Abstract: Presented is the work on the manufacture of solar concentrator, the software part of which is implemented using the SolarOrientation package. The results of the implemented system efficiency are obtained.

Key words: Solar concentrator; Solar energy; Orientation system, SolarOrientation.

Задача солнечного концентратора – сфокусировать солнечные лучи на емкости с теплоносителем. Эффективность солнечных концентраторов зависит от точной ориентации на солнце и свойств отражающей поверхности. Первое достигается использованием установок, следящих за

солнцем, а второе – использованием покрытий с наибольшим коэффициентом отражения.

Высокую температуру, полученную с помощью солнечного концентратора можно использовать для опреснения воды, получения водорода, переработки пластиковых ТБО, в печах для плавки металлов, для приготовления пищи, и т. д.[2]

В качестве основания солнечного концентратора использована стандартная офсетная спутниковая антенна d = 0,55 м. Отражающая поверхность которой была выполнена из металлического скотча.

Антенна с помощью специального устройства закреплена на поворотном трекере, снабженном системой управления для ориентации на солнце. Наведение выполняется путем разворотов и последующего поддержания требуемой ориентации средствами СУД (система управления движением) и поворота солнечного концентратора электромеханическими устройствами. Внешний вид готовой установки приведен на рисунке.[3]



Солнечный концентратор на поворотной установке

Управление ориентацией на солнце выполнено с помощью пакета SolarOrientation, состоящего из двух программ: SOAutomatic и SOManual [1]. SOManual обеспечивает ручное управление поворотной системой с использованием текстовых команд. SOAutomatic призвана обеспечить автоматическое управление поворотной системой и автоматическое наведение солнечного концентратора на солнце (в направлении, параллельном направлению падения солнечных лучей).Для автоматического наведения установки на солнце, SOAutomatic использует численные алгоритмы, позволяющие определить текущее положение солнца на небосводе в зависимости от координат местности, времени суток и даты.[5,8]

На вход алгоритма поступают данные о времени и координаты местности. Время подразумевает под собой год, месяц, день, час, минуты и секунды (универсальное время). Расположение задается как широта и долгота в градусах.Оценка эффективности солнечного концентратора,установленного на поворотной установке, выполнялась путем измерения температуры воды в теплоизолированной алюминиевой емкости объемом 0,33л (приемник излучения), размещенной в точке фокуса концентратора. Система настроена так, что каждые 2 минуты происходит поворот установки по азимуту и элевации, сохраняя точку фокуса постоянной, относительно концентратора. Коэффициент концентрации солнечного концентратора [6] определяется по формуле (1)

$$K = \frac{q_{\text{пр}}}{q_{\text{солн}}}$$

где К – коэффициент концентрации; qпр– плотность излучения на поверхность приемника в фокальной плоскости, Вт/м^2; $q_{\text{солн}}$–плотность солнечного излучения, Вт/м^2 ; $q_{\text{пр}}$ и $q_{\text{солн}}$ определены с помощью измерений и составили соответственно $14{,}3 \cdot 10^3$ и 940 Вт/м^2 . Таким образом коэффициент концентрации равен

$$K = \frac{14{,}3 \cdot 10^3}{940} = 15{,}2$$

Количество теплоты Q, использованное на нагрев воды в приемнике излучения, полученное излучением от концентратора (2)

$$Q = C_{\text{вод}} \cdot m_{\text{вод}} \cdot (T_2 - T_1)$$

где Q – количество теплоты, кДж; Cвод– удельная теплоемкость воды $^{\text{Дж}}/_{\text{кг} \cdot \text{К}}$; $m_{\text{вод}}$– масса воды, кг; (T_2– T_1) – разность температур.Q = 132,6 − 41,7 = 90,9 кДж

Тепловая мощность за интервал времени $\tau_2 - \tau_1$в режиме нагрева воды (3)

$$P = \frac{Q}{\tau_2 - \tau_1};$$

где P – тепловая мощность, Вт.

$$P = \frac{90{,}9 \cdot 10^3}{21 \cdot 60} = 72 \text{ Вт.}$$

КПД установки (4)

$$\eta_{\text{уст}} = \frac{P}{q_{\text{солн}} \cdot \text{К} \cdot F_{\text{пр}}}$$

где Р – тепловая мощность, Вт; $q_{\text{солн}}$ – плотность солнечного излучения Вт/м2; К – коэффициент концентрации; $F_{\text{пр}}$– площадь поверхности приемника излучения.

$$\eta_{\text{уст}} = \frac{72}{828 \cdot 15.2 \cdot 2.2 \cdot 10^{-2}} = 0{,}26$$

Низкий КПД солнечного концентратора, η = 26 %, объясняется низким качеством отражающей поверхности и недостаточной

теплоизоляцией приемника излучения. В дальнейшем предполагается совершенствование отражающего покрытия, с целью повышения КПД установки. [6,9,10]

Максимальная температура, полученная при испытании солнечного концентратора, составила 205 °С.

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Турдикулова Б.Т.
Гулистон давлат университети
Факультетлараро Чет тиллар кафедраси ўқитувчиси

ГЕОГРАФИК АТАМАЛАРНИ ИНГЛИЗ ТИЛИГА ТАРЖИМА ҚИЛИШ ХУСУСИЯТЛАРИ

Аннотация. Мақолада географик атамаларни инглиз тилига таржима қилиш асосида муваффақиятли таржима учун нафақат инглиз тилини билиш, балки бошқа фанлар соҳаларидан ҳам билимларни ҳисобга олиш зарурлиги кўрсатилган. Махсус матнларни таржима қилиш учун таржимондан чуқурлаштирилган фан билимлари ва тегишли фан атамашунослигини тушуниш талаб қилинади. Қайд қилиндики, одатда географик атамаларни инглиз тилига таржимаси рус тилидаги атамадан амалга оширилади. Яъни, дастлаб ўзбекча географик атаманинг рус тилидаги эквиваленти топилади, сўнг инглиз тилига таржима қилинади. Махсус атамалар таржимаси жараёнида география фанининг тили учун хос бўлган бир қатор қийинчиликлар ва хусусиятлар аниқланади.

Калит сўзлар: таржима, махсус мақсадлар учун тил, лисоний қийинчиликлар, хатолар, атама, атамашунослик.

Турдикулова Б.Т.
преподаватель кафедры иностранных языков (межфак)
Гулистанский государственный университет

ОСОБЕННОСТИ ПЕРЕВОДА ГЕОГРАФИЧЕСКИХ ТЕРМИНОВ НА АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Аннотация. В статье на основе перевода географических терминов на английский язык показано, что для успешного перевода необходимо не только знать английский язык, но и учитывать знания из области других наук. Для перевода специальных текстов переводчику требуются углубленные предметные знания и понимание терминологии соответствующей науки. Подчеркнуто, что обычно перевод географических терминов на английский язык осуществляется с русскоязычного термина. То есть, сначала находится эквивалент узбекского географического термина на русском языке, затем переводится на английский язык. В процессе перевода специальных терминов выявляется ряд трудностей и особенностей, специфичных для языка географической науки.

Ключевые слова: перевод, язык для специальных целей, языковые трудности, ошибки, термин, терминология.

Turdikulova B.T.
Lecturer at the Department of Foreign Languages (interfaculty)
Gulistan State University

FEATURES OF TRANSLATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS INTO ENGLISH

Abstract. Based on the translation of geographical terms into English, the article shows that for a successful translation it is necessary not only to know English, but also to take into account knowledge from the field of other sciences. To translate special texts, the translator needs in-depth subject knowledge and understanding of the terminology of the relevant science. It was emphasized that usually the translation of geographical terms into English is carried out from the Russian-language term. That is, the equivalent of the Uzbek geographical term in Russian is first found, then translated into English. In the process of translation of special terms, a number of difficulties and features specific to the language of geographical science are revealed.

Key words: translation, language for special purposes, language difficulties, errors, term, terminology.

География атамаларни инглиз тилига таржима қилиш хусусиятлари ва бу билан боғлиқ қийинчиликлар асосан россиялик олимлар томонидан ўрганилган. Ўзбекистонда эса бу муаммо ҳанузгача долзарб ҳисобланади. Сўнгги йилларда филология факультетларида чет тили йўналишларида “Махсус мақсадлар учун инглиз тили” фани киритила бошланди. Бу фанни ўрганиш биринчи галда бўлажак таржимонлар учун муҳим бўлса, иккинчи томондан, бошқа йўналишларда, айниқса табиий фанлар йўналишларда таълим олаётган талабалар учун муҳимдир. Тор доирадаги махсус матнларни таржима қилиш учун таржимонлар махсус мақсадлар учун инглиз тилини ўқитиш тажрибасига ҳамда илмий матнларни таржима қилиш тажрибасига эга бўлишлари зарур. Табиий фанлар мутахассислари эса халқаро анжуманларда иштирок этиш, хорижий олимларнинг илмий ишлари билан танишиш имкониятига эга бўлиш учун махсус мақсадлар учун инглиз тилини ўрганишлари лозимдир.

География атамаларни инглиз тилига таржима қилиш масаласига тўхталадиган бўлсак, аввалambор, бу борада олиб борилган изланишларга тўхталиш жоиздир. Тожикистонлик олима М.Р.Асадова ўзининг диссертациясида [1] тожик ва инглиз тилларида география атамаларни таҳлил қилиб, тожик география атамаларини инглиз тилига таржима қилиш хусусиятлари, география атамаларнинг ташкил топишининг структур-семантик усулини, география атамалар бўйича луғатларни ўрганди. Д.Р. Хайрутдинов ўз диссертациясида география атамашуносликни араб, рус ва инглиз атамалари асосида ўрганиб, ўрта

асрлар ва замонавий матнлар асосида қиёсий таҳлил қилди [13]. М.В. Горская томонидан тайёрланиб, чоп этилган географик номлар луғатида жами 6 мингта географик номлар ва атамалар рус ва инглиз тилларида келтирилган[2]. Россиялик олималар Е.В.Фомина, И.Д.Латфуллина, Н.Ю.Ожгибесовалар касбий характердаги матнларда географик атамаларни таржима қилишнинг лингвистик хусусиятларини тадқиқ қилишди [12]. Т.А.Косачева ўз мақоласида инглиз географик номлари ва атоқли отларининг рус тилидаги матнларда берилиши хусусиятларини қараб чиққан [6]. К. Нафтали «Географик номларнинг тили ва берилиши" номли бобда географик номларнинг транслитерацияси, транскрипцияси ва таржимасига тўхталган [8].

Географик тушунча ва атамаларининг бешта тилдаги луғати В.М.Котляков ва А.И.Комаровалар томонидан тузилган бўлиб, бугунги кунгача 3 марта чоп этилди (2001, 2007, 2013 йиллар). Унда географик атамалар рус, инглиз, француз, испан ва немис тилларида келтирилган [7]. И.Ю.Окс, А.И.Комароваларнинг "Географиядан илмий ишлар номларини инглиз тилига қандай таржима қилиш керак" номли услубий қўлланмаларида [9] географиядан курс, диплом ва бошқа илмий ишларнинг номлари рус тилидан инглиз тилига таржима қилинганида учрайдиган хатолар таҳлил қилинган бўлиб, шу билан бирга инглиз топонимларини қўллаш ва тўғри ёзилишининг хусусиятлари кўриб чиқилган. География илмий ишларда тез-тез учрайдиган сўз ва сўз бирикмаларининг рўйхати келтирилган.

М.В. Ломоносов номидаги Москва давлат университети чет тиллар ва минтақашунослик факультети профессори А.И.Комарова ва катта ўқитувчиси И.Ю.Окс ўз тадқиқотларида ўзларининг таржимонлик амалиётларидан мисоллар келтириб, тилшуносларнинг фонга оид билимлари табиий-илмий компонентни ўз ичига киритиши керак, деб таъкидлайдилар. Улар ўзларининг "География контекстларни инглиз тилига таржима қилишнинг хусусиятлари" номли мақолаларида [4] университетдаги география факультети битирувчи талабаларининг битирув-малакавий ишлари мавзуларини таржима қилинганлигини текшириш жараёнида бир қатор камчилик ва хатоликларга учраганликларини ёзишади.

География атамалар ичида географик номлар катта ўрин эгаллайди. Географик номларни (топонимларни) тўғри таржима қилиш жуда муҳим ҳисобланади. Топонимлар билан боғлиқ равишда 3та муаммо юзага келади: 1)географик ном компонентларини қандай таржима қилиш керак; 2) қайси артиклдан фойдаланиш керак; 3) қайси ҳарфларни – бош ҳарфларними ёки кичик ҳарфларними – ишлатиш керак кабилар.

Мисол сифатида, ўз ичига топонимларни киритадиган фойдали қазилмалар конлари номларининг таржимасини кўриб чиқамиз: Газли кони - Газлинское месторождение (the Gazli gas field), Соколовск-Сарбайск кони

- Соколовско-Сарбайское месторождение (the Sokolovsko-Sarbaiskoye iron ore deposit), Ангрен ҳавзаси – Ангренский бассейн (the Angren Coal Basin). Кўриниб турибдики, ўзбекча “кон”, русча “месторождение” сўзини инглиз тилига таржима қилишда қийинчилик вужудга келади. Кўп ҳолларда инглиз тилидаги тўғри келадиган сўз (мувофиқ сўз) топиш фойдали қазилманинг турига боғлиқ бўлар экан. Бироқ, рус тилида ва айрим ҳолларда ўзбек тилида ҳам конлар номланишида фойдали қазилманинг номи кўпинча туширилади. Шунинг учун кон номларини таржима қилишда таржимон аввал у ёки бу конда нима қазиб чиқарилишини аниқлаб олиши керак бўлади. Нефть конлари инглиз тилига oil field сўзи билан, газ конлари – gas field сўзи билан, кўмир конлари – coal basin сўзи билан, минерал хомашё конлари, масалан темир рудаси конлари, - deposit сўзи билан таржима қилинади. Масалан:

Нефть кони – месторождение нефти - oil field - the Kokdumalak oil field; the Samotlor oil field;

Табиий газ кони – месторождение природного газа - gas field - the Groningen gas field; the Shurtan gas field;

Темир рудаси кони – месторождение железной руды - iron ore deposit - the Sokolovsko-Sarbaiskoye iron ore deposit; the Tebinbulak iron ore deposit;

Кўмир кони – угольное месторождение - coal basin - the Angren Coal Basin.

Кон номи таркибига кирувчи географик номга келсак шуни айтиш керакки, ўзбек тилида у аҳоли турар жойи, минтақа ёки объект (дарёлар, кўллар, тоғлар) кабиларнинг ўз номидан ташкил топади, яъни бошланғич ном шаклида бўлади. Рус тилида эса аҳоли турар жойи, минтақа ёки объект (дарёлар, кўллар, тоғлар) кабиларнинг бошланғич номининг сифат шаклини олади. Инглиз тилида, ўзбек тилидаги каби бошланғич шаклда, яъни от шаклида берилади: the Romashkino oil field (Ромашкино нефт кони, Ромашкинское нефтяное месторождение), the Pechora Coal Basin (Печора ҳавзаси, Печорский бассейн), the Kuznetsk Coal Basin (Кузнецк ҳавзаси, Кузнецкий бассейн), the Norilsk nickel deposit (Норильск кони, Норильское месторождение), the Bakal iron ore deposit (Бакальск темир кони, Бакальское железорудное месторождение), the Samotlor oil field (Самотлор кони, Самотлорское месторождение), the Ploskaya Gora amazonite deposit (Плоская Гора амазонит кони, Плоскогорское месторождение амазонита), the Muruntau gold deposit (Мурунтов олтин кони, Мурунтауское месторождение золота); the Barsakelimes rock salt deposit (Борсакелмас тоштуз кони, Барсакельмесское месторождение каменной соли); the South Alamyshik oil field (месторождение Южный Аламышик, Жанубий Оламушук кони); the Northern Sokh oil field (нефтепромысел Северный Сох, Шимолий сўх нефт кони); the West Palwantash oil field (месторождение Западный Палванташ, Ғарбий Полвонтош кони).

Худди ўша қонуният сув омборлари, табиатни муҳофаза қилиш ҳудудлари, саноат компаниялари ва объектларига хосдир [3]. Масалан: the Sardoba Reservoir (Сардоба сув омбори, Сардобинское водохранилище), Chatkal Nature Reserve (Чотқол қўриқхонаси, Чаткальский заповедник), Komandorsky Nature Reserve (Командор қўриқхонаси, Командорский заповедник), Kasimov underground gas storage (Касимов ерости газ омборхонаси, Касимовское подземное хранилище газа), Norilsk Nikel (“Норильск никель” корхонаси, предприятие "Норильский никель").

Топонимни таржима қилиш учун айрим ҳолларда сифатнинг транслитерацияси (русча сўзни ҳарфма-ҳарф инглизча ҳарфлар билан келтирилиши) қўлланилади: Sandibinskoye oil field (Сандибинское месторождение в районе мыса Сандиба в Тюменской области), Prioskolskoye iron ore deposit (Приоскольское месторождение в районе реки Оскол в Ста-рооскольском районе Белгородской области), Oksky State Nature Biosphere Reserve (Окский заповедник), State Nature Reserve Poronaisky (государственный природный заповедник "Поронайский") [3]. Ўзбекистондаги географик номлар инглиз тилига таржима қилинганда, ўзбек тили транслитерациясида берилмай, балки рус тилидаги транслитерацияда берилади (Uchkulach lead and zinc deposit, месторождение свинца и цинка Учкулач, Учқўлоч қўрғошин ва рух конлари).

Умуман олганда, ҳар хил турдаги матнларда тез-тез таржима қилинаётган географик номлар учун бир қатор умумий ва барчага маълум қоидалар мавжуд бўлса-да, ҳар ҳолда улар ҳам аниқлик киритишни ва тушунтиришни талаб қилади. Географ-мутахассисларга географик атамаларни таржима қилишда Москва давлат университетида битирувчи талабалар учун ишлаб чиқилган “Таржима қилиш бўича тавсиялар”га [11] асосланишни тавсия қиламиз. Бундан ташқари, А.И.Комарова ва И.Ю.Оксларнинг мазкур “Тавсиялар”га киритилган қўшимчаларга оид “Йўқотилган географиялиликни излаб” [5] номли мақоласида географик номларда артикллардан фойдаланиш, бош ҳарф ва кичик ҳарфларни тўғри ёзиш, имло қоидаларига оид мулоҳазалар келтирилган. Бу мақола географик атамалар ва ибораларни тўғри ёзишда қўл келади, аммо уни тушуниш учун рус тилини тушуниш керак бўлади.

Жумладан, аниқлик артикли Ocean, Sea, River, Mountain, Island, Plain, Peninsula каби турдош отлардан ва улардан олдин турган аниқловчи атоқли от, масалан, the Atlantic Ocean (Атлантика океани), the White Sea (Оқ денгиз), the Volga River (Волга дарёси), the Caucasus Mountains (Кавказ тоғлари), the Kuril Islands (Курил ороллари), the Russian Plain (Рус текислиги), the Kola Peninsula (Кольск яримороли), the Arctic Circle (Шимолий қутб доираси) бирикмасидан иборат бўлган мамлакатлар, океанлар, денгизлар, дарёлар, яримороллар, ороллар гуруҳлари, тоғ тизмалари номлари олдидан ва бошқа топонимлар олдидан ишлатилади.

Бунда турдош от компоненти инглиз тилида бош (катта) ҳарф билан, ўзбек тилида эса кичик ҳарф билан ёзилади.

Инглиз тилида Ocean, Sea, River, Mountain ва Island сўзлари кўринишидаги турдош элемент туширилганда, океанлар, денгизлар, дарёлар ва бошқаларнинг номлари олдида аниқлик артикли сақланиб қолади, масалан: the Atlantic, the South Atlantic, the Mediterranean, the Volga, the Kurils, the Caucasus, the Greater Caucasus.

Бироқ, географик ном атоқли отнинг ундан олдинги аниқловчи сўз билан бирикмасини ифодаласа, арткль ишлатилмайди: European Russia (Европа Россияси), Central Asia (Марказий Осиё), Greater Los Angeles (Катта Лос-Анжелес), New Moscow (Янги Москва). Москва шаҳри –город Москва – иборасини таржима қилганда хатога йўл қўйиш мумкин, чунки унинг сўзма-сўз таржимаси the Moscow City ёки the City of Moscow Москва шаҳрини билдирмасдан, балки ишбилармонлар марказини, ишчан марказни,ситини (деловой центр, сити) билдиради. Мисол учун, Лондондаги молия маркази the City of London деб номланиб, амалда шаҳардаги шаҳар ҳисобланади, унинг ўз ҳукумати, полицияси, ўзига хос тарихий имтиёзлари бор. Атоқли отнинг бир қисми ҳисобланган City компонентли шаҳарлар сирасига Канзас шаҳри (Kansas City), Нью-Йорк шаҳри (New York City), Гватемала шаҳри (Guatemala City), Мехико шаҳри (Mexico City) киради. Бу ҳолатларда City сўзининг қўлланилиши шаҳар номини худди шу номдаги штат ёки мамлакат номидан фарқлашга ёрдам беради. Москва шаҳрини эса инглиз тилига Moscow деб таржима қилиш керак, чунки Москва сўзи билан на мамлакат, на бошқа ҳудудий бирлик аталмайди. Масалан, “Москва шаҳри ривожланишининг геоморфологик омили” (“Геоморфологический фактор развития города Москвы”) номли илмий иш сарлавҳасини Geomorphic factor of the development of Moscow деб таржима қилиш керак [7].

Кўп ҳолларда топонимлар таркибига дунё томонларининг номлари (шимолий, шимол, жанубий, шарқ ва б.) ҳам киради. Дунё томонлари географик номнинг узилмас қисми бўлганда, инглиз тилида улар от кўринишида ишлатилади (North, South) ва бош ҳарфдан ёзилади, масалан: South Africa (Republic) vs southern Africa – Жанубий Африка (Жанубий-Африка Республикаси), аммо: Жанубий Африка; West Germany / East Germany – Ғарбий Германия / Шарқий Германия; South America – Жанубий Америка; Southeast Asia – Жануби-Шарқий Осиё; the East European Plain - Шарқий-Европа текислиги; the East Siberian Sea - Шарқий-Сибир денгизи; the North Sea – Шимол денгизи.

Дунё томонлари объектнинг географик жойлашувини кўрсатганда, улар сифат шаклида қўлланилади: eastern, western, northern, southern, central, middle. Масалан, Жанубий Африка (Жанубий Африка Республикаси) мамлакати номининг ёзилиши South Africa (the Republic of South Africa), Африка қитъасининг жанубий қисми назарда тутилган

ёзилишдан фарқ қилади: southern Africa. Худди шундай: Жанубий Сибир - Южная Сибирь - southern Siberia; Ўрта Сирдарё - Средняя Сырдарья - the middle Syrdaria; Марказий Россия - Центральная Россия - central Russia; Шимолий Кавказ - Северный Кавказ - the northern Caucasus ва ҳк.

Географик номлар имлосини обрўли манбалар орқали текшириш тавсия қилинади, чунки инглиз тилидаги айрим топонимлар умумий қоидалар доирасидан четга чиқадиган анъанавий имлога эга бўлади. Масалан: the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Northern Dvina River, the Republic of Northern Cyprus, the Southern Ocean, Western Australia (штат), аммо South Australia (бу ҳам штат бўлса-да, шундай ёзилади).

Гап махсус матнлар ҳақида, айниқса табиий-илмий фанлар бўйича матнлар ҳақида борганда, уларни таржима қилишда ва таҳрир қилишда топонимлардан ташқари, Google қидирувчи тизимида атамалар ва терминологик сўз бирикмаларининг ишлатилишини аниқлаш керак бўлади. Инглиз ёки америка сайтларида уларни текшириш, бунинг учун аутентик инглиз тилли материаллардан, терминологик луғатлардан [7], энциклопедик манбалардан [14] фойдаланиш, ҳамда тегишли фан соҳасидани мутахассислар фикрини ҳам ҳисобга олиш лозим бўлади ва тавсия қилинади.

Бироқ, инглиз тилидаги фақат умум тан олинган атамалардан фойдаланишни талаб қилиш одобдан эмасдир. Шуни назарда тутмоқ лозимки, ҳар қайси фаннинг атамашунослиги, терминологияси, фаннинг ўзи каби, ҳар доим ривожланиб туради, терминологик луғатларни тузилишидан анча олдинроқ ривожланиб боради. Бундан ташқари, айрим атамалар илмий нутқ муомаласига мазкур ҳодиса биринчи бўлиб ўрганилган илмий мактаблардан бошлаб, аста-секин кириб боради. Гап шундаки, илм-фан нотекис ривожланади, ва, табиийки, терминологик лексикография илмий ишларда атамаларнинг реал пайдо бўлишидан орқада қолиб кетади. Айрим мамлакатларда бирон-бир атама илмий муомалада мустаҳкам ўрнашиб олган бўлса, бошқа мамлакатларда шу атама ҳали тарқалмаган бўлади. Бундай ҳолат мазкур мамлакатда ёки бу мамлакатнинг илмий муассасасида у ёки бу илмий йўналиш нақадар ривожланганлигига боғлиқ бўлади. Шунинг учун атамалар нафақат Англия ёки Америкада, балки фаннинг мазкур йўналиши ўрганилган, бу йўналишга оид илмий мактаб фаолият кўрсатаётган ҳамда ўрганиш учун тегишли объект мавжуд бўлган мамлакатда ҳам пайдо бўлиб, кенг фойдаланилиши мумкин. Масалан, маълумки, криолитология (абадий музлоқни ўрганиш) соҳасидаги кўпчилик атамаларнинг келиб чиқиши русча ва ҳатто айрим ҳолларда инглиз тилида ҳам русча шаклга эга бўлади: tundra (тундра), naled (наледь – муз қатқалоғи), polynya (полынья – музламай қолган жой), чунки физик-георафий сабабларга кўра айнан Россияда криолитология бўйича тадқиқотлар энг илгарилаб кетган.

Тупроқлар геокимёси ва ландшафтшуносликнинг айрим бўлимларида ҳам шундай ҳолат кузатилади. Географиянинг ушбу соҳаларида атамалар пайдо бўлиб, мустаҳкам ўрин олади, сўнгра бошқа тилларга ўтиб, умум тан олинади ва халқаро илмий жамоатчилик томонидан қабул қилинади.

Одатда, инглиз тилидаги географик матнларни таржима қилишда асосан инглиз-рус луғатларига таянилади, чунки, афсуски, бугунги кунгача ўзбек тилида махсус луғатлар яратилмаган. Университетларимиздаги география йўналишида таълим олаётган талабаларга инглиз тилини ўргатувчи ўқитувчилар "Махсус мақсадлар учун инглиз тили" бўйича ҳам, таржима асослари бўйича ҳам малакаларини оширсалар, мақсадга мувофиқ бўларди. Умуман олганда, географик матнларни инглиз тилига таржима қилишда В.М.Котляков ва А.И.Комаровалар томонидан ишлаб чиқилган 5-тилли академик луғатини [7] тавсия қилардик.

Ўзбек тилида таркибида қўшма сифат бўлган айрим географик атамалар учрайди. Улар рус тилидагига ўхшаб, мураккаб, қўшма (таркибли) сифатлардан иборат. Инглиз тилида эса уларга таркибли сифатлар мос келмайди. Фақат географик контекстларда кўп учрайдиган socio-economic = ижтимоий-иқтисодий = социально-экономический ҳамда spatio-temporal = макон-замонли = пространственно-временной сифатлари бундан истиснодир. Масалан: Марказий федерал округ районларининг ижтимоий-иқтисодий ривожланиш динамикаси = Динамика социально-экономического развития районов Центрального федерального округа = The dynamics of socio-economic development of the Central Federal District; Терек ҳавзасидаги дарёлар оқиб тушишининг макон-замонли ўзгарувчанлиги = Пространственно-временная изменчивость стока рек бассейна Терека = Spatio-temporal runoff variability of the Terek basin rivers.

Бошқа ҳолатларда иккита инглиз сифатлари қўлланилиб, улар and боғловчиси ёрдамида боғланади, масалан, атамашуносликка оид қуйидаги сўз бирикмаларида шундай ҳолат кузатилади: гидрологик-гидрокимёвий тавсиф = гидролого-гидрохимическая характеристика = hydrological and hydrochemical characteristic; гидрологик-морфометрик таҳлил = гидролого-морфометрический анализ = hydrologic and morphometric analysis; ландшафтли-тарихий ҳудудлар = ландшафтно-исторические территории = landscape and historical sites; туристик-рекреацион салоҳият = туристско-рекреационный потенциал = tourism and recreational potential ва ҳк.

Бундан ташқари, таржиманинг бошқа вариантлари ҳам бўлиб, қўшма сифатнинг маъноси инглиз тилида турғун бир сўздан иборат бўлган инглизча мослик ёрдамида ифодаланади: геологик-қидирув ишлари = геолого-поисковые работы = geological prospecting; табиий-географик шароитлар = физико-географические условия = physical environment; physical features; минерал-хом ашё ресурслари = минерально-сырьевые ресурсы = mineral raw materials; mineral resources; табиий-ресурс имкониятлар = природно-ресурсный потенциал = natural resources potential.

Кўриниб турибдики, ўзбекча “табиий-географик шароитлар”, русча “физико-географические условия” атамалари инглиз тилидаги мосликка эга эмас. Бу ибора айрим ҳолларда нотўғри “physico-geographical conditions” деб таржима қилинади. Ваҳоланки, бу атамани инглиз тилига “physical environment” деб таржима қилиш керак. Масалан: Орол денгизи қирғоқ бўйи зонасидаги табиий-географик шароитлар = Физико-географические условия в прибрежной зоне Аральского моря = Physical environment of the Aral Sea coastal area. Яъни, инглиз тилида physico-geographical деган таркибли сифат мавжуд эмас.

География атамаларни таржима қилганда сўзма-сўз, мантиқсиз таржима қилиш мумкин эмас. Обрўли терминологик манбалардан фойдаланиб, аниқ инглизча эквивалентни қўллаш лозим. Одатда, илмий ишларда қуйидаги географик атамаларнинг нотўғри таржималари учрайди:

Ном		Нотўғри таржима	Тўғри таржима
Ўзбек тилида	Рус тилида		
Ягона энергия тармоғи	Единая энергосеть	single energy system	national power grid
Қатламли муз уюмлари	Пластовые залежи льда	massive ice	massive ice bedding
Бўриларнинг умумий сони	Численность волков	quantity of wolves	population of wolves
Аҳолининг ўрнашиши (жойлашиши)	Расселение населения	resettlement of population	distribution of population
Муз қопламасининг майдони	Площадь ледяного покрова	ice cover square	ice cover area
Табиий объект	Природный объект	natural object	natural area/site
Ядро чиқиндилари кўмилган жой	Захоронение ядерных отходов	dumping of nuclear waste	burial of nuclear waste
Ареал	Ареал	areal range, geographic range	habitat, distribution area
Моношаҳар	Моногород	single-industry city	monofunctional city
Қаттиқ чиқиндилар	Твердые отходы	firm waste	solid waste
Коттежлар қурилиши	Коттеджное строительство	cottage construction	construction of private houses
Ривожланиш истиқболлари	Перспективы развития	development perspectives, development potential	development prospects
Ерларни ўзлаштириш	Освоение земель	opening new lands	settlement and development of lands

Бундан ташқари, айрим ҳолларда ўзбек, рус ва инглиз сўзлари шакл бўйича мос тушиши, аммо бошқа-бошқа маъно тусларини олиши мумкин. Уларни чалкаштирмай, бир-бирларига тенглаштирмаслик лозим. Бу сўзлар “таржимоннинг сохта дўстлари” бўлиб, ҳаттоки тажрибали мутахассисларда мураккабликларни, хатоликларни вужудга келтириши мумкин [10]. География контекстларда ҳам бундай “таржимоннинг сохта дўстлари” учрайди.

Хулоса ыилиб шуни таъкидлаш лозимки, ихтисосликларнинг инглизча номларида барча маъноли сўзлар бош ҳарфдан ёзилади (мас.: Geography of World Economy; Computer, Aerospace and Telecommunication Technologies in Geographic Mapping and Modelling.

Инглиз тилидаги фанлар, мақола, диссертация, диплом ишлари номларида биринчи ҳарф – бош ҳарф, кейингилари кичик ҳарфлардир, мас.: World financial markets, Fundamentals of ecological law; Circulation of documents in tourism; Development of geographic thought. Бироқ, кўплаб ўқув фанлари, география соҳасидаги ишларда географик номлар (топонимлар) мавжуд бўлади, улар одатда бош ҳарфдан бошланади. Шунингдек, айрим географик атамалар инглиз тилида ҳар доим бош ҳарфдан ёзилади, масалан, геологик даврлар: Holocene, Quaternary, Pleistocene; Ернинг яримшарлари the Northern Hemisphere, the Western Hemisphere; Ернинг қутблари: the South Pole, the North Pole ва б. Демак, географик контекстларда, хусусан илмий ишларнинг номларида, бош ҳарфлар нафақат биринчи сўзда учрайди, балки бошқа сўзларда ҳам учраши мумкин: Development of glacial and cryogenic morphology in northern Transbaikalia in late Pleistocene and Holocene; Material composition of late Cenozoic deposits in north-eastern Yakutia; Pleistocene glaciations in the Northern Hemisphere.

Бир қатор топонимлар таркибига дунё томонлари киради (масалан, шимолий, шимол, жанубий, шарқ). Дунё томонлари географик номнинг узилмас қисми бўлганда, улар, қоидага кўра, от кўринишида (North, South) ишлатилади ва катта ҳарфдан ёзилади: the Republic of South Africa, the North Sea, Southeast Asia, East European Plain, the East Siberian Sea (аммо истиснолар ҳам мавжуд: the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Northern Dvina River, Western Australia (штат)). Дунё томонлари объектнинг географик жойлашувини кўрсатса, улар сифат шаклида (eastern, southern) ишлатилади ва кичик ҳарфдан ёзилади: southern Sakhalin (Жанубий Сахалин), north-eastern Yakutia (Шимоли-Шарқий Якутия), northern Bulgaria (Шимолий Болгария).

Умумий мавзулардаги асарларни таржима қилишда географик номлар имлосини обрўли манбалардан текшириб кўриш тавсия қилинади. Чунки айрим топонимлар умумий қоидалардан четга чиқадиган анъанавий ёзилишга эга бўлади.

Махсус матнлар, айниқса табиий-илмий фанлардан матнлар ҳақида гап борганда, уларни таржима ва таҳрир қилишда Google излаш тизимида инглиз ёки америка сайтларида атамалар ва сўз ибораларини амалда қўлланилишини кўриб чиқиш ҳамда уларни аутентик инглиз тилли материаллардан, атамашунослик луғатлардан фойдаланган ҳолда текшириб чиқиш мақсадга мувофиқ, ҳамда тегишли фан соҳаси мутахассислари билан маслаҳатлашиб иш олиб бориш лозимдир.

Юқоридагилардан келиб чиқиб, шуни таъкидлаш мумкинки, у ёки бу фан соҳасига, бизнинг мақоламизда географияга оид ёзма ва оғзаки нутқларда ишлатиладиган сўзларнинг маъносини батафсил тушуниб етиш зарур. Таржимон ўзбекча, русча атамаларга аниқ инглиз мувофиқликларни синчиклаб танлаб олиши керак ва бу борада албатта обрўли терминологик луғатлардан фойдаланиши, инглиз, рус ва ўзбек тиллардаги атамаларнинг маъно нозикликларини таққослаши зарур. Табиий фанлардаги илмий баёнларда муаммо, проблема ёки location каби умумий сўзлар ишлатиладиган маъноларни тушуниб етиш зарур, ҳамда таржима пайтида ана шундай сўз маъноларининг нозик фарқларини (нюансларини) ҳисобга олиш керак. Бундан ташқари, географик контекстлар учун типик ҳисобланган географик номларни (топонимларни) ишлатишга ва таржима қилишга диққат-эътибор билан қарамоқ керак ҳамда уларни инглиз тилида ёзилиш қоидаларига риоя қилмоқ лозим.

Хулоса сифатида шуни таъкидлаш керакки, географик атамаларни инглиз тилига таржима қилишдаги қийинчиликлар аслида лисоний ҳодисалар ва нозик фарқлар билан боғлиқ ҳолда ҳамда географиядан билимларнинг етишмаслиги туфайли пайдо бўлади. Географлар лингвистик хатоларга йўл қўйишган албатта, бироқ маъно жиҳатидан улар рус ёки ўзбек атамаларига аниқ мосликларни топа олишган. Тилшунослар эса, инглиз тилидаги лисоний хусусиятларни яхши била туриб, аммо географиядан етарлича билимларга эга бўлмай, айрим географик атамаларни нотўғри таржима қилишган. Шунинг учун, барча таржималарни таржимон ва географ мутахассислар ҳамкорликда якуний таҳрир қилиб, тиклашлари лозим, деб ҳисоблаймиз.

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Турсунов А.А.
“Ўзбектелеком” Акциядорлик компанияси Ҳужжат алмашинуви ва назорат хизмати бошлиги

ТЕЛЕКОММУНИКАЦИЯ ТАРМОҚЛАРИНИ МОДЕРНИЗАЦИЯЛАШ ЛОЙИҲАЛАРИНИ БАҲОЛАШ МЕТОДОЛОГИЯСИ ВА УСУЛЛАРИ

Аннотация: Бугунги кунда барча давлатларда бўлгани сингари мамлакатимизда ҳам тизимли ёндашувларнинг янги тушунчалари асосида янги телекоммуникацион муҳит шаклланмоқда. Буни алоқа тизимлари соҳасида аниқ кўриш мумкин. Телекоммунникация - бу барча давлат тизимларининг ўзаро келишилган ва уюшган ҳолда ишлашини таъминлайдиган иқтисодиётнинг энг муҳим тармоқларини англатади. Алоқа хизматлари бозори ривожланишининг юқори суръатлари, ялпи ички маҳсулотнинг ўсиш суръатларидан юқори бўлиб, замонавий технологиялар ва истиқболли техник воситалардан фойдаланишга асосланган.

Калит сўзлар: тизимли ёндашув, телекоммуникация тармоқларининг самарадорлиги, даврий режалаштириш тамойиллари, мослашувчанлик, «Жипп» қарамлик меъзонлари, рентабеллик коэффициенти.

Tursunov A. A.
Head of Document Exchange and control service of "Uzbektelecom" Stock Company

MODERNIZATION OF TELECOMMUNICATION NETWORKS METHODOLOGY AND METHODS OF EVALUATION OF PROJECTS

Annotation: Today, as in all countries, a new telecommunications environment is being formed on the basis of new concepts of structural approaches in our country. This can be clearly seen in the field of communication systems. Telecommunications-This refers to the most important sectors of the economy, ensuring that all state systems work in a coordinated and organized manner. The high pace of development of the communication services market is based on the use of modern technologies and promising technical tools, which is higher than the growth rate of the gross domestic product.

Keywords: systematic approach, efficiency of telecommunication networks, davriy planning principles, flexibility, "Chipp" dependence norms, profitability coefficient.

Бугунги кунда барча давлатларда бўлгани сингари мамлакатимизда ҳам тизимли ёндашувларнинг янги тушунчалари асосида янги телекоммуникацион муҳит шаклланмоқда. Буни алоқа тизимлари соҳасида аниқ кўриш мумкин. Телекоммунникация - бу барча давлат тизимларининг ўзаро келишилган ва уюшган ҳолда ишлашини таъминлайдиган иқтисодиётнинг энг муҳим тармоқларини англатади. Алоқа хизматлари бозори ривожланишининг юқори суръатлари, ялпи ички маҳсулотнинг ўсиш суръатларидан юқори бўлиб, замонавий технологиялар ва истиқболли техник воситалардан фойдаланишга асосланган.

Шу билан бирга, телекоммуникацияларнинг етарли даражада ривожланмаганлиги сабабли, жамият, асосан иқтисодий ривожланиш суръатларининг пасайишида намоён бўладиган катта моддий йўқотишларга дуч келмоқда. «Алоқа ва ахборотлаштириш» соҳаси мамлакат иқтисодиётида алоҳида ўрин тутади, чунки унинг энг муҳим вазифаси жамиятнинг ахборот узатиш эҳтиёжларини қондиришдир. Шу сабабли, бизнинг фикримизча, телекоммуникация тармоқларининг самарадорлигини баҳолаш жуда муҳим ва долзарб вазифадир.

Самарадорликни англашда энг муҳими мавжуд шарт-шароитларда муваффақиятли натижа алоқа тизимларининг қандай ресурсларининг қандай комбинацияси хисобига қўлга киритилиши, қандай имкониятлар бой берилгани, қандай захиралар ишлатилмаётгани тўғрисидаги таҳлилни ҳисобга олган ҳолда келажакда самарадорликни қандай ошириш кераклигини англаш ва аниқлашдир. Афсуски, бугунги кунда алоқа тизимларининг самарадорлигини баҳолашнинг ягона ва универсал тамойиллари мавжуд эмас. Илмий тадқиқотлар, соха мавзусига оид китоблар ва амалиёт шуни кўрсатадики, қуйидагилар бугунги кун холатига энг муҳим ва универсал мезонлардир:

—жалб қилинган техник воситаларнинг амалдаги техник даражаларга ва амалдаги стандартларга мувофиқлиги;

—тақдим этилаётган хизматлар рўйхати ва сифатининг замонавий талабларга мувофиқлиги;

—моддий ресурслардан фойдаланиш самарадорлиги (радиочастоталар, рақамлаш қобилияти, транспорт тармоқлари, электр энергияси, ҳудудлар, бинолар, антенна устунлари ва бошқалар);

—телекоммуникация тармоқларини қуриш ва ривожлантиришга жалб этилаётган инвестицияларнинг самарадорлиги.

Самарадорликни баҳолаш тизими, бизнинг фикримизча, телекоммуникация тармоқларини яратиш ва ривожлантиришнинг барча босқичларида жумладан инвестициялар учун асосларни ишлаб чиқиш, лойиҳалаштириш, қуриш ва ишга тушириш, телекоммуникация тармоқларини ривожлантириш, назорат қилувчи органлар томонидан

тармоқларни мониторинг қилиш сингари барча жараёнларда тўлақонли фаолият олиб бориши керак. Бунинг учун эса уяли алоқа тармоқлари учун техник параметрлар тизимини ишлаб чиқиш орқали алоқа самарадорлигини баҳолаш тизимини яратиш мухим ахамиятга эга. Бу эса лойиҳачилар, тармоқ операторлари, тасарруф этиш тартиботларини яратувчи экспертлар ва тармоқларни лойиҳалаштириш, қуриш ва ишлатишдаги барча иштирокчилар учун техник муаммоларни умумий тушуниш учун асос бўлиши мумкин. Техник параметрлар тизимида тармоқларнинг техник кўрсатгичлари, истеъмолчиларнинг қониқиш даражаси, техник воситаларнинг ишончлилиги ва техник-иқтисодий самарадорлигини объектив акс эттирувчи илмий асосланган, тизимнинг асосий параметр ва кўрсатгичларининг рўйхати ишлаб чиқилган бўлиши керак.

Аксарият холларда, биринчи навбатда тармоқ операторлари, керакли параметрлар ва баҳолаш мезонларини ўз ичига олган телекоммуникация тармоқларини режалаштириш учун тегишли дастурий воситалардан фойдаланишлари тўғрисида гапиришга тўғри келади. Аммо, шу билан бирга, қоида тариқасида, уларга киритилган тизим - техник ёндошувлар қайси стандартларга мос келиши аниқ эмас. Жумладан:

—абонент трафикларининг дастлабки моделлари, хусусан, абонент юкламасининг ҳудудий тақсимоти номаълум;

—даврий режалаштириш тамойиллари;

—миқдори, таркиби, манбалари, йиғиш ва тизимлаштириш усуллари;

—дастлабки маълумотларнинг ишончлилиги ва етарлилигини баҳолаш мезонлари;

—натижаларни баҳолаш мезонларини аниқлаб олиш илмий муаммо сифатида тадқиқ этишни тақозо этади.

Мобил телекоммуникация тармоқларини баҳолаш мезонларини ишлаб чиқиш, уларни ўлчаш учун техник параметрлар ва кўрсатгичлар тизимини ишлаб чиқиш тармоқларни лойиҳалашга тизимли ёндашувни, жараённинг сифатини баҳолашни, моддий ресурслардан фойдаланишнинг мақсадга мувофиқлиги ва самарадорлигини, умуман тармоқларни қуриш ва улардан фойдаланишнинг техник-иқтисодий самарадорлигини таъминлайди. Шу ўринда бизнинг олдимизда алоқа тизимлари самарадорлигини баҳолашимиз мумкин бўлган кўрсаткичларнинг таркибини аниқлаш вазифаси юзага келади.

Алоқа тизимларининг самарадорлигини баҳолашда фойдаланиладиган кўрсаткичларни қуйидаги ўзаро боғлиқ гуруҳларга бўлиш мумкин.

Биринчи гурух кўрсатгичлари. Алоқа тизимларининг самарадорлигини тавсифловчи, тармоқларнинг якуний натижалари ва уларнинг харажатларини акс эттирувчи кўрсаткичлар гуруҳи.

Телекоммуникация тармоқларининг якуний натижаларини тавсифловчи кўрсаткичлар асосида самарадорликни баҳолашда кўрсатилаётган хизматлар ҳажмининг ўсиши, фойда ва даромаднинг кўпайиши, хизматлар нархининг пасайиши, телекоммуникация хизматлари сифати ва бошқалар бўлиши мумкин.

Иккинчи гурух кўрсатгичлари. Телекоммуникация тармоқларини бошқариш жараёни, шу жумладан бевосита натижалар ва бошқарув ишларининг харажатларини ўз ичига олган кўрсаткичлар гуруҳи.

Учинчи гурух кўрсатгичлари. Тизимнинг ўзига хос алоҳида қуйи тизимлари ва телекоммуникация тармоқлари элементларининг самарадорлигини тавсифловчи кўрсаткичлар гуруҳи.

Телекоммуникация тармоқлари фаолияти тизимининг самарадорлигини баҳолашда миқдорий ва сифат жиҳатидан баҳоланадиган кўрсаткичлардан фойдаланилади. Телекоммуникация тармоқларининг ишлаш хусусиятлари қуйидагилардан иборат бўлиши мумкин:

—ишлаб чиқариш самарадорлиги;

—тежамкорлик;

—мослашувчанлик;

—эгилувчан бикирлик;

—тезкорлик;

—ишончлилик.

Самарадорлик кўрсатгичи баҳоланиб, ҳисоблаб чиқилганидан сўнг, телекоммуникация тармоқларини самарадорлик холатига қаратилган ташхис экспертизаси, яъни алоқа тизимларининг самарадорлиги юқори ёки пастлигини аниқлаш тадбирларини амалга оширилиши лозим. Айнан шу ўринда, ўтказилган баҳолашлар натижаларини норматив асос сифатида қабул қилинган холда алоқа тизимлари фаолияти самарадорлигини ўрнатиладиган самарадорлик параметрлари билан таққослаш учун, қиёслама эталонларни ишлаб чиқиш вазифаси юзага келади. Бунда назорат тизимининг самарадорлигини ташхисдан ўтказиш учун таққослаш учун асос танлаш ёки меъёр сифатида қабул қилинган самарадорлик даражасини аниқлаш муҳим аҳамиятга эга. Бу ерда биз алоҳида ва муайян ҳолатлар учун бир биридан ўзларига хос хусусияти билан фарқланувчи, ўзларига мутанносиб равишда ишлатилиши мумкин бўлган бир нечта ёндашувларни кўрсатишимиз мумкин.

Улардан биринчиси алоқа-телекоммуникация тармоғининг намунавий тизимининг самарадорлигини таққослаш ва тавсифлашга мўлжалланган кўрсаткичлардан иборат бўлади. Эталон даражасидаги наъмунавий телекоммуникация тармоғининг модели ва унинг баҳолаш параметрлари илғор техник ва ташкилий ечимларни қўллаш асосида алоқа тизимларини лойиҳалашнинг барча мавжуд усуллари ва воситаларидан фойдаланган ҳолда ишлаб чиқилиши назарда тутилади. Ушбу параметрнинг хусусиятлари норматив сифатида қабул қилинади, таҳлил

қилинган ёки ишлаб чиқилган тизимнинг қиёсий самарадорлиги асосан миқдорий таққослаш усулларидан фойдаланган ҳолда тизимнинг норматив ва ҳақиқий, лойиҳавий параметрларини таққослаш орқали аниқланади.

Ҳозирги вақтда филиалларда ва ҳудудларда алоқа коммуникация тармоқларини, ривожлантириш даражасини баҳолаш тизими деярли мавжуд эмас. Алоқа-коммуникация тармоқларини ривожлантиришнинг яхлит кўрсаткичлари ва уларни таққослаш учун минтақавий хусусиятлар кўрсаткичлари ўрнатилмаган. Бу эса минтақавий телекоммуникация тармоқларининг ҳолати ҳудудларнинг ижтимоий-иқтисодий ривожланишига қанчалик мос келишини, ушбу соҳадаги компаниялар ўз салоҳиятидан қай даражада фойдаланишини тавсифлаб бўлмаслигига олиб келади.

Бизнинг фикримизча, алоқа хизматлари худудларида аҳоли жон бошига истеъмол қилиш кўрсаткичи - ҳар бир кишига тўғри келадиган алоқа даромади ҳар бир минтақада алоқа бозори ривожланишининг ажралмас кўрсаткичи сифатида ишлатилиши керак. Жаҳон амалиётида одатда саноат бозорлари мамлакатнинг ялпи ички маҳсулоти (ЯИМ) билан таққосланади ва маълум бир соҳанинг ЯИМга қўшган ҳиссаси билан баҳоланади. Телекоммуникация тармоқларини ривожланганлик даражасини аниқлашда қўлланиладиган, телефон тармоғи зичлигини мамлакат ялпи ички маҳсулотига нисбатини тавсифлайдиган машхур «Жипп» қарамлик меъзонларини назардан четда қолдириш керак эмас.

Шуни ҳам таъкидлаш жоизки, бугунги кунда телекоммуникацион инновациялар самарадорлигини баҳолаш кўрсаткичларини ишлаб чиқиш энг устувор вазифалардан бири ҳисобланади. Кўрсаткичлар тизимидан фойдаланган ҳолда инновацияни баҳолашнинг энг мақбул усули аниқ инновацион ечимни жорий этиш самарасини белгилаб беради. Ушбу кўрсаткичлар тизимини ташкил этувчи кўрсаткичлар сифатида қуйидагиларни алохида ажратиб кўрсатиш мумкин:

➢ ***Инновацияларнинг рентабеллик коэффициенти.*** У молиявий натижанинг инновация учун сарфланган харажатларга нисбати билан белгиланади. Инновацион натижага телекоммуникация компаниясининг янги хизматларини сотишдан олган қўшимча даромадлари, янги маҳсулотни бозорга олиб чиқилишидан олинадиган ҳақиқий даромаднинг режалаштирилган кўрсаткичлардан ошиб кетиши, ҳар қандай компаниянинг хизматларини сотишда камайтирилган транзакцион харажатлар миқдори, телекоммуникация компаниялари ўз маҳсулотларини бозорнинг янги сегменти кириб келишидан олган фойда ва даромадлар киритилади;

➢ нақд пул тушумларининг умумий ҳажмида янги маҳсулотларни сотишдан тушган тушумнинг улуши. Ушбу кўрсаткич маълум бир давр учун ҳисоблаб чиқилган ва жуда кенг тарқалган баҳолаш метрикаси ҳисобланади;

➢ телекоммуникация компанияси маълум бир даврда бозорга олиб кирган янги маҳсулотлар, хизматлар ва хизматлар сони;

➢ амалга оширилган инновацион ғояларнинг илгари сурилган ташаббус ва таклифларнинг умумий сонига нисбати. Бунда, ҳисобот даврлари кўрсаткичларини таққослаб, алоқа компаниясида «инновацион кайфият» динамикасини кузатиш, кейинчалик инновацион фаолиятни оптималлаштириш назарда тутилади. Ушбу кўрсаткич қийматининг пасайишига алоқа компаниясида ҳужжат айланиши учун мақбул бўлмаган ечимлар ва қарорларни қабул қилиш алгоритмларининг мураккаб тизими тўсқинлик қилиши мумкин;

➢ ***Инновацион индекс.*** Инновацион фаолиятни ҳар томонлама баҳолайдиган, унда илгари сурилган инновацион ғоялар сони, инновацион жараёнга ходимларнинг жалб этилишининг фоизи, инновацион фаолият натижасида алоқа компаниялари савдо кўрсатгичларини ўсиши ва ташкилот томонидан олинган патентлар сони инобатга олинади.

Телекоммуникация тармоқларини ривожланганлик даражасини баҳолаш мезонлари ва кўрсатгичларининг методикаси, алоқа-коммуникация тармоқларини менежменти стратегиясини амалга ошириш тизимини қўллаб-қувватлайдиган восита холос. Аммо, телекоммуникация тармоғини ривожлантириш лойиҳаси жамоасининг инновацияларга бўлган муносабати, жуда хам зарурий шарт бўлиб, алоқа компанияси фаолиятидаги инновацион технологиялар хисобиган тармоқларни ривожлантриш лойиҳасини мазкур ижобий муносабат ва иштиёқсиз амалга ошириб бўлмайди.

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Ульянов А.Е.
студент
научный руководитель: Сярдова О.М., к.э.н.
Тольяттинский государственный университет
Россия, Тольятти

УПРАВЛЕНИЕ КАЧЕСТВОМ В ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ

Аннотация: В данной статье анализируется аспект управления качеством в организации. Рассмотрены основные компоненты и методы управления качеством. Поддержание высоких стандартов качества позволяет организациям повышать свою прибыльность.

Ключевые слова: методы, управление, сущность, качество, организация.

Ulyanov A. E.
student
supervisor: Syardova O. M., Ph. D. in Economics
Togliatti state University
Russia, Togliatti

QUALITY MANAGEMENT IN THE ORGANIZATION

Abstract: this article analyzes the aspect of quality management in the organization. The main components and methods of quality management are considered. Maintaining high quality standards allows organizations to increase their profitability.

Keywords: methods, management, essence, quality, organization.

Управление качеством представляет собой акт надзора за различными видами деятельности и задачами в рамках организации с целью обеспечения согласованности предлагаемых продуктов и услуг, а также средств, используемых для их предоставления. Оно помогает достичь и поддерживать желаемый уровень качества внутри организации [1].

Управление качеством состоит из четырех ключевых компонентов, которые включают в себя следующее:

Планирование качества - процесс определения стандартов качества, имеющих отношение к проекту, и принятие решения о том, как им соответствовать.

Улучшение качества - целенаправленное изменение процесса с целью повышения уверенности или надежности результата.

Контроль качества - непрерывные усилия по поддержанию целостности и надежности процесса в достижении результата.

Гарантия качества - систематические или запланированные действия, необходимые для обеспечения достаточной надежности, чтобы конкретная услуга или продукт соответствовали установленным требованиям.

Целью управления качеством является обеспечение совместной работы всех заинтересованных сторон организации для улучшения процессов, продукции, услуг и культуры компании с целью достижения долгосрочного успеха, основанного на удовлетворенности клиентов [2].

Методы повышения качества включают в себя три компонента: улучшение продукции, совершенствование процессов и улучшение, ориентированное на людей. Существуют многочисленные методы управления качеством и методы, которые могут быть использованы. Они включают в себя Kaizen, программы с нулевым дефектом, Six Sigma, Quality Circle, Taguchi Methods, систему производства Toyota, Kansei Engineering, TRIZ, BPR, OQRM, ISO, и подходы "сверху вниз" и "снизу вверх" среди других [3].

Образцовым примером отличного менеджмента качества является внедрение системы Kanban корпорацией Toyota. Kanban — это система управления запасами, разработанная Taiichi Ohno для создания видимости, как для поставщиков, так и для покупателей, чтобы помочь ограничить всплеск излишних запасов на производственной линии в любой момент времени. Toyota использовала эту концепцию для выполнения своей системы Just-in-Time (JIT), которая помогает согласовывать заказы на сырье от поставщиков непосредственно с производственными графиками. Линия сборки Toyota повысила эффективность, так как компания получила достаточно запасов на складе для выполнения заказов клиентов по мере их создания [4].

Существует несколько принципов управления качеством, которые приняты в Международном стандарте управления качеством. Эти принципы используются высшим руководством для того, чтобы направлять процессы организации на повышение эффективности работы. Они включают в себя:

1. Ориентация на клиента

Главной задачей любой организации должно быть удовлетворение и превзойти ожидания и потребности клиентов. Когда организация может понять текущие и будущие потребности клиентов и удовлетворить их, это приводит к лояльности клиентов, что, в свою очередь, увеличивает доход. Бизнес также способен выявлять новые возможности для клиентов и удовлетворять их. Когда бизнес-процессы более эффективны, качество выше, и больше клиентов могут быть удовлетворены.

2. Лидерство

Хорошее руководство приводит к успеху организации. Великое лидерство устанавливает единство и цель среди сотрудников и акционеров. Создание процветающей корпоративной культуры обеспечивает внутреннюю среду, которая позволяет сотрудникам в полной мере реализовать свой потенциал и активно участвовать в достижении целей компании. Лидеры должны привлекать сотрудников к постановке четких организационных целей и задач. Это мотивирует сотрудников, которые могут значительно повысить свою производительность и лояльность.

3. Вовлечение людей

Участие персонала является еще одним основополагающим принципом. Руководство вовлекает сотрудников в процесс создания и обеспечения результативности независимо от того, работают ли они полный или неполный рабочий день, привлекают внешних подрядчиков или работают внутри Организации. Организация должна поощрять сотрудников к постоянному повышению своей квалификации и обеспечению последовательности. Этот принцип предусматривает также расширение прав и возможностей сотрудников, вовлечение их в процесс принятия решений и признание их достижений. Когда людей ценят, они работают с максимальной отдачей, поскольку это повышает их уверенность в себе и мотивацию. Когда сотрудники полностью вовлечены в процесс, это заставляет их чувствовать себя уполномоченными и ответственными за свои действия.

4. Процессуальный подход

В соответствии с принципом процессного подхода работа организации имеет решающее значение. Принцип подхода делает акцент на достижении эффективности и результативности в рамках организационных процессов. Этот подход предполагает понимание того, что хорошие процессы приводят к повышению согласованности, ускорению деятельности, сокращению расходов, удалению отходов и постоянному совершенствованию. Организация совершенствуется тогда, когда руководители могут управлять вводимыми ресурсами и результатами деятельности организации и контролировать их, а также процессы, используемые для достижения результатов.

5. Постоянное совершенствование

Каждая организация должна ставить перед собой цель активно участвовать в постоянном совершенствовании. Предприятия, которые постоянно совершенствуются, улучшают свою работу, повышают гибкость организации и способность использовать новые возможности. Предприятия должны иметь возможность постоянно создавать новые процессы и адаптироваться к новым рыночным условиям.

6. Принятие решений на основе фактических данных

Предприятия должны придерживаться фактического подхода к принятию решений. Предприятия, которые принимают решения на основе

проверенных и проанализированных данных, имеют более глубокое понимание рынка. Они способны выполнять задачи, которые приносят желаемые результаты, и обосновывать свои прошлые решения. Фактическое принятие решений жизненно важно для понимания причинно-следственных связей различных вещей и объяснения потенциальных непреднамеренных результатов и последствий

7. Управление взаимоотношениями

Управление взаимоотношениями — это создание взаимовыгодных отношений с поставщиками и ритейлерами. Различные заинтересованные стороны могут влиять на результаты деятельности компании. Организация должна хорошо управлять процессом цепочки поставок и способствовать развитию отношений между организацией и ее поставщиками с целью оптимизации их влияния на результаты деятельности компании. Когда организация хорошо управляет своими отношениями с заинтересованными сторонами, она с большей вероятностью достигнет устойчивого делового сотрудничества и успеха [5].

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Ульянов А.Е.
студент
научный руководитель: Сярдова О.М., к.э.н.
Тольяттинский государственный университет
Россия, Тольятти

СРАВНЕНИЕ АНТИКРИЗИСНОГО УПРАВЛЕНИЯ В РОССИИ И ЗА РУБЕЖОМ

Аннотация: В данной статье анализируются методы антикризисного управления в Российской Федерации и за рубежом, в частности. Использование методов антикризисного управления, а также работа по предотвращению кризисов, является частью социальной ответственности бизнеса и государства. Антикризисная тактическая программа разрабатывается и реализуется во время кризиса или при его первых признаках.

Ключевые слова: методы управления, бизнес, антикризисное управление, организация, финансы, антикризисная программа.

Ulyanov A. E.
student
supervisor: Syardova O. M., Ph. D. in Economics
Togliatti state University
Russia, Togliatti

COMPARISON OF CRISIS MANAGEMENT IN RUSSIA AND ABROAD

Abstract: this article analyzes the methods of crisis management in the Russian Federation and abroad in particular. The use of anti-crisis management methods, as well as work to prevent crises, is part of the social responsibility of business and the state. An anti-crisis tactical program is developed and implemented during a crisis or at its first signs.

Keywords: management methods, business, anti-crisis management, organization, Finance, anti-crisis program.

Несмотря на значительный практический и исследовательский опыт использования антикризисных коммуникаций, российских исследований в этой сфере практически не существует. Антикризисные коммуникации должны быть направлены на своевременное предотвращение негативного восприятия компании общественностью, которое влияет на снижение рейтингов популярности и ухудшение имиджа. Кроме того, некоторые из

кризисов могут привести к экологическим или техногенным катастрофам, социальным потрясениям или человеческим жертвам.

Любой уважающий себя топ-менеджер должен создать антикризисную программу, которая предотвратит возможные проблемы на этапе разработки стратегии. Важный и финансовый аспект целесообразности антикризисной программы: "реабилитация" кризиса оценивается в $50-100 тыс. в неделю (в зависимости от ситуации), при наличии антикризисной программы (алгоритма действий) менеджмент может сознательно и без паники минимизировать последствия кризиса для имиджа компании [1]. Подтверждение этому мнению и представители других отечественных компаний с иностранными инвестициями - "Кока-Кола", "Интер Бренд Компани", "Бритиш Американ Тобакко", «Коркунов», «Глория Джинс», «Сады придонья».

Однако владельцы российских компаний по-прежнему хотят решать бизнес-задачи самостоятельно. В условиях экономического кризиса они просто повышают требования к топ-менеджерам и соответствующим маркетинговым отделам или берут под контроль их власть. Отказываясь от услуг так называемых антикризисных менеджеров и специалистов по коммуникациям, компании пытаются сэкономить на антикризисном PR. Однако такой подход далеко не всегда оправдан. Помимо того, что привлеченные специалисты обладают опытом и конкретными знаниями, они несут полную ответственность за выполнение поставленных задач. Этого не может сделать руководитель компании, решающий операционные вопросы. Они обладают свежим взглядом и могут применять новые подходы. В этом случае, зачастую для получения таких услуг, компании даже не нужно выводить из обращения какие-либо средства - сэкономленные или даже заработанные по результатам проделанной работы деньги многократно и быстро окупаются такой поддержкой [2].

Представители российского бизнеса не спешат обращаться за помощью к кризисному менеджеру по психологическим причинам: им очень сложно поверить в то, что компания, которую они создали, поставили на ноги и преуспели, близка к банкротству. Такие собственники неадекватно оценивают свои управленческие способности. Поэтому специалистов по антикризисному управлению привлекают даже тогда, когда компания находится в глубоком кризисе и вывести ее из этого состояния практически невозможно [3].

Антикризисная тактическая программа разрабатывается и реализуется во время кризиса или при его первых признаках. Такой подход можно считать недальновидным, поскольку в случае кризиса нет времени на анализ ситуации, принятие решений и разработку стратегии. Следовательно, существует высокая вероятность ошибок при разработке тактики антикризисной кампании, так как нет детального анализа и стратегии [4].

Антикризисные программы никогда не должны останавливаться, и их основой должна стать антикризисная программа как стратегический документ. Эта программа должна быть направлена не только на преодоление кризиса, но и на его предотвращение и грамотное посткризисное реагирование (стратегическое антикризисное управление).

Самое главное — это скорость реакции менеджмента компании на кризисную ситуацию. Чем более полной будет информация, тем более открытыми будут отношения компании со СМИ, тем эффективнее она будет реагировать на сложную ситуацию. Еще одним условием успеха антикризисных программ является разработанная заранее коммуникационная стратегия [5]. То есть решение проблемы не должно быть временной задачей отдела по связям с общественностью — это должна быть постоянная работа этого отдела. Только тогда компания будет готова, когда действительно настанут трудные времена. Такой подход доказал свою эффективность. Лучший пример - коммуникационная политика международной компании Philips. Столкнувшись с проблемой снижения прибыли, невозможностью получения банковских кредитов и необходимостью реструктуризации бизнеса и сокращения штата, руководство компании поставило перед собой цель не допустить паники в любом представительстве Philips. Была разработана программа, в которой была публично раскрыта информация о текущем состоянии компании, а топ-менеджмент был призван серьезно и спокойно отнестись к этой ситуации. При этом менеджеры учитывали необходимость как внешних коммуникаций (СМИ, партнеры, клиенты), так и внутренних (менеджмент и персонал), что также является чрезвычайно важным условием для правильно выстроенной антикризисной PR-стратегии.

В США антикризисное государственное управление проявляется в совершенствовании трудового законодательства, увеличении рабочих мест, особенно для молодежи, развитии региональных структурных программ и т.д. Например, в пункте 310 главы 3 Хартии США. 58 Свод законов США гласит, что эффективные государственные меры должны включать специально разработанные программы по снижению высокого уровня безработицы и структурной безработицы в конкретных регионах и среди конкретных групп трудящихся; должное внимание должно уделяться повышению роли экспорта и повышению международной конкурентоспособности сельского хозяйства, промышленности и автомобилестроения. В ряде стран государственные органы разрабатывают программы приватизации, и их реализация рассматривается как превентивные антикризисные меры, направленные на предотвращение или преодоление кризиса для отдельных предприятий и даже целых отраслей. Целью такой приватизации является поиск новых, усовершенствованных структур предприятий, повышение их конкурентоспособности и эффективности.

Приватизация в каждой стране имеет свои особенности. Например, характерной чертой приватизации в Великобритании является постепенность, осторожность в Германии и сильный прагматизм в Италии. В Чешской Республике приватизация имела главной целью сокращение доли государства в собственности и доведение доли государственной собственности до 10-15%.

Антикризисное управление является необходимостью для любой компании и требует активных действий со стороны участников кризисной ситуации. Антикризисные коммуникации являются одним из направлений антикризисного управления, которому в условиях кризиса придается наибольшее значение. На сегодняшний день сформировались два основных направления. Это "тактическое антикризисное управление" и "стратегическое антикризисное управление".

Основными этапами антикризисной программы должны стать: анализ возможного комплекса проблем, подготовка плана, подбор команды, обеспечение средствами связи, обучение и деловые игры.

Характеризуется состояние современного антикризисного управления в российских компаниях, которое в целом достаточно примитивно и ситуативно. Стратегическое антикризисное управление происходит только в крупных компаниях, чаще с иностранными инвестициями.

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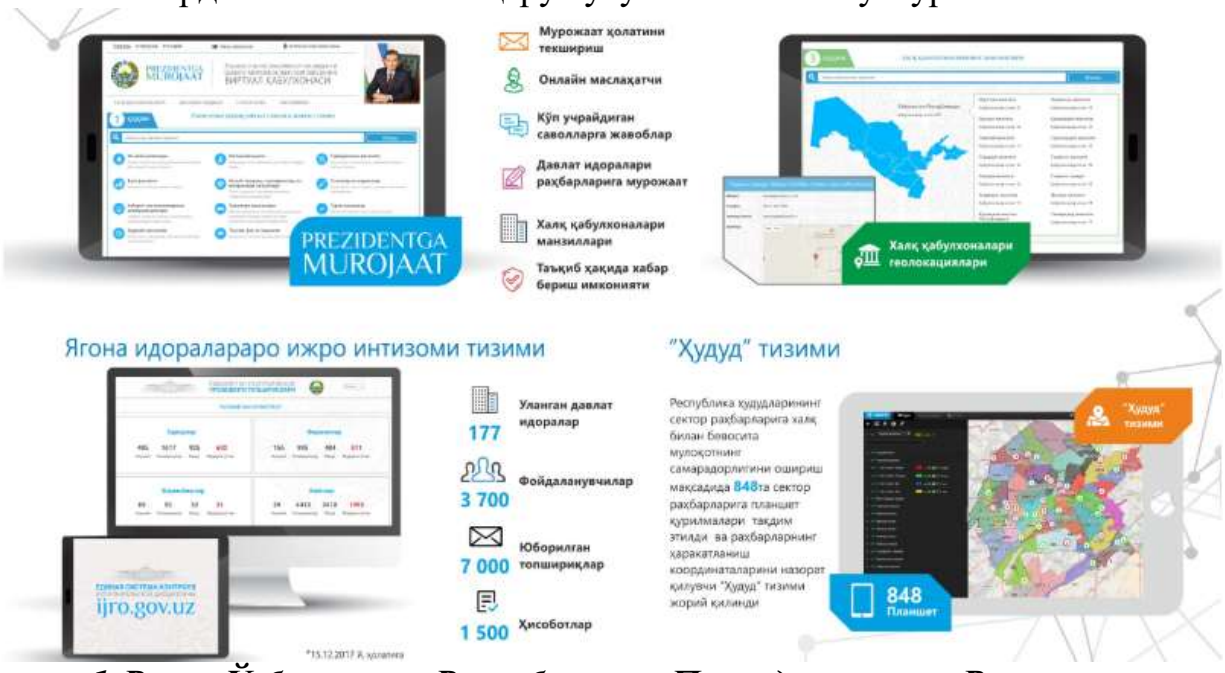
Умаров Б.У.
“Ўзбектелеком” Акциядорлик жамияти бўлим бошлиги

ЎЗБЕКИСТОНДА ЛОЙИҲАВИЙ БОШҚАРУВ СОҲАСИДА МУТАХАСИСЛАР ТАЁРЛАШНИНГ МЕЪЁРИЙ-ҲУҚУҚИЙ АСОСЛАРИ

Umarov B.U.
Head of the Department of "Uzbektelecom" Stock Company

NORMATIVE-LEGAL BASIS OF PREPARATION OF SPECIALISTS IN THE FIELD OF PROJECT MANAGEMENT IN UZBEKISTAN

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Ш.Мирзиёев бошчилигида амалга оширилаётган кўнг кўламли ҳамда жадал суръатларда амалга оширилаётган ислоҳотлар доирасидаги лойиҳаларни самарали амалга ошириш бу соҳадаги етук мутахассисларга бўлган эхтиёж ва мазкур вазифа долзарблигини ифодалайди. XX асрнинг 50-чи йилларидан бошлаб шаклланиб келган ҳамда хозирги пайтдан нафақат фирма ва компаниялар, балки давлат бошқаруви органлари тизимни такомиллаштиришда ҳам кенг қўлланиб келинаётган лойиҳавий бошқарув тизими ривожланган мамалкатларда анъанавий бошқарув усулига айланиб улгурган.



1-Расм. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг Виртуал қабулхонасининг янги талқинини жорий этиш лойиҳасининг модели

Ўзбекистон республикаси Президентининг 2017 йил 24 июлдаги «Ўзбекистон Республикасида лойиҳа бошқаруви тизимини жорий этиш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида» ги ПФ-5120-сон Фармони билан мамлакатимизда ҳам лойиҳавий бошқарув тизимини жорий этиш бошланган экан давлат ва хўжалик бошқарув органларининг маъмурий фаолият билан шуғулланадиган раҳбар ва ходимларига лойиҳавий бошқарувга оид билим, малака ва кўникмаларни шакллантириш масаласини хал этиш керак бўлади.

Бугунги кунда давлат бошқарув органларининг рахбар лавозимлари сони 36497 кишини ташкил этиши, хўжалик бошқарув органларида эса 450 мингдан ортиқ раҳбарлар фаолият олиб боришни назарда тутадиган бўлсак, лойиҳавий бошқарув асосларини биладиган, уни қўллаш малакасига ва тажрибасига эга бўлган давлат хизматчилар ҳамда хўжалик бошқарув органдарининг рахбар кадрларини қайта тайёрлаш ва малакасини ошириш борасида улкан хажмдаги вазифа турганлигини тасаввур қилиш қийин эмас.

Юқорида қайд этганимиздек, мамлакатимизда ҳам лойиҳавий бошқарув тизимини жорий этиш Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2017 йил 24 июлдаги «Ўзбекистон Республикасида лойиҳа бошқаруви тизимини жорий этиш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида» ги ПФ-5120-сон Фармони қабул қилиниши билан ўз ибтидосини бошлади. Мазкур Фармонда мамлакатимизда иқтисодиётни ҳар томонлама ва жадал ривожлантириш, макроиқтисодий барқарорликни мустаҳкамлаш, хорижий инвестицияларни фаол жалб этиш юзасидан кенг кўламли ишлар, шунингдек саноатни модернизация қилиш ва замонавий юқори технологияли ишлаб чиқаришни барпо этиш бўйича йирик лойиҳалар амалга оширилаётганлиги эътироф этилган.



2-Расм. Ўзбекистгн Республикаси телекоммуникация лойиҳаларини бошқариш хавфсизлиги ва рискларини бошқаришнинг меъёрий-ҳуқуқий таъминотининг таркибии

Аммо шу билан биргаликда, таҳлиллар комплекс ижтимоий-иқтисодий ривожлантириш бўйича вазифаларнинг самарали бажарилишига, мамлакатимизда амалга оширилаётган ислоҳотларга ғов бўлаётган омилларни ўз вақтида аниқлаш ва бартараф этишга тўсқинлик қилаётган қатор камчиликлар мавжудлигини, хусусан:

— давлат аҳамиятига молик лойиҳаларни ишлаб чиқиш ва амалга ошириш жараёнини сифатли ташкил этиш, мувофиқлаштириш, мониторинг ҳамда назорат қилишни таъминловчи лойиҳа бошқарувининг ягона тизими мавжуд эмаслиги;

— лойиҳаларни амалга ошириш суръати ва самарадорлигини тезкор кузатиш имконини берувчи илғор ахборот-коммуникация технологияларининг бошқарув жараёнига етарлича жорий этилмаганлиги;

— давлат ва ҳудудий дастурларни, инвестиция лойиҳаларини ишлаб чиқиш ҳамда амалга оширишда очиқлик ва шаффофлик даражасининг пастлиги мазкур соҳада молиявий маблағлар мақсадсиз ва самарасиз сарфланиши, шунингдек турли хил суиистеъмолчилик ҳолатларини келтириб чиқараётганлиги;

— давлат харидларини амалга ошириш тартиб-таомиллари шаффофлигини таъминловчи давлат органлари, хўжалик бошқаруви органлари, давлат корхоналари ва ташкилотларининг маълумотлар базалари билан интеграция қилинган ягона ахборот майдонининг мавжуд эмаслиги;

— амалга оширилаётган лойиҳаларнинг мақсадга мувофиқлиги, асослантирилганлиги ва рентабеллигини таҳлил қилиш ҳамда баҳолаш, шунингдек уларнинг қийматини ошириб кўрсатиш ва бошқа суиистеъмолчиликлар аломатларини аниқлаш бўйича ишлар самарадорлигининг пастлиги;

— товарлар, ишлар ва хизматларнинг ҳақиқий бозор қийматини аниқлаш имконини берадиган ягона классификатор ишлаб чиқилмаганлиги сингари салбий холатлар мавжудлиги қайд этилган.

Шу муносабат билан, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Лойиҳа бошқарувининг ягона миллий ахборот тизимини жорий этиш бўйича Мувофиқлаштирувчи кенгаш ташкил этилди ҳамда Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Лойиҳа бошқаруви миллий агентлиги ташкил этилди.

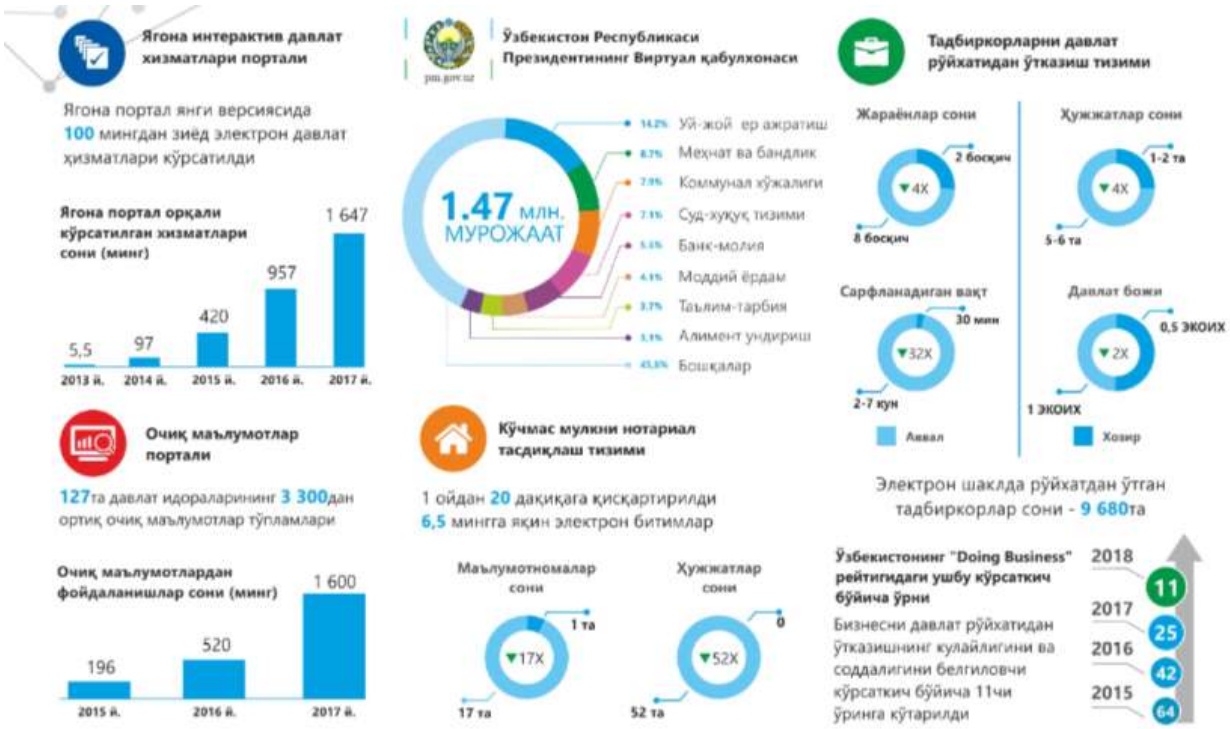
Мувофиқлаштирувчи кенгашга ва агентлик зиммасига мамлакатимизда лойиҳавий бошқарув тизимини жорий этиш бўйича улкан вазифалар юкланди. Мазкур вазифалар ижросини таъминлаш мамлакатимизда лойиҳавий бошқарув асослари бўйича мутахассисларни тайёрлаш, қайта тайёрлаш ва малакасини ошириш механизмини ишлаб чиқиб, жорий этишни тақозо этади. Бу борадаги вазифа ҳам Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Лойиҳа бошқаруви миллий агентлигининг олдига қўйилган энг мухим вазифалардан бири бўлди.

Мазкур Фармонига мувофиқ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2017 йил 27 июлдаги «Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги лойиҳа бошқаруви миллий агентлиги фаолиятини ташкил этиш тўғрисида»ги ПҚ-3150-сон Қарори қабул қилинди. Мазкур қарога биноан Агентликка юклатилган вазифаларни бажариш доирасида давлат органлари, хўжалик бошқаруви органлари, давлат корхоналари ва ташкилотлари, нодавлат нотижорат ташкилотлар, етакчи лойиҳа институтлари, илмий-таълим муассасалари, шунингдек, халқаро ташкилотлар, чет эл компанияларининг юқори малакали ходимларини ва мутахассисларни маслаҳатчилар сифатида жалб этиш ҳуқуқи берилди. Шунингдек, қисқа муддатда Агентликнинг зарур назарий билим ва амалий тажрибага эга бўлган, Агентликка юклатилган вазифаларни профессионал даражада амалга оширишни таъминлайдиган юқори малакали мутахассислар билан тўлдириш вазифаси юклатилди.

Мазкур вазифаларни амалга ошириш механизмини йўлга қўйиш мақсадида 2018 йил 5 сентябрда Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг «Корпоратив, лойиҳа бошқаруви ва давлат харидлари

соҳасида кадрларни тайёрлаш, қайта тайёрлаш ва уларнинг малакасини ошириш тизимини такомиллаштириш бўйича қўшимча чора-тадбирлар тўғрисида»ги ПҚ-3930-сон қарори қабул қилинди. Макур қарорга биноан Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Лойиҳа бошқаруви миллий агентлиги ҳузуридаги Корпоратив бошқарув илмий-таълим марказининг номи Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Лойиҳа бошқаруви миллий агентлиги қошидаги Абу Райҳон Беруний номидаги Бизнес ва бошқарув республика олий мактаби деб ўзгартирилди.

Олий мактаб ва агентликка лойиҳа ва корпоратив бошқарув, баҳолаш ва харид фаолиятида, лойиҳавий молиялаштириш, стратегик ва молиявий менежмент соҳасидаги давлат таълим стандартлари, шу жумладан, ўқув юкламаси ҳажмлари, малака талаблари, ўқув режалари ва дастурларини тасдиқлаш ва улар асосида таълим жараёнларини йзлга қўйиш вазифаси юклатилди. Инвестиция лойиҳаларининг давлат ва ҳудудий дастурлар билан ўзаро боғлиқ ҳолда самарали ва ўз вақтида амалга оширилишини таъминлаш, лойиҳа бошқаруви жараёнида айрим давлат органларининг масъулиятини ошириш, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Лойиҳа бошқаруви миллий агентлигининг вазифа ва функцияларини рақамли иқтисодиёт ва сифатли лойиҳа бошқарувини устувор ривожлантиришни ҳисобга олган ҳолда оптималлаштириш мақсадида, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2019 йил 10 январдаги «Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги лойиҳа бошқаруви миллий агентлиги фаолиятини янада такомиллаштириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида» ги ПФ-5624-сон Фармони қабул қилинди. Фармонга биноан агентликнинг бир қатор ваколатлар бошқа вазирлик ва идоралар, жумладан Ўзбекистон Республикаси Иқтисодиёт ва саноат вазирлиги, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Хусусийлаштирилган корхоналарга кўмаклашиш ва рақобатни ривожлантириш давлат қўмитасига, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Қурилиш вазирлигига, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Молия вазирлигига ҳамда Ўзбекистон Стандартлаштириш, метрология ва сертификатлаштириш агентлиги ваколатига ўтказилди.



3-Расм. «Электрон ҳукумат» лойиҳасини амалга ошириш натижасида эришиладиган параметрлар

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Ахборот технологиялари ва коммуникацияларини ривожлантириш вазирлиги ҳузуридаги «Электрон ҳукумат» тизимини ривожлантириш маркази» давлат муассасаси тугатилиб, «Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Лойиҳа бошқаруви миллий агентлиги қошидаги Электрон ҳукумат ва рақамли иқтисодиёт лойиҳаларини бошқариш маркази» давлат унитар корхонаси ташкил этилди.

1-Жадвал.

Ўзбекистон Республикаси лойиҳа бошқарувининг ягона миллий ахборот тизимини жорий этиш бўйича мувофиқлаштирувчи кенгаш таркиби[179]

1.	Ш.М. Мирзиёев	—	Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти, Кенгаш раиси
2.	А.Н. Арипов	—	Ўзбекистон Республикаси Бош вазири, Кенгаш раисининг ўринбосари
3.	И.Б. Абдуллаев	—	Ўзбекистон Республикаси Бош прокурори, Кенгаш раисининг ўринбосари
4.	М.Б. Нурмуратов	—	Ўзбекистон Республикаси Марказий банки раиси
5.	Б.А. Ходжаев	—	Ўзбекистон Республикаси молия вазири
6.	М.М. Икрамов	—	Ўзбекистон Республикаси адлия вазири
7.	Ш.Х. Шерматов	—	Ўзбекистон Республикаси ахборот технологиялари ва коммуникацияларини ривожлантириш вазири вазифасини бажарувчиси
8.	А.И. Ахмедходжаев	—	Ўзбекистон Республикаси Инвестициялар бўйича давлат қўмитаси раиси
9.	Лавозимга кўра	—	Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Лойиҳа бошқаруви миллий агентлиги директори.

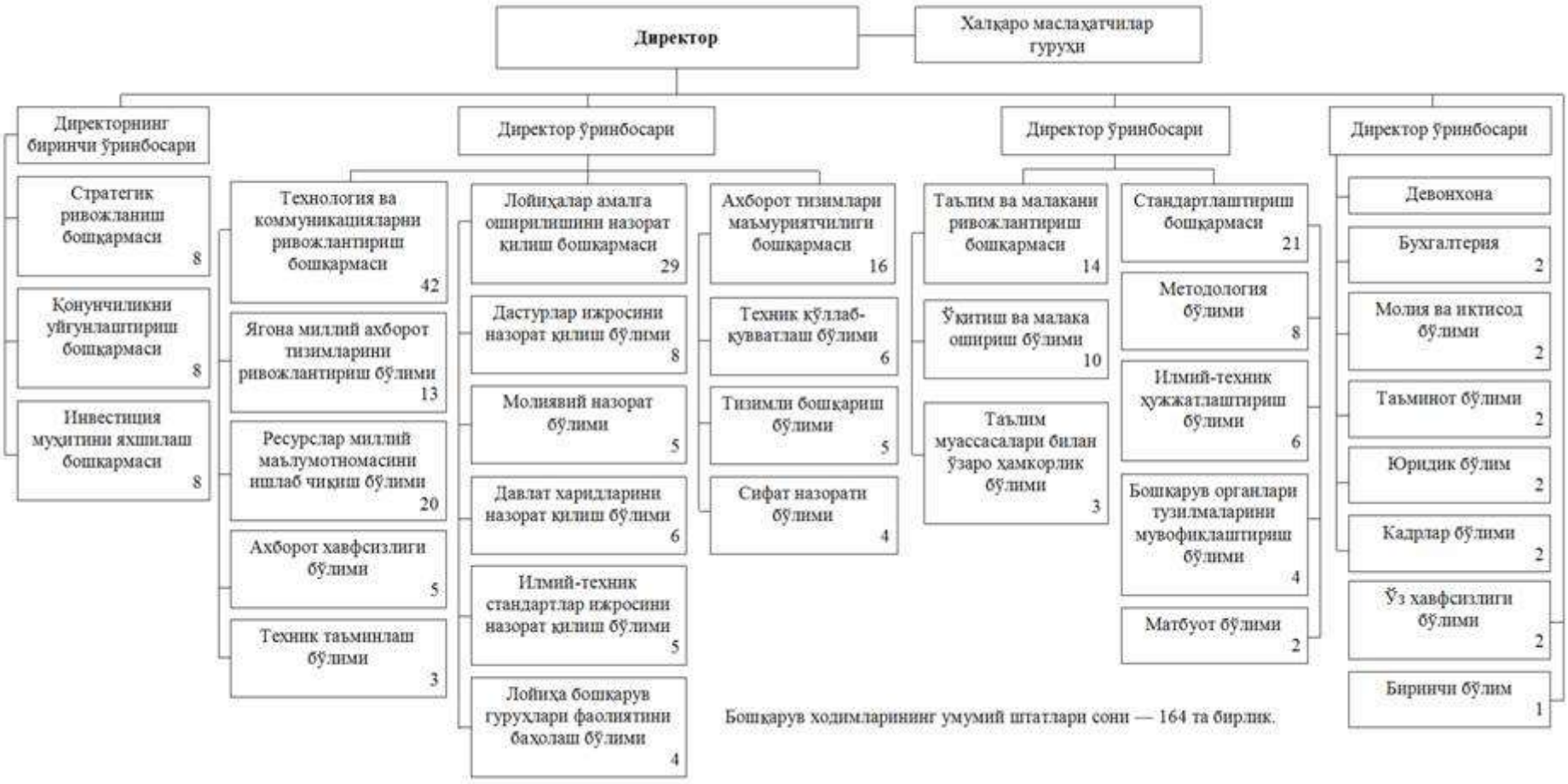
Мустақил экспертлар ҳамда ижтимоий тармоқларда олиб борилган кенг мухокамаларда қайд этилган фикр ва мулохазаларда, мазкур қарордаги агентлик фаолияти доирасига оид ўзгартиришларнинг асосий сабаби Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2017 йил 24 июлдаги «Ўзбекистон Республикасида лойиҳа бошқаруви тизимини жорий этиш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида» ги ПФ-5120-сон Фармони билан агентлик зиммасига қўйилган устувор вазифаларнинг ташкилий-ҳуқуқий механизмларини самарали ташкил этиш, ҳкамда мамлакатимизда нисбатан янги бўлган лойиҳавий бошқарув бўйича малакали кадрлар таъминоти тизимини йўлга қўйиш вазифасини муваффақиятли бажаришга эришилимаганлиги билан изохланганлиги кузатилди.

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2015 йил 30 сентябрдаги ПҚ-2414-сон қарори асосида ташкил этилган «Корпоратив бошқарув илмий-таълим маркази» 2 йилдан сўнг Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Лойиҳа бошқаруви миллий агентлиги қошидаги Абу Райҳон Беруний номидаги Бизнес ва бошқарув республика олий мактаби деб ўзгартирилган бўлса, яна 2 йилдан сўнг Ўзбекистон Республикаси Иқтисодий тараққиёт ва камбағалликни қисқартириш вазирлиги қошидаги Бизнес ва тадбиркорлик олий мактабига ўзгартирилди.

[179] Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2017 йил 24 июлдаги ПФ–5120-сон Фармони

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2019 йил 10 январдаги «Иқтисодиётни ривожлантириш ва камбағалликни қисқартиришга оид давлат сиёсатини тубдан янгилаш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида» ги ПФ-5975-сон Фармони билан ташкил этилган Ўзбекистон Республикаси Иқтисодий тараққиёт ва камбағалликни қисқартириш вазирлиги қошидаги Бизнес ва тадбиркорлик олий мактаби корпоратив бошқарув ва тадбиркорлик соҳасида кадрлар тайёрлаш, қайта тайёрлаш ва малакасини ошириш бўйича олий таълим муассасаси ҳисобланади деб белгилаб қўйилди.

Хулоса сифатида шуни қайд этиш жоизки, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2017 йил 24 июлдаги «Ўзбекистон Республикасида лойиҳа бошқаруви тизимини жорий этиш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида» ги ПФ-5120-сон Фармони билан мамлакатимизда лойиҳавий бошқарув тизимини жорий этиш бўйича бошланган истиқболли ва муҳим масала, жумладан мамлакатимизга лойиҳавий бошқарув бўйича малакали кадрларни тайёрлаш, қайта тайёрлаш ва малакасини ошириш бўйича энди шаклланиб келаётган механизмнинг фаолиятининг устувор йўналиш яна ўзгартирилди. Бу эса малакатимизда лойиҳавий бошқарув ихтисослиги бўйича мутахассислар тайёрлаш вазифасининг устуворлиги пасайганлигини ифодалайди.



4-Расм. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги лойиҳа бошқаруви миллий агентлигининг Ташкилий тузилмаси

Шу муносабат билан, мамлакатимизда лойиҳавий бошқарув тизимини жорий этишдек истиқболли ислоҳотларнинг мухим жихати бўлган лойиҳавий бошқарув бўйича малакали кадрларни тайёрлаш, қайта тайёрлаш ва малакасини ошириш механизмини такомиллаштириш масаласи Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2020 йил 26 мардаги «Иқтисодиётни ривожлантириш ва камбағалликни қисқартиришга оид давлат сиёсатини тубдан янгилаш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида» ги ПФ-5975-сон Фармонининг 12 бандида Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар Маҳкамасига қўйилган Олий мактаб фаолиятини ташкил этиш тўғрисидаги ҳукумат қарорини қабул қилишда инобатга олиниши мақсадга мувофиқ бўлади. Акс ҳолда, мамлакатимизда лойиҳавий бошқарув тизимини жорий этиш орзуси, соҳада малакали мутахассисларнинг етишмаслиги сабабли парокандаликка юз тутади.

Фойдаланилган адабиётлар:

1. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2017 йил 24 июлдаги "Ўзбекистон Республикасида лойиҳа бошқаруви тизимини жорий этиш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида" ги ПФ-5120-сон Фармони;
2. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2017 йил 27 июлдаги "Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги лойиҳа бошқаруви миллий агентлиги фаолиятини ташкил этиш тўғрисида" ги П?-3150-сон Қарори;
3. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2018 йил 5 сентябрдаги "Корпоратив, лойиҳа бошқаруви ва давлат харидлари соҳасида кадрларни тайёрлаш, қайта тайёрлаш ва уларнинг малакасини ошириш тизимини такомиллаштириш бўйича қўшимча чора-тадбирлар тўғрисида" ги ПҚ-3930-сон Қарори;
4. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2019 йил 10 январдаги "Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги лойиҳа бошқаруви миллий агентлиги фаолиятини янада такомиллаштириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида" ги ПФ-5624-сон Фармони.

УДК 547.3

Урманов А.А.
асистент
Андижанский государственный медицинский институт
Узбекистан, г. Андижан
Раззаков Н.А.
асистент
Андижанский государственный медицинский институт
Узбекистан, г. Андижан

ПОЛУЧЕНИЕ ПОЛИКОМПЛЕКСОНОВ НА ОСНОВЕ МОДИФИЦИРОВАННОГО НИТРОНА АМИНАМИ

Аннотация: В данной статье обсуждается получение поликомплексонов на основе модифицированного нитрона аминами.

Ключевые слова: синтез, реакция, этилендиамин, сорбция, катион, ИК – спектр.

Urmanov A.A.
assistant
Andijan State Medical Institute
Uzbekistan, Andijan
Razzaqov N.A.
assistant
Andijan State Medical Institute
Uzbekistan, Andijan

GETTING POLYCOMPLEXES BASED ON MODIFIED NITRONE AMINES

Annotation: This article discusses about the preparation of polycomplexones based on modified nitrone with amines.

Keywords: synthesis, reaction, ethylenediamine, sorption, cation, IR - spectrum.

К числу важнейших проблем, успешное решение которых определяет возможности снижения антропогенного воздействия на окружающую среду, относится очистка сточных вод, в основе которой лежат, как правило, технологии сорбционных процессов. Это делает весьма важной задачу создания различных типов хемосорбционных материалов, в частности поликомплексонов волокнистой структуры.

Методы синтеза карбоксилсодержащих поликомплексонов достаточно разнообразны и широко используются в технологии получения этих практически важных соединений.

Основным свойством поликомплексонов является способность образовывать с большинством ионов металлов в водных растворах комплексонаты, устойчивость которых столь высока, что соответствующий катион не обнаруживается при помощи классических аналитических методик.

Весьма распространенным и достаточно технологичным методом получения карбоксилсодержащих поликомплексонов является карбоксилирование аминов. В ряде случаев синтез поликомплексонов заключается в первоначальном построении “скелетной” части молекулы, содержащей одну и несколько первичных или вторичных амино групп также одну или несколько функциональных групп, потенциально способных к участию в координации.

В связи поставленной цели работы является получение поликомплексонов с комплексообразующими функциональными группами на основе модифицированного полиакрилонитрильного волокна нитрон производства ОАО «Навоиазот» гексаметилендиамином, этилендиамином и исследование возможности их применения для сорбции ионов тяжелых металлов.

В работе впервые получены новые комплексообразующие волокнистые материалы химической модификацией модифицированных полиакрилонитрильных волокон гексаметилендиамином и этилендиамином, последующей обработкой щелочью. Установлено, что повышение концентрации щелочи, продолжительности реакции и температуры приводит в начале к увеличению, а затем снижению статической обменной емкости (СОЕ) образующихся поликомплексонов. ИК - спектроскопическими исследованиями и потенциометрическим титрованием показано, что синтезированный поликомплексон содержит в своём составе анионо- и катионообменных групп. Изучением ионообменных свойств полученных волокон показано, что комплексообразующие полимеры образуют комплексы с ионами меди (II). Показано влияние концентрации растворов и температуры на сорбцию. Рассчитаны термодинамические параметры комплексообразования.

Таким образом, полученные ионообменные поликомплексоны перспективны для применения в гидрометаллургии, при очистке промышленных сточных вод от токсических ионов металлов.

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Усманова Н.С.
студент магистратуры 3 курса
направление «Государственное муниципальное управление»
Институт цифровой экономики
Югорский государственный университет
Россия, г. Ханты-Мансийск

ПРОБЛЕМЫ МУНИЦИПАЛЬНОГО УПРАВЛЕНИЯ В СФЕРЕ МОЛОДЕЖНОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ В ГОРОДЕ ХАНТЫ-МАНСИЙСКЕ

Аннотация. Статья посвящена анализу проблем муниципального управления в сфере молодежной политики в городе Ханты-Мансийске В работе проведен SWOT-анализ, по итогам которого выявлены сильны и слабые стороны, возможности и угрозы сферы молодежной политики города Ханты-Мансийска.

Ключевые слова: муниципалитет, молодежная политика, трудоустройство молодежи, жилищные вопросы.

Usmanova N.S.
master's student of the 3rd year
direction "State municipal administration"
Institute of digital economy
Ugra state University
Russia, Khanty-Mansiysk

PROBLEMS OF MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION IN THE SPHERE OF YOUTH POLICY IN THE CITY OF KHANTY-MANSIYSK

Annotation. The article is devoted to the analysis of problems of municipal management in the field of youth policy in the city of Khanty-Mansiysk.the SWOT analysis was carried out, which revealed the strengths and weaknesses, opportunities and threats in the field of youth policy in the city of Khanty-Mansiysk.

Keywords: municipality, youth policy, youth employment, housing issues.

Для выявления сильных сторон, слабых сторон, возможностей и угроз для выявления проблем муниципального управления в сфере молодежной политики в городе Ханты-Мансийске воспользуемся матрицей SWOT-анализа. Матрица SWOT-анализа представлена в Таблице 1.

Таблица 1 – SWOT-анализ молодежной политики города Ханты-Мансийска

Сильные стороны	Слабые стороны
Наличие структуры в администрации города, отвечающей за реализацию молодёжной политики на муниципальном уровне. Наличие нормативной базы по вопросам молодёжной политики. Устойчивая система межведомственного взаимодействия по вопросам молодёжной политики. Наличие активных молодых людей, способных вносить свой вклад в развитие города. Отлаженная система обеспечения временной трудовой занятости подростков, наличие инновационных подходов. Рост числа городских молодежных мероприятий. Наличие системы работы с талантливой молодёжью. Усиление интереса молодежи к волонтерской деятельности.	Отсутствие коммуникативных площадок, «зон свободного общения». Отсутствие здания центра молодежи (дома, дворца) для организации клубов по интересам, содействия развитию творческого и интеллектуального потенциала молодежи. Малое количество некоммерческих организаций, работающих в системе молодежной политики. Недостаточное развитие системы поддержки и закрепления молодых специалистов и сотрудников, трудовой и проектной активности молодёжи. Низкая эффективность использования информационной инфраструктуры в интересах патриотического и гражданского воспитания молодежи. Слабо развита сфера социального обслуживания молодых семей
Возможности	**Угрозы**
Повышение участия молодежи в стратегическом развитии города, в том числе в рамках деятельности молодежного совета при Главе города. Развитие системы некоммерческих организаций, поддержка молодёжного движения Участие молодежи в городских, окружных мероприятиях. Рост социального потенциала молодежи. Создание льготных программ по обеспечению жильем молодых семей. Создание муниципальных программ по поддержке молодых специалистов, талантливой молодежи. Формирование системы поддержки молодежной добровольческой (волонтерской) деятельности; Развитие моделей молодежного самоуправления и самоорганизации в ученических, студенческих и трудовых коллективах, а также по месту жительства. Проведение форумных	Снижение количества молодёжи вовлеченной в социально-экономическую, общественную деятельность. Отток инициативной молодежи и высококвалифицированных специалистов в возрасте 22-30 лет из города. Уменьшение количества молодёжных организаций и объединений. Снижение уровня информационной безопасности в молодежной среде как эффективного инструмента профилактики экстремизма, дискриминации по социальным, религиозным, расовым, национальным и другим признакам. Снижение роли института семьи. Снижение рождаемости. Увеличение количества молодежи с деструктивным поведением

региональных и российских кампаний. Участие в федеральных проектах, программах по вопросам молодёжной политики. Формирование грантовой поддержки некоммерческих организаций, выполняющих социальный заказ по актуальным вопросам молодёжной политики. Развитие предпринимательского потенциала молодёжи.	

Одним из важнейших индикаторов состояния общества является положение молодежи, поскольку это представляет собой особую социально-демографическую группу, с которой связанны реальные перспективы развития любой страны в ближайшие десятилетие.

На муниципальном уровне молодежная политика – представляет собой совокупность целей и мер, принимаемых органами местного самоуправления в целях создания и обеспечения условий и гарантий для самореализации личности молодого человека и развития молодежных объединений, движений, инициатив[1].

В результате проведения SWOT-анализа выявлено, что сильными сторонами муниципального управления в сфере молодежной политики в городе Ханты-Мансийске являются:

— Наличие структуры в администрации города, отвечающей за реализацию молодёжной политики на муниципальном уровне.

— Наличие нормативной базы по вопросам молодёжной политики.

— Устойчивая система межведомственного взаимодействия по вопросам молодёжной политики.

— Наличие активных молодых людей, способных вносить свой вклад в развитие города.

— Отлаженная система обеспечения временной трудовой занятости подростков, наличие инновационных подходов.

— Рост числа городских молодежных мероприятий.

— Наличие системы работы с талантливой молодёжью.

— Усиление интереса молодежи к волонтерской деятельности.

Органы муниципальной власти, учреждения и ведомства проводят совместные мероприятия по реализации молодежной политики в городе. Проведение совместных эффективных мероприятий по реализации молодежной политики в городе за счет реализации следующих возможностей:

— Повышение участия молодежи в стратегическом развитии города, в том числе в рамках деятельности молодежного совета при Главе города.

— Развитие системы некоммерческих организаций, поддержка молодёжного движения

— Участие молодежи в городских, окружных мероприятиях.

— Рост социального потенциала молодежи.

— Создание льготных программ по обеспечению жильем молодых семей. Создание муниципальных программ по поддержке молодых специалистов, талантливой молодежи. Формирование системы поддержки молодежной добровольческой (волонтерской) деятельности;

— Развитие моделей молодежного самоуправления и самоорганизации в ученических, студенческих и трудовых коллективах, а также по месту жительства.

— Проведение форумных региональных и российских кампаний.

— Участие в федеральных проектах, программах по вопросам молодёжной политики.

— Формирование грантовой поддержки некоммерческих организаций, выполняющих социальный заказ по актуальным вопросам молодёжной политики.

— Развитие предпринимательского потенциала молодёжи.

Среди негативных тенденций, проявляющихся в молодежной среде как в городе Ханты-Мансийск, так и в целом по стране, можно выделить следующие проблемные вопросы:

1. Проблема низкого уровня вовлеченности молодежи в социальную практику.

Социальная практика – это совокупность действий и взаимодействий индивидов, организаций во времени и в пространстве, обеспечивающая устойчивое функционирование социальных институтов. В рамках этого направления осуществляется поддержка молодёжного предпринимательства, инициатив и проектов, деятельность штаба студенческих трудовых отрядов и молодежных трудовых объединений, волонтерского движения. Эта проблема проявляется во всех сферах жизни молодого человека - гражданской, профессиональной, культурной, семейной. При сохранении такой ситуации возникает угроза устойчивой привычки к патернализму и восприятия социальной инфантильности как нормы, что уже через десять лет, когда современные молодые люди станут принимающими решения лицами, может ограничить возможности развития страны, в том числе из-за сокращения экономически активного населения.

2. Проблема отсутствия полноценной системы поддержки молодых людей, оказавшихся в трудной жизненной ситуации.

На территории города Ханты-Мансийск работа с этой социальной группой практически не включена в сферу реализации молодёжной политики, а программы, которые реализуются, не всегда нацелены на реабилитацию молодых людей и их возвращение к полноценной жизни. В этой ситуации возможно формирование изолированных групп населения (бывших заключенных, инвалидов, носителей социальных заболеваний, членов неблагополучных семей) и, как следствие, – социальной нетерпимости и дестабилизации общественной жизни. Причиной этого стало отсутствие механизма взаимодействия с такой молодежью и эффективных практик социализации, а также отсутствие финансирования. Необходимо разработать эффективную систему работы с молодежью, находящейся в трудной жизненной ситуации, используя опыт других регионов и общественных организаций.

3. Отсутствие современной инфраструктуры учреждений молодежной сферы.

Объектов инфраструктуры для занятия спортом и творчеством молодежи, организации культурного досуга и реализации потенциала в городе Ханты-Мансийск недостаточно. Это является фактором, как миграции, так и асоциального поведения молодёжи. Из 76 муниципальных учреждений города Ханты-Мансийска, только в 15 можно реализовать свой творческий (6) или спортивный (9) потенциал.

4. Трудоустройство.

По-прежнему актуальной остается в молодежной среде остается проблема трудоустройства. Ежегодно на рынок труда попадает граждане в возрасте от 18 до 35 лет. Но отсутствие требуемого работодателями стажа и опыта работы у молодых людей полностью и резко снижает их конкурентно-способность на рынке труда.

На начало отчетного периода в 2019 году было признанно безработными 155 человек в возрасте от 18 до 35 лет, к концу было трудоустроено всего 48 человек[3].

5. Жилье.

Жилищная проблемы в муниципальном образовании города Ханты-Мансийск была и остается одной из наиболее сложных и острых проблем сферы реализации молодежной политики города. Среди основных причин, по которым молодые семьи не желают заводить детей, это отсутствие перспектив в приобретение жилья. Жилищные проблемы оказывают значительное негативное воздействие на состояние различных аспектов молодежной среды, это на здоровье, образование, рост преступности, идеологические ценности.

Средняя стоимость м ^{2} от 90 тыс.руб. Молодые люди с трудом могут позволить себе приобретение квартиры, без помощи государства.

Молодежь является объектом молодежной политики, от позиции молодежи в общественно-политической жизни и ее активности будет

зависеть темп развития России. Молодежь, сегодня, является одной из психологически сложных клиентских групп населения, большинство членов этой группы не смотрят в будущее и живут одним днем. Сегодня остается проблема, как для молодежи, так и для общества в целом – это массовая пассивность населения. Всякое отсутствие интереса к окружающему тебя миру, нежелание людей участвовать в процессе модернизации инфраструктуры в целом, и различных областей в частности, внесение своего личного вклада в развитие области, города, района, т.е. места, где ты живешь[2].

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Усманова Н.С.
студент магистратуры 3 курса
направление «Государственное муниципальное управление»
Институт цифровой экономики
Югорский государственный университет
Россия, г. Ханты-Мансийск

СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ НАУЧНЫЕ ПОДХОДЫ К ИЗУЧЕНИЮ МУНИЦИПАЛЬНОГО УПРАВЛЕНИЯ В СФЕРЕ МОЛОДЕЖНОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ

Аннотация. Статья посвящена современным научным подходам к изучению муниципального управления в сфере молодежной политики. На муниципальном уровне власти обладают особенностями, накладывающимися на его деятельность. При изучении молодежной политики, которая реализуется органами местного самоуправления, невозможно оценить деятельность без изучения муниципалитета в целом.

Ключевые слова: местное самоуправление, молодежная политика, субсидиарность, муниципалитет, муниципальное образование, муниципальная политика.

Usmanova N.S.
master's student of the 3rd year
direction "State municipal administration"
Institute of digital economy
Ugra state University
Russia, Khanty-Mansiysk

MODERN SCIENTIFIC APPROACHES TO THE STUDY OF MUNICIPAL MANAGEMENT IN THE FIELD OF YOUTH POLICY

Annotation. The article is devoted to modern scientific approaches to the study of municipal administration in the field of youth policy. At the municipal level, the authorities have features that overlap with its activities. When studying the youth policy that is implemented by local governments, it is impossible to evaluate the activities without studying the municipality as a whole.

Keywords: local self-government, youth policy, subsidiarity, municipality, municipal formation, municipal policy.

Одно из приоритетных направлений местного самоуправления - это молодежная политика. На муниципальном уровне власти обладают

особенностями, накладывающимися на его деятельность. При изучении молодежной политики, которая реализуется органами местного самоуправления, невозможно оценить без изучения деятельности муниципалитета в целом.

Необходимо отметить, что муниципалитеты отвечают за вопросы местного значения. Они могут решаться населением муниципалитета или органами местного самоуправления без привлечения к решению вопроса органов государственного управления. Необходимо отметить, что при решении какого-либо вопроса. Кроме того, последствия решения данных вопросов должны быть решенными для конкретного муниципалитета, без оказания негативного влияния на соседние муниципальные образования.

Принцип субсидиарности, является наиболее важным принципом местного самоуправления, в соответствии с которым, на уровень управления, который приближен к населению уровень, направлены вопросы, на которые решаются без привлечения вышестоящих органов. Вопросы, которые нельзя эффективно решить на местном уровне, рассматриваются в вышестоящих органах. Следовательно вышестоящие органы власти несут субсидиарную ответственность за деятельность нижнего уровня, и обязаны вмешаться только в случае неудовлетворительной деятельность муниципальных органов, создающих угрозу для благополучия населения. В остальных случаях муниципалитеты самостоятельно принимают решения в своей работе. Основываясь на принципе субсидиарности, мы имеем возможность избежать абсолютизация государственного регулирования деятельности коммуны и иллюзии относительно полной независимости местного самоуправления от других уровней власти.

Необходимо отметить, что население образования является субъектом муниципального управления является, которые объединены заинтересованностью в решении проблем муниципалитета и развития местного сообщества, в свою очередь органы местного самоуправления избираются населением действуют от его имени и его интересах. Местное население само определяет векторы регулирования социально-экономических процессов на территории муниципалитета в интересах местного сообщества, с учетом эффективного использования местных ресурсов.

Осуществление муниципального управления идет через конкретную деятельность населения муниципального образования (местного сообщества) и органов местного самоуправления. В.К. Криворученко определяет муниципальное управление, как деятельность, т.е. «самостоятельную и под свою ответственность деятельность населения и органов местного самоуправления по решению вопросов местного значения».[1] Перед местным сообществом и органами местного самоуправления стоят задачи, решение которых осуществляется путем

активной муниципальной деятельности, из этого следует, что муниципальное управление является формой ее организации.

Стоит отметить, что целью муниципальной деятельности является улучшение жизни на территории муниципального образования. В данном случае термин «улучшение» используется в широком смысле и обозначает изменение среды обитания с целью создания комфортных условий для жизни и проживания людей.

Исследователи, изучающие муниципальную деятельность выделяют две её стороны: законность и целесообразность. По мнению В.К. Криворученко, «соблюдение законности - предмет муниципального права. Определение целесообразности человеческой деятельности - вопрос политики как системы постановки и реализации каких-то целей. Цель всякого управления - достижение желаемого состояния управляемой системы». [1] Основываясь на данном рассуждение, можно в целом говорить о муниципальной политике.

Основываясь на вышесказанном, можно определять муниципальную политику, как систему взаимоувязанных целей муниципальной деятельности и механизмов их реализации, заметим что основной целью является повышение качества жизни населения на территории муниципалитета.

Согласно определению, данному Всемирная организация здравоохранения, которая определяет качество жизни как восприятие людьми своего положения в жизни в контексте культуры и системы ценностей, в которой они живут, в соответствии с целями, ожиданиями, нормами и проблемами. Согласно исследованиям, качество жизни определяется физическими, социальными и эмоциональными факторами в жизни человека, которые непосредственно на него влияют.

Важнейшим понятием, связанным с постановкой целей в деятельности коммуны и формированием городской политики, является качество жизни человека, имеющее объективную и субъективную стороны. Критерием объективной оценки являются научно установленные нормы материальных и духовных потребностей и интересов людей, о которых можно судить по степени удовлетворенности населения. К критериям субъективной оценки качества жизни относится удовлетворенность индивида своими потребностями.

Основной задачей органов местного самоуправления в повышении качества жизни, определяются исследователями, как создание комфортного предоставления соответствующих муниципальных услуг и удовлетворенность проживанием. Следовательно, о муниципальной политике можно говорить, как о системе мер по повышению качества жизни населения на территории муниципалитета.

Деятельность муниципалитета подразделяется на экономические, социальные, духовные, политические направления, причем на каждом из

этих уровней органы местной власти проводят свою политику. Таким образом о муниципальной политике можно говорть в экономической, социальной, духовной, политической и других сферах.

Стоит отметить, что не все авторы относят к ведению муниципалитетов местную молодежную политику. Авторами значительное внимание уделяется государственной молодежной политике РФ (далее - ГМП РФ) в реализации молодежной политики в муниципалитетах, ими приводятся убедительные доводы, содержащие рациональную составляющую. Далее рассмотрены развернутые и последовательные точки зрения на природу муниципальной молодежной политики.

В своей работе Т.В. Бутова определяет молодежную политику местного самоуправления как набор целей и действий, предпринимаемых местными органами власти для создания и создания гарантий и условий для самореализации личности молодых людей и развития молодежных инициатив, движений и объединений[2]. Молодежная политика города в данном случае является инструментом формирования, развития и активного использования потенциала молодежи.

По мнению К.С. Слюсарь, обозначенному в работе «Управление молодежной политикой на муниципальном уровне», «муниципальная молодежная политика - это общественно-государственное управление, которое может быть реализовано в различных формах: общественные, наблюдательные и координационные советы по молодежной политики при администрациях, рабочие группы, совещания и переговорные площадки. Конечной его целью является формирование условий для успешного развития потенциала молодежи и ее эффективной самореализации в интересах социально-экономического, общественно-политического и культурного развития»[3].

Трофимова О. Е. в своей работе «О критериях эффективности муниципальной молодежной политики» рассматривает муниципальную молодежную политику, как составляющую часть Государственной молодежной политики РФ (ГМП РФ), «реализующейся на территории муниципального образования, т.е. все положения, прописанные в нормативных документах ГМП РФ должны быть реализованы и на муниципальном уровне»[4].

Кибанов А. Я. рассматривает феномен муниципальной молодежной политики в трех аспектах [5]:

1. Муниципальная молодежная политика - важнейший инструмент государственной молодежной политики Российской Федерации, основанный на принципах социального партнерства субъектов гражданского общества с учетом культуры поселка, его традиций; интересы, потребности молодежи;

2. Муниципальная молодежная политика как эффективный механизм развития потенциала молодежи посредством разработки, программирования и моделирования социально значимой политической деятельности на благо местного сообщества;

3. Муниципальная молодежная политика как инновационная технология отбора, обучения, интеграции молодежи кадрового резерва политической элиты и стратегический источник модернизации.

В статье «Проблемы реализации молодежной политики на муниципальном уровне» В.В. Стопычева и Ж.А. Шаповал говорят о том, что молодежная политика на муниципальном уровне, связанна с государственной политикой, но реализуется своим механизмом и является самостоятельным процессом. По словам авторов, «на муниципальном уровне формируется целостная система социальной поддержки молодежи, ее обучения и трудоустройства, которая создает возможности регулирования процессов молодежной миграции, обеспечения защиты прав и реализации интересов молодых людей, поддержки молодых семей» [6].

Видякова, Ю.Е. в своей работе «Роль и значение молодежной политики в современной России» поддерживает этот тезис. По его мнению, муниципальная молодежная политика тесно связана с государственной политикой, которая, в свою очередь, помогает учитывать проблемы молодежи данного муниципального образования в области здоровья и отдыха, трудоустройство и образование, бытовые проблемы [7].

Основываясь на представленных мнениях касательно молодежной политики, можно отметить, что единого понимания природы муниципальной молодежной политики, как, собственно, и самой муниципальной политики. Исследование показало, что нет единства в понимании самой природы муниципального управления, так как мнения исследователей разделяется, одни рассматривают муниципальную политику, как самостоятельное явление, которое возникло путем избирания народом, другие рассматриваю под призмой порождения государственной власти, третьи считают, что муниципальная политика это синтетические государственно-общественные основания. В данной работе, автор придерживается третьего мнения и рассматривает муниципальную молодежную политику, как государственно-общественной теорию, которая содержит в себе совокупность целей и мер по их реализации, принимаемых органами местного самоуправления для создания и обеспечения условий и гарантий для самореализации молодого человека и развития молодежных объединений, движений и инициатив.

Как известно, молодежь является особой социально-демографическая группа, которая требует определенной политики по отношению к ней. Государственная молодежная политика, которая, по мнению властей, является одним из приоритетных направлений

деятельности государства, носит слишком общий характер и может лишь задавать направление движения для молодежной политики на всех уровнях власти.

По мнению исследователей, система полномочий по уровням молодежной политики в Российской Федерации выглядит следующим образом:

Федеральные органы власти:

— определяют приоритеты в области молодежной политики,

— разрабатывают и реализуют целевые программы;

— обеспечивают финансирование из средств федерального бюджета и внебюджетных источников,

— стимулируют создание всероссийских молодежных организаций и т.д.

Органы власти субъектов РФ:

— обеспечивают долевое финансирование межрегиональных целевых программ,

— разрабатывают и реализуют региональные программы и обеспечивают их финансирование из регионального бюджета,

— оказывают информационную, методическую, финансовую помощь молодежным организациям и органам местного самоуправления и др.

Органы местного самоуправления:

— создают условия для комфортной жизни молодежи в рамках муниципалитета,

— создают условия для существования местных молодежных организаций,

— разрабатывают местные целевые программы,

— организуют временную занятость молодежи и др.

Система молодежной политики направлена на одну цель: создать и обеспечить условия и гарантии для самореализации молодого человека. Более тесные контакт происходит на уровне местного самоуправления субъекта и объекта молодежной политики. Это связано с сущностью субъекта, в который входит и молодежь муниципалитета, что способствует детальному вниманию к острым проблемам.

По замыслу теоретиков в области муниципального управления, , должна быть построена система всесторонней социальной поддержки молодежи на уровне местного самоуправления, включающая обучение и трудоустройство молодежи, способствующую повышению активности молодежи в обществе. сферы и создания возможности регулирования миграции, обеспечения защиты прав и реализации интересов молодежи, поддержки молодых семей.

На наш взгляд, в этом случае наиболее оправданным является применение программного подхода. Рассмотренный подход предполагает создание на местном уровне системы ежегодных государственных и муниципальных социальных заказов в области молодежной политики, распределяемых путем открытого конкурса по результатам экспертизы, охватывающей финансовые, правовые и социальные аспекты.

Получение социального заказа предполагает наличие у представленных на конкурс проектов и программ необходимых ресурсов. В частности, финансовые ресурсы включают: возможность федерального финансирования или гранта; самофинансирование за счет разработки и реализации самодостаточных проектов, в основном на рынке информационных услуг; поиск партнеров, заинтересованных в конечном результате.

В теории основные функции муниципального органа по работе с молодежью можно представить в следующем виде:

1. Финансовая поддержка:

— формирование проекта местного бюджета в области молодежной политики;

— бюджетно-сметная деятельность;

— работа с общественными фондами территорий.

2. Содействие экономической самостоятельности молодежи и реализации ее трудовых прав:

– группы поддержки и развития, занимающиеся трудовой деятельностью молодежи;

– организация временного трудоустройства несовершеннолетних.

3. Разработка и реализация целевых программ на муниципальном уровне:

– разработка, экспертиза, финансирование и контроль за реализацией муниципальных целевых программ;

4. Обеспечение условий для воспитания, образования и здорового образа жизни молодежи:

— организация массовых мероприятий и досуговой деятельности,

5. Социальное обслуживание молодежи.

Подводя итоги можно сказать, что муниципальная молодежная политика включает в себя комплекс взаимосвязанных мер по созданию критериев для удобного существования молодежи, который охватывает все стороны её жизнедеятельности. Осуществление предоставленной системы одновременно с основными направлениями социально-экономического развития соответствующей местности позволит значительно повысить привлекательность для категории молодых граждан.

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Усмонов Н.Я.
преподаватель кафедры узбекского языка,
педагогики и физической культуры
факультет защиты растений и агрохимии
Андижанский институт сельского хозяйства и агротехники
Узбекистан, г. Андижан

ЭТАПЫ И УРОВНИ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНЫХ НАВЫКОВ И КВАЛИФИКАЦИИ УЧИТЕЛЯ

Аннотация: В педагогическом словаре профессиональная компетентность определяется как «владение учителем необходимой суммой знаний, умений и навыков, определяющих сформированность его педагогической деятельности, педагогического общения и личности учителя как носителя определенных ценностей, идеалов и педагогического сознания.

Ключевые слова: Профессиональная компетентность, этапы и уровни профессиональной компетентности, молодой учитель, профессионал, профессионализм, курсы повышения квалификации, этапы жизненных кризисов.

Usmonov N.Ya.
teacher of the department of the uzbek language, pedagogy and physical culture
faculty of plant protection and agro chemistry
Andijan Institute of Agriculture and Agro technologies
Uzbekistan, Andijan

STAGES AND LEVELS OF FORMATION OF PROFESSIONAL SKILLS AND TEACHER QUALIFICATIONS

Abstract: In the pedagogical dictionary, professional competence is defined as a teacher's possession of the necessary amount of knowledge, abilities and skills that determine the formation of his pedagogical activity, pedagogical communication and the teacher's personality as a carrier of certain values, ideals and pedagogical consciousness.

Key words: Professional competence, stages and levels of professional competence, young teacher, professional, professionalism, refresher courses, stages of life crises.

Сейчас вопрос формирования профессиональной компетентности педагога как никогда актуален в педагогической общественности. В основе

многих современных исследований этой проблемы заложено определение британского психолога Джона Равена, который разработал модель формирования профессиональной компетентности как ценностно-мотивационной стороны личности. Он отмечает, что на формирование профессиональной компетенции влияет не создание благоприятных внутренних и внешних факторов деятельности, а развитие самого человека как личности.4 Особенно актуальным вопрос профессиональной подготовки и переподготовки учителя становится при внедрении в образовательный процесс федерального государственного образовательного стандарта. Учитель, который сам не обладает духовно-нравственными качествами, не может формировать их у своих воспитанников.

Профессиональная компетентность объединяет в себе такие понятия как “профессионализм”, “квалификация”, профессиональные способности, и тогда компетентность тоже является некой личностной характеристикой (в отличие от компетенции, которую он определяет как совокупность конкретных профессиональных характеристик).

Автор выделяет три уровня профессиональной компетентности педагога:

– общий уровень (ключевые и операциональные компетентности);

– частный уровень (компетентности конкретной специальности);

– конкретный уровень (компетентности отдельного педагога).

Таким образом, профессиональная компетентность педагога выступает как многопараметрическая характеристика специалиста и в качестве своих подструктур содержит коммуникативную, информационную, регулятивную и интеллектуально-педагогическую компетентности.

Профессиональная компетентность педагога – это многофакторное явление, включающее в себя систему теоретических знаний учителя и способов их применения в конкретных педагогических ситуациях, ценностные ориентации педагога, а также интегративные показатели его культуры.

Можно выделить приблизительно одинаковые подходы в определении профессиональной компетентности: хорошее знание теоретических основ профессии, умение применять их на практике при выполнении педагогической работы, и, несомненно, учет личности самого учителя.

И если «понятие профессиональной компетентности педагога выражает единство теоретической и практической готовности к осуществлению педагогической деятельности и характеризует его профессионализм, то право-мерно говорить о формировании профессиональной компетентности педагога вузе. Но тогда возникает противоречие: готовность к осуществлению деятельности и осуществление

этой самой деятельности – это не одно и то же. Следовательно, говоря о дальнейшей педагогической работе и становлении педагога как профессионала, учитывая обучение на протяжении всей жизни, мы должны рассматривать уровни педагогической компетентности.

Таким образом, при формировании профессиональной компетентности педагога необходимо четко понимать на каком этапе образования находится человек: первоначальном, базовом или послебазовом; на каком уровне он овладел профессией: учитель-стажер, учитель, учитель-мастер, учитель-профессионал; необходимо учитывать периоды кризиса в профессии и периоды жизненных кризисов. Каждый из этих этапов должен сопровождать специалист высокого класса: в вузе, в школе, на курсах повышения квалификации.

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Утегенов И.У.
доцент
кафедра ИЗО и Дизайн
Западно Казахстанский университет
им. М.Утемисова
Республика Казахстан
Муканов Б.
старший преподаватель
кафедра «Дизайн»
Казахстанский университет инновационных и
телекоммуникационных систем

РЕКОНСТРУКЦИЯ ПАРКА КУЛЬТУРЫ ПУШКИНА В ГОРОДЕ УРАЛЬСКЕ

Аннотация: Парки – это зеленый массивы, размещенные в черте города. Они создаются в городах в целях лучшего использования естественной среды для организации культурного досуга населения и проведения разносторонней культурно-просветительной и оздоровительной работы среди взрослых и детей. Значение парков постоянно возрастает в период урбанизации, поэтому актуальной становится проблема реконструкции парков культуры и отдыха, являющимися основным местом отдыха жителей. При реконструкции парка, должны соблюдаться определенные требования: проведён анализ объекта, выбран определённый стиль проекта, учтены экологические и санитарные требования, проект должен отвечать нормативным требованиям ландшафтного дизайна и т.д.

Актуальность темы. Парки – это зеленый массивы, размещенные в черте города. Они создаются в городах в целях лучшего использования естественной среды для организации культурного досуга населения и проведения разносторонней культурно-просветительной и оздоровительной работы среди взрослых и детей. Значение парков как мест повседневного и периодического массового отдыха, и жизненно необходимых элементов природы в урбанизированной среде постоянно возрастает, поэтому актуальной становится проблема реконструкции парков культуры и отдыха, являющимися основным местом отдыха жителей.

Ключевые слова: Парк, сквер, ландшафтный дизайн, функциональное назначение, периметр, площадь, реконструкция, экосистема, экологические и санитарные нормы, проект, жилая застройка.

Utegenov I.U.
Associate Professor
Department of Fine Arts and Design
West Kazakhstan University M. Utemisova
The Republic of Kazakhstan
Mukanov B.
Senior Lecturer
of the Department of Design
Kazakhstan University of Innovative and Telecommunication Systems

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE PUSHKIN CULTURE PARK IN URALSK

Annotation: Parks are green areas located within the city. They are created in cities in order to make better use of the natural environment for organizing cultural leisure of the population and for carrying out diverse cultural, educational and health-improving work among adults and children. The importance of parks is constantly increasing during the period of urbanization, therefore, the problem of reconstruction of parks of culture and recreation, which are the main places of recreation for residents, becomes urgent. During the reconstruction of the park, certain requirements must be met: the object has been analyzed, a certain style of the project has been selected, environmental and sanitary requirements have been taken into account, the project must meet the regulatory requirements of landscape design, etc.

Relevance of the topic. Parks are green areas located within the city. They are created in cities in order to make better use of the natural environment for organizing cultural leisure of the population and for carrying out diverse cultural, educational and health-improving work among adults and children. The importance of parks as places of daily and periodic mass recreation and vital elements of nature in an urbanized environment is constantly increasing, therefore, the problem of reconstruction of parks of culture and recreation, which are the main places of recreation for residents, becomes urgent.

Key words: Park, square, landscape design, functional purpose, perimeter, area, reconstruction, ecosystem, environmental and sanitary standards, project, residential development.

Парковое искусство зародилось в Китае, а затем в эпоху барокко было привнесено во Францию. Общедоступные городские парки появились в Европе только в начале XIX века. Парки делятся на несколько типов: Английский парк, Французский парк, природный парк, ботанический парк, дендропарк, зоологический парк, лесопарк, национальный парк, парк культуры и отдыха, парк развлечений, ландшафтный парк. Многие парки проектировались на традициях французского парка, в основу композиции взяты параллельные и

симметричные законы построения. В английской парковой системе стремились использовать естественную композицию, т.е. естественный рельеф местности. В задачи таких парков входят: организация культурно-развлекательный, оздоровительный и зрелищный мероприятий, отвечающих запросам различных возрастных групп населения. Изучением проектирования парков занимались такие учёные, А.Титчмарш [1], А.В.Кожевников [2], Б.В.Попов [3], О.Б.Сокольская [4]

Значение парков постоянно возрастает в период урбанизации общества, поэтому актуальной становится проблема реконструкции парков культуры и отдыха, являющимися основным местом отдыха населения. Авторы Гук Т.Н., Фролова Ю.В., Семенкова Е.В. решая задачи по функциональному планированию парка и ландшафтной организацией территорий жилой застройки, предлагают разделить парки на несколько видов: открытые-партерные варианты, где наиболее всего преобладает наличие клумб, цветников, газонов и живых декоративных изгородей; закрытые – преобладает наличие деревьев и густорастущих кустарников, что, таким образом, позволяет изолировать от шума, выхлопных газов и прочих помех; с привязкой к строительному сооружению или объекту – такие скверы и парки отлично украшают высокие архитектурные памятники, современные здания и призваны также украшать центральные площади города [5, с. 25].

Кроме стиля, дизайна и внешней красоты парк и сквер призван также предоставить людям свои площадки, живописные дорожки, аллеи, уголки со скамейками, фонтаны, ручьи и прочие угодья. Размер, конфигурация площадки и применение интересных композиций – это неотъемлемые атрибуты создания проекта. В работе Титова Н.П. раскрываются ряд вопросов ландшафтной архитектуры и основные факторы, влияющие на планирование парка: функциональные проблемы благоустройства территории; влияние прилегающих объектов городской инфраструктуры к проекту; наличие тротуаров, дорожек и декоративных тропинок для транзитного перемещения; правильность геометрического расположения дорожек в зависимости от конфигурации парка; освещение парка в вечерние время; наличие в парке гидр конструкций [6, с.72].

Сбалансированность объектов, из которых состоит парк – это также одно из главных условий его обустройства. В строительстве таких объектов используются свои нормативы и требования. Так, к примеру, Балакшин Е.С. даёт следующие рекомендации, для зонирования внутри парковой территории используется определенный баланс размеров участков, которые отводятся в процентном отношении: для облагораживания транзитных путей, дорожек газонами, кустарниками или деревьями – 67…71%; зелёные карманы между многоквартирными домами оснащаются – 84…89% зелёными насаждениями; наличие дорожек, площадей и путей для транзитных зон – 23…31%, а для «зелёных

карманов» возле жилых домов – 10…15%; цветники и клумбы возле жилого комплекса застроек составляет – 1…5%, а в транзитной зоне – 1…2%. Для озеленения территории парка, деревьями и кустарниками, применяются следующие нормативы: деревья – 100…120%; кустарников – 1000…1200% [7, с.124].

В соответствии с требованиями сегодняшнего дня парки, скверы и бульвары города должны быть обустроены пешеходными дорожками, оборудованы наружным освещением, системами водоснабжения для полива, скамейками для отдыха горожан, урнами для сбора мусора. Зеленые насаждения необходимо ежегодно обслуживать, проводить омолаживающую обрезку деревьев и кустарников, проводить удаление сухих деревьев. Первоначально, для реконструкции необходимо провести анализ существующих насаждений, их состояние, возраст, изучить их морфологические характеристики. Исследовать территорию на предмет рекреационных нагрузок, состояния дорожек и площадок, состояния инфраструктуры в целом и уровень засоренности.

Классинфикация зеленых зон — это способ систематизации озелененных территорий в зависимости от площади и функционального назначения. Система озелененных территорий общего пользования города может включать парки, сады, скверы, бульвары и аллеи с насаждениями. Каждая из перечисленных категорий характеризуется как определенными общими функциональными и градостроительными признаками, а также индивидуально, имея свой уникальный потенциал и предназначении.

В качестве объекта исследования, был выбран парк имени Пушкина в городе Уральска.

Город Уральск, один из старейших городов Казахстана, официально датой основания города считается 1613 год, хотя по мнению археологов город имеет поздний историю. В 2012 году во время проведения археологических раскопок на возвышенности Свистун в окрестностях нынешнего Уральска, были найдены остатки золотоордынское поселение Жайык, датируемое началом XII века.

Город расположен на правом берегу среднего течения реки Урал и на левом берегу нижнего течения реки Шаган. Общая площадь зелёных насаждений города составляет 6 тыс. га. Протяженность города с юга на север – около 8 км, с запада на восток – около 23 км. В городе насчитывается 6 парков: парк им. Кирова, ныне городской парк культуры и отдыха; «Ханская роща»; парк Жубана Молдагалиева; парк Д.Фурманова; парк Некрасова; парк Пушкина.

Парка Пушкина расположен на северо-востоке старого города, вплотную прилегает к территории областной больнице. Площадь территории парка составляет 2,2 га. Слабое финансирование со стороны администрации города и недостаточный контроль за соблюдением чистоты территории со стороны коммунальных служб города, привело к

неудовлетворительному состоянию парка. Парку требуется капитальный ремонт, с учетом современных требований к объектам культурно-оздоровительного назначении.

При проведении проектного анализа, было выявлено:

- растущие деревья и кустарники значительно устарели, 75% растущих насаждений в парке необходимо заменить;
- действующие пешеходные зоны – тротуары, аллей и дорожки разбиты, требуется полная перепланировка пешеходных зон, с заменой покрытия;
- металлическое ограждение парка частично разрушены и не соответствуют эстетическим нормам, целесообразно провести демонтаж ограды с установкой новой ограждений парка;
- отсутствует ливневый стёк воды;
- планировка территории не соответствует нормативным требования требуется новая перепланировка территории;
- территории парка имеет недостаточное искусственное освещение.

Нами предложен план реконструкции парка Пушкина, на основаниях действующих строительных нормативов и современных требований для проектирования парка. При разработке эскизного проекта парка были учтены следующие показатели: конфигурация территории; особенность рельефа местности парка; количество осадков выпадающий за сезон; расположение ливневых стоков; дендрологический план и других требования предъявляемые к парку.

Парк имеет форму правильного прямоугольника размером 100х220 м., расположенный в северо-восточном направлении старого города, по улицам Сенная – Пушкина – Нурпеисова – Лермонтова.

Город Уральск классифицируется как dfa по Кеппен и Гейгера, относится к 5-ой климатической зоне, среднегодовая норма осадков составляет – 323 мм., среднегодовая норма температуры – 5,5 градусов, рельеф местности – ровный, перепад горизонтали составляет 33.6 … 34.3 мм., почва темно-каштановая.

Учитывая, то, что, парк вплотную примыкает к территории областной больнице, предусмотрены определённые зоны для больных и посетителей. В качестве композиционного решения принят закон симметрии. Территория парка на несколько функциональных зон: место отдыха, прогулки, фонтана и т.д. Функциональное зонирование служит основой архитектурно-планировочного решения парка, в соответствии со СНиП-у площадь функциональных зон составляет: 5…17% территории предназначено для массово-зрелищной зоны; 15…50% территории служат местом отдыха; 33% территории составляет пешеходные зоны. Зеленые насаждения применяют в виде рядовой посадки деревьев хвойных пород, по периметру парка, а вдоль аллей и тротуара предусмотрено высадка кустарников. Газонные и цветочные партеры составляют общую

композицию парка. Эскизная разработка парка Пушкина предоставлена на рисунке 1.



Рис.1 Проект реконструкции парка Пушкина.

Использованные источники:

1. Титчмарш А. Садовый дворик-
2. Ковешников А.В. Колористика в садово-парковом и ландшафтном строительстве-
3. Попов В.Е. Древесные растения в ландшафтном проектировании и инженерном благоустройстве территории –
4. Сокольская О.Б. Ландшафтная архитектура. Озеленение и благоустройство территорий индивидуальной застройки -
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Фазилова К.Б.
катта ўқитувчи
Рус тили ва адабиёти кафедраси
Гулистон давлат университети
Гулистон ш., Ўзбекистон

АБАЙ АСАРЛАРИНИНГ ТАРЖИМАЛАРИ

Аннотация. Мақолада буюк қозоқ шоири ва маърифатпарвари Абай Қўнонбоев асарларининг турли йиллардаги таржималари ҳақида маълумотлар келтирилди, уларнинг аҳамияти, таржима қилиш усуллари таҳлил қилинди. Абай асарларини таржима қилишда бир қатор таржимонларнинг амалга оширилган таржималари солиштирилди ва улардаги фарқли ва умумий томонлар кўрсатиб ўтилди. Мақолани ёзишда қозоғистонлик ва россиялик олимларнинг ишларидан фойдаланилди. Абай асарларининг хорижий мамлакатларда чоп этилиши буюк шоирнинг асарлари миллатидан қатъий назар кўплаб халқларнинг фикр-ўйларини акс эттирганини кўрсатади, шунинг учун барчада қизиқиш уйғотмоқда.

Таянч сўзлар: шоир, маърифатпарвар, таржима, оригинал, таржимадаги матн, жозибадорлик.

Фазилова К.Б.
старший преподаватель
кафедра русского языка и литературы
Гулистанский государственный университет
Узбекистан, г. Гулистан

ПЕРЕВОДЫ ПРОИЗВЕДЕНИЙ АБАЯ

Аннотация. В статье приводятся сведения о переводах великого казахского поэта и просветителя Абая Кунанбаева в разные годы, анализируется их значение, методы перевода. При переводе произведений Абая сопоставлены переводы ряда переводчиков и показаны их различающиеся и общие стороны. При написании статьи использованы работы казахстанских и российских учёных. Опубликование произведений Абая в зарубежных странах показывает, что произведения поэта отражают думы и мысли многих народов независимо от их национальности, поэтому они у всех пробуждают интерес.

Ключевые слова: поэт, просветитель, перевод, оригинал, текст в переводе, привлекательность.

Fazilova K.B.
Senior Lecturer
Department of Russian Language and Literature
Gulistan State University
Uzbekistan, Gulistan

TRANSFERS OF WORKS OF ABAY

Abstract. The article provides information about translations of the great Kazakh poet and enlightener Abay Kunanbaev in different years, analyzes their meaning, translation methods. When translating Abai's works, the translations of a number of translators are compared and their differing and common sides are shown. When writing an article, the work of Kazakh and Russian scientists was used. The publication of Abay's works in foreign countries shows that the poet's works reflect the thoughts and thoughts of many peoples, regardless of their nationality, therefore they arouse interest in everyone.

Key words: poet, enlightener, translation, original, text in translation, attractiveness.

2020 йил – Абай таваллуд топган куннинг 175-йиллиги нишонланадиган йил бўлиб, нафақат Қозоғистонда, балки Ўзбекистонда ҳам унинг ижодий меросига жамоатчилик эътиборини фаоллаштирадиган, жаҳон адабий жараёнини кўплаб тиллардаги бадиий таржималар билан бойитадиган йилдир. Қозоғистон Республикаси Президенти Қосим-Жўмарт Токаев ўзининг "Абай ва Қозоғистон XXI асрда" номли мақоласида буюк қозоқ шоири, бастакори, маърифатпарвари, мутаффаккири Абай Қўнонбоевнинг ижоди ва гуманистик ғояларини тарғиб қилишга чақирди. Биз Абайни миллатнинг маданий капитали сифатида англаб, уни бутун дунёга кенг тақдим этишимиз керак. Қиёсий адабиётшуносликнинг бадиий таржима ҳақидаги янги назарияси контекстида ҳар бир янги таржима, матнни ҳар бир янги ўқилиши маълум бир асар таржима қилинган тиллардаги миллий адабиётларни бойитади.

Қозоқ маърифатпарвари, давлат арбоби, файласуфи, бастакори, қозоқ ёзма адабиётининг асосчиси ва шоир Абай – Иброҳим Қўнонбоев ҳақли равишда қозоқ адабиёти ва маданияти хазинасига улкан ҳисса қўшган буюк шахслардан бири ҳисобланади. У XIX асрнинг иккинчи ярмида яшаб, ижод қилган. Семипалатинск уездидаги чорвадор оиласида 1845 йил 10 август куни туғилган. Мадрасада, рус мактабида таълим олган. Ўз ижодий фаолиятини ёшлик чоғларида шеърлардан ва қўшиқлар куйлашдан бошлаган.

Абай – лирик шоир. Унинг шеърларида қозоқ қабилаларини бирлаштириш, илмларни ўрганиш ва касбга эга бўлиш зарурияти ғоялари куйланади. Ўз ижодини халқининг ҳаётига яқинлаштириб, Абай қозоқ

халқининг турмушида мавжуд бўлган ҳар хил ижтимоий муаммоларни ҳал қилишга интилган [15].

К.Беймсембиевнинг тўғри таъкидлаганидек, Абайнинг кўплаб асарлари панд-насиҳатлар, ахлоқий суҳбатлар тарзида ёзилган. Ахлоқ муаммоларини ҳамда бошқа муаммоларни ечишда унинг кўнглидаги маърифатпарвар идеаллар биринчи ўринга чиқади [7].

Таржимонлик фаолиятининг бош мезони – асл нусха мазмуни ва шаклининг бирлиги, уни бошқа тилда аниқ ва тўғри етказиб беришдан иборатдир. Таржимонлар мактаби бор жойда матнни матнга эмас, балки маданиятни маданиятга таржимаси амалга оширилади. Миллий ўзини-ўзи англашга мос бўлган нарсалар, Весёловский айтганидек, қаршидан келаётган оқим ўзлаштирилади [14].

Таржимадаги матн – бу “янги маданий майдонга қўшилишдир” [5, с.29]. Таржима қилинган матннинг жаҳоннинг турли мамлакатларида янгидан-янги китобхонлари пайдо бўлади. Абайнинг асарлари ҳам сўнгги йилларда кўплаб хорижий тилларда янги таржималарда янгради.

Россияда Абай асарларини Юрий Шчербаков рус тилига таржима қилган эди. Унинг “Чўлдаги биродарлик” номли қозоқ тилидан таржималар китоби Абайнинг “Ғайратли ёшлик чоғининг гулхани бизда...”, “Шоир хаёлга берилган...” шеърлари таржимаси билан бошланади. Буюк оқиннинг “муҳаббатсиз ишонч йўқ, ишончсиз муҳаббат йўқ!” деган мисраси биринчи шеърнинг лейтмотиви, асосий ғояси ҳисобланади [18, с.6]. Абайнинг чўл кишиларининг ҳаёт маъноси ва йўли, бахт, дўстлик, орзу, адолат ва эзгулик даври ҳақидаги фалсафий мулоҳазалари “Шоир кўрсатиб ўтган йўлдан бахт сари ўзга йўл йўқдир” мисраси билан якунланади [10].

Ю.Шчербаковнинг “Уйғотилган ерда” номли таржималар китобига қозоқ ва нўғой тилларидан таржималар киритилган бўлиб, Абайнинг 16та шеъри ҳам бор. Бу шеърлар “Ёз”, “Куз”, “Қиш”, “Баҳор” йил фаслларига оид циклидан бошланади [17]. Ю.Шчербаковнинг бошқа китоби “Она тили сўзларининг алангаси” деб номланган бўлиб, у Абай шеъринг русча таржимаси билан бошланади: “Сўзнинг буюк подшоҳи бор – Аллоҳнинг амри билан бу – Шеъриятдир!” [16, с.3]. «Раҳмдил бўл, адолатли бўл!”, - деб ёлворади шоир, унинг “40та ямоқдан иборат” эскирган, қонталаш юрагида “инсонга муҳаббат, илгаригидек, яшайди. Демак, менинг бу дунёда яшашим бежиз эмас, халқим бу ҳақда билмаса ҳам...” [16, с.14].

Германияда, Берлин шаҳрида таниқли таржимон ва ношир Леонард Кошут томонидан 2019 йилда Абайнинг асарлари немис тилида чоп этилди. Китобнинг номи “Abai. Zwanzig Gedichte” (Абай. Йигирмата шеър) деб номланган [2]. Абай Лермонтовнинг “Тоғ чўққилари” (“Горные вершины») шеъри орқали Гётенинг машҳур “Wanderer’s Nachtlied» шеърини қозоқ тилига таржима қилган. Абайнинг шеърлари ҳам немис тилига русча таржималар орқали ўгирилган. Германияда бошқа

қозоғистонлик шоиру ёзувчиларнинг асарлари немис тилига таржима қилиниб, чоп этилган. Буларга Абдижамил Нурпеисов, Абиш Кекилбаев, Мухтор Авезов, Тахави Ахтанов, Олжас Сулейменов ва бошқаларнинг асарлари киради. Қозоғистонда Герольд Бельгер Абайнинг асарларини таржима қилиб, “Buch der Worte» (Сўзлар китоби) номи билан чиқарган. Бу китобни германиялик Леонард Кошутга туҳфа қилган эди. Сўнг, Л.Кошут Абайнинг “Муҳаббат тили – сўзсиз тил”, “Ўлганимда ер бўлмайманми?”, “Ой остида охиста тунда” шеърларини таржима қилди. Таржима пайтида Ю.Нейманнинг русча таржималарига таянди. “Абайни таржима қилиш қийин, - деб ёзади Г.Бельгер ўзининг “Ҳукмдор – сўз” номли тадқиқотида. – Шеърият назм билан, тақдир тақдир билан таржима қилинади. Кўнгил кўнгилга кўчади. Фақат шу йўл билангина олий уйғунликка, оҳангдошликка эришилади” [8].

Л.Кошут томонидан немис тилига таржима қилинган 20та шеър Абай томонидан 1886-1902 йилларда ёзилган. Германияда нашр этилган китобда Абай шеърлари қозоқ, рус ва немис тилларида келтирилган. Немис варианти Абайнинг шеърларига ҳамнафас, вазнга мос бўлиши учун Л.Кошут Қозоғистонга келиб, бу шеърларни қозоқ тилида қандай янграшини эшитди. Абай асарларининг немисча таржимаси Қозоғистонда ҳам чоп этилди. “Нимаики қозоқча бўлса, барчаси Абай деган жарангли сўзга жойланади. Бу ўзига хос рамздир. Бу хилма-хил қабилали сайёрада бир халқнинг байроғидир”[8, с.251].

Леонид Леоновнинг таъкидлаганидек, Абайнинг “қора сўзлари” қозоқ халқининг мураккаб тарихий йўлининг бошидаги шоирнинг ўз халқига насиҳатидир. Бу асар китобхонлар билан суҳбатлар тарзида ёзилган фалсафий-танқидий характердаги насиҳат бўлиб, уни фақат ўз даврининг буюк шоири ва мутафаккири беришга ҳақли эди. Шунинг учун ҳам Абай асарлари биз учун қимматли бўлиб, ўз жозибадорлигини йўқотмайди. Абай асарларини бошқа тилларга таржима қилиш катта аҳамият касб этади. Унинг асарлари асосан рус тилига таржима қилиниб, сўнг бошқа тилларга ўгирилмоқда. Асарни таржима қилиш учун таржимон оригинал маҳоратини чуқур тушуниши, у ёки бу асар пайдо бўлган замонни яхши билиши, муаллифнинг дунёсига кира олиши керак бўлади. Шеърлар таржимони шоирнинг қули эмас, балки рақибидир. Абайнинг асарлари Л.Озеров, М.Петрових, В.Звягинцева, Ю.Шчербаков, М.Тарловский, В.Рождественский ва бошқалар томонидан амалга оширилиб, оригиналга мос тушади. Масалан, Л.Озеров томонидан Абайнинг “Ҳаёт мени узоқ йўлдан олиб борди” номли шеъри Л.Озеров томонидан қуйидагича таржима қилинган:

Дорогой долгой жизнь водила.
Осталось лишь одно - могила.
Но мой язык ещё мне друг,
Мои слова, что зной без мух.

Но слушатель мой слишком глух –
Судьба такими наделила!

Агар Абайнинг бу шеърини насрий таржима қилсак, қуйидагича натижа оламиз: Далеко завела меня жизнь. Осталось лишь войти мне в могилу. Но есть язык мой, Слова мои, в них чистое лето без мошек. Только слушатель мой непонятлив, глух. Судьба такого мне дала.

Кўриниб турибдики, Л.Озеров шеър маъносини ва маъно нозикликларини, оҳангини усталик билан тақдим эта олди. В.Рождественский, Д.Бродский, М.Тарловский, В.Звягинцева таржималари ҳам Абайнинг ёркин, образли тилини ифодалай олган ҳамда Абай шеърларининг товушли қаторини сақлаб қолишга интилишмоқда. Таржимонлар рус тилида мос эквивалентларни топиб, оригиналнинг ғоявий-бадиий фазилатларини очиб беришга ҳаракат қилишди. Абай шеърларининг тили оддийлиги, лўндалиги, оҳангдорлиги билан диққатни тортади, ўзига тортувчи кучга эгадир. Шунга қарамай,бир қатор таржималарда ноаниқликлар, ўзидан қўшиб қўйишлар, ўзгартиришлар учрайди. Масалан В.Рождественский “Управитель начальству рад” шеърини қуйидагича таржима қилган:

Управитель начальству рад,
Он не может от счастья дохнуть.
Если русский дарит халат
И большую медаль на грудь.

Бу таржима оригиналга мос эмас. Абай “русский дарит халат” демаган, “начальство дарит халат” деган. Шунингдек, таржимон ўзидан “И большую медаль на грудь” иборасини ҳам қўшиб қўйган ва бу ҳол шеър маъносини ўзгартириб юборган.

1955 йилда “Совет Қозоғистони” журналида А.Алимжановнинг “Абай асарларининг таржималари ҳақида” номли мақоласи чоп этилган эди [4]. У Абайнинг рус тилига таржима қилинган “Қора сўзлар” асарини таҳлил қила туриб, “сўзлар”нинг навбатма-навбат келишининг бузилганлик ҳолатига учраганини айтади. Масалан, “Ўттиз тўққизинчи сўз” 38 деб, “Қирқинчи сўз” 39 деб, “Қирқ биринчи сўз” 40 деб қайд қилинган ва бунинг натижасида “Ўттиз саккизинчи сўз” киритилмаган, ваҳоланки. у 8та саҳифани эгаллайди. 38 сўзда шоир маърифат, маданият, илм, ахлоқ ва динга оид ўз қарашларини батафсил баён қилган. В.Шкловский 21 сўзни таржима қилишда қисқартиришга йўл қўяди: Абайдаги “Трудно человеку уберечься от какой-то доли хвастовства, оно проявляется у него в малой или большей степени” сўзларини В Шкловский: «Трудно уберечься от хвастовства» деб таржима қилди. 11 сўздаги “Чем же сейчас помышляют люди?” гапини “Чем же сейчас помышляют казахи?” деб таржима қилди. Бундай таржималар муаллиф фикрини нотўғри акс эттиради, таржимоннинг ўзи ўйлаб топган гаплардир. А.Алимжановнинг фикрича, таржимон ўз ишига масъулият билан

ёндашиши керак. В.Г.Белинскийнинг айтганидек, бадиий асар таржимони “бирон нарсани олиб ташлашга, қўшиб қўйишга, ўзгартиришга руҳсат берилмайди”. Яхши, моҳирона бажарилган таржималар ҳам бор, ёмон, асар маъносини ўзгартирувчи таржималар ҳам бор. Шунинг учун таржимани қозоқ халқининг анъаналарини, турмуш тарзини, фикру хаёлларини тушунадиган, биладиган таржимонларгина Абай асарларини таржима қилишлари керак, дейди А.Алимжанов [4].

З.К.Бакирова Абай шеърларининг таржималарини солиштириш орқали, бир қатор таржимонларнинг таржима усулларини, йўл қўйган камчиликларини кўрсатиб ўтди. У рус тилидаги таржималар оригиналнинг аниқ нусхаси эмаслигини таъкидлайди. Абай шеъриятини XX асрдаги энг яхши шоирлар ва носирлар таржима қилганини, булар орасида Г.Бельгер, Д.Бродский, А.Кодар, В.Рождественский, С.Тлеубаев, М.Адибаев, А.Штейнберг, М.Луконинлар борлигини ёзади [6]. М.Адибаев Абайнинг 20 шеърини таржима қилиб, уларни буюк шоирнинг 160-йиллигига бағишлаб, “Абайнинг 20та шеъри” номли тўпламга бирлаштирди [3]. Китобда шеърлар қозоқ тилида келтирилиб, сўнг уларнинг ҳар хил шоирлар томонидан бажарилган таржималари тўпланди. Г.Бельгер “Нима учун Абайни таржима қилиш қийин?” деган саволни ўртага қўйиб: “Абай образлари миллий дунёни сезиш билан йўғрилган. Уларни сўзма-сўз қайта яратиш маъносиз, уларни фақат бошқа лисоний йўсинга..., бошқа тасаввурлар доирасига трансформация қилиш мумкин”, - деб жавоб берган эди ўзининг саволига [9].

Абайни кўплаб таржимонлар таржима қилган. Шулар орасида М.Петрових, В.Рождественский, Л.Озеров, М.Тарловский ва бошқаларнинг таржималари қунт билан, эҳтиёт билан таржима қилинган ва ўқилганда яхши, яқин, ўхшаш бўлиб туюлади. Лекин уларни оригинал билан солиштирсангиз, асл нусхадаги жозибалилик, мафтункорлик, табиийлик, донолиликни учрамайсиз [9]. Мисол учун, 1898 йилда ёзилган “Журекте қайрат болмаса” шеърида Абай одам юрагининг олижаноблигини, нозиклигини куйлайди. Агар киши ўз юрагини эшитса, ирода ва истакка ақл устидан ғалаба қозонишга йўл қўймаса, у ҳайвонга ўхшаб қолмайди, дейди Абай бу шеърида.

Жүректе қайрат болмаса
Ұйықтаған ойды кім-түртпек?
Ақылға сәуле қонбаса,
Қайуанша жүріп күнелтпек [1, б.16].

С.Тлеубаев томонидан бажарилган рус тилига сатрма-сатр таржима қуйидагича:

Когда нет в сердце стойкости,
Кто возбудит спящие мысли (думы)?
Если уму не придёт просветление,
Будешь существовать как животное.

А.Штейнбергнинг таржимаси эса қуйидагича:

Если мысль за волею вслед
Оскудеет в средце пустом,
Ты, утратив разума свет,
Станешь тварью, тёмным скотом.

Кўриниб турибдики, Штейнберг таржимасида риторик савол қўйилмаган. Абай китобхонга савол бериб, унга мулоҳаза юритиш учун асос беради ҳамда юракнинг ғайрати ва мудраётган фикрларни кўрсатади.

Марат Адибаев бу шеърни қуйидагича таржима қилган:

Коль сердце вялое в груди,
Кто мысли сонные пробудит?
Коль свет ума не озарил,
Как у скотины дни пребудут.

Бу таржимада барча образлар сақланган, таржима осонлик билан ўқилади ва Абайнинг оригиналига оҳангдордир.

Абай қора ниятли, совуқ фаҳмли кишилар қозоқ жамиятини орқага судрашини тушуниб, улардан халқини ҳимоя қилишга, огоҳлантиришга уринади.

Атымды адам қойған соң,
Қайтып надан болайын.
Халқым надан болған соң,
Қайда барып оңайын...[1, б.279]

С.Тлеубаевнинг сатрма-сатр таржимаси:

Коль назван я человеком,
Как я могу стать глупцом?
Коль народ мой такой тёмный (отсталый),
Откуда мне быть мудрым?

М.Адибаевнинг таржимаси:

Раз назван был я человеком,
Могу ли я невеждой слыть?
Но коль народ дремуч мой тёмный,
Везде мне проклятому быть!

Абайни халқнинг нодонлиги хавотирга солган, шеърнинг охирида у “Мен қаерга борай?” деб савол бергандай туюлади. А.Штейнберг мазкур гапни қуйидагича таржима қилган:

Как найти мне смысл бытия,
Коль народ невежествен мой?

Ю.Кузнецова таржимаси:

Коль народ мой невежда, куда мне пойти, чтобы честь обрести?

А.Кодар таржимаси:

Раз народ мой внушает мне грусть,
Где я славу могу заслужить?

З.Бакированинг таъкидлашича, «оңайын” сўзи рус тилига “доно бўлиш”, “быть мудрым» деб таржима қилинади. Таржималарда эса “честь”, “смысл”, “бытия”, “славу” сўзлари учрайди, холос. Бу борада З.Бакирова М.Адибаевнинг антонимик таржимаси оригиналга яқинроқ, деб ҳисоблайди [6].

Кўриниб турибдики, рус тилига таржималарда Абайнинг чуқур фикри реалистик миллий тусдаги тасвир ёки қозоқ тилининг тузилишига яқин бўлган сўзлар билан алмашинади. Шунингдек, айрим ҳолларда таржималарда пунктуациянинг сақланмаганлиги китобхон томонидан оригинал матнни нотўғри интерпретация қилинишига олиб келади. З.Бакированинг фикрича, Марат Адибаевнинг таржималарида антонимик таржима, ўрин алмаштириш, тушириш, қўшимча киритиш каби усуллар қўлланилган бўлса-да, бу таржималар мураккаб ва шоирона [6]. У шоир ўз сўзларида яширган маънони бизга етказишга ҳаракат қилади, китобхонларга шеър мазмунининг сирли қаърига киришга ёрдам беради, Абайнинг шоирона сўзини англашга имкон беради.

А.К.Машакова қозоқ ва чех халқларининг адабий ўзаро алоқаларини ўрганиб, XX аср ўрталаридан бошлаб қозоқ ёзувчилари ва шоирларининг асарлари чех тилига таржима қилина бошланганини ёзади [12]. Ўша замонларда Чехия ва Словакия битта давлат бўлиб, Чехословакия деб аталган эди. У ерда Абай Қўнонбоев, Мухтор Авезов, Жамбул Жабаев, Сабит Муканов, Ғабит Мусрепов, Габиден Мустафин каби адиблар асарлари чех тилида чоп этилди. 1959 йили чех тилида Абайнинг “Қора сўзлар” асари чоп этилди. Бу Абайнинг европа тилларига ўгирилган асарларидан дастлабкиси эди. Сўнгги сўз чех ёзувчиси Франтишек Соукуп томонидан ёзилган бўлиб, у: “Абайнинг ҳаёти қозоқ адабиётининг шаклланиш тарихи билан чамбарчас боғлиқдир, ўтган асрнинг сўнгги чораги маърифатпарвар ва шоирнинг фаолияти билан йўғрилгандир”, деб таъкидлаган эди [24].

Чех адабиёти арбоби А.Костан 1956 йилда “Земледельски новини” газетасида ўзининг “Қозоғистон ва унинг шоирлари” номли мақоласини чоп эттирди. У Мухтор Авезовнинг “Абай йўли” асари билан танишиб, Абайни “халқ учун ва шахс учун озодлик даракчиси, одамларнинг яшаш ва ўзига хослигини сақлаб қолиш ҳуқуқининг даракчиси”, деб атайди [11].

Таниқли чех тилшуноси ва туркшуноси Людек Гржебичек қозоқ тилини Абайнинг шеърий асарлари асосида тадқиқ қилди. У лингвистикада математик усуллар тарафдори сифатида, “Абай Қўнонбоев лексикасининг айрим миқдорий хусусиятлари” номли мақола ҳам ёзди. Мақолада Абай шеъриятида сўзларнинг миқдорий тақсимланишини таҳлил қилиб, Абайнинг ўз ижодидаги ва таржимадаги шеърлари хусусиятларини таққослаб чиқди [19]. Абайнинг ижодига баҳо бериб: “таржималарда сўзлар одатда кўпроқ такрорланар экан. Абай рус асарини қозоқ маданий муҳитига киритиб, уни қозоқ маданий анъаналарига мослайди, бунда

таржима учун танлаб олинган схемалар лексик воситалар ёрдамида амалга оширилади. Таржималар ва ўз ижоди ўртасидаги фарқлар жуда кам бўлиб, буни Абай-таржимоннинг юксак савиясининг далолати деб ҳисоблаш мумкин", деб ёзади [19]. Шунингдек, Л.Гржебичек Абай шеъриятига бағишлаб, "Абай Қўнонбоев шеъриятида вокал гармониянинг эстетик функцияси" [20] ва "Абай Қўнонбоев шеъриятида аллитерация" номли [21] мақолаларини ҳам чоп эттирди.

1969 йилда Прага шаҳрида босиладиган «Нови ориент» [22] журналида Людек Гржебичек томонидан таржима қилинган Абай шеърлари чоп этилган эди. Шунингдек, 1978 йилда Братиславада "Жаҳон ёзувчиларининг кичик энциклопедияси"да Абай ҳаёти ва ижоди ҳақида мақола босилди [23]. Мазкур маълумотларнинг барчаси А.К.Машакованинг "Қозоқ-чехословак адабий алоқалари" номли мақоласида келтирилган [12]. Унинг "Абай Қўнонбоевнинг ижоди хорижий рецепцияда" номли танқидий маколасида [13] академик У.К.Калижанов таҳрири остида 2016 йилда Адабиёт ва санъат институти ходимлари томонидан тайёрланиб, чоп этилган шу номдаги тўплам ҳақида фикрлар билдирилган. Унинг таъкидлаганидек, Абайнинг асарлари мунтазам равишда қозоқ тилида, ҳамда узоқ ва яқин хорижий мамлакатлар тилларида чоп этилиб келинмоқда. Қозоғистонда эса адабиётшуносликнинг алоҳида йўналиши – абайшунослик ривожланмоқда. Шу маънода Абай асарлари қозоқ адабиётининг хорижий рецепциясида муҳим ўрин эгалламоқда [13].

Мазкур тўпламга 27 мамлакатдаги муаллифларнинг 1941 йилдан 2016 йилгача чоп этилган журнал ва газета мақолалари, китоблардаги муқаддима ва сўнгги сўзлари, анжуманлардаги маърузалар, энциклопедиядаги биографик маълумотномалар, монографиялар киритилган. Улар орасида 1958 йилда Пекинда (Хитой) чоп этилган Абайнинг асарлари тўпламидаги Ха Хуаньчжан томонидан ёзилган муқаддима ва 1959 йилда Прагада чиққан "Қора сўзлар"даги Франтишек Соукупнинг муқаддимаси бор. Жаҳон тилларига ўгирилган Абайнинг асарлари асосан 1995 йилда чоп этилган. Шу йили ЮНЕСКО ҳомийлигида Абайнинг 150-йиллиги нишонланган эди, Эронда "Абай асарлари ва фикрлари" китоби, Покистонда "Абай Қўнонбоевнинг танланган шеърлари" китоби дунё юзини кўрган эди. Улан-Баторда (Мўғулистон) ҳам Абайнинг танланган асарлари чиқди. Францияда 1995 йилда чоп этилган "Шеърият – сўзларнинг маликаси" номли Абай шеърларининг тўпламига сўнгги сўз Кристиан Висанти томонидан ёзилган бўлиб, "Абайнинг юрти гўзалдир" деб номланган. Шунингдек, ўша йили Абайнинг "Искандар ва Масгуд" достони француз тилида босилиб, "Қани энди Абайни мутолаа қилайлик!" номли муқаддимасини Альбер Фишлер ёзган. Турк тилидаги "Абайнинг танланган асарлари" номли китобига туркиялик олим Зиё Йилмаз ёзди. XXI аср бошларида ҳам Абай асарлари

Германияда, Болгарияда, Польшада, Мисрда, Россияда, Украинада, Ўзбекистонда, Беларусьда ва бошқа мамлакатларда чоп этилди. 2015 йилда Абайнинг 170-йиллиги, жорий йилда эса 175-йиллиги кенг нишонланди, бир қатор халқаро конференциялар ўтказилди. Хуллас, "Абай Қўнонбоевнинг ижоди хорижий рецепциясида" тўплами МДҲ ва бошқа хорижий мамлакатларда қозоқ адабиётига, хусусан, Абайнинг ижодига қизиқишнинг пасаймаганлигидан далолат бермоқда. Хорижий олимлар Абай асарларини юксак баҳолашмоқда. Абай нафақат қозоқ адабиётининг, балки бутун жаҳон адабиётининг классиги ҳисобланади.

Қозоқ мутафаккири, маърифатпарвари, инсонпарвари Абай бор-йўғи 60 ёш умр кўрди. Аммо ўзининг адабий асарлари билан, бетакрор ижоди билан қозоқ адабиётини кўкларга кўтара олди, ривожланишнинг янги босқичига кўтарди, жаҳон адабий жараёнини бойитди. Абай нафақат ўзининг оригинал ижодиёти билан, балки ўз турмуш тарзи билан, бадиий тақдири билан ҳам ҳурмат қозонди. Унинг "Гаклия" си ҳам ҳаёт фалсафаси, ҳам лирика, ҳам фуқаролик позиция, ҳам замонанинг публицистик англаб олинишидир.

Абай ўз даврида А.С.Пушкин, М.Ю.Лермонтов, И.А.Крилов, И.А.Бунин, И.В.Гёте, Г.Гейне асарларини қозоқ тилига усталик билан ўгирди. У ўз лирик шеърларига мусиқа басталади.Мана, 2020 йилда Абайнинг 175 йиллиги нишонланар экан, унинг ижодий меросига эътибор фаоллашди, унинг асарлари кўплаб чет тилларига қайтадан таржима қилинмоқда, унинг хотирасига бағишлаб анжуманлар ўтказилмоқда. Ўзбекистонда ҳам мазкур юбилей нишонланаётганидан, бизлар, Ўзбекистонда истиқомат қилаётган қозоқ миллати аҳли, хусусан, Қозоқ миллий-маданий маркази ходимлари ҳамда қозоқ филологияси ўқитувчилари беҳад хурсандмиз. Буюк қозоқ шоири, маърифатпарвари Абай Қўнонбоевнинг ижодини, насиҳатларини ёшларга етказишни, уларни ахлоқан ва маънан етук қилиб тарбиялашни бош вазифаларимиздан бири деб ҳисоблаймиз.

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Фатиллаев К.Ш.
директор
АО «Гидроспецстрой»
Узбекистан
Джураева С.Р.
преподаватель
Бухарский филиал Ташкентского института инженеров ирригации и механизации сельского хозяйства
Узбекистан
Шаропов Ш.К.
студент 3 курса
факультет ГТС
Ташкентский институт инженеров ирригации и механизации сельского хозяйства
Узбекистан

ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ ПРОТИВОФИЛЬТРАЦИОННЫХ КРИТЕРИЙ В НЕОГЕННЫХ ПОРОДАХ ОСНОВАНИЯ ПЛОТИНЫ ПСКЕМСКОЙ ГЭС

Аннотация: Целью рекомендуемой статьи является: оценка водопроницаемости основания в границах опытного участка, а также его прочностных и деформационных свойств, при воздействии гидравлической нагрузки в процессе выполнения цементационных работ; оценка эффективности снижения водопроницаемости основания и ее достижимых значений в результате цементации пород основания через скважины, выполняемые с последовательным сгущением их шага (скважины 1, 2 и 3 очереди, а так же контрольные скважины); оценка эффективности повышения прочностных и деформационных свойств пород основания при их цементации; оценка затрат цемента при цементации пород основания.

Ключевые слова: водопроницаемости основания, гидравлической нагрузки, деформационная свойства, удельное водопоглощение, нагнетание цемента

Fatillayev K. SH.
the chairman
of corporation “Gidromaxsusqurilish”
Uzbekistan
Djurayeva S. R.
teacher
of TIIAME of Bukhara branch

Uzbekistan
Sharopov Sh. K.
student 3 rd course
of Hydro Technical Construction faculty
of TIIAME
Uzbekistan

DETERMINATION OF THE ANTI-FILTRATION CRITERION IN THE NEOGENIC ROCKS OF THE BASE OF PSKEM HYDROELECTRIC POWER STATION

Abstract : The purpose of the featured article is: assessment of the water permeability of the base within the boundaries of the experimental site, as well as its strength and deformation properties, under the influence of hydraulic load during cementation work; assessment of the effectiveness of reducing the water permeability of the base and its achievable values as a result of cementation of the base rocks through wells performed with sequential thickening of their step (wells 1,2 and 3 stages, as well as control wells); assessment of the effectiveness of improving the strength and deformation properties of base rocks during their cementation; assessment of cement for cementation of base rocks.

Key words: water permeability of the base, hydraulic load, deformation property, specific water absorption, cement injection

В целях эффективного использования гидроэнергетического потенциала республики, формирования единой системы управления водно-энергетическими ресурсами, последовательного увеличения доли возобновляемых гидроэнергетических ресурсов в структуре производства электрической энергии, создания новых экологически чистых генерирующих мощностей, осуществления технического и технологического перевооружения существующих гидроэлектростанций, широкого привлечения в развитие гидроэнергетики иностранных инвестиций и обеспечения на этой основе наиболее полного удовлетворения потребности предприятий и населения в электрической энергии Указом Президентом Республики Узбекистан № 2947 от 2 мая 2017 года образовано АО «Узбекгидроэнерго». Этим же Указом утверждено Программа развития гидроэнергетики Республики Узбекистан на 2017-2021 годы. Согласно Программы предусмотрено строительства 42 новых гидроэлектростанции и модернизация 32 действующих гидроэлектростанции.

В рамках этой Программы также предусмотрено разработка ТЭО проекта строительство Пскемской ГЭС в Ташкентской области.

В рамках проекта принято решение выполнить опытно цементационных работ в неогеновых породах основания плотины.

Опытные работы проводились под руководством «Институт Геостройпроект» (г. Москва), с участием специалистов АО «Гидропроект», АО «Гидроспецстрой» (г. Ташкент), а также научные соискатели ТИИИМСХ.

В период с июля по октябрь 2019 г. выполнялись опытные цементационные работы в неогеновых породах основания плотины на опытном участке №1, который привязан на левом берегу и врезан в неогеновые породы. Участок №1 представлен фрагментом цементационной завесы, состоящим из девяти рабочих и восьми контрольных скважин. Ширина фрагмента по напорному фронту составила 14 метров, основная глубина фрагмента составляет 45 м и частично, в количестве трех скважин, фрагмент имеет глубину до 100 м.

Водопроницаемость пород основания.

По результатам анализа выполненных гидравлических испытаний и нагнетаний цемента в скважины опытной цементации участка №1, выделено, по глубине, три характерных интервала с близкими свойствами и близкими значениями удельных водопоглощений и поглощений цемента (Приложения, таблицы 1, 2). Проницаемость основания до выполнения цементационных работ можно проследить по значениям удельных водопоглощений, полученных в скважинах 1-й очереди, наиболее представительны значения, с точки зрения цементационных работ, полученные на давлении 10 бар. Далее приведен анализ гидравлических испытаний пород основания при давлениях нагнетаний воды 10 бар. Так, в интервале глубин 5 – 25 м, среднее удельное водопоглощение по скважинам 1-й очереди составило 0,070 л/мин*м2, при максимальном 0,267 л/мин*м2. В интервале глубин 25 – 50 м, среднее удельное водопоглощение по скважинам 1-й очереди составило 0,013 л/мин*м2, при максимальном 0,064 л/мин*м2. В интервале глубин 50 – 100 м, среднее удельное водопоглощение по скважинам 1-й очереди составило 0,006 л/мин*м2, при максимальном 0,024 л/мин*м2. Наблюдается снижение водопроницаемости основания с ростом глубины от поверхности. По мере выполнения цементации рабочих скважин участка наблюдается, от очереди к очереди скважин, снижение водопроницаемости основания.



Рис.1. Процесс проведения опытных работ

Прочность деформируемость пород основания.

В естественных условиях (до проведения цементационных работ) с ростом глубины скважин наблюдается повышение прочностных и деформационных характеристик пород основания. В интервале глубин от 5 до 25 м наблюдались существенные увеличения расходов нагнетаний при давлении 5-10 бар, в том числе на глубинах 5-10 м давления, при которых отмечались деформации со значительным увеличением расхода нагнетания, составляли 5 бар. При нагнетаниях в интервале глубин 5-25 м имели место выходы воды и раствора на поверхность. В интервале глубин от 25 до 50 м наблюдались существенные увеличения расходов нагнетаний при давлениях 10-20 бар. В интервале глубин от 50 до 100 м давления, при которых, в результате деформаций, заметно возрастали расходы нагнетания воды, составляли 20 бар и выше. В процессе выполнения опытной цементации и по ее итогам отмечено повышение прочностных и деформационных характеристик пород основания. Так, в интервале глубин 5 – 25 м, значения давлений, при которых происходит значительное увеличение расходов нагнетания (условно «критические давления» Рк) в процессе работ, изменялись следующим образом:

- на этапе выполнения скважин 1-й очереди, до выполнения цементационных работ, Рк = 5-10 бар;
- на этапе выполнения скважин 3-й очереди, после выполнения цементационных работ по скважинам 1-й и 2-й очередей, Рк = 10-15 бар;
- на этапе выполнения контрольных скважин, после завершения цементационных работ по всем очередям скважин, Рк = 15-20 бар.

В интервале глубин 25 – 50 м, значения давлений, при которых происходит значительное увеличение расходов нагнетания в процессе работ, изменялись следующим образом:

- на этапе выполнения скважин 1-й очереди, до выполнения цементационных работ, Рк = 10-20 бар;
- на этапе выполнения скважин 3-й очереди, после выполнения цементационных работ по скважинам 1-й и 2-й очередей, Рк = 15-20 бар;

- на этапе выполнения контрольных скважин, после завершения цементационных работ по всем очередям скважин, Рк = 15-20 бар.

В интервале глубин 50 – 100 м, значения давлений, при которых происходит значительное увеличение расходов нагнетания в процессе работ, изменялись следующим образом:

- на этапе выполнения скважин 1-й очереди, до выполнения цементационных работ, Рк ≥ 20 бар; - на этапе выполнения скважин 3-й очереди, после выполнения цементационных работ по скважинам 1-й и 2-й очередей, Рк > 20 бар;

- на этапе выполнения контрольных скважин, после завершения цементационных работ по всем очередям скважин, Рк > 20 бар.

В результате пластических деформаций пород основания, при выполнении цементации, по данным маркшейдерских замеров, отметка верха бетонной плиты претерпела подъем от 1,4 до 6,7 см, в среднем 2,9 см.

Поглощения цемента.

По результатам выполнения опытных цементационных работ на участке №1 было израсходовано для цементации рабочих скважин 55 940 кг цемента. При этом средние поглощения цемента на погонный метр скважин составили: - в интервале глубин 5 – 25 м … 250 кг/м; - в интервале глубин 25 – 50 м … 43 кг/м; - в интервале глубин 50 – 100 м … 17 кг/м. Наблюдается снижение средних поглощений цемента от очереди к очереди скважин, а также с ростом глубины скважин (Приложения, таблица 2). В приложениях, рис. 5, представлены: - схематизация основания участка №1 по водопроницаемости, разрез 1-1; - графики зависимости q=f(H), где q – удельное водопоглощение (средние, максимальные, контрольные значения), л/мин*м2, Н – глубина от поверхности, м.

Значения удельных водопоглощений, опытный участок № 1.

Таблица 1.

Интервал глубин от – до, м	удельное водопоглощение, q, л/мин*м^2, среднее (максимальное)									
	P = 5 кгс/см^2			P = 10 кгс/см^2				Pmax ~ 10 □ 20 кгс/см^2		
	1 оч.	2 оч.	3 оч.	1 оч.	2 оч.	3 оч.	Контрольные по ряду*	1 оч.	2 оч.	3 оч.
5 – 25	0,023 (0,175)	0,008 (0,043)	0,012 (0,019)	0,07 (0,267)	0,034 (0,088)	0,020 (0,044)	0,004 (0,011)	0,054 (0,267)	0,051 (0,088)	0,047 (0,121)
25 –50	0,016 (0,074)	0,006 (0,035)	0,007 (0,074)	0,013 (0,064)	0,005 (0,025)	0,009 (0,020)	0,009 (0,026)	0,020 (0,068)	0,017 (0,053)	0,010 (0,032)
50 - 100	0,002 (0,008)	0,001 (0,005)	0,001 (0,008)	0,006 (0,024)	0,004 (0,020)	0,006 (0,012)	0,005 (0,009)	0,011 (0,056)	0,004 (0,022)	0,006 (0,012)

Значения удельных водопоглощений, опытный участок № 1.

Таблица 2

Интервал глубин от – до, м	Поглощение цемента и объем цементации							
	Всего, кг				Среднее, кг/м / (объем цементации, м)			
	1 оч.	2 оч.	3 оч.	Итого	1 оч.	2 оч.	3 оч.	Итого
5 – 25	10125	18885	15935	44945	169/(60)	472/(40)	199/(80)	250/(180)
25 – 50	6745	1115	570	8430	104/(65)	25/(45)	8/(85)	43/(195)
50 – 100	1995	240	330	2565	40/(50)	5/(50)	7/(50)	17/(150)
5 – 100	18865	20240	16835	55940	108/(175)	150/(135)	78/(215)	107/(525)

Примечание: рабочая скважина №1.3 (1 очередь) выполнена с нарушениями технических условий (значения удельных водопоглощений и поглощений цемента могут быть занижены).

Более детально тема, затрагивающая свойства пород основания, а также выводы и рекомендации по цементации пород неогена левого берега основания плотины, будут представлены в отчете о результатах опытных цементационных работ на левобережной площадке после выполнения опытных работ на участках №2 и №3.

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Хайитов А.Н.
“ТЖваИЧАБ” кафедраси ассистенти
ТИҚХММИ Бухоро филиали
Исломов С.У.
“ТЖваИЧАБ” мутахасислиги талабаси
ТИҚХММИ Бухоро филиали
Ҳамроев И.Ф.
Қишлоқ хўжалигини механизациялаш мутахасислиги талабаси
ТИҚХММИ Бухоро филиали

СУЮҚЛИК САТҲИНИ АВТОМАТИК РОСТЛАШ ЖАРАЁНИНИ АВТОМАТЛАШТИРИШ

Аннотация. Суюқлик системаси учун, ҳажми даврий ўзгариб турувчи гидравлик сиғимнинг математик тавсифи ҳақидаги маълумотлар ёритилган. Берилган топшириқ асосида суюқлик сатҳини ростлаш учун махсус дастурли микроконтроллер Arduino-Uno қўлланилган. Сиғимдаги суюқлик сатҳи ўзгаришини узлуксиз қайд қилиб борадиган дастурнинг фойдаланувчи интерфейси, ҳамда алгоритми ишлаб чиқилган.

Таянч иборалар: суюқлик системаси, сатҳ ростлагич, автоматлаштириш, микроконтроллер, сиғим, математик модель, моддий баланс, босим, сарф.

Khayitov A.N.
assistant
TIQXMMI Bukhara branch
Islomov S.U.
student
TIQXMMI Bukhara branch
Hamroev I.F.
student
TIQXMMI Bukhara branch

AUTOMATE THE PROCESS OF AUTOMATIC ADJUSTMENT OF LIQUID LEVEL

Annotation. They Are Stated results of the mathematical description hydraulic capacity variable volume "system -a liquid". For automatic regulation level to liquids in given importance is used microcontroller Arduino-Uno including special software. For of continuity of the change level to liquids in capacity is designed algorithm of management and interface of the operator.

Key words: system-liquid, volume control, automation, microcontroller, capacity, mathematician model, material balance, pressures, consumption.

Маълумки ҳозирги кунда барча ишлаб чиқариш ва саноат корхоналарида технологик жараёнларни бошқариш системаси кенг йўлга қўйилган. Шу нуқтаи назардан, таёрланган лаборатория қурилмаси ишининг асосини, сиғимлардаги сатҳни узлуксиз равишда, регламентга мувофиқ бошқариш системаси ташкил этади.

Ушбу бошқариш системасининг зарурлик ҳолати юзасидан олиб борилган адабиётлар таҳлили шуни кўрсатадики, кимё, озиқ овқат, нефт-газ саноатида суюқ ҳамда сочулувчан махсулотларнинг сатҳини ишлаб чиқилган дастур асосида бошқаришни амалга ошириш долзарб масалалардан бири ҳисобланади. Бундан ташқари дастурий таъминотнинг бошқариш қонуниятлари бўйича талабаларга билим ва кўникмалар ҳосил қилиш ҳозир кун талаби ҳисобланади.

Маълумки, технологик тизимдаги ҳар қандай катталикларнинг ташқи ва ички таъсирлар асосида ўзгариш қонуниятларини чуқур таҳлил қилиш асосида, тизимнинг автоматик бошқариш системасини ишлаб чиқишга эришилади. Шунга мувофиқ, ушбу мақолада махсулотлар сарфини бошқаришга қаратилган лаборатория иши бўйича назарий тадқиқотлар ҳамда сатҳни бошқариш жараёнини тўла ифодаловчи лаборатория қурилмасининг тузилиши, ишлаш принципи, қўлланилган ўлчов асбоблари ҳақида маълумотлар ҳам ёритилган [1].

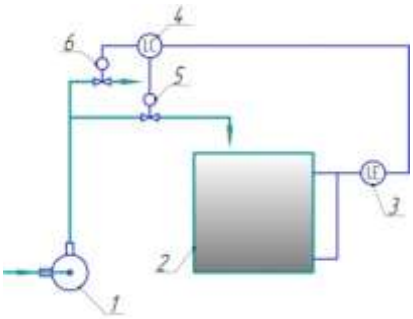
Қурилмадаги гидродинамик мувозонатни бевосита ифодаловчи катталик, бу сатҳ ҳисобланади. Сатхнинг доимийлиги моддий баланснинг барқарорлигини таъминлайди, қурилмага кираётган ва чиқаётган суюқликлар оқимининг миқдори бир бирига тенг ва сатҳнинг ўзгариши нолга тенгдир. Умумий ҳолда сатҳнинг ўзгаришини қуйидагича ифодалаш мумкин:

$$S\frac{dL}{dt} = G_{\text{кир}} - G_{\text{чик}} \pm G_{\text{с}} \qquad (1)$$

S-қурилманинг кўндаланг кесим юзи; $G_{\text{кир}} - G_{\text{чик}}$-суюқликнинг киришдаги ва чиқишдаги сарфи; $G_{\text{с}}$-суюқлик миқдори, (суюқликнинг вақт бирлигида қурилмада бўлиши).

Автоматик бошқариш қонуниятига асосан, талаб этилган аниқликда сатҳни таъминлаш учун ростлашнинг қуйидаги икки усулидан фойдаланиш мумкин: -позицион ростлаш-топшириқ асосида қурилмадаги сатҳ катта оралиқ масофада сақлаб турилади, яъни $L_{min} \le L \le L_{max}$. Бу ростлаш системаси сиғимдаги ёки оралиқ сиғимлардаги сатҳни ростлаш учун ўринлидир [2].

Оддий мисол тариқасида позицион ростлаш қонунини қуйидаги схема орқали ифодалаш мумкин (1-расм.). Сигимдаги сатҳ максимал қийматга эришганда, суюқлик оқими иккиламчи идишга узатилади.



1-расм. Сатҳни позицион ростлаш схемаси:
1-насос,2-сиғим, 3-сатҳ сигнализатори, 4-сатҳ ростлагич, 5,6-ростловчи органлар

Узлуксиз ростлаш - берилган катталикда сатҳни стабиллаш, яъни $L=L^0$. Ушбу қонуният асосида иссиқлик алмашиниш аппаратларидаги сатҳни ростлаш мақсадга мувофиқдир. Иссиқлик алмашиниш аппаратларида сатҳни ростлашга юқори талаб қўйилади, чунки сатҳни ўзгариши жараён кечишига таъсир этади. Масалан, иситувчи буғ билан ишловчи иссиқлик алмашиниш аппаратларида ҳосил бўлаётган конденсат миқдорининг сатҳи, иссиқлик алмашиниш аппаратининг ҳақиқий юзасини характерлайди. Бундай автоматик ростлаш системаси орқали статик хатосиз равишда сатҳни ростлаш учун ПИ (пропорционал интеграл) ростлагич қўлланилади. Агар технологик жараён давомида фазалар ўзгариши содир бўлмаса қуйидаги ростлаш усулларини қўллаш мақсадга мувофиқдир [3]:

- сиғимдаги сатҳни идишга кираётган суюқлик сарфи бўйича ростлаш (2а-расм);
- сиғимдаги сатҳни, идишдан чиқариб юборилаётган суюқлик сарфи бўйича ростлаш (2б-расм);
- сиғимга узатилаетган ва чиқариб юборилаётган суюқлик сарфларининг нисбати асосида, кириш ва чиқиш сигналларини ўзаро мутаносиблаш орқали сатҳни ростлаш (2в-расм).

Моддий баланс тенгламасини, сиғимдаги сатҳ баландлик ўзгаришининг нисбий тезлиги асосида тузадиган бўлсак:

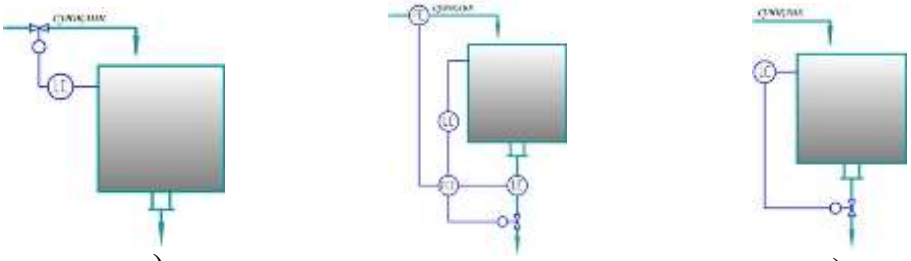
$$\frac{dH}{dt} = \frac{1}{S}(g_1 - g_2) \qquad (2)$$

Вентиллар орқали ўтадиган суюқлик сарфи:

$$g_1 = K_{B1}\sqrt{P_1 - P_2}\,; \qquad (3)$$

$$g_2 = K_{B2}\sqrt{P_2 - P_3} \qquad (4)$$

бу ерда K_{B1} , K_{B2} -ветилларнинг суюқлик ўтказиш қобилиятини ифодаловчи коэффициент



а) б) в)

2-расм. Сатҳни узлуксиз ростлаш схемаси

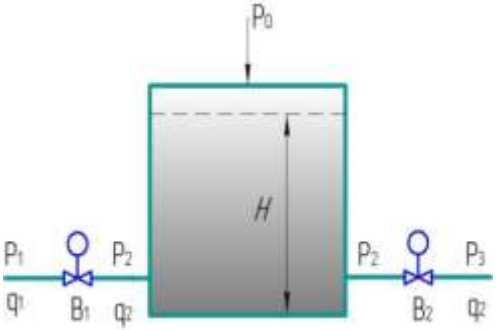
Учинчи расмда келтирилган белгиланишларни инобатга олган ҳолда босимлар (P_2 ва P_0 ҳамда гидростатик напор H нинг қиймати) бўйича ўзаро боғлиқликни ифодаловчи тенгламани қуйидагича ёзиш мумкин.

$$P_2 = P_0 + \gamma H(t), \qquad (5)$$

бу ерда γ-суюқликнинг солиштирма оғирлиги.

Очиқ идишлар учун P_0 ни ташқи босим сифатида қабул қилиш мумкин. Математик тавсифлар шуни кўрсатадики, (2) ва (5) тенгламаларга мувофиқ ўзаро боғлиқ бўлмаган ўзгарувчи босимлар P_0, P_1 ва P_3 ҳисобланади. Математик моделлаштириш жараёнида ҳисобланадиган ўзаро боғлиқ бўлмаган ўзгарувчилар H , g_1 , g_2 и P_2 ни ташкил этади. Шунга мувофиқ ночизиқли тенглама, берилган P_0 , P_1 , P_3 , $H(0)$ лар учун ўринлидир.

Ёпиқ идишлар учун математик моделнинг оддий тенгламасини газ-суюқ системалар учун изоҳлайдиган бўлсак (3-расм), ёпиқ идишдаги газ босими P_0 гидростатик напор Н нинг функциясини характерлайди [4].



3-расм.Гидравлик сиғим

Гидростатик напор туфайли системада газнинг кенгайиши ёки сиқилиши содир бўлиши мумкин, қайсики бу катталик идишга киришдаги P_1 ва чиқишдаги P_2 босимларга боғлиқ. Ёпиқ идиш учун қисқартилилган математик моделни тузишда баъзи бир катталикларни инобатга олмаймиз: -газ, идеал газлар қонунига бўйсинади;- газ температураси $T_Г$ ва массаси

$M_Г$ ўзгармас, доимий. Ушбу ҳолат учун газ ҳажми ва босимининг ўзаро боғлиқлигини қуйидагича ифодалаш мумкин.

$$P_0 V_Г = M_Г R T_Г \qquad \text{ёки} \quad P_0 = \frac{1}{V_Г} M_Г R T_Г, \tag{6}$$

Сиғимнинг ҳажми ўзгармас $V = const$ бўлиб, суюқлик ҳосил қилган ҳажм HS ва газ ҳосил қилган ҳажм $V_Г$ дан иборат:

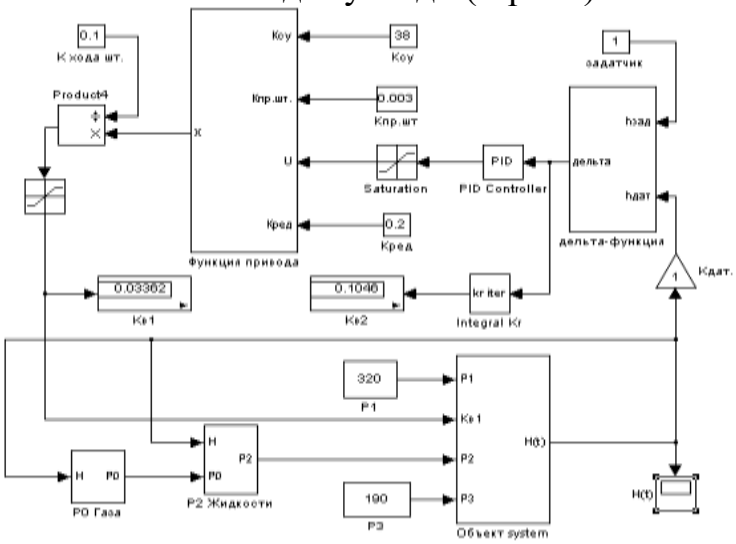
$$V = V_Г + HS \qquad V_Г = V - HS \tag{7}$$

Сиғимдаги технологик жараённи ростлаш, суюқлик сатҳи H(t) ёрдамида амалга оширилади. Бошқарилувчи катталик биринчи g_1 ветилдан ўтаётган суюқлик сарфи ҳисобланади. Ушбу ҳолат учун ижрочи механизмнинг узатиш функциясини қуйидагича ифодалаймиз

$$W\partial = \frac{K}{s(Ts+1)} \tag{8}$$

Автоматик бошқарилиши талаб этилган объекдаги катталикларни $S = 3м^2;\ H_{max} = 4м;\ P_1 = 320kПа;\ P_3 = 190kПа;\ \gamma = \frac{190kПа}{м};\ V_г = 12м^3;\ M_г = 10кг;\ T_г = 10^0C$

деб қабул қилиб, суюқлик ҳажми ўзгариб турувчи гидравлик сиғимнинг автоматик бошқариш системасини тавсифловчи математик модел, Matlab дастури SIMULINK пакети асосида тузилди (4-расм).



4-расм. Суюқлик ҳажми ўзгариб турувчи гидравлик сиғимни ростлаш системасининг Matlab дастури SIMULINK пакетидаги модели

Юқорида келтирилган назарий маълумотларни ўзлаштириш орқали, ишлаб чиқариш корхоналарида қўлланиладиган сатҳни ўлчаш асбобларининг ишлаш принципи, қўлланилиш соҳалари, автоматик боқариш қонуниятлари ҳақида талабалар билим ва кўникмага эга бўладилар.

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Халматов Ф.Н.
“Ўзбектелеком” АК Жисмоний ва юридик шахслар мурожаатлари билан ишлаш хизмати бош мутахассиси

«O‘ZBEKTELEKOM» АКЦИЯДОРЛИК КОМПАНИЯСИ ФАОЛИЯТИНИНГ ЖОРИЙ ХОЛАТИ ВА УНИ ТАКОМИЛЛАШТИРИШ ИСТИҚБОЛЛАРИ

Аннотация: «O‘zbektelekom» Акциядорлик компаниясининг тармоғи Ўзбекистон Республикасининг барча ҳудудларини қамраб олган энг йирик телекоммуникациялар оператори бўлиб, замонавий технологиялар асосида қурилган ўзининг телекоммуникация тармоғидан фойдаланиб Компания аҳолига, тадбиркорларга ҳамда давлат ва ҳўжалик бошқарув органларига 10 дан ортиқ йўналиш бўйича 120 дан ортиқ турдаги телекоммуникация хизматларини кўрсатади. Компания республида амалга оширилаётган ижтимоий лойиҳаларда иштирок этади. Шу билан бирга Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёев Тошкент шаҳрида жойлашган Мирзо Улуғбек номидаги ихтисослаштирилган давлат умумтаълим мактабига ташрифи бўйича маълумотлар келтирилган.

Калит сўзлар: замонавий технологиялар, телекоммуникация тармоғи, Интернет хизматлари, оптик-толали ва радиорелели линиялар, Мирзо Улуғбек номидаги ихтисослаштирилган давлат умумтаълим мактаби.

Khalmatov F.N.
“Uzbektelecom”

ACTIVITIES OF «O‘ZBEKTELEKOM» JOINT-STOCK COMPANY CURRENT STATE AND PROSPECTS FOR ITS IMPROVEMENT

Annotation: The network of the «O‘zbektelekom» joint-stock company is the largest telecommunications operator covering all regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan. using its own telecommunications network built on the basis of modern technologies, the company provides more than 120 types of telecommunications services in more than 10 areas to the population, entrepreneurs, state authorities and local governments. The company participates in social projects implemented in the Republic. At the same time, information is provided about the visit of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the specialized state secondary school named after Mirzo Ulugbek located in Tashkent.

Keywords: modern technology, telecommunication network, Internet services, fiber-optic and interconnected lines, specialized state secondary school named after Mirzo Ulugbek.

«O‘zbektelekom» Акциядорлик компанияси ўз тармоғи билан Ўзбекистон Республикасининг барча ҳудудларини қамраб олган энг йирик телекоммуникациялар оператори ҳисобланади. Замонавий технологиялар асосида қурилган ўзининг телекоммуникация тармоғидан фойдаланиб, Компания аҳолига, тадбиркорларга ҳамда давлат ва ҳўжалик бошқарув органларига 10 дан ортиқ йўналиш бўйича 120 дан ортиқ турдаги телекоммуникация хизматларини кўрсатади.

«O‘zbektelekom» АК халқаро алоқа ташкилотлари билан доимий алоқада фаолият юритади, халқаро телекоммуникация лойиҳаларида иштирок этади, чет эл операторлари ва телекоммуникация ускуналари ишлаб чиқарувчи компаниялар билан икки томонлама ҳамкорлик олиб боради. Жумладан, «O‘zbektelekom» акциядорлик компанияси Халқаро электралоқа иттифоқи (XSI), алоқа соҳасида Минтақавий ҳамжамият (ASMH), «Intelsat» йўлдошли алоқа ташкилоти билан фаол ҳамкорлик қилади, АСМҲ операторлари Иттифоқининг аъзоси хисобланади.

Компаниянинг маҳаллий телекоммуникация тармоғи 2,0 милиондан ортиқ рақамлар сиғимига эга 2 мингдан кўп АТС лардан ташкил этилган, уларнинг 93,6 фоизи рақамли ҳисобланади. Маҳаллий телекоммуникация тармоғини рақамлаштириш электр алоқа тармоқлари иши сифатини анча оширишга имкон берди, тармоқ абонентларига янги хизмат турларини тақдим этишни таъминлади ҳамда кўп сонли фойдаланувчилар учун Интернет тармоғига юқори тезликда уланишни ташкил этишга имкон берди.

Компаниянинг транспорт тармоғи тармоқни кўпбосқичли бошқаришни таъминловчи замонавий SDH тармоқ технологияларидан фойдаланиш билан оптик-толали ва радиорелели линиялар асосида ташкил этилган. Янги хизмат турларини тақдим этиш юқори сифатини таъминлаш ва уларнинг турларини кенгайтириш мақсадида STM-1\4\16\64, DWDM ҳамда IP\MPLS туридаги юқори тезликда узатиш тизимларига босқичма-босқич ўтиш амалга оширилмоқда. Компания пакетли коммутация Халқаро маркази (ПКХМ) орқали республиканинг барча провайдерларига Интернет глобал тармоғига уланиш хизматини тақдим этади.

«O‘zbektelekom» АК маълумотлар узатиш тармоғи томонидан кўрсатиладиган хизматлар қаторига Интернет тармоғига уланиш, VPN, видеоконференсалоқа, корпоратив тармоқларни ишлаб чиқиш ва қуриш ҳамда шу кабилар киради. «O‘zbektelekom» компаниясининг VoIP Халқаро овозли шлюзи орқали унинг филиаллари олдиндан ҳақ тўланган карточкалар бўйича халқаро телефон алоқаси хизматларини хам тақдим этади. «O‘zbektelekom» АК анъанавий алоқа соҳасида 20 дан ортиқ

халқаро операторлар билан ҳамкорлик асосида иккита коммутация халқаро марказлари орқали халқаро телефон алоқасини таъминлайди.

2011-йилдан буён UZTELECOM™ савдо белгиси «O‘zbektelekom» АКнинг Бош бренди, «Миллий оператор» эса унинг слогани ҳисобланади. Компания телекоммуникация бозорида учта — UZTELECOM™, UZMOBILE™ ва UZONLINE™ суббрендлари остида хизмат кўрсатади.

UZTELECOM™ корпоратив сектор учун қайд этилган телефония, симли ва симсиз кенг полосали уланиш, маълумотлар узатиш, виртуал хусусий тармоқлар, IP телефония, IPTV, виртуал офис, видеоконференцалоқаси, мобил алоқа сингари телекоммуникация хизматлар тўпламини ҳам ўз ичига олади.

UZONLINE™ савдо белгиси остида чакана савдо сектори ва кичик бизнес учун IP технологияларига асосланган хизматлар — Интернет тармоғига уланиш, IP телефония, IPTV, IP-телефония тўловлари ва интернет- хизматларига ҳақ тўлаш универсал карточкалари сингари янги авлод телекоммуникация хизматлари кўрсатилади.

UZMOBILE™ савдо белгиси остида CDMA-450 стандарти асосида Мобил ва стационар алоқа хизматлари кўрсатилмоқда. Компания таркибида 22 филиаллар фаолият олиб боради, улардан — 14 таси минтақавий,
8 ихтисослаштирилган ва 3 таси шўъба корхоналар ҳисобланади. Компаниянинг штат таркиби 14 000 га яқин ходимларни ташкил қилди.

«O‘zbektelekom» АК мобил ва қайд этилган, шаҳарлараро ва халқаро алоқа, маълумотлар узатиш ва Интернет хизматлари кўрсатувчи саккизта қўшма корхоналарда улушига эга. Компания хизматларининг юқори сифати ва ишончлилиги сифат менежменти тизимига мувофиқ сертификатлар билан тасдиқланган. 2013 йил 18-ноябрдан «O‘zbektelekom» АК сертификатлаш аудитининг натижалари асосида O‘z DSt ISO 900:2009 (ISO 9001:2008) талабларига мувофиқлик сертификати билан тақдирланган.

2017 йил 12 январда «O‘zbektelekom» АК қайта сертификатлаштириш аудитидан ўтказилди ва O‘z DSt ISO 900:2009 (ISO 9001:2008) талабларига мувофиқлиги сертификатини олди. 2018 йилда «O‘zbektelekom» O‘z DSt ISO 9001:2015 стандартининг янги версиясига муваффақиятли ўтди. «O‘zbektelekom» АК сифат менежменти тизими телекоммуникация хизматларини лойиҳалаштириш, қуриш, эксплуатация қилиш ва тақдим этишда кенг қўлланилади.

2019 йил 24 декабрь куни Ўзбекистон Алоқа тарихи музейида ««O‘zbektelekom» акциядорлик компаниясини телекоммуникация инфратузилмасининг ҳолати ва 2019-2020 йилларда ривожланиш истиқболлари» мавзусида матбуот анжумани бўлиб ўтди. Конференциянинг мақсади жамоатчиликни, мамлакатимиз операторлари ва провайдерларини, «O‘zbektelekom» АК шериклари ва

мамлакатимизнинг етакчи оммавий ахборот воситаларини Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг топшириқлари ва «O‘zbektelekom» акциядорлик компаниясининг 2019-2020 йилларда телекоммуникация инфратузилмасини ривожлантириш бўйича Ҳукумат қарорларининг бажарилиши тўғрисида хабардор қилиш эди.

2018 йил 30-ноябрь куни бўлиб ўтган конференцияда 2018 йил охирида Ўзбекистоннинг ташқи Интернет каналининг ўтказиш қобилияти 10 баробар оширилганлиги ва бугунги кунда 1200 Гбит/с ни ташкил қилиши ҳақида хабар берилган эди. Бу ҳозирда Ўзбекистондаги барча провайдерлар ва операторларнинг эҳтиёжларини қондириш учун етарли. 2019 йил давомида Халқаро пакетли коммутация марказига уланган операторлар ва провайдерлар учун ташқи канал тарифлари пасайтирилди. Жумладан, биринчи босқичда 1 Мбит/с траффик учун таърифлар 85 минг сўмдан 70 минг сўмгача, яъни 17% гача пасайтирилган бўлса, иккинчи босқичда, 2020 йил 1 январдан бошлаб, бунга қўшимча равишда тарифларнинг 1 Мбит/с учун 56 минг сўмгача, яъни 20% пасайтирилди. Компаниянинг бу саъйи ҳаракатлари натижасида Ўзбекистонда Интернет хизматларига тарифлар ўртача 4 маротаба пасайтирилишига ва умумий симли Интернетнинг тезлиги бутун Ўзбекистон фойдаланувчилари учун деярли икки бараварга оширилишига эришилди.

Ҳозирги кунда «O‘zbektelekom» АК аҳолиси учун Интернет хизматларига энг тезкор тариф режаси - 100 Мбит / секундгача бўлган тариф режаси хисобланади. Таққослаш учун шуни қайд этиш жоизки, бир йил олдин, энг тезкор тариф 20 Мбит / с дан ошмаган тезликни ташкил этар эди. Шу билан бирга йил давомида нархлар 3,5 бараварга камайганлигини хам қайд этиш лозим. Абонентларни ADSL технологиясидан оптик (FTTx ва GPON) ёки юқори тезликда VDSL технологияларига қайта уланишни рағбатлантириш учун турли хил акциялар ўтказилади. Жумладан, абонент ускуналари 99% чегирма билан ўрнатиб берилди, 100 метргача симлар эса бепул тақдим этилди.

Шунингдек, компаниянинг ижтимоий лойиҳаларда иштирок етишини алоҳида таъкидлаш керак. Масалан, 2019 йилда «O‘zbektelekom» АК томонидан халқ таълими, мактабгача таълим ва соғлиқни сақлаш муассасаларига 3500 км дан ортиқ оптик алоқа линиялари ўтказилди. «O‘zbektelekom» АК абонентлари учун қўшимча қулайликлар яратиш мақсадида, интернет тармоғидан фойдаланиш хизматлари учун абонент тўловини календар ойининг биринчи санаси шартидан воз кечган ҳолда, тўловни амалга оширишнинг «сузувчи давр» тамойили асосидаги янги тартиб жорий этилди.

«O‘zbektelekom» акциядорлик компаниясининг яна бир катта ва эксклюзив лойиҳалардан бири – бу ivi компанияси билан ҳамкорликда, 80 мингдан ортиқ фильмлар, мултфильмлар ва телешоулардан иборат кенг

миқёсли каталогга обуна бўлган холда, онлайн кинотеатр хизматларини тақдим лойиҳаси бўлди.

Интернет маконида миллий контент таркибни ривожлантириш бўйича комплекс дастурни амалга ошириш доирасида «Uz-IX» - турдош тармоғини яратиш лойиҳаси амалга оширилди. Натижада дунёнинг машҳур Интернет-ресурслари ва порталларини маҳаллийлаштириш, юқори сифатли миллий контентни ривожлантириш бўйича лойиҳаларни шакллантириш имконияти яратилди.

Speedtest.net иловасидан олинган, дунёда мобиль ва симли Интернет тезлиги тўғрисидаги маълумотларни ўз ичига олган Speedtest Global Index ойлик рейтингига кўра, 2019 йил ноябрь ойи якунига кўра, Ўзбекистон тезкор Интернет тезлигини кескин ошириб, бирваракайига 11 поғона юқорилашишга эришди. Натижада, мамлакатимиз умумий рейтингда дунёнинг 180 мамлакати ичида 108-ўринга кўтарилди. Бу йил давомида, рейтингда иштирок этган мамлакатлар ичида энг ишончли ўсиш сифатида баҳоланди. Сўнгги бир йил ичида Ўзбекистонда Интернетнинг белгиланган тезлиги 2018 йил ноябрь ойидаги 9,98 Мбит/с кўрсатгичдан 2019 йил ноябрь ойида икки бараварга ошиб, 21,47 Мбит/с кўрсатгични ташкил этди.

Ўзбекистон телекоммуникация инфратузилмаси тизими мис алоқа линияларидан оптик линияларга ўтиш ишларини жадал суръатларда амалга оширмоқда. Фақатгина шу йилнинг ўзида компания томонидан республикада 12 минг километрдан ортиқ оптик толали алоқа линиялари ўтказилди. Бу 500 мингдан ортиқ кишини юқори тезликдаги Интернетдан фойдаланиш имкониятини яратди.

«O‘zbektelekom» акциядорлик жамиятининг «Uzmobile» филиалининг уяли алоқа хизматлари ҳақида гапирганда, ҳисобот даврида Интернет-пакетлар нархи уч бараварга тушганини таъкидлаш лозим. Шунингдек, кўп сонли абонентлар учун мўлжалланган «Оддий-10», «Бизнес», «Street», «Flash» ва «Royal» тариф режалари ҳам киритилди. Бу билан бирга, CDMA стандартидаги хизматлар эътибордан четда қолмади, янги тариф режалари жорий этилди, Интернет-пакетлар янгиланди.

2019 йилди «O‘zbektelekom» акциядорлик компаниясининг «Uzmobile» филиали тармоғини модернизация қилиш ва кенгайтириш бўйича катта ишлар амалга оширилди. 2019 йил давомида 3751дан ортиқ таянч станциялар фойдаланишга топширилди, улардан 2085таси қишлоқ жойларида ишга туширилгани хам тахсинга сазовор. Натижада кўрсатилаётган хизматларнинг сифати яхшиланди ва қамров доираси кенгайди.

Роуминг географиясининг кенгайиши давом этмоқда. Фақатгина 2019 йилда 25 та телекоммуникация операторлари билан хизматлардан тижорий фойдаланиши йўлга қўйилди. Амалга оширилган ишлар натижасида, мобил алоқа абонентлари базаси 5 миллион кишига етди.

Хизматлар сифатини ошириш ва Интернетга уланиш тезлигини ошириш мақсадида 2020 йилда қуйидаги:

—3 мингдан ортиқ 3G/4G технологиясига асосланган базавий мобил алоқа станцияларини модернизация қилиш, шунингдек 700 дан ортиқ 3G/4G технологиялари асосида фаолият кўрсатувчи таянч алоқа станцияларини кенгайтириш;

—FTTx/GPON технологияси асосида кенг полосали интернет тармоқларга уланиш портлари хажмини яна 1 миллионтага ошириш;

—магистрал тармоқнинг ўтказиш қобилиятини 4 бараварга, вилоят марказларига 400 Гбит/с гача, вилоят марказларига 40 Гбит/с гача етказиш;

—маълумотларни сақлаш ва қайта ишлаш марказини яратиш ва кенгайтириш лойиҳаларни амалга ошириш режалаштирилган.

«O‘zbektelekom» акциядорлик компанияси нафақат янги каналларни жорий қилиш, балки мавжуд бўлган барча тариф режаларини янгилаш билан ташқи канал сиғимини кенгайтириш, тезликни ошириш ва абонентлар учун трафик нархини пасайтириш бўйича ўз олдига қўйган масалаларни албатта амалга оширади. 2020 йилга режалаштирилган лойиҳаларнинг амалга оширилиши мамлакатимиздаги шаҳар ва қишлоқ ахоли пунктлари орасидаги телекоммуникация сифатининг тафовутни камайтиради. Бунинг натижасида бутун Ўзбекистон бўйлаб интернетга кенг полосали уланиш хизматларини МДҲ мамлакатлари даражасига кўтариш даражаси тезлаштириш режалаштирилган.

Мамлакатимизда телекоммуникация тизимини истиқболда такомиллаштириш Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2017 йил 7 февралдаги ПФ-4947 сон Фармони билан тасдиқланган, 2017—2021 йилларда Ўзбекистон Республикасини ривожлантиришнинг бешта устувор йўналиши бўйича ҳаракатлар стратегиясида қайд этилган йўналишлар бўйича жадал суръатларда амалга оширилади.

2019 йил 10 март куни, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёев мамлакатимиз ҳаётининг қатор соҳаларида амалга ошириладиган лойиҳалар тақдимоти билан танишиш жараёнида замонавий ахборот технологиялари тараққиётнинг муҳим шартларидан бири эканлиги ҳақида тўхталиб, рақамли технологиялар давлат ва жамият бошқаруви, ижтимоий соҳада одамларга катта қулайликлар яратиши, маҳсулот ва хизматлар сифатини ошириши, ортиқча харажатларни камайтириши, энг асосийси, коррупцияга чек қўя оладиган инструмент эканлигини таъкидлади[180].

Айнан мана шу танишиш жараёнида юртбошимиз телекоммуникация инфратузилмаси “рақамли шаҳар” концепциясининг асоси эканлигига алохида эътибор қаратди ва бу борада амалга оширилиши лозим бўлган усувор йўналишларни белгилаб берди.

[180] https://president.uz/uz/lists/view/3440

Мамлакатимиз телекоммуникация тизимининг юқори малакали телекоммуникация инженерларига бўлган талаб ва эхтиёжи юқори. 2019 йил 30 август куни, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёев Тошкент шаҳрида жойлашган Мирзо Улуғбек номидаги ихтисослаштирилган давлат умумтаълим мактабига ташриф буюрди ва «...бу мактабни Мирзо Улуғбек номи билан ташкил этганимиз бежиз эмас. Бундан фахрланишингиз, буюк бобомизга муносиб бўлишингиз керак. Бунинг учун жуда катта интилиш, қунт, меҳнат зарур. Ватанимизга керакли етук мутахассислар бўлиб етишишингиз учун ҳамма шароитни яратиб берамиз»[181] - деб таъкидлади.

Ундан ташқари, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёев 2019 йил 20 ноябрь куни пойтахтимизнинг Мирзо Улуғбек туманидаги Дастурий маҳсулотлар ва ахборот технологиялари технологик паркига ташрифи чоғида[182] «... Бугун Ўзбекистон барча соҳаларда ўзини намоён этмоқда. Ўз вақтида ахборот технологияларига эътибор қаратганимиз яхши натижалар бермоқда. Битта дастурий маҳсулот давлатимизга қанча наф келтиради, коррупция, бюрократияни бартараф этади, одамларга қулайлик яратади» - деб таъкидладилар. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг мамлакатимиз телекоммуникация соҳасини ривожлантириш бўйича билдирган концептуал ғоялари ва белгилаб берган устувор вазифалар ҳамда фаолият йўналишлари асосида мамлакатимизнинг телекоммуникация тизимида изчил ислоҳотлар муваффақиятли амалга оширилади.

Фойдаланилган адабиётлар:

1. https://president.uz/uz/lists/view/3440
2. https://president.uz/uz/lists/view/2838
3. https://president.uz/uz/lists/view/3083

[181] https://president.uz/uz/lists/view/2838
[182] https://president.uz/uz/lists/view/3083

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Хамраева Н.Р.
СОШ № 2
г. Бухара

МЕТОДИКА ПРЕПОДАВАНИЯ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА В НАЧАЛЬНОЙ ШКОЛЕ

Аннотация данной статьи обусловлена потребностью учителей начальных классов в обосновании, разработке методике обучения чтению на английском языке. В данной статье рассматривается методика обучения чтению на английском языке, включающая следующие компоненты: цель, содержание, инструментарий формирования и оценивания предметных умений младших школьников.

Ключевые слова: методика, языковое образование, английский язык, младшие школьники.

Khamraeva N.R.
Secondary school №2
of the city of Bukhara

METHODS OF TEACHING ENGLISH IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS

The abstract of this article is due to the need of primary school teachers to justify and develop methods for teaching reading in English. This article discusses the method of teaching reading in English, which includes the following components: purpose, content, tools for the formation and evaluation of subject skills of younger students.

Key words: methodology, language education, English language, Junior high school students.

Методика - это нормативная упорядоченность действий в какой-либо конкретной деятельности, а также ее отражение в форме описания, предписания, представления; особый тип (особая область) знаний об осуществлении деятельности в той или иной сфере. Существуют различные масштабы методики. Общая методика представляет собой программу общей организации педагогического процесса как взаимодействия педагогов и учащихся. Частная методика - это уровень организации отдельных компонентов процесса и направлений педагогической деятельности. Конкретная методика действует в конкретных ситуациях и различных формах организации педагогического процесса. Структурными компонентами методики являются: целевой,

содержательный, инструментальный, операциональный, деятельностный и результативный компонент.

Иностранный язык – один из важных и относительно новых предметов в системе подготовки современного младшего школьника в условиях поликультурного и полиязычного мира, наряду с русским языком и литературным чтением он входит в число предметов филологического цикла и формирует коммуникативную культуру школьника, способствует его общему речевому развитию, расширению кругозора и воспитанию.

Чтение на иностранном языке как вид речевой деятельности и как опосредованная форма общения является, по мнению многих исследователей, самым необходимым для большинства людей. Процесс чтения базируется на технической стороне, то есть на навыках, которые представляют собой автоматизированные зрительно-речемоторно-слуховые связи языковых явлений с их значением, на основе которых происходит узнавание и понимание письменных знаков и письменного текста в целом и, следовательно, реализация коммуникативного умения чтения.

Практический компонент цели обучения чтению как опосредованной форме общения на иностранном языке предполагает развитие у учащихся умений читать тексты с разным уровнем понимания содержащейся в них информации.

Предметные результаты освоения основной образовательной программы начального общего образования с учетом специфики содержания английского языка включают в себя:

1) приобретение начальных навыков общения в устной и письменной форме с носителями иностранного языка на основе своих речевых возможностей и потребностей; освоение правил речевого и неречевого поведения;

2) освоение начальных лингвистических представлений, необходимых для овладения на элементарном уровне устной и письменной речью на иностранном языке, расширение лингвистического кругозора;

3) сформированность дружелюбного отношения и толерантности к носителям другого языка на основе знакомства с жизнью своих сверстников в других странах, с детским фольклором и доступными образцами детской художественной литературы.

Предметные планируемые результаты на уроках английского языка в начальной школе:

Письмо- умение грамматического и графического написания английский слов;

- умение составить и написать короткое личное письмо;
- умение писать с опорой на образец
- умение составить и написать простые предложения из предложенных слов, соблюдая грамматические нормы

Аудирование- умение реагировать вербально и невербально на услышанное;

- умение воспринимать на слух содержание небольших сообщений;
- умение использовать языковую догадку
- умение понимать на слух речь учителя и одноклассников;
- знание базовых слов по теме (лексики по теме урока);

Чтение- умение читать про себя слова и предложения, включающие изученный материал,

- умение читать про себя понимая смысл предложения
- умение свободного чтения вслух адаптированных текстов с правильным произношением
- умение адекватно произносить и различать на слух все звуки английского языка,
- умение вести читательский дневник на английском языке;
- умение систематизировать слова по тематическому признаку
- умение найти нужную информацию в тексте за короткий промежуток времени

Еще одна методика, которой пользуемся, проектная. Ученики в продолжение нескольких занятий знакомятся с какой-либо темой, новой лексикой, грамматическими правилами, узнают интересную информацию. Для закрепления материала им предлагаем создать проект, это может быть индивидуальная, парная или групповая работа, с дальнейшей его презентацией и обсуждением. В процессе таких занятий дети развивают языковые навыки и реализуют творческие возможности. Проектная методика обеспечивает не только прочное усвоение учебного материала, но и интеллектуальное и нравственное развитие обучающихся, их самостоятельность, доброжелательность по отношению к учителю и друг к другу, коммуникабельность, желание помочь другим. Соперничество, высокомерие, грубость, авторитарность, столь часто порождаемые традиционной педагогикой, несовместимы с этой технологией. Проектная методика реализует личностный подход к учащимся, требующий, прежде всего отношение к ученику как к личности с ее потребностями, возможностями и устремлениями.

На начальном этапе успех обучения и отношение учащихся к любому учебному предмету, прежде всего, зависят от того, как и каким методами пользуется учитель, работая в начальных классах. Очень часто те приемы и методы, которыми мы пользуемся и которые дают результаты в средней и старшей школе, не работают в начальной школе. Это неудивительно, поскольку в этом возрасте наиболее значимыми для ребенка являются совсем другие вещи. Для них важны межличностные отношения, стремление быть любимыми взрослыми, а также какие-то яркие зрительные образы и ситуации. В этом возрасте у всех детей обозначенная внутренняя потребность к изучению иностранного языка, у

всех есть их природный интерес и любопытство ко всему новому. Но, как и в других предметах, уровень знаний учеников неодинаковый. И само отношение школьников к изучению языка сильно различается. Прогресс и конечные навыки, желание говорить по-английски зависят не только от способностей детей и личности преподавателя. Определяющей здесь является методика преподавания английского языка в школе. Методика преподавания английского языка в начальных классах должна основываться на играх, активной деятельности, визуальных методах, быть наглядной и понятной детям.

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Холбоева Н.А.
ассистент
Арзикулова М.Ш.
ассистент
Тураева К.Ф.
студент 5 курса
стоматологический факультет
кафедра 2-стоматологии
Самаркандский государственный медицинский институт
Узбекистан, г. Самарканд

КЛИНИКА И ЛЕЧЕНИЕ COVID-19 В ДОМАШНИХ УСЛОВИЯХ

Аннотация: В этой статье говорится о лечение легкой формы короновирусной инфекции, которая охватила весь мир. Новый коронавирус появился в китайской провинции Хубэй, предположительно, в конце прошлого года. С тех пор он распространился по всему миру - число зараженных перешло черту в 60 миллионов зарегистрированных случаев.

Ключевые слова. Коронавирусная инфекция, диагностика, противовирусный препарат, дыхательная гимнастика, ингаляции, правильное питание.

Holboeva N.A.
assistant
Arzykulova M.Sh.
assistant
Turaeva K.F.
5th year student
dental faculty
Department 2-dentistry
Samarkand state medical Institute
Uzbekistan, Samarkand

COVID-19 CLINIC AND TREATMENT AT HOME

Annotation: This article talks about the treatment of a mild form of coronavirus infection that has spread all over the world. The new coronavirus appeared in the Chinese province of Hubei, presumably at the end of last year. Since then, it has spread around the world - the number of infected people has crossed the line of 60 million registered cases.

Keyword: Coronavirus infection, diagnostics, antiviral medication, respiratory exercises, inhalations, proper nutrition

Актуальность. На сегодняшний день вирусная инфекция COVID-19 ни одну семью не обошла стороной и было очень много потерь, причиной которой является не правильное лечение и не своевременное обращения к медицинскому персоналу.

Цель нашего исследования. Призвать людей к обращению специалистам при первичных симптомах коронавирусной инфекции.

Материалы и методы. Больная Ю. в возрасте 51 год, проживающая в Узбекистане городе Самарканд. В ходе лечения проводились клинико-лабораторные исследования: коагулограмма, маркеры анемии, ревматоидный фактор (количественный), биохимический анализ крови, МСКТ-органов грудной клетки, МРТ- головного мозга.

Клиническая ситуация и лечение. Больная Ю, работающая врачом-стоматологом, не смотря на соблюдения всех правил гигиенических норм; носила маски; перчатки; постоянно пользовалась антисептическими средствами; строго соблюдала расстояния между сотрудниками и пациентами и все же заразилась коронавирусной инфекцией.

11.09.2020 больная Ю. почувствовав недомогание, общую слабость и першение в горле, сразу же обратилась к врачу на расстояние и получила онлайн – консультацию. Специалист порекомендовал немедленное изолирование, полоскание горла раствором (соль, сода, 3 капли бетадина). 3-х этапная обработка носа: 1) орошение носа слабо-соленной водой. 2) закапывание по 2 капли масляного Хлорофиллипта 3) Через 15 минут впрыскивание спрея Аква Марис. Ингаляции в домашних условиях раствором (вода 2л, сода 2 ч. л., 3 зубчика чеснока).

Обязательно обильное питье (2,5- 3,5 л в день) и правильное питание (Супы, много зелени и овощей особенно брокколи, цветная капуста, бананы, лимоны, мандарины, апельсины и чеснок. Молочные продукты: молоко, творог, в частности, кефир 3 стакана в день.) Дыхательная гимнастика. Все эти рекомендации выполнялись до полного выздоровления.

12.09.2020. Больная Ю. сдала анализы: Назофарингеальный мазок на наличие антигенов методом ПЦР - тест положительный, все показатели коагулограммы и общего анализа крови были в норме, С-реактивный белок – 12 мг (норма 0-6 мг). При проведении МСКТ органов грудной клетки поставлено заключение: КТ признаки единичных ретикулярных изменений 10 сегмента правого легкого. Фиброзные изменения 5 сегмента правого легкого. Хронический бронхит. По данным анализов и заключению МСКТ назначен противовирусный препарат ВИРВЕЛ (Софосбувир 400мг + Велпатасвир 100мг) 2 раза по 1 таблетке после еды 14 дней. Также за день выпивала 2 флакона Орсы 200мл и частое измерение АД. У больной Ю поднималась температура до 37.5. АД 120/75 при котором очень сильно болела голова так как рабочее 90/60. Были назначены препараты вит Д 2000МЕ в день 7 дней. Цинкас 40мг 1 раз в день 1 месяц. Аскорбиновая

кислота – инъекции по 10 мл 2 раза в день 7 дней. Тивортин 100мл по 5 мл 3 раз в день. Тромбопол 75мг 1 раз день. Верошпирон 20 мг утром натощак – 7 дней.

13.09.2020. У женщины участился кашель и в горле были слышны разные хрипты как звук крепитации, потеряла обоняние и вкус. АД 125/80, температура 38.2, головные боли беспокоили даже ночью. Чтобы снизить АД делали частые ножные ванны горячей водой, таблетки Вальсакор 80 мг 1 таблека при повышении АД. Купирование лихорадки жаропонижающими средствами – парацетамол, травлю + нимесил.

14.09.2020. У пациентки начала выделятся мокрота и кашель стал реже, появилась тахикардия 120 ударов в минуту, АД 120/80, головные боли участились. Назначали ей Ацц лонг 600мг 1 раз день. При невыносимых головных болях принимала таблетки тримола, фанигана и инъекции кетонала, только после этого головные боли проходили. В последующие дни состояние было стабильным: слабость, недомагание, першение в горле и сильное потоделение.

17.09.2020. Больная Ю., сдала повторные анализы, коагулограмма: фибриноген 761 в норме 200-400 мг/дл, остальные показатели (активное частичное тромбпластинове время, ПТИ, МНО, протомбиновое время, время свертываемости, время кровотечения по Дюке, тромбиновое время) в норме. С реактивный белок-12. За счет повышения фибриногена начали получать инъекции Клексана 0.4 1 раз в день 3 дня.

Состояние женщины стало улучшаться, активно делала дыхательную гимнастику по нескольку раз в день.

19.09.2020. Пациентка сдает анализы: коагулограмма, общий анализ крови, С реактивный белок все в норме.

Выводы.

Комбинация всех этих препаратов обладает высокой эффективностью при лечении Covid-19 легкой формы в сравнении с их применением в качестве монотерапии. Мы начали принимать с первых дней выявления болезни сильнодействующий противовирусный препарат, который действует непосредственно на рнк вирусов и убивают их. Комплексная терапия: бронхита бронхолитическими средствами, ринофарингита увлажняющими и назальными деконгестантами, витаминотерапия, купирование лихорадки. Ингаляции раствором соды и чеснока, уменьшает риск возникновения пневмонии легких. Так как сода образует щелочную среду и предотвращает воспалительный процесс в легких. Антисептические и биологически активные вещества чеснока подавляют рост и развитие вирусов, бактерий, грибов и паразитов. Сильные головные боли даже при снижении АД до нормы были результатом интоксикации организма, поэтому проводилась инфузионная терапия и обильное питье.

Нельзя назначать антибиотики и гормоны при легкой и средней форме болезни. Исследования доказали, пациентов, которых лечили только гормонами имеют риск повторного заряжения, потому что вирус продолжает жить в легких. При гормональной терапии лечится воспалении, а применение антибиотиков широкого спектра действия приводит к серьезным осложнениям (они дают кратковременный эффект, но затягивают течение болезни и убивают все виды бактерий, живущих в нашем организме как патогенных, так и полезных бактерий). Своевременное и правильное лечение этого заболевания не приводит к летальному исходу!

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Холбоева Н.А.
ассистент
Арзикулова М.Ш.
ассистент
Тураева К.Ф.
студент 5 курса
стоматологический факультет
кафедра 2-стоматологии
Самаркандский государственный медицинский институт
Узбекистан, г. Самарканд

ИЗМЕНЕНИЕ ТКАНЕЙ ПАРОДОНТА У БОЛЬНЫХ С НАРУШЕНИЕМ ГЛЮКОЗНОГО ОБМЕНА

Аннотация: Согласно данным Международной федерации диабетов, в мире сахарным диабетом страдает более 425 миллионов человек. Самое печальное, каждый второй из них даже не подозревает о своей болезни. Нам известно, что это заболевание не проявляется сразу, но затрагивает практически все системы органов. В развитых странах каждые 20 лет количество диабетиков растет удваивается, остановить этот прирост пока не получается. Из-за серьезности данной проблемы ВОЗ объявил сахарный диабет эпидемией XXI века. В Узбекистане количество больных сахарным диабетом — более 245 тысяч, из них более 2,3 тысяч детей, 879 подростков.

Ключевые слова. Сахарный диабет, взрослые, подростки, СОПР, пародонт.

Holboeva N.A.
assistant
Arzykulova M.Sh.
assistant
Turaeva K.F.
5th year student
dental faculty
Department 2-dentistry
Samarkand state medical Institute
Uzbekistan, Samarkand

CHANGES IN PERIODONTAL TISSUES IN PATIENTS WITH IMPAIRED GLUCOSE METABOLISM

Annotation: According to the International diabetes Federation, more than 425 million people worldwide suffer from diabetes. The saddest thing is that every second of them does not even know about their illness. We know that this disease does not appear immediately, but affects almost all organ systems. In developed countries, the number of diabetics doubles every 20 years, but it is not yet possible to stop this increase. Because of the severity of this problem, who has declared diabetes an epidemic of the 21st century? In Uzbekistan, the number of patients with diabetes is more than 245 thousand, including more than 2.3 thousand children and 879 teenagers.

Key word: Diabetes, adults, teenagers, the oral mucous membrane, periodontium.

Актуальность. Изучение изменения тканей пародонта у больных с нарушением глюкозного обмена является очень важным на сегодняшний день, так как год за годом количество больных сахарным диабетом увеличивается и распространяется среди молодого поколения.

Целью нашего исследования было изучение изменения тканей пародонта с нарушением глюкозного обмена, в зависимости от возрастных групп.

Материалы и методы. Чтобы изучить больных сахарным диабетом с изменением тканей пародонта было обследовано 50 больных: из них 25 мужчин, 15 женщин, 10 детей в возрасте от 6 до 55 лет в Самаркандском областном эндокринологическом диспансере.

Для изучения изменения слизистой оболочки полости рта мы использовали следующие индексы: гигиенический индекс SilnessLoe, пародонтальный индекс PMA, CPTIN (Community Periodontal Index of Treatment Needs).

Результаты. При проведении комплексного и лабораторного исследования. При проведении оценки воспаления десны гингивальным индексом SilnessLoe среди детей больных сахарным диабетом у 1 ребенка в возрасте 12 лет выявилось: легкое воспаление десны (легкая гиперемия, легкий отек, нет кровоточивости) – 1 балл. У всех остальных 9 детей состояние тканей пародонта было в норме и воспаление не наблюдалось. Среди 15 обследуемых женщин у 2 выявили среднее воспаление десны (гиперемия, отек, кровоточивость при зондировании и пальпации) – 2 балла. У 3 выявили легкое воспаление десны (легкая гиперемия, легкий отек, нет кровоточивости) – 1 балл. У 10 женщин воспаление десны не наблюдалось. Среди мужчин больных сахарным диабетом у 2 выявили сильное воспаление (сильная гиперемия, отек, предрасположенность к спонтанному кровотечению, с мелкими эрозиями.) – 3 балла. У 5 мужчин - среднее воспаление (гиперемия, отек, кровоточивость при зондировании) – 2 балла. У 11 мужчин легкое воспаление (легкая гиперемия, легкий отек, нет кровоточивости) – 1 балл. У 7 мужчин воспаление десны не

наблюдалось. При подсчете индекса полученные со всех поверхностей (щечной, язычной, медиальной и дистальной) цифровые значения сложили и поделили на количество обследованных поверхностей. Мы исследовали десна в области шести зубов 21, 26, 14, 31, 36, 44.

Для определения тяжести гингивита мы провели папиллярно-маргинально-альвеолярный индекс, который помог нам определить протяженность и тяжесть воспалительной реакции десны: межзубных сосочках (Р), в маргинальных (М) и прикрепленной десне (А). Оценку состояния десны производили в области всех зубов по следующей формуле

15/3*28 * 100 = 17.8% это говорит о легкой степени тяжести гингивита, у 1 ребенка с нарушением глюкозного метаболизма. У 2 женщин с средним воспалением десны наблюдался гингивит легкой степени тяжести 35% и 37%. У 3 женщин с легким воспалением десны наблюдался гингивит легкой степени тяжести, который составлял 15%, 21% и 30%. У 2 мужчин с сильным воспалением десны наблюдался гингивит тяжелой степени, который составлял 61% и 65%. У 5 мужчин с средним воспалением десны наблюдался гингивит средней степени тяжести, который составлял 32%, 35%, 42%, 47%, 49%. У 11 мужчин с легким воспалением десны наблюдался гингивит легкой степени тяжести 10%, 15%, 17%, 21%, 22.5%, 25% (5), 28%. При подсчете индекса CPTIN мы использовали критерии оценки кровоточивости, глубины пародонтального кармана, наличие под и наддесневых камней. У каждого больного сахарным диабетом зубные ряды делили на 6 секстантов. Каждый участок оценивали по более пораженному участку зуба. Восьмые зубы не включали. При помощи пародонтального зонда измеряли глубину пародонтального кармана. Значение индекса CPTIN определяли делением полученной суммой баллов на количество секстантов. Среди взятых нами больных сахарным диабетом всего лишь у 1 женщины и 2 мужчин был выявлен пародонтит. Исходя из этого мы составили таблицу.

	Гингивит			Пародонтит	Парадонтоз	Парадонтолиз
	лег	сред	тяж			
Дети дошкольного возраста 6-7						
Дети школьного возраста 7-15	1					
Женщины в возрасте 45-55лет	3			1	10	4
Мужчины в возрасте 40-55 лет	11	5	2	2	16	7

Вывод. Главной причиной диабетических заболеваний является нарушение углеводного обмена. Как мы знаем высокая концентрация глюкозы в десневой жидкости у больных сахарным диабетом приводит к размножению микроорганизмов и быстрому образованию зубного камня также в результате гипоксии и снижения устойчивости тканей пародонта к действию местных неблагоприятных факторов возрастает роль микроорганизмов и приводит к таким серьезным последствиям и даже выпадению зубов. Следует отметить у детей больных сахарным диабетом не наблюдались серьезные изменения в зубочелюстной системе.

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Худойбердиев А.А.
старший преподаватель
ТИИМСХ Бухарский филиал
Ҳамроев И.Ф.
студент
ТИИМСХ Бухарский филиал

ПОВЫШЕНИЕ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ ИНСОЛЯЦИОННЫХ СИСТЕМ СОЛНЕЧНОГО ОТОПЛЕНИЯ С ЭНЕРГОАКТИВНЫМИ СВЕТОПРОЗРАЧНЫМИ ОГРАЖДЕНИЯМИ В КЛИМАТИЧЕСКИХ УСЛОВИЯХ РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН

Аннотация: В статье рассмотрены энергоактивные светопрозрачные ограждения (СО) для инсоляционных систем солнечного отопления (ИССО), а также методы повышения эффективности использование солнечной энергии в системах теплоснабжения.

Ключевые слова: элемен, настоящее, тепло, эффективности, коэффициента, замещения.

Khudoyberdiyev A.A.
Senior teacher
TIIMSKH Bukhara branch
Khamroyev I.F.
student
of TIQXMMI Bukhara branch

INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF INSOLATION SOLAR HEATING SYSTEMS WITH ENERGY-ACTIVE LIGHT TRANSPARENT FENCES IN THE CLIMATIC CONDITIONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: The article discusses energy-active translucent barriers (CO) for insolation solar heating systems (ISSO), as well as methods for increasing the efficiency of using solar energy in heat supply systems.

Key words: element, present, heat, efficiency, coefficient, substitution.

Одна из перспективных сфер практического применения солнечной энергии, которая в настоящее время имеет наибольшую степень технологической готовности в нашей Республике, как во всем мире, считается преобразование ее в низкопотенциальное тепло и использование последнего в качестве источника в системах горячего водоснабжения жилых, коммунально-бытовых и социальных объектов, являющихся

основными потребителями тепла такого же температурного потенциала [1].

Вторым этапом широкомасштабного применения низкопотенциальной солнечной тепловой энергии в указанных отраслях народного хозяйства Республики являются системы зимнего отопления помещений, на которые предъявляются более жесткие требования по надежности, чем на системы горячего водоснабжение.

Как нам известно, научные исследования в области использования солнечной энергии для целей отопления в мире, в основном, ведутся по разработке и исследованию пассивных систем солнечного отопления. Среди пассивных систем солнечного отопления в регионах с умеренным климатом наибольшее распространение получили инсоляционные системы, основанные на непосредственное поступление энергии солнечного излучения в отапливаемые помещения через их светопроемы (обычно увеличенных размеров) на южной стене. Они нашли широкое применение в высотных зданиях со сплошными наружными СО из тонированного стекла, а также в застекленных балконах и верандах жилых зданий [2].

Недостатками традиционных ИССО в условиях резко континентального климата, характерного для нашей Республики, является возможный световой и тепловой дискомфорт, а также сложность регулирования температурного режима отапливаемого помещения. Этими факторами объясняется сравнительно малая популярность рассматриваемых систем солнечного отопления в практике теплоснабжения. Основным элементом инсоляционных пассивных систем солнечного отопления является двух или трехслойное СО (увеличенных размеров по сравнению с традиционными светопроемами), устанавливаемое на южной вертикальной стене объекта из простого оконного стекла, с замкнутыми воздушными прослойками между слоев.

Для исключения светового дискомфорта в отапливаемых помещениях, а также уменьшения теплопоступления через СО летом и тепловых потерь зимой в научных исследованиях, выполненных за рубежом в структурах СО использованы слои из специальных теплоотражающих стекол, которые образуются нанесением на поверхности обычных стекол тонких отражающих излучение пленок из оксидов кобальта, олова, железа титана и хрома, а также из золота, в условиях глубокого вакуума. Выявлено, что среди этих пленок только пленка из золота толщиной 0,10-0,12 *мкм* удовлетворяет требований, предъявляемым к СО инсоляционных пассивных систем солнечного отопления.

К сожалению, СО с лучеотражающими пленками из золота стоят очень дорого и экономически себя неоправдавают.

Задачи устранения светового дискомфорта в помещениях, отапливаемых с помощью инсоляционных солнечных систем и

закономерности формирования температурного поля частично лучепоглащающего слоя их СО исследованы в работах [3,4]. Однако, задачи прогнозирования и регулирования температурного режима помещения, отапливаемого с помощью инсоляционных солнечных систем, поиска возможных путей повышения тепловой эффективности и обеспечения многофункциональности и энергоактивности их СО до настоящего времени, как за рубежом, так и у нас в Республике, остаются не исследованными.

В существующих решениях в этой области во избежание от инсоляционного перегрева в летнее время помещения частично лучепоглощающий слой демонтируется из внутреннего ряда и устанавливается в наружном ряду СО. Отметим, что такой способ трансформации частично лучепоглощающего слоя СО создает определенные неудобства для жителей, особенно во многоэтажных зданиях.

В отличие от этого, нами предложено с целью повышения тепловой эффективности и коэффициента замещения топлива ИССО и обеспечения многофункциональности и энергоактивности их СО, последние выполнить двух– и трехслойными из обычного оконного стекла трансформируемым с частично лучепоглощающим пленочным покрытием из зачерненной самоклеивающейся полимерной пленки толщиной 0,10÷0,12 *мм*. Зимой полимерная пленка наклеивается на внутреннюю поверхность внутреннего слоя СО, а летом-на наружную поверхность его наружного слоя, образуя взаимно сопряженные стекло-пленочные слои [5].

Во избежание от возможного перегрева отапливаемого помещения в ясные и относительно теплые зимние дни предусматривается применение краткосрочных фазопереходных аккумуляторов тепла, представляющих собой зачерненные (с наружной стороны) сферические контейнеры из полых пластиковых шариков диаметром 10÷12 *мм* и толщиной стенки 1,0÷1,5 мм заполненные эвтектикой с температурой плавления 28-32 °*C*, и устанавливаемых в вентилируемой воздушной прослойке между средним и внутренним слоями СО.

Как показывает результаты предварительных расчетов ожидается, в результате предложенной технологии коэффициент замещения топлива ИССО может быть поднять до 0,40-0,45 в место 0,30-0,35 (в существующей базовой технологии); существенно сглажен график суточного хода температуры воздушной среды отапливаемого помещения и упрощена процедура трансформации лучепоглощающего полимерного пленочного покрытие на поверхностях их СО.

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Хужамбердиев М.А.
профессор кафедры факультетской терапии
Юсупова Н.А.
ассистент кафедры факультетской терапии
Усманова Д.Н.
доцент кафедры факультетской терапии
Андижанский государственный медицинский институт
Узбекистан, Андижан

ИШЕМИЧЕСКАЯ БОЛЕЗНЬ СЕРДЦА И ДОЛГОЖИТЕЛЬСТВО

Аннотация: Исследования показали, что даже люди в возрасте семидесяти-восьмидесяти лет, изменившие свою диету и образ жизни, демонстрируют значительное снижение риска развития заболеваний, например, ишемической болезни сердца.

Некоторые люди живут намного дольше, чем в среднем, отчасти благодаря их ДНК. исследование, опубликованное в European Heart Journal показывает, что можно было бы воспроизвести этот генетический код даже для тех, у кого его нет. Теперь открыт путь для инновационной модели терапии, способной предотвращать сердечно-сосудистые заболевания и бороться с ними путем реального омоложения кровеносных сосудов.

Ключевые слова: ишемическая болезнь сердца, долгожительство, столетние.

Khuzhamberdiev M.A.
professor of the department faculty therapy
Yusupova N.A.
assistant of the department faculty therapy
Usmanova D.N.
PhD of the department faculty therapy
Andijan State Medical Institute
Uzbekistan, Andijan

HEART ISCHEMIC DISEASE AND LONGEVITY

Resume: Studies have shown that even people between the ages of seventy and eighty who make changes in their diet and lifestyle show a significant reduction in the risk of developing diseases such as coronary heart disease.

Some people live much longer than average, thanks in part to their DNA. study published in the European Heart Journal shows that this genetic code could be reproduced even for those who do not have it. The way is now open for

an innovative model of therapy that can prevent and combat cardiovascular disease by truly rejuvenating the blood vessels.

Key words: ischemic heart disease, longevity, centenary.

Введение. Итальянские ученые разработали модель инновационной терапии, способной предотвращать сердечно-сосудистые заболевания, а также бороться с ними путем эффективного омоложения кровеносных сосудов.

Некоторые люди живут намного дольше, чем в среднем, отчасти благодаря их «особой» ДНК. Исследование, опубликованное в European Heart Journal, показывает, что их генетический «дар» можно было бы воспроизвести даже для «простых смертных»[8].

Исследование, проведенное специалистами Салеринского медицинского университета Университета Салерно при поддержке фонда Cariplo и Министерства здравоохранения Италии, было сфокусировано на анализе гена, кодирующего протеин BPIFB4. В прошлом та же исследовательская группа идентифицировала вариант этого гена, так называемый LAV – его связали с долголетием, поскольку он встречается в основном у людей старше 100 лет.

Теперь, благодаря вирусному вектору, исследователи вставили ген LAV-BPIFB4 в ДНК животных, предрасположенных атеросклерозу и, следовательно, к сердечно-сосудистым заболеваниям. Такая генетическая терапия сработала: повысилась функциональность эндотелия (внутренней выстилки кровеносных сосудов), уменьшились атеросклеротические бляшки в сосудах, а также снизилось их воспаление[6,8].

Тот же самый положительный эффект был достигнут и в лабораторных исследованиях, на этот раз не путем введения генов, а путем доставки белка LAV-BPIFB4 в человеческие кровеносные сосуды.

В скором времени авторы метода планируют воспроизвести эти обнадеживающие результаты в клинических исследованиях с участием людей, страдающих атеросклеротическими поражениями сосудов.

Особенностью современной демографической ситуации, сложившейся в мире, является увеличение относительной и абсолютной численности лиц в возрасте 60 лет и старше [1,4]. В то время как в 1959-1997 гг. общая численность населения России увеличилась на 25%, численность пожилых людей более чем удвоилась.

По прогнозам ООН, количество пожилых возрастет к 2025 году до 1 млрд. 100 млн. человек. В России ожидаемая доля лиц старше 60 лет к 2015 году достигнет 20%, каждый третий из числа пожилых будет относиться к возрастной группе старше 75 лет. В результате данных демографических процессов предполагается снижение удельного веса трудоспособного населения, рост доли лиц старших возрастных групп,

изменение в связи с этим структуры заболеваемости, особенно, увеличение патологии сердечнососудистой системы.

Неуклонное старение населения увеличивает удельный вес сердечнососудистых болезней в общей структуре заболеваемости. В России, как и в большинстве индустриально развитых стран, сердечно-сосудистые заболевания занимают первое место среди причин смертности населения, составляя около 55% от общей смертности. В последние годы в мире показатели смертности от сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний возрастают, и в настоящее время являются самыми высокими в мире [3,5]. В 2001 году смертность от болезней системы кровообращения в США составила 55,5%. При этом более чем в 90% случаев, смерть от сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний обусловлена ишемической болезнью сердца и мозговым инсультом [7,8].

По данным П.А. Воробьева (2002), частота клинически выраженной ИБС увеличивается с возрастом и составляет 11% в возрасте 65-74 года. К 70-75 годам частота встречаемости ИБС достигает 25-33%, таким образом, пожилые люди составляют большинство больных ИБС.

Качество жизни у лиц любого возраста зависит от физического статуса, который является интегральным показателем функциональных возможностей организма [1,4]. Для повышения качества жизни людей «третьего возраста» и предупреждения болезней старости необходима система мероприятий превентивного характера, учитывающих связь этих заболевании с показателями физического развития и уровнем функциональных резервов организма [2,7].

Темп старения и достижение видовой продолжительности жизни детерминируется генетически при участии факторов внешней среды: социально-гигиенических, природно-географических и экологических [9].

Цель исследования. Выделить особенности клинических проявлений и течения ишемической болезни сердца у лиц, достигших предела видовой продолжительности жизни человека.

Материалы и методы исследования. Проводилось сплошное обследование долгожителей городской агломерации Андижана (90 лет и старше, n=198).

Результаты исследования. Расспрос долгожителей сопряжен с определенными трудностями психологического характера. Несмотря на сохранение достаточного интеллекта, деформация психических нюансов сказывалась на формировании контакта с незнакомым врачом. Самой распространенной жалобой была утрата прежней бодрости, работоспособности, нередко эту жалобу представляли как немотивированно быструю утомляемость (31,8% долгожителей), у половины из них утомляемость была ассоциирована с психологическим статусом. На одышку жаловались 13,1% обследованных, при осмотре одышка выявлена у 31,8%, только у троих респондентов она

сопровождалась ощущением сердцебиения. Ни у одного из обследованных долгожителей не было феномена ортопноэ ни по жалобам, ни по данным наблюдения. Типичные ангинозные приступы беспокоили 2,0% долгожителей, однако для их купирования не применялись лекарственные препараты; по мнению пациентов, достаточно было кратковременного отдыха. Эквиваленты стенокардии, такие, как отсроченный болевой синдром, локализация боли в местах иррадиации стенокардитических болей, аритмические эквиваленты стенокардии напряжения были у 1,0% опрошенных, при этом остались некоторые сомнения в их истинности. Уменьшение илеокостального пространства отмечено практически у всех долгожителей, включенных в исследование.

Соотношение переднезаднего и бокового размеров грудной клетки было снижено у всех пациентов, форма грудной клетки приближалась к бочкообразной (46,9%). Прекордиальной область визуально не была изменена. Перкуторно расширение границ относительной сердечной тупости было у 19,7% обследованных. Соотношение областей абсолютной и относительной сердечной тупости не превышало значений физиологической нормы. Верхушечный толчок определялся у 64,1% долгожителей.

Увеличения площади верхушечного толчка не было выявлено, его локализация совпадала с левой границей относительной сердечной тупости. Для объективизации аускультативной картины проводилось ранжирование звучности сердечных тонов: 0 баллов соответствовали отсутствию тона, 5 баллов — громкому звучанию. В общей выборке сердечные тоны имели звучность 2,4 (1,8; 3,9) балла. Правильное соотношение тонов сохранялось у 48,5% долгожителей. В 9,1% отмечалось расщепление первого тона на верхушке.

Сердечные шумы выслушивались в 40% случаев. При этом у 31,8% долгожителей определялся систолический шум с эпицентром над проекцией аортального клапана, проводящийся на сосуды шеи, в 24,2% он сочетался с мягким систолодиастолическим шумом на верхушке и в точке Боткина–Эрба. При анализе ЭКГ у долгожителей в 77,8% случаев был синусовый ритм, в 5,8% отмечалась миграция водителя ритма по предсердиям. У такого же количества пациентов функцию водителя ритма приняло на себя AV-соединение. Фибрилляция предсердий была диагностирована у 10,6% обследованных.

Нарушение AVпроводимости зафиксировано в 7,6% случаев, при этом у 2,0% обследованных лиц достигало степени AV-блокады I степени. Нарушение внутрижелудочковой проводимости встречалось чаще — в 39,9% случаев. Блокада одной из ветвей левой ножки пучка Гиса зафиксирована в 26,3% случаев, полная блокада левой ножки пучка Гиса — у 8,9% обследованных. Блокада правой ножки пучка Гиса была в 9,1% случаев. Желудочковая и вентрикулярная эктопия отмечалась у 28,3%.

Наиболее распространенными формами были нечастая политопная суправентрикулярная и вентрикулярная экстрасистолия. В 19,2% случаев выявлены ЭКГ-признаки гипертрофии миокарда левого желудочка. При анализе ЭКГ-признаки рубцовых изменения обнаружены у 17,7% долгожителей. Чаще всего встречались рубцы передней стенки миокарда левого желудочка. Перенесенный инфаркт миокарда был документирован только у 9,6% обследованных лиц по данным выписных справок и приложенных результатов ЭКГ-исследования.

В момент осмотра все сохраняли привычную физическую активность, а некоторые из них поражали ее выраженностью. Признаки очагового поражения в виде гипокинезии и акинезии при эхокардиографии отмечались у 20,9% долгожителей.

Таким образом, обращает на себя внимание несоответствие частоты выявления очаговых изменений в миокарде на ЭКГ и при проведении эхокардиографии и документально подтвержденного инфаркта миокарда в анамнезе, что поднимает вопрос об истинной распространенности данной формы патологии среди долгожителей. С одной стороны, такое несоответствие частот выявления рубцов инструментальными методами и доказанных ОКС может свидетельствовать о перенесенных клинически немых формах инфаркта миокарда.

С другой стороны, нельзя исключить, что формирование сенильного сердца сопровождается не только диффузным, но и сегментарным фиброзированием.

О продолжающемся с возрастом увеличении степени морфологической и электрофизиологической гетерогенности миокарда в нашем исследовании свидетельствует значимое возрастзависимое повышение частоты нарушений сердечного ритма, среди которых на первое место выходят наджелудочковые и желудочковые эктопии.

Холтеровское мониторирование было проведено у 49,9% долгожителей. Безболевой формы ишемии миокарда не выявлено ни у одного из обследованных. Клинически значимая депрессия сегмента ST отмечена у 1,5% долгожителей, по времени она совпадала с обычной физической активностью.

Проведенное исследование поднимает вопросы механизмов формирования сердечно-сосудистого континуума. В группе обследованных долгожителей обнаружены указания на то, что нередко их родственники страдали сердечно-сосудистыми заболеваниями («внезапная смерть» отца в молодом возрасте, апоплексический удар в роду). Более того, в ряде случаев они сами перенесли инфаркт миокарда, однако не у всех происходило формирование ХСН, сокращение периода дожития и снижения качества жизни, что согласуется с данными. Успешное старение несмотря на ИБС демонстрирует возможность разрыва сердечно-сосудистого континуума, тем более что обнаруженный факт согласуется с

гипотезой об уменьшении возрастзависимых форм патологии на завершающем этапе человеческой жизни. Концепция J. Evert с коллегами (2003) о наличии «выживших», «получивших отсрочку» и «спасшихся» долгожителей, в том числе старше 100 лет, получает поддержку и новое освещение в виде своеобразного клинического феномена «растворения» отдельных форм сердечно-сосудистой патологии. Интерес к исследованию возрастных особенностей сердечно-сосудистой системы обусловливается не только ее физиологической значимостью, но и тем, что старение человека как физиологический процесс протекает неравномерно: на фоне угасания и ослабления одних механизмов и активизации других; включается важнейший фактор резервных возможностей организма — адаптация к новым условиям, связанным со старением, изменением функциональных систем организма.

В последнее время все большее внимание кардиологов привлекает проблема «женского сердца». Установленные гендерные различия электрофизиологических процессов в миокарде у лиц, перешагнувших 90-летний рубеж, т.е. лиц с длительным периодом после угасания половых функций, еще раз показывают сложность формирования поздновозрастной патологии сердца и актуальность раздельного изучения формирования сенильного сердца у женщин и мужчин. Среди немногочисленных исследований столетних наиболее полным можно назвать NECS, в котором, как в нашем исследовании, основную долю составили женщины.

Столетние жители Новой Англии продемонстрировали отличающееся распределение параметра хорошего самочувствия среди мужчин и женщин. Авторы объясняют указанный факт тем, что мужчины должны обладать более выраженными адаптационными способностями для достижения предельного для человека возраста. В целом женщины обладают большей средней продолжительностью жизни. Для объяснения исключительной продолжительности жизни женщин предлагают использовать антиоксидантный эффект эстрогенов, что способствует снижению сердечно-сосудистой патологии. Ряд исследований предпринимали попытки связать генетически детерминированные метаболические особенности с риском инфаркта миокарда и долгожительством, однако порождали больше вопросов, чем давали ответов.

Вывод. Все перечисленное позволяет рассматривать феномен долгожительства как состояние максимально возможной защиты от формирования и прогрессирования ишемической болезни сердца, а долгожителей — как перспективную категорию на селения для выявления антиатерогенных факторов и механизмов.

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Цинь Лань
студент 2 курса магистратуры
Институт социально-гуманитарного образования
Московский педагогический государственный университет
Россия, Москва

ТЕНДЕНЦИЙ РАЗВИТИЯ ПЛАТФОРМНЫХ СПОСОБОВ ОПЛАТЫ В КИТАЕ

Аннотация: С непрерывными инновациями и развитием сетевых технологий способы оплаты, используемые людьми в процессе потребления, также претерпели большие изменения, в результате чего появилось больше платежных платформ. Например, сканирование способов оплаты кода, чтобы методы оплаты людей были более быстрыми и удобными, инновация режима оплаты кода сканирования изменила повседневную жизнь людей, но также и значительный коммерческий успех.

Ключевые слова: Способ оплаты; платежная платформа; процесс и тенденция развития.

Qin Lan
student 2 courses of a magistracy
Institute of social arts education
Moscow pedagogical state university
Russia, Moscow

TRENDS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF PLATFORM PAYMENT METHODS IN CHINA

Summary: With the continuous innovation and development of network technologies, the payment methods used by people in the consumption process have also undergone major changes, resulting in more payment platforms. For example, scanning code payment methods to make people's payment methods faster and more convenient, the innovation of the scan code payment mode has changed people's daily lives, but also a significant commercial success.

Keywords: Payment method; payment platform; process and development trend.

С непрерывным развитием интернет-технологий платежные методы также постоянно совершенствуются и расширяются, в этой статье анализируется модель платежной платформы и процесс разработки, а также выдвигается двумерная модель сканирования кода агрегации

платежей-это будущая тенденция развития платежей, чтобы предоставить пользователям универсальные и более удобные услуги.

1. Процесс разработки платформных способов оплаты

(1) традиционные методы оплаты платформы

В традиционной платформе оплаты развитие электронной коммерции Китая все еще находится на ранних стадиях, сторонняя платформа оплаты все еще находится в стадии зародыша, банк в способе оплаты,который является посредником, и используется в качестве менеджера счетов покупателя и продавца, методы оплаты и инструменты, используемые на этом этапе, в основном POS-кредитные карты и формы оплаты переводов.Свои средства в процесс в основном делятся на три шага, первый шаг покупателя будут поступать на банковский счет или с помощью кредитной карты, банк будет перечислять денежные средства для оплаты в учете покупателя на расчетный счет; на втором этапе осуществляется покупателем счет, на котором банк через Фонд клирингового учреждения и продавца счета, где банк для завершения расчетов денежных средств; последним шагом является оплата суммы, переданной от покупателя счета, счета покупателю, счет покупателю, счет покупателю, на покупателя счета, счета покупателя ,В этом традиционном способе оплаты платформы банк играет роль посредника, чтобы поддерживать хорошие отношения сотрудничества между покупателями и продавцами, можно видеть, что на этом этапе банк является доминирующим способом оплаты платформы.

(2) Способы оплаты на сторонних платформах[183]

С быстрым развитием электронной коммерции Китая, использованием Alipay сторонних платформ для принятия онлайн-покупок кредитным посредником, а также с увеличением числа онлайн-покупок и постепенным развитием и ростом, модель персональных платежей также претерпела большие изменения.На данном этапе Alipay стала крупнейшим поставщиком услуг сторонних платформенных платежей в Китае, а также были разработаны и созданы другие сторонние платформенные платежные учреждения.В сторонних платежных системах платформы сторонние платежные учреждения платформы используют соглашение о быстрой оплате таким образом, что контакт между банком и клиентом осуществляется отдельно, так что банк в процессе оплаты выступает только в качестве поставщика денежных средств.Процесс оплаты сторонней платформы по сравнению с традиционным платежом платформы, режим оплаты сторонней платформы покупатели и продавцы в сторонних платежных учреждениях одновременно создают свой собственный внутренний электронный счет, весь процесс транзакции завершается через электронный счет, покупатель должен оплатить

[183] Лю Гуосинь . Платежные стандарты, сканирование кода оплаты более безопасно-China UnionPay выпустила двухмерные стандарты оплаты кода [J]. Китай Упаковка,2017,37(3):82-83.

средства, переведенные со своего электронного счета на стороннюю платежную платформу, а затем оплатить их.Во всем процессе сделки сторонние платформенные институты играют роль“промежуточной платформы”, ликвидирующей средства после завершения сделки сторонними институтами и коммерческими банками для завершения стыковки.В ходе этой сделки сторонние посредники отделяли клиентов от банков, и банки были вынуждены конвертировать их в поставщиков средств.

2. Разработка скан кода оплаты[184]

С непрерывными инновациями и развитием интернет-технологий Китая и популяризацией применения смартфонов способ оплаты мобильной платформы стал неизбежной тенденцией развития платежных методов.Согласно соответствующему опросу, по состоянию на июнь 2018 года численность китайских интернет-пользователей составляет более 1 миллиарда человек, так что число пользователей, использующих онлайн-платежи, также приближается к 800 миллионам человек, и количество платежей на платформе мобильного телефона все еще растет, количество платежей по мобильному телефону намного больше, чем использование банковских карт оффлайн-методов оплаты платформы.Платформа оплаты мобильного телефона имеет удобные функции, любимые публикой, в этой тенденции интернет-компании постоянно проводят исследования и инновации, предлагают новый тип платформы оплаты, то есть сканируют код платежных продуктов, этот платеж делает онлайн-платформу платежным бизнесом для завершения расширения линейки.

Способ оплаты скан-кода обычно представляет собой двумерный код или смарт-кассовый аппарат на основе POS,представленный перед публикой.Двумерный код-это геометрический узор в соответствии с определенными законами черно-белого плоского распределения графики, который может записывать данные символьной информации, БИЗНЕС-счетов и цен на товары и другую информацию, которая может быть скомпилирована в двумерный код,публикуясь на разных носителях,потребители используют мобильные клиенты для сканирования двумерного кода, чтобы добиться оплаты и расчетов с предприятиями.QR-код оплаты с удобным, недорогим и интеллектуальным опытом и другими характеристиками, широко используемый в области оплаты и признанный общественностью, стал основной силой мобильной платформы оплаты.В настоящее время двумерный код используется в основном WeChat и Alipay, коммерческие банки и некоторые другие сторонние платежные учреждения платформы постоянно внедряют инновации и совершенствуют свои собственные платежные продукты сканирования кода, а также запустили жесткую конкуренцию на различных платформах.

[184] Чжоу Шуфан . Качественный анализ кражи двумерного кода для денег при новом способе оплаты [J]. Журнал Шанхайского колледжа общественной безопасности,2017,27(6):52-57.

3. Рост конвергентной платформенной платежной модели

С развитием мобильной платформы оплаты, Alipay, WeChat, банки и другие различные учреждения запустили свои собственные двухмерные кодовые платежные продукты,различные типы двумерных кодовых платежных продуктов продолжают появляться, потребители при использовании мобильных платежных продуктов должны спросить у продавца двухмерный код продукта принадлежит приложению, которое принесло неприятности для продавцов.В то же время, между множеством различных приложений сканирования кода и не может поддерживать друг друга, и пользователи хотят использовать различные продукты сканирования кода, вам нужно загрузить другое приложение сканирования кода, что приносит много неудобств для доступа продавца.Если Мерчант поддерживает множество различных поставщиков сканирующих кодов в процессе оплаты платформы, это создаст мерчанту много проблем в работе и управлении, а также необходимость сверки с различными платежными учреждениями в процессе позднего расчета.

Перед лицом этой хаотической ситуации оплаты платформы двумерного кода, как сканировать двумерный код, можно будет достичь всех платежей, агрегация сканирования кода оплаты возникла.Агрегация платежей также известна как "сторонняя платформа платежей", это банковская, Небанковская платформа интеграции каналов платежных учреждений,а также использование технических средств, совместимых с различными системами, для достижения безопасной и надежной единой системы управления торговыми средствами,для достижения различных методов оплаты платформы и интерфейсов, унифицированных для торговца.Как новый канал для принудительной оплаты QR-кода,“агрегационная платформа оплаты " делает потребителей и бизнес более удобными и быстрыми при использовании.“Проблема”нескольких типов оплаты QR-кодом устраняется функцией“агрегатный платеж платформы”.Чтобы воспользоваться рыночными возможностями, крупные финансовые институты и компании потребительского финансирования разрабатывают собственную агрегационную платформу для оплаты двумерного кода, рыночная конкуренция становится все более жесткой.

4. Анализ будущих тенденций развития совокупного платежа платформу сканирования

С внедрением и использованием агрегационной платформы платежных продуктов, внедрение агрегационной платформы платежных продуктов в процесс разработки компании также имеет некоторые проблемы, в основном для полимеризации платежной платформы не получает платежной лицензии, если непосредственно участвует в процессе ликвидации и расчета денежных средств, и, наконец, с помощью агрегационной платформы платежных продуктов.Вместе с платежной платформой к ликвидации коммерсанта.Эта операция будет сопряжена с

риском нарушения пула капитала, серьезной ситуацией.В условиях риска объемные деньги убегают.Народный банк Китая издал“уведомление о проведении работ по очистке и исправлению незаконных”агрегированных платформ платежных "услуг" и другие документы, призванные усилить работу по исправлению и управлению платежными учреждениями.С непрерывным усилением регулятивных усилий, агрегация платформы платежного продукта рынка постепенно реализовать здоровую конкуренцию, хорошую валюту, чтобы изгнать неполноценную валюту, чтобы стимулировать более здоровое развитие всей отрасли.

Короче говоря, двухмерный код агрегации платформы оплаты является новым типом платформы оплаты, но и будущая тенденция развития платформы оплаты, может повысить операционную эффективность торговой платежной и расчетной системы, усилив надзор,снизить риски безопасности, чтобы "агрегация“способ воссоздаст новую”финансовую экологию".

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Цинь Лань
студент 2 курса магистратуры
Институт социально-гуманитарного образования
Московский педагогический государственный университет
Россия, Москва

ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ РАЗВИТИЯ ПЛАТЕЖНОГО РЫНКА ЭЛЕКТРОННЫХ ПЛАТФОРМ КИТАЯ

Аннотация: С развитием науки и техники, экономическим процветанием, электронной платформой оплаты этот способ оплаты появился на свет и постепенно стал незаменимым способом оплаты в повседневной жизни людей.На протяжении многих лет люди для оплаты электронной платформы генерировали все более высокие требования, электронная платформа оплаты также быстро развивается в этой среде.Электронная платежная платформа в то же время бурно развивается, но также сталкивается с рядом проблем и вызовов.Нам нужно тщательно подвести итоги и изучить, чтобы электронная платформа оплаты продолжала способствовать прогрессу и развитию человеческой цивилизации.

Ключевые слова: Электронная платформа оплаты; конкуренция; развитие.

Qin Lan
student 2 courses of a magistracy
Institute of social arts education
Moscow pedagogical state university
Russia, Moscow

RESEARCH ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ELECTRONIC PLATFORM PAYMENT MARKET IN CHINA

Summary: With the development of science and technology, economic prosperity, and an electronic payment platform, this payment method was born and gradually became an indispensable payment method in people's daily lives.Over the years, people for the e-payment platform have generated increasingly high demands, the e-payment platform is also rapidly developing in this environment.At the same time, the electronic payment platform is rapidly developing, but also faces a number of problems and challenges.We need to carefully take stock and study, so that the electronic payment platform continues to contribute to the progress and development of human civilization.

Keywords: Electronic payment platform; competition; development.

1. Понятие электронной платежной платформы

Электронная платформа оплаты относится к сторонам электронных транзакций, в том числе потребителям, производителям и финансовым учреждениям, использующим безопасные электронные платежные средства платформы, через сеть валютных платежей или перевода Капитала.Суть электронной платежной платформы заключается в обмене электронной информацией вместо обмена традиционными валютами.

Оплата электронной платформы имеет следующие характеристики: (1) оплата электронной платформы может сделать оплату более экономичной, эффективной и удобной.(2) электронная платформа оплаты должна работать в системной платформе, такой как сеть.(3) электронные платежные платформы, используя современные технические средства платежа.Электронная платформа оплаты с использованием электронного потока данных, через передовые средства связи для завершения передачи платежной информации.(4) электронная платформа оплаты за оплату высоких технических требований к использованию оборудования.

2. История развития электронных платежей в Китае

В 1985 году”Bank of China card [185]" была выпущена филиалом Bank of China Zhuhai, став первой банковской картой в Китае.В 1986 году Банк Китая выпустил карту Great Wall card, став первой кредитной картой, выпущенной в Китае.В 1998 году в Китае состоялась первая успешная онлайн-банковская операция.В 1998 году бизнес”one Netcom—online payment " был запущен через China Merchants Bank, был создан первый в Китае онлайн-банкинг.В 1999 году Шао ибо основал eBay, который также стал первым китайским сайтом C2C.В 2002 году была создана Китайская компания UnionPay.При поддержке технического персонала визы, китайцы начали повсеместно принимают к оплате платежной системы UnionPay.В 2003 году Alibaba, основанная Джеком Ма, начала предоставлять возможность оплаты Alipay.В 2004 году Alipay отделилась от Taobao и стала независимой сторонней платежной платформой.В 2013 году была запущена платежная функция WeChat.Подводя итог вышеизложенному процессу развития, китайскую электронную платформу платежей можно разделить на три этапа: эра онлайн-банкинга, подъем сторонних платежных учреждений и эра комплексных мобильных платежей.

3. Основные способы оплаты на электронных площадках

(1) независимая сторонняя платформа платежных предприятий, относится к некоторым независимым учреждениям и крупным банкам, подписавшим контракт на предоставление платформы оплаты с банковской платежной и расчетной системой стыковки платформы платежной сети платформы платежных методов.Такие как быстрые деньги, легкая оплата сокровищ и так далее.(2) платежные инструменты онлайн-

[185] Китай сторонние платформы мобильных платежей на рынке оплаты ежеквартально отчет о результатах мониторинга в 4 квартале 2018[P].Анализ удобства просмотра,2019.

платформы, расширяющие цепочку создания стоимости внутренней торговой платформы электронной коммерции, такие как Alipay, caifu Tong, baifu Bao и так далее.(3) банковские лагеря, такие как China UnionPay ChinaPay и собственный онлайн-банкинг каждого банка.(4) мобильные платежные платформы предприятий, представленных операторами связи, такими как China Mobile.

4. Основные способы оплаты на электронных площадках

(1) платежный статус электронной платформы Alipay стабилен

Согласно последним данным App Annie, Alipay является крупнейшим в мире несоциальным приложением.Недавно из Yi Guan вышел "китайский квартальный отчет о мониторинге рынка мобильных платежей сторонних производителей в четвертом квартале 2018 года", данные которого можно увидеть, что в последнем квартале 2018 года сторонние платежные платформы завершили внутренние транзакции Китая на сумму до 47,2 трлн юаней.Среди них Alipay, на долю которой приходится 53,78% доли рынка, продолжает сохранять лидирующие позиции в отрасли, а доля электронной платежной платформы Alipay и вовсе в третьем квартале 2018 года увеличилась на 8 базисных пунктов.Alipay, Tencent financial (включая WeChat payment) заняли место сторонних платежных операций на рынке мобильных платежей один или два, на эти два может приходиться в общей сложности 92,65% рыночной доли всего рынка мобильных платежей, что на 12 базисных пунктов больше, чем в третьем квартале.Среди них Alipay для повышения амплитуды базисной точки больше.Во втором квартале 2018 года было 53,63%, в третьем квартале 2018 года было 53,70%, в четвертом квартале 2018 года расширилось до 53,78%, можно сказать, что Alipay приходилась на долю отраслевого рынка в квартал за кварталом.Платежной системы Alipay может стабилизировать сторонних платежной индустрии в первом, но и продолжать расширять расстояние между промышленностью и вторая, которая тесно связана с Alipay в многомерном месте платежа и предоставление услуг в экспансии, а также с ростом активных пользователей платежной системы Alipay.Из последнего числа пользователей, выпущенных Alipay, текущее число глобальных пользователей Alipay и ее партнеров превысило 1 миллиард человек, только в стране ежегодный темп роста числа пользователей Alipay составляет более 50%.

(2) от "дуополии”к" трехногому Дингли”

Во-первых, появление”облачных флеш-платежей " всколыхнуло рыночную модель.В конце 2017 года UnionPay объединила усилия с коммерческими банками, платежными институтами и другими отраслевыми участниками для совместного создания единого банковского

приложения“cloud flash payment”, надеясь совместно создать единый вход в мобильный терминал.

Во-вторых, преимущества и недостатки”cloud flash pay".Преимущества: (а) приложение "cloud flash Pay" будет представлять собой большое количество банковских счетов, которые будут использоваться и интегрироваться, только через простое приложение потребители могут привязывать и управлять своими основными банковскими счетами, чтобы использовать мобильные платежные функции различных учреждений и преимущества пользователей.(б) потребители могут наслаждаться”облачным флэш-платежом", обеспечивающим двумерный код сканирования кода, II, III тип открытия счета, платежный перевод, оплату мобильного телефона NFC, дистанционную оплату и другие платежные функции и государственные платежные услуги.(в) интеграция "облачных флэш-платежей" и поддержка всех видов платежных инструментов и платежных сценариев в рамках дисконтной, стимулирующей золотой и другой льготной маркетинговой деятельности могут обеспечить более 100 маркетинговых мероприятий отечественных банков и отображение прав и интересов продукта ключевых карт.Недостатки: (а) мобильные платежные продукты банка более функциональны, инструментальный характер тяжелее, сильные финансовые, слабые сценарные свойства приводят к труднодоступной точке вспышки развития бизнеса.(б)банки подвержены жесткому регулированию и не могут использовать капитал для приобретения и построения крупномасштабных сценариев, подчиненных их собственной экологии, как интернет-гиганты.С ужесточением государственного надзора за интернет-финансовой индустрией и собственной силой UnionPay UnionPay может получить возможность сломать существующий рынок Alipay, WeChat payment duopoly, будущее рынка электронных платежей Китая или появится трехногая рыночная модель.

5. Преимущества оплаты электронной платформы

(1) при использовании электронной платформы для оплаты вы можете избежать неприятностей с оплатой наличными при использовании, переноске более удобной и безопасной.

(2) электронная платформа для оплаты блока скорости передачи, даже если он может быть доставлен.

(3) электронная платформа оплаты в сочетании с использованием интернет-магазинов, так что метод покупок претерпел огромные изменения.Ходить по магазинам удобнее и быстрее.

(4) предприятия могут расширить эффект товарной рекламы через мобильный платежный интерфейс, повысить прибыльность за счет различных видов деятельности, увеличить товарный маркетинг, способствовать созданию бизнес-бренда и сарафанного радио.

(5) электронная платформа оплаты является более экологически чистой.В процессе обращения банкноты в обращении произойдет потеря банкноты, явление повреждения банкноты, в течение определенного периода времени банку потребуется переработать банкноты, уничтоженные, большое разрушение, несомненно, нанесет ущерб ресурсам и окружающей среде, появление мобильных платежей является хорошим решением этой проблемы.

6. Современные проблемы электронной платформы оплаты в Китае и связанные с ними контрмеры[186]

Проблем: (1) а электронная платформа платежной системы регулирования не является совершенной.(2) инновационный потенциал банковских учреждений в области платежей по-прежнему нуждается в совершенствовании, небанковские платежные учреждения, обладающие устойчивым управленческим потенциалом, по-прежнему нуждаются в укреплении, а границы бизнеса клиринговых учреждений должны быть уточнены.(3) необходимо усилить защиту прав и интересов потребителей, повысить эффективность реального экономического развития.(4) Платформа платежной индустрии, чтобы построить всеобъемлющую открытую модель задач, чтобы продолжать совершенствоваться.

Контрмеры: (1) совершенствование правил и положений, связанных с электронной платформой платежей, таких как разработка законов и нормативных актов в отрасли, для обеспечения безопасности имущества плательщика и повышения эффективности платежных операций.(2) Платформа платежной технологии,чтобы продолжать внедрять инновации, чтобы обеспечить безопасность имущества и информации плательщика, такие как подписание соглашения о безопасности, установка антивирусного программного обеспечения, шифрование данных, генерация динамической проверки.(3) создание полной и эффективной системы надзора за платежами на электронной платформе для предотвращения финансовых рисков.

Прогноз развития оплаты электронной платформы Китая: (1) оплата стороны щетки для ускорения популярности.(2) применение технологии блокчейн в платежной электронной платформе будет многообещающим.(3) система надзора за платежной отраслью продолжает совершенствоваться, надзор по-прежнему остается строгим.(4) быстрое развитие платежного бизнеса сторонних платформ и рост платежного бизнеса электронных платформ банка начали замедляться.(5) развитие отрасли ускоряется, и конкуренция за платежные сценарии ожесточается среди участников электронной платежной платформы.

[186] 2019-2025 Китай электронной площадке платежный шлюз отрасли развитие рынка состояние исследований и перспективы инвестиционного направления анализа доклад[P].Данные стенда,2019 год.

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Чадина И.А.
студент 2 курса
Институт финансов, экономики и управления
Тольяттинский государственный университет
Россия, Тольятти
Крайнова А.Н.
студент 2 курса
Институт финансов, экономики и управления
Тольяттинский государственный университет
Россия, Тольятти
Манукян Г.А.
студент 2 курса
Институт финансов, экономики и управления
Тольяттинский государственный университет
Россия, Тольятти
Дульцев Д.О.
студент 2 курса
Институт финансов, экономики и управления
Тольяттинский государственный университет
Россия, Тольятти
научный руководитель: Сярдова О.М., к.э.н.
Тольяттинский государственный университет
Россия, Тольятти

ИТ-ТЕХНОЛОГИИ В УПРАВЛЕНИИ КАЧЕСТВОМ

Аннотация: В статье изучена тема применения ит-технологий в системы контроля качества. Выгодные условия для компаний при использовании информационных технологий. Особенности информационных платформ.

Ключевые слова: качество, контроль, информационные технологии, современные платформы.

Chadina I. A.
2nd year student
Institute of Finance, Economics and management
Togliatti state University
Russia, Togliatti
Kraynova A. N.
2nd year student
Institute of Finance, Economics and management
Togliatti state University

Russia, Togliatti
Manukyan G. A.
2nd year student
Institute of Finance, Economics and management
Togliatti state University
Russia, Tolyatti
Dultsev D. O.
2nd year student
Institute of Finance, Economics and management
Togliatti state University
Russia, Togliatti
supervisor: Syardova O. M., Ph. D.
Togliatti state University
Russia, Togliatti

IT-TECHNOLOGIES IN QUALITY MANAGEMENT

Abstract: The article examines the topic of using it-technologies in quality control systems. Favorable conditions for companies that use the information technologies. Features of information platforms.

Keywords: quality, control, information technology, modern platforms.

На сегодняшний день тема взаимосвязи системы управления качеством и ит-технологии достаточно востребована. Предприятия, занимающиеся производством лекарств, продуктов питания, комплектаций для машин, действуют по определенным нормативам, моделям качества. Для улучшения функционирования системы необходимо повышать показатель освоения цифровых технологий.

Разберемся со значением слова «качество» в отрасли контроля продукции. Качество – комплекс показателей, которые оценивают свойства итоговых товаров, согласованность их параметров с изначальными требованиями и основными характеристиками промышленного процесса.

На предприятии для самостоятельного исполнения поставленных задач промышленными средствами нужно применять систему менеджмента качества. Применение этой системы является нелегким способом, но очень эффективным. Поэтому исследование основных параметров данной системы способствует нахождению главных этапов реализации и внедрения нормирования системы менеджмента качества. Во время подготовки к нормированию по стандартам важно иметь этап, на котором будут оговорены существующие процедуры, согласованные инструкции, пространство для будущей групповой работы.

На данном этапе полезно использовать такие информационные технологии, как средства содержания значительного объема организованных и неорганизованных материалов. Также стоить обратить внимание на средства, которые осуществляют гарантию поиска в объемных структурах документации и средства, обеспечивающие гармоничную обстановку для коллективной деятельности над документами. Последние упомянутые средства могут иметь всевозможные размеры, это зависит от количества работы, участников, степени важности.

При внедрении системы, связанной с повышением качества, производитель сталкивается со следующими задачами: гарантия постепенного утверждения документов, если они подвергаются изменению; обеспечение безостановочной работы устройства аутентификации, охрана информации на всех этапах производственного цикла; постоянный отчет в рабочих журналах; поддержка новизны документов.

Для ускорения и упрощения работы, хранении, обработки документации рабочий персонал должен обратиться к информационным системам. При правильной эксплуатации ит-технологий производитель получит сплошные выгоды.

Рассмотрим более детально этот момент. Во-первых, будет наблюдаться облегченный вариант разработки документации благодаря снабжению средств общей реализации и взаимодействию. Во-вторых, будет обеспечена взаимосвязь всей документации, при этом будут уменьшены риски, связанные с проведением аудита, а также понизиться трудозатрачиваемость на удержании документации в хорошем состоянии. В-третьих, уменьшиться стоимость и продолжительность проверок качества при сопутствующих рисках.

Предприятия со всего мира используют множество ит-технологий для совершенствования качества, каждое производство выбирает именно то, что лучше всего подходит под его тип управления.

Остановимся на одной из современных платформ - EMC Documentum. Данная платформа создана для регулирования неорганизованной информации в компании. Программа качественно следит за прохождением документации на протяжении всего производственного цикла. А также выполняет задачи сложно-структурированного характера, например, налаживание автоматического построения бизнес-процессов. Еще одной особенностью этой платформы можно назвать – виртуальное хранилище. Благодаря облачному свойству информация, находящиеся в Documentum, может также переходить и в другие информационные системы.

Применяя технологические заключения представленной платформы, компания сможет настроить функциональную работу стандартов качеств. К технологическим заключениям стоит отнести:

1) контроль бизнес-процессов;
2) групповая работа, объединяющая процессы, людей в компании;
3) управление документацией, от создания до хранения информации;
4) использование цифровых порталов;
5) стратификация образцов информационных носителей;
6) аналитический поиск информации;
7) контроль журналов, связанных с отчетной системой.

Приведенные выше характеристики используются в системе контроля качества. В результате компании поднимают уровень обслуживания клиентов, уменьшают издержки, а также выходят на новый уровень конкурентоспособности.

Подводя итоги, хочется отметить, что выполнение всех норм по соблюдению уровня качества готовой продукции и услуг – залог поддержания комфортной жизни как для нынешнего поколения, так и для будущего. Если предприятие не изготавливает продукцию достойного качества, то компания теряет свою жизнеспособность и в дальнейшем может вовсе исчезнуть с рынка. В связи с этим компания должна предпринять всевозможные методы по достижению поставленных целей, обеспечить конкурентоспособность продукта. Применение ит-технологий является важным аспектом в контроле качества. Благодаря информационным технологиям компании смогут достичь высоких показателей в кратчайшие сроки.

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УДК 338.583

Чиркова А.А.
студент
Российская академия народного хозяйства и государственной службы при президенте Российской Федерации

ПУТИ СНИЖЕНИЯ ЗАПАСОВ И ОСНОВНЫХ СРЕДСТВ НА ПРИМЕРЕ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ АО «КОТЛАССКИЙ ЭМЗ»

Аннотация: Цель любого предприятия в рыночной экономике – получение максимальной прибыли. В современном мире существует высокая ценовая конкуренция. То есть предприятие должно предложить своим покупателем минимальную цену, чтобы они купили у него продукцию. А для этого необходимо контролировать и снижать издержки производства.

Ключевые слова: издержки, себестоимость, анализ финансово-хозяйственной деятельности, предприятие, имущественный анализ.

Chirkova A.A.
student
Russian Academy of National Economy and Public Administration under the President of the Russian Federation

WAYS TO REDUCE INVENTORY AND FIXED ASSETS BY EXAMPLE OF KOTLAS EMZ JSC ENTERPRISE

Abstract: The goal of any enterprise in a market economy is to maximize profit. In the modern world, there is high price competition. That is, the enterprise must offer its buyer a minimum price so that they buy products from it. And for this, it is necessary to monitor and reduce production costs.

Keywords: costs, cost, analysis of financial and economic activities, enterprise, property analysis.

Издержки производства и себестоимость продукции определяются для эффективной деятельности предприятия. Себестоимость продукции представляет собой все издержки производства. Себестоимость продукции либо планируется исходя из данных предполагаемых затрат, либо её рассчитывают по нормативам.

Перед тем как производить какую-либо продукцию, предприятие должно провести анализ издержек производства, потому что именно издержки производства являются основным фактором, который влияет на объем предложения.

Для того чтобы оценить деятельность предприятия, необходимо провести имущественный анализ предприятия. Он состоит из вертикального и горизонтального анализа бухгалтерского баланса (см. таблицу 1).

Таблица 1

Имущественный анализ предприятия АО «Котласский ЭМЗ»

Показатель	2018 год		2019 год		Изменения	
	Сумма, т.р.	% к итогу	Сумма, т.р.	% к итогу	Сумма, т.р.	%
Актив						
1.Внеоборотные активы						
Основные средства	191899	28,61	174194	25,21	-17705	-3,4
Прочие внеоборотные активы	19266	2,87	31122	4,5	11856	1,63
2.Оборотные активы						
Запасы	325112	48,47	300098	43,43	-25014	-5,04
Дебиторская задолженность	98052	14,62	157268	22,76	59216	8,14
Денежные средства и денежные эквиваленты	27672	4,13	13091	1,89	-14581	-2,24
Прочие оборотные активы	8532	1,27	15264	2,21	6732	0,94
Баланс	670697	100	691037	100	20340	
Пассив						
3.Капитал и резервы						
Уставный капитал	405168	60,41	405168	58,63	0	-1,78
Резервный капитал	1577	0,24	2588	0,37	1011	0,13
Нераспределенная прибыль (непокрытый убыток)	14104	2,1	13570	1,96	-534	-0,14
4.Долгосрочные обязательства						
Отложенные налоговые обязательства	6294	0,94	4146	0,6	-2148	-0,34
5.Краткосрочные обязательства						
Заёмные средства (краткосрочные займы)	50078	7,47	35000	5,06	-15078	-2,41

Кредиторская задолженность, в т.ч.:	157134	23,43	214787	31,08	57653	7,65
Поставщикам и подрядчикам	65459	9,76	62117	8,99	-3342	-0,77
Авансы, полученные в счет предстоящих поставок	61423	9,16	92678	13,41	31255	4,25
Прочая кредиторская задолженность	30252	4,51	59992	8,68	29740	4,17
Оценочные обязательства	7146	1,07	14369	2,08	7223	1,01
Прочие обязательства	29196	4,35	1409	0,2	-27787	-4,15
Баланс	670697	100	691037	100	20340	

По данным таблицы 1 можно сделать вывод, что в активе баланса большую часть составляют запасы, на втором месте основные средства, на третьем месте дебиторская задолженность. Запасов много, потому что мелкие детали закупаются большими партиями и большой объем незавершенного производства. У предприятия АО «Котласский ЭМЗ» имеет в собственности много зданий и земельных участков, которые сейчас не используются. Раньше предприятие было больше. Сейчас эти земельные участки и здания не приносят доход, а только расходы, например, налоги.

Большую часть в активе бухгалтерского баланса занимают запасы (в 2019 году – 300098 тыс. рублей, в 2018 году – 325112 тыс. рублей). В запасы входят:

– Сырье, материалы и другие аналогичные ценности (в 2019 году – 97326 тыс. рублей, в 2018 году – 97673 тыс. рублей);

– Готовая продукция и товары для перепродажи (в 2019 году – 16753 тыс. рублей, в 2018 году – 26847 тыс. рублей);

– Затраты в незавершенном производстве (в 2019 году – 186019 тыс. рублей, в 2018 году – 200592 тыс. рублей);

– Расходы будущих периодов (в 2019 году – 218 тыс. рублей, в 2018 году отсутствуют);

– Налог на добавленную стоимость по приобретенным ценностям (в 2019 году отсутствует, в 2018 году – 164 тыс. рублей).

Таким образом, большую часть запасов составляют затраты в незавершенное производство. При этом они уменьшились в 2019 году по сравнению с 2018 годом на 14573 тыс. рублей.

Необходимо высвободить денежные средства, которые на данный момент находятся в незавершенном производстве, для того чтобы

получить доход, кроме этого место на складах освободиться, расходы на хранение уменьшатся.

Во-первых, необходимо наладить учет незавершенного производства. Мастера участков должны первого числа каждого месяца подавать данные по незавершенному производству в планово-диспетчерский отдел. При этом нужно учитывать все детали, находящиеся на участке. В течение месяца мастера участков или помощники мастеров должны выписывать первичную документацию на изделия и детали (например, рапорт-накладные), которые уходят с их участка на другой участок или на склад.

Во-вторых, диспетчера планово-диспетчерского отдела должны проверить правильность заполнения данных по незавершенному производству, которые им подают мастера участков.

Далее один раз в год бухгалтерия проводит инвентаризацию незавершенного производства. На ней необходимо выявить детали, материалы, изделия, которые можно продать, потому что на предприятии не используются.

На данный момент продаются:

– Подшипники;
– Провода, кабели;
– Запорная арматура;
– Метизы;
– Лебедка и запчасти к ней;
– Санки.

Кроме этих деталей, есть еще много других, которые можно продать, тем самым снизить сумму незавершенного производства.

Также необходимо правильно вести учет незавершенного производства, не ошибаясь в количестве и наименовании деталей, потому что от этого также зависит сумма незавершенного производства.

Распродав ненужные предприятию детали, сумма незавершенного производства снизится, освободятся дополнительные денежные средства, которые можно использовать как источник прибыли при необходимости. Кроме этого освободятся дополнительные площади (склады, места на участках), которые можно использовать для чего-то более важного и полезного, либо сдать в аренду и получить дополнительный доход.

Кроме этого значительную часть актива бухгалтерского баланса предприятия АО «Котласский ЭМЗ» составляют основные средства.

У предприятия имеются следующие основные средства:

– Здания;
– Сооружения;
– Оборудование;
– Транспортные средства;

– Инструмент.

Часть основных средств не используется предприятием, поэтому целесообразно их реализовать. Например, у предприятия имеется большое количество зданий, которые не используются. Но при этом за них каждый год необходимо платить налоги. Поэтому лучше их продать.

Также есть различное оборудование (станки, печи и т.д.), которые уже не используются в производстве по различным причинам (не производятся такие изделия, заменены более новым и удобным оборудованием). Данное оборудование целесообразно продать, чтобы не занимать место, которое можно использовать с большей выгодой.

В 2017 году на предприятии частично обновили транспортные средства, а старые так и остались стоять в гараже. Используют их крайне редко, но при этом налоги платить и обслуживать их необходимо. Поэтому следует оценить, необходимы ли они в дальнейшем, если нет, то выставить на торги. При этом часть площади транспортного цеха освободится, и её можно будет использовать по другому назначению.

Все действия, описанные выше, помогут сэкономить на налоговых отчисления, коммунальных услугах, обслуживании. Кроме этого освобожденные площади можно будет использовать по какому-либо другому более полезному назначению либо сдать в аренду. Будет место, куда поставить новые транспортные средства и оборудование. А также предприятие получит денежные средства при продаже и аренде.

На вырученные денежные средства можно приобрести более современное оборудование, которое необходимо на производстве, потому что на данный момент большая часть оборудования очень старая, её сложно ремонтировать и эксплуатировать.

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УДК 338.583

Чиркова А.А.
студент
Российская академия народного хозяйства и государственной службы при президенте Российской Федерации

ПУТИ СНИЖЕНИЯ СЕБЕСТОИМОСТИ ПРОДУКЦИИ НА ПРЕДПРИЯТИИ АО «КОТЛАССКИЙ ЭМЗ»

Аннотация: Цель любого предприятия в рыночной экономике – получение максимальной прибыли. В современном мире существует высокая ценовая конкуренция. То есть предприятие должно предложить своим покупателем минимальную цену, чтобы они купили у него продукцию. А для этого необходимо контролировать и снижать издержки производства.

Ключевые слова: издержки, себестоимость, анализ финансово-хозяйственной деятельности, предприятие, имущественный анализ.

Chirkova A.A.
student
Russian Academy of National Economy and Public Administration under the President of the Russian Federation

WAYS TO REDUCE PRODUCTION COSTS AT KOTLAS EMZ JSC

Abstract: The goal of any enterprise in a market economy is to maximize profit. In the modern world, there is high price competition. That is, the enterprise must offer its buyer a minimum price so that they buy products from it. And for this, it is necessary to monitor and reduce production costs.

Keywords: costs, cost, analysis of financial and economic activities, enterprise, property analysis.

Себестоимость продукции – это все затраты на производство одной единицы продукции или одной услуги, которые несет предприятие.

В себестоимость продукции входит:

– Оплата труда рабочих;
– Оплата за покупку или аренду оборудования и зданий, необходимых для производства;
– Расходы на транспорт;
– Оплата коммунальных услуг;
– Оплата поставщикам за материалы;
– Расходы на банковские и страховые услуги.

На предприятии АО «Котласский ЭМЗ» большая часть рабочих имеет сдельную заработную плату, что мотивирует рабочих повышать производительность труда. Кроме этого техническая документация на выполнение операция по производству продукции может измениться по каким-либо причинам, усовершенствоваться. Соответственно, происходит пересчет норм труда путем хронометража или пересчета по справочникам. Некоторые нормы времени на выполнение операций очень давно не пересчитывали, поэтому такие нормы периодически пересчитываются с целью снижения.

Для снижения издержек предприятия необходимо снижать себестоимость гражданской продукции.

Себестоимость складывается из стоимости сырья, вспомогательных материалов, топлива и энергии, расходов на освоение новых изделий и баллонов, на содержание оборудования, заработная плата и страховые взносы, коммерческих расходов, общехозяйственных расходов, общепроизводственных расходов.

Соответственно, сырье, материалы, топливо и энергию можно закупать дешевле. Всё закупается через торги, поэтому необходимо на торгах выбирать поставщика с самой низкой ценой, но при этом нужно обращать внимание на качество товаров.

У половины основных рабочих на предприятии сдельная система оплаты труда. Это стимулирует их работать интенсивнее. Соответственно, они быстрее выпускают продукцию, а в общем предприятие может взять и выполнить больше заказов.

Часто бывает, что нормы времени на какую-то операцию значительно превышают фактическое время выполнения операции. Это может произойти, например, из-за изменения технологии выполнения операции или из-за модернизации оборудования. Соответственно, такие нормы времени необходимо пересчитывать. Нормировать операцию можно либо по справочникам, либо провести хронометраж. Например, упаковка изделия была пронормирована по техническому указанию от 2018 года (см. таблицу 1). После 2018 года изделие не выпускалось. В 2020 году появился заказ на выпуск данного изделия, изменились условия поставки, соответственно изменилась упаковка изделия и техническое указание. Необходимо заново провести хронометраж операции (см. таблицу 2).

Таблица 1

Упаковка изделия по техническому указанию от 2018 года

Переход операции упаковка	Норма времени, мин.
Перенести ящик к месту упаковки 23 метра в одну сторону	2,604
Принести линейку	1,9
Замерять ящик, принести картон	1,311
Замерять ширину ящика	0,35
Нарезать картон, уложить	3,061+12,163+0,583
Замерять высоту ящика	0,58
Предварительно замерять размеры бумаги для упаковки корпуса	3,067
Нарезать бумагу и вставить крышку	8,967
Обернуть корпус бумагой и завязать веревкой с двух торцов	5,367
Перенести упакованный корпус в ящик, уложить	0,983
Заполнить ящик бумагой	3,25
Сходить за молотком, уложить картон сверху	1,633
Привязать корпус веревкой к обрешетке	4,3
Взвесить	0,583
Сверху к обрешетке приколотить 2 бруска (4 гвоздя)	2,706
Итого	53,408
Норма с коэффициентом 1,12 (на отдых и личные надобности)	59,817

Таблица 2

Упаковка изделия по техническому указанию от 2020 года

Переход операции упаковка	Норма времени, мин.
Нарезать бумагу	2,20
Упаковать корпус в бумагу, вложить технический паспорт	1,15
Упаковать крышку (нарезать бумагу, обернуть крышку, положить в пакет, подписать, запаять)	2,25
Упаковать корпус и крышку в ящик (нарезать картон, отмерять и отпилить бруски, приколотить их, примотать крышку скотчем или шпагатом)	23,02
Итого	29,033
Норма с коэффициентом 1,08 (на отдых и личные надобности)	31,356

Исходя из данных таблиц 1 и 2, видно, что норма времени снизилась на 28,461 минут (47,58%). Соответственно, уменьшилась и расценка на данную операцию на 47,58%, и себестоимость изделия.

Также необходимо проводить снижение трудоемкости каждый квартал. Обычно пересматривается трудоемкость на гражданскую продукцию (см. таблицу 3).

Таблица 3

Снижение трудоемкости по баллону БВД 100 литров

Содержание перехода		Норма времени, мин.	Нормативы и номера таблиц
Операция: подготовка поверхности металлической оболочки по ГТП-110 Баллон БВД-100-150			
D=311,6мм; H=1526мм; m=50,5кг; Sобщ=149,31кв.дм.			
Накрутить заглушку	Две заглушки, Lрез=26мм; Ф=29,5мм; шаг резьбы=1,814; Lзагл=41мм.	0,46	Т. 128 НВ сл-сб 71г.
Перенос по 5 метров в каждую сторону по 1 штуке	2 человека	0,45	К. 5 НВ 88г. конс. и упак.
Подготовка камеры	2 баллона в камеру	0,55	К. 62 НВ 88г.
Пескообдувка снаружи		12,33	Ксерокопия
Подцепить баллон за два крюка, поднять тельфером		0,47	К. 60 и к. 59/6 88г. т/о
Пескообдувка внутри		15,42	Ксерокопия
Установить сопло		0,5	Хронометраж
Повороты	Минимум 3 поворота	0,42	К. 5 НВ 88г. конс. и упак.
Обдуть сжатым воздухом внутри		1,63	Т. 2 НВ сл-сб 71г.
Снять баллон		0,45	К. 60 и к. 59/6 88г. т/о
Обдуть сжатым воздухом снаружи		1,3	Т. 2 НВ сл-сб 71г.
Визуальный осмотр		1,65	Т. 1 НВ сл-сб 71г.
Итого		35,62	
Итого действующая норма		42,337	
Снижение		6,72	

Исходя из данных таблицы 3, видно, что трудоемкость снизилась на 6,72 минут, значит расценка снизилась на 3,861 рубля (было – 24,337 рублей, стало – 20,476 рублей). Обычно партия данных баллонов – 40 штук. Соответственно, снижение на партию составит 154,44 рубля. Это снижение сдельного тарифа. Тариф умножается на районный и северный коэффициент и на премию. Значит, в общем снижение на один баллон составит 13,127 рублей, а на партию баллонов 525,096 рублей. Соответственно, снижается и себестоимость баллона.

После нормирования операций, все данные необходимо занести в нормировочную карту. Именно нормировочная карта служит документом, подтверждающим норму. Затем оформляется сводная таблица, в которой указывается снижение норм, рассчитанное в минутах и рублях. После

этого сводная таблица передается на рассмотрение и подпить директору по производству и генеральному директору. Если сводную таблицу по снижению норм времени одобряют, то выпускается приказ о снижении норм времени.

Далее необходимо ознакомить всех рабочих, работающих с данными операциями, под роспись с приказом о снижении. Данные по снижению вступают в силу через два месяца после выпуска приказа.

Обычно на предприятии снижение проводится один раз в квартал по гражданской продукции. Но при изменении технологии выполнения операции (изменения в техпроцессе, выпуск технических указаний) пересчет норм времени необходимо производить сразу после выпуска изменений. Снижение себестоимости продукции приводит к увеличению прибыли, поэтому и необходимо её снижать.

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1. Федеральный закон "О бухгалтерском учете" от 06.12.2011 N 402-ФЗ (последняя редакция от 26.07.2019). Принят Государственной Думой 22 ноября 2011 года. Одобрен Советом Федерации 29 ноября 2011 года. Электронный ресурс. Режим доступа: http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_122855/
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Чуйко В.С.
студент магистратуры
ФГБОУ ВО «Магнитогорский государственный технический университет им. Г.И. Носова»

РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЕ И РАЗВИТИЕ РЫНКА ТРУДА В СОВРЕМЕННЫХ УСЛОВИЯХ

Аннотация: в данной статье рассматривается такой фактор как глобализация. В наше время данный фактор играет огромную роль, если не самую важную. В данной статье будет показано, как и почему глобализация так сильно влияет на рынок труда в России.

Серьезные изменения на рынке труда в условиях пандемии коснулись большинства стран мировой экономики, в том числе и России. В условиях нарастающего экономического кризиса, вызванного закрытием предприятий, падением потребительского и инвестиционного спроса и ростом безработицы, решающую роль играет разработка эффективных мер государственной поддержки, направленных на стимулирование как всей экономики, так и отдельных групп ее хозяйствующих субъектов. В данной статье рассмотрена текущая ситуация на рынке труда, обращено внимание на необходимость переквалификации работников, поддержку занятости среди молодежи, применение новых форм занятости.

Ключевые слова: рынок труда, занятости населения, государственная поддержка, глобализация, цифровизация, новые профессии, пандемия.

Chuiko V.S.
student
Magnitogorsk state technical University named After G. I. Nosov

REGULATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MODERN CONDITIONS

Abstract: This article examines such a factor as globalization. In our time, this factor plays a huge role, if not the most important. This article will show how and why globalization has such a strong impact on the labor market in Russia.

Major changes in the labor market in the context of the pandemic affected most countries of the world economy, including Russia. In the context of the growing economic crisis caused by the closure of enterprises, falling consumer and investment demand, and rising unemployment, the development of effective

state support measures aimed at stimulating both the entire economy and individual groups of its economic entities plays a crucial role. This article examines the current situation on the labor market, draws attention to the need for retraining of employees, support for employment among young people, and the use of new forms of employment.

Keywords: labor market, employment, state support, globalization, digitalization, new professions, pandemic.

Одной из основных целей экономики регионов России является достижение высокого уровня занятости населения. Проводя теоретический анализ сущности рынка труда, установлено, что он играет роль ядра современной рыночной экономики. Многие исследователи определяют данный термин как экономическую категорию и подтверждают ключевую роль рынка труда в экономической системе. Несмотря на это, дискуссионным остается вопрос о необходимости степени государственного регулирования рынка труда, эволюция общественных и социально-трудовых отношений обусловили генезис подходов к проблеме государственного регулирования рынка труда [5]:

1. Школа классической политической экономии (конец XVIII века - 30-е годы XIX века). Роль государства в регулировании рынка труда минимальна. Используемые инструменты: процентная ставка и эластичности соотношения размера заработной платы и цен.

2. Неоклассическая школа (вторая половина XIX века). Государство допускает самостоятельное регулирование рынка труда. Вмешательство государства в данный процесс создает дополнительные диспропорции в экономике и может спровоцировать рост уровня безработицы

3. Кейнсианство (1930-е годы XX века). На этом этап уровень занятости обеспечивается посредством регулирования совокупного спроса с помощью реализации бюджетно-налоговой политики

5. Институционализм (конец XX века). Рынок труда становится «площадкой» для ведения переговоров между работодателями и работниками, устанавливающая правила поведения, а регулирование рынка труда осуществляется посредством проведения институциональных реформ

7. Монетаризм (конец XX века). Вмешательство государства является неэффективным и не может обеспечить отсутствие резких колебаний в ней

8. Посткейнсианство (конец XX века).Участие государства в регулировании рынка труда заключается в поиске возможностей согласования интересов работодателей, работников и представителей гражданского общества [1].

Изменение концептуальных подходов к роли государства в регулировании рынка труда зависит от стадии общественного развития и

фазы экономического цикла. Применяя положения теоретических концепций, стоит отметить, что в настоящее время наиболее желательной для российской модели является отказ от устоявшегося взгляда на роль государства как регулятора рынка труда, а рассматривать переход к партнерским социально-трудовым отношениям .

По данным исследования The Future of Jobs Всемирного экономического форума, уже в ближайшие годы мировой рынок труда будет претерпевать значительные структурные изменения: создание 2 млн. новых рабочих мест в интеллектуальных и высокотехнологичных сферах, где требуются анализ данных и управление сложными технологическими процессами, но при этом сокращение более 7 млн. рабочих мест в реальном секторе и сфере административной работы, где велика доля рутинного, неквалифицированного труда. Наряду с социально-демографической ситуацией на рынок труда существенное влияние оказывает развитие новых технологий (среди факторов, оказывающих наибольшее влияние на рынок труда, 34% участников исследования выделили мобильный интернет и облачные технологии, 26% - технологии больших данных, 14% - интернет вещей, 9% - развитие робототехники и 6% - автоматизацию производства; на занятость в промышленности сильно повлияют новые производственные технологии и 3D-печать, роботизация и развитие автоматического транспорта). Наибольшим потенциалом роботизации, согласно исследованиям компании Deloitte, обладают такие отрасли как автомобилестроение, металлургия, нефтегазовая промышленность, электроника, фармацевтика, пищевое производство, банковский и финансовый сектора. В меньшей степени роботизация затронет образование, здравоохранение, коммуникации и другие креативные и гуманитарные сферы [7].

Согласно атласу новых профессий, подготовленному Московской школой управления «Сколково» и Агентством стратегических инициатив (АСИ), к 2030 года в России появятся 186 новых специальностей в 25 сферах деятельности (в том числе в медицинской, туристической, авиационной, строительной и культурной). Изменения на рынке труда, связанные с развитием новых технологий, приведут к существенному изменению требований к компетенциям работников, а значит, системе и критериям поиска новых сотрудников. Важно подчеркнуть, что внедрение искусственного интеллекта и автоматизации повышает значимость не только технических навыков, обеспечивающих создание, установку и обслуживание машин. В исследовании Всемирного экономического форума выделено 10 компетенций, которые к текущему году станут наиболее приоритетными у работодателей при поиске новых сотрудников: умение решать комплексные задачи, критическое мышление, креативность, умение управлять людьми, умение сотрудничать с другими, эмоциональный интеллект, рассудительность и умение принимать

решения, ориентированность на сервисы, умение вести переговоры [3].

Термин цифровая экономика означает тип экономической системы, где важное место приобретают отношения экономических субъектов по поводу воспроизводства, обработки, хранения, передачи и применения информационных данных [4]. Хотя цифровизация позволит улучшить многие аспекты экономической эффективности, общественной безопасности и производительности труда, но это также потребует дополнительных мер по обеспечению кибербезопасности и защиты конфиденциальности.

Трансформация рынка труда, которая происходит быстрыми темпами во многих странах, которая наблюдается в настоящее время, является самым важным и весомым аспектом во всех процессах изменения, которые происходят под влиянием цифро- визации экономики. Характерно отметить несколько основных направлений трансформации:

- одновременный рост числа занятых в сфере услуг с неуклонным сокращением производственной сферы;
- активность всех процессов глобализации, увеличение повсеместной практики удаленной работы;
- частичное изменение основных квалификационных требований, часто в большинстве многих важных профессий;
- активное сокращение многих «традиционных» профессий (вплоть до полного исчезновения), с одновременным появлением новых.

Введение информационных технологий неизменно влечет за собой, изменение всех профессиональных компетенций практически во многих сферах профессиональной деятельности. При всем этом изменение этих требований в профессиях, происходящих сейчас повсеместно, представляют собой серьезнейший вызов как для всей социальной сферы в целом, так и для государственной политики на рынке труда [3].

В таблице 1 представлен прогноз перестройки рынка труда в условиях возрастающей цифровизации экономики.

Таблица 1. Прогноз перестройки рынка труда в условиях возрастающей цифровизации экономики

Отрасли с высоким риском автоматизации	Отрасли с невысоким риском автоматизации	Новые отрасли
		-анализ данных; -социальные сети; -искусственный интеллект; -производство «умных» машин; -электронная торговля.
-офисная работа; -торговля; -транспорт; -логистика; -промышленное производство; -строительство; -некоторые формы финансовых услуг - некоторые виды услуг: перевод, налоговые консультации и т.д.	-образование, искусство, СМИ; -правовые услуги; -менеджмент; -бизнес; -медицинские услуги; -компьютерное дело, инженерия, наука; -социальная работа; - некоторые виды услуг: стрижка, косметика, уборка и т.д.	

Все чаще практически все рабочие места за последние десятилетия претерпевают большие изменения, в той или иной степени, после внедрения и использования цифровых технологий. К тому же все чаще использование этих технологий показывает, что многие важные производственные и технологические процессы не требуют присутствия и участия в них человека. Все новые информационные и коммуникационные процессы в соединении с технологиями автоматизации и роботизации сделали необязательным присутствие человека во множестве технологических процессов. Следует отметить, что цифровизация за собой влечет массовое исчезновение основных и важных профессий, в которых были заняты люди [9].

Европейские аналитики, которые проводят различные аналитические отчеты, выявляют такую тенденцию, что в ближайшее время без работы могут остаться от 500 до 900 миллионов человек. Однако в отличие от тех предыдущих периодов, когда сокращение рабочих мест повсеместно носило не столь массовый характер и уволенные рабочие и служащие имели возможность остаться работать на этом же предприятии или в организации, которой они работали, или, по крайней мере, в той же отрасли, то теперь все чаще и чаще сокращение носит необратимые последствия.

Последствия цифровизации: изменение всей структуры экономики и

рынка в целом; уменьшение промышленности и увеличение реального сектора сферы торговли и услуг; всеобщее развитие и ускорение производственных и управленческих процессов; фактор неопределенности развития технологий и технологических процессов (например, трудно определить и сделать какой-то прогноз на период ближайшего десятилетия, какими могут стать многие производственные технологии); распространённость удаленной работы, разрушающая все привычные нам представления о профессии и рабочем месте; большой рост рисков неопределенности на рынке труда; неравное распределение дохода на труд, чем дохода на капитал; ограниченность предложенных профессий на цифровом рынке труда для работников среднего класса; возникновение все более новых профессий и расширение и без того большого перечня навыков для рабочих среднестатистического уровня.

2. Вызовы цифровизации для системы образования: существующее время, потраченное на образование, оказывается слишком длительными; затруднительное составление перспективных требований к обучающимся, в связи со сложностью технологического развития; привязанность к классическим представлениям о профессии и труде в целом в современной системе образования (высшего, среднего и специального); значительное снижение востребованности специальностей в профессиональном образовании; необходимость в организации профессиональной переподготовки и повышения квалификации. Рассматривая систему образования в контексте цифровизации, следует отметить, что с течением какого- то промежутка времени каждый житель планеты будет все больше нуждаться в постоянном повышении своей квалификации, а также получении профессии, востребованной в данный момент на рынке труда и доступе к полноценной и качественной информации

После всего вышеупомянутого стоит сделать несколько выводов о влиянии внешних факторов и глобализации на рынок труда в России в условиях пандемии.

Во-первых, если посмотреть на прошлый опыт России, то можно сказать, что глобализация усиливает социальные конфликты. Рост мигрантов приводит к росту безработицы, росту преступности и уменьшению благосостояния народа. Также вытесняется отечественное производство, и многие люди остаются без места работы.

Во-вторых, положительной стороной является увеличение в России темпа экономического роста и средняя продолжительность жизни населения. Немаловажным фактором стало то, что увеличилось количество новых профессий и мест работы.

В-третьих, за эти 17 лет глобализация на рынке труда сформировала очень гибкую систему международных трудовых рынков, способную реагировать на изменения, происходящие в мире. С помощью

глобализационных процессов Россия объединилась в экономическом плане с другими странами. У людей стало больше возможностей улучшить свою жизнь и найти себя.

В-четвертых, если рассматривать глобализацию с отрицательной точки зрения, государства должны защищать и поддерживать своё производство. Чем больше другие страны будут вмешиваться в наше производство, тем больше наших рабочих кадров останутся на улице безработными [10].

Еще к одной позитивной части влияния глобализации на российский рынок труда является то, что с ростом глобализации увеличивается и инвестирование. Открытие российского рынка труда способствовало тому, что произошло привлечение иностранных инвестиций в Россию. Этому способствовали ТНК. Конечно, это можно рассматривать с положительной точки зрения. Так, российские компании смогли выбиться на международный рынок. Увеличился спрос на их продукцию, и это привело к укреплению страны на международном рынке.

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Чумак Д.В.
студент магистратуры 3 курса
направление «Государственное муниципальное управление»
Институт цифровой экономики
Югорский государственный университет
Россия, г. Ханты-Мансийск

СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ НАУЧНЫЕ ПОДХОДЫ К ИЗУЧЕНИЮ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО УПРАВЛЕНИЯ В СФЕРЕ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ЗДОРОВОГО ОБРАЗА ЖИЗНИ СРЕДИ МОЛОДЕЖИ

Аннотация. Статья посвящена современным научным государственного управления в сфере формирования здорового образа жизни среди молодежи. Проблемы здоровья и здорового образа жизни уже давно привлекают внимание социологов, психологов, философов, экономистов. По исследуемой теме накоплен значительный аналитический материал. Вместе с тем, слабо изученными являются вопросы формирования социально здорового поведения молодых россиян, особенности детерминации данного феномена, пути оптимизации государственной политики в области формирования здорового образа жизни в современной России.

Ключевые слова: здоровый образ жизни, научный подход, жизнедеятельность, молодежь, обеспечение здорового образа жизни.

Chumak D.V.
master's student of the 3rd year
direction "State municipal administration"
Institute of digital economy
Ugra state University
Russia, Khanty-Mansiysk

MODERN SCIENTIFIC APPROACHES TO THE STUDY OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN THE FIELD OF HEALTHY LIFESTYLE AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE

Annotation. The article is devoted to modern problems of public administration in the sphere of forming a healthy lifestyle among young people. Problems of health and healthy lifestyle have long attracted the attention of sociologists, psychologists, philosophers, and economists. Considerable analytical material has been accumulated on the subject under study. At the same time, the issues of forming socially healthy behavior of young Russians,

the peculiarities of determining this phenomenon, and ways to optimize state policy in the field of healthy lifestyle formation in modern Russia are poorly studied.

Keywords: healthy lifestyle, scientific approach, life activity, youth, ensuring a healthy lifestyle.

Проблемы здоровья и здорового образа жизни уже давно привлекают внимание социологов, психологов, философов, экономистов, не говоря уже о самих медиках. Философско-методологические аспекты этих проблем ставятся и освещаются в публикациях И.И. Брехмана, И.В. Журавлевой, А.М.Пищик. Сформировалась целая отрасль социологического знания – социология здоровья, в которой плодотворно работают И. В. Журавлева, и В.М. Лупандин, И. Б. Назарова и другие исследователи . Особое внимание уделено изучению влияния образа жизни на здоровье (работа В. Н. Климова, Ю.П Лисицына, Г И. Царегородцева).

Основы осмысления образа жизни различных социальных групп заложили представители философской науки, начиная с античного периода (Аристотель, Демокрит, Пифагор, Сократ, Платон и др.) и развивая идеи, связанные со способами жизнедеятельности, в контексте общественно-исторического развития. В теориях общественного развития в качестве ключевых рассматривались вопросы отношения человека к бытию, смыслу жизни, соотношение духовного и телесного, наслаждения и аскетизма, потребления и обладания, разумного и неразумного, рационального и иррационального, связь с миром и окружающей средой, стремление к самосохранению и счастью.

Значительный вклад в развитие данной проблемы разработкой динамики социального здоровья общества, роли государства в укреплении общественного и личного здоровья внесли отечественные и зарубежные социологи конца XIX - начала XX века (М. Вебер, Э. Дюркгейм, П.А Сорокин, М.М. Ковалевский, Н.К. Михайловский и др.), учёные в области социальной гигиены (А.П. Доброславин и др.).

По исследуемой теме накоплен значительный аналитический материал. Вместе с тем, слабо изученными являются вопросы формирования социально здорового поведения молодых россиян, особенности детерминации данного феномена, пути оптимизации государственной политики в области формирования здорового образа жизни в современной России. Всё это в совокупности обусловило определение цели, задач, объекта и предмета данного диссертационного исследования.

Татарова С.Ю. в своей работе рассматривает физкультурно-оздоровительную работу, как мероприятия, которые осуществляются субъектами сферы физической культуры и спорта для развития физической культуры.

Термин здоровый образ жизни, рассматривают в своих работах О.В. Морозов, Э.И. Савко, Аллаянов Ю.Н. и др. выделим общий термин. Здоровый образ жизни – это активная деятельность людей, направленная на сохранение и улучшение здоровья.

Здоровый образ жизни подразумевает такое поведение человека, которое отражает определенную жизненную позицию и направлено на сохранение и укрепление здоровья и основано на выполнении норм, правил и требований личной и общей гигиены.

Здоровый образ жизни – категория общего понятия «образ жизни», включающая в себя благоприятные условия жизнедеятельности человека, уровень его культуры и гигиенических навыков, позволяющих сохранять и укреплять здоровье, предупреждать развитие его нарушений и поддерживать оптимальное качество жизни. Образ жизни определяется не только наличием или отсутствием вредных привычек, но, главным образом, уровнем благосостояния (доход на душу населения, жилье, транспорт и др.), уровнем культуры, образования, медицинской активности населения и т.д.

Формирование у населения здорового образа жизни – это одна из основных задач общественного здравоохранения. Согласно определению Всемирной организации здравоохранения, образ жизни – «это способ жизни, основывающийся на идентифицируемых видах и особенностях поведения, определяющихся взаимодействием между личностными характеристиками человека, социальным взаимодействием и социально-экономическими и экологическими условиями жизни».

Исследованию возрастных особенностей молодежи с психолого-антропологических позиций уделяли внимание К. Г. Юнг, Ш. Бюлер, С. Холл, М. Мид, Э. Шпрангер и др., в отечественной литературе – Л. Выгодский, И. Ильинский, А. Ковалев, В. Гужов и др.

Наиболее популярной в социально-философском осмыслении феномена «молодежь» является позиция В. Н. Боряза, который пришел к выводу, что:

1) молодежь есть объективное общественное явление, выступающее всегда как специфическая возрастная большая общественная группа;

2) биологическая и социальная природа и сущность молодежи на любом этапе исторического движения воплощены в той части человечества, которая является совокупным субъектом определенной конкретно-исторической формы общества;

3) процесс присвоения природы и сущности этой части человечества осуществляется молодежью в соответствии с такими общими законами, как закон воспроизводства общественной жизни, закон неравномерности и закон стадийности развития;

4) достижение молодежью состояния полного присвоения природы и сущности данной части человечества есть момент утверждения молодежи

в качестве целостного и всестороннего субъекта и объекта общественного движения и тем самым собственного отрицания себя как молодежи;

5) возрастные границы молодежи объективно обусловлены длительностью периода ее развития, а возрастные градации в рамках этих границ – длительностью отдельных стадий развития».

В докладе о целях в области устойчивого развития основной целью является обеспечение здорового образа жизни и содействие благополучию для всех в любом возрасте, где рассмотрено, что «Стратегической целью образовательных учреждений образования должно стать создание среды, которая способствует физическому и нравственному оздоровлению молодежи поддержанию уровня имеющегося здоровья, его укреплению, формированию навыков здорового образа жизни, воспитанию культуры здоровья, нейтрализующей и снижающей стрессоустойчивость молодежи».

Круг ценностных ориентаций и мотивов молодежи для приобщения к занятиям физической культуры и спортом достаточно широк и разнообразен. Например, это могут быть ориентации на главную ценность человека – здоровье, на профилактику и лечение заболеваний, физическую рекреацию и приятное времяпрепровождение, на здоровый образ жизни, на развитие физических качеств и красивое телосложение, на получение положительных эмоций, на возможность личных достижений и удовлетворения своего честолюбия, на закалку характера и желание испытать себя, самоутвердиться и самосовершенствоваться.

В своей работе Л.И. Алёшина говорит о том, что приобщение человека к здоровому образу жизни следует начинать с формирования у него мотивации здоровья. Формирование мотивации должно базироваться на двух важных принципах – возрастном и деятельностном. Первый принцип гласит: воспитание мотивации необходимо начинать с раннего детства. Второй принцип утверждает: мотив здоровья следует создавать через оздоровительную по отношению к себе, т.е. формировать новые качества путем упражнений.

Стиль здоровой жизни определяется разными мотивами. Среди них следует выделить главные:

- мотивация самосохранения; суть мотива сводится к тому, что человек не совершает каких-либо действий, если они угрожают его здоровью и жизни;

- мотивация подчинения этнокультурным требованиям; человек подчиняется этнокультурным требованиям потому, что хочет быть равноправным членом общества и жить с его членами в гармонии;

- мотивация получения удовольствия от здоровья; ощущение здоровья приносит человеку радость поэтому он будет делать все, чтобы быть всегда в бодром состоянии и хорошем настроении;

- мотивация возможности самосовершенствования; у здорового человека физические, психические, интеллектуальные возможности гораздо большие, чем у нездорового;

- мотивация возможности маневрировать; здоровый человек может менять профессии, перемещаться из одной климатической зоны в другую, он чувствует себя свободным, независимо от внешних условий;

- мотивация возможности сексуальной реализации; сексуальная потенция мужчины и женщины находится в прямой зависимости от здоровья так же, как и возможность рождения физиологически полноценного потомства;

- мотивация достижения максимально возможной комфортности; человек чувствует себя максимально комфортно, раскованно, если у него отсутствует какой-либо физический или психический дискомфорт.

На особые место системы образования в сохранении и улучшении здоровья подрастающего поколения указывают многие ученые.

Основу системы физического воспитания молодежи составляет нормативный подход, сущность которого сводится к выполнению обязательных и единых для всех сверху спущенных требований и нормативов, что в корне противоречит идее индивидуального подхода к развитию и воспитанию молодежи. Все это способствовало погоне за количественными показателями и тому, что из поля зрения педагогов (системы) выпал главный объект их деятельности – человек с его чувствами, мыслями и потребностями.

На сегодняшний день в государственном управлении сфера формирования здорового образа жизни молодежи рассмотрена в национальном проекте "Здравоохранение" работа которого ведется в области просвещения, науки, здравоохранения, профилактики и охраны здоровья граждан, пропаганды здорового образа жизни, улучшения морально-психологического состояния граждан, физической культуры и спорта и содействия указанной деятельности, а также содействия духовному развитию личности.

В последние десятилетия значительно расширялась проблематика изучения возможности применения средств физической культуры в оздоровительных целях. В то же время нельзя не констатировать тот факт, что молодежь имеет чрезвычайно низкий уровень знаний как о физической культуре вообще, так и о здоровым образе жизни в частности. Между тем, в условиях функционирования и развития постиндустриального и информационного общества необходимо формировать бережное отношение к невозобновимым ресурсам здоровья с позиций многофакторности выбора.

Формирование готовности молодежи к здоровому образу жизни возможно при следующих организационно-педагогических условиях:

- всестороннем использования нравственного потенциала физической культуры и спорта как средств формирования культуры здоровья личности;

- единстве формирования знаний, умений и навыков, убеждений, ценностных ориентаций;

- сохранения индивидуальных приоритетов в создании для каждого собственной здоровье сберегающей траектории, профилактики, укрепления здоровья в социуме.

В последние годы активизировалось внимание к здоровому образу жизни молодежи, это связанно с озабоченностью общества по поводу здоровья выпускников, роста заболеваемости в процессе профессиональной подготовки, последующим снижением работоспособности. Необходимо отчетливо представлять, что не существует здорового образа жизни как некой особенной формы жизнедеятельности вне образа жизни в целом.

Содержание здорового образа жизни молодежи отражает результат распространения индивидуального или группового стиля поведения, общения, организации жизнедеятельности, закрепленных в виде образцов, до традиционного уровня. Основными элементами здорового образа жизни выступают: соблюдение режима труда и отдыха, питания и сна, гигиенических требований, организация индивидуального целесообразного режима двигательной активности, отказ от вредных привычек, культура межличностного общения и поведения в коллективе, содержательный досуг, оказывающий развивающее воздействие на личность.

Таким образом, можно сделать вывод, что здоровье во многом зависит от образа жизни. Содержание здорового образа жизни молодежи отражает результат распространения индивидуального или группового стиля поведения, общения, организации жизнедеятельности. Здоровый образ жизни во многом зависит от ценностных ориентаций молодежи, мировоззрения, социального и нравственного опыта.

В сфере инновационной деятельности в области физической культуры и спорта необходимо уделять большое внимание поиску новых организационных форм физкультурно-оздоровительной работы с молодежью в рамках учебного процесса и во вне учебное время. Согласно современным подходам, основной задачей физкультурно-оздоровительной работы в учебном заведении является формирование у молодежи потребности к занятиям физической культуры и к ведению здорового образа жизни. Это способствует повышению у них функционального состояния, развитию физических качеств, формированию двигательных умений и навыков. Физкультурно-оздоровительная работа помогает эмоциональному, интеллектуальному, духовно-нравственному и

эстетическому развитию личности, формированию творческих способностей.

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Чумак Д.В.
студент магистратуры 3 курса
направление «Государственное муниципальное управление»
Институт цифровой экономики
Югорский государственный университет
Россия, г. Ханты-Мансийск

ПРОБЛЕМЫ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО УПРАВЛЕНИЯ В СФЕРЕ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ЗДОРОВОГО ОБРАЗА ЖИЗНИ СРЕДИ МОЛОДЕЖИ В ХАНТЫ-МАНСИЙСКОМ АВТОНОМНОМ ОКРУГЕ – ЮГРЕ

Аннотация. Статья посвящена проблемам государственного управления в сфере формирования здорового образа жизни среди молодежи в Ханты-Мансийском автономном округе – Югре. В работе проанализирована сфера формирования здорового образа жизни среди молодежи в Ханты-Мансийском автономном округе – Югре и выявлены сильные и слабые стороны сферы, возможности и угрозы.

Ключевые слова: здоровый образ жизни, Ханты-Мансийский автономный округ-Югра, обеспечение здорового образа жизни, SWOT-анализ, молодежь.

Chumak D.V.
master's student of the 3rd year
direction "State municipal administration"
Institute of digital economy
Ugra state University
Russia, Khanty-Mansiysk

PROBLEMS OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN THE SPHERE OF FORMING A HEALTHY LIFESTYLE AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE IN THE KHANTY-MANSI AUTONOMOUS OKRUG-YUGRA

Annotation. The article is devoted to the problems of public administration in the sphere of forming a healthy lifestyle among young people in the Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug-Yugra. The paper analyzes the sphere of forming a healthy lifestyle among young people in the Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug-Yugra and identifies the strengths and weaknesses of the sphere, opportunities and threats.

Keywords: healthy lifestyle, Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug-Yugra, ensuring a healthy lifestyle, SWOT analysis, youth.

Для выявления сильных сторон, слабых сторон, возможностей и угроз для выявления проблем государственного управления в сфере формирования здорового образа жизни среди молодежи в Ханты-Мансийском автономном округе - Югре, воспользуемся матрицей SWOT-анализа. Матрица SWOT-анализа представлена в таблице 1.

Таблица 1 – Анализ проблем государственного управления в сфере формирования здорового образа жизни среди молодежи в Ханты-Мансийском автономном округе – Югре

Сильные стороны	Слабые стороны
1. Столица округа город Ханты-Мансийск – один из ведущих спортивных центров России 2. Уверенный рост числа граждан, систематически занимающихся физической культурой и спортом. 3. Реализация государственных программ, направленных на формирования здорового образа жизни, среди молодежи. 4. Наличие в регионе высоко квалифицированных специалистов в сфере формирования здорового образа жизни среди молодежи. 5. Высокий уровень развития информационно-коммуникационных технологий в системе государственного управления борьбы и формирования здорового образа жизни, среди молодежи, в Ханты-Мансийском автономном округе – Югре	1. Незначительная поддержка средств массовой информации. 2. Низкая заинтересованность молодежи в решении своих проблем. 3. Не полная укомплектованность педагогическими и социальными работниками, способными вести эффективную воспитательную и профилактическую работу, направленную на формирования здорового образа жизни среди молодежи 4. Не значительная роль общественных организаций 5. Сохранение высокого уровня заболеваемости СПИД, ВИЧ и туберкулезом.
Возможности	Угрозы
1. Повышение интереса жителей города к занятиям физической культурой. 2. Увеличение разнообразия вариантов самореализации молодых людей в сфере спорта. 3. Дальнейшее и более широкое развитие мероприятий по формированию здорового образа жизни среди молодежи 4. Дальнейшая реализация государственных программ, направленных на формирование здорового образа жизни среди молодежи в Ханты-Мансийском автономном округе – Югре	1. Рост динамики социально значимых заболеваний 2. Ухудшение санитарно-эпидемиологической обстановки в Ханты-Мансийском автономном округе – Югре 3. Снижение уровня физического воспитания среди школьников и учащейся молодежи; 4. Увеличение количества молодежи с деструктивным поведением

5. Дальнейшее внедрения информационно-коммуникационных технологий в систему государственного управления формирования здорового образа жизни среди молодежи в Ханты-Мансийском автономном округе – Югре 6. Расширение информационного пространства, сформированного в целях формирования здорового образа жизни среди молодежи 7. Профилактика правонарушений, преступлений и антиобщественных действий среди подростков, проявлений наркомании, табакокурения и алкоголизма в молодежной среде. 8. Реализация мероприятий по формированию здорового образа жизни, профилактике алкоголизма, табакокурения и наркомании	

В результате проведения SWOT-анализа выявлено, что сильными сторонами государственного управления в сфере формирования здорового образа жизни среди молодежи в Ханты-Мансийском автономном округе – Югре являются:

1. Столица округа город Ханты-Мансийск – один из ведущих спортивных центров России, что в свою очередь помогает популяризировать в спорт в Ханты-Мансийском автономном округе - Югре, путем привлечения молодежи к систематическим занятиям спорта.
2. Уверенный рост числа граждан, систематически занимающихся физической культурой и спортом, тем самым помогая сформировать семейную ценность по ведению здорового образа жизни.
3. Реализация государственных программ, направленных на формирования здорового образа жизни, среди молодежи.
4. Наличие в регионе высоко квалифицированных специалистов в сфере формирования здорового образа жизни среди молодежи.
5. Высокий уровень развития информационно-коммуникационных технологий в системе государственного управления борьбы и формирования здорового образа жизни, среди молодежи, в Ханты-Мансийском автономном округе – Югре.

Органы государственной власти, учреждения и ведомства проводят совместные мероприятия по формированию здорового образа жизни среди молодежи. Проведение совместных эффективных мероприятий по формированию здорового образа жизни среди молодежи позволяет снизить заболеваемость и улучшить заинтересованности молодежи в

ведении здорового образа жизни в регионе за счет реализации следующих возможностей:

1. Повышение интереса жителей города к занятиям физической культурой.
2. Увеличение разнообразия вариантов самореализации молодых людей в сфере спорта.
3. Дальнейшее и более широкое развитие мероприятий по формированию здорового образа жизни среди молодежи.
4. Дальнейшая реализация государственных программ, направленных на формирование здорового образа жизни среди молодежи в Ханты-Мансийском автономном округе – Югре.

Вместе с сильными сторонами государственного управления в сфере на формирование здорового образа жизни среди молодежи в Ханты-Мансийском автономном округе – Югре выявлены проблемы, определяющие слабые стороны государственной политики :

1. Отсутствие на региональном уровне профильных нормативно правовых актов, объединяющих и систематизирующих имеющееся законодательство по вопросам формирования здорового образа жизни среди молодежи города Ханты-Мансийска.

Например, в отношении физической культуры и спорта в округе действуют отдельные законы, существенно облегчающие практическое применение различных норм. Однако в сфере формирования здорового образа жизни единое нормативно-правовое поле все еще находится в стадии формирования, представляя собой набор отдельных приказов, в основном, на уровне Министерства здравоохранения Российской Федерации. При этом документы пересекаются между собой, дублируя разные нормы.

2. Недостаточная информационная поддержка спортивных, спортивно-массовых мероприятий и событий о ЗОЖ со стороны СМИ, низкий охват населения контентом о здоровом образе жизни.

На сегодняшний в Ханты-Мансийском автономном округе -- Югре существует масса информационных порталов, в которой упоминаются мероприятия в сфере физической культуры и спорта, но не в одном из СМИ не говорят о важности формирования здорового образа жизни, среди молодежи округа.

3. Низкая заинтересованность молодежи в решении проблем, связанных с ожирением, заболеваниями ВИЧ, СПИД, нарко и алкогольной зависимости и борьбе с табакокурением, так же у молодежи все меньше мотивации вести здоровый образ жизни.

В настоящее время потребление табака является ведущей причиной смерти и инвалидности в мире, показатель которого превышает общее количество людей, погибающих от заболеваний туберкулезом, ВИЧ/СПИДом и малярией в совокупности. По оценкам Всемирной

организации здравоохранения из-за болезней, вызванных курением, в Российской Федерации ежегодно умирает до 400 тыс. россиян, более половины таких смертей (63%) приходится на болезни системы кровообращения, что связано с высоким уровнем распространенности потребления табака. С каждым годом увеличиваются показатели.

В последнее время наблюдается рост частоты ожирения у детей и подростков. Избыточный вес в детстве - значимый фактор ожирения во взрослом возрасте: 50% детей, имевших избыточный вес в 6 лет, становятся тучными во взрослом возрасте, а в подростковом возрасте эта вероятность увеличивается до 80%.

У подростков приобщение к алкоголю и наркотикам вызывается чаще всего влиянием друзей, знакомых, неумением организовать свой досуг. Гонимый скукой подросток готов на любое безрассудство, лишь бы отличиться. Если в нем не воспитана потребность отличиться в спорте, музыке, искусстве и т.д., если душа не одержима никакой светлой страстью, то пустоту быстро заполняет нечто уродливое и извращенное. И тогда стадность, «мода» на сомнительное развлечение обретает над ним страшную власть.

4. Не полная укомплектованность педагогическими и социальными работниками, способными вести эффективную воспитательную и профилактическую работу, направленную на формирования здорового образа жизни среди молодежи.

5. Недостаточный приток молодых специалистов препятствует формированию кадрового потенциала сферы физического воспитания и формирования здорового образа жизни у молодежи округа. Превалирование специалистов в области ЗОЖ старших возрастных групп чревато резким усугублением дефицита кадров и, следовательно, без определенного «омоложения» отрасли ее дальнейшее функционирование в современных условиях будет все более и более затруднительным.

6. Слабая роль общественных организаций, в вопросах формирования здорового образа жизни среди молодежи.

Несмотря на хорошо скоординированную работу исполнительных органов государственной власти, в автономном округе не велика роль общественных организаций в формировании здорового образа жизни у молодежи округа. Незначительна и роль молодежных объединений и организаций. Для повышения эффективности государственного управления важна народная инициатива и тем более, инициатива молодых граждан.

Как уже отмечалось, формирования здорового образа жизни у молодежи – это проблема общественная, поэтому необходимо развивать общественные движения, направленные на искоренение в обществе асоциального образа жизни, пропаганду здорового образа жизни, необходимо развитие молодежного движения, направленного на

поддержку государственной политики в формирования здорового образа жизни у молодежи округа.

7. Сохранение высокого уровня заболеваемости СПИД, ВИЧ и туберкулезом.

Вопросы охраны и укрепление здоровья работающего населения – одна из важнейших проблем современной медицины труда и здравоохранения. Проблема чрезвычайно многогранна и включает, помимо медицинских, социально-экономические, правовые и другие аспекты.

Снижение уровня заболеваемости трудоспособного населения имеет большое социальное и экономическое значение, составляет одну из ключевых социально-гигиенических проблем и требует активного участия органов законодательной и исполнительной власти в составлении и реализации специальных программ по укреплению здоровья и социальной защите населения.

Как уже отмечалось, формирования здорового образа жизни среди молодежи – это проблема общественная, поэтому необходимо развивать общественные движения, направленные на искоренение в обществе асоциального образа жизни, пропаганду здорового образа жизни, необходимо развитие молодежного движения, направленного на поддержку государственной политики в сфере формирования здорового образа жизни среди молодежи.

Наличие слабых сторон в государственном управлении в сфере формирования здорового образа жизни среди молодежи в Ханты-Мансийском автономном округе – Югре порождает угрозы ухудшения санитарно-эпидемиологической обстановки в регионе, роста динамики социально значимых заболеваний, снижение уровня физического воспитания среди школьников и учащейся молодежи и увеличение количества молодежи с деструктивным поведением.

В целях снижения угроз необходимо разработать предложения по совершенствованию государственного управления в сфере формирования здорового образа жизни среди молодежи в Ханты-Мансийском автономном округе – Югре.

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Шадиева Д.К.
Термезский государственный университет
Рахматуллаева Г.Ш.
Термезский государственный университет

ОСОБЕННОСТИ ЯЗЫКА В СОВРЕМЕННЫХ ТЕКСТАХ СМИ УЗБЕКИСТАНА

Аннотация: Формируя общественное мнение, средства массовой информации выполняют идеологическую функцию. СМИ создают информационное поле для идеологической деятельности, где каждый носитель идеологии может выразить свое мнение. В данной работе изучается различное влияние СМИ на общественное мнение, раскрывается общественное мнение как часть массового сознания, определяется сущность идеологической функции СМИ, выделяются особенности и каналы влияния СМИ на общественное мнение.

Ключевые слова: информация, мнение, коммуникация, средство, сознание, носитель, пресса.

Shadieva D. K.
Termez state University
Rakhmatullaev Sh.
Termez state University

FEATURES OF THE LANGUAGE IN MODERN MEDIA TEXTS IN UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: In shaping public opinion, the media fulfill an ideological function. The media create an information field for ideological activity, where every bearer of ideology can express their opinion. This paper examines the various influence of the media on public opinion, reveals public opinion as part of the mass consciousness, determines the essence of the ideological function of the media, highlights the features and channels of influence of the media on public opinion.

Keywords: information, opinion, communication, means, consciousness, carrier, press.

Наше время- современное время активных, социальных ,политических, экономических времён, которые издревле не могут не найти своё отражение в языке, активно и повседневно использующемся обществом как средство коммуникации и целого общества. Современная эпоха актуализировала многие процессы и изменения в языке, которые в других условиях могли бы быть менее заметными, более сглаженными.

Новые реалии новая ситуация определяют изменения языкового, стилевого облика журналистики, а также и некоторых её содержательных черт. Это реально закономерно: в жизни меняется социальная действительность, другой становится и журналистика. Соответственно изменяются и теоретические представления о письменной речи, составляющих её категориях и понятиях, официальный взрыв не делает революции в языке как таковом, но активно влияет на речевую практику человека, общества, вскрывая языковые возможности, выводя их на поверхность. Под воздействием внешних факторов приходят в движение внутренние ресурсы языка, наработанные внутрисистемными отношениями, которые прежде не были востребованы. В целом языковые изменения и нормы языка осуществляются при взаимодействии причин внешнего и внутреннего порядка. Причём основа для изменений речевых норм заложена в самом языке, где действуют внутренние закономерности , причина которых, их движущая сила, заключена в системности языка.

В XXI веке, благодаря развитию научно-технического процесса складывается такая система массовой коммуникации, которая позволяет распространять информацию на практически неограниченную аудиторию. Поэтому СМИ является реальной силой, которая оказывает значительное влияние на жизнь современного общества. СМИ влияет на сохранение единства общества и формирование общественного мнения, на сознание людей и на систему духовных ценностей , на национальную культуру и на речевую практику социума.

В связи с этим язык СМИ становится объектом многих исследований –социолингвистических, психологических, культурологических, философских. Эти исследования особенно интересны в связи с тем что узбекские СМИ в последние годы претерпела большие существенные изменения , равно как изменились и её функции в кругу, и те тексты, которые СМИ вольно или невольно предлагают современному обществу в качестве прототипа. Если прежде СМИ фактически действовали в качестве своего рода вспомогательных войск общенациональной системы образования в распространении и пропагандировании национального языка, то в настоящее время модно говорить скорее о противоположной тенденции- СМИ не поддерживают те нормы речеупотребления , которые предлагает система образования, а отрицают их: иногда в целях большей красочности, яркости текста, иногда для забавы публики, иногда для того ,чтобы больше соответствовать вкусам и возможностям аудитории. Вследствие этого задачу рассмотрения текстов современных СМИ с точки зрения базовых представлений о языковых нормах можно считать весьма интересной и плодотворной.

В наше время нелегко встретить человека , который абсолютно, равнодушен к современной речи. Колебания и сложность норм русского

литературного языка встречается у старшего и младшего поколения. В последнее время интерес к русскому языку стал совсем не отвлечённый характер. Это всё отражается на широких и горячих диспутах, которые уже несколько лет ведутся на страницах СМИ.

Таким образом, жизнь языка органично связана с жизнью общества, но не подчинена ей целиком из-за персональной системной организованности. Так в языковом движении встречаются процессы саморазвития с процессами, стимулированными с внешней стороны. Таким образом, обращаясь к изучению состояния языка отечественной прессы сегодняшнего дня, важно разграничивать вопросы собственно языковые и вопросы языкового вкуса исторического момента.

Настоящая работа представляет собой исследование, которая посвящается роли речевым нормам языка СМИ в современном обществе. В последние 10-15 лет , в русском языке происходят значительные изменения. Они настолько радикальны, что появилось понятие «языковая революция». Раздельные перемены произошли во всех сферах общения, причём они видны в сфере газетно-публицистической речи. Главную особенность этих перемен можно определить как размывание границ стилей. Радикальные изменения в представлениях норм требует рассмотрения природы языковой нормы как таковой, определения источника нормирования, а затем исследования языка СМИ в качестве образца в современном социуме. Не мысленно также расценивать стилистические особенности масс-медиального дискурса в отрыве от целого ряда социокультурных изменений последнего времени. « Эволюция газетно-публицистического стиля в русском языке XX века показывает чёткую связаность стилистических систем языка от социальных факторов. И в этом отношении феномен русского газетно-публицистического стиля представляет редкий материал для исследований.

На основе анализа медиа-текстов последнего десятилетия можно судить о том, что в современном русском языке тенденции к демократизации и интеллектуализации существуют одновременно. Противоборство тенденций приводит к разграничению их сфер влияния-за интеллектуализацией закрепляется научная терминология и письменная форма языка, демократизация проявляется в изменении речи, сплочение письменных форм с устными.

Нынешние представления о речевой норме на первый план выдвигают коммуникативную, а не ортологическую природу нормы. Несмотря на то, что важность нормы как социокультурного фактора признаётся многими исследованиями, « плавающие», «гибкие», вариативные нормы не выполняют ни функции связи положений, ни функции объединения общества на основе следования единым нормам языка, которые используются в процессе коммуникации. Изучение

особенности текстов современных СМИ показывают не отсутствие нормы, а образование новых норм. Эти нормы могут опровергать традиционным представлениям, их можно характеризовать как «гибкие» «плавающие», но это не отсутствие норм как таковых.

Средства массовой информации, до недавнего времени, которые играли объединяющую и предписывающую роль для формирования, поддержания в распространения единых нормативных принципов, в настоящий период в силу ряда причин способствуют быстрой смене нормативных прототипов в языковой фрагментации.

Для привлечения читателя внимания в настоящее время используются различные приёмы языковой игры, которая чаще всего проявляется в создании авторских окказионализмов, использование новых заимствований, трансформации устойчивых выражений и сочетаний разностилевых элементов в пределах одного текста. Стремление к не правильности речи, а прежде всего к её чёткости, выразительности, яркости, нередко приводит к разного рода речевым ошибкам. В условиях, когда именно СМИ определяют состояние литературного языка, такие ошибки моментально обретают характер массовых, изменяя представление о правильном и неправильном, о допустимом и недопустимом. Как часто бывает в переломные эпохи, на рубеже тысячелетий в Узбекистане образовалась новая языковая ситуация. Происходит активное перемешивание языков различных социальных и профессиональных групп, увеличивается круг заимствований, размываются границы литературного языка, меняется стратегия телевидения и радио: растёт число передач прямого эфира, различные ток-шоу, сериалов, как зарубежных, так и отечественных, рекламы, наконец.

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Шаматурова А.С.
студент магистратуры 2 курса
направление 38.03.01 «Экономика»
Грозненский государственный нефтяной технический
университет им. акад. М. Д. Миллионщикова
Россия, г. Грозный

МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЕ ФИНАНСОВЫЕ ИНСТИТУТЫ И ИХ ВЛИЯНИЕ НА РАЗВИТИЕ ФИНАНСОВОГО РЫНКА

Аннотация: В статье рассматривается международные финансовые институты, механизм трансформации национального финансового рынка в международный, состояние и основные тенденции его развития на современном этапе, условия формирования международных финансовых центров.

Ключевые слова: международные финансовые институты, кредиты, мировые финансы, международные расчеты.

Shamaturova A.S.
graduate student 2 course
direction 38.03.01 "Economics"
Grozny State Oil Technical University
named after acad. M. D. Millionshchikova
Russia, Grozny

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND THEIR INFLUENCE ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE FINANCIAL MARKET

Resume: The article examines international financial institutions, the mechanism of transformation of the national financial market into the international one, the state and main trends of its development at the present stage, the conditions for the formation of international financial centers.

Key words: international financial institutions, loans, world finance, international settlements.

Международные валютно-кредитные и финансовые организации наделены значительными полномочиями и имеют в своем распоряжении существенные ресурсами. Их основной функцией является регулирование международных отношений. Эти организации призваны развивать международное сотрудничество и обеспечивать целостность и стабильность мирового хозяйства. К таким организациям, прежде всего,

относятся: Международный валютный фонд (далее - МВФ); группа Всемирного банка, в которую входят: Международный банк реконструкции и развития (далее - МБРР), Международную ассоциацию развития (далее - МАР), Международную финансовую корпорацию (далее - МФК), Многостороннее агентство по гарантированию инвестиций (далее - МАГИ); Банк международных расчетов и Всемирная торговая организация (далее - ВТО) [1].

Указанные выше организации должны решать следующие основные задачи:

- стимулировать мировое сообщество к объединению усилий для стабилизации экономики и мировых финансов;
- регулировать международные отношения в сфере осуществления операций с валютой, а также кредитно-финансовых отношений;
- выступать в качестве разработчиков стратегии и тактики в области валютной и кредитно-финансовой политики.

МВФ был учрежден на международной валютно-финансовой конференции ООН, которая проходила в июле 1944 года в городе Бреттон-Вудс (США). Высшим руководящим органом МВФ является Совет управляющих, а исполнительным органом является директорат. В Нью-Йорке находится штаб-квартира МВФ.

Группа Всемирного банка представляет собой специализированное финансовое учреждение ООН штаб-квартира, которой находится в Вашингтоне. Эта группа включает: МФРР; МАР; МФК; МАГИ. У каждого института, который входит в группу Всемирного банка, имеются свои функции, однако их деятельность подчинена единой общей стратегии.

Международный банк реконструкции и развития (МБРР) действует с июня 1946 года, его головной институт входит в группу Всемирного банка.

Руководящими органами МБРР являются Совет управляющих и директорат. Банк предоставляет займы странам с развивающейся экономикой на срок 15-17 лет под более низкий процент, чем коммерческие банки.

В 1998 году МБРР было предоставлено кредитов на сумму 19,2 млрд. долл. Одно из первых мест среди получателей кредитов от МБРР занимает Российская Федерация, которая за период 1993-1998 гг., получила средства в общей сумме 5,4 млрд. долл.

МАР создана в 1960 году, ее кредиты выдаются странам с развивающейся экономикой на срок от 35 до 40 лет, льготный период составляет 10 лет

Льготные кредиты предоставляются странам с низким уровнем среднедушевого дохода по классификации группы Всемирного банка. В 1998 году МАР было предоставлено кредитов на сумму 5,6 млрд. долл.

Все страны, которые являются членами МБРР имеют возможность вступить в МАР [4].

МФК осуществляет инвестиции в акционерные капиталы предприятий, которым оказывает кредитную поддержку, в создание новых предприятий и реконструкцию действующих. Также МФК много внимания уделяет решению вопросов относительно развития малого предпринимательства и охране окружающей среды [1].

В настоящее время Россия является участницей в Международного инвестиционного банка (далее - МИБ), МВФ, Международного банка экономического сотрудничества (далее - МБЭС), ЕБРР, МБРР, МАР, МАГИ, Международной финансовой корпорации (далее - МФК), БМР и других международных финансовых институтов. Сегодня России тяжело доступны финансовые ресурсы Европейского инвестиционного банка (далее - ЕИБ), являющегося одним из крупнейших банков развития в мире. Также компаниям России в настоящий момент недоступны кредиты Азиатского банка развития (далее - АБР) и Исламского банка развития (далее - ИБР). Относительно к России международные финансовые институты основной упор делают на цели проекта, условия предоставления ресурсов и многое другое, то есть, их поведение можно охарактеризовать, как поведение обычных международных финансовых организаций, но руководствуются при этом своими правилами, имеющимся опытом и ограничениями [5].

Большая часть международных финансовых организаций, особенно ЕБРР и БМР предоставляют помощь и содействуют России в технических аспектах. Такая помощь являлась наиболее ощутимой и значительной в первые годы постсоветской истории, когда экономике России требовалось немало усилий для ее восстановления. Россия стоит на первом месте в мире по показателю донорского вклада к национальному ВВП, она имеет наиболее крупный вклад среди всех доноров. Взаимодействие России с международными организациями проявляется в следующем: МВФ выделяются кредиты для того, чтобы выровнять платежный баланс; МБРР предоставляются займы под гарантии для того, чтобы проводить реформы в социальной и экономической сфере; ЕБРР нередко предоставляет кредиты на реализацию инвестиционных проектов; МБЭС, МИБ кредитуют интеграционные проекты [2]. Нельзя дать однозначную оценку результатов сотрудничества России с международными финансовыми институтами. Так внешние заимствования не всегда можно считать оправданными и эффективными. Полученные средства зачастую использовались не по назначению, а для того, чтобы покрыть дефицит бюджета, а также для обслуживания государственного долга. Проводя анализ сложившейся ситуации в целом, можно выделить ряд проблем сотрудничества России с международными финансовыми институтами, которые в будущем необходимо учитывать.

В структуре заимствований России у ММБР превалируют займы на государственное и федеральное управление, которые составляют более 50% от всех займов России. Кроме финансовой поддержки ММБР оказывает аналитическую, техническую и консультационную поддержку для повышения эффективности системы управления. Однако результатом введения санкций стало то, что ряд новых стратегий не был внесен на рассмотрение. МФК финансирует частный бизнес стран с развивающейся экономикой. Так, с 1993 года инвестиции в Россию составили более 10 млрд. долл. Сегодня в связи с санкциями, введенными против России, деятельность МФК в России полностью приостановлена.

В заключение необходимо отметить, что на протяжении всего периода сотрудничества России с международными организациями она являлась их активным участником. Россия присоединялась к институтам как заемщик, но довольно быстро сменила статус на кредитора в МВФ и партнера во Всемирном банке.

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Статья «Презентация как инструмент привлечения спонсоров в event-отрасли»

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Шарафаненко Н.В.
студент магистратуры
ФБГОУ ВО «Новосибирский Государственный
Университет Экономики и Управления»
Новосибирск

ПРЕЗЕНТАЦИЯ КАК ИНСТРУМЕНТ ПРИВЛЕЧЕНИЯ СПОНСОРОВ В EVENT-ОТРАСЛИ

Аннотация: На сегодняшний день, в российской науке нет единого мнения о понятии спонсорская презентация, рассматриваемого в контексте event сферы. Существующее многообразие коммуникационных методов не дает чёткой классификации или инструкции, которое бы комплексно раскрывало структуру эффективной спонсорской презентации. В данной работе рассматривается понятийный аппарат феномена «спонсорской презентации» с целью выявления основных особенностей.

Ключевые слова: презентация, event, эффективность, инвестиции, продажа.

Sharafanenko N.V.
master's degree
FBGOU VO "Novosibirsk State University of Economics and Management"
Novosibirsk

PRESENTATION AS A TOOL FOR ATTRACTING SPONSORS IN THE EVENT INDUSTRY

Abstract: Today, in the Russian science there is no consensus on the concept of sponsorship presentation, considered in the context of the event sphere. The existing variety of communication methods does not provide a clear classification or instruction that would comprehensively reveal the structure of an effective sponsorship presentation. This work examines the conceptual apparatus of the phenomenon of "sponsor presentation" in order to identify the main features.

Keywords: presentation, event, efficiency, investment, sale

В современном мире презентация стала инструментом взаимодействия партнеров в бизнесе. Роль презентации в маркетинге бесспорна: продвижение товара или услуги не обходится без презентации, причем она используется почти на всех этапах маркетинговой стратегии.

Актуальность исследования заключается в построении модели презентационного сопровождения digital коммуникации, особенно в ситуации, когда появляется необходимость излагать свои мысли без присутствия спикера, но с максимальной вероятностью достижения цели.

Семантически слово «презентация» может употребляться разными учёными в разных контекстах, в зависимости от сферы деятельности и ситуации. Так, например, экранные и товарные презентации по-разному представляют материал. В своем исследовании Светлана Василенко пишет: «Со времени рыночных реформ 90-х гг. под «презентацией» стали понимать некое торжественное представление товара, услуги, предприятия перед аудиторией» [1]. Это определение вполне уместно и отражает суть современного понимания презентации, но не является достаточно точным. В нём не хватает полноты. Сегодня в маркетинге мы рассматриваем презентацию как метод «продажи» своих мыслей, товаров, услуг и интересов. Таким образом, мы подразумеваем не только сделку купли-продажи, но и результат ментальной деятельности, направленный на достижение поставленной цели.

В презентации важно не только привлечь внимание, но и удержать его. А если презентовать качественно, то аудитория откликнется на призыв и даст свой ответ, оценку. По этой причине такое представление очень актуально в сфере продаж.

В работе С. Б. Ребрика дается одно из самых удачных и полных определений публичного выступления. Презентация здесь – это «персональное или опосредованное через СМИ представление проектов, товаров, программ с целью оказать на слушателей убеждающее воздействие и побудить их к действиям, которые прямо или косвенно выгодны выступающему или тем, кто его представляет» [2].

Кроме того, предметом публичного выступления могут быть описания прошедших мероприятий, производства, коллективные достижения, планы руководства компании на будущее. Но презентация не только может сопровождать устную речь, но и быть самостоятельным источником информации. Это характерно для спонсорских презентаций.

Василенко С.В. выделяет шесть видов публичных выступлений в зависимости от направленности:

-коммерческая;
-общественно-политическая;
-научная;
-рекламная;
-паблик рилейшнз;
-управленческая.

Коммерческая презентация чаще используется торговыми представителями во ходе различных переговоров и выставок.

Соответственно, этими представителями движет стремление как можно выгоднее и быстрее продать товар или услугу.

Общественно-политические презентации используют политики, разного уровня государственные деятели. Они выступают с избирательными программами, концепциями, «круглыми столами», взаимодействуют со СМИ и проводят пресс-конференции – все проходит в виде представления информации слушателям.

Научная презентация используется, например, для привлечения инвесторов в научные проекты или для того, чтобы объективно и качественно представить научные результаты. А также к научным презентациям можно отнести учебную и образовательную деятельность.

Рекламная и паблик рилейшнз презентации применяются в кругах специалистов по пиару, рекламе и общественными деятелями. Она может использоваться и как средство продвижения, и как средство привлечения денежных средств. На сегодняшний день это одна из ведущих отраслей. Презентации двигают вперёд индустрию маркетинга.

Следуя этой классификации, мы определим спонсорскую презентацию в event-сфере как коммерческую. Так как она предназначена для узкого круга лиц и создаётся как раз для скорейшего получения средств на реализацию мероприятия в максимально крупном объёме.

Говоря о спонсорах в event-сфере, невозможно не упомянуть презентацию, как вид коммуникации. Особенно это касается фестивальной сферы. Сферы, в которой зачастую нет бюджета на мероприятие. Где есть идея и эту идею нужно продать с выгодой для обоих сторон. Самым ёмким определением, которое максимально точно отражает цели коммерческой презентации будет определение И. Н. Кузнецова: – «Презентация - это представление продавцом основных свойств и преимуществ товара потенциальному покупателю с целью совершения сделки купли-продажи» [3]. По нашему мнению, это определение является самым близким к теме спонсорства, так как в нашем случае цель презентации – это продажа своего мероприятия с целью получения инвестиций.

Презентация сама по себе нам известна в двух плоскостях рассмотрения:

1. Предъявление чего-либо аудитории, то, как это должно происходить.
2. Некий документ в PowerPoint или другой программе по составлению презентаций, позволяющий публично представить что-либо аудитории при помощи технических средств

Изучая презентацию для спонсоров, мы будем говорить именно о визуале и письменном тексте, так как, чаще всего, у нас нет возможности сопровождать презентацию собственными устными комментариями. Это обосновано тем, что потенциальные спонсоры сначала должны получить конкретное предложение, а уже потом они готовы выходить на личное

общение и обсуждение деталей. В любом случае, в профессиональном сообществе, спонсорские презентации именно посылаются и во время просмотра не сопровождаются комментариями. В этом её самая большая сложность и особенность. Человек, после просмотра презентации, должен сам совершить действие и позвонить/написать/связаться. Презентация должна не просто что-то продать, она должна побудить к действию и к желанию сотрудничать. Она должна вызвать доверие и, что не менее важно, вдохновение проектом, желание в нём участвовать и быть его частью.

Чтобы говорить о роли презентации в контексте event-индустрии, нам необходимо выделить однозначное определение того, что мы имеем в виду, говоря о мероприятии.

По О. Я. Гройхман: «Мероприятия – это заранее спланированные и определённые по теме, месту и времени действия организатора, проводимые для участников в своих интересах»[4].

Безусловно, все мероприятия отличаются друг от друга и для разных видов мероприятий будут уместны разные способы воздействия.

Мы говорим о мероприятиях, где требуются спонсоры. Это значит, что у организатора есть только идея, концепция и полное видение. Эму необходимо финансирование. Его можно получить, только убедив спонсора в том, что ему будет выгодно принимать участие в этом мероприятии, а лучше – быть его лицом.

По И. Н. Кузнецову «Структура презентации - это составные части работы продавца по представлению товара». То есть выступающему необходимо придерживаться выбранной стратегии и не забывать об одном из главных принципов взаимоотношений с клиентом. Кузнецов рекомендует придерживаться стратегии AIDA: A - внимание, I - интерес, D - желание и A - действие.

Структура презентации[3]:

1. Вводная часть (вызывает интерес) – на это этапе важно познакомить участников с целью презентации, планом ее проведения и режимом работы, заинтересовать их предстоящей совместной работой;
2. Основная часть (вызывает желания) – мы должны рассказать о свойствах и преимуществах представляемого нами продукта по сравнению с конкурентными торговыми марками. Убедить клиента выбрать именно наш товар, приведя веские доводы. Вызвать желание сотрудничать;
3. Заключение (действие) – Кузнецов И.Н. рекомендует в завершении презентации сделайте конкретное предложение о сотрудничестве, добиться согласия клиента и закрыть сделку.

Такая структура поможет не просто сделать понятную презентацию, но и добиться её эффективности. Плавно подводя аудиторию к определённому действию, не стесняясь попросить выполнить его в конце, повышает шансы на то, что основная цель презентации будет достигнута.

Необходимо перед началом презентации определить её точную цель. Не просто «поделиться знаниями» или «рассказать о проделанной работе». Если нет цели – то презентация окажется бессмысленной. В нашем случае цель – получить денежные средства на реализацию проекта.

Особенности коммерческой презентации[7]:

- Метод распространения. Коммерческие презентации в большинстве случаев рассылают дистанционно по электронной почте либо демонстрируют на ноутбуке или планшете лично человеку. Презентации для публичных выступлений показывают на большом экране через проектор.
- Присутствие спикера. Коммерческая презентация часто не требует спикера, так как в ней содержится вся необходимая информация для понимания ключевого предложения. Презентацию для публичных выступлений невозможно понять без спикера, так как иногда в презентации фигурируют только картинки и графики на весь экран. Более того, в презентациях для публичных выступлений весь фокус на спикере, а его презентация — вспомогательный инструмент для демонстрации его слов.
- Объём текста. В идеальной презентации для публичных выступлений вообще нет текста, максимум одно слово или короткий тезис в одно предложение; всё остальное — картинки. В бизнес-презентациях может быть много текста.

1. Всегда должна быть поставлена цель. Эта цель должна отражать не просто содержание фестиваля. А то, чего конкретно планируется добиться и, главное, какая выгода от этого будет спонсору: «Цель: Утвердить Электронный берег в статусе крупнейшего жизнерадостно-пляжного события России. Создать ВДПХ/Выставку Достижений Пляжного Хозяйства/ — объединить лучшие творческие силы города для создания и получения позитивных эмоций от фестиваля». Этот пример объединяет в себе и цель мероприятия, как такового и выгоду для главного спонсора. Ведь именно с его именем будет ассоциироваться фестиваль.
2. Дальше в презентации должна раскрываться суть реализации. Она должна ясно и просто доносить суть, при этом опираясь на интересы спонсора: «Первый Высокогорный карнавал прошел на курорте Роза Хутор, 9-11 апреля 2016 года и собрал свыше 10 000 активных и веселых участников. Это самое позитивно-крупномасштабно-горнолыжно-веселое событие в мире! Более: • 300 000 ссылок по запросу BoogelWoogel в Google; • 5 500 публикаций в Instagram только с хештегом #boogelwoogel; и т.д.» Информация аппелирует и к эмоциям, и к статистике. Это Люди, которые не просто посетят мероприятие, они станут частью маркетинговой компании, в том числе и спонсоров.

3. Обзор альтернатив и конкурентов. В рассматриваемых нами презентациях продукт позиционировался как уникальный, претендующий на лучший в России и потенциально создающий конкуренцию зарубежным фестивалям.

4. Внешний вид презентации должен соответствовать запросу. Как мы уже говорили выше, данный тип презентации отличается тем, что в нём больше текста, чем презентации со спикером. Но это не значит, что в ней должен отсутствовать привлекательный и яркий визуал. Мы рассматриваем красочный фестиваль, который, как говорят сами организаторы, должен быть одним из самых «чудаческих». Поэтому фото или примеры всех активностей должны присутствовать. Примеры внешнего вида площадок, арт-объектов и участников.

5. И, конечно, правильный посыл к действию. Важно показать, что организаторам не просто нужны деньги, они хотят сделать проект. Обсудить его и сделать лучшим и в социальном смысле, и в маркетинговом. «Энгиро» используют такие способы, как неформальное и немного дружеское общение: «с кем всё это обсудить» или «контакты для взаимного сотрудничества».

Эффективная презентация скажет и о том, какого масштаба вы ожидаете привлечь партнёра или инвестора. Ясно выраженная мысль должна приносить не только деньги, но и эффективные коммуникации.

Подводя итог, можно сказать о том, что презентация – это значимое звено при заключении коммерческой сделки в event-сфере. Чтобы презентация продала мероприятие, её мало снабдить большим количеством информации, очень важно это информацию правильно упаковать и подать.

Когда составитель презентации может точно сформулировать её цели и проработать стратегию и структуру информационного послания, тогда эта презентация может сработать и принести обратную связь в виде партнёрства или инвестиций.

Чтобы правильно выстроить эту логическую цепочку, необходимо на самом первом этапе определиться какого рода будет презентация и какая будет её целевая аудитория. Отталкиваясь от особенностей адресата, мы можем грамотно составить своё сообщение.

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Шевцов В.В., доктор экономических наук
профессор кафедры «Институциональной экономики и инвестиционного менеджмента»
Кубанский государственный аграрный университет им. И.Т. Трубилина
Россия, г. Краснодар

БИЗНЕС-МОДЕЛЬ – КОНСТРУКТИВНАЯ ЧАСТЬ БИЗНЕС-ПЛАНА

Аннотация: В статье констатируется, что реализация подпрограммы «Экспорт продукции российского АПК на 2017-2024 годы» Государственной программы развития сельского хозяйства и регулирования рынков сельскохозяйственной продукции, сырья и продовольствия на 2013-2025 годы – должно обеспечиваться не только широким использованием в АПК России инновационных продуктов и процессов, но и, в первую очередь, инновационных бизнес-моделей на всех уровнях отечественного аграрного производства.

Ключевые слова: инновации, продукты, технологии, процессы, бизнес-модели, экспорт, устойчивость.

Shevtsov V.V., Ph.D.
Professor of Institutional Economics and Investment Management
Cuban State Agricultural University I.T. Trubilina
Krasnodar, Russia

BUSINESS-MODEL - FISAL PART BUSINESS-PLAN

The article states that the implementation of the program "Export of Russian agricultural products for 2017-2024" of the State Program for the Development of Agriculture and Regulation of Agricultural Products, Raw materials and Food Markets for 2013-2025 should be ensured not only by the extensive use of innovative products and processes in the Russian agricultural industry, but also, first of all, innovative business models at all levels of domestic agricultural production.

Keywords: innovation, products, technology, processes, business models, exports, sustainability, aic.

Сегодня успех компании во-многом определяется и от ее умения генерировать и продуктивно использовать инновационную бизнес-модель. Ранее для устойчивого функционирования бизнесу было достаточно неординарных технологических решений или продукта. Но в современных

условиях ни инновационные продукты, ни инновационные технологии, ни процессы сами по себе не способны в условиях глобализации и усиливающегося конкурентного давления обеспечивать организациям необходимый уровень устойчивости своего функционирования. В эпоху инновационных бизнес-моделей, будущее компаний все больше зависит от их умения применить актуальную инновационную бизнес-модель и выделиться, за счет этого, среди консервативных конкурентов [3].

Основной задачей современной инновационной бизнес-модели является обеспечение превосходства над лидирующей в отрасли компанией и разрушение доминирующей отраслевой логики. Современные бизнес-модели позволяют наглядно увидеть все компоненты бизнеса и найти направления для их развития. Бизнес-модель включает максимально приближенный к реальности набор необходимых текущих и среднесрочных действий [1].

Имеется два основных подхода к формулировке дефиниции бизнес-модели. Первый делает акцент на производственных процессах в компании и направлен на изыскание внутренних ее резервов для получения дополнительной прибыли. Второй – связан с внешней средой компании (потребители, их потребности и ценности). В самом общем виде можно констатировать, что бизнес-модель – это аналитический инструмент, который в схематизированном визуальном виде дает описание всех процессов в компании и помогает найти источники получения дополнительной корпоративной прибыли [4].

Основной целью создания бизнес-модели является выявление оптимального пути развития компании. Бизнес-модель помогает выявить и зафиксировать преимущества и конкурентные корпоративные или отраслевые отличия, оценить новые бизнес-процессы, определить необходимость внесения изменений в традиционные способы функционирования компании. Бизнес-модель служит для описания основных принципов создания, развития и успешной работы организации. Бизнес-модель подобна стратегическому плану, который претворяется в жизнь через организационные структуры, процессы и системы.

Бизнес-модель – это конструктивная часть бизнес-плана. Она помогает объяснить действия предприятия в том или ином случае, какие инструменты и структуры необходимо задействовать [5].

При описании бизнес-модели отталкиваются от четырех ключевых измерений: кто-что-как-почему. Кто (клиенты и каналы), что (проблемы, потребности, товары и услуги, ценности), как (ресурсы, виды деятельности, партнеры), почему (источники затрат, источники доходов, риски, поток доходов). Главный принцип построения бизнес-модели предполагает знание потребителя и уникального торгового предложения, которое способно их заинтересовать.

Понятие «бизнес модель» обозначает концепцию и аналитический инструментарий, используемый при стратегическом планировании или методы, с помощью которых в бизнесе разрабатывают стратегии. Обобщенная модель бизнес-плана организации включает в себя такие составляющие, как организационно-штатная структура, ресурсы, бизнес-процесс, функции организации, корпоративную стратегию и производимые товары и услуги [2].

Многие компании при построении собственной стратегии часто используют уже готовые решения. Цель такого подхода – привлечь внимание предпринимателя к тому, что для составления собственной бизнес-модели можно, не обладаю глубокими компетенциями, самостоятельно использовать любые из готовых теоретических наработок, предварительно соотнеся их с особенностями своего предприятия [6].

Роль бизнес-модели – описать работу предприятия для того, чтобы успешно выполнять корпоративную стратегию и отвечать на главные вопросы: кто конечный потребитель, в чем ценность продукта с позиции клиента, каковы суть способа заработка денежных средств и взаимная связь пользы для клиента и собственника бизнеса.

Современные информационные технологии значительно облегчили создание бизнес-моделей. На основе введенных исходных данных специализированное программное обеспечение (ПО) формирует структуру бизнес-модели и выдаст конечный результат в виде построений, схем и графиков. В современном ПО встроена и функция анализа, который быстро выявляет ошибки и неточности в системе.

Любое составление бизнес-модели начинается с оценки существующей ситуации и формулировки целей. Дальнейшее построение бизнес-моделей связано с выбором подходящего шаблона и его грамотным заполнением. Существует большое количество различных типовых бизнес-моделей. У каждой из них есть свои достоинства и недостатки.

Инновационные бизнес-модели, как показано выше, по своему потенциалу развития бизнеса и обеспечению его устойчивого функционирования в течение достаточно продолжительного периода времени в интересах всех заинтересованных групп на основе определенных компромиссов [6] – превосходят бизнес-потенциал инновационных продуктов, процессов и технологий. Это обусловлено тем, что инновационное преобразование бизнес-модели требует изменения по меньшей мере двух из четырех измерений кто, что, как и почему? Обновление одного лишь ценностного предложения может привести к появлению, например, инновационного продукта или инновационного процесса.

Но для того чтобы генерировать идеи для инновационной бизнес-модели, крайне важно разрушить логику, доминирующую в настоящее время в отрасли или компании. Новые идеи можно и нужно искать и

находить только за пределами широко используемых концепций на основе лидерского и предпринимательского мышления и способностей к инновациям.

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Шеров М.Б.
майор
Чирчиқ олий танк қўмондонлик муҳандислик билим юрти
Гуманитар фанлар кафедраси катта ўқитувчиси

ҲАРБИЙ ХИЗМАТЧИЛАРНИНГ ҲАЁТ МАЗМУНИ ВА КРЕАТИВ ТАФАККУРНИ ШАКЛЛАНТИРИШНИНГ ЎЗАРО АЛОҚАДОРЛИГИ

Аннотация: Ушбу мақола ҳарбий хизматчиларнинг ҳаёт мазмуни ва креатив тафаккурни шакллантиришнинг ўзаро алоқадорлигини очиб беради. У замонавий талабларга жавоб берадиган, ҳар соҳада креатив бўла оладиган мутахассислар сонини ошириш орқали ривожланишни такомиллаштиришни кўрсатади. Ҳарбий хизматчилар орасида креатив фикрлашни шакллантириш борасида муҳим фикрлар илгари сурилган.

Калит сўзлар: Креативлик, креатив тафаккур, замонавийлик, илмийлик, тактик мулоҳаза, диалектга оид креативлик.

Шеров М.Б.
майор
старший преподаватель
кафедра Гуманитарных наук
Чирчикское высшее танковое командно-инженерное училище

ВЗАИМОСВЯЗЬ СМЫСЛА ЖИЗНИ ВОЕННОСЛУЖАЩИХ И ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ КРЕАТИВНОГО МЫШЛЕНИЯ

Аннотация: В статье раскрывается взаимосвязь смысла жизни военнослужащих и формирования креативного мышления. Оно демонстрирует совершенствование через увеличение количества креативно мыслящих специалистов во всех сферах, отвечающих современным требованиям. Среди военнослужащих выдвинуты важные идеи по формированию творческого мышления.

Ключевые слова: креативность, креативное мышление, современность, научность, тактическое мышление, диалектическая креативность.

Sherov M.B.
major
Senior Teacher
Department Of Humanities

The Educational Institution Of The Chirchik High Tank Commander and Engineering Knowledge

THE MEANING OF LIFE OF SERVICEMEN AND THE INTERRELATIONSHIPS OF THE FORMATION OF CREATIVE THINKING

Annotation: This article reveals interrelationships between the life Content of Servicemen and the Formation of creative thinking. It shows improvement in development by increasing the number of professionals who can be creative in every field, meeting modern, requirements. Important points were put forward in the formation of creative thinking among servicemen.

Keywords: Creativeness, creative thinking, modernity, science, tactical reasoning, creativeness on the dialect.

Ҳар бир инсон олдида ҳаёт мазмуни тўғрисидаги масала у ёки бу шаклда кескинлик ва муаммолиликнинг турли даражасида намоён бўлади. Ўз ҳаётини мазмун билан тўлдириш инсонга хос бўлган хусусиятдир. У ўз ҳаёт фаолияти йўналтирилган мақсадга эга бўлишга мойилдир. Ўзининг мангу эмаслигини, ўлишини англаган инсон қандайдир мангуликка ошно бўлгиси келади ва жамиятдаги ўз ўрнини излайди, ўз ҳаётининг қимматини кўтаришга интилади.

Инсонни, унинг ривожланишини ижтимоий тараққиёт мақсади сифатида кўриб чиқиш, шахс манфаатлари ва жамият ривожлари манфаатларини инсонпарвар, маънавий асосда таққослашга имкон беради. Ушбу услубий мулоҳаза ҳаёт мазмунини инсон ҳаётининг изидан, шахснинг ижодий имкониятлари доимо ривожланиши ва такомиллашувидан излашни тақазо этади. Шу боисдан ҳам А.М.Коршунов “Ижод бу субъектнинг объект билан фаол ўзаро ҳаракатидир. Бу жараёнда субъект мақсадга йўналтирилган ҳолда атроф-оламни ўзгартириб, объектив қонуниятлар талабига кўра янги, ижтимоий аҳамиятдаги оламни яратади. Атроф-оламга таъсир қилиб, субъект ўз-ўзини ҳам ўзгартиради” [1. 383-б], - деб ёзади.

Ҳаёт мазмунини илмий тушуниш ҳам инсон ҳам жамият учун объектив қийматга эга бўлган натижаларга амалда олиб келиши мумкин бўлган стратегияни ишлаб чиқишдан иборат бўлиши лозим. Замонавий шароитда ҳарбий мутахассисларга янги талаблар қўйилади, чунки айнан уларга кўпинча янги ғояларни амалда татбиқ этишни таъминлашлари учун ностандарт вазифаларни ҳал қилиш мажбурияти юклатилади. Бу жараён ҳарбий мутахассисларда қизиқувчанлик, ўзига хос ғайратлилик, таваккалчилик қобилияти, янги ғояларга сезгирлик ва фикрлашнинг ўзига хослиги билан ажралиб туради. Ҳарбий хизматчиларда бундай ижодкорлик фазилатларни тарбиялаш ва умуман ўқув жараёнининг самарадорлигини

ошириш учун қуйидагиларга алоҳида эътибор қаратиш зарур: 1) бўлажак ҳарбий мутахассисда креатив тафаккурни ривожлантириш; 2) ёш ҳарбий кадрларда табиий-илмий дунёқарашни шакллантирган ўқув жараёнининг мотивациясига эришиш. Бугунги кунда маълум бир фанни ўрганадиган курсант, кўпинча унинг амалий аҳамиятини, унинг мафкуравий ролини етарли даражада тасаввур қилполмайди. Шу сабабли, курсантларда табиий-илмий дунёқарашни шакллантириш келажакдаги нафақат юқори ихтисослашган йўналишларда, балки доимий равишда юзага келадиган жиддий экологик муаммоларни тўғри ҳал қилишга имкон беради. Бундай ёндашув жанговар тайёргарлик масаласи билан ўзаро алоқадорликка эга.

Ҳарбий хизматга нисбатан, инсон ҳаёт мазмунини илмий тушунишни аниқлаштирган ҳолда, зобитнинг ҳаёт мазмуни маънавий, шуурий, касбий ва жисмоний ўз ўзини такомиллаштириш, унинг шахсий беқиёслигига, ер юзидан тинчликни сақлаш, тажаввузкорликнинг олдини олиш халқнинг тинч меҳнатини ишончли тарзда қурол билан ҳимоя қилишни таъминлаш борасида ҳаётий, хизмат йўлини ҳар бир босқичидаги салоҳиятлари ва яратувчанлик имкониятлари бирлигидан иборатдир деб айтиш мумкин. Зобитнинг ҳаёт мазмуни у қанчалик турли туман бўлмасин ўз моҳиятига кўра оддий фуқаро мазмунидан фарқли бўлолмайди.

Ҳарбий хизматнинг ўзига хослиги шахсдан доимий ҳарбий-техник такомиллашувни руҳий ва жисмоний чиниқишни, оғир меҳнатнинг доимий босимига чидашни тақазо этади. Шу билан бир қаторда мустақиллик, яратувчанлик, қарорлар қабул қилишда бир қолипда турмаслик зарурати , кишилар билан мунтазам ишлаш зобитнинг шахсий беқиёслигини намоён этиш ва амалга оширишга имкон беради. Бироқ, давлатимиз раҳбари Ш.М.Мирзиёев таъкидлаганидек, «Айни вақтда, айтиш жоизки, кўрилаётган чора-тадбирларга қарамасдан, ҳарбий кадрларни тайёрлаш тизими замон талабларига тўлиқ жавоб бермайди. ҳарбий ўқув юртларида замонавий шарт-шароитларни хўжакўрсинга яратганимиз йўқ. ...Аксинча, курсантларимиз ва тингловчиларимиз таълим соҳасида энг илғор, инновацион билим ва кўникмаларга эга бўлиши зарур. Мана, бизнинг асосий мақсадимиз»[2].

Ҳарбий хизмат шароитлари инсоннинг маънавий, касбий, ҳарбий тикланиши вақтини имкон қадар “ихчамлаштириб” қўяди. Шу тарзда унинг ўз ўзини намоён этишни ўзида мавжуд қилган яширин салоҳиятларини амалга ошириш жараёнини жадаллаштириб юборади. Шу билан бир қаторда кундалик ҳаётнинг ҳар бир лаҳзасида: оилада, спорт майдонида, ховлида, театрда ва бошқа жойларда ўзини шахс сифатида намоён этади. У ҳам бошқа ҳар қандай касбдаги кишилар сингари кечинмаларнинг умуминсоний қадриятларига эга. Бу энг аввало санъат асарларидан завқланиш, атроф оламни маънавий англаш имкониятларидир. Шундай қилиб, ҳаётий қадриятларнинг (яратувчанлик, ижодкорлик, кечинмалар, муносабатлар) зобит ҳаёт мазмунининг

маъносини ташкил этади. Унинг касбидаги тилга олинган ўзига хосликлар ҳаёт мазмунини ҳарбий хизматга бағишлашда ҳаёт мазмунига эга бўлишнинг объектив имкониятлари мавжудлигидан дарак бермоқда.

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Қуролли Кучлар тизимида креатив тафаккур ҳарбий хизматчиларни тайёрлаш ва ўқитишнинг янги ижодий қонунларини ўрганиш ва амалга оширишда, офицерларни тайёрлашда алоҳида ўрин тутади. Шу боисдан ҳам креатив тафаккур бир қатор диалектик хусусиятларга эга. Креатив тафаккур - бу ҳарбий ижодий изланишларнинг фундаментал асослари ва қонунларини, ҳарбий хизматчилар ва ҳарбий жамоаларни илмий салоҳиятини юксалтирувчи муҳим омил ҳисобланади. Креатив тафаккурнинг ўзига хос хусусияти шундан иборатки, у ҳарбий хизматчиларда ҳақиқий ижодий-жанговар вазифаларни ҳал қилишга хизмат қилади. Креатив тафаккурни юксалтириш вазифаларини ўз вақтида ҳал этиш, биринчи навбатда, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Қуролли Кучларининг жанговар кучини кучайтириш манфаатларида инсон омилини фаоллаштиришнинг янги усул ва воситаларини излашга имкон беради.

Қўмондонлар орасида замонавий илмий-ижодий тафаккурни шакллантириш, функционал ва ўқув вазифаларини сифатли бажариш, ҳарбий жамоада қонун, ҳуқуқ-тартибот ва ҳарбий интизомни ўрнатиш учун ўзига хос ижодий муҳит, ҳамжиҳатлик, ўзаро талабчанлик ва шахсий жавобгарлик муҳитини яратишга замин яратади.

Креатив тафаккур муаммоларини ҳал қилишда ижодкорлик ҳарбий касб таълими самарадорлигини оширишга имкон берадиган алоҳида масаладир.

Бу жараён қуйидаги бир неча босқичларни ўз ичига олади:

1) ижодий тайёргарлик
2) ижодий англаш
3) инкубация даври
4) ижодий юксаклик.

Ушбу ижодий босқичнинг барчасини ҳар қандай касбий фаолият соҳасида самарали қўллаш мумкин, чунки бу босқич ҳар доим муаммони ўз вақтида ҳал қилишда устувор аҳамият касб этади. Шундай қилиб, ёш ҳарбий мутахассис фаолиятининг ҳар қандай соҳаларида келгусида мустақил илмий тадқиқотлар олиб бориш учун ижодий алгоритмни ишлаб чиқиш муҳим ўринни эгаллайди. Бу босқичлар қуйидагилардан иборат:

Тренинг. Бу ижодий режалаштириш босқичидир. Унда назарий маълумотлар йиғилади, муаммо аниқ шакллантирилади ва тадқиқот натижалари тўғрисида илмий-ижодий тахминлар ишлаб чиқилади. Ушбу босқичда аниқ рационал мақсадлар белгиланади ва натижалар аниқланади. Шунингдек, тадқиқот олиб боришнинг тўғри йўналиши танланади, зарур воситаларнинг мавжудлиги текширилади ва тажриба стратегияси ишлаб чиқилади.

Хуллас, креатив тафаккур, тасаввур, қизиқувчанлик ривожининг паст даражаси мазкур ҳарбий таълим тизими шахсга унинг маданиятига нисбатан ахборотлаштириш, ҳиссий-эмоционал томонига нисбатан рационал жиҳати устуворлиги сақланиб қолинаётганлигидан далолат беради. Яъни бу таълим тизими доирасидаги фаолият асосан курсантларга билим узатишга йўналтирилганлигини, таълим жараёнининг ўзи эса дидактоцентрик технологияга асосланганлигини ва унда ўқитувчи ва курсант ўртасида субъект-субъектли муносабатлар ҳукмронлигини кўрсатади. Шу нуқтаи-назардан, ўқитувчи дарсга қанчалик мукаммал тайёргарлик кўрмасин, унинг тактикаси ва қўллаётган методикаси курсантларни янги поғонага олиб чиқишига хизмат қилмайди, зеро анъанавий таълим технологиялар асосида авторитар педагогика асослари ва талаблари жорий қилинган бўлиб, индивидуал ва ижодий қобилиятларни намоён қилишга шароит яратилмаган. Креатив-педагогик адабиётлар таҳлили кўрсатишича, курсантларда ижодий қобилиятлар мақсадли таълими ўқув жараёнида ижодий муҳит яратилишини таъминлайдиган таълим мақсадга мувофиқ бўлади.

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Шестаков А.А.
студент магистратуры 1 года обучения
ФБГОУ ВО «Новосибирский государственный университет Экономики и Управления»
г. Новосибирск

КОММУНИКАТИВНАЯ ПОЛИТИКА ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ: К ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЮ ПОНЯТИЯ

Аннотация: в статье представлены основные подходов к определению понятия «коммуникационная политика», проведен их анализ и сформулировано авторское понимание исследуемого феномен; раскрыты составляющие и направления коммуникационной политики.

Ключевые слова: коммуникация, коммуникативная политика, коммуникации предприятия.

Shestakov A.A.
master's student of 1 year of study
FBGOU VO "Novosibirsk State University of Economics and Management"
Novosibirsk

COMPANY'S COMMUNICATIVE POLICY: TO THE DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS

Abstract: the article presents the main approaches to defining the concept of "communication policy", analyzes them and formulates the author's understanding of the phenomenon under study; the components and directions of the communication policy are disclosed.

Keywords: communication, communication policy, enterprise communications.

В современной российской экономике произошли немалые изменения, в связи с которыми предпринимательские структуры начинают искать различные пути повышения своего уровня конкурентоспособности. Текущая деятельность компаний неразрывно связана с условиями существования, когда происходит стремительное развитие современных технологий, появляется необходимость в увеличении разнообразия средств коммуникаций и увеличении скорость получения и передачи необходимой информации. В связи с этим предприятию необходимо обеспечить себя эффективной коммуникативной политикой с внутренней и внешней средой

для увеличения качества предоставляемых услуг и роста конкурентоспособности на рынке.

Современные российские авторы имеют схожие точки зрения на определение термина «коммуникативная политика» если рассматривать его по отношению к производящему предприятию. Так, А. Э. Ахмедов и И. В. Смольянинова под термином «коммуникативная политика» понимают реализацию на практике такого элемента маркетинга как, «promotion» (от англ. «продвижение»), предусматривающую решение задач, связанных с реализацией методов и способов продвижения товара на рынок. Данная политика направленна на получение прибыли путем воздействия на формирование субъективного восприятия товара потребителями [1]. В своей статье они ссылаются на работу С. Ю. Мычка и М. А Шаталова, которые рассматривают данный термин как перспективный курс деятельности фирмы, который направлен на планирование и реализацию взаимодействия предприятия с субъектами системы маркетинга. Вместе с тем коммуникативная политика воспринимается и как процесс разработки и внедрения комплекса мероприятий по реализации эффективного сотрудничества деловых партнеров, организации рекламных механизмов, стимулирование сбыта товара, персональные продажи и т.п. [2]. В данных статьях авторы сходятся в том, что коммуникативная политика отвечает за формирования положительного мнения потребителя о компании, с целью накопления постоянной аудитории и получения прибыли.

А. О. Фомкина дает определение «коммуникативной политике» — это комплексный план мероприятий, отвечающий за осуществление эффективного взаимодействия бизнес-партнеров, организацию массовой рекламы, а также за методы стимулирования сбыта, связи с общественностью, персональные продажи, также с помощью коммуникативной политики определяется состав маркетинговых средств, которые будут использоваться для достижения поставленной коммуникативной цели [3].

Анализ представленных выше определений позволяет сделать вывод о том, что коммуникативная политика предприятия представляет собой комплекс мероприятий, отвечающих за коммуникативное поведение компании, взаимодействие торговых марок и товаров между собой, эффективного сотрудничества с бизнес-партнерами, а так же за методы стимулирования сбыта для повышения прибыли компании.

Говоря о том, что включает в себя коммуникативная политика, можно обратиться к исследованию Е. К. Никитиной и В. Н. Калышенко. Данные авторы говорят о том, что в современных рыночных условиях коммуникативная политика фирмы должна включать в себя изучение требований рынка и адаптацию к ним выпускаемой продукции, а также формирование и стимулирование спроса в целях увеличения продаж,

повышения их эффективности и прибыльности предпринимательской деятельности [4].

Раскрывая понятие «коммуникативная политика» специалисты выделяют составляющие и направления коммуникативной политики. В, частности, М. А. Измайлов выделяет следующие составляющие данной политики: проведение анализа и определение целевой аудитории для осуществления коммуникаций; эффективные и предпочтительные средства и способы коммуникации; проведение описания каналов информации по каждому поводу коммуникации-продвижение самой компании, его марки, отдельного продукта компании; выявление и описание особенностей рекламно-информационной коммуникации, а также выделение того, что не свойственно для коммуникации; описание коммуникационной стратегии предприятия [5]. По мнению автора, комплексная отработка данных составляющих коммуникативной политики, способствуют успешному функционированию предприятия на рынке.

Направлениями коммуникативной политики по мнению А. В. Смирнова являются следующие: реклама; личные продажи; связь с общественностью; стимулирование сбыта [6]. Под рекламой понимается любая оплаченная форма обезличенного представления и продвижения товаров, услуг, идей, предприятия. Под личными продажами – непосредственный контакт между продавцом и одним или несколькими покупателями с целью предоставления товара и совершенствования продажи. Связь с общественностью как способ создания положительного образа организации в сознании потенциального потребителя, а также других заинтересованных сторон. Стимулирование сбыта, путем кратковременных побудительных мер поощрения покупки или продажи товара или услуги.

Таким образом, рассмотрев основные подходы к пониманию коммуникативной политики предприятия, ее составляющих и направлениях можно сказать, что коммуникативная политика предприятия представляет из себя комплекс мероприятий, который направлен на осуществление взаимодействия предприятия со всеми субъектами сложной системы коммуникаций, которые обеспечивают стабильное, эффективное формирование спроса и предложения товаров и услуг на рынки, с целью удовлетворения потребностей покупателей и получения прибыли.

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Шефрукова С.Т., кандидат юридических наук
доцент кафедры административного и уголовного права
факультет информационных систем в экономике и юриспруденции
ФГБОУ ВО «Майкопский государственный технологический университет»
Суетина Н.М., кандидат социологических наук
доцент кафедры административного и уголовного права
факультет информационных систем в экономике и юриспруденции
ФГБОУ ВО «Майкопский государственный технологический университет»

ПРОФИЛАКТИКИ ПРЕСТУПНОСТИ НЕСОВЕРШЕННОЛЕТНИХ: ТЕРМИНОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ АСПЕКТ

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются теоретико-правовые проблемы понятийного аппарата профилактики преступности несовершеннолетних.

Ключевые слова: несовершеннолетние, преступность несовершеннолетних, профилактика преступности, объекты профилактической работы.

Shefrukova S.T., candidate of legal Sciences
associate Professor Department of administrative and criminal law
faculty of information systems in Economics and law
Maykop state technological University
Suetina N. M., candidate of social Sciences
associate Professor of the Department of administrative and criminal law
faculty of information systems in Economics and law
of the «Maikop state technological University»

PREVENTION OF CRIMES OF THE MINORS: TERMINOLOGICAL ASPECT

The article deals with the theoretical and legal problems of the conceptual apparatus for the prevention of juvenile delinquency.

Keywords: minors, juvenile delinquency, crime prevention, objects of preventive work

Изучению проблем профилактики преступности несовершеннолетних с точки зрения различных походов посвящены многочисленные работы отечественных исследователей. Однако среди специалистов до сих пор существуют споры относительно понятийного

аппарата. Кратко представим основные подходы, представленные в научной литературе по этому поводу.

Традиционное определение «профилактики преступности»: это многоуровневая система государственных и общественных мер, направленных на устранение, ослабление или нейтрализацию причин и условий преступности [10].

Профилактика (от греч. prophylaktikos «предохранительный», «предупредительный») означает предварительные меры для недопущения чего-либо (каких-либо нежелательных явлений). Начиная с 70-х годов прошлого столетия понятие «профилактика» получило правовое содержание в советском праве.

Так, профессор Н.И. Ветров предложил следующее определение термину профилактика преступности – это «совокупность социально-экономических, идеологических, культурно-воспитательных, организационно-управленческих мер, направленных на выявление и устранение причин правонарушений, условий и обстоятельств, способствующих их совершению, на исправление и перевоспитание лиц, имеющих отклонения в поведении, на предостережение членов общества от противоправных деяний» [4].

Советский учёный А. П. Закалюк под профилактикой преступности понимал «деятельность по устранению причин и условий совершения преступления лицом, которое еще не проявило преступного умысла, но его поведение свидетельствует о высокой вероятности перерастания последнего в преступное деяние» [6].

На наш взгляд, неординарное определение даёт профессор Санкт-Петербургского государственного университета М.А.Гулина: «Профилактика преступлений - широкий термин, охватывающий ряд мероприятий, – от образования до высокотехнологичных мер безопасности, нацеленных на снижение преступности. Следует различать профилактику индивидуальных и социальных преступлений, а также первичную и вторичную профилактику. Первичная индивидуальная профилактика включает работу с отдельными людьми, которые могут совершить преступления или стать их жертвами; эта работа в основном имеет образовательный характер. Вторичная индивидуальная профилактика включает снижение риска и предотвращение делинквентного поведения у преступников (например, работу по наблюдению за условно освобожденными и малолетними правонарушителями)» [5].

Исчерпывающее определение термину дано в Федеральном законе от 24 июня 1999 года № 120-ФЗ «Об основах системы профилактики безнадзорности и правонарушений несовершеннолетних»: «профилактика безнадзорности и правонарушений несовершеннолетних – это система социальных, правовых, педагогических и иных мер, направленных на

выявление и устранение причин и условий, способствующих безнадзорности, беспризорности, правонарушениям и антиобщественным действиям несовершеннолетних, осуществляемых в совокупности с индивидуальной профилактической работой с несовершеннолетними и семьями, находящимися в социально-опасном положении» [**Ошибка! Источник ссылки не найден.Ошибка! Источник ссылки не найден.**3].

Закон впервые установил основы правового регулирования отношений, которые возникают в процессе деятельности по профилактике безнадзорности и правонарушений несовершеннолетних. Для полного раскрытия изучаемого вопроса необходимо раскрыть наиболее важные понятия.

Т. В. Палехова считает, что в случае профилактики преступности несовершеннолетних правильнее выделить две возрастные группы: «малолетние» – лица, не достигшие возраста 14 лет (как это сделано в ч. 1 ст. 28 ГК РФ) и «несовершеннолетние» – лица, которым исполнилось 14 лет, но не исполнилось 18 (ч. 1 ст. 26 ГК РФ, ч. 1 ст. 87 УК РФ) [8]. Отметим, что в соответствии со ст. 20 Уголовного Кодекса Российской Федерации, уголовная ответственность за совершение ряда преступлений (например, преступления, предусмотренные статьями 105, 111, 131, 158, 162 и т.д. Уголовного кодекса Российской Федерации) наступает для лица достигшего возраста 14 лет [2].

Согласно Федеральному закону от 24 июня 1999 года № 120-ФЗ «Об основах системы профилактики безнадзорности и правонарушений несовершеннолетних», объектами профилактической работы являются:

безнадзорные – несовершеннолетние, контроль за поведением которых отсутствует вследствие неисполнения или ненадлежащего исполнения обязанностей по его воспитанию, обучению и (или) содержанию со стороны родителей или иных законных представителей либо должностных лиц;

беспризорные – безнадзорные, не имеющие места жительства и (или) места пребывания;

несовершеннолетние, находящиеся в социально опасном положении, – лица, которые вследствие безнадзорности или беспризорности находятся в обстановке, представляющей опасность для их жизни или здоровья либо не отвечающей требованиям к их воспитанию или содержанию, либо совершают правонарушения или антиобщественные действия;

семья, находящаяся в социально опасном положении, – семья, имеющая детей, находящихся в социально опасном положении, а также семья, где родители или иные законные представители несовершеннолетних не исполняют своих обязанностей по их воспитанию, обучению и (или) содержанию и (или) отрицательно влияют на их поведение либо жестоко обращаются с ними [3].

Согласно вышеобозначенному закону, основными задачами деятельности по профилактике безнадзорности и правонарушений несовершеннолетних являются: предупреждение безнадзорности, беспризорности, правонарушений и антиобщественных действий несовершеннолетних, выявление и устранение причин и условий, способствующих этому; обеспечение защиты прав и законных интересов несовершеннолетних; социально-педагогическая реабилитация несовершеннолетних, находящихся в социально опасном положении; выявление и пресечение случаев вовлечение несовершеннолетних в совершение преступлений, других противоправных и (или) антиобщественных действий, а также случаев склонения их к суицидальным действиям [3].

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Шутемова О.Н.
студент магистратуры 1 курса
факультет «технологии, экономики и дизайна»
Армавирский государственный педагогический университет
Россия, г. Армавир
научный руководитель: Терсакова А.А., кандидат педагогических наук
доцент

ОЦЕНКА ОРГАНИЗАЦИОННОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ МЕНЕДЖЕРА ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЙ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ

Аннотация. В данной статье рассмотрен актуальный вопрос, а именно – оценка организационной деятельности менеджера образовательной организации

Ключевые слова: образовательная организация, управление, планирование, руководство.

Shutemova O.N.
undergraduate 1 course
faculty of « technology, economics and design »
Armavir State Pedagogical University
Russia, Armavir
Scientific adviser: Tersakova A.A., candidate of pedagogics
docent

ASSESSMENT OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITY OF THE MANAGER OF AN EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATION

Annotation. This article discusses this topical issue, namely, the assessment of the organizational activity of the manager of an educational organization.

Keyword: educational organization, management, planning, guide.

Образовательная организация – это некоммерческая организация, осуществляющая на основании лицензии образовательную деятельность в качестве основного вида деятельности в соответствии с целями, ради достижения которых такая организация создана. Типы, виды, категории образовательных организаций, а также типы и виды реализуемых ими образовательных программ определяются в зависимости от целей и задач их уставной деятельности, обеспечивая

необходимый для развития образовательной системы уровень многообразия, диверсификации и вариативности образования.

Целью деятельности менеджера образования является обеспечение руководства и координации деятельности участников педагогического процесса по достижению социальной личностью значимых результатов в обучении, воспитании, развитии школьников. Деятельность по управлению образовательным учреждением приобретает смысл тогда, когда наполняется реальным педагогическим содержанием. Таким образом, деятельность менеджера образования по своему содержанию является управленческой и педагогической. Управленческо-педагогическая деятельность менеджера образования имеет своей целью обеспечение условий для успешной деятельности педагогического коллектива по реализации стоящих перед ним задач.

Управлять – значит приводить к успеху других. Менеджмент рассматривает успех с позиции удовлетворения у человека потребностей высшего уровня, в самовыражении через творческую профессиональную деятельность. Менеджер образования должен обладать высоким творческим уровнем управления. А это возможно только при организации соответствующей профессионально-творческой подготовки менеджеров образования.

Основными функциями управления образовательным учреждением являются анализ, планирование, организация, руководство, контроль и регулирование, которые имеют специфическую для образовательногоучреждения направленность и образуют единый управленческий цикл.

Ведущей задачей современной системы управления становится создание благоприятных условий для реализации возможностей управляемой системы, проявляющиеся в результате расширения инициативы и ответственности всех субъектов самоуправления. Следовательно, важно, как можно шире использовать научные методы управления, такие как моделирование, программирование, эксперимент, информационные технологии.

Менеджмент в образовательном учреждении обеспечивает стабильность его функционирования, способствует развитию и внедрению инноваций, а также поддерживает внутренние процессы. Руководители образовательных учреждений обязаны иметь представления о педагогической работе. Это необходимо для проведения своевременного анализа любых сбоев в системе работы организации, а также поиска решения в целях их преодоления.

В соответствии с основами управления в образовательных учреждениях на основе анализа формируется план развития на будущие периоды. В практике работы образовательных учреждений

разрабатываются три основных вида планов: перспективный, годовой и текущий.

Перспективный план разрабатывается, как правило, на пять лет на основе глубокого анализа работы школы за последние годы. Годовой план охватывает весь учебный год, включая летние каникулы. Текущий план составляется на учебную четверть, он является конкретизацией общешкольного годового плана.

Таким образом, наличие основных видов планов позволяет координировать деятельность педагогического, ученического и родительского коллективов. Эти планы являются стратегическими по отношению к планам работы учителей и классных руководителей. Такой подход позволяет повысить эффективность работы организации, а также снизить вероятность наступления сбоев в работе или преодоления рисковых ситуаций.

Реализация функции планирования в едином управленческом цикле повышает эффективность деятельности школы. Основным недостатком школьного планирования остается отсутствие в планах многих образовательных учреждений реально достижимых в планируемый период и научно обоснованных целей и конкретных задач, отсутствие ориентации управленческой деятельности на конечные результаты.

Специфика работы образовательных учреждений заключается в сочетании интересов детей и взрослых, а также обеспечении бесперебойного функционирования под воздействием этого фактора. Поэтому в детях развивается самостоятельность, инициативность, самосознание, а также осуществляется поддержание авторитета педагога в глазах родителей и детей. В структуре организаторской деятельности руководителя важное место занимает мотивировка предстоящей деятельности, инструктирование, формирование убежденности в необходимости выполнения данного поручения, обеспечение единства действий педагогического и ученического коллективов, оказание непосредственной помощи в процессе выполнения работы, выбор наиболее адекватных форм стимулирования деятельности.

В целях повышения эффективности управления в современных условиях является соблюдение следующих составляющих:

распределенное лидерство. Включение сотрудников в проектную работу, временные творческие группы;

эффективная организационная культура. Важнейшим ценностным основанием является любовь к детям и бережное отношение к развитию индивидуальности ребенка;

развитие индивидуальности сотрудников через возможности организации внутрифирменного обучения педагогов;

оптимальная организационная структура. Уважительное, внимательное отношение к сотрудникам, чьи успехи и неудачи играют важную роль для всего коллектива.

При реализации функции руководства решаются следующие основные задачи:

подбор, расстановка и оценка кадров, постановка задач перед исполнителями;

анализ и регулирование социально-психологического климата в коллективе;

стимулирование продуктивной деятельности подчиненных и их саморазвития;

создание условий для профессионального роста подчиненных.

Организационная структура управления образовательной организацией предполагает распределение задач и полномочий на принятие решений между лицами или структурными подразделениями по исполнению контроля и оценки качества образования, которое учитывает направленность организации на достижение поставленных целей.

В структуре организаторской деятельности управления особое место занимает: мотивация предстоящей деятельности, инструктаж, развитие убежденности в необходимости выполнения конкретного задания, соблюдение единства действий детского и взрослого коллектива, организация необходимой помощи в процессе выполнения определенной деятельности, выбор эффективных форм стимулирования педагогической деятельности.

В современном мире вместе с ростом влияния человеческого капитала увеличивается значение образования как важнейшего фактора формирования нового качества общества.

Управление образовательным учреждением в современных условиях – сложный процесс, слагаемыми которого являются правильный выбор целей и задач, изучение и глубокий анализ достигнутого уровня учебно-воспитательной работы, система рационального планирования, организация деятельности ученического и педагогического коллективов, выбор оптимальных путей для повышения уровня обучения и воспитания, эффективный контроль.

Организационная деятельность менеджера образовательной организации будет эффективна тогда, когда ее основной целью будет стимулирование, поощрение, внутрифирменное обучение педагогов и оказание качественных образовательных услуг.

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Эргашева Х.Т.
Ташкентский государственный транспортный университет

СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ МЕТОДЫ ЗАЩИТЫ ОТ КОРРОЗИИ ЖЕЛЕЗА И ФУРАЖНЫХ МЕТАЛЛИЧЕСКИХ ИЗДЕЛИЙ

Аннотация: В статье предлагаются современные методы защиты металлических корпусов от коррозии и показаны пути решения ряда проблем.

Ключевые слова: металлы, покрытия, коррозия и ее виды, антикоррозионные жидкости.

Ergasheva H.T.
Tashkent State Transport University

MODERN METHODS OF PROTECTION AGAINST CORROSION OF IRON AND FEED METAL PRODUCTS

Abstract: The article proposes modern methods of protecting metal cases from corrosion and shows ways to solve a number of problems.

Key words: metals, coatings, corrosion and its types, anti-corrosion liquids.

Существует несколько классификаций коррозии металлов. Так, по виду разрушений выделяют сплошную, местную и точечную коррозии. Первая поражает всю поверхность металла равномерно. При местной коррозии выделяются отдельные коррозионные пятна. А точечная коррозия указывает на начальную стадию поражения и проявляется в отдельных точках разрушений.

По характеру проникновения внутрь металла можно выделить межкристаллитную (интеркристаллитную) и транскристаллитную коррозии. Первая проникает между зернами металла, выбирая наиболее слабые места их соединений. Вторая проходит прямо через зерна металла. Обе опасны тем, что быстро приводят к растрескиванию металла и потере им прочности. При этом поверхность изделия может оставаться нетронутой.

Отдельно в данной классификации можно выделить ножевую коррозию, которая обычно приводит к ровной трещине, располагающейся параллельно сварочному шву. Как правило, она возникает при использовании металлических изделий в агрессивных средах.

По способу взаимодействия металла со средой принято выделять *химическую и электрохимическую коррозию. металла*. При химической атомы металла связываются с атомами действующих на него окислителей, входящих в состав среды. Как правило, это происходит при взаимодействии со средой, не являющейся проводником электричества. При электрохимической коррозии катионы кристаллической решетки металла связываются с другими составляющими коррозионной среды. При этом сам окислитель заполучает высвободившиеся электроны. Подобный тип коррозии характерен для взаимодействия металлов с растворами или расплавами электролитов.

Можно выделить *виды коррозии металла* по типу среды, воздействующей на него. Так, выделяют газовую, атмосферную, жидкостную и подземную коррозии. Однако чаще всего речь идет о смешанных типах коррозии, когда на металл воздействует сразу несколько сред.

Методы защиты металлов от коррозии

Существует несколько основных методов защиты металла от коррозии:

- увеличение химического состава металла с целью повышения его антикоррозийных характеристик;
- изоляция поверхности металла антикоррозийными материалами;
- снижение агрессивности среды, в которой производятся и эксплуатируются металлические изделия;
- наложение внешнего тока, обеспечивающего электрохимическую защиту от коррозии. Таким образом, можно защитить металлические изделия от коррозии до начала их эксплуатации или во время нее.

Мы давно занимаемся проблемой *защиты металла от коррозии* и можем предложить наилучшие варианты. Самый простой из них и широко применяемый нами – это использование специальных металлических защитных покрытий. Так, применение анодных покрытий увеличивает до максимума отрицательных электрохимический потенциал металла, исключая возможность его коррозии. Катодное покрытие имеет менее выраженное действие и требует нанесения более толстого слоя, но при этом оно значительно увеличивает твердость и износостойкость изделия.

Если рассматривать виды покрытия с точки зрения их получения, то можно выделить химическое и электролитическое осаждения, горячее и холодное нанесения, металлическое напыление, плакирование и термодиффузионную обработку.

Одним из самых популярных способов защиты металла от коррозии является нанесение неметаллических составов. Это может быть пластик, керамика, каучук, битум, полиуретан, лакокрасочные составы и многое другое. Причем последние представляют собой наиболее широкий ассортимент и могут применяться в зависимости от условий среды, в

которых будет использоваться изделие. Так выделяют лакокрасочные покрытия, устойчивые к действиям воды, атмосферы, химическим растворам и т. д.

Для смягчения действия коррозионной среды можно ввести в нее небольшое количество ингибиторов, которые приводят к нейтрализации или обескислороживанию среды и образуют адсорбционную пленку, защищающую поверхность металла. При этом пленка может в некоторой степени изменить электрохимические показатели металлов.

Электрохимическая коррозионная защита металлов заключается в катодной или анодной поляризации (внешнем воздействии тока). Это также возможно осуществить путем присоединения к металлическому изделию протекторов, замедляющих коррозию.

В современном производстве большое значение уделяется разработке устойчивых к коррозии металлических сплавов. Например, коррозионная устойчивость значительно повышается при добавлении в железный сплав хрома и никеля. Магниевые сплавы с этой же целью легируются марганцем, а никелевые - медью.

Покрытие стальных деталей кадмием производится методами, аналогичными цинкованию, но даёт более сильную защиту, особенно в морской воде. Применяется значительно реже из-за значительной токсичности кадмия и его дороговизны. Также покрывают тонким слоем оксида меди, что предотвращает дальнейшее размножение коррозии.

Проблеме защиты металлической продукции от коррозии наша компания «Черметком» уделяет большое внимание, нанося специальные покрытия, производя обработку изделий из металла электрическим током или выполняя протекторную защиту. У нас вы также можете приобрести изделия, созданные из устойчивых к коррозии сплавов. Причем металл и продукцию из него можно купить на наших складах в Москве или заказать их изготовление по индивидуальному проекту.

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Эсонов О.А.
преподаватель кафедры узбекского языка, педагогики и физической культуры
факультет защиты растений и агрохимии
Андижанский институт сельского хозяйства и агротехники
Узбекистан, г. Андижан

ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ СОВМЕСТНОЙ УЧЕБНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ В УЧЕБНОМ ПРОЦЕССЕ

Аннотация:Мы в настоящее ма позиция для представления на опред еление о мотивации, которая является по существу познавательной, но припадки в виде социальной конструктивистской стру ктуры.

Ключевые слова: учебного процесса, преподавателя и учащихся, технологии обучения, образовательного процесса, систему контроля.

Esonov O.A.
teacher of the department of the uzbek language, pedagogy and physical culture
faculty of plant protection and agro chemistry
Andijan Institute of Agriculture and Agro technologies
Uzbekistan, Andijan

INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN THE SECOND LANGUAGE TRAINING

Abstract: We are currently in a position to present to the definition of motivation, which is essentially cognitive, but fits in the form of a social constructivist structure.

Key words: educational process, teacher and students, teaching technologies, educational process, control system.

После обретения независимости Республика Узбекистан выработала собственную модель развития с учетом специфических социальных и политических традиций страны. Одно из важнейших условий развития любой страны - хорошо функционирующая система образования. Так как система образования обеспечивает формирование высокоразвитого человека, который должен уметь жить в высокой, с социальной и личной активностью, способностью самостоятельно действовать в общественной и политической жизни.

К 1997 году на основе Национальной модели развития была разработана Национальная программа персонального обучения, в которой определены концептуальные пути и конкретные детали, механизмы радикального реформирования системы образования и подготовки кадров.

Совместная учебная деятельность - это такая деятельность, в которой учащиеся должны работать вместе, чтобы выполнить задачу или решить проблему. Было обнаружено, что эти методы повышают уверенность в себе студентов, в том числе более слабых, потому что каждый участник совместной задачи играет важную роль. Знание того, что их товарищи по команде рассчитывают на них, может повысить мотивацию студентов.

Культурные и возрастные различия определят наиболее подходящий способ для учителей мотивировать учащихся. В некоторых классах учащиеся могут преуспевать в соревновательном взаимодействии, в то время как в других совместная деятельность будет более успешной.

Социальные факторы на более общем уровне могут влиять на мотивацию, отношение и успех обучения языку. Одним из таких факторов является социальная динамика или властные отношения между языками. Например, члены меньшинства группы изучения языка мажоритарных групп могут иметь различные взгляды и мотивацию от тех, из большинства членов группы изучающих языка меньшинства. Несмотря на то, что невозможно предсказать точное влияние таких социальных факторов на изучение второго языка, нельзя упускать из виду тот факт, что языки существуют в социальных контекстах, когда мы стремимся понять переменные, которые влияют на успех в обучении. Дети, как и взрослые, чувствительны к социальной динамике и властным отношениям.

Хороший пример того, как властные отношения в социальном мире влияют на взаимодействие между изучающими второй язык и носителями целевого языка, является работа Бонни Нортон. Основываясь на данных, собранных в ходе лонгитюдного тематического исследования опыта изучения языка иммигрантами и женщинами в Канаде, она утверждает, что такие концепции, как инструментальная и интегративная мотивация, неадекватно отражают сложные отношения власти, идентичности и изучения языка. Вместо этого она использует термин «инвестиции», чтобы «зафиксировать отношения изучающего язык с изменяющимся социальным миром». Все участники ее исследования были очень заинтересованы в изучении английского языка. Однако были социальные ситуации, в которых они не хотели говорить, и эти обычно были те, в которых имелся дисбаланс сил. Их опыт в таких ситуациях ограничивал возможности, которые у них были для практики и продолжения развития второго языка вне класса.

Келлин Тухи заметила, что детям-иммигрантам в классах детского сада с английским языком обучения быстро приписывались такие личности, как успешный / неудачный, большой / маленький, разговорчивый / тихий и т.д. В первый год обучения в школе. К примеру, один из учеников был последовательно исключены из творческих интерактивных мероприятий со своими коллегами; другой ученик воспринимался как человек, который никогда не слушал и не поступал «правильно». Тухи утверждает, что эти идентичности могут в конечном итоге привести к их изоляции и ограниченному или менее влиятельному участию в их школьном сообществе. Хотя Тухи старается указать, что личности не статичны и могут меняться со временем, не менее важно помнить, что классы организованы таким образом, чтобы дать возможность некоторым детям выглядеть более способными, а некоторые менее способными, и выносить суждения, которые становятся социальными фактами об отдельных детях.

Павел Трофимович и Майкл Магид (2005) обнаружили сложную взаимосвязь между чувством этнической принадлежности и мастерством произношения учащихся, изучающих второй язык. Среди прочего, они обнаружили, что учащиеся, которые достигли высокой степени точности в произношении второго языка, иногда воспринимались как менее лояльные к своей этнической группе, чем те, чья речь на втором языке сохраняла сильный «иностранный акцент». Такое восприятие может повлиять на желание учащихся овладеть вторым языком, особенно в контекстах, где есть конфликты между группами или когда властные отношения подразумевают угрозу идентичности одной группы.

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Эшонкулов Х.М.
Шоимов С.Ҳ.
Шоимова Ф
Джизакский государственный педагогический институт

ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ И СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ ПРОЦЕССА УПРАВЛЕНИЯ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЯМИ ОБЩЕГО СРЕДНЕГО СПЕЦИАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются устройство управления образовательным учреждением, цель управления, содержание и задачи функций управления, алгоритм и модель управления, определяющая последовательность задач, составляющих систему функций управления при достижении общих целей.

Ключевые слова: образование, учреждение, управление, дизайн, функция, система, команда, деятельность, достоверная информация, модель.

Eshonkulov Kh.M.
Shoimov S.H.
Shoimova F.
Jizzakh state pedagogical institute

ORGANIZATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE MANAGEMENT PROCESS OF INSTITUTIONS OF GENERAL SECONDARY SPECIAL EDUCATION

Abstract: The article discusses the management structure of an educational institution, the purpose of management, the content and tasks of management functions, an algorithm and a management model that determines the sequence of tasks that make up the system of management functions in achieving common goals.

Key words: education, institution, management, design, function, system, team, activity, reliable information, model.

Сегодня образование является новым для всех аспектов человеческой деятельности. Проникновение технологий, рост конкурентоспособности и уровня жизни населения служит основным условием роста. Действительно, сегодня высоко организация учебного процесса практически во всех сферах образования, учебные материалы содержание, в частности, существующие взгляды на информационное и ресурсное обеспечение образовательного процесса. Радикально

пересматривается. Информатизация и технологизации учебного процесса повышение качества и эффективности высшего, в частности, профессионального экономического образования стала главной движущей силой.

В последние годы в нашей стране ведется большая работа по созданию системы высшего образования, отвечающей приоритетам социально-экономического развития и требованиям международных стандартов.

Важно совершенствовать деятельность образовательного учреждения, в полной мере использовать существующие возможности в подготовке конкурентоспособных выпускников, координировать деятельность участников образовательного процесса и организовывать инновационную деятельность руководителя образовательного учреждения на эргономической основе. а в свою очередь осуществлять функции управления на основе внедрения наиболее подходящих методов управления и инновационных технологий для достижения желаемых результатов в направлении целей и задач образовательного учреждения, принимать мудрые решения при решении кадровых и проблемных ситуаций, а также их реализации. В управлении подразумевает построение управленческой деятельности в определенной последовательности.

При проектировании менеджмента, прежде всего, учитываются цель, содержание и задачи управления. При достижении общих целей определяется алгоритм последовательности задач, составляющих систему реализации этих функций.

Учебное заведение - это последовательность управленческой деятельности, которая может состоять из следующих этапов.

Это алгоритм управления, который мы предлагаем, собирает, обрабатывает и объективно оценивает достоверную информацию о состоянии педагогического процесса; постановка цели управленческой деятельности; предвидение и планирование управленческой деятельности; подбор и расстановка кадров; мониторинг и диагностика деятельности сообщества; координация деятельности членов команды; Целью алгоритма управления является определение тенденций и динамики развития образовательного учреждения, реализации функций управления с использованием методов управления: социально-психологического, административного, экономического, а также методов сбора данных. и вместе они отражают порядок, последовательность, пути и время своего взаимодействия в процессе управления.

В процессе решения различных задач в управлении образовательным учреждением организация учебного процесса на эргономической основе и принятие различающихся по характеру и содержанию решений по различным вопросам, а также важных в деятельности учреждения и членов коллектива из конкретных ситуаций возникают спорные вопросы, разные

мнения и разногласия, в таких случаях в основном основанные на информации. Точность информации, надежность информации, сообщений и новостей, которые ее составляют, то есть ее достоверность, определяют характеристики принимаемых решений. Таким образом, управленческая деятельность представляет собой систему взаимосвязанных и взаимодополняющих компонентов, которые представляют направление решений, принимаемых в процессе управления, и обеспечивают достижение желаемых результатов.

Важно внедрить систему, которая обеспечивает связи между организационными структурами предмета, предоставляет различные услуги образовательного учреждения (социальные, психологические и др.), поддерживает регулярное изучение образовательных процессов, утвержденный педагогическим составом, обмен информацией между различными службами это одно из условий.

Организация учебного процесса в образовательных учреждениях на научной основе и процесс деятельности, направленный на достижение целей учреждения на основе общих интересов, учителем влияет на всех членов коллектива, организацию и координацию педагогического и вспомогательного персонала, а также использование внутренних ресурсов. Активное изучение уровня знаний, навыков и умений, способностей, личностных качеств педагогического коллектива, а также комплексных аспектов организации учебного процесса на научной основе, и на этой основе повышение эффективности управленческого процесса в достижении целей образовательного учреждения. им необходимо принимать решения, способствующие их увеличению, и разрабатывать различные меры по их реализации.

Эффективность управления образовательными учреждениями - это результативность образовательного процесса, организованного на основе управленческой деятельности, основанной на законах, методах и приемах управления, и инновационных технологиях. Эффективность управления в образовательных учреждениях определяет уровень знаний студентов по дисциплинам, изучение современных методик и информационных технологий, формирование интеллектуальных способностей и развитие знаний, умений и навыков преподавателей и педагогического коллектива, а также педагогических навыков.

Предоставление научно обоснованной эргономической информации о модели управления образовательными учреждениями зарезервированным слушателям образовательных учреждений служит для обеспечения эффективности деятельности образовательного учреждения и качества образования, а также для решения этих проблем.

Одним словом, одна из основных задач, стоящих сегодня перед системой образования. Один из них - постоянно повышать творческие способности учащихся заключается в развитии и формировании

совершенной личности. Достижение высоких результатов требует повышения эффективности системы образования. Повышение эффективности системы образования, конечно же, основано на внедрении инноваций в систему образования. Поэтому сегодня необходимо углубленно изучить теоретические и практические механизмы развития и внедрения инновационных процессов в системе образования.

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Юрьева С.М.
студент магистратуры 3 курса
направление «Государственное муниципальное управление»
Институт цифровой экономики
Югорский государственный университет
Россия, г. Ханты-Мансийск

НОРМАТИВНОЕ ПРАВОВОЕ РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО УПРАВЛЕНИЯ В СФЕРЕ СРЕДНЕГО ОБЩЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ В РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

Аннотация. Статья посвящена нормативному правовому регулированию государственного управления в сфере среднего общего образования в Российской Федерации. Рассмотрены основные нормативные акты, регулирующие деятельность сферы среднего общего образования.

Ключевые слова: нормативные акты, образование, сфера среднего общего образования, федеральный государственный образовательный стандарт.

Yurieva S. M.
master's student of the 3rd year
direction "State municipal management"
Institute of digital economy
Ugra state University
Khanty-Mansiysk, Russia

NORMATIVE LEGAL REGULATION OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN THE FIELD OF SECONDARY GENERAL EDUCATION IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Annotation. The article is devoted to the normative legal regulation of public administration in the field of secondary General education in the Russian Federation. The main normative acts regulating the activities of secondary General education are considered.

Keywords: regulations, education, General secondary education, Federal state educational standard.

Одним из необходимых условий действенной и эффективной реализации Федерального закона от 29.12.2012 г. № 273-ФЗ «Об образовании в Российской Федерации» (далее - Федеральный закон, Федеральный закон №273-ФЗ) и федеральных подзаконных актов в сфере

образования является развитие и конкретизация закрепленных ими норм в законодательстве субъектов Российской Федерации.

На уровне субъектов Российской Федерации на каждой территории должны быть разработаны и утверждены следующие документы:

• законы субъектов Российской Федерации об образовании;

• нормативно-правовые акты исполнительных органов государственной власти субъектов Российской Федерации, конкретизирующие региональный закон об образовании и устанавливающие отдельные аспекты образовательной деятельности на региональном уровне согласно требованиям федерального законодательства.

Согласно рекомендациям, направленным письмом Минобрнауки России от 1 апреля 2013 г. № ИР-170/17 «О Федеральном законе «Об образовании в Российской Федерации», работа по приведению нормативных правовых актов субъектов Российской Федерации органов местного самоуправления.

Во исполнение требований Федерального закона в субъектах Российской Федерации была осуществлена законопроектная деятельность по приведению законов субъектов Российской Федерации, регулирующих отношения в сфере образования, в соответствие с Федеральным законом №273 - ФЗ, а также по разработке и принятию законодательного акта, регулирующего отношения в сфере образования на территории соответствующего субъекта РФ в случае отсутствия базового закона.

Наиболее распространённый предмет регулирования – сфера образования в субъекте Российской Федерации в целом (в таком случае наименование акта – «Об образовании…»). Названия законов в сфере образования, используемые органами государственной власти регионов при разработке новых законов, следующие: «Об образовании», «О регулировании отношений в сфере образования», «О реализации полномочий в сфере образования», «О разграничении полномочий в сфере образования между органами государственной власти области», «О дошкольном, начальном общем, основном общем, среднем общем и дополнительном образовании», «Об образовании и признании утратившими силу отдельных законов в сфере образования».

Подробно про среднее общее образование написано в Федеральном законе от 29.12.2012 N 273-ФЗ (ред. от 02.12.2019) "Об образовании в Российской Федерации" в Ст. 63 и Ст. 66. Основное общее образование направлено на становление и формирование личности обучающегося (формирование нравственных убеждений, эстетического вкуса и здорового образа жизни, высокой культуры межличностного и межэтнического общения, овладение основами наук, государственным языком Российской Федерации, навыками умственного и физического труда, развитие склонностей, интересов, способности к социальному самоопределению).

Типичными подзаконными актами являются нормативные акты Правительства РФ, которое как высший исполнительный орган государственной власти «на основании и во исполнение Конституции РФ, федеральных законов, нормативных указов Президента РФ» обязано издавать постановления и распоряжения и обеспечивать их исполнение (ч. 1 ст. 115 Конституции РФ).

Круг вопросов, имеющих непосредственное отношение к сфере образования и подлежащих регулированию актами Правительства РФ, определяется Федеральным конституционным законом «О Правительстве РФ». Правительство в рамках своих полномочий обеспечивает проведение единой государственной политики в области образования, определяет основные направления развития и совершенствования общего образования, содействует развитию бесплатного образования (ст. 17). В соответствии с другими своими функциями и полномочиями Правительство РФ реализует государственную налоговую политику в сфере образования, регулирует вопросы финансового обеспечения образования как одной из бюджетных сфер (ст. 15), а также обеспечивает выполнение международных договоров РФ в сфере образования (ст. 21). Кроме того, Правительство обеспечивает социальную поддержку граждан в процессе получения образования, а также принимает меры, способствующие реализации трудовых прав граждан (ст. 16), что применительно к сфере образования означает, в том числе, обеспечение условий и оплаты труда, соответствующих деятельности педагогических работников.

Наиболее распространенной формой правительственного нормативно-правового акта, издаваемого в рамках перечисленных полномочий, являются постановления. Они издаются с целью регулирования важнейших организационных вопросов сферы образования, а также с целью утверждения других нормативных документов, к которым относятся концепции, программы, положения, порядки, перечни. Перечисленные виды актов имеют очевидное «нормативно-ориентирующее содержание», но рассматриваются специалистами как «вторичные», поскольку приобретают юридическую силу только после утверждения распорядительным актом, например, постановлением Правительства РФ.

Важнейшими правительственными актами, определяющими основные направления развития российского образования, являются постановления «О национальной доктрине образования в РФ». Актом Правительства была также одобрена Концепция долгосрочного социально-экономического развития Российской Федерации, в котором отображены перспективы развития образования в РФ.

Важнейшим локальным актом является устав образовательного учреждения (организации), разработка которого должна осуществляться на

основе и в строгом соответствии с нормами ст. 13 Закона РФ «Об образовании». В уставе, в том числе, должен быть приведен перечень локальных актов, принимаемых администрацией образовательного учреждения (организации). Наиболее распространенным видом локального акта является приказ руководителя (заведующего, директора, ректора). Приказы издаются с целью правового оформления управленческих решений, принимаемых на основе и во исполнение закона (утверждение списков граждан, зачисленных в образовательное учреждение и выпущенных из него, решения вопросов отчисления, поощрений и дисциплинарных взысканий и др.). Приказами утверждаются «вторичные» акты – правила приема, правила внутреннего распорядка, должностные инструкции, учебные планы, в том числе, включающие локальный компонент образовательного стандарта соответствующего уровня образования и др.

Во избежание нарушений права граждан на образование и связанных с ним прав локальное правовое регулирование должно быть подзаконным. Оно должно осуществляться исключительно в рамках компетенции образовательного учреждения (организации) (п. 2 ст. 32 Закона) и в строгом соответствии с законом (а также с нормами принятых на основе закона правительственных и ведомственных подзаконных актов, в том числе, «вторичных»). Поэтому пробелы, имеющие место на законодательном уровне, не могут быть заполнены посредством локальных правовых норм. В противном случае возникнет ситуация, когда на локальном уровне правоприменитель фактически вторгается в компетенцию законодателя, а в правовом государстве только законодатель устанавливает основы правового регулирования тех или иных отношений. Кроме того, разнообразие подходов правового регулирования при отсутствии правовых основ может лишить граждан возможности защиты своих образовательных прав, в том числе, при помощи судебной процедуры.

В целом проблема осуществления правового регулирования образовательных отношений на различных уровнях в строгом соответствии с действующим законодательством об образовании, в том числе, в пределах компетенции, установленной Законом, является достаточно острой. Характерным ее проявлением является принятие региональных нормативных правовых актов с превышением компетенции, предоставленной субъекту Российской Федерации, о чем свидетельствуют многочисленные примеры. Такая практика не является правомерной и порождает огромное количество противоречий, наличие которых не способствует сбалансированности и эффективности трехуровневой системы российского законодательства об образовании.

Таким образом, на современном этапе развития федеральное законодательство об образовании состоит из огромного количества

нормативных правовых актов, в большинстве своем подзаконных, объединенных вокруг базового законодательного акта. По сходному пути пошло развитие образовательного законодательства на региональном уровне, где удельный вес законодательных норм также невелик по сравнению с нормами подзаконных актов.

Сфера общего среднего образования в Российской Федерации регулируется Федеральным государственным образовательным стандартом среднего общего образования, который утвержден приказом Министерства образования и науки Российской Федерации от 17 мая 2012 г. № 413. ФГОС представляет собой совокупность требований, обязательных при реализации основной образовательной программы среднего общего образования.

Стандарт включает в себя требования: к результатам освоения основной образовательной программы; к структуре основной образовательной программы, в том числе требования к соотношению частей основной образовательной программы и их объему, а также к соотношению обязательной части основной образовательной программы и части, формируемой участниками образовательных отношений; к условиям реализации основной образовательной программы, в том числе кадровым, финансовым, материально-техническим и иным условиям[26].

Требования к результатам освоения основной образовательной программы, ее структуре и условиям реализации учитывают возрастные и индивидуальные особенности обучающихся при получении среднего общего образования, включая образовательные потребности обучающихся с ограниченными возможностями здоровья и инвалидов, а также значимость данного уровня общего образования для продолжения обучения в организациях, осуществляющих образовательную деятельность, профессиональной деятельности и успешной социализации.

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Юрьева С.М.
студент магистратуры 3 курса
направление «Государственное муниципальное управление»
Институт цифровой экономики
Югорский государственный университет
Россия, г. Ханты-Мансийск

ОСНОВНЫЕ НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ РЕГИОНАЛЬНОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ В СФЕРЕ ОБЩЕГО СРЕДНЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ

Аннотация. Статья посвящена основным направлениям государственной региональной политики в сфере среднего общего образования. Деятельность региональной политики регламентируется окружной государственной программой "Развитие образования в Ханты-Мансийском автономном округе". Рассмотрено финансирование государственной программы в сфере среднего общего образования.

Ключевые слова: государственная программа, образование, сфера среднего общего образования, целевые показатели, финансирование.

Yurieva S. M.
master's student of the 3rd year
direction "State municipal management"
Institute of digital economy
Ugra state University
Khanty-Mansiysk, Russia

MAIN DIRECTIONS OF THE STATE REGIONAL POLICY IN THE FIELD OF GENERAL SECONDARY EDUCATION

Annotation. The article is devoted to the main directions of the state regional policy in the field of secondary General education. Regional policy activities are regulated by the district state program "development of education in the Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug".Financing of the state program in the field of secondary General education is considered.

Keywords: state program, education, General secondary education, target indicators, financing.

В сфере общего среднего образования за реализацию государственной региональной политики отвечает Департамент образования и молодежной политики Ханты-Мансийского автономного округа – Югры. Деятельность департамент регламентируется

государственной программой «Развитие образования в Ханты-Мансийском автономном округе, которая утверждена постановлением Правительства Ханты-Мансийского автономного округа - Югры от 5 октября 2018 года N 338-п "О государственной программе Ханты-Мансийского автономного округа - Югры "Развитие образования".

Целью государственной программы является Обеспечение доступности качественного образования, соответствующего требованиям инновационного развития экономики, современным потребностям общества и каждого жителя Ханты-Мансийского автономного округа - Югры.

Задачей государственной программы в сфере общего среднего образования, является модернизация системы дошкольного, общего и дополнительного образования детей.

В рамках сферы общего среднего образования в государственной программе реализуется Подпрограмма II. "Общее образование. Дополнительное образование детей".

Целевые показатели государственной программы в сфере общего среднего образования:

1. Увеличение доли учителей общеобразовательных организаций, вовлеченных в национальную систему профессионального роста педагогических работников, с 0,0% до 50,0%.

2. Снижение отношения среднего балла единого государственного экзамена (в расчете на 2 обязательных предмета) в 10% школ с лучшими результатами единого государственного экзамена к среднему баллу единого государственного экзамена (в расчете на 2 обязательных предмета) в 10% школ с худшими результатами единого государственного экзамена с 1,41 до 1,29 раза.

3.Увеличение доли государственных (муниципальных) общеобразовательных организаций, соответствующих современным требованиям обучения, в общем количестве государственных (муниципальных) общеобразовательных организаций с 91,1% до 98%.

4. Увеличение доли обучающихся по программам общего образования, дополнительного образования и среднего профессионального образования, для которых формируется цифровой образовательный профиль и индивидуальный план обучения с использованием федеральной информационно-сервисной платформы цифровой образовательной среды, в общем числе обучающихся по указанным программам с 0,0% до 90,0%.

5. Повышение уровня образования с 60,11% до 61,5%.

Рассмотрим распределение финансовых ресурсов подпрограммы Подпрограмма II. "Общее образование. Дополнительное образование детей" в сфере общего среднего образования.

Таблица 1 - Распределение финансовых ресурсов подпрограммы II на 2019 год.

Основные мероприятия государственной программы (их связь с целевыми показателями государственной программы)	Источники финансирования				
	федеральный бюджет	бюджет автономного округа	местный бюджет	иные источники финансирования	всего
Региональный проект "Учитель будущего"	32669,50	454 529,70	0	0	487199,20
Создание центров непрерывного повышения профессионального мастерства педагогических работников и центров оценки профессионального мастерства и квалификации педагогов	32669,50	51 098,60	0	0	83768,10
Региональный проект "Современная школа"	67826,90	668 077,86	0	0	735 904,76
Поддержка образования для детей с ограниченными возможностями здоровья	32384,60	231 854,96	0	0	264239,56
Обновление материально-технической базы для формирования у обучающихся современных технологических и гуманитарных навыков	35442,30	98 635,50	0	0	134077,80
Внедрение целевой модели цифровой образовательной среды в общеобразовательных организациях и профессиональных образовательных организациях	112729,40	176 321,40	0	0	289050,80
Создание центра цифрового образования детей	5173,30	68 091,60	1668,30	0	74933,20
Создание в общеобразовательных организациях, расположенных в сельской местности и малых городах, условий для занятия физической культурой и спортом	9508,80	57 935,30	15338,40	0	82782,50

При рассмотрении таблицы 1, можно увидеть, что большая часть финансирования подпрограммы 2 идет из бюджета автономного округа. Финансирование из местного бюджета идет на программы цифрового

образования детей и создание условий для занятия спортом. Наибольшее финансирование в 2019 году идет на региональный проект "Современная школа" в размере 735 904,76 тыс. рублей.

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Абрамов Р.И.
студент магистратуры
группа «Государственное и муниципальное управление»
факультет «Экономика и управление»
Забайкальский государственный университет
Российская Федерация, г. Чита

РАЗВИТИЕ ДОЧЕРНЕГО ПРОМЫШЛЕННОГО ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ В РАМКАХ СТРАТЕГИИ ДИВЕРСИФИКАЦИИ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ ХОЛДИНГА

Аннотация: В статье проанализированы процессы управления развитием дочерних предприятий в рамках холдинговой структуры и формирования стратегии диверсификации деятельности. Тщательно спланированная и правильно реализованная диверсификация обеспечивает улучшение финансовых результатов деятельности дочернего предприятия и холдинга в целом при максимально эффективном использовании всех ресурсов.

Ключевые слова: холдинг, диверсификация, бизнес-планирование, экономическая эффективность.

Abramov R.I.
undergraduate student
Section «Public and municipal administration»
Faculty «Economic and management»
Transbaikal State University
Russian Federation, Chita

DEVELOPMENT OF A SUBSIDIARY INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE AS PART OF THE HOLDING'S DIVERSIFICATION STRATEGY

Annotation: The article analyzes the processes of managing the development of subsidiaries within the holding structure and the formation of a strategy for diversifying activities. Carefully planned and correctly implemented diversification ensures the improvement of the financial results of the subsidiary and the holding company as a whole with the most efficient use of all resources.

Keywords: holding, diversification, business planning, economic efficiency.

В условиях меняющейся экономической ситуации и повышения уровня рисков у предприятий возникает необходимость в формировании

долгосрочной стратегии развития. Одним из направлений стратегического развития является диверсификация производства.

Стратегическое планирование диверсификации производства представляет собой перечень методов, управленческих решений и практических действий, предпринятых менеджментом организации для реализации бизнес-целей. Стратегическое планирование является фактором, обеспечивающим правильность принятия управленческих решений для эффективной производственно-хозяйственной деятельности предприятия и в интересах владельцев бизнеса.

В условиях рыночной экономики, на начальной стадии развития рыночных отношений руководители и специалисты российских предприятий и коммерческих структур должны осваивать адекватные методы и процедуры управления. К их числу относится стратегический менеджмент, обеспечивающий предприятиям эффективное достижение перспективных целей на основе удержания конкурентных преимуществ и соответствующего реагирования на изменения внешней среды. [5].

В этих сложных условиях перед предприятиями встала задача самостоятельно определять направления своей деятельности. Особенно острая необходимость возникла в отношении разработки стратегии и обеспечения эффективного управления, позволяющего предприятию в ближайшей и долгосрочной перспективе успешно развиваться в конкурентной среде, т.е. в обстановке, подверженной быстрым, радикальным и зачастую непредсказуемым изменениям [5].

Негативные факторы современной фазы экономического развития, такие как замедление экономического роста, повышение уровня конкурентной борьбы и снижение нормы рентабельности производства, требуют его трансформации на основе внедрения передовых технологий, достижений научно-технического прогресса и форм управления. Таким образом, диверсификация превращается в форму эффективного и инновационного развития предприятий. Диверсификация способствует выживанию предприятий в сложных экономических условиях, она обеспечивает максимально эффективное использование ресурсов предприятия, но при этом требует детального планирования, качественных технико-экономических расчетов и грамотного юридического сопровождения.

Диверсификация означает проникновение предприятия в новый рыночный сегмент, приводящее к изменению сферы производственно-хозяйственных отношений и управленческо-правовой сферы. Цель диверсификации состоит в улучшении финансовых результатов деятельности предприятия при максимально эффективном использовании всех ресурсов.

Наиболее распространенными формами диверсификации производства являются центрированная и горизонтальная диверсификация.

Центрированная диверсификация направлена на освоение новых производств, совпадающих с основным профилем. Например, в случаях, когда предприятие конкурирует в слабо развивающейся отрасли, новые профильные продукты могут продаваться на рынке по относительно высоким ценам или в условиях снижения спроса на традиционную продукцию предприятия. Горизонтальная диверсификация предполагает производство новой непрофильной продукции для рынков, на которых работает компания. Данный тип диверсификации реализуется в случаях, когда рентабельность на рынках сбыта низкая или снижается, используемые каналы сбыта могут быть использованы для реализации непрофильной продукции для потребителей основной продукции (при этом объемы сбыта основной продукции также будут увеличиваться).

Диверсификация производства и реализация стратегии в рамках холдинговых структур имеет юридические, организационные и экономические особенности.

Холдинг есть форма предпринимательского объединения. Термин «объединение» необходимо использовать не только в контексте с юридическими лицами; тем самым, ограничиваясь пределами действия ст. 121 ГК РФ. Объединение может быть юридическим лицом, а может и не быть таковым. Будучи юридическим лицом, объединение выступает в качестве субъекта права. ГК РФ (ст. 121) называет два вида непредпринимательских объединений: ассоциации и союзы. Вместе с тем, действующее законодательство знает также предпринимательские объединения (ФПГ, холдинги и др.) [2].

Будучи предпринимательским объединением, холдинг не обладает статусом юридического лица, т. е. является неправосубъектным образованием. Холдинги не могут участвовать не только в гражданских правоотношения, но и в иных (например, административных, налоговых). [2].

Вертикально-интегрированные компании основную норму прибыли получают от реализации конечного продукта, имеющего низкую себестоимость, т.к. основные его комплектующие изготавливают дочерние предприятия, входящие в холдинг. «Дочки» вынуждены продавать изготавливаемые товары по цене, равной затратам на их производство, что лишает их доступа к финансовым потокам, проходящим через продавца конечной продукции, которым зачастую и является материнская компания. Однако внутрихолдинговые отношения в последнее время становятся объектом пристального внимания со стороны налоговых органов даже в том случае, если формально такие отношения не заявлены, но имеют место. Согласно действующему законодательству, цены на продукцию

(услуги) внутри холдинга должны незначительно отклоняться от среднерыночных цен [4].

Управленческие решения по вопросам деятельности компаний, входящих в холдинговую структуру, не должны напрямую исходить от органов управления материнского общества. Однако, принимая данный принцип, холдинги не решают основной вопрос: каким образом доводить стратегические решения до своих дочерних компаний? Закон о холдингах до сих пор не принят. Ответ только один: постановления по вопросам деятельности дочерних обществ принимают исключительно их органы управления [4].

Любые решения органов управления материнской компании (приказ генерального директора, решения Совета директоров, общего собрания основного общества) органы управления дочерней компании должны акцептовать в пределах своей компетенции [4].

Автором статьи рассмотрен процесс диверсификации производства на примере ООО «Сибцветметэнерго» – дочернего предприятия холдинга АО «Забайкальская топливно-энергетическая компания».

Основным видом продукции материнской компании холдинга АО «Забайкальская топливно-энергетическая компания» является производство тепловой энергии. Традиционная продукция дочерней компании ООО «Сибцветметэнерго» – ремонт котельного оборудования. Показатели деятельности ООО «Сибцветметэнерго» ухудшаются на протяжении последних трёх лет (2017-2019 гг.). Снижаются доходы, прибыль, рентабельность. Уровень рентабельности сократился с 15% в 2017 году до 3% в 2020 году, вследствие низкой рентабельности на данном рынке, жесткого регулирования тарифов на услуги ЖКХ и конкуренции.

Данные финансово-экономического анализа свидетельствуют о необходимости проведения диверсификации производства, которая позволит расширить перечень продукции, необходимой как предприятиям холдинга, так сторонним потребителям, улучшить финансовые показатели и вывести предприятие на новый уровень развития.

В процессе рассмотрения и изучения проблемы, а также в рамках практической реализации исследования достигнуты следующие результаты:

– Проведен финансово-экономический анализ деятельности исследуемого предприятия, выявлены проблемы.

– Для реализации целей бизнес-планирована сформирована инвестиционная программа на сумму капитальных вложений 3,4 млн. руб., которые обеспечит материнская компания.

– В качестве направления диверсификации выбрано производство котлов и вспомогательного котельного оборудования (дымоходы, трубы, циклоны и др.).

– Предложена финансовая стратегия исследуемой организации с учетом реализации интересов предприятий холдинга АО «Забайкальская топливно-энергетическая компания» и его собственников.

– Разработан бизнес-проект, соответствующий критериям экономической эффективности, который может быть использован как инструмент диверсификации производства ООО «Сибцветметэнерго» в рамках развития холдинга АО «Забайкальская топливно-энергетическая компания». Срок окупаемости проекта – 2,4 года, рентабельность ООО «Сибцветметэнерго» будет увеличена до 17-20%.

– Реализация бизнес-плана позволит обеспечить предприятия холдинга АО «Забайкальская топливно-энергетическая компания» котлами и вспомогательным котельным оборудованием от ООО «Сибцветметэнерго» по ценам ниже рыночных на 5-8%, что будет способствовать росту экономической эффективности холдинговой структуры в целом.

Основой успешной диверсификации производственно-финансовой деятельности организации является проработанная гибкая финансовая стратегия, обоснованная расчетами бизнес-проектирования, которая будет отражать интересы предприятий холдинга и его собственников. Выбранная стратегия диверсификации должна обладать гибкостью для реагирования на рыночные изменения, быть обоснованной и основываться на планировании и экономическом анализе. Таким образом, разработка и обоснование производственно-финансового плана диверсификации производства, его грамотное правовое обеспечение, является эффективным и действенным инструментом развития дочернего предприятия в рамках холдинговой структуры.

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Демидов В.И.
студент 6 курса
ГФ НИТУ «МИСиС»
Россия, Губкин
Дмитрик Е.Е.
студент 2 курса
СТИ НИТУ «МИСиС»
Россия, Старый Оскол
научный руководитель: Казанцев А.А., к.т.н.
доцент
ГФ НИТУ МИСиС
Россия, Губкин

ПРОИЗВОДСТВЕННАЯ СТРУКТУРА ХОЛДИНГА ОАО «МЕТАЛЛОИНВЕСТ» КАК ФАКТОР НЕГАТИВНОГО ТЕХНОГЕННОГО ВЛИЯНИЯ РЕСУРСОДОБЫВАЮЩИХ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ НА ЭКОСИСТЕМУ РЕГИОНОВ

Аннотация: Работа посвящена актуальным вопросам развития компании «Металлоинвест» в экономике Российской Федерации. В статье рассматривается техногенное влияние ресурсодобывающе-перерабатывающих предприятий на экосистемы регионов. Исследуются основные техногенные факторы взаимодействия промышленного комплекса и биосистемы. Также в статье рассматривается семь основных последствий негативного техногенного влияния горнорудных и других ресурсодобывающе-перерабатывающих предприятий.

Ключевые слова: горно-добывающая промышленность, экологические проблемы, последствия техногенного влияния.

Demidov V. I.
6th year student
Russia, Gubkin
Dmitrik E. E.
2nd year student
Russia, Stary Oskol
scientific supervisor: Kazantsev A. A., Ph. D.
associate Professor
Russia, Gubkin

THE PRODUCTION STRUCTURE OF THE HOLDING JSC «METALLOINVEST» AS A FACTOR OF NEGATIVE TECHNOGENIC

IMPACT OF RESOURCE-PRODUCING ENTERPRISES ON THE ECOSYSTEM OF REGIONS

Annotation: The paper is devoted to topical issues of metalloinvest's development in the developing economy of the Russian Federation. The article deals with the technogenic impact of resource-producing and processing enterprises on regional ecosystems. The main technogenic factors of interaction between the industrial complex and the biosystem are investigated. The article also examines seven main consequences of the negative technogenic impact of mining and other resource-producing and processing enterprises.

Keywords: mining industry, environmental problems, consequences of technogenic influence.

Одним из основных движущих факторов экономики региона является железорудная промышленность. Именно на ее базе сформирован мощный экономико – промышленный и социальный, градообразующий комплексы [1]. Металлоинвест является крупнейшей в России и второй в мире горнорудной компанией по запасам железной руды. [2,3]. Однако следует отметить необходимость всестороннего изучения и оптимизации взаимодействия составляющих экономико – промышленной системы и биосферы в рамках ноосферного взаимодействия. Прямое и косвенное воздействие на окружающую среду огромно и требует постоянного изучения и внимания.

В настоящее время основными социально-экологическими проблемами промышленного комплекса являются:

- разрушение естественного растительного покрова, деформация участков земной коры, коррозия почвы;
- загрязнение окружающей среды;
- техногенное вмешательство в структуру поверхности земной коры;
- нарушение естественных природных биосистем [4,5].

Нами был проведен анализ основных техногенных факторов взаимодействия промышленного комплекса и биосистемы и определены основные негативные последствия развития социально-экологического комплекса на биосферу регионов (рис.1).

1. Горное производство способствует уничтожению растительного покрова, возникновение техногенных форм рельефа (карьеры, отвалы, хвостхранилища), деформации участков земной коры (особенно при подземном способе добычи полезных ископаемых).

2. Металлургический комплекс на сегодняшний день является самым мощным источником поступления загрязняющих веществ в атмосферу.

Среди загрязнителей воздушной среды выделяется прежде всего запыленность и загазованность. При разработке рудных месторождений в атмосферу выделяется значительное по видам и объёмам количество газов. В первую очередь это метан (CH4) и сопутствующие углеводороды, а также сернистый газ (S03), углекислота (HCO3), окись углерода (CO), сероводород (H2S), радон, азот. Производственные факторы определяют как газовую, так и пылеаэрозольную загрязненность.

3. На карьерах Курской магнитной аномалии инфильтрация из хвостохранилищ препятствует снижению уровня верхнего водоноса горизонта на 50 м, что приводит к подъему уровня грунтовых вод и заболачиванию прилегающей территории. Отрицательно влияет горное производство и на недра Земли, так как в них захороняют отходы промышленного производства, радиоактивные отходы и др.

4. В результате деятельности комбината в техногенном массиве накоплено более 300 млн.т. отходов с массовой долей общего железа 25-28%, являющихся, с одной стороны, источником высокой экологической опасности, с другой, - потенциальными ресурсами ценных полезных компонентов.

5. Эрозия, которой подвергаются хвостовые отложения, протекает в виде их физического и химического разрушения, при этом продуктами эрозии являются выносимые в окружающую среду механические взвеси дисперсных минеральных частиц в воде и воздухе и химические растворы, а также остающиеся на месте складирования измененные отложения.

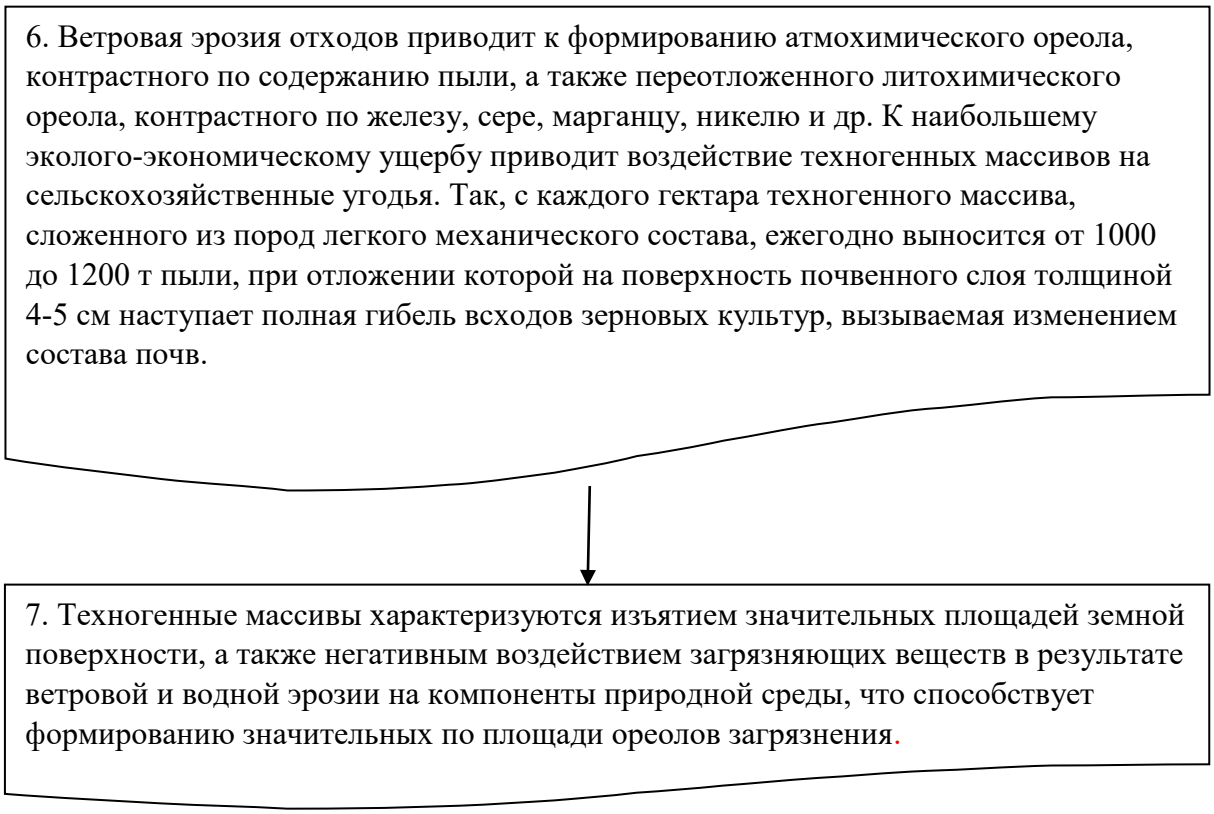


Рисунок 1. Основные техногенные факторы взаимодействия промышленного комплекса и биосистемы

Таким образом, нами было выделено семь основных последствий негативного техногенного влияния горнорудных и других ресурсодобывающе-перерабатывающих предприятий на экосистемы региона. С целью решения данных проблем необходимо дополнительное финансирование природоохранных мероприятий, осуществляемых в рамках действующего экологического законодательства, а также активизация процесса принятия и введение в действие новых правовых актов, направленных на защиту окружающей среды.

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Демидов В.И.
студент 6 курса
ГФ НИТУ «МИСиС»
Россия, Губкин
Дмитрик Е.Е.
студент 2 курса
СТИ НИТУ «МИСиС»
Россия, Старый Оскол
научный руководитель: Казанцев А.А., к.т.н.
доцент
ГФ НИТУ МИСиС
Россия, Губкин

НЕГАТИВНОЕ ВЛИЯНИЕ ГОРНОДОБЫВАЮЩИХ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ НА ОКРУЖАЮЩУЮ СРЕДУ БЕЛГОРОДСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

Аннотация: Работа посвящена актуальным вопросам развития компании «Металлоинвест» в развивающейся экономике Российской Федерации. В статье рассматривается негативное влияние горнодобывающего комплекса на окружающую среду регионов, на примере Белгородской области. Исследуются основные показатели, характеризующие воздействие хозяйственной деятельности на окружающую среду. Также в статье анализируются основные показатели выбросов загрязняющих веществ в атмосферный воздух.

Ключевые слова: атмосфера, экологические проблемы, последствия техногенного влияния, окружающая среда регионов, взвешенные вещества, хозяйственная деятельность.

Demidov V. I.
6th year student
Russia, Gubkin
Dmitrik E. E.
2nd year student
Russia, Stary Oskol
scientific supervisor: Kazantsev A. A., Ph. D.
associate Professor
Russia, Gubkin

NEGATIVE IMPACT OF MINING ENTERPRISES ON THE ENVIRONMENT OF THE BELGOROD REGION

Annotation. The paper is devoted to topical issues of metalloinvest's development in the developing economy of the Russian Federation. The article examines the negative impact of the mining complex on the environment of the regions, using the example of the Belgorod region. The main indicators that characterize the impact of economic activity on the environment are studied. The article also analyzes the main indicators of emissions of pollutants into the air.

Keywords: atmosphere, environmental problems, consequences of technogenic influence, regional environment, suspended substances, economic activity.

Белгородская область является одной из самых чистых район Российской Федерации [1]. Атмосферный воздух даже в крупных городах Белгородской области полностью отвечает экологическим нормам и требованиям по уровню содержания вредных веществ [2].

Однако, в воздухе над Лебединским и, расположенным по соседству, Стойленским карьерами почти постоянно висит овальное пылевое облако радиусом около 40 км[3]. В связи с постоянным откачиванием из карьеров грунтовых вод, образовалась депрессионная (обессушивающая) воронка площадью около 300 кв. километров[4]. Максимальные понижения уровней подземных вод на карьерах и шахтах в городах Губкин и Старый Оскол составляют 200—250 м.

На площади прямого нарушения земель горнодобывающего комплекса (ЛГОК, СГОК, ОЭМК и др.) из 50—60 видов широко распространенных травянистых растений приспосабливаются к новым условиям существования только 6-7 видов. Жизнеспособность растений в зоне запыленности интенсивностью 500—700 кгга в год сохраняется у 10—12 видов диких трав. Данный фактор неизбежно приводит к сокращению популяций насекомых и мелких растительноядных животных. На 70-80 % сокращается количество и видовой состав птиц и практически полностью исчезают копытные животные и хищники.

Содержание тяжелых металлов (медь, кобальт, цинк, свинец, молибден, марганец, железо, никель, олово, церий, ванадий и др.) вокруг промобъектов Лебединского и Стойленского горно-обогательных комбинатов (карьеры, хвостохранилища, отвалы, промплощадки дороги и т. д.) колеблется в пределах, в 100 раз превышающих природное[4].

Так, постоянное увеличение масштабов промышленности в регионе, рост числа автомобилей и прочего автотранспорта формируют тенденцию к ухудшению качества воздуха. Основные показатели, характеризующие воздействие хозяйственной деятельности на окружающую среду представлены в таблице 1.

Таблица 1. Основные показатели, характеризующие воздействие хозяйственной деятельности на окружающую среду

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Выбросы загрязняющих веществ в атмосферный воздух, тыс. т:									
от стационарных источников	134	134	118	127	118	112,85	116,51	177,726	161,265

Регулярные наблюдения за состоянием атмосферного воздуха в Белгородской области проводятся Белгородским центром по гидрометеорологии и мониторингу окружающей среды - филиалом ФГБУ «Центрально-черноземное управление по гидрометеорологии и мониторингу окружающей среды» на 9 стационарных постах в городах Белгороде, Старом Осколе. Согласно исследованиям ФГБУ «Центрально-черноземное управление по гидрометеорологии и мониторингу окружающей среды» атмосферный воздух Белгородской области загрязнён неравномерно. Сильнее всего - город Старый Оскол: на него приходится свыше 56% вредных выбросов с промышленных предприятий. Белгород – 7,2%; на атмосферу остальных населённых пунктов, вместе взятых, приходится всего 18,5% вредных выбросов с объектов промышленности.

ФБУЗ «Центром гигиены и эпидемиологии в Белгородской области» был проведён анализ доли проб атмосферного воздуха с превышением максимально разовых предельно допустимых концентраций (ПДК мр) содержания загрязняющих веществ за 2010-2016 годы и отмечено следующее[3]:

- по г. Белгород – загрязнение атмосферного воздуха носит локальный характер. В наибольшей степени загрязнены территории вблизи автомагистралей. Изменение средних концентраций загрязняющих веществ разнонаправленное и имеет незначительную тенденцию к понижению;

- по г. Старый Оскол – воздух города больше всего загрязнен диоксидом азота. За последние пять лет уровень загрязнения атмосферного воздуха повысился по пыли, оксиду углерода; понизился по оксиду азота, диоксиду серы и формальдегиду;

Анализ полученных результатов свидетельствует о снижении в 2019 году по сравнению с 2018 годом удельного веса проб с превышением предельно допустимых концентраций (ПДК) загрязняющих веществ в воздухе городских поселений по данным исследований ФБУЗ «Центр гигиены и эпидемиологии в Белгородской области». Основными источниками загрязнения атмосферы на территории Белгородской области

являются предприятия железорудной и металлургической промышленности, промышленности строительных материалов, в том числе:

- АО «Оскольский электрометаллургический комбинат» - (37 – 47 тыс. тонн/год),
- АО «Стойленский горно-обогатительный комбинат» - (13 –15 тыс. тонн/год),
- АО «Лебединский горно-обогатительный комбинат» - (31 – 34 тыс. тонн/год),

Так благодаря проведённому нами исследованию было обнаружено, что с 2011 года по 2019 год происходит увеличение выброшенных загрязняющих веществ в атмосфере на 27,3 тыс. тонн со 134 тыс. тонн до 161,265 тыс. тонн соответственно. Стоит заметить, что наиболее распространенными загрязняющими веществами, которые обнаруживаются в атмосфере каждого населенного пункта, являются взвешенные вещества (пыль, сажа, зола и т.п.), оксиды азоты, углерода, серы, а также углеводороды, что несомненно, наносит вред окружающей среде населённого пункта и региона в целом.

Использованные источники:

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Демидов В.И.
студент 6 курса
ГФ НИТУ «МИСиС»
Россия, Губкин
Дмитрик Е.Е.
студент 2 курса
СТИ НИТУ «МИСиС»
Россия, Старый Оскол
научный руководитель: Казанцев А.А., к.т.н.
доцент
ГФ НИТУ МИСиС
Россия, Губкин

ВОЗМОЖНЫЕ СПОСОБЫ ПЕРЕРАБОТКИ ПЫЛЕВИДНЫХ ОТХОДОВ НА БАЗЕ АО «ОЭМК» С РАССМОТРЕНИЕМ ВОЗМОЖНЫХ СПОСОБОВ ФИНАНСИРОВАНИЯ ПРОЕКТОВ МОЛОДЫХ УЧЕНЫХ НА РЕГИОНАЛЬНОМ И МУНИЦИПАЛЬНОМ УРОВНЯХ

Аннотация: Работа посвящена актуальным вопросам развития компании «Металлоинвест» в развивающейся экономике Российской Федерации. В статье рассматриваются возможные способы переработки взвешенных частиц пыли на примере АО «ОЭМК». Исследуются возможные способы финансирования проектов молодых ученых и предпринимателей на региональном и муниципальном уровнях. Также в статье предлагается использование различных финансовых инструментов для получения финансирования молодыми учеными.

Ключевые слова: бизнес-проекты, финансирование, пылевидные отходы, взвешенные вещества, хозяйственная деятельность.

Demidov V. I.
6th year student
Russia, Gubkin
Dmitrik E. E.
2nd year student
Russia, Stary Oskol
scientific supervisor: Kazantsev A. A., Ph. D.
associate Professor
Russia, Gubkin

POSSIBLE WAYS OF PROCESSING PULVERIZED WASTE ON THE BASIS OF JSC "OEMK" WITH CONSIDERATION OF POSSIBLE

WAYS OF FINANCING PROJECTS OF YOUNG SCIENTISTS AT THE REGIONAL AND MUNICIPAL LEVELS

Annotation. The paper is devoted to topical issues of metalloinvest's development in the developing economy of the Russian Federation. The article discusses possible ways of processing suspended dust particles on the example of JSC "OEMK". Possible ways of financing projects of young innovators and entrepreneurs at the regional and municipal levels are investigated. The article also suggests the use of various financial instruments to obtain funding for young scientists and innovators.

Keywords: business projects, financing, pulverized waste, suspended substances, economic activity.

Важным элементом развития любого современно государства является поддержка и развитие предпринимательства, повышение инновационного потенциала.

В этой связи особенно актуально встает вопрос стимулирования инновационной активности и поддержку молодых ученых и предпринимателей на региональном и муниципальном уровнях [1].

Нами было рассмотрено несколько способов решения данной задачи в рамках региона. Предложен вариант реализации бизнес - проектов молодых предпринимателей и ученых с привлечением грантового финансирования, а также, в рамках поддержки предпринимательства в регионах.

Автором предлагается проект по запуску производства конструкционного теплоизоляционного материала из пыли газоочистки на базе АО «ОЭМК», создание предприятие и выпуск продукции на потребительский и производственный рынок.

Готовый продукт имеет следующие свойства:

1. Плотность, кг/м3 700-1200
2. Теплопроводность при +25°С, Вт/м·°С 0,04-0,1
3. Предел прочности при сжатии, МПа 4,5-12
4. Температурный диапазон эксплуатации, °С -160 °С до + 700 °С
5. Горючесть – не горюч
6. Водопоглощение, % 3-8
7. Паропроницаемость, мг/м·ч·Па не более 0,002
8. Морозостойкость 120 циклов

Ближайшими аналогами по схожести свойств материала являются: кирпич, газосиликатные блоки, шлакоблок, пеноблок.

Планируемая себестоимость продукции:

1) 1500 руб. (пыль газоочистки)
2) 960 руб. (стекло молотое)
3) 560 руб. (кальций углекислый) (20%)
4) 475 руб. (антрацит) (5%)

Для старта работы над проектом необходимо 500 тыс. руб. инвестирования и 12 млн. на старт производства. Экономическая эффективность проекта представлена в таблице 1.

Таблица 1. Экономическая эффективность проекта

№ П/П	Социальная эффективность		
1.1	Новые рабочие места	Чел.	15
1.2	Средняя заработная плата	Тыс. руб.	25
2.	Экономическая эффективность		
2.1	Годовой объем выручки при 7200 т. продукции в год	Млн. руб.	32,4
2.2	Годовой объем прибыли	Млн. руб.	5,076
2.3	Рентабельность	%	16
2.4	Срок окупаемости	Лет	2,3
2.5	Объем инвестиций в основной капитал в рамках проекта	Млн.руб.	12

Возможность привлечения банковских ссуд для инноваторства и предпринимательства в том числе и молодежного, ограничена невысокой доходностью большей части мелкого бизнеса, снижение ставок по кредитам, сложностью их получения, поручительство и залог, рисками предпринимательской деятельности, что в итоге проводит к возникновению просроченной задолженности, снижению эффективности деятельности хозяйствующих субъектов[2].

На старте бизнеса молодых ученых и предпринимателей, средняя сумма платежа в 100 тыс.руб. является колоссальной [3]. Именно по этой причине большему количеству потенциальных предпринимателей и инноваторов приходится отказываться от поиска дополнительного финансирования в коммерческих банках и микрофинансовых организациях региона.

С целью минимизации финансовых рисков предпринимателей и молодых ученых нами предлагается к рассмотрению схема получения безвозмездного финансирования проектов из государственного бюджета предоставляемого различными фондами поддержки предпринимательства и инноваторства.

Так, если использовать кредит от Микрофинансовой компании БОФПМСП под 5% годовых на 5 лет с суммой в 12,5 млн. руб., мы получим ежемесячный платёж в размере 235 890,42 руб., и переплату в размере 1 651 826,69 (13,21% от суммы кредита), что для молодого предпринимателя является проблемной суммой.

Однако, подав заявку в Фонд содействия инновациям у предпринимателей и молодых ученых появляется возможность получения финансирования на безвозмездной основе фактически всей суммы. Так, использовав программы фонда, мы можем вначале получить финансирования на разработку самого материала в размере 500 тыс. руб., далее через 2 года получить ещё 2 млн. рублей на старт производства, а в дальнейшем до 15 млн. рублей на поддержку и расширение производства, что позволит минимизировать риски для инноватор и молодых ученых при реализации своих бизнес проектов.

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Елкина В.Н., к. э. н.
доцент кафедры экономики, менеджмента и маркетинга
ФГБОУ ВО Омский государственный педагогический университет
Россия, г. Омск
Соловьева О.П.
студент
факультет «Экономики, менеджмента и маркетинга»
ФГБОУ ВО Омский государственный педагогический университет
Россия, г. Омск

ДЕЛОВАЯ ОЦЕНКА КАК ОСНОВНОЙ ЭЛЕМЕНТ ПРОЦЕССА УПРАВЛЕНИЯПЕРСОНАЛОМ

Аннотация. Смысл оценки работы персонала становится очевидным лишь в общем контексте кадровой политики, реализуемой предприятием. Сложно отделить ту или иную функцию или конкретное направление работы с кадрами от всего комплекса задач, решаемых в процессе управления персоналом.

Ключевые слова: оценка персонала, управление персоналом, персонал.

Elkina V.N., Ph.D.
Associate Professor of the Department of Economics, Management and Marketing
FSBEI HE Omsk State Pedagogical University
Russia, Omsk
Soloveva O. P.
student
Faculty of Economics, Management and Marketing
FSBEI HE Omsk State Pedagogical University
Russia, Omsk

BUSINESS EVALUATION AS A BASIC ELEMENT OF THE PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT PROCESS

Annotation. The meaning of assessing the work of personnel becomes obvious only in the general context of the personnel policy implemented by the enterprise. It is difficult to separate one or another function or a specific area of work with personnel from the whole complex of tasks solved in the process of personnel management.

Key words: personnel assessment, personnel management, personnel.

Оценка персонала представляет собой систему взаимосвязанных социально-психологических и организационных процессов и действий, направленных на определение уровней профессиональных компетентностей конкретного работника: его деловых и личных качеств, лояльности к фирме, выявления «скрытых возможностей и новых направлений в его деятельности, а также для принятия о качестве его работы за оцениваемый период и в соответствии с этим о его поощрении (наказании) и о возможностях дальнейшего профессионального и должностного роста и развития», - так в своей работе обозначает основные задачи С.А. Шапиро [55, с. 35-37].

Оценка работы персонала является составной частью процесса управленческого контроля, осуществляемого в отношении человеческих ресурсов организации. Чаще всего результаты оценки работы персонала используются для принятия управленческих и административных решений, связанных с назначениями, переводами, увольнениями, оплатой труда или наказаниями.

Технологии оценивания затрагивают, практически, все социально-трудовые и кадровые функции: начиная с кадрового планирования и заканчивая сокращением или увольнением персонала. Оценка персонала используется для эффективного набора и отбора персонала, формирования кадрового резерва, помогает выявить лояльность работников по отношению к организации и соответствие его ценностям корпоративной культуры в целом.

Оценка работы персонала призвана дать ответ на вопрос о том, насколько эффективным является труд работников организации: соответствуют результаты труда целям организации и установленным требованиям; использование наиболее рациональных и экономичных методов решения профессиональных задач, максимально полное использование способностей, знаний, умений работника.

Смысл оценки работы персонала становится очевидным лишь в общем контексте кадровой политики, реализуемой предприятием. Сложно отделить ту или иную функцию или конкретное направление работы с кадрами от всего комплекса задач, решаемых в процессе управления персоналом.

Основным условием результативной работы системы оценки считается ее комплексный характер, включающий все многообразие задач, решаемых каждым конкретным предприятием в общей системе кадрового менеджмента.

Оценка работы может применяться как один из основных методов контроля за работой персонала с целью обеспечения и поддержания реализации определенных стандартов работы.

Специалисты предприятия или приглашенные консультанты на стадии стабилизации, как правило, в основном сосредоточивается на

оценке эффективности нормирования и интенсификации труда в подразделениях, создании системы стимулирования на базе KPI (ключевые показатели эффективности), проведение аттестации и анализа качества обучения персонала.

На стадии кризиса первоочередными задачами становятся аттестация, по результатам которой может быть осуществлено высвобождение персонала, оценка готовности работников к переподготовке и освоению нового функционала. В организациях с устойчивой иерархической структурой, как правило, могут результативно применяться традиционные методы оценки; для организаций, отличающихся динамичным характером функционирования, больше подходят нетрадиционные методы оценки. Выбирая механизм аттестации, следует обратить внимание на его соответствие подсистемам, входящим в систему управления персоналом - компенсации, карьерного планирования, профессионального обучения, чтобы добиться синергетического эффекта и избежать конфликтов и противоречий.

Наиболее важными можно выделить следующие: заинтересованность и поддержка со стороны высшего руководства; наличие в организации обученных, высококвалифицированных специалистов, отвечающих за работу системы оценки; подготовка документов, регламентирующих работу системы (положения, инструкции, формы и т.п.); своевременное информирование персонала о целях и содержании системы оценки, которую предполагается использовать в недалекой перспективе; установление четкой связи системы оценки рабочих показателей с системой оплаты труда.

Таким образом, социально-психологические отношения, возникающие при формировании и функционировании трудового коллектива, характеризуют производственное поведение, общественное сознание работников, их мотивы поведения, ценностные ориентации и установки в сфере труда. Оценка социально-трудовых и кадровых процессов персонала проводится по трем направлениям: оценка результатов работы, оценка профессиональных компетенций персонала, оценка профессионально-личностных качеств.

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Елкина В.Н., к. э. н.
доцент кафедры экономики, менеджмента и маркетинга
ФГБОУ ВО Омский государственный педагогический университет
Россия, г. Омск
Гусева Н.А.
студент 4 курса
факультет «Экономики, менеджмента и маркетинга»
ФГБОУ ВО Омский государственный педагогический университет
Россия, г. Омск

КАРЬЕРНЫЕ ПЕРЕМЕЩЕНИЯ КАК ЭЛЕМЕНТ РАЗВИТИЯ ПЕРСОНАЛА

Аннотация. В статье карьерные перемещения рассмотрены как одно из направлений кадровой работы в организации, ориентированное на определение стратегии и этапов развития и продвижения специалистов.

Ключевые слова: карьера, карьерные перемещения, управление персоналом, управление карьерой.

Elkina V.N., Ph.D.
Associate Professor of the Department of Economics, Management and Marketing
FSBEI HE Omsk State Pedagogical University
Russia, Omsk
Guseva N.A.
4th year student
Faculty of Economics, Management and Marketing
FSBEI HE Omsk State Pedagogical University
Russia, Omsk

CAREER MOVEMENT AS AN ELEMENT OF PERSONNEL DEVELOPMENT

Annotation. In the article, career moves are considered as one of the areas of personnel work in an organization, focused on determining the strategy and stages of development and promotion of specialists.

Key words: career, career moves, personnel management, career management.

В узком смысле карьеру рассматривают или как профессиональное продвижение, профессиональный рост, переход с одних ступеней профессионализма к другим, более высоких, или же под пониманием

карьеры имеют в виду должностное продвижение, где на первый план выходят достижения определенного социального статуса, получение определенной должности.

При планировании карьерных перемещений как элемент развития персонала, необходимо предусматривать оказание консультативной помощи, организацию наставничества по адаптации к реальным условиям труда, разработки системы мероприятий, направленных на организацию «эластичного» рабочего времени, формирование соответствующего уровня профессиональной компетентности, определение системы трудовых мотивов с целью развития желания работать добросовестно, профессионально и организованно, в полной мере реализуя карьеру на всех этапах профессионального становления.

Стоит отметить, что, эти два понятия индифферентны по отношению друг к другу, и созданы для помощи более четкого осознания, чем именно человек хочет заниматься в жизни. Важно четко осознать профессиональные способности, личные качества и амбиции. И каждый тут решает самостоятельно, развиваться «вширь» или «ввысь».

Концепция горизонтальных карьерных путей (также называемая «карьерными решетками») была введена во многих крупных организациях в середине-конце 1990-х годов. В организациях с ограниченным количеством руководящих и вышестоящих должностей сотрудникам рекомендуется думать о карьерных путях как по горизонтали, так и по вертикали [1, с. 50]. Боковые карьерные пути могут помочь привлечь и удержать сотрудников из молодого поколения.

Стратегия карьерной решетки должна быть понятна как руководителям, так и сотрудникам, и для стимулирования желаемого поведения необходимы соответствующие стимулы. Организации с успешными программами боковой карьеры имеют несколько общих характеристик, в том числе:

Развитие сотрудников является частью культуры и выходит за рамки учебных курсов, которые включают ротационные или временные задания в других функциях, ролях или местах.

Компенсация не уменьшается по сравнению с текущим уровнем, но работники, занимающие должности в области развития, могут не получать такие же бонусы или прирост заслуг при выполнении бокового движения.

Активное использование вращения является положительным фактором и благоприятно влияет на конечный результат. Смена мест дает возможность сравнивать и сопоставлять ситуации, быстрее адаптироваться к новым условиям [2, с. 222].

Одним из ключевых факторов производства любой компании являются ее сотрудники. В свою очередь совокупность сотрудников любой компании формирует ее кадры. Их состав и структура может постоянно меняться в соответствии с изменениями в технологии, организации

производства и управления. Известно, что состав персонала характеризуется следующими показателями: уровень образования, специальность, род занятий, квалификация, опыт работы, возраст, соотношение между отдельными категориями работников. Характерно также, что кадры являются наиболее подвижной частью производительных сил.

Несомненно, кадровое движение в компании — это не хаотичное перемещение персонала из одного структурного подразделения в другое, а наоборот, четко организованная и юридически регулируемая динамика, управление которой является одной из важнейших управленческих функций в организации. Поэтому каждый менеджер должен не только иметь четкое представление об этом процессе, но и пытаться каким-то образом улучшить его (с точки зрения управления), не нарушая при этом нормы закона.

Если рассматривать движение кадров, то в основном это трудоустройство, перевод на другую работу, также командообразование, увольнение, отпуск и т.д.

При собеседовании, кандидат может сразу наблюдать перспективы возможного карьерного роста и повышения квалификации, а также условия, которые необходимо выполнить для этого. Каждый человек планирует свое будущее исходя из своих потребностей и социально-экономических условий, поэтому неудивительно, что тема карьеры и мотивации играет значительную роль. В противном случае, мотивация сильно слабеет, сотрудник теряет интерес к работе, не стремится к развитию в организации и рассматривает свою работу, как место временного пребывания, перед переходом на более привлекательную работу.

Таким образом, при трудоустройстве, сотрудник должен адекватно оценивать свои способности, деловые качества, соотнести свое профессиональное обучение с требованиями, которые организация предъявляет ему, его работе. От этого во многом зависит успех всей его будущей карьеры.

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Коваленко П.С.
студент магистратуры
ЧОУ ВО Таганрогский институт управления и экономики
научный руководитель: Егорова И.А.
РФ, г. Таганрог

ПРОБЛЕМА ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ КОМПЕТЕНТНОСТИ ПЕРСОНАЛА ИНДУСТРИИ ГОСТЕПРИИМСТВА

Аннотация. Статья посвящена анализу проблем профессиональной компетентности персонала сферы гостеприимства. Приведены определения понятия профессиональной компетентности, описаны ее сущностные характеристики. Проанализирована специфика профессиональной компетентности работников индустрии гостеприимства, описана содержательная модель, включающая ценностно-смысловые, коммуникативные и профессиональные компетенции. Подчеркивается ключевое значение компетенций персонала индустрии гостеприимства, связанных с организацией и непосредственным осуществлением профессиональной деятельности.

Ключевые слова: профессиональная компетентность персонала, индустрия гостеприимства, профессиональные компетенции.

Kovalenko P.S.
master's student
Private educational institution of higher education Taganrog Institute of Management and Economics
Scientific adviser: Egorova I.A.
RF, Taganrog

PROBLEM OF HOSPITALITY STAFF PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE

Annotation. The article is devoted to the analysis of the problems of professional competence of personnel in the hospitality sector. The definitions of the concept of professional competence are given, its essential characteristics are described. The specificity of the professional competence of workers in the hospitality industry is analyzed, a meaningful model is described, including the value, communicative and professional competencies. The key importance of the competencies of the personnel of the hospitality industry related to the organization and direct implementation of professional activities is emphasized.

Keywords: professional competence of personnel, hospitality industry, elements of professional competence.

В настоящее время одним из путей модернизации экономики выступает компетентностный подход к управлению персоналом, который позволяет использовать передовой опыт, накопленный как в системе профессиональной подготовки и обучения, так и в кадровых службах современных организаций, а также в рамках разработки и реализации профессиональных стандартов.

Одной из интенсивно развивающихся отраслей экономики является индустрия гостеприимства, которая в последние несколько месяцев испытывает проверку на прочность в связи с пандемией COVID-19. Создавшиеся условия существенно повышают актуальность научной и практической разработки проблем, связанных с формированием, поддержанием, развитием и оценкой профессиональной компетентности персонала индустрии гостеприимства.

Согласно классическим научным исследованиям, профессиональная компетентность включает три широких понятия: компетентность как необходимое условие для получения разрешения заниматься определенной профессиональной деятельностью, компетентность как результат выполнения заданных стандартов, компетентность как способность к практическим достижениям, проявляемым при выполнении конкретных рабочих задач [2].

В зарубежной научной литературе профессиональная компетентность определяется через привычное и разумное использование общения, знаний, технических навыков, рассуждений, эмоций, ценностей и размышлений в повседневной профессиональной деятельности на благо человека и сообщества. К профессиональной компетентности относят и профессиональные знания, и умения по оценке ситуаций профессиональной деятельности, и конкретные технические навыки, действия и операции, позволяющие эффективно решать профессиональные задачи, и опыт, и профессиональное самосознание, и характеристики личности, связанные с эффективностью профессиональной деятельности.

В интегрированную систему профессиональной компетентности включаются конкретные компетенции - сложные и динамичные кластеры знаний, навыков и умений, убеждения, ценности, мотивация и стратегии поведения, диспозиции и личные характеристики, позволяют в совокупности выполнять задачи с множеством потенциальных результатов.

Особенностями компетенций являются доступность наблюдению, измерению и оценке, гибкость и возможность совершенствования и трансляции в ходе обучения. Высокий уровень развития компетенций ведет к высокой эффективности профессиональной деятельности на уровне экспертов или мастеров, а для базового уровня профессиональной деятельности бывает достаточно минимальных значений [1].

Под профессиональной компетентностью специалистов сферы гостеприимства понимается интегрированная характеристика, подразумевающая способность сотрудника гостиничного хозяйства находить решение проблем и задач в процессе осуществления профессиональной деятельности в рамках гостиничного предприятия, с использованием знаний, умений и профессионального опыта [5].

В отечественной науке разработана содержательная модель компетенций, входящих в состав профессиональной компетентности специалиста индустрии гостеприимства [4].

Все компетенции в данной модели объединены в три группы: компетенции субъекта жизнедеятельности, компетенции социального взаимодействия, компетенции профессиональной деятельности в сфере гостеприимства. К первой группе отнесены позиции, ценности и смыслы профессиональной деятельности, связанные с правовыми, социальными, профессиональными и личностными аспектами труда в сфере гостеприимства. Важнейшая для данной сферы функция социального взаимодействия отражена во второй группе компетенций, куда входят различные аспекты коммуникативных умений и навыков, а также особенности профессионального общения, понимание и соблюдение этики и этикета, а также владение иностранными языками и языковая практика. Третья группа компетенций связана с организацией профессиональной деятельности в сфере гостеприимства и включает в себя информационные, аналитические, проектные, управленческие аспекты профессиональной деятельности. Так, персонал должен разбираться в нормативно-правовой базе индустрии гостеприимства, уметь планировать и регулировать собственную деятельность, определять и разрешать проблемные ситуации, изучать рынок гостиничных услуг, проектировать и прогнозировать развитие бизнеса, применять специализированные информационные системы и современные автоматизированные системы управления [4].

Кроме того, одним из важнейших элементов профессиональной компетентности персонала сферы гостеприимства необходимо признать профессиональное самосознание. Его составляют профессиональные диспозиции, связанные с пониманием специфики индустрии гостеприимства и своего места данной системе, с развитием социальной открытости, формированием деловой репутации и готовностью эффективно преодолевать трудности и форс-мажорные ситуации [3].

Таким образом, проблема профессиональной компетентности персонала индустрии гостеприимства имеет определенный уровень научной разработанности. Базовыми компонентами данного феномена являются компетенции, связанные с профессиональным самосознанием, саморазвитием, ценностно-смысловыми характеристиками, организацией социального взаимодействия. Ключевыми являются профессиональные компетенции, имеющие специфические для сферы гостеприимства

характеристики, и потому играющие важнейшую роль в формировании и развитии профессиональной компетентности работников.

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Манукян Г.А.
студент
Чадина И.А.
студент
Крайнова А.Н.
студент
Дульцев Д.О.
студент
научный руководитель: Сярдова О.М., к.э.н.
Тольяттинский государственный университет
Россия, Тольятти

СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ПОДХОДЫ К ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЮ КАЧЕСТВА ПРОДУКЦИИ

Аннотация: В данной статье рассмотрено понятие «Качество». Существует ряд показателей, которые характеризуют качество товаров. Качество – степень соответствия продукции запросам потребителей. Между объёмом реализованной продукции и качеством товаров есть взаимосвязь.

Ключевые слова: качество, качество продукции, показатель качества, качество конструкции, коэффициенты качества.

Manukyan G.A.
student
Chadina I.A.
student
Kraynova A.N.
student
Dultsev D.O.
student
supervisor: Syardova O. M., Ph.D.
Togliatti state University
Russia, Tolyatti

MODERN APPROACHES TO THE DEFINITION OF PRODUCT QUALITY

Abstract: This article discusses the concept of "Quality". Requirements for product quality are stated. There are a number of indicators that characterize the quality of goods. Quality is the degree to which products meet

consumer demands. There is a relationship between the volume of products sold and the quality of goods.

Key words: quality, product quality, quality index, construction quality, quality factors.

Свойства продуктов, которые обеспечивают удовлетворение конкретных нужд потребителей в соответствии с предназначением, в совокупности называются качеством продукции. Следуя Международному стандарту ISO 9000: «Характеристики предмета, которые относятся к его возможности соответствовать определенным нуждам покупателей, в совокупности называются качеством».

Количественные параметры только одного или нескольких признаков товаров, которые являются качественными и рассматриваются только при конкретных условиях производства и использования или потребления, называется показателем качества. Из этого следует, что нужно различать два элемента качества:

- Качество конструкции (проекта);
- Качество, которое соответствует запросам конструкции (уровень согласованности с техническими требованиями, которые были изложены в документах проекта).

Качество конструкции - это главные компоненты полезности товаров, которые были определены технической характеристикой продукции. Прежде чем принять решения, связанные с качеством конструкции, нужно рассмотреть такие вопросы, как:

- исследование рынка, трудности со сбором его данных;
- технологический уровень организации, предполагающей реализация товаров;
- подразумеваемый выпуск продукции;
- уровень квалификации сотрудников;
- пропускная способность производства оборудования;
- материальные (денежные) возможности.

Также, имеет место быть, корреляция между объёмом потребления и качеством товаров, но она разнонаправлена:

- Для товаров, основные характеристики которых – прочность и производительность (оборудование, транспортное средство), свойственна обратная взаимосвязь – чем лучше качество, тем меньше нужно её производить;
- для товаров, у которых повышение качества заставляет повысить нужды (большинство типов товаров потребителей, к примеру, одежда, еда и т.д.), характерна прямая взаимосвязь: увеличение количества запросов покупателей товаров с повышением их качества.

Из этого следует, что качество конструкции – параметры товаров и услуг, определённые и установленные конструктором, создателем. Однако при производстве товаров в конце некоторые товары могут не обладать планируемыми характеристиками. Возникают товары, которые не соответствуют требованиям производства, т.е. бракованные. Показатель совпадения технических запросов – показатель совпадения уровня качества произведенных товаров стандартам качества, которые были заданы в конструкторских документах. Главной задачей каждой организации – гарантирование качества реализованных товаров и услуг. Чтобы предприятие успешно функционировало, реализованная продукция должна:

- выполнять запросы покупателей;
- отвечать различным нуждам, сферы использования и предназначению;
- выполнять запросы общества;
- представляться покупателю по конкурентоспособной цене;
- быть в соответствии с техническими условиями и стандартами;
- выполнять условия экологии (охрана окружающей среды) и безопасности;
- быть экономически эффективной.

Покрыть издержки вложения возможно непосредственно за средства реализации конкурентоспособных товаров (услуг), которые пользуются спросом у покупателей [1].

Чтобы оценить качество товаров, когда её изготавливают, тестируют, сертифицируют, приобретают и потребляют, применяют такие коэффициенты качества, как

- Коэффициенты предназначения – показатели, которые характеризуют пригодность товаров для применения по предназначению и которые обуславливают сферу её использования (пропускная способность, производительность и др.).
- Коэффициенты прочности и долговременности. Прочность – способность продукции осуществлять свои функции, но при этом сохранять показатели эксплуатации в установленных пределах за определённый промежуток времени. Характеристика исправности товаров: быть пригодным к ремонту и сохранять свои свойства. Долговременность – способность продукции долго (допускается интервал времени для ремонта) быть работоспособным до определенного максимально допустимого состояния, устанавливаемого с учётом требований гарантирования сохранности и экономической рациональности. Коэффициенты долговременности – технический ресурс (сумма наработки товаров за срок использования) и срок службы.

- Коэффициенты технологичности позволяют рассматривать товар как предмет производства и продуктивность конструктивных и технологических распоряжений (трудоёмкость производства, расход материалов и т.д.).
- Эстетические коэффициенты позволяют рассмотреть внешний вид товаров (пропорциональность, индивидуальность и др.).
- Эргономические коэффициенты качества определяют товары в качестве элементов структуры «потребитель – товар – среда» (товары соответствуют психофизиологическим и антропометрическим нуждам покупателя)
- Коэффициенты унификации и стандартизации не определяют именно качество товаров. Частично обеспечивают данными о расходах по использованию товаров, допуска повторного применения узлов, а также деталей этого товара. Они характеризуют показатель применения производивших унификацию и стандартизацию комплектующих товара и узлов.
- Коэффициенты правовой и патентной защиты показывают уровень безопасности патентами главных технических распоряжений товаров. При этом не позволяют рассмотреть качество товаров в полном объёме, однако подтверждают техническое новшество товара.
- Экономические коэффициенты позволяют рассмотреть товары в позиции её выгодности (стоимость продажи, потребительская цена, прибыль, расходы производства, рентабельность). В числе данных показателей большую роль играет потребительская цена, складываемая из цены продажи и издержек, которые связаны с использованием товара за весь промежуток времени его службы у потребителя. Совокупные коэффициенты применяются в определённых отделах регулирования предприятием при экономически выгодном обеспечении процедур по повышению качества товаров, оценке конкурентной способности своих и других продукций [2].

Таким образом, качество – обширный, нелёгкий и многосторонний критерий, который имеет большое количество отличительных черт. Характеризует конкурентную способность предприятия. Если продукция будет качественной, то организация сможет быть конкурентоспособной и достичь планируемой прибыли. Деятельность по повышению качества продукции должна быть приоритетной задачей любого предприятия.

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Мокеева Т.А.
студент магистратуры
Тольяттинский государственный университет
Россия, Тольятти

ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ ФИНАНСОВОГО ПЛАНИРОВАНИЯ И ПРОГНОЗИРОВАНИЯ

Аннотация: В данной статье раскрывается сущность финансового планирования и прогнозирования. Раскрываются функции финансового планирования и прогнозирования. Выявляется значение финансового планирования в деятельности организации.

Ключевые слова: финансовое планирование, финансовое прогнозирование, прогноз.

Mokeeva T.A.
undergraduate
Togliatti State University
Russia, Tolyatti

THEORETICAL BASIS OF FINANCIAL PLANNING AND FORECASTING

Annotation: This article reveals the essence of financial planning and forecasting. The functions of financial planning and forecasting are revealed. The importance of financial planning in the activities of the organization is revealed.

Key words: financial planning, financial forecasting, forecast.

Финансовое планирование является основным инструментом планирования деятельности предприятия в целом. Это обосновывается необходимостью прогноза движения денежных потоков, выявлением финансовых возможностей компании в краткосрочной и долгосрочной перспективе, определению достаточности собственных средств для покрытия всех обязательств и текущих расходов.

Финансовое планирование и прогнозирование является необходимым элементом для обеспечения безопасности организации и ее защиты от воздействия отрицательных факторов. С помощью финансового планирования и прогнозирования определяются необходимые финансовые ресурсы для устойчивого развития и достижения высоких результатов хозяйственной деятельности.

Цель финансового планирования связана с обеспечением финансовыми ресурсами воспроизводственных процессов согласно с плановыми заданиями и конъюнктурой рынка. Финансовое планирование на предприятии взаимосвязано с формированием бизнес-плана.

Финансовый план обеспечивает вектор развития компании, обеспечение необходимыми ресурсами и оказывает большое влияние на ее экономику. Происходит это благодаря целому ряду существенных обстоятельств.

Во-первых, в финансовых планах соизмеряются намечаемые затраты для реализации деятельности с реальными возможностями. По результатам корректировок достигается материально-финансовая сбалансированность.

Во-вторых, статьи финансового плана взаимосвязаны со всеми экономическими показателями организации, а также со всеми направлениями деятельности: производством продукции и услуг, научно-техническим развитием, совершенствованием производства и управления, повышением эффективности производства, капитальным строительством, материально-техническим обеспечением, труда и кадров, прибыли и рентабельности, экономическим стимулированием.

Финансовое планирование выполняет следующие функции:

а) формирует цели, стратегию, тактику бизнеса;

б) позволяет выявить перспективы и направления совершенствования бизнеса;

в) привлекает деловых партнеров, расширяет источники финансирования;

г) определяет мероприятия по исследованию конъюнктуры рынка,;

д) позволяет контролировать развитие бизнеса.

Финансовое планирование направлено на упорядочение деловых взаимоотношений, измерению целей и возможностей, а также установлению возможных перспектив и инструментов для их достижения. В настоящее время это особенно значимо, когда большинство предприятий постоянно ощущают недостаток собственного капитала и стараются найти выход из сложившееся ситуации.

Следовательно, бизнес-планирование - это точное прогнозирование и пошаговое программирование на будущее процесса производства. В бизнес-планах предприятий с одной стороны содержится плановое задание на перспективу каждому производственному подразделению, а с другой - поручения для их руководителей об управленческих решениях, способствующих достижению поставленной цели.

«Основу перспективного планирования составляет прогнозирование, воплощение стратегии фирмы. Прогнозирование состоит в изучении возможного финансового состояния фирмы на перспективу. Базой прогнозирования является обобщение и анализ имеющейся информации с последующим моделированием возможных вариантов развития ситуации»

[1-3]. Источником информации для прогнозов выступает бухгалтерская и статистическая отчетность организации.

В отличие от планирования перед прогнозированием не стоит задача реализации прогнозов на практике, так как прогноз это всего лишь возможность предугадать вариант развития ситуации. Прогнозирование направлено на формирование альтернативных финансовых показателей и параметров. Их использование при наметившихся и заранее спрогнозированных тенденциях изменений на рынке помогает определить один из вариантов развития финансового положения предприятия.

Результатом финансового прогнозирования является разработка трех основных финансовых документов:

-прогноза отчета о прибылях и убытках;

-прогноза движения денежных средств;

-прогноза бухгалтерского баланса.

Таким образом, финансовое планирование оказывает воздействие на все стороны деятельности хозяйствующего субъекта посредством выбора объектов финансирования, направление финансовых средств и способствует рациональному использованию трудовых, материальных и денежных ресурсов.

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Хакимов Х.И.
студент 3-курса 87-18 ХКТФ
Ташкентский государственный транспортный университет

ПОВЫШЕНИЕ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ ВОЗДУШНЫХ СУДОВ В КАРАНТНЫХ УСЛОВИЯХ

Аннотация:Когда пандемия коронавируса угрожала миру, пострадали многие отрасли.Особенно в области авиации.В условиях карантина у авиакомпаний возникли трудности с эксплуатацией самолета из-за временной приостановки пассажирских рейсов на нем.В этой статье рассказывается, как эффективно использовать самолет в условиях карантина.

Ключевые слова: Пассажирский самолет, грузовой самолет, карантин, авиакомпания, методы.

Khakimov Kh.I.
the 3rd course student 87-18 HKTF
Tashkent state transport university

INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF THE USE OF AIRCRAFT UNDER QUARANTEE CONDITIONS

Annotation: When the coronavirus pandemic threatened the world, many industries were affected. Especially in the field of aviation. During the quarantine, the airlines encountered difficulties with the operation of the aircraft due to the temporary conditions for the suspension of passenger flights on it. This article explains how to effectively use an aircraft in quarantine conditions.

Key words: Passenger plane, cargo plane, quarantine, airline, methods.

Хакимов Х.И.
87-18 ҲКТФ 3-курс талабаси
Тошкент давлат транспорт университети

КАРАНТИН ШАРОИТИДА САМОЛЁТЛАРДАН ФОЙДАЛАНИШ САМАРАДОРЛИГИНИ ОШИРИШ

Аннотация: Бутун дунёга коронавирус пандемияси ҳавф солганда жуда кўплаб соҳаларга ўз салбий таъсирини ўтказмай қолмади. Хусусан, авиация соҳасига ҳам. Пандемия шароитида Авиакомпанияларда самолётларда йўловчилар парвози вақтинчалик тўхтатилгани сабабли

самолётларни эксплуатация қилишда қийинчиликларга учрадилар. Бу мақолада самолётлардан карантин шароитида қандай қилиб самарали фойдаланиш ҳақида сўз боради.

Калит сўзлар:Йўловчи ташувчи самолёт, юк ташувчи самолёт, карантин, авиакомпания, усуллар.

Самолет — это вид воздушного транспорта, предназначенный для перевозки людей или грузов из одной страны в другую. Что отличает этот воздушный транспорт от других видов транспорта, так это его скорость, то есть способность доставлять грузы и пассажиров в короткие сроки.

В целом воздушные суда гражданской авиации можно разделить на четыре типа:

1. Пассажирские самолеты. Их можно разделить на самолеты, предназначенные для магистральных и внутренних авиалиний соответственно;
2. Грузовые самолеты;
3. Грузовые и пассажирские (Комби) самолеты;
4. Легкие самолеты.

В настоящее время в распоряжении Uzbekistan Airways по состоянию на март 2020 года 33 самолета, в том числе 30 пассажирских перевозчиков - 10 Airbus A320-214, 2 Airbus A320neo, 6 Boeing 757-200, 7 Boeing 767-300ER, имеется 6 самолетов Boeing 787-8 и 2 грузовых самолета Boeing 767BCF. В связи с пандемией COVID-19 спрос на межгосударственные грузовые перевозки, в том числе грузовые самолеты, увеличился из-за ограниченного пассажиропотока в условиях карантина. По данным сайта Statista, прибыль от грузооборота по всему миру выросла почти на 10% по сравнению с докарантинным показателем в этом году. К 2021 году прогнозируется рост этого показателя на 28%.(Рис. 1)[1]

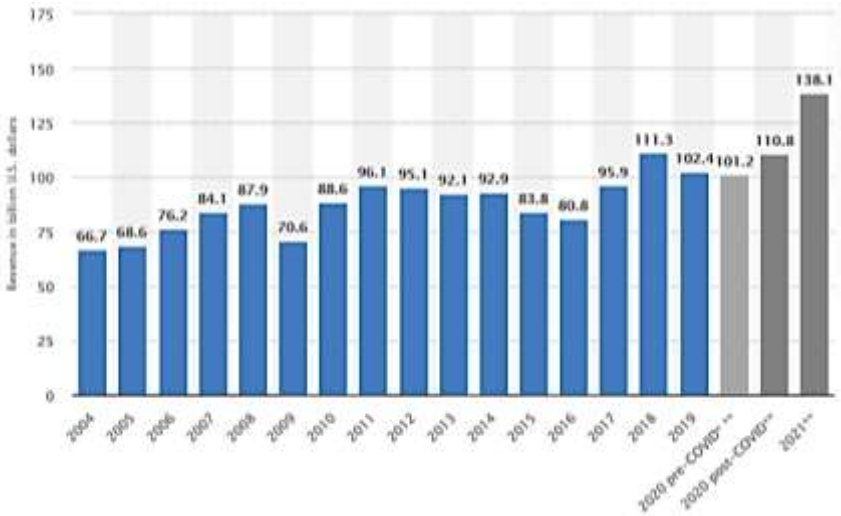


Рис. 1. Мировая выручка грузовых авиакомпаний в 2004-2021 гг. (в миллиардах долларов).

В случае с Узбекистаном объем грузов, перевезенных в условиях карантина, увеличился в 15 раз. Исходя из этого, мы можем понять, что спрос на грузовые самолеты растет, и теперь многие авиакомпании проводят конверсию временно неработающих пассажирских самолетов в грузовые перевозчики(passenger-to-cargo), чтобы эффективно их использовать.

Есть два основных способа превратить пассажирский самолет в грузовой.

Первый метод это размещение груза в салоне помимо грузового отсека пассажирских самолетов и скрепить их сеткой (Рис. 2)[2].



Рис. 2.

Преобразование в грузовые самолеты таким способом дешево, быстро и легко. Однако максимальное пространство, доступное для этого метода, невелико и требует осторожности при транспортировке дорогих товаров.

Второй способ позволяет максимально нагружать самолет.Этот метод требует немного времени и денег.Это делается путем снятия пассажирских сидений и подключенных к ним электронных





устройств.(Рис. 3, 4.[3],[4])

Рис. 3. **Рис. 4.**

Таким образом, эффективность использования пассажирских самолетов при перевозке грузов возрастет в несколько раз. Но в этом случае важное внимание следует уделять путям фиксации. Это связано с тем, что, если он прикреплен к пассажирским сиденьям в первом способе, он должен быть прикреплен к полу в этом методе.

Для более эффективного использования этого метода размещение поддонов в салоне и соединение их с направляющей сиденья может создать ряд удобств.(Рис. 5)[5].



Рис. 5.

В заключении можно сделать вывод, что для эффективного использования пассажирских воздушных судов при грузовых перевозках следует учитывать следующие критерии:

1. Как долго пассажирские самолеты простаивают и какой экономический ущерб это может нанести авиакомпании;
2. Результаты мониторинга и прогнозирования, насколько вырос спрос на грузовые перевозки и как долго он продержится;
3. Выбор одного из вышеперечисленных высокоэффективных методов использования пассажирских воздушных судов при грузоперевозках, исходя из результатов мониторинга роста спроса на груз и продолжительности простоя пассажирских воздушных судов.

Исходя из этих критериев, эффективное использование пассажирских самолетов в грузовых перевозках снизит экономические

потери, с которыми может столкнуться авиакомпания из-за ограниченного пассажиропотока в условиях карантина из-за пандемии COVID-19.

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Янчик А.И.
студент магистратуры
Тольяттинский государственный университет
Россия, Тольятти

КОНТРОЛЛИНГ КАК ИНСТРУМЕНТ ПОВЫШЕНИЯ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ

Аннотация: В данной статье раскрывается сущность экономической эффективности предприятия. Обосновывается необходимость контроллинга для повышения эффективности деятельности предприятия.

Ключевые слова: эффективность, прибыль, контроллинг, управление.

Yanchik A.I.
undergraduate
Togliatti State University
Russia, Tolyatti

CONTROLLING AS A TOOL FOR INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF THE ENTERPRISE

Annotation: This article reveals the essence of the economic efficiency of the enterprise. The necessity of controlling to improve the efficiency of the enterprise is substantiated.

Key words: efficiency, profit, controlling, management.

Экономическая эффективность представляет собой результат деятельности экономической системы, который выражается в виде конечного финансового результата в относительном выражении. Экономическая эффективность является интегральным показателем эффективности. На макроэкономическом уровне к главному критерию социально-экономической эффективности относится степень удовлетворения конечных потребностей общества, в первую очередь, потребностей, связанных с развитием человеческой личности [1]. Социально-экономической эффективностью обладает та экономическая система, которая в наибольшей степени обеспечивает удовлетворение многообразных потребностей людей: материальных, социальных, духовных, гарантирует высокий уровень и качество жизни. Базой такой эффективности выступает рациональное распределение имеющихся у общества ресурсов среди отраслей, секторов и сфер национальной экономики [2].

Эффективность предприятия отражается в виде производства товара или услуг при наименьших издержках. Она характеризуется его способностью производить максимальный объем продукции высокого качества с минимальными расходами и реализовать данную продукцию с наименьшими затратами. Экономическая эффективность предприятия зависит от того, насколько продукция соответствует запросам потребителей.

«Конечным результатом производственно-хозяйственной деятельности предприятия за определенный промежуток времени является чистая продукция, то есть вновь созданная стоимость, а конечным финансовым результатом коммерческой деятельности – прибыль» [3].

Процесс управления организацией - это целенаправленный и непрерывный социально-экономический процесс, который осуществляется с помощью различных технических средств и методов для достижения поставленных целей.

В системе управления организацией основная цель – это обеспечение необходимых условий для реализации поставленных задач. Среди них большое значение отводится экономическим методам целенаправленного воздействия на объект управления [4].

В настоящее время, в системе управления организацией выделяют управляющую и управляемую системы.

Управляющая система – это совокупность средств, инструментов, методов и органов управления. Под управляемой системой понимают производственный или хозяйственный процесс. Управляющая и управляемые системы тесно взаимосвязаны между собой и представляют контур управления организацией.

В настоящее время контроллинг выступает важным инструментом управления эффективностью предприятия.

Разработку и внедрение в организациях системы контроллинга необходимо осуществлять с учетом основных принципов:

1) комплексность - контроллинг должен выступать в единстве с анализом производственных и финансовых показателей с целью разработки тактических и стратегических управленческих решений;

2) системность – предполагает проведение контроллинга как целостной системы;

3) регулярность – контроллинг должен проводиться регулярно;

4) динамичность – необходимо учитывать динамику всех показателей деятельности организации и определять влияние факторов, повлекших их изменение;

5) принцип учета специфики предприятия (отраслевой и региональный).

6) эффективность – результаты контроллинга должны быть выше нежели затраты на его проведение.

Эффективная система контроллинга позволит принимать обоснованные и оперативные управленческие решения и будет способностью благополучному развитию организации в долгосрочной перспективе.

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Есакова П.М.
студент магистратуры
юридический факультет
Рязанский государственный университет имени С.А. Есенина
Россия, Рязань

НЕДОПУСТИМОСТЬ ИСПОЛНЕНИЯ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВА ТРЕТЬИМ ЛИЦОМ В ПРАВООТНОШЕНИЯХ, НЕ НОСЯЩИХ ЛИЧНЫЙ ХАРАКТЕР

Аннотация. На практике сложились три основные модели участия третьего лица в исполнении обязательств должника перед кредитором. Третье лицо может исполнить обязательства: по собственному побуждению, в силу нормативного акта, либо в силу договоренности с должником. Однако, несмотря на отсутствие личного характера таких обязательств и связи личности должника или кредитора с сущностью обязательства, зачастую возникает проблема невозможности его исполнения третьим лицом. Указанная проблема анализируется в настоящей статье с позиций актуальной правоприменительной практики.

Ключевые слова: личные обязательства, банкротство, исполнение третьим лицом, согласие кредитора, надлежащее исполнение.

Esakova P.M.
master of Law
Ryazan State University named after S.A. Yesenin
Russia, Ryazan

INADMISSIBILITY OF THE PERFORMANCE OF AN OBLIGATION BY A THIRD PARTY IN LEGAL RELATIONS THAT ARE NOT OF A PERSONAL NATURE

Annotation. In practice, there are three main models for the participation of a third party in the performance of the debtor's obligations to the creditor. A third party can fulfill obligations: on their own motivation by virtue of a normative act by virtue of an agreement with the debtor. However, despite the lack of a personal nature of such obligations and the connection of the personality of the debtor or creditor with the essence of the obligation, the problem often arises of the impossibility of its performance by a third party. This problem is analyzed in this article from the standpoint of current law enforcement practice.

Key words: personal obligations, bankruptcy, performance by a third party, consent of the creditor, proper performance.

Имущественный интерес кредитора в получении задолженности зачастую стоит выше факта его исполнения конкретным должником. Особенно если есть риск потерять реальную возможность взыскать денежные средства. После того как третье лицо исполнит обязательства, к нему переходят права кредитора в отношении должника в соответствии со ст. 387 ГК (п. 5 ст. 313 ГК). Обязательство перед кредитором по общему правилу признается исполненным надлежащим образом. Суд признает переход прав кредитора к третьему лицу несостоявшимся, если третье лицо действовало недобросовестно, исключительно с намерением причинить вред кредитору или должнику (постановление Пленума ВС от 22.11.2016 № 54).

В деловой практике, чтобы принять исполнение от третьего лица, достаточно указания, за кого был произведен платеж и по какому обязательству. Положения ст. 313 ГК направлены на расширение механизмов получения кредитором причитающегося ему по обязательству исполнения, то есть, по сути, на защиту прав кредитора. [187] Добросовестный кредитор не должен исследовать сложившиеся между третьим лицом и должником отношения, устанавливать мотивы, побудившие должника перепоручить исполнение своего обязательства другому лицу, проверять, действительно ли имело место возложение должником исполнения обязательства на третье лицо. Следовательно, не может быть признано ненадлежащим исполнение добросовестному кредитору, который принял как причитающееся с должника предложенное третьим лицом, если кредитор не знал и не мог знать об отсутствии факта возложения исполнения обязательства на предоставившее исполнение лицо и при этом исполнением не были нарушены права и законные интересы должника.[188]

Видно, что действует опровержимая презумпция наличия согласия должника на исполнение обязательства иным лицом. Бремя опровержения лежит на должнике, а кредитор достаточно хорошо защищен на случай возникновения спора о правомерности исполнения. Если должник выразит несогласие с принятием кредитором исполнения от третьего лица, это не влечет ничтожности исполнения. Должник должен доказать, что у него есть личный интерес в погашении долга, а действия третьего лица наносят ему имущественный или иной вред.

Возврат денежных средств, полученных кредитором в порядке ст. 313 ГК, не может свидетельствовать об отмене перехода прав требования.

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[187] См.: Определения Судебной коллегии по экономическим спорам ВС от 16.06.2016 № 302-ЭС16-2049, от 18.05.2020 по делу № А54-263/2019 // СПС КонсультантПлюс

[188] См.: Постановления Президиума ВАС от 28.10.2010 № 7945/10 от 15.07.2014 № 3856/14 // СПС КонсультантПлюс

Возврат платежа в случае несогласия с выкупом задолженности не влечет отмены исполнения. Наиболее обоснованным представляется квалифицировать данную операцию как последующий выкуп требования в порядке п. 2 ст. 313 ГК, но уже первоначальным кредитором у нового кредитора. Однако в целях признания первоначальной замены кредитора несостоявшейся данные действия не требуются.

Представим ситуацию, когда в течение месяца с момента платежа в отношении третьего лица принято заявление о банкротстве. Следовательно, сделка по перечислению третьим лицом денежных средств за должника обладает признаками сделки с предпочтение.

Даже при условии обязанности добросовестного кредитора принять соответствующее исполнение данная сделка не может быть приоритетнее интересов кредиторов плательщика.

В отношении какого лица должны быть применены последствия признания такой сделки недействительной в виде взыскания денежных средств, определяет суд исходя из обстоятельств, на основании которых был совершен спорный платеж.

Первый сценарий: третье лицо исполнило обязательство перед кредитором в качестве встречного исполнения по собственному долгу перед должником. В данном случае суды почти единогласно приходят к выводу, что при наличии доказательств совершения платежа в счет исполнения собственных обязательств перед должником сделки фактически совершены за счет имущества должника. Следовательно, в случае банкротства сделки должны быть признаны недействительными по ст. 61.3 Закона о банкротстве.

Второй сценарий: третье лицо исполнило обязательство перед кредитором вне зависимости от наличия обязательств перед должником. Арбитражный суд отказал конкурсному управляющему в признании недействительной сделки должника по перечислению кредитору денежных средств по обязательству иного лица. Общество, которое в силу ст. 313 ГК обязано принять исполнение третьим лицом, не знало и не должно было знать о его цели причинения вреда имущественным правам кредиторов, не состояло в каких-либо хозяйственных отношениях ни с третьим лицом, ни с каким-либо иным лицом, осведомленным о финансовом положении последнего. Суд указал, что банкрот не лишен права обратиться с соответствующим требованием к должнику, за которого исполнил обязательство, ввиду отсутствия в материалах дела доказательств предоставления какого-либо эквивалентного возмещения.

Таким образом, в удовлетворении заявления конкурсного управляющего было отказано в связи с ненадлежащим ответчиком по обособленному спору, что прямо противоречит буквальному содержанию п. 1 ст. 61.3 Закона о банкротстве и не препятствует рассмотрению заявления по существу.

Позиция суда округа фактически была основана на фигуре добросовестного кредитора, который в силу положений ст. 313 ГК не имеет ни обязанности, ни объективной возможности проверить, на основании чего третьим лицом был произведен платеж. Следовательно, к нему не могут быть применены последствия недействительности сделки в виде взыскания полученного от третьего лица — банкрота. Судебная коллегия ВС с такой позицией не согласилась и отправила дело на новое рассмотрение. При новом рассмотрении дела суды установили, что третье лицо — банкрот в лице индивидуального предпринимателя и руководитель должника (в отношении первоначального кредитора) являются родственниками. Действия третьего лица были квалифицированы в качестве соглашения об исполнении обязательств третьим лицом по договору между кредитором и должником.

По нашему мнению, ключевой при разрешении подобных дел является оценка реальной возможности получения первоначальным кредитором денежных средств от должника в отсутствие исполнения третьим лицом. Вопрос добросовестности первоначального кредитора не должен быть положен в основу мотивировочной части решений с учетом буквального содержания ст. 61.3 Закона о банкротстве и совершения сделок в течение месяца до принятия заявления о банкротстве.

Использованные источники:

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Исаев А.А., к.г.н.
доцент
Андижанский государственный университет
Узбекистан, Андижан

ВЛИЯНИЕ МЕЖГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫХ ТРАНСПОРТНЫХ СВЯЗЕЙ НА РАЗВИТИЕ ПРИГРАНИЧНЫХ НАСЕЛЕННЫХ ПУНКТОВ ФЕРГАНСКОГО РЕГИОНА

Аннотация: В статье рассмотрены влияния межгосударственных транспортных связей на развитие приграничных населенных пунктов, непосредственно примыкающих к государственным границам Ферганского региона.

Ключевые слова: Граница, транспорт, коммуникация, инфраструктура, населенные пункты, железная дорога, таможня, регион.

Isaev A. A., Ph. D.
associate Professor
Andijan state University
Uzbekistan, Andijan

INFLUENCE OF INTERSTATE TRANSPORT LINKS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF BORDER SETTLEMENTS IN THE FERGHANA REGION

Abstract: The article considers the influence of interstate transport links on the development of border settlements directly adjacent to the state borders of the Fergana region.

Key words: Border, transport, communication, infrastructure, settlements, Railways, customs, region.

Узбекско-кыргызско-таджикское (УКТ-7) приграничье составляют три узбекских, три кыргызских и 1 таджикскую область общей площадью около 105000 тыс. км², и протяженностью границы около 1000 км. Приграничные регионы трех стран располагают значительным человеческим и производственным потенциалом: здесь проживают около 15 млн. человек, что превышает численность населения таких стран, как Беларусь, Венгрия, или Туркменистан и Таджикистан вместе взятых. Кроме производственного и человеческого потенциала, Узбекская часть региона располагает развитой транспортной инфраструктурой, основу которой составляет, как железные дороги, так и автомобильные.

С приобретением независимости Республики Узбекистан привело к увеличению протяженности государственных границ более чем в 45 раз (с 137 км до 6300 км) за счет придания статуса государственной границы, бывшим союзным административным границам республики. При этом, по крайней мере на протяжении более 6000км, особенно с Таджикистаном, где началось внутреннее вооруженное противостояние (1161км участок границы с Таджикистаном), потребовалось в силу ряда политических соглашений и действий властей, граничащих государств незамедлительная делимитация и демаркация линии государственной границы с созданием всего комплекса приграничной инфраструктуры (таможенной, военной и др.).

Как сообщатся, из общей протяженности государственной границы между Кыргызской Республикой и Республикой Узбекистан, составляет 1378,44 км, из них описано и утверждено, по мнению Ч. Дуйшеналиева 1007,1 км или 73,1%[3]. А по другим источникам описано 1170,53 километров или 85%. [189] Граница в пределах Ташкентской области и Ферганского региона: [190] Наманганской, Андижанской и Ферганской областей, проходит по пересеченной местности с колебанием относительных высот с 300 до 5000 метров по горным и предгорным районам, помимо того Ферганская область граничит Сугдской областью Таджикистана.

Так вблизи непроницаемых препятствий вроде горных хребтов нередко наблюдается падение плотности населении и общего уровня жизни. Наоборот, вблизи границ обычно наблюдаются повышенная деловая активность и рост населения, обусловленные высокой экономической эффективностью трансграничных перемещений[1]. В пределах, вышеуказанных административных территорий, кроме Ташкентской области, преобладают крупные плотные сельские приграничные населенные пункты.

Таможенные и военные инфраструктуры территориально расположены в населенных пунктах с численностью жителей от 3000 до 50000 человек, имеющих непосредственную близость к линии государственной границе (Маданият, Дустлик, Косонсой, Учкурган, Андархон, Равот, Вуадиль) и имеющие более развитую межгосударственную транспортную связь в рассматриваемом регионе, чем другие населенные пункты.

Организация таможенной инфраструктуры данного участка государственной границы началась в начале 90 годов прошлого века. В структуре создаваемого подразделения Государственного таможенного комитета были образованы в пределах сельской местности пункты таможенного оформления: Касансай, Вуадиль, Маданият (имеют статус

[189] https://knews.kg/2017/09/04/kyrgyzstan-i-uzbekistan-novye-gorizonty-otnoshenij/
[190] Под регионом подразумевается субъекты Узбекистана.

автомобильный пограничный межгосударственный) и Дустлик (автомобильный, пограничный, имеющий статус международный). Через некоторое время в результате политических нестабильностей в соседних республиках, запаздыванием по сравнению таможенной необходимо было создавать военную инфраструктуру.

Создание таможенной и военной инфраструктуры вызвало усиление процесса концентрации социальной и производственной инфраструктуры в непосредственной близости к пограничным пунктам таможенного оформления (строительство складских помещений, пунктов общественного питания, кемпингов, магазинов, торговли, объектов обслуживания автомобильного транспорта).

Расширение объектного разнообразия территориальной организации приграничных населенных пунктов вызвало и расширение функциональной роли этих территорий. Коммуникационная функция была усилена осуществлением внешнеэкономических связей и приграничного товарного обмена. Создаваемые места приложения труда имели изначально более выгодные позиции, в первую очередь, по величине доходов (как официальных, так и теневых) и характеру труда, чем вакансии, традиционные для сельской местности (сельское и приусадебное хозяйство).

Регион по специфике транспортно-географического положения принадлежит к пограничным, и имеет компактное расположение и густую сеть автомобильных дорог[2]. У Кыргызстана и Узбекистана существует взаимозависимость в транспортной сфере. Транзит из Узбекистана в восточном направлении идёт через Кыргызстан, а значительная часть грузопотока в южный Кыргызстан, в западном направлении проходит через Узбекистан. Непосредственно государственную границу пересекает международная автомобильная дорога Андижан-Ош что (является отрезком транспортного коридора Ташкент-Андижан-Ош-Эргаштам-Кашгар) и межгосударственные дороги, Фергана-Вуадиль-Кызыл-Кия-Ош и др. Станции Кувасай, Учкурган, Карасу и Ханабад являются конечными железнодорожными станциями на территории Ферганского региона на линии Фергана – Кызыл-Кия, Учкурган – Шамалдысай, Карасу – Ош, Карасу – Джалал-Абад.

Сфера автомобильного и железнодорожного транспорта является важной составляющей в системе кыргызско-узбекских связей, которые сможет объединить не только наши страны, но и весь регион.[191] Следует отметить, что после 2010 гг., с закрытием границы со стороны Узбекистана с Кыргызстаном численность общего транспортного потока и объемы перемещаемых через границу грузов снизилась, но после открытия на рассматриваемых участках, возрастает. Основная часть грузов перевозится

[191] http://www.gov.kg/?p=127118&lang=ru

железнодорожным транспортом по однопутной линии Ташкент–Андижан–Карасу–Ош. Строительство железной дороги Узбекистан-Кыргызстан-Китай (линии Андижан-Ош-Эргаштам-Кашгар) привело бы: Во-первых, появлению грузовых терминалов и во многом могло бы способствовать расширению функциональности сельской местности; во-вторых, повышению социально-экономического статуса сельских жителей Кыргызстана; в-третьих, построенная железная дорога, повысив транзитный потенциал, стала бы основной осью пространственной организации территории и притяжения новых производств.

Автопереходы между тремя странами используются для пересечения границы жителями приграничных населенных пунктов предопределяющие повышенную нагрузку на социальную инфраструктуру, в большей степени сельских населенных пунктов, расположенных по обеим сторонам границы, они изначально, обладали более высоким уровнем влияния на развитие сферы обслуживания, приграничных населенных пунктов.

Контрольно пропускные пункты (КПП) размещены в населенных пунктах: Вуадиль – Кадамжай, Дустлик – Достук, Маданият – Бюргондю, Касансай – Баймак, Учкурган – Кенсай, Андархан – Патар, Равот – Равот, Узбекистон – Кизилкия со значительным коммуникационным потенциалом между автомобильными дорогами и железнодорожной линией (Ханабад – Джалал-Абад, Савай – Карасу, Учкурган – Шамалдисай, Андархан – Канибадам, Кувасай – Кизилкия) сопредельными государствами Ферганского региона. Многие из них, не обладают развитым инфраструктурным сочетанием, в производственной структуре играют роль центров, отдельных подразделений сельскохозяйственных предприятий.

Степень развития коммуникационных инфраструктур вышеизложенных населенных пунктов в пределах страны была низка, а с возобновлением работы пограничных КПП стали потенциально высокой. Населенный пункт Ханабад, находящийся между городами Ош-Джалал-Абад имеет высокую коммуникационную функцию. Перспектива развития коммуникационной функции этого города зависит от открытия КПП Ханабад-Бекабад, Кесканёр-Интымак и на этом расстояния автодорог между городами Ош-Джалал-Абад сокращается на 70 км. Поскольку государственная граница «отсекла» более короткую дорогу между двумя областными центрами Кыргызстана, сейчас они вынуждены ездить объездной дорогой, которая почти в три раза длиннее и соответственно, транспортные расходы увеличивается в разы.

В декабре 2017 г. состоялся визит нового президента Киргизии С. Жээнбекова в Узбекистан. По его итогам, отмечая результаты активно развивающегося узбеко-киргизского сотрудничества, Ш. Мирзиёев подчеркнул, что между двумя странами «не должно существовать границ, и нам надо идти вперед на совершенно другом уровне. Уверен, мы найдем

точки соприкосновения, а имеющиеся проблемы решим. Особенно жители приграничных районов ждут этого от нас». [192] На сегодняшний день большинство КПП на границах УКТ-7 работают только в светлое время суток, и некоторые из них работают только как пешеходные. А для пересечения границы Узбекистана на машине, приходится ехать к автодорожному пограничному пункту.

Таким образом, с развитием транспортных связей с соседними государствами, приграничные населенные пункты региона развиваются по обеим сторонам контрольно пропускных пунктов. Открытие границы являлось фактором социального и экономического изменения населенных пунктов приграничных районов. Кроме того, дальнейшее развитие регионального сотрудничества областей трёх стран в сфере транспортной географии и транспортной инфраструктуры положительно способствует усилению экономической устойчивости развития не только приграничных населенных пунктов, но и регионов в целом.

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УДК 340

Исмагилов А.З.
студент
Башкирский государственный университет
Стерлитамакский филиал

СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ФОРМЫ И МЕТОДЫ НАЛОГОВОГО КОНТРОЛЯ

Аннотация: В статье на основании теоретических позиций ученых-правоведов, имеющихся в юридической литературе, норм законодательства о налогах и сборах и правовых позиций Конституционного суда Российской Федерации описываются формы и методы налогового контроля.

Ключевые слова: налоговые органы, налоговый контроль, законодательство о налогах и сборах, формы и методы налогового контроля.

Ismagilov A. Z.
student
Bashkir state University
Sterlitamak branch

MODERN FORMS AND METHODS OF TAX CONTROL

The article describes the forms and methods of tax control based on the theoretical positions of legal scholars available in the legal literature, the norms of legislation on taxes and fees, and the legal positions of the constitutional court of the Russian Federation.

Keywords: tax authorities, tax control, legislation on taxes and fees, forms and methods of tax control.

На современном этапе развития налогового права ключевые вопросы осуществления налогового контроля остаются предметом широкой дискуссии. При этом эффективный налоговый контроль является необходимым условием для функционирования налоговой системы[193].

В статье 82 Налогового кодекса РФ определено, что налоговый контроль проводится должностными лицами налоговых органов в пределах своей компетенции посредством налоговых проверок, получения объяснений налогоплательщиков, налоговых агентов и плательщиков сбора, проверки данных учета и отчетности, осмотра помещений и

[193] Нал
оговое право. Общая часть. Учебник и практикум для академического бакалавриата // авт. колл. под. редакцией И.И. Кучерова. М.: Издательство Юрайт, 2014. С. 485.

территорий, используемых для извлечения дохода (прибыли), а также в других формах, предусмотренных настоящим Кодексом. Таким образом, можно отметить, что согласно этой норме в Налоговом кодексе РФ производится перечисление основных форм налогового контроля, но нет закрепления определения, устанавливающего понятия формы налогового контроля. О методах налогового контроля в Налоговом кодексе РФ также не упоминается[194].

Можно согласиться с мнением А.Ю. Ильина, который отмечает, что закрепление форм, методов и видов налогового контроля на законодательном уровне имеет важное значение для защиты и сохранения баланса интересов налогоплательщиков и налоговых органов в процессе осуществления налогового контроля[195].

Необходимо отметить, что в научных кругах также нет единого мнения о том, что является формой налогового контроля, а также его методом.

Так, например, М.Н. Кобзарь-Фролова определяет метод налогового контроля как совокупность приемов, применяемых уполномоченными органами для установления объективных данных о полноте и своевременности уплаты налогов и сборов в соответствующий бюджет или внебюджетный фонд, а также об исполнении возложенных на лиц иных налоговых обязанностей, то есть при помощи методов налогового контроля происходит реальное изучение состояния объектов и предметов налогового контроля.[196]

По мнению В.Ю. Шатова метод налогового контроля - это способ изучения закономерностей развития и функционирования предмета исследования, который служит достижению цели налогового контроля и представляет собой совокупность приемов или операций[197].

Т.Ю. Курбатов считает, что под методами налогового контроля понимаются приемы и способы, используемые при реализации проверки как формы налогового контроля в зависимости от конкретных обстоятельств[198].

В свою очередь под формой налогового контроля в науке налогового права принято понимать совокупность средств и способов осуществления

[194] Копина А.А. Дифференциация видов налогового контроля в зависимости от категорий налогоплательщиков //Финансовое право. 2014. N 10. С. 7 - 13.
[195] Ильин А.Ю. Юридическое содержание видов, форм и методов налогового контроля // Финансовое право. 2014. N 1. С. 28 - 34.
[196] Кобзарь-Фролова М.Н. К вопросу о совершенствовании форм и методов налогового контроля // Налоги и налогообложение. 2006. N 5. С. 2.
[197] Шатов В.Ю. Методы налогового контроля в Республике Казахстан // Финансовое право. 2012. N 11. С. 27.
[198] Курбатов Т.Ю. О формах и методах налогового контроля // Финансовое право. 2013. N 4. С. 48.

контрольной деятельности налоговых органов, имеющих конкретные формы выражения и организации[199].

Однако существуют ученые, которые отождествляют и не разделяют формы и методы налогового контроля[200].

Изучив основные точки зрения по данному вопросу, А.Ю. Ильин приходит к выводу о том, что под формой налогового контроля следует понимать способ конкретного выражения и организации контрольных действий, осуществляемых субъектами налогового контроля на постоянной основе в отношении всех подлежащих контролю субъектов[201].

Некоторые авторы вводят кроме форм и методов налогового контроля и другие понятия. Так, Пантюшов О.В. дает определение мероприятий налогового контроля, под которыми им понимаются определенные фактические действия налогового органа, осуществляемые в целях реализации налогового контроля. На официальном сайте Федеральной налоговой службы Российской Федерации www.nalog.ru указано, что мероприятиями налогового контроля являются предусмотренные Кодексом формы деятельности налоговых органов по контролю за соблюдением налогоплательщиками законодательства о налогах и сборах, также формы деятельности налоговых органов, предусмотренные международными договорами Российской Федерации, содержащими положения, касающиеся налогообложения и сборов.

К мероприятиям налогового контроля, по мнению налогового органа, относятся следующие: инвентаризация, осмотр, истребование документов (информации), выемка, экспертиза, допрос, вызов в качестве свидетеля, получение экспертного заключения, привлечение переводчика.

А.А.Копина отмечает, что такому смешению понятий способствует сам Налоговый кодекс РФ, в котором фигурирует словосочетания "иные (другие) формы контроля" и "иные (другие) мероприятия налогового контроля" как синонимы, так в абз. 2 п. 1 ст. 82 указано, что налоговый контроль проводится должностными лицами налоговых органов в пределах своей компетенции посредством налоговых проверок, получения объяснений налогоплательщиков, налоговых агентов и плательщиков сбора, проверки данных учета и отчетности, осмотра помещений и территорий, используемых для извлечения дохода (прибыли), а также в других формах, предусмотренных настоящим Кодексом.

В то же время в п. 5 ст. 93 НК РФ указано, что "В ходе проведения налоговой проверки, иных мероприятий налогового контроля...". Пп. 11 п. 3 ст. 100 НК РФ указывает, что в акте должны содержаться сведения о мероприятиях налогового контроля, проведенных при осуществлении

[199] Финансовое право: Учебник / А.Р. Батяева, К.С. Бельский, Т.А. Вершило и др.; отв. ред. С.В. Запольский. 2-е изд., исп. Клувер, 2011. С. 680.
[200] Грачева Е.Ю., Соколова Д.Ю. Налоговое право. М., 2001. С. 90.
[201] Ильин А.Ю. Юридическое содержание видов, форм и методов налогового контроля // Финансовое право. 2014. N 1. С. 34.

налоговой проверки. Таким образом, согласно НК РФ налоговая проверка является и формой, и мероприятием налогового контроля, при этом в рамках налоговой проверки могут быть проведены и другие мероприятия налогового контроля. Конечно такая путаница не способствует эффективности налогового контроля, поскольку приводит к неопределенности в правовом регулировании[202].

Таким образом, форму налогового контроля можно определить как регламентированный нормами налогового законодательства способ организации, осуществления и формального закрепления результатов мероприятий налогового контроля, представляющих собой единую совокупность действий уполномоченных органов по выполнению конкретной задачи налогового контроля.

Содержание контрольной деятельности и конкретная форма контроля во многом определяются приемами и мероприятиями, применяемыми уполномоченными контролирующими органами, т.е. форма существует в неразрывном единстве с методами контрольной деятельности.

Сама реализация контрольной деятельности происходит лишь путем применения уполномоченными органами соответствующих методов контроля.

Метод обычно понимается как способ (или совокупность способов) практического осуществления или познания изучаемых явлений. Кроме того, категория метода может рассматриваться как совокупность свойственных человеку эмпирических приемов познания окружающей действительности.

Метод налогового контроля определяют как совокупность приемов, применяемых уполномоченными органами для установления объективных данных о полноте и своевременности уплаты налогов и сборов в соответствующий бюджет или внебюджетный фонд, а также об исполнении возложенных на лиц иных налоговых обязанностей, т.е. при помощи методов налогового контроля происходит реальное изучение состояния объектов и предметов налогового контроля[203].

Если рассматривать методы налогового контроля применительно к современному законодательству, то Налоговый кодекс Российской Федерации выделяет следующую совокупность мероприятий налогового контроля, которые можно классифицировать по форме на:

1) основные мероприятия (налоговые проверки, иные мероприятия, по результатам которых принимается итоговое решение

[202] Копина А.А. Дифференциация видов налогового контроля в зависимости от категорий налогоплательщиков // Финансовое право. 2014. N 10. С. 7 - 13.

[203] Украинцева А.И. Сущность. Формы и методы налогового контроля // Административное и муниципальное право, 2011, № 6.

налогового органа о привлечении (не привлечении) к налоговой ответственности);

2) вспомогательные мероприятия (проводятся в рамках основных);

3) дополнительные мероприятия (по окончании налоговых проверок на этапе рассмотрения материалов налоговой проверки).

Необходимо отметить, что в законе отсутствует подобная классификация, выделяются отдельно лишь дополнительные мероприятия налогового контроля.

В качестве основных форм налогового контроля на сегодняшний день следует охарактеризовать камеральные (ст. 88 НК РФ) и выездные (ст. 89 НК РФ) налоговые проверки, поскольку прочие формы налогового контроля, как правило, проводятся в рамках этих налоговых проверок.[204].

Согласно абз. 3 п. 6 ст. 101 НК РФ в роли дополнительных мероприятий налогового контроля могут выступать следующие мероприятия налогового контроля: истребование документов в соответствии со ст. ст. 93 и 93.1 НК РФ, допрос свидетеля, проведение экспертизы[205].

При этом, поскольку формы и методы налогового контроля могут быть урегулированы только в Налоговом кодексе РФ (подп. 5 п. 2 ст. 1 НК РФ), прочая контрольная деятельность налоговых органов, урегулированная иными нормативными правовыми актами (в том числе контроль за применением контрольно-кассовой техники, соблюдением валютного законодательства и т.п.), налоговым контролем не является, так как НК РФ не регламентируется[206].

В гл. 14 НК РФ перечислены следующие виды контрольных мероприятий:

- получение объяснений, проверка данных учета и отчетности - п. 1 ст. 82 НК РФ;
- налоговые проверки - ст. 87 НК РФ;
- осмотр помещений и территорий, используемых для извлечения дохода (прибыли) - ст. 92 НК РФ;
- участие свидетеля - ст. 90 НК РФ;
- доступ должностных лиц налоговых органов на территорию или в помещение для проведения налоговой проверки - ст. 91 НК РФ;
- истребование документов при проведении налоговой проверки - ст. 93 НК РФ;

[204] Тютин Д.В. Налоговое право: курс лекций // СПС КонсультантПлюс. 2012.
[205] Налоговый кодекс Российской Федерации (часть первая) от 31.07.1998 № 146-ФЗ (ред. от 03.12.2011)// Собрание законодательства РФ, № 31, 03.08.1998, ст. 3824.
[206] Тютин Д.В. Налоговое право: Курс лекций // СПС КонсультантПлюс. 2012.

- истребование документов (информации) о налогоплательщике, плательщике сборов и налоговом агенте или информации о конкретных сделках - ст. 93.1 НК РФ;
- выемка документов и предметов - ст. 94 НК РФ;
- экспертиза - ст. 95 НК РФ;
- привлечение специалиста - ст. 96 НК РФ;
- участие переводчика - ст. 97 НК РФ

Налоговые органы вправе проводить и иные мероприятия налогового контроля, например, с 1 января 2012 года в Налоговый кодекс РФ введены положения, касающиеся предшествующего налогового контроля за трансфертным ценообразованием (раздел V.1). В частности, в силу п. 1 ст. 105.19 НК РФ российская организация - налогоплательщик, отнесенный в соответствии со ст. 83 НК РФ к категории крупнейших налогоплательщиков, вправе обратиться в ФНС России, с заявлением о заключении соглашения о ценообразовании для целей налогообложения[207].

Также с 1 января 2015 года Налоговым кодексом РФ предусмотрена новая форма налогового контроля - налоговый мониторинг. Особенности его осуществления установлены в новом разделе V.2 НК РФ (абз. 4 п. 1 ст. 82 НК РФ).

Таким образом, формы и методы налогового контроля существуют в неразрывном, органичном единстве. Поэтому при осуществлении контрольной деятельности в форме налоговой проверки уполномоченные органы применяют проверку документов как прием или способ изучения реального состояния расчетов по налогам с бюджетом.

При этом проверка документов будет являться лишь одним из целого комплекса методов налогового контроля, применяемых налоговыми органами при проведении своей контрольной деятельности в форме налоговых проверок.

В рамках одной правовой формы организации контрольной деятельности могут применяться различные методы контроля, в некоторых случаях совпадающие по наименованию с самой установленной налоговым законодательством формой контроля.

Как указывалось выше, налоговые проверки являются основной формой налогового контроля. Согласно статье 87 Налогового кодекса РФ разновидностью налоговых проверок является – камеральная налоговая проверка, проведение которой регламентировано статьей 88 Налогового кодекса РФ[208].

Особенностью камеральной налоговой проверки является то, что она проводится по месту нахождения налогового органа на основе налоговых деклараций (расчетов) и документов, представленных

[207] Тютин Д.В. Налоговое право: Курс лекций // СПС КонсультантПлюс. 2012.
[208] Налоговый кодекс Российской Федерации (часть первая) от 31.07.1998 № 146-ФЗ (ред. от 03.12.2011)// Собрание законодательства РФ, № 31, 03.08.1998, ст. 3824.

налогоплательщиком, а также других документов о деятельности налогоплательщика, имеющихся у налогового органа[209].

Камеральная налоговая проверка по смыслу пункта 1 статьи 88 Налогового кодекса РФ является формой текущего документального контроля за соблюдением законодательства о налогах и сборах и в отличие от выездной налоговой проверки, нацелена на своевременное выявление ошибок в налоговой отчетности и оперативное реагирование налоговых органов на обнаруженные нарушения, что позволяет смягчить для налогоплательщиков последствия от неправильного применения ими норм законодательства о налогах и сборах[210].

М.О. Клейменова выделяет две основные цели проведения камеральных проверок, это:

- контроль за правильностью и достоверностью составления налоговых деклараций;
- отбор налогоплательщиков для проведения выездных проверок[211].

Как отмечает А.М. Полтеев выездная проверка как наиболее трудоемкая форма налогового контроля должна назначаться только в тех случаях, когда возможности камеральных проверок исчерпаны, т.е. в отношении налогоплательщика должны быть проведены контрольные мероприятия, требующие присутствия инспектора непосредственно на проверяемом объекте[212].

М.О. Клейменова указывает, что объектом камеральной налоговой проверки, служит финансово-хозяйственна я деятельность проверяемого лица за отчетный налоговый период[213].

При этом исходя из смысла ст. 88 НК РФ, камеральной налоговой проверке подвергаются все налоговые декларации, предоставляемые налогоплательщиком, независимо от установленной законодательством о налогах и сборах периодичности их представления[214].

Такого же мнения придерживается ФНС России [215] и Конституционный Суд РФ который указал, что полномочия налогового органа, предусмотренные ст. 88, 101 Налогового кодекса РФ, носят публично-правовой характер, что не позволяет налоговому органу произвольно отказаться от необходимости истребования дополнительных

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[209] Там же.

[210] Копина А.А. Дифференциация видов налогового контроля в зависимости от категорий налогоплательщиков // Финансовое право. 2014. N 10. С. 7 - 13.

[211] Клейменова М.О. Налоговое право: учебное пособие. М.: Московский финансово-промышленный университет "Синергия", 2013. 368 с.

[212] Полтеев А.М. Камеральная налоговая проверка как форма налогового контроля // Административное и муниципальное право, 2009, № 4

[213] Клейменова М.О. Налоговое право: учебное пособие. М.: Московский финансово-промышленный университет "Синергия", 2013. 368 с.

[214] Копина А.А. Дифференциация видов налогового контроля в зависимости от категорий налогоплательщиков // Финансовое право. 2014. N 10. С. 7 - 13.

[215] Письмо ФНС РФ от 18.12.2005 N 06-1-04/648"//Документы и комментарии, N 1, 10.01.2006.

сведений, объяснений и документов, подтверждающих правильность исчисления и своевременность уплаты налогов. Налогоплательщик вправе предполагать, что если налоговый орган не обращается к нему за объяснениями или документами, подтверждающими декларируемые налоги, то у налогового органа нет сомнений в правильности уплаты налогов[216].

Камеральная налоговая проверка по своей сути представляет собой проверку полноты и своевременности представления налогоплательщиком, плательщиком сборов, налоговым агентом документов налоговой отчетности, предусмотренных законодательством о налогах и сборах; а также проверку обоснованности применения налогоплательщиком, плательщиком сборов, налоговым агентом ставок налога и льгот, их соответствия действующему законодательству, проверку правильности исчисления налоговой базы на основе представленных налогоплательщиком, плательщиком сбора, налоговым агентом документов, служащих основанием для исчисления и уплаты налога, а также поступивших от иных лиц документов о деятельности налогоплательщика, плательщика сбора, налогового агента.

Выездные налоговые проверки – это разновидность налоговых проверок, проведение которых наряду с камеральными налоговыми проверками предусмотрено статьей 87 и регламентировано статьей 88 Налогового кодекса РФ[217].

Согласно позиции Конституционного Суда РФ основное содержание выездной налоговой проверки - это проверка правильности исчисления и своевременности уплаты налогов по месту нахождения налогоплательщика на основе изучения, как документальных источников информации, так и фактического состояния объектов налогообложения[218].

Также Конституционный Суд РФ обозначил два характерных признака выездной налоговой проверки:

- углубленное изучение документов учета
- возможность проведения специальных мероприятий контроля (осмотр, выемка и др.)[219].

В Определении от 25 января 2012 г. N 172-О-О Конституционный Суд РФ подчеркнул, что выездная налоговая проверка - это не повторная проверка по отношению к камеральной налоговой проверке, она ориентирована на выявление тех нарушений налогового законодательства,

[216] Определение Конституционного Суда РФ от 12.07.2006 N 267-О //Собрание законодательства РФ" 23.10.2006, N 43, ст. 4529.
[217] Налоговый кодекс Российской Федерации (часть первая) от 31.07.1998 № 146-ФЗ (ред. от 03.12.2011)// Собрание законодательства РФ, № 31, 03.08.1998, ст. 3824.
[218] Постановление Конституционного Суда РФ от 16.07.2004 N 14-П //Собрание законодательства РФ, 26.07.2004, N 30, ст. 3214.
[219] Определение Конституционного Суда РФ от 8 апреля 2010 г. N 441-О-О // СПС "КонсультантПлюс".

которые не всегда можно обнаружить в рамках камеральной налоговой проверки[220].

С 1 января 2015 года вступил в силу Раздел V.2. Налогового кодекса РФ «Налоговый контроль в форме налогового мониторинга»

Как указывает М.Г. Мошкович налоговый мониторинг качестве пилотного проекта уже практиковался с декабря 2012 года в отношении крупнейших налогоплательщиков. И, как утверждают авторы поправок, имел положительный эффект[221].

Согласно статье 105.26 Налогового кодекса РФ предметом налогового мониторинга являются правильность исчисления, полнота и своевременность уплаты (перечисления) налогов и сборов, обязанность по уплате (перечислению) которых в соответствии с настоящим Кодексом возложена на налогоплательщика (плательщика сбора, налогового агента) – организацию[222].

Налоговый мониторинг – это новая форма налогового контроля, предполагающая полное доверие между налогоплательщиком и инспекцией. Инспектор, который мониторит организацию, находится на своем рабочем месте, однако имеет возможности для постоянного виртуального контроля за документами (информацией) организации, на базе которых она считает налоги[223].

Детали такого сотрудничества закрепляются в регламенте информационного взаимодействия – специальном документе, форму которого утверждает ФНС России. В частности, организация может предоставить инспекторам доступ к своим информационным системам. При необходимости налоговики могут знакомиться и с подлинниками документов[224].

Организация вправе обратиться в налоговый орган с заявлением о проведении налогового мониторинга при одновременном соблюдении следующих условий:

- совокупная сумма налога на добавленную стоимость, акцизов, налога на прибыль организаций и налога на добычу полезных ископаемых, подлежащих уплате за календарный год, предшествующий году, в котором представляется заявление о проведении налогового мониторинга, составляет не менее 300 млн руб.;

- суммарный объем полученных доходов по данным годовой бухгалтерской (финансовой) отчетности организации за календарный год, предшествующий году, в котором представляется заявление о проведении налогового мониторинга, составляет не менее 3 млрд руб.;

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[220] Определение Конституционного Суда РФ от 25 января 2012 г. N 172-О-О // СПС "КонсультантПлюс".
[221] Мошкович М.Г. Налоговый мониторинг вместо проверок // Главная книга. 2015. N 3. С. 34 - 36.
[222] Налоговый кодекс Российской Федерации (часть первая) от 31.07.1998 N 146-ФЗ (ред. от 08.03.2015) // "Собрание законодательства РФ", N 31, 03.08.1998, ст. 3824.
[223] Мошкович М.Г. Налоговый мониторинг вместо проверок // Главная книга. 2015. N 3. С. 34 - 36.
[224] Там же.

- совокупная стоимость активов по данным бухгалтерской отчетности организации на 31 декабря календарного года, предшествующего году, в котором представляется заявление о проведении налогового мониторинга, составляет не менее 3 млрд руб.[225]

Таким образом, налоговый мониторинг проводится только в отношении крупных организаций. Периодом, за который проводится налоговый мониторинг, является календарный год, следующий за годом, в котором организация представила в налоговый орган заявление о его проведении[226].

Нельзя не согласиться с мнением М.В. Беспалова, о том что процедура налогового мониторинга должна быть выгодна для самой организации, так как позволяет согласовать с инспекцией вопросы начисления налогов и сборов, избежать пеней на сумму недоимок при соблюдении мнения инспекции, избежать камеральной налоговой проверки деклараций и выездной проверки за период, за который проводится мониторинг[227].

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Катерин С.А.
студент магистратуры
юридический факультет
Рязанский государственный университет имени С.А. Есенина
Россия, Рязань

МОШЕННИЧЕСТВО В СИСТЕМЕ ПРЕСТУПЛЕНИЙ ПРОТИВ СОБСТВЕННОСТИ

Аннотация. Система преступлений в сфере защиты собственности имеет сложную структуру, в которую входят хищения и ряд преступлений, не связанных с хищениями. Особое место в системе хищений имеет мошенничество, что подтверждается статистикой совершаемых преступлений против собственности.

Ключевые слова: преступление против собственности, хищение, мошенничество.

Katerin S.A.
master of Law
Ryazan State University named after S.A. Yesenin
Russia, Ryazan

FRAUD IN THE SYSTEM OF CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

Annotation. The system of crimes in the field of property protection has a complex structure, which includes theft and a number of crimes not related to theft. Fraud has a special place in the theft system, which is confirmed by statistics of crimes committed against property.

Key words: crime against property, theft, fraud.

Одним из составов хищения является мошенничество (ст. 159 УК РФ) в котором способ совершения преступления, также играет ключевую роль при квалификации. Законодатель определяет данное деяние, как хищение чужого имущества или приобретение права на чужое имущество путем обмана или злоупотребления доверием. В отличие от кражи, предметом мошенничества, помимо непосредственно имущества, также является право на него. Данная формулировка необходима для определения момента окончания преступления и правильной квалификации содеянного. Способом совершения мошенничества принято признавать обман или злоупотребление доверием. Они по своей структуре очень похожи, но все же имеют существенные различия. Важной составляющей обоих способов является мнительность. В науке под

мнительностью, в рамках ст. 159 УК РФ принято понимать неправильное восприятие собственником или иным владельцем имущества действий преступника, который путем особых манипуляций добивается того, что потерпевшее лицо самостоятельно передает либо дает согласие на передачу имущества виновному, так как не видит в его действиях признаков противоправности либо подозревает об этом, но не связывает действия преступника с незаконным изъятием имущества[228].

Первым из способов, посредством которого совершается мошенничество, является обман. Законодатель на данный момент не закрепил определения обмана, как одного из способов совершения преступления, но такое определение было закреплено в примечании к ст. 187 УК РСФСР 1922 г[229]. В Кодексе под обманом понималось «сообщение ложных сведений, так и заведомое сокрытие обстоятельств, сообщение о которых было обязательно». Данному понятию почти 100 лет, но оно, как и современное толкование обмана, подводит нас к существованию двух ярко выраженных его состояний: активный и пассивный обман. Пленум верховного суда в п.2 постановления от 27 декабря 2007 года № 51 «О судебной практике по делам о мошенничестве, присвоении и растрате» также поддерживает такое разделение. На сегодняшний день, под активным обманом принято понимать сообщение ложных сведений, а под пассивным – несообщение (укрывательство) верных сведений. В одной из своих работ, Г.Н. Борзенков предлагает свое понятие активного обмана, под которым он понимает не просто сообщение неправильных сведений, а искажение истины в целом (истина – правильное отражение окружающей действительности в сознании человека). По его мнению, сегодняшняя конструкция определения активного обмана подразумевает под собой словесную (вербальную) форму, а исказить истину можно и другими способами[230]. А.Г. Безверхов настаивает на том, что категорию обмана, необходимо рассматривать через призму такого явления, как «ложь». Под ложью он понимает «преднамеренное искажение истины с целью ввести лицо или группу лиц в заблуждение»[231]. При этом он обращается к такому философскому догмату, который говорит о том, что «не всякая ложь является обманом, хотя любой обман – это ложь»[232]. Ключевым критерием разграничения данных понятий является такой признак, как побуждение к совершению действий, имеющих выгоду для обманщика. Таким образом, от обмана одна из сторон всегда будет в выигрыше. Что касается

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пассивного обмана, то дело с ним обстоит немного сложнее. Стоит сказать, что в русском языке слово «обман» чаще всего трактуется как активное действие, то есть, относительно уголовного законодательства, обман трактуется несколько шире, чем принято[233]. Дело в том, что законодатель никак не закрепил юридическое обоснование содержания пассивного обмана, то есть, нет закрепления обязанности сообщать достоверную информацию, поэтому некоторые специалисты склоняются к тому, что пассивный обман имеет больше нравственную подоплеку, чем законную[234].

Вторым способом, посредством которого может совершаться мошенничество, является злоупотребление доверием. Законодатель разграничил его с обманом, но как показывает практика, судебно-следственные органы часто не различают (или не хотят различать) их друг от друга, тем самым часто путая их при квалификации мошенничества. Как и обман, злоупотребление доверием не имеет законодательно закрепленного определения, что дает возможность различным авторам по-разному их толковать. Г.Н. Борзенков утверждает, что «Необходимым признаком рассматриваемого способа мошенничества являются особые отношения доверия между потерпевшим и виновным лицом»[235]. Другой взгляд на определение этого же термина, имеет А.И. Бойцов, в его понимании злоупотребление доверием – это «использование доверительных отношений между виновным и потерпевшим в корыстных целях, во вред последнему»[236]. А, например, Г.А. Кригер вообще отвергает законодательное толкование, разграничивающее злоупотребление доверием от обмана, утверждая, что «злоупотребление доверием есть разновидность обмана, а именно – обмана доверием»[237]. Законодатель, согласно п. 3 постановления Пленума Верховного Суда РФ от 27 декабря 2007 г. «О судебной практике по делам о мошенничестве, присвоении и растрате» определяет злоупотребление доверие как «использование с корыстной целью доверительных отношений с владельцем имущества или иным лицом, уполномоченным принимать решения о передаче этого имущества третьим лицам»[238]. Исходя из вышесказанного, можно сделать вывод о том, что ключевым словом в определении «злоупотребление доверием», является «использование». В русском языке, слово

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«использовать» означает «воспользоваться кем-нибудь, чем-нибудь, употребить с пользой»[239].

Что касается толкования доверия, то под ним следует понимать «уверенность в чьей-либо добросовестности, искренности, в правильности чего-нибудь и основанное на этом отношение к кому-нибудь, чему-нибудь»[240]. Таким образом, на основании лексического анализа, можно с уверенностью сказать, что доверие – это психическое состояние, выражающее дружественные отношения между кем-либо. Доверие может быть обусловлено различными обстоятельствами, например, служебным положением лица либо личными или родственными отношениями лица с потерпевшим.

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УДК 437

Кланца Р.А.
студент магистратуры
юридический факультет
Рязанский государственный университет имени С.А. Есенина
Россия, Рязань

ВОЛЕВОЙ ХАРАКТЕР ЮРИДИЧЕСКИХ ПОСТУПКОВ В ГРАЖДАНСКОМ ПРАВЕ

Аннотация. Категория юридических поступков в гражданском праве России на настоящий момент остается мало исследованной, и это при том, что юридические поступки в составе системы юридических фактов являются основанием к возникновению, изменению и прекращению гражданских правоотношений. Особое место в структуре юридического поступка имеет воля субъекта, его совершающего, а также ее значение для будущего правоотношения.

Ключевые слова: юридический факт, юридический поступок, воля, волеизъявление, правоотношение, действие, бездействие.

Klantsa R.A.
master of Law
Ryazan State University named after S.A. Yesenin
Russia, Ryazan

WILLFUL NATURE OF LEGAL ACTS IN CIVIL LAW

Annotation. The category of legal acts in the civil law of Russia at the moment remains little studied, and this despite the fact that legal acts as part of the system of legal facts are the basis for the emergence, change and termination of civil legal relations. A special place in the structure of a legal act is the will of the subject who commits it, as well as its significance for the future legal relationship.

Key words: legal fact, legal act, will, expression of will, legal relationship.

Юридические поступки как юридические действия, соответственно, также являются единством воли и волеизъявления. При этом, также как и воля субъекта, совершающего сделку, воля совершающего юридический поступок должна проявиться вовне. Одних мыслей, желаний недостаточно для произведения юридических последствий.

Юридические поступки, так же как и другие юридические действия, могут совершаться в форме действия или бездействия. Воля лица, таким

образом, выражается не только в активных действиях, но и в бездействии. Надо отметить, что хотя понятие деяния (как объединяющее в себе действие и бездействие) используется цивилистами , оно все же более свойственно уголовному законодательству (ч. 1 ст. 14 УК РФ) и науке уголовного права. не «само по себе», а всегда как правила общего характера, поэтому правовые последствия должны определяться в этих случаях на основании тех норм ГК РФ, в которых бездействие названо и ему придается определенное правовое значение . О существовании отрицательного действия мы судим по несуществованию действия положительного. Как правило, «правовая норма описывает бездействие через соответствующее действие, которое не было лицом совершено ». Юридический поступок -бездействие можно рассматривать одновременно как отрицательный юридический факт. Ведь действия лиц, как и юридические факты в целом, с точки зрения их проявления могут быть отрицательными и положительными.

Юридические поступки - бездействия могут представлять собой исполнение пассивной обязанности. Например, агентским договором может быть предусмотрено обязательство принципала не заключать аналогичных агентских договоров с другими агентами, действующими на определенной в договоре территории, либо воздерживаться от осуществления на этой территории самостоятельной деятельности, аналогичной деятельности, составляющей предмет агентского договора (п. 1 ст. 1007 ГК РФ). Акционерным соглашением может быть предусмотрена обязанность его сторон воздерживаться от отчуждения акций до наступления определенных обстоятельств (п. 1 ст. 32.1 Федерального закона от 26.12.1995 № 208-ФЗ «Об акционерных обществах». Схожая норма содержится в Федеральном законе от 08.02.1998 № 14-ФЗ «Об обществах с ограниченной ответственностью»: п. 3 ст. 8 указанного нормативного акта позволяет учредителям (участникам) общества заключить договор об осуществлении прав участников общества, по которому они обязуются осуществлять определенным образом свои права и (или) воздерживаться от осуществления указанных прав.

Юридические поступки в форме бездействия в ряде случаев являются неосуществлением субъективного права. Хотя по общему правилу отказ граждан и юридических лиц от осуществления принадлежащих им прав не влечет прекращения этих прав, законом могут быть предусмотрены исключения (п. 2 ст. 9 ГК РФ).

Итак, некоторые действия ограничиваются наличием одного только волеизъявления для достижения юридического эффекта (сообщения). Другие, помимо акта выражения воли, содержат также физическое (или материальное) движение. Так, например, для передачи вещи необходимо ее вручение, для обращения в собственность общедоступных для сбора вещей — их «захват» и т. п. Для юридической значимости одних действий

требуются определенные характеристики субъекта (дееспособность), для совершения других не требуется.

При этом, действия, относимые к юридическим поступкам, различаются и по форме совершения, и по содержанию. Направленность воли на правовые последствия в них, как принято считать, может присутствовать или отсутствовать, главное, чтобы право не придавало такой направленности обязательного значения. Такой критерий выделения юридических поступков еще больше размывает границы между ними и остальными разновидностями юридических действий.

Существующий взгляд на юридические поступки, ограничивающийся только находкой, обнаружением клада и созданием художественного произведения является слишком узким и ограниченным. Содержание категории «юридический поступок» требует соответствующего уточнения, а определение и признаки юридического поступка нуждаются в переработке.

Итак, конструкция юридических поступков прочно вошла в гражданский оборот. Термин «юридический поступок» активно используется не только в науке, но и на практике. Тот факт, что юристы, уделяя определенное внимание различным юридическим поступкам, фактически не вдаются в суть самого понятия, совсем не означает, что сама проблема не значима для права. Напротив, правильное понимание природы отдельных юридических действий, в том числе юридических поступков, влияет на правоприменительную практику и, как следствие, на совершенствование законодательства.

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Aminova A.U.
Linguistics (Uzbek language) II stage master
Bukhara State University
Research advisor: Jurayeva B.M.

THEORETICAL STUDY OF THE CONCEPT OF “ASSESMENT”

Annotation. In this article, the concept of "assessment", which is the object of study, is analyzed from a linguocultural point of view, based on several definitions of the concept. Axiological evaluation and research on its study are cited as examples of several scientific works. In addition, the article summarizes the essence of several scientific studies on linguistic evaluation and its expression in Uzbek linguistics. It is also noted that the "assessment" has the ability to rise to the level of the concept.

Keywords: concept, cognitive linguistics, linguistic assessment, axiological assessment, subjective assessment, positive assessment, negative assessment.

Concepts are a set of national and cultural meanings, as Y.S.Stepanov said, they are "cells of culture." Their study helps to determine the characteristics of the people's perception of the world, to show the conceptual and national landscapes of the world. In one of his articles, N. Mahmudov noted that the term concept is the term with the most definitions: “Linguoculturological research pays great attention to the problems of concept expression, while Internet materials are being studied, it can be seen that in Russian linguistics this field is extremely widespread that it is difficult to enumerate the work in this area. Even the last majority of dissertations defended in recent years have been devoted to the linguocultural study of the concept in one or another language”[5, p. 9]. Major Uzbek linguists such as N.Mahmudov, Sh.Safarov, A.E.Mamatov gave a detailed definition of the concept. In addition, the scientist D.S.Khudoiberganova considers the concept as a mental structure, emphasizing that it is multi-layered, multifaceted one more time. This is explained by the fact that the concept can be simultaneously reflect the psychological, cognitive-semantic and linguocultural aspects, which are described as the object of these directions. She estimates the division of the concept into types as subjective, social, linguocultural, artistic concepts as an approach to the single essence from different angles. It should be noted that in this scientific work, the scientist estimates the concept from the point of view of cognitive linguistics, and in the process of analysis also researches in the direction of cognitive concept analysis [9]. In the second half of the twentieth century the axiolinguistic approach appeared in the researches conducted at the

Kazan School of Linguistics. In particular, the works of L.K.Bayramova, G.A.Bagautdinova, G.F.Gibatova, R.J.Yunusova were of great importance on direct axiology. Furthermore, nowadays axiological modality is being studied in Vorkachev's researches in Russian linguistics and in a number of monographs, as well as in Uzbek linguistics axiological modality by J.Yakubov, G.Kambarov, S.Boymirzayeva, Z.Pardayev. Especially, the main scientific research and articles of Z.Pardaev published in recent years are aimed at studying the communicative-pragmatic possibilities of axiological assessment [6]. One of the key concepts in axiological linguistics is the axiological approach and axiological assessment. This is related to the cognitive theory of knowledge, in which is expressed people's knowledge of the world and man [4, P.197]. The meaning of the assessment is based on the relationship between the object and the subject, that is, if the speaker (subject) is affected by the object or wants to express his attitude to it, he expresses his opinion. The result is an assessment approach. The sign of the assessment depends on the object, on this basis one of the positive, neutral, negative relations is clarified. The farther away a positive or negative assessment is from a neutral lexeme, the stronger the meanings of the positive and negative become. Based on the results of the analysis, the scientist E. Ibragimova proposes the following definition of assessment: assessment is an opinion that expresses a positive or negative attitude of the subject to the environment and is characterized by a combination of objective and subjective factors, since assessment is involved as the main communicative content [1]. The largest scientific research on assessment in Uzbek linguistics is connected with the name of G.S.Kambarov. His dissertation "The relationship of assessment and its expression in the Uzbek language (based on interpersonal relationships)" was the first step in the approach to assessment as a linguistic category [7]. There are a number of works on the expression of subjective assessment in Uzbek linguistics, one of which is the article by Z.Isakova on the subject, which reveals the expression of subjective assessment in English and Uzbek using lexical and phonetic units. In conclusion, it can be said that the use of the category of assessment in the structure of language and speech is a very absorbing and research-intensive issue, in which the lexical meanings of words acquire a broader meaning through additional means in a specific speech process, writes that it allows the expression of positive or negative subjective assessments specific to words [2, pp. 41-43]. The issue of the role of word groups in the act of self-assessment was raised by S.A.Yadgarova. She noted that among the morphological means of expressing the act of assessment can be considered all independent word groups: "Word groups are nominative in nature, describing natural phenomena, beings and their properties, actions and states. At the request of the speech situation, these names can simultaneously become the subject's other or self-assessment. With the help of this assessment proposition, pragmatic acts are formed that serve as illocutive functions of the communicative situation of a certain intensity. These views of the scientist prove

that it is possible to study "assessment" and "assessing" not only from a cognitive, linguocultural point of view, but also from a pragmalinguistic point of view [10, pp. 89-93]. R.S.Ibragimova emphasizes that there are 365 proverbs with a gender component in the Uzbek language, which reflects the positive and negative attitudes to the concept of WOMEN in her dissertation named "Linguocognitive study of the concept of WOMEN in French and Uzbek". In addition, according to the researcher, in the idiolect of Uzbek language, a woman's inner beauty takes precedence over her outer beauty [3]. M.M.Rakhmatova substantiated beauty prototype meanings such as inner beauty, physical beauty, environment, event and object beauty in her research work named "Linguistic features of the concept of beauty in English, Uzbek and Tajik national culture" are substantiated. It is noted that the concept of "beauty" has an evaluative function in Uzbek folk proverbs in a number of scientific works of the researcher, such as "Expression of the concept of" beauty "in Uzbek proverbs", "Aesthetic assessment as a linguistic phenomenon", "Aesthetic assessment in the Uzbek linguistic consciousness: beauty and elegance" [8]. It should be noted that when talking about the concept, it is impossible to express it without axiological assessment. When you think about a certain event, you react to it either positively or negatively. Such an attitude itself creates an assessment. This means that everyone has the ability to evaluate, and its value is determined by a variety of means. In conclusion, as long as the axiological assessment is self-evident in each concept, then the "assessment" can rise to the level of a concept. The generalization of negative, positive and neutral evaluations is the basis of the concept of "evaluation". It is possible to study various aspects of the concept of "assessment in Uzbek linguistics ".

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Dadaxodjayev A., c.a.s.
Associate Professor
NamECI
Mamajonov M.
Senior Lecturer
NamECI
Ergashv M.
Senior Lecturer
NamECI
Mamajonov M.
teacher
NamECI

AUTOMATED DRAWING OF ROADS IN CREDO COMPLEX PROGRAM

Annotation: This article discusses the capabilities of the CREDO complex program, the structure of the complex program, the technology of automated design on highways using the CREDO complex program and the process of their use.

Keywords: CREDO, CREDO-DIALOG, complex, interface, AutoCAD.

Introduction. The project is a set of documents (explanatory letter, drawings, estimates, etc.) required for the construction and subsequent maintenance of the road and its structures. Advanced modern concepts require a systematic, unified approach to design. A unified, systematic approach is provided through certain steps. Each stage sets specific goals and objectives for the designers.

Road projects will be developed in two phases (pre-project and project).

Pre-project phase:

• Road Development Program (RD),

• Investment justification (IA).

Project phase:

• Engineering Project (ML),

• working documents (IH).

In the pre-project phase, the goal of the road development program is to determine the sequence and economic feasibility of complete construction, reconstruction and repair of roads and road structures. Road development programs use cartographic materials, diagnostic results, design and survey data, research, statistics, and other materials. There are a number of programs used in design work. The most popular and widely used programs are AutoCAD, CorelDRAW, HDM, CREDO MX ROAD.

The main part. The automated design system was developed by CREDO ALT "CREDO-DIALOG" (Minsk, Belarus). The system covers all design processes designed for the development of projects for the construction and reconstruction of roads, as well as from the processing of technical survey data for other industrial and civil construction facilities to the preparation of project documentation. . The CREDO complex program is certified by the certification body of the Russian Federation GOSTSTROY in accordance with the requirements of existing regulations.

CREDO PRO subsystem with other systems of technical graphics, such as AutoCAD, MicroStation, calculation of graphic editing in the development of two- and three-dimensional geometric design, drawings, diagrams, tables, explanatory notes of roads and other engineering objects allows two- and three-dimensional modeling of interactions.

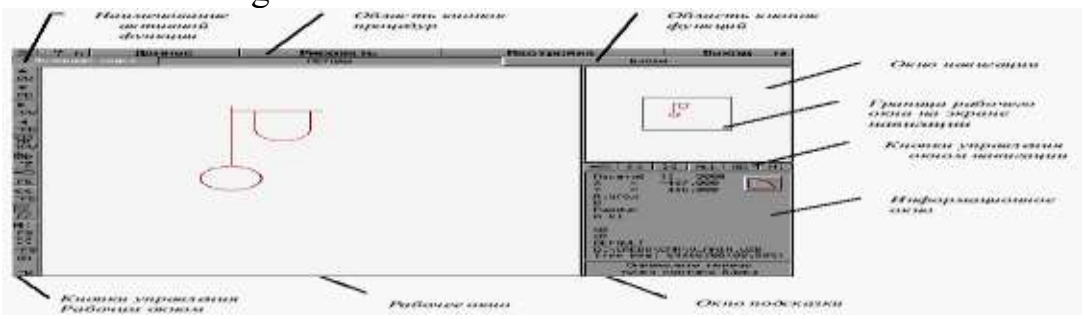


Figure 1. CREDO TER subsystem working environment.

The CREDO Interface uses standardized components of the CUA (Common User Access): a button menu of functions and processes, a launch and interaction path, a pop-up window, and more. CREDO has a lot in common with similar or universal system interfaces, such as Windows.

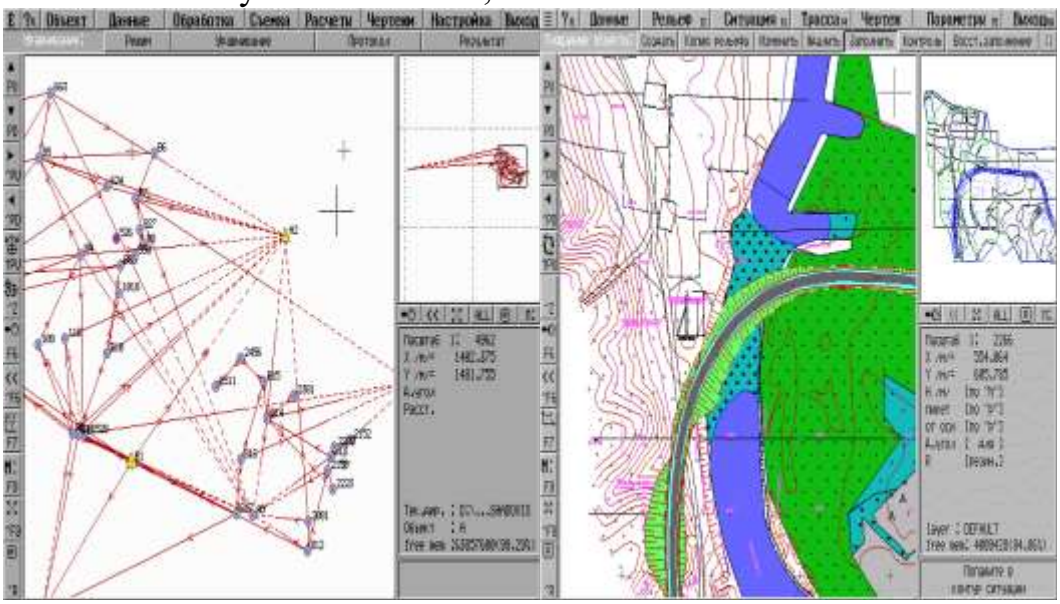


Figure 2. CREDO_DAT 2.0 (DOS) work window view.

Figure 1 shows the CREDO TER subsystem operating environment as an example. At the top of the screen are two rows of control buttons. Use the top row of buttons to select the order of operation: "data", "relief", "situation", "path axis", "drawing", "dimensions", "output".

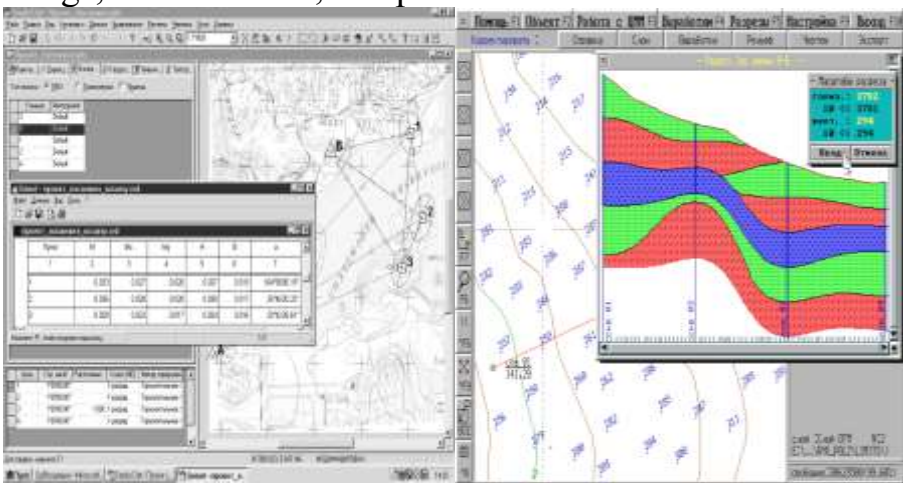


Figure 3. CREDO_DAT 3.0 (WINDOWS) working window view.

When you activate any of them, a drop-down menu called Functions will appear on the screen. This occurs in accordance with the above workflow. After activating the selected function, a second set of buttons called Processes will appear.

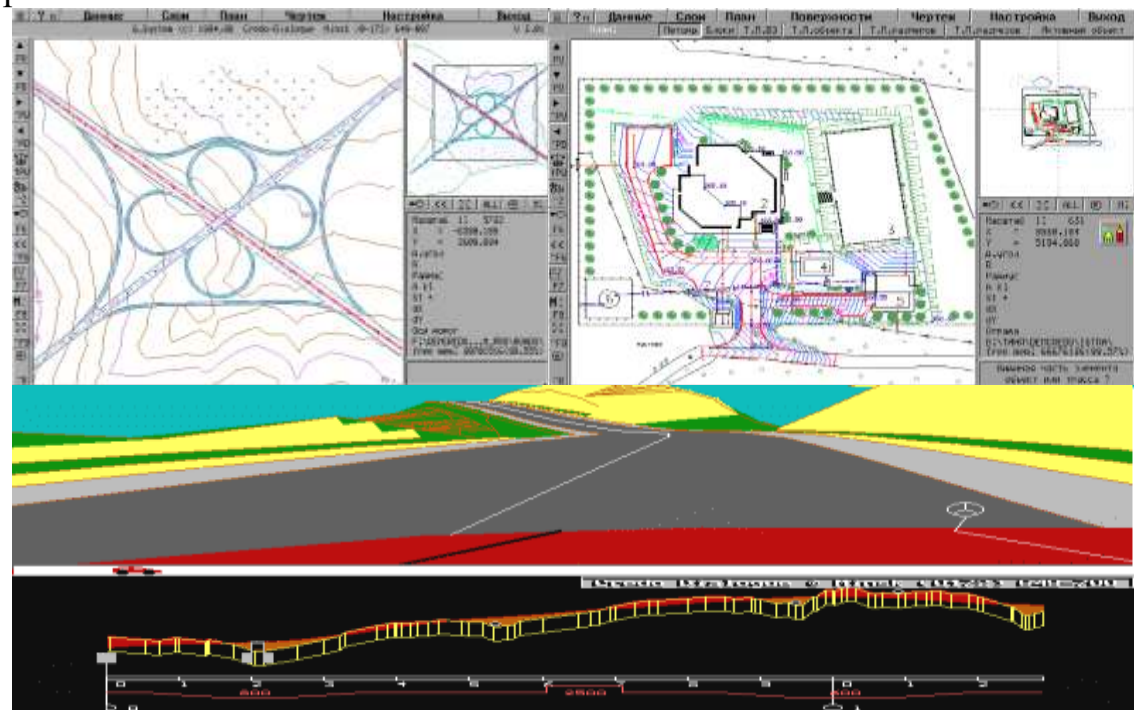


Figure 4. Project solution and automated project in CAD_CREDO system.

In addition, the CREDO complex program (CREDO-TER) uses relief digital model (RRM), situation (VRM) and geological digital models (GRM). RRM is formed on the basis of points, structural lines and relief contour (appearance). This creates a network of triangles, which can be used to calculate

the height of points with certain coordinates in the plan, to create a cross-section of the surface in the specified direction, to reflect the relief with the help of horizontals and a conditional image of side slopes.

Acknowledgements. We thank the research director A.Inamov and N.Ergasheva for their help for translate into English.

Conclusion. Personally, through this system, many project organizations have begun the process of complex automation of work. Many CREDO system computational schemes and algorithms are considered innovative today and are used by other software developers. Like all other sectors, the road sector is developing rapidly. It is difficult to imagine these developments without programs. That's why we as road engineers need to know not only the traditional design but also the automated design of highways using software.

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UDC: 691.544

Saydazimov N.
senior lecturer
NamECI
Qo'ysinaliyev N.
teacher
NamECI
Mutalibov I.
teacher
NamECI
Maxmudov S.
master student
NamECI

RESEARCH OF METHODS OF REPAIR OF CEMENT CONCRETE PAVELS

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

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

INTRODUCTION

At present, the Republic pays great attention to the construction of cement concrete pavements. As noted at the meeting chaired by President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev on October 2, 2019, "Asphalt-concrete is still used in road construction in our country. The service life of such roads is 10-15 years, and they will be repaired in 4-5 years. Although the construction of cement-concrete roads is 15-20% more expensive, the service life is 2-3 times longer and the maintenance costs are 3 times less. " Taking into account the growing volume of cement production in the country, the head of state instructed to gradually transfer the newly built and reconstructed roads of state importance to cement concrete pavement.

Materials and methods

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

The main part

Cement concrete will increase its strength in 100 years, so our cement concrete roads can serve in good condition for 50 years. Therefore, this article describes the process of repairing the surface layers of cement concrete coatings, preparation for repair of the coating surface, the process of eliminating the migration of cement "cream", materials for repairing the surface layer of the coating, preparation for repair of the coating surface. The work carried out in the field, the methods of preparation of the mixture were studied from a scientific point of view and recommendations for their implementation were given.

The analysis of (Pdh) D.Makhkamov, who conducted the research, showed that the repair of the surface layers of cement concrete pavements should include the following:

1. Preparations for the start of repairs.
2. Preparing the coating surface for repair.
3. Coating repair process (technology).
4. The process of eliminating the migration of cement "cream".
5. Work on preparation of the surface for repair
6. Preparation of the mixture and instructions for this process.
7. Spread the mixture over the defective areas of the coating.

Preparatory work for the start of repair work should include:

a. Get acquainted with the design estimate prepared by the project institute or specialists and approved by the customer;

b. The project is to ensure the delivery of materials and machinery, equipment (finger and diamond disk cutters, diamond cutters, wire pistols, metal brushes, sprayers and bleaching machines) to ensure the implementation of the technological process specified in the estimate.

c. Explain the methods of repair technological processes to the workers involved in the repair of the surface layer of cement concrete pavements. [2]

d. Instruct on the observance of labor protection and safety rules and record in a special journal with personal signatures.

e. Create a reserve of warning, prohibitive and commanding road signs to ensure road safety.

Experiments have shown that when preparing a cement concrete surface for repair, the following should be done:

- Organization of traffic in accordance with MQN 37-07 (installation of signs in accordance with the rules) to ensure safety at the places of repair work on highways.
- Because the surface preparation of the repaired part requires special attention, careful work is carried out, because when the surface of the coating is affected by traffic and natural climatic factors, the composition of the product used for repair is more depends on the resistance to distortion.
- Defective surfaces in the coating are marked.

- Requirements for the preparation of the repaired concrete surface depend on the degree of their deterioration and the material used in the repair work.[3]





Figure 1. **Cement concrete coating**

Excess water is removed from the surface to be repaired using compressed air or rags before laying.

Results

In order to eliminate the existing problem on our cement-concrete roads, I considered it expedient to use the following technological repair method when carrying out repair work to prevent the movement of cement "cream":

When the depth of the fracture is more than 10 mm, the previously damaged concrete layer can be torn off using diamond-toothed round disc cutters, which was obtained by (teacher) I. Mutalibov, the surface is treated on the basis of the specified technological process and repaired using high-strength fast-setting reinforced concrete (reinforced mesh installed according to the diagram below). When the depth of fracture is up to 10 mm, the Cement concrete coating is leveled by pre-milling the surface to a depth of 10 mm and a width of more than 0.6 m. For this purpose, special milling machines with a working body with a set of diamond discs with a total width of 0.6 - 1.5 meters of the milling shaft are used. Diamond disc cutters, unlike finger milling cutters, cut unevenly without disturbing the concrete microstructure remaining at the base. Cement concrete is made of epoxy glue for repairing coatings.(table 1)

(table 1)

Material	Composition of epoxy glue, in parts	Materials for making 1 kg of epoxy glue.kg
Epoxy resin.ED-5	100	0,742-0,782
Polyethylene olyamine	8-10	0,074-0,062
Dibutiftalat	20-25	0,184-0,156

High-strength concrete, which hardens quickly, is used to move the cement layer on the concrete surface with a repair layer value of 10 mm, and to repair the broken edges and edges of the slab.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We thank the director of the research K. Inoyatov and M. Ergashev for their help in translating into English.

Conclusion

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

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

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УДК 340

Деменев С.А.
студент магистратуры
Магнитогорский государственный технический университет им. Г.И. Носова
РФ, г. Магнитогорск

СТРАТЕГИЧЕСКИЙ ПЛАН РАЗВИТИЯ НОВЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЙ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ, С УЧЕТОМ НОВОГО ВРЕМЕНИ

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются из- за коронавирусной инфекции университеты и колледжи по рекомендации Министерства науки и высшего образования РФ перешли на дистанционное обучение. Описываются проблемы дистанционной формат работы со студентами и онлайн – обучения. И что представляет собой образовательная технология. Отличие технологии от дистанционного обучения в экстремальных условиях.

Ключевые слова: Онлайн – обучение, образовательные технологии, дистанционное образование, онлайн – курсы.

Demenev S. A.
master's student
Magnitogorsk state technical University named after G. I. Nosov
Russia, Magnitogorsk

STRATEGIC PLAN FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES OF THE EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATION, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE NEW TIME

The article considers that due to coronavirus infection, universities and colleges have switched to distance learning on the recommendation of the Ministry of science and higher education of the Russian Federation. The problems of distance learning and online learning are described. And what is educational technology? The difference between technology and distance learning in extreme conditions.

Keywords: Online training, educational technologies, distance education, online courses.

В условиях угрозы распространения коронавирусной инфекции большинство университетов и колледжей по рекомендации Министерства

науки и высшего образования РФ приняли решение о переходе на дистанционное обучение.

Экстренный перенос обучения в дистанционный формат в условиях пандемии имеет существенные отличия от правильно спланированного онлайн-обучения на основе массовых открытых онлайн-курсов (МООК). Образовательные организации, вынужденные работать со студентами дистанционно в целях снижения рисков распространения коронавируса, должны осознавать эту разницу при оценке эффективности так называемого "онлайн-обучения" с применением дистанционных образовательных технологий (ДОТ).

В связи с этим все очные занятия, включая лекционные, практические и даже лабораторные при наличии виртуальных аналогов, были перенесены в онлайн-среду.

Преподаватели вынуждены организовывать учебный процесс посредством дистанционных технологий обучения на основе различных способов доставки электронного контента и доступных инструментов коммуникации обучающихся и преподавателей в электронной информационно-образовательной среде (ЭИОС).

По данным Минобрнауки около 80% российских университетов перешли полностью на дистанционный формат работы со студентами, а из подведомственных Министерству вузов – все 100% (по материалам Брифинга министра науки и высшего образования Валерия Фалькова от 25.03.2020).

Такой резкий переход на "дистант" – мера вынужденная и экстренная, не все университеты были готовы к этой кардинальной перестройке учебного процесса исходя из объективно разного уровня развитости информационной инфраструктуры, обеспеченности дисциплин электронными образовательными ресурсами и готовности преподавателей к использованию цифровых платформ и сервисов в образовательном процессе.

Как показало исследование НИУ ВШЭ, проведенное в 2019 году, сами преподаватели вузов с ученой степенью невысоко (3,2 балла из 5) оценивают свой уровень владения дистанционными технологиями, а каждый 4-й из них ни разу за последние 3 года не использовал сервисы удаленной видеосвязи для участия в вебинарах и видео-конференциях или проведения аналогичных мероприятий.

Что касается технического персонала, который мог бы оказать поддержку преподавателям в этот непростой период, штатная численность таких сотрудников в вузах невелика и, скорее всего, ресурсов хватит только на разработку стандартных решений и сопровождение небольшой части заинтересованных преподавателей.

Остальным приходится довольствоваться имеющимися в вузе технологическими решениями в виде LMS-платформ или доставкой контента по электронной почте обучающимся.

Безусловно, стрессовая для всех участников ситуация не может не сказаться на отношении к онлайн-обучению и другим дистанционным образовательным технологиям. При этом сам термин "онлайн-обучение" употребляется всякий раз, когда речь идет об отсутствии очного контакта с преподавателем, что приводит к подмене понятий и неправильным выводам.

В сложившейся ситуации было бы не обоснованным использование термина онлайн-обучение даже в отношении использования массовых открытых онлайн-курсов, поскольку экстренный перевод студентов на них в середине семестра без предварительных организационных мероприятий и должного сопровождения со стороны авторов онлайн-курсов не позволяет обучающимся в полной мере ощутить преимущества этой технологии.

В связи с этим очень важно сейчас разобраться с понятиями и определить отличия между онлайн-обучением и образовательными технологиями, применяемыми в условиях экстренного перехода вузов и колледжей на дистанционное обучение.

На протяжении более десяти лет с момента появления первого массового открытого онлайн-курса (МООК), разработанного Дейвидом Кормьером, преподавателем Университета Острова Принца Эдварда (Канада), ученые разных стран проводили исследования, связанные с применением данной технологии в образовании, уделяя особое внимание новому термину "онлайн-обучение".

Понимание отличий онлайн-обучения от других существующих образовательных технологий, таких как дистанционное обучение, смешанное обучение, мобильное обучение и др., позволяет проводить сравнительный анализ эффективности обучения в разных форматах и судить о преимуществах и недостатках той или иной технологии.

К сожалению, научные дискуссии зачастую оказываются закрытыми и результаты исследований не выходят за пределы научных кругов. Однако с уверенностью можно констатировать, что проведенные экспериментальные исследования, в том числе и в России, доказали, что эффективность онлайн-обучения оказывается не ниже, а в некоторых случаях даже превосходит традиционное очное обучение по образовательным результатам.

Итак, что же представляет собой эта образовательная технология? Чем определяется эффективность онлайн-обучения? И почему данную технологию следует отличать от дистанционного обучения в экстремальных условиях?

Многочисленные исследования в области образовательных технологий сходятся в том, что в основе онлайн-обучения лежит тщательно спроектированный и спланированный учебный процесс в ЭИОС, поддерживаемый методически обоснованной и целенаправленной последовательностью учебно-методических и контрольно-измерительных материалов, которые обеспечивают достижение результатов обучения в формате исключительно электронного обучения. Ключевым в этом определении является педагогический дизайн, как инструмент проектирования онлайн-курса, что отсутствует в большинстве случаев при резком переходе на "дистант". Наиболее полно варианты педагогического дизайна при проектировании онлайн-курса отражены в [Barbara Means, Marianne Bakia and Robert Murphy, Learning Online: What Research Tells Us about Whether, When and How (New York: Routledge, 2014)]. Авторами предложены девять основных параметров (характеристик), которые необходимо учитывать при проектировании курса, с альтернативными вариантами реализации онлайн-обучения:

- модель обучения (исключительно электронное обучение, смешанное обучение с различным соотношением очного и онлайн-форматов, электронное обучение с включением вебинаров);
- темп освоения (освоение в любом удобном темпе, заданный преподавателем темп освоения, заданный темп освоения с возможностью прохождения части курса в произвольном темпе);
- количество обучающихся (до 35 человек, от 36 до 99 человек, от 100 до 999 человек, более 1000 человек);
- педагогическая технология (объясняющий курс, практико-ориентированный курс, исследовательский курс, курс для организации совместной коллективной деятельности);
- цель оценивания в курсе (определение степени готовности обучающегося к новому материалу, организация адаптивного обучения, диагностика достигнутых результатов обучения, накопительная система оценок, выявление отстающих обучающихся);
- роль преподавателя (активное взаимодействие со студентами онлайн, незначительное онлайн-присутствие, отсутствие преподавателя в онлайн-среде);
- роль студента (читает и слушает; решает задачи и отвечает на вопросы, активное экспериментирование через симуляторы и другие инструменты, взаимодействие с другими обучающимися);
- синхронизация взаимодействия (только асинхронное, только синхронное, смешанный формат взаимодействия)
- обратная связь (автоматизированная со стороны системы, от преподавателя, от других обучающихся).

Все эти параметры сильно влияют на дизайн онлайн-курса: на формы представления контента, на выбор контрольно-измерительных

инструментов, на использование тех или иных сервисов коммуникации и проведения процедуры итоговой аттестации по курсу.

Правильно подобранные материалы курса, исходя из целей и задач обучения и характеристик учебного процесса в онлайн-среде, обеспечат обучающимся образовательный результат, а преподавателю - положительную обратную связь.

Такой подход подразумевает, что онлайн-обучение – это прежде всего когнитивный и социальный процесс, а не просто процесс передачи информации посредством Интернет.

Так же, как и очное обучение онлайн-обучение требует социальной поддержки обучающихся. В очном обучении эту роль выполняют материальные ресурсы вуза и преподаватели, задействованные в учебном процессе.

Онлайн-обучение невозможно без IT-инфраструктуры, которая требует значительных инвестиций, включая платформу онлайн-обучения свою или внешнюю, с которой заключен договор, а также качественные онлайн-курсы, обеспечивающие эффективное обучение и поддержку обучающихся в онлайн-среде.

В нынешней ситуации, когда переход на онлайн-обучение осуществляется в кратчайшие сроки, все эти условия должны быть созданы заранее, а преподаватели должны иметь опыт использования инструментов онлайн-обучения и сервисов поддержки обучающихся.

Практика показывает, что на разработку онлайн-курса уходит в среднем 6-9 месяцев, а навыки работы преподавателя на онлайн-платформе формируются в течение первых двух запусков курса.

Так что не стоит ожидать высоких результатов, даже если самый продвинутый в плане цифровых компетенций преподаватель сделает все возможное для переноса занятий в онлайн-среду: запишет несколько онлайн-лекций, выложит текстовые материалы и загрузит тесты на платформу - чуда не произойдет.

Таким образом, следует различать то, что мы вкладываем в понятие "онлайн-обучение" и то, что мы пытаемся реализовать сейчас в сжатые сроки с минимальными вложениями и ресурсами. Последнее будем называть дистанционным обучением в экстремальных условиях.

В сложившейся ситуации, связанной с высоким риском заражения коронавирусом, единственно возможным и адекватным ответом вузов и колледжей на внешний вызов был временный полный переход на дистанционное обучение. И в этих условиях все возможные ресурсы университетов, университетов-партнеров, внешних поставщиков контента и сервисов были использованы для реализации учебного процесса посредством Интернет.

Важными требованиями к системе стали ее надежность, пропускная способность Интернет-каналов, простота создания и размещения контента, доступность сервисов и платформ для преподавателей и обучающихся.

Следуя методическим рекомендация Министерства науки и высшего образования РФ, вузы разработали приемлемые для их уровня развития IT-инфраструктуры с учетом доступных внешних ресурсов сценарии реализации дистанционного обучения и требования к форматам учебного процесса. Именно поэтому у каждого вуза возник свой набор инструментов и сценариев для организации обучения в онлайн-среде.

Наибольшую популярность среди вузов имели LMS-платформы для размещения контента и проверки знаний студентов, вебинарные сервисы для онлайн-лекций и консультаций, социальные сети и мессенджеры для коммуникации обучающихся и преподавателей, и рассылки по электронной почте для доставки контента.

Многие вузы смогли воспользоваться бесплатными онлайн-курсами от ведущих российских и зарубежных университетов, размещенных на национальной (НПОО) и международных (Coursera, edX и др) платформах.

Однако даже эти предоставленные возможности не смогли обеспечить полноценное освоение студентами онлайн-курсов в связи с тем, что бесплатный доступ к контенту курсов не предполагал поддержки обучающихся со стороны вузов держателей онлайн-курсов, а преподаватели со стороны университетов- потребителей не были погружены в контент курса, не были знакомы с методикой онлайн-обучения и изучали курсы одновременно со своими студентами.

При этом мотивированные студенты достаточно хорошо справились с поставленной задачей, но, к сожалению, таких не очень много.

Преподавателям же не хватило навыков работы в цифровой среде, времени на освоение новых инструментов и перестройку образовательного процесса и поддержки со стороны технических служб университета, которые играют важную роль при внедрении новых технологий.

Обучение преподавателей в столь сжатые сроки не представлялось возможным и свелось к инструктивным внутренним совещаниям, коротким вебинарам от экспертного сообщества, рекомендациям и инструкциям по работе с различными сервисами и платформами, размещенным на сайтах организаций.

Вопросы педагогического дизайна и проработки проектов курсов даже не ставились в повестке перехода на дистанционное обучение. И это следствие форс-мажорных обстоятельств, которые заставили вузы мобилизовать все имеющиеся ресурсы и совершить рывок в массовом экстренном внедрении дистанционных образовательных технологий, но не в планомерном использовании инструментов онлайн-обучения, требующем гораздо более длительного времени.

Электронный контент, созданный для решения сиюминутных проблем, следует отличать от полноценных онлайн-курсов, предполагающих создание гибкой интерактивной студентоцентрированной онлайн-среды для контролируемого освоения знаний и навыков обучающимися. И, как следствие, нет оснований судить об эффективности онлайн-обучения по тем результатам, которые будут получены в этом "глобальном" эксперименте экстренного перехода на дистанционное обучение.

При оценке эффективности новой образовательной технологии или модели обучения велик соблазн сравнить результаты обучения, полученные обучающимися при применении данной технологии, с результатами обучения в традиционной модели очного обучения. Однако такой сравнительный анализ, как правило, не дает обоснованных статистически значимых выводов ввиду того, что требует:

- строгого экспериментального дизайна;
- идентичного по содержанию и разного по формату контента;
- одинаковых контрольно-измерительных материалов и условий проведения итоговой аттестации;
- достаточно большой выборки, сформированной случайным образом для каждой модели (технологии) обучения;
- исключения влияния на результаты эксперимента внешних факторов, снижающих валидность эксперимента.

Кроме того, данный анализ определяет эффективность как успеваемость студентов и не учитывает другие факторы успеха.

Успех при этом – категория не абсолютная, и может быть измерен исходя из интересов разных участников процесса обучения.

Для преподавателей – это действительно результаты обучения студентов, а для студентов, кроме успеваемости, большую роль играет мотивация и вовлеченность в процесс обучения, которые напрямую влияют на достижения студентов.

Для администрации вуза на первый план выходят такие показатели, как процент студентов, завершивших курс, сокращение нагрузки преподавателей и повышение производительности их труда, охват рынка и объем привлеченных внебюджетных средств.

Для учредителя – Министерства науки и высшего образования акцент смещается в сторону качества образования, обеспеченности человеческими ресурсами и надежности IT – инфраструктуры, глобальной конкурентоспособности Российского образования и выполнение показателей национальных и федеральных проектов.

Оценка эффективности онлайн-обучения или использования дистанционных образовательных технологий может осуществляться через призму этих целевых показателей, но такая оценка уместна в условиях планомерного перехода на новые модели образовательного процесса.

В экстремальных условиях резкого переформатирования учебного процесса при ограниченности внутренних и внешних ресурсов на передний план выходят совсем другие критерии оценки. Их можно разбить на 4 области: оценка контекста (предпосылок) изменений, оценка целесообразности и экономической эффективности изменений, оценка процессов осуществления изменений и результатов (продуктов), прямых и побочных.

В связи с этим для оценки происходящего в настоящее время вынужденного перехода на дистанционное обучение вузам придется ответить на следующие вопросы:

- Какие факторы (социальные, институциональные, административные) определили готовность вузов к переходу, отношение участников к изменениям и повлияли на эффективность этих изменений?
- Достаточны ли внутренние и внешние ресурсы для осуществления такого перехода? В частности, достаточен ли уровень развития IT-инфраструктуры для технической поддержки изменений? Обладают ли сотрудники и преподаватели необходимыми компетенциями для осуществления поставленных задач?
- Какие этапы процесса переходы вызвали наибольшее затруднение у участников? Какие организационные механизмы давали сбои?
- Каковы результаты перехода на дистанционное обучение для студентов, преподавателей, вспомогательного персонала? В чем причина недостижения целей или негативной обратной связи от участников? Какие проблемы необходимо решить для улучшения результатов?

Такая оценка в большей степени ориентирована на анализ предпосылок, потребностей, процессов, чем на оценку результатов. А эффективность в этом случае определяется как соотношение результатов и затраченных ресурсов с учетом срочности поставленных задач.

В конечном итоге, гораздо важнее извлечь выводы из этого "глобального эксперимента" и организовать планомерную работу над ошибками, чтобы избежать этих ошибок в будущем.

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Мирзамахмудов У.А.
ассистент кафедры «Высшая математика»
Наманганский инженерно-технологический институт
Ходжибаева И.В.
ассистент кафедры «Высшая математика»
Наманганский инженерно-технологический институт
научный руководитель: Саматов Б.А., д.ф-м.н.
Наманганский государственный университет
Узбекистан, Наманган

КОНФЛИКТНЫЕ УПРАВЛЯЕМЫЕ ПРОЦЕССЫ ВТОРОГО ПОРЯДКА

Аннотация. В данной работе рассматриваются конфликтные управляемые процессы, описывающиеся дифференциальными уравнениями второго порядка. При этом функции управления объектов должны удовлетворять геометрическим ограничениям. В предлагаемой задаче основным методом решения является применения стратегии параллельного сближения объектов. Получены новые достаточные условия разрешимости задачи преследования.

Ключевые слова. Дифференциальная игра, геометрическое ограничение, убегающий, преследователь, стратегия параллельного преследования, ускорение.

Mirzamahmudov U.A.
assistant of the department «Higher mathematics»
Namangan institute of engineering and technology
Khodjibayeva I.V.
assistant of the department « Higher mathematics»
Namangan institute of engineering and technology
scientific leader: Samatov B.T., d.f-m.s.
Namangan state university
Uzbekistan, Namangan

SECOND ORDER CONFLICT CONTROLLED PROCESSES

Annotation. In this paper, we consider conflicting controlled processes described by second-order differential equations. In this case, the control functions of objects must satisfy geometric constraints. In the proposed problem, the main solution method is the application of the strategy of parallel approach of objects. New sufficient conditions for the solvability of the pursuit problem are obtained.

Keywords. Differential game, geometric constraint, evader, pursuer, strategy of the parallel pursuit, acceleration.

В связи бурного развития научно-технического прогресса в мире математические методы стали важным средством в управлении сложных систем. В управлении многих экономических и технических процессов требуется учесть еще конфликтность различных сторон. В связи с этим создана новая область математики, т.е. теория конфликтных управляемых процессов описывающаяся дифференциальными и дискретными уравнениями. Более кратко эту теорию принято называть теорией динамических игр, которая слагается из двух компонент – теории дискретных и дифференциальных игр. В сегодняшних сложных рыночных отношениях при решении многих экономических и технических задач эти теории находят свои важные приложения. В настоящей работе рассматриваются движения объектов с ускорениями при геометрических ограничениях на управления. Получены новые достаточные условия для завершения игры, т.е. процесса в пользу преследующего объекта.

Пусть заданы объекты **P** и **E** с противоположной целью в пространстве $\boldsymbol{R^n}$ и их движения описываются следующими дифференциальными уравнениями заданными начальными условиями и ограничениями на управления

$$\mathbf{P}: \quad \ddot{x} \quad , \quad x_1 - kx_0 = 0 \quad , \quad |u| \le \alpha \quad , \tag{1}$$

$$\mathbf{E}: \quad \ddot{y} \quad , \quad y_1 - ky_0 = 0 \, , \quad |v| \le \beta \, , \tag{2}$$

где $x, y, u, v \in \boldsymbol{R^n}$; x – положение объекта P в пространстве $\boldsymbol{R^n}$, $x_0 = x(0), \; x_1 = \dot{x}$ – его начальное положение и скорость соответственно при $t = 0$; u – параметр ускорения преследователя и оно выбирается как измеримая функция $u : [0, \infty) \to \boldsymbol{R^n}$ по отношению к времени t . Обозначим множество всех измеримых функций $u(\cdot)$, удовлетворяющих условию $|u| \le \alpha$, через $\boldsymbol{U}$. y -положение объекта E в пространстве $\boldsymbol{R^n}$, $y_0 = y(0), \; y_1 = \dot{y}$ - его начальное положение и скорость соответственно в $t = 0$; v - контролируемое ускорение убегающего, $v : [0, \infty) \to \boldsymbol{R^n}$ и оно тоже выбирается как функция времени по отношению к t . Обозначим множество всех измеримых функций $v(\cdot)$, удовлетворяющих условию $|v| \le \beta$, через V

Определение 1. Для тройки $(x_0, x_1, u(\cdot)), u(\cdot) \in \boldsymbol{U}$, следующее решение уравнения (1)

$$x(t) = x_0 + x_1 t + \int_0^t \int_0^s u(\tau) d\tau ds$$

называется траекторией преследователя на отрезке $t \geq 0$.

Определение 2. Для тройки $(y_0, y_1, v(\cdot))$, $v(\cdot) \in \boldsymbol{V}$, следующее решение уравнения (2)

$$y(t) = y_0 + y_1 t + \int_0^t \int_0^s v(\tau) d\tau ds$$

называется траекторией убегающего на отрезке $t \geq 0$.

Определение 3. Задача преследования для дифференциальной игры (1) - (2) называется решённой, если существует такая управляющая функция преследователя $u^*(\cdot) \in \boldsymbol{U}$ для любой управляющей функции убегающего $v(\cdot) \in \boldsymbol{V}$ и в некоторый конечный момент времени t^* выполняется равенство

$$x(t^*) = y(t^*) \tag{3}$$

Определение 4. Для задачи (1) - (2) время T называется гарантированным временем преследования, если оно равно верхней границе всех конечных значений времени преследования t^*, удовлетворяющих равенству (3).

Определение 5. Для дифференциальной игры (1) - (2) следующая функция называется П-стратегией преследователя ([1] - [2]):

$$u(v) = v - \lambda(v)\xi_0 \tag{4}$$

где $\lambda(v, \xi_0) = (v, \xi_0) + \sqrt{(v, \xi_0)^2 + \alpha^2 - |v|^2}$, $\xi_0 = z_0 / |z_0|$,

(v, ξ_0) - скалярное произведение векторов v и ξ_0 в пространстве $\boldsymbol{R^n}$.

Свойство 1. Если $\alpha \geq \beta$, то функция $\lambda(v, \xi_0)$ непрерывна, неотрицательна и определена для всех таких v, что удовлетворяет неравенству $|v| \leq \beta$.

Свойство 2. Если $\alpha \geq \beta$, то для функции $\lambda(v, \xi_0)$ справедливо неравенство:

$$\alpha - |v| \leq \lambda(v, \xi_0) \leq \alpha + |v|.$$

Теорема. Если для дифференциальной игры второго порядка (1) - (2) выполняется одно из следующих условий, 1. $\alpha = \beta$ и $k < 0$; или 2. $\alpha > \beta$ и $k \in R$, то с использованием стратегии (4) гарантированное время преследования будет следующим:

$$T=\begin{cases}\left(|z_0|k+\sqrt{|z_0|^2k^2+2|z_0|(\alpha-\beta)}\right)/(\alpha-\beta), & \text{если } k\neq 0 \text{ и } \alpha>\beta,\\ -1/k, & \text{если } k<0 \text{ и } \alpha=\beta,\\ \sqrt{2|z_0|/(\alpha-\beta)}\ , & \text{если } k=0 \text{ и } \alpha>\beta.\end{cases}$$

Доказательство. Предположим, что преследователь выбирает стратегию в форме (4), когда убегающий выбирает любую управляющую функцию $v(\cdot)\in V$. Тогда согласно уравнениям (1) - (2) имеем следующее уравнение Каратеодори:

$$\ddot{\quad}\quad \left(t\right))\xi_0,\quad \dot{\quad}\quad)=0,$$

Отсюда при заданных начальных условиях будет найдено следующее решение

$$z(t)=z_0(kt+1)-\xi_0\int_0^t\int_0^s\lambda\left(v(\tau),\xi_0\right)d\tau ds$$

или

$$|z(t)|=|z_0|(kt+1)-\int_0^t\int_0^s\left(\left(v(\tau),\xi_0\right)+\sqrt{(v(\tau),\xi_0)^2+\alpha^2-|v(\tau)|^2}\right)d\tau ds\,.$$

Согласно свойствам 1-2 сформируем следующие неравенства

$$|z(t)|\le|z_0|(kt+1)-\int_0^t\int_0^s(\alpha-|v(\tau)|)d\tau ds\quad\Rightarrow$$

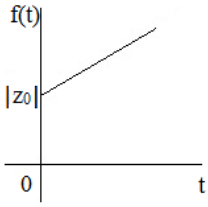
$$|z(t)|\le|z_0|(kt+1)+t^2(\beta-\alpha)/2\,.$$

Обозначим

$$f\left(t,a,k,\alpha,\beta\right)=a\left(kt+1\right)-\frac{t^2}{2}\left(\alpha-\beta\right),\ a=|z_0|. \qquad (5)$$

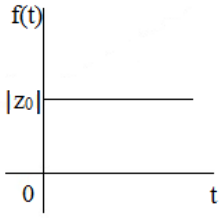
1. Пусть будет $\alpha=\beta$.

1.1. Если $k>0$, то $f\left(t,a,k,\alpha,\beta\right)=a\left(kt+1\right)$ и это возрастающая функция (Рис-1)



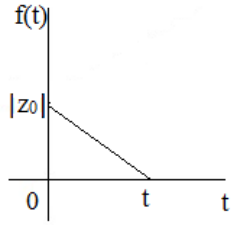
(Рис-1)

1.2. Если $k=0$, то $f\left(t,a,k,\alpha,\beta\right)=|z_0|$ - постоянная функция (Рис-2)



(Рис-2)

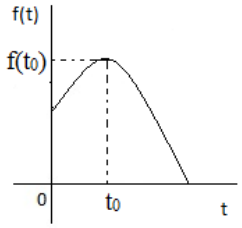
1.3. Если $k<0$, то функция (5) убывает и в момент времени $t^*=-\frac{1}{k}$ равна нулю (Рис-3)



(Рис-3)

2. Пусть будет $\alpha>\beta$.

2.1. Если $k>0$, то функция (5) в момент времени $T=\left(|z_0|k+\sqrt{|z_0|^2k^2+2|z_0|(\alpha-\beta)}\right)/(\alpha-\beta)$ равна нулю (Рис-4)

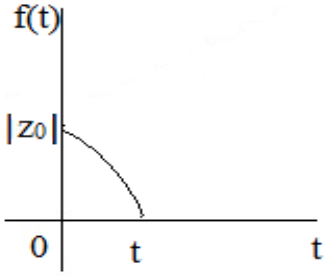


(Рис-4)

Максимальное значение функции (5) в момент $t_0=|z_0|k/(\alpha-\beta)$,будет равно следующему:

$$f(t_0)=\left(2|z_0|(\alpha-\beta)+|z_0|^2k^2\right)/2(\alpha-\beta).$$

2.2. Если $k<0$, то функция (5) монотонно убывает, и эта функция обращается в ноль со временем T, как в случае 2.1 (Рис-5).



(Рис-5)

2.3. Если $k=0$, то $f\left(t,a,k,\alpha,\beta\right)=a-\frac{t^2}{2}\left(\alpha-\beta\right)$ и время преследования равно $T_0=\sqrt{\frac{2\left|z_0\right|}{\alpha-\beta}}$.

Следовательно, соотношение (3) верно в какой-то момент t^* на основании неравенства $\left|z\left(t\right)\right|\le\left|z_0\right|\left(kt+1\right)+t^2\left(\beta-\alpha\right)/2$ и свойства (5), и определяется, что соотношение $t^*\le T$ является правильным, т.е. задача преследования решена, что завершает доказательство теоремы.

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Ждановских К.А.
студент магистратуры 2 курса
группа ГМУ-132,
кафедра регионального и муниципального управления
ФГБОУ ВО «Российская академия народного хозяйства и государственной службы при президенте Российской Федерации»

ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ БЛОКЧЕЙН В ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ УПРАВЛЕНИИ

Аннотация: В рамках настоящего научного исследования авторсделает попытку проанализировать тренды в понимании российскими авторами и авторами из ближнего зарубежья применения технологии блокчейн в госуправлении., будет проведен анализ применения блокчейн-технологии в управлении государством, при этом акценты делаются на несколько другие сферы.

Ключевые слова: государственное управление, цифровая экономика, система распределенного реестра в государственном управлении, государственная политика, государственная программа, электронные услуги

Zhdanovskih K.A.
1st year undergraduate
group GMU-131
Department of Regional and Municipal Management
FSBEI of HE "Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration"

THE USE OF THE BLOCKCHAIN IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Annotation: Within the framework of this scientific study, the author will make an attempt to analyze the trends in the understanding by Russian authors and authors from neighboring countries of the use of blockchain technology in public administration, an analysis of the use of blockchain technology in government administration will be carried out, with emphasis on several other areas.

Keywords: public administration, digital economy, distributed ledger system in public administration, state policy, state program, electronic services

На сегодняшний день представляется вполне очевидным, что технология блокчейн может упростить управление информацией и

повысить надежность последней, облегчая доступ и использование критически важных данных при сохранении их безопасности[241]. *Блокчейн* — это закодированная цифровая база, которая хранится на нескольких компьютерах в публичной или частной сети. Полное правильное название должно звучать как «реплицированная распределенная база данных». Указанная база состоит из отдельных записей или «блоков». После того, как эти блоки собраны в цепочку, они не могут быть изменены или удалены одним лицом; вместо этого они проверяются и управляются с использованием протоколов автоматизации и *общего* управления[242].

Технология, разработанная изначально для поддержки цифровой валюты «Биткойн», привлекла пристальное внимание государственных органов всего мира. Западные страны активно используют блокчейн в таких сферах госуправления, как здравоохранение и управление имуществом (в первую очередь земельным), в электронном документообороте[243].

В России сегодня идут активные дискуссии о применении блокчейн-технологии в управлении государством, при этом акценты делаются несколько на другие сферы, порой модная технология подается в источниках как панацея, сам факт использования которой уже должен привести к позитивным изменениям в сфере внедрения.

В данной работе *методом контент-анализа* мы делаем попытку проанализировать тренды в понимании российскими авторами и авторами из ближнего зарубежья применения технологии блокчейн в госуправлении.

Термином *content analysis* воспользовались впервые в конце 19-го — начале 20-го века журналисты из США А. Тенни, Б. Мэттью, Д. Спиид и Д. Уипкинс. Также у истоков данного метода стоял журналист из Франции Ж. Кайзер. Контент-анализ использовался по преимуществу в исследованиях социологического плана, в том числе и при исследовании рекламы и материалов пропагандистского характера. В политических исследованиях началом использования метода контент-анализа стали работы Г. Лассуэла, который занимался анализом пропаганды времен Второй мировой войны[244].

Суть метода заключается в определении на основе частотности некоторых единиц текста социально и политически значимых моментов, общественных и политических трендов. Иными словами, *контент-анализ*

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241 Swan, M. Blockchain: Blueprint for a New Economy [Text] / Melanie Swan. — O'Reilly Media, Inc., 2015. — 152 p.

242 Михеев, А. Блокчейн. Как это работает и что ждет нас завтра [Текст] / Алексей Михеев, Артем Генкин. — М.: Альпина Паблишер, 2017. — С. 15.

243 Авдеев, М. Блокчейн-технологии в госуправлении. Мировой опыт [Электронный ресурс] / Максим Авдеев // «Форбс». — URL: https://www.forbes.ru/tehnologii/343203-blokcheyn-tehnologii-v-gosupravlenii-mirovoy-opyt, 08.11.2020.

244 Манекин, Р. В. Компьютер и история философии. Краткий обзор отечественных и зарубежных исследований [Электронный ресурс] / Р. В. Манекин. — Москва-Донецк: Донецкого отделения САМИ, 1993. — URL: http://manekin.narod.ru/ph/uk/p/0.htm, 08.11.2020.

— стандартная методика для исследований в области преимущественно общественных наук, предполагающая статистический анализ содержания текстовых массивов и/или продуктов коммуникативной корреспонденции[245].

На *первом этапе* контент-анализа мы определили совокупность изучаемых сообщений и источников при помощи набора определенных критериев, которым должно отвечать каждое сообщение. В указанный набор мы отнесли аннотации научных статей последних лет на русском языке, посвященных вопросу технологии блокчейн и государственного управления и представленных в научной электронной библиотеке, построенной на парадигме открытой науки, «КиберЛенинка».

На *втором этапе* контент-анализа мы сформировали выборочную совокупность сообщений. По запросу «блокчейн & государственное управление» сайт «КиберЛенинки» выдает ≥ 1000 вхождений, наиболее релевантные из которых представлены на 10 страницах х 10 статей (итого 100 статей анализируемой тематики). Аннотации этих статей, собранные с помощью ПО ContentDownloader, были «очищены» от знаков препинания и собраны в файл txt. При этом характеристики у совокупности сообщений следующие: количество символов с пробелами — 112.663, количество символов без пробелов — 99.938, количество слов — 12.886.

Выявление единиц анализа — *третий этап* контент-анализа. Подобными единицами могут быть лексемы или темы. Правильный выбор единицы для анализа — это важная часть всей работы. Самым простым элементом сообщения считается слово. Тема — это уже другая единица, которая представляет собою отдельное высказывание о каком-либо предмете, отдельную идею. В нашем случае единицами анализа выступили тематические направления, связанные с использованием блокчейн в государственном управлении: экономика и финансы, строительство, бизнес и т. д.

Четвертый этап — выделение единиц счета. Последние могут совпадать с единицами анализа или же могут носить специфический характер. В нашем случае единицами счета выступили лексемы, относящиеся к той или иной теме. Собственно говоря, определение доминантной темы на основе частотности описывающих ее лексем — главная цель проводимых нами процедур. Мы можем понять, в какую область государственного управления в первую очередь приложима технология блокчейн — с точки зрения современных исследователей.

Непосредственно процедура подсчета — это *пятый этап* контент-анализа. Пользуясь статистическим инструментом

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[245] Пашинян, И. А. Контент-анализ как метод исследования: достоинства и ограничения [Электронный ресурс] / Изабелла Ашотовна Пашинян // Научная периодика: проблемы и решения. — 2012. — №3. — URL: https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/kontent-analiz-kak-metod-issledovaniya-dostoinstva-i-ogranicheniya, 08.11.2020.

miratext.ru/seo_analiz_text, мы получили следующие результаты (со значимостью > 0.01% вхождений): блокчейн (213, 1.65%[246]), технологии (169, 1.31%), управления (101, 0.78%), технологий (87, 0.68%), экономики (68, 0.53%), развития (67, 0.52%), применения (66, 0.51%), статье (62, 0.48%), цифровой (59, 0.46%), также (56, 0.43%), <…> новых (14, 0.11%), модели (14, 0.11%), внедрение (14, 0.11%)[247].

Наглядно данные результаты можно представить в виде облака частотности слов в нашей совокупности сообщений (Рис. 1):

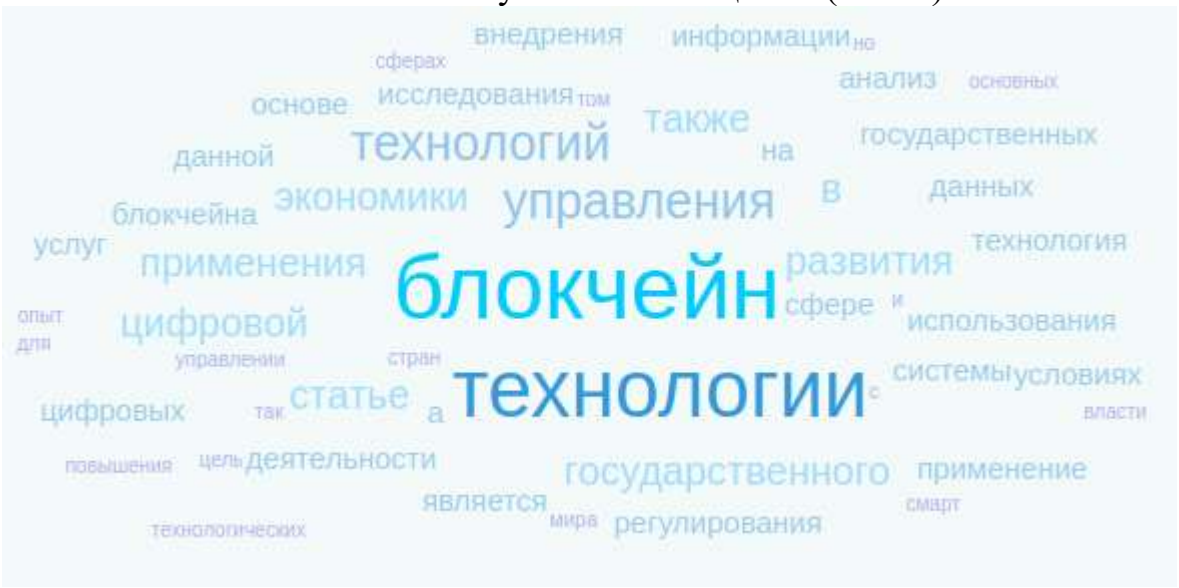


Рис. 1. Частотность слов в совокупности сообщений

Отталкиваясь от полученных данных, мы понимаем, что *применение* (66, 0.51%) *технологии* (169, 1.31%) *блокчейн* (213, 1.65%) в *государственном* (50, 0.39%) *управлении* (101, 0.78%) рассматривается авторами в первую очередь как инструмент *развития* (67, 0.52%) *цифровой* (59, 0.46%) *экономики* (68, 0.53%). Под последней, очевидно, понимается *государственная экономика*. Таким образом, ключевой темой выступает тема «Экономика».

Характерной в этом смысле является статья М. М. Пряникова и А. В. Чугунова[248], которые, исходя из того внимания, которое оказывает технологии блокчейн банковский сектор, считает возможным видеть в анализируемой технологии основу для развития «цифровой экономики» в общем.

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246 Здесь и далее первое число — количество слов, второе — процент вхождений.

247 Полный перечень результатов доступен по ссылке https://yadi.sk/i/GcArOzDU4EUnvg.

248 Пряников, М. М. Блокчейн как коммуникационная основа формирования цифровой экономики: преимущества и проблемы [Текст] / М. М. Пряников, А. В. Чугунов // International Journal of Open Information Technologies. — №6. — 2017. — С. 49-55.

Работа Н. А. Ковалевой [249], посвященная зарубежному опыту правового регулирования блокчейн, дает большое число примеров использования технологии реплицированных распределенных баз данных в различных секторах экономики. Автор приходит к выводу о медлительности органов власти по регулированию вопроса применения блокчейн именно в экономической сфере.

К результатирующему мнению, что для Российской Федерации инновации, подобные блокчейн, играют значимую роль непосредственно как элемент диверсификации экономики, приходит в своей работе и Н. В. Мамитова[250]. Последнее примечательно в том плане, что в общем статья анализирует технологию блокчейн как основу для так называемого «открытого управления», в работе много внимания уделяется гуманизации управления на основе блокчейн. И в этом смысле завершение работы акцентом на экономику видится алогичным, но закономерным. Ведь, как показал наш анализ, на периферии внимания авторов *бизнес* (21, 0.16% + 20, 0.16%), *общество* (20, 0.16%), *услуги* (18, 0.14%), *работы* (18, 0.14%), *граждане* (17, 0.13%), *социальность* (16, 0.12%), *рынок* (15, 0.12%), *страна* (15, 0.12%), что в некоторой мере ожидаемо, поскольку примат экономики в сознании современных российских исследователей в области управления очевиден. Иными словами, темы «Бизнес» и «Общество» оказываются не столь значимыми для авторов, пишущих о блокчейн в госуправлении.

Однако, на наш взгляд, важно понимать следующее. Значимая функция государства — поддерживать достоверную информацию о гражданах, организациях, их деятельности и активах. Об этом говорит, к примеру, в своей статье И. А. Мурзина[251]. Муниципальным, региональным и федеральным органам власти поручено вести базы данных, которые включают, к примеру, даты рождения и смерти или информацию о семейном положении, лицензировании бизнеса, передаче собственности или преступной деятельности.

Как указывают в своей работе В. В. Дик и др. [252], управление подобными данными и их использование могут быть сложными даже для таких передовых организаций, делающих большой акцент на IT, как,

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[249] Ковалева, Н. А. Практика государственного регулирования применения блокчейн-технологий и ее совершенствование на основе зарубежного опыта [Текст] / Наталия Алексеевна Ковалева // Экономика. Налоги. Право. — 2019. — №4. — С. 87-93.

[250] Мамитова, Н. В. Проблемы государственного управления в эпоху цифровизации государства и общества на основе «Мягких моделей» [Текст] / Наталия Викторовна Мамитова // Наука и образование сегодня. — №9 (44). — 2019. — С. 55-60.

[251] Мурзина, И. А. Блокчейн-технологии как инструмент повышения качества государственного управления [Текст] / Труды Международного симпозиума «Надежность и качество». — №2. — 2018. — С. 272-273.

[252] Дик, В. В. Технологическая и организационная виртуализация предприятия в условиях информационного общества [Текст] / В. В. Дик, О. В. Староверова, А. И. Уринцов // Ученые записки Крымского федерального университета имени В. И. Вернадского. Экономика и управление. — 2016. — №1. — С. 35-41.

например, «Сбербанк России». Некоторые данные существуют только на бумажных носителях, и, если необходимо внести изменения в официальные реестры, граждане часто должны явиться для этого лично. Отдельные государственные организации склонны создавать свои собственные хранилища данных и протоколы управления информацией и препятствуют их использованию другими учреждениями.

Большие объемы данных были объединены в рамках реализации проекта «Госуслуги», но эти данные должны быть защищены от несанкционированного доступа или манипуляций, без права на ошибку. И именно здесь, по мнению Т. В. Полтевой и Н. Н. Быковой [253], видится истинное место блокчейн как механизма защиты больших данных и оптимизации корпоративного управления данными.

Как указывает Л. А. Цветкова [254], на данный момент банки, поставщики платежных услуг и страховые компании проявляют наивысший уровень интереса и инвестиций в технологию блокчейн. Но мы считаем, что государственные учреждения могут получить не меньшую выгоду от экспериментов с этой технологией и от ее стратегического развертывания в рамках проектов, подобных Порталу государственных услуг Российской Федерации. Со временем блокчейн может помочь государственным органам оцифровать существующие записи и управлять ими в рамках безопасной инфраструктуры, что позволит учреждениям сделать некоторые из этих записей «умными». ИТ-отделы в государственных учреждениях, как отмечают Р. Д. Бескровный и А. К. Трифонова [255], смогут создавать правила и алгоритмы, которые позволяют автоматически передавать данные в цепочке блоков после выполнения заранее определенных условий третьим лицам — государственным или муниципальным учреждениям.

В более долгосрочной перспективе технология может позволить даже отдельным лицам и организациям получить прямой контроль над всей информацией о них, которую хранит правительство. Такой уровень прозрачности, в свою очередь, сможет облегчить для государственных органов получение данных от граждан и организаций для создания новых цифровых государственных услуг.

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