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Prof.Kuruvilla Joseph - Indian Institute of Space Science and Technology(IIST)
Prof. Yogesh C. Sharma - D.Sc., FRSC, FBRS,FIAPS;FISEES, Department of Chemistry, Indian Institute of Technology
Professor Indra Mani Mishra -Indian Institute of Technology (Indian School of Mines), Dhanbad; Formerly at India

Effects of Audit Committee Characteristics on Financial Reporting Quality of Deposit Money Banks in Nigeria.

Orjinta Hope Ifeoma *(Ph.D)*
department of Accountancy, Faculty of Management Sciences, Chukwuemek A Odumegwu Ojukwu University, Igbariam Campus, Anambra State

Okoli Pamela Chioma
bursary (Students Account Unit, Nnamdi Azikiwe University Awka, Anambra State, Nigeria

Abstract: This study investigated whether well-diversified audit committee members of selected deposit money banks in Nigeria can improve financial reporting quality. Discretionary accruals were used as dependent variable to measure financial reporting quality while audit committee gender, audit committee financial expertise, audit committee frequency of meetings and audit committee size were used as independent variables. A sample of 11 quoted deposit money banks in Nigeria were used for the period of eight years spanning 2015 to 2022. The study employed ex-post facto and longitudinal research design. The secondary sources of data were collected from annual reports of the selected banks and four (4) specific objectives and hypotheses were subjected to some preliminary data tests like descriptive statistics, Pearson correlation analysis and Variance Inflation factor (VIF). Hypotheses were tested using panel least squares regression through fixed effect and random effect determined by Hausman test, random effect was accepted, with the aid of E-views 12 econometric statistical software. Using a sample of 88 banks-year observations, the result revealed that audit committee gender and audit committee size documented a negative and statistically significant effect on financial reporting quality of deposit money banks in Nigeria which was statistically significant at 5% level of significance respectively while a positive and insignificant effect was documented for audit committee financial expertise and frequency of meetings in Nigeria banks. On the basis of our findings, the study recommends among others, that there is need to maintain optimal size of the audit committee and also reduce the inclusion of more women in the audit committee to give a seasoned advice without bias on ways to improve financial reporting quality.
Keywords: Audit committees, Financial reporting quality, Deposit money banks.

1: INTRODUCTION.

The strength of firm's financial reporting system relies on many stakeholders playing differentinterconnected roles in a process designed to provide investors and our markets with high quality, reliable financial information. Audit committee plays a vital role in the financial reporting system by providing structured systematic oversight of company's governance and internal control practices. The committee assists the board and management by providing advice and guidelines on the adequacy of company's initiatives for values and ethics; governance structure, internal control framework, oversight of internal audit activity, external auditors and other assurance providers, financial statement and public accountability reporting. Strong, active, knowledgeable and independent audit committees significantly further the collective goal of providing reliable financial information to investors. Compliance with auditor independence rules is a shared responsibility of the audit firm, the user and its audit committee (Ashari & Krismaiji,2020).In 2002, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act introduced a number of requirements to increase and strengthen the role of audit committees in financial reporting, including the independent audit committee requirement; these measures may have proven to be some of the most effective financial reporting enhancement included in the Sarbanes-Oxley Act
However, the high profile of corporate and accounting insolvency in diasporas, especially in developing Economies from the beginning of the 21stcentury, emphasized the deliberate violation of financial reporting by managers (Oyedokun, Olatunji & Inuwa,2020).Audit failure is a worldwide phenomenon and traverse through jurisdictions. Such Audit negligence lead tothe collapse global companies such as Enron and World Com. Earlier in the 1980's and 1990's, global giants such as John MathewsBank (JMB), Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI), Barring Brothers, Nomura Securities, Brexand Long Term Capital Management (LTCM) all failed as a result of fraud related factors (Muraina et al. 2010).In such cases, the cry of the investing public has invariably been "Where were the Auditors?". Nigeria has had its own share of financial reporting failure. An example is the five banks that failed the CBNtest in 2009, Afri- bank, Fin Bank, Union Bank, intercontinental bank and Oceanic bank. These banks were certified distressed by CBN barely few months after their auditors had givena clean bill of health Okaro & okafor 2013. Perhaps, the greatest audit failure in Nigeria in recent times is that associated with the Cadbury (Nig.) Plc accounting scandal which came to the fore in 2006. In Nigeria, audit committee has not displayed the capability to perform the desired oversight responsibilities as evidenced in the collapse of financial

institutions, mismanagement of private firms and government agencies. This scenario has led to criticisms

of audit committee by stakeholders for the failure to discharge functions vested on it by CAMA 2004, Security and exchange commission and regulators. There are a number of reasons suspected to have contributed to this anomaly. The competence of members of the audit committee has been questioned by stakeholders as it is believed that majority of members do not understand financial reporting and are unable to make credible contributions.

Various studies have been carried out on effects of audit committee characteristics on financial reporting quality in various countries of the world.Orife, Orjinta and Ofor (2022); Oyedokun, Olatinji, and Inuwa (2020); Ogaluzor and Ohaka (2019) Nse, Eguasa and Excellence(2021) discovered a positive association between audit committee independence, audit committee meeting and financial performance while Wobo and Ofurum(2021); Temple, Ofurum and Egbe (2016) discovered no significant relationship between audit committee independence and earning management.Emiaso and Efenyumi(2021); Agyemang(2020) found a negative association between audit committee independence and gender diversity and financial reporting quality. However, none of these studies considered all the characteristics of audit committee gender, audit committee financial expertise, audit committee frequency of meetings and audit committee size on financial reporting quality of deposit money banks in Nigeria. The notable discrepancy in the work of previous researcher's points to the scarcity of empirical studies on deposit money banks in Nigeria. This study therefore intends toinvestigate the impacts of audit committee gender, audit committee financial expertise, audit committee frequency of meetings and audit committee size on deposit money banks in Nigeria. This work covered a period of eightyears from 2015 to 2022.

2: Review of Related Literature Audit Committee

Audit Committee (AC) is a foremost constituent of corporate tracking that is capable of improving the quality of financial reporting through honest communication and professional association with the company's board of directors, internal auditors and external auditors (Mustafa, 2012). According to Corporate Governance Code

(2010), it is necessary for all listed companies in Nigeria to have an appropriate constituted Audit Committee with corporate governance regulation laying down notable significance on the function of Audit committee. Audit committee is one of the controllablemechanisms put in place on order to ensure relevance and consistency of accounting policies adopted for the preparation and presentation of financial statement (Smii, 2016).Audit committee can be conceptualized as structured systematic oversight of company's governance and internal control practices. According to Li, Mangena and Pike (2012), Audit Committee is one of the most essential corporate mechanism aimed to reduce information asymmetry through reviewing and monitoring manager's actions, enhancing the reporting procedures and disclosure and improving auditing and internal control the Audit Committee was constituted in order to improve the quality of financial statements. (Enofe, Aronmwan &Abadua, 2013). In recent times, the roles being played by audit committee have become clumsy amid growing expectation.

A growing surge in research indicates that Audit Committee attributes are paramount in enhancing corporate financial performance. Furthermore, the Audit Committee play this role of ensuring sustainable financial performance of the company by overseeing the firm's financial reporting process, including the integrity of financial statements, the effectiveness of internal controls and the monitoring of both internal and external auditors. They also enhance the board of director's capacity to act as a monitor of management by providing more detailed knowledge and understanding of financial statements of the company (Mohammad & Muhammad, 2015). Audit Committee ensures judicious and prudent management of resources and the preservation of resources of the corporate organization. In the process of ensuring ethical and professional standards and the pursuit of corporate objectives, it seeks to ensure customer satisfaction, high employee morale and the maintenance of market discipline, which eventually results in corporate stability and improve financial performance (Ojeka, lyoha, & Obigbemi, 2014; Okoi, Stephen & Sani, 2014).

4. ESTIMATION RESULTS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

The study investigated the empirical effect that exists between audit committee characteristics and financial reporting quality of listed deposit money banks for a period of 8 years spanning 2015 to 2022. The study carried out some preliminary data tests like descriptive statistics, correlations and variance inflation factor (VIF) analysis. The table below shows the descriptive statistics of the 11 selected deposit money banks in Nigeria that make up our sample.

Table 4.1 Descriptive Statistics Analysis

	FINREP	ACGEN	ACFEP	ACFMET	ACSIZ
Mean	2.494535	0.744186	1.616279	8.372093	5.558140
Median	2.655000	1.000000	2.000000	8.000000	6.000000
Maximum	9.810000	2.000000	2.000000	12.00000	6.000000
Minimum	-42.00000	0.000000	1.000000	5.000000	5.000000
Std. Dev.	6.171380	0.513031	0.489143	1.414600	0.499521
Skewness	-4.726777	-0.297180	-0.478228	-0.101592	-0.234146
Kurtosis	33.29292	2.642239	1.228702	4.183002	1.054825
Jarque-Bera	3608.526	1.724506	14.52076	5.162784	14.34410
Probability	0.000000	0.422210	0.000703	0.075669	0.000768
Sum	214.5300	64.00000	139.0000	720.0000	478.0000
Sum Sq. Dev.	3237.305	22.37209	20.33721	170.0930	21.20930
Observations	86	86	86	86	86

Source: researcher’s summary of descriptive result (2023) using E-view 12

The descriptive statistics result in table 4.1 above shows the mean values for each of the variables, their maximum values, minimum values, standard deviation and Jarque-Bera values which show the normality of the data. The result provides some insight into the nature of the selected listed banks in Nigeria that were used in the study.The researcher sought to establish the central tendency and distribution of audit committee attributes and financial reporting quality among the 11 selected deposit money banks in Nigeria.Financial reporting quality (FINREP) which is the dependent variable of the study has a minimum value of -42.00 and a maximum value of 9.810. It was observed that over the period under review, the sampled banks have average negative discretionary values of -42.00. Within the period under review, the banks have maximum discretionary value of 9.810 and minimum value of -42.00. The average value of the FINREP is 2.494 which represent 2.494%, with standard deviation of 6.171, signifying that the data deviate from the mean value by 6.17%. This implies that there is no variation across the sample banks because the standard deviation is not close to the mean. The skewness for financial reporting quality was -4.726 implying that data on financial reporting quality were skewed to the right hence most values were bunched to the left of the distribution. Audit committee gender was observed to have a mean value of 74.4%and a standard deviation of 0.513 suggesting considerable clustering of women in the audit committee around the mean value. The maximum and minimum values are 2 and 0 respectively. The result also indicates that audit financial expertise (ACFEP) has minimum and maximum values of 2 and 1 respectively. The average value of the audit committee financial expertise is 1.616and a standard deviation of 0.489. The high average is an indication that more than half of the audit committee members have additional qualifications and are financial literate. Likewise, audit committee size has minimum and maximum values of 5 and 6 respectively. The average value of the audit committee size is 5.588 and a standard deviation of 0.499. The Jacque-Bera statistic alongside its p-value indicates that the data satisfies normality.

Generally, the JB Probability values of 0.0000 shows that all the variables are normally distributed at 1% level of significance which indicates that the variables follow the Gaussian standard distribution. This is an indication that all variables are approximately normally distributed with exception of audit committee gender that was not normally distributed. This means that there are no variables with outlier, even if there are, they are not likely to distort the conclusion and are therefore reliable for drawing generalization. This also justifies the use of binary logit panel least square estimation techniques. Hence, any recommendations made to a very large extent would represent the characteristics of the true population of study.

4.2 : Pearson Correlation Matrix

Pearson's correlation matrix was applied to check the degree of association between audit committee characteristics and financial reporting quality of quoted banks in Nigeria so as to determine the nature or degree of association i.e. positive or negative correlation and the magnitude of the correlation between dependent variable (financial reporting quality) and independent variables with other explanatory variables. Table 4.2: Correlation Analysis Result

FINREP	ACGEN	ACFEP	ACFMET	ACSIZ	
FINREP	1.000000	-0.056258	0.173974	-0.063574	-0.210767
ACGEN	-0.056258	1.000000	0.026166	-0.045616	0.150534
ACFEP	0.173974	0.026166	1.000000	-0.182282	-0.124293
ACFMET	-0.063574	-0.045616	-0.182282	1.000000	0.252061
ACSIZ	-0.210767	0.150534	-0.124293	0.252061	1.000000

Source: researcher's summary of correlation result (2023) using E-view 12

The result of the correlation coefficient showed mixed correlation. This association identified buttresses the point that majority of our variables have an inverse relationship with varying degrees of direction. Table 4 .2 above indicates diverse coefficient of both positive as well as negative numbers of correlation matrix between (FINREP) which is represented by the dependent variable and that of the explanatory variables (ACGEN, ACFEP, ACFEP and ACSIZ). The coefficient of correlation between the dependent variable of financial reporting quality and explanatory variables of audit committee gender, audit committee frequency of meeting as well as audit committee size indicate negative values of -0.05625, -0.0635, and -0.2107. The values of tolerance are constantly smaller than 1.00. This further demonstrates overall absence of multicolliniarity between the independent variables. This also justifies the use of the panel regression analysis and variation inflation factor (VIF).

4.3 : Variance Inflation Factor (VIF)

Multicollinearity was tested by computing the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) and its reciprocal or the tolerance. To further check for multi-collinearity problem or to know whether the independent variables used are perfectly correlated; we conducted Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) to further check for the multi- collinearity problem. The result of the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) is provided below in table 4.3 below: Table 4.3: Variance Inflation Factor Result

Variance Inflation Factors
Date: 09/18/23 Time: 14:58
Sample: 2015 2022
Included observations: 86

Variable	Coefficient Variance	Uncentered VIF	Centered VIF
C	73.63242	165.1274	NA
ACGEN	1.769222	3.229476	1.032145
ACFEP	1.965835	12.55928	1.042534
ACFMET	0.248493	40.16224	1.102181
ACSIZ	2.001601	139.7783	1.107020

Source: Researcher's summary of VIF result (2023)

According to the guidelines of this test, the existence of multicollinearity can be confirmed only in circumstances where the value of the variance inflation factor is more than 10.Sequel to the guidelines of this test, we found that there is no intercorrelation between our independent variables as all the variables had a variance inflation factor (VIF) of less than 10. Table 4.3 above revealed that the various variables as indicated in the regression model are significant to the study as the variance inflation factors are noticed to have a benchmark that is below 10. It further revealed the nonappearance of the multicollinearity problem in regression model

4.4 : Regression Results and Discussion of findings

In order to examine the relationship between the dependent variable (FINPERF) and the independent variables (ACGEN, ACFEP, ACFMET and ACSIZ) and to test the formulated hypotheses, we employed panel least regression analysis since the data had both time series (2015-2022) and longitudinal properties (11 deposit money banks). However, the study takes into cognizance the non-homogeneity nature of the banks, hence the need for testing its effect on the data. This necessitated the use of Hausman effect test to ascertain which effect to explain. That is whether fixed effect or random effect is to be used in interpreting the regression result. The regression results of audit committee characteristics and financial reporting quality are presented and analyzed. In view of the nature of the data, both fixed effect and random effect models were tested. Hausman specification test was then used to decide between the two results. The result from the Hausman test above revealed a Chi2 value of 2.021182 with p-value of 0.7319 which is greater than 0.000 that is statistically insignificant at 5%. This implies that the test considered the random effect as the most appropriate estimator and its result is presented in table 4.5 below:

Table 4.5: Random Effect Regression Result Cross-section random effects test equation: Dependent Variable: FINREP

Method: Panel Least Squares Date: 09/18/23 Time: 14:52 Sample: 2015 2022

Periods included: 8

Cross-sections included: 11

Total panel (unbalanced) observations: 86

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	8.848590	15.64800	0.565477	0.5735
ACGEN	-1.349976	3.750911	-2.771014	0.0433
ACFEP	2.701686	1.960867	1.377802	0.1726
ACFMET	0.192282	0.872807	0.220303	0.8263
ACSIZ	-2.037715	2.057208	-2.990525	0.0253

Effects Specification

Cross-section fixed (dummy variables)

Root MSE	5.626705	R-squared	0.558947
Mean dependent var	2.494535	Adjusted R-squared	0.506894
S.D. dependent var	6.171380	S.E. of regression	6.192617
Akaike info criterion	6.641762	Sum squared resid	2722.743
Schwarz criterion	7.069846	Log likelihood	-270.5958
Hannan-Quinn criter.	6.814046	F-statistic	6.958430
Durbin-Watson stat	2.145500	Prob(F-statistic)	0.003377

Source: Researchers' Random Regression result (2023) from Eview

The table 4.5 above shows the panel regression analysis of 11 quoted deposit money banks in Nigeria. From the table above, the F- statistics value of 6.9584 and their P-value of 0.0033 showed that the regression analysis of our variables in the regression model was generally significant at 1% level of significance and it shows that the model was well specified in explaining financial reporting quality of quoted deposit money banks in Nigeria. This confirms the appropriateness of our model used for the analysis. From the result above, the study observed that the R. squared value was 0.5589 (56%) approximately and R-squared adjusted value was 0.5068 (51%) approximately. The value of R- squared which is the coefficient of determination stood at 56% which implies that 56% of the systematic variations in individual dependent variables were explained in the model while about 44% were unexplained thereby captured by the stochastic error term. This reveals that about 56% quality in financial report can be attributable to the audit committee characteristics variables selected for the study while about 44% were unexplained due to some factors not considered in the work. The Durbin Watson statistics value of 2.145 showed that the model is well spread since the value is equal to 2 and that there have not been self or auto correlation problem and that error are independent of each other.

The result shows that audit committee gender has negative and significant effect on financial reporting quality of quoted deposit money banks in Nigeria which was statistically significant at 5% level of significance. This implies that when audit committee gender decreases by one female member, quality of financial report increases by 1.349 units. The negative relationship should be expected since when a board increases the number of women sitting in the board, women tends to be very conservatives and argumentative, this slows down the release of audit report which inversely affects the financial reporting quality of quoted deposit money banks in Nigeria but when number of women is reduced, quality of report is improved. In the same vein, audit committee frequencies of meetings expressed in the number of meetings held by the committee have a positive but insignificant effect on financial reporting quality of deposit money banks in Nigeria. This result indicates that the more meetings held by the audit committee members in a year, the better and more quality their report has. Likewise, the coefficient value of 0.1922 shows that audit committee financial expertise has positive influence on the financial reporting quality of banks in Nigeria, hence the more audit committee financial expertise plays their role in improving the quality of report the more the financial performance is assured as a result of their expertise. Lastly, the coefficient value of -2.0253 reveals that the size of audit committee has negative and statistical significant effect on financial reporting quality which was statistically significant at 5% level of significance, hence the smaller the audit committee is expected to contribute more to the financial reporting quality of the banks than large audit committee. As a result of this significant effect we documented for our first and fourth null hypothesis, we therefore conclude that audit committee gender and size has negative and significant effect on financial reporting quality of deposit money banks in Nigeria which was statistically significant at 5% level of significance respectively.

5. Conclusion and Recommendations

An efficient and effective capital market needs a transparent financial reporting system to boost investors' confidence in making investment decisions. The financial information should be of higher quality before it is delivered to outside stakeholders because users of financial information demand for complete, transparent and quality information. Reviewed literature generally accepted that a well-diversified audit committee improves a robust audit efficiency that results in improved financial reporting quality. It is crystal

clear from the review that some studies indicated a positive relationship between audit committee characteristics and financial reporting quality while others showed contrary due to the type of study design employed, sample size, data collection instruments and analysis techniques used. Emanating from the review of relevant literature and theories on audit committee characteristics and based on the data collected, analyzed and the hypotheses tested the study found that audit committee gender and audit commit size has negative and significant effect on financial reporting quality of deposit money banks in Nigeria which was statistically significant at 5% level of significance respectively. On this basis, therefore, it may be recommended that there is need to maintain optimal size of the audit committee and also reduce the inclusion of more women in the audit committee to give a seasoned advice without bias on ways to improve financial reporting quality. Again, audit committee financial expertise should be that of diversified nature to accommodate people with indebt knowledge on finance and accounting related matters and those with professional qualifications to improve financial reporting quality of banks.

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UNDERSTANDING PROFESSIONAL IDENTITY OF FUTURE TEACHERS AS A PEDAGOGICAL - PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEM

To'raxonova Mohinur Abdunazar qizi
TerDPI teacher of psychology department
+998930787737.turaxonova@mail.ru

Abstract: This article describes the problems that arise in the realization of the professional identity of future teachers and their solutions.

Key words: future teacher, pedagogue, pedagogical skills, knowledge, skills, abilities.

In today's globalized era, many measures are being developed by our state in order to mature young people who have new thinking, creative thinking and abilities, and all of these are based on the level of education, science and technology, and pedagogical skills. It is necessary to find out early on which profession the child has interest and ability, and to which profession his character-characteristics correspond, and show him the right direction in time. The advantage of identifying a child's ability early and guiding him in the right direction is that he will grow up to be a mature member of his profession. If we show the good sides of the profession he is interested in to the child from a young age, his interest in this profession will increase. Therefore, if the child is shown the right way from the beginning and given the right education, the future teacher will not have any problems in realizing his professional self, even if he comes with the knowledge he has received , based on his skills and abilities, he quickly finds a solution to it.

However, it should not be forgotten that it is not enough to love one's profession and have enough knowledge and skills, a person must also have well-developed cognitive processes suitable for the profession. For example, if we take the profession of teaching, no matter how much the knowledge of the pedagogue is sufficient, if he is not good at speech activity from cognitive processes, if he cannot fully express his thoughts, that is, even if he has little vocabulary, he is mature in his profession. cannot be a frame. Therefore, in order to help future teachers to understand their professional identity in the higher education system, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 21.06.2022, No. PQ-289 on measures ", starting from the 2022-2023 academic year, weekly training sessions for students of the 2nd-4th stage of full-time education will be "4+2", i.e. 4 days of classes will be held in higher education institutions, and 2 days will be in general secondary educational institutions. was introduced. This means that the future teachers are gaining knowledge and skills by using their theoretical knowledge in the subjects in practice.

The interpretation of the future teacher's personal professional self-study in certain pedagogical-psychological conditions serves as an initial theoretical basis and table. The professional reflection of the future teacher can be developed on the basis of individualization of the educational process of higher pedagogical educational institutions.

VA-Krivoshev, who studied communicative and personal reflection, said that as a teacher acquires pedagogical skills in his work, he begins to better understand what his colleagues and students think about him, deep acquired knowledge and pedagogical due to the skill, the teacher begins to evaluate himself. The author concludes that communicative reflection determines the content, system and uniformity of personal reflection.

Summary

In today's rapidly developing era of science and technology, the teacher must be ready for new modern education, because new different methods and technologies are being developed every day, which requires strong knowledge, skills and competence from the teacher of today . is enough. It is necessary to master these methods and technologies and be able to use them effectively in a wide range of activities.

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O‘rta Osiyoning qadimgi tarixiga oid manbalar
(Eng qadimgi davrdan milodiy V asrgacha)

Ortiqov Ahad

Denov tadbirkorlik va pedagogika institutining tarix yo’nalishi talabasi

Annotatsiya: O‘rta Osiyo va Eron xalqlarining tarixiga oid eng qadimgi yozma manba – bu zardushtiylikning muqaddas kitobi "Avesto"dir. O‘rta Osiyo qadimgi jamiyatining xo‘jalik hayoti, ijtimoiy munosabatlari va mafkurasini o‘rganishda "Avesto" ma’lumotlaridan keng foydalaniladi. Ilmiy adabiyotlarda "Avesto"ning vujudga kelishi davri xususida turli nuqtai nazarlar uchraydi. Aksaiyat olimlar uning matnlari bir necha asr davomida, ya’ni mil. avv. VII asrdan to milodiy IV asrgacha, asta-sekinlik bilan shakllanib borgan, deb hisoblaydilar.

Kalit so‘zlar: "Avesto", qadimgi epigrafik yodgorliklar, Behustun yozuvi,

"Avesto" so‘zining ma’nosi haqida turli farazlar uchraydi. Ko‘p eronshunos olimlar bu atama o‘rta eron (pahlaviy) tilidagi "apastak" (keyinroq – "avastay") so‘zidan olingan bo‘lib, "asos, poydevor" degan ma’noni anglatadi, deb hisoblaydilar. [1] Boshqa tilshunoslarning fikricha,bu so’z "amr, qoida" deb tarjima qilinadi."Avesto" qayerda vujudga kelgan, degan savolga ham yagona javob yo‘q. Sosoniylar va ulardan keyingi an’anaga ko‘ra, zardushtiylik ta’limotining asoschisi Zardusht Antropatena (Ozarbayjon) dan bo‘lgan. Beruniy ham o‘zining "Osor ul-boqiya" ("O‘tmish xalqlardan qolgan yodgorliklar") nomli kitobida Zardusht Ozarbayjonda, Safid Tuman ismli odamning oilasida to‘g‘ilgan, deb

[1] Авеста: Избранные гимны / Перевод с авестийского и комментарии

yozadi.[2] "Avesto"dagi zardushtiy ilohlar sharafiga bitilgan madhiyalar (yashtlar) la bu kitob, darhaqiqat, O‘rta Osiyoda vujudga kelgan, deyishga asos bo‘ladi. Masalan, iloh Mitraga bag‘ishlangan alqovda Zardusht tug‘ilgan yurtning maftunkor tavsifi berilgan. Bu shunday diyorki, deyiladi "Avesto"da, "u yerda dovyurak hukmdorlar jangga otlanadi; baland, xilvat, seryaylovlar tog‘larda chorva miriqib o‘tlaydi; chuqur ko‘llarda baland to‘lqinlar ko‘tariladi va kemalar qatnayotgan keng daryolar oqimi Porutdagi Ishkat, Xareyvadagi Marv, Gava, So‘g‘diyonaga, yoki Xorazmga qarab oqadi"[3] Xullas, Zardushtning vatani bo‘lgan diyor tavsifi va nomlari tilga olingan jug‘rofiy joylar O‘rta Osiyoga to‘g‘ri keladi. Bizgacha yetib kelgan «Avesto» 4 qismdan iborat:[4] Yasna ("qurbonlik", "ibodat") – asosiy marosimlar paytida o‘qiladigan matnlar; Yasht ("e’zoz", "alqov") – zardushtiy ilohlar sha’niga aytiladigan maqtovlar; Videvdat ("devlar [jinlar] ga qarshi qonunlar") – marosimlar paytida pokizalikni saqlashga oid ko‘rsatmalar (bu qism keyinchalik noaniqroq tarzda Vendidod deb atalgan); Visprat ("barcha hukmdorlar") – duolar va katta ibodat paytida o‘qiladigan matnlar to‘plami (keyingi noaniqroq nomi – Vispered). Bundan tashqari, "Avesto" tarkibiga hajman katta bo‘lmagan boshqa bo‘limlar ham kiradi. O‘rta Osiyoning qadimgi tarixiga oid manbalar qatoriga qadimgi eron epigrafik

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[2] Авесто: Яшт китоби / М.Исҳоқов тарж. – Т.: Шарқ, 2001.

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[3] 3. Авесто / Асқар Маҳкам тарж. – Т.: Шарқ, 2001.

[4] . Асқаров А. Ўзбекистон тарихи: Энг қадимги даврлардан эрамизнинг V асригача. – Т.: Ўқитувчи, 1994.

yodgorliklari kiradi.[5] Ular orasida qoyatosh yozuvlari va mixxatlar alohida o‘rin tutadi. Eng mashhur epigrafik yodgorlik Behustun yozuvidir. Bu yozuv Zagros tog‘larida, Kirmonshoh shahridan 30 km janubroqda joylashgan. Behustun yozuvi fors podshosi Doro I (mil. avv. 522-486-yillar) ning farmoniga ko‘ra uch tilda – elam, bobil va qadimgi fors tillarida bitilgan. Uning uzunligi 22 metr, balandligi esa 7,8 metrni tashkil etadi. Behustun yozuvi shu bilan diqqatga sazovorki, unda Ahamoniylar saltanati tarkibiga kirgan mamlakatlar sanab o‘tilgan. Ularning qatorida O‘rta Osiyoning asosiy viloyatlari ham tilga olingan. Behustun yozuvida O‘rta Osiyo xalqlarining Ahamoniylar hukmronligiga qarshi ozodlik kurashi to‘g‘risida ma’lumotlar bor.

Xulosa: Shunday qilib, "Avesto", epigrafik yodgorliklar, antik va qadimgi xitoy manbalarida keltirilgan ma’lumotlardan, hujjatli manbalar va arxeologik tadqiqotlar natijalaridan mushtarak tarzda foydalanish O‘rta Osiyo xalqlari qadimgi tarixining keng manzarasini yaratish imkoniyatini beradi.

Manbalar, adabiyotlar va elektron resurslar

1. Авеста: Избранные гимны / Перевод с авестийского и комментарии И.Стеблин-Каменского. – Душанбе: Адиб, 1990.

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[5] 5. Аҳмедов Б. Ўзбекистон тарихи манбалари (қадимги замон ва ўрта асрлар). – Т.: Ўқитувчи,2001

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O‘QUVCHILARDA MUSTAQIL IJODIY FAOLIYATNI RIVOJLANTIRISHDA NOSTANDART TOPSHIRIQLARDAN FOYDALANISH(ANIQ VA TABIIY FANLAR MISOLIDA)

Muhammadiyea Dinara
Termiz iqtisodiyot va servis universiteti
Ta’lim va tarbiya nazariyasi va metodikasi (Boshlang`ich ta’lim) mutaxasisligi 1-kurs magistranti

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqola o‘quvchilarning ijodkorlik qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirish masalasida faol sanalgan shakl, metod va vositalariga alohida e’tibor qaratgan holda, ularning amaliy jarayonlarda tutgan o‘rni va hamiyati haqida fikr-mulohaza yuritadi. Bundan tashqari ma’lum bir metodlar bu borada qanchalik darajaga ega ekani haqida qisqacha ma’lumot beradi.
Kalit so‘zlar: o‘quvchi, ijodkorlik, ijodkorlik qobiliyati, ta’lim, muammoli ta’lim, abstrakt-deduktiv metodi, Innovatsion metodlar, ilg‘or texnologiyalar. ЗНАЧЕНИЕ
Аннотация. В данной статье основное внимание уделяется формам, методам и средствам, действующим в развитии творческих способностей учащихся, а также комментируется их роль и значение в практических процессах. Кроме того, в нем дается краткая информация о том, как действуют те или иные методы в этом отношении.
Ключевые слова: студент, креативность, творческая способность, образование, проблемное обучение, абстрактно-дедуктивный метод, инновационные методы, передовые технологии.
Abstract. This article focuses on the forms, methods and tools that are active in the development of students' creative abilities, and comments on their role and importance in practical processes. In addition, it gives a brief information about how certain methods are in this regard.
Keywords: student, creativity, creative ability, education, problem-based education, abstract-deductive method, innovative methods, advanced technologies.

Ijodkorlik faoliyatini rivojlantirishda ijodiy qobiliyatni shakllantirishga, ilmiy-ijodiy izlanishlarga yo’llaydigan, bilishga oid ilmiy faoliyatni tashkil etish shakl va metodlaridan foydalanish o’z samarasini berdi. Bu borada ijodiy faoliyatni rivojlantirish darslariga dialog-darslar munozara, bahs, suhbatlar, fantaziya, izlanish darslari, muammolar qo’yish va ularni yechish darslari; ishtirokchilik darslari, modellashtirish, badiiy texnik ijodkorlik, ijod qilish, kichik kashfiyotlar yaratish, insholar yozish, solnomalar tuzish, ishbop o'yinlardan, innovatsion metodlardan foydalanish kabilar eng samarali bo'ldi. ta'lim jarayonida dars shakllarining o'yin usullari sifatida o'qitishning ma'lum bir paytida o'tkaziladi.

Ijodkorlik oʻrganishning muhim jihati hisoblanadi. Ijodkorlik tufayli oʻquvchi oʻrganishga ijobiy munosabatda boʻladi va uning oʻrganishi yanada qiziqarli boʻladi. Ijodkorlik sabab oʻquvchi passiv ma'lumotni mahsulotga aylantirish orqali faollashtiradi. Yoshlikdan egallangan ijodkorlik tufayli insonlar kundalik hayotidagi muammolarni osonlikcha hal qila oladilar va balog'at yoshida samaraliroq harakat etuvchi darajasida boʻlishadi. Bu ta'limning asosiy maqsadlaridan biri: oʻquvchilarni kelajak hayoti uchun yaxshi jihozlash va ularni samarali fuqarolar qilib tarbiyalash. Shu sababli, ayni vaqtda respublika oʻquvchilarining ijodkorlik qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirish masalasi, bu borada faol qoʻllaniladigan shakl, metov da vositalar hamda ularning ahamiyatiga e'tibor berilmoqda. Ijodkorlik nima? Oʻquvchilarga samarali fikrlash koʻnikmalarini shakllantirish ta'limning asosiy vazifalaridan biridir. Suqrotdan to hozirgi kungacha ta'lim sohasida katta oʻzgarishlar roʻy bergan boʻlsa-da, oʻquvchilarga fikrlash qobiliyatini berishga intilish har doim ta'limning oʻzagidan joy olgan. Ijodkorlik oddiy ta'rifga ega boʻlgan tushuncha emas. Ijodkorlik — bu shaxsning asl mahsulot yoki yechim topish istagi. Istak va tasavvur hissi ijodkorlikning asosiy soʻzlaridir. Sternberg va Lubart (1998) fikrlariga koʻra, faqat ijodkorlik uchun oʻziga xoslik yetarli emas. Torrance (1988) esa ijodkorlikni quyidagicha ta'riflagan:«Qiyinchiliklar, muammolar, ma'lumotlardagi boʻshliqlar, yetishmayotgan elementlar, qandaydir qiyshiq narsalarni sezish jarayoni: bu kamchiliklar haqida taxmin qilish va gipotezalarni shakllantirish; bu taxmin va gipotezalarni baholash va tekshirish; ehtimol ularni qayta koʻrib chiqish va qayta sinovdan oʻtkazish va nihoyat natijalarni e'lon qilish».

Hozirgi vaqtda maktabdagi har bir ta'lim jarayonida oʻqituvchi oʻquvchilarni hayotda muvaffaqiyatli shaxs boʻlishga tayyorlashni maqsad qilgan va XXI asr koʻnikmalari bilan ta'minlovchi yangi vazifani bajaradi. Oʻquvchilarning ijodkoqlik qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirish va bunda foydalaniladigan metod va vositalar mavzusi ham bundan mustasno emasdir. Oʻquvchilarning ijodkoqlik qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirish va bunda foydalaniladigan metod va vositalardan oʻquvchilarning turli sharoitlarga moslashish, jamiyatni hurmat qilish, gʻoyalarga bagʻrikenglik bilan munosabatda boʻlish intellektual qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirishi ham kutiladi. Ma'lumki, XXI asrdagi muhim koʻnikmalar oʻquv faoliyatida kuchaytirilishi kerak boʻlgan maxsus ko'nikmalarni oʻz ichiga oladi, ya'ni tanqidiy fikrlash va ijodiy qobiliyatlar, muammolarni hal qilish, metabillash, muloqot qobiliyatlari, hamkorlik, innovatsiyalar, ijodkorlik va axborot savodxonligi kabi yuqori darajadagi fikrlash qobiliyatlaridir. Pedagogikaning asosiy vazifalaridan biri barcha o‘quvchilarning ijodiy faoliyati har tomonlama rivojlanishini ta’minlaydigan shart-sharoitlar yaratishdan iborat. Shu bilan bir qatorda muayyan sohalarda chuqur qiziqishlarini, intilishi va qobiliyatini namoyon qilayotgan o‘quvchilarni aniqlash, ularga bundan keyingi rivojlanishi uchun barcha imkoniyatlarni yaratib berish lozim. Buning uchun esa maktab yoshidagi o‘quvchilarning ijodiy faoliyatini rivojlantirishga doir shart-sharoitlar yaratish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Ayni shu o‘rinda o‘quvchilarning ijodkorlik qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirishda foydalaniladigan shakl, metod va vositalarning ahamiyatining o‘rnini va darajasini oshiradi. Bu borada o‘qituvchining sa’yharakatlari ham juda ahamiyatli sanaladi. Chunki o‘qituvchi o‘quvchilar ijodiy faoliyatini rivojlantirishga doir innovatsion faoliyatga tayyorlashi, o‘qituvchi va o‘quvchilar munosabatida hamkorlik faoliyatini vujudga keltirishi, ijodiy faoliyatni rivojlantirishda bilishga doir innovatsion texnologiyalardan, zamonaviy metodlardan, eng ilg‘or natijakor shakl va vositalardan foydalanishi o‘quvchilarning ijodkorlik qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirishda eng samara beruvchi amaliy ish hisoblanadi.

Hozirgi davrda o‘quvchilarning biror-bir haqiqatni mustaqil izlashi va kashf etishi bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan evristik va muammoli ta’lim o‘quv-biluv jarayoniga faol kirib kelmoqda. V. Karimova o‘z tadqiqotlarida ilmiy faoliyatni ushbu uch turi amalga oshirilganda shaxsning unga mos bo‘lgan sifatlari :

O‘quvchilar tomonidan tashqi olamni kuzatish jarayonida zarur bo‘ladigan sifatlari;

O‘quvchilar uchun faoliyatning ijodiy mahsulini yaratish sharoitlarini ta’minlovchi ijodiy faoliyat sifatlari;

O‘quvchilar bilish faoliyatini tashkil etganda uning oldingi ikki holatda- bilish va ijod holatida ko‘rinadigan sifatlari namoyon bo‘lishini ko‘rsatib o‘tadi. Yuqorida sanalganlarni e’tibordan chetda qoldirmagan holda, o‘quvchilarning ijodiy faolliklarini shakllantirishda abstrakt-deduktiv metodidan foydalanish samaraga qaratiladi deyish mumkin. Negaki, bunda o‘rganiladigan tushuncha uchun ta’rif tayyor ko‘rinishda oldindan konkret misol v masalalar yordamida tushuntirilmasdan kiritiladi.

Tahlillardan ko‘rinib turibdiki, o‘quvchilarda ijodiy faollikni shakllantirish turli-tuman uslublar orqali amalga oshirish mumkinligi dasturlarda belgilangan. Ammo ayrim holatlarda umumiy o‘rta ta’lim maktablaridagi tadqiqot doirasidagi mavjud ahvol o‘rganilganda, maktab o‘qituvchilari har doim ham mazkur metodlardan to‘laqonli foydalanmayotganiga guvoh bo‘lish mumkin. Ilg‘or o‘qituvchilar o‘zlarining o‘quv-uslubiy ishlarida zamonaviy metodlar orqali o‘quvchilarda ijodiy faollikni, ijodkorlik qobiliyatlarini shakllantirishga harakat qilishadi, biroq ularning harakatlarida har doim ham yetarlicha o‘quvchi shaxsini ijtimoiylashtirishga, unda erkin fikrlash qobiliyatlarini o‘stirishga, qo‘yilgan masala yechimini ijodiy topishga undash motivi kuzatilmaydi.

O‘quvchilarning ijodkorlik qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirishda foydalaniladigan an’anaviy hamda zamonaviy shakl, metod va vositalar bilish metodlari bilan qiyoslanganda o‘ziga xos xususiyat namoyon bo‘ladi. Bu shundan iboratki, o‘qitish jarayonida yangi ilmiy haqiqatni kashf qilish emas, balki olgan bilimlarini ijodiy o‘zlashtirish vazifasi hal qilinadi. O‘qitish davomida yangi bilimlarni egallash uchun umumiy bilishga xarakterli bo‘lgan sinab ko‘rish va xato qilishni deyarli mustasno etadigan ancha yengillashtirilgan sharoitlar mavjuddir. Shuning uchun ham o‘quvchilarning ijodkorlik qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirish maqsadida qo‘llaniladigan shakl, metod va vositalar bilish operatsiyalari bilan qo‘shib olib boriladigan o‘quv jarayoni sharoitlari uchun moslashtirilishi foyda uchun xizmat qiladi. Hamda ular o‘quvchilarning yosh xususiyatiga bevosita holda bog‘liq bo‘ladi. O‘quvchilarning ijodkorlik qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirishda foydalaniladigan shakl, metod va vositalarning o‘ziga xos xususiyati, amaliy jarayondagi ahamiyati mana shunda ham namoyon bo‘ladi. Muammoli ta’lim orqali o‘quvchilar ijodiy faoliyatini shakllantirish O‘qitishda muammoli ta’limdan foydalanish ham o‘quvchilarning ijodkorlik qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirishda va ijodiy faoliyatni shakllantirishda samarali hisoblanadi. O‘quvchilarning biror-bir haqiqatni mustaqil izlashi va kashf etishi bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan ta’lim metodlaridan evristik yoki tadqiqotchilik metodlari bilan birga o‘quvchilarni ijodiy fikr laboratoriyasiga olib kiradigan jarayon ham asosiy ahamiyatga egadir. Muammoli ta’lim shu jihatdan bir qancha afzalliklarga ega:

o‘quvchilarni mantiqiy, ilmiy, didaktik, ijodiy fikrlashga o‘rgatadi;

o‘quv materialini ishonarli qiladi, bu bilan bilimlarning e’tiqodga aylanishiga ko‘maklashadi. Odatda, ancha ta’sirchan bo‘lib, chuqur intellektual his-tuyg’ular, shu jumladan ko‘tarinki ruh hissini, o‘z imkoniyatlari va kuchiga ishonch tuyg‘usini vujudga keltiradi, shuning uchun u o‘quvchilarni qiziqtiradi, o‘quvchilarda ilmiy bilishga jiddiy qiziqishni tarkib toptiradi.

O‘quvchilarning ijodkorlik qobiliyatini rivojlantirish masalasi hamisha ahamiyatli bo‘lgani singari bu jrayonlarda foydalaniladigan shakl, metod va vositalar ham doimiy ravishda o‘z ahamiyatiga egadir. Maktab bosqichidagi ta’lim o‘quvchilar bilim olishining poydevori hisoblanar ekan, joiz bo'lsa, mazkur jarayonlarda ilk bilim olish davrlaridayoq o'quvchilarda ijodiy faoliyatni rivojlantirishni taqozo etadi. Shunday ekan, o'quvchilarda ijodkorlik qobiliyatini rivojlantirish, ijodiy faoliyatni yanada takomillashtirish lozimligi bugungi kunning kun tartibidagi muammo bo'lishi darkor. Zero, ilk bilim olish davrlarida o'quvchilarning ijodkorlik qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirish, ijodiy faoliyatini takomillashtirishda o'quvchilarning yosh xususiyatlarini e'tiborga olish, ta'limni samarali tashkil etishda darslarni noan'anaviy tarzda o'tkazish, darslarda innovatsion metodlardan foydalanish, bugungi ta'lim tizimlarida faol bo'lgan eng ilg'or shakl, metod va vositalarga murojaat etish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Chunki o'quvchilarning ijodkolrik qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirish, o'quvchilarida ijodiy faoliyatni yanada takomil etish ularni har tomonlama yetuk bo'lishiga xizmat qiladi.

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Qandli diabet kasalligida kuzatiladigan klinik belgilar

Xolmirzayeva Barno Qayumjon qizi
Rishton Abu Ali ibn Sino nomdagi jamoat salomatligi texnikumi o'qituvchisi

Nishonova Nargiza Mirzaolim qizi
Rishton Abu Ali ibn Sino nomdagi jamoat salomatligi texnikumi o'qituvchisi

Nishonova Muqaddas Mirzaolim qizi
Rishton Abu Ali ibn Sino nomdagi jamoat salomatligi texnikumi o'qituvchisi
Rishton Abu Ali ibn Sino nomdagi jamoat salomatligi texnikumi

Annotation: Diabetes are a disease that occurs in the blood, the division of sugar in the blood and the division of sugar in the urine and a disruption of all types of substance disorders. Diabetes diabetes are very common among the population.
Key words: diabetes, etiology, pathogenesis, diagnosis, prevention, polythic, hormonal, treatment, hippons, hyperggyyic coma, hypoglycyxy coma.
Qandli diabet keng tarqalgan kasallik bo'lib, unga chalingan bemorlar soni kun sayin ortib bormoqda. Dunyoda qandli diabetga chalinganlar soni 422 mlndan oshib ketgan. Bashoratlarga ko'ra 2040 yilga kelib bemorlar soni 642 mlnni tashkil etishi mumkin. Qandli diabet bemorlarning 95%ni 2 tur diabetlar tashkil etadi. O'zbekistonda 8% aholi qandli diabet bilan kasallanganligi qayd etilgan. Lekin bu ko'rsatkichlar yanada baland bo'lishi mumkin.
Qandli diabet modda almashinuvi, asosan, uglevod alma- shinuvi buzilishiga olib keladigan insulin yetishmovchiligi bilan bog'liq kasallik.
Etiologiyasi. Qator omillar: irsiyat, semizlik, haddan tash- qari ko'p ovqat yeyish, ruhiy va jismoniy zo'riqish, oshqozon osti bezining o'smasi, zahm, sil va hakazolar ahamiyatga ega.

Patogenezi. Diabetning hamma alomatlari organizmda insulin yetishmovchiligi bilan bog'langan. Insulin yetishmovchiligi birlamchi yoki ikkilamchi bo'lishi mumkin. Pankreatik yetishmovchilikda oshqozon osti bezining B hujayralarida insulin sekretsiyasi va sintezi buziladi. Pankreasdan tashqari yetishmovchilikda insulin me'yordagi miqdorda ishlab chiqariladi va sintez qlinadi, lekin uning faoliyati pasayadi.

Diabetda semirish muhim oʻrin tutadi, chunki bunda yogʻ kislotalarining miqdori ortadi, ular insulin faolligini pasaytiradi.

Insulin yetishmovchiligi giperglikemiyaga olib keladi. Giper- glikemiya ketidan glukozuriya rivojlanadi, u buyrak koptok- chalarida glukoza filtratsiyasining ortishi va kanalchalarda uning qayta kam soʻrilishi bilan bogʻliq. Glukoza konsentratsiyasining ortishi natijasida kanalchalarda birlamchi siy- dikning osmotik bosimi ortadi va suvning qayta soʻrilishi buziladi, poliuriya vujudga keladi. Organizmning suvsizlanishi, chanqoqlik polidipsiyani keltirib chiqaradi.

Yogʻ almashinuvining buzilishi, yogʻ parchalanishining kuchayishi va koʻp miqdorda erkin yogʻ kislotalari hosil boʻlishi bilan tushuntiriladi, ular jigarga toʻplanib, yogʻga aylanadi va jigarni yogʻ bosishga olib keladi. koʻp miqdorda yogʻ kislotalari parchalanishi natijasida keton tanachalari paydo boʻladi. keton tanachalar markaziy nerv sistemasiga tonik taʼsir koʻrsatadi, kislota ishqor muvozanati asidoz tomonga oʻzgaradi. Natijada natriy, kaliy, magniy ionlarining organizmdan chiqib ketishiga imkon yaratiladi, bu esa muskul toʻqimasining, shu jumladan, miokardning holatiga taʼsiretadi.

Insulin tanqisligida oqsillar sintezi buziladi, shu jumladan, antitanalar ham kamayadi, bu organizm reaktivligi pasayishiga imkon yaratadi, yaralar sekinbitadi.

Qandli diabetda oqsillar sintezining buzilishi qon-tomir yetishmovchiligiga sabab boʻladi. Qandli diabetda xolesterin sintezi koʻpayadi.

Klinikasi. Kasallikning dastlabki alomatlari umumiy boʻladi. Shikoyatlari — endokrin buzilishlar: poliuriya, polidipsiya, tez charchash, quvvatsizlik, mehnat qilish qobiliyatining buzilishi va boshqalar, baʼzan glukozuriya va giperglikemiya kuzatiladi.kasallikka xos belgilardan yana biri ozib ketish yoki semirish hisoblanadi.

Poliuriya. Bunda siydik miqdor meʼyoriga nisbatan koʻpayib, 2,5—3,0 litrdan 5—l0 litrgacha yetadi. Agar bemor bunga ahamiyat bermagan boʻlsa, undan necha marta hojatga borgani va har gal qancha siydik ajralgani, uning miqdori va rangisoʻraladi.

Diabeti bor bemorlar siydik yoʻli kasalliklaridan farqli oʻlaroq,oz-ozdan siydik ajratadi.Siydik miqdori tungiga nisbatan kunduzi koʻp boʻladi. Shunga mos ravishda glukozuriya ham kunduzi koʻp, siydigi yopishqoqboʻladi.

Polidipsiya. Kuchli chanqoq kasallikka xos belgi hisob- lanadi. Dastlab bemor uni sezmaydi, u kuniga 2—3 litrdan ortiq suv ichadi. Sababsiz terlaydi, qizib ketadi, hatto ishtaha kuchli boʻlsa ham, ozish rivojlanaveradi. Baʼzi bemorlarda semirib ketish kuzatiladi. Semirish deb vaznning meʼyordan 20% ortib ketishiga aytiladi.

Polifagiya Doimiy yuqori ishtahada boʻladi. Bunday bemorlarni „ovqat ishqibozlari“, „ovqatni qizgʻanadiganlar“, deb atashadi. Moddalar almashinuvi buzilishi natijasida kelib chiqadigan keyingi guruh belgilar: adinamiya, lanjlik, asteniya hisoblanadi. Bu belgilar koʻpincha bemorlarni bezovta qiladi va ular doimo shifokorga shikoyat qilib turadilar. Adinamiya (quvvatsizlik) asta-sekin, boshqa belgilar qatori zimdan rivojlanadi. Ozgina jismoniy harakat qilganda yengil charchash paydo boʻladi. Dam olgandan soʻng ahvol yaxshilanadi. Muskul charchashi ogʻriq xurujlari va oyoq-qoʻllarining sal-pal titrashi bilan namoyon boʻladi

Asab sistemasi tomonidan nevritlar, polinevritlar kelib chiqadi.koʻrish, jinsiy aʼzolar ishi buziladi. Bemorning hayot tarzini soʻrab-surishtirish vaqtida kasallik rivojlanishidagi oʻz- garishlar sogʻligʻidagi chetga chiqishlarni soʻrab-surishtirishkerak, chunki ular diabetdan oldin yoki u bilan birga kechadi. Atrof-muhit sharoiti: kasallik koʻpincha moddiy jihatdan yaxshitaʼminlanmagan oiladagi odamlar orasida, koʻproq shahar aholisi oʻrtasida rivojlanadi. Soʻrashda ovqatlanish xususiyati, yeydigan ovqatning miqdori, uning kaloriyasi, bemorning turmush tarzi, ixtisosi, oʻtkir yoki surunkali ruhiy shikastlanishlar bilan bogʻliqligiga ahamiyat berish kerak.

Ogʻiz boʻshligʻi — lablari, tili, halqum shilliq pardalari quruq. koʻpincha stomatit, gingivit, tish kariyesi, paradontoz kuzatiladi. Yurak-qon tomir sistemasini tekshirganda EkGda oʻzgarishlar va toj tomirlarning aterosklerozi aniqlanadi.

Oʻpka tomonidan bronxitlar, zotiljam, sil uchraydi.

Oshqozon shirasining kislotaliligi pasayadi, jigar kattalashadi.

Buyrakda simptomatik arterial gipertenziya, proteinuriya, retinopatiya, surunkali piyelonefrit, buyrakning aterosklerozi rivojlanishi mumkin.

Koʻzda retinopatiya, katarakta kuzatiladi. Terida chipqon, xoʻppozlar izi, chandiqlar boʻlishi, teri burmalarida bichilish, ekzema, epidermofitiya boʻlishi mumkin.

Qandli diabet alomatlari qanchalik namoyon boʻlmasin kasallikka tashxis qoʻyishda, albatta, qondagi qand miqdorini aniqlash katta ahamiyatga ega. Glukoza miqdorini nahorda yoki kunning istalgan vaqtida aniqlash mumkin. Agar nahordagimiqdor 6,7 mmol/l (120 mg%) yoki undan ortiq (200 mg%) bo‘lsa, demak bu qandli diabet borligini bildiradi.

Kasallikning klinik belgilariga qarab, qondagi glukoza miqdoriga hamda berilayotgan davoga qarab qandli diabetning yengil, o‘rtacha, og‘ir turlari farqlanadi. kasallik yengil kechganda qon va siydikdagi o‘zgarishlar uncha katta bo‘lmaydi. Odatda, qondagi glukoza miqdori 7,8 mmol/l (140 mg%) dan ortmaydi, kasallikning asoratlari bo‘lmaydi, bemorlar ish qobi- liyatlarini saqlab qoladilar.

Kasallik yengil kechganda qand miqdorini pasaytiruvchi preparatlar qo‘llanmasdan, faqat parhez yordamida qondagi glukoza miqdorini me’yorda saqlab turish mumkin. kasal- likning yengil turi, asosan, II turdagi diabet bilan og‘rigan semiz kishilarda uchraydi, I turdagi diabetda esa kamdan kam aniq-lanadi. Vaqt o‘tishi bilan ko‘pincha bemorlar yaxshi davo-lanmasligi natijasida kasallik og‘irlashib, o‘rtacha og‘irlikdagi turga o‘tadi.

Qandli diabet o‘rtacha og‘irlikda kechganda qondagi glukoza miqdori 14,0 mmol/l (250 mg%) gacha ko‘tariladi, uncha og‘ir asoratlar bo‘lmaydi, bemorning ish qobiliyati birmuncha pasayadi. kasallikning bu turida faqat parhezning o‘zigina yordam bera olmaydi. Qondagi glukoza miqdorini saqlab turish uchun parhez bilan bir qatorda, qand miqdorini pasaytiruvchi dorilar ichish, sutkasiga 60 TB gacha insulin qabul qilish zarurbo‘ladi.

Qandli diabet og‘ir holda kechganda qondagi glukoza miqdori ancha yuqoriga, 14,0 mmol/l (250 mg%) dan yuqoriga ko‘tariladi, bemorda diabetning og‘ir asoratlari mavjud bo‘lib, ularning ish qobiliyatlari pasayadi yoki butunlay yo‘qoladi. kasallikning bu turida qondagi glukozani me’yorida saqlab turish uchun sutkasiga 60TB dan ortiq insulin talab qilinadi.

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Ratsional ovqatlanishni tashkil etish

Abdurahmonova Barnoxon Jamoliddin qizi
Rishton Abu Ali ibn Sino nomdagi jamoat salomatligi texnikumi katta o'qituvchisi

Abduraximova Maftuna Madaminjon qizi
Rishton Abu Ali ibn Sino nomdagi jamoat salomatligi texnikumi o'qituvchisi

G'aniyeva Hojiraxon Abdusattor qizi
Rishton Abu Ali ibn Sino nomdagi jamoat salomatligi texnikumi o'qituvchisi
Rishton Abu Ali ibn Sino nomdagi jamoat salomatligi texnikumi

Annotation: Nutrition is one of the important factors that have a significant impact on health status, labor and influence of the external environment. It is said that Hippocrates said, "Rational meals must be food and medicine. The normal growth, development, healthy, and obesity to prevent diseases, Heart-viticulture, diabetes, high blood pressure and cancer shall be prevented.
Key words: rational meals, healthy lifestyles, healthy lifestyles, nutrients, proteins, fat carbohydrates, minerals, vitamins.
Kundalik ovqatlanish shunday tashkillantirilishi lozimki, bunda organizm zaruriy ozuqa moddalari va quvvat bilan ta'minlanishi kerak. Bunga erishishning esa yuqorida ko'rib o'tilgan turii guruhlarga oid xilma-xil o'simhk va hayvon mahsulotlarini ovqatlanishda qo'llashdan boshqa optimal usuli mavjud emas. Ratsionning miqdoriy va sifatiy tarkibi — ratsional ovqatlanishning asosidir. Optimal ratsionning majburiy individual o'ziga xosligida bir nechta fundamental qonuniyatlarni ajratib olish mumkin.
Ovqatlanish tartibi (rejimi) - ozuqa qabul qilishvaqtini va sonini, ularning orasidagi intervallarni va ozuqaviy ratsionni belgilaydi. Oziq-ovqat ratsioni oziq-ovqatning energiya qiymati, kimyoviy tarkibi, maxsulot aralashmasini, massasini va oziq-ovqat iste'omoliga bo'lgan talablarni tartibga soladi. Organizm jinsi, yoshi va inson jismoniy faoliyatining turi kabi omillarni hisobga olgan holda ovqatlanish oqilonabo'lishi kerak, ya'ni fiziologik to'laqonli, shuningdek, muvozanatlashgan - ratsionda oziq moddalarning ma'lum nisbatiga rioya qilinganbo'lishi kerak.
Odam organizmi xayotiy faoliyatida oziqlanishnig ahamiyati
Olimlarning fikriga ko'ra, muvozanatlashgan oziqlanish deganda, oziq-ovqatyaxshi hazmlanishini va organizmning xayotiy faoliyatlarini mos ravishda ta'minlaydigan

barcha turdagi ozuqa moddalar (nutrienlar) ning jinsga, yoshga, mehnat turiga, iqlim sharoitlariga qarabfarqqilishi mumkin bo’lgan, bir-biriga ma'lum nisbatlarda etkazib berilishi tushiniladi.

Muvozanatlashgan oziqlanish formulasi – oqsil, yog’ va uglevodlar o’rtasidagi nisbat yosh yigit va qizlar uchun normada: 1:1, 1:4.1, og’ir jismoniy mehnat bilan shug’ullanuvchilar uchun - 1: 1,3: 5. Bir birlik uchun hisob-kitoblarda oqsillarni miqdori qabul qilingan. Misol uchun, agar taomda 90 g oqsil, 81 g yog, va 450 g uglevod bo’lsa, nisbat 1: 0,9: 5 bo’ladi. Terapevtik parhezlarda, agar kerak bo’lsa, oqsillar, yog’lar yoki uglevodlar nisbati o’zgartiriladi. Assimilyatsiya uchun maqbul bo’lgan kaltsiy, fosfor va magniy nisbati 1: 1.5: 0.5.

Oqsillar barcha muhim jarayonlarda ishtirok etadi: gormonlar, gemoglobin, vitaminlar va fermentlar sintezi uchun moddiy ta'minot, muhim aminokislotalar manbai bo’lib hisoblanadi. Oqsillar plazma muhitning, miya va oshqozon suyuqligi, ichak sekretsiyasida doimiy reaktsiyasini saqlab turishda ishtirok etadi. Hayvon oqsillari sutkalik oqsillarning 55-60 foizini tashkil qilishi kerak. Oqsillar uchun sutkalik ehtiyoj100 g.

Yog’lar metabolik jarayonlarda qatnashadi, hujayra va to’qimalarning tarkibiy qismiga kiradi; ular qimmatbaxo energiya manbaibo’lib xizmat qiladi - 1 g yog’ parchalanganda 9 kkal energiya hosil bo’ladi. Yog’larning umumiy miqdoridan alishtirib bo’lmaydigan yog’ kislotalarning manbalari sifatida o’simlik yog’lari ratsionda 30% gacha bo’lishi kerak. Yog’lar uchun sutkalik ehtiyoj 60-150 g.

Uglevodlar fakat energiya manbayi bulmasdan, (1 g uglevod parchalanganda 4 kkal energiya xosil buladi)balki oqsil va yog, so’lakning sekretsiyasi, gormonlar, fermentlar vanormal metabolizm uchun zarur modda hisoblanadi.Umumiy uglevodlar mikdori ichida engil hazm buluvchi uglevodlar-15-20%, sellyuloza va pektin - 5% kraxmal -75-80% bo’lishi kerak. Uglevodlarga bo’lgan extiyoj kuniga 400-500 grammni tashkil etadi.

Suv tana vazning 60 %idan ortig’ini tashkil qilib, organizmning xayotiy jarayonlarini - metabolik, ovqat hazmqilish, termoregulyatsion, ayiruvva boshqalarni ta’minlaydi.Suv uchun kundalik ehtiyoj 2-3 litrni tashkil qiladi.

Vitaminlar, albatta, iste’mol qilinayotgan mahsulotlarning tarkibida bo’lishi shart. "Vitamin" atamasi Polsha biokimyogari Kazimer Funk (1912) tomonidan tavsiya etilgan: yunoncha *vita* - hayot + lotincha amin–oqsil (Kazimir Funk, organism uchun zarur bo’lgan barcha moddalaroqsilgao’xshash va ularning tarkibida amino guruhlarni o’z ichiga olgan deb hisoblagan). Umuman olganda, vitaminlar o’simliklar va mikroorganizmlar tomonidan sintezlanadi. Ushbu moddalar tananing barcha metabolik jarayonlarida ishtirok etadi; ular yurak-qon tomir va onkologik kasalliklarning oldini olishda katta rol o'ynaydi.

Mineral moddalar, to'qimalar qurilishida ishtirok etuvchi, qon elektrolitlar tarkibini tartibga soluvchi, muhim xayotiy jarayonlarga (hazm, immunitet, gematopoez, gemokoagulatsiya va boshqalarga) ta'sir etadi. Birinchi marta rus olimi Vladimir Vernadsky (1863-1945) tanani mavjud kimyoviy elementlarni makrooziqaviy moddalar, mikroelementlar va ultramikroelementlarga bo'lib o'rgandi. Uning klassifikasiyasiga ko'ra makroelementlar (yunoncha macros -katta) kaltsiy, fosfor, magniy, kaliy, natriy, xlor, oltingugurtnio'z ichiga oladi (ularning miqdori tanada organizmning kimyoviy tarkibini 0,1% ini tashkil qiladi). Mikroelementlarga esa (yunoncha *Micros* - kichik) - xrom, kremniy, oltin, radiy, uran va boshqa - boshqalar temir, yod, ftor, selen, rux, mis, (ular tana tarkibidagi 0,01 ultramicroelements uchun)% 0.0001 iborat bo'ladi. (tanadagi tarkib 0.0001% yoki undan kam). Hozirgi vaqtda faqat makaronutrientlar va iz elementlari ajratilgan. Makro elementlar inson tanasi uchun har kuni zarur, ular uchun zarur grammlar bilan o'lchanadi. Tanadagi mikroelementlarning tarkibi organizmning kimyoviy tarkibidan 0,01% dan kamroq; Ularning kundalik extiyoji milligram va yoki mikrogram (gamma) bilan hisoblanadi. Ratsion kaloriyaliligining oshirilishiga ko'ra, oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari o'simlik guruhini kundalik ratsionga — dukkaklilami, haftalik ratsionga esa urug'lar va yong'oqlarni kiritish hisobiga xilma-xillashtirish, ayni bir paytda go'shtli mahsulotlar guruhi iste'molini mo'tadillashtirish kerak. Bu hayvon oqsillari va yog'i ulushini tavsiya etiluvchi chegarada ushlab turish uchun zarurdir.

Ratsional ovqatlanishning 3 ta talabi mavjud:

Ovqatlanish ratsioni: nutriyent tarkibi, mutanosiblik, organoleptik xususiyatlar hamda sanitar-epidemiologik bexatarlik talablariga javob berishi kerak. Ovqatlanish tartibi: ovqat qabuli ma'lum davomiylikda, ma'lum son va intervalga ega bo'lishi kerak.

Ovqatlanish sharoiti: xonaning intereri, stol servirovkasi, mikroklimat, xizmat ko'rsatish qulayliklarini o'z ichiga oladi. Butun jahon sog'liqni saqlash tashkiloti ratsional ovqatlanish piramidasini taklif etgan. Piramida asosini boshoqli o'simliklar, sabzavot va mevalar tashkil etadi.

BJSST, Respublika SSV ishchi guruhi BJSST mutaxassislari bilan birgalikda surunkali noinfeksion kasalliklaming oldini olish maqsadida tavsiya qiladi:

1. Turii xil oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarini iste'mol qiling.

2. Kuniga bir necha maha! har xil sabzavot va mevalar iste’mol qiling, yaxshisi yangi uzilgan mahalliy sabzavot va mevalardan (kuniga kamida 400 g) iste’mol qiling.
3. Non (250-300 gr), yirik tortilgan (qora yoki 2-navli) un mahsulotlari (50 g), yormalar (50—80 g) va kartoshka (150—200 g) har kuni iste’mol qilinishi lozim. 4. Tana vaznini me’yorida saqlab turish uchun har kuni jismoniy harakatlar qilib turing.
5. Yog’ iste’mol qiiishni nazorat qilish zarur. Hayvon yog'larmi o'simlik yog‘lariga (20-25 g) almashtirib boring.
6. Yog‘li go'sht va ulardan tayyorlangan mahsulotlarni dukkaklilarga, baliq, tovuq (100 g) yoki yog'siz go'sht (100 g) larga almashtiring.
7. Tarkibida yog' kam bo'lgan sut (200 ml), qatiq yoki kefir (200 ml), shuningdek yog' va tuz miqdori kam bo'lgan sut mahsulotlari — tvorog, yogurt va pishloq (60—80 g) iste’mol qiling.
8. Tarkibida qand miqdori kam bo'lgan mahsulotlarni tanlang va qandni kamroq iste’mol qiling, shirinliklarning iste’molini chegaralang.
9. Tuzni kam iste’mol qiling. Kunlik ovqatlanish ratsionidagi umumiy osh tuzi miqdori bir choy qoshiq, ya’ni 5 g dan oshmasligi lozim. Faqat yodlangan tuzni iste’mol qiling.
10. Ovqatlanganda choy ichmang. Choy o'rniga sabzavot va mevalaming tabiiy sharbatlari yoki oddiy qaynatilgan suv ichishingiz mumkin. Choyni asosiy ovqatlanishlar orasidagi tanaffuslarda iste’mol qiling.
11. Ovqat tayyorlash jarayonida uning xavfsizligi ta’minlanishi zarur. Taomlarni bug'da dimlash, mikrovolnovka yoki duxovkada pishirish, qaynatish uning xavfsizligini ta’minlashga va tayyorlash jarayonida sarf qilingan, yog', tuz va qand miqdorini kamaytirishga yordam beradi.
12. Chaqaloqlami hayotining dastlabki olti oyi mobaynida faqat ona suti bilan boqishga harakat qiling. Keyinchalik ona sutidan ajratmasdan, asta-sekinlik bilan qo'shimcha ovqatlar berish lozim bo'ladi.

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ИММУНОХИМИЧЕСКИЕ МЕТОДЫ В КЛИНИЧЕСКОЙ БИОХИМИИ

Эргашева Фарангиз Илхом кизи
Студентка педиатрического факультета Самаркандского Государственного Медицинского Университета, г. Самарканд, Узбекистан

Асатова Фарангиз Шерзодовна
Студентка педиатрического факультета Самаркандского Государственного Медицинского Университета, г. Самарканд, Узбекистан

Научный руководитель – Ким Оксана Владиславовна
Кафедра биологической химии, Самаркандский Государственный Медицинский Университет, г. Самарканд, Узбекистан

Аннотация: В клинико-лабораторной практике иммунохимические методы широко используются для определения традиционных биохимических объектов — белков, ферментов, гормонов, медиаторов, фармакологических препаратов и др. Их преимуществом является высокая чувствительность и специфичность.

Ключевые слова: иммунохимические методы, клиническая биохимия, медицина, диагноз, объект.

Внедрение иммунохимических методов является одним из путей дальнейшего совершенствования диагностики заболеваний сельскохозяйственных животных, поскольку многие серологические и аллергические методы, используемые в настоящее время для диагностики ряда важных заболеваний (туберкулез, бруцеллез, колибактериоз, сальмонеллез и др.), не дают результатов. обладают достаточной чувствительностью и специфичностью. Основой успеха иммунохимических исследований является получение иммунных сывороток высокого титра и желаемой специфичности. Способы получения иммунных сывороток до настоящего времени остаются в основном эмпирическими. Различия в иммунологической реактивности у разных животных могут зависеть от возраста, пола, массы тела, состояния нервной и эндокринной систем, полноценности рациона, условий содержания и ухода, а также ряда других факторов, порой очень важных. сложно учитывать и стандартизировать. Поэтому иммунные сыворотки, полученные даже от животных одного вида и при одной и той же схеме иммунизации, могут резко различаться как по титру, так и по набору антител. При приеме иммунных сывороток необходимо учитывать следующие основные условия.

1. Получение антигена. Он должен быть максимально очищен от примесей, что предотвращает появление антител различной специфичности. При этом очень важно учитывать лабильность антигенов, низкую устойчивость к различным факторам и возможность их денатурации при очистке.

2. Наиболее подходящая схема иммунизации для каждого конкретного случая подбирается эмпирически. Для стимуляции образования антител используются различные адъюванты. Лучше принимать небольшие дозы антигена, так как в этом случае снижается расход ценных препаратов и снижается вероятность образования побочных антител.

3. Оценка полученной сыворотки обязательна, так как заранее спрогнозировать ее качество невозможно. Верификации обычно подлежат титр антисыворотки, ее специфичность и авидность антител. Иммунная сыворотка должна быть максимально титровой и специфичной, т. е. она должна реагировать только с теми антигенами, которые исследуются. Высокая авидность указывает на выраженное сродство антигена и антитела. При проведении клинико-биохимических исследований наибольшее распространение получили гель-иммунодиффузионная реакция (РИД), иммуноэлектрофорез, радиоиммунологический анализ (РИА), иммуноферментный анализ (ИФА) и некоторые другие.

Реакцию гель-иммунодиффузии (РИД) применяют для анализа многокомпонентных белковых систем, сравнительного анализа антигенной структуры белков и других антигенов. Этот метод основан на способности антигенов и антител диффундировать с разной скоростью, в результате чего достигаются эквивалентные соотношения определенных антигенов и антител в разных частях геля, где формируются соответствующие линии преципитации.

Согласно этому методу, анализ проводится на плоской пластинке агара, что позволяет разместить вокруг резервуара с иммунной сывороткой несколько различных антигенов и тем самым провести их сравнительный анализ. Основными положениями, которые необходимо учитывать при организации двойной диффузии в геле, являются следующие:

1. Образование осадка происходит в достаточно узкой зоне эквивалентности, соответствующей такой концентрации антигена и антител, при которой оба компонента полностью включены в осадок.

2. Один антиген дает только одну зону преципитации.

3. Если в растворе присутствует не один, а несколько антигенов, они ведут себя независимо друг от друга. Образуется столько линий преципитации, сколько существует пар антиген-антитело.

4. Количество образующихся зон преципитации соответствует минимуму присутствующих в системе комплексов антиген-антитело.

5. Антигены и антитела, имеющие примерно равный коэффициент диффузии, образуют прямую полосу преципитации.

6. Если оба компонента используются примерно в эквивалентных количествах, то полоса преципитации располагается на равном расстоянии от резервуара с антигеном и антителом.

7. Если концентрация антигенов выше концентрации антител, то полоса преципитации располагается ближе к резервуару, содержащему антитела, и наоборот. При значительном избытке одного из компонентов линия преципитации может «загнаться» либо в резервуар с антигеном, либо в резервуар с антисывороткой и вообще не наблюдаться.

8. Если линия преципитации образована антигеном с низкой молекулярной массой, то полоса преципитации при прочих равных условиях располагается ближе к резервуару с иммунной сывороткой.

Различают три основных варианта результата двойной диффузии в геле: слияние линий преципитации (реакция идентичности), пересечение линий преципитации (реакция неидентичности), сочетание первого и второго случаев (реакция частичной идентичности - «шпора»). или «двойная шпора»).

Радиоиммунологический анализ (РИА). Впервые этот метод был разработан для количественного определения инсулина с использованием гормона, меченного радиоактивным изотопом йода. Метод основан на конкуренции между нативным инсулином плазмы и меченым 131I-инсулином за ограниченное количество сайтов специфического связывания на антителах к инсулину.

Помимо классического РИА, его можно проводить в твердофазном варианте. Принцип метода заключается в том, что твердую поверхность (обычно пластиковую таблетку) загружают антителами, а затем добавляют тестируемый раствор, содержащий определяемый антиген. К образовавшемуся на носителе комплексу антиген-антитело после отмывки несвязавшегося антигена добавляют избыток радиоактивно меченых антител. Количество связанной радиоактивной метки будет зависеть от количества антигена, зафиксированного на твердом носителе.

Твердофазный радиоиммунологический анализ можно провести путем адсорбции на пластиковой панели антигена, связывающего исследуемые антитела (например, Ig G, содержащийся в сыворотке крови овцы). После отмывки оставшихся белков количество связанных антител определяют путем добавления меченых кроличьих антител 125I к Ig G овцы, а затем удаления избытка меченого реагента. Количество радиоактивной метки, связанной в лунках пластиковой панели, пропорционально количеству определенных антител.

Радиоиммунологический метод можно использовать и для определения низкомолекулярных соединений. При этом определяемые вещества конъюгируют с белками или другими высокомолекулярными соединениями для придания им антигенности. Именно таким образом были разработаны радиоиммунологические методы определения простагландинов.

В настоящее время радиоиммунологический анализ проводится с использованием стандартных диагностических наборов, включающих в себя все необходимое (реагенты, посуда, инструкция по применению), изготовленных в заводских условиях. При наличии таких наборов радиоиммунологическое определение биологических объектов сводится к последовательному выполнению определенных операций и измерению радиоактивности.

Метод иммуноферментного анализа имел ряд преимуществ перед методом радиоиммунологического анализа.

1. Здесь не использовались радиоактивные изотопы. Отсутствие радиационной опасности значительно упростило условия проведения мероприятия (специальные помещения, оборудование и т.п.).

2. Гораздо большая стабильность меченых соединений (в РИА она определяется периодом полураспада изотопов).

3. Возможность быстрого определения результатов ферментативной реакции с помощью обычных общедоступных приборов (фотометров). Возможность даже визуальной оценки реакции.

4. ОВОС легко автоматизировать.

В настоящее время разработано множество вариантов анализа ОВОС. Выбор схемы анализа зависит от многих факторов, основными из которых являются молекулярная масса и валентность антигена, необходимый предел чувствительности, состав среды, в которой необходимо определить антиген, свойства фермента, возможность получения антигенов и антител в чистом виде и многое другое.

Принцип метода определения антигенов заключается в том, что к иммобилизованным антителам добавляют раствор, содержащий определяемый антиген и синтезированный конъюгат антигена с ферментом. Идентифицированные и меченые антигены конкурируют за центры связывания антител. После определенного времени инкубации ферментный конъюгат перераспределяется между раствором и носителем. Измеренная в растворе или в твердой фазе после промывки концентрация метки пропорциональна (количественно связана) начальной концентрации определяемого антигена и после предварительной калибровки системы служит характеристикой его содержания в анализируемом веществе.\

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TARMOQLARARO EKRANLARNING ISHLASH XUSUSIYATLARI

Ilmiy rahbar: i.f.d., PhD ***F.T.Jumayev***
Kompyuter tizimlari va ularning dasturiy ta'minoti
yo'nalishi magistranti ***Sottorov Baxtiyor Ravshan o'g'li***

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada tarmoqlararo ekranlarning ishlash xususiyatlari va tarmoq trafiklari tahlili keltirilgan.
Kalit so'zlar: tarmoqlararo ekranlarning ishlash xususiyatlari, tarmoq trafiklari tahlili, yolg'on obyekt

Barcha hujumlar internet ishlashi prinsiplarining qandaydir chegaralangan soniga asoslanganligi sababli masofadan bo'ladigan namunaviy hujumlarni ajratish va ularga qarshi qandaydir kompleks choralarni tavsiya etish mumkin. Bu choralar, haqiqatdan, tarmoq xavfsizligini ta'minlaydi. Internet protokollarining mukammal emasligi sababli tarmoqdagi axborotga masofadan bo'ladigan asosiy namunaviy hujumlar quyidagilar:

- tarmoq trafigini tahlillash;
- tarmoqning yolg'on obyektini kiritish;
- yolg'on marshrutni kiritish;
- xizmat qilishdan voz kechishga undaydigan hujumlar.

Tarmoq trafigini tahlillash. Serverdan Internet tarmog'i bazaviy protokollari FTP (Fayllarni uzatish protokoli) va TELNET (Virtual terminal protokoli) bo'yicha foydalanish uchun foydalanuvchi identifikatsiya va autentifikatsiya muolajalarini o'tishi lozim. Foydalanuvchini identifikatsiyalashda axborot sifatida uning identifikatori (ismi) ishlatilsa, autentifikatsiyalash uchun parol ishlatiladi. FTP va TELNET protokollarining xususiyati shundaki, foydaluvchilaming paroli va identifikatori tarmoq orqali ochiq, shifrlanmagan ko'rinishda uzatiladi. Demak, internet xostlaridan foydalanish uchun foydalanuvchining ismi va parolini bilish kifoya. Axborot almashinuvida Internetning masofadagi ikkita uzeli almashinuv axborotini paketlarga ajratadi. Paketlar aloqa kanallari orqali uzatiladi va shu paytda ushlab qolinishi mumkin. FTP va TELNET protokollarining tahlili ko'rsatadiki, TELNET parolni simvollarga ajratadi va parolning har bir simvolini mos paketga joylashtirib, bittalab uzatadi, FTP esa, aksincha, parolni butunligicha bitta paketda uzatadi. Parollar shifrlanmaganligi sababli paketlaming maxsus skaner-dasturlari yordamida foydalanuvchining ismi va paroli bo'lgan paketni ajratib olish mumkin. Shu sababli, hozirda ommaviy tus olgan ICQ (Bir lahzali almashish xizmati) dasturi ham ishonchli emas. ICQning protokollari va axborotlarni saqlash, uzatish formatlari ma’lum va demak, uning trafigi ushlab qolinishi va ochilishi mumkin. Asosiy muammo almashinuv protokolida. Bazaviy tatbiqiy prokollarning TCP/IP oilasi ancha oldin (60-yiIlaming oxiri va 80-yillarning boshi) ishlab chiqilgan va shundan beri umuman o‘zgartirilmagan. O‘tgan davr mobaynida taqsimlangan tarmoq xavfsizligini ta’minlashga yondashish jiddiy o‘zgardi. Tarmoq ulanishlarini himoyalashga va trafikni shifrlashga imkon beruvchi axborot almashinuvining turli protokollari ishlab chiqildi. Ammo bu protokollar eskilarining o‘rnini olmadi (SSL bundan istisno) va standart maqomiga ega bo’lmadi. Bu protokollarning standart bo‘lishi uchun esa tarmoqdan foydalanuvchilarning barchasi ularga o‘tishlari lozim. Ammo, internetda tarmoqni markazlashgan boshqarish bo‘lmaganligi sababli, bu jarayon yana ko‘p yillar davom etishi mumkin. Tarmoqning yolg‘on obyektini kiritish. Har qanday taqsimlangan tarmoqda qidirish va adreslash kabi "nozik joylari" mavjud. Ushbu jarayonlar kechishida tarmoqning yolg‘on obyektini (odatda bu yolg‘on xost) kiritish imkoniyati tug‘iladi. Yolg‘on obyektning kiritilishi natijasida adresatga uzatmoqchi bo‘lgan barcha axborot aslida niyati buzuq odamga tegadi. Taxminan, buni tizimingizga, odatda elektron pochtani jo‘natishda foydalanadigan provayderingiz server adresi yordamida kirishga kimdir uddasidan chiqqani kabi tasavvur etish mumkin.

Tarmoqlararo ekranlarning ishlash xususiyatlari. Tarmoqlararo ekran (TE) - *Brandmauer* yoki *firewall sistemasi* deb ham ataluvchi tarmoqlararo himoyaning ixtisoslashtirilgan kompleksi. Tarmoqlararo ekran umumiy tarmoqni ikki yoki undan ko‘p qismlarga ajratish va ma’lum paketlarini chegara orqali umumiy tarmoqning bir qismidan ikkinchisiga o'tish shartlarini belgilovchi qoidalar to‘plamini amalga oshirish imkonini beradi. Odatda, bu chegara korxonaning korporativ (lokal) tarmog'i va Internet global tarmoq orasida o‘tkaziladi. Tarmoqlararo ekranlar garchi korxona lokal tarmog'i ulangan korporativ intratarmog‘idan qilinuvchi hujumlardan himoyalashda ishlatilishi mumkin bo‘lsa-da, odatda ular korxona ichki tarmog‘ini Internet global tarmoqdan suqilib kirishdan himoyalaydi. Aksariyat tijorat tashkilotlari uchun tarmoqlararo ekranlarning o ‘rnatilishi, ichki tarmoq xavfsizligini ta’minlashning zaruriy sharti hisoblanadi. Ruxsat etilmagan tarmoqlararo foydalanishga qarshi ta’sir ko‘rsatish uchun tarmoqlararo ekran ichki tarmoq hisoblanuvchi tashkilotning

himoyalanuvchi tarmog'i va tashqi g ‘anim tarmoq orasida joylanishi lozim . Bunda bu tarmoqlar orasidagi barcha aloqa faqat tarmoqlararo ekran orqali amalga oshirilishi lozim. Tashkiliy nuqtayi nazaridan tarmoqlararo ekran himoyalanuvchi tarmoq tarkibiga kiradi. Ichki tarmoqning ko‘pgina uzellarini birdaniga himoyalovchi tarmoqlararo ekran quyidagi ikkita vazifani bajarishi kerak:
- tashqi (himoyalanuvchi tarmoqqa nisbatan) foydalanuvchilarning korporativ tarmoqning ichki resurslaridan foydalanishini chegaralash. Bunday foydalanuvchilar qatoriga tarmoqlararo ekran himoyalovchi ma’lumotlar bazasining serveridan foydalanishga urinuvchi sheriklar, masofadagi foydalanuvchilar, xakerlar, hatto kompaniyaning xodimlari kiritilishi mumkin;
- himoyalanuvchi tarmoqdan foydalanuvchilarning tashqi resurslardan foydalanishlarini chegaralash. Bu masalaning yechilishi, masalan, serverdan xizmat vazifalari talab etmaydigan foydalanishni tartibga solishga imkon beradi.

Hozirda ishlab chiqarilayotgan tarmoqlararo ekranlarning tavsiflariga asoslangan holda, ulami quyidagi asosiy alomatlari bo‘yicha turkumlash mumkin:
OS1 modeli sathlarida ishlashi bo ‘yicha.
- paketli filtr (ekranlovchi marshrutizator - screening router);
- seans sathi shlyuzi (ekranlovchi transport);
-tatbiqiy sath shlyuzi (application gateway);
- ekspert sathi shlyuzi (stateful inspection firewall).
Ishlatiladigan texnologiya bo 'yicha:
- protokol holatini nazoratlash (Stateful inspection);
- vositachilar modullari asosida (proxy);
Bajarilishi bo 'yicha:
- apparat-dasturiy;
- dasturiy;
Ulanish sxemasi bo 'yicha;
- tarmoqm umumiy himoyalash sxemasi;
- tarmoq segmentlari himoyalanuvchi berk va tarmoq segmentlari himoyalanmaydigan ochiq sxema;
- tarmoqning berk va ochiq segmentlarini alohida himoyalovchi sxema.
Trafiklarni filtrlash Axborot oqimlarini filtrlash, ularni ekran orqali, ba’zida qandaydir o‘zgartirishlar bilan o ‘tkazishdan iborat. Filtrlash, qabul qilingan xavfsizlik siyosatiga mos keluvchi, ekranga oldindan yuklangan qoidalar asosida

amalga oshiriladi. Shu sababli, tarmoqlararo ekranni axborot oqimlarini ishlovchi filtrlar ketma-ketligi sifatida tasavvur etish qulay.

FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR RO'YXATI:

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CONCEPT OF WEALTH IN DIFFERENT SYSTEMATIC LANGUAGES

Qulmamatova Muattar Otabek qizi
Termez state pedagogical institute, teacher
muattar9594@mail.ru

Abstract: The article deals with an analytic assessment of scientific works devoted to a particular of the topical studies in cognitive and cultural linguistics, the concept of "wealth" that is included in the corpus of core ideas of various systematic languages. The article is composed of the systematization of the majority of known scientific results of verbal representation, as well as the structuring of the idea of "wealth" in the context of English and Uzbek languages.
Keywords: concept, wealth, money, language representation, national language, culture.

Introduction.

One of the most significant tasks of any language is the ability of its speakers to reflect the world in their cultural and historical development. The significance of any language is that it not only represents global and human culture, but also preserves and transmits it from generation to generation. This demonstrates its crucial significance in the formation of the individual as a person, the national character, and ethnic unity. Language is one of the most significant components of culture as a sort of human activity - the consequence of human experience in various realms of existence.

Lingvoculturology as a special field of science has given rise to a number of fruitful concepts in modern linguistics: linguculturalism, cultural language, cultural text, cultural concept, linguistic and cultural paradigm, cultural potential, cultural heritage, and events. One of the current topics of modern linguistics is the concept. This term is one of the important categories of cognitive linguistics and linguocultural studies. Although the concept is a common term for cognitive linguistics and linguocultural studies, it means two different concepts for both disciplines. At the moment, the anthropocentric approach to language embodies the latest achievements in the field of linguistics and is increasingly strengthening its status as an independent paradigm.

The content surrounding the concepts “lova”, “death”, “life”, “friendship”, “soul”, “health”, “patient” and many more essential concepts for human civilization are exposed.

Materials and methods

There are two basic ways to interpreting the "concept" in current linguistics: linguocognitive and linguo-cultural. The linguo-cognitive approach's proponents (I. A. Sternin, S. S. Kubriakova, D. S. Likhachev, P. Babushkin, S. Askoldov, and others.) define it as a mental formation that aids in the creation of a linguistic world image.

Linguo-cultural trend scientists (Wierzbicka, V. I. Karasik, U. S. Stepanov, S. G. Vorkachev, N. D. Arutyunova, U. S. Stepanov, S. K. H. Liapin, and others) regard the concept as a fundamental cultural unit, its focus.

Linguists identify system-linguistic, associative-verbal, and cultural-semiotic approaches to the problem of concept actualization (Gladkikh, 2012). One of the most fundamental forms of concept actualization is verbalization, which is a linguistic manifestation for feelings, thoughts, and behavior.

Results and discussions.

The concept of "wealth" is of significance since it is a component of the ethnos national value system as a piece of the linguistic world view. Proverbs and sayings reflect the conventional stance about the concept of "wealth" as a knowledge quantum of the language worldview since wealth has been included in the circle of fundamental interests of a human being since ancient times. Linguists regard the integration of cognitive and cultural-linguistic, psycholinguistic, and anthropocentric techniques as the methodological foundation for analyzing the verbalization of the notion "wealth" in various systematic languages.

From ancient times to the present, wealth, or money, has been integrated into people's lives. The associated idea reflects people's attitudes toward this issue as a result of societal changes, as riches have invaded practically every field.

As a linguocultural phenomenon, the emblem of riches is termed "snake" in Uzbek culture. Some people believe that having a snake in their home or seeing this critter in their dreams will bring them happiness and fortune. However, in Uzbek society, "wealth" does not always refer to money or something precious. The old Uzbek proverb "Your health is your wealth" is frequently used.

Conclusion

WEALTH, as introduced in the work under consideration, is divided into four theme categories or conceptual layers. The total number of lexemes representing the notion can be classified as follows:

1. The following lexemes are used to convey the theme group material riches: wealth, rich, money, possession, expenses, property, fortune, estate, poverty, poor, inherit. 2. The amount of money, the amount (volume, quantity) - the amount of wealth is represented by the lexemes thousand, sixpence, pound.

3. The vocabulary units prosperity and prosperous are used to represent the theme group the wealth effect (effect of wealth).

4. The following lexemes convey the group's spiritual values: happiness, knowledge, friendliness, politeness, wise, sensible, compassion, confidence, faithfulness, hospitality, clever, wisdom.

The novel's events demonstrate that worldly prosperity is detrimental if a man lacks moral wealth. The novel's main plot - a manhunt - is revealed laconically and composedly by the writer, and the issue of financial prosperity becomes prominent in this environment. However, as the study revealed, Jane Austin associates riches in her author's world view with more than just worldly values. She also places a high priority on the spiritual realm and moral qualities.

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TYPES OF METHODS USED IN ELEMENTARY READING LESSONS

Zokirov Javohir G'aybullo o'g'li
Teacher of the Department of Pedagogy of Termiz University of Economics and Service

Isaxonova O'g'ilshod Azizxon qizi
Student of Termiz University of Economics and Service
Phone: 998 77 051 19 29
Email: zjavohir6@gmail.com

Abstract: The types of oral methods, instructional methods, and practical methods used in elementary school reading lessons are discussed.
Key words: interactive, interactivity, interactive methods, oral methods, instructional methods, practical methods

Today, in schools, which are centers of knowledge, giving good education to young people who are gathering the necessary knowledge and skills to work effectively in different regions of our country, educating them to solve various problems of life also depends on the multifaceted work of teachers[1-3].

Effective use of methods and tools that respond to modern students, solving the problems of forming students' independent and creative thinking skills is of great importance in the organization of elementary school reading lessons.

There are also a number of pedagogues' works on interactive methods. In the methodical manual "Interactive methods: essence and application" created by Roziyeva D., Usmonova M., Khalikova Z., it is detailed about these teaching methods. The essence and practical application of these methods are well described. Ishmuhammedov R. "Ways to increase the effectiveness of education with the help of innovative technologies" and interactive methods. Avliyokulov M.Kh. Important methodological aspects are revealed in the manual "Modern teaching technologies". Jorayeva's A.S. The book "Interactive methods of education" also reveals important aspects of the methods. Also, a number of articles were published by Methodist scientists and advanced school teachers in the press and methodical journals. Among them, Safarova R., Gulomova M., Inoyatova M., Soliyeva M., in the article "Using interactive methods during literacy training" (in the case of didactic games) in the methodological manual "Literacy Teaching Lessons" specifically focuses on this issue and supports it with evidence. illuminates based on[4-5].

Full implementation of new pedagogical technologies in life, achieving the intended result directly depends on the effective performance of teachers. If the students' activity and their conscious observation are not ensured in any used method, no results can be achieved.

Ensuring not only physical, but also mental, spiritual and moral perfection of students in elementary grades, developing them by harmonizing educational content, teaching methods, tools and forms, and developing independent creative, analytical and critical thinking skills, to all aspects of the educational process, as well as this in the process, a conclusion is drawn about the need to create a creative environment.

Preparation of various interactive methods for teaching historical subjects to students is a unique pedagogical problem, based on factors such as the teacher's desire for professional development, understanding the importance of innovation processes, understanding the content and logical necessity of changes and innovations[6].

Method is actually derived from the Greek word "methodos" which means "way of knowledge and research", "theory", "doctrine".

Methodology (country, "methodike") is a science of teaching methods, ways and tools, a collection of methods, methods or teaching methods for performing, implementing, fulfilling a work. For example, methods of languages, methods of arithmetic, etc[7].

Educational method is a method of work that a teacher regularly uses with students, which allows students to develop their intellectual abilities and interests, acquire knowledge and skills, and use them in practice. It is a set of organized ways of organizing the mutual activities of the teacher and the students in order to achieve the specified educational goal[8].

Knowledge of teaching methods, classification according to their sources is quite simple, and they are widespread in school practice. According to this sign, the methods are divided into the following three groups:

1. Verbal methods (verbal presentation of knowledge, conversation, working with textbooks and scientific literature).
2. Instructional methods (pictures, demonstrations, observations).
3. Practical methods (exercises, practical works in the laboratory).

By using interactive methods in teaching elementary school students, it is possible to achieve high efficiency of their learning activities. For this, primary school teachers themselves need to learn such methods. Interactive methods for elementary school students are one of the types of activating methods of learning, which form students' independent thinking, oral and written communication skills. First of all, let's talk about the concepts of "interactive", "interactive education", "interactivity" and "interactive methods"[9].

The concept of "interactive" is expressed in English by the word "interact" ("interactive" in Russian), and from the dictionary point of view, it means "inter" - mutual, bilateral, "act" - to act, to do business. Interactive education is education based on the organization of action based on mutual cooperation of the participants of the educational process in order to acquire knowledge, skills, competences and certain moral qualities[10].

Interactivity is the ability of the participants of the educational process to organize action based on mutual cooperation in order to acquire knowledge, skills, competences and certain moral qualities.

Interactive methods are methods that provide interaction between the teacher and the learner, activate them and encourage them to think independently, and are aimed at increasing the motivation to learn.

Today's Uzbekistan has a rich historical source. Our grandfathers and grandmothers, who lived and worked in this holy soil, showed true heroism and protected their homeland from foreign invaders.

It is clear to everyone that the heroism of brave Tomaris amazes the whole world today. It is noteworthy that they bravely fought against Kaykhusrav, who wanted to dominate someone else's land, and fought against the enemy based on their heroism, bravery, justice, and most importantly, high discipline. Shiroq, a true patriot, showed an even higher example of heroism. Sacrificing his life for the great goal of protecting the motherland, he saved the land of his country, the property of his holy country, and his sons and daughters from the enemy.

One of the great scholars of the Uzbek nation, Abu Rayhan Beruni, gave insights into the various ways and means of imparting knowledge to the young generation in his works.

He focused on educating them to be independent thinkers and innovators. In the work "Monuments left by ancient peoples", Beruni emphasized the search for ways to increase the efficiency of learning, developing children's memory, and teaching them to think. The goal is not to stretch the sentence, but not to bore the reader, because always looking at the same thing leads to boredom and impatience. As the student moves from subject to subject, he seems to be walking in different gardens. Before you can see one, another begins, and as it is said that everything has its own taste, he is interested in seeing them and wants to look at them. The same thing is tiring, boring to the memory"

The great general Amir Temur emphasized in his teachings that when starting any job, one should focus all his attention, intelligence and all his strength on it: "I worked with determination. If I set out to do something, I put all my mind and body into it, and I didn't take my hand off it until I finished it."

In his time, Amir Temur demanded that his subordinates be entrepreneurs, businessmen, like-minded, talkative, and shoulder-to-shoulder for the improvement of the country and peace of the nation.

The great thinker and great poet Alisher Navoi in his work "Mahbub ul-Qulub" evaluates the work of school teachers and explains that his work requires a lot of effort.

The analysis of the studied literature, as well as the educational practice, shows that the interest in the emergence, formation, and development of pedagogical ingenuity, striving for innovation is increasing more and more.

Elementary reading textbooks present passages on a number of historical topics, the study of which is fundamentally different from the study of works of art and excerpts from our lives today.

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METHODOLOGY OF USING GRAPHIC PROGRAMS FOR IMPROVING DESIGN THINKING OF FUTURE ENGINEERS-BUILDERS IN THE PROCESS OF GRAPHIC EDUCATION

Mardov Sanjar Khudoykulovich
Tashkent University of Architecture and Civil Engineering

Abstract - *in the process of graphic education at the institution of higher education, it is aimed at forming the graphic culture of future engineers-builders, as well as the creative potential of the individual. There are many effective works on this front, especially in the teaching of construction drawing, educational efficiency is achieved using modern graphic software. The BIM program is particularly perfect among the graphic programs for the field of architecture in explaining the topics of construction drawing, and it is an effective way to change the three-dimensional state of the drawings in front of the eyes of the students. For this reason, the use of graphic programs and their descriptions take a special place in elucidating the full essence of this science.*

Key words - *graphic education, construction drawing, graphic programs, graphics, information and communication, design thinking, spatial imagination, architecture, drawing, didactics, engineering graphics.*

In the Strategy of Actions on the five priority directions of the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the priority task of "further improvement of the continuing education system, increasing the possibilities of quality education services, continuing the policy of training highly qualified personnel in accordance with the modern needs of the labor market" is defined. In the implementation of this task, higher educational institutions in the field of architecture develop the design skills of future engineers-builders.

The widespread use of computers by future engineers-builders will serve to accelerate scientific and technical progress in society and, on this basis, to achieve socio-economic development. Introducing modern forms and methods of teaching, computer and information and communication technologies into the educational process, providing higher education institutions with modern educational and laboratory equipment and educational and methodological literature, scientific research and represents the need to implement important tasks such as supporting and encouraging innovation activities, taking measures to organize and develop modern scientific laboratories of higher education institutions, training competitive personnel and being able to demonstrate their professional mobility and creativity.

Computerization of all spheres of human activity has led to the change of centuries-old pedagogical technologies. New means of teaching forced to reconsider the main issues of pedagogy: who should be taught in the higher education system at the current stage of society's development, what should be the content of education, how should higher education serve as a basis for training specialists. forms and methods should be used.

Taking into account the above, we believe that revision of the content of the subject of engineering computer graphics is one of the urgent problems in teaching this subject. It is appropriate to take into account the achievements of today's science and technology fields when reorganizing the content of engineering computer graphics.

The analysis of studies focused on the problems of teaching principles allows to distinguish didactic principles common to all subjects. All researchers agree on the nomenclature of didactic principles. But the content of these principles is interpreted differently. Such principles include:

- the principle of education and training;
- the principle of connection between theory and practice;
- principle of scientificity;
- the principle of comprehensibility;
– the principle of compatibility and consistency;
- the principle of consciousness and creative activity;
- the principle of demonstrability;
- the principle of the strength of educational results and the development of cognitive abilities;
- taking into account the individual characteristics of learners and the principle of collectivity of education;
- the principle of positive emotionality of education;
- the principle of improving the process of graphic education in the development of design thinking in future engineer-builders.

If we divide the content and procedural sides of education into two, then traditional didactic principles can be conditionally divided into these two groups. The conditionality of the separation of didactic principles in this way is classified by their interrelationship and interdependence.

As an example, we cite the conditionality of separating education, education and development processes.

The content principles of education include:
- principle of scientificity;
- the principle of comprehensibility;
- principle of consistency;
- the principle of continuity;
- the principle of integrity;
- the principle of connection between theory and practice;
- the principle of continuity. Principles of content selection:

Scientific principle. M.D. Dammer showed the development of the content of the scientific principle. According to the results of research, the content of this principle was first expressed in 1950 by M.N.Skatkin in the form of eight requirements:

1) scientific reliability of information delivered to students;
2) reveal the nature of the described events;
3) show events in their interdependence;
4) show the development of events and the sharp nature of this development;
5) to introduce learners to the most important theories that correctly explain phenomena dialectically and materialistically;
6) to create correct ideas about knowledge of the world and the power of the human mind in learners;
7) to create correct opinions about absolute and relative truth in students;
8) introducing students to scientific research methods.

We agree with the opinion of Z.K.Meretukova and A.R.Chinazirova. “The principle of scientificity in education should take into account the fact that there is “scientific pluralism” in the component of education. “A different approach to one scientific problem increases the scope of thinking of students and encourages them to search for the truth,” they say.

G. M. Chernobelska's views can be understood from the last words of her quote: “Scientific content is achieved not only by providing students with ready-made knowledge, but also by introducing them to scientific research methods.”

The principle of comprehensibility. The most important principle of teaching is the principle of comprehensibility. When learning new material, students face difficulties related to the information content, and secondly, the way it is presented. The first type of difficulties is related to the student's thesaurus. That is, the student's understanding of the world is related to the system of interconnected imaginations. Such difficulties are called the thesaurus information barrier. All students have different thesauruses, and the information barrier that one student faces does not mean that another student will also face it.

The principle of comprehensibility in higher education was studied in the works of O. V. Romanova. Examining the impact of the new information environment on the educational process, the author notes that the educational process "must take into account the fact that students receive a large amount of information from the global information field and independently. The traditional structure of the principle is expanding. The information that students receive and turn into knowledge should be undoubtedly scientific, so students should be able to distinguish real scientific knowledge from pseudo-scientific knowledge."

The principle of connection between theory and practice. "This principle is based on the following rules: students' own social experience should be taken into account in teaching practice; directing the educational process to solve important problems for students (social, economic, environmental, political); the close relationship between education and industrial labor in the national economy; mass media, periodical materials".

The principle of consistency. Ye. V. Eliseeva believes that the leading principle of content selection in modern conditions should be the principle of consistency: "provides the appearance of a pedagogically based system of interrelated educational information." The principle of consistency requires the developer of the content to include in the content of the subject educational knowledge that is included in all conceptual systems of this subject and illuminates its essence.

Principles of content creation:

The principle of continuity. I.P. Podlasiy "educational process consists of separate steps, if it continues without interruptions, without disruption of continuity, without uncontrollable situations, it achieves more success. "If skills are not practiced regularly, they will disappear," he writes.

The principle of integrity. The concepts of the principles of continuity and coherence are explained in "Didactics" by L.V. Zagrekova and V.V. Nikolina: The principles of continuity and coherence require that the content of the educational material be presented in a certain sequence and in a logical relationship in the system. In this case, the information relies on the previous one and prepares to absorb new information.

The principle of continuity. The principles considered for creating educational content are closely related to the principle of continuity, which guides content developers to consider interdepartmental and interdisciplinary relationships. "The overabundance of interdisciplinarity, which has filled the educational environment, has increased the demand for pedagogues."

In order to bring the education of subjects in the field of architecture construction to the level of modern requirements, collecting information on the subjects specified in the subject program and processing them with the help of multimedia computer technologies is an urgent issue of today. The use of modern computer technologies in the educational process should be carried out in parallel without denying pedagogical technologies. After all, such an approach gives the expected result in the effective assimilation of graphic materials. It is no exaggeration to say that the use of graphic programs is the only way to the expected result, especially in the teaching of construction drawing. The name of the subject itself requires teaching with the help of graphic programs. Until now, the lack of teachers who know graphic programs and the lack of educational facilities were the main reasons for not carrying out construction drawing in harmony with graphic programs. However, in today's advanced age, the organization of lessons without using graphic programs does not correspond to modern educational standards.

One of the urgent tasks of today is to connect the topics in teaching the science of "Construction drawing", to ensure their coherence, and to use the most modern methods and tools of teaching. All subjects of the studied science serve as a foundation for each other. This requires the teacher to constantly work on himself, because construction drawing keeps pace with changes. Initially, the training of teachers who meet these requirements is another important urgent problem.

In teaching the subject of "Construction Drawing", it is necessary to summarize and analyze the information related to the subjects in the development of the subject program based on the curriculum.

Using the rich possibilities of modern computer technologies, it is necessary to redraw drawings, give them animations, and make them multimedia. Especially, as a result of drawing students' attention in a multimedia form, their attitude towards science changes. In addition, students will have the opportunity to get more detailed information about this drawing. If modern software tools related to computer graphics, ArchiCAD, AutoCAD, 3dMax and other programs serve as an assistant for the teacher in teaching science, for students who are acquiring knowledge, they help to understand the meaning of science, spatial imagination, creative and leads to the development of logical thinking skills, improvement of the rate of mastery of science. It is advisable to use computer graphics in processing the collected data.

Computer graphics are complex synthetic resources. It emerged and developed as a result of combining graphics with modern equipment and technological solutions that help the engineer to implement innovative ideas.

Three-dimensional modeling is a journey into the world that embodies the designer's ideas on the computer screen in amazingly realistic and convincing images. Just like if you reach out your hand, you can touch something that only existed in your imagination.

In 3D modeling systems, a three-dimensional model is usually displayed on the monitor screen as an arbitrary parallel projection (axonometry). Standard views are displayed in the appropriate panel and include orthogonal and standard isometric projections. T-VIEW and T-DRAW commands are used to automatically create orthogonal projections from a 3D model. In this way, the task of constructing its geometric image on the plane (on the monitor screen) based on the direct, spatial body (3D model) of the drawing geometry is performed.

The structural structure of geometric modeling includes the following 4 components:

1. Original copy or object of modeling. In three-dimensional space modeling, orthogonal projections, axonometry, perspective and numbered projections are obtained on the monitor screen. In addition, modeling objects can be multidimensional and non-linear models, which is a relevant and still unsolved problem for any other modern science.
2. The model space is the carrier of the model being described. Usually, this is a monitor screen, but other methods can be used to represent the model.
3. The modeling apparatus determines the methods of rendering 3D models.

They are:

- analytical;
- kinematic;
- constructive;
- parameterized;
- mixed methods.

4. Models are divided into frame, surface and solid state models.

Video presentation of a 3D drawing created with the help of computer graphics programs shows it in real life in front of students' eyes and is understandable for students and develops their spatial imagination. The reason is that the development of spatial imagination in students leads to the understanding of science. After all, spatial perception plays an important role in mastering construction drawing materials. Therefore, a student can complete tasks in science only if he has spatial vision.

Modeling capabilities are expanded in BIM programs, and it is convenient to create building models. The use of images, views, cuts, stairs, roof coverings, nodes, constructions, estimate work and similar topics in the illumination leads to the development of students' spatial imagination and creative thinking skills.

A science teacher can create subject-related project works in BIM programs and use them in the course of the lesson. Using the wide range of BIM programs, you can view the created models from different angles, crop them, change the color of the model, automatically resize them, and more.

The main requirement is that the teacher should know computer graphics, that is, he should choose graphic programs according to the content and essence of the given material, level of complexity, and didactic tasks.

We are a student of construction drawing:

- history of computer graphics;
- departments of computer graphics;
- systems (CAD, CAM, CAE) that make up the department of design graphics;
- graphic programs working in the CAD system and their working principles;
- electronic image formats;
- equipment panels used for drawing;
- should know the algorithms for drawing the object based on its spatial position;
- analysis of the panel of equipment designed for creating two- and three-dimensional graphics;
- draw a two-dimensional drawing of a given three-dimensional detail;
- building a three-dimensional model of a detail based on a two-dimensional drawing;
- determination of optimal algorithms for designing geometric models in plane and space;
- creating complex drawings and shapes in plane and space;
- must have drawing and printing skills;
- analysis of objects with a complex shape;
- comparison of manual drawing (using drawing tools) and CAD software;
- mutual comparison of two or more CAD programs;
- to identify the similar and different aspects of CAD programs;
- we believe that they should have the skills to independently master new CAD programs.

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Ways to protect against computer viruses

Maxmudov Ulug'bek Ravshanbekovich

Fergana branch of the Tashkent University of Information Technologies, student

Abduraximov Ozodbek Azimjon o'g'li

Fergana branch of the Tashkent University of Information Technologies, student

Ismoilov Sirojiddin Rasuljon o'g'li

Fergana branch of the Tashkent University of Information Technologies, student

Shamamatova Sayyora Jo'raboy qizi

Fergana branch of the Tashkent University of Information Technologies, student

Annotation: This article lists computer viruses, the damage they can cause to users and computers, and how to protect against viruses like this.

Keywords: alphanumeric character, anti-spyware, anti-malware, firewall, heuristic detection, cross-platform application.

A computer virus is a program code capable of self-copying, and typically contains negative effects such as system hacking and data damage. Viruses are created with the goal of copying from a programmer to many computers and even distributing program code to unsuspecting users. Copying itself is one of the first signs of being a virus, and viruses, the function of which is only reproduction, are also trapped. Many of them also have other effects, releasing music, displaying notifications, and in the worst case, destroying valuable user data. They have the ability to perform all the actions that the creator programmer envisions. Some virus creators are not as skilled as they expect, and as a result, while unplanned, unexpected results such as program collisions are visible.

Why are computer viruses written?

There are many possible reasons behind this, whether in order to increase the personal status of the creator of the virus, or in order to take revenge on the fired Company, the information that is being destroyed can be created in cases where it can significantly affect his lifestyle. Virus programmers like to boast of the scale of the codes they create, calling themselves by code names. Controlling network corruption, for example, gives the creator of malicious code a sense of power.

Where are viruses encountered?

Viruses will be hidden in the bootable code. This means that any downloaded program, a soft disk program left on the machine, creates the risk of copying. Most people believe that viruses can only be present in program copies and in programs where the virus is irritating, but, in fact, this is not the case. In 1992, Borland released a virus with its C++ programming language software (a silver CD surrounded by the original cut), and thousands of copies were shipped worldwide. This may be due to virus testing or a lack of anti-virus software obsolescence updates. At some point, defects were prominent on many personal computer CDs, making it difficult to rely on even reputable source software. In addition, it is not necessary to rely on software that can be downloaded from the internet, but there is a need for frequent use. Here, a problem-averting solution is software and strategy. Despite the fact that there are many ways to attack and install virus programs, there are several ways that can help protect the computer and network from cyber threats.

1. Asking employees to use strong passwords and change them periodically is the easiest way to create strong computer passwords or expressions, but also to expand system security. From 8 to 64 alphanumeric characters and characters like @, #, * and & should be used to create complex passwords or expressions. It is necessary to activate two-step confirmation when possible. Periodic upgrades can help prevent evil forces from breaking through passwords. Pest program attack test-and-error method, in which the program tries to decode the password and gains access to the target computer. The stronger the password, the more difficult it will be for haker to crack and access it.

2. Installing Antivirus software Antivirus software actively checks for viruses, system files or operating system that try to invade email. Choosing a quality software package, it should be borne in mind the prestige and product of the company, the features of the program (m-n, daily update) and compatibility with the computer.
3. Carrying out a full-fledged system check on a daily basis, viruses, spyware and malware are constantly developing. As a result, sometimes they break through system protection methods and infect the computer system. Daily checks must be performed through antivirus, anti-spyware, and anti malware programs to identify, quarantine, and remove evil agents on the network before any or additional damage occurs.
4. Introducing periodic system backup routines many types of evil agents can damage content within the computer. It is necessary to organize a periodic backup procedure to make sure that the computer can recover data in the event of a malicious event. Backup choices such as cloud service or personal external hard drive can be used. The cloud service allows you to save data on the network. An individual external hard drive can be connected to a computer, so there is an opportunity to copy the updated files as needed.
5. Regular updates to the computer system to fix any viruses, abnormalities, it is important to run regular computer system updates. If updates are not allowed, viruses that remain in the system can be used by hackers. With the announcement of the new system version, the user must be aware of this.
6. The use of a firewall firewall is the most important aspect that wraps the computer and it blocks unauthorized access. When starting or configuring the computer now, it is necessary to use the firewall capabilities of the operating system. Firewall settings can be updated according to computer preferences.
7. Careful use of Email can lead hackers to gain an advantage on most roads in email, such as in computer files attached to emails. It is not recommended to open and read addresses that you do not recognize. They need to be deleted immediately. 8. Careful use of the Internet includes spyware and malware, even the safest websites. To infect the virus, it is enough for the mouse to click once. Many fake websites are masked to mimic real websites. When entering URLs, it is necessary to verify that the name of the site, correctly written. It is necessary to get those that suddenly appear, before clicking on ads, graphs and links to other sites.

Antivirus software computer protection software

Antivirus software and computer protection software are focused on evaluating web pages, files, software, and referrals that focus on finding and rooting malwares at the greatest possible speed. Most provide protection against unwanted threats in the process of activity. Because now many processes are organized on the network, and new threats appear regularly, the installation of a protected antivirus program is gaining more relevance. The joy is that nowadays there are a number of excellent products for selective use. These software products must be tested professionally to determine their safety level. Each company has its own list of features, since some aspects of any software are considered more important than the rest. Some of them are:

• User interface (applications that do not have a comfortable appearance are often not well received by buyers)
• Speed of inspection and troubleshooting
* Flexibility including password protection
* Ease of documentation of features and understanding of the manual
* Technical qualification level for configuration and use
• Technical support quality and speed
• Speed of dealing with new viruses and being able to solve the problem
* Network update capability

How do Antivirus programs work?

Antivirus software starts to run by checking computer programs and files against malware's known database. Since there are contributions from hackers and new viruses are constantly created, antiviruses also check for non-existent and possible threats. In general, many applications employ three different types of detection: specific detection, which investigates previously generated threats; general detection, which searches for characters or existing parts or types that depend on a common codebase; and detection in the experimental process(heuristic), verification of unknown viruses by detection through suspicious file structures. When a program finds a viral file, it usually places it in quarantine and gives a deletion mark, making it inaccessible and removing the risk. With devices connected to the internet in a daily way of life and at the same time even more dangerous.

Virus protection options of common antivirus programs

1. **ESET NOD32**, often referred to as NOD32. Released in two different editions, Home Edition and Business Edition. It has the following properties:
• Anti-phishing
* Device control
* Bank business and payment protection developed
• Parental control
* Web camera control
• Protective wall
* Network controller developed
• Network Attack Protection

2. **Kaspersky** . Kaspersky provides protection against internet security malware, email spam, phishing, hacking beats, and theft of tokens. Services offered:

• Data protection
• Data backup
* Web policies-restrictions and record user activity • password manager
• Data encryption
* Network control
* Query activity

3. Avast **Antivirus** is a family of cross-platform (that is, those that can work with different computers or with different software packages) internet security applications developed by Avast for Microsoft Windows, macOS, Android and iOS. Avast antivirus includes the following features:
• Anti-spam
• Data decomposer
* Smart antivirus
• Home network security
* Intelligent inspection
* Secure domain name system

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PRAGMATIC FIELD AND PRAGMATIC FEATURES OF NUMBERS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

Karimova Iroda Baxtiyor qizi
Karshi State University
Teacher of the Department of Practical
English Language
(99893)9340111)

Annotation: This article presents a comparative study of the pragmatic features of numbers in English and Uzbek languages. We explore how speakers of these languages use numbers in different contexts to convey meaning beyond their literal value. The study focuses on three main areas: (1) the use of numbers in counting and measuring, (2) the use of numbers in expressing time and dates, and (3) the use of numbers in expressing quantities and statistics. Through a detailed analysis of examples from both languages, we demonstrate how pragmatic factors such as context, speaker intention, and cultural norms play a crucial role in shaping the meaning of numbers. The article concludes by highlighting the importance of understanding these pragmatic features for effective communication across different languages and cultures. Overall, this study provides valuable insights into the role of pragmatics in shaping language use and meaning.

Key words: Pragmatics, speech acts, illocutionary acts, perlocutionary acts, implicature, presupposition, numerical value.

Pragmatics is a subfield of linguistics that studies how language is used in context to convey meaning.[Yule 1996] It focuses on the social and cultural aspects of language use, as well as how speakers and listeners interpret meaning beyond the literal words that are spoken or written. In this essay, we will explore the key concepts and theories of pragmatics in linguistics, including speech acts, implicature, presupposition, and politeness. [Levinson 1983]

Speech Acts: One of the central concepts in pragmatics is the idea of speech acts, which are actions performed through language. Speech acts can be divided into three categories: locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. Locutionary acts refer to the literal meaning of the words that are spoken or written. For example, the locutionary act of the sentence "It's raining outside" is to convey the information that it is raining. Illocutionary acts, on the other hand, refer to the intended meaning or function of a speech act. This can include making a request, giving an order, making a promise, or expressing an opinion. For example, the illocutionary act of the sentence "Can you pass me the salt?" is to make a request for someone to pass the salt. Perlocutionary acts refer to the effects that a speech act has on the listener or reader. This can include changing their beliefs, attitudes, or behavior. For example, the perlocutionary act of the sentence "You look great today" might be to make the listener feel good about themselves. [Searle 1979]

Implicature: Another important concept in pragmatics is implicature, which refers to meaning that is implied but not explicitly stated. Implicatures can be divided into two categories: conventional implicatures and conversational implicatures. Conventional implicatures are meanings that are associated with particular words or phrases. For example, the word "but" is often used to signal a contrast between two ideas. So if someone says "I really like you, but...", the conventional implicature is that there is some kind of problem or issue that is being raised. Conversational implicatures, on the other hand, are meanings that are inferred based on the context of the conversation. These can be more complex and require more inference on the part of the listener. For example, if someone says "I'm not hungry", the conversational implicature might be that they don't want to eat, or that they are trying to be polite and not impose on others.

Presupposition is another important concept in pragmatics, which refers to assumptions or beliefs that are taken for granted in a conversation. Presuppositions can be divided into two categories: lexical presuppositions and pragmatic presuppositions. Lexical presuppositions are assumptions that are associated with particular words or phrases. For example, if someone says "I'm going to stop smoking", the lexical presupposition is that they currently smoke. Pragmatic presuppositions, on the other hand, are assumptions that are based on the context of the conversation. For example, if someone says "I'm sorry I'm late", the pragmatic presupposition might be that they were expected to arrive on time.

Politeness is an important aspect of pragmatics, which refers to the social norms and conventions that govern how people use language to show respect and maintain social harmony. Politeness can be divided into two categories: positive politeness and negative politeness.[Gumperz 1972]

Positive politeness refers to strategies that are used to show friendliness and solidarity with the listener.[Heritage 1984] This can include using humor, offering compliments, or expressing gratitude. For example, if someone says "Thanks so much for helping me out", they are using positive politeness to show appreciation for the listener's help.

Negative politeness, on the other hand, refers to strategies that are used to show deference and respect for the listener's autonomy. This can include using indirect language, apologizing, or making requests in a polite and tentative way. For example, if someone says "I was wondering if you could possibly help me out", they are using negative politeness to make a request in a polite and non-threatening way.
Pragmatics is a subfield of linguistics that studies how language is used in context to convey meaning. It focuses on the social and cultural aspects of language use, as well as how speakers and listeners interpret meaning beyond the literal words that are spoken or written. Key concepts and theories of pragmatics include speech acts, implicature, presupposition, and politeness. By understanding these concepts, we can gain a deeper understanding of how language is used in everyday life and how it shapes our social interactions.[Brown/Lewinson 1987]
In the English language, numbers are used to express quantitative information. However, beyond their basic numerical value, numbers also carry pragmatic features that convey additional meaning. These pragmatic features of numbers include their use in measuring time, money, and distance, as well as their role in expressing emphasis and importance. This paper will explore these pragmatic features of numbers in the English language.
Measuring Time:One of the most common pragmatic features of numbers is their use in measuring time. Time is measured in seconds, minutes, hours, days, weeks, months, and years. Each unit of time is associated with a specific number, and these numbers carry important pragmatic information. For example, the number 60 is significant in measuring time because it is the number of seconds in a minute and the number of minutes in an hour. Similarly, the number 24 is significant because it is the number of hours in a day. These numbers convey information about the structure of time and help us to organize our lives.
Measuring Money: Numbers are also used to measure money in the English language. Money is measured in dollars and cents, and each denomination of currency is associated with a specific number. For example, the number 100 is significant because it represents one hundred dollars. Similarly, the number 25 is significant because it represents a quarter of a dollar. These numbers convey information about the value of money and help us to make financial decisions.
Measuring Distance: Numbers are also used to measure distance in the English language. Distance is measured in feet, yards, miles, and kilometers. Each unit of distance is associated with a specific number, and these numbers carry important pragmatic information. For example, the number 5280 is significant because it

represents the number of feet in a mile. Similarly, the number 1.609 is significant because it represents the number of kilometers in a mile. These numbers convey information about the structure of distance and help us to navigate our physical environment. **Expressing Emphasis and Importance**: Numbers are also used to express emphasis and importance in the English language. For example, when we want to emphasize the importance of something, we might say that it is "one of the most important things." Similarly, when we want to emphasize the uniqueness of something, we might say that it is "one of a kind." These phrases use numbers to convey the idea that something is significant or exceptional. Another way that numbers are used to express emphasis and importance is through the use of rankings. For example, we might say that something is "number one" to indicate that it is the best or most important. Similarly, we might say that something is "in the top ten" to indicate that it is among the best or most important. These rankings use numbers to convey the idea that something is significant or exceptional. Numbers in the English language carry important pragmatic features beyond their basic numerical value. They are used to measure time, money, and distance, as well as to express emphasis and importance. These pragmatic features of numbers help us to organize our lives, make financial decisions, navigate our physical environment, and convey meaning in our communication. Understanding these pragmatic features of numbers is essential for effective communication in the English language. The use of numbers is deeply ingrained in cultural and social contexts, and their meanings can vary significantly across different languages. In English, the use of numbers is straightforward and direct, reflecting the language's pragmatic nature. English speakers value precision and accuracy in communication, and numbers are an essential tool for achieving this goal. In contrast, Uzbek speakers use numbers to convey respect, formality, and social status. The use of numbers is more nuanced and reflects the culture's emphasis on social hierarchies and relationships. [John Smith]The findings of this study have implications for language learners and educators. Understanding the pragmatic functions of numbers in different languages can help individuals communicate more effectively and avoid misunderstandings. Language educators can incorporate the use of numbers in their teaching to help learners develop their communicative competence. This study provides insights into the pragmatic features of numbers in English and Uzbek languages. Our findings show that numbers play a vital role in communication and have different pragmatic functions in different languages. Understanding these functions can help individuals communicate more effectively in these languages. Further research is needed to explore the use of numbers in other languages and cultures to gain a more comprehensive understanding of their pragmatic features.[Blum-Kulka 1989]

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ЗНАЧЕНИЕ СОВРЕМЕННЫХ АКТУАЛЬНЫХ ВОПРОСОВ ЭКОНОМИКИ ОКРУЖАЮЩЕЙ СРЕДЫ

Эргашова Нилуфар Собировна
Преподаватель экономических наук Ташкентского института экономики и педагогики
E-mail id: Nilufarergashova60@gmail.com

Омуруллаева Дилшода
Ташкентский экономико-педагогический институт экономический факультет, студент группы 23/1

Аннотация: В этой статье рассматривается отрасль экономики окружающей среды и ее связь с наукой об экологии, а также рассматриваются некоторые современные проблемы экономики окружающей среды и проблемы, влияющие на них.
Ключевые слова: окружающая среда, экономика, климат, загрязнение, загрязнение воздуха, промышленные выбросы, экологическая устойчивость, социальное и экономическое неравенство.
Экономика окружающей среды связана с оценкой экологических товаров и услуг, таких как чистый воздух и вода, биоразнообразие и экосистемы. Он также рассматривает компромиссы между экономическим ростом и экологической устойчивостью и фокусируется на разработке политик и стратегий, которые уравновешивают эти конкурирующие цели. Помимо традиционного экономического анализа, экономика окружающей среды имеет ряд междисциплинарных областей, включая Экология, Право и государственная политика. Это важная область для политиков, предприятий и частных лиц, стремящихся способствовать устойчивому развитию и решать экологические проблемы.
Экономика окружающей среды играет важную роль в экономике, обеспечивая основу для анализа взаимодействия между природной средой и экономикой. Это помогает определить экономические издержки и выгоды экологической политики и разработать политику, обеспечивающую экологическую устойчивость при минимизации экономических последствий.
Одна из важных ролей экономики окружающей среды-учитывать ценность природных ресурсов и экосистемных услуг при принятии экономических

решений. Придавая ценность экологическим ресурсам, таким как чистый воздух, чистая вода и биоразнообразие, экономисты-экологи помогают гарантировать, что эти ресурсы не недооцениваются и не используются чрезмерно. Это может привести к более эффективному распределению ресурсов и улучшению экологических результатов.

Другая роль экономики окружающей среды-анализ затрат и выгод экологических норм и политик. Экологические нормы могут обременять предприятия и потребителей расходами, но они также могут принести пользу, например, улучшить здравоохранение и экосистемные услуги. Анализируя эти затраты и выгоды, экономисты-экологи могут помочь экономике разработать политику, которая позволит достичь экологических целей при минимизации затрат.

Наконец, экономика окружающей среды способствует устойчивому развитию, поощряя инвестиции в возобновляемые источники энергии, ресурсоэффективность и другие экологически чистые технологии. Поощряя предприятия и частных лиц применять устойчивые методы, экономика окружающей среды помогает гарантировать, что экономический рост не будет достигнут за счет экологического спада.

В целом, экономика окружающей среды играет важную роль в обеспечении соответствия экономического роста экологической устойчивости и продвижении политики и практики, которые защищают и улучшают окружающую среду для будущих поколений.

В экономике окружающей среды выделяют несколько насущных проблем:

Изменение климата: это одна из самых насущных экологических проблем, с которыми сейчас сталкивается мир. Изменение климата представляет собой серьезную угрозу для окружающей среды, экономики и общества в целом. Экономисты-экологи работают над разработкой политики и стратегий, которые могут смягчить последствия изменения климата.

Потеря биоразнообразия: потеря биоразнообразия-еще одна серьезная экологическая проблема. По мере исчезновения видов экосистемы становятся нестабильными, что может привести к дальнейшим экологическим проблемам. Экономисты-экологи работают над пониманием экономической ценности биоразнообразия и разработкой политики, которая поможет защитить его.

Истощение природных ресурсов: истощение природных ресурсов, таких как вода, леса и полезные ископаемые, является постоянной проблемой.

Экономисты-экологи изучают способы устойчивого управления этими ресурсами, чтобы они не заканчивались со временем.

Загрязнение: загрязнение-важная экологическая проблема с экономическими последствиями. Экономисты-экологи работают над пониманием затрат на загрязнение и разработкой политики, которая снизит его воздействие.

Устойчивое развитие: устойчивое развитие-это подход к экономическому развитию, который рассматривает долгосрочные последствия развития для окружающей среды, общества и экономики. Экономисты-экологи работают над разработкой политики и стратегий, способствующих устойчивому развитию.

В целом, экономика окружающей среды играет решающую роль в решении этих и других экологических проблем, обеспечивая основу для понимания экономических последствий экологических проблем и разработки политики смягчения их последствий.

Решение проблем в экономике окружающей среды зависит от следующих различных факторов:

Научные концепции: полное научное понимание экологических проблем имеет решающее значение для разработки эффективных решений.

Экономический анализ: использование экономических инструментов и анализа важно для определения наиболее эффективных и действенных решений.

Политическая воля: решение экологических проблем часто требует политического вмешательства, и политическая воля имеет решающее значение для реализации этой политики.

Технологические инновации: разработка новых технологий помогает решать экологические проблемы за счет сокращения загрязнения, повышения эффективности и создания новых возможностей для устойчивого экономического роста.

Информирование и вовлечение общественности: информирование и вовлечение общественности важно для создания экологического спроса и привлечения правительств и предприятий к ответственности за воздействие на окружающую среду.

Международное сотрудничество: экологические проблемы часто носят глобальный характер, и международное сотрудничество имеет решающее значение для разработки эффективных решений через границы.

Экономика окружающей среды-это сложная и многогранная область, которая включает решение ряда экологических проблем, таких как изменение климата, потеря биоразнообразия, загрязнение и истощение ресурсов. Решение проблем в этой области требует сочетания научных знаний, технологических инноваций и политического вмешательства.

Подводя итог, можно сказать, что научное изучение проблем экономики окружающей среды является важным направлением исследований, которое становится все более актуальным и важным в решении проблем, стоящих перед нашей планетой. Есть несколько насущных вопросов, которые требуют внимания и исследований в этой области, включая изменение климата, потерю биоразнообразия, загрязнение окружающей среды и истощение ресурсов. Изучение изменения климата имеет особое значение, поскольку оно представляет собой серьезную проблему для мировой экономики и окружающей среды. Понимание причин, последствий изменения климата и разработка эффективных стратегий смягчения последствий и адаптации имеют решающее значение для обеспечения устойчивости и предотвращения катастрофических экологических последствий. Для решения экологических проблем в экономике необходим комплексный подход. Этот подход должен включать сотрудничество между различными заинтересованными сторонами, включая предприятия, правительства, гражданское общество и научные круги. Такое сотрудничество может привести к разработке инновационных решений, которые устранят основные причины экологических проблем, а не только к лечению симптомов. Экономические стимулы могут сыграть решающую роль в продвижении экологически устойчивых методов. Например, налоги на выбросы углерода помогают сократить выбросы парниковых газов, а субсидии на возобновляемые источники энергии помогают развивать технологии чистой энергии.

Важно признать, что экологические проблемы взаимосвязаны с социальными и экономическими проблемами. Решение экологических проблем требует системного подхода, который решает социальное и экономическое неравенство, способствует устойчивому потреблению и производству и учитывает потребности и перспективы всех заинтересованных сторон.

В целом, решение проблем в экономике окружающей среды требует целостного и совместного подхода, который сочетает в себе научные знания, технологические инновации и политическое вмешательство, одновременно решая социальные и экономические проблемы.

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РИСКИ ИННОВАЦИОННОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ И ИХ МИНИМИЗАЦИЯ

Мухиддинова Камола Сагдуллаевна
Преподаватель экономических наук Ташкентского института экономики и педагогики
E-mail: kamola9826@mail.ru

Бахтиёрова Дилдора
Преподаватель экономических наук Ташкентского института экономики и педагогики
E-mail: dbaxtiyarovna@mail.ru

Аннотация: Сегодняшний день наполнен активными инновациями. С помощью инноваций закономерно также формируются различные виды инновационной деятельности. Конечно, там, где есть развитие, есть риски. В данной статье освещены виды инновационной деятельности и риски, проблемы и их решения.

Ключевые слова: технология, инновационная деятельность, комплексная, локальная, экономическая.

Введение

Инновационная деятельность-комплекс научно-технологических, организационных, финансовых и коммерческих мероприятий, направленных на коммерциализацию накопленных знаний, технологий и оборудования. Новые или дополнительные товары и услуги или товары/услуги с новыми характеристиками являются результатом инновационной деятельности. Также инновационную деятельность можно определить как деятельность по созданию, освоению, распространению и использованию инноваций. Осуществляемый в нашей стране процесс экономических реформ требует существенного изменения деятельности хозяйствующих субъектов, приведения их деятельности в соответствие с требованиями рынка.

Инновационная деятельность-совокупность научно-технических, технологических, организационных, финансовых и иных мероприятий, направленных на использование и коммерциализацию результатов научных исследований и разработок с целью расширения и обновления номенклатуры и повышения качества выпускаемой продукции (товаров, услуг), их подготовку, последующее внедрение на отечественном и зарубежном рынках и совершенствование технологий эффективного внедрения, приводящих к совместным инновациям. коммерческая деятельность-это деятельность, которая подразумевает комплекс.

Что касается концепции риска, то это риск, который есть в каждой отрасли. Только своевременное его выявление, оценка и применение мер по минимизации предотвратят кризис.

Основная часть

Выделяют несколько видов инновационной деятельности:

Научные исследования и опытно-конструкторские разработки (НИОКР);

Создание продуктов с новыми полезными свойствами;

Технологические инновации: получение нового или эффективного производства существующего продукта, изделия, техники; изменения в продуктах, методах и стандартах производства и контроля качества, необходимые для подготовки и организации производства, производства нового продукта или применения нового технологического процесса;

Указ Президента Республики Узбекистан от 7 февраля 2017 года № Пф4947 "о стратегии действий по дальнейшему развитию Республики Узбекистан", 7 февраля 2018 года- данный учебник в определенной степени послужит реализации задач, поставленных мартовским постановлением № ПП-3698 «о дополнительных мерах по совершенствованию механизмов внедрения инноваций в отрасли и отрасли экономики»и другими нормативными правовыми актами, направленными на усиление инновационной активности в развитии промышленного производства, обеспечение интеграции науки, образования и производства.

Технологические инновации: проектирование и разработка производственных процессов, новых методов производства, новых производственных процессов, включая планы и чертежи, технические спецификации и т. д;

Организационные инновации-совершенствование системы управления;

Реализуемые технологии-приобретение машин и оборудования, связанных по своему технологическому назначению с внедрением технологических и иных инноваций; приобретение нереализованных технологий в виде патентов, лицензий (договоров) на использование изобретений, промышленных образцов, полезных моделей, а также услуг технологического содержания; приобретение программных средств, связанных с реализацией технологических инноваций. обучение, Обучение и переподготовка персонала;

Маркетинговые инновации — внедрение новых или значительно усовершенствованных методов маркетинга, включающих существенные изменения в конструкцию и упаковку продукции, реализацию и презентацию продукции (услуг), их представление и продвижение на маркетинговых рынках, применение новых методов формирования новых ценовых стратегий.

Инновационная деятельность-это деятельность, направленная на поиск и внедрение инноваций с целью расширения ассортимента и повышения качества продукции, совершенствования технологии и организации производства.

К инновационной деятельности относятся:

- выявление проблем предприятия;
- Внедрение инновационного процесса;
- организация инновационной деятельности.

По степени влияния на факторы производства:

- комплекс;
- местный.

Сложные инновации, как правило, требуют значительных изменений в оборудовании, технологии, квалификации работников и т.д.

По области применения:

- ✓ технологический;
- ✓ организация и управление;
- ✓ экономический;
- ✓ маркетинг;
- ✓ социальное;
- ✓ экологический;
- ✓ информация.

В качестве примера можно привести риски инновационной деятельности, не отклоняясь от темы,

Параметры	**Основные инновации**	**Улучшение инноваций**
1. Опасности и трудности:		
1.1.Ошибка проектирования	Очень вероятно	маловероятно
1.2.Провал на рынке	Очень вероятно	Средний уровень вероятности
1.3.Планирование бюджета проекта	трудный	Средний уровень вероятности
1.4.Определение сроков реализации проекта	трудный	Легко сделать
2. Организация работы		
1.5.Форма исследовательской группы	Сильный лидер команды	Демократически управляемое сообщество
1.6.Тип лидера проект	Предприниматель, Пионер	специалист
1.7. Куратор проекта	Высшие руководящие организации	Менеджер среднего звена, назначенный человек
1.8.Сопротивление инновациям	Очень сильный	Средний

Если инновации в продуктах и процессах получили всеобщее признание, их описания включены в международные стандарты (“The Frascati Guide”, 1993), социальные инновации, в том числе управленческие, часто недооцениваются. Управленческие инновации намного выгоднее и дешевле, чем инновации продуктов и процессов. Но в то же время их гораздо сложнее реализовать, поскольку они связаны с изменением поведения, привычек, идей и деловой культуры. Они более опасны, так как затрагивают интересы людей, вызывают конфликты, менее предсказуемы и могут привести к инверсии (результат прямо противоположен поставленной цели). Поэтому социальные инновации необходимо тщательно изучать и анализировать.

Инновации могут быть использованы для удовлетворения любых индивидуальных потребностей-потребительские инновации. Потребителями в этом случае, как правило, являются физические лица, семьи. Цель потребительских инноваций - повышение экономического, социального, психологического воздействия использования продукта. Другой вид инноваций называется инвестиционными инновациями. Потребителями данного нововведения будут производственное предприятие, научная организация, индивидуальный предприниматель. Целью промышленных инноваций является повышение экономического эффекта при производстве продукции предприятия, приобретающего инновации. Каждый уровень в корпоративной системе соответствует определенному типу инноваций:

Заключение:

Подводя итог, можно сказать, что инновационная деятельность, которую также можно рассматривать как наиболее часто используемую инновационную лохию, если взять программу гула. Риски, которые могут возникнуть при работе этой программы, - это вирусные сайты. Это негативно сказывается на производительности программы, доставляя ряд неудобств пользователям программы. Отсюда следует, что каждая инновационная программа или проект всегда должны основываться на комплексной системе защиты и прогнозе рисков. Наличие двухэтапной проверки и тестирования на ИИ в Google или аналогичных приложениях дает фантастический эффект. Но это не устраняет полностью возникающий риск, сводя к минимуму голос. Когда дело доходит до инновационных продаж, ключевым риском является конкуренция и качество продукции. Решение, с другой стороны, - это усилия по обеспечению высокого качества и минимальной стоимости.

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ДРАГОЦЕННЫЕ МЕТАЛЛЫ: ОТ МЕСТОРОЖДЕНИЯ ДО ПОТРЕБИТЕЛЯ

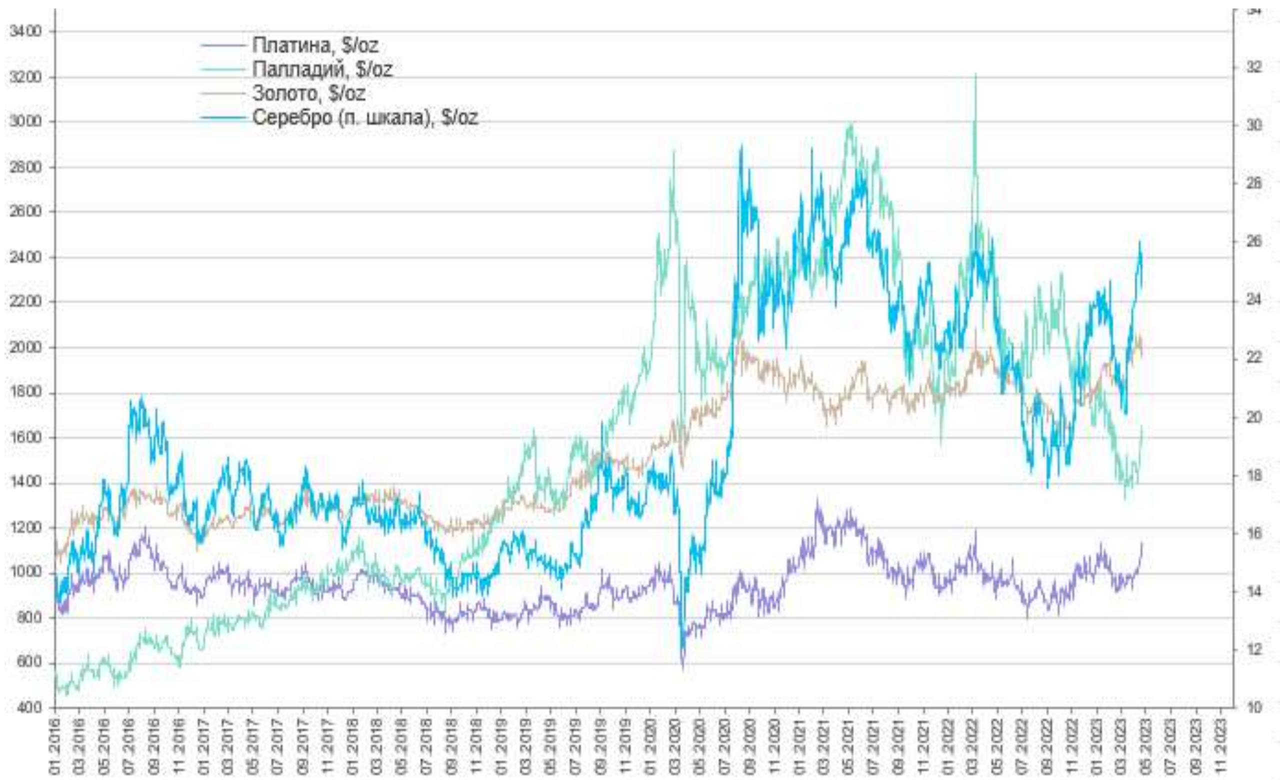
Nelyufar Umarovna Dadabaeva
TDTU старший педагог кафедры "экономика транспорта"
nelyufar2021@mail.ru

Анотация: В работе на основе анализа существующей научно-практической литературы, законодательства, а также практического опыта работы авторов на российском рынке драгоценных металлов разработана обобщенная схема движения драгоценных металлов от момента добычи до конечного потребителя (на примере золота) . Определены основные этапы и параметры стандартных банковских сделок по покупке драгоценных металлов у предприятий-недропользователей, а также выявлены различные подходы к формированию конечной стоимости золота (и ее составляющих) в зависимости от состава участников сделки и купли-продажи физического металла на мировом рынке.

Ключевые слова: драгоценный, металл, рынок, оборот, схема, движение, добыча, производство, аффинаж, реализация, аффинированный, Лондонский фиксинг.

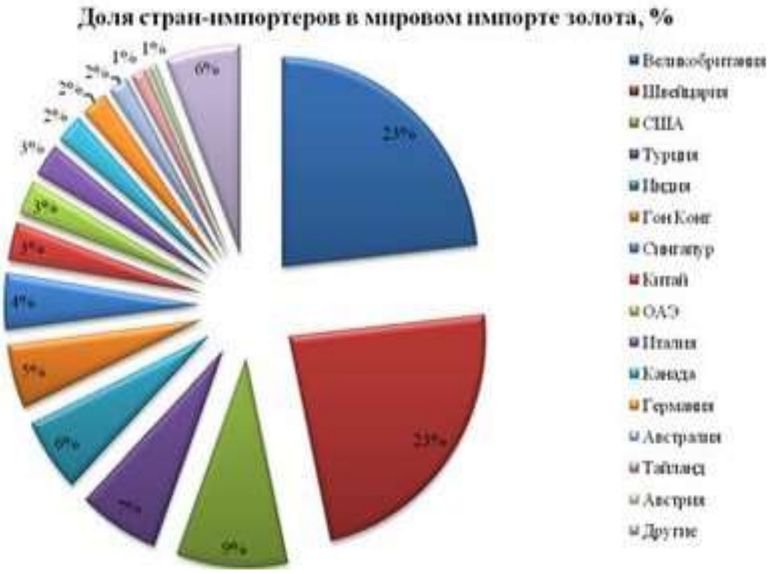
В условиях глобальной нестабильности на финансовых рынках, вызванной кризисными явлениями в мировой экономике, традиционно наблюдается резкий рост инвестиционного спроса на драгоценные металлы, которые рассматриваются частными и институциональными инвесторами в качестве «тихой гавани». Однако, несмотря на то обстоятельство, что золото (и другие драгоценные металлы) уже достаточно давно является объектом банковских операций и активно используется в инвестиционных целях, до настоящего времени в отечественной научной литературе не предпринимались попытки построения общей схемы оборота драгоценных металлов. В периоды экономических кризисов традиционно возрастает уровень спроса на драгоценные металлы. Подобный всплеск интереса со стороны инвесторов легко объясним: в условиях нестабильности на финансовых рынках стоимость большинства инвестиционных активов становится трудно прогнозируемой, и для инвесторов на первый план выходит желание сохранения своего капитала, а не его преумножение. По этой причине для защиты своих средств от возрастающего уровня экономических рисков инвесторы выбирают драгоценные металлы в качестве объектов инвестиционной деятельности. Рост спроса на драгоценные металлы не мог не отразиться и на стоимости самих металлов на мировых рынках.

(рис. 1). Динамика цен драгоценных металлов на мировых рынках в 2023г. (долл. за тройскую унцию)



Так, с момента входа мировой экономики в острую фазу финансово-экономического кризиса в III–IV кварталах 2023 г. наблюдался устойчивый рост стоимости всех драгоценных металлов, обусловленный в первую очередь увеличением инвестиционного спроса. Принимая во внимание то обстоятельство, что мировая экономика еще не восстановилась от последствий финансово-экономического кризиса, несмотря на рост стоимости, инвестиции в драгоценные металлы по-прежнему выглядят достаточно привлекательно. Так, по мере восстановления промышленности (в первую очередь мирового автопрома) цены на металлы платиновой группы (МПГ) неизбежно пойдут вверх, так как прежде всего именно резкое снижение объемов производства в автомобильной промышленности привело к самому существенному падению цен на МПГ с 2023г. Стоимость серебра, которое традиционно широко применяется в промышленности и при реализации инфраструктурных

проектов, реализуемых при государственной поддержке, также имеет серьезные предпосылки к дальнейшему росту
(рис. 2).



Как видно из приведенной выше диаграммы, структура спроса на драгоценные металлы существенно различается. Однако, несмотря на это, график (см. рис. 1) свидетельствует о том, что на мировых рынках наблюдается устойчивая корреляция стоимости драгоценных металлов. Промышленный спрос на золото составляет порядка 73% от совокупного спроса (по данным 2023г.), что значительно ниже аналогичного показателя для металлов платиновой группы. Так, промышленный спрос на платину составляет 92% от совокупного мирового спроса на данный металл, для остальных представителей группы значение показателя близко к 100%. Доля промышленного спроса на серебро также близка к 90%. Дополнительным подтверждением того, что золото является наиболее инвестиционное следовательно, только они доступны для операций инвесторов.

Кроме того, в соответствии с законом «драгоценные металлы могут находиться в любом состоянии, виде, в том числе в самородном и аффинированном виде, а также в сырье, сплавах, полуфабрикатах, промышленных продуктах, химических соединениях, ювелирных и иных изделиях, монетах, ломе и отходах производства и потребления»

Из данного определения можно выделить две основные схемы движения драгоценных металлов:

1) от производителей (в случае добычи металлов) до конечных потребителей;

2) от предприятий, занимающихся сбором лома драгоценных металлов, до конечных потребителей.

В этой статье авторы ограничатся рассмотрением оборота первичного металла. При этом стоит сказать, что ввиду отсутствия принципиальных различий в схемах движения основных драгоценных металлов, используемых в ювелирной промышленности (золото, платина, палладий и серебро), будет рассмотрен только процесс движения золота между экономическими агентами, представляющими различные отрасли (рис. 4). Как видно из приведенной схемы, на своем пути к конечным потребителям золото проходит ряд последовательных этапов, каждый из которых имеет свои характерные черты.

I этап: добыча и производство драгоценных металлов. По своей сути этот этап может быть разбит на две составляющие: добыча драгоценных металлов и извлечение драгоценных металлов. В соответствии с законом под добычей полезных ископаемых понимается извлечение драгоценных металлов из коренных (рудных), россыпных и техногенных месторождений с получением концентратов и других полупродуктов, содержащих драгоценные металлы. Предприятия, занимающиеся добычей золота, должны пройти процедуру лицензирования месторождения и получить квоту в Геологическом комитете, которая в дальнейшем принимается во внимание Гохраном при учете договоров купли-продажи золота. После того как золото добыто из недр, начинается **производство драгоценных металлов** – их извлечение из комплексных руд, концентратов и других полупродуктов содержащих драгоценные металлы…

Следует рассмотреть эту стадию более подробно. После добычи золото в зависимости от вида (россыпное золото или руда) поступает на шлихообогатительные или золотоизвлекательную фабрику, где в результате ряда технологических операций (таких, например, как кучное выщелачивание, обогащение и т.п.) получаются своего рода полуфабрикаты, содержащие драгоценные металлы. Примерами таких полуфабрикатов являются слитки Доре, золотосодержащие концентраты и пр. Таким образом, результатом первого этапа движения драгоценных металлов является производство так называемого грязного золота, или золотого полуфабриката, содержащего различного рода примеси и сопутствующие компоненты, однако максимально уменьшенного по объему (весу) и подготовленного для аффинажа.

II этап: аффинаж. Это очистка извлеченных драгоценных металлов от примесей и сопутствующих компонентов, доведение металлов до качества, соответствующего государственным стандартам и техническим условиям, действующим на территории РФ, или международным стандартам. Стоит также отметить, что аффинаж драгоценныхметаллов могут осуществлять только организации в соответствии с перечнем, утвержденным Правительством. На этапе аффинажа золото может производиться с чистотой от 0,9995 – производственный цикл четыре дня – «слиток лондонского сертификата»; до чистоты 0,9999 – производственный цикл 2 недели и более – основная проба слитков, при этом стоимость аффинажа возрастает в несколько раз. При этом стоит отметить, что при передаче золота на аффинаж право собственности на металл остается у предприятия-недропользователя. По результатам работ ПНП оплачивает стоимость работ по аффинажу, которые в среднем составляют 3–10% в зависимости от используемых технологий обогащения золота, качества «золотого полуфабриката» и могут оказаться существенно выше для предприятий, поставляющих сырье с высоким содержанием ртути или же радиоактивного сырья, а также требуемой чистоты (0,9995–0,9999). Кроме того, при аффинаже ПНП уплачивает налог на добавленную стоимость (НДС) от стоимости услуг аффинажного предприятия. При производстве мерных слитков стоимость их изготовления включается в счет отдельной строкой. Также необходимо отметить, что стоимость изготовления мерных слитков может доходить до 30% от стоимости содержащегося в них золота. Результатом данного этапа обычно является производство слитков, соответствующих существующим ГОСТам. III этап: реализация аффинированного металла предприятиями-недропользователями. Основными покупателями золота у ПНП являются три вида субъектов:

- государственные фонды драгоценных металлов и камней субъектов;
- банки;
- аффинажные заводы.

При этом стоит отметить, что приобретение золота указанными субъектами у ПНП происходит без уплаты НДС. Субъектам добычи также предоставлено право прямого экспорта драгоценных металлов, но на практике этим правом пользуются только единицы из числа наиболее крупных. В основе же формирования стоимости драгоценных металлов лежит так называемый Лондонский фиксинг.

Он проходит дважды в день, в 10:30 и 15:00 лондонского времени с 19.09.1919. Ранее он проводился с участием 11 крупнейших маркет-мейкеров, на данный момент участников Лондонского фиксинга всего пять: ScotiaMocatta, Deutsche Bank AG, HSBC Bank USA, Societe General и Barclays Bank Plc., До 2004 года выкупивший право участия в фиксинге у N.M. Rothschild & Sons. участники фиксинга собирались в одном помещении и путем переговоров с клиентами по телефонам находили значение равновесной цены, при которой количество заявок на продажу совпадает с количеством заявок на покупку. Происходило это следующим образом. Председатель называл цену, а участники фиксинга озвучивали ее своим клиентам, записывая желающих купить и продать. Если количество предлагаемого золота превышает спрос, цена понижается председателем, и участники фиксинга снова доводят ее до сведения клиентов, и если на сей раз количество заявок на покупку превышает предложение, цена повышается. Когда кто-либо из участников фиксинга находит цену, при которой количество предлагаемого к продаже золота полностью соответствует заявкам на покупку, он поднимает на своем столе флажок. Процедура фиксинга продолжается до тех пор, пока флажки у всех участников не будут подняты. С 2004 г. участники лондонского фиксинга более не собираются вместе, ограничиваясь телефонными переговорами. Продавец на фиксинге получает премию 0,05 долл. за унцию, а покупатель платит 0,25 долл. Рассмотрение основы формирования цен на торгах в Лондоне позволяет перейти к изучению особенностей покупки золота указанными экономическими агентами. Особенности покупки драгоценных металлов заключаются в следующем. Гохран и фонды субъектов обладают правом приоритетной покупки золота у ПНП при условии предварительного заключения договоров купли-продажи с условием предварительного авансирования (не менее чем за три месяца) в размере 25% от общей стоимости приобретаемого золота. Покупка, как правило, осуществляется по цене лондонского фиксинга минус 2%. Аффинажный завод приобретает золото по договорным ценам, поскольку зачастую покупает незначительное количество драгоценного металла, являющегося попутным по отношению к основной продукции ПНП. Аффинажные заводы могут создавать (и часто создают) ювелирные предприятия, производящие продукцию из драгоценных металлов, принадлежащих заводу и переданных им в производство по давальческой схеме. В этом случае уплата НДС в бюджет происходит только после реализации ювелирных изделий. Банки, как правило, приобретают золото по ценам от Лондонского фиксинга минус 0,5–10%, при этом обычная сделка покупки золота выглядит следующим образом Предприятие-недропользователь отправляет сырье на аффинажный завод, а тот высылает банку уведомление о поступлении партии сырья на переработку с указанием содержащегося в ней золота на основании результатов анализа, проведенного заводом. Банк осуществляет перечисление средств поставщику в счет предоплаты будущей поставки в размере от 25 до 70% (в зависимости от условий договора) от стоимости золота, количество которого указанно в уведомлении завода. На межбанковском рынке золото торгуется без НДС по цене Лондонского фиксинга, а в некоторых случаях – и с премией. Продажа золота ювелирным предприятиям проходит по цене Лондонского фиксинга плюс 1–10% (в случае если слиток с дефектом, его реализация идет по цене Лондонского фиксинга) и начислением НДС на стоимость металла. Аффинажный завод направляет банку уведомление о готовности золота к отгрузке и выставляет счет за аффинажные услуги (и услуги по производству мерных слитков, если они изготавливались). Счет выставляется предприятию-недропользователю, однако в некоторых случаях его оплата может быть осуществлена банком. После оплаты услуг аффинажного завода осуществляется поставка партии золота, зачастую из оборотного металла, чтобы участникам сделки купли-продажи не приходилось ожидать выплавки слитков именно из своего сырья. После приема золота банком производится оплата оставшейся стоимости партии, исходя из стоимости фактически отгруженного металла за вычетом ранее произведенных выплат по этой партии и накладных расходов согласно условиям договора купли-продажи.

IV этап: реализация аффинированного металла производственным предприятиям и институциональным инвесторам. Продажа драгоценных металлов на экспорт осуществляется банками и крупнейшими недропользователями для получения валютной выручки, а также для формирования устойчивых деловых отношений с зарубежными партнерами (в первую очередь с банками) для получения в будущем максимальных преференций в случае привлечения заемных источников финансирования. Реализация золота осуществляется по цене Лондонского фиксинга (иногда с премией за чистоту), причем, поскольку реализация проходит вне пределов государства, НДС не возникает Центральный банк приобретает золото у кредитных организаций по договорной цене без НДС партиями не менее 60 кг (пять стандартных слитков)

V этап: реализация драгоценных металлов в слитках и изделиях. Частные инвесторы могут осуществлять операции с драгоценными металлами в виде слитков, монет и ювелирных изделий. Слитки реализуются банками частным лицам по цене Лондонского фиксинга плюс 1–50% в зависимости от вида слитка. Так, с минимальной премией продаются стандартные слитки, а с максимальной – мерные слитки малой размерности. Реализация слитков проводится с НДС. Приобретение ювелирных изделий частными лицами в инвестиционных целях особенно характерно для государства. При этом приобретаются изделия, обладающие минимальной художественной ценностью и, соответственно, минимальной добавленной стоимостью. Однако в стоимость таких изделий входят как стоимость сырья, так и затраты, связанные с производством и реализацией изделия, а также НДС. Одним из вариантов инвестирования средств является приобретение монет из драгоценных металлов, которые в соответствии подразделяются на инвестиционные и коллекционные монеты. Движение металла в этом случае несколько сложнее, чем показано на схеме. Центральный банк заказывает монетным дворам выпуск монет из принадлежащего ему золота согласно годовому графику. После их выпуска и поступления он выставляет банкам спецификации на монеты согласно ранее поданным заявкам, после оплаты которых и получения монет в обслуживающие территориальные отделения Банк кредитные учреждения могут приступать к розничным продажам. Коллекционные монеты реализуются банками с НДС, в то время как инвестиционные продаются по цене, приближенной к стоимости содержащегося в них золота и НДС не облагаются. Стоит также отметить, что цена коллекционной монеты может быть гораздо выше стоимости содержащегося в ней металла за счет ограниченности тиража и особой художественной ценности. Инвестиционные же монеты предназначены для вложения временно свободных средств и особой художественной ценности не представляют, поэтому иногда их еще называют слитковыми. В завершение следует отметить: так как целью статьи являлось рассмотрение схемы движения физического металла на пути от предприятия-недропользователя к конечному потребителю, авторы ограничились рассмотрением основных способов инвестирования средств именно в физический металл. Но как институциональные, так и частные инвесторы имеют возможность осуществления операций и с виртуальным металлом путем приобретения акций золотодобывающих компаний, бумаг индексных фондов, паи которых обращаются на бирже, а также работы с производными финансовыми инструментами (фьючерсы и опционы), открытия обезличенных металлических счетов.

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INNOVATIVE APPROACH TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE IN STUDENTS.

Nusratov Anvar Nematjonovich
Associate Professor of Bukhara State Pedagogical Institute

Qurbonova Nigora Sultonovna
Master's student of the 1st stage of pedagogy and psychology at the International University of Asia

Abstract: In this article, we analyze the importance of modern innovative pedagogues and the need for new use of communicative competence used in the educational process and student development.

Key words: Communicative competence, innovative approaches, Interactive teaching methods, Technologies, Projects and practices, Multimedia materials.

The main part: Changes in the economic and socio-cultural structures of countries, entering the world educational space required a revision. Specialist training methods and approaches. In the new education strategy, not only the reorientation of the system of knowledge and skills, but also the basic competences announced by the state in the intellectual and communication fields was carried out. In other words, the level of training of future specialists of the university is determined by their professional abilities, and socio-cultural adaptation in a rapidly changing world, knowledge and practical skills in establishing scientific intercultural relations, communication between different countries are an integral part of the professional culture of a specialist. This article examines the sociolinguistic aspect of communicative competence, which represents a complex of cultural knowledge.

Students work with innovative approaches in the development of communicative competence. Communicative competence is the ability to express information, understand concepts, and express one's ideas with consistency, including students' coherence.

The following innovative approaches can be used for this development:

❖ Interactive teaching methods: Teachers can use interactive teaching methods to develop students' communicative competence. For example, students can develop their communicative competence through expressing their opinions, group discussions and creative activities.

❖ Technologies: Through the use of new technologies, students can develop their communicative competence. Online platforms, video lessons, websites and mobile applications can provide opportunities for students to communicate, create creative programs and express their ideas.

❖ Projects and internships: Students can develop their communicative competence through projects and internships. For example, they can develop their communicative competence by working in the community in a group, creating projects and sharing their ideas with others.

❖ Multimedia materials: Teachers can help students develop their communicative competence through multimedia materials. Through videos, audio tracks, infographics and graphic materials, they can create an opportunity for students to coherently express information and understand concepts.

Interactive teaching methods are teaching methods used in order to increase students' activity, to express their thoughts and to create an opportunity for learning. Through these methods, teachers direct students to active learning and help develop their communicative competence. Interactive lesson methods can be implemented in the following ways:

✓ Discussion and group work: The teacher guides the students to discuss in groups, express their thoughts and share their thoughts with others. Through this method, students develop the ability to share their ideas with others, ask questions, and work in the community.

✓ Role-playing: Through role-playing, students are given an opportunity to challenge, consult and solve problems. Through this method, students can develop skills to understand most of other people, analyze the problem and find a solution to it.

✓ Practical training: Through practical training, students are given the opportunity to master and learn through practice. Through this method, students can develop the ability to apply theoretical knowledge, solve creative problems and work in society.

✓ Use of technologies: Through the use of technologies, it is possible to implement interactive teaching methods. Online platforms, video lessons, websites, and mobile apps can provide interactive lessons to students, enabling them to coherently express information and understand concepts.

Conclusion: To solve such problems, it is necessary to retrain teachers, hold seminars, video conferences, webinars, organize multimedia cabinets, and conduct educational work among students on the use of modern computer technologies. The best option for introducing innovations into the higher education system is distance education through the use of global and local world networks.

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3. Methods Of Improving Students' Communicative Competence in English
4. Инновационные подходы в развитии коммуникативной компетенции студентов-иностранцев Стребуль Л.О.

PEDAGOGICAL CONDITIONS OF DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION-COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE OF UNIVERSITY SCHOOL TEACHERS

Nusratov Anvar Nematjonovich
Associate Professor of Bukhara State Pedagogical Institute

Odilova Muharram Azamatovna
Master's student of the 1st stage of pedagogy and psychology at the International University of Asia

Abstract: Understanding the nature and structure of communicative skills allows to understand what conditions are necessary for its effective development among future primary school teachers. Within this study, the process of developing communicative skills of future teachers is considered as a targeted influence on the student's personality. In addition, it is understood that during the learning process, students go through and further process the received information. At this stage, the processes of personal activity are activated, which means constant work on oneself and self-development. According to this position, the student is considered not only as a subject of educational and professional activity, but also as a subject of continuous active self-development. The teaching profession is distinguished by a constantly evolving component that is not present in all professions. Students of the psychological and pedagogical direction of education should know the need for continuous self-improvement and self-development in the future profession, without which it is impossible to achieve the desired results of professional activity.

Keywords: Reading and interpreting information correctly, Expressing opinions, Sharing information, Communication skills

The main part: in the Action Strategy for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021, "continuous improvement of the quality and level of professional skills of teaching staff" was defined as one of the most important priority tasks for the comprehensive development of the higher education system. It was emphasized that Uzbekistan must be globally competitive in the field of science, intellectual potential, modern personnel, and high technologies. The development of communicative competence of future teachers in higher education institutions created the need for improvement based on the requirements of the globalization process. One of the conditions for the development of the future teacher's communicative competence is the formation of humanitarian communicative abilities. We believe that the content of pedagogical sciences can help the future teacher to develop the basis of communicative humanity. Therefore, the content of psychological and pedagogical training becomes a subject of special attention. State educational standards of the field of pedagogy, selection of subjects in qualification requirements, logic, principles of consistency of study of psychological-pedagogical subjects. There is a lot of talk about eliminating repetition of material in various subjects, the volume of students' study loads, and organizing their independent work. Almost all experts state that the nomenclature of pedagogical sciences does not have a clear logic, and their content does not reflect the modern state of theoretical research in the field of pedagogy and education. Considering the state educational standards of the field of pedagogy in higher education institutions, psychological and pedagogical preparation in the qualification requirements, issues related to the person-oriented education in the teaching of subjects, the philosophy of education in general, the foundations of humanism of the educational process. exit is required. Some issues are limited by the level of technology (interaction technology, self-development technology). A lot of space has been allocated to various forms of control (diagnostic, intermediate, current, final), but as one of the methods of humanizing the relationship between the teacher and the student, the sub- The issue of self-control and mutual control as a manifestation of positive situations has not been considered. Pedagogical communication is considered as a whole separate from the educational process.

Professionally important personal qualities, pedagogical abilities, pedagogical situation, professional knowledge and skills, pedagogical communication are revealed in the topics of pedagogical theories, systems, technologies, introduction to the pedagogical profession. At the same time, based on the materials of a large number of studies on the problems of pedagogical activity, it is precisely in the direct pedagogical dialogue between the teacher and the student that the professionally important personal qualities of the pedagogue are of particular importance, and his pedagogical situation is manifested (it is all teachers should be humanely oriented), and it can be noted that the list of professional skills and qualifications consists almost entirely of communicative skills and qualifications. In this way, the existing possibilities of pedagogical sciences in developing the communicative competence and humanistic basis of the future teacher's communicative competence are not fully utilized. At the same time, the humanistic communicative competence of the pedagogue determines the nature of the teacher's interactions with the students, and serves as the basis of the pedagogue's communicative competence. Directing the content of pedagogic subjects to the development of the humanistic basis of communicative competence of students of higher educational institutions of pedagogy helps to develop their communicative competence. The humanistic communicative approach to the child assumes that the teacher understands the existing spirituality and uniqueness of each person. Therefore, the main task of pedagogy in teaching subjects is to prepare the future teacher to perceive students as impartial, equal subjects. But the future teacher should understand that true equality in mutual relations does not consist of treating everyone in the same way. Therefore, the main place is to see and appreciate the individuality of each student, develop the ability to care and sympathize, in other words, the humane communicative development of the student's personality in the process of education in pedagogic higher education institutions. should occupy a special place. The need to develop the future teacher's communicative competence on the basis of humanism on the basis of person-oriented education is not only the fact that the person, the child is the first goal, but also the future teacher's direct pedagogical activity, which still exists in the modern school. It is caused by the fact that it can be faced with a number of directions. The modern concept of pedagogical education focuses on two tasks. This is the development of humaneness, emotional-valuable direction in the student. The development of communicative competence of the future teacher ensures the high level of communicative competence of the pedagogue and the success of his future professional activity.

The term "information-communicative competence" refers to a person's ability to correctly read information, explain it, express his thoughts and exchange information. This competence helps a person to process information, analyze information, use information correctly, and communicate his ideas with others.

The main areas of information-communicative competence are:

- Reading and interpreting information correctly: It is important to develop one's ability to read and interpret information correctly. Through this competence, people understand information correctly and use this information to express their thoughts.

- Expression of thoughts: Information-communicative competence allows people to learn to express their thoughts correctly and effectively. Through this competence, people can share their thoughts with others and express them.
- Information exchange: It is important to develop the ability of a person to receive information and use it. Through information-communicative competence, people correctly receive information and implement it.
- Communication skills: Information-communicative competence gives people the opportunity to develop communication skills. Through this competence, people communicate with others, express their opinions and ask for advice.

It helps to develop informational and communicative competence, to develop people's creative thoughts, to increase care and to show creative activities. This gives them the opportunity to learn information through creative activities, interactive tutorials and hands-on activities.

To develop informational and communicative competence, you can implement the following directions:

• Data Handling: Learn data handling skills and develop proper understanding, analysis and action of data. For this, you need to learn to work with information, learn to receive information correctly and learn to use it.

• Communication Skills: Develop your communication skills and be effective in communicating with others, expressing ideas and asking for advice. For this, enroll in communication courses or develop your communication skills by interacting with others.

• Expressing your thoughts: Learn the skills to express your thoughts accurately and effectively and apply these skills in real life. Develop expression through communication with others, writing articles, or creative activities.

• Communication: Learn the skills to receive, analyze and act on information. To do this, develop your communication skills through exercises related to the correct reception and use of information.

Conclusion: You can develop information-communicative competence by implementing these directions. Meanwhile, you can also develop this competence through creative activities, interactive tutorials and information sharing tools.

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3. Information and Communicative Competence Development in Prospective Teachers Doolotbai Babaev1, Bysanam Saipidinova2, Adelya Babaeva3, Bysalima Alieva4, Zhypargul Abdullaeva5
4. PEDAGOGICAL CONDITIONS OF FORMING COMMUNICATIVE SKILLS IN FUTURE PRIMARY CLASS TEACHERS Zukhro IZBOSAROVA

PEDAGOGICAL OPPORTUNITIES OF TRAINING PSYCHOLOGICAL PERSONNEL FOR THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

Nusratov Anvar Nematjonovich
Associate Professor of Bukhara State Pedagogical Institute

Xusainova Zarina
Master's student of the 1st stage of pedagogy and psychology at the International University of Asia

Abstract: The article highlights the problems of psychological preparation of teachers and shows the changes in the socio-cultural context leading to changes in the educational environment. The article presents a psychological analysis of the nature of pedagogical activity and educates through the teaching process and shows the leading role of communication in pedagogical activity. This analysis creates a basis for determining the main areas of psychological knowledge necessary for a teacher education: general psychology, youth psychology and developmental psychology, social psychology, pedagogical psychology. The article examines the main concepts of psychological training, includes theoretical and practice-oriented teachers, and defines promising directions for the development of psychological training in pedagogical education.

Key words: Interactive teaching, Practice-oriented teaching, Working in a group, Mastering,

Main part: Statement of the problem in a general form and its connection with important scientific or practical tasks. In the conditions of the transition of the higher education system of Uzbekistan to the global open educational space, the practical need to change the scientific structure, content and character of the future specialists' knowledge, experience, formation of their professional outlook and life position, determination prospects for professional and personal development will increase. theoretical and practical knowledge acquired by the higher education institutions, future specialists should be professionally oriented and have personal value, because the most important task of higher pedagogical education is to prepare competitive specialists who are able to make professionally balanced decisions.

A modern teacher must acquire the skills of analyzing, designing, building, organizing, and conducting their own research to learn the personality of their students. Therefore, pedagogical knowledge, which is closely related to psychological knowledge, is necessary for modern continuous self-education, the successful construction of a professional pedagogical career and the development of creative abilities of a teacher.

Pedagogical possibilities of training psychologists include multidisciplinary and effective methods. The following pedagogical possibilities can be indicated:

✓ **Interactive teaching:** Interactive teaching methods are very important for training psychologists. This method provides practice-based, counseling and communication-based teaching of psychology.

✓ **Practice-oriented training:** Practice-oriented training is very important in the process of training psychologists. It provides an opportunity for students to develop their psychological skills in practice, to solve problems and to implement information.

✓ **Working in a group:** Working in a group is very important for the training of psychologists. Working in a group helps students to exchange ideas with each other, evaluate ideas and find solutions to problems in society.

✓ **Mastery:** In the process of training psychologists, it is very important to give students the opportunity to master. Students need to develop their psychological skills and self-development through counseling, communication and other methods to support their personal development. These pedagogical opportunities are important for the effective training of students in the process of training psychologists. This provides an opportunity for their professional development, the search for innovative approaches and their usefulness in society.

Conclusion: Conclusions of the study and prospects for further research in this area. The analysis of the psychological and pedagogical conditions of the development of professional motivation of future elementary school teachers shows the individual approach to the selection task in the study of psychological and pedagogical sciences (for example, individual). works, assignments, writing pedagogical essays, doing individual educational and research work, etc.) is important. training of future primary school teachers, as it helps to form research skills and further demonstrate the high professional skills of future specialists and can satisfy the need-motivational field of future primary school teachers. The presented research does not fully cover all aspects of the problem of providing the need-motivational sphere of future primary school teachers. We consider the study of individualization of the educational process of psychological and pedagogical sciences as a means of providing a need-motivational basis for the formation of research and diagnostics. our study of the prospective skills of future elementary teachers.

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METHOD FOR EARLY DIAGNOSIS OF SUPUPURATION OF ECHINOCOCCAL CYSTS OF THE LIVER

Khamdamov A.B.
Bukhara State Medical University

Summary. To reduce the frequency of intra- and postoperative bleeding and bile leakage, it is recommended to use the drug Hemostop on the liver stump with additional interventions aimed at decompressing the liver stump.

Key words: liver echinococcosis, relapse, reinvasion, forgotten untreated cysts.

Relevance. In recent years, certain successes have been achieved in Uzbekistan in organizing the prevention and treatment of patients with hydatid echinococcosis of the liver. However, the increase in the number of cases of this disease continues [1,20,26,27]. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), the annual cost of treating patients with hydatid echinococcosis is estimated at US$3 billion. Therefore, early diagnosis and treatment of this pathology are currently priorities throughout the world [2,23,24,25].Of the total number of cystic liver formations, hydatid echinococcosis accounts for 65% to 80% of cases. M.A. Nartailakov et al. (2014) note that various complications of the disease are observed in 23-63% of patients [3,9,10,11,12,13,14,15].

There remain many complex and unresolved issues in the choice of treatment tactics for patients with hydatid echinococcosis of the liver [1,20]. At the present stage, according to A.V. Zhao et al. (2016), the surgical method remains the most effective and predictable. Along with laparotomy interventions, in recent years, surgeons have been actively introducing minimally invasive technologies into practice, such as laparoscopic echinococcectomy and puncture-drainage interventions [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8].

When performing laparoscopic operations, special instruments are required for adequate, complete inspection and sanitation of the cavity of an hydatid cyst, but this issue has not been resolved to date. Therefore, indications for laparoscopic echinococcectomy in most clinics are limited.

The purpose of the study is to improve the results of surgical treatment of recurrent liver echinococcosis.

Material and methods. This work is based on an analysis of the results of a comprehensive examination and treatment of 84 patients with REP who were hospitalized in the regional hospital of the city of Bukhara from 2021 to 2023. Of this number, 71 (84.5%) patients, after primary surgical interventions, were admitted to the clinic from various medical institutions of the Republic of Uzbekistan and 13 (15.5%) patients were operated on in the clinic. Thus, out of 84 patients with REP, 47 (56%) were urban residents, and 37 (44%) were rural residents, which was due to the increased migration of the rural population over the past 10-15 years.

Research results and discussion. Along with determining the general condition of patients, great importance was attached to "local" aggravating factors that negatively affect the course of the operation and the postoperative period. The clinic used a modified ASA classification with assessment of general and local operational and anesthetic risk factors. As a result of the study, we identified 2 groups of factors influencing the choice of method and volume of repeated comprehensive preoperative preparation of patients with REP. The first group was defined as general operational and anesthetic risk factors, which included concomitant diseases, against the background of which dysfunction of organs and systems developed. These factors determined the severity of the patients' condition, influenced the course of the postoperative period and were a contraindication to radical surgical interventions. The second group was defined as local surgical risk factors and included the depth of recurrent echinococcal cysts, the number, size, presence of complications, the number of relapses and repeat operations, as well as the severity of the adhesive process in the right hypochondrium. These changes create significant technical difficulties for performing radical and palliative surgical interventions and negatively affect the course of the postoperative period and treatment outcome.

According to the improved ASA classification, patients with REP were distributed as follows. According to the improved classification, there were 69 (82.1%) patients with surgical and anesthetic risks P1 and P2, and 15 (17.9%) patients with surgical and anesthetic risks P3-P4. According to the improved ASA classification, patients with risk group P2-P3-P4 underwent comprehensive preoperative preparation. When choosing a repeat surgical intervention, we were guided by objective criteria developed in the clinic, based on the results of a comprehensive examination of patients with REP.

To select the method and volume of reoperation for REP, we were strictly guided by criteria that made it possible to individualize surgical tactics in each specific case and select a pathogenetic justified method of reoperation.

A comprehensive examination of patients with REP, as well as the development of objective criteria for choosing the method and volume of surgery for REP, made it possible to perform surgical interventions of various types. Among 44 (52.4%) resection techniques, economical atypical liver resections were performed in 24 cases, and in 13 (15.5%) anatomical liver resections; in 7 (8.3%) cases, total pericystectomy was performed. In our studies, we used an improved technique of atypical economical liver resection, which adhered to the anatomical principles of surgery. In 24 observations, when performing combined (n=6) and palliative interventions (n=18) for REP in order to prevent repeated relapses during surgery, the principles of aparasiticity and antiparasiticity were adhered to, with mandatory video endoscopy of residual cavities and intraoperative ultrasound.

Among the intraoperative complications of various types of liver resection, intraoperative bleeding from the stump of the resected liver is dangerous. In some cases, due to disruption of the mechanisms of local hemostasis and the development of transient portal hypertension during surgery, some uncontrolled bleeding develops.

In recent years, the drug hestop has been effectively used to achieve local hemostasis from medium-sized small blood vessels.

To prevent the risk of bleeding from the stump of the resected liver, we have proposed drug control of bleeding. According to the proposed method, at the final stage of the operation, the liver stump is covered with hemostatic powder Hemostop and held tightly for 5-7 minutes. As a result, the liver stump is covered with a dense filmy base, and, thereby, hemostasis is achieved. The proposed method for the prevention and treatment of bleeding from the stump of the resected liver was effectively used in 7 patients with good immediate and long-term results.

Biliary postoperative complications of liver resection are accompanied by bile and bleeding. The cause of the development of bile and bleeding is transient post-resection bile leakage and portal hypertension. To prevent post-resection bile and bleeding, the clinic has developed a method of drug therapy. The developed methodology is that after completion of the operation on the operating table, subcutaneous administration of the neuropeptide Sandostatin is started, 1.0 ml 2 times for 4-5 days. Previously, according to our previous studies, as well as literature data, the effect of sandostatin on the portal system and bile production was proven. The proposed technique was effectively used in 8 cases of patients after liver resection.

For focal liver diseases, as well as REP, the most radical treatment method is liver resection. Often, after performing liver resections of varying volume and nature, postoperative bile leakage is observed with the development of postoperative biliary peritonitis. This is primarily due to the fact that after liver resection, the bile ducts collapse. Subsequently, due to post-resection biliary hypertension, bile leakage is observed through the damaged segmental bile ducts. Timely intraoperative diagnosis of bile duct tightness allows for additional suturing and prevention of postoperative complications. To determine the tightness of the stump of the resected liver, the clinic has developed a method for identifying incompetence of the segmental bile ducts. The developed method for determining the tightness of the liver stump is as follows. To control the tightness of the liver stump, a soft clamp is placed on the left hepatic duct, the distal part of the common bile duct is pressed with the hand, and 20-30 ml of fuchsin-stained saline is injected through the cystic duct. The release of colored saline solution from the liver stump gives grounds to additionally apply sealing sutures, and thereby prevent the development of postoperative bile leakage. The technique was effectively used in 6 cases during liver resection.

Among the early postoperative complications of liver resection with REP, the most severe and dangerous is bile leakage. The cut segmental bile ducts that were not recognized during the operation are subsequently complicated by significant bile leakage with the development of postoperative biliary peritonitis due to transient biliary hypertension caused by the removal of significant areas of liver tissue or the presence of an obstacle to the free passage of bile in the intestine (inflammatory edema).

To prevent post-resection transient biliary hypertension, the clinic has developed a method of external drainage of the bile ducts. According to the proposed method, after liver resection, a polyvinyl chloride catheter is inserted through the common bile duct into the remaining lobe of the liver to decompress the bile ducts and relieve bile hypertension. Next, the long end of the probe is brought out through a separate puncture. Decompression of the remaining lobe of the liver and bile ducts is carried out within 4-5 days, after which the drainage from the bile ducts is removed. Four patients were operated on using the proposed method.

After prescribing albendazole, various side effects may occur, which may be accompanied by dyspeptic symptoms, jaundice, and an increase in the level of cytolytic enzymes in the blood serum. To reduce the incidence of side effects and improve liver function when albendazole was prescribed, the drug Heptral 400 mg IV for 10 days and Reamberin 400 ml per day every other day for 10 days were added to it. Repeated courses of chemotherapy with albendazole were carried out after ultrasound, CT and MRI (as indicated) every 6 months for 4-5 years.

Thus, there is no doubt that the frequency of local relapse of echinococcosis is directly dependent on the complete removal of the parasite's membrane and the elimination of the residual cavity. Repeated operations should be performed in specialized departments on a radical scale. Radical operations for REP, as a rule, are performed in difficult topographic-anatomical conditions of adhesive and infiltrative-inflammatory processes and often against the background of purulent-septic complications that aggravate the condition of patients, which naturally leads to an increase in intraoperative blood loss and specific biliary complications.

Conclusions: Developed and improved methods of drug and surgical prevention of intra- and postoperative bleeding and bile leakage can significantly reduce the incidence of biliary complications and bleeding after resection and conditionally radical interventions for recurrent echinococcosis.

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A MODEL FOR ENSURING THE SAFETY OF PERSONNEL OPERATING IN UNDERGROUND MINES USING THE LINEAR EXTRAPOLATION METHOD

Kalandarov I.I
DSc. Professor, Department of automation and Control, Navoi State University of Mining and Technology

Namozov N.N
Assistant of the Department of automation and Control of Navoi State University of Mining and Technology

Annotation: the mining industry is one of the most technologically complex and dangerous areas of activity, in which the safety of employees plays an important role. In this article, we will consider approaches to mathematical modeling based on extrapolation analysis of personnel safety in underground mines, which is a modern means of efficiently managing risks and ensuring labor safety. Assessment and security in the mining industry is an important task that requires a comprehensive approach. The article examines various mathematical modeling methods aimed at extrapolating current safety indicators to analyze them and predict future events. The study involves the development of mathematical models taking into account various factors affecting employee safety in mines.
Keywords: prediction, safety data, extrapolation, Occupational Safety, mathematical model, risk assessment in mines, random risks.

Introduction. Predicting process progress in the 21st century information technology age research has been one of the main tools of the process [1,2]. Extrapolation methods are common among all methods of prediction and are one of the most developed. When forming forecasts using the extrapolation method, usually changes in the quantitative characteristics of the object arise from statistically evolving trends [3].

The extrapolation method is used when the following situations are used:

a) the time at which the function is constructed must be sufficient to determine the trend of development;

b) the process being analyzed has a stable dynamic and inertia, that is, it takes time for a significant change in the characteristics of the process.

The extrapolation method is based on the study of the forecasting object, a retrospective analysis of quantitative time series or trends [4,5].

In mathematics and statistics, the extrapolation method is seen as one of the types of approximation that approximates this function outside a given interval, rather than between given values [6-8]. An analysis-based mathematical model using the extrapolation method of predicting employee safety in underground mines involves accounting for prior data and trends to predict future risk-related events [9-11].

Linear extrapolation, polynomial extrapolation, and exponential extrapolation allow the creation of complex mathematical models capable of analyzing and predicting employee safety in various phenomena using approaches [12-17].

The developed models allow current trends to be extrapolated and warned against potential risks, an important tool for effective safety measures in underground mines [18,19].

For the construction of this model, let us give information about the initial variables: let D_t be a set of security data in t-time, including a set of past events, equipment maintenance, inspections and other related factors. Then

$D'_{t+1} = f(D_t)$.

where D'_{t+1} is the function predicting the future security situation on the basis of the D_t – of the cell? Let f be the set of factors that affect the safety of the circuit. A function that determines the security level $(S_{t_1}, S_{t_2}, \dots, S_{t_n})$ based on predicted data D'_{t+1} and influencing factors (F_1, F_2, ...F_n) is given in the following (1) formula [20,22].

$$\begin{cases} S_{t_1} = g\left(D'_{t_1}, F_1\right) \\ S_{t_2} = g\left(D'_{t_2}, F_2\right) \\ \quad\quad . \\ \quad\quad . \\ \quad\quad . \\ S_{t_n} = g\left(D'_{t_n}, F_n\right) \end{cases} \qquad (1)$$

$P_{bh_1}, P_{bh_2}, \dots, P_{bh_n}$– let the clock be a function that determines the likelihood of emergency situations on the basis of the level of risk and other factors. Then this function becomes.

$$\begin{cases} P_{bh_1} = h(S_{t_1}, L_1) \\ P_{bh_2} = h(S_{t_2}, L_2) \\ \quad\quad . \\ \quad\quad . \\ \quad\quad . \\ P_{bh_n} = h(S_{t_n}, L_n) \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

where $L_1, L_2, \dots, L_n$ is the set of other factors.

Such a model provides a means of predicting risk levels based on previous data and allows for Trend Analysis, weak points detection, and measures to improve employee safety in underground mines.

Conclusion. Analysis of personnel safety in underground mines using the extrapolation method is an important modeling tool for the developing mining industry. This approach provides a systematic and accurate approach to predicting risks and developing strategies for ensuring labor security. Further research in this area will be a supportive system to improve existing models and provide a high level of security in underground mines. Imaging in underground mines using the extrapolation analysis method of mathematical modeling of employee safety provides an effective tool for predicting future safety events based on previous data and trends. The Model takes into account many factors affecting safety, including the technical condition of the equipment, the intensity of seismic activity and other variables. It allows you to regularly update, fix and adapt the model parameters based on new data to changing conditions. Thus, extrapolation can be used as a means of determining future expected values based on available information about trends in past changes.

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"PRACTICAL ASPECTS OF MAINTAINING THE INTERNATIONAL STANDARD OF ACCOUNTING FOR RESERVES, CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS"

Boltayev Jasurbek Bahodir o'g'li
1st year student of TerSU, majoring in Accounting

Abstract: This article delves into the practical implications of the International Accounting Standard (IAS) pertaining to reserves, contingent liabilities, and contingent assets. It explores how businesses can effectively apply these standards to ensure transparent financial reporting, manage risks, and make informed decisions. Practical examples and guidelines are provided to assist organizations in navigating the complexities associated with these accounting principles.

Keywords: International Accounting Standards, Reserves, Contingent Liabilities, Contingent Assets, Financial Reporting, Risk Management.

Introduction: The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) has developed comprehensive guidelines for financial reporting, aiming to enhance transparency, comparability, and reliability across global markets. Among these standards, IAS 37 focuses on provisions, contingent liabilities, and contingent assets, providing a framework for recognizing, measuring, and disclosing such items in financial statements. This article aims to explore the practical aspects of implementing IAS 37, offering insights into how businesses can navigate the complexities associated with reserves, contingent liabilities, and contingent assets. The International Accounting Standards (IAS) for reserves, contingent liabilities, and contingent assets are fundamental components of financial reporting frameworks worldwide. These standards, developed by the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) Foundation, provide guidelines for entities to recognize, measure, and disclose reserves, contingent liabilities, and contingent assets in their financial statements. The adoption of these standards aims to enhance transparency, comparability, and reliability in financial reporting, thereby facilitating informed decision-making by users of financial statements.

Reserves, contingent liabilities, and contingent assets represent uncertain future events or transactions that may impact an entity's financial position and performance. Reserves are appropriations of retained earnings or other equity accounts to cover future obligations or contingencies. Contingent liabilities are potential obligations that arise from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of future events beyond the control of the entity. On the other hand, contingent assets are potential assets that arise from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of future events beyond the control of the entity.

The practical application of the IAS for reserves, contingent liabilities, and contingent assets involves several key considerations. Firstly, entities must assess the probability of occurrence and reliably estimate the financial impact of these items. This requires a thorough understanding of the underlying events, risks, and uncertainties associated with each item. Secondly, entities must exercise judgment and apply relevant accounting principles to determine whether recognition, measurement, and disclosure criteria are met in accordance with the IAS. Thirdly, entities should ensure clear and transparent disclosure of reserves, contingent liabilities, and contingent assets in the notes to the financial statements, providing users with sufficient information to assess the nature, timing, and magnitude of these items.

To illustrate the practical application of the IAS, consider the example of a manufacturing company facing a potential legal dispute. Upon receiving notice of a lawsuit alleging product liability, the company must assess the likelihood of an unfavorable outcome and the potential financial impact of defending the lawsuit or settling claims. If it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated, the company would recognize a provision for the contingent liability in its financial statements. Conversely, if the likelihood of an unfavorable outcome is remote, no provision would be recognized, but the existence of the contingent liability would be disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

Practical Considerations:

1. Reserves Management:

- Definition and Purpose: Reserves represent appropriations of retained earnings for specific purposes, such as future contingencies, capital investments, or dividend distributions.
- Types of Reserves: General reserves, specific reserves, and statutory reserves serve different purposes and may have distinct accounting treatments.
- Determining Appropriateness: Companies must assess their financial position, risk exposures, and regulatory requirements to determine the adequacy of reserves.

- Disclosure Requirements: IAS 37 mandates clear disclosure of the nature, purpose, and movement in reserves, enabling stakeholders to understand the rationale behind their establishment and utilization.

Contingent Liabilities:

- Identification and Recognition: Contingent liabilities arise from past events but are not recognized as liabilities until certain future events occur or fail to occur. Examples include pending litigation, warranty obligations, and environmental claims.
- Measurement and Disclosure: Companies must assess the probability of outflow of economic benefits and reliably estimate the amount involved. Disclosure should include a description of the nature, potential financial impact, and uncertainties associated with contingent liabilities.
- Impact on Financial Position: Proper evaluation of contingent liabilities is crucial for assessing solvency, liquidity, and overall financial health. Failure to adequately disclose such obligations can lead to misleading financial statements and undermine investor confidence.

Contingent Assets:

- Definition and Recognition: Contingent assets are potential inflows of economic benefits that are dependent on future events. Examples include legal claims, tax refunds, and insurance proceeds.
- Conditions for Recognition: Contingent assets are recognized only when the realization of economic benefits is virtually certain. Until then, disclosure of the existence and potential impact of contingent assets is essential.
- Risk Assessment: Companies should assess the likelihood of realizing contingent assets and consider factors such as legal enforceability, collectability, and timing of receipt.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the practical aspects of implementing the IAS for reserves, contingent liabilities, and contingent assets are integral to the preparation of accurate and reliable financial statements. By adhering to these standards, entities can enhance transparency, comparability, and consistency in financial reporting, thereby promoting investor confidence and facilitating global capital flows. However, the application of these standards requires careful consideration of the underlying events, risks, and uncertainties, as well as exercising judgment and transparency in financial reporting practices. The effective application of the International Accounting Standard for reserves, contingent liabilities, and contingent assets is crucial for ensuring transparent financial reporting, managing risks, and making informed business decisions. By understanding the practical aspects and implications of IAS 37, organizations can enhance their compliance efforts, strengthen investor confidence, and mitigate potential liabilities. Adhering to the principles outlined in this standard facilitates better communication of financial information, fostering trust and credibility in the global marketplace.

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MEASURES TO ENSURE STABILITY IN SMALL BUSINESS AND PRIVATE ENTERPRISES

Xasanov Saloxiddin Jamaliddin o'g'li
Higher School of Business and Entrepreneurship under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Abstract: Small businesses and private enterprises play a crucial role in the global economy, contributing significantly to innovation, job creation, and economic growth. However, these entities often face various challenges that threaten their stability and sustainability. This article explores measures aimed at ensuring stability in small businesses and private enterprises. Through a comprehensive review of literature and empirical evidence, we identify key strategies such as financial management, strategic planning, innovation, human resource development, and regulatory compliance. Implementing these measures can help mitigate risks, enhance resilience, and foster long-term success for small businesses and private enterprises.
Keywords: Small business, Private enterprise, Stability, Financial management, Strategic planning, Innovation, Human resource development, Regulatory compliance.

Introduction: Small businesses and private enterprises constitute a vital segment of the global economy, driving innovation, fostering competition, and generating employment opportunities. According to the World Bank, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) account for a significant portion of GDP and employment in both developed and developing countries. Despite their economic importance, small businesses and private enterprises face numerous challenges that threaten their stability and survival. These challenges range from financial constraints and market volatility to regulatory burdens and resource limitations. Small businesses and private enterprises are the backbone of many economies worldwide. They contribute to job creation, economic growth, and innovation, playing a crucial role in driving prosperity. However, these enterprises often operate in volatile environments characterized by uncertainty, competition, and economic fluctuations. As a result, they face various challenges that threaten their stability and long-term viability.

Ensuring stability in small businesses and private enterprises is essential not only for their individual success but also for the overall health of the economy. Stable businesses contribute to economic growth, promote social cohesion, and create a conducive environment for entrepreneurship. Moreover, stable businesses are better equipped to withstand external shocks and adapt to changing market conditions, thereby enhancing their resilience and long-term viability.

In this article, we examine various measures aimed at ensuring stability in small businesses and private enterprises. Drawing upon existing literature and empirical evidence, we identify key strategies that business owners and policymakers can implement to enhance stability and sustainability. These measures encompass financial management, strategic planning, innovation, human resource development, and regulatory compliance. By adopting a holistic approach that addresses multiple dimensions of stability, small businesses and private enterprises can mitigate risks, seize opportunities, and thrive in today's dynamic business environment.

Measures to Ensure Stability in Small Business and Private Enterprises:

Financial Management:

- Effective financial management is critical for the stability of small businesses and private enterprises. It involves proper budgeting, cash flow management, and financial reporting to ensure transparency and accountability.
- Businesses should maintain accurate financial records and regularly monitor their financial performance against established benchmarks.
- Implementing robust internal controls can help prevent fraud, minimize errors, and improve decision-making.
- Businesses should also explore alternative financing options such as loans, grants, or equity investment to alleviate financial constraints and support growth initiatives.

Strategic Planning:

- Strategic planning enables businesses to set clear goals, identify potential risks, and develop actionable strategies to achieve sustainable growth.
- Businesses should conduct SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats) analysis to assess their internal capabilities and external market dynamics.
- Developing a well-defined business plan that outlines short-term and long-term objectives, along with strategies for achieving them, can provide a roadmap for success.
- Regularly reviewing and updating strategic plans in response to changing market conditions and internal...

Conclusion:

Ensuring stability in small businesses and private enterprises is essential for promoting economic growth, job creation, and innovation. By implementing measures such as sound financial management, risk mitigation strategies, fostering a supportive business environment, and leveraging technology, policymakers, entrepreneurs, and stakeholders can enhance the resilience of these enterprises. By promoting stability, we can create an environment conducive to sustainable economic development and prosperity.

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" METHODOLOGY OF TEACHING "WEB DESIGN"

Kuldasheva Feruza Kurdoshevna
Informatics teacher of TSUE academic lyceum
E-mail: feruzakuldasheva777@gmail.com

Abstract: Teaching web design in academic lyceums requires a structured methodology that integrates theoretical concepts with practical skills to prepare students for the dynamic field of web development. This article presents a comprehensive methodology for teaching web design in academic lyceums, focusing on curriculum development, instructional strategies, assessment methods, and the integration of emerging technologies. By following this methodology, educators can effectively engage students, foster creativity, and equip them with the necessary skills to succeed in the rapidly evolving field of web design.
Keywords: Web design, Academic lyceums, Methodology, Curriculum development, Instructional strategies, Assessment methods, Emerging technologies.
Introduction: In today's digital age, web design skills are increasingly essential for students pursuing careers in technology, design, and digital marketing. Academic lyceums, as institutions focused on providing secondary education with a specialized focus, play a crucial role in preparing students for the demands of the modern workforce. Teaching web design in academic lyceums requires a robust methodology that combines theoretical knowledge with practical application, enabling students to develop proficiency in creating visually appealing and functional websites.

This article outlines a methodology for teaching web design in academic lyceums, encompassing curriculum development, instructional strategies, assessment methods, and the integration of emerging technologies. By implementing this methodology, educators can cultivate students' creativity, critical thinking, and technical skills, empowering them to excel in the field of web design and related professions.

Methodology of Teaching Web Design in Academic Lyceums:

Curriculum Development:

- Designing a comprehensive curriculum is the foundation of effective web design education in academic lyceums. The curriculum should cover fundamental concepts such as HTML, CSS, JavaScript, user experience (UX) design, and responsive web design.

- The curriculum should be structured to provide a balance between theoretical knowledge and hands-on experience. It should include practical assignments, projects, and real-world case studies to reinforce learning and application of concepts.
- Incorporating industry-relevant topics such as web accessibility, mobile-first design, and emerging trends in web development ensures that students are prepared to meet the evolving demands of the field.

Instructional Strategies:

- Employing a variety of instructional strategies enhances student engagement and comprehension. Interactive lectures, demonstrations, group discussions, and hands-on activities allow students to explore and apply web design concepts in diverse contexts.
- Encouraging collaboration and peer learning fosters a supportive learning environment where students can exchange ideas, provide feedback, and learn from each other's experiences.
- Providing access to online resources, tutorials, and coding platforms facilitates self-directed learning and enables students to enhance their skills outside the classroom.

Assessment Methods:

- Assessment methods should be aligned with learning objectives and designed to measure students' understanding of web design principles and their ability to apply them effectively.
- Assignments, projects, and practical exercises allow educators to evaluate students' proficiency in coding, design aesthetics, problem-solving, and critical thinking.
- Incorporating formative assessments, such as quizzes, peer evaluations, and code reviews, provides ongoing feedback to students and informs instructional planning.

Integration of Emerging Technologies:

- The field of web design is constantly evolving, driven by technological advancements and changing user preferences. Integrating emerging technologies such as responsive frameworks, content management systems (CMS), and design tools into the curriculum ensures that students are exposed to current industry practices.
- Encouraging exploration of emerging trends such as voice user interfaces (VUI), artificial intelligence (AI), and augmented reality (AR) expands students' skill set and prepares them for future developments in web design.

Conclusion:

Teaching web design in academic lyceums requires a methodological approach that combines theoretical knowledge, practical skills, and innovative pedagogical strategies. By following the methodology outlined in this article, educators can create engaging and effective learning experiences that empower students to succeed in the dynamic field of web design. By nurturing creativity, critical thinking, and technical proficiency, academic lyceums play a vital role in preparing the next generation of web designers and digital innovators.

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"IMPROVING TAX ADMINISTRATION - ITS ROLE IN SMALL BUSINESS AND PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP"

Rustamova Dildora Djamalitdinovna
Higher School of Business and Entrepreneurship under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Abstract: Tax administration plays a crucial role in the functioning of small businesses and private entrepreneurship. Efficient tax administration not only ensures compliance with legal requirements but also fosters a conducive environment for business growth and economic development. This article explores various strategies and approaches to improving tax administration and discusses their implications for small businesses and private entrepreneurship. By examining the challenges faced by both tax authorities and businesses, this article aims to provide insights into the importance of effective tax administration in promoting business sustainability and economic prosperity.
Keywords: Tax administration, small business, entrepreneurship, compliance, economic development.
Introduction: Tax administration is a fundamental aspect of any economy, serving as the mechanism through which governments collect revenue to fund public services and infrastructure. In the context of small businesses and private entrepreneurship, effective tax administration is particularly crucial due to the unique challenges and dynamics inherent in these sectors. Small businesses often lack the resources and expertise to navigate complex tax regulations, while entrepreneurs require a supportive tax environment to innovate and grow their ventures.

The role of tax administration in small business and entrepreneurship extends beyond revenue collection. It encompasses promoting compliance, fostering a level playing field, and facilitating business expansion. However, achieving these objectives requires addressing various issues such as tax complexity, administrative burdens, and enforcement challenges. In this article, we explore strategies for improving tax administration and discuss their implications for small businesses and private entrepreneurship.

Challenges in Tax Administration:

Small businesses and entrepreneurs face numerous challenges related to tax administration. These include:

Complexity: Tax codes and regulations can be convoluted, making it difficult for small businesses to understand their obligations and comply with the law. Complex tax systems also increase the administrative burden on businesses, consuming valuable time and resources.

Compliance Costs: Small businesses often incur significant costs associated with tax compliance, including hiring tax professionals, investing in accounting software, and maintaining detailed records. These costs can be disproportionately burdensome for small enterprises with limited financial resources.

Informality: In many countries, a significant portion of small businesses operate in the informal economy, evading taxes and avoiding regulatory oversight. Informality undermines tax administration efforts and creates unfair competition for compliant businesses.

Enforcement Challenges: Tax authorities may face difficulties in enforcing compliance among small businesses and entrepreneurs, particularly in sectors with high levels of informality or cash transactions. Limited resources, inadequate technology, and ineffective enforcement mechanisms can hamper tax collection efforts.

Strategies for Improving Tax Administration:

To address the challenges outlined above and enhance tax administration for small businesses and entrepreneurship, several strategies can be adopted:

Simplification of Tax Codes: Simplifying tax codes and regulations can reduce compliance costs and improve voluntary compliance among small businesses. Clear and straightforward tax laws make it easier for entrepreneurs to understand their obligations and fulfill them accordingly.

Digitalization and Automation: Leveraging technology for tax administration can streamline processes, reduce errors, and enhance efficiency. Digital platforms for filing taxes, managing records, and communicating with tax authorities can simplify compliance for small businesses and improve data accuracy for tax authorities.

Education and Assistance Programs: Providing educational resources and assistance programs can help small businesses and entrepreneurs navigate the tax system effectively. Workshops, seminars, and online tutorials can enhance awareness of tax obligations and promote compliance.

Tailored Compliance Approaches: Adopting tailored compliance approaches for small businesses based on their size, sector, and level of sophistication can improve compliance outcomes. Flexible compliance options, such as simplified reporting requirements or graduated penalties, can encourage voluntary compliance without unduly burdening small enterprises.

Collaboration and Partnership: Collaboration between tax authorities, business associations, and other stakeholders can enhance tax administration outcomes. Engaging with industry groups and local chambers of commerce can facilitate communication, address concerns, and foster a cooperative compliance environment.

Implications for Small Businesses and Entrepreneurship:

Improving tax administration can have significant implications for small businesses and entrepreneurship:

Reduced Compliance Burden: Streamlining tax processes and simplifying regulations can reduce the administrative burden on small businesses, allowing them to focus on core activities and business growth.

Enhanced Competitiveness: A fair and efficient tax system fosters a level playing field for businesses, promoting competition based on merit rather than tax avoidance. This can benefit compliant businesses and encourage entrepreneurship and investment.

Improved Access to Finance: Enhanced tax compliance can improve the creditworthiness of small businesses, making it easier for them to access financing from banks and other financial institutions. This can facilitate business expansion and investment in innovation.

Contribution to Economic Development: Effective tax administration contributes to economic development by increasing government revenue, funding public services, and creating a stable business environment conducive to investment and growth.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, improving tax administration is essential for supporting small businesses and entrepreneurship. By addressing challenges such as complexity, compliance costs, and informality, governments can create a more conducive tax environment that fosters business sustainability and economic prosperity. Adopting strategies such as simplification, digitalization, education, tailored compliance approaches, and collaboration can enhance tax administration outcomes and promote a fair and efficient tax system for small businesses and entrepreneurs.

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