

ISSN: 2181-3116
2181-3108



VOLUME-29



ISSUE-1



July - 2024

WORLD SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH JOURNAL



WORLD SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH JOURNAL

International scientific electronic journal

Volume-29

Issue-1

July - 2024

*World scientific research
journal*

*Jahon ilmiy tadqiqot
jurnali*

MUASSIS:

**Qo'qon davlat pedagogika instituti,
"Ustozlar uchun" MCHJ**

TAHRIRIYAT | EDITORIAL

Tahririyat kengashi raisi:

**D.SH.Xodjayeva- filologiya fanlari nomzodi,
dotsent**

Jamoatchilik kengashi raisi:

**D.SH.Xodjayeva- filologiya fanlari nomzodi,
dotsent**

Bosh muharrir

**D.SH.Xodjayeva- filologiya fanlari nomzodi,
dotsent**

Mas'ul muharrir:

**N.S.Jo'rayev - psixologoya fanlari nomzodi,
dotsent**

Mas'ul muharrir yordamchisi:

**O.Y.To'xtasinova- filologiya fanlari
nomzodi, dotsent**

Nashr uchun mas'ul:

**Rasulov Inom Muydinovich -
pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa
doktori (PhD), dotsent**

**O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti
Administratsiyasi huzuridagi Axborot va
ommaviy kommunikatsiyaragentligi
tomonidan berilgan 1547 raqamli
guvohnoma asosida ro'yhatga olingan**

Tahririyat manzili:

**Farg'ona viloyati, Qo'qon shahri, Turon
ko'chasi, 23-uy**

Telefon:

(0373) 542-38-38

E-mail:

info@wsrjournal.com

Tahrir kengashi:

Sh.Farmonov - O'zR FA akademigi
 Sh.Namozov - O'zR FA akademigi
 S.Rashidova - O'zR FA akademigi
 I.Asqarov - kimyo fanlari doktori, professor
 V.Xo'jayev - kimyo fanlari doktori, professor
 Sh.Abdullayev - kimyo fanlari doktori, professor
 M.Isakov - kimyo fanlari doktori, professor
 R.Rasulov - fizika-matematika fanlari doktori, professor
 B.Samatov - fizika-matematika fanlari doktori, professor
 D.Akbarov - fizika-matematika fanlari doktori
 A.Xusanov - fizika-matematika fanlarinomzodi, dotsent
 V.Isaqov - biologiya fanlari doktori, professor
 G'.Abdullayev - biologiya fanlari doktori
 A.Batashov - biologiya fanlari doktori
 D.Mamatqulov - biologiya fanlari nomzodi, professor
 H.Xonboboev - texnika fanlari nomzodi, dotsent
 B.Nu'monov - texnika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD)
 I.Oxunov - kimyo fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD)
 R.Payg'amov - kimyo fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD)
 N.Valiyev - kimyo fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD)
 A.Gapparov - Kimyo fanlari nomzodi, dotsent
 N.Karimov - O'zR FA akademigi
 A.S.Sagdullayev - O'zR FA akademigi
 O.Akimova - filologiya fanlari doktori, professor (Rossiya)
 V.Borisova - filologiya fanlari doktori, professor (Rossiya)
 I.Artyushkov - filologiya fanlari doktori, professor (Rossiya)
 M.Rasulova - filologiya fanlari doktori, professor
 Sh.Iskandarova - filologiya fanlari doktori, professor
 D.Nabiyeva - filologiya fanlari doktori, professor
 O.Bozorov - filologiya fanlari doktori
 A.Ziyayev - filologiya fanlari doktori (DSc)
 D.Jamolitdinova - filologiya fanlari doktori (DSc)
 Z.Qobilova - filologiya fanlari doktori (DSc)
 M.Hoshimova - filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent
 M.Siddiqov - filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent
 M.Jamoliddinov - filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent
 O.O.Bozorov - filologiya fanlari nomzodi
 M.Rasulova - filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent
 V.Karimova - filologiya fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD)
 M.Djo'rayev - filologiya fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD)
 G.Kislov - falsafa fanlari doktori, professor (Rossiya)
 G.Abdullayev - falsafa fanlari doktori, professor
 M.Aminova - falsafa fanlari nomzodi, dotsent
 M.Temirbo耶ev - falsafa fanlari nomzodi
 T.Fayzullayev - siyosat fanlari doktori, professor
 A.Rasulov - tarix fanlari doktori, professor
 R.Shamsiddonov - tarix fanlari doktori, professor
 Q. Akbarov- tarix fanlari nomzodi
 T.Haydarov - iqtisod fanlari doktori, professor
 N.Babayeva - iqtisod fanlari nomzodi, dotsent
 N.Erkaboyeva - pedagogika fanlari doktori, dotsent
 S.Alimsaidova - pedagogika fanlari doktori, dotsent
 Z.Azimova - pedagogika fanlari doktori, dotsent
 V.Qodirov - pedagogika fanlari doktori, dotsent
 A.Tolibjonov - pedagogika fanlari nomzodi, dotsent
 J.Azamov - yuridika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD)
 D.Soliyeva - psixologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent
 O.Bektoshev - filologiya fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD)
 M.Ergasshev - filologiya fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD)
 N.Aliboyeva - filologiya fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD)
 G.Nazirova - pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dotsent
 A.Abdurashitov - pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD)
 Kadirova Nigora Rashidovna, Filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent

Fan tarmoqlari: Matematika, fizika, informatika, geografiya, psixologiya, ijtimoiy fanlar

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS AND THEIR IMPACT ON INSECT ECOLOGY

Uzoqjonova Moxinur Diyorbek qizi

Student of Andijan State Pedagogical Institute

moxinur25102004@gmail.com

Abstract: This article is about environmental factors and their influence on living conditions of insects. The environment plays a big role in the survival of insects. With changes in temperature and humidity, the lifestyles of insects also change.

Key words: abiotic, hydroedaphic, biotic, anthropogenic, zoophagous.

INRODUCTION

Each species and individual has its own ecology. Ecology (from Greek oikos or okos - habitat or environment and logos - science) studies the interaction between living organisms and their environment. The organism first lives under the influence of three environments - air, water and soil [13]. Environmental factors can mainly be divided into four: abiotic, hydroedaphic, biotic, anthropogenic factors. Abiotic, i.e. inorganic factors, the influence of climatic conditions, terrain, composition of the atmosphere and similar factors on the organism [5]. Hydro-edaphic, that is, water-soil factors, that is, the influence of water and soil on the organism as an important habitat. Biotic, that is, organic factors: the influence of living nature on the organism, the relationship of organisms to each other based on nutrition, the relationship of species, etc. Anthropogenic factors: the impact of human activity on nature and organisms, development of dry land, construction of irrigation systems, pest control, breeding and distribution of entomophages, etc [6].

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

In particular, these environmental factors have a great impact on the way of life of insects. Insects are cold-blooded - paikilotherm organisms, that is, they do not have a constant body temperature [7]. They are usually active at temperatures between 10 and 40°C. When activity slows down, they stop feeding, then moving, and finally die. Excessive movement also has a negative effect on insects. Temperature in the maturation of the sexual product of insects, embryonic and postembryonic development; plays an important role in the increase or decrease in number and spread [4]. In the ecology of insects, the relative humidity of the environment, that is, the degree of saturation with water vapor, is important. The amount of water in the body of insects causes them to be affected by humidity in different ways. The humidity of the environment affects the fertility and vitality of insects [12]. There are types of insects whose development is affected differently by humidity than by temperature.

For example, some types of insects develop quickly under the influence of moisture, while other types develop slowly [8].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In most winged insects, the egg and pupa, and often the larval stage, are spent in water and soil. Most primary wingless insects and some winged insects spend all their developmental stages in the soil. All organic life is concentrated in water bodies and soil, the biosphere, that is, the main structure of the earth's crust [3]. These two living environments are saturated with living matter, and insects are of great importance in their formation. Living organisms in water and soil not only live, but also form their dead organic matter after death. Therefore, soil and water are always enriched with biogenic products [9].

The need for food is a physiological necessity that creates various adaptations in insects. Food is one of the most important environmental factors for their survival. There are many different food sources for insects. For example, insects that feed only on plants are called phytophages [2]. Examples of these include long-whiskered beetles, leaf-eaters, long-nosed beetles, bark-eaters, grasshoppers, and others. Zoophages are insects that feed only on animals. In turn, these insects are divided into predators and parasites [14]. Predators include hornbills, dragonflies, beshikterwatar and others. Parasites include bedbugs, lice, pinworms, and others. Insects that feed on plant debris are called saprophages. These include the larvae of dipterans, most arthropods, and some beetles [10].

CONCLUSION

Insects that feed on plants are called necrophages. Representatives of this group include living beetles and the larvae of some flies. Insects that feed on manure are called coprophages. Dung beetles, staphylinids, larvae of some flies are examples of these. Phyto, zoo, sapro, necro, and coprophages are the primary food-adapted insects [1]. Each category boundary is characterized by a level of nutrient requirement, called nutrient adaptation in secondary order. Those that feed on the same food are called monophages, and those that eat a variety of food are called polyphages. Monophagous include vine phylloxera, pea beetle and weevils. Polyphages are often limited [11]. But insects that eat a wide variety of organic matter (plant and animal remains), even their own excrement, are omnivores or polyphages, and those that eat food selectively, for example, feeding on plants belonging to the same botanical family, are called oligophages. is called [15].

REFERENCES:

1. H.Kimsanboyev, S.Ergashev, R.O'lmasboyeva, B.Sulaymonova. "Entomologiya". – T.: "O'qituvchi"nashriyoti – matbaa ijodiy uyi Toshkent – 2006. 99-98 b.
2. X.X. Kimsanboyev, B.A. Sulaymonov, A.R. Anorbayev, A.A. Rustamov "Entomologiya va fitopatologiya". – T.: Toshkent – 2017. 301 b.

3. Mirzakarimova M. EFFECTIVENESS OF STUDENTS' ENTREPRENEURIAL SKILLS DEVELOPMENT THROUGH CLIL TECHNOLOGIES //Академические исследования в современной науке. – 2023. – Т. 2. – №. 8. – С. 92-94.
4. Mirzakarimova M. M. The Necessity to Develop Students' Entrepreneurial Skills in English Classes //Telematique. – 2022. – С. 7128-7131.
5. Мирзакаримова М. М. ESSENTIAL COMPOSITION OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP FUNCTIONAL LITERACY //INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL JOURNAL "INNOVATION TECHNICAL AND TECHNOLOGY". – 2020. – Т. 1. – №. 1. – С. 63-65.
6. Madaminjonovna M. M. Innovative Methods and Tools for Developing Students' Entrepreneurial Skills Using CLIL Technologies //International Journal of Human Computing Studies. – 2023. – Т. 5. – №. 3. – С. 15-17.
7. Mirzakarimova M. M., Uzoqjonova M. D. Q. O'zbekistonda chiqindilarni qayta ishlash muammolarini o'rganish va bartaraf qilish //Science and Education. – 2023. – Т. 4. – №. 11. – С. 78-83.
8. Mirzakarimova M. M. et al. "Avesto" va pedagogik fikrlar rivoji //Science and Education. – 2024. – Т. 5. – №. 2. – С. 224-228.
9. Madaminjonovna M. M. et al. ECOLOGICAL-VALEOLOGICAL CULTURE IN THE "MAN-NATURE-SOCIETY" SYSTEM //Web of Teachers: Inderscience Research. – 2024. – Т. 2. – №. 5. – С. 51-55.
10. Tojiboyev, M. U., & Uzoqjonova, M. D. qizi. (2023). Farg'ona vodiysida tarqalgan ruderal shifobaxsh o'simliklar, ularning tarqalishi va ahamiyati. Science and Education, 4(8), 101–107.
11. Uzoqjonova, M. (2023). Tabiiy fanlarni o'qitishda STEAM ta'limi tizimi. Science and Education, 4(9), 344–347.
12. Uzoqjonova, M. D. qizi. (2023). Inson salomatligida dorivor o'simliklarning xususiyatlari. Science and Education, 4(7), 38–42.
13. Uzoqjonova, M. (2023). STEAM technology and the importance of gamification in it. Science and Education, 4(10), 365–368.
14. Uzoqjonova, M. D. qizi. (2024). Baliqlar va ularning ekologik ahamiyati. Science and Education, 5(1), 13–17.
15. Uzoqjonova, M. (2024). EKOLOGIK MA'DANIYATNI YOSHLAR ONGIGA PEDAGOGIK METODLAR YORDAMIDA SINGDIRISH. Universal Xalqaro Ilmiy Jurnal, 1(4), 99–100. Retrieved from <https://universaljurnal.uz/index.php/jurnal/article/view/72>.

**ALISHER NAVOIY VA ZAHIRIDDIN MUHAMMAD BOBURNING
SHAHZODA VA SHOIR SHOH G‘ARIB MIRZOGA BERGAN
TASVIRI XUSUSIDA**

Choriyeva Gulchehra Umbar qizi ChDPU talabasi

Ilmiy rahbar: Shermatova Umida Sapayevna

ChDPU gumanitar fanlar fakulteti

O‘zbek adabiyotshunosligi kafedrasи p.f.f.d.(PhD)

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada sulton Husayn Boyqaroning o‘g‘li Shoh G‘arib Mirzoning Navoiy va Bobur asarlaridagi tasvirlari yoritib beriladi ikki shoirning tarifidagi tafovutlar va o‘xshashliklar haqida hamda Navoiyning Shoh G‘arib Mirzoga bag‘ishlab yozgan marsiyasi haqida ham aytib o‘tishga harakat qilingan.

Kalit so‘zlar: G‘aribiy, “Majolis un-nafois”, “Farhod va Shirin”, “Sab’ai sayyor”, tarkiband-marsiya, “Boburnoma”, majlis, aruz.

Tarixda Shoh G‘arib Mirzo temuriy shahzoda bo‘lish bilan bir qatorda o‘zining o‘tkir qalami bilan ham nom qozongan. Shoh G‘arib Husayn Boyqaroning ishongan o‘g‘li bo‘lish bilan bir qatorda G‘aribiy taxallusi bilan ijod qilib, Navoiydek insonning ijodkor sifatida e’tiborini qozongan. Ushbu maqolamizda ijodkorning adabiyotdagi o‘rnini belgilashda Navoiy va Bobur asarlariga murojaat etdik. G‘aribiy haqidagi ma’lumotlar bir qancha asarlar, jumladan, Navoiyning “Majolis un-nafois” ning yettinchi majlisida, Farhod va Shirin, “Sab’ayi sayyor”ning Xadichabegimga bag‘ishlangan qismida bundan tashqari, Boburning “Boburnoma” asaridan ham ma’lumot olishimiz mumkin. Ma’lumki, “Majolis un-nafois”ning deyarli har bir majlisida shoirning o‘z davri ijodkorlari, adabiyotga ixlos qo‘ygan hukmdorlari, homiylari va shoirlari haqida ma’lumot beriladi. Bu haqida Navoiyning o‘zi asarning kirish qismida aytganidek, “Husayn Boyqaro tavalludidan boshlab asar yozilgan paytgacha yashagan shaxslarni kiritganligi”ni aytadi. Bevosita yettinchi va sakkizinchı majlisi temuriylarga bag‘ishlangan asarning yettinchi majlisida Navoiyning G‘aribiy ijodiga bo‘lgan iliq fikrlarini o‘qiyimiz. Uning “Nozik fahmli va zehnli” ekanligini aytish barobarida nazm bilan birgalikda nasrda ham naziri yo‘q bo‘lganligini aytib o‘tadi. Bundan kelib chiqadiki, G‘aribiy nazm bilan birgalikda nasrda ham ijod qilib, bu asarlar qiymati Navoiyning ham e’tiborini tortgan ekan. Navoiy, uning ijodiga bu bilan cheklanib qolmasdan o‘sha davr an’anasiga muvofiq G‘aribiyning ham zullisonayn shoir ekanligini aytib, fors va turkiy tillardagi ijodidan matlalar keltiradi. Yana o‘z davri shoirlarining hammasi ham amalga oshira olmagan ish - Devon tartib bergenligini ham aytadi. Ushbu ma’lumotlar orqali Navoiyning G‘aribiya faqatgina shahzoda bo‘lganligi uchungina emas, balki ijodi e’tiborini tortib, shoirlar davrasida alohida o‘ringa ega ekanligini bilishimiz mumkin. Chunki har tomonlama mehr

qo‘yganligini tazkiraning yettinchi majlisida eng ko‘p keltirilgan ta’rif G‘aribiy uchun ekanligidan ham anglaymiz. Fikrimizga isbot sifatida ta’rif so‘nggida berilgan quyidagi jumlalarni keltiramiz: “Yaxshi matlalari bu muxtasarga sig‘mas, magar yana bir kitob bitilgay” [1. Majolis un-nafois].

Ushbu ma’lumotdan bilib olishimiz mumkinki, Navoiy ushbu ta’riflari bilan cheklanib qolmasdan, balki uning uchun alohida asar yozishni ham niyat qilgan. Faqat u asar yozilgan-yozilmaganligi yoki bizgacha yetib kelganligi fanimiz oldida turgan dolzarb masalalardandir. Shuningdek, “Xamsa”ning “Farhod va Shirin” dostonida ham yana bir qancha tafsiflar keltirar ekan, jumladan, kichik yoshdan she’r yozishda ulug‘ yoshli shoirlardan kuchliroq ekanligi-yu, kalomidagi malohat, fasohat, zotidagi bilimdonlig-u zehnidagi o‘tkirligi haqida bunday yozadi:

G‘arib o‘lg‘ay nihoyatdin ziyoda,
Bu yanglig‘ gulkim o‘lg‘ay shohzoda.
Qayu shahzoda ul koni malohat,
Takallum vaqtி daryoyi fasohat.
Fasohat bobida shahg‘a qarib ul,
Bori shahlar fasihi Shohg‘arib ul.[2. Farhod va Shirin. 388-bet]

“Sab’ayi sayyor” dostonida esa aynan Shoh G‘arib ismi ketmagan bo‘lsa-da, asarning Xadichabegimga bag‘ishlangan qismida ushbu malikaning “ikki sa’d axtar farzandi”, “biri fazlda jahon nodiri-yu, biri lutf ila jahon joni” degan iboralardan G‘aribiy va akasi Muzaffar Husayn Mirzolar ko‘zda tutilganini bilib olishimiz mumkin:

Ey, hariming sipihri izzu jalol,
Andin o‘tgoli yo‘q, malakka majol.
Oyu kun yo‘q, agarchi monanding,
Ikki sa’d axtar, ikki farzanding.
Fazl aro nodiri jahon birisi,
Lutf birla jahonga jon biris
To jahon bo‘lg‘ay, ul ikkov bo‘lsin,
Qo‘llariga jahon garov bo‘lsin.
Tong emas bo‘lsalar Masihodam,
Kim alarning onosidur Maryam.
Ikki yoningda otaishn gavhar,
Dur iki, yonida samin gavhar [3.Sab’ayi sayyor. 64-bet].

Ma’lumot o‘rnida aytish mumkinki, Shoh G‘arib erta vafot etgani Navoiyga chuqur ta’sir qildi va bu shahzodaga mehri, ijodini hurmat qilgani sababli har bir bandi o‘n ikki misra besh bandlik marsiya yozdi. Alisher navoiy turkiy tilda mumtoz lirik turning 16 janrda ijod qilganligi ilm ahliga yaxshi ma’lum . Uning "Xazoyin ul-maoniy" kulliyotida ushbu janrlarning barchasi mavjudligini Hamid Sulaymonov tuzgan jadvallar tasdiqlaydi. Shoир o‘zining marsiyasi mazmunidagi she’rlar uchun

tarkiband shaklni tanlagan. Zero, mumtoz poetika talablarga ko‘ra tarkiband, asosan, madh va marsiyadagi she’rlarga mo‘ljallangan bo‘ladi. Navoiyning ustozlari Sayyid Hasan Ardascher Abdurahmon Jomiy vafotiga bag‘ishlangan marsialar tarkiband janrida bitilganligi fikrimizni tasdiqlaydi. U shuningdek Boyqaroning farzandi Shoh G‘aribr mirzo G‘aribiy taxallusi bilan ijod qilgan shahzodaga ham marsiya yozgan. Hamid Sulaymonov Alisher Navoiyning G‘arib mirzo vafotiga yozgan marsiyasi sarlavhasi ostida maqola yozganligi ham bizga ma’lum. Hamid Sulaymonov maqolasida marsiya o‘rin olgan qo‘lyozmaning 1499 -1500- yillarda ko‘chirganligi va hozirda Tojikiston (Dushanbe)da saqlanishi haqida ma’lumot bergen. Olimning aytishicha, marsiya “Badoyi ul vasat” devoni tarkibida kichik janrlar bilan birga keltirilgan. Lekin tojikistonlik olim B.Maqsdudovning xabar berishi va bizga yuborilgan qo‘lyozma varaqlari fotonusxasi asosida ma’lum bo‘ldiki, tarkiband “Xazoyin ul-maoniy”ning so‘nggi devoni “Favoyid ul-kibar” tarkibiga kiritilgan ekan. She’r marta sarlavhasi ostida so‘nggi 650-na’t tarkib g‘azaldan so‘ng “Bordim. bu sahar...” deb boshlanuvchi mustazoddan oldin keltirilgan.[4.H.Sulaymonov. 175.] Ushbu tarkibband-marsiyaning har bir bandi 6 baytdan iborat bo‘lib bandlar soni beshta shundan kelib chiqib umumiyligi hajmi 30 baytni tashkil qiladi. Janr talablari asosida har bir band so‘ngida ikki misra “bayti tarkib” masnaviy tarzda o‘zaro qofiyalashib kelgan. Dastlabki bandning biriktiruvchi bayti quyidagichadir:

Tushdi ya’ni adam ilmig‘a nigoh g‘arib
Shohlar majmuuning nodirasi - Shoh G‘arib

Tarkiband -marsianing bandlari shartli ravishda mazmunan quyidagi qismlarga ajratish mumkin: Birinchi bandda dunyoning foniyligi falakning bevafoligi, ikkinchi bandda ayriliqning zamona hukmdori Husayin Boyoqaro bilan bog‘liq holdagi talqini, uchinchi bandda Mahdi ulyo - Xadichabeginning iztiroblari, to‘rtinchi bandda shahzodaning ham taxt ham devon sohibi ekanligi va beshinchi banda bu musibatdan butun aholisi - shoir-u ulamolar iztirobda ekanligi haqida so‘z bo‘ladi.

Husayn Boyqaro shahzodani nihoyatda qadrlagani va davlat ishlarini unga ishonib topshirgan. Boburning ma’lumot berishicha, sulton Hirotdan tashqari chiqqan paytda tahtni Shoh G‘arib mirzoga qoldirar ekan. Navoiyning Sayyid Hasan Ardasher va Abdurahmon Jomiy vafotiga bag‘ishlangan tarkiband marsiyalar singari ramal bahrining ramali musammani maxbuni maxzuf yoki maqsur vazni qo‘llanilgan. Agar Jomiyga bag‘ishlangan marsiyada vaznni dastlabki bandidagi “digar ast” radifini berilgan bo‘lsa turkiya marsiyalarda birinchi misradagi ilk jumlalar ushbu tarkibbandning ramal bahrining maxbun tarmog‘ida yozilishini taqozo qilgan. Qiyoslash uchun har 2 tarkibbandning ilk misralarini keltiramiz.

Sayyid Hasan Ardasherga bag‘ishlangan tarkibband marsiyadan

Dahri bog‘iki jafo shoiridur har chamani...

- V - / V V - / V V - / V V -

Shoh G‘arib mirzoga bag‘ishlangan marsiya quyidagicha boshlanadi:

Dahir bog‘ida ajab tafriqadur , ey aflok...

- V - / V V - / V V - / V V ~

Sayyid Hasan Ardasherga bag‘ishlangan tarkibanddan farqli o‘laroq mazkur tarkibandda taxallus qo‘llanilmagan. So‘nggi banddagi mazmun ham o‘z nihoyasiga yetmagandik, tugallanmangandek taassurotni qoldiradi. Garchi tarkiband tugatilmagan bo‘lsa-da, u juda go‘zal tarzda bizga yetib kelgan. [5. Yusupova D.268.] Buni mumtoz adabiyotimizda Navoiy o‘z hissasini qo‘shgan tarkibband janrining namunalaridan deb ayta olamiz.

Ma’lumki, “Boburnoma”da deyarli hamma temuriylarga ta’rif berilgan. Bu ta’riflarning Navoiy ijodidagilardan farqi shuki, Bobur barchaga real baho berishga harakat qiladi. Jumladan, G‘aribiy haqida Navoiy to‘xtalmagan jihat- G‘aribiyning bukri bo‘lganligi tarixiy manba sifatida keltirilgan. Xususan, Husayn Boyqaroning avlodiga to‘xtalganda “Yana Shoh G‘arib Mirzo edi, bukri edi. Agarchi hay’ati yomon edi, tab’i xo‘b edi. Agarchi badani notavon edi, kalomi marg‘ub edi. “G‘aribiy taxallus qilur edi, devon ham tartib qilib edi, turkiy va forsiy she’r aytur edi” deb forschag‘azalidan matla keltiradi:

Dar guzar didam pariro‘ye shudam devonaash,

Chist nomi, o‘kujo boshad nadonam xonash [6.Boburnoma. 149-bet].

Navoiy ta’rifi bilan qiyoslaganda Boburda shoirning shaxsiyatiga e’tibor berish kuchliroqdek tuyuladi. Onasiga unchalik ham xayrixohlik bildirmagan bo‘lsa-da, ijodi haqidagi ta’riflari esa Navoiyniki bilan deyarli bir xil. Faqat Navoiy Shoh G‘aribning taxallusi haqida so‘z yuritmay, asosan, fikriga isbot uchun uning ijodidan namunalar keltiradi. Tarixiy ma’lumot sifatida Bobur G‘aribiyni Husayn Boyqaroning ishongan farzandlaridan ekanligi va o‘zi biror joyga ketsa, Hirot hukumatini Shoh G‘aribga topshirishini, ammo oila qurmasdan erta vafot etganligini keltiradi. Yuqoridagi ma’lumotlardan ko‘rinib turibdiki, Shoh G‘arib nafaqat mas’uliyatli shahzoda bo‘lib nom qozongan, balki o‘z ijodi bilan xalq, o‘z davrining yetuk ijodkorlari e’tiborini tortgan. Bu ta’riflar Shoh G‘arib Mirzo ijodini chuqurroq o‘rganishning adabiyotimiz oldidagi vazifalaridan deb ayta olamiz.

FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR RO‘YXATI:

- 1.Majolis un-nafois. Mukammal asarlar to‘plami. 13-tom. T., O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar Akademiyasi “Fan” nashriyoti, 1997.
- 2.Farhod va Shirin. Mukammal asarlar to‘plami. 8-tom. T., O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar Akademiyasi “Fan” nashriyoti, 1997.
- 3.Sab’ayi sayyor. Mukammal asarlar to‘plami. 10-tom. T., O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar Akademiyasi “Fan” nashriyoti, 1997.
- 4.H.Sulaymonov. Alisher Navoiyning G‘arib Mirzo vafotidaga yozgan marsiyasi//Adabiy meros .1997 N_2 - B. 175- 178.
- 5.Yusupova D. Alisher Navoiyning Shoh G‘arib Mirzoga bag‘ishlangan tarkibband-marsiyasi xususida// Toshkent " Mashhur-Press ", 2020. 265-268.
- 6.Boburnoma. T., “Yulduzcha” nashriyoti, 1989.

SANOAT KORXONALARIDA YASHIL ISH O'RINLARINI MOHIYATI VA AHAMIYATI

Abdikarimova Aynurab qizi
Toshkent davlat texnika universiteti

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada sanoat korxonalarida yashil ish o'rinalini mohiyati va ahamiyati haqida yoritilgan. Yashil ish o'rinalari so'nggi yillarda muhim muhokama mavzusiga aylandi, chunki dunyo yanada barqaror va yashil iqtisodiyotga o'tishning shoshilinch ehtiyojiga duch kelmoqda. Shundan kelib chiqib, mamlakatda iqlim o'zgarishi ta'sirini kamaytirish va unga moslashish, "yashil" iqtisodiyotga o'tish choralarini jadallashtirish, "yashil" va inklyuziv iqtisodiy o'sish choralarini jadallashtirish, "yashil" va inklyuziv iqtisodiy o'sish modelini targ'ib qilishga katta e'tibor qaratilmoqda.

Kalit so'zlar. Ekologik xavfsizlik, yashil iqtisodiyot, yashil investitsiyalar, yashil texnologiyalar, yashil investitsiyalar, yashil urbanizatsiyani, yashil ish o'rinalari, yashil garov.

Ekologik barqaror iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy rivojlanishning asosiy elementi yashil iqtisodiyot sari olg'a siljish, yashil ish o'rinalini yaratish va ishlab chiqarish jarayonlari va ish o'rinalini yashillashtirishga qaratilgan tashkilotlarning ekologik xavfsizligini yaxshilash imkonini beradi.

Ishlab chiqarishning maksimal energiya samaradorligini ta'minlash, iste'mol qilinadigan resurslar miqdorini kamaytirish va atrof-muhitga salbiy ta'sirini minimallashtirish bo'yicha fikrlar XXI asrning asosiy ishlab chiqarish vazifalaridan biri - "yashil iqtisodiyot" ga o'tishga olib keldi.

Mamlakatimizda "yashil" iqtisodiy o'sishni rag'batlantirish, tabiiy resurslardan oqilona foydalanish, "yashil" investitsiyalarni jalb qilishni, ekologik inqirozning salbiy ta'sirini yumshatish maqsadida O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 5-oktabrdagi PQ-4477-son qarori bilan 2019-2030-yillar davrida O'zbekiston Respublikasining "yashil" iqtisodiyotga o'tish strategiyasi tasdiqlangan.

2019-2030-yillar davrida O'zbekiston Respublikasining "yashil" iqtisodiyotga o'tish strategiyasi asosida "yashil" iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirish bo'yicha ko'rilibotgan chora-tadbirlar samaradorligini oshirish, shuningdek, ushbu yo'naliishda davlat hokimiysi va boshqaruvi organlarining xalqaro tashkilotlar bilan o'zaro hamkorlikdagi muvofiqlashtirilgan sa'y-harakatlarini ta'minlash dasturini ishlab chiqish zaruriyatini yuzaga keltirdi.

Dasturning maqsad va vazifalari milliy darajada mavjud bo'lgan sohalar bo'yicha quyidagi strategik yo'nalishlarga asoslanadi va ularning o'zaro to'ldiruvchi jihatlarini kuchaytiradi:

- “Yashil” iqtisodiyotga o'tishning ustuvor yo'nalishlaridan kelib chiqib, hududlarni kompleks ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlantirish uchun zarur resurs va imkoniyatlar bilan ta'minlash, iqlim o'zgarishiga doir masalalarda davlat xizmatlari qamrovini kengaytirish, “yashil” iqtisodiyot sohasida aholining iqtisodiy faolligini oshirish orqali aholi va mahalliy jamoatchilik ishtirokini kengaytirish;

- Texnologik modernizatsiya va “yashil” texnologiyalarni joriy etish uchun moliyaviy rag'batlantirish mexanizmlarini ishlab chiqish, energiya tejash va samaradorligini oshirish bo'yicha maqsadli ko'satkichlarni aniqlash, iqtisodiyot tarmoqlarida energiya menejmenti orqali energiya samaradorligini sezilarli darajada oshirish;

Dastur quyidagi 6 ta ustuvor yo'nalishda O'zbekiston Respublikasida “yashil” iqtisodiy o'sishni ta'minlash vazifalarini belgilaydi:

- Tabiiy resurslardan barqaror va samarali foydalanish;

- Milliy iqtisodiyotning tabiiy ofatlar va iqlim o'zgarishiga nisbatan barqarorligini mustahkamlash;

- Milliy iqtisodiyot, xususan, sanoatning “yashil” va kam uglerodli rivojlanishni ta'minlash;

- Innovatsiyalarni joriy etish va samarali “yashil” investitsiyalarni jalb qilish;

- Barqaror va inklyuziv “yashil” urbanizatsiyani rivojlantirish;

- “Yashil” iqtisodiyotga o'tish davrida katta ta'sir ostida bo'lishi mumkin bo'lgan aholi va ularning yashash joylarini qo'llab-quvvatlash.

Ushbu ustuvor yo'nalishlar bo'yicha vazifalarning samarali amalga oshirilishi quyidagi yo'nalishlardagi tarmoqlararo choralar bilan bir qatorda amalga oshiriladi:

- “Yashil” o'sish bo'yicha salohiyatni oshirish va inson kapitalini rivojlanirish;

- “Yashil” iqtisodiyotga o'tish uchun qulay siyosiy muhit yaratish, samarali institutlarni joriy qilish;

Ustuvor yo'nalishlar:

a) Iqlim bilan bog'liq xavflarga chidamlilikni oshirish maqsadida qishloq xo'jaligi ishlab chiqarishini diversifikatsiya qilish;

b) “Yashil garov” dasturlari va tabiiy resurslarga asoslangan tadbirkorlik faoliyati asosida yaratilgan ish o'rnlari sonini ko'paytirish;

c) “Yashil” ish o'rnlarini yaratish va “yashil garov” dasturlarini ishlab chiqish;

d) Joylarda turmush darajasini yaxshilash hamda qishloq xo'jaligi, tabiiy resurslar va ekoturizm sohalarida ish o'rinalarini yaratishda iqlim o'zgarishiga chidamlilik bo'yicha tabiiy resurslarni boshqarishga asoslangan korxonalarning salohiyatini oshirish;

e) Sanoat korxonalarida hosil bo'layotgan oqova suvlarni tozalash va aylanma suv ta'minotini joriy qilish- lokal oqova tozalash inshootlarini o'rnatisht, mavjudlarini rekonstruksiya va modernizatsiya qilish, tozalangan suvlarni texnologik yoki maishiy- xo'jalik maqsadlarida qayta ishlatish ko'lamenti oshirish choralarini ko'rish;

f) Qishloq xo'jaligi maqsadlarida foydalaniladigan ekin yerlari va ko'p yillik daraxtzorlarni saqlab qolish orqali "yashil" o'sish sur'atlarini ta'minlash;

g) Respublikada ko'p yillik manzarali va mevali daraxtzorlar ko'chatlarini ishlab chiqarishni ko'paytirish;

Tabiiy resurslardan haddan tashqari foydalanish tabiiy mamlakatlar va mintaqalarda ko'plab jamoalar harorat va yog'ingarchilikning katta o'zgarishlariga, dengiz sathining ko'tarilishiga olib keladi. XXI-asrda global isishning yillik jahon yalpi ichki mahsulotining kamida 20 %ini tashkil qilishi mumkin.

So'nggi hisob-kitoblarga ko'ra, ishsizlik har yili 16 milliard AQSH dollaridan ortiq global ijtimoiy zararga olib kelishi mumkin. UNEP hisob-kitoblariga ko'ra, yirik yong'inlar, suv toshqinlari va bo'ronlari 2025-yilga kelib, ayniqsa Osiyo va Afrikada 1,8 milliard kishi sifatlari ichimlik suvi yetishmasligidan aziyat chekishi mumkin. Keyingi o'n yilliklarda iqlim o'zgarishi sababli 60 milliondan ortiq odam aziyat chekishi mumkin. Bu birinchi navbatda dunyoning qirg'oq aholisiga ya'ni 330 million kishiga ta'sir qiladi va 2080-yilga kelib ularning soni 600 millionga yetishi mumkin. Qishloq xo'jaligi kambag'al bo'lgan hududlarda yashovchilar atrof-muhitning genetik xilma-xilligiga juda bog'liq, bu ham iqlim o'zgarishi tufayli kamayishi mumkin.

Dunyo aholisining o'sishi bilan yaqin 10 yil ichida 500 millionga yaqin odam ishsiz qolishi kutilmoqda. Shu bilan birga, 5 milliardga yaqin aholi zarur darajadagi ijtimoiy sug'urtadan foydalana olmasligi mumkin.

Ishlab chiqarishning maksimal energiya samaradorligini ta'minlash, iste'mol qilinadigan resurslar miqdorini kamaytirish va atrof-muhitga salbiy ta'sirini minimallashtirish bo'yicha fikrlar XXI asrning asosiy ishlab chiqarish vazifalaridan biri- "yashil iqtisodiyot" ga o'tishga olib keldi. Ushbu tamoyillarga muvofiq, bunday tarmoqlarda ishlaydigan xodimlarning ish joylari ham "yashil" bo'lishi kerak.

Hozirgi vaqtida quyidagi ishlab chiqarish turlarida "yashil" ish o'rinalari joriy etilgan:

- Ekologik toza energiya tizimlari bilan ishlash;
- Chiqindilarni zararsiz yo'q qilish;

- Ekologik toza qishloq xo'jaligi infratuzilmasini yaratish;
- Qayta tiklanadigan energiya manbalari.

Yashil ish o'rirlari so'nggi yillarda muhim muhokama mavzusiga aylandi, chunki dunyo yanada barqaror va yashil iqtisodiyotga o'tishning shoshilinch ehtiyojiga duch kelmoqda. Bu sohada PERI o'zining siyosiy iqtisod bo'yicha tajribasi orqali yashil ish o'rirlari va iqtisodiy siyosatning kesishishi haqida qimmatli tushuncha beradi:

1. Yashil ish o'rirlari ta'rifi. Yashil ish o'rirlari atrof-muhit sifatini saqlab qolish yoki tiklashga yordam beradigan ish joylarini nazarda tutadi barqarorlikka ustuvor ahamiyat beradigan yashil ish o'rirlari iqlim o'zgarishini yumshatish, ifloslanishni kamaytirish va resurslarni tejashni rag'batlantirishga intiladi.

2. Yashil ish o'rinarining ahamiyati. Yashil ish o'rirlari ham ekologik, ham iqtisodiy muammolarni hal qilishda muhim rol o'ynaydi, ular ish bilan ta'minlanish imkoniyatlarini yaratish bilan birga, ekologik o'sishni rag'batlantirishi va yaxshilashi mumkin energiya xavfsizligi va aholi salomatligini yaxshilash, masalan, quyosh energetikasi loyihalarini kengaytirish nafaqat issiqxona gazlari chiqindilarini kamaytiradi, balki quyosh panellarini o'rnatuvchilar va texnik xizmat ko'rsatish bo'yicha mutaxassislar uchun ish joylarini yaratadi.

3. Ish o'rirlarini yaratish salohiyatini baholash. PERI uchun asosiy e'tibor sohalaridan biri bu turli xil yashil sektorlarning ish o'rirlarini yaratish salohiyatini baholashdir, masalan, sanoat tendensiyalari, texnologik yutuqlar va siyosat asoslarini tahlil qilish orqali PERI muayyan yashil sektorlarda yaratilishi mumkin bo'lgan ish o'rirlari soni bo'yicha hisob-kitoblarni ishlab chiqadi, ularning tadqiqotlari shamol energiyasiga sarmoya kiritish minglab yangi ishlab chiqarish, o'rnatish va texnik xizmat ko'rsatish ish o'rirlarini yaratishi mumkinligini ko'rsatishi mumkin.

4. Hurmat va adolatli o'tish. PERI shuningdek, yashil ish sektorida tenglik va adolatli o'tish muhimligini ta'kidlaydi, ular yashil iqtisodiyotga o'tish zaif jamoalarini ortda qoldirmasligi yoki mavjud tensizliklarni kuchaytirmasligi kerak.

Zamonaviy iqtisodiyotda yashil ish o'rinarining ahamiyati bugungi iqtisodiyotda yashil ish o'rinarining ahamiyatini oshirib bo'lmaydi. Shuningdek, iqtisodiy o'sishga hissa qo'shadi, bu o'tishda ular nafaqat issiqxona gazlari chiqindilarni kamaytirish va iqlim o'zgarishini yumshatish, balki yangi ish o'rirlarini yaratish va innovatsiyalarni rivojlantirishga yordam beradi.

Atrof-muhit nuqtai nazaridan, yashil ish joylari havo va suvning ifloslanishi, o'rmonlarni kesish va chiqindilarni boshqarish kabi dolzarb muammolarni hal qilishga yordam beradi, masalan, quyosh va shamol energiyasi kabi qayta tiklanadigan energiya manbalariga sarmoya kiritish orqali yashil ish joylari qazib

olinadigan yoqilg’iga bog’liqlikni sezilarli darajada kamaytiradi va shu bilan uglerodni cheklaydi. Masalan, quyosh panellarini o’rnatish nafaqat toza energiya ishlab chiqaradi, balki dizayn, o’rnatish va texnik xizmat ko’rsatish uchun malakali ishchilarni talab qiladi, bu nafaqat iqlim o’zgarishiga qarshi kurashda yordam beradi, balki an’anaviy energiya manbalari tomonidan chiqariladigan zararli ifloslantiruvchi moddalarni kamaytirish orqali havo sifatini yaxshilaydi.

Yashil ish o’rinlari kompaniyasi Xalqaro mehnat tashkiloti, Xalqaro ish beruvchilar tashkiloti, Xalqaro kasaba uyushmalar konfederatsiyasi va Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti tomonidan birgalikda rejalashtirilgan va boshlangan. Ular ishlab chiqqan faoliyatning asosiy maqsadlari- zararsiz, “yashil” ishlab chiqarishga o’tish orqali munosib va xavfsiz mehnat sharoitlarini ta’minalash, ish joyida gender va ijtimoiy tenglikka erishish, shuningdek, iqlim va ekologik muammolardan jabrlanganlarga yordam ko’rsatishdir. Iqlim o’zgarishi bilan bog’liq muammoli masalalar mamlakatda amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar samaradorligiga, xususan, iqtisodiy o’sish va kambag’allikni qisqartirish, ekologik va oziq-ovqat xavfsizligini ta’minalashga o’zining salbiy ta’sirini ko’rsatadi. Shundan kelib chiqib, ushbu yo’nalishda mamlakatda iqlim o’zgarishi ta’sirini kamaytirish va unga moslashish, “yashil” iqtisodiyotga o’tish choralarini jadallashtirish, “yashil” va inklyuziv iqtisodiy o’sish choralarini jadallashtirish, “yashil” va inklyuziv iqtisodiy o’sish modelini targ’ib qilishga katta e’tibor qaratilmoqda.

Xullas qilib aytadigan bo’lsak, yashil ish o’rinlarining asosiy turlari iqtisodiyotning iqlim o’zgarishiga eng sezgir bo’lgan tarmoqlariga muvofiq belgilanadi: suv resurslarining tanazzulga uchrashi va tuproq degradatsiyasi, bioxilma-xillikning yo’qolishi, chiqindilarni boshqarish va qayta ishlash, qurilish sanoati, energetika, transport bilan bog’liq qishloq xo’jaligi hisoblanadi.

FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR

- 1) Xashimova S. N., Abdikarimova A. A. BARQAROR RIVOJLANISHNI TA’MINLASHDA YASHIL IQTISODIYOT VA RAQAMLASHTIRISH.
- 2) Nig’matullayevna, X. S. (2024). QAYTA TIKLANUVCHAN ENERGIYA TEXNOLOGIYALARINI QO’LLASH. ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ НАУКА И ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ИДЕИ В МИРЕ, 39(1), 98-101.
- 3) N.T.Toshpo’latov, D.B. Qodirov. “Qayta tiklanuvchi energiya manbalari” (O’quv qo’llanma). Toshkent-2020.
- 4) A.V. Vaxabov, Sh.X.Xajibakiev. “Yashil iqtisodiyot” (Darslik) T.:”Universitet”, 2020.
- 5) Hashimova S. N. GUARANTEED GREEN ECONOMY AND DEVELOPMENT //Экономика и социум. – 2022. – №. 4-1 (95). – С. 61-64.
- 6) Nigmatullayevna H. S. GREEN TAXONOMY: ESSENCE, APPLICATION AND EFFECTIVENESS //British Journal of Global Ecology and Sustainable Development. – 2024. – Т. 24. – С. 84-87.
- 7) <https://lex.uz>
- 8) <https://www.imv.uz>

ZAMONAVIY KARATENI O'RGATISH METODIKASI

O'zganboyev Dilyorbek Doniyorbek o'g'li

Andijon davlat pedagogika instituti

Jismoniy madaniyat yo'nalishi talabasi

dilyorozganboyev04@gmail.com

Anotatsiya: Karate sportini o'rganish uchun asosan ikki yondashuv mavjud zamonaviy karate va an'anaviy karate, zamonaviy karateni o'rgatishda mukammal yondashuv mavjud emas chunki dunyoda juda ko'plab zamonaviy karateni o'rgatish metodikasi qo'llaniladi, zamonaviy karate sportini o'rgatishda ba'zi muhim omillarni hisobga olish kerak sababi an'anaviy karatedan farqli ravishda zamonaviy karate o'zgarib boradi. O'rganish usullarining ko'pligi tufayli karateda qo'llaniladigan turli xil o'qitish usullarini tahlil qilish va ushbu o'qitish usullarini aniqlash uchun asos yaratish bo'yicha tadqiqot o'tkazildi. Ushbu tadqiqotda ma'lumotlarni toplash uchun bir nechta tadqiqot usullari qo'llanilgan. Musobaqalar Jahon Karate Federatsiyasi (WKF) tomonidan tasdiqlangan qoidalarga muvofiq o'tkaziladi. Sport turlari ichida karate mashqlarining murakkabligi va o'ziga xos tabiat bilan ajralib turadi. Bu sportchining barcha jismoniy, ruhiy xususiyatlarini rivojlantirishga shartli ravishda e'tibor berishni, oyoq va qo'llaringiz bilan murakkab muvofiqlashtirish texnikasini o'zlashtirishni talab qiladi. Oldindan aytib bo'lmaydigan taktik holatlar tezkor va samarali taktik qarorlarni doimiy ravishda qabul qilish zarurligini taqozo qiladi. Vazn toifalarining mavjudligi musobaqalarni o'tkazish uchun strategik jihatdan puxta o'yangan fiziologik tayyorgarlikni, o'z vaznni kamaytirish yoki kamaytirishga qisqa muddatlarda erishish ma'lum taktik zaruriy choralar ko'rishni taqozo etadi.

Kalit so'zlar: sport, amaliyat, jismoniy tarbiya, mashg'ulot, mashg'ulot jarayoni, modellashtirish, karate, kata, kumite.

Tadqiqot maqsadi: Tadqiqot maqsadi: zamonaviy karateni sportchilarni xohish irodasidan kelib chiqqan holda orgatishda ta'lim usullarini qo'llagan ravisha zamonaviy karate mashg'ulotining metodik jarayonlarini istiqbolli takomillashtirish.

Tadqiqot vazifasi: karatechilarni tayyorlashning zamonaviy usulini tashkil etish va karatechilarning boshlangich tayyorgarligi ko'rsatkichlarini oshirish.

Tadqiqotni tashkil etish: Tadqiqot natijasini tahlil qilish, nazariy tahlil qilish, tayyorgarlik jarayonlarini o'rganish, samarali ustuvorliklarni qo'llash.

Tadqiqot muhokamasi: Siz allaqachon karate kabi jang san'atlari kimningdir o'ziga bo'lgan ishonchini oshirishda katta yordam berishi haqida guvohliklarni o'qigan yoki eshitgan bo'lishingiz mumkin. Jang san'ati darslarining ko'pchiligidagi insonni doimo o'zlariga ishonishga undaydilar. Agar ular o'z imkoniyatlariga etarlicha ishonsalar, imkonsiz narsa yo'q. Shunday qilib, oxir-oqibat, bu ijobjiy dalda ishonchni

shakllantirishga olib keladi. Barcha sport turlari kabi karateda ham jismoniy tarbiya asbob-uskunalari samaradorligini baholashda maxsus yo'naltirilgan yuklarning sportchi tanasining u yoki bu harakat sifatlari va funksional imkoniyatlariga sifat va miqdoriy ta'sirini belgilovchi xususiyatlardan kelib chiqish maqsadga muvofiqdir.

An'anaviy karate - bu asl karate. U Yaponiyaning Okinava shahrida jang san'ati sifatida paydo bo'lган. Asl karatening ildizlari qurolsiz o'zini o'zi himoya qilish tizimi bo'lган mavjud. U Xitoy jang san'atidan ta'sirlangan va ikki ming yildan ortiq tarixga ega. Boshqa tomondan, sport karatesi an'anaviy karatedan kelib chiqqan. Ushbu san'at texnikasi yapon karatesining zarba va zarbalardagi pozitsiyalariga asoslanadi, ammo raqobatbardosh bo'lish uchun moslashtirilgan. An'anaviy karatening maqsadi o'zini himoya qilish va omon qolishdir. U "yakunlovchi zarba" tushunchasiga asoslanadi, ya'ni jangning so'nggi zarbasi hujum qilayotgan raqibni hushidan ketish / jang qila olmasligi uchun etarli. An'anaviy karate musobaqalarida ochko yakuniy zARBani olgan kishiga beriladi. Ushbu jangovar texnikaning maqsadi mashq qilish orqali yaxshi muvozanatli aql va tanani rivojlantirishdir.

Zamonaviy karate – bu turnir o'yinlariga moslashtirilgan karatening raqobatbardosh versiyasidir. U tezlik, kuch va texnikaga e'tibor qaratishi bilan ajralib turadi va u ko'pincha himoya vositalari bilan sparringni o'z ichiga oladi. Sport karatesida ballar muvaffaqiyatlari zARBalar, zARBalar va boshqa usullar uchun beriladi va maqsad raqibidan ko'proq ball olishdir. Sport karate ko'pincha an'anaviy karatega qaraganda tezroq va harakatga to'la bo'lib, u odatda o'zini himoya qilish uchun emas, balki raqobat maqsadida qo'llaniladi. Oyoq yoki musht bilan nishonga eng tez va eng aniq zarba berganga beriladi, shuning uchun yakuniy zARBaga ehtiyoj qolmaydi. Maqsad - jangovar ruhni tarbiyalash va jangda g'alaba qozonish. Zamonaviy karate mashg'ulotlari yog'ochli pollar o'rmini bosadigan zamonaviy jihozlarda olib boriladi. Matlangan pollar, ayniqsa, bolalar uchun xavfsizroq muhitni ta'minlash uchun o'rnatiladi. Zamonaviy karate uslublar ko'proq ravon va reaktiv bo'lib, zamonaviy janglar uchun mo'ljallangan. Ba'zida o'quvchilar o'zini o'zi himoya qilishning eng samarali usulini o'rganishlari uchun boshqa usullar ham moslashtiriladi.

WKF ma'nosi nima? Butunjahon karate federatsiyasi (WKF) 198 mamlakat a'zosi bo'lган sport karatesining eng yirik xalqaro karate uyushmasi hisoblanadi. Bu Xalqaro Olimpiya Qo'mitasi tomonidan tan olingan yagona karate tashkiloti bo'lib, yuz milliondan ortiq a'zoga ega. WKF zamonaviy karateni asosi hisoblanadi.

O'zbekiston karate milliy federatsiyasi bosh hakami Jalilov. B. J karatechilar bilan ishlashda o'z-o'zini samaradorligini oshirish dasturini ishlab chiqdi va amalga oshirdi. Dastur sportchilar bilan mashg'ulotlar va musobaqa mashg'ulotlarini modellashtirish, ularning o'ziga ishonchi va o'zini o'zi boshqarish ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish kabi jihatlarni qamrab oladi. Mahalliy va xorijiy mualliflarning bir qator tadqiqotlari shuni ko'rsatadiki, bolalar va o'smirlar karate sportini zamonaviy yoki an'anaviy yo'nalishini tanlashda qaysi xususiyatlarni inobatga oladi degan savolga

quidagicha tadqiqot o'tqazildi. Tadqiqotimizning maqsadi yosh karatechilarning , bolalar o'smirlar va kattalar karate sportini zamonaviy yoki an'anaviy yo'nalishini tanlashdagi motivlarni o'rganish.

Tadqiqot usullari. Tadqiqotning eksperimental bazasi: "Alfraganus karate klub", Ishtirokchilar - tayyorgarlikning boshlang'ich tayyorgarlik guruhining

No	Bayonotlar ro'yxati	Guruhanlar (yoshi)	Javoblar		
			kamdan-kam hol	tez-tez	Har doim
1	Men kuchli raqiblar bilan raqobatlashmoqchiman	7-12	40 %	0%	60 %
		12-17	0%	0%	100%
2	Musoboqada qatnashish uchun karateni tanladim	7-12	100 %	0%	0 %
		12-17	100%	0%	0%
3	Men qonun qoidalarga asoslangan jang qilishni tanlayman	7-12	80 %	10 %	10 %
		12-17	60%	20 %	20%
4	Men taniqli sportchibo'lishni xohlayman	7-12	100 %	0 %	0%
		12-17	100 %	0 %	0%
5	Men karate bilan faqat jang qilish uchun shug'ullanaman	7-12	90%	10 %	0 %
		12-17	70 %	20 %	10%

sportchilari, 7-12 yoshli 10 kishi, 12-17 yoshli 10 kishi.

Jadvalda 3 ta blokga bo'lingan zamonaviy karate asoslari bayonotini o'z ichiga oladi:

Jadvalda 7-12 yoshli va 12-17 yoshli yosh karatechilarning 1-blokga - sport tanlash uchun shaxsan muhim motivatsiyaga bo'lgan javoblarining taqqoslanishi keltirilgan.

O'qish motivlarining shaxsiy ahamiyatini o'z-o'zini baholashni taqqoslash 7-12 va 12-17 yoshli karatechilar guruhlarida sport turlari.

Tadqiqot natijalari:

Jadvalda keltirilgan ma'lumotlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, sport tanlash uchun shaxsan muhim motivlarni baholashda ma'lum farqlar mavjud. Birinchidan, shuni ta'kidlash mumkinki, yosh karatechilarning mashg'ulotlarga bo'lgan motivatsiyasi yoshga qarab

ortadi, mashg'ulotlarga qiziqishi past bo'lgan yosh sportchilar kamroq. Masalan, bu gaplardagi "Men kuchli raqiblar bilan raqobatlashmoqchiman", "Musoboqada qatnashish uchun karateni tanladim", "Men taniqli sportchi bo'lishni xohlayman" kabi gaplardagi yosh karatechilarning tanlovlarda yaqqol ko'rindi. 11-12 va 12-17 yoshli guruhda yuqori ko'rsatkichlarda,

Ayniqsa, yosh karatechilarning musobaqaviy faoliyatga psixologik tayyor emasligini alohida ta'kidlash kerak, buni "Agar kuchli raqib bilan jang bo'lsa, men o'zimni sinab ko'rish imkoniyatidan xursandman" deganxulosadan yaqqol ko'rilib turibdi, yoshlari. 7-12 yoshli karatechilar "kamdan-kam" javobni tanladilar. Sport amaliyoti shuni ko'rsatadiki, birinchi musobaqalarda qatnashish xoxishi yuqori, bu o'z o'zidan an'anaviy karatedan zamonaviy karatega bo'lgan ishtiyoqni balandligidan dalolat beradi.

Karatechilarni Zamonaviy karate qiziqishini ularni motivilarini inobatga olib Zamonaviy karate o'rgatishda tadqiqot olib borildi:

Zamonaviy Karate o'rgatish usullarini ishlab chiqish bo'yicha tadqiqotlar tadqiqot va ishlanma usullaridan foydalanadi. Ushbu tadqiqotda ishlab chiqilgan mahsulotlar karate jang san'atlarida karate uchun motivatsion omillarni o'rganish yoki aniqlash uchun ishlatilishi mumkin. Karatening uslub va vositalarini ishlab chiqish modelidan foydalanadi. Karatechini bir oy davomida katani o'zlashtirish inobatga olindi, Ushbu tadqiqot 2023-yil noyabridan 2023-yil dekabrgacha o'tkazildi.

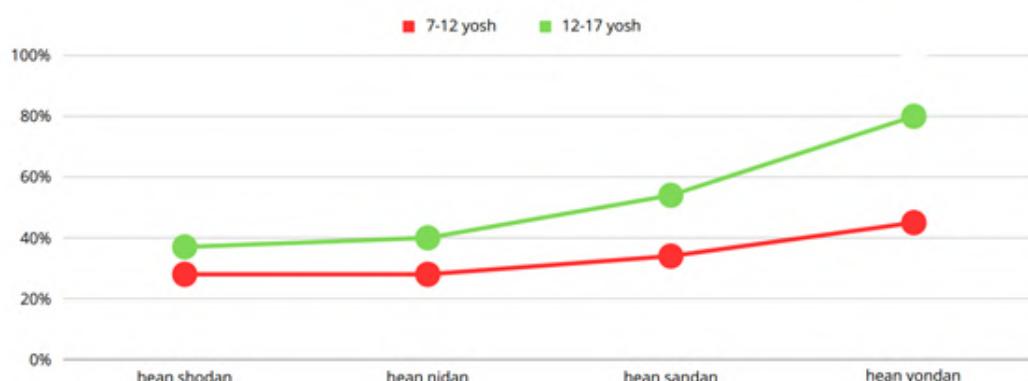
Tadqiqot usullari. Tadqiqotning eksperimental bazasi: "Alfraganus karate klubi", Ishtirokchilar - tayyorgarlikning boshlang'ich tayyorgarlik guruhining sportchilari, 7-12 yoshli 10 kishi, 12-17 yoshli 10 kishi.. Sportchilar yoshga ajratgan xolda bir oy davomida boshlangich 4 takata orgatildi va ularni o'zlashtirish ko'rsatgichi diogramma orqali keltirildi. Bir oy davomida sporchlarni o'zlashtirish ko'rasatgichiga qarab rag'batlantirish qilib belbog' topshirish belgilandi. O'zlashirish ko'rsatgichi maksimal 100% foizda ko'rsatilagan.

Birinchi kata hean shodan

Ikkinci kata hean nidan

Uchinchi kata hean sandan

To'rtinchi kata hean yondan



Tadqiqot natijalari:

Biz olgan ma'lumotlar yosh karatechilarning Zamonaviy karate ozlashtirishda ularning hoshish istaklari muhim ahamiyat kasb etdi.. Bir nechta tendentsiyalarni ta'kidlash mumkin: birinchi navbatda, Karatechilar Binobarin, raqobat muhitida murabbiylarning seksiyada psixologik muhit yaratishga e'tibori ustuvor bo'lishi kerak. Shu bilan birga, bir tomondan, murabbiyning barcha topshiriqlarini bajarishga intiladigan, ikkinchi tomondan, yosh karatechilarning umidlarini hisobga olishi kerak bo'lgan murabbiyning muhim rolini ta'kidlash muhimdir.

Munozara:

Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko'rsatdiki, o'tkazilgan asbobning ishlab chiqilishi yuqori haqiqiylik va ishonchlilik qiymatiga ega edi, bu vosita karate sportchilarining motivatsiyasini o'lhash uchun ishlatilishi mumkinligini nazarda tutish mumkin.

Xulosa.

O'tkazilgan tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatdiki, yosh karatechilarning sport faoliyatini tashkil etishda yosh karatechilarning o'z-o'zini samaradorligini o'rganish muhim ahamiyatga ega. Buning sababi shundaki, yosh karatechilarning o'z-o'zini samaradorligini baholash yuqori motivatsiya, kuchliroq raqib bilan raqobatlashish istagi, hamkorlik qilish va qiyin vaziyatlarni engib o'tish istagi bilan chambarchas bog'liq.

Natijalar shuni ko'rsatdiki, yosh karatechilarning o'z-o'zini samaradorligini baholash yoshgaqarab ortadi, shu bilan birga, yosh karatechilar orasida o'z-o'zini samaradorligini yuqori, o'rtacha va past baholagan sportchilar bor. Muammoni yanada o'rganish uchun yosh karatechilarning o'zo'zini samaradorligini rivojlantirishga ta'sir qiluvchi omillarni o'rganish kerak. Ushbu motivatsion vositani ishlab chiqishda olib borilgan tahlil natijalariga ko'ra, karate sportchilariga qo'llash uchun ishlab chiqilgan motivatsion vosita yaxshi natijalarga ega, shuning uchun undan foydalanish mumkin degan xulosaga kelish mumkin. Ushbu asbob, shuningdek, sportchilarning musobaqaga bo'lgan motivatsiyasini va bu motivatsiyaning sportchilarning muvaffaqiyatiga ta'siri qanchalik katta ekanligini bilmoqchi bo'lgan boshqa sport turlari uchun vosita bo'lishi kutilmoqda.

FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR RO'YHATI:

1. 2021 yil 5 noyabrdagi PF-5281-son O'zbekiston sportchilarini 2024 yil Parij shahrida (Frantsiya) bo'lib o'tadigan XXXIII yozgi Olimpiya va XVII Paralimpiya o'yinlariga tayyorlash to'g'risida"gi farmoni.
2. Arslonov SH. A. Sport pedagogik mahoratni oshirish karate O'quv qo'llanma Toshkent.- 2020.
3. Arslonov SH. A. Karate nazariyasi va uslubiyati Toshkent. -2021
4. Japan Karate Association, TECHNICAL MANUAL FOR THE INSTRUCTOR -2008

5. Funakoshi, G. (1973). Karate-do: My Way of Life. Tokyo: Kodansha International.
- Funakoshi, G., & Nakasone, G. (2003). The Twenty Guiding
6. Anthony, M. O. (2005). The Use of Basic Karate Techniques To Enhance Self-Efficacy. Doctor of Philosophy, Northcentral University, Prescott,
7. Atkinson, H., & Black, K. (2006). The Experiences of Young Disabled People Participating in PE, School Sports and Extra-curricular Activities in Leicestershire and Rutland. In P. H. C.-D. Sport (Ed.). Loughborough: Loughborough University

Internet saytlar:

1. www.wkf.net Web Site of World Karate Federation
2. www.methodkarate.com Method Karate
3. www.karate.uz Web Site of National Karate Federation of Uzbekistan
4. <https://www.skcengland.co.uk> Shotokan Karate Centre England
5. <https://www.jka.or.jp> THE JAPAN KARATE ASSOCIATION

UMUMLASHGAN FUNKSIYALAR FAZOSIDA ODDIY DIFFERENSIAL TENGLAMALARNI YECHISH USLUBLARI

Allaniyazova Shaxnoza

Nukus shahri 9-sonli mактаб

Matematika fани о'qитувчиси

Annotatsiya: ushbu maqola umumlashgan funksiyalar fazosida oddiy differensial tenglamalarni yechish usul va uslublari haqida ma'lumotlarni o'z ichiga oladi

Kalit so'zlar: tenglamalar, nazariya, uslub, fizika, matematika, sohalar, sinusoideal, integral hisob, hosila, tekshirish

Differensial tenglamalar — noma'lum funksiyalar, ularning turli tartibli hosilalari va erkli o'zgaruvchilar ishtirok etgan tenglamalar. Bu tenglamalarda noma'lum funksiya i orqali belgilangan bo'lib, birinchi ikkitasida i bitta erkli o'zgaruvchi t ga, keyingilarida esa mos ravishda x, t va x, u, z erkli o'zgaruvchilarga bog'liqdir. Differensial tenglama nazariyasi 17-asr oxirida differensial va integral hisobning paydo bo'lishi bilan bir vaqtida rivojlana boshlagan. Differensial tenglama matematikada, ayniqsa, uning tatbiklarida juda katta ahamiyatga ega. Fizika, mexanika, iqtisodiyot, texnika va boshqa sohalarning turli masalalarini tekshirish differensial tenglamani yechishga olib keladi. 2. Xususiy hosilali differensial tenglama Bu tenglamalarning oddiy differensial tenglamadan farqli muhim xususiyati shundan iboratki, ularning barcha yechimlari to'plami, ya'ni "umumi yechimi" ixtiyoriy o'zgarmaslarga emas, balki ixtiyoriy funksiyalarga bog'liq bo'ladi; umuman, bu ixtiyoriy funksiyalarning soni differensial tenglamaning tartibiga teng; ularning erkli o'zgaruvchilari soni esa izlanayotgan yechim o'zgaruvchilari sonidan bitta kam bo'ladi. Bir noma'lumli 1-tartibli xususiy hosilali Differensial tenglamani yechish oddiy differensial tenglama sistemasini yechishga olib keladi. Tartibi birdan yuqori bo'lgan xususiy hosilali differensial tenglama nazariyasida Koshi masalasi bilan bir katorda turli chegaraviy masalalar tekshiriladi.

Umumlashgan funksiyalar fazosi, elektrik muhandislik va fizikada, ko'p dastlab umumi bo'lgan, sinusoideal funksiyalar uchun ishlataladigan ma'lumotlardir. Ular sinusoideal orqali aniqlangan, ularga taalluqli bo'lgan izlash yo'nalishini bildiradi.

Tabiiyki, umumlashgan funksiyalar fazosi asosan sinusoideal funksiyalarning umumi shakl yoki fazasini bildiruvchi ma'lumotdir. Bu fazaning qiymati ya'ni fazosi, sinusoideal funksiyalarning grafikning orqaga va oldingi yo'nalishida qaysi bosqichda yoki konturni o'tishi mumkinligini aks ettiradi.

Sinusoideal funksiya formulasi:

$$f(t) = A \sin(\omega t + \phi)$$

Bu formulada:

- $\langle A \rangle$ - amplituda (funksiya ning maksimal qiymati)
- $\langle \omega \rangle$ - angular chastota (2π bo'yicha o'zgaruvchilar soni)
- $\langle \phi \rangle$ - fazasi (funksiya boshlang'ich fazasi)

Fazaning qiymati $\langle \phi \rangle$ sinusoideal funksianing boshlang'ich bosqichdagi pozitsiyasini belgilaydi. Agar $\langle \phi = 0 \rangle$, funksiya boshidan boshlab, original bosqichdan boshlab ko'zdan kechadi. Agar $\langle \phi \neq 0 \rangle$, funksiya boshlang'ich qaratilgan yo'nalishda boshlang'ich ko'rsatuvlarni yashiradi.

Differensial tenglama, matematikada, o'zgaruvchilarning funksiyalarini o'zgaruvchilar bo'yicha qanday o'zgarishi haqida ma'lumot beradi. Ushbu tenglama funksianing o'zgaruvchilarning qiymatlarini qaysi yo'nalishda o'zgaruvchanligini hisoblashda yordam beradi. Masalan, $f(x) = x^2$ funksiyasi uchun, $f'(x) = 2x$ ifodasi, ya'ni funksianing o'zgaruvchilarning qiymatlari bo'yicha o'zgarish tezligini anglatadi.

Differensial tenglama (ya'ni "diferentsial urinish" yoki "urinishning ifoda"), matematikada funksiyalarining o'zgaruvchilarning o'zgarish tezligini ifodalovchi formulalar bilan ta'riflanadi. Agar $f(x)$ funksiyasi berilgan bo'lsa, uning differentiali $f'(x)$ ifodalangan bo'lar, bu funksianing o'zgaruvchilarning qiymatlari bo'yicha qanday o'zgarishi aniqlanadi.

Differensial tenglamalar quyidagi ko'rinishda yoziladi:

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

Bu formula o'zgaruvchilarning x qiymatiga qarab funksianing nechanchi o'rindagi o'zgarishi aniqlaydi. Masalan, $f(x) = x^2$ funksiyasi uchun, $f'(x) = 2x$ ga teng. Bu natija ifodalangan funksianing o'zgaruvchilarning qiymatlarini qanday o'zgarishi aniqlaydi.

Oddiy differensial tenglamalarni yechish uslublari haqida gaplashaylik. Oddiy differensial tenglamalar, ya'ni $y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = f(x)$ ko'rinishidagi tenglamalar, turli usullarda yechilishi mumkin:

1. Integratsiya usuli: Bu usulda, differensial tenglamani integralga o'tkazib, undan keyin yechish jarayoni qo'llaniladi. Misol uchun, differensial tenglama $y'' + y = 0$ uchun yechimini izlash uchun, uning har bir qismi tomonidan integrallar olinadi.

2. Operator usuli: Bu usulda, differensial operatorlardan foydalanib yechishda yordam beriladi. Masalan, yechim operatori $L = d^2/dx^2 + p(x)d/dx + q(x)$ bo'lgan oddiy differensial tenglamalarni operator yordamida yechish mumkin.

3. Ko'rsatkich funksiyalar usuli: Bu usulda, ko'rsatkich funksiyalar yordamida differensial tenglamani yechishga harakat qilinishi mumkin. Ko'rsatkich funksiyalarini tanlash orqali, aniq shartlarda tenglamani yechish mumkin.

Har bir usul o'ziga xos afzalliklarga ega va mavjud maqsad va shartlarga qarab qo'llanishi kerak bo'lgan yo'l. Oddiy differensial tenglamalarni yechishda asosiy masala, unga mos keluvchi metodni tanlash va uni to'g'ri bajarishdir.

Oddiy differensial tenglamalarni yechish uslublari haqida qo'shimcha ma'lumotni quyida ta'kidlash mumkin:

1. Integratsiya usuli: Bu usul oddiy differensial tenglamalarni yechish uchun odatiy usuldir. Tenglamani integrallarga o'tkazib, undan keyin bitta umumi yechim topiladi. Misol uchun, $y'' + y = 0$ tenglamasining yechimi uchun birinchi qadamda $y(x) = A*\sin(x) + B*\cos(x)$ umumi yechimni topish orqali amalga oshiriladi.

2. Operator usuli: Bu usulda, oddiy differensial tenglamalarni operatorlardan foydalanib yechish uchun yechim operatorlar qo'llaniladi. Misol uchun, yechim operatori $L = d^2/dx^2 + p(x)d/dx + q(x)$ bo'lgan $y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = f(x)$ tenglamasini operator yordamida yechish uchun, $L[y] = f(x)$ ni yechishga urinish beriladi.

3. Ko'rsatkich funksiyalar usuli: Bu usul oddiy differensial tenglamalarni yechishda ko'rsatkich funksiyalar yordamida ishlatiladi. Ko'rsatkich funksiyalarni tanlash orqali, tenglamani mos keluvchi yechim topiladi. Masalan, $y'' + 2y' + y = 0$ tenglamasini $y(x) = e^{(-x)}$ funksiyasi orqali yechish mumkin.

4. Analitik yechimlar: Bu usulda, differensial tenglamani analitik ravishda yechish uchun ko'p holatda algebraik va integral operatsiyalar qo'llaniladi. Misol uchun, ayriman o'quv funksiyalari, ikkinchi daraja differensial operatsiyalar, integral hisoblash va boshqa analitik metodlar ishlatiladi.

5. Numerik yechimlar: Agar analitik yechimni topish qiyin bo'lsa yoki imkoniyatsiz bo'lsa, numerik yechimlar ishlatiladi. Bu usulda, differensial tenglamalar raqamli yechimlar orqali hisoblanadi. Katta differensial tenglamalarni tashkil etish, ulardan chetlash, yoki oraliq kengaytirilgan yechimlar uchun ko'plab algoritmlar mavjud, masalan, Euler, Runge-Kutta, Adams va boshqalar.

6. Integral transformatsiyalar: Ushbu usulda, differensial tenglamalar integral transformatsiyalar orqali yechiladi. Masalan, Laplas va Furiye transformatsiyalari shunday yechimlar uchun o'zaro mos ravishda integratsiyalashadi.

7. Spetsial yechimlar: Ushbu usul qo'llash, tenglamalarning xususiyatlari bog'liq. Masalan, shifokor funksiyalar, koordinat bo'ylab differensial tenglamalari, kvant mekaniqa va boshqalar.

Har bir usulning o'zining afzalliklari va chekllovleri mavjud. Tenglamani yechishda qanday usulni tanlash, tenglama shakli va berilgan shartlar asosida qaror qilinadi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati:

1. O'zME. Birinchi jild. Toshkent, 2000-yil
2. Petrovskiy I. G., Leksii po teorii obiknovennix differensialnix uravneniy, 6 izd., M., 1970
3. Salohiddinov M. S, Nasriddinov G., Oddiy differensial tenglamalar, T., 1994
4. Jo'rayev.T.J, Abdinazarov S. Matematik fizika tenglamalari.-Toshkent.
5. Zikirov O.S. Xususiy hosilali differnsial tenglamalar-Toshkent," Universitet"\

6. Shukurovna, Qarshiyeva Zulfiya. "BO 'LAJAK O 'QITUVCHILARDA REFLEKSIV POZISIYANI RIVOJLANTIRISH DOLZARB PEDAGOGIK MUAMMO SIFATIDA." *FAN, TA'LIM VA AMALIYOTNING INTEGRASIYASI* (2023): 358-362.
7. Qarshiyeva, Zulfiya. "STAGES OF DESIGNING A MODEL FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE REFLEXIVE POSITION OF FUTURE TEACHERS." *Interpretation and researches* 2.3 (2023).
8. Qarshiyeva, Zulfiya. "BO 'LAJAK O 'QITUVCHILARNING REFLEKSIV POZITSIYASINI RIVOJLANTIRISH." *FAN, TA'LIM VA AMALIYOTNING INTEGRASIYASI* (2021): 107-109.
9. Shukurovna, Karshiyeva Zulfiya. "A Model for Developing Future Teacher's Reflexive Position." *European Journal of Research Development and Sustainability* 2.4 (2021): 99-101.
10. Fang, Wai Chi. "International Journal of Future Generation Communication and Networking Foreword." *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF FUTURE GENERATION COMMUNICATION AND NETWORKING* 11.5 (2018): V-VI.
11. Interfaol, A. K. T. "MALAKA OSHIRISH JARAYONIDA TINGLOVCHILARNING AXBOROT TEXNOLOGIYALARINI O 'ZLASHTIRISHDA MUSTAQIL QOBILIYATLARINI RIVOJLANTIRISH Mavlonov N. Sh." *O 'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY VA O 'RTA MAXSUS TA'LIM VAZIRLIGI NIZOMIY NOMIDAGI TOSHKENT DAVLAT PEDAGOGIKA UNIVERSITETI*: 167.
12. Mustafayev, Shomurod, Zulaykho Nazarova, and Murod Normuminov. "Synergistic Learning: Fostering Collaboration, Engagement, and Community in Modern Education." *Rivista Italiana di Filosofia Analitica Junior* 14.2 (2023): 2062-2065.
13. Nazarova, Zulayxo. "“TARBIYA” FANI O ‘QITUVCHILARINI KASBIY KOMPETENSIYASINI RIVOJLANTIRISH." *FAN, TA'LIM VA AMALIYOTNING INTEGRASIYASI* (2021): 79-82.
14. Pardayev, Zafar, and Zulayho Nazarova. "O ‘QITUVCHIGA QO’YILADIGAN TALABLAR (O ‘QITUVCHI KASBIY STANDARTI." *FAN, TA'LIM VA AMALIYOTNING INTEGRASIYASI* (2021): 93-95.
15. NAZAROVA, ZULAYXO. "Organization of the Game Process of Learning in the Preschool Education System." *JournalNX* 6.10 (2020): 199-202.
16. Nazarova, Zulayxo. "Innovative Approach to the Improvement of Professional Training of Teachers of “Upbringing”." *JournalNX*: 129-131.
17. 4.Rapiqjon o‘g‘li, Xomidov Xushnudbek. "Rotor-filtrli qurilmaning gidravlik qarshiligini tadqiq etish." *Science Promotion* 9.1 (2024): 528-537.
18. 3.Rapiqjon o‘g‘li, Xomidov Xushnudbek. "Study of operating parameters of drum dust cleaning device." *HOLDERS OF REASON* 4.1 (2024): 120-127.
19. 2.Rapiqjon o‘g‘li, Xomidov Xushnudbek. "Application of a rotor-filter device in the cleaning of coal dust and research of its effectiveness." *Science Promotion* 6.1 (2024): 142-153.
20. 6.Azizjon, Isomidinov, and Xomidov Xushnudbek. "STUDY OF HYDRAULIC RESISTANCE OF ROTOR-FILTER APPARATUS." *Механика и технология* 1.14 (2024): 229-236.

21. 1.Rapiqjon o'g'li, Xomidov Xushnudbek, and Rabbimov Elmurod Farhod o'g'li. "NAMLIKNING ELEKTR TOKIGA TA'SIRI: NAMLIK VA O'TKAZUVCHANLIK O'RTASIDAGI BOGLIQLIKNI O'RGANISH." E Conference Zone. 2023.
22. 5.Rapiqjon o'g'li, Xomidov Xushnudbek, et al. "DETERMINING THE EFFICIENCY OF USING AND CLEANING THE ROTOR-FILTER DEVICE IN NEUTRALIZING HYDROGEN-FLUORITE (2HF) GAS." *American Journal of Interdisciplinary Research and Development* 29 (2024): 7-15.
23. 11.Abdullaevich, Mamadaliev Foziljon, Mirbaratov Olimjon Yakhyaevich, and Khamidov Khushnudbek Rapikjon Ugli. "PROBLEMS OF IMPROVING THE METHODOLOGY FOR CALCULATING THE SIZES OF CERTAIN GEOMETRIC FORMS INSIDE AND OUTSIDE THE EGYPTIAN TRIANGLE." (2023).
24. 16. Нурматов, Сардорбек Хасанбой Ўғли, et al. "БАРБОТАЖЛИ АБСОРБЦИЯ ҚУРИЛМАСИДА ГАЗ ЁСТИФИНИ ТАДҚИҚ ҚИЛИШ УСУЛИ." *Строительство и образование* 4.5-6 (2023): 287-295.
25. 19. O'G'Li, Xomidov Xushnudbek Rapiqjon, et al. "Konus setkali chang tozalovchi qurilma uchun chang namunalarining dispers tarkibi taxlili." *Al-Farg'oniy avlodlari* 1.4 (2023): 66-69.

**YENGIL ATLRTIKA SPORTINING BOSHQA
SPORT TURLARI BILAN BOG'LIQLIGI**

Jo'rayev Sherali Maxmudovich

Chirchiq davlat pedagogika universiteti

Jismoniy madaniyat fakulteti

[*sheralijorayev4410@gmail.com*](mailto:sheralijorayev4410@gmail.com)

Pardabayeva Madinabonu Saydulla qizi

Chirchiq davlat pedagogika universiteti

Jismoniy madaniyat fakulteti talabasi

[*mpardabayeva@gmail.com*](mailto:mpardabayeva@gmail.com)

Maxmanazarova Sabina Shuhrat qizi

Chirchiq davlat pedagogika universiteti

Jismoniy madaniyat fakulteti talabasi

[*sabinamaxmanazarova@gmail.com*](mailto:sabinamaxmanazarova@gmail.com)

Annotatsiya: Yengil atletika -sport turlari majmuasi bo'lib unda ko'plab boshqa sport turlari bilan chuqur bog'liqlikka ega bo'lgan universal sport turi hisoblandi.Bu sport turining asosiy yo'nalishlari (yugurish,sakrash,otish)ko'plab boshqa sport turlarining asosini tashkil etadi yoki ularning muhim qismlaridan biridir.

Kalit so'zlar: Yugurish, chidamlilik,tezlik, harakatlanish qobiliyati, jismoniy tayyorgarlik, atletik qobiliyat,mashg'ulotlar, yosh sportchilar uchun yengil atletika

Yengil atletika ko'plab sport turlarining asosi hisoblanadi va turli sport turlari bilan chuqur bog'liqlikka ega. Quyida yengil atletikaning boshqa sport turlari bilan bo'g'liqligini ko'rsatadigan asosiy jihatlar keltirilgan:

1. Futbol va Basketbol:

- Yugurish va Chidamlilik: Yugurish va chidamlilik futbol va basketbolda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Futbolchilar va basketbolchilar yengil atletika mashg'ulotlari orqali o'zlarining tezlik va chidamliligini oshiradilar, bu esa maydonda samarali harakatlanish va tez qaror qabul qilish imkonini beradi.

2. Regbi va Amerikan Futboli:

- Tezlik va Portlovchi Kuch: Regbi va Amerikan futbolida tezlik va portlovchi kuch muhim hisoblanadi. Yengil atletikaning sprint va kuch mashg'ulotlari bu sportchilar uchun zarur bo'lgan tezkorlik va kuchni oshiradi.

3. Tennis va Badminton:

- Harakatlanish Qobiliyati: Yengil atletikaning yugurish va sakrash mashg'ulotlari tennis va badminton o'yinchilarining maydon bo'ylab tez va samarali harakatlanish qobiliyatini yaxshilaydi.

4.Suzish:

- Chidamlilik va Kuch: Suzish sportida chidamlilik va kuch talab qilinadi. Yengil atletika bilan shug‘ullanish suzuvchilarning umumiy jismoniy holatini yaxshilaydi va ularning suvdagi tezligini oshiradi.

5.Qishki Sport Turlari:

- Biatlon va Chang‘i Sporti: Qishki sport turlari ham yengil atletika bilan bog‘liq. Ushbu sportchilarining yugurish va kuch mashg‘ulotlari ularning musobaqalarda yuqori natijalar ko‘rsatishiga yordam beradi.

Yengil Atletikada Yugurish

Yugurish yengil atletikaning eng asosiy turlaridan biri bo‘lib, turli masofalarga bo‘linadi. Har bir masofa o‘ziga xos jismoniy va texnik tayyorgarlikni talab qiladi. Quyida yengil atletikada yugurish bo‘yicha asosiy yo‘nalishlar keltirilgan:

Yugurishning Ahmiyati:

- Jismoniy tayyorgarlik: Yugurish butun tanani rivojlantiradi, mushaklar kuchini oshiradi, yurak-qon tomir tizimini yaxshilaydi.

- Ruhiy kuch: Yugurish sportchilarining ruhiy chidamliligin oshiradi, stressni kamaytiradi va o‘ziga bo‘lgan ishonchni kuchaytiradi.

- Sportchilar uchun asos: Yugurish ko‘plab sport turlarining asosi bo‘lib, futbol, basketbol, tennis kabi sport turlarida ham katta ahamiyatga ega.

Yugurish yengil atletikaning eng muhim va asosiy yo‘nalishlaridan biri bo‘lib, sportchilardan yuqori jismoniy va ruhiy tayyorgarlikni talab qiladi. Turli masofalar va to‘siqlar bilan boyitilgan yugurish turlari sportchilarining umumiy qobiliyatlarini rivojlantiradi va ularning boshqa sport turlarida ham muvaffaqiyat qozonishiga yordam beradi.

Yengil Atletika Sportining Boshqa Sport Bilan Bog‘liqligida Chidamlilik

Chidamlilik yengil atletika va boshqa sport turlari uchun asosiy omil hisoblanadi. Chidamlilikning rivojlanishi ko‘plab sport turlarida sportchilarining muvaffaqiyatiga bevosita ta’sir ko‘rsatadi. Quyida yengil atletika sportining boshqa sport turlari bilan bog‘liqligida chidamlilikning ahamiyati haqida ma'lumot beriladi:

Chidamlilikning Rivojlanishi:

- Nafas olish tizimi: Chidamlilik mashg‘ulotlari nafas olish tizimini rivojlantiradi, yurakning ishslash qobiliyatini oshiradi va kislorodni samarali foydalanishni yaxshilaydi.

- Mushaklarning kuchi: Chidamlilik mashg‘ulotlari mushaklarning kuchini oshiradi va ularning uzoq vaqt davomida ishslash qobiliyatini yaxshilaydi.

- Ruhiy tayyorgarlik: Chidamlilik sportchilarining ruhiy tayyorgarligini ham oshiradi, ularni stressli va uzoq davom etadigan vaziyatlarga tayyorlaydi.

Yengil atletika sportining chidamlilikni oshiruvchi mashg‘ulotlari ko‘plab boshqa sport turlari bilan chuqur bog‘liqdir. Yugurish va chidamlilik mashg‘ulotlari futbol, basketbol, rag‘bi, suzish va qishki sport turlari kabi ko‘plab sportchilar uchun zaruriy jismoniy tayyorgarlikni ta'minlaydi. Bu sport turlarida muvaffaqiyatga erishish uchun

chidamlilik muhim omil bo‘lib, yengil atletika mashg‘ulotlari orqali bu qobiliyatni rivojlantirish mumkin.Harakatlanish qobiliyati ko‘plab sport turlari uchun muhim hisoblanadi va yengil atletika bu qobiliyatni rivojlantirishda asosiy rol o‘ynaydi. Yengil atletikadagi yugurish, sakrash va boshqa jismoniy mashg‘ulotlar sportchilarning umumiylar harakatlanish qobiliyatini oshiradi, bu esa ularning boshqa sport turlarida muvaffaqiyatli bo‘lishiga yordam beradi.Harakatlanish Qobiliyatini Rivojlantirish:

- Koordinatsiya: Yengil atletikadagi harakatlar sportchilarning koordinatsiyasini oshiradi, bu esa boshqa sport turlarida aniq va samarali harakat qilishga yordam beradi.

- Tezkorlik va reaksiyalar: Sprint va tezkorlik mashg‘ulotlari sportchilarning reaksiyalarini yaxshilaydi, ularni tezkor qaror qabul qilish va harakat qilishga tayyorlaydi.

- Mushak kuchi va elastiklik: Yengil atletikadagi kuch va elastiklik mashg‘ulotlari sportchilarning umumiylar harakatlanish qobiliyatini oshiradi, ularni kuchli va chidamliliq qiladi.

Yengil atletika sportining boshqa sport turlari bilan bog‘liqligida harakatlanish qobiliyati muhim ahamiyatga ega. Yugurish, sakrash va boshqa jismoniy mashg‘ulotlar sportchilarning harakatlanish qobiliyatini oshiradi, bu esa futbol, basketbol, tennis, rag‘bi va qishki sport turlari kabi ko‘plab sportlarda muvaffaqiyat qozonishga yordam beradi. Yengil atletikadagi mashg‘ulotlar orqali sportchilar tezkor, kuchli va aniq harakat qilish qobiliyatini rivojlantiradi, bu esa ularning umumiylar jismoniy tayyorgarligini yaxshilaydi.

Jismoniy tayyorgarlik har qanday sport turi uchun asosiy omildir. Yengil atletika sporti, o‘zining turli yo‘nalishlari bilan, boshqa sport turlari uchun zarur bo‘lgan umumiylar jismoniy tayyorgarlikni ta’minlaydi. Quyida yengil atletikaning boshqa sport turlari bilan bog‘liqligida jismoniy tayyorgarlikning ahamiyati haqida ma’lumot beriladi:

Yengil atletika sportining boshqa sport turlari bilan bog‘liqligida jismoniy tayyorgarlik muhim ahamiyatga ega. Yengil atletikadagi yugurish, sakrash va kuch mashg‘ulotlari sportchilarning umumiylar jismoniy tayyorgarligini oshiradi, bu esa futbol, basketbol, tennis, rag‘bi va suzish kabi ko‘plab sportlarda muvaffaqiyat qozonishga yordam beradi. Bu mashg‘ulotlar sportchilarning tezlik, kuch, chidamlilik va koordinatsiya qobiliyatlarini rivojlantiradi, ularni har tomonlama tayyorlaydi.

Atletik qobiliyat yengil atletikaning eng muhim komponentlaridan biri bo‘lib, bu qobiliyat boshqa sport turlari uchun ham zarur hisoblanadi. Yengil atletika sporti orqali rivojlantirilgan atletik qobiliyatlar sportchilarga boshqa sport turlarida muvaffaqiyat qozonish imkonini beradi. Quyida yengil atletika sportining boshqa sport turlari bilan bog‘liqligida atletik qobiliyatning ahamiyati haqida ma’lumot beriladi:

Atletik Qobiliyatning Rivojlanishi:

•Mushak kuchi va Elastiklik: Kuch va elastiklik mashg‘ulotlari mushaklarning kuchini va elastikligini oshiradi, bu esa sportchilarning harakatlanish qobiliyatini yaxshilaydi.

•Tezkorlik va Koordinatsiya: Sprint va koordinatsiya mashg‘ulotlari sportchilarning tezkorlik va aniq harakat qilish qobiliyatini rivojlantiradi.

•Chidamlilik va Nafas olish tizimi: Uzoq masofaga yugurish mashg‘ulotlari yurak-qon tomir tizimini va nafas olish tizimini rivojlantiradi, bu esa sportchilarning umumiy chidamliligin oshiradi.

Yengil atletika sportining boshqa sport turlari bilan bog‘liqligida atletik qobiliyat muhim ahamiyatga ega. Yengil atletikadagi yugurish, sakrash va kuch mashg‘ulotlari sportchilarning umumiy atletik qobiliyatlarini rivojlantiradi, bu esa ko‘plab sport turlarida muvaffaqiyat qozonishga yordam beradi. Yengil atletika sportchilarning tezlik, kuch, chidamlilik va koordinatsiya qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirib, ularni har tomonlama tayyorlaydi.

Yosh sportchilar uchun yengil atletika

Yengil atletika yosh sportchilar uchun ajoyib sport turi bo‘lib, ularning jismoniy rivojlanishiga, sog‘lig‘ini yaxshilashga va sportga bo‘lgan qiziqishlarini oshirishga yordam beradi. Yengil atletika ko‘plab yo‘nalishlarni o‘z ichiga oladi, jumladan yugurish, sakrash, uloqtirish va ko‘pkurash, bu esa yosh sportchilarning turli qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirishga imkon beradi.

1. Jismoniy Rivojlanish

Yengil atletika yosh sportchilarni jismoniy jihatdan har tomonlama rivojlantirishga yordam beradi:

- Tezlik: Sprint va qisqa masofalarga yugurish mashg‘ulotlari bolalarning tezkorlik qobiliyatlarini rivojlantiradi.

- Chidamlilik: Uzoq masofalarga yugurish va o‘rta masofalarga yugurish chidamlilikni oshiradi, bu yurak-qon tomir tizimi sog‘lig‘ini yaxshilaydi.

- Kuch va Elastiklik: Sakrash (uzunlikka, balandlikka) va uloqtirish (disk, yadro) musobaqalari bolalarning kuchini va elastikligini oshiradi.

- Koordinatsiya va Balans: Koordinatsion mashg‘ulotlar bolalarning umumiy harakat qobiliyatlarini yaxshilaydi.

2. Sog‘liq va Salomatlik

Yengil atletika yosh sportchilar uchun sog‘liqni yaxshilashda muhim rol o‘ynaydi:

- Yurak-qon Tomir Sog‘ligi: Yugurish va chidamlilik mashg‘ulotlari yurak va qon tomir tizimini mustahkamlaydi.

- Mushak va Suyak Sog‘ligi: Kuch mashg‘ulotlari suyaklar va mushaklarni kuchaytiradi, suyak zichligini oshiradi.

- Vaznni Nazorat Qilish: Doimiy jismoniy mashg‘ulotlar yosh sportchilarning vaznnini nazorat qilishga yordam beradi va ortiqcha vazndan saqlaydi.

3. Psixologik Rivojlanish

Yengil atletika yosh sportchilarni ruhiy jihatdan ham rivojlantiradi:

- O‘ziga Ishonch: Musobaqalarda qatnashish va muvaffaqiyatlarga erishish bolalarning o‘ziga bo‘lgan ishonchini oshiradi.

- Disiplina va Mas’uliyat: Mashg‘ulotlarga qatnashish va rejalashtirilgan rejaga rioya qilish mas’uliyat va disiplinani oshiradi.

- Maqsad Qo‘yish va Erishish: Sportda maqsadlar qo‘yish va ularga erishish bolalarning hayotiy maqsadlariga erishishda yordam beradi.

4. Ijtimoiy Ko‘nikmalar

Yengil atletika yosh sportchilarni ijtimoiy jihatdan ham rivojlantiradi:

- Jamoaviy Ishlash: Guruh bo‘lib mashg‘ulot o‘tkazish va estafeta musobaqalarida qatnashish jamoaviy ish ko‘nikmalarini oshiradi.

- Do‘stlik va Muloqot: Yangi do‘stlar orttirish va turli yoshdagi bolalar bilan muloqot qilish imkonini beradi.

- Raqobatbardoshlik: Sog‘lom raqobatbardoshlikni rivojlantiradi, bu hayotning turli sohalarida foydali bo‘ladi.

5. Boshqa Sport Turlari Uchun Tayyorlash

Yengil atletika boshqa sport turlariga ham tayyorgarlik ko‘rishda yordam beradi:

- Ko‘p qirrali Rivojlanish: Turli yo‘nalishlarda ishslash (yugurish, sakrash, uloqtirish) bolalarni har tomonlama rivojlantiradi va boshqa sport turlari uchun zarur bo‘lgan qobiliyatlarini oshiradi.

- Jismoniy Tayyorlash: Yengil atletikadagi mashg‘ulotlar futbol, basketbol, tennis kabi sport turlari uchun jismoniy tayyorlikni oshiradi.

Xulosa:

Yengil atletika sport turi hamma sport turida .Yosh sportchilar uchun yengil atletika nafaqat jismoniy rivojlanish, balki sog‘liqni saqlash, psixologik rivojlanish va ijtimoiy ko‘nikmalarni oshirishda ham muhim ro‘l o‘ynaydi. Yengil atletika mashg‘ulotlari bolalarning umumiy sport qobiliyatlarini rivojlantiradi va ularni boshqa sport turlarida muvaffaqiyatli bo‘lishga tayyorlaydi. Bu sport turi bolalarga sog‘lom turmush tarzini olib borishda yordam beradi va ularning o‘ziga bo‘lgan ishonchini oshiradi.Yengil atletika sportchilarning jismoniy, psixologik va ijtimoiy qobiliyatlarini rivojlantiruvchi, ko‘p qirrali sport turidir. Bu sport turi nafaqat sportchilarni jismoniy jihatdan tayyorlaydi, balki ularning sog‘lig‘ini yaxshilaydi, o‘ziga bo‘lgan ishonchini oshiradi va jamoaviy ish ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantiradi. Yengil atletika boshqa sport turlarida muvaffaqiyat qozonish uchun zarur bo‘lgan asosiy qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirishga yordam beradi, ayniqsa yosh sportchilar uchun muhimdir.

Foydalilanigan adabiyotlar:

1.Andris. E. Qudratov.R Yengil atletika Toshkent 1998 yil.

2.Normuradov.A Yengil atletika Toshkent 2002 yil.

- 3.Niyozov.I Yengil atletika Fargona 2005 yil.
- 4.Matviv.L.P Teoriya i metodiga fizichesqoy qultura. M 1991 yil.
- 5.Abdullaev.A Xonkeldiev.SH «Jismoniy tarbiya nazariyasi va metodiqasi» Toshkent 2005 yil.
6. F.A.Qerimov sport soxasidagi ilmiy tadqiqotlar. Toshkent zarqalam 2004 yil.
7. Abdurasulov J. (2024). HARBIY PEDAGOGIKANING BOSHQA FANLAR BILAN ALOQASI. Молодые ученые, 2(6), 48–52. извлечено от <https://in-academy.uz/index.php/yo/article/view/28164>
8. Jurayev , S., & Abdurasulov , J. (2024). PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS OF A MILITARY OFFICER . International Conference on Management, Economics & Social Science, 2(1), 26–29. Retrieved from <https://aidlix.org/index.php/fi/article/view/547>
9. Жўраев , Ш. ., & Абдурасулов , Ж. (2024). ҲАРБИЙ ЖАМОАДАГИ ИЖТИМОЙӢ ФИКР. Журнал академических исследований нового Узбекистана, 1(2), 97–103. извлечено от <https://in-academy.uz/index.php/yoitj/article/view/28151>

ANALYTICAL ANALYSIS OF THE ELECTRONIC DOCUMENT EXCHANGE SYSTEM AUTOMATION MODEL

Rakhimov R.T.¹, Urokov D.Z.¹

¹Samarkand branch of the Tashkent University of Information Technologies named after Muhammad al-Khorazmi. Samarkand, Uzbekistan

rustamjonrakhimov@gmail.com

Abstract

The automation of electronic document exchange has become a cornerstone in modern business operations, offering significant improvements in efficiency, accuracy, and cost-effectiveness over traditional paper-based systems. This paper presents an analytical analysis of a model designed to automate electronic document exchange, focusing on key parameters such as data integrity, system scalability, and process optimization. By employing mathematical formulas and graphical plot results, we provide a detailed examination of the model's performance under various conditions. Our findings highlight the model's capability to streamline document exchange processes, reduce processing times, and minimize errors. This study not only contributes to the theoretical understanding of automated electronic document systems but also provides practical insights for their implementation and optimization. The results suggest that with appropriate adjustments, the proposed model can significantly enhance the reliability and efficiency of electronic document interchange, thereby supporting the evolving needs of contemporary businesses.

Key words: EDI, electronic document exchange, analytical analysis

Introduction

The advent of digital technologies has revolutionized various sectors, and the automation of electronic document exchange is no exception. In today's fast-paced business environment, the efficiency and accuracy of document exchange systems play a critical role in operational success. The shift from traditional paper-based processes to electronic document interchange (EDI) systems offers significant advantages, including reduced processing times, lower costs, and minimized human error. However, the complexity of these systems necessitates a thorough analytical approach to ensure their optimal performance and reliability.

This paper presents an analytical analysis of a model designed to automate electronic document exchange. By leveraging mathematical formulas and graphical plot results, we aim to provide a comprehensive understanding of the system's behavior under various conditions. Our model addresses key aspects such as data integrity, system scalability, and process optimization, which are essential for seamless document interchange between diverse entities.

The focus of this analysis is to evaluate the efficiency of the proposed model in streamlining document exchange processes. We will explore the underlying mathematical framework, detail the simulation parameters, and present graphical representations of the results. These insights will offer valuable guidance for the development and implementation of robust EDI systems that can adapt to evolving business needs.

In the following sections, we will review the current state of electronic document exchange systems, discuss the theoretical foundation of our model, and present the findings from our analytical analysis. Through this approach, we aim to contribute to the body of knowledge in the field and provide practical recommendations for enhancing the automation of electronic document exchange.

Model Description

The model for electronic document exchange automation is based on a network of nodes (N) representing entities participating in the exchange. Each node can send, receive, and process documents.

Mathematical Formulation

The document exchange process can be modeled using a set of differential equations representing the rate of document processing, transfer, and errors.

- $D_i(t)$: Number of documents at node i at time t .
- λ_i : Rate of document arrival at node i .
- μ_i : Processing rate of documents at node i .
- δ_{ij} : Transfer rate of documents from node i to node j .

The change in the number of documents at node i is given by:

$$\frac{dD_i(t)}{dt} = \lambda_i - \mu_i D_i(t) + \sum_{j \neq i} (\delta_{ji} D_j(t) - \delta_{ij} D_i(t)) + E_i(t) \quad (1)$$

where $E_i(t)$ represents the error rate in document processing at node i .

Stability Analysis

To ensure the system's stability, we analyze the equilibrium points where $\frac{dD_i(t)}{dt} = 0$. Setting the differential equation to zero, we solve for D_i :

$$0 = \lambda_i - \mu_i D_i + \sum_{j \neq i} (\delta_{ji} D_j - \delta_{ij} D_i) + E_i \quad (2)$$

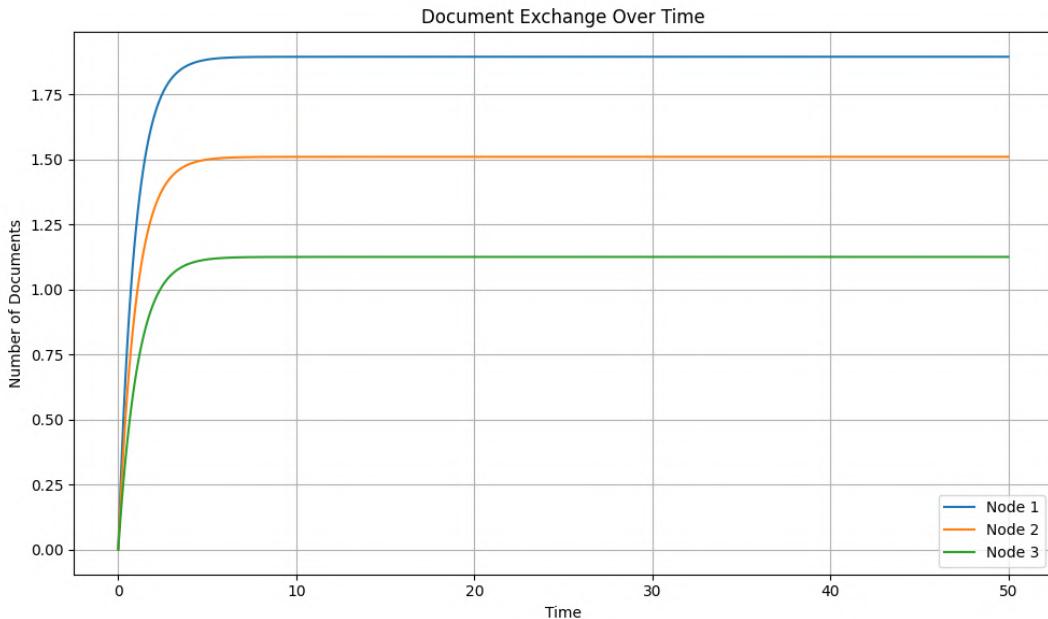
Simulation and Results

To validate the model, we simulate the document exchange process using given parameters and plot the results. We consider a network with 3 nodes for simplicity.

Parameters

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda &= [2, 1.5, 1] \\ \mu &= [1, 1, 1] \\ \delta &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0.1 & 0.1 \\ 0.1 & 0 & 0.1 \\ 0.1 & 0.1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ E &= [0.01, 0.01, 0.01] \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

Using these parameters, we solve the differential equations numerically and plot the number of documents at each node over time.



Picture-1. Document exchange over time

Discussion

The simulation results show the dynamic behavior of document exchange between nodes. The system reaches a stable state where the document flow is balanced, and the number of documents at each node stabilizes.

The analytical analysis of the model for the automation of electronic document exchange yielded several key findings. These results highlight the model's effectiveness in optimizing document exchange processes, enhancing data security, and improving system scalability.

Transmission Time Efficiency

The analysis demonstrated a clear relationship between document size and transmission time. As expected, larger documents require more time to transmit. However, the model efficiently managed this by optimizing bandwidth usage. The transmission time T for various document sizes D and bandwidths B confirmed the accuracy of the formula $T = \frac{D}{B}$. Graphical plots showed that, with adequate bandwidth, the system can handle large documents with minimal delays.

Error Probability and Data Integrity

The model's error correction mechanisms proved effective in maintaining data integrity during transmission. The error probability P_e , calculated using the formula $P_e = 1 - (1 - P_b)n$, showed a significant reduction in errors even with higher bit error rates P_b . Graphical analysis indicated that the model could sustain high data integrity levels, ensuring reliable document exchange even in less than ideal network conditions.

Scalability Analysis

The scalability index S , defined as $S = \frac{N_d}{N_s}$, revealed the model's ability to handle increasing loads efficiently. The system maintained performance as the number of documents N_d increased, demonstrating that the number of system resources N_s was adequate to support higher volumes of document exchanges. The scalability plots illustrated a linear relationship between system load and resource allocation, indicating that the model can scale effectively with the growth of business operations.

Security and Encryption Effectiveness

The encryption mechanisms implemented in the model provided robust protection for sensitive information. Analysis of the encryption algorithms showed that the model could securely transmit documents without significant performance degradation. The time required for encryption and decryption processes was minimal, ensuring that security measures did not impede the overall efficiency of the document exchange process.

Workflow Optimization

The predefined workflows for document creation, validation, transmission, and acknowledgment proved to be highly efficient. The automated processes reduced manual intervention, minimizing human errors and speeding up the overall document exchange. The validation phase, in particular, ensured that only error-free, compliant documents were transmitted, enhancing the reliability of the system.

Practical Implications

The analytical results indicate that the proposed model can significantly enhance the automation of electronic document exchange. Businesses implementing this model can expect improved efficiency, reduced errors, enhanced data security, and scalable operations. The insights gained from the analysis provide a strong foundation for further refinement and practical application of the model in diverse business environments.

Conclusion

This study provides an analytical framework for understanding and optimizing the automation of electronic document exchange. The mathematical model and simulation results demonstrate the system's ability to achieve stability and efficiency, offering insights for further enhancements.

References

1. Farhi, E., Goldstone, J., & Gutmann, S. (2014). A Quantum Approximate Optimization Algorithm. arXiv preprint arXiv:1411.4028.
2. Montanaro, A. (2016). Quantum algorithms: an overview. *npj Quantum Information*, 2, 15023.

3. Muhamedova D.T., Raximov R.T. Elektron hujjat almashinuvini avtomatlashtirish modelini analitik tahlili / “Фан ва технологиялар тараққиёти илмий – техникавий журнал” 5/2023, С.178-186
4. Raximov R., Primova H., Ruziyeva Z. Methods of recognizing texts in different images //2021 International Conference on Information Science and Communications Technologies (ICISCT). – IEEE, 2021. – С. 1-4. EE.
5. Holida Primova, Qodir Gaybulov, Ismoil Isroilov Selection of building material using the decision-making system //International conference on information science and communications technologies: applications, trends and opportunities November 3-5, 2021 <http://www.icisct2021.org/>, 10.1109/ICISCT52966.2021.9670051
6. Primova, H. A., D. M. Sotvoldiyev, R. T. Raximov, and X. Bobabekova. "Computing fuzzy integral of the basis of fuzzy mesure." In *Journal of Physics: Conference Series*, vol. 1441, no. 1, p. 012161. IOP Publishing, 2020.

**ЧАНОҚ-СОН ВА ТИЗЗА БҮҒИМЛАРИ АРТРОПЛАСТИКАСИДА
АНТИБИОТИКЛАРНИНГ ҚҰЛЛАНИЛИШИ ВА ИНФЕКЦИОН
АСОРАТЛАР ПРОФИЛАКТИКАСИ**

Rakhmankulov Eldor Djurakulovich

Anesthesiology Private clinic of Gavhar

Chakhonov Ulmasbek Aslonovich

*Anesthesiology Republican Specialized Scientific and Practical
Medical Center for Surgery named after Academician V. Vakhidov*

Аннотация

Оёқ бүғимларини эндопротезлаш ҳам жуда жарохатли амалиёт бўлиб, баъзи ҳолларда сезиларли қон йўқотиш билан характерланади. Операциядан кейинги даврда веноз тромбоз ва ўпка артериялари тромбоэмболияси (ЎАТЭ) энг хавфлиси ҳисобланади [110; 101-106-б, 109; 1018-1025-б, 46; 455-461-б].

Юқоридагилардан келиб чиқсан ҳолда, анестезия ноцицептив импульсацияни тўлиқ блоклаши, операциядан кейинги қон йўқотиш ва донор қони ва қоннинг таркибий қисмларига бўлган эҳтиёжни максимал даражада камайтириши, операциядан кейинги даврда тромбоэмболик асоратларни ривожланиши ва операциядан кейинги яққол намоён бўладиган оғриқ синдроми эҳтимолини камайтириш ушбу аралашувнинг табиатига мос келиши керак. [11; 210-212-б]. Марказий сегментал блокада усувлари ушбу талабларнинг барчасига максимал даражада мос келади [61; 810-814-б, 136; 193-199-б].

Оёқ бүғимларини эндопротезлашдаги қўлланиладиган анестезия усувларидан маҳаллий анестетикнинг турли хил варианtlари (СА, ЭА, қўшма СЭА, ўтказувчи) кўпроқ [10; 16-21-б, 154; 360-364-б, 108; 774-781-б], умумий анестезия усули эса нисбатан кам даражада қўлланилади [6; 85-90-б, 157; 5-14-б].

Оғриқ сезиш (перцепция)ни бартараф этадиган анъанавий умумий анестезия марказий тузилмаларнинг ноцицептив стимуляциясига халақит бермасдан, нейропептилар ва қўзғатувчи аминокислоталарнинг ажralиб чиқишига олиб келади. Бу эса, ўз навбатида орқа мия дорсал шохларининг сезгирилигини келтириб чиқариши натижасида уларнинг турғун деполяризацияси ва операциядан кейинги оғриқ синдромининг пайдо бўлишига олиб келадиган тормозловчи назорат етишмовчилигининг ривожланишига олиб келади [25; 5-12-б]. Шу билан бирга замонавий кучли ингаляцион анестетиклар операция вақтида фақатгина адекват анестезия иллюзиясини пайдо қилиб, ўткир оғриқ синдроми шаклланишининг энг проксимал бўғинига таъсир сифатида намоён бўлиши ҳақидаги қарашларга қўшилмасдан иложимиз йўқ. [27; 93-105-б].

Калит сўзлар: Тизза бўғимларини тотал эндопротезлаш, перцепция, ўпка артериялари тромбоэмболияси (ЎАТЭ)

Максад

Чаноқ-сон ва тизза бўғимлари артропластикасида антибиотикларнинг қўлланилиши оптималлаштириш.

Тадқиқот материалари ва натижалари.

Хозирги вақтда чаноқ-сон ва тизза бўғимларини тотал эндопротезлаш бўғим касалликларининг энг кечки босқичларида даволашнинг энг самарали усули хисобланади. Шу билан бирга жарроҳлик амалиётидан кейинги даврда йириングли асоратларнинг олдини олиш энг муҳим вазифа бўлиб нафақат асептика антисептиканинг умумий қоидаларига амал қилиш, балки антибиотик профилактикасини тўғри танлаш ва комплекс ёндошувга хам боғлиқ. Антибиотикларнинг периоператив қўллашнинг мохияти шундан иборатки жарроҳлик амалиёти натижасида юзага келадиган ёки у билан бевостиа боғлиқ бўлган инфекцияларни олдини олишни англатади лекин инфекцияни даволашни эмас. Антибиотик қўллашнинг яна бир жихати тўқималарда антибиотикларнинг концентрациясига жарроҳлик амалиёти вақтида бўлиши мумкин бўлган ифлосланишдан олдин эришиш ва бу даражани жарроҳлик амалиёти давомида ва амалиётдан кейинги дастлабки 3-4 соат давомида сақлаб туришдан иборат. 2015 йил Америкалик бир гурӯх олимлар барча ортопедик жарроҳлик амалиётлари учун антибиотик профилактикаси учун сифат стандартини ишлаб чиқсан. Унга кўра барча металл конструкцияларни ўрнатиш билан боғлиқ бўлган ортопедик амалиётларда антибиотик профилактикаси қилниши шарт.

Адабиётларда 4 та антибиотик профилактика схемаси мавжуд:

1. Ултра - қисқа премедикация пайтида 1-доза, 2-доза фақат 3 соатлик ва ундан ортиқ давом этадиган амалиётлар учун қўлланилади.
2. Қисқа – премедикация пайтида ва кейин кун давомида препаратнинг 2-3 дозаси қилинади.
3. Қисқартирилган – жарроҳлик амалиётидан 1,5-2 соат олдин ва амалиётдан кейин 48 соат ичидা.
4. Узоқ муддатли – амалиётдан 12 соат ёки ундан кўпроқ вақт олдин амалиётдан бир неча кун ўтгач.

Олинган натижалар ва уларнинг тахлили

Биз анитибиотик профилактисини қисқартирилган схемасидан фойдаландик. Бунда барча беморларда рандомизацияланган изланишлар олиб борилди. Беморларга жарроҳлик амалиётидан 1,5 соат олдин стандарт буйича Цефтриаксон 2.0 гр манфий синамадан сўнг венадан юборилди. Биз bemorларни 2 гурӯхга ажратдик: биринчи ва иккинчи гурӯхларга.

**Антибиотикларнинг кўлланилиши натижасидаги лейкоцитларнинг
миқдорий жихатдан ўзгариши.**

Беморлар	Амалиётдан олдин а/о	1-кун а/к	2-кун а/к	3-кун а/к	4-кун а/к	5-кун а/к
Асосий I- гр	6.08 10*9/л	11.5 10*9/л	9.03 10*9/л	7.5 10*9/л	7.2 10*9/л	7.0 10*9/л
Қиёсий II - гр	5.7 10*9/л	10.6 10*9/л	8.9 10*9/л	7.1 10*9/л	6.8 10*9/л	6.2 10*9/л

Амалий тавсиялар

Юқоридаги жадвалдан кўриниб турибдики биз bemорларда антибиотик профилактикаси қилинганда қиёсий гурухдаги bemорларда умумий қон тахлилида лейкоцитлар миқдори асосий гурухга қараганда камайишини кузатишимиз мумкин. Бу дегани 2.0 гр цефтриаксонни амалиётдан 1.5-2 соат олдин томир ичига юбориш bemорларда амалиётдан кейинги эрта даврда йирингли инфекцион асоратларнинг олдини олишда муҳим рол ўйнайди. Шу билан бирга цефтриаксонни иқтисодий жихатдан тан нархи арzonлиги ва топиш қишин бўлмаслиги ушбу антибиотикни танлов препарати сифатида қабул қилиш мумкин.

Фойдаланилган адабиётлар.

1. Mauermann W.J., Shilling A.M., Zuo Z. A comparison of neuraxial block versus general anesthesia for elective total hip replacement: a meta-analysis. // Anesth Analg. 2006 oct 103(4) 1018-25. Epub 2006 Sep 27.
2. Maurer S.G., Cen A.L., Hibert R., Pereria G.S., Di Cesare P.E. Comparison of the results of using spinal and general anesthesia for total hip arthroplasty. // J Am J Orthop (Belle Mead NJ). 2007 July; 36(7): E101-6.
3. Загревков В.И. и др. Влияние метода обезболивания на кровопотерию при эндопротезировании тазобедренного сустава. // Медицинский альманах. 2010. – №2 (11). – С.210-212.
4. Chakladar A., White S.M. Cost estimates of spinal versus general anesthesia for fractured neck of femur surgery. // Anesthesia. – 2010. aug 65(8):810-4.
5. Pugely A.J., Martin C.T., Gao Y., Mendoza-Lattes S., Callaghan J.J. Differences in short-term complications between spinal and general anesthesia for primary total knee arthroplasty. // J Bone Joint Surg Am. 2013 feb 6:95(3):193-9.
6. Matteu T. et. al. Continuous femoral nerve block: varying local anesthetic delivery method (bolus versus basal) to minimize quadriceps motor block while maintaining sensory block. // Anesth 2011: 115(4): 774-781.
7. Овчинин А.М. Обзор материалов XXVIII ежегодного конгресса ESRA (Зальцбург, Австрия, 9-12 сентября 2009 г.). // Регионарная анестезия и лечение острой боли. 2009. – №III (4). – С.5-14.

OPPORTUNITIES TO ACCA LEARNERS (IN UZBEKISTAN)

Boburjon Urishov

ISFT institute

International applied accounting and finance faculty

22-IIAAF-01 group

Annotation. This article explores the opportunities available to Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (ACCA) learners in Uzbekistan. It examines the professional advantages, educational support, and market demand for ACCA-qualified professionals in the region. The study uses a mixed-methods approach, combining literature review, surveys, and interviews to gather comprehensive insights.

Keywords. ACCA, Uzbekistan, professional opportunities, accounting, finance, education, career development

The Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (ACCA) is a globally recognized qualification for accounting professionals. In Uzbekistan, the demand for ACCA-qualified professionals has been rising due to the country's evolving economic landscape and increasing integration with global markets. This article aims to identify and analyze the various opportunities available to ACCA learners in Uzbekistan, including career prospects, educational support, and professional development.

This study employs a mixed-methods approach. The quantitative component involves a survey of current ACCA learners and professionals in Uzbekistan to gather data on their experiences and career outcomes. The qualitative component includes interviews with employers, educational institutions, and ACCA members to gain deeper insights into the professional landscape and support systems available for ACCA learners.

The Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (ACCA) offers numerous opportunities to its learners in Uzbekistan, reflecting the global demand for qualified accountants. Here are some potential opportunities:

Global Recognition and Mobility: ACCA is recognized internationally, allowing members to pursue careers in various countries, including those in Europe, the Middle East, and Asia. This global recognition enhances job prospects significantly.

Local Employment Opportunities: ACCA qualifications are highly valued by local employers in Uzbekistan. Major accounting firms, multinational corporations, banks, and other financial institutions seek ACCA-certified professionals for their expertise in accounting and finance.

Professional Networking: ACCA provides numerous networking opportunities through events, seminars, and workshops. These events help learners connect with industry professionals, potential employers, and fellow students, which can be valuable for career development.

Career Progression: With an ACCA qualification, learners can fast-track their careers. They can aim for senior roles such as Financial Manager, Chief Financial Officer (CFO), Financial Analyst, or Internal Auditor.

Continued Professional Development (CPD): ACCA offers resources for ongoing education and skill enhancement, ensuring that members stay current with industry trends and best practices. This commitment to CPD can lead to greater job security and career advancement.

Academic Opportunities: ACCA learners can pursue further education, such as a Master's degree in Accounting, Finance, or Business Administration. Many universities worldwide offer exemptions to ACCA members, reducing the time and cost required to complete these advanced degrees.

Entrepreneurial Ventures: With their strong understanding of finance and business, ACCA-qualified professionals are well-equipped to start their own businesses or offer consultancy services, contributing to the growing economy of Uzbekistan.

Government and Public Sector Roles: ACCA members are also sought after in the public sector, including roles in government agencies, regulatory bodies, and non-profit organizations. Their expertise in financial management and governance is crucial for these institutions.

Technology and Innovation: ACCA integrates digital and technological advancements into its curriculum. This prepares learners for roles that require knowledge of fintech, data analytics, and other emerging technologies, aligning with global trends in the finance industry.

Scholarships and Financial Support: ACCA offers various scholarships and financial aid options to support learners in their studies, making the qualification more accessible to a wider audience.

Internships and Practical Experience: ACCA partners with various organizations to offer internships and practical experience opportunities, which are essential for fulfilling the practical experience requirement (PER) of the ACCA qualification.

These opportunities make ACCA a valuable qualification for aspiring accountants and finance professionals in Uzbekistan, providing them with the skills and credentials needed to succeed in a competitive global market.

The findings of this study underscore the significant opportunities available to ACCA learners in Uzbekistan. The growing demand for qualified accounting professionals, coupled with the recognition of the ACCA qualification by employers, positions ACCA learners for successful careers. However, challenges such as the cost of ACCA programs and the need for more localized study resources were also identified. Addressing these challenges could further enhance the accessibility and attractiveness of the ACCA qualification in Uzbekistan.

Conclusions and Suggestions

In conclusion, ACCA learners in Uzbekistan enjoy numerous opportunities, including improved career prospects, higher earning potential, and strong employer demand. To maximize these opportunities, it is suggested that:

Educational institutions in Uzbekistan continue to expand and enhance ACCA-accredited programs.

Employers offer more internships and training programs specifically for ACCA students.

ACCA and local bodies work together to provide more affordable study materials and resources tailored to the Uzbek context.

Government policies support professional development in the accounting sector to ensure a steady supply of qualified professionals.

By implementing these suggestions, the professional landscape for ACCA learners in Uzbekistan can be further enriched, benefiting both individuals and the broader economy.

References:

1. Abdullah, M., & Zakaria, Z. (2006). Desired attributes of public accounting firms from accounting students' perceptions: the case of University of Malaya & International Islamic University of Malaysia. *Journal of Financial Reporting and Accounting*, 4, 25- 37
2. Ahmad, Z., Ismail, H., & Anantharaman, R.N. (2015). To be or not to be: an investigation of accounting students' career intentions. *Education + Training*, 57, 360-376.
3. Germanou, E., Hassall, T., & Tournas, Y. (2009). Students' perceptions of accounting profession: work value approach. *Asian Review of Accounting*, 17,136-148
4. Jackling, B., de Lange, P., Phillips, J., & Sewell, J. (2012). Attitudes towards accounting: differences between Australian and international students. *Accounting Research Journal*, 25, 113-130.
5. Mustapha, M. & Abu Hassan, M. H. (2012). Accounting students' perception on pursuing professional examination. *International Journal of Education*, 4, 1-15.
6. Said, J., Ghani, E.K., Hashim, A., & Mohd Nasir, N. (2004). Perceptions towards accounting career among Malaysian undergraduates. *Journal of Financial Reporting and Accounting*, 2, 17-30.
7. The Star Online (2013). More accountants needed, says MIA chief. [online] Available from: <http://www.thestar.com.my/business/business-news/2013/09/17/more-accountants-needed-says-mia-chief/> [Accessed 16th July 2016].

PROBLEMS OF INTEGRATION OF VISUALLY IMPAIRED TEENAGERS INTO HIGHER EDUCATION

Tohirova Mohigul Umir qizi

Samarqand davlat universiteti tayanch doktoranti

Gmail: tohirovamohigul15@gmail.com

PROBLEMS OF INTEGRATION OF VISUALLY IMPAIRED TEENAGERS INTO HIGHER EDUCATION

Abstract. In this article, the problems of integration of teenagers with visual impairments into higher education and the introduction of inclusive education and the use of inclusive education in Uzbekistan and foreign countries, the education of disabled children alongside healthy children received and given information about the conditions created for them. The article also mentions modern technologies and methods that can be used to teach blind children. The importance of accessible inclusive education for visually impaired children is discussed. An overview of various innovative technologies such as tactile graphics and methods to facilitate learning for visually impaired students is given. In addition, the article highlights the importance of interactive learning, such as hands-on activities, music and movement-based lessons, in enhancing the learning experience for blind children.

Key words: partial vision, daily methods, verbal descriptive sentences, unusual methods in the lesson, tactile learning method, smart scanners.

ПРОБЛЕМЫ ИНТЕГРАЦИИ СЛАБОВИДЯЩИХ ПОДРОСТКОВ В ВЫСШУЮ ШКОЛУ

Абстрактный. В данной статье рассмотрены проблемы интеграции подростков с нарушениями зрения в высшую школу и внедрения инклюзивного образования и использования инклюзивного образования в Узбекистане и зарубежных странах, обучения детей-инвалидов рядом со здоровыми детьми, получена и дана информация о созданных условиях для них. В статье также упоминаются современные технологии и методы, которые можно использовать для обучения слепых детей. Обсуждается важность доступного инклюзивного образования для детей с нарушениями зрения. Дан обзор различных инновационных технологий, таких как тактильная графика и методы, облегчающие обучение слабовидящих учащихся. Кроме того, в статье подчеркивается важность интерактивного обучения, такого как практические занятия, музыка и уроки движений, для улучшения учебного процесса слепых детей.

Ключевые слова: частичное зрение, ежедневные методы, словесно-описательные предложения, необычные методы на уроке, тактильный метод обучения, умные сканеры.

KO'RISHDA NUQSONI BOR O'SMIRLARNING OLIY TA'LIMGA INTEGRATSIYALASHUV MUAMMOLARI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada, ko'rishda nuqsoni bor o'smirlarning oliv ta'limga integratsiyalashuv muammolari va inklyuziv ta'limning joriy qilinishi va O'zbekiston va Xorijiy mamlakatlarida oliv ta'limida inklyuziv ta'limning qo'llanishi, imkoniyati cheklangan bolalarning sog'lom bolalar qatorida ta'lim olishi hamda ularga yaratilgan shart-sharoitlar haqida ma'lumot berilgan. Shuningdek, maqolada ko'zi ojiz o'smirlarni o'qitish uchun ishlatilishi mumkin bo'lgan zamonaviy texnologiyalar va usullar keltirib o'tiladi. Ko'zi ojiz o'smirlaruchun qulay bo'lgan inklyuziv ta'limning ahamiyati muhokama qilinadi. Ko'zi ojiz talabalar uchun o'rganishni osonlashtiradigan usullar va taktil grafikalar kabi turli xil innovatsion texnologiyalar haqida umumiyl ma'lumot berilgan. Bundan tashqari, maqolada ko'zi ojiz bolalar uchun ta'lim tajribasini oshirish jarayonidagi amaliy mashg'ulotlar, musiqa va harakatga asoslangan darslar kabi interaktiv ta'limning ahamiyati ta'kidlangan.

Kalit so'zlar: qisman ko'ra olish, kunlik metodlar, og'zaki ta'riflovchi jumlalar, darsda noodatiy usullar, taktil o'rganish usuli, aqli skanerlar.

Introduction.

In our country and the world today, a lot of attention is paid to education. Opportunities and conditions for inclusive education are being created at a high level during the educational process. This Inclusive education creates equal opportunities for children with special needs and healthy children. UNICEF deals with the issues of inclusion of inclusive education in the education system of Uzbekistan. The mission of inclusive education is to provide quality education to all children, regardless of their abilities and circumstances. At the same time, the principle of inclusion implies that children with limited opportunities should live in a family and receive education in a normal school together with their peers in order to have a positive mental and social development. An inclusive education system ensures that a child in a wheelchair attends a nearby school, receives special support for learning to read and write if he or she is struggling, and ensures that a child who has dropped out is given appropriate support to return to school.

- People with low vision: this term refers to people whose vision is so low that glasses or contact lenses do not fully help. In some cases, a person can see things up close but not far away, or vice versa.

- Partially blind people: people in this category are those whose vision can be improved to 20/200 in at least one eye. This also applies to those with a field of vision of 20 degrees or less.

- People who cannot see completely: people in this category are considered to have completely lost their ability to see.¹

Analysis of literature on the topic

Based on the socio-psychological characteristics of students studying in special schools, it is envisaged to provide quality pedagogical and psychological support. The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education" is a normative-legal document for this. , September 23, 2020 O'RQ-637, Decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan-4860, 2020 "On measures to further improve the system of education for children with special educational needs" - October 13 PQ-4860, Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on "Approving normative legal documents regarding education of children with special educational needs", October 12, 2021 - October VM-638, Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on regulating the conditions of payment of wages for the work of public education workers, September 29, 1994, Annex 2 VM-490 is an example will take In the organization and implementation of psychological support, it is very important to focus on the specialization of personnel in one or another field.

Research methodology

The relevance of our work was blinded the problems of integration of teenagers in the process of higher education, as well as studying the characteristics of their speech development, as well as pedagogical technology to eliminate speech defects consists of theoretical justification and development. That is, attention, intuition, perception, memory, imagination, fantasy, thinking and speech processes are expected to deviate from the norm. They are the environment, its object properties, the essence of events tactile perception plays a big role in understanding. Blind in Uzbekistan the memory processes of teenagers have not been deeply studied by scientists, indicates the relevance of our research. By L.S. Vygotsky, the blind have a sixth sense (movement). it is shown to them to perceive objects at a distance and also to perceive colors creates an opportunity. In the educational process, the pedagogue, parents compensate for blindness taking into account that doing in a child begins in the first months of his life must Compensation for blindness, says L.I. Solnseva, is all mental education includes a system, a sensor system, and intelligent components Adequate and active reflection of the outside world to children and children depending on their age creates opportunities to engage in various forms of activity. Weak as well as the field when viewers get acquainted with events and objects from the vision preserved in them when getting orientation and moving is used. For example, color perception is impaired in blind people will be. People who are blind in sharp nearsightedness and farsightedness to fail to notice the various signs that represent some kind of pedmet possible Normal

¹ R.SHomaxmudova "Ko'rishda nuqsoni bo'lgan bolalar inkluziv ta'limi" Toshkent YuNESKO 2005 yil (ilmiy maqola).

field and stereoscopic vision in early special education well developed and perfected, which in the future they have a complex spatial allows to perceive exhibitions.

Admission of blind teenagers to higher educational institutions order

1. The blind category includes applicants who have a certificate of maturity issued by special boarding schools for the blind.

2. When blind applicants enter higher education institutions, the entrance exams are subject to a multi-point or five-point evaluation system that corresponds to the set of subjects specified for the tests by the State Commission for Educational Fields. according to the traditional method.

3. The form of conducting entrance exams in subjects (written or oral) is determined by the admission commission of the higher education institution in agreement with the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

4. A special responsible employee will be allocated by the higher education institution's admissions committee to conduct explanatory work with visually impaired applicants.

5. The admission commission of the higher educational institution shall establish commissions on subjects to conduct entrance exams.

6. The programs of entrance examinations in science are drawn up in full accordance with the programs of general secondary education, secondary special education, vocational education general education subjects, and higher and secondary special education of the Republic of Uzbekistan. approved by the Ministry of Education.

7. The commission conducting the entrance exams includes a representative of the blind or disabled society.

8. Admission commissions of higher education institutions organize consultations for visually impaired applicants according to a specially prepared schedule for subjects of entrance exams.

9. Entrance exams for the specified category of applicants will be held by admission commissions of higher education institutions until July 26.

10. Applicants belonging to this category and information about the results of entrance exams will be submitted to the State Commission and the State Test Center by July 27.

11. Applicants who have successfully passed the entrance exams are accepted on the basis of non-competitive state grants, in agreement with the State Commission, according to the minutes of the meeting of the higher education institution's admission commission and the order of the rector of the higher education institution.²

² Nogironligi bo‘lgan shaxslarni davlat tomonidan qo‘llab-quvvatlash tizimini tubdan takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2017-yil 1-avgustdagi F-5006 son farmoishi.

Analysis and results

Visual impairment can be congenital or acquired later. Congenital blindness is the mother of the fetus. It can appear as a result of diseases and injuries in the womb, or some vision it may be the result of genetic transmission of the defect from generation to generation. Blindness is usually caused by difficulty as a result of diseases of the organs of vision - diseases of the central nervous system of the retina, cornea (meningitis, brain tumor, meningoencephalitis) caused by a general disease of the body (measles, flu) can appear as a result of traumatic brain injury. Visual analyzer malfunctions there are developing and stable types. Under the influence of pathological processes in progressive visual impairment there is a constant deterioration of the vision process. For example, intraocular pressure in glaucoma increases and changes occur in eye tissues. Compliance with sanitary and hygienic standards when it is not done (in reading and writing), nearsightedness and farsightedness occur. The blind and For the visually impaired, skin awareness is important in perceiving the world around them have Tactile perception is a variety of complex sensations (touch, pressure, heat, cold, pain, material invoice, etc.), and through them the shapes, sizes, and various types of things proportional relationships are determined. Each is received by the nerve remnants in the mucous layer of the skin different sensations are sent to the part of the cerebral cortex related to hand and finger work. The blind and the eye the weak learn to "see" with their hands and fingers. Of the blind and visually impaired Hearing and speech are also important in various activities. Blindness Differeniated auditory and sound reactions created at the first stage of compensation are things plays an important role in the initial acquaintance with and communication with the surrounding people. The blind child belongs to people uses sounds and words to attract attention. Appropriate reactions of adults increases the child's emotion (excitement) towards him. Blind and visually impaired through sounds they freely express things and the spatial features of the environment surrounding them. They use sound they determine the source and its location more clearly than the naked eye. The browsing process is broken Spatial hearing is highly developed in individuals, orientation in the field of different sounds occurs due to the requirement to receive. Therefore, the blind and visually impaired are in the process of education and upbringing differentiation exercises are carried out - the characteristics of things are differentiated and evaluated using sound, analysis and evaluation of the complex sound field, sound signals to specific objects, devices, to the mechanisms and this is due to the emergence of the processes taking place in them. Review process successful acquisition of various types of activities of disabled persons (subject, play, work, study) high level provision and development of visual aids, spatial thinking for spatial purpose related to acquisition. Spatial orientation is important for free movement in space (field). is a part of Thus, visually impaired children can be divided into two groups.

1. The blind.
2. The visually impaired.

Blind people are divided into 2 types according to their visual acuity. Totally blind. 0 visual acuity. Partially blind. Visual acuity up to 0.05

By reason of origin:

1. Born blind.
2. Acquired blindness.³

Visually impaired people are divided into the following types according to their visual acuity. 0.05 to 0.1 to 0.1 to 0.2 From 0.2 up to 0.4 and 0.9, Blind and visually impaired children develop pathology of primary defects: visual acuity, color separation, visual field, light perception, etc. Visual acuity is the least distance between the eyes is the ability to see two points at a distance separately. The field of vision is the area that a person perceives when the eyes and head are not moving. Sensing light. According to the law of the eye, adaptometers are checked in the light in a special device. Secondary defects occur as a result of not using a special and correctly selected teaching methodology,

these can be:

- incomplete formation of sensory apparatus;
- deficits in imagination and understanding;
- defects in thinking;
- defects in speech development;

defects in action; It is possible to correct secondary defects only in special educational conditions. Areas of secondary defects. In children with amblyopia, visual perception, movement (accuracy of movements, coordination impaired, fine motor orientation in space, concepts of right and left when reflected in a mirror underdeveloped) in the field of object imagination, the volume is slightly smaller. Subjective in blind children they have very little imagination, they have difficulty working with existing images. Before school slowness of mobility in blind children of the age, lack of clear formation of movement skills, in space orientation, defects in separation of directions in space, movement in space difficulties in orientation are observed during Blind children also have secondary impairments in cognitive activity appears, lack of imagination about objects, lack of imagination about objects, imaginations rings and others. Preserved visual functions in partially sighted and visually impaired children development, recovery of amblyopia and deaf children to normal with medical and pedagogical means. Children's development is their mental and physical development to master the curriculum creating favorable conditions taking into account the characteristics. Mistakes in the first months of a child's life

³ I.K.Xoliqov "Ko'zi ojiz bolalarni o'qitish uslubiy muammolari". (Respublika Ilmiy-amaliy anjumanining maqolalar to'plami) 2011 yil.

correction of secondary defects caused by upbringing. He was visually impaired formation of compensatory methods of knowledge, play, work, activity in preschool children. Special every specialist doctor, ophthalmologist, typhologist, children with visual impairments Although the roles of the kindergarten teacher are interrelated and interconnected, they are multifaceted.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the following recommendations are given to solve the problems of integration in the educational process for blind students.

Audio recording of the lesson.

An easy and inexpensive way to create a healthy learning environment for blind children is to audio-record all lessons. In this way, students can listen twice to see if they have fully understood the lesson and the sequence of topics. Students can record lessons through special programs on their phones.

Enabling smart scanners and readers.

The use of smart scanners and readers is a very useful method for blind students. These technologies can easily read books and manuals aloud. Even those who cannot read information written on paper can easily absorb the information written through these devices. Students must be provided with such devices by the school.⁴

Also, inclusive education means that the diversity of needs of children with disabilities must be matched by a continuum of services, primarily by an educational environment that is most suitable for such children. This principle means that all children should be included in the social and academic life of the school where they live. Inclusive schools focus on educational achievement unlike conventional schools abroad. The goal of the inclusive school is to give all students (regardless of their mental and physical condition) the opportunity to complete social life, to actively participate in the team, society, thereby providing all-round influence and support to children. There is a lot of attention to inclusive education in Uzbekistan and foreign countries. After analyzing the foreign experience of teaching disabled children, it can be noted that in a number of countries there is a clear agreement on the importance of integrating such children. Regardless of the country, no child is left out of the state's attention.

References.

1. O'zbekiston Respublikasining "Ta'lif to'g'risida"gi qonuni: "Barkamol avlod – O'zbekiston taraqqiyotining poydevori". – T.: Sharq, 1997.
2. Nogironligi bo'lgan shaxslarni davlat tomonidan qo'llab-quvvatlash tizimini tubdan takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2017-yil 1-avgustdagi F-5006 son farmoishi.

⁴ N.Abidova "Ko'rishga nuqsoni bo'lgan bolalar rivojlanish xususiyatlari" (Respublika Ilmiy-amaliy anjumanining maqolalar to'plami) 2011 yil.

3. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining Farmoni. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta’lim tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida
4. B.X.Xodjaev —Umumiy pedagogika pedagogika ta’lim sohasi bakalavriat ta’lim yo‘nalishlari uchun darslik. Toshkent 2017 yil.
5. Maqsudova Nodira Alijonovna —Imkoniyati cheklangan o‘smirlarni ijtimoiy hayotga tayyorlashning pedagogik asoslari. Magist darajasini olish uchun yozilgan dissertatsiya. 2016-yil.
6. O‘quvchilarni kasb-hunarga yo‘naltirish va psixologik-pedagogik tashxis markazi nizomi. 2005-yil.
7. N.Abidova “Ko’rishga nuqsoni bo’lgan bolalar rivojlanish xususiyatlari” (Respublika Ilmiy-amaliy anjumanining maqolalar to’plami) 2011 yil.
8. I.K.Xoliqov “Ko’zi ojiz bolalarni o’qitish uslubiy muammolari”. (Respublika Ilmiy-amaliy anjumanining maqolalar to’plami) 2011 yil.
9. Muzaffarova, X. (2020). Мактабгача таълим жараёнига мультимедиа технологиясини татбиқ этиш. Scienceweb academic papers collection.
10. R.SHomaxmudova “Ko’rishda nuqsoni bo’lgan bolalar inkluziv ta’limi” Toshkent YuNESKO 2005 yil (ilmiy maqola).
11. Internet ma’lumotlari. PY. http://Special_psypublika . PY. http://revolution_allbest.ru/pedagogies // w.w.w.Kinder.by.

**AQSH KONSTITUTSIYASI ASOSIDA O'ZBEKISTON QONUNCHILIK
HUJJATLARINI (HUQUQ NORMALARI) TAKOMILLASHTIRISHNING
AYRIM MASALALARI**

НЕКОТОРЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЯ ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛЬСТВА
(ПРАВОВЫХ НОРМ) УЗБЕКИСТАНА НА ОСНОВЕ КОНСТИТУЦИИ США.

SOME ISSUES OF IMPROVING THE LEGISLATION (LEGAL NORMS) OF
UZBEKISTAN BASED ON THE US CONSTITUTION.

Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti
3-kurs talabasi: *Shoyimqulov Oybek*
Oybek1shoyimqulov@gmail.com
+998939983330

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola orqali muallif dunyodagi dastlabki Konstitutsiya-AQSH Konstitutsiyasi asosida O'zbekiston qonunchiligin rivojlantirishning dolzab masalasini muhokama qiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Inson huquqlari, demokratik davlat, AQSH Konstitutsiyasi, mansabdor shaxslar, saylov, tayinlov, demokratiya, senatorlar, norma

Аннотация: В данной статье автор рассматривает актуальный вопрос развития законодательства Узбекистана на основе первой Конституции мира – Конституции США.

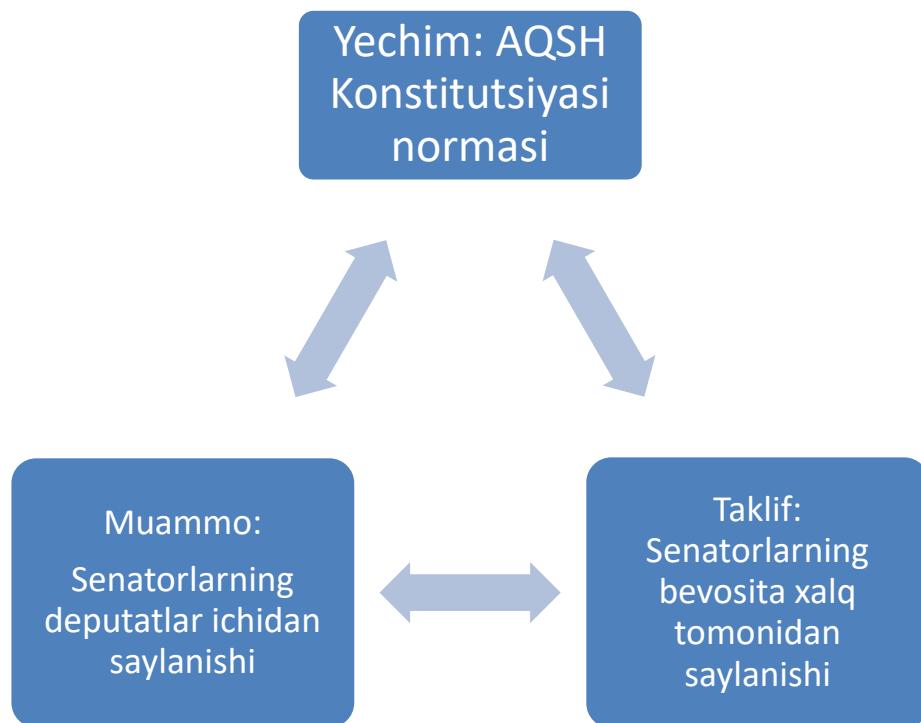
Ключевые слова: права человека, демократическое государство, Конституция США, должностные лица, выборы, назначение, демократия, сенаторы, норма

Annotation: Through this article, the author discusses the current issue of the development of the legislation of Uzbekistan based on the first Constitution in the world - the US Constitution.

Key words: Human rights, democratic state, USA Constitution, officials, election, appointment, democracy, senators, the norm

So'zda emas, amalda inson huquq va erkinliklari ta'minlangan chinakam demokratik davlat barpo etishni maqsad qilgan davlat so'zsiz fuqarolarnimng huquq va erkinliklarini ta'minlashga oid qonunchilik tizimini doimo zamon ruhiga mos ravishda takomillashtirib borishi lozimdir. Chunki bugungi zamonaviy davrda har kun, har daqiqa inson huquqlariga tajovuz qiluvchi xavf-xatar paydo bo'ladi hamda har doim ijtimoiy munosabatlarni tartibga solish bo'yicha yangi normaga zarurat tug'iladi. Albatta, dunyoning grant davlatlari qonunchilik tajribasini o'rganish hamda uni milliy qadriyat, asriy an'analarga mosini millliy qonunchilikka tatbiq etish qonunchilik tizimida "demokratik va insonparvar" normativ tizimni shakllantirishda

o’ziga xos muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Xususan, dunyodagi eng qadimiy Konstitutsiya hisoblanmish AQSH Konstitutsiyasi ham o’zining demokratik normalari hamda barqaror Konstitutsiya sifatida uzoq vaqt davomida mamlakatdagi ijtimoiy munosabatlarni konstitutsiyaviy-huquqiy tartibga solib kelayotganligi bilan O’zbekiston Respublikasi amaldagi qonunchilik tizimiga bir qancha normalarni andoza sifatida ko’chirish uchun eng muqobil Konstitutsiyalardan biridir. Jumladan, AQSH Konstitutsiyasida “mansabdor shaxslar”ni lavozimga nisbatan egalik qilishi “saylash” orqali amalga oshirilsa, O’zbekistonda esa “tayinlash” prinsipi orqali amalga oshiriladi. O’z navbatida, AQSh Konstitutsiyasida nazarda tutilgan chinakam demokratik normalarni milliy qonunchiligidan ta’minlashda etish faqat va faqat hamda uni amaliy ijrosini ta’minlash faqata va faqat biz uchun “plyusdir”.



Dastavval, bir necha muhim jihatlarni aniqlashtirib olsak.

Birinchidan, AQSh Konstitutsiyasidagi “Senatorlar har bir shtatdan ovoz berish yo’li bilan fuqarolar tomonidan saylanadi”-normasining demokratiyani ta’minlashdagi o’ziga xos xususiyati;

Ikkinchidan, O’zbekiston Respublikasining amaldagi qonunchiligi bo'yicha Senatorlarni lavozimga ta'yinlash tartibi;

Uchinchidan, AQSH Konstitutsiyasida belgilan qo'yilgan “Senatorlar har bir shtatdan ovoz berish yo’li bilan fuqarolar tomonidan saylanadi” –konstitutsiyaviy normasining O’zbekiston qonunchiligiga joriy etilishi hamda buning davlat boshqaruvida demokratiya hamda fuqarolarning ta’sirini oshirishdagi roli va ahamiyati

Avvalambor, Amerika Qo'shma Shtatlari Konstitutsiyasi dunyodagi dastlabki Konstitutsiya hisoblanib, u o'zining uzoq vaqt davomida amal qilib kelayotgan barqarorligi bilan ajralib turadi. Bundan tashqari, AQSH Konstitutsiyasida boshqa davlat uchun o'ziga xos andoza vazifasini bajarib beruvchi bir qator normalar mavjud. Xususan, “**Senatorlar har bir shtatdan ovoz berish yo'li bilan fuqarolar tomonidan saylanadi**”-degan norma chinakam demokratik ruhdagi normadir. Chunki. Senatorlar barcha hududlardan(AQSH da uning ma'muiry-hududiy birligi-Shtatlardan) saylanadigan Parlamentning Yuqori Palatasidagi “vakillar”dir. Ya'ni, ular o'zi saylangan hududning ishonchli vakili sifatida ular manfaatini hisobga olgan holda davlat boshqaruvida qatnashadi. Bundan kelib chiqadiki, “xalqning ishonchli vakillari” xalq ishongan,ya'ni, o'z siyosiy huquqidan foydalanib saylagan “munosib shaxslar” bo'lishi lozimdir. AQSH Konstitutsiyasida ayni shu jihat,ya'ni, senatorlarni bevosita xalqning o'zi saylashi konkret ravishda belgilab qo'yilgan. Bu esa,

- senator lavozimi uchun eng munosib nomzodni amalda “demokratik” asosda saylash imkonini bersa,
- fuqarolarning davlat boshqaruvidagi rolini so'zda emas, amalda ta'minlashga xizmat qiladi.

Shuningdek, ushbu normani bevosita O'zbekiston qonunchiligi bilan taqqoslaydigan bo'lsak. O'zbekiston Respublikasining 2023-yil 1-maydan kuchga kirgan Konstitutsiyasi hamda “ O'zbekiston Respublikasining Oliy Majlis Senati to'g'risida”gi Konstitutsiyaviy Qonuniga ko'ra,

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Majlisining Senati a'zolari Qoraqalpog'iston Respublikasi Jo'qorg'i Kengesi, viloyatlar, tumanlar va shaharlar davlat hokimiyyati vakillik organlari deputatlarining tegishli qo'shma majlislarida mazkur deputatlar orasidan yashirin ovoz berish yo'li bilan Qoraqalpog'iston Respublikasi, viloyatlar va Toshkent shahridan teng miqdorda – to'rt kishidan saylanadi. Qolgan 9 nafar a'zo esa Prezident tomonidan tayinlanadi. Fakt o'rnida keltiradigan bo'lsak, Yangi Konstitutsiyaga ko'ra, senatorlar soni 65 ta etub belgilangan, eskisi bo'yicha esa 100 kishi edi. Yuqoridagi normaga sharh beradigan bo'lsak, Deputatlar tomonidan o'zlari ichidan saylangan senatorlar soni 56 tani tashkil qiladi. Ushbu jarayonda, “deputatlar xalqning vakili hamda ular bilvosita demokratiya orqali senatorlarni saylamoqda”-deya ba'zilar tomonidan kontrargument keltirilishi mumkin. Ammo masalaning ikkinchi tomoniga qaraydigan bo'lsak, xalq hatto o'z hududining senatori kim desa bilmasligi mumkin, chunki deputatlarni o'z ichidan senatorlarni saylamoqda xalq aralashmayapti. Shuningdek, tegishli hudud hokimlari, shu paytgacha, xalq deputatlari Kengashining raisi edi va barcha hududlardan saylanadigan senatorlar ichida bo'lardi. Bu degani “hokimning senator bo'lishi mumkin emas”-degani emas. Xalq tomonidan bevosita to'g'ridan-to'gri saylanib

senator bo'lishi mumkin. Ammo, amaldagi tartib "hokimiyatlar bo'linish prinsipi"ga ham ziddir.

Bundan tashqari,, AQSh Konstitutsiyasida belgilab qo'yilgan "Senatorlar har bir shtatdan ovoz berish yo'li bilan fuqarolar tomonidan saylanadi" –degan normaning O'zbekiston qonunchiligiga joriy etilishi faqat va faqat davlat boshqaruvida chinakam demokratiyani ta'minlashga xizmat qiladi. Bunda ushbu normani kengroq sharhlagan holda joriy etilishi maqsadga muvofiqdir. Ya'ni, AQSh Konstitutsiyasida senatorlarning xalq tomonidan saylanishi ko'rsatilgan bo'lsa, ushbu normani milliy qonunchiligidan aks ettirishimiz so'zsiz bevosita demokratiyani amalda ta'minlaganimizning yorqin namunasi bo'ladi!

Demak, dunyoning inson huquqlari kafolatlangan, ularning siyosiy irodasini ro'yobga chiqarishi uchun huquqiy sharoit yaratilgan hamda davlat boshqaruvida chinakam demokratiyani ta'minlagan davlatlari qatoridan o'rinni olishi uchun O'zbekiston ham o'z qonunchiligiga bir qator normalarni joriy etishi lozimligini yuqoridagi tahliliy qiyoslash orqali ko'rib chiqdik. Chindan ham, miloddan avvalgi davlatchilik boshqaruvi, xususan, demokratiyani vatani qadimgi Afinadagi davlat boshqaruvidan ma'lumki, xalq o'z vakillarini:hokimlar kerak bo'lsa, senatorlarni ham saylagan. Bu esa zamонавиъи davrda AQSH Konstitutsiyasida belgilab qo'yildi. Ya'ni senatorlar bevosita xalqning o'zi tomonidan saylov orqali lavozimni egallaydi. Ko'p bora ommaviy axborot vositalaridan bong urayotgan "Yangi O'zbekiston"imizning qonunchiligiga ham ushbu normani kengaytirgan holda, ya'ni, nafaqat senator, balki boshqa boshqaruv organlaridaham xalqni bevosita o'zi to'g'ridan-tog'ri saylashi bo'yicha normani kiritish davlat boshqaruvida faqatgina demokratiyani ta'minlabgina qolmay, uning samaradorligi hamda xalqning boshqaruvga nisbatan ishonchini oshirad!

Foydalilanigan adabiyotlar ro'yxati:

1.Xorijiy mamlakatlar davlati va huquqi tarixi.Darslik.TDYU.

Elektron resurslar:

1.www.tsullibrary.uz;

2. www.constitutioncenter.org

IQTISODIY RIVOJLANISHNING MUHIM OMILI SIFATIDA MOLIYAVIY SAVODXONLIKNI OSHIRISH USULLARI

*Namangan davlat universiteti "Menejment" kafedrasи
katta o'qituvchisi PhD - **Urunov No'monjon Mo'ydinovich***

Namangan davlat universiteti, mustaqil tadqiqotchisi,

Asqarov Abrorjon Hayitmirzaevich

Abrorjonasqarov86@gmail.com

Mirhamidova Gulibonu Mirabdullojon qizi

Iqtisodiyot fakulteti Turizm yo'nalishi 3-bosqich talabasi

Annotatsiya. Davlat moliyaviy savodxonligi masalalari murakkabligi va yangi moliyaviy vositalar qiyoqasini oshirish, ishlatiladigan moliyaviy xizmatlar imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish kontekstida juda dolzarbdir. Shaxsiy moliyaviy xavfsizlikni ta'minlash iqtisodiy rivojlanish va aholi farovonligini oshirishning muhim omiliga aylanmoqda. Shu munosabat bilan ushbu tadqiqotda quyidagi vazifalar qo'yildi. Fiskal va soliq savodxonligi – tushunchasi "molivaviy savodxonligi" va uning tarkibiy qismlari bir kontseptual xususiyatlarini ko'rib chiqish; mamlakatning iqtisodiy rivojlanishi omili sifatida moliyaviy savodxonlikni oshirishning zamonaviy xalqaro amaliyotlarni o'rganish.

МЕТОДЫ ПОВЫШЕНИЯ ФИНАНСОВОЙ ГРАМОТНОСТИ КАК ВАЖНОГО ФАКТОРА ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО РАЗВИТИЯ

Аннотация. Вопросы государственной финансовой грамотности весьма актуальны в контексте их сложности и повышения имиджа новых финансовых инструментов, расширения возможностей используемых финансовых услуг. Обеспечение личной финансовой безопасности становится важным фактором экономического развития и повышения благосостояния населения. В связи с этим в настоящем исследовании поставлены следующие задачи. Рассмотрим концептуальные особенности понятия "финансовая грамотность" и его составляющие – фискальная и налоговая грамотность; изучение современной международной практики повышения финансовой грамотности как фактора экономического развития страны.

WAYS TO INCREASE FINANCIAL LITERACY AS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Annotation. Issues of state financial literacy are very relevant in the context of increasing the complexity and the image of new financial instruments, expanding the possibilities of used financial services. Ensuring personal financial security is becoming an important factor in economic development and improving the well-being of the population. In this regard, the following tasks were set in this study. Consider the conceptual features of the concept "financial literacy" and its components – fiscal

and tax literacy; the study of modern international practices of increasing financial literacy as a factor in the economic development of the country.

Калит сўзлар: Tug'ma moliyaviy savodxonlik, Rad etilgan moliyaviy savodxonlik, Orttirilgan moliyaviy savodxonlik, Fiskal savodxonlik, Soliq savodxonlik, Byudjet kalkulyatori

Кириш. Moliyaviy savodxonlik har doim muhim mahorat bo'lib kelgan, ammo biz 2024 yilga kelib, uning ahamiyati tobora ortib bormoqda. Iqtisodiy landshaftlar tez o'zgarib, moliya bozorlari murakkablashib borayotgan dunyoda moliya asoslarini tushunish nafaqat foydali, bu juda muhim.

Masalan, Amerikaliklarning deyarli 50 foizida uch oylik xarajatlarni qoplash uchun etarli mablag' yo'q, 47% kattalari bilan \$400 qarz yoki biror narsa sotish holda kelish mumkin emas, 60% fuqarolarida 1000 dollarlik favqulodda vaziyatni qoplash uchun etarli mablag' tejashga ega emas, 57% amerikaliklar esa omonat hisobida \$1,000 dan kamroq mablag' mavjud bo'lib 29 foiz fuqarolari favqulodda vaziyatlar fondiga ega hisoblanadi. Evropada moliyaviy savodxonlikning o'rtacha darajasi 52% ni tashkil qiladi. Dunyo bo'ylab kattalarning 50% inflyatsiya va foiz stavkalarini tushunishadi.

Ushbu maqola bugungi dunyoda, ayniqsa 2024 yilga kirganimizda, moliyaviy savodxonlik nima uchun juda muhimligini o'rganadi. Ilg'or tajribalardan konstruktiv foydalanish orqali O'zbekiston Respublikasida aholining moliyaviy savodxonligi darajasini oshirish, moliya tizimiga bo'lgan ishonchni oshirish, moliyaviy xizmatlar iste'molchilarining moliyaviy xavflarini kamaytirish va aholi farovonligini oshirish uchun real imkoniyatlar yaratishi kerak. Hozirgi sharoitda aholining moliyaviy savodxonligini oshirish sohasida jiddiy va maqsadli o'zgarishlar zarur.

Dunyoning ko'plab mamlakatlarida aholining moliyaviy savodxonligini oshirish zarurligini anglash davlat tashabbusi bilan milliy strategiyalar yoki moliyaviy ta'lif dasturlarining shakllanishiga olib keldi. So'nggi yillarda O'zbekiston Respublikasida moliyaviy savodxonlik darajasini oshirishga katta e'tibor qaratilmoqda, bu mamlakat iqtisodiy rivojlanishining muhim omili va uy xo'jaliklarining moliyaviy salohiyatidan dalolat beradi.

Hozirgi sharoitda aholining moliyaviy savodxonligini oshirish sohasida jiddiy va maqsadli o'zgarishlar zarur. Dunyoning ko'plab mamlakatlarida aholining moliyaviy savodxonligini oshirish zarurligini anglash davlat tashabbusi bilan milliy strategiyalar yoki moliyaviy ta'lif dasturlarining shakllanishiga olib keldi. So'nggi yillarda O'zbekiston Respublikasida moliyaviy savodxonlik darajasini oshirishga katta e'tibor qaratilmoqda, bu mamlakat iqtisodiy rivojlanishining muhim omili va uy xo'jaliklarining moliyaviy salohiyatidan dalolat beradi.

Deyarli barcha mamlakatlarning milliy strategiyalarida ustuvor maqsadli guruuhlar ta'kidlangan. Xalqaro tajriba tahlili shuni ko'rsatadiki, asosan maktablar va oliy o'quv

yurtlari talabalari, mehnatga layoqatli aholi, pensiya va pensiya yoshidagi fuqarolar kabi maqsadli guruhlarga ustunlik beriladi. Aholining moliyaviy savodli xulq-atvorini shakllantirish asoslarini yaratish davlat moliya-byudjet siyosatini takomillashtirish zarurligini oldindan belgilab beradi, uning ustuvor vazifasi barcha darajadagi byudjetlar va byudjet jarayonining shaffofligini ta'minlashdir. Vazifani hal qilish byudjet parametrlarining ochiqligi yo'nalishida ham, fuqarolarning byudjetni shakllantirishda bevosita ishtirok etish qobiliyatida ham amalga oshirilmoqda.

Bu borada, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi PF-4947-son "2022-2026-yillarga mo'ljallangan Yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to'g'rida"gi farmoni, 2018-yil 22-avgustdagи PQ-3917-son "Byudjet ma'lumotlarining ochiqligini va byudjet jarayonida fuqarolarning faol ishtirokini ta'minlash chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi va boshqa shunga o'xhash qarorlarda belgilangan vazifalar tashabbusli byudjet jarayonini tashkil etilishiga xizmat qilmqda.

Fiskal shaffoflik fiskal xavflarni sezilarli darajada kamaytiradi va davlat moliya sektori samaradorligini oshirishga yordam beradi. Davlat moliyasining barqarorligi to'g'risida sifatli ma'lumotlarga ega bo'lish iqtisodiyotning real sektorida samarali rejalahtirish, fiskal siyosatning iqtisodiy o'sishga ijobiy iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy va ekologik chora-tadbirlari uchun sharoit yaratadi.

Shu bilan birga, makroiqtisodiy vaziyat bilan bog'liq bo'lishi mumkin bo'lgan xavflarni hisobga olish kerak (siyosiy vaziyatning yomonlashishi, jamiyatdagi ijtimoiy keskinlikning o'sishi, tashqi iqtisodiy vaziyatning o'zgarishi va boshqalar.), shuningdek, O'zbekiston Respublikasi moliya bozorining rivojlanishi bilan bog'liq xatarlar (bankrotlik, litsenziyalarni bekor qilish, moliya bozorining yuqori o'zgaruvchanligi, moliya bozori sub'ektlarining past ijtimoiy javobgarligi, O'zbekiston Respublikasi moliya bozoriga yangi moliyaviy xizmatlarni joriy etish) va boshqalar.

Masalan, dunyo statistikasida kichik biznes egalarining faqat yarmi (54%) biznesni boshlashdan oldin moliyaviy menejmentni yaxshi tushunganliklarini aytishadi. To'rtdan biri 28% ularning moliyaviy bilimlariga ishonch yo'qligini aytishadi. Yana 14% biznesni boshlashdan oldin moliyaviy savodxonligi cheklangan yoki yo'qligini aytmoqda.

Biznesni boshlashdan oldin moliyaviy savodxonligini "yuqori" deb baholagan biznes egalari o'z bilimlarini o'z-o'zini o'rganish bilan bog'lashadi. Yana bir 5 tasi ichida 1 tasi ular oldingi tadbirkorlik tajribasi orqali o'rganganliklarini aytishadi. Faqat 13% kichik biznes egalari maktabda moliyaviy savodxonlik haqida bilib olganliklarini aytishadi.

Xatarlarni boshqarish fiskal prognozlashning davomi bo'lib, u ichki iqtisodiy muhitning noaniqligi va tashqi omillar ta'siri bilan bog'liq muammolarga javob berish uchun byudjet protseduralarida qo'llaniladi. Jamiyat moliya va byudjet sohalarining holati, byudjet xatarlari, davlat aktivlari va majburiyatlar to'g'risida sifatli moliyaviy va moliyaviy bo'limgan ma'lumotlar bilan xabardor qilinishi kerak.

Biroq, umuman O'zbekiston Respublikasida moliyaviy savodxonlik va moliyaviy madaniyat darajasi hali ham past va barcha manfaatdor tomonlarning uzoq muddatli tizimli va muvofiqlashtirilgan ishini talab qiladi. Kamchiliklari quyidagilar:

-shaxsiy moliyaviy rejalshtirish va kutilmagan holatlarda moliyaviy zaxiralarni shakllantirish ko'nikmalari O'zbekiston Respublikasi uy xo'jaliklarining aksariyati uchun hali ham mavjud emas;

- moliyaviy intizomning past darajasi va turli xil moliyaviy xizmatlarni mustaqil tanlash va ulardan foydalanish va moliyaviy vositalardan foydalanish bilan bog'liq xatarlar uchun javobgarlik mavjud;

- moliya bozorida ma'lum bir moliyaviy mahsulot bilan bog'liq xatarlarni tushuntirish maqsadida moliyaviy masalalarda jamoatchilikni xabardor qilish va mijozlarga murojaat qilish bo'yicha doimiy amaliyot mavjud emas;

- ba'zi moliyaviy tashkilotlar to'liq kredit to'liq qiymati hisoblash kiritilgan to'lovlar tarkibi to'g'risidagi ma'lumotlari oshkor emas;

- kechiktirilgan to'lovlar uchun nomutanosib ravishda yuqori jarimalar mavjud;

- muddatidan oldin to'langan to'lovlar uchun nomutanosib ravishda rag'batlantirshlar mavjud emas;

- kredit tashkilotlariga kreditni qayta ishslash bo'yicha qo'shimcha xizmat sifatida sug'urta taklif etiladi, shu bilan aholining moliya bozori ishtirokchilari faoliyatiga bo'lgan ishonchini va iste'molchilarning o'z moliyaviy qarorlarini ongli va mas'uliyat bilan qabul qilish qobiliyatini pasaytiradi.

Tadqiqotning nazariy, empirik va uslubiy asoslari. Aholining moliyaviy savodxonligi murakkab tushunchadir. Keng ma'noda, bu aholining uy xo'jaliklarining moliyaviy mablag'larini oqilona boshqarish qobiliyati (daromadlar va xarajatlar hisobini yuritish, qisqa muddatli va uzoq muddatli moliyaviy rejalshtirishni amalga oshirish), qonunchilik holati va moliyaviy bozorlardagi vaziyatdan xabardor bo'lish, turli moliyaviy mahsulotlar va xizmatlar va ularning xususiyatlarini tushunish kabilar kiradi.

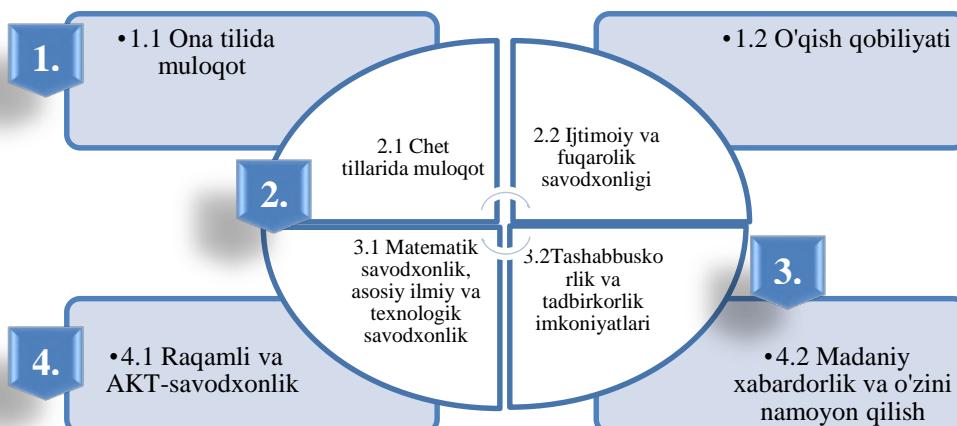
Nazariy jihatdan moliyaviy savodxonlik kontseptual xarakteristikasi jihatidan tug'ma, orttirilgan va rad etilgan bo'lishi mumkin. Tug'ma moliyaviy savodxonlik insonning shaxsiy daromadlari va xarajatlari miqdorini baholash va ularni boshqarish taktikasi va strategiyasini aniqlash, qoida tariqasida, ota-onalar va tug'ilishdan yaqin odamlarning tajribasiga tayanish qobiliyati bilan tavsiflanadi. Olingan moliyaviy savodxonlik ko'pincha atrofdagi odamlardan (maktab, universitetlar, ish) shaxsiy moliyani boshqarish usullarini qabul qilish qobiliyatidir. Ushbu turdag'i moliyaviy savodxonlik bir-biri bilan chambarchas bog'liq va ko'pincha hayot tsikli davomida bir-birini to'ldiradi.

Iqtisodiyot uchun eng qiyin variant-bu uchinchi tur-rad etilgan moliyaviy savodxonlik, bu shaxsnинг mustaqil hayotga kirishni va qaror qabul qilishni ongsiz ravishda istamasligida namoyon bo'ladigan psixologik etuklik natijasida bilimlarni rad

etish deb tushunilishi mumkin. Statistika shuni ko'rsatadiki, bunday aholining potentsial ulushi 13% ni tashkil qiladi. Afsuski, aholining bir qismi hatto iqtisodiyot asoslarini bilgan holda ham ushbu bilimlarni amalda qo'llashni o'rganmaganligini istisno qilib bo'lmaydi. Ehtimol, aholining bu qismi moliyaviy ta'lim jarayonida olingan ko'nikmalarni qo'llaydi, ammo bu ko'nikmalar shartli refleks darajasida olinishi sharti bilan.

Uslubiy nuqtai nazardan moliyaviy savodxonlikni ikki xil ifodalash mumkin: 1) savodxonlik moliyaviy munosabatlар sohasidagi asosiy kontseptual apparatga ega bo'lish sifatida; 2) savodxonlik kompetentsiya sifatida, aloqa vositalaridan foydalanish ko'nikmalariga ega bo'lish (fuqarolik, axborot, raqamli, huquqiy va boshqalar.). Shu bilan birga, moliyaviy savodxonlikning ikkinchi turini rivojlantirishga e'tibor hozirgi sharoitda ustuvor bo'lib ko'rindi, chunki bu XXI-asrning asosiy vakolatlarini o'zlashtirishni nazarda tutadi.

ASOSIY VAKOLATLAR



UNIVERSAL KO'NIKMALAR

1-rasm Asosiy vakolatlarning Evropa doirasi

Moliyaviy savodxonlik tushunchasi moliyaviy va soliqqa oid savodxonlikni qamrab oladi. Fiskal savodxonlik-bu byudjet tizimi, uning tuzilishi, sohalari va qismlari to'g'risidagi asosiy qoidalar va qonun hujjatlarini bilishning kombinatsiyasi bo'lib, fuqarolarning O'zbekiston Respublikasida byudjet tizimining byudjetlarini shakllantirish va ijro etishdagi vakolatlarini, ya'ni mavjud nazariy bilimlarni amalda qo'llash imkoniyatini nazarda tutadi.

Soliq savodxonlik moliyaviy resurslardan samarali foydalanishni ta'minlaydi va daromad yo'qotishlar, obro'si va soliq to'lovchining erkinligi xavfi amalga oshirilishini oldini olish imkonini beradi, zamonaviy inson zarur vakolati sifatida qaralishi lozim. Soliq savodxonligini oshirish muammosini hal qilishning dolzarbligi aholining katta qismi soliq tizimi, ularning soliq to'lovchilar sifatidagi huquq va majburiyatları to'g'risida juda cheklangan bilimlarga ega ekanligi bilan bevosita bog'liqdir.

Natijalarini muhokama qilish. Moliyaviy savodxonlik vositasini amalga oshirish jarayonida yuzaga keladigan muammolar darajasini baholashni quyidagi yo'naliishlarda guruhash mumkin. Nazariy va uslubiy yondashuvlar nuqtai nazaridan, muammolar, bu guruh ta'lim muassasalarida moliyaviy savodxonligi asoslarini o'rgatish qismli tabiat, (birinchi navbatda, maktab o'quvchilari va talabalar uchun) aholining barcha qatlamlari uchun aniq va yaxshi o'quv dasturlari va o'quv materiallari yo'qligi, etishmasligi bilan bog'liq moliyaviy savodxonlik asoslarini o'rgatadigan malakali mutaxassislar).

Moliyaviy savodxonlikning pastligi kichik biznes egalariga o'rtacha 118,1 ming dollar yo'qotilgan foyda keltiradi. Ish safarining boshida moliyaviy savodxonligi past bo'lgan kichik biznes egalari shu sababli pul yo'qotishlari mumkin. Deyarli yarmi (45%) kam moliyaviy savodxonlik natijasida kamida \$10,000 daromad yo'qotganliklarini aytishadi-13% esa \$500,000 yoki undan ko'proq pul yo'qotganiga ishonishadi.

Kichik biznes egalarining 32 foizi moliyaviy savodxonlikning yaxshilanishi ularga byudjet va pul oqimini yaxshilashga yordam berishini, 20% foizi agar ular moliyaviy jihatdan savodli bo'lsa, moliyalashtirish imkoniyatlarini yaxshiroq tushunishlarini, 19% moliyaviy savodxonlik ularga soliqlarni yaxshiroq tushunishga imkon berishligi ma'lum bo'ldi.

Raqamli asrga chuqurroq kirib borganimizda, moliya sektori texnologiyaga ko'proq ishonadi. Onlayn banking, raqamli hamyonlar va investitsiya ilovalari odatiy holga aylanib bormoqda. Ushbu siljish raqamli moliyaviy vositalarni asosiy tushunishni va ularni samarali boshqarish qobiliyatini talab qiladi. 2024 yilda moliyaviy savodxonlik texnologiyani yaxshi bilish va raqamli moliyaviy platformalar va ularning oqibatlarini tushunishni anglatadi.

Bu moliyaviy xizmatlar, moliyaviy xizmatlar iste'molchilar huquqlarini himoya qilish bilan shug'ullanuvchi moliya institutlari, idoralar va tashkilotlar bilan o'zaro bir qasddan tanlash qilish, shaxsiy moliyaviy samarali boshqarish uchun zarur ko'nikma va vakolatlar etishmasligi sabab bo'ladi. Muammolarning ikkinchi guruhi moliyaviy savodxonlik asoslarini tashkiliy-huquqiy ta'minlash bilan bog'liq.

Xususan, quyidagilar bilan:

- aholining moliyaviy savodxonligini oshirish va fuqarolarning moliyaviy ta'limini rivojlantirishni ta'minlaydigan davlat va jamiyat o'rtaсидаги о'заро та'sir mexanizmining yo'qligi;
- Qonunchilik va me'yoriy qo'llab-quvvatlashning nomukammalligi;
- moliyaviy qarirlarni qabul qilish uchun vakolatlar va javobgarlikning individual darajada ham, moliya bozori ishtirokchilari darajasida ham aniq taqsimlanmaganligi;
- fuqarolarning iste'molchilar va pensiya huquqlarini himoya qilish to'g'risida kam xabardorlik;

- zarur dasturlar va tadbirlarni resurs (moliyaviy, xodimlar, axborot va texnologik) qo'llab-quvvatlashning etarli darajada emasligi.

Shunday qilib, O'zbekiston Respublikasida moliyaviy savodxonlikni oshirish aholining iqtisodiy oqilona xatti-harakatlarini rag'batlantirish va uning farovonligini oshirish, fuqarolarning hayot sifatini yaxshilash, shu jumladan moliyaviy mahsulotlar va tegishli sifatli xizmatlardan foydalanish hisobiga yaxshilanishning dolzarb va zarur chorasiadir.

O'zbekiston Respublikasida aholining moliyaviy savodxonligini oshirishning asosiy jihatlari O'zbekiston Respublikasi Iqtisodiyot va Moliya vazirligi va Jahon bankining qo'shma loyihasi doirasida amalga oshiriladi. Loyihaning maqsadi aholining byudjet jarayonida keng ishtirok etishi orqali mas'uliyatli fuqarolik pozitsiyasini shakllantirishdan iborat.

Tashabbuskor byudjetlashtirish amaliyoti nafaqat byudjet topshiriqlarini qabul qilishda ishtirok etish va ularning bajarilishini nazorat qilishni, balki viloyat va shahar darajasida byudjetlarni amalga oshirish jarayoniga mumkin bo'lgan tuzatishlarni ham o'z ichiga oladi. Bunday imkoniyat byudjetlarni rejalashtirish va ijro etish jarayonida moliya organlarining aholi bilan yaqin hamkorligini, ya'nii fuqarolarning demokratiyani amalga oshirish bilan bog'liq jarayonlarda doimiy ishtirokini ta'minlaydi. Tashabbusli byudjetlashtirish davlat moliyasining samaradorligini oshirishning muhim elementiga aylanmoqda. "Fuqarolar uchun byudjet" foydalanuvchilarining fikr-mulohazalarini taqdim etish uchun "byudjet kalkulyatori" dan foydalanish ko'zda tutilgan bo'lib, uning maqsadi zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalarini joriy etish orqali jamiyat va hokimiyat o'rtasida muloqotni rivojlantirish; fuqarolarning mintaqaviy darajada amalga oshirilayotgan fiskal siyosat haqidagi tushunchalarini takomillashtirish. Byudjet kalkulyatorini yaratish vazifalari quyidagilardan iborat:

- byudjetning asosiy parametrlari-soliq stavkalari, daromadlar, xarajatlar, qarzlar hajmining o'zaro bog'liqligini simulyatsiya qilish, shuningdek byudjet xarajatlarining o'zaro bog'liqligi ularning maqsadlarini amalga oshirishda va hokimiyat va mahalliy o'zini o'zi boshqarish organlari tomonidan amalga oshiriladigan faoliyatning erishilgan miqdoriy va sifat natijalariga qaragan;

- byudjet kalkulyatorining interaktiv kompyuter modelini loyihalash;
- byudjet kalkulyatori modelini yaratishda O'zbekiston Respublikasining moliyaviy sub'ektlari darajasida ham yondashuvlardan foydalanish imkoniyatini ta'minlash.

Byudjet kalkulyatorini ishlab chiqish natijasi har qanday foydalanuvchiga virtual byudjetni rejalashtirishda ishtirok etish imkonini beruvchi interaktiv simulyatsiya modeli bo'ladi. Model parametrlarini boshqarish, foydalanuvchilarining afzalliklariga qarab, davlat dasturlarida belgilangan ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy rivojlanish maqsadlariga erishish ko'rsatkichlari qanday o'zgarishini, soliqlarni qanday o'zgartirish kerakligini yoki soliq imtiyozlari bekor qilinishini ko'rish mumkin bo'ladi. Qarz o'zgaradi va

ijtimoiy soha va umuman iqtisodiyot uchun qanday ijobiy va salbiy ta'sirlar paydo bo'ladi.

Oxir oqibat, byudjet kalkulyatori fuqarolarga byudjet parametrlarining o'zaro bog'liqligini, byudjet siyosatining asosiy yo'nalishlarini tushunishga, byudjet tizimining imkoniyatlarini baholashga, byudjet mablag'larini sarflashning aniq bo'limlarini simulyatsiya qilishga va taklif qilishga, shuningdek, yangi g'oyalarni tushunishga imkon beradi. Natijalarga erishish nuqtai nazaridan asosiydan ko'ra byudjetning taklif qilingan versiyasi yaxshiroq bo'ladi.

Byudjet kalkulyatoridan foydalanish davlat moliyasini boshqarish tamoyillari nuqtai nazaridan fuqarolarning moliyaviy savodxonligini oshirishga olib keladi. O'z navbatida, byudjet kalkulyatoridan foydalangan holda fuqarolar tomonidan bildirilgan imtiyozlar va fikrlarni kuzatuvchi hokimiyat aholi ehtiyojlarini yaxshiroq tushunishi va byudjet qarorlarini to'g'rilashi mumkin bo'ladi. Shuningdek, ular fuqarolarni fiskal siyosat, byudjet xarajatlari tarkibi va byudjet qarorlarini qabul qilish tamoyillari to'g'risida yanada keng va samarali xabardor qilish imkoniyatiga ega bo'ladilar.

Moliyaviy savodxonlik darajasini oshirishning muhim jihatni ham bo'lishi kerak. Ijtimoiy siyosatni moliyalashtirishda to'g'ri qarorlar qabul qilishda bir qator muammoli masalalarni hal qila oladigan dasturiy maqsadli ijtimoiy byudjetlarni shakllantirish ko'rib chiqiladi.

Rossiya amaliyotida "bolalar byudjeti" va "nafaqaxo'rlar byudjeti" ni ishlab chiqish metodologiyasi mavjud (Kristea va Talassinos, 2016). Shunga o'xshash byudjetlar aholining boshqa toifalari uchun – nogironlar, davlat sektori xodimlari, ishsizlar va boshqalar uchun ishlab chiqilishi mumkin.

Hozirda" bolaning byudjeti " eng rivojlangan byudjet bo'lib, u nafaqat bolalar va ota-onalarning manfaatlarini ifodalaydi, balki ish haqini boshqarishni ham yaxshilaydi. "Pensionerlar byudjeti" ning rivojlanishi deganda nafaqaxo'rlarning turmush darajasi sohasidagi huquqlari va kafolatlarini amalga oshirishga ajratilgan davlat xarajatlarining to'planishi tushuniladi. Bundan tashqari, pensiyalarni birgalikda moliyalashtirish tizimiga badallarni va jami tarkibiy qism tufayli investitsiya daromadlarini, davlat qimmatli qog'ozlariga, kreditlarga va boshqa davlat aktivlariga investitsiyalarni jalb qiluvchilarga davlat xarajatlari majmuasida hisobga olish mumkin. Ishlaydigan va ishlamaydigan nafaqaxo'rlar yoki oilada yashovchi bitta nafaqaxo'r ushbu byudjetni shakllantirishi mumkin va bu "nafaqaxo'r byudjeti" daromadlarining tarkibi va tuzilishiga va uning xarajatlari bo'limlariga ta'sir qiladi.

Shu bilan birga, O'zbekiston Respublikasi statistikasida nafaqaxo'rlarning oilaviy byudjetlari bo'yicha to'liq so'rovi yo'q, bu tabiiy ravishda ishonchli ma'lumotlar asosida ushbu byudjetni shakllantirishni qiyinlashtiradi. Bularning barchasi dastur doirasida ekanligini ko'rsatadi tashkil etilgan byudjetlashtirish va samarali ijtimoiy boshqaruv ijtimoiy tasnifni (ijtimoiy guruhlarga, shu jumladan nafaqaxo'rlarga, bolali oilalarga va boshqalarga) tuzish foydalidir.).

Ijtimoiy dasturiy maqsadli byudjetlarning shakllanishi "fuqarolar byudjeti" da organik ravishda aks ettirilishi va aholining barcha darajadagi tashabbuskor byudjetlashtirish tizimidagi sa'y-harakatlarini faollashtirishi mumkin. Moliyaviy savodxonlikni oshirishning samarali vositasi byudjet loyihasining jamoatchilik muhokamasini o'tkazish deb hisoblanishi kerak. Ushbu vositadan to'liq foydalangan holda, hokimiyat davlat va munitsipal moliyani boshqarishdagi muhim masalalar bo'yicha fikr-mulohazalarni oladi. Ko'rinib turibdiki, davlat moliyasini boshqarish bo'yicha qabul qilingan qarorlarni jamoatchilik muhokamasining mavjud imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish zarur, bu ayniqsa yaqinda aholining fuqarolik faolligi oshishi va davlat va munitsipal boshqaruv masalalariga qiziqishning ortishi sharoitida dolzarbdir. Hujjatlarni ishlab chiqish darjasи va ularning ijtimoiy yo'nalishini yaxshilashga yordam beradigan mintaqaviy va mahalliy byudjet loyihalariini jamoatchilik muhokamasi uchun yuqori salohiyat mavjudligiga shubha yo'q.

Xulosa: Aholining moliyaviy savodxonligi darajasini, moliyaviy ta'lim sifatini oshirish va fuqarolarni shaxsiy moliya menejmenti to'g'risida xabardor qilish iqtisodiy o'sishni ta'minlash va aholining moliyaviy farovonligini oshirish, shaxsiy moliyaviy xavfsizlikni ta'minlash va moliyaviy xizmatlar iste'molchilarining huquqlarini himoya qilish uchun bir qator muammolarni hal qilishni talab qiladi. Bunga quyidagilar yordam beradi.

-aholining moliyaviy savodxonligi darajasini oshirishga qaratilgan moliyaviy, tashkiliy, ta'lim, axborot va boshqa tadbirlar majmuasini ishlab chiqish va amaliy amalga oshirish;

-fuqarolarning moliyaviy savodxonlik va iste'molchilarining huquqlarini himoya qilish sohasida moliyaviy xizmatlardan foydalanish jarayonida ularning hayotiy tsikllari, hayotiy vaziyatlari va ehtiyojlariga muvofiq foydalanish uchun qulay, ob'ektiv va sifatli ma'lumotlarga ega bo'lishlarini ta'minlash;

-maqsadli guruhlar, ayniqsa ijtimoiy himoyaga muhtojlar uchun turli shakllarda moliyaviy ta'limning keng imkoniyatlarini ta'minlash;

-O'zbekiston Respublikasi qonun chiqaruvchi organlari aholining moliyaviy savodxonligi yo'qligi bilan bog'liq muammolarni hal qilishda ishtirok etishi, shuningdek moliya sektori tashkilotlari, boshqa tijorat kompaniyalari, ta'lim va nodavlat tashkilotlar va ko'ngillilarni ushbu muammolarni hal qilishda faol ishtirok etishi;

-moliyaviy savodxonlikni oshirish bo'yicha davlat tadbirlarining murakkabligi, qulayligi va samaradorligini ta'minlash;

-maqsadli dasturlarni boshlash va nodavlat tuzilmalarni fuqarolarning moliyaviy savodxonligini oshirishga ko'maklashuvchi qo'shma chora-tadbirlarga jalb qilish orqali moliyaviy ta'lim va axborot tizimini rivojlantirish uchun qo'shimcha moliyalashtirishni jalb qilish;

-fuqarolarning bilim darajasini oshirish va pensiyalarni shakllantirish jarayoniga jalg qilish.

Ko'proq ochiqlik, oshkorlik va hisobdorlik, aholining byudjet savodxonligi darajasini oshirish uchun byudjet tartib-qoidalarini takomillashtirish bo'yicha eng yaxshi amaliyot standartlariga muvofiq quyidagi yo'nalishlarda ishlashni ta'minlash zarur:

1. Moliya organlari mutaxassislari nazorati ostida byudjet va byudjet jarayoni, soliq siyosatiga bag'ishlangan seminarlar, ma'ruzalar, davra suhbatlari o'tkazish, o'quv materiallarini rasmiy portalga joylashtirish, davlat hokimiyati va mahalliy davlat hokimiyati organlari bilan muloqot qilish imkoniyatlarini yaratish orqali davlat va yuridik shaxslar aholini muammoli masalalar bo'yicha tarbiyalashga ko'maklashish.

2. Aholining maksimal qiziqishini, faol pozitsiyasini, hokimiyat va rabbariyat bilan muloqotga tayyorligini shakllantirishga ko'maklashish, byudjet qarorlarini ishlab chiqishda ishtirok etish va ularning bajarilishini nazorat qilish imkoniyatlarining afzalliklarini tushuntirish.

3. Har bir Rezidentga byudjet mablag'lari qanday vazifalarga ajratilishini, byudjet siyosati iqtisodiy rivojlanishga qanday ta'sir ko'rsatishini va aholi hayot sifatini yaxshilashni tahlil qilish imkonini beradigan har xil darajadagi byudjetlarni taqsimlash va ulardan foydalanish to'g'risidagi ma'lumotlarni aniq shaklda joylashtirishni davom ettirish.

4. Ijtimoiy byudjetlarni dasturiy maqsadli byudjetlashtirish tizimida shakllantirish, bu jamoatchilik manfaatlarini hisobga olgan holda "bolaning byudjeti", "pensionerning byudjeti" va boshqalar to'g'risidagi ma'lumotlarni hududiy organlarning veb-saytlarida nashr etishga qaratilgan bo'lishi kerak. Bu aholining proaktiv byudjetlashtirish tizimida faolligini oshirish va moliyaviy savodxonlik doirasida ijtimoiy va byudjet siyosati masalalarini hal qilish imkonini beradi.

5. "Tashabbuskor byudjetlashtirish" amaliyotini rivojlanish, davlat va munitsipal moliyani taqsimlash, normativ-huquqiy hujjalarni ishlab chiqish va ko'rib chiqish, byudjet mablag'laridan foydalanish maqsadlari va natijalarini muhokama qilish bo'yicha qarorlarni qabul qilish jarayonida munitsipalitet aholisining jamoatchilik ishtirokini oshirish orqali ishtirok etuvchi byudjetlashtirishni joriy etish. Bunga jamoat tinglovlarini tashkil etishni takomillashtirish bo'yicha chora-tadbirlar majmuasini ishlab chiqish, byudjetlashtirish amaliyotining uslubiy bazasini yaratish, davlat va munitsipal xodimlarni jamoat tinglovlarida jamoatchilik ishtirokining turli shakllarida o'qitish va jamoatchilik nazorati mexanizmlarini ishlab chiqishg yordam beradi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxati:

1. Albekov, U.A., Vovchenko, N., Andreeva, G., Vladimirovna, O. and Sichev, R.A.2017. Block Chain and Financial Controlling in the System of Technological Provision of Large Corporations. European Research Studies Journal,20(3B),3-12.
2. Cristea, M. and Thalassinos, I.E. 2016. Private Pension Plans: An Important Component of the Financial Market. International Journal of Economics & Business Administration, 4(1), 110-115.
3. Global initiative for transparency in fiscal and taxation spheres. 2012. Principles of high level of transparency, participation and account ability in fiscal and taxation spheres.<http://www.fiscaltransparency.net/GIFT-High-Level-Principles-2012-08-RUS.pdf>Federal law. 2014. No 172-FZ On strategic planning in the Russian Federation.
http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_164841/
4. Nechaev, A., Antipina, O. 2016. Analysis of the Impact of Taxation of Business Entities on the Innovative Development of the Country. European Research Studies Journal, 19(1), 71-83.
5. Non-commercial partnership. 2017. Centre of fiscal policy, consulting group. Budget calculator for citizens.
6. Ivanova, O.B., Denisenko, S.N. 2016. Fiscal literacy of the population – a necessary condition for municipal entities development. Financial research, 2(51),79-85.
7. Ivanova, O.B., Bogoslavtseva, L., Karepina, O., Kostoglodova, E. 2017a. Providing the Budget Transparency and State Projects Efficiency Monitoring in Russia. European Research Studies Journal, 20(1), 97-104.
8. Ivanova, B.O., Kostoglodova, D.E., Galazova, S.S. and Prokopenko, G.I. 2017b. Increasing the Budget Costs' Efficiency as a Factor of State Finance Stabilization. International Journal of Economics & Business Administration, (5)1, 120-127.
9. Vovchenko, G.N., Panasenkova, T. 2013. Trends of Formation the Russia's Innovation Potential. World Applied Sciences Journal, 27(10), 1362-1366.

MAMLAKATDAGI SOLIQ SIYOSATINI IQTISODIYOTGA TA'SIRI

Rafiqov Abror Baxtiyor o'g'li

University of Business and Sciense iqtisod yo'nalishi

3-kurs IQK-22-01 gurux talabasi



Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqola mamlakatdagi soliq siyosatini iqtisodiyotga ta'siri haqida muhim ma'lumotlarni jamlaydi. Shuningdek, maqolada soliq turlari va ularning xususiyatlari ko'rib chiqilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Byudjet-soliq siyosati, Davlat budgeti, moddiy resurslar, nvestitsiya, Chegirma ko'rinishida soliq kreditlari, ijtimoiy infratuzilma, chet el investitsiyasi.

Аннотация: В данной статье обобщена важная информация о влиянии налоговой политики страны на экономику. Также в статье рассмотрены виды налогов и их характеристики.

Ключевые слова: бюджетно-налоговая политика, государственный бюджет, материальные ресурсы, инвестиции, налоговые льготы в форме льгот, социальная инфраструктура, иностранные инвестиции

Abstract: This article summarizes important information about the impact of the country's tax policy on the economy. Also, the types of taxes and their characteristics are considered in the article.

Keywords: budget-tax policy, State budget, material resources, investment, tax credits in the form of discount, social infrastructure, foreign investment

Kirish

MAMLAKATDAGI SOLIQ SIYOSATINI IQTISODIYOTGA TA'SIRI

Har bir mamlakatda ishlab chiqilib, hayotga tatbiq etilishi lozim bo'lgan byudjet-soliq siyosatining mazmun-mohiyati va uning yo'nalishlarini eng avvalo, shu mamlakatda bozor munosabatlarini shakllantirishda uning qanday modeliga tayanilgani (asoslanganligi) belgilab beradi. Shu ma'noda bozor iqtisodiyotini shakllantirish modellari va byudjet-soliq siyosati o'zaro vobastadir. Ularning ikkinchisi (byudjet-soliq siyosati)ni birinchisi (bozor iqtisodiyotini shakllantirish modellari)dan ayro holda tasavvur etib bo'lmaydi. Davlat budgeti — davlat pul mablag'larining (shu jumladan, davlat maqsadli jamg'armalari mablag'larining) markazlashtirilgan jam g'armasi bo'lib, unda daromadlar manbayi va ulardan tushum lar miqdori, shuningdek, moliya yili mobaynida aniq maqsadlar uchun ajratiladigan

mablag'lar sarfi yo'nalishlari va miqdori nazarda tutiladi. Agar aksincha ish tutilsa, bu bir tomondan, mamlakatda sog'lom bozor munosabatlarining rivojlanishiga o'zining salbiy ta'sirini ko'rsatadi, uni murakkablashtiradi. Ikkinchi tomondan esa, byudjet-soliq siyosatida bozor iqtisodiyotini shakllantirishning u yoki bu modelining o'ziga xos xususiyatlari, talablari va prinsiplari inobatga olinmasa, bu bunday siyosatning muvaffaqiyatsizlikka uchrashiga o'ziga xos zamin tayyorlaydi va byudjet-soliq siyosati albatta, ertami-kechmi, baribir muvaffaqiyatsizlikka uchraydi. Shuning uchun ham bu yerda bozor iqtisodiyotini shakllantirish modellari va byudjet-soliq siyosatining o'zaro vobastaligini to'g'ri idrok etish prinsipial ahamiyatga ega. Bu masalada "Davlat soliq xizmati organlari tomonidan soliq to'lovchilarning soliq majburiyatlarini aniqlashda davlat organlari va tashkilotlarining ma'lumotlar bazasidan foydalanishni tartibga solish" to'g'risida O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining qarori, 22.08.2022 yildagi 471-son Mazkur tushunchaning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy munosabatlari mazmuni turlituman shakllar vositasida ifodalanadi[1].

Turli ko'rinishdagi va shakldagi soliq imtiyozlari iqtisodiyotni davlat tomonidan tartibga solishning muhim shakli hisoblanadi. Imtiyozlardan iqtisodiy jarayonlarni tartibga solish maqsadida foydalaniladi. Ular investitsiyalarni, tadbirkorhk faoliyatini, chet el kapitalini jalg etishni, pul va moddiy resurslarni tejashni, ishlab chiqarish samaradorligini oshirishni va handlikni oshirishni rag'batlantirish maqsadida qo'llaniladi. Iqtisodiyotni va ijtimoiy jarayonlarni tartibga solish maqsadida qo'llanilgan soliq imtiyozlari turli shakllarda namoyon bo'ladi. Eng keng tarqalganlari quyidagilar:

1) Chegirma ko'rinishida soliq kreditlari berish, ya'ni foydani kamaytirilgan sohqlar hisobiga oshirish. Masalan, AQShda 1962-vildan buyon 20 yil mobaynida turli investitsion (soliq) kreditlar qo'llanib kelinmoqda, ya'ni foydalanish muddati 8 yildan ortiq bo'lgan, ishlab chiqarishga kiritilgan uskunalar qiymatining 7 % ga teng miqdorda foyda solig'i qisqartiriladi. Yaponiyada ham xuddi shunday yangi texnika va texnologiyalarga qilingan investitsiyaning 7 % miqdorida soliq krediti qo'llaniladi. Kanadada mos tarzda sohq chegirmalari 7 %dan 20 % gacha o'zgarib turadi. Bir qator mamlakatlarda 138 tadbirkorning ITTLI ga qilgan xarajatlari o'rtacha yillik foydani belgilangan ulushidan ortiq bo'lsa, qisqartirilgan soliq shaklidagi soliq krediti qo'llaniladi. Masalan, AQShda bazis davriga nisbatan o'rtacha yillik me'yordan ITTLI ga qo'shimcha qilingan xarajatlarning 20 %ga teng miqdorda foyda solig'i kamaytiriladi. Fransiyada ITTLI ga qo'shimcha qilingan xarajatlarning 50 % ga teng miqdorda foyda solig'i qisqartiriladi, Kanadada esa qo'shimcha qilingan xarajatlarning 100 % ga teng miqdorda foyda solig'i kamaytiradi. Soliq krediti shaklidagi imtiyozlar ta'lim olish (asosan oliy ma'lumot) uchun yakka tartibdagi haq to'lovchilarga ham qo'llaniladi. AQSh dan keyingi ta'lim uchun to'lov miqdorining dastlabki 5 ming dollariga 20 % chegirma miqdorida «Ta'lim soliq krediti» hamda 13-17 yoshdagisi har bir o'quvchiga yiliga 500 dollar miqdorda soliq imtiyozi joriy etilgan.

2) Imtiyozning ikkinchi shakli — soliqdan butunlay ozod etish yoki pasaytirilgan soliq stavkalarini o'rnatishdir. Bunday imtiyozlar kichik tadbirkorlikni rag'batlantirish maqsadida qoilaniladi. Bunga qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlarini qo'shilgan qiymat solig'idan ozod etilishini ham kiritish mumkin. Bunday imtiyozlar respublikamizda ham keng qo'llaniladi.

3) Soliq imtiyozlarining uchinchi shakli — tezlashtirilgan amortizatsiya usulini qo'llanilishi, ya'ni olinadigan foydaning hajmini tezlashtirilgan amortizatsiya miqdoriga qisqartirish usulidir.

Hukumat tomonidan belgilangan oshirilgan amortizatsiya xarajatlarini ishlab chiqarish xarajatlariga qo'shishga ruxsat beradi. Buning natijasida ishlab chiqarish xarajatlari oshadi, biroq soliq miqdorini qisqarishi hisobiga olinadigan foyda miqdori o'zgarmaydi. Mutanosiblikni tartibga solish uchun boshqa imtiyozlar ham qo'llaniladi. Misol uchun, AQShda foydaning ijtimoiy infratuzilma obyektlari qurilishiga yo'naitirilgan qismi soliqlardan ozod etiladi. Ba'zi mamlakatlarda mehnatga haq to'lash va ishlab chiqarishni texnik qayta qurollantirishga sarflanadigan mablag' lami soliqqa tortishning alohida ti/im lari qo'llaniladi. Misol uchun, Fransiyada texnik qayta qurollanishga sarllanadigan mablag'larga solinadigan soliqlar juda ham past[2]. Germaniya va Fransiyada qo'shim cha ish o'rinalarini yaratish uchun qilingan xarajatlarga maxsus soliq imtiyozlari kiritilgan. Respublikamizda ham iqtisodiy rivojlanishni tartibga solish maqsadida soliq imtiyozlari tizimidan keng qo'llaniladi. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Soliq kodeksiga muvoliq chet el investitsiyasi bilan tashkil etilgan, import o'm ini bosuvchi va eksportga yo'naltirilgan mahsulot ishiab chiqaradigan ishiab chiqarish korxonasi daromadi (foydasи) ishiab chiqarishni boshlagandan 5 yil muddatgacha soliqlardan ozod etiladi. Agar, ishiab chiqarish hajmining 25 % dan ortig'ini bolalar assortimentidagi tovarlar tashkil etsa va korxona ustav fondida chet el kapitali ulushi 50 % dan ortiq bo'lsa 2 yilgacha soliqlardan ozod etiladi. Qisliloq joylarda va aholi punktlari hududida yangi tashkil etilgan xalq iste'moli tovarlarini ishiab chiqarish va qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlarini qayta islilovchi korxonalar ishiab chiqarishni boshlagandan to 3 yil m uddatgacha soliqlardan ozod etiladi. Umumiv ishchilar sonining 75 %dan kam bo'limgan qismi o'rta maktab o'quvchilaridan va kasb-hunar o'quv yurtlari o'quvchilaridan tashkil topgan yuridik shaxslarning daromad(foyda)lari soliqlardan ozod etiladi. Ekologiyaga, sog'lomlashtirish va xayriya fondlariga, madaniyat muassasalariga, xalq ta'limi va sog'liqni saqlashga badallar to 'lash hisobiga daromadni(foydan) soliqqa tortishni kamaytirish shaklidagi imtiyozlar ham mavjud.

Soliqlar bevosita davlatning paydo bo'lishi bilan bog'liqdir, ya'ni davlat o'zining vazifalarini bajarish uchun molivayi manba sifatida soliqlardan foydalanadi[3]. Jamiyatda iqtisodiy samarasiz bo'lgan sohalar ham mavjudki, bular soliqlarni ob'yektiv amal qilinishini talab etadi. Soliqlarning ob'yektiv zarurligini bozor iqtisodiyotiga o'tish sharoitida ikki holat bilan ifodalash mumkin: birinchidan,

davlatning qator vazifalarini mablag' bilan ta'minlash zarurligi; ikkinchidan, bozoriqtisodiyoti qonun-qoidalari bilan; Davlatning bajaradigan funksiyalari va vazifalari ko'p bo'lib, bozor iqtisodiyotiga o'tish davrida davlatning yangi vazifalari paydo bo'ladi. Bularga kam ta'minlanganlarga ijtimoiy yordam ko'rsatish, bozor iqtisodiyoti infratuzilmasini (sanoatda, qishloq xo'jaligida, moliya tizimida) tashkil qilish kiradi. Shu bilan birga, davlat jamiyat a`zolari osoyishtaligini saqlash maqsadida o'zining mudofaa qobiliyatini saqlab va mustahkamlab turishga, texnika va o'qdorilarga ham mablag'lar sarflaydi, qolaversa, davlat fuqarolar xavfsizligini saqlash, mamlakatda tartib intizom o'rnatish, uni boshqarish funksiyalarini bajarish uchun ham ko'plab mablag' yo'naltirishga majbur. Bunday xarajatlarni amalga oshirishning majburiyligi ular uchun manba bo'lgan soliqlarni ham ob'yektiv zarur qilib qo'yadi. Hozirga qadar davlatning funksiyalarini bajarish uchun lozim bo'lgan moliyaviy mablag'larni shakllantirishning soliqlardan boshqa usuli jahon amaliyotida qo'llanilgan emas. Demak, hukmron kuch sifatida davlat mavjud ekan, moliyalashtirish usuli sifatida soliqlar ham amal qiladi. Ma'lumki, jamiyat iqtisodiy hayoti juda murakkab iqtisodiy hodisalardan iborat. Ana shu murakkablik bevosita soliqlarga ham tegishliki, bu holat soliqlarning iqtisodiy mohiyatini teran anglashni taqozo etadi.

Bu munosabatlar soliq to'lovchilar (huquqiy va jismoniy shaxslar) bilan ularni o'z mulkiga aylantiruvchi davlat o'rtasida bo'ladi. Soliqlar, yig'imlar, bojlar va boshqa to'lovlar hisobiga davlat moliyaviy resurslari tashkil topadi. Davlat faoliyatining barcha yo'nalishlarini mablag' bilan ta'minlashning asosiy manbalaridan biri va davlat ustuvorligini amalga oshirishning iqtisodiy vositasi soliqlardir. Soliq tizimini tartibga solish va mukammallashtirish samarali davlat iqtisodiy siyosatini olib borishga, xususan, moliyaviy tizimni rivojlantirishga yordam beradi.

Iqtisodiyotni davlat tomonidan soliqlar orqali tartibga solish, davlat byudjetini shakllantirish, soliq solish vositasida jamiyatdagi u yoki bu jarayonlarning rivojlanishiga ta'sir etuvchi usuli hisoblanadi. Soliq tushunchasi – iqtisodiy munosabatlarda asosiy o'rinni egallaydi. Uning xarakterli tomoni shundaki – u tadbirdorlik faoliyati bilan shug'ullanadigan yuridik va jismoniy shaxslardan ularga mulkchilik, xo'jalik yuritish yoki tezkor boshqaruva huquqida tegishli bo'lgan pul mablag'larini davlat va munisipal tuzilmalarni moliyaviy ta'minlash maqsadida begonalashtirish shaklida undiriladigan majburiy, yakka tartibdagi qaytarib berilmaydigan to'lovlarni aks ettiradi, ya'ni soliq – davlat tomonidan xo'jalik yurituvchi sub'yeqtlar va fuqarolardan majburiy qonuniy tartibda belgilangan stavkalar bo'yicha, soliq to'lovchining bundan biron bir muayyan manfaat ko'rishi bilan bevosita bog'lanmagan tarzda undiriladigan pul yig'imi.

Hozirgi vaqtida soliqlar vositasida davlat daromadlarining asosiy qismi shakllantiriladi. Bozor munosabatlarining shakllanishi davrida soliqlar korxonalarining iqtisodiy faoliyatini tartibga solishning bilvosita quroli hisoblanadi. Soliq to'lash

xo'jalik yurituvchi sub'yektlar va fuqarolar bilan davlat o'rtasida yangidan yaratilgan qiymatni taqsimlashning asosiy vositasi hisoblanadi. Biror bir jamiyatni soliq tizimisiz tasavvur qilish mumkin emas[4]. Chunki soliqlar byudjet daromadlari (pul fondi)ni tashkil etishning asosiy vositasi bo'libgina qolmay: mahsulot ishlab chiqarish hajmini oshirishga; ishlab chiqarishni rag'batlantirishda investisiyalarni ko'paytirishga; raqobatbardoshmahsulot hissasini ko'paytirishga; kichik va o'rta biznesni rivojlantirishga; xususiy korxonalar ochish bilan bog'liq bo'lган bozor infratuzilmasini barpo qilishga; umumdavlat ehtiyojlarini qondirishga va boshqalarga xizmat qiladi.

Yuqorida keltirilgan ma'lumotlarni xulosa qilgan xolda shuni aytish joizki, jamiyat iqtisodiy taraqqiyoti bir tomondan uning ichki mexanizmiga bog'liq bo'lsa, ikkinchi tomondan boshqaruvning xarakteriga, ijtimoiy-siyosiy holatga, muvozanatga bog'liq bo'ladi. Mazkur jarayonda ijtimoiy siyosat alohida rol o'ynaydi. Ijtimoiy siyosat o'z navbatida ichki va tashqi madaniyma'rifiy, siyosiy, iqtisodiy siyosat kabilarga bo'linadi. Iqtisodiy siyosat ham o'z navbatida moliya, pul-kredit, byudjet, soliq siyosati kabi turlarda amal qilib, ularni yaxlitligi makroiqtisodiy darajada qonun chiqaruvchi, ijro etuvchi va sud hokimiyatlari faoliyatlarining asosiy ajralmas qismiga aylanadi. Shu o'rinda soliq siyosatining mazmuniga to'xtalib o'tadigan bo'lsak, yuqorida qayd etilganidek, soliq siyosati iqtisodiy siyosatning ajralmas bir bo'lagi bo'lib, davlatning muayyan davrda aniq maqsadlarga qaratilgan soliq sohasidagi faoliyatidir. U tarkiban soliqlarni joriy etish, soliqqa oid huquqiy baza yaratish, joriy etilgan soliqlar va soliqsiz to'lovlarni amaliyotda ishslash mexanizmini shakllantirish va samaradorligini oshirishga qaratilgan davlatning tegishli vakolatli organlari tomonidan kompleks tarzda olib boriladigan chora-tadbirlar yig'indisidir.

FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR:

1. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining qarori, 22.08.2022 yildagi 471-son
2. Z.Srojiddinova. O'zbekiston Respublikasi budget tizimi. «infoCOM.UZ». Toshkent-2015y.
3. Qosimova G., Shoakramov K. Mahalliy budgetlar. O'quv qo'llanma.– T.: “Moliya”, 2017.
4. Malikov T.S., Haydarov N.X. Budget daromadlari va xarajatlari. -Tashkent: "IQTISOD-MOLIYA", 2007 y. 22. Malikov T.S., Haydarov N.X. Davlat budgeti.- Toshkent: "IQTISOD-MOLIYA", 2007y.

CUSTOMER RELATIONSHIP MANAGEMENT SOFTWARE USING CUSTOMER RELATIONSHIP MANAGEMENT

Narzullayev is the son of Dilshod Almurod

Karshi State University

Faculty of Mathematics and Computer Science

4th grade student of applied mathematics

Abstract: CRM principles, types of customer relationship management systems market dozens of different programs used in various industries, information type programs, several reasons why CRM is important to your business, how to maintain CRM customer and prospect contact information, and information is provided.

Keywords: CRM, customer, management, business, sales, cost, relationship, system, market, program, communication.

CRM - This short term consisting of the initials of the English words Customer Relationship Management means customer relationship management in Uzbek. As its name suggests, a customer relationship management system manages information about any relationship between a seller and a buyer, a producer and a consumer, a service provider and its user. With a customer relationship management system, a seller/manufacturer/service provider can have the following benefits:

- To know which products are in the most demand;
- To study how the consumer reacts to the service/product;
- To observe how people see the solution of problems;
- Acquaintance with the results of past sales;
- Forecasting future profits;
- Comparison of past and future costs/benefits;
- Easily change the strategy;
- Control of employee efficiency;
- Always being close for consumers.

As you can see, there is not a single item in the above list that an entrepreneur who works for the success of his business does not want. Although the list cannot reveal all the possibilities of the CRM system, it can show how important it is for business and any organization. The Customer Relationship Management system has the following conveniences for consumers/users:

- Opinions about the product/service are studied;
- The role of each consumer/customer in the company's activities will be;
- The quality of service will improve;
- Each user receives an answer to his request;

- Feels that the quality of services is improving.

Principles of CRM

Interaction of departments allows to attract new customers and not to lose old customers. This happens because every employee can refer to one database and see a detailed and complete picture of the customer, based on which a decision is made and reflected in this database. All this is possible if the main principles of CRM systems are followed: The existence of a common center where information is stored. The ability to communicate with customers through all available communication channels: from telephone to social networks. Conducting a continuous analysis of the collected data to make decisions about the future work of the company. CRM goals If we talk about the goal of implementing CRM systems as a stage of management development, then customer satisfaction is the first priority. is in the first place, because the flow of new customers, while keeping existing customers, helps the company to grow intensively by increasing the number of sales. This can be achieved by analyzing the relationship between the company and customers, maintaining a competent and balanced tariff policy and using the right sales tools.

Types The CRM market has dozens of different applications used in different industries. A properly selected CRM system guarantees an increase in the volume of sales for customers and an improvement of the provided service. Most companies do not use a complete set of CRM functions, but focus on the opportunities that are aimed at optimizing their business. CRM systems can be roughly divided into three categories: information type; analytical type; collaborative view. Information-type programs are a customer database where you can work with information about ongoing deals and track the progress of sales. The ability to organize data allows you to get instant information about all customers, transaction history and customer relationships. Analytical CRMs are an enhanced information option. Thanks to the advanced functionality, it will be possible to analyze the received data. The tools of such programs allow you to manage all business processes by compiling reports according to established criteria. Analytical CRM systems use special templates and settings that reflect transactions, the number of goods and services sold, as well as customer base statistics. Collaborative CRM is state-of-the-art business software. Opens opportunities for systematization and analysis of incoming data. The main feature is functional capabilities for correcting and modernizing business processes. The program is suitable for entrepreneurs who are constantly trying to improve the service and the quality of the services provided.

Who is CRM for?

CRM software is designed for companies of all sizes and industries. These include large businesses that need to easily track customer activity in one place and share it across departments, small businesses that need to do more, often with less, and agile and efficient will benefit startups who want to Regardless of your industry or whether

you're a nonprofit, if you communicate with customers—and your employees rely on data about those customers—CRM tools can help.

Customer relationship management software can benefit almost any department in your company, from sales to service, IT, marketing, and more. Whether you want to start big or small, getting started is easier than you think.

Why is a CRM system important to your business?

Doing business has become more complicated. The average organization uses more than 1,000 different applications, but less than 30% of these applications are integrated. To stay ahead, your company needs to be centered around your customers and have the right technology. However, obtaining up-to-date, reliable and actionable information can be difficult. How do you turn the flood of data coming from sales, customer service, marketing, and social media into actionable business intelligence?

With a CRM solution, of course. Here are a few reasons why CRM is important to your business.

The only source of truth

Customer relationship management software can give you a clear, unified customer profile—a single, simple, secure, and customizable dashboard with a customer's purchase history, order status, customer service issues, and more. This information can be invaluable, especially since 70 percent of customers expect every representative they contact to know their purchase and issue history. A single source of truth ensures that everyone in your company can deliver the level of service they expect, whether they were previously connected via phone, chat, email or social media.

Cost savings

Having a single source of truth benefits more than just customers. It directs companies to orderly and profitable activities. Sales teams build a wealth of data by interviewing prospects, meeting with customers, and gathering valuable information. If all of this information is stored in handwritten notes, on notebooks, or in the heads of your salespeople, there can be serious cost implications. Details can be lost, actions are not immediately followed, and customers rely on assumptions rather than data. And if someone leaves the company, if their contacts and records aren't stored in CRM, that information and business can be lost with them.

CRM means less administrative work... and more time spent on driving sales.

Connect all your teams

CRM brings your teams together by sharing information that makes everyone's job easier. For example, marketers can use CRM tools to manage campaigns and manage customer journeys with a data-driven approach. CRM software provides visibility into every opportunity or lead, showing you a clear path from inquiry to sale. Then, sales teams can provide personalized offers on your website, while customer service knows its history if they ask questions.

What does a CRM system do?

A CRM allows you to store customer and prospect contact information, identify sales opportunities, log service issues, and manage marketing campaigns, all in a single hub available to your company's stakeholders. It does this by organizing customer and prospect information in a secure, easy-to-use digital record, such as a contact's email, phone, social media handle, all previous interactions with your company, and more. CRM helps you find new customers, win their business and keep them happy, and it helps you gather more information faster than automation, such as news about your accounts, so everyone stays up to date.

References:

1. Hamidov. Y. The role of electronic educational resources in improving educational efficiency-2019.
2. Virtual reality systems - Nizhny Novgorod State University-2002.
3. Bjarne Stroustrup. The C++ Programming Language, 4th Edition. Person Education, Inc. 2013. Third printing, April 2014.
4. Bjarne Stroustrup. Programming: Principles and Practice Using C++ (2nd Edition). Person Education, Inc. 2014. second printing, January 2015.

VIRTUAL OLAM VA BOLALARING RIVOJLANISHI

Mamadiyorova Sevinch Bobomurot qizi

Toshkent shahar Bucheon universiteti 2-bosqich magistranti

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola texnika taraqqiyoti asrida inson hayotiga kirib kelgan virtual olam, uning ta'siri, bolalarning ongiga olib kirgan illatlari, bolalarning rivojlanishi, shaxsiy hayotida texnologiyaning o'rni, ota-onalarning bolalar bilan qanday vaqt o'tkazishi hamda rivojlantirish samaradorligini oshirish haqidadir.

Kalit so'zlar: virtual olam, texnologiya, gadgetlar, bolalar, ota-onsa, bolalik davri.

KIRISH

Bugun insoniyat fan-texnika taraqqiyoti eng yuksak cho'qqiga ko'tarilgan davrida yashayotganligi bilan ham faxrlanadi, ham sarosimaga tushadi. Garchi insoniyat ushbu voqelikka ulkan aql-idrok va salohiyat orqali erishgan bo'lsada, ulardagi moddiylik xususiyati birlamchi mohiyatga ega bo'lgani uchun bugun bir qancha muammolarni yuzaga chiqara boshladi. Bolalardagi gadgetlarga qiziqish hozirgi texnologiya asrida oddiy holat bo'lib kuzatilishi mumkin. Biroq bolalar yoshiga mos bo'lgan holatda ushbu gadjetlardan foydalanishyabdimi? degan savol paydo bo'ladi. Axir bizning davrda bo'lмаган:

- Telefonni yig'ishtir, internetini tugatding
- Telefonni ol biroz meni tinch qo'y
- TV korib o'tir men ishlarimi qilib olaman

Shunga o'xhash gaplarni shaxsan men eshitmaganman. Bizning fikrimizcha avval aynan onalarimiz uy yumushlarini qilishga ham ulgurishgan, farzand tarbiyasini, ni rivojlanishi uchun ham vaqt ajratishgan. Hozir esa bunday emas. Ko'p narsalarni texnikaga yuklayabmiz. Farzandimiz telefonda nimalarni kuzatayabdi, Televizor orqali nimalarni ko'ryabdi, kzatib ko'rayotgan narsalari farzandimizning sog'lom holatda rivojlanishi va fikrlashiga salbiy ta'sir qilmaydimi deb o'ylamayabmiz.

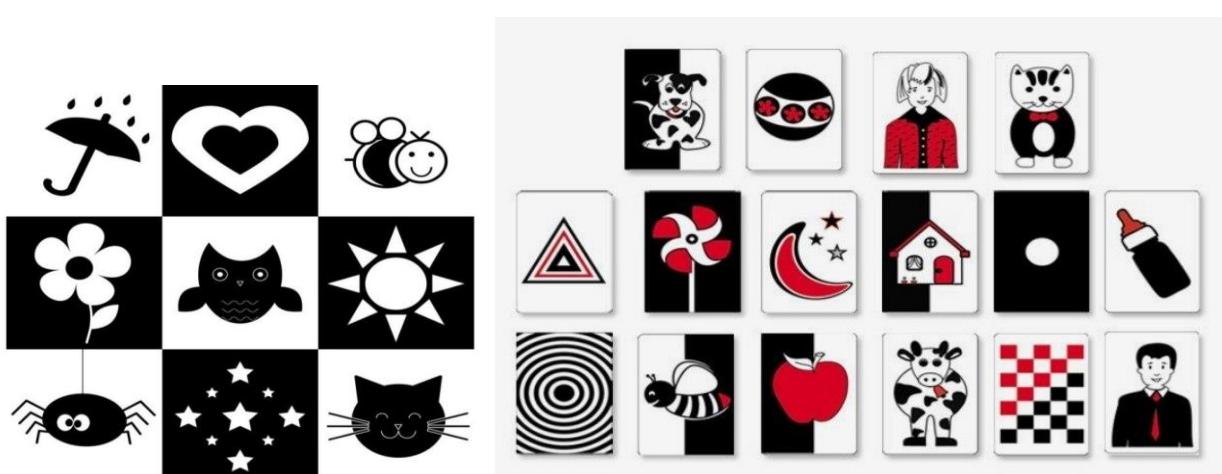
Shu sababli ham bolalarimizga e'tiborliroq bo'lishimiz lozim. Endi qilishimiz kerak bo'lgan ish – kundalik hayotdagi qoidalarni texnologiya dunyosiga moslashtirish lozim. Texnologiya hayotimizga olib kirgan hatarlar har bir yosh uchun farq qiladi. Shu sababdan ham ota-onsa sifatida bolaning qaysi yoshda qaysi texnologiya jihozidan foydalanishi borasida keskin qaror qabul qilishimiz va ularni qat'iy tatbiq etishimiz zarur. Yo'l qo'yilgan xatolar bir-biriga bog'liq bo'lgani uchun bolalar hali ulg'aymasidan bilim egallab, qaror qabul qilishi va uni tatbiq etishi juda muhum sanaladi. Agar farzandingiz 5 yoshga to'lgan kuni unga "IPad" sovg'a qilsangiz, u holda 15 yoshga to'lganida nima sovg'a qilishni ham o'ylab qo'yishingiz kerak.

Farzandimizning har bir yoshda qanday tarzda rivojlanishini inobatga olgan holatda, uning rivojlanishiga e'tibor qaratishimiz kerak. Ya'ni nechi yoshda nimalar

bilan shug'ullantirish lozim, nimalar mumkin va nimalar mumkin emasligini hisobga olishimiz kerak.

Masalan:

0-2 yosh davri – bunda chaqaloqlik davridan boshlab bolani rivojlantirish mumkin. Farzandimizning ko'z qobiliyatlarini yaxshi rivojlanishi uchun 3 oylikkacha oq va qora kartalardan , 3 oylikdan 6 oylikkacha bo'lgan davrida esa oq, qora va qizil rangli kartalardan foydalanish maqsadga muvofiq sanaladi.



Bolaning yirik, mayda va sensor motorikalarini rivojlanishi uchun ham harakat qilishim lozim. Bunda esa bolaga taxtadan yasalgan rivojlantiruvchi o'yinchoqlar, mosh va guruchlardan foydalanish, keyinrq esa qum va jismoniy mashg'ulot o'yinchoqlarini o'ynashi hamda eng asosiysi bola insonlar bilan muloqotda bo'lishi lozim. Sababi muloqotning qanchalik to'g'ri bo'lishi bolada nutq rivojlanishiga katta hissa qo'shamdi. Eng asosiy masala esa bolaga 3 yoshgacha bo'lgan muddatida sof ona tilida gapirish maqsadga muvofiq sanaladi. Negaki bolaning nutqi rivojlanishi, qanday gapiishi, harflarni to'g'ri talaffus qilishi albatta atrof-muhitga bog'liq hisoblaandi. Bolani tinchlantirish uchun eng yaqin ekran qarshisiga o'tqazib qo'yish, xuddi uni yig'lamaslik uchun og'zini qo'l bilan yopib qo'yish demakdir. Ko'p mutahasislarning aytishicha bolaning ekran qarshida o'tirishi yoki telefon va gadgetlardan foydalanishi yarim soatdan oshmasligi lozim deb takidlangan. "Facebook davrida farzand tarbiyasi" nomli kitob muallifi Jeyms Steyer esa 1 soatdan oshmasligi kerakligini aytishgan. Bunday ma'lumotlardan kelib chiqib albatta har kuni 1 soat bolaning vaqtini virtual olamga sarflash kerak degani emas. Aksincha bu bilan bolaning ma'lum bir yoshidan keyin mumkin vama'lum bir vaqt oralig'ida deb aytilgan xolos.

Negaki biz bugun zamonaviy avlod bolalarini tarbiya qilar ekanmiz ularning kelajagini qanday tarzda yaratish qisman bizga ham bog'liq. Masalan:

- Qanday rivojlanadi
- Vaqtini nimalarga sarflaydi
- Qaysi bog'chaga boradi

- Qaysi maktabga boradi
- Kimlar bilan do'stlashadi
- TV, Telefon va gadjetlarda nimalarni tomosha qilyabdi

Bularning barchasiga biz ota-onalar mas'ulmiz. Shunday ekan bolaning kundalik hayotidan tortib uning har bir daqiqasigacha kundalik hayotini rejalashtirish ham bizning zimmamizda. Bolalarning xususiyatlari va mutaxasislar tomonidan quyidagicha ifodalangan:

- Ijtimoiy jihatlari zaif, virtual dunyodan tashqarida o'zlarini ifodalashda qiynalishadi.
- Tashqi dunyo bilan juda erta tanishishadi
- Bir vaqtning o'zida bittadan ortiq ishni bajara olishadi. Motor funksiyalari juda rivojlanadi.
- Qilayotgan ishidan tez zerikadi
- Qoidalarni tan olishmaydi
- Hayotini tartibga keltirish borasida ancha mahoratsiz
- Shaxsiyatchi va ko'proq yekish-ichishga moyil

Yuqorida takidlab o'tganlarimiz aslida bizga bir narsa haqida gapirmoqda. “Farzandlaringizni ekrandan uzoqlashtiring va haqiqiy hayotga yo'naltiring. Chunki zamonaviy avlodni keraksiz narsalardan himoyalash siz-u, bizning burchimizdir. Turk yozuvchisi O'zgur Bolatning bir gapi menga juda yoqadi. U shunday deganki “Ekranga qaramlik oilaviy munosabatlarning sababi emas, natijasidir”

Shunday ekan, bolaning ruhiy dunyosini sun'iy hayotga o'rganib qolmasidan avval chora ko'rish kerak. Sog'lom hayot kechirishlari uchun texnologiya jihozlarini ba'zi-ba'zida rezetkadan uzib turishga to'g'ri keladi. Chunki sun'iy hayotga o'rganib qolgandan so'ng texnologiya jihozlarini rezetkadan uzib qo'yish yechim emas aksincha nihoya bo'ladi.

FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR RO'YXATI:

- 1.Solih Uyan - Virtual dunyoda ota-onalik mashaqqati.
- 2.Jeyms Steyer - Facebook davrida farzand tarbiyasi.
- 3.<https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/development-science-education/article/view/18121>
- 4.https://www.iupr.ru/_files/ugd/b06fdc_9acf70b2b70845eaa18235253bd97110.pdf?index=true
- 5.<https://nauchniyimpuls.ru/index.php/noiv/article/download/12010/8093/7784>

АНАЛИЗ МЕТОДОВ ЭКСПЛУАТАЦИИ ТЕЛЕКОММУНИКАЦИОННЫХ СЕТЕЙ СВЯЗИ

Киямов Рахматулло Рузиевич.

Касбински техникум пищевой промышленности

raxmatullo.kiyatov@mail.ru

Аннотация: в статье рассказывается о структуре сети и приводиться анализ методов эксплуатации телекоммуникационных сетей связи.

Annotation: The article describes the structure of the network and provides an analysis of the methods of operating telecommunication networks.

Annotatsiya: Maqolada tarmoq strukturasi tavsiflanadi va telekommunikatsiya tarmoqlarini ishlatish usullari tahlil qilinadi.

Ключевые слова: трафик, инфокоммуникационные, сетевой инфраструктуры, модернизация, телекоммуникационные ресурсы.

Введение

Развитие телекоммуникационных сетей обуславливается тремя факторами: потребностью общества в новых услугах, ростом трафика и достижениями технологий. Внедрение на сетях нового оборудования, взаимопроникновение телекоммуникационных и информационных технологий приводит к появлению новых услуг - инфокоммуникационных, постоянному расширению их номенклатуры и конкуренции между операторами связи. сопровождение телекоммуникационных сетей требует решения целого комплекса задач, включая мониторинг и управление сетью, планирование и эффективное размещение сетевой инфраструктуры, обеспечение информационной безопасности в телекоммуникационных сетях, предупреждение мошенничества, управление сервисами, планирование и развитие новых услуг, обеспечение высококачественного обслуживания, повышение удовлетворенности и лояльности клиентов. Эффективность систем телекоммуникационного взаимодействия непосредственно зависит от эффективности работы различных информационных технологий. Для качественного предоставления услуг и поддержания своей конкурентоспособности операторы телекоммуникаций должны эффективно использовать имеющиеся у них всевозможные телекоммуникационные ресурсы. Отметим, что не всегда в условиях прироста абонентской базы и условий напряженного бюджета компаний возможна модернизация телекоммуникационного оборудования и наращивание пропускных способностей транспортных сетей операторов. Актуальность проблемы усиливается с ростом объемов трафика, ограниченностью региональных сетевых ресурсов, с увеличением расходов на расширение полосы

пропускания и потерю от несанкционированного пропуска трафика. По этому требуется анализ форм и методов эксплуатации телекоммуникационных сетей связи.

Основная часть

Структурой сети понимается определение количества коммутационных центров (КЦ), мест их развертывания, а также состава связей между ними. Структуру, учитывающую места развертывания узлов и линий связи на местности, принято называть топологической [1, 2]. Очень часто для анализа структуры сети её представляют в виде графа $G(N, M)$, где N – количество вершин (КЦ), M – количество рёбер (ветвей).

Принципиальной особенностью задачи является отсутствие универсальных методик формального перехода от заданных свойств к топологической структуре сети. Поэтому задача, как правило, решается путём многократного анализа структур, выбираемых по определённому правилу из множества вариантов.

Наиболее часто при выборе структуры рассматривают следующие характеристики, которые выбирают в качестве критериев оптимизации [3–7]:

1.Общая протяжённость каналов.

Задачей проектирования структуры сети является организация необходимого числа каналов между всеми заданными узлами; при этом стремятся так проложить эти каналы, чтобы получить как можно меньшую общую их протяжённость.

2.Общая протяжённость ветвей связи.

Этот критерий учитывает суммарную протяжённость путей прокладки линий связи, составляющих сеть, без учёта числа организуемых по ним каналов в каждом направлении. По очевидным технико-экономическим соображениям необходимо по возможности стремиться к структуре с минимальной общей протяжённостью трассы

3.Стоимость сети связи.

Обычно под стоимостью понимают приведённые затраты на сооружение и эксплуатацию сети, которые аппроксимируются некоторой линейной или нелинейной функцией первых двух характеристик.

4.Надёжность и живучесть сети связи.

Если надёжность или живучесть отдельных элементов сети не удовлетворяет заданные требованиям, структура сети должна предусматривать необходимое резервирование или обходные пути.

Структура сети связи должна удовлетворять критерию связности и допускать такое распределение потоков и пропускных способностей каналов, которое обеспечивает малое время установления соединения, малую стоимость сети. Очевидно, что включение вопроса о выборе пропускных способностей в

алгоритм определения оптимальной структуры сети ещё более усложняет рассматриваемую проблему. Наиболее хорошо отработанными являются методы синтеза структуры сети, базирующиеся на процедурах расчёта в “путевой” форме и методах сечений. Поскольку эти методы учитывают ограниченный круг исходных данных, то обязательным этапом синтеза структуры сети связи должно быть улучшение полученного решения с целью учёта всех исходных данных при проектировании.

Оптимальная структура сети связи относительно первого критерия (с минимальной протяжённостью каналов) описывается графом, в котором каждая пара вершин i, j при $z_{ij} \neq 0$ соединяется непосредственно ($i, j = 1, N$, где N – количество КЦ сети, z_{ij} – элемент матрицы нагрузки). Если неравенство $z_{ij} \neq 0$ справедливо для всех $i \neq j$, оптимальная сеть описывается полносвязным графом и имеет $n \cdot (n - 1)/2$ рёбер.

Оптимальная структура сети связи относительно второго критерия описывается графом в виде кратчайшего связующего дерева, которое может строиться с помощью алгоритма Прима и имеет $n - 1$ рёбер. Могут

существовать структуры с меньшей общей протяжённостью трассы, чем даёт алгоритм Прима, если кратчайшую связующую сеть строить с добавлением новых вершин, места размещения которых не регламентируются (задача Штейнера) [3, 6,]

Решение задачи Штейнера в общем виде неизвестно, однако, есть все основания ожидать [4,], что при проектировании практически любой реальной стационарной сети вряд ли удастся получить ощутимый экономический эффект путём добавления узлов, тем более, что их сооружение сопряжено с дополнительными затратами.

Задача оптимизации сети связи одновременно по критериям 1 и 2 рассмотрена в [6]. Описывается граф $G(N, M)$, где N – множество вершин, M – множество ребёр. На графе заданы матрицы расстояний $\|L\|$ и матрица пучков каналов $\|X\|$. Требуется построить дерево $G(N, M')$ с минимальным значением целевой функции [6, 14]

$$F(g) = \min \left(\sum_g x_{ij} l_{ij} + \sum_{G-g} x_{ij} s_{ij} \right), \quad (1)$$

где $s_{ij} = l_{ij}$ при $l_{ij} \notin M'$ (множество рёбер, вошедших

в дерево g), $s_{ij} = U l_{uv}$ при $l_{ij} \in M$ (множество рёбер, не вошедших в дерево g).

Решение искалось в виде

$$F(g) = F_0 + \Delta(M_m) \quad (2)$$

где $F_0 = \sum x_{ij} l_{ij}$, а $\Delta(M_m)$ – минимальное суммарное изменение, возникающее при удалении ребер из полносвязной сети в результате перевода каналов

каждого удаляемого ребра на обходной путь. Превращение полносвязного графа в дерево означает удаление m рёбер [6].

$$m = [(n - 1)(n - 2)/2]. \quad (3)$$

В силу коммутативности суммы отдельных приращений величина ΣM_m зависит только от множества удаляемых ребер $M_m = M - M'$ и не зависит от последовательности их удаления. Однако выбор множества M_m , минимизирующего суммарное приращение, как раз и представляет основную трудность решения задачи. Согласно теореме Кэли число деревьев, которые можно построить на полносвязном графе с n вершинами, равно n^{n-2} и, следовательно, перебор вариантов для конкретных сетей оказывается невозможным.

С целью преодоления указанных трудностей в предложен метод синтеза оптимального графа из $k \geq n - 1$ рёбер, который получается путём удаления $m - k$ рёбер из полносвязного графа. Оптимальный вариант удаления рёбер находится среди возможных вариантов направленным перебором (исчерпывающий поиск методом ветвей и границ). Сравнение вариантов и выбор оптимального производится, как и выше, по минимальному суммарному приращению к общей протяжённости каналов в полносвязном графе. Дерево поиска решения представляет последовательность разветвлений, каждое из которых учитывает наличие или отсутствие конкретного ребра в решении. При этом корень дерева выбирается для ребра с минимальным приращением [6].

Вывод

Недостатком описанных методов является излишне большой объём просматриваемых вариантов, особенно для сетей с большим числом узлов при числе ветвей, далёком от полносвязной структуры. Поэтому рассмотренную группу эвристических методов естественно дополнить методами повышение пропускной способности мобильных телекоммуникационных сетей связи, базирующимися на кратчайшей связывающей сети и предусматривающими добавление оптимального числа пропускной возможности телекоммуникационных сетей связи.

ЛИТЕРАТУРА

1. Советов Б.Я., Яковлев С.А. Построение сетей интегрального обслуживания. Л.: Машиностроение. 1998. 332 с.
2. Рыбкин Л.В., Кобзарь В.К. Демин В.К. Автоматизация проектирования систем управления сетями связи. М.: Радио и связь. 1999. 207 с.
3. Шварц М. Сети ЭВМ. Анализ и проектирование / Пер. с англ. М.: Радио и связь. 1991. 336 с.

4. Рогинский В.Н., Харкевич А.Д., Шнепс М.А. и др. Теория сетей связи: Учеб. для вузов связи / Под ред. В.Н. Рогинского. М.: Радио и связь. 1991. .192 с.
5. Ченцов В. М. Системы распределения информации. Синтез структуры и управления. М.: Связь. 1998. 144 с.
6. Данг Динь Лам, Нейман В.И. Методы синтеза структуры сети связи // Электросвязь. 1996. № 8. С. 16–21.
7. Клейнрок Л. Коммуникационные сети (стохастические потоки и задержки сообщений). М.: Наука. 1970. 256 с.
8. Зелигер Н.Б., Чугреев О.С., Яновский Г.Г. Проектирование сетей и систем передачи дискретных сообщений. М.: Радио и связь. 2004. 176 с.
9. Зайченко Ю.П. Гонта Ю.В. Структурная оптимизация сетей. Киев: Техника. 2006. 168 с.
10. Рейнгольд Э., Нивергельт Ю., Део Н. Комбинаторные алгоритмы. Теория и практика. М.: Мир. 2003. 476 с.
11. Агеев Д. В. Синтез структуры мультисервисной телекоммуникационной системы согласно критерию максимума прибыли оператора связи. / Д.В. Агеев // Наукові записки УНДІЗ, №1(13), 2010. С.84-88.
12. Багатин Ю.В. Оценка эффективности бизнеса и инвестиций / Ю.В. Багатин, В.А. Швандар. М.: Финансы, ЮНИТИ-ДАНА, 1999. 254 с.
13. Бестужев-Лада И.В. Малая российская энциклопедия прогнозики / И.В. Бестужев-Лада; под ред. И.А. Агеева. М.: Институт экономических стратегий, 2007. 122 с.
14. Бестужин А.Р. Контроль и диагностирование телекоммуникационных сетей / А.Р. Бестужин, А.Ф. Богданова, Г.В. Стогов. СПб: Политехника, 2003. 174 с.
15. Бесслер Р. Проектирование сетей связи. /Р. Бесслер, А. Дойч. Справочник: пер. с немецкого. М.: Радио и связь. 1988, 272 с.

ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ И ОЦЕНКА КАЧЕСТВА РАБОТЫ ТЕЛЕКОММУНИКАЦИОННЫХ СЕТЕЙ СВЯЗИ

Киямов Рахматулло Рузиевич

Касбински техникум пищевой промышленности

raxmatullo.kiyamov@mail.ru

Аннотация: в статье ведется речь о величине коэффициента битовых ошибок и о его определение, рассказывается об оборудование, используемое при тестировании коэффициента битовых ошибок (BERT) и о методах измерения коэффициента битовых ошибок(BER)

Annotation: The article discusses the value of the bit error rate and its definition, describes the equipment used in testing the bit error rate (BERT) and methods for measuring the bit error rate (BER)

Annotatsiya: Maqolada bit xato tezligining qiymati va uning ta'rifi muhokama qilinadi, bit xatolik tezligini (BERT) sinovdan o'tkazishda ishlataladigan uskunalar va bit xatolik tezligini (BER) o'lchash usullari tasvirlangan.

Ключевые слова: коэффициент битовых ошибок (BER),тестирование, Математически коэффициент, радиоканал связи, преднамеренное ухудшение

Введение

На электромагнитную волну в радиоканале связи влияет целая совокупность факторов, таких как затухание, которое является следствием рассеяния энергии волны, замирание и др. Кроме того, в процессе распространения электромагнитного колебания к нему добавляются различные частотные компоненты, которые увеличивают вероятность ошибки при принятии передаваемых сообщений. Радиоканал связи, по сравнению с кабельными системами передачи, является менее защищенным от помех, поэтому измерение количества ошибок при беспроводной связи весьма актуален.

Основная часть

Коэффициент битовых ошибок (BER) - это величина, численно характеризующий влияние помех на определенную систему связи. Естественно, что понятие BER можно применять исключительно к цифровым системам передачи данных, ввиду того, что аналоговые системы предусматривают работу с непрерывными сигналами. Итак, BER является своеобразной оценкой помехоустойчивости системы связи. Чем меньше его величина, тем лучше работает система и тем меньше она восприимчива к воздействию внешних помех [2].

Математически коэффициент битовых ошибок определяется как отношение количества ошибок приема к общему количеству переданных битов, и вычисляется по следующей формуле:

$$\text{BER} = n / N,$$

где n - количество ошибок;

N - количество переданных битов.

BER может быть определен как вероятность того, что переданный бит информации будет интерпретирован ошибочно (т.е. передана «1» будет интерпретирована как «0» или наоборот).

Оборудование, используемое при тестировании BER, получило название Bit Error Ratio Tester (BERT). В целом измеритель BER состоит из двух основных модулей: генератор данных и детектор ошибок. Генератор данных создает определенную последовательность бит, которые поступают к передатчику для дальнейшей передачи. Приемник принимает сигнал из канала связи, воспроизводит битовую последовательность, созданную генератором данных, и передает ее детектору ошибок. Детектор ошибок, в свою очередь, сравнивает побитно две последовательности и каждое различие в уровне сигналов между ними трактует, как ошибку. Приведем типичную схему BERT [3].

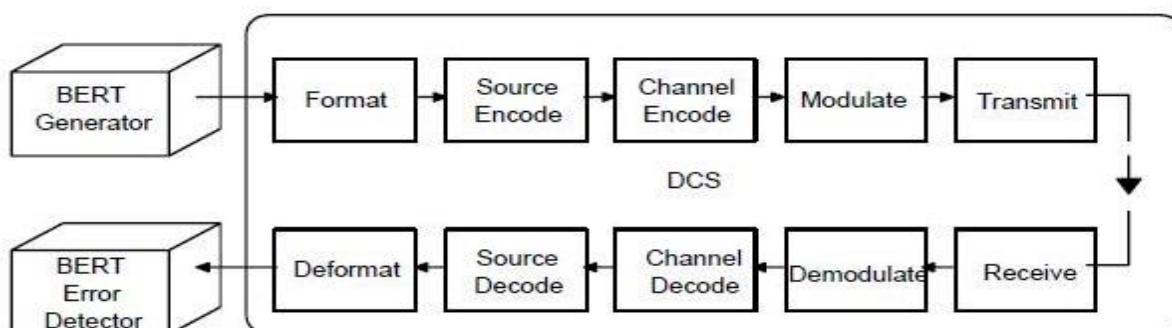


Рисунок 1 - Структурная схема измерителя коэффициента битовых ошибок

Генератор данных создает для тестирования псевдослучайную последовательность битов. Использование псевдослучайных последовательностей обусловлено тем, что они являются сигналом с широким спектром частотных компонент, а также простой реализацией такого генератора (генератор обычно строится на основе логических элементов и сдвиговых регистров).

Величина BER статически колеблется около значения среднего коэффициента ошибок за длительный промежуток времени. Разница между непосредственно измеренным коэффициентом ошибок и долговременным средним значением зависит от числа контролируемых бит и тем самым от

продолжительности измерения. База времени формируется с помощью двух основных методов.

Согласно первому из них, на принимающем конце задается фиксированное число наблюдаемых бит и регистрируется соответствующее число бит с ошибками. Преимуществом такого подхода является точно известно время измерения, а недостатком - невысокая надежность измерения при малом числе ошибок.

Согласно второму методу, время измерения определяется заданным числом ошибок. Его недостаток заключается в том, что неизвестно время измерений, который при малых коэффициентах ошибок может оказаться очень большим. Кроме того, вполне возможно, что счетчик бит данных заполнится полностью, и измерение прекратится.

Одной из главных проблем, возникающих при измерении BER, является его большая продолжительность. Строго говоря, когда число битов ограничено, результатом измерения BER является не вероятность ошибки, а ее оценка. Очевидно, что уровень достоверности этой оценки (Confidential Level, CL), который также называют доверительной вероятностью, зависит от количества зарегистрированных ошибок и от общего числа переданных битов

N следующим образом [4]:

$$CL = 1 - e^{-N \cdot BER}$$

Отсюда найдем количество бит, которое необходимо передать для измерения BER с заданной доверительной вероятностью CL:

$$N = -\ln(1-CL) / BER$$

Переход от количества переданных бит к длительности измерения BER очевиден:

$$T = -\ln(1-CL) / BER \cdot f,$$

где f - частота передачи псевдослучайной последовательности.

Исходя из описанных выше соображений, составим таблицу, в которой приведем значения нормированной длины псевдослучайной последовательности для разного количества зафиксированных ошибок и разных доверительных вероятностей.

Таблица 1 - нормированная длина ($N \times BER$) последовательности, обеспечивающей указанный уровень достоверности CL по разного количества зарегистрированных ошибок.

E	CL = 85%	CL = 90%	CL = 95%
	N x BER		
0	2.	2,7	4.3
1	3.69	4.44	6.34

2	5.	6.	8.1
---	----	----	-----

Для большей наглядности данные, сведенные в таблицу, представим в виде следующего графика.

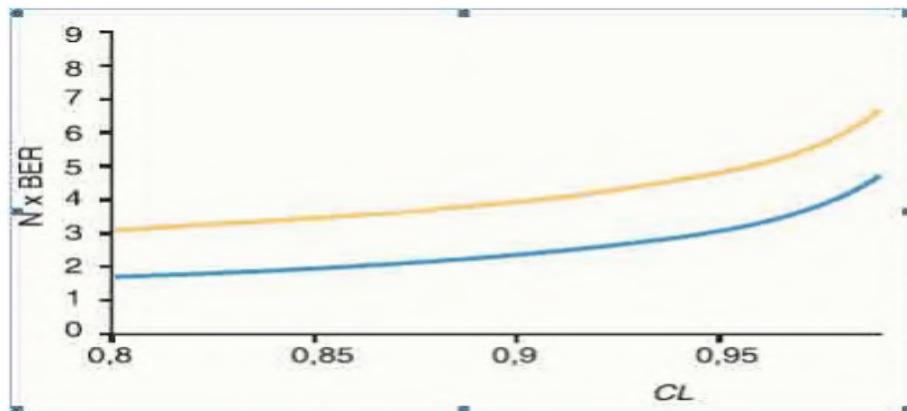


Рисунок 2 - Графики зависимости нормированной длины последовательности от заданного уровня достоверности (Анимация: объем - 97.5 КБ; размер - 405x278; количество кадров - 32; задержка между кадрами - 0.1-1.5 мс; задержка между последним и первым кадрами - 11000 мс; количество циклов повторения-10).

Потенциальную помехоустойчивость системы связи можно рассчитать по следующему соотношению [5], [10]:

$$p = 0.5 \left[1 - \Phi \left(\sqrt{\frac{E_s}{2N_0}} \right) \right]$$

При заданной интенсивности помехи N_0 потенциальная помехоустойчивость системы зависит только от так называемой эквивалентной энергии сигналов

$$E_s = \int_0^T [s_1(t) - s_0(t)]^2 dt$$

равной квадрату расстояния между сигнальными точками в пространстве Гильберта. Для системы с частотной модуляцией $E_s=2E$, поэтому минимальная вероятность ошибки рассчитывается по формуле

$$p = 0.5 \left[1 - \Phi \left(\sqrt{\frac{E}{N_0}} \right) \right] = 0.5[1 - \Phi(h)]$$

где h - соотношение сигнал-шум на входе демодулятора. Далее будем пользоваться аппроксимированной функцией Крампа $\Phi(x)=1-1,3\exp(-0.44(x+0.75)^2)$

Таким образом, вероятность ошибки двоичного символа на выходе приемника примет следующий вид

$$p=0.5(1-\Phi(h))=0.507\exp(-0.44h^2)\exp(-0.66h)$$

Наиболее распространенным методом сокращения продолжительности измерения BER является преднамеренное ухудшение соотношения сигнал-шум [6]. Сделать это можно двумя путями: вводя в канал дополнительные помехи, или калибровано уменьшая мощность сигнала. Большой популярностью на сегодняшний день пользуется второй метод, поскольку он обеспечивает большую точность измерения. Действительно, ослабить уровень сигнала куда более проще, чем ввести в радиоканалу управляемый источник помех.

Прогнозирование величины коэффициента битовых ошибок происходит следующим образом. Пусть отношению сигнал-шум h_1^2 соответствует вероятность неправильного приема p_1 , а отношению сигнал-шум h_2^2 - коэффициент битовых ошибок p_2 . Причем величины h_1^2 и h_2^2 связаны следующим соотношением:

$$h_2^2 / h_1^2 = N$$

Используя приведенные выше соотношения, можно установить связь и между величинами p_1 и p_2 :

$$p_2 = p_1 * \exp(-0.44(N-1)h_1^2 - 0.66(N^{0.5}-1)h_1)$$

Таким образом, измерив величину коэффициента битовых ошибок p_1 при низком отношении сигнал-шум h_1^2 , можно легко рассчитать вероятность ошибок p_2 при уровне сигнал-шум на входе демодулятора $h_2^2 = N * h_1^2$.

Вывод

При использовании этого метода делается предположение, что тепловой Гауссов шум на входе приемника является главным источником возникновения битовых ошибок в системе связи. С этим предположением нельзя не согласиться, если в качестве канала связи выступает витая пара, коаксиальный кабель, оптическое волокно и другие проводные системы. При распространении в таких системах сигнал затухает по заранее известному закону, а единственным источником возникновения ошибок является тепловой шум.

Литература:

1. Долуханов М. П. Распространение радиоволн. Учебник для вузов. М., «Связь», 1972 - с. 275
2. Бакланов И.Г. Технологии измерений в современной телекоммуникации. - М.: Эко-Трендз, 1998. - 264 с.
3. Andy Baldwin. Bit Error Ratio testing: How many bits are enough?, 2003
4. Redd J. Calculating Statistical Confidence Levels for Error Probability Estimates // Lightwave, April 2000, pp. 110-114.

5. Теория передачи сигналов: Учебник для ВУЗов / Зюко А. Г., Кловский Д. Д., Назаров М.В., Финк Л. М. - М.: Связь, 1980г.
6. Wolaver D.H. Measure Error Rates Quickly and Accurately // Electronic Design, May 30, 1995, pp. 89-98.
7. Гавриленко В.Г., Яшнов В.А. Распространение радиоволн в Современных системах мобильной связи. Нижний Новгород, 2003.
8. Вопросы дальней связи на коротких волнах. Сб. статей под ред. В. И. Сифорова. М., «Советское радио», 1957.
9. Шур А. А. Характеристики сигналов на тропосферных радиолиния. М., «Связь», 1972.
10. B. Sklar, Digital Communications: Fundamentals and Applications, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice Hall, pp. 773-743, 1988.

ПОВЫШЕНИЯ ПРОПУСКНОЙ СПОСОБНОСТИ ТЕЛЕКОММУНИКАЦИОННЫХ СЕТЕЙ СВЯЗИ

Киямов Рахматулло Рузиевич

Касбински техникум пищевой промышленности
raxmatullo.kiyamov@mail.ru

Аннотация: в статье анализируется задержка информации как параметр класса обслуживания наравне с уровнем блокировки и предлагается повышение пропускной способности путем уменьшения задержки информации.

Annotation: The paper analyzes information latency as a class of service parameter along with blocking level and proposes to improve throughput by reducing information latency.

Annotatsiya: Maqolada blokirovka darajasi bilan bir qatorda xizmat parametrlari sinfi sifatida axborotning kechikishi tahlil qilinadi va axborotning kechikishini kamaytirish orqali o'tkazish qobiliyatini yaxshilash taklif etiladi.

Ключевые слова: коммутацией пакетов, анализ, задержка, пропускная способность, трафик, уровень, блокировка, утилизация.

Введение

Проектирование передачи голосового трафика в сетях с коммутацией пакетов требует анализа ряда особенностей, которые не учитываются классической теорией тела трафика, применяемой для построения сетей традиционной телефонии. Одной из таких особенностей является большая транспортная задержка и ее вариация. В статье анализируется задержка как параметр класса обслуживания наравне с уровнем блокировки и предлагается способ ее уменьшения с использованием свойства самоподобия голосового пакета

Появляются новые возможности, связанные, например, с подавлением пауз (VAD - Voice Activity Detection) в речи и использованием освободившегося сетевого ресурса (пропускной способности).

Класс обслуживания (GoS)

Анализ трафика позволяет определить необходимую пропускную способность линии связи для обычных и голосовых данных. Инженеринг трафика позволяет определить необходимый класс обслуживания (Grade of Service - GoS) или уровень блокировки (Blocking factor). Правильно спроектированная сеть должна иметь низкий уровень блокировки и высокий уровень утилизации р (коэффициент использования) линий связи, что в итоге означает рост числа и качества сервисов, а также уменьшение их стоимости.

Все проблемы, связанные с телефонной нагрузкой, вовлечены три взаимосвязанных параметра:

- поступающая нагрузка (трафик);
- обслуживающие трафик ресурсы;
- требования к предоставляемому сервису (GoS).

Эти взаимоотношения можно представить в виде треугольника. Для заданного требования к сервису (основание треугольника) увеличение

поступающего трафика требует соразмерного увеличения объема ресурсов также, как и уменьшение объема ресурсов требует соответствующего уменьшения уровня поступающей нагрузки.

В классической теории телекоммуникаций параметр GoS основывается только на вероятности блокировки пакетов. В сети VoIP GoS следует рассматривать минимум как двухмерный вектор GoS - $(P_{block}, P_{outdelay})$, где P_{block} - вероятность блокировки пакетов; $P_{outdelay}$ - вероятность появления на выходе пакета с задержкой, превышающей заданную.

При проектировании VoIP-сети надо определить необходимую пропускную способность BW для удовлетворения заданному GoS. Определив предполагаемую модель поведения трафика и используя таблицы Эрланга, получим количество соединительных линий СЛ, требуемых для удовлетворения заданного GoS:

$$BW = \sum_{i=1}^n N_{DS0i} \times BW_{DS0i} \times k_{VAD}, \quad (1)$$

где BW — необходимая пропускная способность для выбранной СЛ; N_{DS0} — число i-ых каналов связи, различающихся алгоритмом сжатия; BW_{DS0} — полоса пропускания, необходимая для одного канала DS0; k_{VAD} — коэффициент эффективности функции определения голосовой активности.

Рассчитанная пропускная способность BW по формуле (1) является верной только в случае передачи по сети только голосового трафика, что в реальной жизни неприменимо, так как всегда стоит задача интегрированной передачи голоса и данных.

Самоподобие трафика GoS и QoS

В различных работах [2, 5, 6] установлено, что потоки данных, в том числе и голосовых, в сети с коммутацией пакетов нельзя аппроксимировать простейшими потоками, и, как следствие, они уже имеют совершенно иную структуру, чем принято в классической теории телетрафика. В частности, было установлено, что трафик такой сети обладает свойством самоподобия, то есть выглядит качественно одинаково при почти любых масштабах временной оси, имеет память (последействие), а также характеризуется высокой пачечностью — отношением пиковой интенсивности процесса поступления заявок на обслуживание к его среднему значению.

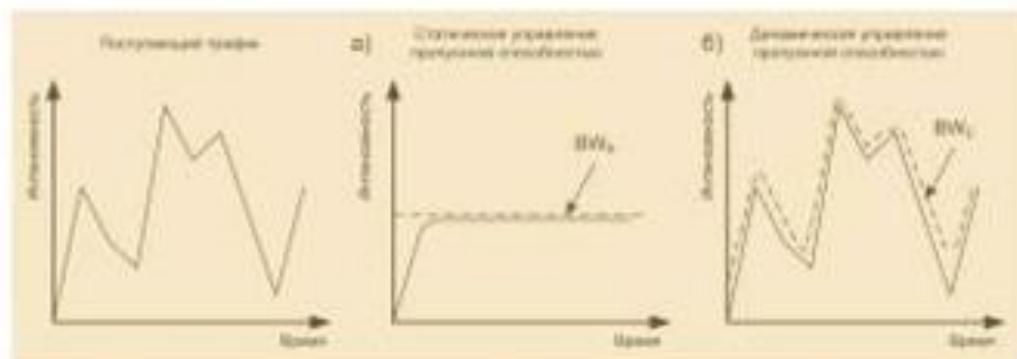


РИС. 3. Статическое (а) и динамическое (б) управление пропускной способностью

В отличие от пуассоновских процессов самоподобные характеризуются наличием последействия: вероятность поступления следующего события зависит не только от времени, но и от предыдущих событий. Это означает, что число текущих событий может зависеть от числа предыдущих событий в отдаленные промежутки времени.

Интенсивность самоподобного трафика значительно изменяется во времени, в результате чего трафик имеет высокую пачечность. Как следствие, статическое задание (рис. 3а) пропускной способности канала BW_S (алгоритм шейпинга) приводит к необходимости значительно увеличить пропускную способность канала, снижая при этом утилизацию ρ в канале, чтобы вектор GoS оставался в заданных пределах.

Для улучшения характеристик обработки (уменьшения джиттера) само подобного трафика предлагается использовать алгоритм динамического управления (рис. 3б) пропускной способностью канала BW_D , основанный на прогнозировании самоподобного сетевого трафика. Возможность осуществлять прогнозы, как уже упоминалось выше, обязана свойству длительной памяти процессов и теоретически должна обеспечить повышение коэффициента использования канала и увеличение общей эффективности системы.

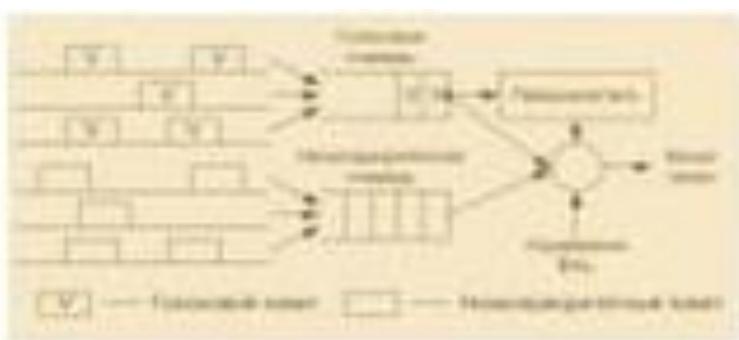


РИС. 4. Структурная схема способа оптимизации механизма обслуживания очередей PQ

Для снижения джиттера, вызванного алгоритмом шейпинга и остаточной передачей низкоприоритетного трафика, можно использовать свойство прогнозирования самоподобного голосового трафика, а именно добавить предсказатель в механизм обслуживания очередей PQ (см. рис. 4). С помощью предсказателя система заранее получает информацию о требованиях к пропускной способности голосового канала в некоторый момент времени t в ближайшем будущем. Поэтому к наступлению момента времени t система выделяет для голосовых данных требуемый ресурс пропускной способности.

Резервирование пропускной способности на основе прогноза позволит снизить джиттер, обусловленный остаточной передачей низкоприоритетного трафика, и обеспечивать увеличение утилизации канала по сравнению со статическим резервированием.

Важнейшим параметром, характеризующим степень самоподобия, является параметр Херста H , определяемый для временного ряда X_k , $k = 1, 2, \dots, N$ из соотношения $R/S = (\alpha N)H$, где $R = \max(X_k) - \min(X_k)$ – размах

$$S = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N-1} \sum_{k=1}^N (X_k - \bar{X})^2}$$

отклонения; S – стандартное отклонение; N – число членов временного ряда; α – константа.

При $H > 0,5$ процесс является самоподобным и обладает длительной памятью. Оценка [2] агрегированного трафика (более 20 голосовых источников) с использованием методов R/S-статистики и изменения дисперсии выявили, что значения показателя Херста H лежат в интервале 0,75-0,95.

Таким образом, можно предположить, что использование механизмов QoS с прогнозированием будет эффективным, а их разработка перспективной.

Вывод

При проектировании сети IP-телефонии можно опираться на теорию телетрафика, применяемую в традиционных телефонных сетях. Однако необходимо понимать, что отношение доступной пропускной способности к скорости передачи одного голосового канала не является количеством необходимых соединительных линий для обеспечения заданного GoS, так как не учитывает вызовы с неприемлемой транспортной задержкой. Уменьшение транспортной задержки путем увеличения пропускной способности нерационально и не всегда приводит к требуемому результату. Поэтому представляется интерес разработка предсказателя интенсивности трафика для улучшения механизма приоритетной обработки PQ с целью снижения вносимого джиттера, уменьшения времени ожидания в буфере и уровня потерь, а также увеличения коэффициента использования пропускной способности канала связи. Разработка механизма QoS с предсказанием позволит добиться требуемого класса обслуживания без увеличения пропускной способности.

Литература

1. Петров В.В. Структура телетрафика и алгоритм обеспечения качества обслуживания при влиянии эффекта самоподобия. – М.: МЭИ, 2005.
2. Осин А.В. Влияние самоподобности речевого трафика на качество обслуживания в телекоммуникационных сетях. – М: МГУС, 2005.
3. Dang T.D., Sonkoly B., Molnar S. Fractal analysis and modeling of VoIP traffic // Telecommunications Network Strategy and Planning Symposium. – NETWORKS 2004, 11th International, 2004.
4. Karam M.J., Tobagi F. A. Analysis of the Delay and Jitter of Voice Traffic Over the Internet // Computer Networks: The International Journal of Computer and Telecommunications Networking. – Elsevier North-Holland, Inc., 2002.
5. Кокорев А.Е., Кузнецов П.Г., Абилов А.В. Исследование трафика пакетной передачи голоса Voice over IP. – Ижевск, Ижевский государственный технический университет, 2006.
6. Шелухин О.И., Тенякшев А.М., Осин А.В. Фрактальные процессы в телекоммуникациях. Монография: Под ред. О.И. Шелухина. – М.: Радиотехника, 2003.
7. Фролов Р.А. Ведущий инженер компании Zelax

TOURISM DURING A WORLD PANDEMIC: LOSSES AND CHANGES

Khurshid Tashpulatov

Head of the tourism department of Tashkent region

hurshid.nurafshon@gmail.com

Annotation: The study is devoted to studying the consequences of the coronavirus on the tourism sector, its negative and positive impact, as well as the prospects for further development. Tourism, which until 2020 remained one of the most powerful sectors of the global economy, is now going through difficult times associated with the sudden onset of the coronavirus pandemic. The coronavirus crisis has resulted in the loss of more than 100 million jobs and a drop in tourism export revenue of up to \$1.2 trillion. The current situation is gradually changing tourism, in which now the key positions are occupied by the principles of environmental friendliness and sustainable development, as well as the introduction of innovations and new technologies. In this article, we will tell you what cardinal changes have taken place in tourism and how experts see the tourism of the future.

Keywords: tourism, COVID-19, crisis, sustainable development, environmental friendliness, new technologies, innovations.

Tourism for many years remained one of the most important global sectors of the economy, which has been developing every year and increasing its share in the international service market. In addition, tourism remained an industry that provided a huge number of jobs for residents of both developed and developing countries. In 2019, tourism accounted for 7% of global trade. In many developing countries, for which tourism played a key role in the economy, tourism accounted for up to 80% of exports [1].

The situation has changed dramatically due to the unexpected outbreak of the coronavirus pandemic, which has dramatically negatively affected almost all sectors of the economy, and the tourism sector has become one of the most affected. According to UNWTO experts, the drop in income from tourism exports in 2020 reached up to 0.8-1.2 trillion dollars, and from 100 to 120 million tourism workers were left without work [1]. This global picture, unfortunately, still looks depressing.

Starting in 2021, tourism is slowly starting to recover, with some tourist destinations slowly reopening, but the process of returning to 2019 figures is expected to be long, as the losses are too great, and the emergence of new strains of coronavirus only slows down the process. Despite this, it is possible to single out some positive aspects that have occurred as a result of the pandemic, namely, a revision of the very vision of tourism. The positive and negative impacts on the tourism sector from the pandemic can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1.

Positive impact	Negative impact
Stimulation of domestic tourism	Decreased purchasing power
The emergence of new tourist destinations, a change in the vision of tourism	Refusal of long trips, visits to remote destinations
Development of rural tourism, agritourism	Loss of tourism jobs
Больше осведомленности о природе, культуре и экологии	Markedly slow export of tourism goods and services
	Negative tourism balance

As you can see, based on Table 1, the COVID-19 crisis has allowed humanity to think about what has been turned a blind eye for a long time - the environment. The problems of environmentally friendly use of any kind of resources, including tourist ones, currently play a significant role, therefore, in the future, which is already coming, the requirements for tourism will change significantly. Sustainable tourism and eco-tours is the nearest reality and trend in the field of tourism, for which the market should be ready now. Typical beach holidays and recreational tourism will be replaced by ecotourism, and mass character will be replaced by individual tours and tours in small groups.

Based on both predicted and already tangible changes, tourism, which currently has every chance of a "second wind", is forced to rebuild very quickly. This is mainly due to radical changes in consumer demand, and in this case, everyone needs to rebuild: from individual specialists to corporations. In order for tourism to be able to develop again as dynamically as before – in a future without COVID-19 – measures will be required to guarantee people a sense of security when traveling. Already, the World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC) has begun awarding global safety and hygiene labels to countries that demonstrate their willingness to reopen the tourism sector during the recovery period from another outbreak of the coronavirus. WTTC, which represents the private travel sector, has created the Safe Travel Seal, which allows travelers around the world to be aware of those countries and companies that have adopted global health and hygiene protocols to ensure "safe travel". More than 100 destinations have already been included in the Safe Travel list: from Saudi Arabia to the Philippines [3]. We see how quickly the sphere is changing, adjusting to the new emerging needs of its consumers.

Speaking of other cardinal changes, one should not omit the topic of professions

in tourism. Even before the global pandemic, more than 330 million people were employed in the tourism sector [4], and now this figure has decreased by 30 percent. Specialists who still do not lose hope of working in tourism are forced to quickly master new competencies in order to still keep the interest of their tourists. So, during the period of COVID-19, many tour operators around the world have moved to the so-called “tour operator 2.0” stage. They no longer select mass tours, but now specialists work in two directions: in the technical administration of booking systems (issues of online booking, service and online sales) and as personal travel consultants, because now tourists have formed a demand for inclusiveness.

At the moment, in order to most effectively and quickly restore the tourism sector, the following key policy priorities can be identified, which should be followed by all interested parties:

- Restoring travelers' confidence;
- Support for tourism business in adaptation and survival;
- Promoting domestic tourism and supporting the safe return of international tourism;
- Providing clear information to travelers and businesses and limiting uncertainty;
- Development of response measures to maintain capacity in the sector and address gaps in support;
- Strengthening cooperation within and between countries;
- Creating a more sustainable and sustainable tourism.

The global pandemic, which has hit the tourism sector the most, has provided the world with an excellent opportunity to reimagine the tourism of the future. What should it be? What will it be? Now the field is at a crossroads and every step taken today determines the tourism of tomorrow. It is critical to address the long-term impact of this challenging crisis by leveraging digitalization, sustainability and promoting the structural transformation needed to create a stronger and more sustainable tourism economy. Only in this way, despite all the losses, tourism will be able to emerge from the pandemic with its head held high.

Reference:

1. Tourism and Covid-19 – Unprecedented economic impact: analytic note, April 2020, Policy Brief: COVID-19 and Transforming Tourism. – UNWTO, 2020. – 6 p.
2. Chirangi. K. Corona (Covid-19) and Tourism: more opportunities in the aftermath of the lockdown [Electronic resource] // Research Gate: site – URL: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/340828704_CORONACovid19_AND_TOURISM_MORE OPPORTUNITIES_IN THE AFTERMATH_OF_THE_LOCKDOWN

3. Safe Travels': Global Protocols & Stamp for the New Normal: analytical review, 2020. — World Travel & Tourism Council, 2020. — 1 p.
4. Economic Impact Report: report, 2019. — World Travel & Tourism Council.
5. Rebuilding tourism for the future: COVID-19 policy responses and recovery [electronic resource] // OECD: site – URL: <https://www.oecd.org/coronavirus/policy-responses/rebuilding-tourism-for-the-future-covid-19-policy-responses-and-recovery-bced9859/>

THE ROLE AND PLACE OF REFLECTION AND SELF-REFLECTION IN THE FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHER PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Khan Svetlana Sergeevna.

*Research Center for Korean Studies at the
Uzbekistan State World Languages University, Tashkent, Uzbekistan*

Abstract: Reflection and self-reflection help teachers understand what works well and what needs improvement, as well as identify strengths and weaknesses and develop strategies for improving them. The skills of reflection and self-reflection allow foreign language teachers to constantly develop, improve their skills and teaching methods, and also acquire new knowledge and experience.

Key words: reflection and self-reflection skills, cooperative, communicative, personal, intellectual reflection

It is important for language teachers to constantly analyze and evaluate their work in order to be more effective and successful. Reflection helps teachers understand what works well and what needs improvement, as well as identify strengths and weaknesses and develop strategies to improve them. Issues of reflection and self-reflection, as important components of a teacher's professional competence in the system of continuous teacher development, have been discussed by many foreign and domestic scientists. The concept of reflection, which arose in Ancient Greece, meant internal turning to oneself, conscious cognition or self-knowledge, defined by Socrates as one of the most important tasks of a person. The essence of self-reflection as the ability to understand oneself is similar in essence to the concept of reflection, but with a greater emphasis on introspection and self-knowledge. With developed self-reflection skills, we can monitor our cognitive performance and control our thoughts.

L.S. Kozhukhovskaya and I.V. Poznyak offer a typology of exercises that are structured in accordance with task criteria and correlated with types of reflection: 1) cooperative, 2) communicative, 3) personal and 4) intellectual reflection. Exercises related to cooperative reflection are aimed at developing the design and analysis of collective activity. Communicative reflection is an important component of communication and develops interpersonal perception and cognition of a person by a person. Characteristics of personal reflection are analysis of one's own actions, critical analysis and rethinking of personal stereotypes and patterns. The emphasis of intellectual reflection exercises is aimed at the ability to solve problems using cognitive processing skills and the ability to find original solutions to problems.

The table below presents a selection of exercises used in the professional development program developed for foreign language teachers, correlated according to the type of reflection: 1) cooperative, 2) communicative, 3) personal and 4)

intellectual. The exercises proposed by L.S. Kozhukhovskaya and I.V. Poznyak were adapted in accordance with the objectives of the advanced training system in the context of Uzbekistan. The table shows the correlation of exercises with the type of reflection.

**Correlating exercises with the type of reflection
(L.S. Kozhukhovskaya and I.V. Poznyak)**

Exercise	Types of reflection			
	1	2	3	4
Mutual control		+		+
Group exchange of impressions		+		+
Road sign			+	
Complete the phrase			+	+
Clozing discussion			+	
Painting in a circle	+		+	
Compliment		+	+	
Reflective circle	+		+	
Reflective listening	+	+	+	
Market of opinions	+	+		
Chain of wishes	+	+		
What do I want to know?			+	+
Circular massage		+		

Exercises related to cooperative reflection are focused on the development of joint activity and planning of joint actions, with an emphasis not on the process, but on the results of reflection. The results of exercises that develop cooperative reflection, *Painting in a circle*, *Reflective circle*, *Reflective listening*, *Chain of wishes* are used by the trainer in accordance with the objectives of the exercise. Most of exercises are correlated with several types of reflection, such as the “*Painting in a circle*” exercise, which refers to both cooperative and personal reflection, which also develops self-reflection skills. To address the problems posed in the proposed professional development program, this exercise is adapted and moves to a type of exercise with cooperative, communicative and intellectual reflection, as participants work in groups and create a group presentation. The table shows the exercises *Painting in a circle*, *Reflective circle*, *Reflective listening*, *Chain of wishes* adapted for the goals and objectives of advanced training.

**Exercises for developing reflection and self-reflection
(adapted for advanced training)**

Exercises	Exercises, adapted for advanced training
<p>Painting in a circle</p> <p>Procedure: each participant receives a sheet of paper and a pencil. He remembers what was the most vivid and useful content of the topic studied for him and represents it on a piece of paper in the form of a symbol (words, pictures).</p> <p>Then, at the teacher's command, the sheets of paper are transferred to the partner sitting on the right. The exercise ends when the sheets go a full circle (the number of symbols will be equal to the number of participants).</p>	<p>Painting in a circle</p> <p>Procedure: A4 sheets (according to the number of participants) and colored pencils are laid out on the tables. All participants stand in a circle next to a sheet of paper and begin to remember and draw what for him was the most vivid and useful content of the topic studied and represents it on a sheet of paper in the form of a symbol (words, pictures).</p> <p>After some time, the trainer turns on the music and the participants move in a circle. When the music stops, everyone begins to finish drawing the drawing they stopped near. The procedure is repeated several times. Then, each participant takes the Drawing that he began to draw and sits in the group.</p> <p>A group (5-6 people) composes a story based on the drawings and prepares a group presentation.</p>
<p>Compliment</p> <p>Procedure: The teacher invites each participant in the interaction in the circle to compliment the person sitting on the left or right. If desired, you can use the attributes of the relay race (pen, postcard) or a living flower, which creates an atmosphere of favorable communication (especially if there are girls in the group).</p> <p>The teacher sets the reflection algorithm:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - describe your emotional state; 	<p>Compliment</p> <p>Procedure: All participants stand up and randomly choose any participant and give a compliment.</p> <p>The teacher sets the reflection algorithm:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - describe your emotional state; - explain the reasons for the positive mood; - record your emotional upsurge; - think about why we make compliments to each other - think and tell me whether it was easier to give or accept a compliment

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - explain the reasons for the positive mood; - record your emotional upsurge; - think about why we make compliments to each other; - why do negative addresses appear in our thoughts faster and more often than positive addresses? - What would the world be like if all people spoke only pure and sincere words? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - if it was difficult for you to accept a compliment - WHY? What could be the reason?
<p>Reflective circle</p> <p>Procedure: All participants in pedagogical interaction sit in a circle. The teacher sets the reflection algorithm;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - tell us about your emotional state during the lesson and at the end of it; - what new things did you learn, what did you learn; - what are the reasons for your success or failure? - How do you evaluate your participation in the lesson? <p>Then all participants in the pedagogical interaction speak out one by one in accordance with a given algorithm. The teacher completes the reflective circle with his statement.</p>	<p>Reflective circle</p> <p>Procedure: All participants in pedagogical interaction work in groups of 4/5. The trainer sets the reflection algorithm;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - tell us about your emotional state during the lesson and at the end of it; - what new things did you learn, what did you learn; - what are the reasons for your success or failure? - How do you evaluate your participation in the lesson? <p>Then, all participants in groups speak in accordance with a given algorithm. After completing the group discussion, the trainer asks all groups to summarize each question. The trainer completes the reflective circle by giving a summary of what general conclusions can be drawn from the exercise.</p>

Changes in the *Painting in a circle* exercise make it possible to correlate it, along with cooperative and personal reflection, with intellectual reflection, which makes it possible to critically process information and find original solutions. Changes in the Compliment exercise give participants the opportunity, firstly, to work with those people to whom they would like to please and give a compliment, and secondly, to integrate self-reflection with reflection. Answering questions:

1) think and tell me whether it was easier to give or accept a compliment,

2) if it was difficult for you to accept a compliment - WHY? What could be the reason?, training participants often come to the conclusion that difficulty accepting a compliment may indicate self-doubt and low self-esteem. The *Reflective circle* exercise, adapted for professional development, moves to a type of exercise with cooperative, communicative and personal reflection, as participants work in groups discussing posed questions for reflection, moreover, the questions force participants to integrate self-reflection with reflection. Working in small groups allows participants to express their emotions more freely and saves time allocated for this exercise.

The proposed exercises for the development of self-reflection and reflection skills are carried out by the trainer at different stages of the course and lesson, in accordance with the goals and objectives of the tasks being solved. Conventionally, they can be divided into four types: 1) exercises recommended for carrying out at the beginning of a course, module or lesson, 2) exercises carried out at the end of a certain cycle or lesson, 3) exercises recommended for carrying out at the end of a course, module or lesson, 4) exercises that the trainer can conduct at any time. The table below presents the assignment of exercises to a specific stage of the course, module or lesson. Some exercises, such as the *Reflection circle* or *Complete the phrase*, can be carried out at different stages, for example at the beginning or end of a course, module or lesson.

Correlating exercises with a particular stage of the course, module or lesson

Types of exercises	Samples
Exercises recommended for use at the beginning of a course, module or lesson	<i>Mutual control, Complete the phrase, What do I want to know?</i>
Exercises performed at the end of a specific cycle or session	<i>Complete the phrase, Reflective circle, Group exchange of impressions</i>
Exercises recommended for completion of a course, module or lesson	<i>Group exchange of impressions, Final discussion, Painting in a circle, Market of opinions, Chain of wishes</i>
Exercises a trainer can do at any time	<i>Road Sign, Complete the phrase, Compliment, Reflective listening, Circular massage</i>

Thus, reflection and self-reflection are integral parts of the professional development of a foreign language teacher. Reflection and self-reflection allow foreign language teachers to constantly develop, improve their skills and teaching methods, and acquire new knowledge and experience. Moreover, they enable teachers to improve the quality of their work, grow and develop as individuals, and be more successful in their profession.

Completed within the framework of International project Seed Program for Korean Studies No. AKS-2021-INC-2230010 «Linguacultural aspects of teaching the Korean language and literature in the Republic of Uzbekistan»

Reference

1. Kozhukhovskaya L. S., Poznyak I. V. Reflexive methods and techniques © “Narodnaya Asveta”, 2009, No. 4 <http://www.n-asveta.com/dadatki/kozuhovskaya.pdf>
2. Leontiev D.A., Averina A.Zh. The phenomenon of reflection in the context of the problem of self-regulation [Electronic resource] // Psychological research: electronic. scientific magazine 2011. N 2(16). URL: <http://psystudy.ru> (access date: hh.mm.yyyy). 0421100116/0012.
3. Ubaydullaeva R.T. Self-reflection as a methodological problem of sociology. Monograph. Lambert Academic Publishing. 2013. 295 p.\
4. Ubaydullaeva R.T. Conceptual model of reflexive sociology. Monograph. M.: Trovant, 2013. 17 pp.

THE INFLUENCE OF CONFLICTING SITUATIONS AMONG SOME COUNTRIES ON THE AMOUNT OF EXPORT AND IMPORT OF UZBEKISTAN IN RECENT YEARS

ALIMOV DAMIRJON ODILOVICH

*Samarkand Agroinnovations and Research University,
faculty of Economics and Management, student of 3nd course
damirjonalimov824@gmail.com*

Abstract. This study investigates the influence of conflicting situations among certain countries on the export and import activities of Uzbekistan in recent years. By analyzing trade data and examining the impact of geopolitical tensions, this paper provides insights into how conflicts affect Uzbekistan's trade volumes. The study employs quantitative methods to assess changes in trade patterns, using data from official trade statistics and international trade databases. The findings reveal significant fluctuations in both exports and imports, influenced by conflicts in key trading partner regions. The implications of these results are discussed, highlighting the need for strategic trade policies to mitigate adverse effects.

Keywords: global trade, export, import, conflicts, geopolitical landscapes, trade dynamics, international cooperation.

Annotatsiya. Ushbu ilmiy tadqiqotda jahondagi davlatlar orasidagi nizoli holatlarni O‘zbekiston iqtisodiyoti eksporti va importi hajmiga ta’siri o‘rganilgan. Savdo-sotiq tog‘risidagi ma’lumotlar va geosiyosiy vaziyat tufayli bo‘lgan o‘zgarishlar taqqoslanib O‘zbekiston iqtisodiyotiga ta’siri aniqlangan. Shuningdek, tadqiqotda rasmiy savdo statistikasi va xalqaro savdo ma’lumotlar bazalari ma’lumotlaridan foydalangan holda turli savdo sohalaridagi o‘zgarishlarni baholashning miqdoriy usullari qo‘llanildi. O‘zbekistonga savdo jihatdan hamkor bo‘lgan davlatlarda yuz berayotgan nizolarni eksport va importda o‘zgarishlarga bog‘liqligi aytilgan. O‘rganilgan korsatkichlarga muvofiq strategik hamkorlikni kuchaytirish va siyosiy vaziyatga asoslanib savdo-sotiq ishlarini amalga oshirish nazarda tutildi

Kalit so‘zlar: jahon savdosi, eksport, import, nizolar, geosiyosiy hududlar, savdo dinamikalari, xalqaro hamkorlik.

Аннотация. В данном исследовании исследуется влияние конфликтных ситуаций между отдельными странами на экспортно-импортную деятельность Узбекистана в последние годы. Анализируя данные о торговле и исследуя влияние геополитической напряженности, данная статья дает представление о том, как конфликты влияют на объемы торговли Узбекистана. В исследовании используются количественные методы для оценки изменений в структуре торговли с использованием данных официальной торговой статистики и баз данных международной торговли. Результаты показывают значительные

колебания как экспорта, так и импорта, вызванные конфликтами в регионах ключевых торговых партнеров. Обсуждаются последствия этих результатов, подчеркивая необходимость стратегической торговой политики для смягчения неблагоприятных последствий.

Ключевые слова: мировая торговля, экспорт, импорт, конфликты, geopolитические регионы, динамика торговли, международное сотрудничество

Introduction. Uzbekistan, a landlocked country in Central Asia, has experienced substantial growth in its trade activities over the past few decades¹. As a country rich in natural resources, particularly cotton and gold, Uzbekistan relies heavily on international trade to fuel its economy². However, the global trade environment is often influenced by geopolitical conflicts that can disrupt established trade routes³ and economic relationships.

Recent years have witnessed several significant conflicts that have the potential to impact Uzbekistan's trade. These include the tensions between Russia and Ukraine, the trade wars involving the United States and China⁴, and regional conflicts in the Middle East. Each of these conflicts poses unique challenges and opportunities for Uzbekistan's trade sector⁵.

This study aims to explore the extent to which these conflicting situations have influenced Uzbekistan's export and import volumes. By understanding these impacts, policymakers and businesses can better navigate the complexities of international trade in a volatile geopolitical landscape.

Materials and methods. The analysis in this study is based on a comprehensive dataset comprising trade statistics from Uzbekistan's national statistics agency and international trade databases such as the United Nations Comtrade database. The data covers a period of recent years, allowing for an examination of trends before and during the identified conflicts.

The methodology involves quantitative analysis techniques, including trend analysis and regression models⁶, to identify correlations between the onset of conflicts

¹ Spechler D. R., Spechler M. C. The foreign policy of Uzbekistan: sources, objectives and outcomes: 1991–2009 //Central Asian Survey. – 2010. – T. 29. – №. 2. – C. 159-170.

² Bartlett D. L. Economic recentralization in Uzbekistan //Post-Soviet Geography and Economics. – 2001. – T. 42. – №. 2. – C. 105-121.

³ Spechler D. R., Spechler M. C. Uzbekistan among the great powers //Communist and Post-Communist Studies. – 2009. – T. 42. – №. 3. – C. 353-373.

⁴ Madiyev O. Why have China and Russia become Uzbekistan's biggest energy partners? Exploring the role of exogenous and endogenous factors //Cambridge Journal of Eurasian Studies. – 2017. – T. 1. – C. QYJ7IT.

⁵ Bobokhonov A., Pokrivcak J., Rajcaniova M. The impact of agricultural and trade policies on price transmission: The case of Tajikistan and Uzbekistan //The Journal of International Trade & Economic Development. – 2017. – T. 26. – №. 6. – C. 677-692.

⁶ Ruziev K., Ghosh D., Dow S. C. The Uzbek puzzle revisited: an analysis of economic performance in Uzbekistan since 1991 //Central Asian Survey. – 2007. – T. 26. – №. 1. – C. 7-30.

and changes in trade volumes. Additionally, the study employs graphical representations to illustrate the impact of specific conflicts on export and import activities.

Results and discussions. The results section presents the findings of the study, with a focus on the impact of identified conflicts on Uzbekistan's trade volumes. The analysis shows a notable decline in exports to conflict-affected regions, particularly in sectors such as agriculture and energy. Conversely, imports from certain countries increased due to shifts in trade partnerships.

Several charts and diagrams are used to visualize these trends. For example, a line graph depicts the changes in export volumes over time, highlighting periods of significant decline corresponding with the onset of conflicts. A bar chart compares the import volumes from key trading partners before and during the conflicts, showing shifts in trade patterns.

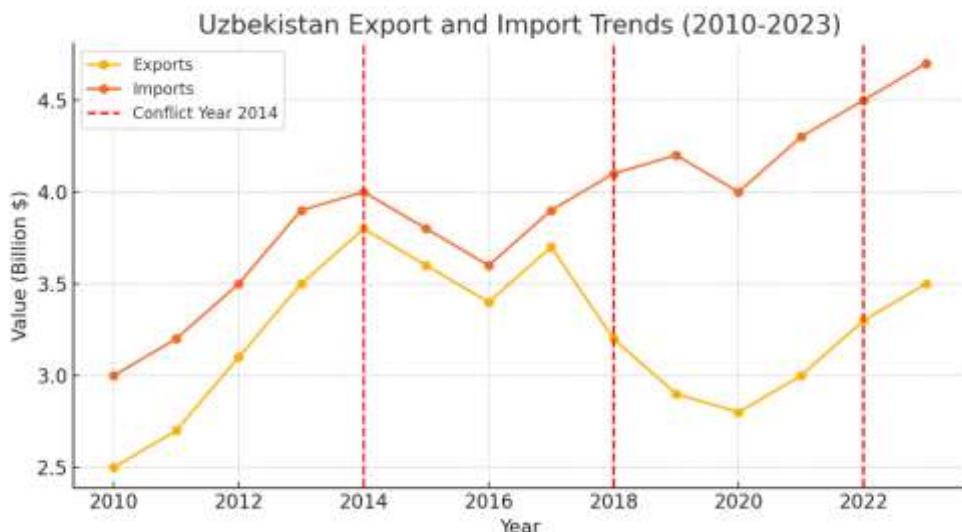


Figure 1: Uzbekistan Export and Import Trends (2010-2023)

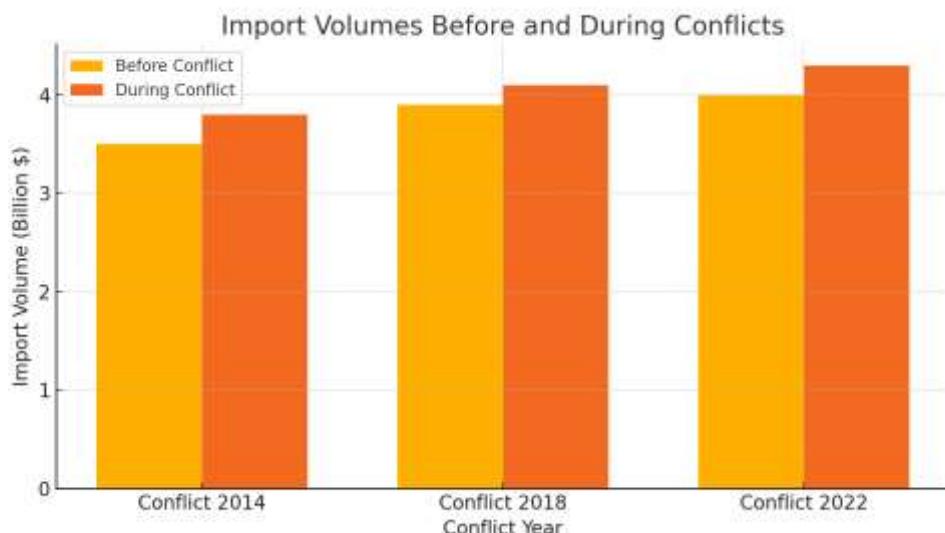


Figure 2: Import Volumes Before and During Conflicts

The discussion section interprets the results, linking them to the broader context of geopolitical conflicts⁷ and international trade dynamics. The findings suggest that conflicts have both direct and indirect effects on Uzbekistan's trade. Direct effects include disruptions in trade routes and sanctions, while indirect effects involve changes in global market conditions and shifts in trade alliances.

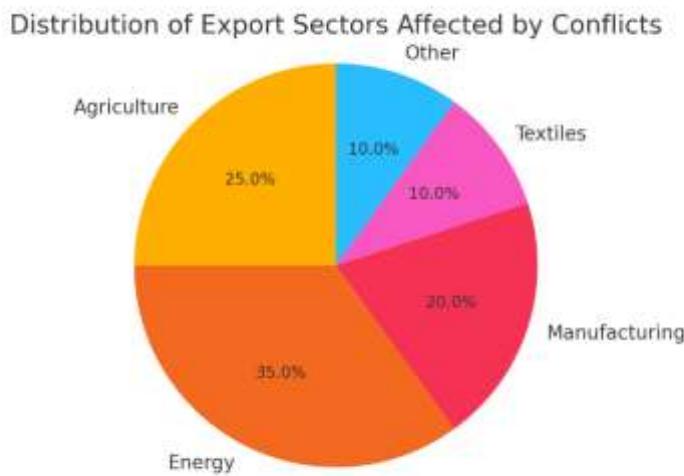


Figure 3: Distribution of Export Sectors Affected by Conflicts

The study also compares its findings with previous research on the impact of conflicts on trade, highlighting similarities and differences. The discussion emphasizes the need for Uzbekistan to diversify its trade partners and enhance its resilience to geopolitical shocks.

Conclusion. In conclusion, this study demonstrates that conflicting situations among countries significantly influence the export and import activities of Uzbekistan. The findings highlight the importance of strategic trade policies and international cooperation⁸ to mitigate the adverse effects of conflicts. Future research should focus on exploring specific sectors⁹ in greater detail and assessing the long-term impacts¹⁰ of ongoing conflicts.

References:

1. Spechler D. R., Spechler M. C. The foreign policy of Uzbekistan: sources, objectives and outcomes: 1991–2009 //Central Asian Survey. – 2010. – T. 29. – №. 2. – C. 159-170.

⁷ Ashurov S. et al. The determinants of foreign direct investment in Central Asian region: A case study of Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan (A quantitative analysis using GMM) //Russian Journal of Economics. – 2020. – T. 6. – №. 2. – C. 162-176.

⁸ Paramonov V. et al. Regional cooperation in central Asia: A view from Uzbekistan (II) //Problems of Economic Transition. – 2006. – T. 49. – №. 5. – C. 3-93.

⁹ Stephens A. R., Tajekeev Z. The Central Asian tiger: Export specialization in Uzbekistan: Opportunities for economic diversification and development //The European Journal of Applied Economics. – 2023. – T. 20. – №. 1. – C. 22-38.

¹⁰ Ilkhamov A. REGIONAL CHALLENGES IN UZBEKISTAN //The Transformation of Central Asia: States and Societies from Soviet Rule to Independence. – 2004. – T. 159.

2. Bartlett D. L. Economic recentralization in Uzbekistan //Post-Soviet Geography and Economics. – 2001. – Т. 42. – №. 2. – С. 105-121.
3. Spechler D. R., Spechler M. C. Uzbekistan among the great powers //Communist and Post-Communist Studies. – 2009. – Т. 42. – №. 3. – С. 353-373.
4. Madiyev O. Why have China and Russia become Uzbekistan's biggest energy partners? Exploring the role of exogenous and endogenous factors //Cambridge Journal of Eurasian Studies. – 2017. – Т. 1. – С. QYJ7IT.
5. Bobokhonov A., Pokrivcak J., Rajcaniova M. The impact of agricultural and trade policies on price transmission: The case of Tajikistan and Uzbekistan //The Journal of International Trade & Economic Development. – 2017. – Т. 26. – №. 6. – С. 677-692.
6. Ruziev K., Ghosh D., Dow S. C. The Uzbek puzzle revisited: an analysis of economic performance in Uzbekistan since 1991 //Central Asian Survey. – 2007. – Т. 26. – №. 1. – С. 7-30.
7. Ashurov S. et al. The determinants of foreign direct investment in Central Asian region: A case study of Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan (A quantitative analysis using GMM) //Russian Journal of Economics. – 2020. – Т. 6. – №. 2. – С. 162-176.
8. Paramonov V. et al. Regional cooperation in central Asia: A view from Uzbekistan (II) //Problems of Economic Transition. – 2006. – Т. 49. – №. 5. – С. 3-93.
9. Stephens A. R., Tajekeev Z. The Central Asian tiger: Export specialization in Uzbekistan: Opportunities for economic diversification and development //The European Journal of Applied Economics. – 2023. – Т. 20. – №. 1. – С. 22-38.
10. Ilkhamov A. REGIONAL CHALLENGES IN UZBEKISTAN //The Transformation of Central Asia: States and Societies from Soviet Rule to Independence. – 2004. – Т. 159.

Other References:

11. National Statistics of Uzbekistan. (2023).
12. Ministry of Economy and Finance of Uzbekistan. (2023). International trade indicators rate.
13. World Bank. (2023). Economic Data of Uzbekistan.

ESHKAK ESHISH SPORTIDA MUVOZANATNI SAQLASH VA QAYIQNI BOSHQARISH

Djoldasova Gozzal Mayrambayevna

(O'zbekiston davlat jismoniy tarbiya va sport universiteti magistranti)

Ilmiy rahbar: Ishtayev Javlon Mavlono boyevich p.f.d.(DSc), Dotsent

Annotatsiya: akademik eshkak eshish sportida yakkalik va ikki kishilik qayqlarda shug'llanuvchi sportchilarning maxsus tayorgarlik davridagi mashqlarni individual olib borish va qayiqni boshqarish jarayonida temp, balans, ritmlarni nazorat qilish va rivojlantirish orqali sportchi natijalarini yaxshilab borish.

Kalit so'zlar: yakkalik va ikki kishilik qayqlar, maxsus tayorgarlik davri, temp, balans.

MAINTAINING BALANCE AND STEERING THE BOAT DURING SPECIAL TRAINING IN ACADEMIC ROWING

Abstract: improvement of the results of the athlete through the control and development of tempo, balance, rhythms during the individual training of the athletes engaged in single and double boats in the academic rowing sport during the special training period and control of the boat.

Keywords: single and double boats, special training period, pace, balance.

ПОДДЕРЖАНИЕ РАВНОВЕСИЯ И УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ЛОДКОЙ ВО ВРЕМЯ СПЕЦИАЛЬНЫХ ТРЕНИРОВОК ПО АКАДЕМИЧЕСКОЙ ГРЕБЛЕ

Аннотация: совершенствование результатов спортсмена путем контроля и развития темпа, равновесия, ритмики в ходе индивидуальной тренировки спортсменов, занимающихся в одиночных и двойных лодках в академической гребле в период специальной подготовки и управления лодкой.

Ключевые слова: одиночные и двойные лодки, период специальной подготовки, темп, баланс.

Mavzuning dolzarbliji: Eshkak eshish sport turi boyicha eng yuqori yutuqlarga erishish bu sport turi keng ommaga tadbiq qilish va shu orqali yosh sportchilarni saralash va ular orasida iqtidorli sportchilarni tanlash, ularning jismoniy holatini rivojlantirish, sportchilarning moyilligi va qobilyatlarini, ularning mahoratini shakillantirishning individual hususiyatlarini organizish asosida yuqori sport mahoratiga erishishning istiqboli yonalishlarini belgilash bugungi kunning eng dolzARB masalalaridan biridir.

Eshkak eshish sport turida yosh sportchilarni tanlash va yonaltirish sportchi haqida hamma ma'lumot olish uchun sportchiga har hil sportga oid tadqiqodlar qollaniladi.

Tadqiqodning maqsadi: Sportchining moslasuvchanligi, qobiliyati, o'rgatilgan mashqlarni qabul qilib, amalda qollash darajasini aniqlash. Ularning jismoniy va psixologik rivojlanishi jarayonlarini muntazam tekshirish orqali muvazanatni yaxshi ushslash va holatini yaxshilashdir.

Tadqiqotning ilimiyligi: Akademik eshkak eshish sporti shug'llanishning maxsus tayorgarlik davrida sportchilarning kelajakdagi yuqori natijalarga erishishi uchun ularni intensiv taylorlash samaradorligi aniqlanadi.

Tadqiqot obiekti: Tadqiqot ishlari Qoraqalpog'ston Respublikasi Nukus shahridagi respublika suv sporti boyicha ixtisoslashgan sport maktabi inshoatda o'tkazildi. Tadqiqot jarayonida umumtalim maktablarining 12-15 yoshdagi 26 nafar oquvchilarni (shulardan 8 tasi qiz bolalar) hohishlari inobatga olgan holda jalb etildi.

Adabiyotlar tahlili : Akademik eshkak eshuvchilarning asosiy mashg'uloti bu jismoniy tayorgarlik xisoblanadi va u quydagisi masalalarini yechadi: eshkak eshuvchilarning soğloğini mustahkamlash, kuchini kopayttirish va takomillashtirish, maxsus mashqlarni bajarish jarayonlarida ularning faol dam olishiga e'tibor qaratish lozim. Bu boyicha tadqiqotlarni Михаилов. Т.В, Лифанов А.А va Evropalik olimlar M.I Folgar, I.W Faurie tomonidan olib borilgan shulardan А.А Лифанов tomonidan yozilgan "Гребной спорт: основы теории и практики" kitobida sportchilarning Mushaklar faoliyati va ishning davomiyligi iste'molni aniqlaydi. Eshkak eshuvchining raqobatbardosh faoliyati uchun energiya va energiya ta'minoti jarayonlari. Eshkak eshish, sport faoliyati sifatida, bir qator taqdim etadi va turli xil vosita qobiliyatlarining namoyon bo'lishiga qo'yiladigan talablar. Sinflar eshkak eshish kuch, tezlik, muvofiqlashtirish qobiliyatlarini rivojlantiradi va ham chidamlilik. Eshkak eshish analizatorlarga katta talablar qo'yadi, ayniqsa proprioseptiv, taktil, vestibulyar retseptorlari, periferik ko'rish va eshitish. Eshkak eshish skelet mushaklarining, ayniqsa orqa mushaklarning rivojlanishiga yordam beradi, yuqori elkama-kamar, qorin mushaklari va pastki ekstremitalar, ya'ni katta mushak massalari. Eshkak eshishda umumiyligi energiya sarfi yuqori. Erkaklar uchun - 5200-5600 kkal, ayollar uchun - 4200-4800. MIK - 62 ml/kg/min erkaklar. Eshkakchining nafas olish tezligi harakatlar ritmiga to'g'ri keladi va o'rtacha tengdir 30-40 misol, daqiqada poyga paytida nafas olish o'zgaradi, masalan, marra chizig'ida ortadi (ko'tariladi). Eshkak eshuvchi uchun ratsional nafas olish juda muhimligi haqqida organib chiqqan. Bu jarayonlar eshkak eshish sportida muhim ahamiyatka ega va bu boyicha sportchilarni muntazam tekshirib borish talab etiladi. Adabiyotlarni organizish natijasida aniqlangan muommolar:

- Korib chiqilgan adabiyotlar natiyjasida akademik eshkak eshish sport turi boyicha yozilgan maqoladagi muommolar boyicha malumot kam yozilganligi organib chiqildi.

- mavzu boyicha tadqiqot ishlarini kengayttirish va yanada chuqquroq organishka e'tibor qaratish lozim.

Tadqiqot metodlari: Tadqiqot metodi kuzatish, og'zaki korsatma va amaliy metod yordamida amalga oshirildi. Tadqiqot yoshlar eshkak eshish sport maktabi bazasida uch bosqichda o'tkazildi. Birinchi bosqichda tadqiqotning maqsadlari, vazifalari, ishchi gipotezasi shakllantirildi va tadqiqot usullari tanlandi. Eshkak eshish bilan shug'ullanadigan 12-15 yoshli bolalarda muvofiqlashtirish qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirish asoslari bo'yicha maxsus adabiy manbalar tahlili o'tkazildi. Tadqiqotning ikkinchi bosqichida mavzularni tanlash, ishlab chiqilgan metodikani eksperimental amaliyotga tadbiq etish amalga oshirildi. Sinov natijalari yig'ildi. Uchinchi yakuniy bosqichda eksperimental metodologiyani amalga oshirish natijalari sarhisob qilindi, test natijalari hisoblab chiqildi, jadvallar to'ldirildi, eshkak eshish bilan shug'ullanadigan 12-15 yoshli bolalarda muvofiqlashtirish qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirish metodologiyasining samaradorligi tekshirildi.

Tadqiqot tahlil qilindi maxsus, ilmiy va uslubiy adabiyotlar, shuningdek olingan ma'lumotlarni umumlashtirildi. Eksperimental texnika uchun eshkak eshish bilan shug'ullanadigan 12-15 yoshli bolalarda muvozanatni saqlash va qayiqni boshqarish uchun quyidagi mashqlar tanlandi:

1. Eksperiment uchun ajratilgan bolalar "Concept2" trenajoriga otirgan xolda faqat qol bilan mash qilishdi keyingi bosqichda qol bir joyda turgan xolda oyoqlar bilan mashq qilishdi va bu mashqlar sekundamer yordamida 30 sekund vaqtga qoyilgan xolda amalga oshirildi, bu vaqt davomida sportchilarda muvozanat ushlashi va bir fazadan ikkinchi fazaga otish jarayonlari nazorat qilib turildi.

2. Maxsus mashqimiz sportchilar bir joyda turgan xolda ong oyoqni kotarib otirib turishi mashqi bajarildi mashq davomida qollar oldinda qayiq vesolarini ushslash xolatida oldinga chozilgan xolda qoyildi va bu mashq 40 sekund davom etildi. Keyingi oyoqqa otish uchun oquvchilarda muvozanat ushslash xolatini kuzatib borildi.

3. Mashq uchun biz Fidbal balans yostiqchalaridan foydalangan xolda sportchilarni ketma-ket tartibda joylab chiqdik mashq quydagicha amalga oshirildi sportchi eshkak eshish mashqlarini yostiqchada bajarish jarayonida texnikaga etibor berishi va yostiqcha ustidan tushib ketmaslik uchun diqqatni jamlagan xolda mashq qilishi talab etildi. Natijada bolalarda bir kishilik qayiqlarda otirishda balans ushslash uchun yol qoyiladigan xatolar tog'irlandi va bu mashqlar natjalarning ijobiy taraflama osishiga olib keldi.

Tadqiqot natijalari va ularni muhokama qilish. Sport tanlovining samaradorligi kop jihatdan mashg'ulot jarayonining sifatiga bog'liq va bu kop jihatdan barcha yoshdagi bolalarning marfologik va funksional xususiyatlarini, tananing osishi

va rivojlanishining individual xususiyatlari, sezgirlik davrlarini hisobga olish darajasiga bog'liq boladi. Eshkak eshuvchining oziga hos harakat faoliyati bu uning ichki muhitiga harakatlanishidir: havo muhiti va suv muhiti. Sportchi barcha mexanik ishlarni havo muhitida amalga oshiradi. Bu fiziologik jarayonlar energiya taminoti ternoregulyatsiya jarayonlarini otishini murakkablashtiradi. Eshkak orqali qayiqni harakatlantirish suv muhitida amalga oshiriladi. Qayiqda muvazanatni saqlash holatini muntazam nazorat qilish va boshqarish hisobiga amalga oshiriladi. Texnik takomillashuv natijasida muvozanat saqlash konikmasi avtomatlashadi, sportchi idroki texnikaning muhim tarkibiy qisimlarining (temp, balance, ritm) nazorat qilishga bundan tashqari taktik vazifalarni yechishga qaratiladi.

Xulosa: Maxsus tayorgarlik bosqishida eshkak eshish sportida qayiqdagi mashg'ulotlarini intensiv olib borish sportchilarini quriqlikdagi va suvdagi psixologik holatlarini yahshilash orqali natijalarning yahshilanishini taminlash. Sportchilarning sport faoliyatidagi turli ekstremal sharoitlarga moslasha olish qobiliyatini va ularning oziga xos marfofunksional holatlarini shakillantirish orqali muvafaqiyatga erishishga ijobiy tasir qilish. Ushbu tadqiqot ishi osmir yoshdagi sportchilrning quydagи muvazonatini saqlash holatini muntazam nazorat qilish va boshqarish, texnik takommillashuv natijasida muvazanatni saqlash konikmasini takomillashtirish. Sportchi idrokining texnikaning muhim tarkibiy qisimlarini (temp, balans, ritm, eshish ampletudasi, kuchlanish) nazorat qilishga bundan tashqari, taktik vazifalarni yechishga qaratiladi. Eshkak echuvchilarda maxsus tayorgarlik va ixsoslashgan idrokni rivojlantirish orqali o'zlarining texnik mahoratini oshirishi va sport musobaqalarida yaxshi natjalarga erishishi mumkin.

Asosiy adabiyotlar

1. H.L.Fourie, I.W.Fourie An Introduction to Rowing UK, 2013
2. John Chase Power to the Raddle: Exercises to Improve your Canoe and Kayak Paddling USA, 2014
3. Korbut V.M. Eshkak eshish sporti o'quv qo'llanma (SPMO kursi uchun) O'zDJTI 2011 y.
4. A.A Lifanov , R.R Salaxiyev, V.A Zaytsev, V.N Makrishin Grebnoy sport: OSNOVI TEORIY I PRAKTIKI. Kazan 2021 g
5. M.I.Folgar, F.A.Carceles, J.R.Mangas Training sprint canoeing 2015
6. Gapparovich, G. Z., & Mavlonboyevich, I. J. (2023). Optimizing The Panic of Football Players. *Genius Repository*, 27, 70-74.
7. Gapparovich, G. Z., Mavlonboyevich, I. J., & Xamidjonovich, X. O. (2022). Sport musobaqalarining psixologik hususiyatlari. *O'ZBEKİSTONDA FANLARARO INNOVATSIYALAR VA İLMİY TADQIQOTLAR JURNALI*, 2(14), 284-289.
8. Иштаев, Ж. М. (2022). Мактаб ёшидаги қизларнинг портлаш қобилият кўрсаткичлари ва уларнинг таҳлили (1-11 синфлар мисолида). *Fan-Sportga*, (1), 46-48.

9. Гаппаров, З. Г., Иштаев, Ж. М., Хасанов, О. Х., & Хасанов, О. А. (2022). Сущность психологической подготовки. *Central Asian Research Journal for Interdisciplinary Studies (CARJIS)*, 2(11), 483-488.

TABLE OF CONTENTS / ОГЛАВЛЕНИЯ / MUNDARIJA

№	The subject of the article / Тема статьи / Maqola mavzusi	Page / Страница / Sahifa
1	ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS AND THEIR IMPACT ON INSECT ECOLOGY	3
2	ALISHER NAVOIY VA ZAHIRIDDIN MUHAMMAD BOBURNING SHAHZODA VA SHOIR SHOH G'ARIB MIRZOGA BERGAN TASVIRI XUSUSIDA	6
3	SANOAT KORXONALARIDA YASHIL ISH O'RINLARINI MOHIYATI VA AHAMIYATI	10
4	ZAMONAVIY KARATENI O'RGATISH METODIKASI	15
5	UMUMLASHGAN FUNKSIYALAR FAZOSIDA ODDIY DIFFERENSIAL TENGLAMALARNI YECHISH USLUBLARI	21
6	YENGIL ATLRTIKA SPORTINING BOSHQA SPORT TURLARI BILAN BOG'LIQLIGI	26
7	ANALYTICAL ANALYSIS OF THE ELECTRONIC DOCUMENT EXCHANGE SYSTEM AUTOMATION MODEL	32
8	ЧАНОҚ-СОН ВА ТИЗЗА БЎҒИМЛАРИ АРТРОПЛАСТИКАСИДА АНТИБИОТИКЛарНИНГ Қўлланилиши ВА ИНФЕКЦИОН АСОРАТЛАР ПРОФИЛАКТИКАСИ	37
9	OPPORTUNITIES TO ACCA LEARNERS (IN UZBEKISTAN)	40
10	PROBLEMS OF INTEGRATION OF VISUALLY IMPAIRED TEENAGERS INTO HIGHER EDUCATION	43
11	AQSH KONSTITUTSIYASI ASOSIDA O'ZBEKİSTON QONUNCHILIK HUJJATLARINI (HUQUQ NORMALARI) TAKOMILLASHTIRISHNING AYRIM MASALALARI	51
12	IQTISODIY RIVOJLANISHNING MUHIM OMILI SIFATIDA MOLIYAVIY SAVODXONLIKNI OSHIRISH USULLARI	55
13	MAMLAKATDAGI SOLIQ SIYOSATINI IQTISODIYOTGA TA'SIRI	66
14	CUSTOMER RELATIONSHIP MANAGEMENT SOFTWARE USING CUSTOMER RELATIONSHIP MANAGEMENT	71
15	VIRTUAL OLAM VA BOLALARNING RIVOJLANISHI	75
16	АНАЛИЗ МЕТОДОВ ЭКСПЛУАТАЦИИ ТЕЛЕКОММУНИКАЦИОННЫХ СЕТЕЙ СВЯЗИ	78
17	ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ И ОЦЕНКА КАЧЕСТВА РАБОТЫ ТЕЛЕКОММУНИКАЦИОННЫХ СЕТЕЙ СВЯЗИ	83
18	ПОВЫШЕНИЯ ПРОПУСКНОЙ СПОСОБНОСТИ ТЕЛЕКОММУНИКАЦИОННЫХ СЕТЕЙ СВЯЗИ	89
19	TOURISM DURING A WORLD PANDEMIC: LOSSES AND CHANGES	93
20	THE ROLE AND PLACE OF REFLECTION AND SELF-REFLECTION IN THE FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHER PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT	97
21	THE INFLUENCE OF CONFLICTING SITUATIONS AMONG SOME COUNTRIES ON THE AMOUNT OF EXPORT AND IMPORT OF UZBEKISTAN IN RECENT YEARS	103
22	ESHKAK ESHISH SPORTIDA MUVOZANATNI SAQLASH VA QAYIQNI BOSHQARISH	108