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**Fan tarmoqlari: Geografiya, Fizika, Matematika, Pedagogika, Psixologiya,
Falsafa, Filologiya, Kimyo, Tarix, Boilologiya.**

XURSHID DO‘STMUHAMMAD NASRIDA DIDAKTIK TAMOYILLAR

(“Nusxakashning merosxo‘ri” hikoyasi misolida)

Ko‘charova Dildora, Ko‘chkinova Mahliyo

Denov tadbirkorlik va pedagogika instituti

Boshlang‘ich ta‘lim va sport tarbiyaviy ishi yo‘nalishi talabalari

Annotatsiya: Maqolada yozuvchi X.Do‘stmuhammad nasriy asarlarning tarbiyaviy ahamiyati haqida so‘z yuritilgan. Tadqiqot uchun obyekt sifatida adibning “Nusxakashning merosxo‘ri” hikoyasi tanlab olingan.

Kalit so‘zlar: hikoya, tavsif, davr muhiti, ifoda, qahramon, ramz.

X.Do‘stmuhammad ijodida hikoyalarning o‘rni alohida. Sababi, muallif hikoyalaridagi qahramonlar real voqelikda harakatlanayotgan, ayni damda biz bilan yashayotgan insonlardir. Shu o‘rinda yozuvchining mahorati ham ana shu qahramonlarni yaratishda ramzlardan unumli foydalana olishidadir. Yozuvchining asari to‘g‘risidagi har bir qarash uning so‘zni to‘g‘ri qo‘llay olish mahoratidan dalolat beradi. X.Do‘stmuhammad yaratgan asarlarida to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri tasvirga o‘tib, ortiqcha tafsilga yo‘l bermaydi. O‘quvchi ham qisqa satrlarda muallifning maqsadini ilg‘ay oladi. Bu esa o‘quvchini zerikishini oldini oladi. N.G.Chernishevskiy ta‘kidlaganidek, “...agar asarda tasvirdan ko‘ra tavsif cho‘zilib ketsa, bu mahorat belgisi emas. Aniq, badiiy bunyodkorlik badiiy asar tilining birinchi belgisidir”¹. X.Do‘stmuhammad ijodida bu yetakchi xususiyat sanaladi.

“Yozuvchi qahramonlar taqdirini, hayotdagi chigalliklarni shunchaki ifoda etish bilan cheklanmaydi, balki hayotning ma‘nosini chaqishga intiladi.”². Ushbu ta‘rif Umarali Normatov tomonidan P.Qodirovga nisbatan bildirilgan bo‘lishiga qaramay, u bizning nazarimizda X.Do‘stmuhammad ijodiga ham taalluqliligi bilan ahamiyatli.

¹⁴ Чернишевский Н.Г. Поли. собр. сочинение. – М.: Искусство, 1978. стр. -34.

² U.Normatov.Yetuklik. – T.: 1982. 201 – bet.

Sababi, yozuvchi X.Do'stmuhammad ijodida ham qahramonlar masalasi shunchaki ifodalanilmaydi. U ramzlar orqali qahramonlarning ruhiy holatini ochishga va bu orqali hayotning ma'nosini chaqishga intiladi.

Yuqorida X.Do'stmuhammadning juda ko'p olim, adabiyotshunos va kitobxonlarning e'tiborini tortgan ijod namunasi bilan tanishdik. Haqiqatdan ham bu hikoya haqida juda ko'p fikr va qarashlar berilgan, har xolda bu qarashlar e'tiborga olinishi lozim. Ana shunday qarashlarni yuqorida aytib o'tganimizdek Ulug'bek Hamdam, Jabbor Eshonqul, O'rol Sodiq kabi adabiyotshunoslar tadqiqotlarida ham uchratishimaz mumkindir. Lekin, o'sha tanqidchilar maqolalarida ham izchillik yetishmaydi. Izchillikning yetishmasligiga sabab, ularning ko'p tanaffus olishlaridir, ya'ni oylab, yillab bu mavzuga qaytishmaydi.

Xurshid Do'stmuhammad asarlarining ichida aynan mana shu hikoya uni yozuvchi sifatida tanitgan va kitobxonlarni unga bo'lgan ishonchini orttirgan asardir. Xulosa o'rnida aytish mumkinki, hikoyada yozuvchi davr muhitini ochib berishda obrazlar ruhiyatidan, obrazlar ruhiyatini ochishda esa ramzlardan o'rinli va salmoqli foydalanganligini ko'rishimiz mumkin. Bu ham o'z o'rnida boshqa yozuvchilarda doim ham takrorlanavermas alohida bir jihat hisoblanadi.

Umuman, badiiy asarni o'qish va uqish uchun insondan ulkan sabr talab qilinadi. Xulosa chiqarishda esa o'sha sabr kuchi sinaladi. Davra suhbatlarida yozuvchi Xurshid Do'stmuhammadning badiiy adabiyotga murojaat qilish borasida quyidagicha fikrlashining guvohi bo'lganmiz: "Maqsad bitta- yozganlarimni o'qigan inson bir lahzaga bo'lsa ham yaxshi bo'larmikan? Badiiy adabiyot shunga yordam berarmikan, degan umid bor qalbimda!" Keltirilgan fikrlardan yozuvchining faqatgina shunchaki yozmay, balki o'z oldiga maqsad qo'yib, ana shu maqsadni amali uchun badiiy adabiyotga murojaat qilishi oydinlashadi. Yozuvchi Xurshid Do'stmuhammadning "Beozor qushning qarg'ishi" nomli hikoyalar to'plamidan joy olgan "Nusxakashning merosxo'ri" hikoyasi ham tarbiyaviyligi bilan ahamiyatlidir.

Aytib o'tish joizki, asarning sarlavhasi ma'lum darajada asarning keng targ'ib qilinishi va eng asosiysi, o'z ahamiyatini topishida muhim o'rin tutadi. Ushbu hikoyani o'qishni boshlagan kitobxon nazarida nima uchun hikoyaga "Rassomning merosxo'ri" emas, balki "Nusxakashning merosxo'ri" deb nom berilgan degan savolning paydo bo'lishi tabiiy. Hikoyada yetti o'g'il-qiz orasida ota kasbi faqatgina unga yuqqan Nuriddin haqida so'z boradi. Nuriddin tarbiyani oilaning bosh mezoni deb biluvchi oilada o'sadi. U xuddi otasi kabi rassom bo'lishni, rassom bo'lganda ham taniqli rassom bo'lishni juda xohlaydi. Yoshligidanoq qo'liga mo'yqalam ushlashi uni ana shu maqsadi sari yetaklaydi. Xuddi otasi kabi rassom bo'lish uchun yillarning o'tishi, tajriba va malaka orttirilishi, kasbga bo'lgan muhabbat va asosiysi, rassomchilik kasbining kaliti bo'lmish sabr va sinchkovlik kabi xususiyatlarni tezda egallab olgisi keladi. Kitobxon asarni o'qish davomida Nuriddin o'zi orzu qilgan rassom bo'lishiga ishonadi. Chunki, muallif tomonidan Nuriddinga berilgan tavsif uning naqadar iqtidorli ekanligiga ishora edi.

Nuriddinning otasi Odil rassom obrazi asar saviyasi va ko'lamiga o'z ta'sirini o'tkaza oladigan darajada. Odil rassom o'lguday tajang odam edi. Goho qizlari, o'g'illari ustaxonaga chiqib, atrofida aylanaverishsa birdan tutaqib ketar, "Qani marsh-sh!" deb qatorasiga quvib solardi.³ Yozuvchi har bir obrazning ruhiy olamini yaratishda uning xatti-harakatlari va odatlarini hech qachon chetlab o'tmaydi. Shu bilan birga obrazlarning kamchiliklari, o'rnak bo'larli jihatlari, turli xil yoqimsiz holatlarini-da e'tirof etadi. Xuddi shunday X.Do'stmuhammad ham aynan mana shu obraz xususida kerakli ta'rifni berib otganki, bu bilan uni ko'z oldimizda gavdalantira olamiz.

Mevali daraxtga hech qachon tosh otilmay qolmaydi. Shu o'rinda aytish joizki, bu hikoya ham o'z bahosini topish davomida turli hil fikr va qarashlarga uchradi. "To'plamdagi "Nusxakashning merosxo'ri" hikoyasida hayoti fojeali burilish pallasini kechirayotgan shaxsning murakkab, tahlikali holati ancha mahorat bilan aks ettirilgan.

³ Xurshid Do'stmuhammad.. "Beozor qushning qarg'ishi". – T.: 2006. 180-bet.

Badiiy ijod nusxa ko‘chirish ham, yashash vositasi ham emas, balki yurakdagi dardni ifodalash ekanligi murakkab taqdirli qahramonlar misolida ko‘rsatilgan. Lekin bir narsani taassuf bilan aytish joizki, hikoya zavq bilan o‘qilmaydi, qahramonda insoniy joziba, kishi ruhiyatiga kirib boradigan yorug‘lik sezilmaydi⁴.

Xurshid Do‘stmuhammad hikoyalarini kamchiliklardan holi deb bo‘lmaydi, albatta. Lekin bizningcha, muallifning ushbu hikoyasi Qozoqboy Yo‘ldoshev aytganidek, zerikarli, zavq bilan o‘qilmaydigan hikoya emas!

Birinchiidan, olim aytganidek, hikoyada hayoti fojeali burilish pallasini kechirayotgan shaxsning holati tasvirlangan. Bu holatni kitobxonga yetkazib berish va kitobxonning qiziqishini orttirish uchun hikoyaga biroz hajviya aralashtirish tanqidchining fikrini inkor qilardi, ya’ni tahlikali holat mahorat bilan aks ettirilmay qoladi.

Ikkinchiidan, hikoya o‘quvchini biroz mulohazaga tortadi. Ya’nikim, Nuriddin xolstdagi portretlarni o‘chirar ekan, o‘quvchi tasavvurida hozir Mirjalol tog‘aning portreti chiqib qolsa-ya, degan taxminning paydo bo‘lishi tabiiy hol. Bu holat esa kitobxonning asarni diqqat bilan o‘qishiga sabab bo‘ladi.

Otasi Odil rassomning vafotidan ta’sirlangan Nuriddin qaytib o‘sha xonaga kirishni o‘ziga taqiqlaydi. Otasi uning hayotida juda katta ahamiyatga ega edi. “Tadbirkorlik, biznes” degan tushunchalarni o‘ziga kasb qilib oladi. Bu sohada omadi kelishi uchun yo‘lida uchraganni o‘ziga pir deb biladi. Kuntunbey bilan bo‘lgan suhbat uni butkul yo‘ldan uradi. Hatto, otasidan unga meros qolgan xonani yoqib yubormoqchi ham bo‘ladi. Aldanganini tushunib yetgan Nuriddin bir marakada uzoq qarindoshi Mirjalol tog‘aning gaplaridan ta’sirlanib yana ota kasbiga mehr qo‘yadi. Insonlar bir narsadan ko‘ngli qolsa, qaytib unga mehr qo‘yishi qiyin bo‘ladi. Mana shunday toifa vakillaridan biri sifatida Nuriddin obrazini ham olishimiz mumkin. Kutilmaganda otasining o‘limidan dovdirab qolgan Nuriddin, otasi bilan bog‘liq

⁴ Qozoqboy Yo‘ldoshev. “Yoniq so‘z”. - T.: 2006, 137-138-betlar.

vaziyat va holatlardan o'zini olib qochdi. Shu bilan birgalikda endi Nuriddinning nazarida dastgoh omonatdek, mo'yqalam esa titilib ketadigandek, bo'yoqlar ham rangsizdek tuyuladi.

Bu tuyg'ular uning qalbida kechayotgan qo'rquvning izlari edi. Nuriddin otasining "Men rassom emasman, nusxakashman" degan gaplarini eshitgandagina "rassom" va "nusxakashning" farqiga borgan edi. Mana shu yerda hikoyaning sarlavhasi o'z javobini topadi. Nuriddin qo'lga dastlab qalam olgan vaqtlarida tasavvuriga kelgan narsalarnigina chizar edi.

Ana shunda otasi unda nusxakash emas, balki rassom bo'lishga ko'proq moyilligi borligini sezgan edi. Bir kuni otasiga "nega faqat odamlarning rasmini chizasiz", degan savoli javobsiz qolgan edi. Bugun esa o'sha savol o'z javobini topgan edi: "Dengiz, o'rmon, osmonni chizing deysan... Nur, ustaxonaga qamalib olib qiladigan hunarimni faqat sen bilasan. Uni sen o'rganding. Men senga rassomlikni emas, nusxa ko'chirish hunarimni o'rgatdim... Ushbu fikrlar har qanday inson qalbini larza sola oladi. Ayniqsa, Odil rassomning quyidagi so'zlarida o'z kasbiga bo'lgan nafrat va ishonchsizlik yaqqol tasvirlangan. "Lekin bir narsani bilib qo'y, men chizgan mana bu nusxalar bor-ku, shular dunyodan o'tgan zahoti menga o'xshash nusxakashni rassom o'rnida osmonga ko'tarayotgan zamonning ham dumi tugiladi... Nur. Sen ko'chaga chiq, odamlarga aralash, hayotning ichida yur, negaki dengiz, o'rmon, osmon tashqarida, ustaxonada emas..."

Yozuvchi aytmoqchi bo'lgan fikrini ochiqdan-ochiq emas, balki ishora bilan ifodalagani hikoyaning salmog'ini yanada oshirgan. "Nuriddin ro'parasida paydo bo'lgan otasining sharpasi ildam yurib kelib, uning qo'lidan ohista tutdi-da, xayol girdobigan chiqib ketolmayotgan o'g'lini eshik tomon yetakladi..." Ushbu fikrlar Nuriddinning otasi kabi nusxakash emas, balki chinakam rassom bo'lishiga ishora qilmoqda.

Demak, nusxakashning merosxo'ri Nuriddin nusxakash emas, balki endilikda u rassomdir. Ushbu hikoyani o'qish har bir kitobxonga o'z kasbini va hayotdagi

maqsadini to'g'ri tanlashida yaqindan yordam beradi. Yuqorida yozuvchi aytgani kabi badiiy adabiyot orqali insonlar qalbiga ta'sir qilish bu ijod ahlining oliy maqsadidir. "Kitobxon hikoyani o'qigach, Prezidentimizning o'z asarlarida inson va jamiyat hayotida muhim o'rin tutuvchi ma'naviyat masalasiga alohida e'tibor berayotganining ma'no-mazmunini qalbdan his etadi, Kamoliddin Behzod kabi buyuk rassomlarga barcha sharoitlarni hozirlab bergan Navoiydek buyuk homiylarning ko'payishini istaydi".⁵

FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR RO'YXATI

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3. Normatov U. Yetuklik. – Toshkent: 1982.
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⁵ Qozoqboy Yo'ldoshev. "Yoniq so'z". –T.; 2006, 137-138-bet.

**IMPACTS OF INVESTMENTS ON REGIONAL AND LOCAL
DEVELOPMENT; THE CASE OF (SEOUL, SOUTH KOREA)**

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Abstract: This article aims to present the impact of investment on a local and regional scale in Seoul in South Korea. The questionnaire survey approach was undertaken to get the perspectives of the related community members on the impact of technology in the regions of Seoul. As per the survey, the developments within the technology field increase the technical capabilities of the region and the betterment of future developments, increase the jobs and offer a platform for other regions.

Keywords: Investment, technologies, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), capitalizing, innovation.

Introduction:

From the beginning of the innovation of technology, Seoul (South Korea) has been among the leading industries. The technology, smartphones, and innovative projects industry has led South Korea among the leading market contenders on the innovation index. According to Bloomberg's 2020 Innovation Index, South Korea is on 11th place out of the 129 countries (Roukanas, 2021). The continuous research and development approach taken within South Korea has opened numerous doors for success in the region; the most common one is the leading electronics and smartphone company Samsung in Seoul (Kim, 1997). The government's interests in the technology field in South Korea have led to further developments. South Korea is currently at a pivotal point. The nation has succeeded in developing into a technologically advanced economic powerhouse, thanks mainly to large conglomerates producing software and hardware. The setting is beginning to alter. The number of startups is rising, and they have an enormous effect on the marketplace (Campbell, 2012). Foreigners encounter

barriers to entry into the South Korean market due to mindsets, cultural differences, and the language, even though many other characteristics make it appealing.

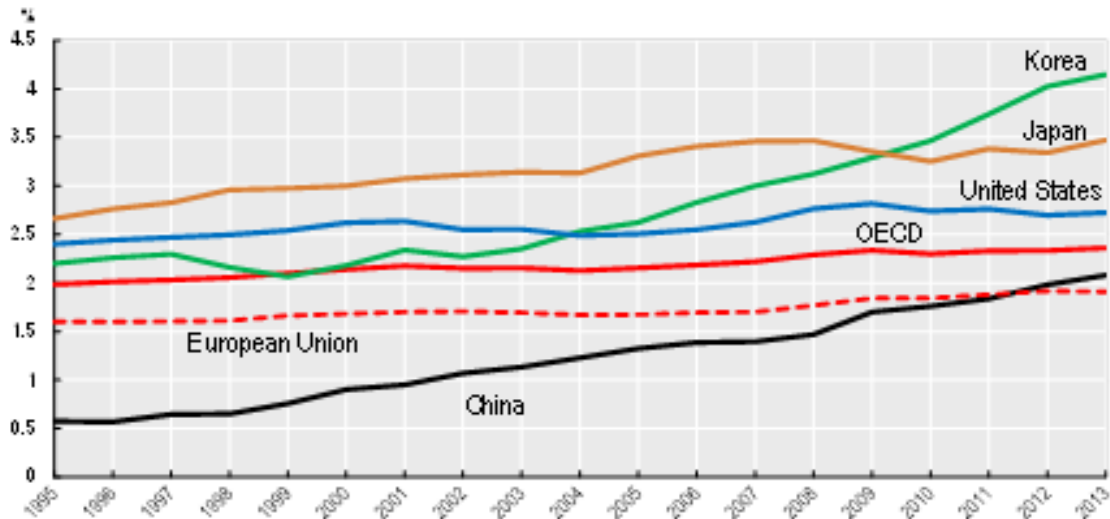


Fig-1. Korea is leading in the technology and innovation field

The capital of the technology hub of South Korea is Seoul, which resides in the world's most extensive smartphone and electronics manufacturing facility Samsung. Since the Korean war, Seoul has served as the economic hub for the country (Mahlich & Pascha, 2007). They are developing the population with education and enhancing their skillset towards perfectionism in the technologies such as televisions, smartphones, semiconductors, and electronic devices. Seoul is well known for the developments in technology, and further developments are in the pipeline as well.

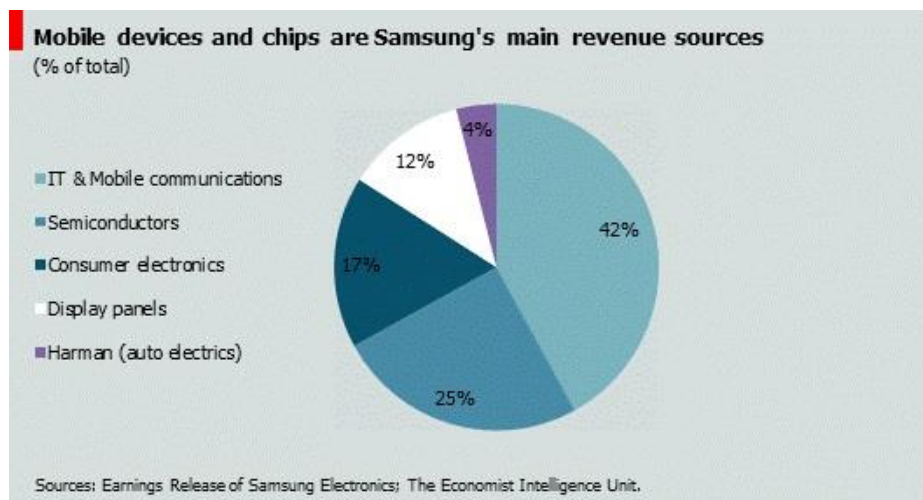


Fig-2. Korea's investment resources in technology

They invest in virtual industries such as the metaverse project, 6G wireless network, and artificial intelligence. Towards the research and development facilities in Seoul, the government is investing in innovation within the technology department, for which subsidies are being given to the research facilities to promote technological innovation within the region. South Korea is to invest about USD 5.3 billion in technology and science research (Koojaroenprasit, 2012).

Technology investments in Seoul have developed the research and development facilities for innovation in the field.



Fig-3. The developments within the city of Seoul (Korea)

Today, Korea provides developing nations with development expertise that serves as an example for sustainability, providing improved infrastructure and services to enhance the lives of the populace, and making the shift to a thriving knowledge economy. Korea's official development aid budget has increased steadily, reaching 2.22 billion USD in 2020, or 0.14 percent of GNI. The country has also promised to increase its ODA by two times by 2030 from 2019.

Amount of Funding (\$ billion)

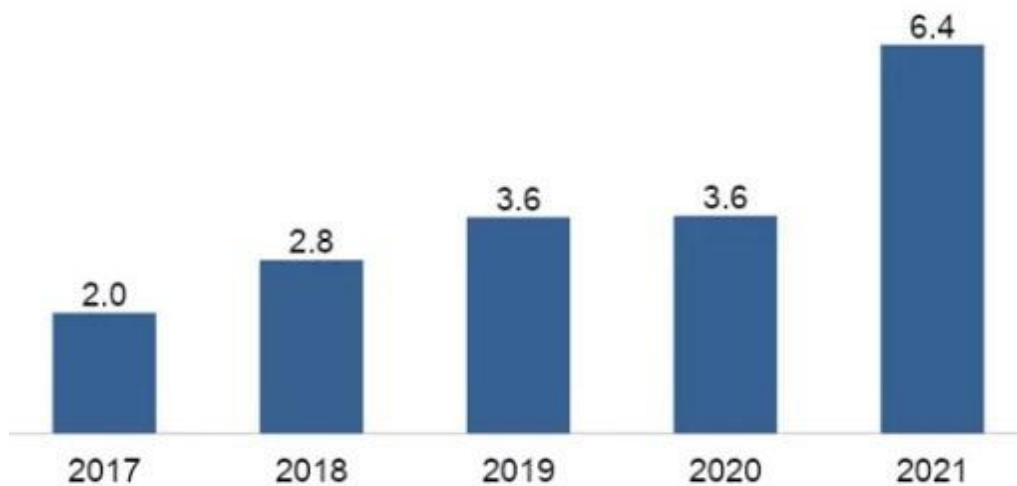


Fig-4 Investments within the research and development sector in Seoul

Research on the importance of investments in a region

Innovation plays a significant role in the development of the whole region and in establishing the region's economic growth. The same approach is undertaken in Seoul by investing a significant budget towards ICT and science research and development sectors. South Korea is developing the facilities for artificial intelligence, for which in the fiscal 2022 budget, there is an investment of about \$3 billion in the AI field, which will enhance the capabilities in the different services related to AI (Gestrin, 2019).

	South Korea	United States	Japan	China
Ease of Doing Business Rank	4	6	34	78
Starting a Business	9	49	106	93
Getting Electricity	2	49	17	98
Getting Credit	55	2	77	68
Trading across Borders	33	36	51	97
Enforcing Contracts	1	16	51	5
Resolving Insolvency	5	3	1	56

SOURCE: World Bank

2018 World Bank Doing Business Rankings

Semiconductors are among the critical industries for Seoul and Korea together. As per the country's authorities, the semiconductor trades are about 20.2% of the real exports, and Seoul is the hub of the leading memory chip manufacturer Samsung Electronics. An investment of about \$1.5 billion will be added for further industry development. Cloud computing is also among the leading services offered by the region, and this marketplace is growing from \$2.85 billion in 2021 to \$3.1 billion in 2022. The government and the responsible authorities are planning to invest around \$750 million for future innovation within the cloud computing industry in Seoul.

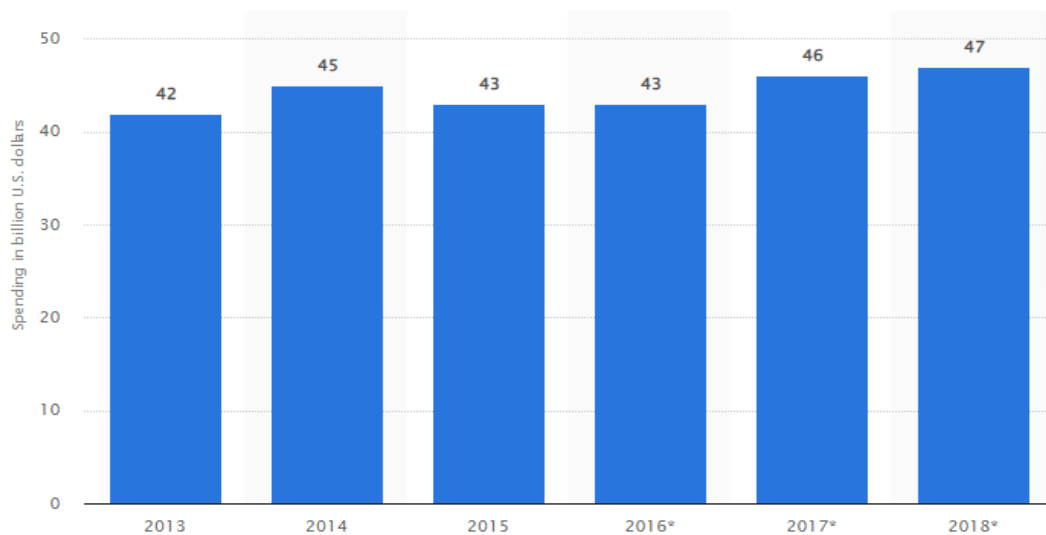


Fig-5. The scale of investment in the tech industry and services in Seoul

Conclusion

Investments in technology innovation in the Seoul region lead to the economy's development and enhance the research and development facilities. Investments in the technology field can be observed from different aspects; however, the significant impact it has is on the economic development in the region, increasing the exports through products and related services. Innovation opens the gate for foreign investors to consider investing within the region towards the innovation in technology to improve life quality, reduce unemployment and develop the region and the communities.



Fig-6. *Developments leading towards innovation in Seoul*

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THE FORMATION OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AMONG ADOLESCENTS AND ITS IMPORTANCE

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Annotation: In this article examines the main trends in the development of physical education of secondary school students, reveals the factors of the development of physical education of the younger generation, takes into account the individual and psychological characteristics of students.

Keywords: schoolchildren, physical education, educational work, educational institutions, continuing education.

In modern conditions of market relations, fierce competition, as well as serious consequences of the global financial and economic crisis, the accumulation and reproduction of not only and not so much material goods and services, but also the accumulation of knowledge, experience, skills, health, physical and creative level are put forward as the leading factors of development, primarily economic personal development.

The main goal of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as other countries of the world, is to build a democratic rule of law state with a socially oriented economy and the formation of a civil society where human interests are put above all. This means that the most decisive factor in the prosperity of our country and its advancement is human capital, the growing and coming into life of the young generation of the republic, which has modern knowledge and in-demand professions and is able to take responsibility for the future prosperity of the state. It is human capital that makes it possible to adapt to the conditions of globalization of the modern world, to achieve competitiveness, is an important condition for strengthening the economic power of

the country, improving the welfare of its population. In his speech at the International Conference "Preparation of an educated and intellectually developed generation as the most important condition for sustainable development and modernization of the country", which took place on February 26-27, 2012 in Tashkent, President of the Asian Development Bank Haruhiko Kuroda noted that "the economies of the future are those economies that operate on the edge of knowledge, science and technological innovation. Such economies will become the most competitive and productive. They will be able to go through the development phase of a middle-income country and reach the level of a high-income country, form peaceful and stable societies. These knowledge economies will be based on educational achievements, technological excellence and entrepreneurial energy". Consequently, the human potential of any highly developed country is its main competitive advantage and is largely determined by the level of education, the development of a modern system of continuing education, the level of professional competence of teachers. The development of physical education of the younger generation is an archiactual task of our time. Great attention is paid to this issue in our republic. Thus, speaking at a solemn meeting dedicated to the 18th anniversary of the Basic Law of our state - the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan with the report "Consistent continuation of the course of modernization of the country is a decisive factor in our development", the first President of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov noted that "over 1200 new sports facilities have been erected in the country over the years of independence, of which more than a thousand are in rural areas.

This has allowed today to involve more than 260 thousand children in regular classes in various sports". The education system naturally adapts to the situational and prospective needs of the labor market, focuses on the formation of the ability to work productively and social partnership, where, along with the family, a new person is born, his formation as a person and citizen, ideas of honor and kindness are laid, respect for elders, caring attitude towards the younger, the worldview of a young person is formed, his physical and spiritual perfection, his attitude to life. It is the educational institutions

of the republic that are doing a great job in the field of physical education of students and the development of mass children's sports. Educating schoolchildren of an active life position, morality should become one of the priorities of the use of means, forms and methods of physical culture and sports. From the first days of independence, it was noted: "... we must elevate this work to the rank of state policy, turn it into a truly nationwide movement." During the years of independence in the republic: the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On physical culture and sports" was adopted (the draft of the new version of the Law was adopted in 2010), the Decrees of the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov "On the establishment of the Order of the Republic of Uzbekistan "Soglom avlod Uchun" ("For a healthy generation"), "On the establishment of an International non-governmental foundation "Soglom avlod uchun"; large-scale research and experimental-practical work is carried out in accordance with the State Program "Soglom avlod Uchun"; The "Program for the development of physical culture and sports in Uzbekistan" was approved; physical culture and sports associations of children and students were created, sports and regulatory complexes "Barchinoy" and "Alpomysh" were introduced; republican competitions are held among students of secondary schools "Umid Nihollari", students of colleges and lyceums - "Barkamol Avlod" and university students - "Universiade", aimed at further reforming the sphere of physical culture and sports, improving the system of training specialists in this field; sports grounds, facilities and complexes that meet modern requirements and are equipped with the necessary sports equipment continue to be built in every city and village; the motto "No one should stay away from sports life" has been put forward in a timely manner to strengthen the physical health of the younger generation in the republic; forms and methods of annual preventive examinations of secondary school students using screening are being improved-programs, automated systems; medical offices with the necessary staff, medical and special equipment have been created in each educational institution; the health-improving orientation of the educational process in general education institutions of the republic is provided; effective forms, methods and means of regulating educational and physical activities

for students of general education schools are being introduced; complexes of physical culture and recreational activities, sports and mass movement of students are being improved to form a medical and hygienic culture of schoolchildren, to expand the promotion of a healthy lifestyle among students through the mass media and popular science literature; a system is being developed to introduce monitoring of the state and health of schoolchildren. Physical education of students contributes to the development of the following personality qualities: speed, dexterity, strength, ingenuity for mastering the elements of technical motor action. In the process of students' physical sports, it is necessary to achieve conscious discipline, honest fulfillment of rules and duties. Various forms of physical culture and sports include traditional (physical culture lessons, physical fitness work during the day, classes in sections and clubs for sports outside of school hours) and non-traditional (physical culture and sports holidays "Bally yigitlar", "Bally kizlar", "Kuvnok startlar", "Football gunchalari") forms and methods. An essential aspect of physical education of the younger generation is to increase the activity of schoolchildren, the active involvement of students in sports clubs, which have a training, organizational, disciplinary nature and most often they are variously combined with each other. The teaching rules help to reveal to the students what and how to do, they relate to the game actions, strengthen their role, reveal the way of actions. At the same time, the rules organize the cognitive activity of students: to consider something, to think, to compare, to find a way to solve the task during physical sports.

All these measures are aimed at further reforming the sphere of physical culture and sports, improving the system of training specialists in this field. Currently, education in the independent Republic of Uzbekistan is a priority function of the state, whose policy is aimed at forming an active, independent, purposeful and responsible personality capable of successfully fulfilling a variety of life roles in today's complex, contradictory and dynamically changing world. Consequently, the organization of physical education of secondary school students contributes to the formation of independence, self-control, mutual control in the relationship between students, the

ability to navigate in changing circumstances, dexterity, accuracy, strength, speed, accuracy of reaction, to show emotional and volitional effort in achieving the goals actually set. As a result, the ability to control their behavior in different circumstances of life is formed. After all, it is known that the development of the above-mentioned physical qualities of students contributes to the formation of a person with a rich spiritual and moral capital. Thus, along with adults, a growing and physically improved generation of young people who have modern knowledge is able to take responsibility for the prosperity of our republic. That is why all the activities of the Government of the Republic, state, public, non-governmental and other organizations are aimed at the formation of a harmoniously developed, morally rich, physically healthy younger generation.

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THE USE OF INTERACTIVE METHODS IN THE INITIAL PERIOD

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Annotation: This article discusses the convenience of the educational process in modern science, the effectiveness of the use of interactive methods, the use of different methods in teaching, the ancient history, the idea of new methods being developed today referred to

We all know that science and technology are developing rapidly today. At the same time, the improvement of the education system depends to a certain extent on the quality and completeness of the lessons. High quality teaching requires a high level of professionalism on the part of the teacher. These skills depend on the different methods that the teacher can use in the classroom. That is why the main requirement of today's education is the widespread use of interactive methods in the classroom. There are a number of methods that can be used to help students become more interested in the subject and to master the subject directly.

Many people wonder what an interactive method is. Interactive methods are a set of methods that activate learners and encourage independent thinking. Through teaching methods, the educator encourages the learner to be actively involved throughout the process and the learner's participation is ensured. Through interactive methods, it is important for the learner to master the information at a high level in the learning process.

“The quality of the educational process in a school depends on many factors, among which the methods and techniques of teaching are crucial. Consequently, they have a positive effect on the conscious and deep acquisition of knowledge, the development of independence and creative activity in students. The concepts of method and method are interrelated, because each of them manifests itself both as a method

and as a method ”[1]. Indeed, this definition proves once again the importance of methods in improving the effectiveness of modern lessons. Not only the concept of method in modern times, the need to use methods in the teaching process, but also the fact that our ancestors in the past spoke about the need for methods in teaching children to read and write. “Farabi’s pamphlet on the superiority of science and the arts outlines the requirements for the organization of the learning process and teaching methods. In his explanations of teaching methods, the scientist said that in addition to imparting a variety of knowledge to students, it is also necessary to show them how to learn independently, to convince them of the need for knowledge “[2].

“Modern didactics is developing rapidly and is enriched with new approaches and teaching technologies that reflect the needs of a changing society and practical developments in education. One of the most pressing issues in the theory and practice of education is the activation of students’ learning efforts. In recent years, educators have focused on learning interactive forms and methods of teaching based on communicative learning. ”[3] It has been proven in practice that the process of educating students can be effective and give good results if it meets the following requirements:

Students are open to learning and actively engage in relationships and collaborations with other participants in the learning process;

They will have the opportunity to analyze their activities and realize their personal potential;

They can be practically prepared for any situation they may face in their lives and careers in the near future.

We are aware of the fact that many new interactive methods are being developed and put into practice today. These new methods make it easier for teachers and learners to communicate and receive information. A number of widely used, both electronic and paper-based publications on interactive teaching methods are being developed. For example, in the UNICEF complex “Interactive teaching methods in the teaching of specific sciences” there are “Aquarium”, “Fish Skeleton”, “Yes-No Exercise”, “Three

right and one wrong”. Settings ”, “ One step towards the goal ”, “ Mosaic (team work) ” and a number of other methods. It describes the method, its scope, the advantages of the method, and finally the difficulties of the method. Such a set of textbooks is very convenient for every teacher in the process of providing complex information, from teaching literacy to the learner. In addition, as mentioned above, the learner can easily absorb even the most complex information that he needs.

The use of methods, first of all, allows the learner to think broadly, to show his hidden abilities. For example, the use of puzzling, thought-provoking techniques can help increase the brain’s activity in helping the learner find the answer to a question. This, in turn, allows the brain to become more active and able to think more broadly as the brain becomes more active.

In some cases, the methods used by the teacher are important not only for the teaching process, but also for the development of the child’s talent. Using a variety of fun activities in the classroom can also help you determine what your student is interested in.

In order for students to become worthy personnel who will serve the development of our country in the future, it is important to attract students to the subject in secondary, secondary special and higher education. In general, the use of interactive methods in the school period, including in the primary grades, will be effective in the later stages of education, as well as in facilitating the child’s future employment. With that in mind, teachers need a lot of skill and willpower. After all, as long as the hope of the Motherland is in the younger generation, every teacher and coach is equally responsible for its formation as a fully mature, educated and perfect person. The same is true of modernity.

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TALABALARNI AHLOQIY SIFATLARINI RIVOJLANTIRISHDA HAMKORLIK TEXNOLOGIYALARI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada axloqiy tarbiya, yoshlarni tarbiyalash metodlari va shakllarini ishlab chiqish bo'yicha olib borilgan tadqiqotlar, hamda talabalarni ahloqiy sifatlarini rivojlantirishda hamkorlik texnologiyalari haqida ma'lumotlar berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Talabalar, axloq, odob, ta'lim, tarbiya, oliy ta'lim, huquq.

KIRISH

Axloq – kishilarning bir-birlariga, oilaga, jamiyatga bo'lgan munosabatlarida namoyon bo'ladigan xatti-harakatlari, xulq-atvorlari, odoblari majmui. Huquqdan farqli ravishda axloq talablarini bajarish-bajarmaslik ma'naviy ta'sir ko'rsatish shakllari (jamoatchilik tomonidan baho berish, qilingan ishni ma'qullash yoki qoralash) bilan belgilanadi. Axloqni etika fani o'rganadi.

ASOSIY QISM

Axloq-insoniyat taraqqiyotida axloq muhim o'rin tutadi. Sharqning buyuk mutafakkirlari insonni axloqiy kamol toptirish, uni har tomonlama rivojlantirish, ma'naviy qiyofasini shakllantirish jamiyat taraqqiyotining muhim omillaridan biri, deb qarashgan. Inson axloqiy, umuman ma'naviy va ma'rifiy jihatdan kamol topishi jarayonida turli tarixiy bosqichlardan – johillik, nodonlikdan ilmga, yovuzlikdan ezgulikka, vahshiylikdan insoniylikka o'tarkan, jamiyat ham shu tariqa rivojlanadi. Ikki muqobil ibtido – yovuzlik va ezgulik, jaholat va kamolatning o'zaro kurashi inson va jamiyat taraqqiyotini belgilagan, inson aql-zakovat sohibi sifatida o'zini anglashiga olib kelgan. Bu ikki muqobil kuch kurashi jamiyatdagi mavjud ijtimoiy munosabatlarda ifodalansa, insonga nisbatan uning ichki olamiga xos nafs bilan qalb,

aql bilan aqlsizlik o'rtasidagi kurashda ifodalanadi. Axloq muayyan jamiyat va davrda o'zgarishlarga uchrashi, rivojlanishi, so'nishi mumkin. Har bir xalqning yoki millatning o'ziga xos axloqi bilan bir qatorda, umumbashariy axloq me'yorlari ham bor. Bunday axloq me'yorlari jamiyatning umumiy taraqqiyotiga samarali ta'sir ko'rsatadi.[1]

Ma'naviy-axloqiy tarbiyaning tarkibi sifatida ma'naviy-axloqiy bilimlarning shakllanishi natijasida talaba-yoshlarda baxt, vijdon, burch, adolat, or-nomus, muhabbat, ezgulik, shon-sharaf, e'tiqod, sadoqat kabi bir qancha axloqiy kategoriyalar shakllanadi. Ma'naviy-axloqiy bilimlarni o'zlashtirgan talaba-yoshlarda tashabbuskorlik, ijtimoiy faollik, vatanparvarlik, halollik, mehnatsevarlik, kamtarlik, fidoyilik kabi fazilatlar qaror topa boshlaydi. Ushbu fazilatlarga ega yoshlar axloqiy me'yorlar talablarini ongli bajaradi, milliy va umuminsoniy qadriyatlar sanalmish ma'naviy meros, urf-odat va an'analarga nisbatan hurmatda bo'ladi. Ammo ma'naviy-axloqiy me'yorlar haqida bilimga ega bo'lish, uni tushunish, ezgu fazilatlarni tarkib toptirish hali yoshlarning ma'naviy-axloqiy jihatdan tarbiyalanganini anglatmaydi. Insoniylik fazilatlari qachonki hayotiy tajribalarda aks etib, shaxsning munosabatlarga kirishish faoliyatida yorqin namoyon bo'lsa, bu uning tarbiyalanganlik darajasini belgilaydi. Jamiyat taraqqiyoti uchun, avvalo, ma'naviy-axloqiy kompetentli, ijtimoiy faol shaxsni tarbiyalash, shuningdek, asosiy e'tiborni yoshlarning tarbiyalanganlik darajasini oshirish masalasiga qaratish zarur. Negaki ma'naviy-axloqiy jihatdan tarbiyalangan shaxslarsiz jamiyat taraqqiyotini tasavvur etib bo'lmaydi. Yoshlarni ma'naviy-axloqiy tarbiyalashda, eng avvalo, millatimiz tarixi va ma'naviyati ildizlariga e'tibor qaratish taqozo etiladi. Turonzaminda azal-azaldan inson ma'naviy kamoloti, axloqiy fazilatlar tarbiyasi ajdodlarimiz diqqat markazida bo'lib kelganini yoshlarning tafakkuriga singdirishga erishish zarur. Ta'lim metodlaridan foydalanish. O'tkazilgan ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari tahlillariga tayangan holda oliy ta'lim muassasalari talaba-yoshlarida ma'naviy-axloqiy sifatlarni rivojlantirish bosqichlarini quyidagi ko'rinishda izohlash lozim topildi. Yoshlarda ma'naviy-axloqiy kompetentligini rivojlantirish bosqichlari Yoshlarda ma'naviy-axloqiy kompetentligini rivojlantirish

o'ziga xos bosqichlarda amalga oshirilishi maqsadga muvofiq. Bunda, avvalo, ma'naviy-axloqiy tarbiyaning maqsad hamda vazifalarini to'g'ri yo'lga qo'ya bilish, ish mazmunini aniqlash, maqsadga erishish uchun tizimli yondashuvni tashkil etish zarur.

Ma'naviy-axloqiy tarbiyaning maqsadi quyidagicha belgilandi: ta'lim muassasalarida izchillik asosida olib boriladigan ta'lim-tarbiya natijasida ma'naviy-axloqiy sifatlarga ega bo'lgan kasbiy kompetentli mutaxassis tayyorlash.

Yoshlarning ma'naviy-axloqiy kompetentligini rivojlantirishda quyidagi vazifalar nazarda tutiladi:

Oliy ta'lim muassasalari talabalari ma'naviy-axloqiy kompetentligini rivojlantirishning mantiqiy-tuzilmaviy modeli.

– uzluksiz ta'lim-tarbiyaning har bir bo'g'inida ma'naviy-axloqiy tarbiya maqsadiga erishish yo'llarini izlab topish;

– ta'lim-tarbiya jarayonida turli ta'sir vositalari orqali yoshlarni ma'naviy-axloqiy tarbiyalash;

– ma'naviy-axloqiy tarbiyada shaxsga yo'naltirilgan metod va vositalar, zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalaridan foydalanish;

– yoshlarning ma'naviy-axloqiy jihatdan tarbiyalanganlik darajasini aniqlash maqsadida anketa so'rovlarini o'tkazib, natijalarini qayd etib borish;[4]

– ma'naviy-axloqiy sifatlarga ega bo'lgan, yoshlarni kompetentli ijtimoiy faol mutaxassis sifatida tayyorlashga erishish.[2]

Ijtimoiy-pedagogik faoliyatni, yoshlarda tashabbuskorlikni, faollikni tashkil etish uchun ta'lim muassasalarida o'qitiladigan tarbiyaga xos fanlarni o'qitish jarayonida shaxsga yo'naltirilgan ta'lim-tarbiya texnologiyalari hamda hamkorlik ta'limini amalga oshirish muhim sanaladi. Mazkur ta'lim-tarbiya texnologiyalari orqali talaba shaxsini ijtimoiylashtirishga erishish imkoniyati yaratiladi.

Xulosa. Demak, yoshlarda aynan ijtimoiy munosabatlarga kirishish uchun lozim bo'lgan ma'naviy-axloqiy kategoriyalar, normalar, qadriyatlar tizimi haqida bilim hosil qilish hamda ulardan amaliy faoliyatda foydalanish ko'nikmalari

takomillashtirilishi muhim o‘rin tutadi. Bu o‘rinda o‘qitiladigan tarbiyaga oid fanlarda ijtimoiy ongini shakllantirish metodlari (suhbat, bahs-munozara, muammoli ta‘lim)dan unumli foydalanish maqsadga muvofiq.

Ta‘lim muassasalari talaba-yoshllarida ma‘naviy-axloqiy tarbiyaviy sifatlarning rivojlanganligini baholash namunali, yaxshi, qoniqarli mezonlar orqali aniqlab boriladi. Past ko‘rsatkich aniqlansa, korreksiyalash ishlari amalga oshiriladi, buning uchun yoshlar bilan individual-psixologik ishlar olib boriladi hamda natijaga erishish uchun harakat qilinadi.[3]

XULOSA VA MUNOZARA

Bu esa, o‘z navbatida, ta‘lim muassasalari yoshlari ma‘naviy-axloqiy kompetentligini rivojlantirishning mantiqiy-tuzilmaviy modelini yaratishga imkon beradi (3-rasm). Bunday zamonaviy ta‘lim modeli yoshlarni kasbiy faoliyatga tayyorlashda ma‘naviy-axloqiy kompetensiyaviy yondashuv asosida ta‘lim-tarbiya jarayonini amalga oshirish muhim hisoblanadi. Chunki yoshlarda zarur kompetensiyalarni shakllantirish uchun, avvalo, pedagogning o‘zida kompetentlik rivojlangan bo‘lishi lozim.

Tayanch kompetensiyalar – inson kim va qanday kasb egasi bo‘lishidan qat‘iy nazar, shaxs hayotida, kasbiy faoliyatida, ijtimoiy munosabatlarda muvaffaqiyatli bo‘lishi uchun egallashi lozim bo‘lgan layoqatlar, qobiliyatlar va hayotiy ko‘nikma va malakalar majmuyidan iborat. Bunda har bir shaxs kommunikativ bo‘lishi, axborot bilan ishlay olishi, shaxs sifatida o‘zini rivojlantirishi, ijtimoiy faol fuqaro bo‘lishi, umummadaniy xislatlarga ega va fan-texnika yangiliklaridan xabardor bo‘lishi nazarda tutiladi.

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JISMONIY MADANIYAT NAZARIYASI VA METODIKASI PREDMETI

Norqulov Eldor O'razaliyevich

Jizzax viloyati Baxmal tumani 51-umumiy o'rta ta'lim maktabi

Jismoniy tarbiya fani o'qituvchisi

Annotatsiya: Jismoniy madaniyat nazariyasi va metodikasi fani mutaxassislikka yo'naltirilgan o'quv predmeti sifatida jismoniy madaniyat mutaxassislari uchun fundamental bilimlar tizimi, inson jismoniy barkamolligi va unga erishish va boshqarishning umumiy qonuniyatlarini o'rgatadi.

Kalit so'zlar: Jismoniy madaniyat, ilmiy tadqiqot, sport o'yinlari, gimnastika, harbiy amaliyot, progressiv ta'limotlar, Ponamarev, G.D. Harabuga.

Jismoniy madaniyat nazariyasi ilmiy fan tarzida jismoniy madaniyatga oid mavjud faktlarni izohlab beradi va umumlashtiradi. Amaliy fan sifatida inson jismoniy barkamolligining vositalari, jismoniy madaniyatning shakllari va uning uslubiyati haqidagi amaliy, nazariy bilimlarni beradi, hayotiy zaruriy harakat malakalari va ko'nikmalari zaxirasini oshiradi. Jismoniy madaniyat nazariyasi va uning amaliyoti hamisha rivojlanishda va mukammalashib boradi. Amaliyot natijalari, ilmiy tadqiqot ma'lumotlari jismoniy madaniyat nazariyasini pedagogika fanlari erishgan muvaffaqiyatlarga tayanadi. Jismoniy madaniyat nazariyasi va metodikasi har qanday holatda ilmiy pedagogikaning negizini tashkil etuvchi eng umumiy qonunlardan, prinsiplar va qoidalardan foydalanadi, shu jumladan, barcha sport fanlari uchun ham bu qonunlar, prinsiplar va qoidalar mos keladi va o'ziga xos ma'no kasb etadi. O'quv fani sifatida shakllanishi va uning rivojlanishiga jamiyat a'zolarining jismoniy tayyorgarligini oshirish mumkinligi haqidagi nazariy fikrning vujudga kelishi va unga intilish sabab bo'ldi. Bu bilan insonning jismoniy rivojlanishini boshqarish mumkinligi haqidagi qoida va qonunlar ijtimoiy mehnat va harbiy amaliyotda yuqori samara berishi isbotlandi. Jismoniy madaniyat nazariyasi va metodikasining mazmuni

quyidagilarni o'z ichiga oladi:

- jismoniy madaniyat jamiyat maxsuli ekanligi, ijtimoiy hodisa sifatida madaniyatning boshqa shakllari bilan bog'liqligi;
- jismoniy madaniyatning maqsadi, uning umumiy vazifalari va tamonlari;
- jismoniy madaniyatning vositalari, metodik prinsiplari;
- harakatga o'rgatish, o'qitishning uslublari;
- jismoniy sifatlarni rivojlantirish;
- jismoniy mashqlar va uni o'qitish jarayonining tuzilishi;
- jismoniy madaniyat jarayonini rejalashtirish va uning hisoboti;
- jismoniy madaniyat uslubiyatining xususiyatlari;
- maktabgacha yoshdagi va maktab yoshidagi bolalar jismoniy tarbiyasi;
- sport trenirovkasi jarayoni xarakteristikasi.

Pedagogik jarayon tarzida jismoniy madaniyatni umumiy qonuniyatlari jismoniy madaniyat nazariyasining o'rganish predmeti hisoblanadi. Umumiy qonuniyatlar deganda, aholining har qanday tabaqa sinfi: bolalar, osmirlar, yoshlar, orta yoshdagilar, kattalar va qariyalar hamda jismoniy mashqlar bilan shug'ullanishni endigina boshlaganlarni, malakali sportchilarning jismoniy madaniyatining xususiy tomonlari tushuniladi. Bundan tashqari jismoniy madaniyat uslubiyati jismoniy madaniyatni ajratib olingan ayrim xususiy qonuniyatlarini ham o'rganish predmeti qilib belgilaydi va pedagogik jarayonning umumiy qonuniyatlarini amalga oshirishda «Umumiy va kasb maxsus jismoniy tayyor garligi» metodikasi, «Sport tayyorgarligi» metodikasi deb aniq yo'nalishdagi metodikalardan foydalaniladi.

Bunday uslubiyatlarni har birini ichida o'zlarining xususiy uslublari mavjud. Uslublarning turli-tumanligi shug'ullanuvchilarning qaysi psixologik tiplarga mansubligiga, ularning yoshi, jinsi, qaysi kasb egasi ekanligi va tanlangan sport mutaxassisligiga xos va mos kelishi kerak. Sport pedagogikasining ayrim fanlari uslubiyati (sport o'yinlari, gimnastika va h.k.larni o'qitish metodikasi) alohida mustaqil ajratilgan ilmiy va o'quv

fanlari tarzida shakllangan. Jismoniy madaniyat nazariyasi va uslubiyati fani esa ularni yagona nazariy va uslubiy asoslar bilan qurollantiradi, o'rganish predmetlari xarakteriga ko'ra pedagogika fanlari tizimidagi fan sifatida o'z qoidalarini ijtimoiy, psixologik va biologik faktorlar hisobiga toldiradi. Jismoniy madaniyat nazariyasining manbalari. Jismoniy madaniyat nazariyasi va metodikasining rivojlanishi uchun quyidagilar asosiy manba hisoblanadi:- mamlakatimizda jismoniy madaniyat va sportni yuksaltirishning yo'llari va hozirgi paytdagi ahvoli, haqidagi hukumat qarorlari, qonunlari;- jamiyatining rivojlanishi davomida insonni har tomonlama kamol toptirish haqidagi progressiv ta'limotlar. Bu ta'limotlar insonning har tomonlama rivojlanishi huquqinagina ovoza qilish bilan kifoyalanmay, uning mazmunini ochishga urinish hamda shu g'oyalarni amalga oshirish yo'llarini nazariy, amaliy jihatdan asoslashdan iboratdir;- jismoniy madaniyat nazariyasi va uslubiyati sohasi bo'yicha olib borilgan va olib borilayotgan ilmiy izlanishlar va boshqa aralash fanlarning jismoniy madaniyatga oid to'plagan nazariy, amaliy bilimlar tizimi;- ijtimoiy turmush tarzining hayotiy amaliyoti tajribasi, jamiyatning yuqori jismoniy tayyorgarlikka ega bo'lgan kishilarga talabi – jamiyat a'zolarining jismoniy madaniyat qonuniyatlarini bilishi va shu asosda inson jismoniy kamoloti tizimini tuzish va uni boshqarishga intilishni vujudga kelishi;- jismoniy madaniyat tizimi mavjud jamiyat ma'naviyatining bir bo'lagi hisoblangan jismoniy madaniyat konsepsiyalari.

Jismoniy madaniyat nazariyasi va metodikasining rivojlanishi bir necha davrlarni o'z ichiga oladi. Birinchi davr - inson o'zining ijtimoiy faoliyati davomida harakat-faoliyatini organizmga ta'siri haqidagi eng dastlabki (emperik) bilimlari (Ponamarev. N.I. 1975). Eng dastlabki emperik bilimlarning to'planishi "mashqlanganlik"ning foydasini sezib, ma'nosiga yetish va tajribasini uzatish usullarini anglashga imkon yaratdi. Bu "jismoniy mashqlar"ning va "jismoniy madaniyat"ning paydo bo'lishi uchun sharoit yaratilishida omil bo'lib xizmat qildi.

Ikkinchi davr- jismoniy madaniyat jarayonida qo'llanila boshlagan birinchi uslubiyatlarning yaratilishi – qadimgi YU nonistonda quldorlik davlati davrini va O'rta asrni o'z ichiga oladi (G.D).

Harabuga, 1974). Jismoniy madaniyatdagi bu uslublar, tajribalar orqali vujudga keltirilgan bo'lib, filosoflar, pedagoglar, vrachlar odam organizmi faoliyati qonuniyatlarini hali bilmasligi sababli jismoniy mashqlar ta'siri mexanizmini tushuntira olmas, shunga ko'ra jismoniy mashqlar bilan shug'ullanishning foydasini tashki natijalarga qarab baholardilar.

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YANGILANAYOTGAN KONSTITUTSIYADA MUROJAAT QILISH HUQUQI INSTITUTINING TAKOMILASHTIRILISHI

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Annotasiya: O'zbekiston Respublikasida murojaat qilish huquqi, jismoniy va yuridik shaxslar murojaatlari, murojaat qilish huquqining qonuniy asoslari, ushbu sohani tartibga soluvchi normalarni buzganlik uchun javobgarlik masalasi, konstitutsiyaviy islohotlar, amalga oshirilayotga qo'shimcha va o'zgarishlar.

Kalit so'zlar: Murojaat, jismoniy va yuridik shaxs, konstitutsiyaviy islohot, milliy qonunchilik, qonunchiligi tahlili, normativ-huquqiy hujjatlar, davlat siyosati, qo'shimcha, o'zgartirishlar, murojaat qilish huquqining asoslari.

Совершенствование института права обжалования в обновленной Конституции.

БАХТИЁРОВ ДЖАМОЛИДДИН МУХАММАД БАХТИЁР УГЛИ УЧИТЕЛ В
КАШКАДАРИНСКОМ ЮРИДИЧЕСКОМ ТЕХНИКУМЕ

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Аннотация: (Статья включает в себя: Право на обжалование в Республике Узбекистан, обращения физических и юридических лиц, правовые основы права на обжалование, вопрос об ответственности за нарушение норм, регулирующих данную сферу, конституционные реформы, дополнения и изменения в реализации.)

Ключевые слова: Заявление, физическое и юридическое лицо, конституционная реформа, национальное законодательство, анализ

законодательства, нормативные правовые документы, государственная политика, дополнение, изменения, основы права на обращение.

Mamlakatimiz mustaqillikka erishgach fuqarolar huquqlarini himoya qilish, fuqarolar manfaatlarini davlat siyosati darajasiga ko'targan holda ularga berilayotgan huquqlarni konstitutsiyaviy qonun darajasida mustahkamlab qo'yish maqsadida "O'zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasi"ning 35-moddasida har bir shaxs bevosita o'zi va boshqalar bilan birgalikda vakolatli davlat organlariga, muassasalariga yoki xalq vakillariga ariza, taklif va shikoyatlar bilan murojaat qilish huquqiga ega. Arizalar, takliflar va shikoyatlar qonunda belgilangan tartibda va muddatlarda ko'rib chiqilishi shartligi belgilab qo'yildi, hamda shu bilan bir qatorda Konstitutsiyada mustahkamlangan shaxslarning murojaat qilish huquqi "Fuqarolarning murojaatlari to'g'risida"gi, "Fuqarolarning huquqlari va erkinliklarini buzadigan xatti-harakatlar va qarorlar ustidan sudga shikoyat qilish to'g'risida"gi, "Jismoniy va yuridik shaxslarning murojaatlari to'g'risida"gi kabi qonunlar joriy etish orqali mazkur huquq normalari yanada mustahkamlandi¹.

Xususan, 2017 yil 11 sentyabrdagi "Jismoniy va yuridik shaxslarning murojaatlari to'g'risida"gi Qonunida fuqarolarning murojaat qilish huquqini amalga oshirishlarining tartibi keng yoritib berilgan. Shuningdek, aholining davlat organlari munosabatga kirishlarining huquqiy tartibi ushbu qonun bilan tartibga solingan bo'lib, ko'zda tutilgan qoidalar barcha davlat organlari, davlat ishtirokidagi tashkilotlarga va fuqarolarning o'zini o'zi boshqarish organlari uchun birdek amal qiladi. Mazkur qonunga muvofiq, bugungi kunda shaxslarning murojaatlari qonuniylik, o'z vaqtida va to'liq ko'rib chiqish, murojaatlarga nisbatan talablarning bir xilligi, jismoniy va yuridik shaxslarning huquqlari, erkinliklari va qonuniy manfaatlariga rioya etilishi, murojaatlarni ko'rib chiqishda byurokratizm va sansalorlikka yo'l qo'yilmasligi, murojaatlarni ko'rib chiqishda davlat organlari, tashkilotlar va ular mansabdor shaxslari faoliyatining shaffofligi tamoyillari asosida amalga oshirilmoqda. Ushbu

¹ <https://lex.uz/uz/>

Qonun davlat organlari va davlat muassasalariga, shuningdek ularning mansabdor shaxslariga jismoniy va yuridik shaxslarning murojaatlari sohasidagi munosabatlarni tartibga soluvchi asosiy normativ-huquqiy hujjat hisoblanadi.

Mamlakatimizda “murojaat”ning og‘zaki, yozma yoki elektron shakllari bo‘lib, buni amalga oshirish uchun huquqiy asoslar bilan birgalikda, zarur shart-sharoitlar, jihoz va texnologiyalar mavjud. Murojaatlar ariza, taklif yoki shikoyat tarzida beriladi², hamda mazkur murojaatlarning shakli, turidan qat’i nazar huquqiy jihatdan teng hisoblanadi. Kelib tushgan murojaatlar tegishli davlat organi tomonidan yoki murojaatlarni ko‘rib chiqish bo‘yicha ma’sul shaxs tomonidan ko‘rib chiqilishi kerak.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasida murojaat qilishga bo‘lgan konstitutsiyaviy huquqning amaliy ijrosini ta’minlash maqsadida yurtboshimiz tomonidan 2016 yil 28 dekabrda “Jismoniy va yuridik shaxslarning murojaatlari bilan ishlash tizimini tubdan takomillashtirishga doir chora-tadbirlar to‘g‘risida³”gi farmoni qabul qilinib jismoniy va yuridik shaxslarning murojaatlari bilan ishlash bo‘yicha samarali mexanizmlari tatbiq etilishiga asos bo‘lib, ushbu huquqiy hujjat asosida O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining Virtual qabulxonasi va Xalq qabulxonalari tashkil etildi. Ushbu Farmon asosida Prezident devonida O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining Xalq qabulxonasi, shuningdek Qoraqalpog‘iston Respublikasida, viloyatlarda va Toshkent shahrida, respublikaning har bir tumani va shaharida O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining Xalq qabulxonalari tashkil etildi va shu bilan birga O‘zbekiston Respublikasi fuqarolarining konstitutsiyaviy huquqlari yanada mustahkamlandi.

Buning uzviy davomi sifatida, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.Mirziyoevning tomonidan 2017 yil “Xalq bilan muloqot va inson manfaatlar yili” deb e’lon qilindi. Ushbu yil davomida murojaatlar bilan ishlash tizimi yanada rivojlanib, xalq bilan davlat organlari o‘rtasida ochiq muloqot yo‘lga qo‘yildi

Shu bilan bir qatorda shuni ta’kidlash joizki hozirgi kunda yurtimizda amalga oshirilayotgan konstitutsiyaviy islohotlar doirasida O‘zbekiston Respublikasi

² Jismoniy va yuridik shaxslarning murojaatlari to‘g‘risida qonun. (<https://lex.uz/ru/m/acts/2509996>)

³ O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining Farmoni, 28.12.2016 yildagi PF-4904-son

fuqarolari, jizmoniy va yuridik shaxslari murojaatlari, o'zi umuman olgan murojaat qilish huquqi instituti to'liq shaklantirilib mazkur sohaga yetarli darajada e'tibor qaratib kelinmoqda. Shuningdek hozirgi amalga oshirilayotgan konstitutsiyaviy islohotlar mobaynida fuqarolarning ishtirokini ta'minlash maqsadida meningkonstitutsiyam.uz portpali o'z ish faodiyatini amalga oshirmoqda va fuqarolar tomonidan kelib tushayotgan takliflar jamoatchilik tomonidan keng muhokama etilmoqda.

Xulosa

Xulosa o'rnida qayd etish kerakki, murojaat qilishga oid mazkur konstitutsiyaviy huquqdan har bir shaxsning teng foydalanish imkoniyati to'liq yo'lga qo'yilmoqda. Hozirgi kunda amalga oshirilayotgan konstitutsiyaviy islohotlar, "Inson qadri uchun"⁴ xizmat qilishi kerak degan tamoyil asosida davlat va jamiyat hayotiga tatbiq etilmoqda. Mazkur konstitutsiyaviy islohotlar yuzasidan amalga oshirilayotgan ishlarga nazar solib, murojaatlar bilan ishlashning zamonaviy o'zbek modelini yaratishga erishildi deb to'liq ta'kidlashimiz mumkin. Respublikamizning barcha hududida murojaatlar bilan ishlash bo'yicha teng imkoniyatlar, ochiq va shaffof mexanizm ishlamoqda. Amalga oshirilayotgan mazkur ishlarni kuchli fuqarolik jamiyatiga erishish yo'lidagi ulkan qadam sifatida tushunishimiz lozim. Zero, insonlarni murojaat qilishga bo'lgan konstitutsiyaviy huquq bilan ta'minlash demokratik jamiyatda oliy qadriyat sifatida halqaro hamjamiyat tomonidan e'tirof etilishi bekorga emas deb hisoblayman.

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**BOLALARNING IJODIY RIVOJLANISH SOHALARI BO'YICHA
INNOVATSION TEXNOLOGIYALARDAN FOYDALANISH**

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Maktabgacha ta'lim 2 – bosqich talabasi

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada ijodiy rivojlanish sohalari, ijodiy rivojlanish mazmun mohiyati bayon qilingan. Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarning asosiy faoliyati o'yin hisoblanib o'yinlar orqali bolaning dunyoqarashi qiziqishlari, yaratuvchilik roli, ijodkorlik qobiliyatlari jadal ravishda rivojlanishini keltirib o'tilgan misollar orqali tushunib olish mumkin.

Kalit so'zlar: ijodiy rivojlanish, kompetensiya, mantiqiy fikrlash, pedagogik jarayon, pedagogik texnologiya.

Maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlarida maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarning har tomonlama rivojlanishini ta'minlashga qaratilgan pedagogik jarayon murakkab, hamda rang-barangdir. Ta'lim-tarbiya samaradorligiga erishishda maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlaridagi barcha faoliyat turini to'g'ri tashkillashtirish kerak. Bu zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiya sifatida ta'lim-tarbiya jarayonini ko'proq muloqot va mashqlarga asoslangan o'yin-mashg'ulotga aylantirib, tarbiyachilarni yangicha usullardan foydalangan holda ishlashga undaydi. «Ijodiy rivojlanish» sohasi kompetensiyalari: «Ijodiy rivojlanish» sohasidagi o'quv-tarbiyaviy faoliyat yakuniga yetganidan so'ng 6-7 yoshli bola:

- san'at va madaniyatga qiziqishni namoyon qiladi;
- milliy an'analarni qadrlaydi va ularni kundalik hayotining bir qismi sifatida idrok etadi;
- san'atning muayyan turini afzal ko'rishini mustaqil ravishda ifodalaydi;

- olingan bilim va ko'nikmalardan turli hayotiy vaziyatlarda o'z ijodiy rejalarini tuzish va tatbiq qilish uchun foydalanadi;
- insonning dunyoni o'zgartirishdagi yaratuvchanlik rolini tushunadi.

Farzandingiz bilan turli xil materiallardan "durdonalar" yarating!

Bu sizga ijodiy fikrlash va nozik vosita mahoratini rivojlantirishga yordam beradi. Masalan, elim va tuz yordamida qishki tungi manzara yarating. Qora qog'ozga yopishtiruvchi bilan tasodifiy naqsh soling, so'ngra qog'ozni tuz bilan seping - siz "qor" olasiz. Ortiqcha narsalarni silkitib oling va qish manzarasi tayyor ekanligini ko'ring. Agar siz turli xil donalardan foydalansangiz, siz juda ko'p rangli ijodlarni yaratishingiz mumkin, bu sizga ham, sizning bolangizga ham bunday o'yindan katta zavq bag'ishlaydi! Olingan "asar" qarindoshlar uchun yoqimli sovg'a yoki oilaviy galereyaning muhim elementi bo'ladi.

Tabiat bilan tez-tez muloqot qiling!

Bizning atrofimizdagi muhit chaqaloqning ijodkorligini rivojlantirish uchun hamma narsaga ega. Unga tabiat hodisalarini kuzatish, taqqoslash, tahlil qilish, aks ettirishni o'rgating. Yurayotganda bulutlar yoki daraxtlarning silueta qanday ko'rinishini xayol qiling. Ma'lumki, Leonardo da Vinchi g'oyalarni izlashda ushbu usuldan foydalangan. Bizning atrofimizdagi muhit chaqaloqning ijodkorligini rivojlantirish uchun hamma narsaga ega. Unga tabiat hodisalarini kuzatish, taqqoslash, tahlil qilish, aks ettirishga o'rgating. Yurayotganda bulutlar yoki daraxtlarning silueta qanday ko'rinishini xayol qiling. Ma'lumki, Leonardo da Vinchi g'oyalarni izlashda ushbu usuldan foydalangan. Bolaning dunyoga ijodiy dunyoqarashini rivojlantirish uchun tabiiy materiallardan: barglar, urug'lar, konuslar, kashtan, qobiqlar, dengiz toshlari, qumlardan hunarmandchilik buyumlari ishlab chiqarish yordam beradi. Ushbu usul juda tez ijobiy natijalar beradi, bu bolaning bilimga bo'lgan intilishida, ijodiy va mantiqiy fikrlashning rivojlanishida namoyon bo'ladi.

Nutqni rivojlantirish haqida unutmang!

Bolaning o'z fikrlarini og'zaki ifoda etishni o'rganishi uchun uning nutqini rivojlantirish muhimdir. Uloq bilan keling, yangi obrazlar yarating, mavjud

ertaklarning davomini tuzing, belgilarni bir ertakdan boshqasiga o'tkazing. Bolaga so'zlarni bering, ular uchun qofiya toping, she'rlar va qo'shiqlar yozing. Har xil assotsiativ o'yinlarni o'ynash foydalidir, bu erda boladan ikkita bog'liq bo'lmagan narsalar, so'zlar orasidagi aloqani topish va ular bilan illyustratsiyalar bilan ta'minlanishi mumkin bo'lgan hikoyani tuzish so'raladi! Buning yaxshi davomi ajoyib tarix Ehtimol, shunga asoslangan o'yin, bu erda qahramonlar ajoyib sarguzashtlarga duch kelishadi.

Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarning asosiy faoliyat uslubi sifatida u shaxsiyatning shakllanishiga, shu jumladan ijodkorlikka ta'sir qiladi. U bilan o'ynash orqali bolangizni rivojlantiring. Arsenalda bolada o'quv o'yinlari, o'yinchoqlar, konstruktorlar, mozaikalar, bo'yash kitoblari, dasturlar bo'lishi kerak.

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THE PLACE OF LANGUAGE 1 AND LANGUAGE 2 NEOLOGISMS IN ENRICHMENT OF UZBEK LEXICON

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Summary: Through this article, we tried to reveal the place of use of the words related to the native and acquired layers found in our language, as well as the aspects of abbreviations that must be studied in our linguistics.

Key words: lexicon of the Uzbek language, native and native layer, neologism, abbreviations, combinations.

Тил ҳамиша дунёдаги барча миллаталар учун ўзига хос, бетакрор кўзгу вазифасини бажарган. Биз ўзлимизни, халқимизнинг маънавий қиёфасини тилимизга бўлган муносабатимиз орқали ҳам ифодалаймиз. Демак, она тилини муқаддас билиш Ўзбекистон мустақиллиги кўлга киритилган дастлабки йиллардаёқ устувор вазифалардан бирига айланди дея оламиз.

Инсоннинг маънавий камолотга эришувида, жамиятнинг маданий – маърифий ривожига она тили муҳим ўрин тутади. Тил миллий маънавият, маърифат ва маданиятнинг кўзгусидир. Ҳадисда “Кишининг зеб-у зийнати, гўзаллиги унинг тилидадир” дейилади. Ҳар бир халқ, миллат ўз тилига ҳурмат билан қарайди. Чунки тил миллатнинг тамал тоши, у бой берилса, миллат ҳам бой берилади. Юртбошимиз Ш.М. Мирзиёевнинг “Кимда-ким ўзбек тилининг бор латофатини, жозибаси ва таъсир кучини, чексиз имкониятларини ҳис қилмоқчи бўлса, мунис оналаримизнинг аллаларини, минг йиллик дostonларимизни, ўлмас мақомларимизни эшитсин, бахши ва

хофизларимизнинг сеҳрли қўшиқларига кулоқ тутсин”¹, деб таъкидлагани бежиз эмас. Демак, миллатнинг борлиги ва бирлигининг бош белгиси тилдир.

Дунёдаги қай бир халқни олмайлик, унинг жаҳон цивилизациясидаги ўрни ва мавқеи, бетакрор миллий ўзлиги ва тарихий тажрибаси билан белгиланади. Миллий ўзликнинг биринчи белгиси бу миллий тил бўлиб, у миллатнинг миллат бўлиб шаклланишида муҳим шартлардан бири ҳисобланади. Тил бўлмаса, эл ҳам, миллат ҳам бўлмайди. Элни – эл, миллатни миллат даражасига кўтарадиган, унинг яшаши ва фаолиятини белгилаб турадиган восита тил экан, у билан бутун инсоний қиёфалар шакли шамойилига эга бўлади.

Халқнинг маданий-маънавий бойлиги, ақл-идроки ва тафаккури, илмий, тарихий маданий бойликлари унинг тилида ўз ифодасини топади. Шу маънода тил халқнинг қалби ва борлиғидир. Тил халқнинг буюк ва бебаҳо маънавий бойлиги, битмас туганмас хазинасидир.

Тил – жамият бойлиги, у жамият аъзоларининг ўзаро алоқасини амалга оширади, инсоннинг моддий ва маънавий турмушида рўй берадиган барча воқеа ва ҳодисалар ҳақидаги билимларни жамлайди ва улардан хабардор қилади. Тил айна маънода асрлар мобайнида шаклланади ва мавжуд бўлади. Мамлакатимизда маънавият соҳасида олиб борилаётган ислохотларда тил муаммоларига, хусусан, давлат тили масалаларига алоҳида эътибор қилинаётганлиги бежиз эмас.

Лексика энг ҳаракатчан, доим ривожланувчи компонент ҳисобланади. Жамиятда юз берган янгиликлар, ривожланиш ва ўзгаришлар лексикада ўз ифодасини топади.

Лексиканинг ривожланиши икки йўналишда боради. Бир томондан, лексика ўз тараққиёти жараёнида жамият тараққиётида юз берган тарихий ўзгаришларни, янгиликларни ифодалаш орқали бойийди. Лексика бошқа

¹ Ш. Мирзиёев “Ўзбек тилига давлат тили” мақоми берилганининг ўттиз йиллигига бағишланган тантанали маросимдаги нутқидан. 2019-йил 21-октябрь.

тиллардан қабул қилинган сўзлар, яратилган янги, янгича атамалар, янгича иборалар сўзларнинг ўз маъноларини ўзгартиришлари ҳисобига ҳам бойийди. Лексикада юз берган ўзгаришлар тил системасига боғлиқ бўлмайди. Иккинчи томондан, лексика ўзида мавжуд бўлган сўз воситалар ёрдамида янги сўзлар яшаш ҳисобига бойийди.

Юқорида айтиб ўтилган жараён тил системаси (грамматикаси) билан бевосита боғлиқ бўлади.

Тил системаси билан бевосита боғлиқ бўлмаган тарзда лексикага кириб келган сўзлар ўзлари шаклланган маълум бир даврни, жамиятни қисман ифодалайди.

Лексиканинг ривожланиши, бойиши қуйидаги йўллар билан амалга ошади: 1.Бошқа тиллардан сўзлар ўзлаштириш йўли билан; 2.Тилда қўлланилиб келган айрим сўзларнинг йўқолиши; 3.Сўзларнинг ўз маъноларини ўзгартириши. Бу жараён қуйидагича амалга ошиши мумкин:

а) сўз маъносининг тўлиқ ўзгариши; б) омоним сўзларнинг пайдо бўлиши; д) сўз маъноларининг кенгайиши; э) сўз маъноларининг торайиши.

Тиллар бир-биридан ҳимояланмаган. Бир тил бошқа бир тилдан товушлар, сўзлар ва бирикмаларни ўзлаштириши мумкин.

Ўзлаштириш, яъни ўзлаштирилаётган тил томонидан сўз бойлигини янада ошириш, ўзлашма неологизмларни янада мукаммал, жарангдор бўлишига, яъни ўзлаштирган тилнинг қодаларига таяниб бойитилади.

Ўз қатлам деганда аслан шу тилники бўлган сўзлар ва шулар асосидаги ясалишлар, шунингдек, ўз аффикси билан бошқа тил сўзларидан яшашлар тушунилади. Ўз қатламга хос сўзлар билан ўзлашган қатламга хос сўзларни ўзаро фарқлаш ҳамма вақт енгил бўлавермайди. Буларни ўзаро фарқлашда сўзнинг семантик, морфологик, фонетик белгиларини ҳисобга олиб иш кўрилади.

Семантик белгилари: умумтуркий сўзларнинг аксарияти кўп маънолидир: Масалан, бош сўзини олайлик: 1) одамнинг боши; 2) кўчанинг боши; 3) ишнинг боши;

Морфологик белгилар: 1) умумтуркий сўзлар ҳозирги ўзбек тилининг барча сўз туркумларида учрайди; 2) турланади ва тусланади; 3) ўзак ва аффикс морфемалар эркин ва стандарт бўлади: кўзим, кўзинг, кўзи; 4) сўз таркибида префикслар қўлланмайди.

Фонетик структура жиҳатдан ўз қатламига хос сўзларнинг асосий белгилари деб қуйидагиларни кўрсатиш мумкин: 1) ўзбекча туб негизлар асосан бир бўғинли ва икки бўғинли бўлади, уч бўғинли туб негизлар жуда оз. 2) бир бўғинлиларда “ундош+унли+ундош” типи асосий ўринни эгаллайди. Иккинчи ўринда “унли+ундош” типи туради. “Ундош+ унли” типи эса жуда оз. 3) икки бўғинли сўзлар кўпинча очиқ бўғинлардан тузилган бўлади. 4) ўзбекча сўзлар р,л,в,х товушлари билан бошланмайди. 5) ўзбек сўзларида “х” бўғиз товуши қатнашмайди (ундов ва мимемалардан ташқари). 6) сўз охири э, ў товуши билан тугамайди (ундов ва мимемалардан ташқари). 7) ўзбек сўзларида одатда соф чўзиқ о унлиси бўлмайди. 8) биринчи бўғиндан кейинги бўғинлар ҳеч вақт унли билан бошланмайди. 9) бўғин бошланишида, кўпинча, бўғин охирида ҳам, икки ва ундан ортиқ ундош қаторасига келмайди (ост,уст каби бир нечта сўз бундан мустасно).²

Мустақиллик йилларида ўзбек миллий ўйини ҳисобланган курашга доир **кураш, тўхта, танбех, яктак, ҳалол, ёнбош, чала, бекор** каби ўндан ортиқ соф ўзбекча атамалар тилимиз луғат бойлигига қўшилди. **Кураш** сўзи беллашувни бошлашга рухсатни, **тўхта** сўзи беллашувни вақтинча тўхтатишни, **танбех** сўзи томонларнинг суст ҳаракатига огоҳлантириш беришни, **яктак** сўзи томонларнинг либосларини тўғрилаб олишларига ишора каби даъват қилувчи, ундовчи, буюрувчи атамалар, шунингдек, жараённи баҳолаб боришда

² Турсунов У., Мухторов О., Раҳматуллаев Ш. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили. Т.: 1965, 151-152-б.

ишлатиладиган **ҳалол** сўзи соф ғалабани, **ёнбош** сўзи ярим ғалабани, **чала** сўзи кичик устунликни, **бекор** сўзи ҳаракатдан тўхташни ифодалайди.³

Миллий ўзбек спорти курашга доир юқоридаги атамалар ҳозирги пайтда янгилик бўёғини ёқотган бўлса ҳам, бу сўзлар барибир мустақиллик даври неологизмлари ҳисобланади. Чунки аслида луғатимизда мавжуд бўлган **кураш, танбеҳ, чала, ёнбош** каби сўзлар кураш спортини ўтказиш жараёнида қўлланиб, бутунлай янги маъно касб этди.

Ўзбекистон мустақилликка эришгандан сўнг, бир неча йил ўтиб, Ўзбекистоннинг биринчи Президенти И.А.Каримов мамлакатимизда ҳар бир йилни алоҳида ном билан аташни жорий этди. 1996- йил Амир Темур йили деб аталди. Бизнингча, Инсон манфаатлари йили, Оила йили, Аёллар йили, Соғлом авлод йили, Оналар ва болалар йили, Қарияларни қадрлаш йили, Обод маҳалла йили, Меҳр ва мурувват йили, Сиҳат-саломатлик йили, Ҳомийлар ва шифокорлар йили, Ижтимоий Ҳимоя йили, Ёшлар йили, Қишлоқ тараққиёти ва фаровонлиги йили, Баркамол авлод йили, Кичик бизнес ва хусусий тадбиркорликни ривожлантириш йили, Мустаҳкам оила йили, Обод турмуш йили, Соғлом бола йили, Кексаларни эъзозлаш йили, Соғлом она ва бола йили, Халқ билан мулоқот ва инсон манфаатлари йили, Фаол тадбиркорлик инновацион ғоялар ва технологияларни қўллаб-қувватлаш йили, Фаол инвестициялар ва ижтимоий ривожланиш йили, Илм-маърифат ва рақамли иқтисодиётни ривожлантириш йили бирикмали номланишларига киради.

Тилшуносликда йиллар номланиши шу пайтгача ҳали мутлақо ўрганилмаган. Демак, бу мавзунинг баҳс-мунозараларга сабаб бўлиши табиий ҳол. Ҳар бир йил номланишига доир бирикмали неологизм ўша йил ўтгандан сўнг янгилик бўёғини бир қадар йўқотгандек туйилади.

³ Омонтурдийев А. Жаҳон кезаётган ўзбекча сўзлар. Филологиянинг долзарб масалалари. Т.: 2017, 112-114-б.

Мамлакатимизда мустақилликдан кейин бир нечта байрам кунларига доир номланишлар шаклланди. Булар Ўзбекистон Республикасининг Меҳнат Кодексида қуйидагича акс этган:

131-модда. Байрам (ишланмайдиган) кунлари

1-январ –Янги йил;

8-март – Хотин-қизлар куни;

21-март – Наврўз байрами;

9-май – Хотира ва кадрлаш куни;

1-сентябр – Мустақиллик куни;

1-октябр – Ўқитувчи ва мураббийлар куни;

8-декабр – Конституция куни;

Рўза ҳайит (Ийд ал-Фитр) – диний байрамнинг биринчи куни;

Қурбон ҳайит (Ийд ал-Адха) – диний байрамнинг биринчи куни”.⁴

Байрам кунлари бўйича Хотира ва кадрлаш куни, Мустақиллик куни, Ўқитувчилар ва мураббий куни, Конституция куни, Рўза ҳайити, Қурбон ҳайити каби бирикмали тил бирликлари мамлакатимизда Ўзбекистон мустақилликка эришгач, янги маъно касб этди.

Ўз қатламга оид неологизмларга турли ташкилотлар, муассасалар ва жой номларига боғлиқ мустақиллик даврида берилган номланишларни ҳам киритишни ўринли деб ҳисоблаймиз. Мисол: “Фуқоралар сайлов ҳуқуқларини таъминлашда **Омбудсман, Инсон ҳуқуқлари бўйича миллий марказ, Фуқаролик жамияти шаклланишини мониторинг қилиш мустақил институти, Республика хотин-қизлар кўмитаси, “Камолот” ёшлар ижтимоий ҳаракати, “Маҳалла” хайрия жамоат фонди, “Нуроний” жамғармаси, Ногиронлар жамияти, Республика байналмилал маданият маркази** ва бошқа ташкилотлар фаол иштирок этишди”.⁵ “Хўжабод туман

⁴ Ўзбекистон Республикасининг Меҳнат Кодекси. Тошкент. Адолат. 2010, 64-б.

⁵ “Халқ сўзи”г. 18.11.2016. № 220, 3-б.

“Бирлашган” ҚТЙ “Хидирша ” МФЙ (“Халқ сўзи”г. 16.12.2016 248,3-б); Янги йўл тумани “Халқабод” ҚФЙ, Бўстонлик тумани Чорбоғ ҚФЙ, “Чорбоғ гўзал боғи” БУШ (“Халқ сўзи”г 14.12.2016. 246, 3-б)” Чортоқ тумани “Қорабоғ” МФЙ, “Боғ МФЙ, “Боғистон” МФЙ, “Боғ-у бўстон” МЧЖ”.⁶ Юқорида келтирилган мисолларда ҚФЙ (қишлоқ фуқаролар йиғини), МФЙ(махалла фуқоралар йиғини), МЧЖ (масъулияти чекланган жамият) каби қисқартма неологизмлар ҳам номланишлар билан бирга қўлланган.

Тилшунослик илми мустақилликка эришганимиздан сўнг жадал суръатлар билан ривожланиб, фан олдига янги муаммоларни ҳал қилиш вазифасини қўймоқда. Ана шундай долзарб вазифалардан бири янгилик бўёғига эга бўлган сўзларни тўплаш, ўрганиш ва таҳлил этиш демакдир. Фикримизча, ўз ва ўзлашма қатламга оид неологизмларни махсус ўрганиш тилимиз тараққиётининг кейинги йиллардаги ҳолатини баҳолаш, ўзбек тилининг ўзига хос жилосини намойиш этиш, мавжуд луғатларни янада бойитиш учун муҳим омиллардан бири бўлиб хизмат қилиши, шубҳасиз.

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THE CONCEPT OF SOCIOLOGY

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Abstract: This article discusses the importance of the socio-cultural and urbanization process of small and medium-sized cities, the classics of sociology, modern foreign scholars, different approaches and views of scientists from the CIS and our country, who conducted research in various areas of urbanization.

Keywords: monofunctional, polyfunctional, urbanization, cultural heritage of small towns, socio-cultural image of urban population.

Cities as an object of social science are studied into types or types based on qualitative and quantitative indicators. Depending on which area the cities specialize in (monofunctional and polyfunctional), the specific sociocultural and demographic characteristics are determined by the number of living inhabitants. Accordingly, they can be studied as industrial cities, transport centers (ports, railway centers), scientific cities, tourist cities, historical cities, resort cities.

The history of the emergence of cities in Central Asia goes back millennia. During the development of the Great Silk Road, Tashkent, Osh, Khujand, Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva and other cities became centers of intercontinental trade, interaction and understanding of each other of the cultures of the world. At the present stage, the historical conditions, the economic, cultural and social environment have changed, which has had its impact on the structure and importance of cities in the region, of course.

In the last century, new cities were established in Central Asia, mainly in order to meet the complex needs of the former Union, derived from the gross economy. Many of these towns are organized around a single city-forming enterprise. Since 1991, a decline in economic activity and, accordingly, a reduction in local budget revenues, a ravine of the destruction of the city's infrastructure have occurred in a large part of the cities of Central Asia. In a market economy, the possibilities of urban management are limited.

Of the cities that exist in our country, 17 2 are considered large cities, and the remaining more than two hundred are medium (16) and small cities. So, it is important to study what sociocultural changes the population of small towns will undergo as a result of urbanization and industrialization.

The sociocultural image of cities and the urbanization process are considered a couple with bilateral interaction. The problems of urban and urban life have been studied by many outstanding scientists within the framework of the science of sociology.

Even within the framework of modern sociological knowledge, this problem has been studied by a number of scientists in terms of various approaches and aspects. Among them, the approach that explored the development of cities and the way of life of the population through the socio-economic nature of these territories and their cultural potential is more interesting.

Today, in foreign sociology, comparing the process of urbanization and social evolutionism with each other, it is common to evaluate urbanization as a periodic process that depends on social evolutionism. Supporters of this direction J.V.Biverstak, R.G.Smith, P. Dj. Taylor, R.B.Kaen, Dj.Friedman, P.Naks, P.Markyuz, R.Kempen, A.Sachar, J.R.Short, Y.Who, M.P.Smith, S.Sessen lar came into the eyes of many with their work.

Modern foreign sociologist, geographer, philosopher, political scientist and economists M. Kastels, A. Lefevr, D. Logan, X. Molocha, Dj. Masionis, R. Pala, D. Ricardo, A. Scott, Dj. Farli, D. Hervey is studying the phenomenon of urbanization

on the basis of the evolution of the development of Western countries. In doing so, they studied the structures of power at different levels, the influence of factors of economics, politics, urban landscape and culture, up to the period of industrialization, in the period of industrialization and in the post-industrial period.

In the scientific literature, a great emphasis was placed and studied mainly on the development of large industrial cities. In this, the main emphasis is placed on their economic and geographical location in relation to Raw Materials, Energy Resources, Transport Highways, large centers. Because it is they who determine the main and important characteristics of cities.

Sufficient experience has been accumulated to study the socio-economic problems of the city's population. But the cultural heritage, the values of which reveal the peculiarities of small towns, has not been studied by a full-fledged analysis of Hali. The study of this criterion as the basis for the typology of cities will also be purposeful and a novelty in science.

The influence of urbanization and globalization in general on the way of life and socio-cultural image of the population is beyond consideration and requires comprehensive study. The population exerts its influence on positive and negative social relations, lifestyle and worldview in the social image. This situation demonstrates the need for practical measures to preserve the history, culture, traditions of the city in small and medium-sized cities. For this, the need arises to carry out measures such as “restoring” the memory of residents living in small and medium - sized cities.

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KILOVOLTMETRLAR VA ULARNING QO'LLANISHI

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Annotasiya: Ishda kilovoltmetr turlari va ularning xususiyatlari haqida to'liq ma'lumot berilgan. Bunday qurilmalardan foydalanish uchun zarur bo'lgan sharoitlar va ularning afzalliklari yoritilib o'tilgan. Optoelektron va optik, galvanik, transformatorli va optron izolyatsiyasiyaning afzalliklari va kamchiliklari keltirilgan. Zamonaviy raqamli tizimlarda keng qo'llaniladigan optoelektron izolyatsiyasining ishlash printsipining sxemasi ko'rsatilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: kilovoltmetr, kompensatsiyaviy, optoelektron, optic, optron, galvanik, transformator, izolyatsiya, ProfKiP S100M, S196, SKV-40, HVP-40DM.

Kilovoltmetr (KVM) - 0,04 dan 315 kV gacha bo'lgan diapazonda doimiy va sinusoidal o'zgaruvchan kuchlanishni (50 ± 10 dan 400 ± 10 Gts gacha chastotani) o'lchash uchun mo'ljallangan. KVMning o'ziga xos xususiyati - bu kilovoltmetrdan ma'lumot olish xavfsizligini ta'minlaydigan optik tolali kabelga asoslangan galvanik izolyatsiyaning mavjudligidir.

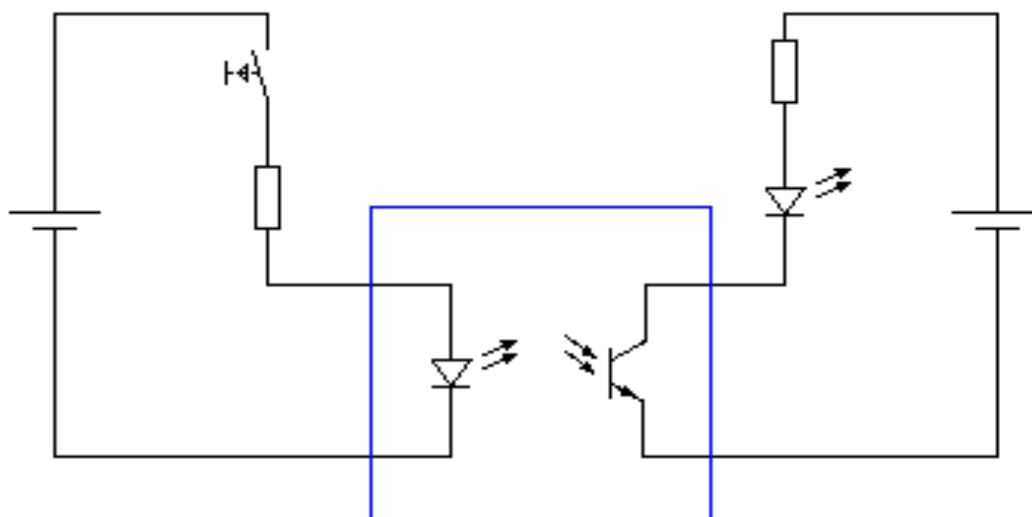
Galvanik izolyatsiya – bu elektr zanjirlar o'rtasida to'g'ridan-to'g'ri elektrik aloqa bo'lmay turib energiya yoki axborot signalini uzatish holatidir. Galvanik izolyatsiya hatoliklar-shovqinlarni kamaytirish, kontaktsiz nazorat qilish, qurilmani shikastlanishdan va odamlarni elektr toki urishidan himoya maqsadida signallarni uzatish uchun qo'llaniladi. Galvanik izolyatsiyada zanjirdan ajratilgan elektr potentsiallar juda katta farqlanishi mumkin, ba'zida ular bir-biriga nisbatan "suzuvchi" potentsiallarga ega bo'ladi deb ham aytiladi.

Optoelektron va optik izolyatsiya

Ushbu turdagi qurilmalarda signal optik nurlanish yordamida uzatiladi va faqat axborot signallarini tarqatish uchun ishlatiladi, chunki bunday almashinuvlar orqali yuqori quvvatni uzatish qiyin va texnik jihatdan amaliyotda maqsadga muvofiq emas. Hozirgi vaqtda optik izolyatsiya axborotlash izolyatsiyasining eng ko'p qo'llaniladigan va mashhur turi hisoblanadi. Ularning ishlash printsipi elektr signali bilan boshqariladigan yorug'lik tarqatuvchini yorug'lik chiqarishiga, optik signalni galvanik izolyatsiya qilingan qismga uzatishga va nurlanishni elektr signaliga qayta aylantirishga asoslangandir.

Hozirgi vaqtda yorug'lik diodlar - LEDlar odatda yoritgichlar sifatida, fotodiodlarni, fototransistorlar yoki fototiristorlarni yorug'lik qabul qilgichlar sifatida ishlatiladi. Agar yo'rug'likni yo'rituvchi va qabul qiluvchi konstruksiyaviy bitta korpusda joylashtirilgan bo'lsa LED bilan yorug'lik qabul qiluvchining kombinatsiyasi odatda optojuftlik yoki optron deb ataladi. Optik kanalda uzatgichni odatda infraqizil diapazonda qo'llashadi, chunki bu diapazondagi yarimo'tkazgichli qabul qiluvchilar va yoritgichlarning energetik xususiyatlari ko'zga ko'rinadigan diapazonga qaraganda yaxshi natija beradi.

Transformatorli izolyatsiyasiga nisbatan optron izolyatsiyasining afzalliklari - kichik o'lchamliligi, arzonligi va sekin o'zgaruvchan signallarni, shu jumladan doimiy tok signallarini uzatish qobiliyatiga egaligidir. Kichik chastotali analog signallarni uzatishda optik izolyatsiyaning kamchiliklari – uzatish jarayonida kanalning etarlicha sezilarli noxiziqiligi, signal o'zgarishining butun diapazonida uzatish koeffitsientining 10-30% gacha notekisligidir. Shuning uchun, etarlicha aniqlikdagi sekin o'zgaruvchan analogli signallarni uzatish uchun transformatorli izolyatsiya holatida ham modulyatsiya-demodulyatsiya qo'llaniladi. Sekin o'zgaruvchan signalni optik kanal orqali aniq uzatishning yana bir usuli - bu kompensatsiyaviy usuldir.



Rasm - 1. Zamonaviy raqamli tizimlarda keng qo'llaniladigan optoelektron izolyatsiyasining ishlash printsipti

Rasm-1. da ko'rsatilganidek ushbu usulda bitta yorug'lik chiqaruvchi (LED) ikkita nurlanishni qabul qiluvchini (fotodiod yoki fototransistor) yoritadi, bunda qabul qiluvchilardan biri LED tok manbaining teskari yo'nalishiga, ikkinchisi galvanik izolyatsiyalangan bo'lib, fotodiod kuchaytirgichining teskari yo'nalishiga ulangan. Agar LEDdan ikkala fotodetektorga noxiziqli uzatish funktsiyasi bir xil bo'lsa, unda noxiziqlilik o'zaro kompensatsiyalanadi va ko'plab chiziqliliklarning aniqliklida qo'llashda galvanik izolyatsiya etarli bo'ladi. Amalda, bunday tuzilmada kanaldagi uzatish chiziqlilikini 1% gacha yaxshilashga erishish mumkin.

KVM hozirgi, amplitudaviy yoki o'rtacha kuchlanishni ko'rsatishga imkon beradi, shuningdek, o'zgaruvchan jarayonni yozib olish imkonini beradi. KVM oddiy, ergonomik asbob bo'lib, xavfsiz va ishlatish uchun qulay portativ yani ko'chma monoblokdir.



Rasm - 2. ProfKiP S100M kilovoltmetri

Xususiyatlari: O'zgaruvchan kuchlanish - 100 V ... 40000 kV; hatolik - $\pm 0,5-2\%$; doimiy kuchlanish - 100 V ... 50000 kV qiymatdan tashkil topgan. Bu qurilmaning tavsifi quyidagichadir ya'ni KVM – bu yerga zanjirlangan keng chastota diapazonida doimiy va o'zgaruvchan tokning kuchlanishining quymatlarini o'lchash jarayoni uchun mas'ul bo'lgan qurilma hisoblanadi (yerga ulanishda bita musbat qiymatda bo'lishi

kerak). Bu yuqori kuchlanish tadqiqotlari sohasidagi har qanday sinov uchun muhim bo'lgan vositadir. KVM ProfKiP S100M doimiy va o'zgaruvchan tokning yuqori kuchlanishini o'lchash uchun mo'ljallangan ikki chegarali asboddir.

ProfKiP S100M kilovoltmetridan foydalanish uchun ish sharoitlari qo'yidagicha: atrof-muhit harorati: $5^{\circ}\text{C} \dots 40^{\circ}\text{C}$; nisbiy havo namligi: 30% ... 80%; atmosfera bosimi: 84 kPa ... 106,7 kPa bo'lishi shart. ProfKiP S100M kilovoltmetrining afzalliklari: o'zgaruvchan tok kuchlanishini: 1.000 kV ... 75.00 kV; doimiy tok kuchlanishini: 1.000 kV ... 100.0 kV o'lchaydi, shu bilan bir qatorda ikkita chegaraviy qiymatga ega bo'lib, bu chegaraviy qiymatlarni avtomatik tanlash orqali bajaradi.



Rasm- 3. S196 - elektrostatik kilovoltmetr

Elektrostatik kilovoltmetr S196 bitta musbat qutbda zanjirdagi chastotaning keng diapazonida doimiy va o'zgaruvchan tok kuchlanishini o'lchash uchun mo'ljallangan bo'lib, har ikkala simm ham erga nisbatan kuchlanishga ega bo'ladi.

C196 ning asosiy xususiyatlari qo'yidagilarga bo'linadi: asbobning ko'rsatish diapazonlari: 0 - 7,5; 0 - 15 va 0 - 30 kV; kirish sig'imi 15 pF dan oshmaydi; tarmoqdagi manba 50 Gts: 220 V (127 V) yoki 6 V, doimiy yoki o'zgaruvchan tok 50 Gts; qurilmaning umumiy o'lchamlari: 280 x 645 x 239 mm; qurilmaning og'irligi 11 kg. Kilovoltmetr S196 - yorug' ko'rsatkichi bo'lgan elektrostatik tizimning portativ uch chegarali qurilmasi. Qurilmaning ishlash printsipi bir-biriga nisbatan kuchlanish ostida turadigan ikkita jism orasida yuzaga keladigan elektrostatik o'zaro ta'sirga asoslangan. O'zaro ta'sirlashadigan jismlardan biri qurilma tanasiga mahkam o'rnatiladi va elektrostatik voltmetrning harakatlanmaydigan yuqori voltli elektrodini hosil qiladi. Ikkinchi o'zaro ta'sirlashadigan jism o'qqa mahkamlangan bo'lib, aylana olish xususiyatiga ega va voltmetrning harakatlanuvchi elektrodini tashkil etadi. C196 past kirish sig'imi va yuqori izolyatsiyaviy qarshilikni harakterlagani uchun doimiy tok kuchlanishini o'lchash amalda sarflanmasdan amalga oshiriladi. S196 qurilmalari GOST 0711-60 talablariga muvofiq ishlab chiqariladi.

Qurilmaning komplektiga: kilovoltmetr S196; shnurlar (to'plami); foydalanish bo'yicha qo'llanma, texnik tavsif va passport kiradi.



Rasm- 4. SKV-40 kilovoltmetri

Raqamli kilovoltmetr SKV-40 o'zgaruvchan tokning amplitudaviy qiymatlarini va hosil bo'layotgan o'zgarmas tokning kuchlanishlarni o'lchash uchun mo'ljallangan. Qurilma kuchlanish transformatorlar o'lchovini tekshirish, elektr energiyasini ishlab chiqarishdagi signallarni nazorat qilish va o'lchash uchun ishlatilishi mumkin. Raqamli kilovoltmetr SKV-40 to'rtta versiyada mavjud bo'lib, ular xatoliklar xususiyatlari, boshqaruv elementlarida joylashtirilishi va tashqi ko'rinishi bilan farqlanadi:

SKV-40-P-0,25 - portativ kilovoltmetr, xatolikgi 0,25%;

SKV-40-P-0,5 - portativ kilovoltmetr, xatolikgi 0,5%;

SKV-40-ST-0,25 - statsionar kilovoltmetr, xatoligi 0,25%;

SKV-40-ST-0,5 - statsionar kilovoltmetri, xato ligi 0,5%.

Kilovoltmetrlarning tashqi qurilmalar bilan aloqasi standart RS-485 interfeysi orqali amalga oshiriladi.

SKV-40 raqamli kilovoltmetrining tavsifi: konstruktiv jihatdan yuqori voltli kompensirlangan chastotali rezistiv-sig'imli yuqorivoltli kuchlanishni bo'luvchi (YKB) va o'lchov blokidan (O'B) iborat. Kilovoltmetrlarning ishlash printsipi doimiy tokning yuqori kuchlanishga aylantirish yoki sanoat chastotasi 50 Gts bo'lgan o'zgaruvchan tok kuchlanishini bo'linuvchining kirish qismida 2500:1 doimiy aylantiruvchi koeffisientni va chiqish kuchlanishini o'lchanuvchi blok bo'luvchilarini o'lchashaydi.

YKB yuqori kuchlanishli elektroddagi elektro-izolyatsion korpusining kremniyli to'ldirgich bilan to'ldirilgan yuqori voltli elka va yuqori kuchlanish manbasiga koronasiz ulanish uchun mo'ljallangan ekran, past kuchlanishli elka, metall korpusda bo'luvchi asosini bajaruvchi konstruksiyadan iborat. O'B mos keladigan kanallar orqali doimiy yoki o'zgaruvchan tokning kuchlanishlarini o'lchaydi va o'lchov natijalarini LED indikatorida ko'rsatiladi.



5-rasm. HVP-40DM kiilovoltmetri

Yuqori kuchlanishlarni o'lchaydigan yangi qurilma - HVP-40DM kilovoltmetri yuqori voltli sinov qurilmasi sifatida ishlab chiqarilgan va 40 kV gacha doimiy kuchlanishni yuqori aniqlikda o'lchash imkonini beradi. Qurilma uchta kuchlanish o'lchash diapazoniga ega 400 V/4kV/40 kV va eng yaxshi o'lchov aniqligi - 0,1 V. Yerga ulash uchun qurilma qirralarida «timsoh» qisqich bilan 90 sm uzunlikdagi yerga ulanadigan sim o'rnatilgan bo'ladi. HVP-40DM ning qiziqarli xususiyati - bu bir korpusda sinovchi shaklida yasalgan o'lchov bloki va ma'lumotni ko'rsatish vosita - 4 rasryadli displey joylashganligidir. Qurilma Kron tipidagi bitta element manbaidan (alkanil batareyali) quvvatlanadi va bitta batariyaning ishlash muddati 200 soatni tashkil etadi. Bundan tashqari, agar qurilma tasodifan yoqilgan bo'lsa, avtomatik o'chirish tizimi 30 daqiqadan so'ng ishlaydi.

HVP-40DM ning texnik xususiyatlari quyidagilardan iborat: maksimal kirish kuchlanishi:doimiy kuchlanish - 40 kV DC; kuchlanish diapazonlari: - 400 V/ 4 kV / 40 kV; ruxsatlanish: - 0,1V/ 1V/10V; kirish empedansi: - >2000 Mom; qutblilik:

musbat/manfiy; asosiy o'lchov xatolik: $\pm (1\% + 2)$; harorat koeffitsienti: $- 100\text{ppm}/^\circ\text{C}$; maksimal kirish toki: $- 20 \text{ mA}$; maksimal quvvat: $0,8 \text{ Vt}$; belgilangan chastota: sekundiga 4 ta tebranish; pik qiymatni saqlanishi: $- 400\text{ms}$; displey: $- 4$ razrydli, avtomatik o'chirish: $- 30$ daqiqa; yerga ulanish simining uzunligi: $- 90 \text{ sm}$; manbai: $- 9 \text{ V}$, batareya turi "Krona"; og'irligi: $- 360 \text{ g}$; o'lchamlari: $\text{Ø}80 \times 420 \text{ mm}$.

Xulosa: Maqolada kompensatsiyaviy, optoelektron, optic, optron, galvanik, transformatorli izolyatsiyalarning afzalliklari va kamchiliklari keltirilgan. ProfKiP S100M, S196, SKV-40 va HVP-40DM kilovoltmetrlarning ishlash prinsiplari batafsil yoritilib berilgan.

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**ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ ОЗОНАТОРОВ ДЛЯ ПОВЫШЕНИЯ
ТОПЛИВНОЙ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ И СНИЖЕНИЯ ТОКСИЧНОСТИ
ВЫХЛОПНЫХ ГАЗОВ В АВТОМОБИЛЬНЫХ ДВИГАТЕЛЯХ**

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АННОТАЦИЯ

На современном этапе развития общества вклад автотранспорта в загрязнение окружающей среды вырос несоизмеримо с другими отраслями. Последние десятилетия XX века характеризовались небывалой скоростью научно-технического прогресса. Научные исследования, современные методики и технологии носят интернациональный характер и быстро распространяются по всем регионам, но любой позитивный процесс сопровождается негативными явлениями. Одним из таких последствий является нарастающий конфликт между необходимостью охраны природы и интенсивным использованием ее ресурсов. Экспериментально подтверждены необратимые изменения экологических

показателей окружающей среды, что все чаще приводит к экологическим кризисам и катастрофам как на локальном уровне (фотохимический смог, кислотные дожди, другие виды загрязнения), так и на глобальном уровне (формирование парникового эффекта), разрушение озонового слоя в стратосфере). Автомобильные двигатели внутреннего сгорания производят большое количество выбросов, создающих химическое и тепловое загрязнение окружающей среды, а также являются источником шума и вибрации.

ABSTRACT

At the current stage of society's development, the contribution of motor vehicles to environmental pollution has grown disproportionately with other sectors. The last decades of the twentieth century were characterized by an unprecedented speed of scientific and technological progress. Scientific research, modern techniques and technologies are international in nature and are spreading rapidly throughout all regions, but any positive process is accompanied by negative events. One of these consequences is the growing conflict between the need to protect nature and the intensive use of its resources. Irreversible changes in the ecological indicators of the environment have been experimentally confirmed, which increasingly leads to environmental crises and disasters at the local level (photochemical smog, acid rain, other types of pollution) and at the global level (the formation of the greenhouse effect, the destruction of the ozone layer in the stratosphere). Automotive internal combustion engines produce a large amount of emissions that create chemical and thermal pollution of the environment, while they are also a source of noise and vibration.

Ключевые слова: автомобильные двигатели, озон, озонатор, топливная экономичность, выхлопные газы.

Keywords: car engines, ozone, fuel efficiency, exhaust gases.

Известно, что около 60 % загрязнения атмосферного воздуха в большинстве стран связано с эксплуатацией транспортных средств. До недавнего времени основное внимание в улучшении характеристик двигателя внутреннего сгорания

было сосредоточено на мощности и топливной экономичности. На современном этапе при производстве двигателей внутреннего сгорания для транспортных средств на первый план вышли критерии, характеризующие негативное воздействие токсичных выхлопных газов на окружающую среду, и требования по их снижению. Известно, что современные двигатели внутреннего сгорания (ДВС), устанавливаемые на автомобили, были изобретены 160 лет назад и с каждым годом совершенствуются. Современные двигатели внутреннего сгорания настолько разогнаны, что процесс сгорания в их цилиндрах должен происходить за 1/50 секунды. [1,2].

Обзор современных технологий по снижению расхода топлива и выбросов показал, что, несмотря на обширные исследования, проблема принципиально не решена [3]. На основании анализа можно сказать, что за счет оптимизации режимов горения и регулирования соотношения топлива и окислителя можно повысить эффективность использования топлива и уменьшить количество токсичных выхлопных газов. Сегодня озонаторы широко используются во многих отраслях, таких как медицина и пищевая промышленность. Озонаторы также могут быть эффективно использованы в автомобильном комплексе, например, в двигателях внутреннего сгорания (далее - ДВС). При использовании озона топливная экономичность двигателя может быть увеличена на 10-30%, а количество токсичных газов может быть уменьшено на 40-50%. Это достигается за счет полного сгорания топливовоздушной смеси в ДВС. Преобразование молекул кислорода в озон путем активации сегодня не так дорого.

В настоящее время количество токсичных выхлопных газов, выбрасываемых в атмосферу автотранспортом, ограничивается различными методами и нормативами от ЕВРО-1 до ЕВРО-6. Но понятно, что этих мер недостаточно для защиты атмосферы и экологии.

Эта проблема может быть решена за счет оснащения автомобилей двигателями внутреннего сгорания нового поколения, котлами и другими устройствами, снижающими количество СО в выхлопных газах в 50 и более раз,

СН в 10 раз, NOx в 3 и более раз. Это может быть достигнуто за счет сжигания углеводородного топлива с использованием озона (O₃). Известно, что большую роль в процессе горения играет влияние окислителей на реакцию горения. Обогащая топливно-воздушную смесь озоном, можно существенно изменить параметры горения углеводородного топлива и добиться полного сгорания. Сгорание углеводородного топлива при высокой температуре приводит к образованию оксидов азота NO_x, но за счет релаксационного эффекта в двигателе внутреннего сгорания их доля в выхлопных газах многократно снижается.[4-6] Сгорание углеводородного топлива в автомобилях, котлах и других источниках энергии происходит с образованием выбросов токсичных газов в атмосферу: Это,

- окись углерода (CO);
- оксид серы (SO);
- углеводороды (CH)
- оксиды азота (NO_x).

В настоящее время, как и во всех развитых странах, узбекские автокомпании также работают согласно требованиям стандартов ЕВРО-5 и ЕВРО-6 при выпуске новых автомобилей. На рис. 1 в качестве примера представлена схема подачи озоновой смеси в систему подачи воздуха ДВС [7-9].



Рис 1. Схема подачи озоновой смеси в систему подачи воздуха ДВС.

В предлагаемом устройстве (рис. 1) оно реализовано на основе схемы подачи озонированной смеси в двигатель внутреннего сгорания. Воздух, прошедший через воздушный фильтр, поступает в озонатор, где с помощью высоковольтного источника кислород воздуха преобразуется в озон и переносится во впускной коллектор.

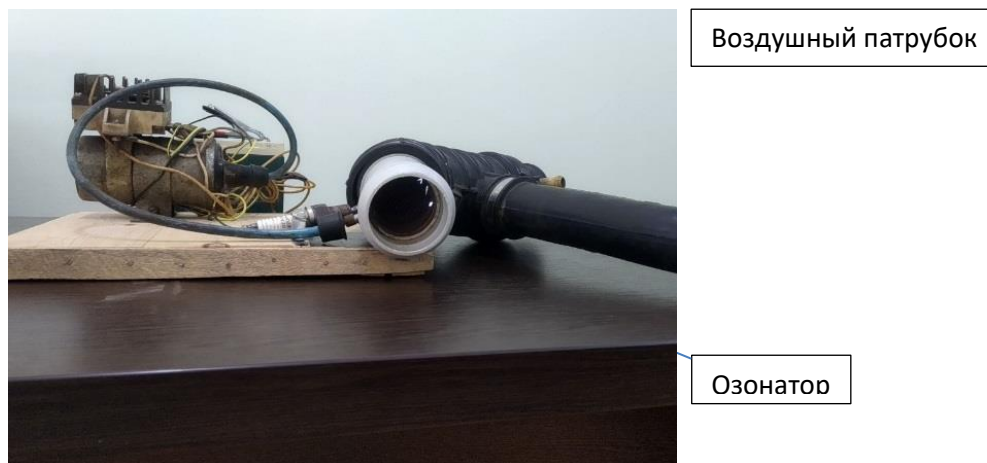


Рис 2. Опытный образец озонатора.

Подача топливной смеси, насыщенной озоном, в двигатель внутреннего сгорания повышает качество сгорания и топливную экономичность углеводородного топлива, а количество токсичных выхлопных газов снижается.[10]

Одним из предлагаемых решений этой актуальной проблемы является внедрение в производство передовых технологий на основе озонаторов. Озонатор — это устройство, производящее озон (O_3). Озон (O_3) является аллотропной модификацией кислорода (O_2). Молекула озона содержит три атома кислорода. В большинстве случаев исходным источником для синтеза озона (O_3) является молекулярный кислород (O_2) атмосферного воздуха, а сам процесс описывается уравнением $3O_2 \rightarrow 2O_3$. Эта реакция является эндотермической и легко обратимой. Для решения указанных выше проблем был изготовлен экспериментальный образец озонатора. Эксперименты проводились путем установки озонаторного устройства, изготовленного в качестве образца, на двигатель 1,5 л автомобиля Nexia производства Узбекистана [11,12].

Объект эксперимента:

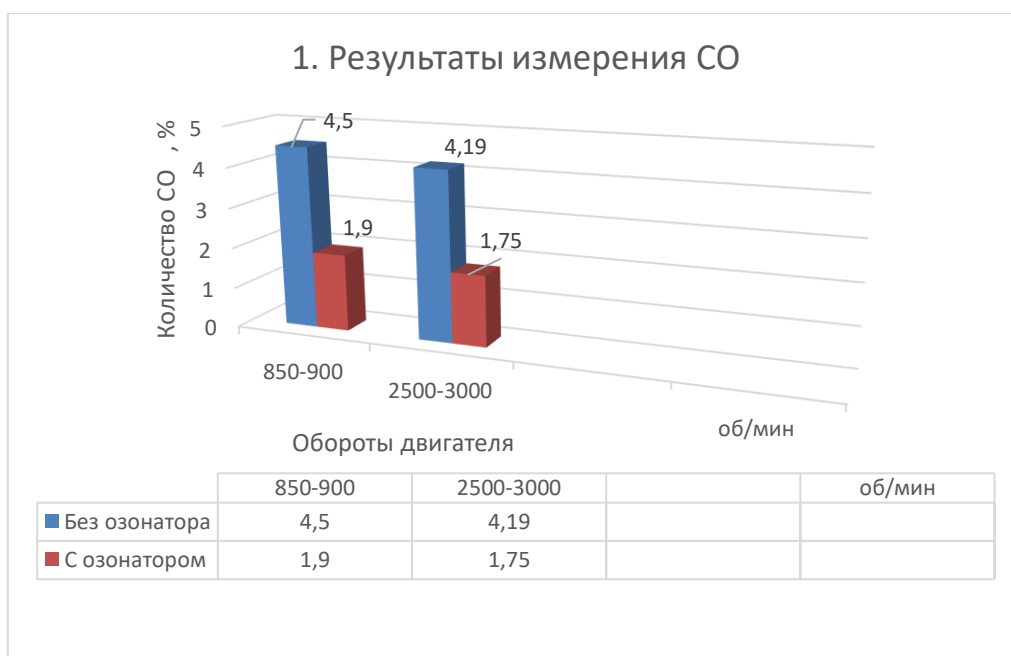
№	Наименование	Показатель
1	Модель двигателя	G15MF
2	Тип	SOHC

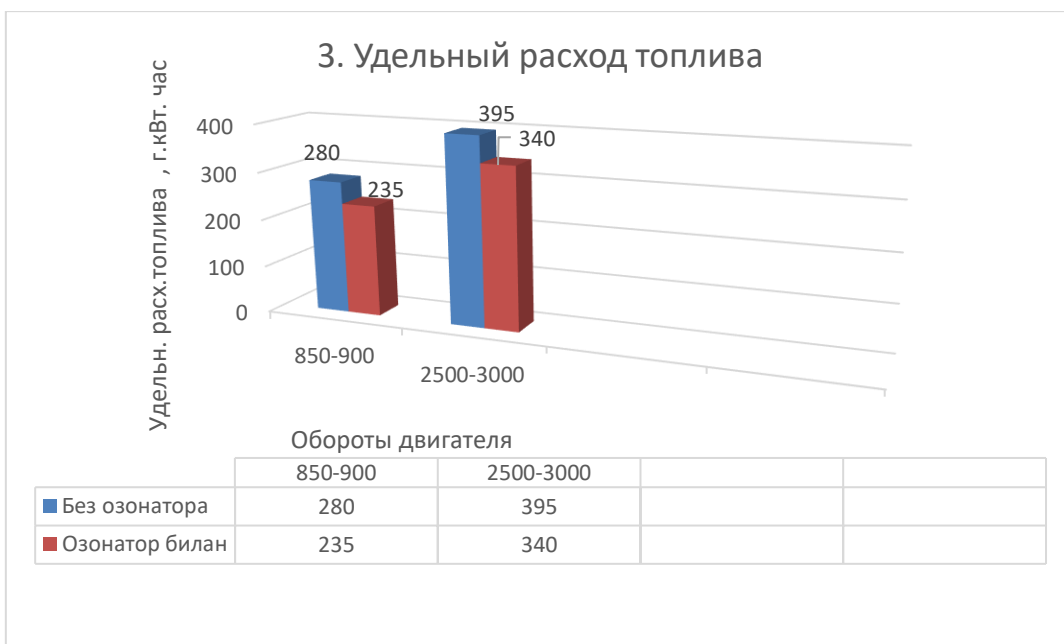
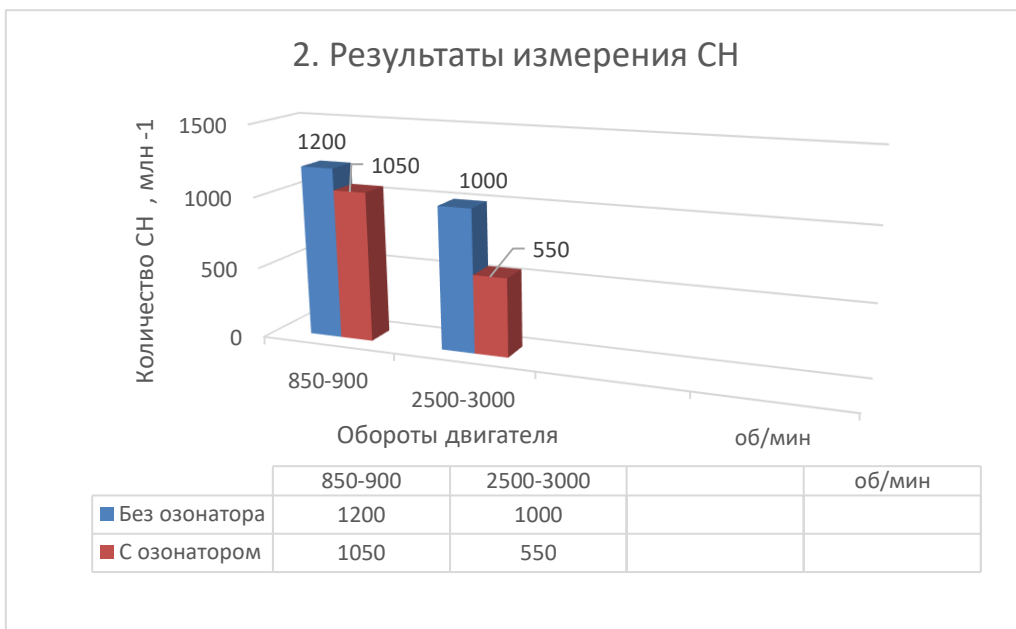
3	Количество и расположение цилиндров	4, в ряд
4	Диаметр и ход поршня, мм	76,5 / 81,5
5	Рабочий объем, см ³	1498
6	Степень сжатия	8,6
7	Мощность, кВт	55
8	Удельный расход топлива г.кВт.ч	354

Условия проведения испытаний;

- Лабораторный стенд испытаний
- Ноутбук ACER и мультисканер
- Портативный CO/CH газоанализатор
- Бензин АИ-91
- Обороты двигателя - 850-3000 об/мин
- Температура окр.среды - 25-35 °С
- Влажность воздуха - 30 %
- Давление воздуха - 765 мм.с.у.

Результаты испытаний можно просмотреть на нижеследующих диаграммах (1,2 и 3).





На основании анализа результатов испытаний достигнуто снижение расхода топлива и количества токсичных выхлопных газов при использовании озонатора.

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THE ESSENCE OF DIGITALISATION IN MODERN LOGISTICS INDUSTRY

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ANNOTATION

With the advent of Modern Economics, digitalization is currently hot process in the logistics industry not only in the USA but in the whole World economy as well. Whereas the world is only in the early stages of digitization, Companies in logistics industry are developing large-scale automation of corporate information system and trying to be more resistant in the competitive market with the help of digitalization. Despite the existence of myriads of research carried in this field, there are still considerable uncertainties in understanding the essence and employing the digitalization in Logistics and Transportation. The objective of this article is to identify the essential factors that effect on the logistics and transport sector through globalization processes happening in the world economy and how to adapt the concept of information and communication technologies and modern logistics to the new digital economy as an example of USA.

Keywords: Digitization, Logistics Industry, Logistics Management, Globalization, Cutting-edge technologies . Trucking industry.

1. INTRODUCTION

Globalization is now seen everywhere in Economic World as crucial and ongoing tissue for any companies’ improvement. As an inseparable heart of globalization, modern information base and technologies have a considerable impact on the life of the economy and society, under the influence of which the existing economy and the way of life of the people are changing. In an increasingly real-time economy, efficiency, optimization, speed

and time have always been crucial factors in logistics and transportation. Today, amidst a range of accelerating evolutions and in an increasingly digital environment where digital transformations are affecting the next digital revolution of world economy. It might sound apparent but the consequences for supply chains, logistics and the transportation industry are huge and after some years, it will be impossible to imagine logistics without digital advancement. Moreover, at last the digitalization of the transport sector will serve to optimize transport and logistics-based costs. Modern information systems are characterized by the creation of a single information base for all participants in the interaction. The breadth of the country's territory and the need to cover the most remote areas with transport services are increasing the dependence of the transport infrastructure on high information technology. Most industries in the world economy are undergoing tremendous changes, transportation, and logistics (T&L) are also adapting to the changing times simultaneously. Changing the present processes brings in a lot of risks and opportunities; new technologies, new market entrants, new customer expectations, new brands, products and new business models are forcing the traditional systems to grow and meet the ever-increasing customer expectations in the world. There are many ways of accelerating the logistics sector to meet these challenges but embracing digitization has become inevitable for the logistics sector despite having a few disadvantages. However, it has become completely true that the involvement of digital and smart information technologies in the management of the logistics sector has brought numerous useful advantages. Due to the active use of information technology, the receipt of new orders, as well as the delivery process and transportation of goods, warehouse management and fleet of vehicles, safety related maintenance of transports, supply chain relations are significantly accelerated, for instance. As a result of increasing the speed of these processes, the order fulfillment time is reduced considerably from the customer's point of view, the reduction of paper document flow reduces the role of human factor, which leads to lower material costs. In addition, Scientific discoveries embodied in digitalization create new opportunities for resources, provide business growth potential, mechanisms for interaction between economic entities, new markets, and industries.

2. DEVELOPMENT OF DIGITAL LOGISTICS IN THE PROCESS OF DIGITALISATION

Digital transformation in the global economy is not really a new idea. Businesses in all industries are turning to technology and advanced software solutions to increase their product and service portfolios, digitize data, optimize processes, and reduce operating costs. It is no secret that in recent years, the digital transformation is rapidly penetrating all areas. The Logistics sector in the USA is striking example, here and all article cases go around this industry. It is completely true that the coronavirus pandemic, which began in 2020 and is now almost exhausting many countries, which has shaken the global economy, and many organizations that have stopped digitizing are now rushing to digital solutions again.

At the time being, companies in all industries are embracing digital technologies and reshaping their current business models based on newly developed digital transformation trends. Companies continue to offer new processes or change existing ones. In addition, creating a culture of new companies, and even introducing new customer experiences to meet the changing needs of consumers and the market, customer requirements is so trendy now. In particular, digital change in logistics and transportation will help companies to take advantage of new technologies and stay competitive in an ever-expanding market. The growth of globalization has been influenced by many factors, as the most important individual development in the field of communication and transport, so the demand for transport is high and the value obligations of the services provided are stricter.

Globalization has an important link with transport and logistics, As an example of United States , the logistics and supply chain industry have developed considerably within the last two decades. New smart technologies and computer-based business approaches have become essential more than ever. Logistics is the backbone of every economy, and as the world recovers from the pandemic, the need for extraordinary practices is emerging to keep up with the challenges in U.S as well.

There are several factors which are making up the U.S logistics industry more and more digitalized, nowadays.

- Customer expectations are increasing rapidly both quality and numerically: individuals and each companies expect to get goods faster, more flexibly. Consumers expect their goods at very low price or no delivery expenses.

- Manufacturing is becoming more and more developed, which is good for customers but hard work for the logistics industry. Additionally, the sector is under a lot of pressure service better at the lowest cost possible. It can only hope to cope this by making maximum and intelligent use of technology, from data analytics to digital integration.

- The lifestyle of people and the condition of world market is changing rapidly which requires real time transformation of data from previous style to new digital one.

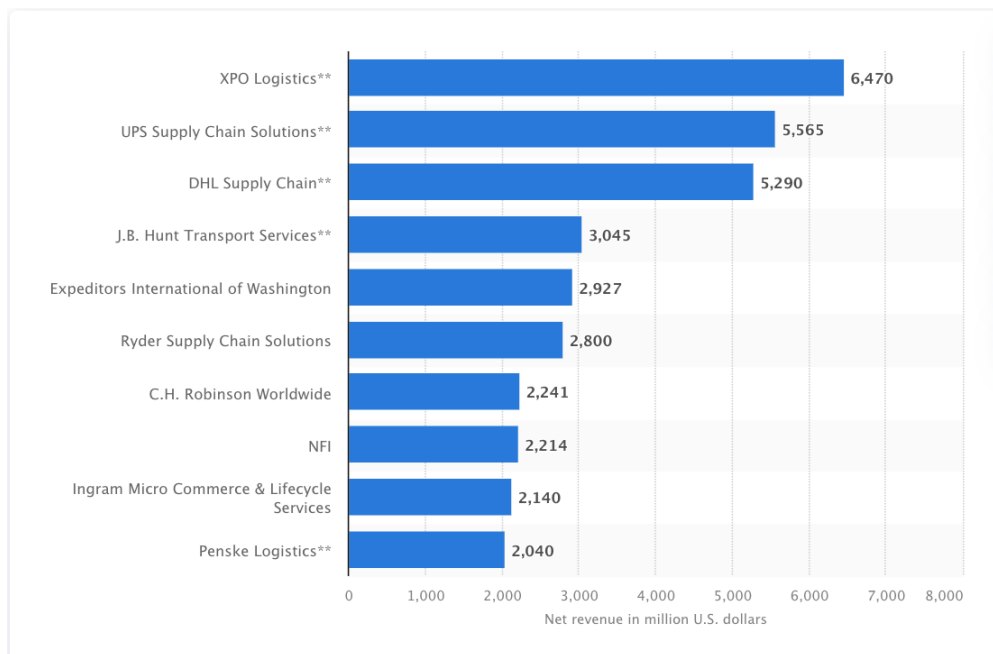
- Data sharing is also making a lot pressure on service providers. Customers tend to expect complete transparency and accurate data in tracking their order. This has influenced Uber-style approaches to last-mile delivery, partnerships at corporate level, the whole sector is redefining integration.

3. METHODOLOGY

The research methodology general information about logistics and systematization of developments and domestic transport and logistics system on a digital platform that provides interaction of supply chain participants in order to improve the quality of customer service and at the same time more safe transportation system.

4. THE USA LOGISTICS INDUSTRY UNDER DIGITALIZATION EFFECT

It is no exaggeration to say that United States logistics market is currently encountering huge digitalization. For example, Great suppliers such as Amazon, J.B. Hunt and Ch. Robinson, XPO logistics use digital technology, drones, and cloud technology in their operations. It is no secret that it is financing large projects on all of these are efforts to meet consumer demand. Logistics industry is a huge market with revenues of more than \$ 5 trillion worldwide, affecting a variety of business sectors, from e-commerce to manufacturing and high technologies.



1st Graph. U.S. logistics companies - based on net revenue 2020

This chart illustrates a trend of the leading US logistics companies in 2020, indexed at million U.S. dollars. In this year, XPO Logistics generated almost 6.5 billion U.S. dollars in net revenue in North America and was ranked first place. Consumers in the United States are benefiting from the multiplicity of transport modes available in our increasingly connected world. The most widely used modes include road and railway transport, as well as ship transport and airline. Once customers place an order for a freight, they have dozens of options to carry . Logistics companies offer the integration of information flow through supply chain management software, warehousing, packaging and material handling, as well as forwarding, returned goods management and brokerage. The actual forwarding may be done by using several transport modes across multiple territories. In the 2020 ranking, UPS Supply Chain Solutions was the second leading company in the United States. With a customer base including Philips Healthcare, Pratt Whitney and Triumph Motorcycles customers list, the Georgia-based forwarder generated a little over 5.5 billion U.S. dollars in revenue from activities in North America. It is a subsidiary of United Parcel Service, a company that generated over 84.6 billion U.S. dollars in revenue in its 2020 fiscal year and

employed around 543,000 truckers, pilots, crew members, mechanics, office workers and managers.

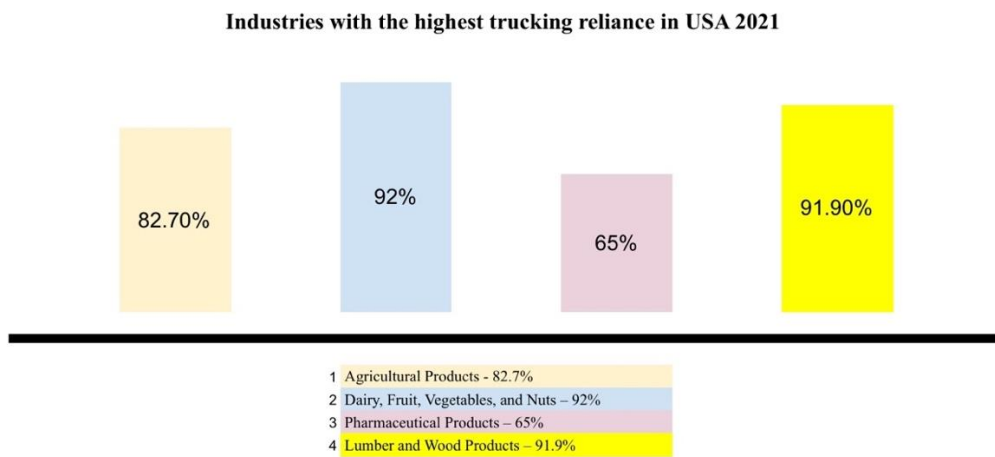
In the digitization of logistics, the introduction of several modern technologies in the USA is currently relevant and even ongoing process as well. Robotic technologies is being more and more dominant in the warehousing and delivery sectors. Recently, robots started taking over inventory activities with their automated systems to pick up, move, and organize packages and delivering goods. Furthermore, autonomous trucks are expected to begin working in so near future, along with delivery drones. Amazon is the striking example and in a few years this company will start to use autonomous trucks through all their warehouses in the USA. Automated air delivery showed high efficiency in the last couple of years, supporting the healthcare field during the Covid-19. Gadget technologies are an integral part of the logistics industry. For instance, now, it's difficult to imagine the maintenance of trucks in the USA without gadgets like tablet, Pestpass, Prepass , toll collector and GPS gadgets. When we talk about drones, they also have many useful features for the logistics industry, especially the ability to coordinate new forms of fast delivery to consumers. It is not uncommon in the coming years for drones to become the main means of delivering goods to densely populated urban and rural areas. In near future, even catering sector participants like McDonalds, KFC in the USA are going to use drones for home delivery of foods . According to a recent analysis carried January, 2021 by Frost and Suvillan (an American business consulting firm) , “The automated guided vehicles (AGV) segment is predicted to hit \$6.2 billion while the autonomous mobile robot (AMR) segment is expected to reach \$8.7 billion in USA ”. The COVID-19 pandemic and the USA lockdown affected business badly, and since then, more companies have been implementing digital collaboration solutions to replace traditional communication methods. If we look at world trends, “Amid the COVID-19 crisis, the global market for Digital Transformation Spending in Logistics estimated at US \$45.6 Billion in the year 2020, is projected to reach a oversize of US \$75.5 Billion by 2026”, according to Report Linker information . Logistics companies rapidly evolve and adapt agile cloud-based platforms to organize their daily interactions. These solutions provide a unified online hub

to connect service providers, clients, and 3rd party contractors from different parts of the world. It helps to provide easy and transparent documents turnover them over the cloud to be accessed anywhere and anytime.

From another angle, Logistic companies are also using more technology to manage exceptions management and control risk, both of which are enabled by improved visibility. They're also more readily sharing their clear data with the goal of streamlining the end-to-end supply chain and keeping the management staff informed. This data helps to imagine, By 2030, shippers and receivers of goods could also be using dispatch systems to automatically find capacity, then call on autonomous vehicles and come and pick up their loads as usual basis. Rather than making a call to a carrier, the shipper may contract with a truck provider like Ryder, Compass, Transam which may be working with a Software company like Waymo (formerly the Google self-driving car project), to deliver an autonomous truck to a warehouse or distribution center (DC) to pick up the cargo. In realtime, the truck shows up, a robot or human will load it, and then see if off to its destination . Once the delivery is made, the autonomous truck will be directed to its next pickup.

This digital imagination should become a reality at some sphere in the future. It will not only help to sort out the driver shortage, but it will also allow trucks to operate continually, safely and efficiently across the United States. At the time being, great amount of capital is being invested in the transportation technology projects, where companies are receiving outside investment, merging with other organizations and going public. This trend will likely continue as an increasingly bright spotlight is being placed on all things related to supply chain, logistics and transportation. If this trend continues as this pose , The United States have a chance to transform transportation and the transportation industry as a whole over the next 10 years and make more advancements than seen even in the past five decades. When we look at the exact data, as all goods consumed in the United States moved by truck at some point in the supply chain, America's logistics industry is considered the "lifblood" of The State's economy. The trucking industry is a gigant part of the economy in the United States, representing one of its largest revenue streams and

moving 11 billion tons of goods—almost 73% of all goods—around the States. That’s a lot of freight to manage, move, monitor and track across the supply chain, where driver shortages, the pandemic , the e-commerce boom and ongoing capacity constraints have made it difficult for both carriers and shippers alike. America logistics industry relies heavily on the trucking industry to maintain their supply chain. Everything in the States from raw materials from forests, mines, and farms, warehouses even home-made products are transported by truck because of being more accessible, more cheaper , more developed.



2nd Graph Industry Reliance on Trucking in The USA

The Bar chart describes the percentages of total carried freight in four different industries in the USA , 2021 . It is apparent that daily needs of the community such us food, vegetables and semi-finished foods are carried by trucks with the highest rate \$92.00 in 2021 ,much more than 74% in 2019. This increasing trend may be affected by covid-19. Because, not only people in the USA but also all over the world consumed foods by ordering home delivery rather than going to markets. This can be identified several long-term lockdowns throughout the country territory. The Second industry which relied on trucks is light and heavy industry participants, indeed. In 2021, Nearly 92% of All materials and wood products were delivered to their place with the help of trucks . Such indicators play as a considerable role to show the USA logistics industry as more dominant in The State’s economy.

In 2021, the trucking industry in the US generated \$ 632.81 billion, much down from 2020 when it generated \$737.3 billion, as main culprit as lockdowns from the COVID-19

pandemic. In spite of the fact that this number is considerably higher than the entire GDP of many countries in the World .The industry not only generates billions in revenue but it is a massive source of employment both inside the States but also all over the World . It is so vital to the US Whole Economy today as it ever was. This industry is changing dramatically with the help of digitalization despite cluing a few shortages in the long run. Making up such huge trends can be done only with the integration of cutting-edges ideas. For instance , Artificial intelligence (AI) allows companies to gather data quickly and use it for good decision-making; digital twins can be used to monitor fleets from a dashboard; and Internet of Things (IoT) sensors track container locations and conditions—all without the need for hands-on human intervention. Technology is also helping carriers identify and work around issues like the weather, natural disasters and unfavorable traffic conditions, all of which can add minutes, hours and days to delivery schedules if left unmonitored.

New entrants offering innovative digital platforms on the IoT, such as Convoy, Flexport, Freighthos and UShip, TQL are reshaping the freight businesses. What they all have in common is the desire to integrate the supply and demand for transport services by means of a marketplace, via automated online portals. Even though these newcomers are not yet known to many logistics companies, they are already changing the sector despite not having more financial resources with the help of digital innovations. These new digital competitors are breaking into the highly competitive logistics market from an entirely different direction. The goal is to network all parties involved in a supply chain –from the consignor, forwarding agent, shipper, dispatcher and driver through to the consignee – using an integrated information system. By combining, for example, information about the truck, trailer, superstructure, driver, order and product, the transportation and handling process is being considerably developed each and every seconds.

As Stated above, the development of logistics industry has several advantages. Millions of job opportunities can be created in this sphere. Some scientists think digitalization has a negative impact on employment rate in this sphere. However, the exact indicators are still showing increasing trends and this can be confirmed with the increasing

number of logistics companies which are established every year in the United States. The 3rd graph It is apparent that logistics industry has a great role in employment rate in the USA. The graph below shows a total of 14.2 million people living in the USA (Total 10.0 percent of the U.S. labor force) worked in the transportation and warehousing sector and related industries (e.g., automotive manufacturing) in 2020—down 4.1 percent from 2019. Employment in the transportation and warehousing sector fell 1.9 percent in 2020 while employment in transportation-related industries decreased faster at 5.5 percent. Within the transportation sector, only couriers and messengers and warehousing and storage expanded their labor force (15.7 percent and 9.4 percent respectively) from 2019 to 2020. Scenic and sightseeing transportation employment saw the largest decline in employment (34.4 percent), followed by taxi and limousine service (28.9 percent), and transit and ground passenger transportation (24.1 percent). Truck transportation employed the most transportation occupation, followed by motor vehicle and parts dealers. However, transit and ground passenger transportation employed the most transportation occupation as a percent of total employment at 84 percent. Roughly one-quarter of all transportation workers in 2020 . In the summary, the entire logistics industry in the USA will be developed under the effect of digitalization . In the long run , the fruits (results) can be seen in supply chain – from suppliers, purchasing, producers, warehousing, commissioning, distribution, logistics and trading to the end-customer as monitorable and optimized in real time with the help of digital data. Futhermore, in this ever-absorbing digital world, different job opportunities have a chance to be created while unemployment rate is all time high in other spheres of industries.

CONCLUSION

The field of logistics and transportation is experiencing significant changes caused by the digitalization, nowadays. The degree of digitalization largely determines the speed, accuracy of operations, and provides opportunities to develop adaptability and flexibility of supply chain. This leads to new perspectives for companies and their customers: risk management based on rating and user community engagement, joint developments, forms of self-service and complex outsourcing. These changes also help to enhance the role of

logistics in the USA and make it easy to implement digitalization in this sector deeply among the whole area of America. By consuming the ideas and indicators given above , we can say that logistics industry in the United States is a vital one and is certainly here to stay in upcoming several decades with the help of digital ideas. That said , new opportunities, new digital technologies in logistics, new methods and the most importantly myriads of jobs opportunities will become available in this century .

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КОРРУПЦИОННЫЕ ПРАВОНАРУШЕНИЯ

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Аннотация

Информация о лицах, сообщающих о коррупционных правонарушениях, и тот факт, что проблема коррупции является одной из наиболее актуальных проблем, сообщается, что предупреждение коррупции и борьба с ней являются одним из важных шагов для развития государства и общества.

Ключевые слова: коррупция, правонарушения, развития, социальное явление, тенденция.

Сегодня это ужасная иллюзия, что обществом можно управлять по-разному - это коррупция. Сегодня это ужасная иллюзия, что обществом можно управлять по-разному - это коррупция. Эта болезнь подрывает основы демократии и верховенства закона, нарушает права человека, препятствует деятельности рынков, ухудшает качество жизни и создает условия для укоренения и процветания организованной преступности, терроризма и других явлений, угрожающих безопасности людей.

На официальном сайте Министерства юстиции Республики Узбекистан написано, что «Коррупция - это социальное явление, которое выражается сотрудниками государственных органов в использовании их услуг в материальных или имущественных целях, с целью незаконной личной выгоды». По сути, коррупция - это действие должностного лица, противоречащее закону и морали, с целью извлечения выгоды из своих управленческих полномочий и прав в целях личной выгоды. Этот термин чаще всего используется по отношению к сотрудникам политического аппарата.

Коррупция (лат. Под термином коррумпировать (от лат. Corruptere — нарушать) обычно подразумевается использование должностными лицами предоставленных им должностных полномочий и прав вопреки законодательству и этике в собственных корыстных интересах.

Закон Республики Узбекистан «О противодействии коррупции» гласит, что коррупция - это незаконное использование личных интересов лица в его карьере или служебном положении или в целях получения материальных или нематериальных выгод в интересах других лиц, а также незаконное представление таких выгод.¹ В статье 28 этого закона «Защита лиц, сообщающих информацию о коррупционных правонарушениях, и их близких родственников»: «Информация о лицах, сообщающих о коррупционных правонарушениях, является секретной службой и раскрывается только в случаях, предусмотренных законом, и на основании письменного разрешения самого лица, а также руководителя органа, осуществляющего деятельность по борьбе с коррупцией.²

При наличии достаточных оснований, подтверждающих реальную угрозу жизни и здоровью лиц, сообщающих о коррупционных правонарушениях, и их близких родственников, применение к ним насилия, уничтожение или повреждение их имущества, органы, осуществляющие противодействие коррупции, обязаны принять необходимые меры по их защите в соответствии с Законом Республики Узбекистан «О защите потерпевших, свидетелей и иных участников уголовного процесса».

История явления «Коррупция» насчитывает несколько тысячелетий. Исторические источники свидетельствуют о том, что коррупция существовала еще во времена Шумерского царства до нашей эры. Человечество создано таким образом, что это понятие живет рядом с ним, регулярно борется с ним. В зависимости от каждого периода методы борьбы с коррупцией различны.

¹ Ўзбекистон Республикасининг Коррупцияга қарши курашиш тўғрисида Қонун. томонидан 2016 йил 24 ноябрда қабул қилинган Сенат томонидан 2016 йил 13 декабрда маъқулланган.

² Ўзбекистон Республикасининг Коррупцияга қарши курашиш тўғрисида Қонун. 28-модда

История человечества говорит о том, что невозможно полностью избавиться от этого порока. Есть только возможность его снизить, и даже смертная казнь, введенная в некоторых государствах, например, в Китайской Народной Республике, в отношении лиц, совершивших коррупционные преступления, то есть за получение взяток в особо крупных размерах, до сих пор не избавила людей от таких случаев. Потому что до тех пор, пока существует человечество, тенденция к коррупции, таким образом, будет продолжать преследовать свои личные интересы более быстрым и удобным способом.

В настоящее время в мире используется пять основных методов измерения уровня коррупции. С точки зрения того факта, что большинство лиц, причастных к коррупции, хотят, чтобы их личность и деятельность оставались в секрете, получить точную и подробную информацию о коррупции очень сложно и дорого. Среди мировых млекопитающих наиболее распространенным среди методов измерения является оценка восприятия коррупции, и в качестве примера можно привести индекс восприятия коррупции международной организации «Transparency International», индекс управления коррупцией Всемирного банка.³

По индексу восприятия коррупции международной организации **Transparency International** Республика Узбекистан в 2010 году заняла 172 - е место с 16 баллами, а в 2019 году-153-е место среди 180 стран. Это свидетельствует о том, что государство Узбекистана достигло положительной динамики. По данным Международного антикоррупционного барометра Transparency International за 2016 год, только 18% респондентов в Узбекистане сообщили о взяточничестве, и только 23% из них отметили коррупцию как одну из трех серьезных проблем в стране. Согласно социологическому опросу, проведенному среди населения по сферам, в которых больше всего коррупции, сотрудники дорожно-патрульной службы были признаны представителями наиболее коррумпированных сфер из-за того, что 17% респондентов признались,

³ «SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS» Scientific Journal ISSN: 2181-1601 /Volume: 1, ISSUE: 5 Тохиржон Тургунович Мирзаев Нилуфар Абдувахобовна Муминова

что давали им взятки, а работники образования и здравоохранения-из-за того, что 16% респондентов признались, что давали им взятки. «Что мешает сообщать о коррупции? 39% респондентов ответили, что не могут ответить на этот вопрос, а 17% заявили, что это «из-за страха перед негативными последствиями».

Результаты исследования общественного мнения центра «Общественное мнение» показывают, что в Республике Узбекистан, по мнению 43,7 % населения, в 2018 году наиболее восприимчивыми к коррупции и взяточничеству стали сфера здравоохранения и медицины, далее-образование с 39,4 % голосов населения и налоговая сфера с 12,2 % голосов населения. По результатам опроса «Противодействие коррупции в зеркале общественного мнения», проведенного тем же центром, в 2018 году система здравоохранения, процесс приема на работу, система высшего и народного образования, а также суды, органы прокуратуры, налоговые органы и санитарно-эпидемиологический надзор вошли в число наиболее коррупциогенных сфер в Узбекистане.

Как мы все знаем, в соответствии с указом президента Республики Узбекистан от 29 июня 2020 года было создано Агентство Республики Узбекистан по борьбе с коррупцией. Об этом свидетельствует тот факт, что глава государства является одним из самых острых мумий проблемы коррупции даже среди стран мира, глубоко почувствовав, что предупреждение и борьба с коррупцией являются важными шагами для развития государства и общества. В результате директор Агентства по противодействию коррупции Республики Узбекистан А. Согласно информации, предоставленной Бурхановым, с начала процесса создания агентства в данное агентство поступили заявления от 13.000 граждан, изъявивших желание устроиться на работу. Из них только 146 человек прошли тестирование. Были проведены тестовые испытания, включающие 50 вопросов по 4 направлениям: антикоррупционная грамотность (25 вопросов), политика в мире и Узбекистане (10 вопросов), логическое мышление (10 вопросов), история и философия (5 вопросов). Первоначально комиссия приняла решение перевести на следующий уровень кандидатов, набравших более 65

баллов, но результаты тестирования показали, что только 7 человек набрали более 65 баллов. По этому комиссия приняла решение снизить проходной балл до 56 баллов. В результате 23 человека, набравшие более 55 баллов, перешли на следующий уровень. В итоге вместо 30 рабочих мест были протестированы 23. Они прошли еще два этапа, а именно психофизиологическое тестирование и собеседование. В кадровый резерв зачислено 123 человека, не прошедших тестирование.⁴

В заключение стоит сказать, что ряд реформ, проведенных в области борьбы с коррупцией в Республике Узбекистан, свидетельствуют о борьбе государственного общества, органов государственного управления и экономики за то, чтобы освободиться от этого зла. На наш взгляд, в борьбе с коррупцией будет целесообразно повышать правосознание и правовую культуру населения, привлекать общественность, доводить до сведения общественности негативные последствия коррупции через средства массовой информации. Мы надеемся, что Республика Узбекистан добьется положительных результатов в борьбе с коррупцией, используя методы и методы борьбы с коррупцией, опробованные развитыми странами мира.

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ВОЗМОЖНОСТИ ГОРНО-ГЕОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ ИНФОРМАЦИОННОЙ СИСТЕМЫ MICROMINE ПРИ ПРОЕКТИРОВАНИИ ГОРНЫХ РАБОТ

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FEATURES OF THE MINING AND GEOLOGICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM MICROMINE IN THE DESIGN OF MINING OPERATIONS

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АНОТАЦИЯ

В данной статье отображена применение новых ГГИС технологий в отрасли геологических наук и производствах. Здесь также показано сравнение и разница с традиционным ручным подсчетом запасов и подсчета в программном обеспечении Micromine, так как современные требования выполнения работы требуют точность, качество и скорость выполнения. Программа Micromine, отвечает на все эти требования времени желает наилучшего.

Ключевые слова: Месторождение, Micromine, Горно-геологические информационные системы (ГГИС), Базы данных, Карьер, Оруденение, Каркасная модель.

ABSTRACT

This article shows the application of new GIS technologies in the field of geological Sciences and industries. It also shows the comparison and difference with traditional manual inventory counting and counting in Micromine software, since

modern job performance requirements require accuracy, quality, and speed of execution. The program Micromine, meets all these requirements and wishes the best.

Keywords: Field, Micromine, Mining and geological information systems (GIS), Databases, Quarry, Mineralization, Frame model.

ANOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada geologiya fanlari va ishlab chiqarish sohalarida yangi GIS texnologiyalaridan foydalanish ko'rsatilgan. Bundan tashqari, Micromine dasturida an'anaviy qo'lda inventarizatsiyani hisoblash va hisoblash bilan taqqoslash va farqni ko'rsatadi, chunki zamonaviy ish talablari aniqlik, sifat va ishlash tezligini talab qiladi. Micromine dasturi, bu barcha vaqt talablariga javob eng yaxshi tilaklar.

Kalit so'zlar: kon, Micromine, kon qazish axborot tizimlari (GIS), ma'lumotlar bazalari, karer, qurol, ramka modeli.

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

В условиях современного времени, политики и экономики, геологоразведочные и горнорудные компании стремятся повысить эффективность своих работ, сократить затраты и минимизировать риски. Рентабельность предприятий во многом определяется состоянием запасов. Современные методы управления запасами базируются на использовании вычислительной техники и проведении расчётного эксперимента, имитирующего динамику проводимых работ. При этом основное внимание уделяется созданию компьютерного банка данных.

Широкое внедрение новейших наукоёмких информационных технологий с использованием математических методов обработки открывает широкие возможности для работы горно-геологических предприятий.

В настоящее время практически все крупные горно-геологические предприятия и организации в той или иной мере используют интегрированные

горно-геологические информационные системы (ГГИС), такие как Geovia Surpac, Datamine, Micromine, Vulcan и др. Применение этих ГГИС программ позволяет в дальнейшем выборочно применять двумерные или трёхмерные методы интерполяции, такие, как метод обратных расстояний, методы кригинга, интерполяцию по сетке треугольников и т. д. В результате формируются 3D-модели топографического порядка, геологических тел, электронную базу данных и др.

МАТЕРИАЛЫ И МЕТОДЫ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ

Прежде чем приступить к проектированию карьера, перед горным инженером стоит ряд задач, одна из таких задач – определение максимально возможного контура карьера по горно-геологическим, горнотехническим и экономическим параметрам. Для решения этой задачи в Micromine существует модуль «оптимизация карьера». Процесс оптимизации карьера использует алгоритм Лерча-Гроссмана, который принят в качестве отраслевого стандарта и основан на теории графов.

Первым шагом процесса оптимизации является определение ключевых параметров ввода. Эти параметры представляют экономические и горнотехнические условия такие, как прогнозируемые затраты на добычу и переработку руды, прогнозируемые затраты на рекультивацию, прогнозируемая прибыль от продажи переработанного материала, прогнозируемые затраты на добычу и складирование пустой породы, генеральный угол борта карьера и др. На основе этих вводных данных мы получаем предельный контур (оболочку) карьера.

Следующий шаг процесса оптимизации – это анализ чувствительности на изменение стоимости продукта. Для этого создается набор вложенных оболочек (Рис. 1). Каждая вложенная оболочка представляет собой предельную оболочку для определенной цены на продукт. Для создания вложенных оболочек используются такие же данные, за исключением стоимости конечного продукта, которая варьируется в соответствии от примененного фактора корректировки дохода (ФКД). Последующий анализ вложенных оболочек определяет будущие дисконтированные финансовые денежные потоки для каждой из вложенных оболочек и приводит к выбору оптимальной оболочки карьера.[1]

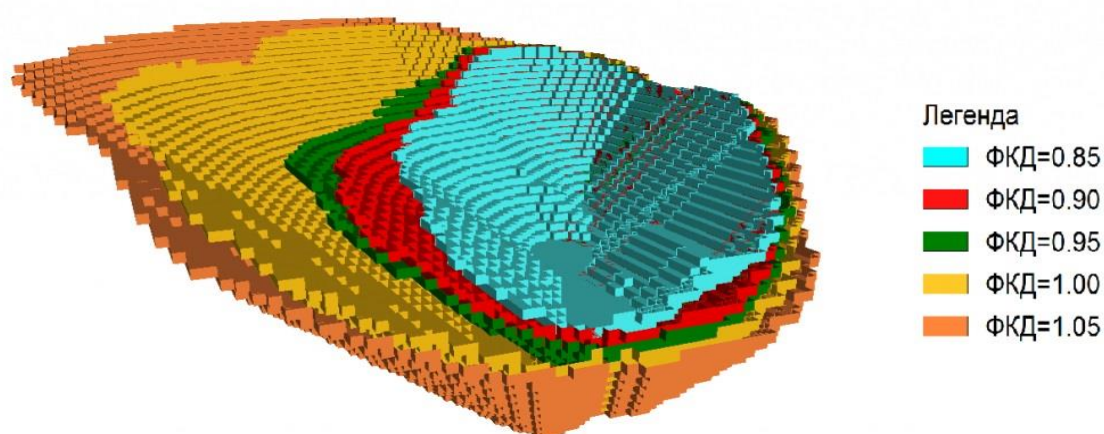
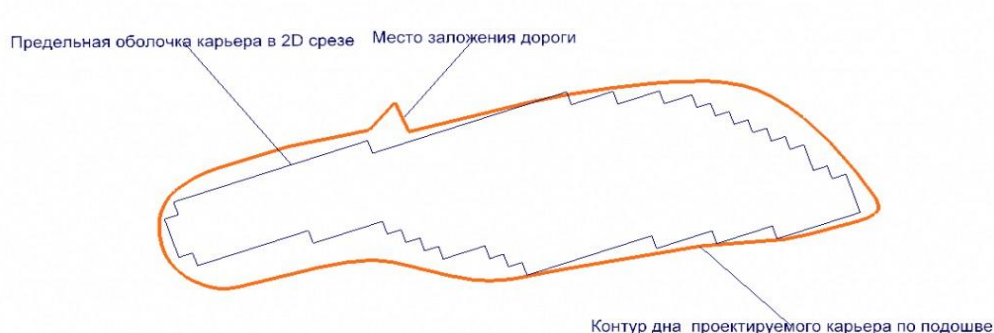


Рис 1: Создание ряда оболочек карьера по ФКД для анализа чувствительности на изменение стоимости продукта

Используя полученную предельную оболочку, можно приступать к проектированию карьера. В этом случае дном карьера будет нижняя отметка оболочки карьера с учетом применяемого горнотранспортного оборудования



(Рис.2)

Рис. 2 Проектирование карьера на основе предельной оболочки

Проектирование карьера возможно как с верха в низ, так и от дна карьера в верх. Инструменты проектирования Micromine позволяют отстраивать карьеры любой сложности по заданным параметрам: генеральный угол борта карьера, угол откоса, ширина бермы, различные параметры дорог (ширина, уклон, горизонтальные участники и т.д.) (Рис.3).

Для предварительного подсчета объемов, коэффициентов вскрыши, положения дорог относительно фабрики или пром-площадки существует как автоматическое построение карьера, так и полуавтоматическое, при котором горный инженер может корректировать и менять параметры карьера в процессе проектирования. Для автоматизации процесса построения карьера есть возможность применять изменяющиеся условия. Суть это процесса заключается в том, что при необходимости спроектировать карьер с разными параметрами в определенных частях мы используем блочную модель или каркас этих частей, а при попадании борта карьера в эти области Micromine автоматически заменит основные параметры карьера на новые. Для автоматического построения разрезной траншеи достаточно задать направления, ширину и уклон траншеи. Так же существует возможность проектирования дорог по осевой линии с возможностью получения отчетов по необходимому количеству насыпных и вскрышных работ.[2]

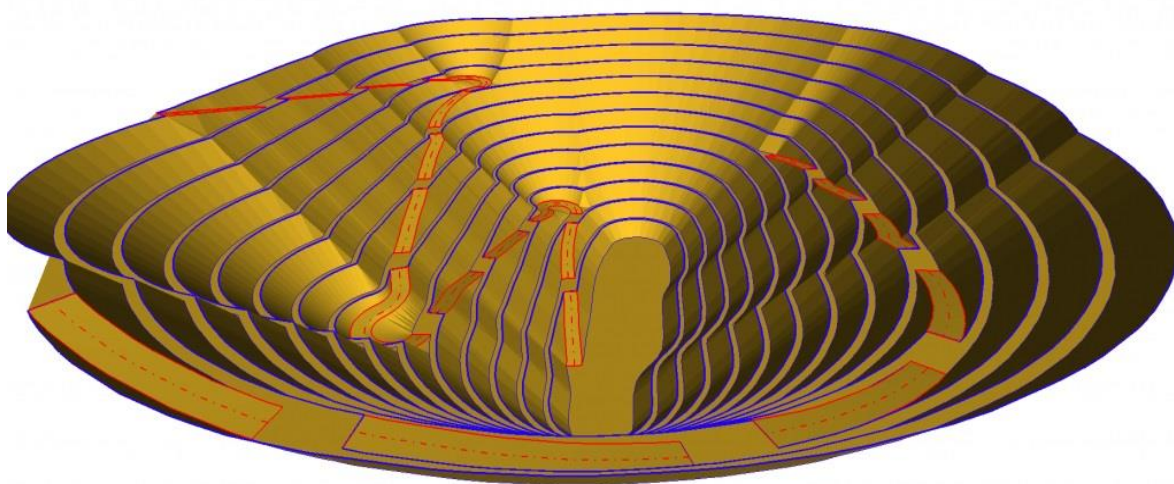


Рис.3 Проектирование карьеров

Проектирование отвалов в Micromine осуществляется инструментами для проектирования карьера (Рис. 4). Также существует возможность предварительной оценки площадей под отвалы. Для этого отстраивается предварительный полигон (площадка) будущего отвала, задаются основные параметры отвала: угол откоса, ширина бермы, высота яруса, целевой объем, плотность складированной горной массы, коэффициенты разрыхления и уплотнения. В итоге, в кратчайшие сроки можно посмотреть возможность размещения необходимого объема горной массы на заданной площади с учетом рельефа поверхности и основных параметров отвала.

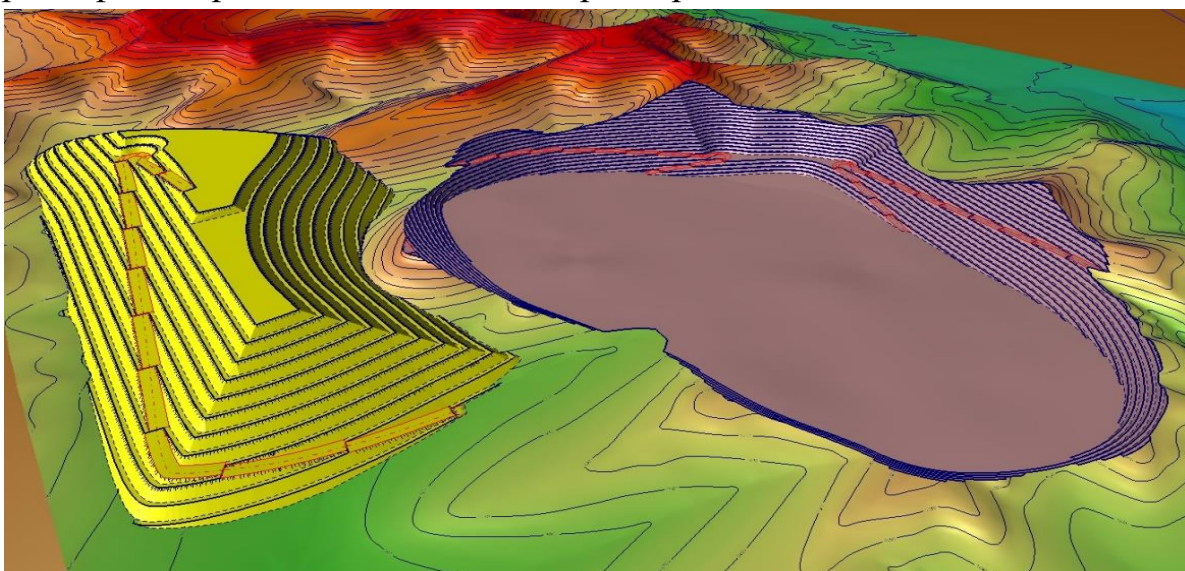


Рис. 4 Проектирование отвалов

Неотъемлемой частью горных работ является проектирование буровзрывных работ. ГГИС Micromine обладает всеми необходимыми инструментами для составления паспорта на бурение скважин (Рис. 5), также существует возможность расчета длины заряда и забойки, количества взрывчатых веществ. Опытный пользователь достаточно быстро спроектирует буровзрывной блок любой сложности. Помимо проектирования скважин возможно осуществление контроля содержания в блоке, то есть, спроектировав рудный блок, мы можем посмотреть удовлетворяет ли он необходимым условиям, а в случае необходимости изменить контур блока. Для геологической службы при проектировании скважин есть возможность

автоматического создания интервального файла опробования скважин для его дальнейшего заполнения необходимой информацией.[4]

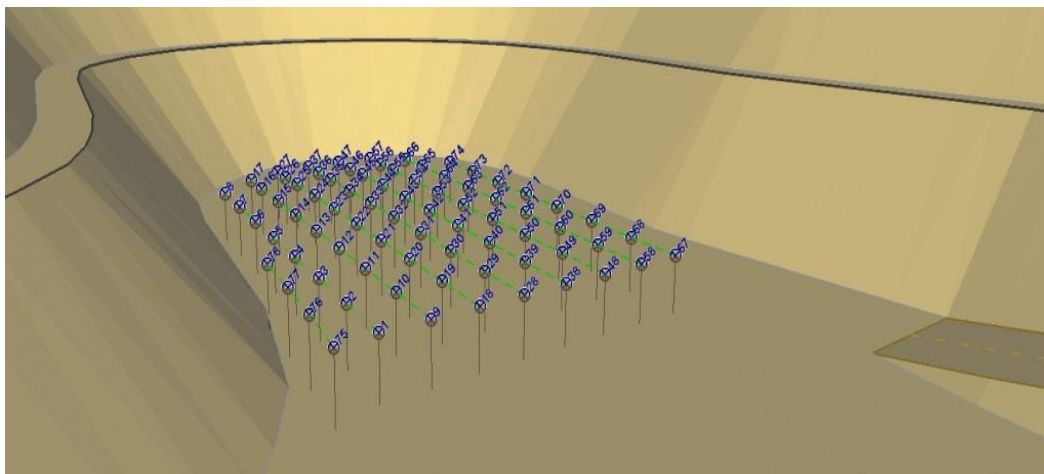


Рис. 5 Проектирование буровзрывных работ

Проектирование горных выработок осуществляется путем создания объемного солида (каркаса) горной выработки по предварительно отстроеной оси или по бортам горной выработки с возможностью выбора поперечного сечения, ширины, высоты проектной выработки (Рис. 6). После проектирования есть возможность создать отчет по объемам горных работ с разделением на горно-капитальные, горно-подготовительные и нарезные работы.

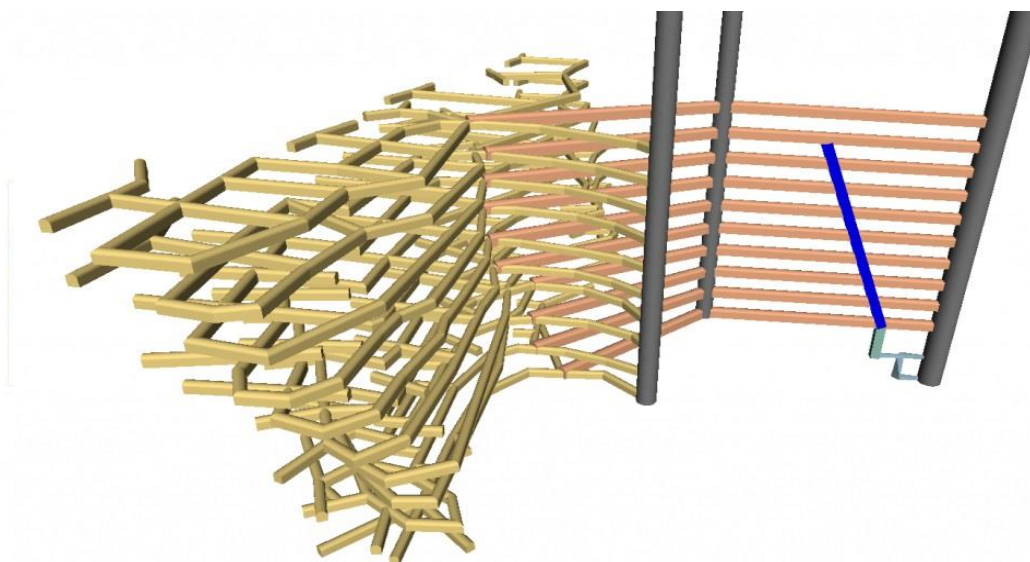


Рис. 6 Проектирование горных выработок

Возможно проектирование взрывных скважин как параллельного расположения, так и автоматическое построения веера скважин. Для этого достаточно оконтурить границы веера, указать расположение бурового станка и

задать параметры веера (начальный и конечный угол бурения, диаметр бурения, расстояние или угол между устьями). Расчет заряда скважин возможно осуществлять как вручную задавая длину забойки и заряда, так и автоматически (Рис. 7). Также возможно получить отчет по отбиваемому объему, количеству и качеству полезного компонента в веер. [5]

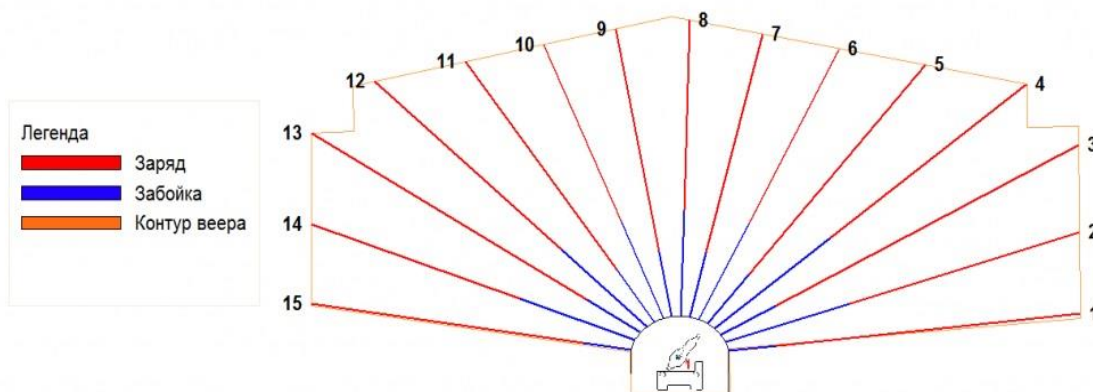


Рис. 7 Автоматическое построение веера скважин с дальнейшим расчетом длины заряда и забойки

Выводы. Подводя итоги, можно сказать, что использование программного продукта Micromine значительно упрощает процесс планирования горных работ, а также увеличивает скорость и качество выполняемых задач.

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DAVLATDA SUD TIZIMI UNING TURLARI VA VAZIFALARI HAQIDA

Abdurasulov Abdumannop Abdumajidovich

O‘zHSA huzuridagi doimiy faoliyat ko‘rsatuvchi hakamlik sudi, Sudya

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada mamlakatimizda mustaqil, ochiq va shaffof sud tizimiga erishish borasida olib borayotgan islohotlar haqida fikrlar yuritilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: Sud, Qonun chiqaruvchi, jinoiy, fuqarolik, ma‘muriy sud ishlari, "proletarcha ong", Xalqaro tijorat arbitraj sudi, hakamlar sudi.

Sud (slavyanacha sud - ish) - odil sudlovnn amalga oshiruvchi davlat organi; muayyan davlatning qonunlariga asosan protsessual tartibda jinoiy, fuqarolik, ma‘muriy va boshqa toifadagi ishlarni ko‘rib chiqadi va hal qiladi. Ayrim shaxslar o‘rtasida, ular bilan davlat idoralari, korxonalar, muassasa, tashkilot ma‘muriyati, jamoat birlashmalari o‘rtasida mulkiy va nomulkiy nizolarni, qonunbuzarliklarga doir ishlarni ko‘rib chiqib, fuqarolarning huquq va erkinliklarini, korxonalar, muassasalar, tashkilot huquqlari va qonun bilan qo‘riqlanadigan manfaatlarini himoya qiladi. Sud boshqa davlat organlaridan, jamoat birlashmalari va har qanday shaxsdan mustakil va xolisona faoliyat yuritishi, barcha ishlarni faqat qonunga bo‘ysunib ko‘rib chiqishi va hal etishi lozim. Sudlar odatiy va favqulodda sudlarga bo‘linadi. Favqulodda Sudlarni tashkil etish deyarli barcha zamonaviy konstitutsiyalarda man etilgan. Odatiy sudlar umumiy vakolatli va ixtisoslashgan, ya‘ni harbiy, xo‘jalik (arbitraj, savdo), bojxona, soliq (moliyaviy), mehnat nizolari bo‘yicha va hokozo sudlar bo‘lishi mumkin. Sudning alohida turlari konstitutsiyaviy va ma‘muriy sudlar hisoblanadi. Ba‘zi mamlakatlarda, shuningdek, diniy sudlar (mas, musulmon mamlakatlari - Eron, Pokiston, Sudan va boshqalarda shariat sudlari) va odatiy huquq sudlari (mas, tropik Afrika va Okeaniyadagi bir kancha mamlakatlarda kabila sudlari) ham mavjud. Shuningdek, instansiyalarga ko‘ra: birinchi instansiya sudi, apellyasiya, kassatsiya va nazorat sudlari, hududiy darajasi bo‘yicha: tuman (shahar), viloyat, okrug va oliy sudlarga

bo'linadi.

Sud - zimmasiga davlat hokimiyatining bo'g'inlaridan biri - sud hokimiyatini amalga oshirish yuklatilgan organ. Qonun chiqaruvchi (vakillik) va ijro etuvchi organlardan Sud uni shakllantirish, sudyalarga vakolatlar berish tartibi, tegishli ishlarni ko'rib chiqish tartib-taomillarining xususiyatlari, shuningdek qabul qilinuvchi qarorlarning majburiyligi va mas'uliyati, ularning yuridik ahamiyati bilan farq qiladi.

Sud hozirgi O'zbekiston hududida davlatchilikka xos ko'p asrlik tarixga ega. Sud faoliyatini qadimdan xalq madaniyati, an'analari va ma'naviy negiziga asoslanib, obrue'tiborli, katta hayotiy tajribaga ega bo'lgan kishilar amalga oshirishgan. Ular chiqargan qarorlar har qanday shubhadan xoli va barcha uchun majburiy hisoblangan. O'zbekistonda qariyb 13 asr davomida shariat qonunlariga amal qilgan qozilik sudi hamda xalq urfodatlari va an'alariga suyanib qaror qabul qilgan biylar sudi mavjud bulgan. O'rta Osiyoni zabt etganidan sung mustamlakachi chor hokimiyati Rossiya qonunlariga amal qiluvchi sudlarni tuzdi. 1917-yil oktabr to'ntarishidan so'ng "xalq" sudlari va tribunallar ta'sis etildi. Ular kommunistik partiya va inqilob manfaatlariga xizmat qildi, qonunga emas, "proletarcha ong"ga suyanardi. Sud o'rnini ko'p hollarda "maxsus kengash", "uchlik komissiya" kabi ma'muriy tuzilmalar egallagandi. Sud adolatga emas, vahshiyona qatag'on, shafqatsiz jazolashga xizmat qildi. Sud batamom partiya va sovet ijroiya organlariga karam edi.

Mustaqilikka erishilgandan so'ng O'zbekistonda huquqiy davlat barpo etishning tarkibiy vazifasi sifatida sudhuquq islohoti o'tkazilmoqda. Sud hokimiyati qonun chiqaruvchi va ijro etuvchi hokimiyatlardan, siyosiy partiyalardan, boshqa jamoat birlashmalaridan mustaqil ish yuritishi va sud faoliyatining boshqa asosiy prinsiplari O'zbekiston Respublikasining Konstitutsiyasida e'tirof etildi (106-116 moddalar), yangi sud tizimi barpo qilindi, "Sudlar to'g'risida"gi O'zbekiston Respublikasining qonuni (1993-yil 2 sent., yangi tahriri 2000-yil 14 dek.) va bir qator qonunlar amalga kiritildi. Sud tomonidan chiqarilgan hujjatlar barcha davyyaat organlari, jamoat birlashmalari, korxonalar, muassasalar, tashkilotlar, mansabdor shaxslar va fuqarolar uchun majburiy hisoblanadi hamda O'zbekiston Respublikasining butun hududida ijro

etilishi shart.

Qonunda belgilangan hollardan tashqari sudlarda barcha ishlar oshkora yuritiladi (qarang Sudlovning oshkoraligi). Sud ishlari o'zbek tilida, qoraqalpoq tilida va muayyan joydagi ko'pchilik aholi so'zlashadigan tilda olib boriladi. Ayblanuvchi, sudlanuvchi himoyalani huquqi bilan ta'minlanadi. Sud ishlarini yuritishning har qanday bosqichida malakali yuridik yordam olish huquqi kafolatlanadi. Sudning faoliyati qonun usduvorligini, ijtimoiy adolatni, fuqarolarning tinchligi va totuvligini ta'minlashga qaratilgandir.

“Sud” atamasi sud hokimiyati vakolatlarini amalga oshirish huquqiga ega bo'lmagan nodavlat tuzilmalarini nomlash uchun ham juda ko'p qo'llaniladi (hakamlar sudi, Xalqaro tijorat arbitraj sudi va h.k.).

O'zbekiston Respublikasida Fuqarolik ishlari bo'yicha, jinoyat ishlari bo'yicha, iqtisodiy, ma'muriy va harbiy sudlar, shuningdek hakamlar sudlari faoliyat ko'rsatadi.

Sudlar fuqarolarning huquq va erkinliklarini, korxonalar, muassasalar va tashkilotlarning huquqlari hamda manfaatlarini sud yo'li bilan himoya qiladi.

Barcha fuqarolar, chet el fuqarolari va fuqaroligi bo'lmagan shaxslar buzilgan huquqlari yuzasidan sudga og'zaki, yozma yoki elektron shaklda murojaat qilinadi.

Sudlarga ikki xil toifadagi murojaatlar qilish mumkin:

birinchisi, bu oddiy xat tarzidagi (muayyan ish bilan bog'liq bo'lmagan) murojaatlar, ya'ni ariza, taklif, shikoyatlar;

ikkinchisi, muayyan nizo yoki ish bilan bog'liq bo'lgan murojaatlar, ya'ni ariza, da'vo arizasi, iltimosnoma, shikoyatlar.

Birinchi toifadagi murojaatlar O'zbekiston Respublikasining “Jismoniy va yuridik shaxslarning murojaatlari to'g'risida”gi Qonunida belgilangan tartibda, ya'ni sudga kelib tushgan kundan e'tiboran 15 kun ichida, qo'shimcha o'rganish va (yoki) tekshirish, qo'shimcha hujjatlarni so'rab olish talab etilganda esa, 1 oygacha bo'lgan muddatda ko'rib chiqilishi lozim. Agar ariza va shikoyatlarni ko'rib chiqish muddati uzaytirilganda bu haqda murojaat etuvchiga xabar qilinadi.

Ikkinchi toifadagi murojaatlar tegishlicha fuqarolik ishlari bo'yicha sudlarda

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Fuqarolik protsessual kodeksida, jinoyat ishlari bo‘yicha sudlarda Jinoyat-protsessual kodeksida, iqtisodiy sudlarda Iqtisodiy protsessual kodeksida, ma‘muriy sudlarda Ma‘muriy sud ishlarini yuritish va Ma‘muriy javobgarlik to‘g‘risidagi kodekslarida belgilangan tartibda ko‘rib chiqiladi.

Sudning vazifalari - O‘zbekiston Respublikasida sud O‘zbekiston Respublikasining Konstitutsiyasi va boshqa qonunlarida, inson huquqlari to‘g‘risidagi xalqaro hujjatlarda e‘lon qilingan fuqarolarning huquq va erkinliklarini, korxonalar, muassasalar va tashkilotlarning huquqlari hamda qonun bilan qo‘riqlanadigan manfaatlarini sud yo‘li bilan himoya qilishga da‘vat etilgan. Sudning faoliyati qonun ustuvorligini, ijtimoiy adolatni, fuqarolar tinchligi va totuvligini ta‘minlashga qaratilgandir.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF ROLE-PLAYS AND DIDACTIC GAMES IN ENGLISH CLASSES

Noronova Muxlisa Umarovna

*Navoiy viloyat Navoiy shahar ko'rish imkoniyati cheklangan bolalar uchun
ixtisoslashtirilgan davlat ta'lim muassasasi ingliz tili fani o'qituvchisi*

ANNOTATION:

This article deals with the important roles of role-plays and didactic games in the English classes. There are several reasons for using role-play and didactic games in the classroom and teachers can use for themselves.

Incorporating role-play into the classroom adds variety, a change of pace and opportunities for a lot of language production and also a lot of fun. It can be an integral part of the class and not a one-off event. If the teacher believes that the activity will work and the necessary support is provided, it can be very successful. However, if the teacher isn't convinced about the validity of using role-play the activity "will fall flat on its face just as you expected it to". Therefore, if you think positive and have a go, you may be pleasantly surprised.

Role play is any speaking activity when you either put yourself into somebody else's shoes, or when you stay in your own shoes but put yourself into an imaginary situation.

Why is role-play?

It is widely agreed that learning takes place when activities are engaging and memorable. Jeremy Harmer advocates the use of role-play for the following reasons:

It's fun and motivating

Quieter students get the chance to express themselves in a more forthright way

The world of the classroom is broadened to include the outside world – thus offering a much wider range of language opportunities. In addition to these reasons, students who will at some point travel to an English speaking country are given a

chance to rehearse their English in a safe environmental situations can be created and students can benefit from the practice . Mistakes can be made with no drastic consequences.

Role-play is possible at elementary levels providing the students have been thoroughly prepared. Try to think through the language the students will need and make sure this language has been presented. Students may need the extra support of having the language on the board. I recently did a “lost property office” role-play with elementary adults and we spent time beforehand drilling the structures the students would need to use. When the role play began the students felt armed with the appropriate language. At higher levels the students will not need so much support with the language but they will need time to get into the role.

The role of the teacher :

Facilitator-students may need new language to be fed in by the teacher. If rehearsal time is appropriate the feeding in of new language should take place at this stage.

Spectator-The teacher watches the role-play and offers comments and advice at the end.

Participant- It is sometimes appropriate to get involved and take part in the role-play yourself.

Bring situations to life

Realia and props can really bring a role-play to life. A group of my young learners recently played the roles of pizza chef and customer. A simple cone of white card with CHEF written on it took a minute to make and I believe it made the whole process more fun and memorable for the class. As soon as it was placed on their heads they became the pizza chef and acted accordingly. Rearranging the furniture can also help. If you are imagining you are at the tourist information office or at the doctor’s surgery try to make it as real as you can. Students can even leave the room and make an entrance by knocking on the door. Keep it real and relevant.

Try to keep the roles you ask students to play as real to life as possible. It may be hard for students who have little opportunity to travel to imagine they are in “Ye Olde Tea Shop” in the heart of the English countryside. However, it may be within their schema to imagine they have been asked to help an English speaker who is visiting their own country. This may involve using some L1 to explain about the local culture or to translate local menus into English for the guest to their country. Students working in the business world may find it easy to role-play a business meeting with colleagues visiting from abroad. If you are working with young children, try to exploit their natural ability to play. They are used to acting out a visit to the shops or preparing food, as that is how they play with their friends.

Feed-in language

As students practice the role-play they might find that they are stuck for words and phrases. In the practice stage the teacher has a chance to ‘feed-in’ the appropriate language. This may need the teacher to act as a sort of ‘walking dictionary’, monitoring the class and offering assistance as and when necessary. If you are not happy doing this and you feel that the process of finding the new language should offer more student autonomy, you could have ‘time-out’ after the practice stage for students to use dictionaries to look up what they need.

As mentioned in the role of the teacher section, feeding –in the language students need is fundamental. By doing so, they will learn new vocabulary and structure in a natural and memorable environment. It is a chance to use real and natural language. Role-play can be a lot of fun. If you still feel reluctant to use it in the class I suggest you begin to integrate it slowly. Why not extend an appropriate reading or a listening from a course book and turn it into a role-play? You may be pleasantly surprised by the results! Although we don’t have time to explore each of these in detail, it is important to note that all of them focus on group experiences rather than on unilateral behavior of the teacher. The group should share in the defining of the problem, carrying out the role playing situation, discussing the results, and evaluating the whole experience. The teacher must identify the situation clearly so that both the

characters and the audience understand the problem at hand. In casting the characters, the wise teacher will try to accept volunteers rather than assign roles. Students must realize that acting ability is not at stake here but rather the spontaneous discharge of how one thinks the character of his role would react to the defined situation. Players may be instructed publicly so that the audience can interpret the meaning of their behaviour. Be sure to allow for creativity of the actors within their character roles and do not overstructure the situation.

The discussion and analysis of the role-playing situation depends upon how well we involve the audience. Key questions may be asked by the leader and /or buzz groups may be formed. All members of the group should participate and the reactions of the actors may be profitable compared to those of the audience.

The audience is just as much involved in the learning situation as the actors are. In the analysis and discussion time, the audience should provide possible solutions to the realistic problem situations which surface. It is important to evaluate role playing in the light of the prescribed goals. Categorizing behaviour is often overdone and gets in the way of the learning process. Evaluation should proceed on both group and personal levels, raising questions concerning the validity of the original purpose.

Throughout the entire process it will be necessary to deal with certain problems which arise in role playing situations. The backward, silent member must be encouraged to contribute. Create an atmosphere in which he is unafraid to share ideas, confident that no one will laugh at his contributions or harshly criticize his conclusions.

At the end of the discussion time the group should collectively measure its effectiveness in reaching biblical solutions to the role problem posed at the beginning.

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TADBIRKORLIK FAOLIYATIDA MARKETINGNING O'RNI

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Annotatsiya

Hozirgi rivojlangan davrda ishlab chiqaruvchilar istemolchilar talabini qondirish maqsadida faqatgina malum bir turdagi tovarlarni ishlab chiqarish va ularga yetkazib berish. Bilan cheklanib qolmay, ularning talab va istaklari, qiziqishlari va tovarni sotib olishga undovchi faktorlarni o'rganish va qondirish uchun ham izlanishlar olib borishmoqda. Ushbu jarayonlarni o'z ichiga oluvchi soha bu Marketingdir. Quyidagi maqolada marketingni kelib chiqishi, tadbirkorlik faoliyatida uning tutgan o'rni, afzalliklari va marketingda yuzaga keladigan bazi xatolar va ularni yechimlari o'rganiladi.

Аннотация

В сегодняшнем преклонном возрасте производители производят и поставляют только определенные виды товаров, чтобы удовлетворить потребительский спрос. Не ограничиваясь, они также проводят исследования с целью изучения и удовлетворения своих требований и желаний, интересов и факторов, которые мотивируют их покупать товары. Областью, которая включает в себя эти процессы, является маркетинг. В следующей статье описывается происхождение маркетинга, его роль в предпринимательской деятельности изучаются преимущества и недостатки маркетинга и пути их решения

Annotations

In today's advanced age, producers produce and supply only certain types of goods in order to meet consumer demand. Not limited to, they are also conducting research

in order to study and satisfy their demands and wishes, interests and factors that motivate them to buy goods. The field that includes these processes is Marketing. The following article describes the origin of marketing, its role in business activities Advantages and disadvantages of marketing and their solutions are studied

Kalit so'zlara: marketing, savdo funksiyasi, iste'molchi, ehtiyoj, reklama, ijtimoiy tarmoq, mahsulot tan narxi, tadbirkor, kompaniya, bozor, aksiya, vaucher

Ключевые слова: маркетинг, функция продаж, потребитель, потребность, реклама, социальная сеть, цена продукта, предприниматель, компания, рынок, продвижение, ваучер

Key words: marketing, sales function, consumer, need, advertising, social network, product price, entrepreneur, company, market, promotion, voucher

Marketing -eng.- «market»-bozor. Bozorda yuzaga keladigan faoliyat, harakatni o'rganish ma'nosini anglatadi. Marketing atamasi ilk bor Makkovern tomonidan fanga XIX asrning ikkinchi yarmida fanga kiritilgan. Ilk bor XX ars boshlarida AQSh da tijorat faoliyatini amalaga oshirishda yangi bir yondashuv sifatida qo'llaniladi. Marketing aslini olganda ko'p qirrali va murakkab bir tushuncha hisoblanadi. Marketing iste'molchilar talablarini o'rganib chiqqan holatda tadbirkorlarni tovar ishlab chiqarish va sotishni tashkil etish hisoblanadi.

Mashhur iqtisodchi Levit T aytganidek «Marketingni tovar sotish bilan o'xshatish mumkin emas. Savdo funksiyasi ishlab chiqarilgan mahsulotni sotishdan iborat bo'lsa, marketingning vazifasi – bozorga iste'molchi ehtiyoj sezgan tovar va xizmatni olib chiqishdan iborat». Ma'lum bir mahsulot yoki xizmat turini iste'molchilarga ishlab chiqarish va faqat taklif qilish bilan shug'ullanish savdo hajmiga salbiy ta'sir o'tkazishi mumkin. Masalan, tadbirkorlik faoliyatini tashkil qilmochi bo'lgan yangi firma va korxonalar mahsulot ishlab chiqarishda quyidagi me'zonlarga e'tibor bermasdan xatolarga yo'l qo'yishlari mumkin.

1. Iste'molchilar ehtiyojini tahlil qilish, aholining aynan qaysi qatlami ushbu tovarni xarid qilishini o'rganish

2. Tovarning qanday xususiyatlari va tan narxini xaridorlar xohlashini bashorat qilish.

3. Maxsulotni sotish uchun qanday aksiyalar o'tkazish, reklama qilish va qiziqtirish usullarini aniqlash.

4. Bozorda ushbu tovar ishlab chiqaruvchi kompaniyalar qanchaligi, ularning bozordagi ulushi, o'rnini tahlil qilish, mahsulotlari tannarxini va turini o'rganish.

5. Tovarni qayerda sotish mumkinligini o'rganish, tovarda kamchiliklar yuzaga kelsa qanday qilib iste'molchilarga xizmat ko'rsatish.

6. Ishlab chiqarilgan mahsulotga xaridorlarning fikrlarini o'rganish va hokazolar.

Yuqorida aytib o'tilganlar ishlab chiqarish bilan emas balki marketing bilan bog'liq. Marketing maqsadi bu iste'molchilarning talabini maksimal darajada qondirib ishlab chiqarsishda eng yuqori hajmga olib chiqqan holatda maksimal foyda olishdan iborat.

Marketingning asosiy vazifasi esa bozordagi holatni o'rganish, raqobatchilarni faoliyatini tahlil qilgan holda iste'molchilarni talabini yaxshiroq qondiradigan mahsulot taklif qilish, haridorlarni jalb qilish, eski mijozlarni saqlab qolgan ularning o'zgarib turuvchi ehtiyojlarini qondirishdan iborat.

Ma'lum bir maxsulot ishlab chiqarishdan avval o'sha mahsulotni kirib boradigan bozordagi holatni o'rganish zarur, ya'ni haridorlaning qamcha qismi raqobatchilarga to'g'ri kelishini va ularning tovarlarini narxini va sifatini o'rganish zarur. Chunki ba'zi tovarlarni ishlab chiqaruvchilar monopol faoliyat olib boradi yoki bozorning katta qismini (50%dan ko'proq qismini) tashkil qilishi mumkin. Bu shuni anglatadiki iste'molchilarning to'liq yoki katta qismning ehtiyojlarini qondiruvchi korxonalar tovarini yuqori sifatini ta'minlagan, xaridorlarning ishonchini qozongan, ularni talablariga mos keluvchi mahsulot ishlab chiqargan yoki bozordagi ishlab chiqarish uchun kerakli resursga to'liq egalik qilib, boshqa muqobil mahsulot ishlab chiqarishga to'sqinlik qilgan. Bundan kelib chiqadiki shu kabi holatlarda ishlab chiqaruvchi ushbu bozorga kirishda va mahsulotini taklif qilishda katta qiyinchiliklar duch kelishini taxmin qilishi mumkin.

Xaridorlar nima uchun raqobatchilarning tovar yoki xizmatlarini emas, aynan ushbu tovarni tanlashlarini, ya'ni taklif qilinayotgan tovar qanday raqobat ustuvorligiga egaligini tushuntirish kerak.

Hozirgi kunda ishlab chiqaruvchilar oldida turgan dolzarb masalalardan biri bu haridorlarning e'tiborini jalb qilishdan iborat. Ma'lumki, zamonaviy texnologiyalar davrida insonlarning e'tiborini biron narsaga qaratish va mahsulotni sotish qiyinlashib bormoqda. Insonlar yanada foydaliroq narsani arzonroq narxda xohlashadi. Bu jarayonlarda marketingning muhim qismi hisoblangan reklamalar qo'llaniladi. Tadbirkorlik faoliyatida ayniqsa kichik biznesda reklamani o'rni juda katta. Biron bir mahsulotni ustun taraflarini aks ettirgan reklamani haridorlarga yetkazishda ijtimoiy tarmoqlar va ommaviy axboorot vositalarining o'rni katta hisoblanadi. Reklamalarning sifati va davomiyligi haridorni jalb qilishda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Masalan, qayta-qayta bir xil reklamani ko'rsatish orqali mahsulot haqidagi malumotlarni haridor onggiga singdiriladi. Shundan so'ng haridor sotib olishda reklamada ko'rgan mahsulotini tanlashga moyil bo'ladi. Ba'zi holatlarda reklama qilingan tovarga insonlarning dastlabgi fikrlarida ushbu mahsulot sifatli yoki reklama qilinishi uchun malum bir tekshiruvlardan o'tgan ishonchli mahsulot deya qaraladi. Shunda ular yanada mahsulotni sotib olishga moyil bo'lishadi. Marketingda yo'l qoyilishi mumkin holatlardan biri bu haridorlarni ushlab qola olmaslikdir. Bunda avvaligi savdo hajmi yaxshi bo'lib iste'molchilar soni ko'p bo'lishi va ma'lum vaqtdan keyin ular boshqa raqobatchilarga o'tib ketishi mumkinligidir. Bunday holatlarda ko'pchilik tadbirkorlar turli xil aksiyalar ya'ni mahsulotga qo'shimcha mahsulot qo'shib berish yoki narxidan arzonlashtirib sotish amaliyotini qo'llashadi. Bu xaridorlarni yanada jalb qilib ushlab turadi, shuningdek turli xil vaucherlar orqali, yoki doimiy xaridorlarga qo'shimcha yetkazib berish, servis xizmatlarini amalga oshirish bilan qulayliklar yaratish bilan imkoniyatlar yaratiladi. Shuningdek, tadbirkorlar iste'molchilarni mahsulotni sotib olishga undovchi marketing vositalaridan foydalanishlari zarur. Marketing vositalari tadbirkor talabiga ta'sir qiladi va ularni 4 qismga ajratish mumkin.

1. Mahsulot:mahsulot turi,ko'rinishi,hajmi,o'rami,sifati,kimga qaratilganligi...
2. Narxi:narx darajasi,iste'molchi talabiga mos kelishi,tovar sifatiga to'g'ri kelishi...
3. Tovarni yetkazish va sotish usullari:yetkazish vaqti,doimiyliigi, almashtirish yoki qaytarib berish imkoniyatlari,sifatni saqlashni ta'minlash...
4. Talabni shakllantirish vositalari va usullari,mahsulotni sotish: reklama qilish,ommaviy axborot vositalaridan foydalanish,istemolchilarga mahsulot haqida ma'lumot berish...

Ushbu marketing vositlaridan foydalanish orqali tadbirkorlar mahsulotini sotishda ham, iste'molchilarning ehtiyojlarini qondirishda ham yuqori natijalarga erishishadi.

Xulosa

Tadbirkor haridorlarning o'zgaruvchan ehtiyojlarini o'z tovar va xizmatlari orqali qondirish orqali bozorda maksimal foyda olishni ko'zlagan bo'lsa, unga bu maqsadiga yetish uchun albatta marketing strategiyasi kerak bo'ladi.Marketing strategiyasi bu iste'molchilarni jalb qilish va ularni mahsulot sotib olishga undovchi marketing usullari, vositalari,tadbirlarini mujassamligidir.Ishlab chiqaruvchi bozorda o'z xaridorlarini sonini ko'paytirish va foyda hajmini oshirish uchun muqobil marketing strategiyasi olib borishi zarur.

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