

A large, detailed image of the Polish flag, consisting of a white upper half and a red lower half, with the Polish coat of arms (a white eagle with a crown) on the red field. The flag is shown waving on a white pole against a dark background.

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WARSAW

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The Effect of Adding Some Chemical Materials on The Water

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Abstract: The aims: To determine the effect of some chemical materials on the water powder ratio of dental stone. Material and Methods: Three types of chemical materials (rosin, nigella stavia oil and sodium lauryl sulfate) were incorporated into three kinds of type III dental stone (Zeta, Elite and Dental stone) at four concentrations (0.5%, 1%, 1.5% and 2%). The collected data of water powder ratio were subjected to the descriptive analysis (mean and stander deviation), student T test (to evaluate the difference between standard and experimental groups) and one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) (to show if there are significant differences among experimental groups). Results: Revealed that the incorporation of these chemical materials into each type of dental stone resulted in changing their evaluated water powder ratio; this change varies with the type, concentration of the added chemical material and type of dental stone being used. Conclusion: The most pronounced effect of the chemical additives that used in this study on the water powder ratio of the experimental dental stones was achieved with the addition of sodium lauryl sulfate.

Keywords- water powder ratio, dental stone, plaster, Elite, Zeta

1. Introduction: Although gypsum products have been successfully used for many years, numerous attempts have been managed to develop die material with improved properties. Recent studies have concentrated on the addition of chemical materials into the dental stone in order to improve its properties (1,2) Water requirement is the most important property of calcined gypsum [3], it is an important factor in the quality of gypsum material and in order to compare mechanical properties of gypsum products, specimens must be prepared with uniform consistency (4) .

The effect of additives varies according to the nature of additive being added to gypsum products. Ridge and Boell(5) showed that the addition of gelatin, egg, albumin, sodiumhexamethaphosphate, sodium borate, sodium alginate and tannic acid to gypsum products increase the water requirement. Whereas, the addition of sodium citrate, ethelenediamine tetra-acetate and saponin reduce the water- powder ratio.

Combe and Smith (6) showed that the incorporation of wetting agents such as lignosulfate could reduce the water requirement of stone. Another study done by

Zakaria et al (7) on the effect of liquid dispersing agent and microcrystallin additives on the physical properties of type IV gypsum showed that these additives affect the consistency of the mix, but the consistency can be kept close to that of the stander by lowering the water-powder ratio.

Anusavice (8) stated that when a small amount of surface active materials such as gum arabic plus lime added to hemihydrate can reduce markedly the water requirement of both plaster and dental stone.

Al-Sadietal (9) found that the addition of 1% Arabic gum and 0.132% calcium hydroxide to type III and IV dental stone helped in reducing the mixing water-powder ratio. This was in agreement with the conclusions done by Abdelaziz et al (10) .

Taha et al (11) concluded that the addition of 0.2% chlorhexidine to dental stone did not show any change in water-powder ratio. Whereas Twomey et al (12) found that when calcium hypochlorite was added to dental stone, extra mixing water was required to produce a material of the same consistency.

This study aimed to evaluate the effect of adding some chemical materials (rosin, nigella stavia oil and sodium lauryl sulfate) on the water powder ratio of dental stone as follows: Testing the change in the water powder ratio of the dental stone before and after the addition of chemical materials. Comparing the resultant physical and mechanical properties of dental stone (after the addition of chemical materials) with the properties of plaster (negative control) and the properties of die stone (positive control).

Three types of dental stone (Zeta, Elite and Dental stone) were used in this study into which three types of chemical materials were added (rosin, nigella stavia oil and sodium lauryl sulfate). The chemical materials were added to the powder of dental stone in four percentages (0.5%, 1%, 1.5%, and 2%).

The effect of these chemical materials on the water powder ratio of the experimental dental stones (Zeta, Elite and Dental stone) had been evaluated by measuring the water-powder ratio before and after the addition of chemical materials.

Mixing procedure employed in the preparation of all the test specimens followed the ADA specification No. 25 for gypsum products (13) .

The water-powder ratio was measured by using modified vicat apparatus according to ADA specification No.25. The collected data of water powder ratio were subjected to the descriptive analysis (mean and stander

deviation), student T test (to evaluate the difference between standard and experimental groups) and one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) (to show if there are significant differences among experimental groups)

3. RESULT

The mean and standard deviation of the measured water- powder ratio of the three types of dental stone after being blended with the chemical materials is listed in (Table 2).

This table revealed there is an alteration in the water- powder ratio of these dental stones being blended with the chemical materials. However, Statistical analysis reveals that there is no statistical significant difference in the water- powder ratio between experimental and control groups of the three types of dental stone after the addition of rosin except that a significant reduction in the water- powder ratio of Dental stone when it is blended with rosin at concentration of 1 and 1.5% at ($t=8.062$, $t=8.66$, $p<0.05$). A significant reduction was seen in the water- powder ratio of Zeta stone at ($t=4.373$, $t=7.071$, 8.345 , $p<0.05$) after the addition of rosin at a concentration of 0.5, 1 and 1.5%.

The addition of nigella stavia oil to each of the three types of dental stones reduces their water- powder ratio. However, this reduction was not statistically significant, except that when nigella stavia oil has been added at a concentration of 1% to Dental stone ($t=4.243$ $p<0.05$) and at a concentration of 0.5 and 1 % when it added to Zeta at ($t=4.333$, $t=5.960$, $p<0.05$)

4. DISCUSSION

The water- powder ratio must be carefully controlled because of the deviation from this ratio which is recommended by the manufacturer will change both consistency of the material and the properties of the set mass (13,14). Many experimental attempts to improve the mechanical properties of dental stone are oriented mainly towards the decrease of the gauging water requirement (16) .

In this study, the examined water- powder ratio varies with respect to the type of stone being used and the type and concentration of the chemical materials being incorporated with it.

According to the results of this study, the addition of the chemical materials causes a reduction of the water- powder ratio of the experimental dental stones. It

appear that the surface condition of grains of hemihydrate play an important role in determining the water requirement (3). The addition of the chemical modifier would change the adhesive force in the compacted powder, allowing the powder particles to be more easily wetted by water and thereby reduces the water requirement (17,18). This was advocated by Craig and Powers (19) who reported that the difference in the physical shape and nature of the crystals makes it possible to obtain the same consistency with less excess water. This means that the variations that may occur in the surface properties of hemihydrate crystals in response to the addition of chemical materials play an important role in changing the water- powder ratio.

5. CONCLUSION

The differences in the examined properties of dental stone, which is basically calcium sulfate hemihydrate, related to the different interactions between the chemical additives and the hemihydrate. Incorporating of suitable chemical materials can produce dental stone with superior mechanical properties.

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Global Income and Wealth Inequality in Malaysia

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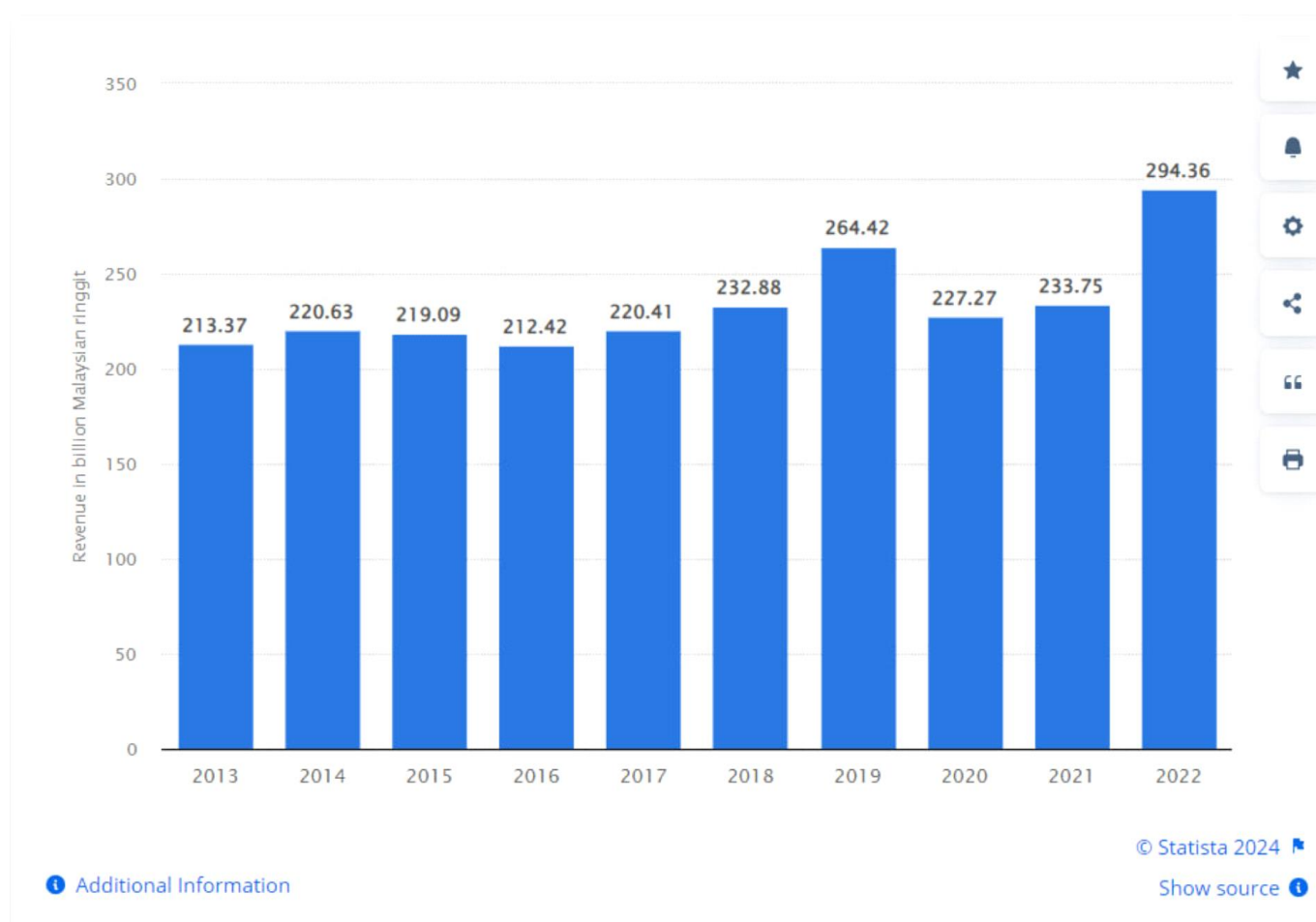
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Abstract: The article examines Malaysia's economic transformation since independence, focusing on shifts in income and wealth distribution. It discusses the country's move from agrarian to diversified open economy, emphasizing the complexities in achieving equitable prosperity. The analysis employs measures like the Gini coefficient and explores historical, socio-cultural, and policy-driven factors influencing economic disparities. Comparisons with the Philippines provide insights, and the article calls for ethical considerations in economic policies. The conclusion emphasizes the need for targeted interventions, financial literacy, private sector engagement, and an inclusive approach to foster sustainable economic growth with equal distribution of benefits.

Keywords: Malaysia, Income and Wealth Distribution, Gini Coefficient, methodological framework, socio-economic landscape, intersectionality, wealth dynamics, globalization, comparative analysis, ethical analysis, reflective thinking, policy interventions, financial literacy, corporative social responsibility, small and medium enterprises, inclusive culture, call to action.

Introduction : Malaysia, which gained independence in 1957 as a democratic country, is a typical case of how economies change. With its present population standing at 32.97 million people and in 2023, the labor force comprising 16.1 million, this Southeast Asian country has undergone a transformative process from an agricultural to an open economy that is diversified[1]. As it sets itself on a path towards high-income status, the intricacies revolving around income as well as wealth distribution within this economic landscape call for careful prospects. The immediate post-independence era was still characterized by agriculture and commodities reality in Malaysia. Over time, there was a shift from being agrarian to a manufacturing and service-oriented country thus altering employment structure significantly. With a diverse group of over 16.1 million workers who are actively contributing to the economy in the year 2023, Malaysia finds itself at the cross between prosperity of economics and demand for fair sharing of gains through wealth redistribution activities.

The economic story thickens as the fiscal accomplishments of the federal administration are brought to light. In 2022, there was a significant increase in total income which stood at MYR294.36 billion implying financial stability and demands for equity in its repartition[2](It is shown in the diagram below). For policy purposes, it is more important than macroeconomic indicators to comprehend the subtleties of income and wealth distribution in Malaysia.



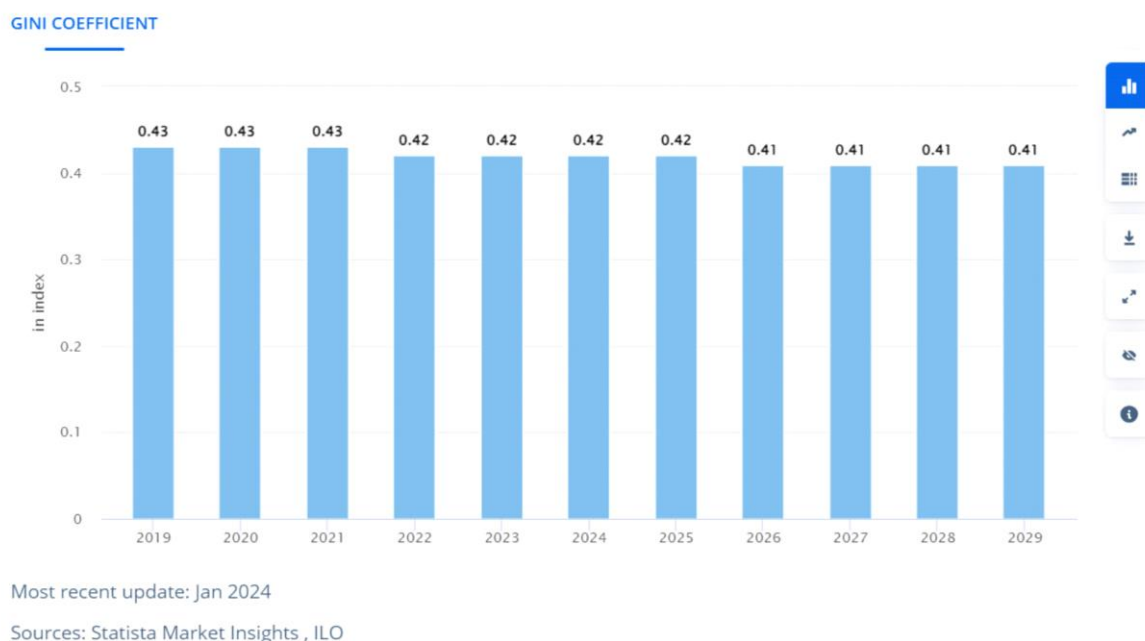
[3]

This thorough analysis is based on a strong methodological framework that guarantees robustness and accuracy in findings. By employing measures like Gini coefficient, percentage of top income shares and breakdown of distribution of wealth, this study seeks to provide an understanding of Malaysian socio-economic landscape with depth and complexity. The integration of various data sources from reputable organisations such as World Bank, OECD and national statistical offices expands knowledge base on trends in income and wealth distribution.

The Gini coefficient has been accepted widely as a measure of income inequality and over time it provides a quantitative window for examining disparities. Incomes earned by the top percentile can be used to deduce wealth concentration patterns and understand trends among well-off segments. Moreover, prosperity percentage distributions disclose population dynamics that suggest economic inclusiveness in detail.

This methodical approach is crucial because of the intricacies involved in dealing with economic data. The foundation upon which a robust analysis can be built lies on providing recent data that is comparably derived from reputable sources. This method does not only allow observing trends but also understanding the underlying forces affecting income and wealth distribution pertaining to Malaysia.

Analyzing such patterns reveals the intricate web of economic forces shaping Malaysia's society through its income distribution system. In 2019, Malaysia's Gini Coefficient was at 0.407, however this reduced to 0.404 in 2022, indicating an important trend within this index meaning it narrowed. While this seemingly slight reduction of 0.3% in the gap on income inequality is indicative of some progress being made, it raises questions about what may have led to these shifts in socio-economic terms.[4]



In order to have a good appreciation of the details, we need to have an in-depth discussion of various Income Distribution Brackets. This is yet further complicated

by income disparities within specific brackets where each one has its own set of peculiarities as well as opportunities. This approach can help identify sectors where targeted interventions can be used to promote equitable economic growth that ensures prosperity is shared among different demographic groups.

Yet, the numerical landscape is not the whole story with regard to income distribution. It represents the real lives of individuals influenced by such issues as access to education, medical care and social mobility. The intersectionality of gender, ethnicity and levels of education adds another layer of complexity in this analysis. Understanding how these factors influence income distribution provides a comprehensive understanding of the challenges faced by different segments of society.

Further, there is a historical view on trends shaping up income distribution that provides insights into the lasting effects from economic policies and societal structures. Observing how income distribution changes over time also offers a basis for what might be currently happening and shows whether past interventions worked or not.

The narrative is further complicated by the examination of wealth distribution dynamics. In 2022, Malaysia had a median wealth per adult of around 8.5 thousand US dollars. However, the revelation that fifty-five percent of the adult population held under ten thousand US dollars worth of wealth necessitates an intensive investigation into what causes such discrepancies.[5]

Wealth goes beyond numbers and measurements; it incorporates many qualitative components. The availability of education, health facilities and economic opportunities portray how wealth is distributed among people. Elaborating more on these issues gives us an overview of challenges faced by various categories.

One thing that shapes patterns in the distribution of wealth is historical context. This shift from agrarianism to manufacturing and services has important implications for accumulation of wealth in Malaysia. This analysis helps one appreciate the long-standing influences which continue to breed economic differences today.

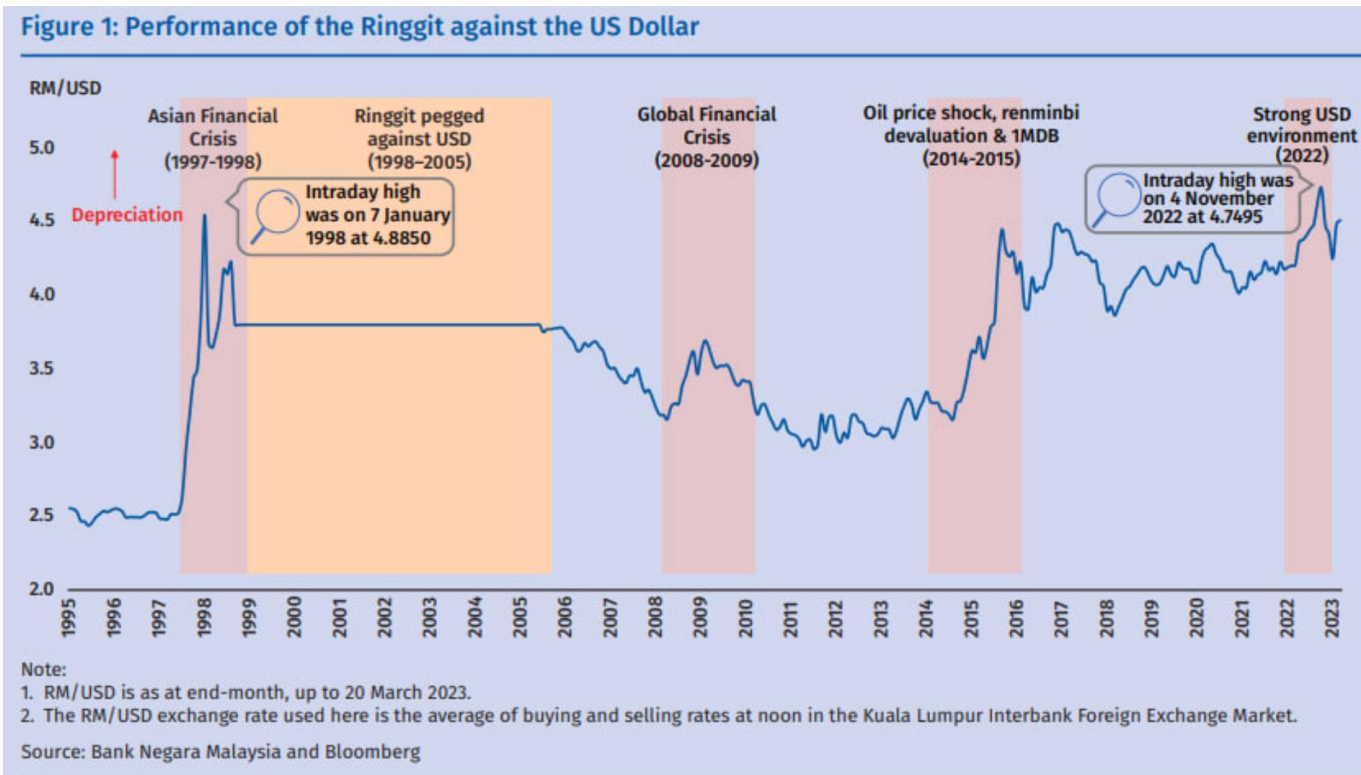
Additionally, systemic barriers like social mobility are indispensable aspects during wealth distribution analysis. On one hand, some families can build assets over generations while others face challenging conditions that prevent them from acquiring economic resources. A lot of detail needs to be known about the interaction between intersectionality and wealth distribution for redressing these barriers.

It is only after we have come to appreciate such stories that a context becomes clear behind the statistics. With regard to numerical trends, this gives a meaning about

them. Studies on individuals in different social classes would offer a human-centric view of stumbling blocks and fortunate circumstances in Malaysia's wealth distribution tendencies.

Reasons behind how various industries contribute to gathering wealth should be understood better through sectoral analysis. This makes it possible for dealing with specific areas by understanding how different industries contribute towards accumulation of wealth. There might be variations between technology sectors and conventional manufacturing ones, for instance. Discerning such intricacies gives direction to policy makers on the most effective methods of intervening.

The quest to understand income disparities entails an intricate process of unwinding the multiple layers involved in wealth inequalities. It is because these factors collectively shaped the economic landscape of Malaysia, aside from many others including socio-economic factors and government policies which together form part of its historical evolution. In 2022, the country faced severe depreciation of its currency against the US dollar (ringgit depreciation) which had far reaching implications for businesses, households as well as the overall economy.[6]



When people are able to understand the historical context, it becomes much easier for them to decipher the changes that occurred from agricultural economy to

manufacturing and services driven economy. By looking at how historical events affect economic structures, one can gain insights on the long-lasting consequences that result in current-day economic disparities.

The economic landscape is determined by government policies, both old and new. A roadmap for policy makers to address existing inequalities can be developed through examining their influence on income and wealth distribution. Taxation, social welfare and economic development policies may increase or decrease inequalities. Understanding these details will require a critical assessment of the policy landscape so as to identify areas for improvement towards more equal sharing of economic resources.

Events involving the global economy have ramifications for Malaysia's behavior economically. As globalization increases its pace, there is a lot of interaction among countries like international trade agreements as well as political shifts which mean that they have effects on Malaysia's income distribution at different levels. Such examination brings out a comprehensive understanding of where the Malaysian economy stands in comparison with others across the globe in terms of economics.

In addition, a close scrutiny of variances in sectors provides insights into why there are some economic opportunities that are unevenly distributed. Different studies have shown that industries such as technology, finance and manufacturing may exhibit different income and wealth accumulation patterns. Such sectoral peculiarities help in guiding targeted policy interventions to resolve disparities at the micr-level.

Social and cultural factors have huge impacts on economic development. Cultural attitudes towards wealth, social mobility and entrepreneurship play significant roles in determining economic outcomes. By studying these cultural subtleties, we gain a broader understanding of the socioeconomic landscape and can design better policies for implementation.

This comparison between Malaysia's economy with that of the Philippines adds value to our analysis. Although these two countries share some similarities in terms of economic growth and development, they might have experienced different results on income inequality or wealth distribution due to differences in their policies and historical paths. In 2022, Malaysia, ranked in the upper middle income group, had a median wealth per adult of around 8.5 thousand U.S. dollars, with 55 percent of the adult population possessing wealth valued at under ten thousand U.S. dollars. Meanwhile, in the same year, the Philippines ranked 15th out of 63 countries in

income inequality, with the top 1% contributing 17% of the national income, while the bottom 50% captured only 14% [7].

As a result, examining Gini coefficients, top shares of incomes as well as wealth distribution percentages provide an insight into how their respective economies were shaped. In this regard it is important also to look beyond numerical metrics to consider socio-cultural aspects. Each country has a unique economic tapestry due to cultural nuances, governance structures and historical legacies.

Comparing the gaps between Malaysia and the Philippines economically not only helps in understanding each country individually but also provides important information that relates to regional dynamics. This enables us to identify what can work well and what may go wrong thus promoting learning across countries as well as fostering cooperation among nations. The Philippines exhibited a lower Gini coefficient of 0.379 in 2022, signaling a comparatively narrower income inequality gap than the reduction observed from 0.407 to 0.404 in the same period for the other country.

Despite having similar growth rates in their economies, the Philippines faces its own set of problems. By comparing indicators of income distribution and wealth it is possible to evaluate how effective policies have been in achieving equity for all citizens of each nation. In addition, governance structures, political stability as well as social programs are factors that play a role in these differences in economic results.

Such qualitative insights from stakeholders from both countries also improve comparative analysis. Such interviews with policy makers, economists and different individuals who hail from diverse socio-economic backgrounds offer a holistic picture on issues surrounding inequality of incomes and wealth. These narratives create a connection between numbers given out by such statistics for better understanding of real life situations encountered by inhabitants of those two regions which may lead into deeper understanding between people living in Malaysia and the Philippines.

These findings lead to an ethical analysis of economic policies beyond the numerical perspective. It seeks to know if such policies address issues of social injustices and general welfare of the people. By doing this, an inquiry into the values as well as principles that underlie economic systems is encouraged hence fostering a more inclusive approach to development.

Furthermore, reflecting upon historical paths and policy choices which have shaped Malaysia's economic landscape invites critical scrutiny of the nation's priorities. Evaluating trade-offs between socio-economic equity and economic growth becomes indispensable for future policy formulation that will prioritize the welfare of every citizen.

Hence, reflective thinking makes us consider both what constitutes our policies and how we make or why we make them. This invites an examination on various ethical considerations and social responsibilities inherent in economic frameworks.

The reflection demonstrates that these economic policies have interaction with social justice resulting from it. It is important to examine whether there is a positive correlation between national GDP growth rates and quality improvements in human life across all segments of a country's population. To shape policies that align with the values of equity, justice, and human dignity, it is important to have this introspection.

In addition, when we think about people's experience within various welfare scales as well as income categories, it gives us a new perspective. Real life personal anecdotes bring out the true impact of policies on communities and people who are affected by them; thus, they help identify the most crucial problems for immediate intervention. It is important to understand that ethical factors concerning economic policies are not just theoretical aspects; they have real impacts on lives and societies.

Moreover, reflecting on the historical context encourages us to recognize how communities that may have been marginalized in history are still making their contributions. We can draw lessons from past mistakes and correct them so as to build a future based on inclusiveness and justice. This reflective position is more than an academic exercise but a call to action targeting policy makers and citizens at large who need to re-prioritize their goals in order to achieve a fairer society.

Addressing these disparities implies several approaches taken together. The key imperative is targeted policy interventions as well as social programs designed for inclusive economic growth initiatives. Among the possible solutions are enhancement of education and skill development programs, entrepreneurial promotion and implementation of progressive taxation systems.

Furthermore, development of that kind is important as it requires cooperation between public sector, private sector and civil society to ensure sustainability of such measures. It calls for a collective commitment to social and economic justice which targets the improvement of the most marginalized communities among people.

Reforms in institutions should concern themselves with transparency, accountability and fair distribution of resources in order to be effective. Additionally, creating an enabling environment that promotes innovation while breaking systemic barriers can drive sustainable inclusive economic growth.

This means there is need for more than proposals on policy but a societal dedication towards nurturing an all-inclusive culture within itself. Such participation will require active involvement by citizens, businesses and organizations in establishing an ecosystem which ensures equitable sharing out of economic gains.

One aspect involved here is promoting financial literacy as well as access to banking services as a way to empower people to create wealth. Education initiatives that equip people with the necessary skills for a fast changing labor market help in reducing income disparities. Such measures put in place collectively lay a foundation for a fairer and just economic landscape.

The contribution of the private sector to promoting inclusive business practices cannot be exaggerated. Corporate social responsibility, ethical conduct of business and efforts towards the achievement of social and environmental sustainability add up to a more balanced distribution of economic gains. Engaging businesses as allies in their quest for justice in society and economy is important in building an economically-inclusive sustainable model.

Moreover, the creation of an environment conducive for innovation and entrepreneurship must be given priority. Developing small businesses (SMEs) particularly among disadvantaged groups can add value to employment generation and empower them economically. Motivating creativity as well as boosting start-ups has potential to enhance vibrant economies that benefit majority populations.

To sum up, Malaysia's economic success is undoubtedly impressive, but there is still a long way towards reaching equal income and wealth distribution. Our policies and strategies will be better informed when we critically analyze the data by comparing it with the Philippines, and considering its ethical implications.

The complexity of these challenges is underlined by the synergic play between economic, social and historical forces. But Malaysia can foster a just economic landscape that is more equitable by being inclusive and addressing all areas of inequalities.

More than just an analytical tool, this in-depth examination of income and wealth distribution dynamics in Malaysia is a call to action. It invites policymakers, citizens as well as researchers to collectively start shaping a prosperous economic future that does not discriminate against anyone.

In this mutual enterprise, it is anticipated that there will be a move towards a future where everyone can benefit from economic fortune without limitation. These challenges are quite enormous but they are not impossible to tackle. Malaysia can still proceed on its path towards a more balanced and fair social structure through some combination of well thought out policies, all-inclusive approaches and respect for social justice.

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Annotatsiya: Maqsud Shayxzodaning butun ijodi chuqur siyosiy publitsistik ruh bilan to'la. Uning she'riy, dramatik asarlari qaysi mavzuga bag'ishlangan bo'lmasin, zamona bilan hamohangdir. Shuning uchun ham ijodkorning shu tipdagi bevosita publitsistika janrida xizmat qilishi tasodifiy hol emas. Uning zo'r badiiy janrga ega bo'lgan publitsistik maqolalari va nutqlari ushbu iste'dodli adib ijodining mazmundorligi va rang-barangligidan yorqin nishonadir.

Kalit so'zi: asarlari , she'riy to'plamlar , ocherklar, tarjima kitoblar , falsafa , adiblarning fikri , ijodiy do'stlari.

Аннотация: Все творчество Максуда Шейхзаде наполнено глубоким политическим публицистическим духом. Его поэтические, драматические произведения, какой бы тематике они ни были посвящены, находятся в гармонии со временем. Именно поэтому не случайно создатель выступает в жанре непосредственной публицистики такого типа. Его публицистические статьи и речи с превосходным художественным жанром-яркий знак значимости и разнообразия творчества этого талантливого писателя.

Ключевое слово: произведения , сборники стихов, очерки , переводные книги Философия , мысли писателей, творческие друзья.

Shayxzoda adabiyotshunos va tanqidchi sifatida ham samarali qalam tebratib, o'zbek xalq og'zaki ijodining Fozil shoir singari namoyandalari, „Alpomish“, „Shirin bilan Shakar“ kabi asarlari, o'zbek mumtoz va zamonaviy adabiyotining Bobur, Muqimiy, Furqat, Oybek, G'afur G'ulom, Hamid Olimjon, jahon adabiyotining Nizomiy Ganjaviy, Sh.Rustaveli, A.S.Pushkin, N.A.Nekrasov, A.N.Ostrovskiy, T.G.Shevchenko, A.P.Chexov singari namoyandalariga bag'ishlangan asarlar yezadi. Pedagog olim va shoir sifatida esa talaygina shoir, adabiyotshunos va tanqidchilar avlodining yetishib chiqishiga munosib hissa qo'shadi.

1946 yilgacha „Jaloliddin Manguberdi“ dramasidan ayrim parchalar „Armug'on“ to'plamida bosilgan edi. Shundan keyin 43 yil davomida asar tilga olinmadi va

dunyo yuzini ko‘rmadi. Asar sahnadan olingandan keyin ko‘p o‘tmay Shayxzoda qamaladi. Bu asarga o‘tmish ideallashtirilgan degan siyosiy ayb qo‘yiladi.

Musodara etilgan buyumlar ichida dramaning qo‘lyozmasi ham bor edi. Muallif oqlanib, qaytib kelganidan keyin muayyan tashkilotlar “yo‘qoldi” degan bahonalar bilan qo‘lyozmani qaytarib bermadilar. Shayxzoda uni bir necha yil qidirishga majbur bo‘ldi va nihoyat, teatrning sobiq sufliyorlaridan uning bir nusxasini topishga muvaffaq bo‘ladi. Lekin shunda ham asarning matni e‘lon qilinmay qolaveradi.

Taqdirning o‘yinini qarangi, muallif bu asarining chop etilganini ko‘rmay olamdan ko‘z yumdi. “Jaloliddin Manguberdi”ning to‘la matni birinchi marta Bokuda ozarbayjon tilida Shayxzodaning ikki jildlik saylanmasida bosilib chiqarildi. Faqatgina 1988 yildagina Jaloliddin Manguberdi” birinchi marta o‘zbek tilida yozuvchining “Boqiy dunyo” degan kitobida to‘la bosilib chiqarildi.

Shayxzodaning yozuvchilik va ijodkorlik zehnining o‘tkirliigi yana bir bor isbotlanadi. Maqsud Shayxzodaning o‘zbek adabiyotiga qo‘shgan yana bir ulkan hissasi “Mirzo Ulug‘bek” tragediyasidir. Tragediya 1964 yili yoziladi, o‘sha yili bu asar Hamza teatri sahnasida qo‘yiladi, keyinchalik uning asosida kinofilm yaratiladi. Maqsud Shayxzoda yuksak ilm egasi edi. Ayniqsa, u o‘zbek mumtoz adabiyotini chuqur bilar edi. 1941 yilda Toshkentda nashr etilgan “Genial shoir” to‘plami adabiyotshunos olim Shayxzodaning Navoiy ijodiga oid ilmiy maqolalaridan tashkil topgandir. Navoiy she‘riyatining bu chuqur ilmiy tadqiqi navoiyshunoslikda hamisha alohida o‘rin egallab qoladi.

Iste‘dodli shoir mohir tarjimon ham edi. U jahon adabiyoti mumtoz shoirlarining asarlarini o‘zbek tiliga tarjima qilishda katta xizmat qiladi. Jumladan, Shekspirning “Hamlet” hamda “Romeo va Juletta” asarlari o‘zbek drama teatrlari sahnasida Shayxzoda tarjimasida sahnalashtiriladi.

Shoir mahoratining o‘shigiga, uning jahon adabiyotining klassik asarlarini g‘oyat sevib o‘rgangani, ularning boy badiiy tajribasini ustalik bilan o‘zlashtirgani ham sabab bo‘ldi. U G‘arbiy Yevropa va rus adabiyotini mukammal bilgani holda o‘zining Vatan adabiyotini - Sharq she‘riyati merosini ham to‘la o‘rgangan edi.

Maqsud Shayxzodani 50-yillar boshida mutlaqo asossiz ravishda qamoqqa oladilar va 25 yilga surgun qiladilar. Stalin vafot etgach, tuhmat bilan nohaq qamalganlarning ishi qayta ko‘rildi. Shu tariqa 1955 yili ko‘pgina fidoyi ziyolilarimiz qatori Shayxzoda ham oqlanib chiqdi. Lekin 5 yillik qamoqxona azoblari natijasida shoirning sog‘ligi juda yomonlashib qolgan edi. Shunga qaramay, umrining oxirigacha 10 yil davomida baland uyning eng yuqori qavatida yashashga

majbur bo'ldi. Ana shunday og'ir sharoit va xastalikda ham hayotidan sira nolimay umrining oxirigacha ijod qilishdan to'xtamadi.

Boshidan qanchadan-qancha musibatli kunlar o'tgan bo'lmasin, u hech zorlanmagan. Uning iymon-e'tiqodi, dunyoqarashi, yuqoridagi misralarda teran bayon qilingan. U hech qachon alamzadalik bilan yashamadi. Aksincha, unga xiyonat qilgan, uni azob uqubatlarga, jiddiy xastaliklarga duchor qilganlar haqida hech qayerda, hech narsa demagan. Shayxzoda o'zining insoniy fazilatlariga sodiq qolib, doimo xayrixohlik va balandlik xislatlari bilan yuksalib yashadi. Chunki uning chinakam, sodiq do'stlari ham oz emas edi. Bular Oybek, G'afur G'ulom, Hamid Olimjon, Komil Yashin, Mirtemir, Shukur Burxon kabilar edi.

Shayxzoda adabiy bilim doirasining kengayishi, ijodining mumtoz jahon yozuvchilari badiiy tajribasi bilan boyishida tarjima muxim rol o'ynadi. U Sh.Rustavelining „Yo'lbars terisini yopingan paxlavon“ (hamkorlikda) eposi, U.Shekspirning sonetlari, A.S.Pushkinning she'rlari, „Mis chavandoz“ dostoni, „Motsart va Salyeri“ tragediyasi, M.Yu.Lermontovning she'rlari va „Kavkaz asiri“ dostonini, shuningdek, Nizomiy, Fuzuliy, Mirza Fatali Oxundov, Ezop, Esxil, Gyote, Bayron, Mayakovskiy, Nozim Hikmat va boshqa yozuvchilarning ayrim asarlarini o'zbek tiliga katta mahorat bilan tarjima qildi.

Maqsud Shayxzoda Toshkent Davlat universiteti (hozirgi O'zbekiston Milliy universiteti)da, Toshkent Davlat pedagogika instituti (hozirgi Toshkent Davlat pedagogika universiteti)da uzoq yillar davomida o'zbek adabiyoti tarixidan o'qigan ma'ruzalari, maxsus kurslari o'zbek adabiyoti tarixi bo'yicha eng qimmatli darslar edi. Yozuvchi, adabiy dramaturg, tarjima ustasi, buyuk pedagog, tilshunos va adabiyotshunos Maqsud Shayxzoda nomidagi o'quv zali va ekspozitsiya g'oyat nozik did va mohiyatan uyg'unlikda tashkil etilganini Shukur Burxonovdek ulkan san'at darg'asiyu, Jaloliddin Manguberdek buyuk tarixiy shaxslar siymolari ham aytib turibdi.

XULOSA: Maqsud Shayxzodaning xalqimiz tarixiga, jumladan, Jaloliddin Manguberdi taqdiri va kurashiga odilona yondoshganligi, haqiqatni himoya qilganligi Prezidentimiz Islom Karimov imzosi bilan e'lon qilingan O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 1998 yil 24 sentyabrdagi „Jaloliddin Manguberdi tavalludining 800 yilligini nishonlash to'g'risida“gi qarori ham yana bir bor tasdiqlaydi.

Shoir 1967-yilning 19-fevralida xastalikdan vafot etadi. Uning vafotidan so'ng olti jildlik «Asarlar»i nashr etiladi. Mustaqillik yillarida marhum Maqsud Shayxzoda ijodi va qilgan xizmatlari haqiqiy qadr topdi.

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“УСТОЙЧИВОЕ НА ОСНОВЕ ЗЕЛЕННОЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ РАЗВИТИЯ”

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Аннотация: В жизни человека существует множество экологических, социальных и экономических факторов. проблемы сейчас значительно растут. Особенно окружающая среда, потребности в природных ресурсах, населении и потреблении растут. Это рост производства, отходов, т. е. свалок, и качества жизни. приводит к снижению. Это научный вопрос для мирового сообщества исследование приводит к выработке мер.

Ключевые слова: устойчивое развитие, зеленая экономика, экологический подход, зеленый рост, социальная стабильность, человеческое развитие, чистые технологии.

Вступление; В жизни человека существует множество экологических, социальных и экономических проблем. В результате роста населения и потребления недостаточно внимания уделяется охране окружающей среды. Не будет преувеличением сказать, что это, в свою очередь, вызывает ускорение производства, увеличение количества отходов, увеличение новых свалок и снижение качества жизни.

Координация экономической, социальной и экологической составляющих, которые считаются основными средствами достижения устойчивого развития при обеспечении стратегии социально-экономического развития Узбекистана до 2030 года, является весьма сложной задачей. Экономическая и социальная составляющие взяли на себя новые задачи перед нашим обществом, такие как достижение справедливости и оказание адресной помощи бедным слоям

населения. Необходимость правильной оценки значения внешнего воздействия экономической и экологической составляющих на окружающую среду приводит к формированию новых идей и подходов. Социальная и экологическая составляющие устойчивого экономического развития, в свою очередь, направлены на повышение актуальности решений таких проблем, как обеспечение равенства внутри и между поколениями.

«Стратегия перехода Республики Узбекистан к «зеленой» экономике на 2019-2030 годы», утвержденная Президентом Республики Узбекистан 4 октября 2019 года, является одной из важных программ и мероприятий по обеспечению устойчивого развития в наша страна, основанная на «зеленой экономике», является одной из них. Одной из важных задач перехода к «зеленой экономике» является повышение энергоэффективности экономики и рациональное использование природных ресурсов. В период до 2030 г. в ходе реализации стратегии ожидается, что относительные выбросы парниковых газов на единицу валового внутреннего продукта снизятся на 10% от уровня 2010 года, а население и отрасли экономики будут использовать до 100% современного, дешевого и надежного электроснабжения. Будет расширено производство и использование экологически чистых моторных топлив и автомобилей, развит электротранспорт.

Основная часть: Постепенно представления о необходимости сохранения природных ресурсов в целях рекреации и научных исследований в обществе привели к формированию научных концепций, основанных на экологической ответственности перед будущим поколением. Реализация этих идей должна решаться путем обеспечения устойчивого развития. Устойчивое развитие означает развитие, основанное на удовлетворении потребностей населения без ущерба для способности удовлетворять потребности будущих поколений.

Для достижения этих целей ООН в 70-х и 80-х годах создала концепцию устойчивого развития. На ее основе будет развиваться «зеленая экономика», которая должна заменить модель экспорта сырья.

Зеленая экономика – это экономика, которая не затрагивает природные ресурсы. Концепция зеленой экономики способствует сохранению ресурсов и снижению негативного воздействия на природу. Рост качества жизни человека существует «вместе» с ростом природного капитала. Это называется «зеленый рост». Экономический подход к устойчивому развитию направлен на обеспечение социальной стабильности и культурного разнообразия в глобальном масштабе. Экологический подход необходим для обеспечения нормального функционирования любых экологических систем.

Социальная структура устойчивого развития ориентирована на человека и направлена на обеспечение стабильности социальных и культурных систем. Важным аспектом социальной стабильности является справедливое и разумное распределение благ. Согласно концепции развития человека, человек рассматривается не объектом развития, а его субъектом. Концепция устойчивого развития предполагает, что человеческий выбор должен в полной мере участвовать в процессе принятия основных идей и решений, их реализации и контроля.

Обеспечение устойчивого развития является основной целью «зеленой экономики» наряду с повышением уровня жизни населения в ограниченной природной среде и стимулированием комплексной экологизации производства. Важно, что достижение стабильности во многом зависит от экологизации экономики. Целью концепции «зеленой экономики» является обеспечение устойчивого экономического роста и повышение активности инвестиций, повышение качества охраны окружающей среды и социальной интеграции. Для достижения этой цели необходимо будет направить

государственные и частные инвестиции на экологические и социальные факторы устойчивого развития в больших масштабах.

При развитии «зеленой экономики» по вышеуказанным направлениям целесообразно решить следующие задачи:

- основная проблема успешной реализации концепции «зеленой экономики» — направить дополнительные инвестиции на развитие эффективных технологий, экономящих энергию и ресурсы, или упростить ее как «зеленый рост»;
- Сложность научного обоснования необходимости перехода к «зеленой экономике», высокий уровень неопределенности прогнозирования экологических проблем затрудняют понятное и ясное объяснение этой концепции. В частности, не существует единого соглашения по сокращению продолжительности и уровня выбросов парниковых газов в атмосферу. Количество парниковых газов, выбрасываемых в атмосферу, увеличивается;
- «зеленая экономика» не может заменить устойчивое развитие, «зеленая экономика» является критерием достижения устойчивого развития;
- устойчивое развитие требует развития экономической, социальной и экологической составляющих целостным, взаимосвязанным образом;
- Процесс перехода к «зеленой экономике» имеет особое значение для каждой страны и напрямую зависит от характеристик страны, таких как природный капитал, человеческий капитал, уровень экономического развития

Заключение

Обеспечение стратегии социально-экономического развития страны до 2030 года требует взаимной координации экономической, социальной и экологической составляющих, которые рассматриваются как средства достижения устойчивого развития. Важным программным действием в реализации этих задач является «Стратегия перехода Республики Узбекистан к «зеленой» экономике на 2019-2030 годы», утвержденная Президентом

Республики Узбекистан 4 октября 2019 года. Устойчивое развитие означает развитие, основанное на удовлетворении потребностей населения без ущерба для способности удовлетворять потребности будущих поколений. Зеленая экономика – это экономика, которая не влияет на природные ресурсы, поддерживает сохранение ресурсов и снижает негативное воздействие на природу. Цели устойчивого развития включают экономические, социальные и экологические показатели, которые служат созданию комфортного образа жизни для каждого. Стабильной целью концепции «Зеленой экономики» в обеспечении развития является обеспечение устойчивого экономического роста и повышение активности инвестиций, повышение качества охраны окружающей среды и социальной интеграции.

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Aleksandr Feinberg- pride of Uzbek poetry

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Abstract: Aleksandr Feinberg is well-known poet of Uzbekistan, who dedicated his whole life and career to promote Uzbek culture and customs. Looking through his poems, it could be seen Feinberg's kindness and gratitude for Uzbek people .

Key words: National poet, writers. scripts, books, awards, magazine.

Introduction: Aleksandr Feinberg is thought to be a national writer and poet of Uzbekistan. His work is multifaceted as he is the author of more than ten poetry collections which were published in Uzbekistan and Moscow. He was awarded with award called " Poet of Uzbekistan" and after several years he got the State Award named after Pushkin. He is the author of almost twenty poem collections and four featured films, animated cartoons. Alisher Navoiy's manuscripts were translated into Russian by him. Feinberg's poems were published in magazines called " New star", " Youth" and " East star". Scripts called " At the very blue sky", " House under sun", " Burned behind Kandahar" and animated films. A masterful translator, Aleksandr Feinberg, interpreted novels of outstanding Uzbek writers into Russian language. Erkin Vakhidov's poem was published in Moscow and Tashkent – collections of well-acclaimed writers as Sirojiddin Sayyid and Omon Matjon.

Methods

Above the shoemaker David's workshop

A newspaper kite hung on the wires.

Heat. Along the sidewalk made of stones

The wheelchair of a disabled person knocks at the beer hall.

It's been six months since Aunt Lida is in severe pain.

Waiting for letters from his dead sons.

The junk dealer is snoring at her door,

Looking at the tobacco.

Slow summer floats on the rear.

The Father of Nations squints from the portrait.

Below it is a closed bread store.

House in greenery. A haven of love and faith.

In this poem, poet describes hard times that Uzbek people went through during cold world war. From this, it is evident that the war influenced the young poet directly or indirectly. At the beginning of the poem, Feinberg draws a clear picture how life was like during those days. In usual Uzbek streets, there would be a lot of children playing cheerfully with each other and this is described in poem sophisticatedly with the use of kite. Hanging of this kite on wires depicts that children are forced to compulsory work to support the army and childless streets metaphorical comparison for child labor. Heat. Along the sidewalk made of stones. The wheelcha'r of a disabled person knocks at the beer hall. In here, poet writes not only about weather being hot, but the soul of people who lost their relatives and friends in war, as soul of this people is suffering in the heat. Next, poet gives example of people who came back alive from battle but disabled. Then, the women named Lida is pointed out to show even in the darkest days, mothers didn't give up their hopes about their sons who were killed in the war and it shows this women is in suffer for six months waiting her sons. This is not only one mother who is going through this pain, but the symbol of all Uzbek woman who always believed that their sons were alive. The example of closed bakery stores shows that all products were delivered to the army, people working hard in the background suffered from starvation and health issues. The portrayal of the slow summer floating on the rear and the Father of Nations squinting from the portrait adds a touch of melancholy and nostalgia, suggesting a sense of time passing and the weight of history bearing down on the present. The final lines, "House in greenery. A haven of love and faith," offer a glimmer of hope and resilience amidst the hardships depicted in the poem. The image of a house nestled in greenery suggests a sense of shelter and comfort, while the mention of love and faith hints at the enduring human spirit that sustains the community through its trials. Poem presents a poignant and intimate portrait of a neighborhood, capturing the complexities of human experience and the resilience of the human spirit in the face of adversity. The imagery, themes, and emotional depth of the poem invite readers to reflect on their own lives and communities, prompting contemplation on the universal themes of love, loss, and perseverance. In this poem, the writer draws clear picture of Uzbek people who were having hard times. Also he mentions the resilience, patience, greatness and kindness of Uzbek culture even in the times of war. Through his poems, reader could clearly interpret the authentic Uzbek culture without further research about it.

My sins! Nothing is armor for them.

I'll freeze at the bottom, I'll bury myself in a den –

Piercing into the heart with the grip of bulldogs,
They get me out of there.

Convoy of sins, clanking with armor,
Hits you on the back, pushes you onto the road.

In the darkness of the sky above a rocky ravine
Bonfires of the sacred fire are burning.

Answer, my unfortunate star,
Where do they lead? Is it really there?

Where sulfur smoke flows from the crevices?

This poem delves into themes of guilt, sin, and the internal struggle of the writer. The imagery of freezing at the bottom and burying oneself in a den conveys a sense of desperation and self-punishment. The sins are described as piercing into the heart with the grip of bulldogs, emphasizing their relentless and painful nature.

The convoy of sins, clanking with armor, creates a vivid image of the weight and burden of guilt that the poet carries. The reference to bonfires of the sacred fire burning in the darkness above a rocky ravine suggests a juxtaposition of purification and destruction, adding to the complex emotions surrounding sin and redemption.

The poet addresses their “unfortunate star” in search of answers, questioning where their sins lead and whether there is truly a place where sulfur smoke flows from crevices. This search for understanding and resolution reflects a deep introspection and contemplation of one’s actions and their consequences.

From a literary perspective, this poem can be seen as a reflection on the human condition, morality, and the struggle with inner demons. The vivid imagery and evocative language create a haunting atmosphere that conveys the emotional weight of guilt and the quest for redemption. The use of symbolism and metaphor adds depth to the exploration of sin and its impact on the individual psyche.

There is always panic . Never rest.

Well, what a miserable planet.

Rockets are in the sky. Underwater – rockets.

Darling, what should you and I do?

Where is it flying – the blue ball?

Who will tell you and me about this?

And who will hold who accountable?

Because it all ended in disaster?

Well, who, tell me, is found guilty?

A poet without rank? Well done official?

Is it this marshal? Or that soldier?

Everywhere you look there are innocent creatures.

But since no one is to blame for anything,

There is no excuse for any of us.

This poem explores themes of existential crisis, responsibility, and accountability in the face of chaos and disaster. The writer expresses a sense of panic and unrest, questioning the state of the world and the actions of individuals within it.

The mention of rockets in the sky and underwater suggests a sense of technological advancement and exploration, but also conveys a feeling of displacement and disorientation. Feinberg addresses a loved one, pondering the trajectory of the “blue ball” (Earth) and seeking answers about the consequences of human actions.

The question of accountability is central to the poem, as the poet wonders who should be held responsible for the state of the world and the perceived disasters that have occurred. The mention of innocent creatures emphasizes the idea that not everyone is at fault, but the lack of accountability leaves everyone without an excuse. The reference to a poet without rank, an official, a marshal, and a soldier suggests different roles and positions within society, raising questions about who bears responsibility for the current state of affairs. The poem ultimately highlights the idea that without clear accountability, there is no justification or excuse for the collective actions of humanity.

Overall, this poem delves into complex philosophical questions about individual responsibility, societal accountability, and the consequences of human actions in a world filled with chaos and uncertainty.

We are lying in the grass. No rallies, no bars.

The struggle of ideas is not visible from here.

Along the lake, transparent to the bottom,

A guy passed by with a bottle and a guitar.

The swift flew by. The tree branch swayed.

A summer wave splashed onto the shore.

And again golden silence.

We missed her and you forever.

We are sovereign from the country for a day.

Bliss. No showdowns, no war.

Haze’s dream. Yes, somewhere the creaking of rowlocks.

In the hand the snail is dozing in reality –

From my childhood a treble clef,

That I once dropped in the grass.

This poem paints a tranquil and idyllic scene of two individuals lying in the grass, removed from the chaos and conflicts of the world. The writer describes a moment of peace and serenity, where the struggle of ideas and the noise of rallies and bars are absent. Instead, they focus on the simple beauty of nature, with a guy passing by with a bottle and a guitar, a swift flying by, and a tree branch swaying.

The mention of a summer wave splashing onto the shore and golden silence creates a sense of calm and tranquility, contrasting with the chaos and unrest mentioned in the previous poem. The writer expresses a longing for this peaceful state to last forever, highlighting the temporary nature of such moments of bliss.

The idea of being sovereign from the country for a day suggests a desire for independence and freedom from external influences, allowing the individuals to exist in their own bubble of happiness. The mention of haze's dream and the creaking of rowlocks adds to the dreamlike quality of the scene, emphasizing the surreal and almost magical nature of the moment.

The image of the snail dozing in reality in the Feinberg's hand symbolizes a connection to childhood and nostalgia, with the treble clef representing a lost memory or a fragment of the past. The dropping of the treble clef in the grass suggests a sense of loss or longing for something that has been forgotten or left behind.

Overall, this poem explores themes of peace, nostalgia, and escapism, presenting a contrast to the chaos and uncertainty depicted in the previous poem. It conveys a sense of longing for simplicity and tranquility, highlighting the beauty and solace that can be found in moments of stillness and quiet contemplation.

Conclusion

Literary heritage left by Feinberg is priceless. In his poems, there is broader meanings and his writing style grabs reader's attention. To make his work to reach everyone, a lot of conferences and meetings are held also scholarship called after Feinberg is introduced to take advantage of his left works, to spark an interest in the minds of students to his contributions to development of our classical literature. Poet lives forever in hearts and souls of readers.

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Ishlab chiqarish jarayoni auditi

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Annotatsiya: Ishlab chiqarish tugagandan so'ng amalga oshiriladigan tekshiruvlar odatda juda kech bo'ladi. Shu sababli, hozirda ko'plab korxonalar tekshiruvni oldinroq, ya'ni ishlab chiqarish vaqtida o'tkazish kerak, deb ta'kidlaydilar. Bu erda maqsad juda kech bo'lganidan oldin yuzaga kelishi mumkin bo'lgan muammolarni aniqlashdir. Ushbu tekshiruvlarda muammo aniqlanganda, ishlab chiqarilgan partiyalar katta kechiktirmasdan ko'paytirilishi va qolgan mahsulotlarda muammo bo'lmasligi ta'minlanadi. Maqolada shu haqda batafsil yoritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: ishlab chiqarish jarayoni, mahsulot, o'rtacha sifat, sotish xarajatlari, bevosita va bilvosita xarajatlar, noishlab chiqarish sarflari, mahsulot tannarxi, ishlab chiqarish xarajatlari, iqtisodiy resurslar, realizatsiya xarajatlari.

Ishlab chiqarishni tekshirishda ideal vaqt aslida mahsulot turiga va biznesning imkoniyatlariga bog'liq. Biroq, oldini olishning eng katta xavfi mahsulotlarni juda erta tekshirishdir. Ishlab chiqarish liniyalaridan chiqadigan birinchi mahsulotlar odatda o'rtacha sifatni anglatmaydi. Ko'pincha bu yomon. Aslida, korxonalar o'zlarining sifat nazorati uchun ma'lum vaqtga muhtoj. Bundan tashqari, bir nechta jarayonlardan o'tgan, ammo tugallanmagan mahsulotlarni tekshirish har doim ham sifatli muammolarni aniqlay olmaydi. Garchi bu mahsulot turiga bog'liq bo'lsa-da, buning uchun boshqa tajriba talab qilinadi.

Qochmaslikning yana bir xavfi - mahsulotlarni juda kech tekshirish. Umuman olganda, juda katta miqdordagi partiyalarni ishlab chiqaradigan korxonalarda bu xavf mavjud. Agar xaridor kompaniya mahsulotlarning 50 foizi ishlab chiqarilishini kutib tursa, demak, qolgan 30 foizi ishlab chiqarilmoqda. Agar ushbu bosqichda sifat bilan bog'liq muammolar aniqlansa, mahsulotning 80 foizini ishlab chiqarish yakunlanadi.

Ishlab chiqarish jarayoni - bu kishilarni o'zlarining iste'moli uchun zarur bo'lgan moddiy va ma'naviy ne'matlarni yaratishga qaratilgan maqsadga muvofiq faoliyatidir. Moddiy va ma'naviy ne'matlar yaratish, turli xizmatlar ko'rsatish jarayoni kishilar iqtisodiy faoliyatining asosiy tomonidir. Ma'lumki, har qanday ishlab chiqarish, birinchi navbatda, mehnat jarayonidir yoki boshqacha qilib

aytganda, tabiatdagi bor narsalarning ko'rinishini o'zining iste'moli uchun muvofiq holga keltirish uchun qilingan mehnat faoliyatidan iboratdir. Ana shu mehnat jarayonida kishilar, eng avvalo, tabiat bilan, uning kuchlari va ashyolari bilan hamda bir-birlari bilan o'zaro ma'lum munosabatda bo'ladilar. Ishlab chiqarish jarayonida bo'ladigan bu munosabatlarning shakllari va xususiyatlarini o'rganish hamda ularni bilgan holda ishlab chiqarishni ongli tashkil etish oliy maqsadga, ya'ni cheklangan iqtisodiy resurslardan unumli foydalanilgan holda kishilarning o'sib boruvchi ehtiyojlarini qondirish maqsadiga erishishning birdan-bir yo'lidir. Moddiy ne'matlar ishlab chiqarish va xizmatlar ko'rsatishning ichki qonuniyatlari va uning rivojlanish xususiyatlari ko'pgina iqtisodchi olimlar tomonidan ko'rsatib berilgan. Ular mehnat kishilar yashashining umumiy asosidir deb ta'riflaydilar. Demak, mehnat iste'mol qiymatlarini yaratuvchi sifatida, foydali mehnat sifatida kishilarning yashashi uchun hech qanday ijtimoiy shakllarga bog'liq bo'lmagan holda abadiy tabiiy zaruriyatdir, mehnat bo'lmaganda kishi bilan tabiat o'rtasida modda almashinuvi ham mumkin bo'lmas edi. Kishilar o'zlarining ongli maqsadga muvofiq unumli mehnati bilan tabiat moddalarining shakllarini o'zgartiradilar va iste'moli uchun zarur bo'lgan mahsulotni vujudga keltiradilar. Mehnat jarayonida kishilar bilan tabiat o'rtasida. moddalar almashinuvi bilan birga insonning o'zi ham har tomonlama kamol topib boradi, ya'ni kishilar o'zining mehnatga bo'lgan qobiliyatini, bilimini oshiradi va ularni amalda qo'llashni kengaytirib boradi. Shunday qilib, ishlab chiqarish jarayoni iste'mol qiymatlarni vujudga keltirish uchun maqsadga muvofiq qilinadigan harakatdir, tabiat yaratgan narsalarni kishi iste'moli uchun o'zlashtirib olishdir, kishi bilan tabiat o'rtasidagi modda almashuvining umumiy shartidir, kishi hayotining abadiy tabiiy sharoitidir. Ishlab chiqarish xarajatlari va mahsulotlar tannarxini hisoblashni auditorlik tekshiruvidan o'tkazishdan maqsad: sodir bo'lgan xo'jalik muomalalarini hisobga olib, tannarxning to'g'ri shakllanishini O'zbekiston Respublikasi me'yoriy hujjatlari talablariga muvofiqligini aniqlagan holda, ishlab chiqarish xarajatlarining yuzaga chiqishi va javobgarlik markazlari bo'yicha hisobga olish va soliq to'lanadigan bazaning aniq hisob-kitobini yuritish va bu orqali ishlab chiqarish xarajatlari hamda korxonalar sarflarini boshqarishni tashkil etishdan iborat Ishlab chiqarish xarajatlari va mahsulotlar tannarxini hisoblashni auditorlik tekshiruvidan. o'tkazishda quyidagi vazifalar mavjud:

- ishlab chiqarish xarajatlarini o'rganish va ularning holatiga baho berish;
- mahsulot tannarxini pasaytirish bo'yicha belgilangan rejaning bajarilishi va dinamikasini nazorat qilish;

-ishlab chiqarish xarajatlarining iqtisodiy elementi va kalkulyatsion moddalari bo'yicha o'rganish va ularga baho berish;
-tannarxning o'zgarish sabablarini aniqlash va unga ta'sir etuvchi omillarni miqdor jihatidan hisoblash;
-ayrim turdagi mahsulot tannarxini xarajat moddalari bo'yicha tahlil etish;
-tannarxni pasaytirish bo'yicha mavjud imkoniyatlarni aniqlash va boshqalar.
Korxonalarda ishlab chiqarish xarajatlari hisobini tartibga soluvchi asosiy hujjat-O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 1999 yil 5-fevraldagi 54-sonli qarori bilan tasdiqlangan «Mahsulot(ish,xizmat)larni ishlab chiqarish va realizatsiya xarajatlarining tarkibi hamda moliyaviy natijalarni shakllantirish tartibi to'g'risidagi Nizom» bo'lib hisoblanadi.

Ishlab chiqarish xarajatlari hisobining to'g'riligini va mahsulot, ish hamda xizmatlar tannarxi to'g'risidagi hisobotni tuzishning to'g'riligini nazorat qilish uchun quyidagilarni tekshirish lozim:

- + hisobot davridagi haqiqiy xarajatlarning ishlab chiqarish xarajatlari schyotlarida o'z vaqtida, to'liq va ishonarli aks ettirilishi;
- + ishlab chiqarishga xarajat qilingan xom ashyolar, materiallar, yoqilg'ilar, ehtiyot qismlar va yoqilg'i-moylash materiallarini baholashning to'g'riligi;
- + belgilangan xarajat smetalari, lavozim maoshlari, tarif stavkalari, ishlab chiqarish xodimlarining mehnatiga haq to'lash va mukofatlash haqidagi Nizomga rioya qilish ustidan nazoratning ta'minlanganligi;
- + noishlab chiqarish sarflari va yo'qotishlarning paydo bo'lish sabablari hamda hisobdan o'chirilishning asoslanganligi;
- + ularni kamaytirish bo'yicha qabul qilingan chora-tadbirlar, asosiy vositalar va nomoddiy aktivlarga eskirish hisoblashning to'g'riligi;
- + tovar-moddiy boyliklarning hisob bahosidan chetga chiqqan summalar (transport tayyorlov xarajatlari)ni hisobdan o'chirishning to'g'riligi;
- + tovarlar, YoMM va boshqa qiymatliklar tabiiy kamayishini hisobdan o'chirishning to'g'riligi;
- + quyidagi xarajatlarni maxsulot (ish,xizmat)lar tannarxiga qo'shishning to'g'riligi va asoslanganligi;
- + ta'sis hujjatlariga muvofiq qo'shma korxonada ishlab chiqarishda bevosita ishlaydigan chet el fuqarolariga berilgan turar joylar va kommunal xizmatlar uchun to'lovlar, xizmat safarida va yo'lda bo'lgan vaqt, turar joy ijarasi, xizmat safari joyiga borib qaytish yo'l xarajatlari uchun tasdiqlangan me'yorlar doirasida ishlab chiqarish faoliyati bilan bog'liq chet el xizmat safari xarajatlari.

Auditor shuni yaxshi bilishi zarurki, mahsulot(ish,xizmat)lar tannarxi buxgalteriya hisobida oddiy faoliyat turlari bo'yicha hisobot davrida mahsulot ishlab chiqarish (ish bajarish, xizmat ko'rsatish) va realizatsiya bilan bog'liq sarflar yig'indisi kabi aniqlanadi. Tannarx soliqqa tortish maqsadlarida hisob elementi sifatida esa soliqqa tortiladigan bazani kamaytiradigan miqdor bo'lib hisoblanadi. Ushbu ta'rifdagi tafovut faqat shaklan ya'ni atamashunoslik nuqtai nazaridan emas, balki miqdor jihatidan hamdir. Chunki, soliqqa tortish maqsadida hisoblanadigan tannarxga odatdagi faoliyat turlariga doir sarflar belgilangan me'yor(limit)lar va cheklashlarni hisobga olgan holda qo'shiladi. Mahsulot ishlab chiqarish (ish bajarish.xizmat ko'rsatish) xarajatlari to'langan vaqtidan qat'iy nazar (oldin yoki keyinchalik to'langan), qaysi hisobot davriga taalluqli bo'lsa, shu davr tannarxiga qo'shiladi. Xo'jalik faoliyatidagi faktlarning vaqtinchalik aniqlik tamoili tannarxni to'g'ri shakllantirish uchun tovar- moddiy zahira (ish,xizmat)lar qiymatining to'langanlik fakti emas, balki ularni ishlatish(sarflash) fakti ahamiyatli ekanini bildiradi. Masalan, auditorga tekshiruv o'tkazish uchun taqdim qilingan hujjatlar mazmunidan ma'lum bo'lishicha, tekshirilayotgan korxonada o'tgan yili dekabr oyida keyingi yil uchun ishlab chiqarish binolarining ijara haqi to'langan. Ushbu sarf shu vaqtning o'zida ya'ni o'tgan yili dekabr oyida mahsulot(ish,xizmat)lar tannarxiga olib borilgan. Auditor ushbu xo'jalik muomalasini asossiz, ya'ni o'tgan yildagi mahsulot (ish,xizmat) lar tannarxini sun'iy ravishda oshirgan va moliyaviy natijani hamda foyda solig'ini pasaytirgan deb topdi va tuzatish kiritishni tavsiya qildi. Shu bilan birga to'langan ijara haqi keyinga yil davomida umumiy summaning 1/12 qismi miqdorida har oyda xarajatga hisobdan o'chirishi lozimligini tushuntirdi. Xarajatlarni hujjatlashtirish tamoyili auditorning xarajatlarni asoslash uchun isbotlovchi hujjatlarning mavjudligi, hamda ushbu muomalalarni buxgalteriya hisobida aks ettirishning to'g'riligini tasdiqlash vazifasini belgilab beradi. Yuqorida nomi qayd qilingan, «Xarajatlar tarkibi to'g'risidagi Nizomoga muvofiq barcha xarajatlar quyidagicha guruhlanadi:

Mahsulotlarning ishlab chiqarish tannarxiga kiritiladigan xarajatlar:

- a) bevosita va bilvosita moddiy xarajatlar;
- b) bevosita va bilvosita mehnat xarajatlari;
- v) boshqa bevosita va bilvosita xarajatlar, shu jumladan ishlab chiqarish xususiyatiga egal bo'lgan ustama xarajatlar.

Ishlab chiqarish tannarxiga kiritilmasdan, davr sarflari tarkibida hisobga olinib, asosiy faoliyatdan olingan foyda hisobidan qoplanadigan xarajatlar:

- a) sotish xarajatlari;

b) boshqaruv xarajatlari (ma'muriy sarf-xarajatlar);

v) boshqa muomala xarajatlari va zararlar.

Xo'jalik yurituvchi sub'ektlarning umumxo'jalik faoliyatidan olingan foyda yoki ko'rilgan zararlarini hisoblab chiqarishda hisobga olinadigan, uning moliyaviy faoliyatiga doir xarajatlar:

a) foizlar bo'yicha sarflar;

b) xorijiy valyuta muomalalari bo'yicha salbiy kurs tafovutlari;

v) qimmatli kog'ozlarga qo'yilgan mablag'larni qayta baholash; g) moliyaviy faoliyatga doir boshqa xarajatlar.

Foyda solig'ini to'lagunga qadar bo'lgan foyda yoki zararlarini hisoblab chiqarishda hisobga olinadigan favqulodda zararlar.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, ishlab chiqarish jarayonida sifat nazorat qilinadigan tekshiruvlar korxonalariga ularning joylashgan joyidan qat'i nazar, mahsulot barcha texnik shartlarga javob berishiga ishonch hosil qilishlariga imkon beradi. Bugungi kunda korxonalar ishlab chiqarishni tekshirish jarayonida jarayonning ajralmas qismi sifatida ishlab chiqarishni tekshirishga katta ahamiyat berishmoqda. Ushbu tekshiruvlar, odatda, xolis va mustaqil faoliyat ko'rsatadigan uchinchi tomon vakolatli tashkilotlari tomonidan amalga oshiriladi. Ushbu tekshiruvlar mahsulotlarning belgilangan xavfsizlik standartlariga muvofiqligini ta'minlashda ham muhim rol o'ynaydi. Tekshiruvlar davomida mahsulotlarning barcha mumkin bo'lgan nuqsonlari sinovdan o'tkaziladi va shu bilan yuzaga kelishi mumkin bo'lgan muammolar o'z vaqtida hal etiladi. Ishlab chiqarishni nazorat qilish tashkilotimiz tomonidan qurilish va muhandislik tekshiruvlari doirasida ham amalga oshiriladi.

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Moliya tizimi tushunchasi va uning nazariy asoslari

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Annotatsiya: Zamonaviy bozor iqtisodiyoti sharoitida mamlakatning rivojlanishi har tomonlama iqtisodiy islohotlar hamda mamlakatning moliya tizimiga bevosita bog'liq bo'ladi. Milliy iqtisodiyotning tarkibiy qismlarida faoliyat yuritayotgan iqtisodiy sub'ektlarning daromadlari va xarajatlari o'rtasida o'zaro tenglikga erishish uchun moliya tizimiga alohida e'tibor qaratilishi lozim. Ushbu maqolada moliya va moliya tizimining dastlabki rivojlanish bosqichlari hamda hududlarning "moliyaviy salohiyat" tushunchasi tahlil qilingan.

Kalit so'zlar: Moliya, moliya tizimi, moliyaviy bozorlar, moliyaviy aktivlar, moliya institutlari, moliya komponentlari, moliya xizmatlari, salohiyat, moliyaviy salohiyat.

Annotation: In the conditions of modern market economy, the development of the country directly depends on all-round economic reforms and the country's financial system. Special attention should be paid to the financial system in order to achieve mutual equality between the incomes and expenses of economic entities operating in the components of the national economy. This article analyzes the initial stages of development of finance and the financial system, as well as the concept of "financial potential" of regions.

Key words: Finance, financial system, financial markets, financial assets, financial institutions, financial components, financial services, potential, financial potential.

Аннотация: В условиях современной рыночной экономики развитие страны напрямую зависит от всесторонних экономических реформ и финансовой системы страны. Особое внимание следует уделить финансовой системе в целях достижения взаимного равенства доходов и расходов хозяйствующих субъектов, действующих в компонентах национальной экономики. В данной статье анализируются начальные этапы развития финансов и финансовой системы, а также понятие «финансовый потенциал» регионов.

Ключевые слова: Финансы, финансовая система, финансовые рынки, финансовые активы, финансовые институты, финансовые компоненты, финансовые услуги, потенциал, финансовый потенциал.

Milliy iqtisodiyotdagi ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy jarayonlar bir zaylda davom etishi hamda makroiqtisodiy barqarorlikga erishish uchun moliya tizimiga alohida e'tibor qaratishimiz zarur. Bugungi kunda moliya tizimi iqtisodiy jarayonlarning jadal sur'atlarda o'sishini ta'minlab beruvchi dastak vazifasini bajarib kelmoqda. „Moliya tizimi” tushunchasini to'liq anglab yetishimiz uchun birinchi navbatda „moliya” nima ekanligini anglashimiz kerak. Moliya dastlab XIII-XV-asrlarda Italiyada paydo bo'lgan bo'lib, pul bilan bog'liq bo'lgan barcha to'lovlarni anglatadi. O'zining lug'aviy ma'nosi jihatidan “moliya” so'zi frantsuzcha “finance”, lotincha “financia” va ruscha “finansi” so'zlarining ekvivalenti yoki ma'lum ma'noda, sinonimi hisoblanib, “daromad” yoki “to'lov” degan ma'nolarni ham anglatadi. Kengaytirilgan takror ishlab chiqarish uchun sharoitlarni ta'minlash hamda davlatning funksiyalari va vazifalarini bajarish maqsadida markazlashtirilgan va markazlashtirilmagan pul mablag'lari fondlarini shakllantirish, taqsimlash va foydalanish bilan bog'liq bo'lgan iqtisodiy (moliyaviy) munosabatlarga moliya deyiladi.¹ Moliya takror ishlab chiqarish jarayonida markazlashgan va markazlashmagan pul mablag'arinining harakatini nazorat qiladi. Milliy daromadning yaratilishi, uning taqsimlanishi va undan foydalanish jarayonlarida moliya muhim tarkibiy qismni egallaydi.

Hozirgi kunda iqtisodiyotga „moliya” atamasini dastlab kiritgan iqtisodchi olimlarni aniqlash juda keng muhomalarga sabab bo'lmoqda. Bu haqida turli adabiyotlarda turlicha fikrlar keltirib o'tilgan. Quyidagi 1.1- jadvalda „moliya” atamasi dastlab qaysi adabiyotlarda keltirib o'tilganini ko'rishimiz mumkin. Umumiy qilib aytadigan bo'lsak, moliya - bir davlatning moliya turlari va resurslaridan samarali foydalanish, moliyaviy faoliyatni tartibga solish va moliyaviy muammolarni hal etish uchun qo'llanadigan to'g'ri tartib va qonunlar birligi hisoblanadi. Moliya, pul, tovar, xizmatlar, asbob-uskunalar, to'lovlar, soliq va boshqa moliyaviy resurslarni o'z ichiga oladi.

1.1-jadval

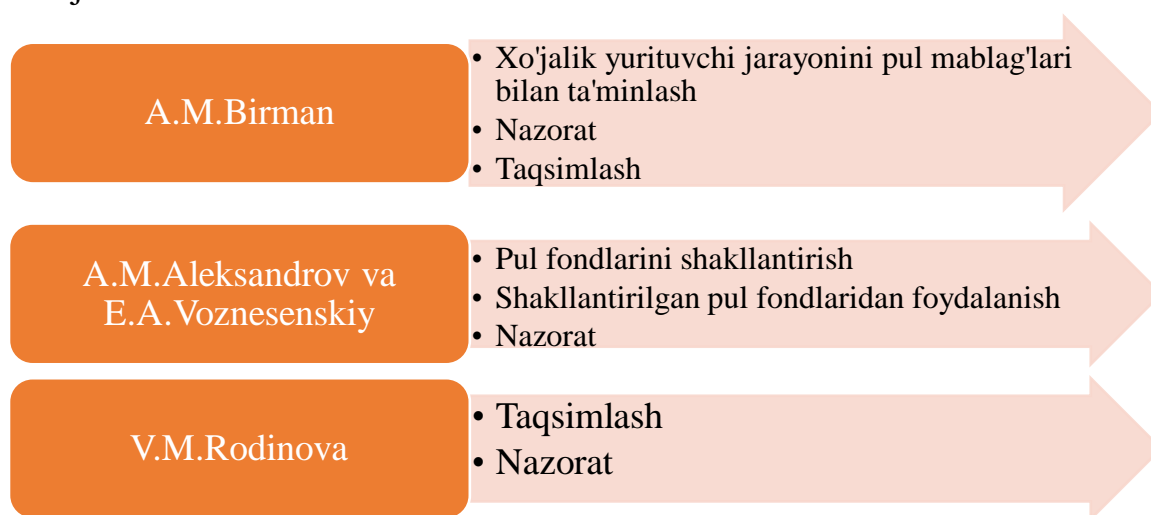
„Moliya” atamasining iqtisodiy adabiyotlarga kirib kelishi²

¹ Moliya: chizmalarda. O'quv qo'llanma / Malikov T.S., Vahobov D.R. O'zR. Oliy va o'rta maxsus ta'lim vazirligi, Toshkent moliya instituti. – T.: «IQTISOD-MOLIYA», 2012. – 660 bet.

² O'rganilgan ma'lumotlar asosida muallif tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan.

1.	J.Boden	1577-yil, „Respublika xususida olti kitob”
3.	I.Yusti	1746-yil, „Moliya mohiyatining tizimi”
4.	V.Petti	„Soliqlar va yig’imlar xususida traktlar”
5.	L.Koss	1869-yil „Moliya fani asoslari”
5.	P.Le-rua-Boleni	1877-yil moliya fani kursini yaratgan
6.	K.Bastbl	1892-yil „davlat moliyasi”
7.	K.Rau	1867-yil „Moliya fanining asosiy boshlanishi”
8.	V.Lebedov	1882-1885-yillar „Moliyaviy huquq”

Pul aylanmalari va boshqa muhim iqtisodiy jarayonlarda moliya ma’lum bir funksiyalarni bajaradi va o’zining mohiyatini namoyon qiladi. Moliya asosan taqsimlash va nazorat qilish funksiyalarni bajaradi. Bu borada ham bahsli holatlar mavjud.



1.1-rasm. Moliyaning asosiy funksiyalari ³

Yuqorida keltirilgan ma’lumotlardan ko’rishimiz mumkinki moliyaning asosiy funksiyalarini turli olimlar turlicha sanab o’tgan. A.M. Birman taqsimlash va nazorat funksiyalarini e’tirof etgan bo’lsa, aksincha A.M. Aleksandrov va E.A. Voznesenskiy taqsimlash funksiyasi haqida to’xtalmagan. Iqtisodchi olim I.T. Balabanov o’zining moliyaviy qarashlarida taqsimlash funksiyasi bozor iqtisodiyotida o’z kuchini yo’qotadi deb ta’kidlaydi. O’zbekistonlik iqtisodchi olimlar Malikov T.S va Vahobov D.R. moliyaning asosiy funksiyalari sifatida xuddi V.M. Rodinova kabi taqsimlash va nazorat funksiyasini bajaradi degan xulosaga kelishgan.

³ O’rganilgan ma’lumotlar asosida muallif tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan.

1.2-jadval

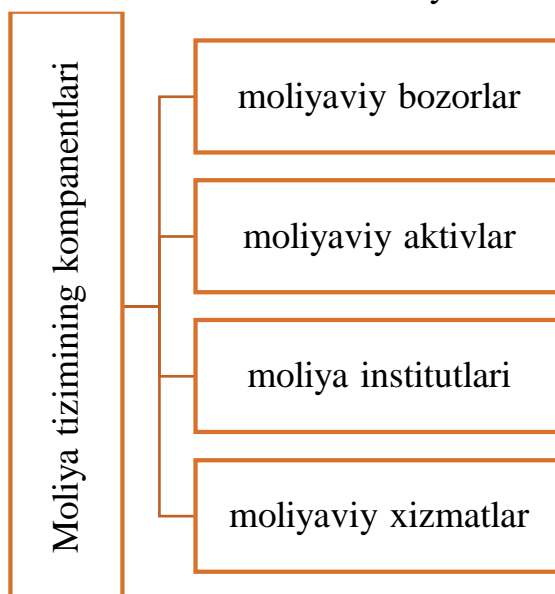
Moliyaning asosiy funksiyalari⁴

Moliyaning taqsimlash funksiyasi	
Iqtisodiyotni boshqarishning turli darajalarini (mamlakat, uning alohida olingan mintaqalari va mahalliy o'z-o'zini boshqarish organlari miqyosida) qamrab oladi	MD ni birlamchi taqsimlashda vujudga kelgan nisbatlarni ularning yakuniy foydalanish nisbatlariga transformatsiya qilinishiga (aylanishiga, o'zgarishiga) ta'sir ko'rsatadi
Xo'jalik ichida, tarmoq ichida, tarmoqlararo, hududlararo, shuningdek, ishlab chiqarish va noishlab chiqarish sohalari, aholi ijtimoiy guruhlari o'rtasida qayta taqsimlashni sodir etishga va xo'jalik sub'ekti va davlat darajasida zaxiralar yaratishga, fuqarolar tomonidan jamg'arishni amalga oshirishga imkon yaratib beradi	Taqsimlash funksiyasi yordamida davlat faqatgina MD ni qayta taqsimlashga emas, balki ishlab chiqarishga, kapitalning jamg'arilishiga, iste'mol sohasiga ham o'z ta'sirini ko'rsatadi. Shu ma'noda, moliya iqtisodiyotning davlat va xususiy sektorlarini, ishlab chiqarish va sotsial infrastrukturani, ilmiy-texnika taraqqiyotini va h.k. larni rivojlantirishda hal qiluvchi rol ni o'ynaydi
Moliyaning nazorat funksiyasi	
YaIM ni tegishli fondlarga taqsimlash va ularning maqsadga muvofiq sarflanishi ustidan nazoratni amalga oshirish orqali namoyon bo'ladi	Nazorat funksiyasining eng muhim vazifalaridan biri moliyaviy masalalar bo'yicha qonunchilikning aniq bajarilishini, byudjet tizimi, soliq xizmati, banklar oldidagi moliyaviy majburiyatlar, shuningdek, hisob-kitoblar va to'lovlar bo'yicha xo'jalik yurituvchi sub'ektlarning o'zaro majburiyatlari bajarilishining o'z vaqtidaligi va to'liqligini tekshirishdir

Bozor iqtisodiyoti sharoitida moliya va moliyaviy jarayonlar iqtisodiyotning har bir sohasida shuningdek, aholining ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy harakatlarida markazlashgan

⁴ Moliya: chizmalarda. O'quv qo'llanma / Malikov T.S., Vahobov D.R. O'zR. Oliy va o'rta maxsus ta'lim vazirligi, Toshkent moliya instituti. – T.: «IQTISOD-MOLIYA», 2012. – 660 bet.

va markazlashmagan pul mablag'larining to'g'ri taqsimlanishi va takror ishlab chiqarish jarayonida ulardan samarali foydalanish uchun muhim ko'rsatma va vazifalarni belgilab bermoqda. Zamonaviy moliya tizimi - banklar (davlat sektori yoki xususiy sektor), moliya bozorlari, moliyaviy vositalar va moliyaviy xizmatlarni o'z ichiga olishi mumkin. Muntazam va oqilona kapital oqimlari iqtisodiyotni jadal rivojlantirish uchun judayam zarur bo'lgan asosiy shartlardan biri hisoblanadi. Moliya tizimi jismoniy shaxslar (shaxsiy moliya), hukumatlar (davlat moliyasi) va korxonalar (korporativ moliya) o'rtasida sodir bo'ladigan kapital oqimlaridan iborat. Moliya tizimlarida pul, kredit va moliya ayirboshlash vositalari sifatida ishlatiladi. Ular ma'lum qiymatga ega vosita bo'lib xizmat qiladi va ular muqobil ravishda tovar va xizmatlarga ayirboshlanishi mumkin.⁵ Moliya tizimi o'z navbatida rejalashtirish, tashkillashtirish, rag'banlantirish va nazorat funksiyalarini bajaradi.



1.2-rasm. Moliya tizimining komponentlari ⁶

Moliyaviy bozorlar-bu aksiya ,obligatsiya, qimmatli qog'ozlar, xalqaro valyutalar va fond birjalarini o'z ichiga olgan moliyaviy vositalar orqali bozor subektlari o'rtasida savdoni amalga oshiradigan tizimni o'z ichiga oladi.

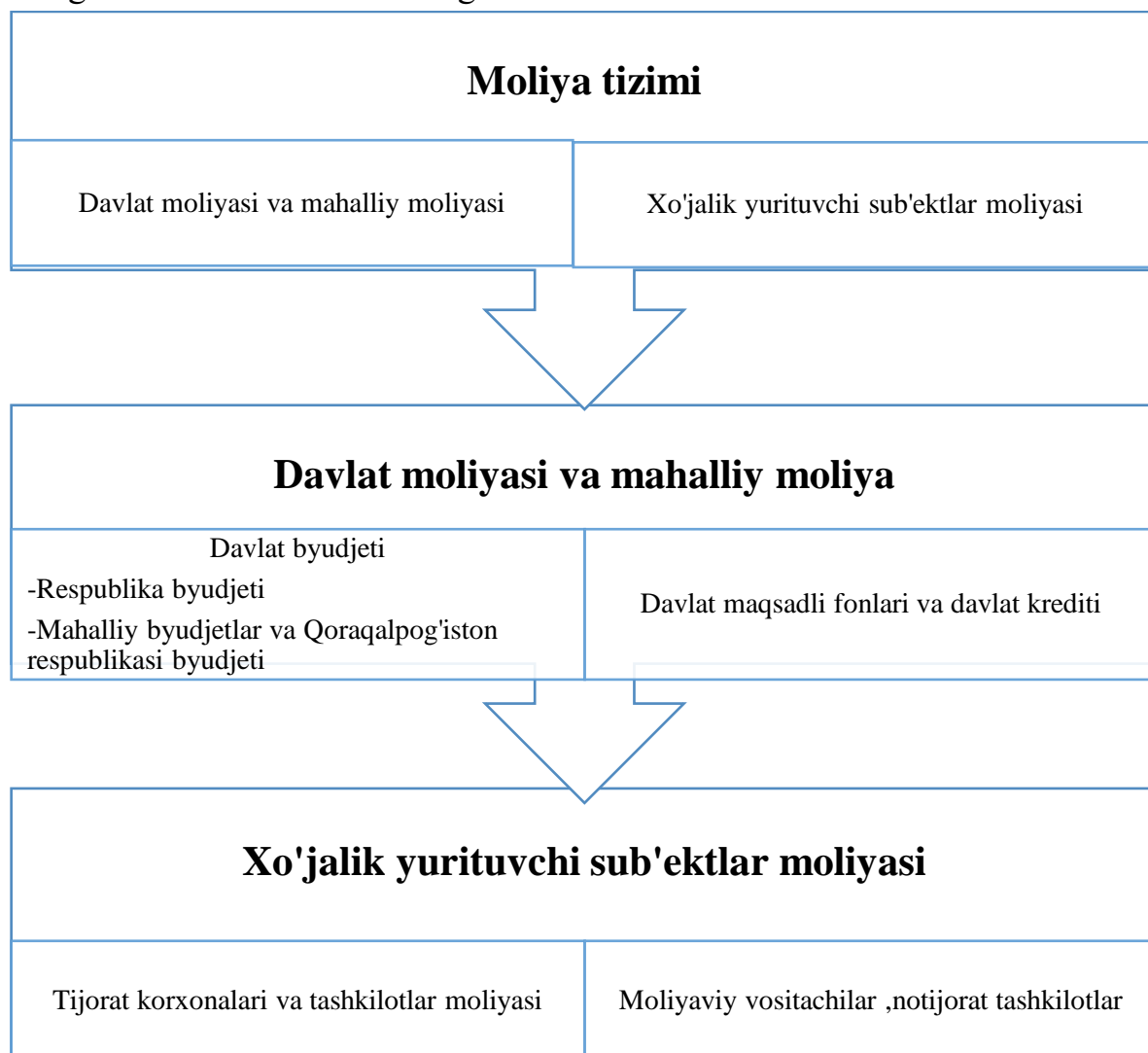
Moliyaviy aktivlar-bu qiymati talab va taklif omillari hamda risklilik darajasi bilan o'lchanadigan moliyaviy bozorlarda sotiladigan tovar yoki mahsulotlar hisoblanadi.

⁵ Sh.A.Ermatova. Oriental Renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences. Moliya tizimi va uning ahamiyati.

⁶Sh.A.Ermatova. Oriental Renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences. Moliya tizimi va uning ahamiyati.

Moliya institutlari- moliyaviy xizmatlar ko'rsatish jarayonida qarz oluvchilar va investorlar o'rtasida murosa olib boradigan va ularga bevosita xizmat ko'rsatadigan vositachilardir.

Moliyaviy xizmatlar- kompaniyalar tomonidan kerakli pul mablag'arini olish hamda iqtisodiy jarayonlarda investitsiyalarni samarali taqsimlash ,shuningdek bank va sug'urta xizmatlarini o'z ichiga oladi.



1.3-rasm. Moliya tizimining tarkibiy qismlari ⁷

Yuqorida keltirilgan 1.3-rasmda ko'rishimiz mumkinki, moliya tizimi bir nechta bo'g'imlarni qamrab oladi. Moliya tizimining asosiy tarkibiy qismlari pul mablag'lari, ularning iqtisodiyotdagi doimiy harakatini hamda pul fondlaridan foydalanishning eng optimal usullarini ishlab chiqishda kerakli shart-sharoitlarni

⁷ O'rganilgan ma'lumotlar asosida muallif tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan.

yaratib beradi. YAIMni shakllantirish, taqsimlash, qayta taqsimlash va daromadlarni to'g'ri yo'naltirish, ularni iqtisodiy munosabat ishtirokchilari o'rtasida taqsimlab berish moliya tizimini turli tarkibiy qismlarga bo'lish uchun asosiy sabab hisoblanadi.

Zamonaviy moliya tizimida moliyaviy munosbatlar byudjet daromadlari bilan bir qatorda mahalliy byudjet daromadlar bazasini shakllantirish va kengaytirish shuningdek, xududlarning barqaror iqtisodiy o'sishga erishishini ta'minlab berishi kerak. Moliya tizimini rivojlantirish va aholi o'rtasida moliyaviy savodxonlikni oshirish maqsadida bir qancha amaliy ishlar olib borilmoqda. Xususan bu borada ishlab chiqilgan turli xil online saytlar o'zining samarasini bermoqda. Masalan, 2020 -yil 6-avgustda O'zbekiston Respublikasi Markaziy banki moliyaviy savodxonlik bo'yicha „Finlit.uz“ mobil ilovasini foydalanuvchilar uchun taqdim etdi. Yangi O'zbekiston strategiyasining asosiy yo'nalishlaridan biri bo'lib, hududlarning iqtisodiy taraqqiyotini ta'minlash, shu bilan birga tumanlar, shaharlar va qishloqlarni barqaror rivojlantirishni ko'zlaydi.⁸ Moliya tizimi o'z funktsiya va vazifalarini qanchalik samarali tashkil qilishi uning moliyaviy salohiyat darajasi bilan belgilanadi. Moliyaviy salohiyat haqida turlicha yondashuv va fikrlar mavjud. Moliyaviy salohiyat tushunchasiga iqtisodchi olimlar tomonidan berilgan ta'riflarni 1.3-jadvalda ko'rishimiz mumkin.

Salohiyat bu – aniq maqsadga erishish uchun foydalanish mumkin bo'lgan, mavjud vositalar, zahiralalar va resurslar yig'indisidir.⁹ Xududlarning moliyaviy salohiyatini oshirish iqtisodiyotda bir qancha qo'shimcha imkoniyatlar yaratadi:

- iqtisodiy rivojlanish strategiyalarini aniq maqsadlar orqali ishlab chiqish;
- moliya boshqaruv organlari uchun moliyaviy resurslarni samarali usullarda taqsimlash;
- yangi investitsion imkoniyatlar ochib berish;
- iqtisodiyotning pasayish fazasida iqtisodiy o'sishga erishish uchun yo'nalishlar berish;
- tarmoqlar va sohalarda mavjud muommolarni aniqlaydi hamda modernizatsiya va diversifikatsiya qilish orqali raqobatbardoshlik darajasini oshirib beradi.

1.3-jadval

⁸ Мирзиёев Ш.М. Янги ўзбекистон стратегияси. Тошкент. "Ўзбекистон" нашриёти. 2021.- 1686

⁹ Брокгауз Ф.А., Ефрон И.А., Энциклопедический словарь. Современная версия М.: Эскимо, 2002. – С.672

„Moliyaviy salohiyat“ tushunchasining iqtisodiy ta’riflari ¹⁰

№	Iqtisodchi olimlar	Ilmiy yondashuvlar
1.	I.Britchenko	“Moliyaviy salohiyat – bu korxonaning o’z hususiy va jalb qilingan moliyaviy resurslari bo’lib, joriy va kelajakdagi harajatlarini tasarruf etishda o’zi haqlidir”
2.	F.Evdokimov va O.Mizina	Moliyaviy salohiyat-moliyaviy tizimning moliyaviy resurslarini samarali taqsimlash imkoniyatlari.
3.	V.Plaksin va A.Poleщuk	“Korxonaning moliyaviy – iqtisodiy salohiyatini uning tashkil etadigan komponentlar summasi sifatida emas, balkim, har qanday ishlab chiqarish tizimida bo’lganiday, murakkab, o’zaro bog’liq salohiyatlar tizimining elementlari yig’indisi sifatida e’tirof etganlar”
4.	L.Suxova	“Korxonalar moliyaviy salohiyati: tushunchasi, mazmuni, o’lchash usullari” nomli nashrida korxonalar moliyaviy salohiyatini “Korxonalar moliyasi” tushunchasi bilan bog’lab, iqtisodiy munosabatar tizimi sifatida korxonalar moliyaviy resurslarini shakllantirish, taqsimlash va ishlatilishi jarayonida paydo bo’lishini ifodalaydi” ²
5.	A.Vahobov, T.Malikov	Moliyaviy salohiyat toifasini davlat darajasida talqin qilish, respublika va mahalliy byudjetlar, davlat byudjetidan tashqari jamg’armalari byudjetlari, davlat kredit resurslari, davlat unitar xususiy tashkilotlari va davlat ishtirokidagi xususiy institutlarning moliyaviy salohiyatini davlat moliyasining tarmoqlari sifatida ajratib ko’rsatganlar
6.	O.Minaeva	“Hududlar moliyaviy salohiyat tushunchasini ishlab chiqarilgan milliy daromad bilan bog’lab, mutlaq va nisbiy ko’rsatkichlar bilan ta’riflaydi”
7.	L.B.Vahobovna	Hududlarning moliyaviy salohiyati – bu ishlab chiqarilgan milliy daromadning bir qismi sifatida, davlat (mahalliy byudjet daromadlari), xo’jalik yurito’vchi sub’ektlar

¹⁰ Л.В.Буранова “Худудларнинг мoliyaviy salohiyatini baholash orqali mahalliy byudjet daromadlarini mustahkamlash masalalari (surxondare viloyati misolida)” Iqtisodiyet fanlari b’ycha fal’safa doktori (Doctor of Philosophy) ilmiy darajasini olish uchun e’zilgan D I C S E P T A C I Y A

		(qayta ishlab chiqarishning barcha bosqichlarida qatnashadigan), moliya-bank tizimi institutlari (jalb qilingan va o'z mablag'lari) va aholining (real umumiy pul daromadlari) jami moliyaviy resurslarini tashkil etib, hududning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanish strategiyasi maqsadlariga yo'naltirilgan, hozirgi vaqtda yaratilayotgan va oldindan to'plangan moliyaviy resurslari yig'indisidir.
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Xulosa qilib aytishimiz mumkinki, moliyaviy salohiyat – bu milliy daromadni taqsimlash, ularni tasarruf etish va ishlab chiqarish jarayoniga yo'naltirish, davlat byudjeti va mahalliy byudjet daromadlar bazasini kengaytirish hamda hududlarning rivojlanish strategiyalarini belgilab beruvchi moliyaviy resurslar yig'indisidir.

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УЛУЧШЕНИЕ СОСТОЯНИЯ И ПРОДУКТИВНОСТИ ЗАВОДНЕННЫХ ПОЧВ

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Абстрактный. В статье представлены данные сравнения средних различий механического состава предпаводковых почв разного уровня выщелоченных серозем-луговых почв, орошаемых стихийными бедствиями и паводками. Представлены некоторые предложения и рекомендации, направленные на восстановление и повышение продуктивности смытых почв.

Ключевые слова: орошаемые серозем-луговые почвы, смытые почвы разной степени, механический состав, физическая глинистость, пахотный и подпахотный слои, продуктивность.

Abstract. The article presents data comparing the average differences in the mechanical composition of pre-flood soils of different levels of leached serozem-meadow soils irrigated by natural disasters and floods. Some proposals and recommendations aimed at restoring and increasing the productivity of washed away soils are presented.

Key words: irrigated serozem-meadow soils, washed away soils of varying degrees, mechanical composition, physical clay content, arable and sub-arable layers, productivity.

Введение. 1 мая 2020 года в Сырдарьинской области произошло стихийное бедствие в результате сильного ветра и продолжительных дождей. В результате повреждения определенной части плотины «Сардобинское водохранилище» в Сардобинском районе области вода прорвала плотину и затопило ряда населенных пунктов, жилых домов, объектов социальной сферы, орошаемых сельскохозяйственных угодий, в том числе хлопка – зерновых. Серьезно пострадали поля и другие посева.

Принят Указ Президента Республики от 1 мая 2020 года Ф-5569 [1]. Изучение свойств, механического состава и эколого-мелиоративного состояния почв затопленных земель, где произошло «стихийное бедствие», Современная

ситуация на выбранных ключевых направлениях проводилась научно-исследовательская работа по оценке с научной точки зрения, разработке мероприятий, направленных на восстановление продуктивности почв поврежденных массивов .

Место и методы исследования. В качестве объекта исследования были выбраны почвы, промытые в разной степени водными эрозионными процессами в светло-серозёмном районе Сырдарьинской области Сардобинском районе. Выбраны орошаемые серозем-луговые почвы, распространенные в массивах М.Мусамухамедова и А.Тоирова Г. Гулямского и Аколтинского района. В исследованиях использовались генетико-географические, профильно-геохимические [2], стационарно-полевые и химико-аналитические методы. Химический анализ почвы проводили согласно методическому руководству Е. В. Аринушкиной [3] .

Уровень изученности исследуемой области. Проведен полевой эксперимент по улучшению эколого-мелиоративного состояния орошаемых земель после паводка водохранилища. В ходе эксперимента мы провели работу по быстрой смене питательных веществ в почве в трех разных местах, то есть при выращивании масличных и кормовых культур. В анализах установлено, что гумус в старопахотном слое под илистыми отложениями, вызванными паводками, вымыт до 0,032-0,102%, азота до 2,7-9,9% мг/кг, подвижного фосфора до 5,1-5,3 мг/кг. Кроме того, мы взяли пробы почвы на разной глубине до и после вспашки, боронования, боронования илистого участка, сравнивали количество фракций механического состава и наблюдали, что количество физической глины перемешивалось [4; стр. 71-74, 5; 40-42 – с., 6; 36-39 - с.].

Результаты исследований и их анализ. Механическая структура почвы является основным фактором, определяющим химические, физические, биологические и другие свойства почвы, степень эрозии зависит от количества гумуса ила и коллоидных частиц в почве. Поэтому результаты наших исследований были сопоставлены с результатами 2014 года (*исследования проводились НИИ «Почвоведение и агрохимия» и дочерней компанией «Почвенная инспекция»*) .

В частности, при изучении мощности пахотного и подпахотного слоев орошаемых серозем-луговых почв и их механического состава:

на сильно смытых участках пахотный слой имеет мощность 8-13 см, иногда пахотный слой полностью размывается. Количество физической глины - 13,5

- 32,6 %, песка мелкого - 5,8 - 30,3 %, песка крупного - 0,9 - 18,8 %, илистых частиц - 0,6 - 5,6 %. Однако в состоянии этой территории в 2014 г, то есть до стихийное бедствие, глубина пахотного слоя составила 28-30 см, количество физической глины - 21,5-31,8 %, мелкого песка 32,9-46,2 %, крупного песка - 0,1 - 2,5 %, ил частиц находилось в пределах 2,4. -14,3 %, а количество физической глины уменьшилось в среднем на 2,2-8,9 %, а ил частиц - на 1,9-7,9 %, крупного песка, наоборот увеличилось на 1,9-11,4 %.

- глубина пахотного слоя на среднепромытых площадях составляет 19-20 см. Количество физической глины - 19,1 - 29,3 %, песка мелкого - 28,6 - 51,0 %, песка крупного - 0,6 - 7,6 %, илистых частиц - 4,60 - 6,80 %, в состоянии данного участка в 2014 году глубина пахотного слоя составляет 25 -30 см, содержание физической глины - 25,4-28,6 %, песка мелкого 34,2-36,6%, песка крупного - 0,4-0,5%, илистых частиц находилось в пределах 5,60-11,2 %, при этом количество физической глины уменьшилось на 1,2 - 5,2 %, илистых частиц уменьшилось на 0,5-5,2 %, крупного песка, наоборот, уменьшилось на 1,6, увеличилось на -6,9 %.

- на слабопромытых участках глубина пахотного слоя составляет 20-23 см. Количество физической глины - 25,4 - 30,2 %, песка мелкого - 23,8 - 64,0 %, песка крупного - 0,1 - 3,7 %, илистых частиц - 4,8 - 8,7 %, в состоянии данного участка в 2014 г. глубина пахотного слоя составляет 30 см, количество физической глины 25,4-33,4%, мелкого песка 16,5-44,7%, крупного песка 0,3-0,5%, илистых частиц находилось в пределах 5,6-10,3 %, при этом количество физической глины уменьшалось. на 0,6 – 3,3 %, илистых частиц на 0,3 – 2,5 % , крупного песка, наоборот, уменьшилось на 0,4 – увеличилось на 1,8 % (табл.).

Таблица.

Сравнительная таблица механического состава почвы района бедствия и его изменений

Год Разрез. №	Глубин а, см	Размер частиц в мм, количество в %						Физическая	Механический состав	
		Песок			Пыль					Ил ь
		> 0,25	0,25-0,1	0,1-0,05	0,05-0,01	0,01-0,005	0,005-0,001			
Сардобинский район массив Г.Гулямова <i>Сильно промытый участок</i>										

2021 год	0-8	18,8	4,7	5,8	53,4	12,5	4,2	0,6	17,3	супес
4а-разрез	8-40	12,6	6,0	12,2	55,7	2,40	9,5	1,6	13,5	супес
2014 год	0-30	2,30	4,0	39,6	29,4	6,4	14,3	4,0	24,6	лёгкий суглинок
65-разрез	30-55	2,50	2,0	46,2	27,8	8,7	10,3	2,4	21,5	лёгкий суглинок
<i>средняя разница</i> +, -		11,4	2,6	-31,7	26,5	-3,0	-4,0	-1,9	-8,9	
2021 год	0-13	4,8	1,0	10,2	56,4	3,20	19,1	5,6	27,8	лёгкий суглинок
4-разрез	13-45	0,9	0,4	30,3	35,8	11,1	18,3	3,20	32,6	средний суглинок
2014 год	0-28	0,1	0,2	32,9	35,0	10,3	11,0	10,5	31,8	средний суглинок
65-разрез	28-43	0,1	0,2	33,0	30,2	11,1	11,1	14,3	36,5	средний суглинок
<i>средняя разница</i> +, -		1,9	0,4	-8,4	1,8	-1,8	7,5	-7,9	-2,2	
Акалтинский район массив М.Мусамухамедова										
Средняя промытый участок										
2021 год	0-20	2,8	9,0	51,0	18,3	2,40	11,9	4,80	19,1	супес
20-разрез	20-30	0,6	2,4	28,6	44,5	4,80	12,7	6,40	23,9	лёгкий суглинок
2014 год	0-25	0,4	0,2	36,6	36,6	6,4	14,3	5,60	26,2	лёгкий суглинок
350-разрез	25-38	0,5	0,2	36,6	37,4	7,2	11,9	6,40	25,4	лёгкий суглинок
<i>средняя разница</i> +, -		1,6	6,6	6,9	-9,8	-3,4	-1,3	-0,5	-5,2	
2021 год	0-19	7,2	1,8	45,0	21,2	10,4	9,80	4,60	24,8	лёгкий суглинок

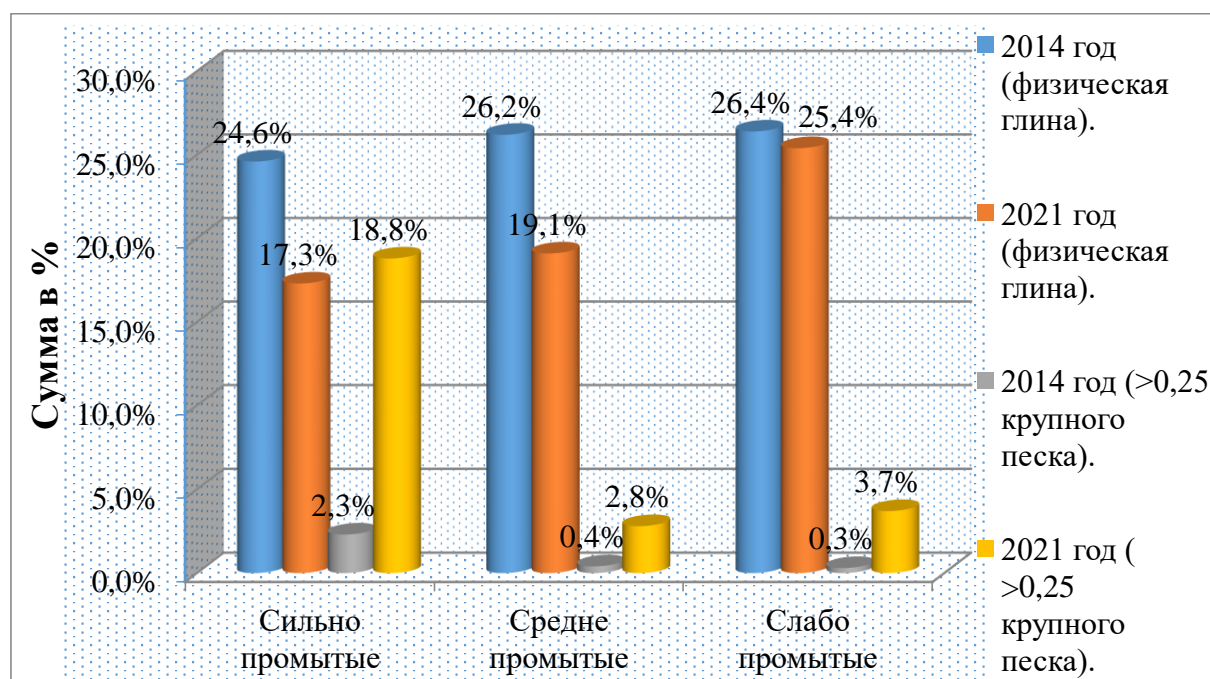
29-разрез	19-45	7,6	1,9	41,2	20,0	11,4	11,1	6,80	29,3	лёгкий суглинок
2014 год 380-разрез	0-30	0,5	0,3	36,4	34,2	9,30	8,10	11,2	28,6	лёгкий суглинок
	30-41	0,4	0,2	34,2	36,6	9,40	8,20	11,0	28,6	лёгкий суглинок
<i>средняя разница</i> ^{+, -}		6,9	1,6	7,0	-14,3	1,7	2,4	-5,2	-1,2	
Акалтинский район массив А.Тоирова										
<i>Слабый промытый участок</i>										
2021 год 12-разрез	0-20	3,7	5,00	55,5	10,3	4,80	15,9	4,80	25,4	лёгкий суглинок
	20-36	0,1	4,00	64,0	6,40	4,80	14,3	6,40	25,4	лёгкий суглинок
2014 год 35-разрез	0-30	0,3	0,20	43,9	29,3	6,5	14,3	5,6	26,4	лёгкий суглинок
	30-48	0,3	0,20	44,7	29,4	8,0	11,1	6,4	25,4	лёгкий суглинок
<i>средняя разница</i> ^{+, -}		1,8	4,3	15,1	-20,8	-2,2	2,01	-0,3	-0,6	
2021 год 27-разрез	0-23	0,7	1,5	23,8	43,7	7,2	14,3	8,70	30,2	средний суглинок
	23-37	1,2	3,4	30,2	36,6	6,4	17,5	4,80	28,6	лёгкий суглинок
2014 год 236-разрез	0-30	0,5	0,4	19,6	46,1	4,8	19,1	9,5	33,4	средний суглинок
	30-43	0,5	0,4	16,5	50,9	3,2	18,3	10,3	31,8	средний суглинок
<i>средняя разница</i> ^{+, -}		0,4	1,8	7,5	-6,5	2,6	-3,4	-2,5	-3,3	

Как видно из этой таблицы, природная катастрофа изменил механик состав промытых почв, если от слабо мытых почвы к сильно мытом почвам увеличивается крупная песчаная ($> 0,25$) фракция.

До стихийного бедствия количество физической глины в пахотном слое почвы составляло 24,6 %, но из-за сильного смыва местности в результате стихийного бедствия количество физической глины уменьшилось на 7,3 %, а механический состав изменился с лёгкого песка на супесь. Так же количество физической глины в исходном состоянии почвы составляло 26,2 %, а в среднем уменьшалось до 7,1 %, переходя от лёгкого песка к суглинку. На слабо промытых участках количество физического ила первоначально составляло 26,4 %, но за счёт промыва оно уменьшилось на 1,0 %. (изображение).

Изображение

В 2014-2021 гг. количество физической глины и крупного песка в пахотном слое почвы, в %.



Было замечено, что на некоторых участках крупные частицы песка были непропорциональны, но их количество увеличивалось в процессе промывки. После паводка количество крупного песка в смытом слое почвы территории уменьшилось. Количество физических частиц глины и ила увеличилась в разной степени. В ходе дальнейших исследований было установлено, что количество физической глины было смешано в пахотном слое в результате процесса лазерного выравнивания и вспашки.

Восстановление плодородия почвы. Подробно изучены характеристики, химический, физико-химический состав, мелиоративное состояние смытых почв разного уровня. Для восстановления продуктивности этих процессов был проведен полевой опыт, в котором по 7 вариантов поочередно сеяли хлопчатник и озимую пшеницу с 3 возвратами. Полевые исследования показали, что за счет обогащения органическим веществом биогумусовых и зоогумусовых вариантов за короткий период времени количество гумуса в почве увеличилось на 0,185-0,280 %, фосфора - на 0,045-0,071 %, калия - на 0,193-0,239 %. В результате запас основных пищевых элементов увеличился на 12,0-18,2 т/ч.

Вывод. Таким образом, по мере усиления размыва в смытых в разной степени в результате стихийного бедствия почвах количество мелкозернистого «ил» и физической глины уменьшалось и обогащалось песком. При этом количество песка в пахотном слое смытых почв уменьшалось, а количество ила и физической глины увеличивалось. Для восстановления смытых почв до прежнего уровня продуктивности необходимо вносить в почву органические и органо-минеральные удобрения по высоким нормам, придавать особое значение агротехническим и агро-мелиоративным мероприятиям, своевременно осуществлять обработку почвы, строго соблюдать режимы орошения.

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SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF PROVERBS WITH THE SOMATIC COMPONENT “FACE”

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ANNOTATION

This article provides an overview of semantic analysis, a process crucial for understanding the meaning of text within a given context. It delves into the key components of semantic analysis, including word meaning, contextual understanding, syntactic structure, pragmatic considerations, and cultural factors. Through this exploration, the article highlights the importance of going beyond literal interpretation to uncover deeper layers of meaning, associations, and cultural nuances embedded in language.

KEYWORDS: Semantic analysis, meaning of text, context, word meaning, syntactic structure, pragmatics, cultural factors, linguistic interpretation, connotations, communication, language understanding.

INTRODUCTION. Semantic analysis is the process of understanding the meaning of text or language within a given context. It involves breaking down and interpreting the words, phrases, and structure of a text to uncover its underlying meaning, intentions, and implications. Semantic analysis aims to go beyond the literal interpretation of words and sentences to discern the deeper layers of meaning, including connotations, associations, and cultural nuances [6].

Somatic proverbs, also known as body-based or bodily proverbs, are a fascinating aspect of language and culture. They draw upon the human body and its various parts to convey wisdom, insights, and cultural values. Somatic proverbs often employ body parts as symbols to represent abstract concepts, emotions, or moral values. For example, the face may symbolize identity, reputation, or emotional

expression, while the heart may symbolize emotions, intentions, or sincerity. Understanding the cultural symbolism associated with different body parts is essential for interpreting somatic proverbs accurately [5].

MAIN PART. In the vast realm of proverbs, certain linguistic motifs stand out for their richness and depth. One such motif is the somatic component "face," which appears in a variety of idiomatic expressions and proverbs across different cultures. In this article, we embark on a semantic journey, delving into the intricate meanings and cultural connotations of proverbs that feature the somatic component "face"[1].

The Significance of the Somatic Component "Face" in Proverbs: The human face serves as a canvas for expressing emotions, intentions, and social cues. As such, it holds significant symbolic value in language and culture. Proverbs that incorporate the somatic component "face" often reflect broader themes related to interpersonal relationships, social status, reputation, and self-image the semantic dimensions of the proverbs featuring the somatic component "face":

"Don't cut off your nose to spite your face." (American Proverb): Semantic Analysis: This proverb illustrates the concept of self-harm or self-sabotage motivated by spite or revenge. The metaphorical meaning suggests that one should not engage in actions that ultimately harm oneself more than others. It emphasizes the importance of considering the long-term consequences of one's actions.

"Only your real friends will tell you when your face is dirty." Semantic Analysis: This proverb highlights the value of honesty and genuine friendship. It implies that true friends are those who care enough to provide constructive criticism and point out flaws, even if it may be uncomfortable or embarrassing. The metaphor of a dirty face symbolizes imperfections or mistakes that may be overlooked by others but recognized by genuine friends.

"Easy to know men's faces, not their hearts." Semantic Analysis: This proverb reflects on the challenge of discerning people's true intentions or character. It suggests that while physical appearances may be readily observable, understanding someone's innermost thoughts, feelings, or motives is more complex and elusive. The contrast

between "faces" and "hearts" underscores the distinction between outward appearances and inner qualities. *"Many a good face is under a ragged hat."* Semantic Analysis: This proverb emphasizes the idea that external appearances can be deceiving. It suggests that someone may possess admirable qualities or virtues despite appearing unkempt or unassuming on the surface. The metaphor of a "ragged hat" symbolizes outward signs of poverty or neglect, contrasting with the hidden goodness or nobility within. *"A pretty face and fine clothes do not make a character."* Semantic Analysis: This proverb cautions against judging others based solely on their outward appearance or material possessions. It implies that true character is not determined by physical beauty or wealth but rather by moral integrity, values, and behavior. It challenges superficial judgments and encourages deeper understanding and appreciation of individuals beyond surface attributes. *"A big nose never spoiled a handsome face."* Semantic Analysis: This proverb employs humor to convey the idea that physical imperfections or quirks do not diminish one's overall attractiveness or charm. It suggests that inner qualities such as confidence, kindness, or charisma are more important than superficial traits. The metaphor of a "big nose" serves as a symbol of physical imperfection, juxtaposed with the concept of a "handsome face" to highlight the relative insignificance of external features in defining beauty or appeal. These proverbs offer profound insights into various aspects of human nature, interpersonal relationships, and societal values, demonstrating the rich semantic nuances associated with the somatic component "face" in linguistic expressions [7].

CONCLUSION. Proverbs featuring the somatic component "face" offer profound insights into the complexities of human interaction, social dynamics, and self-perception. By examining the semantic nuances of these proverbs, we gain a deeper understanding of cultural values, interpersonal communication, and the significance of facial expressions as symbolic markers of identity and social status. In essence,

these proverbs serve as mirrors reflecting the intricate interplay between language, culture, and human experience.

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УДК: 528.576.1.045

ЕР КАДАСТРИ ҲУДУДЛАРНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШНИНГ ҚОНУНИЙ МЕХАНИЗМИ

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т.ф.ф.д., (PhD). Давлат кадастрлари палатаси бош мутахассиси

Аннотация. *Ер ҳисобини тўғри замонавий усулларда юритиш ва, ер майдонларини тўлиқ хатловдан ўтказиш ҳамда ер ресурсларидан оқилона фойдаланиш, ер кадастри қонуниятларининг ҳудудларда иқтисодий барқарорликни таъминлашда муҳим аҳамият касб этади. Шу нуқтаи назардан мақолада кадастр индикаторларининг иқтисодий самарасини ошириш, ҳудудларда иқтисодий ривожлантириш услубларини ишлаб чиқиш ва улардан фойдаланиш юзасидан маълумотлар берилган.*

Калит сўзлар: Кадастр, давлат кадастрлари, давлат кадастрлари ягона тизими, ер ҳисоби, кадастри тизими, ижтимоий-иқтисодий барқарорлик, ҳудуд, самарадорлик.

Аннотация. *Ведение земельного учета правильными современными методами, проведение полного обследования земельных площадей и рациональное использование земельных ресурсов, земельно-кадастровое законодательство имеют важное значение в обеспечении экономической стабильности в регионах. С этой точки зрения в статье представлена информация о повышении экономической эффективности кадастровых показателей, разработке методов экономического развития регионов и их использовании.*

Ключевые слова: Кадастр, государственные кадастры, единая система государственных кадастров, земельный учет, кадастровая система, социально-экономическая стабильность, территория, эффективность.

Annotation *Maintaining land records using correct modern methods, conducting a complete survey of land areas and rational use of land resources, land cadastral legislation are important in ensuring economic stability in the regions. From this point of view, the article provides information on increasing the economic efficiency of cadastral indicators, developing methods for the economic development of regions and their use.*

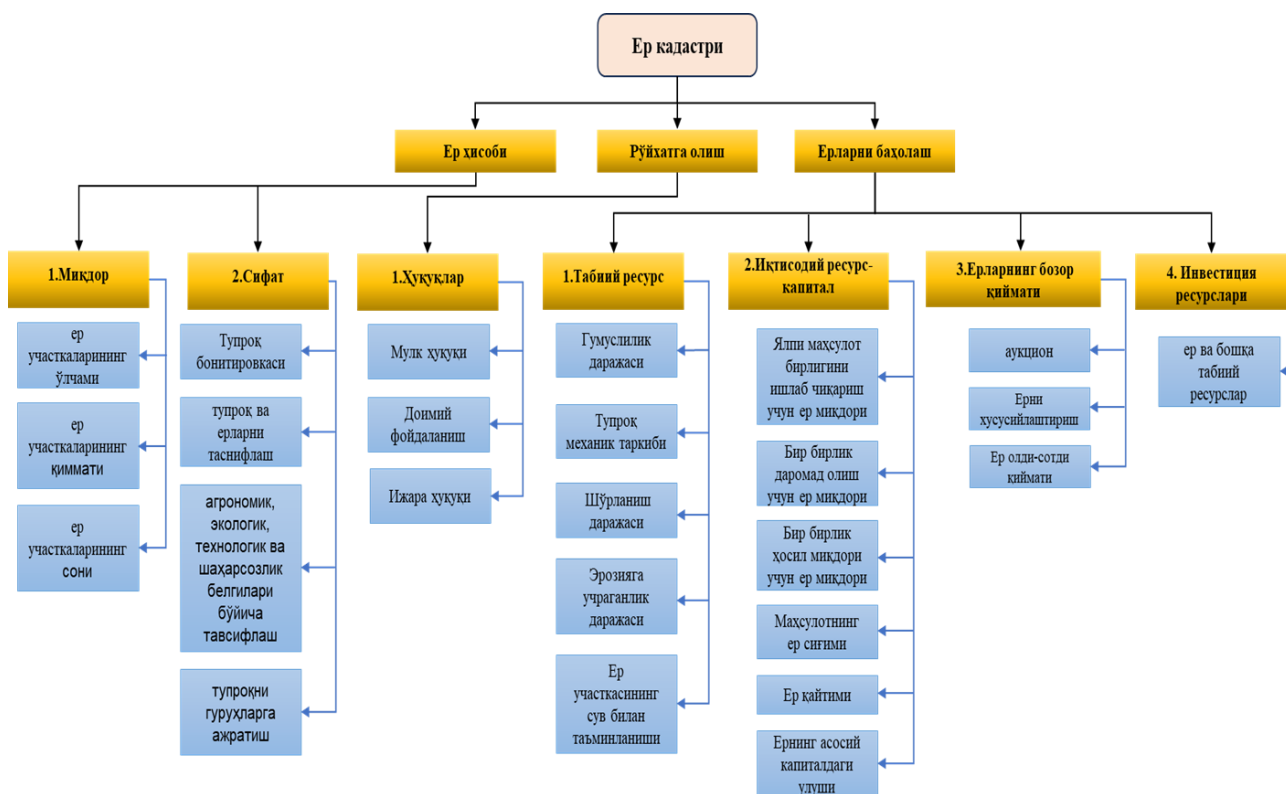
Key words: Cadastre, state cadastres, unified system of state cadastres, land registration, cadastral system, socio-economic stability, territory, efficiency.

Кириш. Ўзбекистон Республикасининг 1998 йил 30 апрелдаги (янги таҳрирдагиси Кучга кириш санаси 01.07.1998) ер кодексининг 15-моддасига биноан “Давлат ер кадастри ерларнинг табиий, хўжалик ва ҳуқуқий режими, уларнинг тоифалари, сифат кўрсаткичлари ва баҳоси, ер участкаларининг жойлашган манзили ва ўлчамлари, уларни ер эгаларига, ердан фойдаланувчиларга, ижарачиларга ҳамда мулкдорларга тақсимлаш тўғрисидаги зарур, ишончли маълумотлар тизими келтирилган унга кўра давлат ер кадастри Ўзбекистон Республикаси давлат кадастрларининг ягона тизимига кирувчи давлат ва тармоқ табиат ресурслари кадастрларининг асосидир[1]. Давлат ер кадастри ерларининг ҳуқуқий тартиби, уларни эгалик қилувчиларга, фойдаланувчиларга, ер тоифаларига қараб тақсимлаш тўғрисидаги ерларнинг сифат тавсифи ва халқ хўжалик қиймати тўғрисидаги зарур маълумотлар ва ҳужжатлар тизимидан иборат[2].

Айни дамда ер ресурслари миқдорининг чегараланганлиги сабабли улардак оқилона ва самарали, давлат ва халқ манфаатларига тўла жавоб берадиган тарзда фойдаланиш жуда мураккаб вазифа бўлиб, бу вазифани амалга ошириш аниқ ва изчил ҳуқуқий тартиботни талаб этади. Ҳозирги ижтимоий-иқтисодий тараққиёт, бозор иқтисодиёти талаблари ҳар бир квадрат ердан ўзининг табиий - иқлимий, ҳосилдорлик даражасидан, давлат ва жамоат манфаатларидан келиб чиқиб илмий асосда аниқ мақсад билан оқилона фойдаланишни тақозо этмоқда.

Шуни ҳисобга олиб ер кадастри тизими иқтисодий механизми ернинг ўзига хос хусусиятлари билан ўзаро боғлиқлиги ифодаланган бўлиб, бунда ер кўпмақсадли ва кўпфункционал объект сифатида қаралмоқда ва унинг тўртта қирраси (1–расм), улар “табиий ресурс”, “иқтисодий ресурс-капитал”, “ернинг бозор қиймати” ва “инвестиция ресурслари” сифатидаги хусусиятлари ҳар бири бўйича алоҳида таҳлил қилишни тақозо қилади. Таҳлил натижаларига кўра, улар ўртасидаги ўзаро боғлиқлик ва ернинг кўпфункционаллик хусусиятлари, ҳудудларда аҳолининг ердан фойдаланиш тенденциясига мос равишда уларга кўшимча томорқа ер ажратиш, ер кадастри тизимининг иқтисодий механизмида ўз аксини топишининг ўзига хос модели сифатида баҳолаш мумкин. Ернинг ҳисобини аниқ юритиш ва самарали фойдаланиш қишлоқ хўжалиги, тадбиркорлик, ишлаб чиқариш, қурилиш, геология каби

кўплаб соҳалар учун жуда муҳим ҳисобланади, шу пайтгача республикада худудий бўлинишлари муммоли туманлар ва маҳалла чегаралари бор (1-жадвал).



1–расм. Eр кадастри тизимининг худудларни ривожлантиришга таъсири қонуният

Eрлар ҳисобини олиш, Давлат ер кадастри Давлат кадастрлари ягона тизимининг асосий таркибий қисми ҳисобланиб, у ерларнинг табиий, ҳўжалик, ҳуқуқий режими, тоифалари, сифат хусусиятлари ва қиймати, ер участкаларининг ўрни ва ўлчамлари, уларнинг ер эгалари, ердан фойдаланувчилар, ижарачилар ва мулкдорлар ўртасидаги тақсимооти тўғрисидаги маълумотлар ҳамда ҳужжатлар тизимидан иборатдир. Давлат ер кадастри ер участкаларига бўлган ҳуқуқларнинг давлат рўйхатидан ўтказилишини, ерларнинг миқдори ва сифатининг ҳисобга олинишини, тупроқ бонитировкасини, ерларнинг қиймат баҳосини, шунингдек ер кадастрига доир ахборотлар бир тизимга солиниши, сақланиши ва янгилаб турилишини ўз ичига олади. Eрларнинг миқдори ва сифатини ҳисобга олиш уларнинг ҳақиқий ҳолати ва улардан фойдаланилишига қараб, ер участкалари ва майдонлари, Бекобод тумани, Қорақалпоғистон Республикаси ва Хоразм вилояти бўйича

амалга оширилди. Ер участкалари ва ердан фойдаланувчилар бўйича ер миқдорини ҳисобга олиш ер участкаларининг ўлчами, уларнинг қиммати ва талаб қилинадиган ўлчаш аниқлигига қараб, геодезик ёки картометрик усулларда амалга оширилади, ер майдонлари бўйича ер миқдорини ҳисобга олиш ер участкалари доирасида асосан картометрик усулда амалга оширилади[5].

Давлат ер кадастри юритиш вазифаси юклатилган тегишли органларга ер участкаларининг эгалари, улардан фойдаланувчилар, ер участкаларининг ижарачилари ва мулкдорлари содир бўлган ўзгаришлар тўғрисида бир ой муддатда ахборот беришлари шарт, ерларнинг ўлчами, жойлашган ўрни, майдон турлари ва сифат ҳолатига оид қайд этиладиган маълумотлар ерни ҳисобга олиш ахборотини ташкил этади

1-жадвал

Маҳалланинг чегараларини белгилашда маҳалла ҳудуди чизмасини тайёрлаш бўйича маълумот

№	Туманлар номи	Жами маҳаллалар сони	Маҳаллалар чегараларини белгилаш нишлари бажариладиган жами туман ва маҳаллалар сони		маҳалла чегараларини белгилашда 2023 йилнинг 28-Ноябр ҳолатига амалда бажарилган нишлар		
			Туманлар сони	Маҳаллалар сони	ГИС база	Схема	Тавсифлар
	Республика бўйича	2 340	48	2 380	2 316	2 086	1 891
1	Андижон вилояти	224	4	224	224	224	224
2	Бухоро вилояти	316	7	316	316	316	264
3	Фарғона вилояти	125	2	125	119	119	119
4	Жиззах вилояти	91	4	92	92	92	92
5	Наманган вилояти	394	6	394	393	393	250
6	Навоний вилояти	190	4	190	190	190	190
7	Сурхондарё вилояти	449	9	449	451	221	221
8	Тошкент вилояти	438	9	438	379	379	379
9	Тошкент шаҳри	113	3	152	152	152	152

Ер ҳисобини аниқ бажариш учун энг аввало ўша ҳудуднинг чегаралари тўғри билгилаб олиш зарур. Айнан шу мақсадда ҳудудларда чегараларида муоммоси

бор вилиятлар аниқланиб камчидликлари бартараф қилиш чоралари кўрилди. Ер кадастри тизими асосий уч йўналишда мукамал тизим ҳолатида ижтимоий-иқтисодий муносабатларнинг ривожланиш цикли бўлади. Унга кўра биринчи йўналишида ер ҳисобини олишда шу пайтга қадар ерларнинг фақат миқдор ҳисобини юритиш амалиёти қўлланган, кўриниб турибдики бунинг ҳудудларда иқтисодий механизмда ўз таъсири бўлмаган. Бизнингча ерларни ҳатлов қилинганда уларнинг миқдор ва сифат ҳисобини олиш зарур, авваллари ерларнинг сифат ҳисоби фақат қишлоқ хўжалиги учун керакли деган ғоя қўлланилган, ер тузиш ва лойиҳалаш ишларида ерларнинг сифат кўрсаткичлари ҳисоби бўлган яни аввал ер тузиш кейин кадастр хизматлари деган собиқ СССР даври назарияси қўлланилган.

Бизнингча ерларнинг миқдор ҳисобини олишда ер участкаларнинг ўлчами, унинг қиймати (бу бозор нархи ҳудудларга нисбатан) ва сонини ўз ичига олади. Сифат ҳисобида тупроқ бонитировкаси, ерларни таснифлаш, ерларни агрономик, экологик, технологик ва шаҳарсозлик белгилари бўйича тавсифлаш ҳамда тупроқни гуруҳларга ажратиш ишларини ўз ичига олади. Юқоридаги жараёнларнинг барчаси бажарилганда кадастр тизимида 8 тоифа ерларини бошқаришда, ерларни тоифаларга бўлишда, турларга ажратишда шунингдек, ерларни иқтисодий баҳолаш, Ерларни капиталга айлантириш, Ерларни хусусийлаштириш, ерларни аукционда реализация қилиш, ер бозори, ер солиғи ва ер ижара ҳаққи ставкаларини аниқлаш режалаштириш ва қайта тақсимлаш орқали ҳудудларни ривожланишини ташкил этиш, Компенсация тўловларни ҳисоблаш каби ўта долзарб масалаларни ечишда асос бўлиб хизмат қилади.

Иккинчи йўналиш бу рўйхатга олиш бунда тизимда амалга ошириладиган ер муносабатларда аввало қонун ҳужжатлага асосланган бўлиши шарт, унга кўра мулк ҳуқуқи, доимий фойдаланиш ҳуқуқи ва ижара ҳуқуқи асосида йўритилади Ер участкаларни белгиланган тартибда ҳар қандай ҳаракатлардан сўнг давлат рўйхатидан ўтказилиш белгилаб қўйилган бу эса ҳудудларда кўчмас мулк савдоси, солиқ тушими, молиявий айланма жараёнларида шаффоф механизм ҳисобланади.

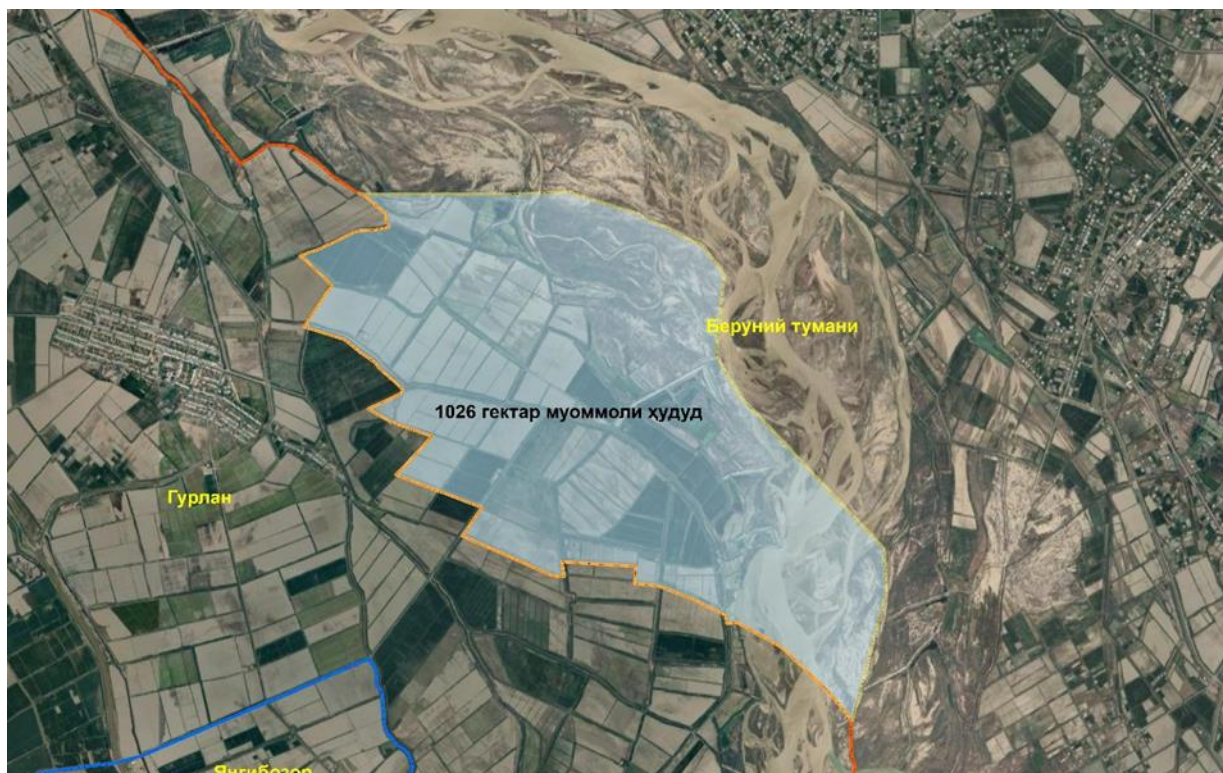
Учинчи йўналишда ерларни баҳолашда биринча ва иккинчи йўналишда белгилаб қўйилга вазифала функціонал вазифаларда ишласа ерларни иқтисодий ресурсга айлантириш мумкин. Мамакатимизда ерларни баҳолашда белгиланган илмий асосланган механизм мавжуд эмас лекин

Бизнингча баҳолашда асосан табиий ресурс (*ерларнинг гумуслилик даража, тупроқ меҳаник таркиби, шурланиш, сув билан таъминланганлик даражаси, эрозияга учраганлик ҳолати вҳ.к ўзига олиши керак*), капитал–иқтисодий ресурс (*ер миқдори ҳисобига ички ва ташқи ялаи маҳсулот бирлигини ишлаб чиқариш, ҳосил миқдори учун маҳсулотнинг ер сизими, ер қайтими, ернинг асосий капиталдаги улуши кабиларни ўз ичига олиши зарур*), ерларнинг бозор қиймати аукцион, (*ерни хусусийлаштириш, Ер олди-сотди қиймати*), инвестиция ресурслари (*ер ва бошқа табиий ресурслар*) каби тўртда йўналишни эътибога олиш зарур.

Шундай экан кадастр тизими мамлакатимиз иқтисодиётининг барқарор ривожланида асосий манбалардан биттаси деб бўлиб хизмат қилади. Ҳозирги кампютер технологиялари ривожланган даврда тўлиқ интеграциялашган кадастр тизими ерга таалуқли қолган ер тузиш, геодезия, картография, фотограмметрия ва бошқаларни ўз ичида ягона бирлаштирган тизимдир.

Масалан, Хоразм вилоятида ўрганишлар натижасида Қорақалпоистон Республикаси билан 1 026 гектар муоммоли ҳудуди аниқланди ва олиб борилган ишлар натижасида бартараф қилиниб рўйхатдан ўтказилди(2-расм). Хар қандай ер ҳисобини олишнинг якуни маълумотлари ҳудуднинг иқтисодига таъсирини кўрсатади, ер тури, контури, чегараси ва фойдаланувчиси ҳақидаги маълумотлар жамланган ахборот мабалари ер кадастри малумотларини ташкил этади.

Ҳудудлардаги иқтисодий ўсиш озиқ-овқат хавфсизлигини таъминлаш ва иш ўринларини яратиш қолаверса инвестиция оқимларини кўпайтириш ҳам ерга ва кадастр маълумотларига боғлиқ, бунинг учун энг аввало ҳудудларда ер ҳисоби толиқ олиниши зарур, мамлакатимизда баъзи турдаги кадастрлар тўлиқ шакланмаган. Масалан, автомобиль йўллари кадастри 23%, маданий мерос объектлари 32%, қувурлар 32%, шаҳарсозлик кадастри 63% га шакланган, холос.



2-расм. Хоразм вилояти ва Қорақалпоистон Республикаси ўртасидаги муоммоли ҳудуд

Хулоса ўрнида таъкидлаш лозимки, олиб борган тадқиқотларимиз натижаларини баҳолаш назарий жиҳатдан, аввало ерни кўпфункционал объект сифатида ифодаловчи “ер ҳисоби”, “рўйхатга олиш” ва “ерларни баҳолаш” шу жумладан “миқдор ва сифат жиҳатдан ер ҳисоби”, “ҳуқуқлар”, “табиий ресурс”, “иқтисодий ресурс-капитал”, “ерларнинг бозор қиймати” ҳамда “инвестиция ресурслари” тушунчаларининг ўзига хос хусусиятларини тўғри талқин қилиш ва улар орасидаги фарқ ва чегарани аниқ белгилаб олиш зарур. Ундан сўнгра ерларни кредит олиш учун гаров сфатида фойдаланиш, солиқ ставкалари ва солиқ солиш, ер участкаларини хусусийлаштириш, шунингдек бошқа иқтисодий муносабатларни тартибга солиш бўйича иш олиб борган маъқул ҳисобланади.

Дунёнинг ривожланган мамлакатларида ер кадастри тизимининг ижобий жиҳатларини белгилаш, хусусан ер кадастри тизимини бошқариш ва унинг маълумотларидан ҳудудларни ривожлантириш, иқтисоди барқарорликни таъминлашнинг ҳуқуқи шартлари асосида амалга оширилиши юзасидан тажрибани Ўзбекистонда ҳам жорий қилиш лозим.

Адабиётлар рўйхати

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International integrations and agreements of the container transport system

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Annotation: In the coming years, international cooperation in the field of transport should promote the promotion of Uzbek goods and services to world markets and facilitate border crossing procedures. This, in turn, should contribute to the growth of the prestige of the Russian Federation in international organizations, including the expansion of its influence on decisions made in these organizations.

Keywords: International integration, agreements, convention, international transportation, international cooperation, international Convention.

Anotatsiya: Kelgusi yillarda transport sohasidagi xalqaro hamkorlik O'zbekiston tovarlari va xizmatlarini jahon bozorlariga olib chiqishga ko'maklashishi va chegarani kesib o'tish tartib-qoidalarini osonlashtirishi kerak. Bu, o'z navbatida, Rossiya Federatsiyasining xalqaro tashkilotlardagi nufuzini oshirishga, shu jumladan, ushbu tashkilotlarda qabul qilingan qarorlarga ta'sirini kengaytirishga yordam berishi kerak.

Kalit so'zlar: Xalqaro integratsiya, shartnomalar, Konventsiya, xalqaro transport, xalqaro hamkorlik, xalqaro Konventsiya.

Introduction: Among the main tasks of integration into the global transport space and the realization of the country's transit potential, the following should be highlighted:

Improving the competitiveness of Uzbek transport service providers in world markets and increasing exports of transport services;

Participation in international projects and programs aimed at the development of interregional, including Euro-Asian transport links, the development of international transport corridors and an increase in transit traffic;

Protection of Uzbek interests in the framework of participation in the activities of international organizations;

Regional transport integration is one of the areas determining the dynamics and results of regional economic integration within the CIS, the Eurasian Economic Community (EurAsEC) and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO),

including the formation of container bridges, as well as the unification and simplification of customs procedures.

Transport integration.

The key area of regional transport integration will be the formation of a full transport union and a single transport space within the framework of the EurAsEC. Among the measures to form a single transport space of the EurAsEC, the most important will be:

Harmonization of regulatory and legal regulation of transport activities, unification of technical standards and transport technologies in the EurAsEC member States; elimination of any discrimination of transport service providers from some EurAsEC member States to other EurAsEC member States, as well as in the field of licensing and certification when they establish transport companies, their branches and representative offices, joint ventures throughout the territory of the single transport space, that is, providing them with national treatment; ensuring the free transit of passengers and cargo, for the most efficient use of the transit and transport potential of the EurAsEC member states;

International container transportation.

According to the current international Conventions of 1956 (CMR) and 1973 (CAP), international freight transport should be considered as an exchange of goods between at least two States. The procedure for container transportation, their organization, as well as the specifics of their functioning are regulated by bilateral agreements between the parties involved in international transport. Such agreements are based on interstate and domestic legal provisions. They also describe the procedure for resolving claims and claims disputes, as well as the responsibility of the parties to the transportation process[6].

The international communities of transport organizations are directly responsible for the development of the concept and provisions for the drafts of interstate contracts for the transportation of containerized goods. Their competence includes the preparation of transportation rules, as well as the consideration of emerging disputes, arbitration. Specialists of these organizations provide consultations for carriers on the correct interpretation of international acts, rules, contracts and other regulatory documents.

To delimit the zones of activity, the organizations of international transport workers are graded by type of transport, namely:

- marine;
- river;
- aviation;
- Automotive;
- railway.

In addition to the container transportation agreement between the states, there are two more documents that confirm the existence of such an agreement – the waybill and the bill of lading. The consignment note is attached to the contract for the transportation of containers by road, air, rail and river modes of transport. The bill of lading is intended for sea and river container transportation. The main difference between them is that the party that sends the cargo is responsible for the consignment note, and the transport organization only makes special marks in it about the movement of the cargo, and the bill of lading is drawn up directly by the carrier upon loading and transferred to the party receiving the cargo.

The logistics department of the carrier is directly responsible for optimizing and minimizing losses during international container transportation. Its task is to estimate transportation costs and manage the cargo flow of the carrier company itself. First of all, the safety of goods depends on its analytical work and assessments.

The standard conditions of the 1992 FIAT in comparison with the 1980 UN Convention establish:

1. A lower limit of the operator's liability for loss or damage to the cargo, in accordance with the Hague-Visby Rules.
2. A shorter limitation period under a multimodal transport contract (nine months; under the Convention - two years).
3. An indication of the applicable law (the law of the country of the operator's main place of business) and the country of the operator's location as the only possible territory for judicial or arbitration proceedings.

The 1980 Convention provides for competitive jurisdiction over the prorogation agreement, the possibility of submitting a dispute to arbitration on the basis of a written arbitration agreement. The arbitration is obliged to be guided by the norms of the Convention as the applicable substantive law.

Of fundamental importance for improving the status of a multimodal transport document was the adoption by the ICC of Unified Rules and Customs for Documentary Letters of Credit (ed. 1996), which classified the "multimodal

transport document", "transport documents issued by forwarders" as documents for international settlements in letter of credit form.

UNCTAD and ICC published the UNCTAD/ICC Rules on Multimodal Transport Documents in 1992 and then in 1995. The UNCTAD/ICC-95 Rules synthesize the norms and rules that have developed in practice, although they do not contain direct references to the terms of the CMR, the Tokyo Rules, the ICC Rules of 1973, the 1980 Convention. The UNCTAD/ICC-95 Rules, taking into account the Standard Conditions of FIAT, are currently the main regulator of intermodal freight services. The UNCTAD/ICC Rules are recognized by the international banking community because they are fully compatible with the Unified Rules and Customs for Documentary Letters of Credit (ed. 1996 and 2006).

The UNCTAD/ICC-95 Rules cover only part of the multimodal transport contract. Their application as the basis of a multimodal transport contract presupposes the need to include in the contract provisions relating to the placement of cargo, its route, freight and fees, general accident, jurisdiction and arbitration, applicable law. The UNCTAD/ICC-95 Rules are optional and do not apply unless they are referenced. The Rules can be invoked even in cases where transportation is provided by only one mode of transport. At the same time, the parties to the contract must agree that the Rules will take precedence over any provisions that state otherwise.

The Rules define a multimodal transport contract as a contract for the carriage of goods by at least two different modes of transport, and the person who concluded such a contract and assumed responsibility for its implementation as a carrier is called a multimodal transport operator. Such an operator, for example, is a freight forwarder confirming his contract by issuing a bill of lading FBL, or a sea carrier signing a bill of lading "Multidok-95" (a proforma contract for the carriage of goods in a mixed message with the participation of a sea carrier, updated by BIMCO taking into account the norms contained in the Rules).

The UNCTAD/ICC-95 Rules establish the possibility of issuing a multimodal transport document "in the form of a negotiable document" or "in the form of a non-negotiable document indicating the name of the consignee". The legal basis of this document is the UNCTAD/ICC Rules, the Unified Rules for Sea Waybills adopted in 1990 by the International Maritime Committee and brought into line with English law (the Act on the Carriage of Goods by Sea (1992)). The Rules of Unctad/ICC-95 and the Rules of the ICC are the legal basis for the waybills for multimodal transport of goods, according to the conditions adopted by BIMCO in 1995-1997 (the

"Multivabill" proforma), and the forwarding waybill of the 1998 FIAT proforma (RL/UV).

The UNCTAD/ICC-95 Rules and the ICC Rules can be considered the normative foundation for the transport of goods in mixed international traffic. The containerized nature of the bill of lading and the waybill, their use in mixed combined transport, make it possible to consider the terms of these documents as an adequate legal regulator of the international contract for the carriage of goods in intermodal transport. Many Latin American States use the Rules as the basis for national legislation in the field of multimodal transport.

Improving the legal regulation of intermodal transport requires the application of rules to facilitate Customs transit procedures established in the Convention on International Multimodal Transport of Goods (1980). In international multimodal transport, goods, as a rule, are not subject to customs inspection. It is recommended that Customs authorities limit themselves to checking Customs seals and not subject goods to additional formalities or requirements related to export or import goods.

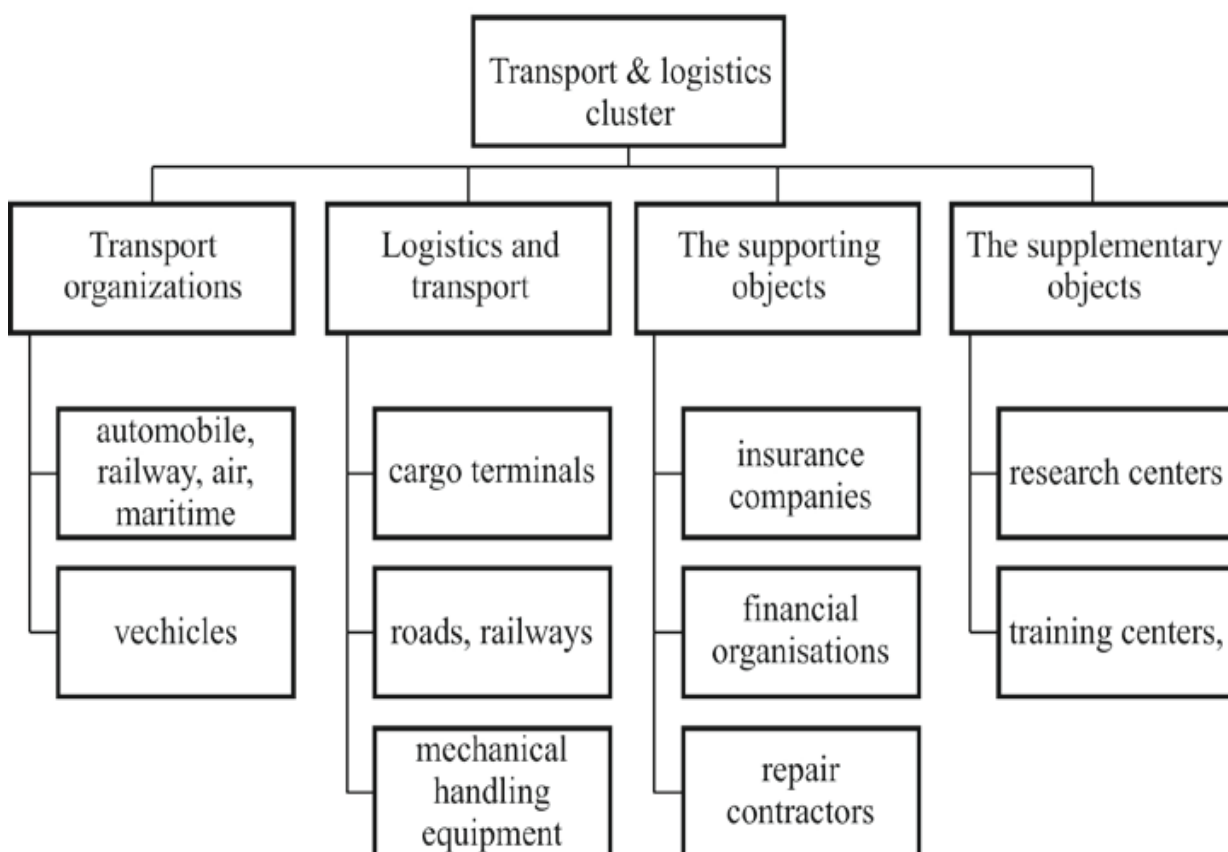


Figure-1

Competition between different modes of transport in international traffic leads to a gradual leveling of the legal regimes of transportation and, mainly, the liability of carriers.

Conclusion.

The unification of international transport law remains a strategic goal for now, but the increasing use of combined cargo transportation contributes to the trend of such unification. Currently, when there are technical capabilities to ensure timely and safe delivery of goods, objective economic prerequisites have developed for the formation of its unified unified legal regime. The legal regulation of multimodal combined transport can be considered as a preliminary model and the first step towards achieving this goal.

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