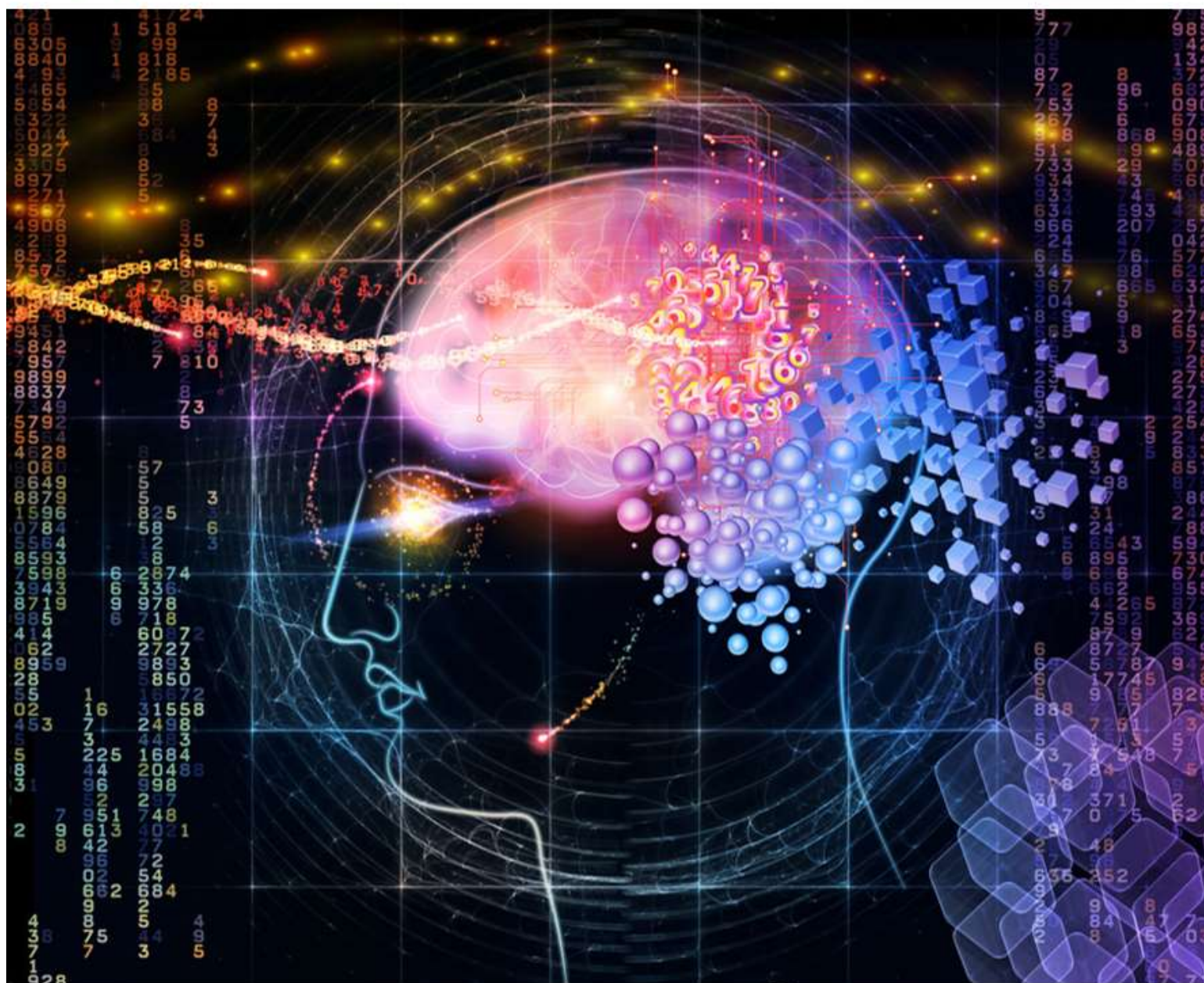


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PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS OF THE FOOD INDUSTRY IN INNOVATIVE TRANSFORMATION PROCESSES

TATU Karshi branch Teacher of "ATDT" department
Akhmedova Nilufar Farkhodovna

Abstract: In this article, the theoretical and practical aspects of the development of industrial enterprises, the use of econometric methods and models in the changing competitive environment and market conditions, macroeconomic forecasting, making optimal economic decisions under conditions of risk and uncertainty, and then controlling the implementation of these decisions are discussed. It is highlighted that double regression modeling is important in learning.

Key words: Regression, modeling, uncertainty, digital twing, variance, cost, labor efficiency, salary, limit, pair regression, multifactor regression

As in other countries, the issues of modeling industrial production and food industry processes of socio-economic processes have been the subject of scientific interest of economists of our republic. In particular, famous economists of our country S.S. Gulyamov, T.Sh. Shodiev, O.M. Abdullaev, R.Kh. Alimov, B. Yu. Khodiev, N.M. Makhmudov, B.T. Salimov, S.K. Salaev, I.S. Abdullaev, T.J. Rakhimov, N.M. Ziyavitdinova, I.Y. Umarov, N.I. Saidakhmedova, N.J. Sotvoldiev, M.A. Karimov, H.N. Sabirov, N.S. Dehkanova, G'.G'. Ibragimov, M.Ch. Murodova, S.F. Baltashov, T.Q. Khidirov, B.B. Rozimov in the scientific works of production modeling and forecasting, modeling of socio-economic processes under complex environmental conditions, forecasting of small business development trends, factors and econometric models of sustainable socio-economic growth, modeling of the formation and development of agriculture and the rural labor market are deeply and

widely researched. Despite the carried out scientific research and scientific-theoretical research, in the conditions of modernization of the economy, the issues of improving the analysis of the development of the regional food industry in comprehensive statistical methods, evaluating the factors affecting its economic activity based on econometric models, and forecasting are not covered in a systematic way, some regions Kashkadarya region has not been fully studied as a separate research object, being limited to the study of its characteristics.

The research was carried out within the framework of the program of the new development strategy of Uzbekistan for 2022-2026 and within the framework of scientific research works of the Tashkent University of Information Technologies named after Muhammad al-Khorazmi.

The purpose of the research is to develop a scientific proposal and practical recommendations for ensuring its future sustainable development by modeling the development trends of the food industry in Kashkadarya region.

Tasks of research. To achieve the research goal, the following tasks were defined:

elucidate the effectiveness and specific features of econometric modeling of the food industry;

Improving the methodological aspects of econometric modeling of the food industry, taking into account regional conditions and factors affecting them in the development of the food industry;

improving the system of statistical indicators and their econometric models in order to assess the current state, dynamics and development trends of the food industry;

development of medium-term (2024-2028) forecast options for the development of the food industry in Kashkadarya region on the basis of the socio-economic development strategy of the region.

Forecasting the production volume of the food industry and the problems and prospects of its introduction in Kashkadarya is to develop a system of scientific proposals.

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**SPECIAL ASPECTS OF NURSING CARE IN
WORKING WITH THE ELDERLY.****Mustafaeva Zilola Ulmasavna**Teacher of Public Health Technical School
named after Siyob Abu Ali ibn Sino.**Rakhimova Shafolat Hakimovna**Samarkand region, Samarkand city
Samarkand State Medical University
Public health and health management
assistant of the department

Annotation This article highlights the unique aspects of nursing care for the elderly. The elderly often have physical and mental problems, so nursing care plays an important role in maintaining their health. The article examines the main areas such as physical health control, psychological support, proper nutrition and physical activity promotion. It also highlights the need to focus on medication management, social interaction and the unique needs of the elderly. These aspects help to improve the quality of nursing care when working with the elderly.

Keywords: nursing care, health status, chronic disease, mental health, nutrition, medication, psychological support, social isolation, physical activity, health programs, frailty, healthy aging, health assessment

Enter. Elderly people usually face many health problems that can affect their physical and mental health. Their care and support during this period is very important. Nursing care for the elderly includes not only medical care, but also emotional and social support.

The role of nurses in working with the elderly is very important. They should help improve the quality of life of patients by understanding their needs, monitoring their health status and consulting with a doctor when necessary.

The article examines the main aspects, problems and solutions of nursing care for the elderly, which will help to make the professional activities of nurses more effective. Nursing care for the elderly is not only a part of the health care system,

but also important in improving the quality of life of the elderly and ensuring their active participation in social life.

Materials: Individual and group interviews conducted with the elderly to gather information about their needs, problems and experiences. Medical documents and information used in the assessment of the health status of the elderly. Statistical information about diseases and problems common among the elderly, which can help determine care strategies. Research and scientific work on nursing care for the elderly, information on modern approaches and methodologies through them.

Methods: Observing their health condition and problems while working with the elderly. Collect information by conducting interviews with the elderly, their families and nursing staff. Collecting information through questionnaires designed to explore the needs and opinions of the elderly. Analyze the data obtained and determine the most effective nursing care strategies for the elderly. Applying practical experiences in working with the elderly and evaluating their effectiveness. These materials and methods are important in making nursing care for the elderly more efficient and quality.

Results: The data collected during the research provides a detailed picture of the health status, care needs and problems of the elderly. As a result of the observations made among the elderly, the following statistics were obtained: Chronic diseases: 65% of the elderly suffer from chronic diseases (for example, diabetes, hypertension). Mental Health: 40% of seniors have problems with depression and anxiety. Physical activity: 30% of the elderly engage in regular physical activity, while the rest limit physical activity. The following information was collected on nutrition issues: Food intake: 50% of the elderly do not have adequate nutrition, which negatively affects their health. . Vitamins and minerals: 70% of the elderly do not get enough of the necessary vitamins and minerals.

Statistics on taking medicines: Taking medicines: 60% of the elderly do not take their medicines on time, which has a negative impact on their health. Side

Effects: 25% of seniors experience side effects from medications, which increase their care needs.

Information on psychological status and social connection: Loneliness: 55% of the elderly feel lonely and socially isolated. Social Activities: Only 20% of seniors regularly participate in social activities.

The above statistics show the importance of nursing care for the elderly. Older adults face significant challenges in the areas of health status, nutrition, medication management, and psychological support. Based on these results, it is emphasized the need to develop more effective nursing care strategies for the elderly in the future.

Conclusions: Chronic diseases, mental health problems and reduced physical activity are common among the elderly. These conditions reduce the overall quality of life of the elderly. Most of the elderly cannot ensure proper nutrition, which affects their health negatively. It is important to get enough vitamins and minerals. Irregularities and side effects in taking medications seriously affect the health status of the elderly. Patients should be encouraged to take their medications correctly. Problems of loneliness and social isolation are common among the elderly. Social activities and psychological support are important in improving the mental health of older adults.

Recommendations:

1. **Health programs:** Development and implementation of special health programs for the elderly, providing an individual approach according to their needs.
2. **Nutrition Counseling:** Provide information and advice on proper nutrition for the elderly, and assist in preparing grocery lists.
3. **Medication Management System:** Implementing modern technology and systems to monitor medication intake, such as through reminders and mobile apps.

4. **Psychological and social support: Offering group activities, social activities and psychological counseling to improve the psychological health of the elderly.**
5. **Education and Training: Conducting trainings and seminars for nurses to increase the necessary knowledge and skills in working with the elderly.**

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PSYCHOLOGICAL CARE AND STRESS: EFFECTIVE STRATEGIES FOR REDUCING STRESS**Malikova Umida Rustamovna**

Teacher of Public Health Technical School

named after Siyob Abu Ali ibn Sino,

Samarkand, Uzbekistan



Abstract This article examines the relationship between psychological care and stress. Stress is an integral part of modern life, and its effects on psychological and physical health are widespread. The article presents the causes of stress, its effects on the human psyche, and effective strategies for managing stress. Techniques for reducing stress such as breathing techniques, meditation, physical activity and healthy eating are discussed. The importance of psychotherapy and social support is also emphasized. This article provides practical advice that can be helpful in managing stress and improving psychological health.

Keywords: psychological care, stress, stress management, stress reduction, breathing techniques, meditation, physical activity, healthy eating, social support, psychotherapy, mental health, causes of stress, effects of stress, daily routine

Introduction: Modern living conditions are a source of stress for many people, which can have a negative impact on psychological health. Stress can also damage physical health and lead to the development of mental disorders. Therefore, it is important to develop effective strategies to manage and reduce stress.

Psychological care is an important part of stress management. This process aims to improve a person's mental state, reduce stress and strengthen overall psychological health. This article examines the causes of stress, its effects, and effective strategies for reducing stress.

Methods and materials:

- Breathing Techniques: Deep breathing and rhythmic breathing techniques to reduce stress.
- Meditation: Mindfulness meditation and guided meditation techniques.

- Exercise: Reduce stress through light sports (running, yoga, pilates).
- Psychotherapy: Cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) and other psychological methods.
- Social support: Group therapy and socializing with friends.

Materials: Stress management training manuals and psychological care books. Videos and apps on meditation and breathing techniques. A diary to track your stress levels and record your thoughts. Stress management seminars and training programs.

Results: Studies show that over 70% of people experience stress at some point in their lives. Individuals with high levels of stress feel less happy—up to 60%. Ways to reduce stress: A 30% reduction in stress levels was observed among individuals who practiced breathing techniques. Practicing meditation can reduce stress by up to 40%, which improves mental health. Effects of Psychotherapy: Among individuals who participated in stress management programs through cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT), about 50% experienced a significant reduction in their stress levels. Physical activity: 150 minutes of physical activity per week can reduce stress by up to 25%. Social support: Stress levels have been observed to be 20% lower among individuals with a social support network. Stress and physical health: Under stressful conditions, more than 40% of people experience physical health problems (eg heart disease, high blood pressure). Stress and Work Performance: Employees with high levels of stress can reduce productivity by 30%, causing significant damage to organizations. Stress Reduction Programs: Among individuals who have completed stress management programs, more than 60% report an improvement in their mental state. Meditation and stress: Practicing meditation can reduce stress levels by 25% after just 15 minutes, with immediate results. Social connections: People with mutual social support are 50% more effective at managing stress.

Conclusion: Stress is an integral part of human life, and its negative effects are significantly visible in mental and physical health. Stress levels can be reduced using psychological care and stress management techniques. Research shows that breathing techniques, meditation, physical activity, and social support are effective tools for managing stress.

Recommendations:

1. Learn breathing techniques: Practice deep breathing techniques when stressed.
2. Incorporate meditation: We recommend that you meditate for at least 10-15 minutes every day.
3. Increase physical activity: Get at least 150 minutes of physical activity per week.
4. Develop social connections: Connect with family and friends, create a social support network.
5. Seek psychotherapy: If your stress levels are high, consider consulting a professional.
6. Eat healthy: A healthy diet can help reduce stress, so focus on fruits, vegetables and nutritious foods.

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THE STUDY AND IMPORTANCE OF ANTHROPONYMS IN LINGUISTICS

Mustafoyeva Maqsad Askarovna

Asia International University, Department of "History and Philology"

Abstract. This study explores the linguistic and cultural aspects of anthroponyms, focusing on how personal names mirror societal values, identity, and historical continuity. By examining naming practices across diverse cultures and historical contexts, the article illustrates how anthroponyms function as indicators of heritage, social standing, and personal aspirations. It also looks at the effects of globalization on naming trends, where traditional names may merge or compete with modern, cross-cultural options. Additionally, the study discusses how anthroponyms influence personal identity and social interactions, shedding light on the intricate relationship between language, culture, and individual identity within society.

Key words: Anthroponyms, personal names, naming practices, cultural significance, identity, etymology, cross-cultural naming, linguistics.

Introduction. The field of anthroponyms, which studies personal names, provides an intriguing perspective on cultural identity, social hierarchies, and historical contexts. Personal names serve as more than simple identifiers; they encapsulate extensive information regarding a person's cultural heritage, family connections, and societal roles. Exploring anthroponyms involves examining their origins, meanings, and the functions they serve in both personal and collective identities. The origins and meanings of names often reveal insights into cultural traditions and historical changes. Names may derive from various sources, such as occupations (e.g., "Smith" for a blacksmith), geographic features (e.g., "Hill" or "Brooks"), or personal traits (e.g., "Joy" or "Strong"). The development of names is shaped by language evolution, migration, and cultural interchange. For example, the

Latin name "Marcus" has transformed into various forms in different languages, demonstrating the relationship between language and culture in naming customs.

Main part. Names are deeply rooted in cultural meaning and frequently mirror societal norms and values. The naming process in many cultures is often accompanied by rituals and significance. For instance, in certain African cultures, a child's name may reflect their birth circumstances, embodying the family's hopes. In many Asian cultures, names are chosen for their specific meanings and auspicious qualities, with certain sounds or characters believed to bring luck. The act of naming can also indicate social status or family heritage. In some societies, surnames signify clan membership, while in others, names may carry the historical legacy of a family. The shift from traditional naming practices to contemporary conventions can reflect changing social values and structures. Globalization has significantly influenced naming conventions, leading to a mixture of traditional and modern names. The emergence of multicultural societies has fostered greater acceptance of various naming practices, often resulting in hybrid names that embody multiple cultural influences. For example, people may choose names that resonate across different cultures, creating a unique blend that challenges traditional concepts of identity. However, globalization can also threaten traditional naming practices. In some cases, local names are replaced by more globally recognized ones, raising concerns about cultural dilution. This highlights the conflict between preserving cultural heritage and adapting to a globalized environment.

According to the famous linguist E. Begmatov, any language has enough linguistic tools to meet the needs and tasks of its versatile communicative function. Lexemes (words) can express concepts about things and events related to concrete and abstract, real or imaginary, religious-philosophical, cultural and household spheres. The language summarizes things and events, various and complex concepts about them, and names their aspects based on the main character characteristics.

A name can carry significant emotional weight, affecting how individuals view themselves and how others perceive them. For many, their name is intertwined with their cultural identity and sense of belonging. This significance is particularly evident in diasporic communities, where individuals navigate multiple cultural identities and may select names that connect their heritage with their current environment. Moreover, names can intersect with issues of discrimination and bias. Research indicates that individuals with non-Western names may face difficulties in professional settings due to implicit biases, highlighting the social implications of anthroponyms in modern society. Each name has its own history of origin and its own era. They include the culture and traditions of that nation and are closely related to the mentality, socio-material, cultural level and spirituality of that nation. In ancient times, Democritus, Heraclitus, Plato, Aristotle, representatives of the Greek school of philosophy, expressed their opinion about nouns and their characteristics in their works and contributed to the development of onomastics. For example, Heraclitus put forward the thesis that there might be a connection between the name and the object it represents. But Democritus denied this and emphasized that in the process of naming an object, a person might base on observations and experiences, and showed the relationship between the name and the object as follows:

1. One subject can be called by several names.
2. Several subjects can be called by the same name.
3. Names of certain subjects may change over time.

And Aristotle in his work "Poetics" considered the noun as one of the parts of speech and explained it as follows: "A noun is a complex, meaningful word, which does not indicate time, and whose parts do not convey meaning by themselves."

Conclusion. The study of anthroponyms provides important insights into the relationship between language, culture, and identity. By analyzing the origins, cultural importance, and contemporary trends of personal names, we gain a clearer understanding of how names influence our individual and collective experiences. As

society evolves, the exploration of anthroponyms will continue to be vital for examining the complexities of identity in an increasingly interconnected world.

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THE FUTURE OF HIGHER EDUCATION: WILL TRADITIONAL UNIVERSITIES BECOME OBSOLETE?

Khamidova Yodgora Khamidovna

The teacher of "History and Philology" department,
Asia International University.



Abstract. The article examines the landscape of higher education and potential obsolescence of traditional models of higher institutions in terms of curriculum systems and educating methods. The article also analyzes the influence of informational technologies and increased demand for affordable learning opportunities. It highlights the strengths and weaknesses of conventional universities and accounts for hybrid models that combine the elements of both traditional and online education. In the end, the article outlines the problems, challenges and opportunities that higher education is facing today in the 21st century and probable future of learning.

Keywords: hybrid learning models, future of education, online learning, innovation, traditional universities, equity.

Main part. The conventional university model, focusing on physical campuses, set curricula, and standard degrees, is facing growing challenges due to a mix of factors: technological advancements, evolving student populations, and a higher need for adaptable and cost-effective educational options. The surge in popularity of Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) has democratized access to higher education, providing students with a wide range of courses from esteemed institutions, frequently at a significantly lower cost compared to traditional programs. Platforms, such as Coursera, edX, and Udacity have captured the interest of countless students looking to acquire fresh skills and knowledge free from limitations like time, place, or expenses. The movement towards online learning is increasingly supported by the rise of micro-credentialing programs. These programs provide targeted training in particular skills, enabling students to gain proficiency in

areas aligned with their professional aspirations without the need to pursue a complete degree program. Traditional universities come with their own set of benefits. They offer a diverse campus environment aimed at enhancing social connections, mentorship, and the cultivation of essential soft skills crucial for thriving in professional settings. The community fostered by their social and academic endeavors can greatly enhance personal development and intellectual curiosity. Many students have started to question the value of a traditional university education due to the high cost of tuition, the rigidity of academic structures, and the often-uncertain job prospects for graduates. The future of higher education is expected to embrace a hybrid model that combines the advantages of traditional and online learning. Institutions are progressively integrating online learning platforms into their curricula, providing blended courses that merge in-person lectures with online materials and assessments. This approach permits enhanced flexibility and accessibility, all the while preserving the advantages of an on-campus experience. Examples of this hybrid approach are clearly visible worldwide. The University of California, Berkeley, provides a fully online Master's degree in Public Health. The program integrates online lectures, interactive modules, and virtual discussions. In the UK, the Open University has been a strong advocate for distance learning, utilizing technology to improve its online programs and providing a diverse selection of courses and qualifications. The future of higher education goes beyond technology. It involves reimagining the purpose and delivery of learning. The challenge for universities lies in adapting to the evolving needs of students and employers, embracing innovative technologies, and offering a diverse array of programs that cater to individual aspirations and the demands of the 21st-century workforce. The emergence of online learning platforms, micro-credentials, and blended models indicates that higher education's future will embody enhanced flexibility, accessibility, and personalization. This trend challenges the conventional model and sets the stage for a more vibrant and inclusive learning environment.

The Disruptive Forces. One significant disruptor that stands out is the quick expansion of online learning platforms. For instance, MIT Open Courseware provides complimentary access to course resources from MIT's undergraduate and graduate programs, illustrating how online learning can expand access to top-notch education (MIT Open Courseware, 2023). Another pressing challenge is the rising need for skills-based education. With the advancement of technology and the evolving job market, employers now look for candidates possessing specific skills rather than a general degree. Another example, General Assembly and Flatiron School provide boot camps that concentrate on sought-after skills such as coding, data analytics, and digital marketing. This underlines the growing importance of practical knowledge and job-ready skills (Holland, 2016).

The Advantages of Upholding Tradition. Nevertheless, traditional universities have managed to preserve several important strengths despite facing different challenges. Their well-developed research infrastructure, seasoned faculty, and strong networks persist in offering a solid foundation for the generation and distribution of knowledge. Universities offer a holistic learning journey that encompasses social and cultural elements, fostering bonds and creating a sense of belonging, making it challenging to recreate through online platforms.

The Path Forward. The future of higher education is expected to embrace a hybrid approach, blending the advantages of traditional universities with the convenience and inclusivity of online learning. Universities should harness their research capabilities, cultivate partnerships with industry, and adjust their curriculum to focus on nurturing sought-after skills. Stanford University has collaborated with online learning platforms such as Coursera to make their courses accessible to a broader audience. Additionally, they have integrated digital learning tools into their traditional curriculum (Stanford University, 2023). Likewise, Georgia Tech presents a complete online Master of Science in Computer Science in collaboration with Udacity, indicating the universities' capacity to broaden their

influence through online education (Georgia Tech, 2023). This adaptation calls for an openness to embrace new technologies, invest in creative teaching methods, and customize their offerings to meet the diverse and ever-changing needs of students. As traditional universities adapt to meet the needs of the future, they must strike a delicate balance between upholding their fundamental principles and welcoming the innovative influences that are molding the educational environment.

Conclusion. The future of higher education is a subject of continuous discussion, with some foreseeing the decline of conventional universities while others advocate for their enduring significance. It is improbable that traditional universities will become entirely obsolete. However, they are encountering notable challenges due to the emergence of online learning, the call for skills-focused education, and the escalating costs of traditional institutions. In order to stay current and meet the demands of a diverse student population, traditional universities must adjust to the evolving educational environment. This involves integrating new technologies, exploring innovative teaching methods, and customizing their programs to cater to the unique needs of students. This may entail collaborating with online learning platforms, providing more flexible and cost-effective programs and emphasizing the cultivation of sought-after skills. The future of higher education is poised to embrace a hybrid model, blending the advantages of conventional universities with the convenience and inclusivity of online learning. By embracing innovation and adapting to the evolving needs of students and employers, traditional universities can remain essential contributors to the educational ecosystem. It is crucial to recognize that the future of higher education does not adhere to a one-size-fits-all approach. Various universities will have to chart their individual course ahead, taking into account their strengths, resources, and the requirements of their communities. It is evident that the conventional higher education model is no longer satisfactory. Universities need to be open to adapting to the challenges of the 21st century. In the grand scheme of things, the direction of higher education will

ultimately be determined by the decisions enacted by students, universities, and policymakers. By embracing innovation, collaboration, and a commitment to lifelong learning, we can ensure that higher education remains accessible, affordable, and relevant for generations to come.

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USING TECHNOLOGICAL TOOLS AND PLATFORMS TO ENHANCE ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNING AND TEACHING PROCESS

Mustafoeva Durdona Ilyosovna

The Teacher Of History And Philology Department
Asia International University
Bukhara, Uzbekistan



Abstract In recent years, technology has reshaped the landscape of education, particularly in language learning. With digital tools, apps, and online resources, English learners and teachers now have access to dynamic, interactive, and personalized learning experiences. Here, we explore some of the most effective ways technology can enhance English language learning and teaching process.

Keywords Personalized learning, gamification, language acquisition, collaborative learning, authentic language use, pronunciation tutorials, authentic speech patterns, retention of language concepts, cultural references.

Language Learning Apps

Popular language learning apps like Duolingo, Memrise, and Babbel have introduced gamification into language practice, transforming vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation exercises into engaging tasks with rewards, points, and levels. Research shows that gamified approaches can increase motivation and engagement, which are crucial in language acquisition (Zainuddin et al., 2020). *Benefits:* Students can practice daily at their own pace, making English learning accessible anytime, anywhere. Apps like Duolingo provide short, focused lessons, which help students fit learning into their schedules easily (Krashen, 2018).

Online Collaboration Tools

Tools such as Google Classroom, Edmodo, and Padlet support collaborative learning by allowing students to work together on projects, engage in discussions, and access resources. Teachers can assign tasks, share feedback, and communicate with students in real time, even outside the classroom. *Benefits:* Online collaboration tools create a sense of community and provide

students with an environment for authentic language use. Studies indicate that collaborative learning platforms can improve communication skills and reduce language anxiety (Rashid et al., 2019).

Video and audio platforms

YouTube, Vimeo, and TED Talks offer diverse video content in English, giving learners exposure to different accents, dialects, and cultural contexts. Educational channels, pronunciation tutorials, and even movie clips are useful for enhancing listening skills and comprehension.

Benefits: Research has shown that video content can enhance vocabulary acquisition and listening skills in language learners by exposing them to authentic speech patterns and pronunciation (Martinez & Yoshida, 2021).

Interactive grammar and vocabulary games

Interactive platforms such as Kahoot!, Quizlet, and Bloocket offer quizzes and flashcards designed for grammar and vocabulary practice. Teachers can create custom content to suit their class's needs and host live games that encourage participation.

Benefits: Games make language practice more dynamic and improve retention by allowing students to engage with the material in a fun, stress-free environment. Studies show that educational games increase students' motivation and contribute to better retention of language concepts (Hung et al., 2018).

Virtual Reality (VR) and Augmented Reality (AR)

VR and AR offer immersive experiences, allowing students to engage in realistic simulations that mimic native-speaking environments. Tools like Mondly VR create immersive settings where students can practice conversational English.

Benefits: VR/AR helps build confidence and improves speaking and comprehension skills by providing an immersive experience that mimics real-life interactions. Research suggests VR can reduce speaking anxiety and provide a safe space for language practice (Chen et al., 2021).

Social Media for Authentic Language Use

Platforms like Instagram, Twitter, and Reddit provide exposure to informal, real-life English usage. Students can engage with English-speaking communities, participate in discussions, and follow influencers or educators who post educational content.

Benefits: Social media promotes authentic language exposure, helping students understand informal language, slang, and cultural references. Studies highlight that social media fosters a more relaxed, relatable environment for language practice

(Lin, 2020).

Conclusion

The incorporation of technology in English language learning has proven to be a transformative force, offering new ways to learn and practice the language. From apps and games to VR and social media, technology provides rich resources that cater to various learning styles and preferences. By using these tools effectively, teachers can create a more interactive, engaging, and personalized learning experience for their students, making English accessible and enjoyable for all.

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**DIGITALIZATION AS A FACTOR FOR INCREASING
THE COMPETITIVENESS OF THE NATIONAL
ECONOMY IN WORLD MARKETS****Aliyev Azamjon Ayubjon o'g'li**

Teacher University of Bussiness and Science

Uzbekistan



Abstract In the modern world, the most important direction of increasing the economic efficiency and competitiveness of the country in the world markets is the rapid development of the high-tech industry. Scientific and practical research in the field of digital economy is constantly conducted and is necessary for the deepening and development of technologies, as well as for increasing the efficiency of the Russian economy. The problem of the development of the digital economy and the introduction of technologies is being actively discussed, since the unified theoretical and methodological basis for studying this direction is just being formed and is not fully developed. This article examines the main prospects and directions of the development of the digital economy, as well as analyzes the problems of restoring the economic growth of the Russian economy. The advantages of the digital economy will be systematized and will help to increase the country's competitiveness in the world markets. Based on expert research, it is assumed that e-commerce will create favorable conditions for the development of Russia's domestic production market and help to improve the competitive environment and business environment. Digital logistics can help you respond more quickly to changing customer demands and expectations by simplifying complex supply chains. Modeling ecological systems with integrated automation and robotics will lead to a zero-waste economy with high international competitiveness. It is concluded that it is necessary to actively cooperate with international organizations and analytical centers in theoretical and practical areas, as well as to study the possibilities of technologies that contribute to economic development and

innovation both at the level of a separately accepted industry and at the scale of the national economy.

Keywords digital economy, e-commerce, digital technologies, digitalization, world market, competitiveness.

INTRODUCTION

Active development of digital technologies since the beginning of the 21st century. occurred on the basis of globalization and information revolution processes. The development of digital business and management processes is the most important factor in the activity of market entities, and digital transformation permeates all levels, sectors and sectors of the economy. At the current stage, the institutional structure of the transformational society has its own characteristics and requires the formation and implementation of the digital economy, which is an urgent task at the moment.

The proliferation of sensor technologies, high-speed connections and knowledge sharing in traveling to a "smart" world will lead to unprecedented growth and additional costs. Data becomes an inexhaustible resource. Smart technologies decide how data value is transformed and transmitted. Network connections carry large arrays of data, encourage data exchange, and make the value creation process smarter.

The term "digital economy" is used by economists, politicians, lawyers, often without giving it a real meaning. Literally, "digital economy" refers to the economic activity of society using electronic means. Economists understand the value added performance through electronic technologies. Instead of the term "digital economy" (digital economy), you can also find "digital nomics", "Internet economy", "web economy". Scholars agree that it is better to use the term "Internet economy" because the product or service is delivered to the consumer using the following.

Multi-stakeholder engagement, including government, is needed to maximize the combined impact of the digital economy. The economic potential of digital

technologies is enormous, but there are some challenges in making the new possibilities of efficient operation a reality. Leaders and governments of countries face the task of creating a favorable environment for digital companies. In other words, it is necessary to create favorable infrastructure and institutions, attract individuals and legal entities through the Internet, and encourage the development of digital entrepreneurship. This requires governments to work with various stakeholders, citizens, technology companies, educational institutions, infrastructure solution providers and entrepreneurs.

The need to transition to the Internet economy will lead to the emergence of new entities to manage existing institutions. New obligations appear not only in the state in the era of digitization, but also in electronic network institutions created to implement new opportunities. Such institutions are, first of all, e-democracy, e-government, political crowdsourcing, etc.

Another global institution of information regulation is e-democracy - the use of communication tools, primarily the Internet, to strengthen democratic processes. In other words, it is the involvement of the population in all spheres of life through networking.

In addition to social networks, other electronic networking institutions are emerging, such as political crowdsourcing. It aims to engage the population to solve common problems. Such participation is voluntary and without asymmetry of information. Close cooperation of the government and citizens is necessary here, as the proposed initiatives must be carefully filtered and supplemented. In Russia, an online platform for public examination and improvement of the law "on education" is used as a pilot crowdsourcing. The platform is an open network community where participants (experts, educators, parents, etc.) leave their ideas and suggestions.

METHODS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Thus, the development of the digital economy allows the state to open up new opportunities, which can only be realized through the formation of electronic institutions that are the subject of information market regulation.

The digital economy is now firmly established as a key driver of global growth. Investments in digital technologies are no longer limited to an elite group of "high-tech" economies, today they are investing in and benefiting both developed and developing economies. Leaders and governments of some countries want to understand how to get the most out of digitization for the benefit of their citizens. They seek to transform traditional economic structures and analog businesses into coherent, dynamic, innovative digital locomotives of economic development that will drive further growth around the world.

In 2016, the total value of the digital economy worldwide was 11.5 trillion dollars. 15.5 percent of US or world GDP. The remarkable performance of the digital economy is largely due to the development of the consumer-oriented Internet. According to forecasts, by 2025, the Industrial Internet will significantly increase volumes, and various industries around the world will demonstrate high levels of digitization and intelligent data processing. By this time, the digital economy is expected to continue to grow and account for 24.3% of global GDP

A strategically important task is to create digital platforms for managing the economy, which, in addition to creating the basis for future innovations, are able to ensure the rapid development of Russia, which strives to reach the level of advanced countries. Support for startups, development of new, innovative enterprises focused on international markets and remaining viable in the global digital competition, introduction of end-to-end automation of all key production-economic relations, as well as mobilization of knowledge through sharing and high-tech it is necessary to create new jobs in the fields. All these directions cannot be achieved without targeted intervention of the state, therefore, it is necessary to create bodies that can control

the implementation of the "digital economy" program at all levels and sectors of the economy, and electronic network institutions will realize new opportunities.

CONCLUSION

Thus, the importance of digital technologies for the modern economy is undeniable. Around the world, in every industry and every company, people are digitizing what they do. All new digital assets are being created every day: new applications, features, ideas are being developed - all this will make us faster and more efficient, our lives will be safer, and new frontiers of innovation will open up for society. A variety of these small digital steps added together have a huge impact on the entire economy. In order to avoid ambiguities in the future, it is necessary to actively cooperate with international organizations and think tanks in theoretical and practical fields. It is important to study the possibility of technology to promote economic development and innovation both at the level of individual industries and at the scale of the national economy.

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**EXAMINING INNOVATIONS AND TRENDS IN
EDUCATION****Adaxamova Sabina Pashayevna**The teacher of “History and Philology” department,
Asia International University.

Abstract. Technology breakthroughs, changing social demands, and an increasing need for students who are prepared for the future are all contributing to the significant changes taking place in the educational scene. This abstract examines the effects of significant breakthroughs and trends in education, emphasizing how they have the ability to completely transform educational processes.

Key focuses of the article. Technology breakthroughs, changing social environments, and an increasing need for students who are prepared for the future are all driving changes in the educational landscape. Innovative trends and technology are upending established methods and changing how we teach and learn, even if the traditional classroom model is still the cornerstone of education. This article examines some of the most significant developments and trends in education that are transforming the educational process.

Introduction. The realm of education is continuously evolving, driven by a dynamic combination of technological progress, societal changes, and an increasing need for students to excel in an ever more intricate and interconnected world. Although the traditional classroom model remains fundamental to learning, pioneering trends and technologies are transforming the core aspect of both teaching and learning. This exploration delves into the exciting and transformative landscape of modern education, examining key trends and innovations that are shaping the future of learning. From personalized learning experiences tailored to individual needs to the immersive power of technology and the growing importance of social-emotional skills, this journey will explore the forces that are reshaping education and empowering learners to reach their full potential.

Main part.

1. Personalized Learning: Customizing Education to Meet the Needs of Each Individual

"One size fits all" schooling is a thing of the past. Students can study at their own speed, discover their unique abilities, and go deeper into topics that pique their interest thanks to personalized learning. This method makes use of technology to monitor student development, deliver personalized learning experiences, and create adaptable learning pathways. Consider a student who struggles in arithmetic but thrives in creative writing. Personalized learning can help them by giving them focused math guidance while letting them succeed in their chosen field.

2. The Emergence of Technology: Revolutionizing the Educational Process:

Technology is evolving from a simple tool to a crucial component of the educational setting. Technology is creating new opportunities for engagement, accessibility, and individualized learning, from virtual reality experiences and interactive whiteboards to online platforms and AI-powered tutors. This change enables kids to work with peers from different backgrounds, access material from around the world, and learn outside of the classroom.

3. Project-based learning (PBL) emphasizes real-world problem-solving and active learning. Students participate in intricate projects that involve collaboration, critical thinking, and creative solutions. PBL enhances comprehension of concepts by relating them to real-life scenarios. Picture students engaging in research and crafting solutions for local environmental issues, or developing a business strategy for a sustainable product. Project-Based Learning empowers them to learn through hands-on experience and utilize their understanding in practical situations.

4. The significance of Social-Emotional Learning (SEL): Nurturing complete students: Acknowledging that academic achievement is closely linked to emotional

welfare, SEL initiatives prioritize the enhancement of key social and emotional aptitudes such as self-awareness, empathy, interpersonal skills, and sound decision-making. These programs provide students with essential skills to adeptly handle social situations, effectively manage emotions, and flourish in a multifaceted world. Please rewrite this text more smoothly and please add line breaks where needed.

5. Global Collaboration: Building a Connected Learning Community: In today's increasingly interconnected world, education is transcending geographical boundaries. Students can now engage in collaborative projects with peers from around the world, exchanging ideas and gaining insights from various perspectives. This promotes a feeling of global citizenship, nurtures intercultural comprehension, and readies students for a world where cooperation and cross-cultural communication are crucial.

The obstacles and prospects.

The possibilities and obstacles ahead: Even though these trends offer great potential for the future of education, they also come with challenges. Ensuring equitable access to technology, bridging the digital divide, and adapting traditional teaching methods to incorporate these innovations are crucial considerations. Moreover, it is crucial to find a harmonious blend between education that emphasizes technology and nurturing fundamental human qualities such as critical thinking, creativity, and collaboration.

The Future of Education.

These emerging trends signal a future for education that is characterized by personalized, engaging, and relevant learning experiences. By embracing innovative technologies, fostering a collaborative learning environment, and prioritizing the development of both academic and social-emotional skills, we can empower students to become lifelong learners who are prepared to shape a better future. Please rewrite this text to have a smooth tone while adding line breaks where necessary.

In Summary

The future of education is not solely focused on gaining knowledge; it revolves around fostering critical thinking, creativity, collaboration, and resilience—vital skills for navigating a world influenced by swift change and intricate challenges. By embracing these trends and cultivating a supportive environment for innovation, we have the ability to empower a generation of learners who are ready to mold a brighter future.

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INFLUENCE OF EXTRALINGUISTIC FACTORS ON THE CHOICE OF NAMES IN MODERN ENGLISH AND KARAKALPAK NAME LISTS

N.B. Tajigalieva

Karakalpak State University



Abstract. The article examines social, psychological and cultural-historical factors influencing the choice of personal names in modern English and Karakalpak languages. A personal name in all its full characteristics represents the intersection of linguistic and extralinguistic plans. Names of any language react vividly to events in social, economic, cultural, political life, as well as to trends related to fashion and popularity. As a result of the analysis of the lists of the most popular names in Great Britain and Karakalpakstan, the main extralinguistic factors influencing the choice of names were formulated.

Keywords: personal name, choice, extralinguistic factors, English language, Karakalpak language.

A personal name is an integral attribute of a person. Each name contains a "mythologem", a certain sacred meaning; the name reflects the beliefs, aspirations, fantasy and artistic creativity of people. The appearance and functioning of a particular name in a certain linguistic community is always motivated. Modern anthroponymic systems are the result of centuries of evolution and the action of various factors: historical, religious, ethnographic, and linguistic. A number of historical reasons influenced the formation of the anthroponymic system of peoples. Each nation has its own special traditions of naming people. National names reflect changes in the life of society and in the national-linguistic picture of the world. Consequently, the naming of people is an inexhaustible source for studying the language and culture of the people who created them.

Modern researchers tend to represent all anthroponymic vocabulary circulating in a specific language community as an anthroponymic system. The

anthroponymic system is part of the language system, but at the same time has a special functional significance. As V.A. Nikonov noted, “a name is a word and, like all words, is subject to the laws of language, i.e., is subject to linguistics. But names form a special subsystem in language, in which general language laws are refracted specifically, and their own patterns arise that are not present in the language outside of it” [1. 6]. Anthroponyms - names of people - are of interest to linguists precisely as a special class of words in all the diversity of their meanings and manifestations.

Personal names, being an integral part of background knowledge about language and culture, carry not only linguistic, but also cultural-historical, linguacultural information, which determines the increased interest in them within the framework of linguacultural studies. A personal name, as a unit of language, serves to nominate objects of social reality. The subjectivity of the functioning of a personal name is manifested in the individuality of its choice in acts of nomination, as well as in the associative transfer of the essential qualities of the object to the meaning of the personal name itself, which in turn is reflected in its further functioning. A personal name has the ability to accumulate extralinguistic information about its denotate, which, as a result of logical procedures of analysis and generalization, can become part of the semantics of a personal name [6. 3].

At this stage of linguistics development, one of the current areas of linguacultural research is the study of anthroponyms both on the material of individual languages and in a comparative aspect. Anthroponyms are a reflection of the dialectic of interaction of linguistic and extralinguistic factors. The study of personal names allows one to penetrate into the value system of various linguacultural communities, which is reflected in the national linguistic picture of the world.

The anthroponymicons of many peoples are limited by various conventions and traditions of naming, which can create the impression of a “selective” use of linguistic means for naming people. However, it is not the linguistic factors that are

selective here, but the extralinguistic conditions that have a great influence on the choice of the linguistic means used.

Popular names in the UK and Karakalpakstan (2022)

	United Kingdom		Karakalpakstan	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	Noah	Olivia	Azizbek	Jasmina
	Muhammad	Amelia	Mustafa	Zarina
	George	Isla	Amirkhan	Muslima
	Oliver	Ava	Muhammadali	Tumaris
	Leo	Lily	Jasurbek	Malika
	Arthur	Ivy	Ramadan	Aidana
	Oscar	Freya	Alikhan	Umida
	Theodore	Florence	Imranbek	Sabina
	Theo	Isabella	Asadbek	Munisa
	Freddie	Mia	Kamronbek	Saliha
	Archie	Willow	Sultanbek	Sabrina
	Luca	Sienna	Nursultan	Shakhzoda
	Henry	Poppy	Alpamys	Farangiz
	Jack	Sophia	Ibrahim	Durdana
	Harry	Elsie	Atabek	Imona

It should be noted that the 21st century is a period of globalization, which is characterized by the expansion of international contacts, the formation of a single information space, and, as a consequence, the mutual influence of anthroponymicons of different languages on each other, the penetration and use of international personal names in national name lists.

Names of any language react vividly to events in social, economic, cultural, political life, as well as to trends related to fashion and popularity. As a result of the analysis of the lists of the most popular names in Great Britain and Karakalpakstan,

it seems possible to formulate the main extralinguistic factors influencing the choice of names.

The influence of fashion

At the present stage, the choice of personal names is determined by fashion, which reflects public rather than individual taste. The influence of fashion on modern naming processes is manifested in two opposite trends. On the one hand, the increase in the concentration of the name book, as parents chooses one of the most common names for their child. In the English name book, the most popular at the moment are international names, such as: Emily, Emma, Gaby, Paul, Henry, in the Karakalpak name book Adelya, Adelina, Abraham, Arsen, Arthur, Ayda, Daler, Danil, Diana, Dias, Eleonora, Elaida, Milana, Rayana, Sofia. On the other hand, the choice of a name is determined by the desire to avoid monotony, and parents choose a rare and original name, for example, outdated names: Alfold, Dasty, Deven Alfred, Arthur, Basil, Percy, or fictitious names created by parents specifically for their child: Pepper, Apple, Pure. In the Karakalpak system of personal names there are such obsolete names as Aaron, Aba, Agatha, Archimedes, Achilles, Azelia, Bruce, Athena, Omar-Xayyam which are considered very unusual for the anthroponymicon of the Karakalpaks.

Influence of history, politics, literature and pop culture

Positive or negative associations with famous historical, political, cultural figures and literary heroes have an impact on the choice of name both in Great Britain and in Karakalpakstan. T. Januzakov, who in his work indicated that the names Arthur, Dias, Marat [3. 26], which are borne by the majority of babies, are currently considered international names.

Nowadays, many parents strive to give their children the names of famous film actors, musicians, athletes, and political figures. In connection with this trend, the English anthroponymicon names John, Diana, Paul, Charlotte, Thomas, Angelina, Jessica, Scarlett have again gained popularity. In the Karakakalpak

anthroponymicon, such names as Alain, Zidane, Zemfira, Diana, Feride, Fidel, Gunesh, Izaura, Conor, Leysan, Madeleine, Malvina, Maradona, Mark, Messi, Monica, Oscar, Putin, Rafael, Rahul, Rihanna, Ronaldo, Sofia, Spartak, etc. have appeared.

Availability of variants and derivatives of a name

Anthroponyms are a complex phenomenon in form, despite their apparent simplicity. A special feature of personal names is the obligatory presence of variants of names and derivatives, or derived names. A.I. Rybakin understands the term “derivatives” as “abbreviated, affectionate, diminutive and familiar, not subject to clear differentiation” [4. 7].

N.V. Podolskaya defines a name variant as “a modification of a name or any element of its structure (phoneme, morpheme, lexeme) in various linguistic situations” [3. 41]. O.S. Akhmanova uses the terms “hypocoristic name – a name that has an abbreviated form of the base or one full base instead of a two-base form” and “deminutive name – a name with an affectionate-diminutive shade of meaning” [1. 70-71].

Thus, personal names, in addition to their full, formal forms, tend to form derivative names, while retaining their purpose and functions. For example: the name Magan has several short forms: Meg, Megs, Meggie, Meggy and variants: Meghan, Meaghan, Meagan; a similar situation is with the name Nicholas, which has short forms: Nick, Nik, Nicko, Nico, Nicky and variants: Nicolas, Nickolas.

Abbreviated names in the Karakalpak language, which according to their word-formation type are formed from complex full names: Aitgul from Hayitgul, Aitbiyke from Hayitbiyke, Biybi from Biybizhamal, Biybihanym, Biybisanem.

Let us consider the given classification of derivative English and Karakalpak names in accordance with the position of the abbreviation of supporting units. The dominant models of derivative formation are abbreviation and affixal word-production. By means of abbreviation, abbreviated names are formed:

Ben<Benjamin, Dan<Daniel; Aina<Aynagul, Syrga<Syrgagul, Dawlet<Dawletbay, and affixal word-production is widely used to form hypocoristic (diminutive or affectionate) names: Chris<Christian, Christopher, Christiana, Danny<Dan<Daniel, Jimmy<Jim<James, Annie<Ann, Evie<Eve, Johnny<John, Ainura<Aynash, Aisuliw<Aykosh<Ayko, Nazira<Nazikosh<Nazi, Baydaulet<Bakosh<Bayko, Jandaulet<Jakon<Jako, etc.

The ability of a name to form diminutive forms that can be used in an informal, everyday setting also affects the popularity of the name. In the expressive component of the semantics of personal names, the dominant position is occupied by lexical and morphological means, i.e. diminutive derivatives of the name, for example: Margaret - Greta, Mag, Greta, Maggie, Jami - Jamilya, Perdeshe from Perdegul, Perdehan, Syrgash from Syrgagul. It is interesting that quite often the spelling variants or derivatives of the name are more popular than the original name, for example, many parents prefer to use diminutive forms, such as: Jack<John, Harry<Harold, Charlie<Charles, Alfie<Alfred, Archie<Archibald, Freddie<Frederick - in the English name book, Ainash<Aysanem, Aipash<Ayparshin, Jumash<Jumabiyke, Zawresh<Zariwkhan, Serdan<Sermuhammed, Seraly, Serjan in the Karakalpak name book.

Diminutive and hypocoristic forms often become much more popular than the full names from which they were derived. The reason is probably their brevity (maximum two syllables), euphony (diminutives usually consist of open syllables, and hypocoristics of one closed syllable) and versatility (such names can be given to both boys and girls). Hypocoristic and diminutive formations can be used as colloquial forms (in friendly conversation, when addressing children). In this case, the speaker's attitude towards the bearer of the name is conveyed through the new form of the name: familiar, playful, friendly, ironic, affectionate, etc. If the derivative of the name is the official name of a person, it does not carry any emotional or evaluative connotations. Connotations are expressed, first of all, in the

case when the use of the derivative is a departure from the standard way of naming a person.

Phonetic-psychological factor

Any personal name in the anthroponymicon can continue its development in the form of various orthographic variants that function in the anthroponymic system as independent names. The main methods of creating orthographic variants include adding, doubling and replacing letters in the structure of the name (Sara - Sahra, Olivia - Allivheiya, Michael–Micheal), in the Karakalpak language Baydan<Bayjan; Kaltan<Kaljan; Toydan<Toydyk; Aidan<Ayman, Semet<Samat, Jamil<Jamal.

The new form allows making the name unusual and attractive and at the same time not to break away from tradition - the basis of the orthographic variants of names are well-known names in a given onomastic space. One name can act as a "progenitor" of a whole group of new, independently functioning names. When officially calculating the popularity rating of a particular name, its orthographic variants are considered separately, i.e. the names Katelyn, Caitlin, Caitlyn, Kaitlin, Katelynn, Kdtlyn, Kaitlynn, Katelin, Caitlynn. Katlin, Katlynn and Kaytlyn are registered as different, but are alternative orthographic variants of the phonetic realization of the same name - ['keitlin]. Statistics show that orthographic variants are often not inferior in popularity to the names from which they were formed. A study of the orthographic variants of personal names revealed the following trend: female names, as a rule, have a greater number of variants and more diverse forms in comparison with male names. This is primarily due to the traditions of naming: female names are always more decorative and more subject to fashion, while male names are more conventional. The great diversity of orthographic variants of female names becomes a source of expansion of the female anthroponymicon. As for the orthographic variants of male names, the largest number of structural modifications are for fictitious names, such as Jaylin or Aidan. Orthographic variants of personal names seem to be a compromise between the desire for unusualness, tradition and

fashion for names. We consider the orthographic variant to be the limit of development of a personal name.

A completely different picture is observed in the Karakalpak anthroponymicon. Most names are separated from each other by punctuation marks or by individual letters. Abbas<Abbaz, Abdijelal<Abdijelil, Abdikarim<Abdikerim, Abdulrahim<Abdulraxim<Abdulraxman, Bag`da`let <Bag`da`ulet <Bağ`daulet <Bag`daulet <Bag`i`dawlet <Bagdaulet <Bağdaulet <Bağdāwlet <Bağdawlet <Bagdawlet <Bağídawlet, Dinislam<Dinislam, Dinmuhammad <Dinmuhammed <Dinmuhammet <Dinmuxambet <Dinmuxamed <Dinmuxammad <Dinmuxammed <Dinmuxammet, Erdaulet <Erdawlet <Erdāwlet, Ga`whar <Ga`wxar <Gauxa`r <Gauxar <Gavhar <Gavher <Gavxer <Gawhar <Gáwhar <Gawxar <Go`vher <Go`vxer, Go`zal <Go`zel <Go`zzal <Gózal <Gozal <Gózel <Gozel <Gozzal <Gózzal, Gu`lba`ha`r <Gu`lba`har <Gu`lbaxar, Gu`lbaniw <Gu`lbanu, Musabek<Musa-bek, Muxammetali <Muxammet-Ali, Nurasel <Nur-Asel, Nuriman <Nur-Iman, Nurziyabanu <Nurziya-Banu, Omarxayyam <OmarXayyam, Qojaaxmed <Qoja-Axmed, etc.

Ethnic identity

In the process of socialization, people learn the system of names together with their sociolinguistic and psychological implications as part of the culture, i.e. the name acts as a social sign. A scientific tool that allows taking into account the complex play of factors that are significant for interpreting a set of information coded in different ways can be the interpretation in the format of the opposition "own" - "alien", which forms the cognitive framework for perceiving the naming of an individual. The "own" character of the name is fixed by tradition. The basis of this process is the prognostic nature of the name: the familiar leads to familiar images and associations, and the new raises questions: why was a person given such an unusual name, what is his environment, what are his value systems? The growth of population migration leads to the fact that a personal name becomes an agent and a

result of globalization processes. Popularity ratings of names begin to change more often and more sharply. [4]

A distinctive feature of the modern stage of development of anthroponymicons of Britain and Karakalpakstan is their transition to their polyethnicity: the active part of the name book includes names from new sources, Arabic, Russian, Turkish, Indian languages, and languages of Asian and African countries. In this case, when choosing a name, the main motive is to maintain a connection with the ethnic group from which the bearer of the name comes. In the English anthroponymicon there are such names as Mohammad, Musa, Ibrahim, Zara, Maryam, Lola, Fatima, in the Karakalpak anthroponymicon Aleksandr, Amanda, Ameliya, Arab, Archman, Arjumand, Dani`yel, Demir, Edgard, Eduard, Faride, Radjiv, Ragnar, Rahul, Ramayan, Ramvir, Richi, Robert, Samuel, Stefan, Stella and others.

It can be confidently stated that at the present stage of its development, the English and Karakalpak names are a vivid reflection of the multicultural model of English and Karakalpak society. Ethnic names borrowed from anthroponymicons of other linguacultures are very popular and are often used outside the corresponding ethnic groups.

Influence of religion

A special role in this process is given to the anthroponymicon of Great Britain, the influence of religion and the church. The main fund of English personal names was formed already in the 18th century, but the anthroponymicon of England continues to develop, significantly expanding its composition due to new borrowings and by creating new names. Despite the fact that the basis of the English anthroponymic system is the general English anthroponymy, the specificity of the anthroponymy of the English is determined by the presence of names of very different origins. The national conditioning of English anthroponyms is manifested both in the preference for names traditional for the English-speaking society (Old

English, Old German, canonical names from the Old and New Testaments), which is expressed in their frequency, and in the preservation of the name of its national flavor.

Religion is one of the primary factors that determine the direction and dynamics of the process of naming and naming, while its role depends on the individual-ethnic uniqueness of the people, their religion, as well as on the uniqueness of the combination of the individual and the public in the semantic structure of the name. It should be noted that names from the Bible, both from the Old and New Testaments, make up a significant part of the anthroponymicon of the English language, for example: Adam, Samuel, Thomas, Elizabeth, Mary, Ann. In Karakalpak name-books, Islamic names are also common, and in families it is very common to give religious names: Muhammadali, Islam, Mustafa, Ramadan, Abdullah, Muslim, Saliha, Imona, Khadisha, Amina, Aisha, Maryam, etc. An interesting fact is that the Christian name Jesus is almost never used in naming people, while the name of the prophet Muhammad, on the contrary, is the most popular in the Muslim world.

Connection with place of birth

The choice of a name is determined by the historical context and cultural preferences of family members. Expressing his will through the name, the name-giver acts as a creator who, with the help of the name, programs the fate of the newborn, provides him with a patron from among the ancestors or from famous personalities, or from some positive forces; memorable places, phenomena, events are fixed in the name. Thus, the name acts as a transmitter of family or personal values [5].

Some English names originate from geographical names, indicating a certain geographical area in which its bearer lived, for example: Bentley, Clarence, Denton. In Karakalpak name-list such a tendency was very common in the past and very often there were such names as Bukharbay, Konyratbay, Mangytbay, Maskewbay

"city of Moscow", Moynaqbay, Tortkulbay, Urgenishbay, Khalkabad, Gurlenbek but such names are now rare but there are such names as Irusalim, Israel, Nukus, Tashkentbay, Yelabat, Zarafshan and others.

The diversity of sources of personal names indicates that at this stage the prevailing trend is the desire for individualization of personality through the creation of original and expressive names. Personal names respond to events occurring in society and acquire racial, social, cultural, religious and geographical connotations. The desire for individualization of personality has led to the diversification of the register of personal names and the narrowing of the share of frequent names in the total volume of names.

The main extralinguistic factors influencing the development of the English and Karakalpak anthroponymicon include borrowing from the anthroponymicons of other linguacultures, the growing popularity of fictitious names formed by affixation, abbreviation and contamination, transonymization and the formation of new names from appellative vocabulary.

Thus, a personal name in all its full characteristics represents the intersection of linguistic and extralinguistic plans. The linguistic part of the meaning of a name includes: the specifics of the existence of a name in a language, the history of the name, as well as the etymology of its basis. The extralinguistic aspect of the meaning of a personal name includes special motives for naming, the conditions of the existence of a name in society, the cultural and historical associations associated with it, its modern perception, the specifics of the connection of the name with the named object, as well as the degree of fame of the object and its name.

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**СТАНОВЛЕНИЕ ИСКУССТВА В НЕЗАВИСИМОМ
УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ.**

Автор преподаватель кафедры станковой живописи МРДИ
им.К.Бекзада:
Рахметов Тимур Сабирович.



Аннотация: В данной статье автор рассказывает о нескольких этапах становления и развития современного искусства Узбекистана. Влияния политической и экономической составляющей на актуальное искусство республики в годы советского периода. Небольшой анализ постсоветского актуального искусства в республике. Ставит вопросы будущего направления в современном искусстве, также тематик прошедших международных Биеннале в Ташкенте.

Ключевые слова: Биеннале, арт пространство, железный занавес, перестройка, современное искусство, актуальное искусство, констелляция.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada muallif O'zbekistonda zamonaviy san'atning shakllanishi va rivojlanishining bir necha bosqichlari haqida so'z yuritadi. Sovet davridagi siyosiy va iqtisodiy tarkibiy qismning respublikaning zamonaviy san'atiga ta'siri. Respublikada postsovet davridagi zamonaviy san'atning qisqacha tahlili. Zamonaviy san'atning kelajakdagi yo'nalishi, shuningdek, Toshkentda o'tgan xalqaro biennale mavzulari haqida savollar tug'diradi.

Kalit so'zlar: Biennale, san'at maydoni, Temir parda, qayta qurish, zamonaviy san'at, actual san'at, konstelyaciya.

Abstract: In this article, the author talks about several stages of the formation and development of contemporary art in Uzbekistan. The influence of the political and economic component on the contemporary art of the republic during the Soviet period. A short analysis of post-Soviet contemporary art in the republic. Raises questions about the future direction in contemporary art, as well as the topics of the past international Biennales in Tashkent.

Keywords: Biennale, art space, Iron Curtain, perestroika, contemporary art, contemporary art, constellation.

В годы советского строя Узбекистан находился в какой-то степени на окраине культурной жизни большого государства. На правах сателлита получал некоторые «крохи» внимания в виде республиканских выставок. По настоящему заявить о себе художнику можно было только в центре, в Москве, в едином экономическом и политическом центре страны Советов. Если в целом рассматривать историю становления современного искусства Узбекистана, идущего в разрез с политическим курсом властей, то в Советский период такого, по сути не было, либо оно было в подполье, небольшой подъём произошел с приходом к власти реформатора М.С.Горбачёва. Перестройка породила новые имена и в современном искусстве Узбекистана. Одним из ярких представителей Абстрактного искусства в Узбекистане был Самаркандский художник Андрей Крикис, за свою недолгую жизнь (1950-1994гг.) он создал большое количество полотен, около пяти ста абстракций. Его творчество шло в разрез коммунистической идеологии. Поэтому относительно биографии Крикиса, он творил вопреки, а не благодаря...Многие искусствоведы называли его творчество «Европейским трансавангардом». В 2014 году состоялась выставка А.Крикиса посвященная двадцатилетию со дня смерти мастера абстрактного искусства.

После развала Союза республик Узбекистан стал независимым государством, новые возможности для художников, позволили идти своим путем. Международные арт события, фестивали стали наполнять вакуум в культурной жизни республики.

Хотелось бы отметить знаковую выставку 90-х годов прошлого века, имевшую широкий резонанс в творческой среде молодого государства. Прошедшая в ЦВЗ сборная выставка «Сейсмограф» объединила современных

художников Узбекистана. Общий концепт экспозиции принадлежит художнику Бобуру Исмаилову.

Бобур организовал экспозицию очень своеобразно, в виде лабиринта из черной ткани. В центре зала расположился тот самый сейсмограф, реагирующий на все изменения и пертурбации которые происходили в молодом государстве. Само название и концепция подразумевают что художник является тем самым сейсмографом, который реагирует на смену событий в жизни страны и людей. Благодаря уникальной авторской подаче, находке автора дизайна экспозиции, данный проект останется «жемчужиной» в череде республиканских и международных выставок нашей страны.

“Кураторы проекта У.Херрен, М.Мирзаев и Л.Гафурова, выступавшие на церемонии открытия, в частности, отметили, что выставка проводилась в рамках обширного проекта “Поддержка культурного плюрализма и жизнестойкости в переходном Узбекистане”, осуществляемого Швейцарским бюро по сотрудничеству при Посольстве Швейцарии в Республике Узбекистан. Цель его реализации – поддержка социальной платформы и развития немассовых видов искусства, а также содействие межнациональному культурному диалогу различных этнических групп, живущих на территории Узбекистана.”

В 2005 году в цехах Ташкентского Опытного-механического завода -1 состоялась выставка инсталляций узбекистанских художников. Данная выставка также проводилась при поддержке Швейцарского бюро по сотрудничеству при посольстве этой страны в Узбекистане. «Конstellляция» такое название было выбрано как значение: перенос художественных произведений в индустриальную среду. Этот проект так же имел широкий резонанс в культурной среде республики.

Если рассматривать общее состояние выставочной деятельности последних десяти лет, то можно заметить её увеличение. В эту «копилку»

привносят международные Биеннале проводимые при поддержке Академии художеств Узбекистана. Фестиваль “Tashkent 48h” прошедший в 2021 году благодаря искусствоведам и куратору Гульнаре Эшмуратовой, ярко заявил о себе как возможный путь развития городской среды, где все подчинено нуждам человека, его месту в урбанизированном пространстве. Отличительной и редкой особенностью фестиваля “Tashkent 48h” стало его финансирование, благодаря самоотверженности куратора проекта Гульнаре. Надеюсь, этот фестиваль станет ежегодным событием в Ташкенте. Проблемой, с которой на данном этапе сталкиваются художники и кураторы — это отсутствие достаточных выставочных пространств. Трудности с поиском спонсоров таких мероприятий. Узбекистан нуждается в большем количестве выставочных площадей. Так как даже имеющиеся выставочные пространства зачастую предоставляются только на коммерческой основе, что может негативно влиять на сам отбор работ на выставку, художники стремятся экспонировать только те работы, что вероятнее продадутся. Деятельность искусствоведов-кураторов требует материального поощрения, так как скудная оплата их труда негативно влияет на общее состояние выставочной деятельности в республике. Сегодня ярких представителей этой профессии можно пересчитать по пальцам одной руки, а ведь именно их вкус, «видение» концепции экспозиции делает из набора творческих работ выставку.

Также немаловажным считаю подчеркнуть некую апатию, отсутствие реакции искусствоведов на выставки. Конструктивная критика с их стороны, последующая полемика вокруг работ спровоцирует рост творческой активности в нашей республике. При условии решения озвученных проблем в современном искусстве Узбекистана, наша республика, несомненно, претендует стать культурным центром Среднеазиатского региона.

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**IMPORTANCE OF SIMULATION CENTERS IN
TEACHING MEDICAL SCIENCES****Ruzimurotova Yulduz Shomurotovna**Samarkand region, Samarkand city,
Samarkand State Medical University,**Hamidova Zebiniso Hikmatovna**Congregation named after Siyab Abu Ali ibn Sina
teacher of health technical school

Abstract This research paper analyzes in detail the importance of simulation centers in the teaching of medical sciences. Simulation learning methods play an important role in providing students with practical skills, preparing them for clinical situations, and creating an environment where there is no fear of making mistakes.

The paper examines the benefits of simulation centers, including interactive learning, developing quick thinking skills, and improving teamwork skills. Also, the integration of simulation education with innovative technologies, interactions between students and teachers, and the effectiveness of teaching are analyzed.

As a result, simulation centers appear as an important tool in the acquisition of not only theoretical knowledge, but also practical skills in medical education. This work also shows the prospects for the development of simulation education in the future and its importance in the field of medicine.

Key words: medical education, simulation centers, practical skills, clinical situations, interactive learning, not afraid to make mistakes, quick thinking, teamwork, innovative technologies.

Introduction: The process of teaching medical sciences requires providing students not only with theoretical knowledge, but also with practical skills. To work successfully in modern medicine, students need to be prepared for clinical situations, make quick and effective decisions, and develop communication skills with patients.

Simulation centers play a unique role in the acquisition of such important skills.

Simulation centers create innovative learning environments that allow students to replicate real-world situations. With these centers, students can learn surgery, resuscitation, diagnostics and other medical procedures in a safe and supervised manner. The advantages of simulation training, including the development of practical skills, fearlessness to make mistakes and quick thinking, further increase the importance of these centers in medical education.

Simulation centers also play an important role in the development of interprofessional education. Another important aspect of simulation education is to ensure cooperation between different specialties, to prepare students for teamwork and to teach them to approach clinical situations together.

This scientific work examines the importance of simulation centers in the teaching of medical sciences, their contribution to the educational process, and the prospects for future development. Ways to improve the effectiveness of simulation centers and integrate them into the educational system are also analyzed.

Materials and methods: The following materials and methods were used to study the importance of simulation education in this scientific work: Existing simulation centers and their infrastructure in medical educational institutions. Simulation equipment and technologies (eg mannequins). Simulation training programs and their goals. Guides and materials for teachers and students. Study and analysis of available scientific literature on the topic. Review of articles, books, and research on medical education and simulation-based learning methods. Conducting surveys among students and teachers. To explore their attitudes, experiences and opinions towards simulation learning. Conducting interviews with teachers and specialists of simulation centers. To explore their experiences and instruction in the simulation learning process.

Experimental approaches to evaluate the effectiveness of simulation training. Teaching groups of students based on simulation education and traditional education

methods and comparing the results. Statistical analysis of the obtained data. Presentation of results using graphs and charts.

With the help of these materials and methods, a comprehensive analysis is conducted in order to study the importance and effectiveness of simulation education in teaching medical sciences.

Conclusions: The results of this study demonstrate the effectiveness of simulation education in teaching medical sciences. The information obtained during the research is presented in the following main areas: **Survey Results: Response Rate:** Out of 200 students, 150 participated in the survey, which is 75%. **Use of simulation learning:** 85% of students rated simulation learning as effective in learning practical skills. 70% of students felt that they were not afraid to make mistakes during the simulation learning process.

Interview results: 90% of teachers rated the contribution of simulation centers to the educational process as high. 80% of teachers noted the improvement of teamwork skills among students through simulation education.

Assessment of practical skills:

- **Results of assessment of practical skills between students who received simulation education (n=75) and students who received traditional education (n=75):**

- **Simulation training:** average score 85/100.

- **Traditional education:** average score 70/100.

- **Statistical analysis:** T-test results: $p < 0.01$, which shows the effectiveness of simulation training.

- **Teaching Effectiveness:** Increased knowledge among students after simulation training:

Previous assessment: 65/100.

- **After simulation training:** 82/100.

Results:

- Average difference: 17 points.
- $p < 0.05$, which indicates statistical significance of the difference.

Conclusion: The results of the study prove the effectiveness of simulation education in teaching medical sciences. The positive feedback given by students and teachers, as well as the results of the assessment of practical skills, emphasize the importance of simulation centers in the educational process. These results serve as a basis for the future development of simulation education.

The data obtained during the study showed that the use of simulation education helps to develop teamwork skills among students, increase the ability to think quickly, and apply theoretical knowledge to practice. As a result, simulation education makes the medical education process more effective and interactive.

Recommendations:

- Organization of simulation centers in each medical educational institution and equipping them with modern equipment.
- Development and implementation of teacher training programs on the methodology of simulation education.
- Development of interprofessional education between different medical specialties, improvement of teamwork skills through simulation training.
- Conduct additional research to examine the long-term effects of simulation training.
- Regularly study and take into account the opinions of students in the process of simulation education.
- Update and improvement of training programs taking into account simulation training methods.

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FUNCTIONAL-DISCURSIVE STUDY OF THE UNITS OF THE TERMINOLOGICAL SYSTEM OF PILGRIMAGE TOURISM

Vakhidova Fatima Saidovna,

a senior teacher of English Linguistics department, (PhD),

Bukhara State University

E-mail: f.s.vaxidova@buxdu.uz

Fakhriyeva Dilorom Otamurodovna

Master student of English Linguistics department,

Bukhara State University



Annotation: The article introduces pilgrimage tourism as a distinct sector within the broader tourism industry, emphasizing its spiritual and religious motivations. It highlights the importance of understanding the terminological system that defines this niche, which encompasses the functional, cultural, and discursive dimensions of pilgrimage travel. The author argues that a functional-discursive analysis of terminology not only reveals the linguistic features of pilgrimage discourse but also illustrates how language constructs identities and practices associated with the pilgrimage experience. The article aims to explore these terminological units through both functional and discursive lenses, shedding light on their role in communication and socio-cultural meanings.

Key words: *Pilgrimage tourism, terminology, functional linguistics, discursive analysis, religious tourism, pilgrimage routes, sacred sites, pilgrim identity, relics and shrines, cultural narratives, spiritual journeys, tourism discourse, identity construction, religious travel, sacred destinations*

Pilgrimage tourism represents a unique sector of the tourism industry, characterized by spiritual and religious motivations for travel. This niche form of tourism involves visiting religious sites or destinations that hold deep cultural, historical, or religious significance. The terminological system that underpins pilgrimage tourism reflects the functional, cultural, and discursive dimensions associated with these travels. A functional-discursive study of this terminological system not only reveals the linguistic features used in the discourse of pilgrimage

tourism but also emphasizes how the language serves to construct the specific identities, roles, and practices embedded within the pilgrimage experience. The functional approach to the study of terminological units focuses on how specific terms operate within a given discourse community and how these terms help individuals engage in communication and achieve their objectives. The discursive aspect, on the other hand, examines how language shapes and is shaped by the cultural and social contexts of pilgrimage tourism. This article explores the units of the terminological system of pilgrimage tourism through both functional and discursive lenses to provide insight into how these terms facilitate communication, contribute to identity construction, and reflect socio-cultural meanings.

Terminological Units in Pilgrimage Tourism. The terminological units of pilgrimage tourism include a variety of specialized terms, such as “pilgrim,” “pilgrimage route,” “sacred site,” “relic,” and “shrine,” which convey specific meanings within the context of religious travel. These terms have distinct functions within the discourse of pilgrimage tourism and are often used to demarcate the boundaries of religious and secular tourism, as well as to highlight the spiritual dimensions of the travel experience. Pilgrim: A pilgrim is not just any traveler, but one who embarks on a journey for religious or spiritual purposes. In functional terms, the concept of the “pilgrim” underscores the unique identity of the traveler, separating them from tourists who travel for leisure or exploration. Discursively, the term “pilgrim” is laden with historical, religious, and spiritual connotations, invoking images of devotion, sacrifice, and a quest for transcendence. Pilgrimage Route: This term refers to the specific paths or journeys that pilgrims take to reach sacred destinations. Functionally, pilgrimage routes facilitate the movement of pilgrims while offering spiritual significance along the way. Examples include the Camino de Santiago in Spain and the Hajj route to Mecca. Discursively, pilgrimage routes are not merely physical paths but represent symbolic journeys of spiritual growth, reflection, and transformation.

The Functional Role of Terminology in Pilgrimage Tourism. From a functional perspective, the terminological units of pilgrimage tourism serve to structure and organize the communication surrounding pilgrimage practices. They allow pilgrims, religious authorities, and tourism operators to coordinate activities, disseminate information, and facilitate participation in pilgrimage journeys. Communication and Coordination: Terminological units like “pilgrimage route” and “sacred site” are essential for organizing pilgrimage tourism. These terms allow pilgrims to understand the logistics of their journey, including where they will travel, what sites they will visit, and what activities they will engage in. For tourism operators and religious authorities, these terms facilitate the creation of pilgrimage packages, itineraries, and guides that cater to the specific needs and expectations of pilgrims. Cultural Identity and Belonging: The use of terms like “pilgrim” and “relic” serves to reinforce the cultural and religious identity of individuals participating in pilgrimage tourism. These terms are not only functional in the sense that they describe the participants and objects of pilgrimage, but they also serve to create a sense of belonging to a religious or cultural community. Through the use of these terminological units, individuals identify themselves as participants in a shared religious tradition and as members of a broader community of believers. Marketing and Promotion: Pilgrimage tourism, like other forms of tourism, involves marketing and promotion. Terminological units are often used in promotional materials to attract potential pilgrims by highlighting the spiritual significance of pilgrimage destinations. Terms like “sacred site,” “shrine,” and “relic” are used to evoke a sense of reverence and spiritual longing, appealing to the religious motivations of travelers. This functional use of terminology helps to differentiate pilgrimage tourism from other types of tourism, such as cultural or adventure tourism. The Discursive Construction of Pilgrimage Tourism. The discursive dimension of pilgrimage tourism focuses on how language reflects and shapes the meanings associated with religious travel. Discursive analysis examines how terms like

“pilgrim,” “pilgrimage route,” and “sacred site” are used in specific social and cultural contexts to construct identities, relationships, and experiences. Identity Construction: The term “pilgrim” is central to the construction of identity within pilgrimage tourism. Discursively, being a pilgrim implies a connection to religious traditions, a willingness to engage in spiritual practices, and a sense of devotion. This identity is reinforced through the use of ritualistic language and metaphors of journey, sacrifice, and transformation. Pilgrims are discursively positioned as individuals on a spiritual quest, with their actions and experiences imbued with religious significance. Power and Authority: The discourse of pilgrimage tourism often reflects the power dynamics between religious authorities, tourism operators, and pilgrims. Religious authorities, through the use of terminological units, often set the norms and expectations for pilgrimage practices. For example, terms like “sacred site” and “relic” are used to legitimize certain locations and objects as worthy of veneration, while other sites may be excluded from the discourse of pilgrimage tourism. Tourism operators also play a role in shaping the discourse by promoting certain destinations and experiences as authentic or spiritually significant. Cultural Narratives: The terminological units of pilgrimage tourism are often embedded within broader cultural narratives that shape the collective memory and identity of religious communities. Terms like “pilgrimage route” and “shrine” are not only functional descriptors but also symbols of historical and cultural continuity. Discursively, pilgrimage tourism is framed as a way of reconnecting with religious traditions, preserving cultural heritage, and participating in the sacred history of a religious community.

A functional-discursive study of the terminological system of pilgrimage tourism reveals the multifaceted roles that language plays in shaping the pilgrimage experience. Functionally, the terms used in this domain serve to organize communication, facilitate travel, and promote religious tourism. Discursively, these terms are used to construct identities, reinforce power dynamics, and shape cultural

narratives. By examining the functional and discursive aspects of pilgrimage tourism terminology, we gain a deeper understanding of how language contributes to the meaning and practice of religious travel. The terminological system of pilgrimage tourism is not merely a technical tool for communication but is deeply embedded in the spiritual, cultural, and social fabric of the pilgrimage experience.

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TECHNOLOGY OF CREATING ELECTRONIC BOOK OF FAIRY TALES IN PRESCHOOL ORGANIZATIONS

Mukhamadalieva Mokhira Khikmatullaevna

Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizami
preschool teacher of the department "educational
methodology"

Annotation: This article shows the ways to engage children in reading through e-books of fairy tales for preschool children and describes the methods of organizing educational activities on the basis of pedagogical technologies.

Keywords: technology, reading, comparison, generalization.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalar uchun mo'ljallangan elektron ertakli kitoblar orqali bolalarni kitobxonlikka qiziqtirish yo'llari ko'rsatilgan va pedagogik texnologiyalar asosida ta'limiy faoliyatning tashkil etish metodlari yoritib berilgan

Tayanch so'zlar: texnologiya, kitobxonlik, solishtirish, umumlashtirish.

Аннотация: В статье показано, как увлечь детей в чтение электронных сказок для дошкольников, описаны методы организации учебной деятельности на основе педагогических технологий.

Ключевые слова: технология, чтение, сравнение, обобщение.

Pedagogical technology is a process that produces rational ways of the education system, in which the educator is the main responsible person. Because its main task is to deliver information to children quickly, accurately and clearly. Despite the fact that children are receptive to the news and have different tendencies and behaviors, the educator should teach children to think independently, to observe, to draw conclusions. Changes and innovations in the education system, in addition to imparting new knowledge, skills and abilities to children, help our youth to understand the changes in relation to themselves and other people, society, the state,

nature, patriotic ideas. and also implies its absorption into the heart. This process is carried out by inculcating in the hearts of children the rich spiritual heritage, traditions and customs of our people. The above goal can also be achieved through the study and analysis of works created by representatives of classical literature, which reflect our national values. However, since the language of these works is not universally understood by all children, the process of working on the text of the work is a bit complicated and tedious. This negatively affects the quality of education. What do you want to know more about? and so on. Once an assignment is based on a story or narrative that needs to be analyzed, students must decide for themselves how to solve the task. Because project development is the initial stage of technological processes. Given that the main feature of the exploratory approach in education is the independent acquisition of unfinished experience to the end, some of the interactive methods that can be used in the process of storytelling are named and briefly commented by the educator. How you use these methods depends on the child. Integrated tales - The word "integration" means the combination of several methods, using methods together. That is, through fairy tales, children can integrate several activities, games, connecting them and complementing their meaning. For example, in my poem "Sister, four seasons" I have integrated every seasonal change in nature, mathematical imagination, in fairy tales.

Multimedia electronic fairy tales. Preschools teach children how to write fairy tales using multimedia programs, how to write lessons using information and communication technologies, create audio fairy tales, slide presentations, and organize fairy tales using multimedia.

The tales are based on professional performance. In the past, fairy tales were told by elderly, wise, respectful, and considerate people who had the potential to perform at a certain time of the year, at a set time. In ancient times, storytellers were called "storytellers" and "storytellers". Typically, such professional performers are referred to as storytellers. People took storytelling seriously. Folklore works in

genres such as epics, fairy tales, and parables are told by professional performers with specific epic memory, epic knowledge, and performance potential, that is, special training. Legends and myths are performed by the general public. It's a myth not to have a professional speaker

Noting that the legend is one of the peculiarities of the genre, K. Imamov wrote that "a legend does not have to be told only by a professional storyteller or narrator, but a person who has heard and knows it can tell it in any form." Folklorist U. Jumanazarov notes that "the lack of professional narrators, the wide range of popular performances is an important feature of the genres of myth and legend.

Although the tale had reached its most interesting point - its culmination, it was stopped telling it as soon as the morning dawned. In particular, this was strictly adhered to in the performance of fairy-tale tales. The reason for this is the belief that the creatures of the dark world, such as the giant, fairy, and ajina, who exist in fairy tales, can enter the world of light and harm people, as well as listeners of fairy tales. He was also afraid of losing the mystery of fairy tales, of sinking into the shell of material life. Since the darkness that begins in the evening reigns until dawn, it has become a factor that enhances the mystery inherent in the world of fairy tales. The tradition of telling a fairy tale in the evening was actually decided on this basis.

In the beginning, this taboo, which is unique to the performance of fairy tales, gradually began to be applied to the performance of everyday fairy tales. This idea is clearly confirmed by the series of fairy tales known as the repertoire of the legendary performer of Arab folk tales "A Thousand and One Nights" Shahrizada. After all, Shahrizoda began to tell both magical-fantastic, figurative-allegorical, and everyday tales in his repertoire, mainly at sunset, and in the morning - no matter where the fairy tale took place, stop it. ygan.

As fairy tales are passed from mouth to mouth and polished from generation to generation, it is natural that in the process, some of the motifs and images in their subject matter fall or vice versa. Even sometimes the plot motifs typical of one folk

tale can be transferred to another folk tale and as a result several fairy tales with similar plots can emerge. In folklore, such tales are called fairy tales with a mobile subject. Although fairy tales are often similar in content, they live as an independent literary-oral phenomenon that differs in the national spirit, national traditions, national outlook, means of expression of the national language and the geographical environment. has the right.

Fairy-tale performance has its own taboos and taboos. For example, when a storyteller was telling a story, he locked the door tightly, lit a fire in the oven, and put bitter and sharp objects next to it, as well as things like bread, water, and stones.

There were fairy tale schools in different parts of Uzbekistan. In them, the master storytellers prepared worthy disciples for themselves. He introduced his student to the subtleties of the art of storytelling and taught him a special lesson in the mysteries of storytelling.

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THE ROLE OF NEW INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES IN IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION

Esonova Malohat Akilovna-

Dotsent at Kokand State Pedagogical Institute

Annotation: Currently, the main task in education is to increase the student's interest in each lesson and improve the quality of education and training by learning various methods and new technologies

Key words: pedagogical, profession, requirements of employers, professional competence

Аннотация: В настоящее время главной задачей в образовании является повышение интереса учащихся к каждому уроку и повышение качества образования и тренинга за счет освоения различных методов и новых технологий

Ключевые слова: подготовки, кадров, педагогической, профессии, требования работодателей, профессиональная компетентность.

Only a teacher who is highly flexible to the constantly updated changes in the field of education and training for the teaching profession, who knows how to use new information technologies in the educational process, is considered an important person in the formation of personal qualities of a student who is adaptable to changes in society. Currently, the main task in education is to increase the student's interest in each lesson and improve the quality of education and training by learning various methods and new technologies. A well-chosen innovation should guarantee that a high-quality new introduction becomes a source of income. By innovative process, we mean a full-fledged action on discovery, acquisition, application and comprehensive distribution of news. Now we can consider the creation of new

scientific and practical knowledge and their acquisition and implementation from an innovative point of view.

New information technologies are fundamentally connected with the educational process, teacher's and student's actions, its structure, used tools, methods and approaches. Mastering new technology requires great skill, special training and research, literacy and responsibility from the teacher. In addition to deepening knowledge, innovative teaching leads students to learning activities and increases their enthusiasm and interest in learning. Every teacher should be able to use the new technology in accordance with the current era of globalization according to his convenience and subject. It is necessary to transform and enliven each lesson in order to make each subject attractive and to increase students' interest in learning. For that reason, it is not preferable to use a variety of technological elements rather than being limited to one technology. During the lesson, the main goal of problem-based learning technology is to teach students to search independently, to develop their knowledge and creativity. The technology of the educational process is a system of goals, content, tools, forms and methods focused on the development of the student's personality. At present, the transition to the national model of education has mastered the latest innovative pedagogical technologies, mastered the psychological and pedagogical theory, has the ability to quickly get rid of the old pattern formed in the educational process, and has the flexibility to create its own concrete path in real practical activities. It is necessary to become a teacher-researcher, a thinking teacher. The great thinker, scholar al-Farabi, said, "The greatest quality in a person is the ability to understand life, contentment, determination and unique individuality." It is possible to make sure that this life position of the scholar is the main harmony of today's knowledge. Pedagogical technology deals with the creation of an advanced teaching and educational system and the design of the educational process. Pedagogical technology forms a system of scientifically based practical methods that ensure the solution of the main goals

and tasks of education, with the aim of designing a renewable educational process controlled by pedagogical technology.

Effectiveness of pedagogical technology depends on pedagogical conditions. Pedagogical conditions include, first of all, the personal characteristics of the teacher: personality, culture, curiosity, etc. can be attributed. At the same time, the competence and professional skills of communicating with students will be of special importance. It is possible to conduct a lesson using many types of new pedagogical technologies.

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WAYS TO IMPROVE THE COGNITIVE ABILITIES OF STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES**Esonova Malohat Akilovna-**

Dotsent at Kokand State Pedagogical Institute



Annotation: Pedagogical technologies used in the education system: game-based learning, modular learning, Training based on reference signals, computer-based learning technology, level-based learning, etc

Key words: education, training, personnel, pedagogical, profession, employer requirements, professional competence.

Аннотация: Педагогические технологии, используемые в системе образования: игровое обучение, модульное обучение, обучение на основе опорных сигналов, компьютерные технологии обучения, уровневое обучение и т.д

Ключевые слова: технологии модель практического обучения, образования, подготовки.

Correction, localization, and development of deficiencies in the behavior of children with disabilities is the main goal in the system of pedagogy. In order to contribute to the overall success of the child, I sought to improve the quality of learning based on playing instruments in the development of cognitive activity of a mentally retarded child. The main factor in the development of cognitive interest of younger schoolchildren is not only the degree of their knowledge and skills, but also the need to establish an educational process, which allows you to form important mental functions of the child, ways of mental work. Cognitive activity stimulates the need and interest in cognition of mentally retarded children, the form and content of the lesson, the ability to conduct the process of "learning" through game technologies, the art of the teacher and his emotional state. Cognitive activity is a

special manifestation of a student's enthusiasm, desire for learning and knowledge.

For example: in order to understand the material presented by the teacher, the student must listen carefully to him, expand and supplement the knowledge gained, read books on his own, perform such work as observation, experimentation, writing, drawing. After all, it is impossible without activity in the conscious repetition of the material covered, in learning new things, in studying its ways and skills. That is, the activity of students is necessary at all stages of the educational process.

The main conditions for the formation of cognition:

- the content of the training;
- improvement of the forms of organization of cognitive activity of students. These include: improving the effectiveness of visual aids used in the classroom, organizing cognitive games, creating interdisciplinary connections, effectively organizing students' independent work, improving feedback in learning through the rational use of various forms of knowledge verification and assessment.
- The use of effective technologies for the development of cognitive abilities of students in primary schools with developmental disabilities.
- Establish a relationship between teacher and student, student and student in the form of respect and provide warmth of heart.

The task of each teacher is to create conditions for free development, comprehensive education, active, creative future generation using pedagogical technologies in the education system. Pedagogical technologies used in the education system: game-based learning, modular learning, Training based on reference signals, computer-based learning technology, level-based learning, etc.

Any learning technology requires a teacher to have deep theoretical, psychological, pedagogical methodological knowledge, pedagogical skills, deep immersion in the soul of children and the ability to comprehend it. For example, the goal of the technology of learning through play is to achieve a didactic, educational, developing, socializing goal. At the same time, it aims to reveal the educational, cognitive and

creative qualities of the child. Play is both learning and work for children. A game is a way of learning about the world around you. In addition, the game will not only teach children to overcome the difficulties they face in life, but also forms their organizational skills.

This increases the child's desire to get to know his environment with age.

In the lesson of the surrounding world, depending on the topic "seasons", you can ask the question: "where, when ? "It is possible to increase the cognitive interest of students by using the question-answer method during the lesson.

- How many months are there in a year?
- What seasons do you know? etc.

The a chapter related to the winter season, "Who is witty?" You can connect a new lesson with the previous topic before the new lesson of the game. Excerpts will be read on the topics covered. The condition is to find the name of the text, to continue, to find the features of winter. When organizing independent work of students, it is important to divide them into groups depending on the level of knowledge and conduct individual work with each of them. According to the level, students should talk about: 1st group - winter work, 2nd group - winter life of animals, 3rd group - winter games, 4th group – features of winter.

Games that are played in reading and language development lessons: "create a story by looking at a picture", "draw a picture by looking at the content of the text", etc. games are designed to introduce children to oral speech, expand their vocabulary and develop their language.

It is very important to transform the mathematics lesson in order to develop the student's cognitive ability. I made it a habit to start each lesson with "thought exercises":

- Name the fifth month of the year.
- Which color of the traffic light can you cross the road on?
- What day of the week is it today?

- Why do people need eyes?
- What number is there between 9 and 10?
- What geometric shape is the door?

Such questions immediately draw children's attention to the lesson, increase their activity and form their attention.

Thus, in improving the quality of education, it is advisable to transform methods and techniques as much as possible. Our daily search, mastering new technologies and skillfully using them in our practice is our need to provide deep and thorough education to our students

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PROBLEMS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF SOCIAL PRINCIPLES

Mo`minova Gulasal Baxadirovna-
Teacher at Kokand State Pedagogical Institute



Annotation. It is known that future generations will achieve high success if they learn the principles of social pedagogical goals and objectives and use them in their lives. The article systematizes and presents social pedagogical principles in the acquisition of skills and abilities by students. The authors were able to reveal the definition of scientifically based social principles and reveal the ways of their implementation.

Keywords: humanistic principle, cultural principle, pedagogical activity, family, child, social environment, upbringing.

Аннотация. Известно, что будущие поколения добьются высоких успехов, если усвоят принципы социально-педагогических целей и задач и будут использовать их в своей жизни. В статье систематизированы и представлены социально-педагогические принципы в приобретении студентами умений и навыков. Авторам удалось раскрыть определение научно обоснованных социальных принципов и раскрыть пути их реализации.

Ключевые слова: гуманистический принцип, культурный принцип, педагогическая деятельность, семья, ребенок, социальная среда, воспитание.

Introduction

He showed the development of the child on a practical principle, qualities corresponding to nature, their characteristics, attitude from the point of view of morality, and how much national education absorbs. Kasymova R. S. in the textbook Technology of Work of a Social Educator: issues of applying the principles of a Potential Teacher. To understand and analytically evaluate the theoretical and applied problems of social practice; to independently analyze the materials of current

publications and beginnings; to be able to use the tasks of social pedagogical activity in effective ways to work with different categories, such as family, children of different ages; to develop and apply the methodology of social pedagogical research of family, school, difficult children, young people, to select the appropriate technology; to use the acquired theoretical knowledge in practice to improve their educational, diagnostic, preventive, organizational, counseling, support, assistance, correction, adaptation, communication skills.

The article defines the principle of a social educator, explains the essence and tasks, gives a brief analysis and solutions to the problems of the basic principles of the work of a social educator.

The main part

Principle (lat. principim-principle; basis, prelude) — the basis, prelude, the shortest generalized content of the well-known system of knowledge in an abstract form. In scientific cognition, such types of cognition as idea, theory, and method are formulated in interconnection.[2]

The principle of the social educator is to assist the family and children. An in-depth study of the social living conditions of each child will help to protect and take care of them in the future. Therefore, the school draws up a social map of students from low-income families. This card records low-income, large families, orphans, single-parent families, and unemployed families. In addition, students with disabilities with disabilities should not be neglected. A social educator in an educational institution organizes material and spiritual assistance to such children in a planned manner.[2]

The essence of the work of a social educator is the functional field of pedagogical activity in society, aimed at socio-pedagogical support.

Responsibilities of a social educator:

- protection of children's rights;
- creating favorable conditions for the development of the child;
- establishing relationships and partnerships between the school family;

- transfer and formation of children's social experience; - the ability of a person to live in society, and solve everyday problems of life.

- formation of tolerant positions in the minds of people, study of their abilities, interests, and living conditions;

- identification and elimination of adverse events;

- various types of protection and assistance to all those in need, etc.

In general, pedagogy has its laws and principles to follow:

* Practical principle

* Principle according to nature

* Individual feature principle

* Humanistic principle

* Cultural principle

1. Practical principle

It is divided into several groups, summarizes factors, through these factors, the action, and the results of social educators are explained. Factors affecting social pedagogy (objective, subjective) features, i.e. technological facts.

2. Principle of compliance with nature

Man is a natural being. Therefore, each person develops by accumulating the foundations of natural, intelligent patterns. Taking into account the natural capabilities of man as a whole. In his work, a social educator is aware of the patterns of human development, his upbringing and his rational use. In the process of work, a social educator should take into account the child's capabilities in the near and future, along with age and gender characteristics. To achieve a result, it is necessary to know the individual characteristics of the child and the possibilities of achieving the goal. It is necessary not only to know the natural specifics, but also to know her upbringing.

3. The principle of individuality

The principle is to take into account individual personality traits, abilities, abilities, as well as achievements and shortcomings of a person.

4. The humanistic principle

Respecting any person in the role of personality and from a human point of view, attitude, to establish the principle of personal relationship is the principle of social educator in working with individuals

Acting qualities are focused on performing various situations. timely decision and individual approach to each child.

5. Cultural principle

Each person has his own time. The national upbringing of the child, teaching the native language and traditions. Taking into account the national specifics of the child.[2]

An urgent task is to further promote the paradigm of continuous professional development of a social educator, where each stage of this process (*career guidance; pedagogical training; school; professional development*) is based on the principle of continuity in the professional development of a teacher and the consistent performance of his functions.

The quality and effectiveness of the pedagogical process are determined by the criteria of the educational component. Morality, independence and individuality are the basic principles of pedagogy in all countries of the world. In Asian countries, respect for traditions is given great importance in the upbringing of children. The main condition of a social educator in the matter of education is that he is responsible for the quality and provision of his knowledge, for his educational activities through the system of internal quality assurance of the student and the formation of the culture of the educated generation.

The concept of education development is based on the following principles:

- 1) equality of rights of all persons to receive quality education;

2) intellectual development, accessibility of education at all levels for the population, taking into account psychological, physiological and individual characteristics;

3) the priority of civil and national values, human life and health, and free personal development;

4) respect for human rights and freedoms;

5) continuity of the educational process, ensuring continuity of educational levels;

6) the democratic nature of education management, and transparency of the educational system.[3]

Problems of applying the principles of a social educator

1. Analytical and diagnostic - the formulation of a "social diagnosis", for which research is conducted on individual characteristics and social and living conditions of children, families, and the social environment;

- identification of positive and negative effects on the child, as well as various problems;

- identification of the causes of deviant behavior of children, the causes of social dysfunction of the family;

- assistance in identifying gifted children, as well as children with disabilities in emotional and intellectual development.

Abai: after all, I differed from each other in such things as reason, science, conscience, character," he said, differentiating the specifics of the role of the social environment in human education.[4]

2. Programming and forecasting based on prognostic - socio-pedagogical analysis and the process of upbringing and personality development; determining the prospects for the process of self-development and self-education of the individual;

3. Organizational and communicative-to promote the involvement of not only school workers but also the general public, and residents of micro districts in the

transformation of the process of social education of schoolchildren into joint labor and leisure;

- establish business and personal contacts;
- accumulation of information about the positive and negative impact of society on students;
- formation of a system of Democratic relations in the children's and adolescent environment, as well as in personal relationships with adults.

I. Herbart proved that in the process of organizing the educational process, step-by-step training leads to the development of the market in the comprehensive interest of young people. The learning process (Sabak) was classified into stages: anictic, associative and systematic. In the first stage (clarity), the student examines the content of the educational material, breaks it down and remembers the basic concepts.

In the second stage (association), the main ones are selected in the material of the study and combined with the impressions of life, connecting with previous knowledge.

The third stage (systemic), connects the newly acquired knowledge with the old knowledge and summarizes the conclusions of thought based on the set of knowledge.[4]

4. Correctional - carrying out correctional work for children and adolescents from the family and social environment, as well as all educational activities in an informal form;

to enhance the positive effect and neutralize or replace the negative effects of the social environment.

Zh. Aimaurov "The main purpose of education is character correction. "to raise a child, every teacher must be well-mannered. This is because the child imitates more what he sees than what he says. When this happens, you will need to show the child what he likes and what he doesn't like." [4]

5. Social preventive and rehabilitation - organization of a system of preventive measures to prevent deviant (deviant) and criminal (delinquent) behavior of children and adolescents;

- influence on the formation of moral and legal stability;
- organization of a system of measures for social rehabilitation of families, timely social, legal and other assistance to families and children at risk.

6. Coordination and organizational- organization of socially significant activities of children and adolescents in an open microenvironment;

- promote the rational organization of leisure activities;
- inclusion of students in various types of useful activities, taking into account psychological and pedagogical requirements;

7. Providing social pedagogical support and assistance to students - providing the child with qualified social and pedagogical assistance in self-development, self-knowledge, self-esteem, self-expression, self-organization, self-recovery, and self-realization. [1]

Conclusion

In conclusion, the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Kassym-Jomart Tokayev's "Just State. A united nation. The message "Blessed society" contains issues related to all spheres of education in the country. President Kassym-Jomart Tokayev considers secondary education to be "an important condition for becoming a successful nation." The 21st century is a historical time when knowledge and qualifications are challenged. That is why our people will be able to rise to the level of a successful nation only when full conditions are created for the education of the younger generation. As our leader said, the education of a competitive generation is in the hands of these pedagogical specialists, therefore, they will compete together for the development of the country, it will be connected with the quality of the teacher's work, and will have a stable and continuous character.

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PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPMENT OF CREATIVE ABILITIES IN PRESCHOOLERS

Rakhimova Feruzakhon Mukhammadzhonovna-

Kokan State Pedagogical

institute. Lecturer of the department "Preschool Education"



Annotation: The system of preschool education is the initial link in the education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan. This article discusses a detailed analysis of the principles, methods and methods for the formation of creative and innovative abilities in preschool children.

Key words: development of creativity, principles of learning stages, creativity, moral norms, creative ability, leading activity, development of the emotional sphere of children.

Аннотация: Система дошкольного образования является начальным звеном системы образования Республики Узбекистан. В данной статье рассматривается подробный анализ принципов, способов и методов формирования у детей дошкольного возраста творческих и инновационных способностей.

Ключевые слова: развитие творчества, принципы этапов обучения, творческие способности, нравственные нормы, способность к творчеству, ведущий вид деятельности, развитие эмоциональной сферы детей.

In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev dated September 30, 2017 “On measures to radically improve the management of the preschool education system” and “Organization of the Ministry of Preschool Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan”, a new system was created in this area with fundamental changes that require development and implementation a unified state policy in the field of preschool education, expanding the state and non-state network of preschool educational institutions and

strengthening the material and technical base, providing them with qualified teaching staff, the tasks of a sharp increase in the coverage of children, the introduction of modern educational programs and technologies in educational processes, intellectual, spiritual and aesthetic, physical development of children, a radical improvement in the quality of their schooling. At all stages of the development of human society, starting from childhood, such qualities as kindness, nobility, humanity, philanthropy, intelligence, decency, diligence, patriotism, honesty, purity, eloquence were the standard of development. Because the spirituality of a perfect person is high. A person with high spirituality deeply knows and follows the history, customs, values and traditions of his people. The preschool period is a period when a child has a strong desire for growth, development, self-expression, learning and knowledge. It is during this period that the basis for the development of human qualities and the mental potential of the child is created. The sooner the education of a child of preschool age begins, the sooner the effect will manifest itself and will positively affect the entire life of the child. Therefore, the development of children's thinking becomes one of the main tasks. To do this, it is necessary to develop his large and fine motor skills. Because there are nerve fibers in human hands and fingers. A person receives information through the fingers. Fine motor skills of children affect the formation of their speech and logical thinking. If the motor skills of the hands and wrists in children are developed correctly, brain activity will develop better. The personality of a preschooler consists of many qualities, among which creative abilities occupy an important place. After all, not only a child who has mastered the program of a preschool educational institution, but also a preschooler who is able to creatively process it, can become the owner of modern society and demand a full-fledged lifestyle. The relevance of this topic lies in the fact that a rapidly developing modern society requires unique and innovative ideas from a person, not uniformity, habitual actions, but mobility, flexibility of thinking, quick orientation and adaptation to new conditions, a creative approach to

solving and This means that children you need to teach the positive aspects of timely problem solving and the ability to get out of the situation from an early age. Creative activity not only develops the personality of the child, but also helps him learn self-control and moral standards. Creating creative works from school age, the child reflects in them his understanding of life values and personal characteristics. Therefore, starting the formation of creative abilities from preschool age is a very important process, as the basis for the comprehensive intellectual development of the child. The new state educational standards for preschool education and the principles of child-centered upbringing show that in the process of personal development, the child gradually acquires independence as the ability to live independently and socially, which not only improves relations with the environment. considered important as the ability to save, but also to create new learning. In our study, we tried to determine what conditions exist for the formation of the creative abilities of preschoolers.

The purpose of the study is to study the conditions for the formation of the creative abilities of preschoolers and prove their effectiveness, taking into account the content of the work on the development of the unique individual characteristics of the child, unique abilities and innate abilities, conclusion and analysis.

Object of research: the process of formation of children's creative abilities.

Research topic: Principles and conditions for the formation of creative abilities of older preschoolers.

Assumption (hypothesis): we assumed that the formation of the creative abilities of preschoolers would be successful under the following conditions:

- if the leading type of activity (game) is used;
- if a program for the formation of creative abilities is being implemented, including work with preschoolers, parents and teachers;
- if work with children includes various types of creative activity (visual, artistic and speech, musical, plastic, etc.);

- if work is carried out to develop the emotional sphere of preschoolers in the formation of creative abilities.

The creative abilities of a person are manifested in his ability to find a special look at familiar, unfamiliar and everyday phenomena and objects. Mandatory components of creative abilities are creative imagination and creative thinking. Preschool age is the most favorable time for the formation of a creative and active personality in a child. It is during this period that development takes place, that is, growth-change in many areas, mental processes are improved (attention, memory, perception, thinking, speech, imagination), personal qualities are actively developed and, based on them, abilities and inclinations.

The development of motor skills of the fingers is caused by the following situations:

- development of thinking;
- development of coordination of movements;
- increase memory and attention;
- formation of writing skills;
- fluency of speech.

Imagination is the development of thinking. One of the main tasks in the activities of preschoolers is to represent information about objects and phenomena in the child's brain. For example, a child develops this information in his thinking through drawing, various games, making something out of blocks. This type of thinking is the basis for other types of thinking, helps in the formation of vocabulary, logical thinking, and excellent mastery of future school lessons.

Children are naturally inquisitive. It is very important for them to know everything: to try, touch, come up with their own explanations for incomprehensible and new things, experiment and test their hypotheses. Every parent should help their child learn about the world around them.

By the age of 3, the child basically learns the names of objects and actions. The names basically signify its function, and even if the appearance of that item or action

changes, its name doesn't change. That is why the child quickly learns the use of the names of objects, associating them with their tasks.

At the age of preschool education, the process of analytical perception of the child is also improved. At the 3rd year of a child's life, involuntary perception turns into a purposeful, selective one, and observation is formed in an older child of preschool age. The role of the word in perception increases, now the child communicates the qualities and characteristics of things. The process of perception develops the child's thinking and improves more and more in the process of his activity and in the process of thinking. The expansion of the imagination of a preschool child and the increase in knowledge change the nature of his mental activity. The expansion of speech growth creates conditions for new forms of thinking. A 5-6 year old child describes, then discusses and summarizes. The thinking of a child of this age is distinguished by pronounced emotionality and clarity of thinking. The discussion is directly related to the object. The child learns generalized concepts, mental operations are based not only on perception, but also on imagination.

From the initial (though not perfect) judgments, conclusions and conclusions are born. The memory of a child of this age improves on the basis of new activities and new demands placed on him. Preschool children involuntarily remember what is of some importance for their activities, what made a strong impression on them and what interested them. The thinking of children of this age and its growth have their own characteristics. At preschool age, the child's thinking begins to develop very quickly.

The reason for this is that, firstly, their life experience has relatively increased, secondly, their speech is well developed, and thirdly, children of kindergarten age have the opportunity to perform many free and independent actions. The appearance of questions in each area among preschoolers indicates the activity of their thinking. When a child cannot find the answer to his question, or adults do not pay attention to his question, his curiosity begins to fade.

Education should be given to the child not early and not late, but on time. In accordance with the age of the child, it is necessary to teach in such a way that all his senses are involved. That is, it is necessary to ensure that the child in the process of development has the opportunity to independently touch, see, hear, smell and taste.

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СТРАТЕГИЯ «НОВОГО УЗБЕКИСТАНА» - ПОСТРОЕНИЕ НОВОГО ГОСУДАРСТВА

Доцент кафедры "Социально-гуманитарных наук курсом
биоэтики" Ташкентский государственнқй
стоматологический институт
к.ю.н., академик академи наук турон
Абдуллаходжаев Гайрат Талипович.

Аннотация: данная статья охватывает объем основных направлений, определенных в "Стратегии развития нового Узбекистана на 2022-2026 годы". При их реализации определяются основные задачи, такие как построение светского, экономического, экологического и широкого демократического общества.

Ключевые слова: стратегия, человеческий капитал, цифровизация

Аннотация: Ушбу мақола «Янги Ўзбекистоннинг 2022–2026 йилларга мўлжалланган Тараққиёт стратегияси»да белгиланган асосий йўналишларнинг ахамиятини қамраб олади. Уларни амалга оширишда чиқиб келаётган ижтимоий, иқтисодий, экологик ва кенг демократик жамият қурилиши каби асосий вазифалар белгиланган

Калит сўзлар: стратегия, инсон капитали, рақамлаштириш

Abstract: This article covers the scope of the main directions defined in the "Strategy for the Development of new Uzbekistan for 2022-2026". In their implementation, the main tasks are defined, such as building a secular, economic, ecological, and broad democratic society.

Key words: strategy, human capital, digitalization

Президент Узбекистана Ш.М.Мирзиёев глубоко осмысливая своеобразные закономерности современного прогресса , выдвинул основные направления и пути развития нашего государства, заложил основы стратегии

вытекающих из идеи национальной независимости, соответствующей стремлениям нашего народа, живущего великими целями.

Глава государства в 2017 году впервые в истории нашей страны выдвинул глобальные задачи по дальнейшему развитию Узбекистана на долгосрочный период.

Президент Ш.Мирзиёев утвердил своим Указом от 07 февраля 2017 года «Стратегию действий по пяти приоритетным направлениям развития страны на 2017-2021годы»

Говоря о задачах вытекающих из Стратегии дальнейшего социально-экономического развития Узбекистана на 2017-2021 годы Ш.М.Мирзиёев, особо отмечает, что «Стратегии дальнейшего социально-экономического развития Узбекистана должна служить народу, помогать каждому осознавать себя в реалиях быстро меняющегося мира, ощущать преемником наследия великих предков, созданной ими самобытной тысячелетней культуры, стараться беречь и приумножать это богатство, пополняемое в контексте с общечеловеческими ценностями, достижениями мирового прогресса, приобщать к нему подрастающее поколение»¹. Президент Узбекистана Ш.М.Мирзиёев в своих выступлениях сказал «Сегодня стало очевидным, что необходимо разработать концепцию дальнейшего развития нашего государства на долгосрочный период, чтобы Узбекистан занял свое достойное место на международной арене.»

Следует отметить, что согласно принятой ранее стратегии на 2017-2021г. были достигнуты ощутимые успехи в развитии Узбекистана практически во всех отраслях.

Мирзиёев Ш.М. Конун устуворлиги ва инсон манфаатларини таъминлаш – юрт тараққиёти ва халқ фаровонлигининг гарови. –Т.: Ўзбекистон, 2017.- 48 б.

Наступил новый этап дальнейшего развития Узбекистана» в связи с чем, президентом Республики Узбекистан была принята *Стратегия развития «Нового Узбекистана» на 2022-2026 годы*.

На основании данной долгосрочной программы по каждому направлению определены задачи стоящие перед правительством Узбекистана с учётом принципиально важных аспектов в каждом направлении стратегии дальнейшего развития нашей республики на последующие 2022-2026 годы.

В частности, в первом направлении подчеркнута необходимость превращения махалли в опорное звено общественного управления и контроля, совершенствования системы диалога с народом, реализации региональных программ с учетом общественного мнения. Так за счет дальнейшего расширения возможностей женщин получать образование и трудиться безработица среди них может быть сокращена вдвое.

Во втором направлении было определено, что одним из главных приоритетов является вхождение в число стран с высоким «индексом верховенства права». С этой целью необходимо создать систему гарантированного обеспечения прав граждан и предпринимателей за счет надежной защиты собственности и расширения полномочий административных судов.

Совершенствование правоохранительной и судебной систем. Положение в этих сферах в значительной степени определяет и социальное самочувствие граждан, и инвестиционный климат в стране. Цель преобразований здесь - обеспечить более высокий уровень безопасности граждан, их удовлетворенности от работы правоохранительных и судебных структур, создать механизмы эффективного и справедливого разрешения конфликтов.

Президент подробно остановился на каждом из семи приоритетов и обозначил наиболее важные аспекты. Глава государства также указал о

важности ускоренного развития национальной экономики, в связи с этим в стратегии намечен ряд мер по комплексному и опережающему развитию отраслей экономики, созданию современных рабочих мест и сокращению бедности. Также были обозначены основные задачи в социальной сфере. Важными задачами также являются включение высших учебных заведений в престижные международные рейтинги и строительство студенческих общежитий. Отдельное внимание уделено вопросам экологии и охраны окружающей среды, повышение обороноспособности государства. Все эти задачи будут выполняться людьми, основу которого составляет человеческий капитал.

За прошедшие несколько лет в Узбекистане произошел существенный прирост качества человеческого потенциала, что в первую очередь, проявилось в росте уровня образования и изменении массового стандарта потребления. Человеческий капитал является решающим ресурсом и главным продуктом экономики 21 века. Никогда в мире глобальная конкуренция за экономически активных людей, обладающих профессиональными компетенциями, не была такой острой как сейчас, и она будет нарастать в связи с возрастающим вкладом технологического развития, цифровизации в совокупную производительность во всех отраслях без исключения. При этом именно со стороны человеческого капитала в перспективе до 2022 г. мы ожидаем основы для развития, в первую очередь молодежи. В заключении следует отметить своевременность принятия данной стратегической программы, которая будет играть решающую роль для дальнейшего развития Узбекистана, перехода на новый этап построения государства с развитой экономикой и подлинно демократического общества.

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**COMPETENCE OF ORAL SPEECH IN THE
TEACHING OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES****Bolbekova Ug'iloj Jaloliddinovna**

Teacher in Samarkand Institute of Economic and Service

ugiloybolbekova@gmail.com

Abstract: This article describes the importance of oral competence in teaching foreign languages, the parts and forms of oral speech. Information about speaking and listening comprehension, which is considered oral communication, and their application and development is also given.

Key words: Oral speech, speaking, listening comprehension, teaching, foreign language, monologue, dialogue, knowledge, skill

Аннотация: В данной статье описано значение устной компетенции при обучении иностранным языкам, части и формы устной речи. Также дается информация о понимании речи и аудирования, которое считается устным общением, а также их применении и развитии.

Ключевые слова: Устная речь, говорение, понимание на слух, обучение, иностранный язык, монолог, диалог, знание, умение.

In the decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 7, 2017 PF-4947 "on the strategy of Action for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan", special attention is paid to the training of foreign languages.

In our republic, a lot of changes have been made regarding the methodology of teaching a foreign language. Today, innovative pedagogical technologies are used in foreign language education. This, in turn, does not leave its impact on the purpose and content of teaching. The methodology of Modern Foreign Language Teaching provides for a special emphasis on the issue of the development of oral speech at all stages of the system of continuing education, in particular, in higher education. The psychological components of the issue of the development of oral speech skills in a foreign language are the well-known psychologists of the world P.Ya.Galperin,

A.N.Leontev, V.V.Vigotsky, N.I.Jinkin, I.A.Studied by Zimnyaya et al.

Development and improvement of oral speech competence in the teaching of foreign languages in our country J.Jalalov, I.M.To 'khtasinov, Hoshimova N.N.Normatova, N.A.Muslimov, I.V.Studied by researches and other methodical scholars. Oral speech is the result of social cultural and physiological activities in which language signs are expressed, depending on the requirement of the flow of information and information being expressed.

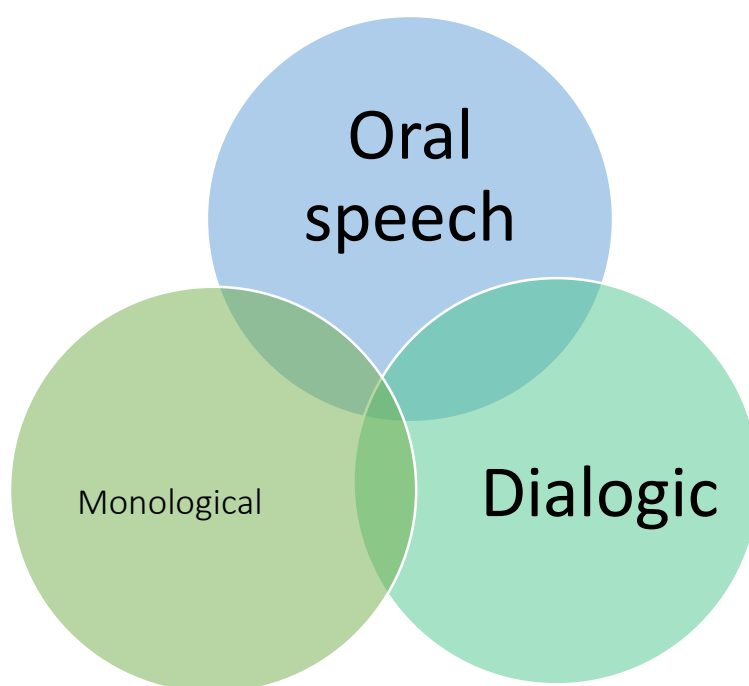


Figure 1.Forms of oral communication

Verbal communication is of two types: dialogic and monological. The dialogue form of oral speech involves the interaction of two or more people. Each participant, in turn, listens to the others and speaks himself, that is, he moves in the role of an active person, and then in the role of a passive one. A specific name has been reserved for the species. Participants support each other, listen, change roles. A distinctive feature of this species is direct personal noise, and participants see and hear each other. Therefore, they tone, they can correct information presentation using voice timbre, intonation, speed, facial expressions, gestures. The speaker sees reactions from other people, and as a result, he can correct his opinion.

Odil Yakubov's" Osiy banda "focuses on the Dialogic form of oral speech:"

One day, grandfather called grandfather and asked a strange question. Kamina I look at all your affairs. I know of your good deeds and your deeds. Your grandpa is happy with you. But a leader who does a far-sighted job should know one subtle thing well that a leader who does not know it cannot go far, porridge.

"Thank you, grandpa," said Grandpa. Say what a mystery.

- It seems that you yourself know this secret. But it won't be bad if you pour it into your ear once more. Do you know that the throat of an adult will be a hole? Do you know that you are throwing something into this hole? He hugged his grandfather and laughed:

Would I sit on this course so far if I didn't know it, grandpa! I know not only that their throat is a hole, but also that as the career of officials gets bigger, so do the holes in their throat. After this, Mirshab became a non-speaker to his granddaughter."

The monological form of oral communication involves the influence of one person on another (others), that is, one speaks, the other performs the task of listening. This is a complex type, and the active participant must think in advance about the entire text of the speech, even if he sees the reactions of passive listeners. The speaker should have a well-developed psychological observation, a culture of speech, active thinking. Internal speech helps us to carry out external communication (written or oral). We choose good words and think about what we want to say in the first place. It is worth noting that mental conversation always sounds in every person. For others, a systematic analysis of situations or just pleasant memories, fantasies for some it is a "bunch of thoughts". In some people, the verbal expression of weaker thoughts becomes clearer while in others. The level of perfect development of oral speech skills (the ability to use foreign words in long-term memory; the ability to select words, that is, to use foreign synonyms; the ability to maintain Foreign Language units in a particular object in operational memory; such

as the ability to react correctly to a given question) assumes that the number of errors occurring in oral speech in a foreign language involves the skill of speaking and listening and understanding.

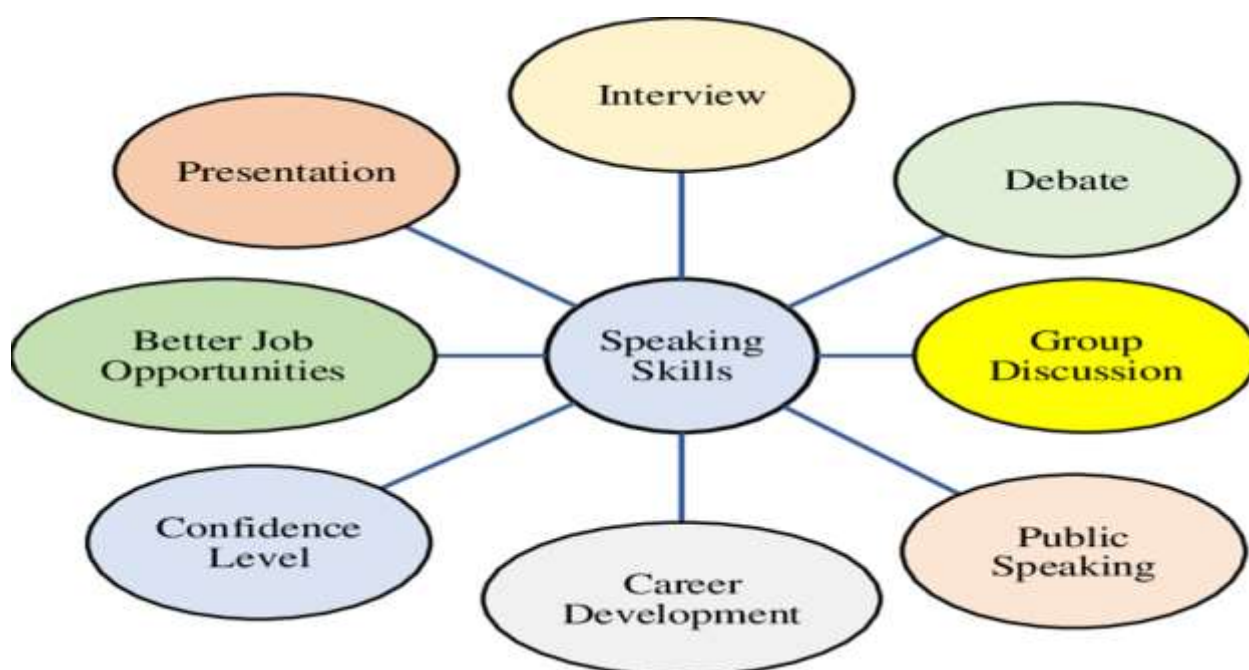


Processes that are given importance in the development of listening skills.



Listening may be one of the passive skills in language teaching and learning but it should not be considered as passive at all. The listening process should be viewed as an active process that is not only engaging for our students but also fosters

their communicative skills. We need to carefully examine and detect the various listening strategies and skills that we want to focus on when giving out a listening task to our language classroom. These should be based on our learners' specific needs, their level of English and their L1 background. Below you can find the main skills and sub skills related to the listening process as well as some listening strategies that can help our language learners master this receptive skills in the target language.



Speaking skills are defined as the skills which allow us to communicate effectively. They give us the ability to convey information verbally and in a way that the listener can understand. Developing strong speaking skills is a continuous process that requires consistent practice, patience, and a willingness to step out of your comfort zone.

In conclusion, in the process of teaching foreign languages, several scientific works and methodological manuals on the development of competency of oral speech have been produced. Oral competence includes speaking and listening comprehension skills. These two skills are closely related. Information about the methods and processes of using speech and listening comprehension skills will help for learners.

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СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ПОДГОТОВКИ БУДУЩИХ СПЕЦИАЛИСТОВ ПУТЕМ СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЯ ДИДАКТИЧЕСКОГО ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ

Куватова Нозима Бахтиёровна

Доцент (Phd) Ташкентского университета экономики и технологий

oripova1984@list.ru +998949413722

АННОТАЦИЯ В статье представлены идеи, информация и предложения по организационным, коммуникативным и дидактическим компетенциям, необходимым для самостоятельного обучения в профессиональном образовании, в частности по совершенствованию дидактических компетенций. Описана необходимая информация об использовании интерактивных методов в самостоятельном обучении студентами.

Ключевые слова: интерактив, дидактика, компетенция, коммуникатив, рефлексия, диагностика, проект, метод, интеграция.

ABSTRACT The article presents ideas, information and proposals on organizational, communicative and didactic competencies necessary for independent learning in vocational education, in particular on improving didactic competencies. Described non-employee information on the use of interactive methods in self-study of students.

Keywords: interactive, didactics, competence, communicative, reflection, diagnostics, project, method, integration.

Тексты, вопросы, упражнения или тематические исследования являются основным дидактическим материалом учебников по любому учебному предмету. Не нужно подчеркивать значение учебников, учебных пособий и учителя в обучении учащегося самостоятельному мышлению, но оно должно основываться на передовых мыслях по предмету, научных выводах, практических фактах, событиях или необходимо будет направлять человек,

выражающий свое отношение. Чтобы научить учащегося самостоятельно мыслить по определенным предметам, в учебники по-своему вводятся научные и жизненные истины, которые уже известны ученым, автору учебника и учителю. возможность. Вопросы в учебниках, учебных пособиях или со стороны учителя не должны заставлять учащегося пересказывать (а в некоторых случаях запоминать) содержание текста. Следовательно, самостоятельное образование – это форма обучения, направленная на закрепление полученных знаний, умений и навыков, самостоятельное изучение дополнительной информации или материалов. Конечно, повышение эффективности учебного процесса и повышение качества образования в результате самостоятельного обучения студентов считается одной из основных задач преподавателя и зависит от его умения правильно организовать учебный процесс. Если для обучающегося имеются все достаточные условия - учебные материалы, компьютерное оборудование, автоматизированное программное обеспечение и т. д., но не налажено его использование, неправильно организован учебный процесс, то высокий результат недостижим. В любом случае важны отношения между учителем и учеником. Для студентов по предметам разработаны необходимые методические указания и рекомендации по самостоятельной работе и различным формам самостоятельных рабочих заданий.

Устные самостоятельные задания: - изучить и повторить материал учебника, прочитать чертежи и схемы, подготовить ответы на вопросы учителя на основе изучения различной технической литературы, документов и материалов, проанализировать производственную деятельность и т. д. Самостоятельные задания, формирующие дидактическую компетентность: направлены на разработку комплекса учебной информации и дидактических материалов, освещающих содержание и суть учебного материала. Письменные самостоятельные задания: выполнение заданий, данных для

расчета, заполнение обобщающих и повторяющихся таблиц, разработка технологических карт, составление отчетов по лабораторным и практическим работам и тому подобные задания. Графически самостоятельные задачи: к ним относятся зарисовка различных чертежных работ, описание разрезов и пересечений, прорисовка некоторых деталей и узлов, создание схем, графиков, диаграмм, описание результатов наблюдений и тому подобные задачи. Самостоятельные задания практического характера: учащиеся готовят отдельные детали, собирают узлы и механизмы, разрабатывают технические процессы в ходе самостоятельной работы по заданию учителя. При выполнении этих заданий студенты выполняют такие задачи, как подбор оборудования, определение и расчет плана обработки, проектирование нового оборудования, макетов и моделей, образцов.

Кроме того, учебник должен иметь устойчивую, обоснованную структурную структуру. Хотя требования к учебникам различаются, существует много общих требований. Особое внимание уделено изданию альтернативных учебников в ведущих зарубежных странах. Причина этого – создать возможность педагогам и студентам выбирать среди них наиболее подходящие и практичные. Хотя деятельность по созданию альтернативных учебников в нашей республике идет несколько медленно, педагоги активно занимаются созданием альтернативной вспомогательной литературы (учебных, методических и учебно-методических пособий).

ВЫВОДЫ И ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ

Работа педагогов в соответствии со следующими современными требованиями при подготовке дидактических материалов для учебных занятий создает необходимые условия для получения ожидаемого образовательного результата:

- быть сосредоточенным на конкретной цели;
- подготовка согласно потребностям и интересам студентов;

- достоверность образовательной информации;
- возможность активации;
- создание условий для активной работы учащихся в парах и малых группах;
- развитие у студентов навыков самостоятельного, творческого, критического и творческого мышления;
- обретение современного значения;
- эстетические качества;
- быть свободным от расплывчатых понятий и выражений;
- способны гарантировать точный результат;
- возможность применения в различных ситуациях;
- служить укреплению существующих знаний, навыков и квалификации.
- обращать внимание на достоверность учебной информации при подготовке дидактических материалов;
- особое внимание следует уделять формированию у учащихся навыков творческого мышления и «учитель должен создавать в классе атмосферу творчества» во время урока;
- творческие подходы к созданию образовательных программ и образовательных ресурсов, создание вопросов и заданий, связанных с интеллектуальным развитием обучающихся.
- учитывать идейную, научную, наглядную, системную, последовательную подачу учебной информации, взаимозависимость учебной информации при эффективном формировании дидактических учебных материалов.

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FORMATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE AUTHORIZED FUND OF BUSINESS ENTITIES

Akhmedova Aziza Tokhirovna – associate professor Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service e-mail: azizaaxmedova1982@gmail.com

Abstract: The article discusses issues related to the formation and distribution of the authorized capital of business entities. A tendency has been noted to delay the timing of making contributions to their authorized funds of business entities and the assessment of participants' contributions. The authors noted that overestimating the cost of contributions may undermine their ability to operate effectively. Specific proposals are given on the possibility of recognition it is insolvent if the procedure for making payments from the founders to the authorized fund is grossly violated.

Key words: authorized capital, assessment of deposits, contribution, joint venture, insurance, financial expertise, own funds, financial analysis, efficiency.

When forming and distributing the authorized capital of business entities, monetary and financial problems arise. These include emerging trends in extending the formation of their authorized capital over a long period. Such actions of the founders introduce instability into the work of business entities, and to a certain extent can distort the state of affairs in the field of joint entrepreneurship.

The experience already available in our country could be used to solve this problem. Thus, the Regulations on Joint-Stock Companies and Limited Liability Companies stipulate that by the time of registration of the company, the shareholder (participant) is obliged to make at least 30% of his contribution (contribution). In this case, the remaining 70% must be paid within one year after registration. In case of failure to fulfill this obligation, unless otherwise provided by the constituent

documents, 10% per annum is paid on the outstanding amount for the entire period of delay.

To the above, one could add such a measure as providing certain tax benefits only to those business entities whose authorized capital is formed within the established time frame. The possibility of assigning to the body that registered their obligation to recognize it as failed if the procedure for making contributions of founders to the authorized capital is grossly violated may also be considered.

The noted tendency to delay the deadlines for making contributions to their authorized funds may in practice lead to a situation where a liquidated business entity will not have the funds to fulfill its obligations to third parties. In this case, apparently, the issue of participants reporting their contributions to the amounts specified in the constituent documents should be resolved positively.

The most important monetary and financial problem associated with the formation of the authorized capital of a business entity is the assessment of participants' contributions. The legislation stipulates that this assessment should be made in national currency at world prices. In our opinion, it is very important to assess contributions at an economically feasible level. The current practice of inflating the cost of contributions undermines the ability of business entities to operate effectively.

Indirect evidence that this practice occurs is the fact that up to 40% of capital investments are cash, including freely convertible currency, the valuation of which is indisputable. More than 70% of foreign investment consists of machinery, equipment and technology. Despite the validity in most cases of making a contribution in kind from a foreign participant, it should be noted that this procedure creates the possibility of overestimating the contribution of a foreign participant, since the world price of machinery and equipment in many cases is a very arbitrary concept. In addition, domestic participants sometimes do not show persistence in

including monetary valuations of the rights to use land, natural resources, buildings and structures in their contributions.

When making investments from domestic sources and when liquidating them, difficulties often arise due to the lack of development of legislation in the field of their property rights. The assessment of many types of “intangible” property, for example, a company’s reputation (“goodwill”), is very difficult in our country. Meanwhile, if a foreign partner withdraws from the entity’s activities, this problem may worsen. The use of internationally accepted criteria for assessing these rights, for example, in the amount of 3-5 average annual profits of the enterprise, strictly speaking, will contradict the legislation in force in this area.

Along with clarification of the legislation, in our opinion, it would also be necessary to give participants in joint entrepreneurial activities the right to independently determine the procedure for settlements in the event of their liquidation or withdrawal of a partner, as well as in the distribution of profits, not necessarily depending on the parties’ share in the authorized capital. This kind of procedure, for example, is provided for in relation to profits in the Regulations on joint-stock companies and limited liability companies, according to which profits can be distributed in any way recorded in the constituent documents.

Along with the resources of the participants contributed to the authorized capital, the most important source of funds for organizing joint entrepreneurial activities are loans. In accordance with current legislation, joint venture entities can use loans in national currency obtained on commercial terms from banks, as well as in currency received from the National Bank for Foreign Economic Affairs or, with its consent, from foreign banks and firms. Joint business entities actively attract medium-term foreign currency loans. During the period 2016-2020. from external sources they received about 45.0 billion soums (according to the official exchange rate of the Central Bank). The National Bank for Foreign Economic Activity of the

Republic of Uzbekistan provided approximately 20% of loans. At the same time, domestic banks were very active in financing them.

Commercial banks can also provide short-term loans in foreign currency for the purchase of raw materials, materials, components and other goods abroad for a period of up to 2 years. Such entities can be provided with medium-term (from 5 to 10 years) and long-term (10 years or more) loans to pay for imported equipment, machinery, licenses and other goods, as well as services necessary to improve and expand production. As collateral for loans, it is necessary to use assets of a foreign currency nature belonging to business entities. Decisions to provide long-term and medium-term loans within the framework of so-called “project financing” must also be made by the bank on the basis of a careful consideration of the relevant projects as an alternative.

Project analysis is based on the wide use of international experience and is carried out, as a rule, in three stages: general economic research, risk assessment and financial calculations. At the first stage, first of all, business partners are studied. In this case, special attention is paid to their financial position and business reputation. Experience working abroad in partner countries is also important. Information must be independent in nature and can be obtained from annual reports of business entities, various kinds of directories, from competent domestic and foreign organizations, correspondent banks of the National Bank for Foreign Economic Activity of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

At the first stage, constituent documents and a feasibility study (TES) are also studied. On the basis of the agreement and charter, the subject of activity, the structure of obligations and the nature of the relationship between entrepreneurs as partners in the joint organization of work and the possibility of respecting the interests of the participants are considered. Analysis of the feasibility study allows us to assess the volume of funds raised, the size and procedure for making investments, the existing export market, including for freely convertible currency,

the possibility of obtaining raw materials, components, materials, the reasonableness of prices for purchased machinery and equipment, including through a contribution to authorized capital, etc. During this work, specialized organizations may be involved to obtain an opinion on a particular element of the project, and the availability of the necessary approvals and permits from local authorities, relevant ministries and departments, and environmental authorities is checked. At this stage, a preliminary financial examination of the project is also carried out.

The nature of the risk assessment for a project directly depends on its specifics. The possibility of delays in construction, an increase in its cost, and the likelihood of unforeseen circumstances are taken into account. The risks associated with the sale of products by joint venture entities and logistics are also analyzed.

Risk analysis is now very important to assess the feasibility of a project. The Bank takes all possible measures to reduce these risks. These include: the involvement of independent experts and consultants, tightening the payment terms of counterparties, agreements with the founders on making additional contributions to the authorized capital, if necessary, the inclusion of special clauses in contracts with product buyers, business insurance subjects, etc.

When developing a project, the bank proceeds from the fact that risks should be fairly divided between domestic entrepreneurs and foreign partners, for example, in proportion to their contributions to the authorized capital of the joint venture. The analysis may include fluctuations in certain project parameters, for example, a decrease in product prices by 10-20%, an increase in foreign currency operating costs by 15%, etc. The presence of significant risks in a project, as a rule, necessitates multivariate calculations of project financing.

During the financial analysis of the project, you can also use formulas accepted in international and domestic practice for calculating indicators that determine its viability. An important indicator is the ratio between equity and borrowed funds, including the ratio between the foreign currency part of the

authorized capital and the amount of foreign currency borrowed funds. The maximum ratio of loan to authorized capital recognized in international practice is 3/1, although, of course, for special projects it can be higher.

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STATUS AND DIRECTIONS OF IMPROVING ENERGY BALANCE AND ELECTRIFICATION IN UZBEKISTAN.

Khamdamov son of Azizjon Olimjon,

Tashkent State Technical University named after Islam
Karimov, Almalyk branch, Uzbekistan.

Email address: hamdamovazizjon6@gmail.com

Abstract. The article analyzes the situation and main directions aimed at improving the energy balance and electrification system of Uzbekistan. The strategic importance of the energy sector in the country's economy, the need for efficient management of energy resources and the use of renewable energy sources are considered. Also, the current state of the system of production, transmission and consumption of electricity in Uzbekistan, existing problems and proposals for their elimination are highlighted.

The article pays special attention to the issues of modernization of the energy system, improvement of energy efficiency and provision of environmental safety through the introduction of advanced technologies. It is emphasized that the prospects of using renewable energy sources - sun, wind and biogas, as well as the introduction of energy-saving methods on a large scale, are important in forming the energy balance.

This study aims to create a scientific and practical basis for strategic planning aimed at solving the current problems in the energy sector of Uzbekistan and ensuring sustainable development. The article serves to provide a balance between the supply and consumption of energy resources for the industrial, transport and residential sectors.

Keywords: Energy balance, Electrification, Energy efficiency, Renewable energy sources, Solar energy, Wind energy, Biogas technologies, Energy saving, Environmental security, Modernization, Energy infrastructure, Energy strategy, Sustainable development, Energy use, Electricity generation, Electricity

transmission system , Problems in the field of energy, Energy in Uzbekistan,
Development of human capital

The energy sector of Uzbekistan is one of the important sectors that directly affects the country's economy, social life and environment. Changes and updates are being made to improve the energy balance and electrification system of Uzbekistan. Below is complete information about the energy balance, electrification status and directions for improvement in Uzbekistan.

Energy Balance in Uzbekistan:

Energy balance means the general distribution of energy sources produced and consumed in the country. Uzbekistan's energy balance is based on traditional fuel sources (oil, gas, coal), but the share of renewable energy sources is gradually increasing.

Main Energy Sources:

Natural gas: one of the main energy sources of Uzbekistan. The country has rich reserves of natural gas, most of which is used in thermal power plants (CHP) and industrial enterprises. In the early 2020s, the average use of natural gas in the country was 50-60%. Coal: Coal also occupies an important place in the energy balance of Uzbekistan. But the share of coal is much smaller than that of natural gas. Coal is mainly used in electricity generation and industrial production.

Solar and wind energy: Uzbekistan pays great attention to the development of renewable energy sources. Solar and wind energy is becoming one of the main future sources of energy production in Uzbekistan. In 2023, Uzbekistan began implementing a number of large-scale projects to expand the use of solar energy.

Hydropower: Hydroelectric power plants (HPP) also exist in Uzbekistan, but their production capacity is relatively limited and new hydropower projects are being developed.

Energy Consumption:

Energy consumption in Uzbekistan is relatively lower than that of developed countries. However, population growth and industrial modernization processes lead to an increase in energy consumption. At the same time, strategies for strengthening energy efficiency and energy saving are being developed in the country.

Electrification Improvement:

Electrification is one of the important directions in the development of Uzbekistan, aimed at providing electricity to all regions of the country, especially rural areas. The main goals in improving the electrification system are to increase energy efficiency, make the population's energy supply reliable, and increase the use of renewable energy sources.

Production of electricity:

Uzbekistan's electricity generation sector relies mainly on thermal power plants (TES). However, in recent years, the use of renewable energy sources (solar, wind) has also grown significantly. In the early 2020s, the importance of solar energy increased, but the share of these energy sources is still very small.

New Projects in Electrification:

The government of Uzbekistan is paying great attention to the modernization of the energy sector. Several projects are underway to build new power plants, upgrade and improve efficiency of existing plants, and invest in renewable energy sources:

Solar energy: Uzbekistan is implementing large-scale projects to expand the use of solar energy. For example, a large solar power plant (300 MW) was built in Samarkand region, and similar projects are being implemented in other regions.

Wind energy: New projects have also been launched for the use of wind energy. Agreements have been concluded on the installation of wind turbines in Bukhara and Kashkadarya regions.

Supply and distribution of electricity:

Extensive work is also underway to modernize the electricity supply and distribution systems. It is planned to improve the reliability and quality of electricity by improving the energy infrastructure and introducing modern technologies.

Smart grids: It is planned to introduce smart grids to make electricity management and distribution efficient. Through these technologies, it is possible to improve energy supply, monitor consumers and use energy resources more efficiently.

Energy Storage Systems: A system of electrical energy storage systems (such as batteries) is expected to be introduced, which will help address the challenges associated with the variable nature of renewable energy sources.

Improving Energy Balance:

There are several main directions in improving the energy balance in Uzbekistan:

Increase Energy Efficiency:

Great attention is being paid to energy efficiency improvement in the country. New initiatives are being implemented to introduce energy-efficient technologies and reduce energy consumption. For example, there are projects aimed at reducing energy consumption in industrial production and improving energy efficiency in housing.

Reducing Dependence on Coal and Gas:

Development of renewable energy sources (solar, wind) is a priority in Uzbekistan to reduce dependence on coal and gas. It is also planned to increase the efficiency of gas use and expand its export.

Environmental Protection:

In order to combat climate change and protect the environment, Uzbekistan continues to expand renewable energy sources. It aims to reduce the carbon footprint and ensure environmental safety.

Summary:

The measures implemented in Uzbekistan to improve the energy balance and electrification are aimed at ensuring the country's energy security, increasing the use of renewable energy sources, and improving energy efficiency. The energy sector of the country will further develop through the modernization of electrification and energy production systems, as well as the introduction of new technologies. Also, issues of combating global climate change and environmental protection are one of the main factors shaping the future of Uzbek energy.

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INVESTIGATION OF A MECHATRONIC MODULE PRODUCING ALTERNATIVE ENERGY BASED ON A LINEAR MOTION EXECUTION MECHANISM

Sobirov Shohjahon G`anijon o`g`li

Tashkent State Technical University

Master's 1st year

Annotation: This article examines the fundamental principles of creating a mechatronic module for generating alternative energy based on a linear motion execution mechanism. It describes mechanisms for efficiently utilizing renewable energy sources by leveraging the innovative capabilities of mechatronics. The structure, operational principles, and practical applications of the module are detailed. The research outcomes provide new opportunities for developing technological solutions aimed at improving energy efficiency, reducing costs, and ensuring environmental sustainability.

Keywords: linear motion, mechatronics, alternative energy, execution mechanism, renewable energy sources, technological solutions.

Introduction

Today, the energy sector is one of humanity's primary needs, making the development of new, environmentally safe, and efficient energy production technologies a crucial issue. Renewable energy sources meet these demands and include solar, wind, water, and mechanical energy. From this perspective, the field of mechatronics plays a significant role in creating new technologies for alternative energy production.

The development of the science of mechatronics has opened up new opportunities not only in automation processes but also in the more efficient utilization of renewable energy sources. The unique features and advantages of linear motion execution mechanisms enable their successful application in alternative energy production systems.

This article highlights the development processes of a mechatronic module for generating alternative energy based on a linear motion execution mechanism. This module is proposed as an efficient solution for converting kinetic energy into electrical energy.

1. Linear Motion Execution Mechanism: General Concepts

A Linear Motion Execution Mechanism (LMEM) is a technical system that performs mechanical motion in a direct linear form. Such mechanisms are widely used in technologies requiring high precision, such as industrial robots, automated production lines, and alternative energy systems. The primary advantage of LMEM is its ability to minimize mechanical energy losses.

1.1 Main Components of LMEM

- **Linear Motor:** The primary element that generates motion, producing linear movement through an electromagnetic field.
- **Electric Energy Generator:** A device that converts mechanical energy into electrical energy. This device may operate based on induction generators or piezoelectric sensors.
- **Voltage Stabilizer:** Ensures the stabilization of the output parameters of the electrical energy generated by the generator.
- **Control Module:** Ensures the automation and control of motion within the mechanism. It is achieved through a microprocessor or programming device.

1.2 Advantages of LMEM

- **High Efficiency:** It minimizes the loss of mechanical energy during motion.
- **Precision and Speed:** Linear motion ensures high levels of accuracy and speed.
- **Ease of Maintenance:** The modular structure of the mechanism allows for quick repairs and maintenance.

- **Energy Efficiency:** It directly converts mechanical energy into electrical energy, making the process more efficient.

2. Mechatronic Modules for Alternative Energy Production

Mechatronic modules are complex technological systems. They enable the conversion of mechanical motion into electrical energy and allow for its efficient use. These systems play a significant role in the application of renewable energy sources, offering both environmental and economic benefits.

2.1 Importance of Mechatronics

Mechatronics is the integration of mechanics, electronics, and information technologies. This field provides excellent tools for managing complex processes. Mechatronic modules based on linear motion execution mechanisms (LMEM) enable integrated management of energy collection, transmission, and storage.

2.2 Principles of Module Creation

The following principles are followed in the development of mechatronic modules:

- **Energy Collection:** Special generators or piezoelectric sensors are used to capture the energy generated during motion.
- **Transformation:** The process of converting mechanical energy into electrical energy is carried out using magnetic induction or piezoelectric technologies.
- **Storage:** The generated energy is stored in accumulators or supercapacitors.
- **Distribution:** The energy is transmitted to the final user or system.

3. The Process of Designing Mechatronic Modules

To successfully design mechatronic modules, the following stages are implemented:

3.1 Choosing a Technological Platform for Mechatronic Modules

When selecting a platform for creating mechatronic modules, the following factors are taken into account:

- **Piezoelectric generators:** Generate electricity under the influence of mechanical pressure or vibration.
- **Magnetic induction generators:** Generate electricity through a magnetic field during linear motion.
- **Photovoltaic elements:** Turn light into electricity and use solar energy.

3.2 Identify key parameters

The following parameters are determined when designing the module:

- Amplitude and frequency of motion.
- Energy generation capacity and efficiency level.
- Battery capacity and energy storage capabilities.

4. System practical application

Mechatronic modules, developed based on linear motion execution mechanisms, can be widely used in the following areas:

- **Vehicles:** Recover energy lost during vehicle movement.
- **Urban infrastructure:** Converting motor energy generated by pedestrian paths or bridges into electricity.
- **Industrial systems:** Increasing energy efficiency through application in robotics and automated production lines.

Summary

The mechatronic module, developed based on a linear motion execution mechanism, is characterized by environmental and economic efficiency. Research results show that the widespread use of such modules can solve important energy production problems. These technologies create new opportunities to increase energy efficiency, reduce costs, and ensure environmental sustainability.

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**COMPOSITION OF INCOME OF SERVICE INDUSTRY
EMPLOYEES****Iskhakova Sarvar Ayupovna**

Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service

Associate Professor (PhD) of the Department of “Digital
Economy”

Abstract: the article analyzes the structural structure of the income of service sector employees and makes proposals for its improvement.

Keywords: service sector, personal income, wage income, labor income, non-labor income, property income, transfers, service income.

At the current stage of socio-economic development in Uzbekistan, the development of the service sector is considered an important direction for improving the well-being of the population. Prospects for the development of this sector of the economy are to a large extent inextricably linked with the improvement of the mechanism of formation of incomes of employees of this sector. Therefore, it is very relevant to study the problems of the structural structure and formation of incomes of service sector employees.

Income, as an important economic category, is an important factor in ensuring and improving material well-being, determining the level of satisfaction of life and living needs of every person. Income also expands the possibilities of spiritual development of a person. They have a positive effect on a person's nature, psyche, mood and outlook.

It is important to study the structural elements that form the total income of the population in revealing the economic essence of the population's income. In order to analyze the incomes of the population in a comprehensive and more complete way, it is appropriate to study the incomes depending on the employment sectors of the population.

It is known that the total income of the population is formed in two sectors of the economy - material production sector and service sector. Therefore, we propose to distinguish the following types of income:

1. Incomes of workers in the field of material production;
2. Incomes of service sector employees.

Such grouping of incomes of the population allows to determine the incomes and growth trends of employees in various sectors and sectors of the economy, and on this basis, it will be possible to determine ways to increase them further.

As the most promising sector of the country's economy, we paid attention to the issues of income composition and formation of the population employed in the service sector.

In the scientific literature, the category of "population income" has been given different definitions by many economists. Studies have shown that in the definitions presented in the economic literature, the concept of "gross income of the population" is interpreted one-sidedly, and it is emphasized that they include only the income of the population in the form of money and in kind. But in these definitions, the income of the population related to the service sector has a significant share in their gross income, that is, the service sector takes the leading place in the production of GDP, making up 37.8% of its total volume, and more than half of the working-age population (50.5 %) despite the fact that it provides socially useful work, it was not reflected in the given definitions.

In our opinion, it is logical to consider the benefits of the population from savings in consumer spending, increased free time and effective recreation as income. Also, none of the definitions presented in the literature consider non-cash services as a specific type of income of the population.

Studying the works of domestic and foreign economists on this issue has shown that many classifications of population incomes based on various criteria have been developed. It should be noted that the form of income, periodicity,

importance in gross income, legality, subject of appropriation, method of ownership, source of formation, etc., were used as criteria. We have developed a unique classification of the gross income of service sector employees as a result of a critical study and analysis of existing classifications.

Based on this classification, we propose to divide the incomes of those employed in the service sector into two groups, that is, incomes received as a result of work (work) and incomes received without work (non-work). Labor (labor-based) income includes income from employment in this field, that is, wages paid for the labor of an employee, including the wages of a hired manager, as well as income from doing business in various branches of the service sector, from selling products grown on private farms entered. Non-labor income is divided into two groups, namely, social payments and capital-related income and income from the service sector. Social payments and capital-based incomes come from the financial system.

Income from the service industry can include income from savings on consumer spending, time savings, efficient shopping, increased leisure time, and free services.

Summarizing the above, we offer a definition under the category "gross income of service sector employees" - "gross income of service sector employees is the sum of the (worked) income of employees from work and non-work (non-work) income, that is, income from the service sector, consists of the sum of social payments and capital-related income.

Thus, the composition of the income of service sector employees showed that it differs from other sectors of the economy.

The approach we propose to define the concept of "population income" allows us to look differently at the work of those employed in the service sector, its place in the socio-economic development of the country, and to recognize its increasingly strong position in the national economy.

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IMPROVING THE SYSTEM OF FINANCIAL INCENTIVES FOR STAFF OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Iskhakova Sarvar Ayupovna

Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service
Associate Professor (PhD) of the Department of “Digital Economy”

Abstract: This article examines the effectiveness of the system of remuneration for the work of professors and teachers of higher education institutions and develops scientific recommendations for improving the system of stimulating their work.

Key words: higher education, labor motivation, wages, wage system, incentives, basic salary, GDP per capita, national income, quantity and quality of labor, creative labor, innovative economy.

Currently, in the conditions of the formation of the innovative economy, the problem of determining the reasonable amount of wages of workers employed in the field of education from the point of view of society is becoming important, because the transition to a new quality of the competitive innovative economy depends on their work. Without applying an effective system of motivation for highly qualified specialists and scientists and without inspiring them to work with high productivity and quality, it will be difficult for us to gain income in our economy and find our place among highly developed countries.

In Uzbekistan, the issue of improving the salary system of education workers is in the center of attention of the government, and a number of measures have been taken in this regard. In particular, starting from 2020, a raise of up to 60% of the monthly salary of doctors of science (Doctor of Science) who have achieved high results in scientific research work, up to 30% of the salary of persons with a scientific degree of candidate of science or doctor of philosophy (PhD) (or equivalent degrees

in foreign countries) system was introduced, the regulation on the procedure for paying additional remuneration to employees with scientific degrees engaged in scientific, scientific-pedagogical and labor activities in state organizations in the field of science and education was approved. Based on statistical figures, it can be said with confidence that the salaries of professors and academic staff have increased significantly in recent years, if we compare them to the previous periods of independence, within the framework of large-scale economic reforms implemented in the country.

However, if we compare the average salary income of Uzbekistan's scientific staff with the salary income of scientific staff of foreign countries, which are leaders in socio-economic development and have developed innovative activities, we can be sure that the situation is not good enough to boast about. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Sh. M. Mirziyoev, said that "it is a pity that the higher education system, instead of being a locomotive of development, does not keep up with the times while the economy is developing rapidly." However, it is known from international experience that in developed countries, for one US dollar spent on the higher education system, the state will ultimately benefit in the amount of six US dollars.

In this regard, the problem of adapting the mechanism of income formation of employees employed in the field of higher education to the principle of training qualified employees, activating factors stimulating creative work and fully utilizing the labor potential of each employee, and improving the mechanism of remuneration for the work of employees of higher education institutions is urgent. remains.

The introduction of basic salaries in higher education institutions made it possible to eliminate a number of shortcomings inherent in the Unified Tariff System used before it. The correlation between the work results of professors and their income in the form of salary has increased to a certain extent. However, the introduction of basic salaries did not allow to permanently solve the problems of

increasing the quality of educational services and ensuring the efficiency of scientific research activities through the mechanism of formation of salary incomes of professors and teachers.

In our opinion, one of the most serious shortcomings of this system is that its introduction did not ensure that the wage income of the workers in the sector was higher than the wage income of those employed in other sectors of the national economy. In our opinion, the salary income of science and education workers should not be lower than other branches and sectors of the national economy, and if possible, should be higher than them. But the results of empirical analysis showed that the situation in Uzbekistan is not very good in this regard. In our opinion, this situation does not fully correspond to the idea of making education the main driver of national economic development.

In our opinion, the following are necessary for serious innovative development in the field of education:

- firstly, in modern conditions, the system of financial incentives for professors and teachers of higher educational institutions is to develop a remuneration system that takes into account the complexity of the work performed, the amount and quality of the work spent;
- secondly, introducing a motivational mechanism based on an objective upper limit of wages for all employees in the field of education;
- thirdly, standardization of work based on international standards;
- fourth, to introduce effective methods and ways to motivate employees of the education sector.

The improvement of the system of remuneration for the work of professors of higher educational institutions should be carried out on the basis of the following criteria:

1. classification of job salaries according to academic level;

2. tying the basic position salaries determined for each position to the length of service;

3. assessment of the intensity and effectiveness of the work of professors and teachers;

4. mechanism of compensatory payments;

5. social payments.

Taking into account the above, it is recommended to form a system of remuneration for the work of professors of higher education institutions based on three components: basic position salaries, bonuses and incentive payments at the end of the year.

Thus, the creation of a fair system of motivating the work of employees in the field of education, on the one hand, creates real opportunities to fundamentally improve the quality of education, to solve the problems of the rapid development of science, and on the other hand, it serves to bring the salary level of professors and teachers closer to the level of developed countries.

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**THE HISTORY AND STAGES OF INSURANCE
DEVELOPMENT IN UZBEKISTAN****Nozimov Eldor**Assistant at the Samarkand Institute of Economics and
Service**Normukhammadova Asal**4rd year student of the Samarkand Institute of
Economics and Service

Abstract: The article examines the stages of development and the history of the origin of the insurance market in Uzbekistan. Its current market conditions and prospects are being studied, as well as problems of market development.

Keywords: insurance, insurance market, personal insurance, life insurance, investments.

The reform of the state insurance system in Uzbekistan represents a significant and interesting case of the transformation of the public sector into a market economy.

According to the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On insurance activities", insurance is the protection of the interests of individuals or legal entities through the payment of funds in accordance with the terms of the insurance contract and compensation (insurance amount), which are formed from insurance premiums paid by policyholders, upon the occurrence of a certain event (insured event).

In Uzbekistan, insurance is divided into two main categories: life insurance and general insurance. Within each category, different types of insurance are grouped into classes according to the classifier of insurance activity. Insurance classification includes a set of types that are combined according to certain criteria.

The General Directorate of State Insurance (Gosstrakh) under the Ministry of Finance of Uzbekistan, which previously existed as a monopolist, underwent a large-scale restructuring, the purpose of which was to create a competitive insurance market with the participation of both public and private players.

The first law on insurance in Uzbekistan was adopted in 1993, and in 1994 the Uzbekinvest national insurance company for export-import insurance was founded. The main objectives of this company are:

-- providing insurance protection to national exporters of capital, technology, goods and services from political, commercial and entrepreneurial risks in international trade;

-- providing insurance guarantees to cover export credits provided by commercial banks registered in the Republic of Uzbekistan to finance the export of technologies, goods and services;

-- implementation of a comprehensive marketing analysis to develop an effective strategy for promoting domestic products to international markets of technologies, goods and services;

-- and others.

The volume and dynamics of the insurance market in Uzbekistan

	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total (trillion soums)	2.2	3.7	6.2	8.1
YoY (%)		68.6	67.0	29.3
General insurance (trillion soums)	1.9	3.0	4.7	7.7
YoY (%)		60.4	56.1	64.4
Compulsory insurance (trillion soums)	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6
YoY (%)		40.9	3.1	28.7
Voluntary insurance (trillion soums)	1.5	2.5	4.2	7.1
YoY (%)		64.7	66.1	68.5
Life insurance (trillion soums)	0.3	0.7	1.5	0.3
YoY (%)		114.4	112.6	-78.8
Compulsory insurance (trillion soums)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
YoY (%)		12.2	4.2	33.2
Voluntary insurance (trillion soums)	0.3	0.7	1.5	0.3
YoY (%)		122.0	116.7	-80.9

The key strategy was the creation of large, financially stable insurance companies based on the State Insurance Fund, while attracting foreign investment and introducing advanced risk management technologies. This process, initiated by the decisions of the President and the Government of Uzbekistan, was not quick and simple. It required an in-depth analysis of the existing system, identification of bottlenecks and the development of a comprehensive reform plan.

First of all, it was necessary to assess the assets and liabilities of the State Insurance Company, conduct an audit of its activities, and develop new regulatory legal acts regulating insurance activities in accordance with international standards. At the same time, work was carried out on personnel training, training specialists in new methods of management and risk assessment, and the introduction of modern systems for process automation. Among the key results of the reforms were creation of large state-owned joint-stock insurance companies, such as GASK Uzagrosugurta, specializing in agricultural insurance.

The creation of Uzagrosugurt was caused by the need to ensure stability in agriculture, minimize risks for farmers and develop the insurance market in this sector. This required the development of specific insurance products that take into account climatic conditions and peculiarities of agricultural production in different regions of Uzbekistan.

Today, the insurance market of Uzbekistan is at the stage of active development and reform, which, of course, is a positive sign for the country's economy.

Government policy aimed at supporting this sector includes the modernization of existing mechanisms and the introduction of new technologies, which is already bearing fruit.

However, among all the existing insurers, only three companies specialized in life Insurance, while the rest were engaged in general insurance (Non-Life Insurance). This ratio shows that the market has not yet fully mastered all possible

segments, and there is significant potential for growth in the field of life insurance, which has become increasingly relevant in recent years.

Structure of the insurance market in Uzbekistan

	2020	2021	2022	2023
Number of insurance companies, including	40	42	41	38
General insurance	32	34	33	31
Life insurance	8	8	8	7
Total authorized capital (trillion soums)	1,4	1,6	1,9	2,3
YoY (%)		10,5	18,5	22,0

In the process of liberalization of the insurance market in Uzbekistan, only four types of compulsory insurance remained: insurance of risks associated with construction and installation; insurance of civil liability of vehicle owners; insurance of passengers of all types of public transport; as well as personal insurance of employees in high-risk areas (military personnel, law enforcement officers and some categories of civil servants). The latter type of insurance is considered mandatory and is financed from the state budget.

The personal insurance market can be roughly divided into four main segments:

Accident insurance;

· Voluntary medical and disease insurance; insurance for persons traveling abroad;

· Life insurance or cumulative insurance.

One of the features of the insurance market in Uzbekistan remains the absence of regional insurance companies. This creates certain difficulties for the population, as many residents of remote regions do not have access to high-quality insurance services. The presence of a large number of branches and divisions of insurance companies in different regions could significantly improve the situation, providing

wider access to insurance and increasing the level of confidence in insurance products.

The personal insurance market in Uzbekistan is characterized by a significant concentration of operating companies.

Several factors hinder the development of this insurance segment. The most important of them are:

- the independence of the healthcare system, which is a key element of the insurance market infrastructure. Although many private medical institutions have been opened in the country in recent years, the cost of their services remains quite high, which significantly affects the price of a voluntary health insurance policy;

- lack of motivation among citizens to invest in personal insurance. Although 2% of the income of legal entities is deducted from the tax base when investing in insurance, individuals do not receive similar benefits when applying for insurance policies.

The introduction of an insurance cost compensation mechanism could contribute to an increase in insurance premiums and enhance the development of the insurance business in Uzbekistan.

Unfortunately, the country's insurance market is facing capital intensity problems. This is primarily due to the small size of insurers' own funds, including their authorized capitals. Low capital levels limit the ability of companies to expand their services and reduce their competitiveness in the international arena.

To solve this problem, it is necessary not only to increase the authorized capital, but also to attract foreign investment, which will increase the level of trust in local insurers and improve the financial stability of the market.

In conclusion, can be said that the insurance market of Uzbekistan is on the way to modernization and development, but in order to achieve better results, it is necessary to overcome current shortcomings such as lack of capital and accessibility of services in the regions. The reforms carried out by the state can become the basis

for creating a more competitive and efficient insurance sector that will meet the needs of the population and contribute to the economic growth of the country.

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PENSION SAVINGS, OPTIMIZATION OF PENSION SAVINGS.

Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service
Faculty of Banking and Financial Services
Uzbekistan

Scientific supervisor: **Mirzaxodjayev Alisher Batirovich**
4th grade student
Normukhammadova Asal



Abstract: In the modern world, the issue of pension savings is becoming more and more relevant. With increasing life expectancy and changes in the social security system, it is important to take care of your financial future in advance. In this article, we will look at what pension savings are, their types, as well as ways to form and manage them.

Key words: pension savings, savings, retirement age, salary, pension insurance.

For the first time, the term "pension" (derived from the Latin word *pension*, which translates as payment) was recorded in the records of the Paris Accounting Chamber during the reign of Louis XI (King of France from 1461 to 1483). It referred to the payments received annually by the first chamberlain of King Edward IV of England, William Hastings, and other high-ranking officials of England. In fact, these amounts were bribes and had a very remote relation to modern pension provision mechanisms.

Since the beginning of the 21st century, in most developed countries there has been a constant change in pension systems, dictated primarily by changes in the demographic structure, including the aging of the population. At the same time, the global economy has faced the problem of slow growth in recent years. The accumulation of these global trends has led to an unprecedented crisis of pension systems in developed countries, which makes the issues of stable functioning of these systems especially relevant. They are becoming an important part of the theme

of ensuring economic security and maintaining the competitiveness of the national economy.

In the modern world, purely accumulative or distributive models of pension provision are almost not found. Most often, one can observe mixed systems that combine elements of both accumulative and distributive approaches, and the degree of state participation in them may vary. Such combined pension models are in effect in most OECD countries.

Pension savings are funds that citizens save for their retirement in order to ensure a decent standard of living in old age. These savings can be generated both through mandatory contributions to state pension funds and through voluntary savings.

Pension savings are funds that citizens save for their retirement in order to ensure a decent standard of living in old age. These savings can be generated both through mandatory contributions to state pension funds and through voluntary savings.

On the one hand, an increase in life expectancy combined with a decrease in the birth rate has led to an increase in the share of pensioners in society. This, in turn, worsened the ratio of working and retired people, as well as increased the average time spent in retirement. As a result, there is both an absolute and relative increase in government spending on pension payments.

On the other hand, there are observations about a decrease in government revenues and an increase in government debt, which was the result of the financial and economic crisis, rising unemployment and a decrease in economic activity. This is happening against the background of the growing need to finance anti-crisis measures to support the economy and the financial sector.

As for accumulative systems, volatility in financial markets and losses of pension funds due to investments of pension funds are worsened by a decrease in business activity in financing corporate programs for additional pension provision

and a decrease in opportunities for citizens to participate in additional pension insurance programs.

Pension systems in any country are designed to provide support for the standard of living of citizens upon completion of their employment. The effectiveness of achieving this goal is reflected by the replacement coefficient, which demonstrates the ratio of the pension to the salary level. Currently, scientific research identifies several methods for calculating this coefficient. It can be calculated as the ratio of the pension amount to the last salary, to the average salary for the last two years of work, or to the average salary for the entire period of employment.

Most Western European countries have developed pension systems, borrowing concepts from the German model. This model is aimed at preserving the social status of workers after retirement, while the Danish system, implemented in England, focuses on reducing poverty. In States where pension payments are equal and funded by general tax revenues, need control is abolished. The Anglo-Saxon countries and nations of Northern Europe followed the example of Denmark and New Zealand the most. These systems had different purposes.

The pension system in Uzbekistan is regulated by the Law "On State Pension provision for Citizens", adopted on September 3, 1993. Also, the accumulative pension system is regulated by the law "On Accumulative pension provision of citizens" dated December 2, 2004.

A non-working pensioner can receive a monthly supplement to his pension in the amount of 100% of the basic calculated amount for receiving an honorary title.

Citizens who have reached the age of 100 years and older can also count on a monthly supplement of 100% of the basic calculated amount to their pension.

When calculating the pension, any five consecutive years taken (at the applicant's choice) during the last ten years of work experience are taken into account, regardless of the interruptions in work.

In the application for the appointment of a pension, the person who applied for its appointment must indicate the five-year period chosen by him for calculating pension payments.

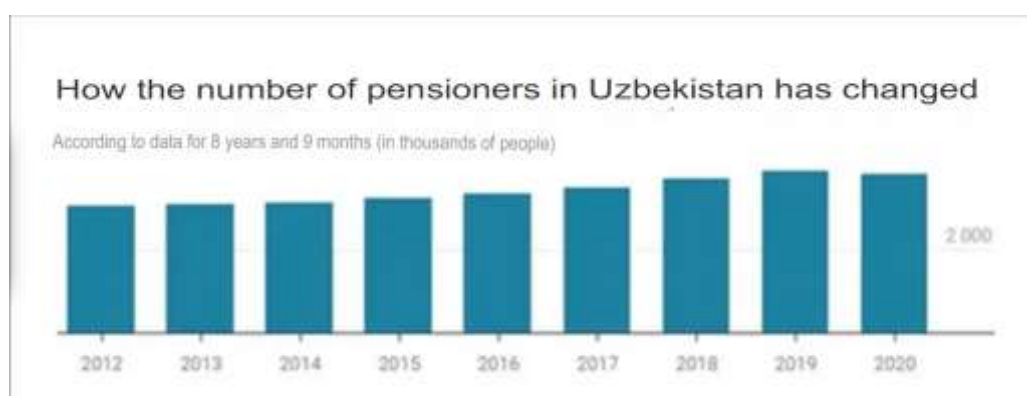
Pension savings in Uzbekistan are at the stage of development. It is important to continue reforms and improve the system in order to ensure a decent standard of living for future generations of pensioners.

The Government of Uzbekistan is taking steps to improve the pension system, including increasing contributions and introducing new financial instruments for investing pension savings.

In Uzbekistan, the retirement age is 60 years for men and 55 years for women, with the possibility of retiring 5 years earlier if there is a certain length of service. (20-25 years old)

Since January 1, 2023, the basic amount of pension calculation has amounted to 3,888,000 soums. According to this decree, in December 2022, the pension amount of 371,000 pensioners was recalculated.

As a result of the above-mentioned reforms, the average pension amount as of February 1, 2023 is 1.1 million soums, and this figure has increased by 16% compared to the corresponding period of the previous year.



According to data for 2022, there are more than 3 million pensioners in Uzbekistan. Based on the data provided by the Off-Budget Pension Fund under the

Ministry of Economy and Finance, it can be concluded that the pension in Uzbekistan has been growing since 2012 to 2022.

The basic calculation parameter for calculating pensions (BVIP) is 428,000 soums per month (previously it was 372,000 soums).

The age pension is set at 834,000 soums per month (there were 725,000 soums).

The allowance for the disabled since childhood now amounts to 920,000 soums per month (previously 800,000 soums).

For elderly and disabled citizens who do not have the necessary work experience, the allowance is 745,000 soums per month (there were 648,000 soums). From February 1, 2024, the amount of the allowance will change by 621,000 soums, and from May 1, 2024 it will increase to 648,000 soums due to the adjustment of minimum consumer expenses.

About 70% of pensioners receive pensions based on work experience, and the rest — on disability or in connection with the loss of a breadwinner.

Since 2017, an accumulative system has been introduced in the country, where employees can make additional contributions to form their retirement savings.

One of the main problems, according to experts, is the low level of coverage of the pension system. Given the high proportion of informal employment characteristic of the Uzbek economy, only 38% of citizens have access to pension insurance. Affordable individual retirement savings programs are not popular due to the low level of profitability and insufficient opportunities for spending accumulated funds.

The growing dependence of the Pension Fund on government subsidies is also of serious concern. Over the past ten years, the fund's revenues have increased 3.4 times, while expenses have increased fivefold. Starting in 2020, the government was forced to close the Pension Fund deficit through budget transfers, the volume of which, according to forecasts, will only increase in the coming years.

The availability of pension savings makes it possible to avoid dependence on a state pension, which may not be sufficient for a comfortable life. Over time, the cost of living increases, and the money you save today may lose its purchasing power. Investing retirement funds can help preserve their real value.

Economic crises and changes in legislation can affect the social protection system. Having your own savings reduces the risks.

Ultimately, it must be borne in mind that pension savings and the pension itself will ensure a comfortable and stable life in the future after the loss of good health and exhaustion at a young age. While retirement is a time of new opportunities, which provides support for the family while providing stability for children and grandchildren.

Savings can be used to realize dreams, hobbies and travel. Knowing that there is a financial cushion, even without work, pensioners can enjoy life and not worry about tomorrow.

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INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES IN THE FINANCIAL SECTOR: CURRENT TRENDS AND PROSPECTS.

Nozimov Eldor

Assistant at the Samarkand Institute of Economics and
Service

Xamitova Mamlakat

4rd year student of the Samarkand Institute of
Economics and Service



Abstract: The article explores how digitalization affects financial services and promotes innovation in this area. The changes in traditional financial institutions and the growth of new startups are considered. Research data from UBS and BCG confirm that revenues continue to grow, and more and more customers prefer digital services using a consistent method. This suggests that digitalization is not only shaping the market, but also creating new expectations for users who are looking for convenience and speed in financial transactions. Thus, digitalization is becoming a key factor contributing to development and transformation. In recent years, there have been clear changes in the approaches of traditional financial institutions, such as banks and insurance companies, which are trying to adapt to new market conditions.

Keywords: Innovation, prospects, fintech, digitalization, financial services, mobile banking, startups, technologies.

Digitalization has made drastic changes in the financial services sector, which has significantly affected the entire industry. Traditional financial institutions, such as banks and credit institutions, have begun to transform in order to respond more quickly and effectively to customer requests. These changes are necessary to maintain competitiveness in a rapidly changing market. At the same time, there is an active development of new innovative startups that offer a variety of digital services to customers around the world. These companies often use modern

technologies, which allows them to create convenient and effective solutions for consumers.

According to a UBS study, global revenue for fintech companies is expected to grow to \$500 billion by 2030, up from \$150 billion in 2018. This growth highlights the importance and relevance of financial technologies in the modern world, and also suggests that digitalization is becoming a key driver of the development of the entire industry.

Nowadays, innovation and technology have redefined almost every area of life, and the financial industry is no exception. Banks, insurance companies and other financial institutions are actively implementing new technologies to improve services for consumers. Next, we will look at exactly what innovations and technologies are making changes in the financial sector and how this affects ordinary consumers.

The digital revolution in the financial industry will not stop, and it will continue to change the way we interact with money, investments and banking services.

One of the key trends in the financial sector is the use of blockchain technology. Blockchain is a decentralized data storage system that ensures the security and transparency of transactions. Many companies and financial institutions are already experimenting with blockchain technology to improve efficiency and reduce costs.

Fintech startups play a crucial role in the transformation of the financial industry, actively introducing innovative technologies and attracting users to create new approaches to lending and personal finance management. Among the most popular services are mobile payments, which allow customers to record a transaction directly from their smartphones, which greatly simplifies the shopping process. Digital wallets that store financial information and allow one-click payments, as well as online lending, which offers the possibility of obtaining loans via the Internet, are becoming increasingly in demand. This method avoids lengthy procedures, borders with traditions. They not only make financial services more accessible, but also

change the usual idea of how we manage them, which, in turn, ensures an increase in interest and trust on the part of consumers.

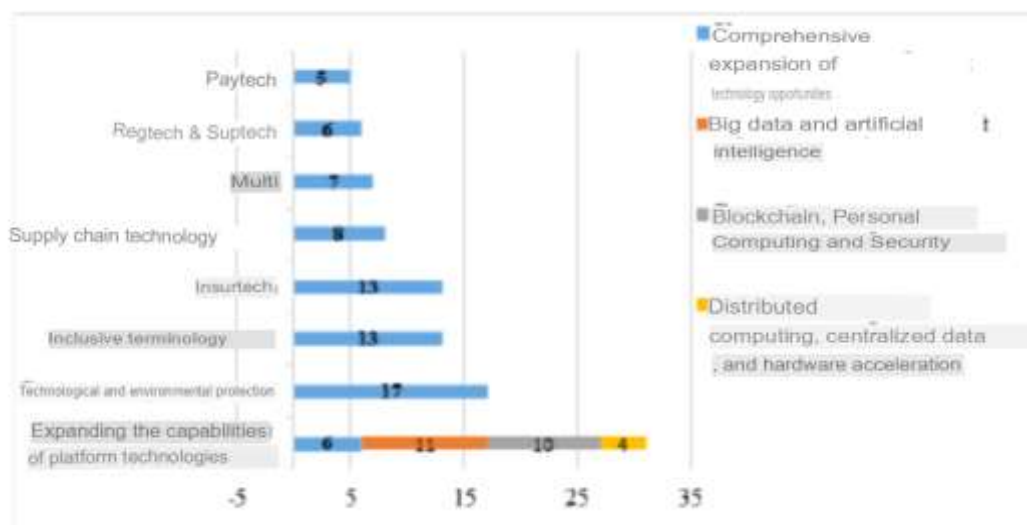


Figure 1 — Distribution of Fintech specialization areas, according to KPMG China².

The distribution of investments in financial technologies by regions of the world in the period from 2022 to 2024 shows that the United States occupies the most significant share — more than 30%. The Asia region follows them with more than 20% of investments, while Europe also accounts for about 20%. Latin America and other regions have less than 5% of the total investment.

In 2024, the United States continued to dominate the market, concluding an average of 36.75% of all transactions in the FinTech sector. Europe and Asia occupy the second and third places with shares of 24.75% and 22.75%, respectively, while Latin America showed 7.8%.

China is currently a leader among high-tech countries, especially in the field of banking technology. Among Latin American countries, Mexico and Brazil are considered the most promising, which are actively developing fintech in the banking sector.

China, being one of the most powerful economies in the world, is also heavily influenced by fintech. The financial technology industry in this country covers

² compiled by the author according to [2023 China Fintech 50 Report

various segments, where the most notable achievements are observed in the expansion of platform capabilities (31%) and in the field of healthcare technology (17%). They are followed by inclusive technologies and insurance technologies (insurtech), each of which occupies 17%.

To highlight how fintech is returning to the basics of technology services and demonstrating the achievements of banks, four key areas can be identified in the "platform empowerment" category: artificial intelligence, integrated technologies, big data, as well as blockchain and computing for security and privacy. These aspects play an important role in the development of the fintech sector.

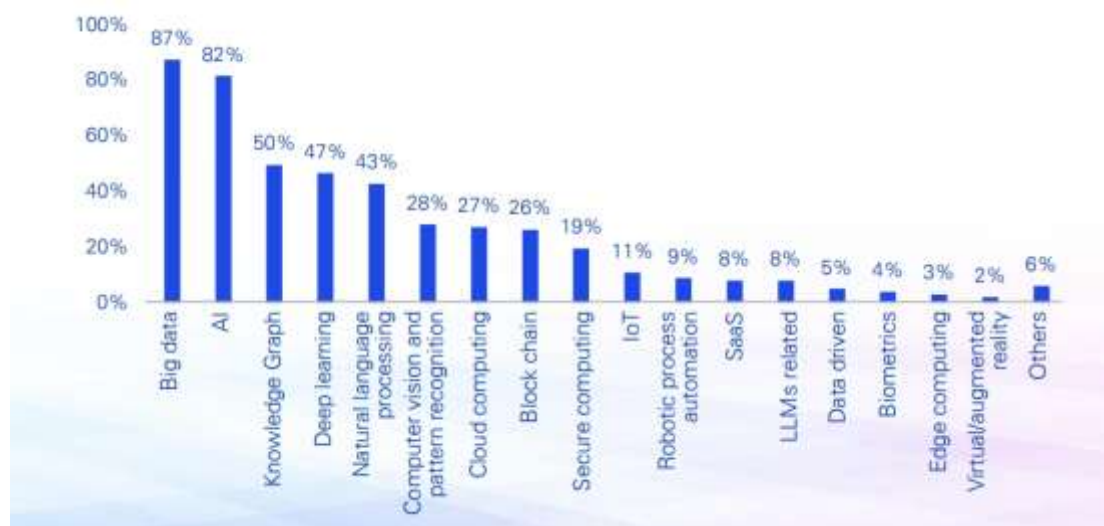


Figure 2 - The spread of major fintech technologies, according to KPMG China³

2022 was a crucial year, marking the beginning of the Fintech Development Plan (2022-2025), as well as a period during which the country moved from strengthening the pillars and framework of fintech to harnessing the momentum of the sector's growth. To support the long-term, stable development of the fintech sector in 2022, financial institutions fully engaged in digital transformation and applied innovative financial information technologies more effectively, as well as played a role in improving the top-level system and developing a system of ethics and sound regulation of fintech.

³ <https://assets.kpmg.com/content/dam/kpmg/cn/pdf/en/2024/01/china-fintech-50-2023.pdf>

At this critical moment for the development of fintech, KPMG China announces the China Leading Fintech 50 and Emerging 50 2022 rankings, which showcase a number of well-developed and technologically savvy enterprises. The year 2023 marks the seventh year in a row when KPMG publishes the China Fintech 50 rating, which started in 2016, and we are more excited than ever to participate in the fintech market and witness its phenomenal changes and milestones. We are confident that the fintech sector is becoming more open, innovative and sustainable, while keeping risks under control.

However, with the development of technology, the financial sector is facing new challenges such as cybersecurity and data protection. Regulators are also forced to adapt laws and standards to the changing environment in order to ensure stability and protection for all market participants.

In the financial sector, the use of blockchain technology, the development of artificial intelligence and fintech, digital payments, cybersecurity, cloud technologies and big data analysis have become important trends. These innovations improve the efficiency and security of financial transactions, make financial services more accessible and personalized for customers. It is predicted that the development of these areas will continue, opening up new opportunities for financial institutions and improving the overall customer experience.

In conclusion, we can say that innovative technologies are transforming the financial sector, opening up new opportunities and challenges. It is important for companies and financial institutions to stay on the cutting edge and adapt to a rapidly changing environment in order to remain competitive and successful in the future.

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FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS: VIEWS ON THE ROLE OF CORPORATIONS IN THE MODERN FINANCIAL SECTOR IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service
Faculty of Banking and Financial Services
Uzbekistan

Scientific supervisor: **Mirzaxodjayev Alisher**

Batirovich

4th grade student

Xamitova Mamlakat

Abstract: The proposed article analyzes the role of corporations in the financial sector with an emphasis on financial investments. The evolution of approaches to asset management, risk management and portfolio diversification of corporate investors is considered. Special attention is paid to the impact of corporate financial strategies on the sustainable development and financial stability of companies. The article analyzes the investment strategies of corporations, their role in ensuring financial stability and their impact on the modern financial sector.

Keywords: financial investments, financial sector, corporate finance, financial stability, investment strategies.

In today's dynamic world, where the financial sector plays a key role in the economy, it is important to understand the role that corporations play in investing and shaping financial decisions. Financial investments are becoming more complex and diverse, requiring corporations not only to be able to make informed decisions, but also to have a deep understanding of the risks and opportunities associated with investments. In this article, we will consider the importance of corporations in the financial sector and their impact on the formation of the investment climate, as well as identify key aspects that determine successful financial strategies and sustainable development of companies.

Financial investments play a key role in the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and the corporation is a necessary player in this market. In recent years,

the country has been actively working to improve the investment climate, which attracts me. Corporations, as large entities, contribute not only to capital inflows, but also to the introduction of modern technologies, management methods and innovative approaches. This is the creation of new jobs and an increase in production capacity. Having rich political leaders and adhering to strategic positions, the Republic of Uzbekistan has all the conditions to attract investment.

Corporations are actively involved in various sectors of the economy, including energy, agriculture, construction and transport. They not only invest funds, but also establish partnerships with enterprises, which facilitates the exchange of experience. As well as Uzbekistan, it should be noted that their participation has long-term consequences for the development of the economy. Introduction of new technologies and innovative solutions. Financial investments and the role of corporations in the Uzbek economy will continue to grow in line with global trends and distributed challenges. Their active participation in the investment process not only helps to increase the area, but also creates conditions for the formation of a stable and competitive environment.



In recent years, the financial market of Uzbekistan has undergone significant changes. As part of the Development Strategy of the New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026,

it is planned to increase financial resources in the economy, in particular, it is expected that the stock market volume will grow from 200 million US dollars to 7 billion dollars over the next five years. Another important area is the completion of the transformation of commercial banks with a state share, with the aim of increasing the share of the private sector in the assets of the banking system to 60% by the end of 2026. This means that the process of transformation of commercial banks with a state share into modern financial institutions is actively continuing.

The main focus is on increasing the commercialization of banking, eliminating subsidized lending and increasing the role of banks as financial intermediaries that mobilize savings and direct them into investments.⁴

The value of corporate securities in the financial market of Uzbekistan is determined by several key factors such as:

1. The company's financial indicators, which include profit, revenue, profitability and other financial metrics, directly affect the attractiveness of shares for investors. Strong financial results often lead to higher securities prices.
2. The economic situation in the country: Macroeconomic indicators such as inflation, interest rates and economic growth can significantly affect the value of securities. A stable economic environment promotes price growth.
3. The state of the industry: The situation in the specific industry in which the corporation operates is also important. If the industry grows and develops new technologies, this has a positive effect on the share prices of companies operating in this field.
4. Political risks: Changes in legislation, political stability and government policy towards business may affect investors' perception of risks, which, in turn, affects the value of securities.

5. Competition: The position of a corporation in the market, the level of competition and the ability to maintain or increase its market share also affect the value of securities. Companies with strong competitive advantages tend to have higher ratings.

6. Investment attractiveness: The level of interest from investors, the presence of institutional investors and the general demand for shares of a particular company can affect their value.

7. Market and liquidity: Trading volume and liquidity of securities also play an important role. More liquid stocks tend to have stable prices, while less liquid ones may be subject to stronger fluctuations.

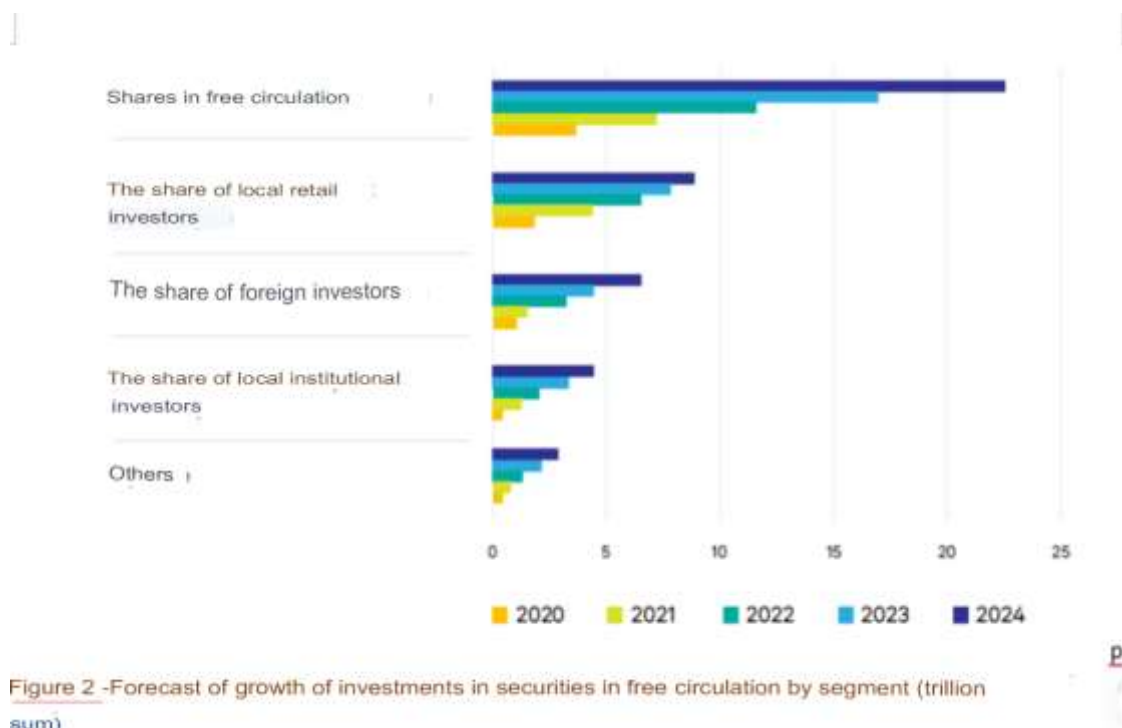
8. News and events: Corporate events such as dividend announcements, management changes, mergers and acquisitions, as well as external factors such as economic crises or natural disasters can have an instant impact on the value of securities.

Financial investments of corporations in the financial market of Uzbekistan may include various tools and approaches. For example, we start by Buying shares: Corporations can invest in shares of local companies through the stock market of companies such as Uzbekneftegaz⁵ or "Uzaeronavigation". Or bonds: investments in government or corporate bonds. For example, the purchase of bonds issued by the Ministry of Finance of Uzbekistan to finance government programs.

We can invest in bank deposits: Corporations can place available funds on deposits with local banks, receiving interest income. Investment funds: Participation in mutual funds that manage assets and offer risk diversification. Infrastructure projects: Investing in public or private projects, such as the construction of roads, bridges or energy facilities, which can bring long-term income. Cryptocurrencies and digital assets:

⁵<https://railway.uz/ru/>

Some corporations are starting to consider investing in cryptocurrencies or other digital assets, although this is not yet widespread in Uzbekistan. These investments help corporations not only increase their capitalization, but also contribute to the development of the country's economy as a whole.



In recent years, Uzbekistan has demonstrated significant economic growth, which makes the country attractive to foreign investors. Corporations play a key role in this process, as they not only contribute to raising capital, but also ensure the introduction of new technologies and management practices. This, in turn, contributes to the modernization of the economy and increased competitiveness.

Corporations are becoming important intermediaries between local and international markets. They help create favorable conditions for investors by offering a variety of financial instruments and services. An important aspect is the creation of joint ventures that allow foreign companies to use local resources and knowledge, as well as adapt to the specifics of the Uzbek market.

Corporations also contribute to the development of the local capital market. They can issue stocks and bonds, which not only increases the availability of

financing, but also helps to form deeper and more liquid financial markets. This, in turn, creates opportunities for local investors and contributes to the financial literacy of the population.

The introduction of new technologies is another important role for corporations. They can bring innovative approaches to financial management, which can improve the efficiency of operations and reduce risks. For example, the use of financial technologies (fintech) can significantly simplify the process of obtaining loans or investing for small and medium-sized businesses.

Despite all the advantages, there are also serious challenges. Lack of transparency and high risks associated with investments can scare off potential investors. It is also important to take into account the need to improve the regulatory environment in order to ensure the protection of investors' rights and create a stable basis for long-term investments.

In conclusion, the successful development of Uzbekistan's financial sector depends on effective interaction between the state, the private sector and international investors.

It is necessary to continue working on improving the investment climate, increasing transparency and reducing risks. This is the only way to ensure sustainable growth and economic prosperity of the country.

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ВЛИЯНИЕ ИНФЛЯЦИИ НА ПОТРЕБИТЕЛЬСКИЕ РАСХОДЫ

Камилова Наргиза Абдукахоровна

Доцент кафедры «Экономическая теория»
Самаркандский институт экономики и сервиса

Акобирова Малика Анваржоновна

Студентка 1 курса факультета Экономика
Самаркандский институт экономики и сервиса

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются ключевые аспекты воздействия инфляции на потребительские решения, включая изменения в спросе на различные товары, предпочтение более дешевых альтернатив и возможные долгосрочные последствия для экономики в целом.

Ключевые слова: инфляция, потребительские решения, потребительские расходы.

Abstract: The article examines key aspects of the impact of inflation on consumer decisions, including changes in demand for various goods, preference for cheaper alternatives and possible long-term consequences for the economy as a whole.

Keywords: inflation, consumer decisions, consumer spending.

Инфляция представляет собой явление, при котором происходит общее увеличение цен на товары и услуги, сопровождающееся обесцениванием денежной единицы. Этот процесс затрагивает всех участников рыночных отношений, включая, прежде всего, потребителей. В условиях инфляции уменьшается покупательная способность граждан, что оказывает непосредственное влияние на их финансовые привычки и способ расходования средств.

Впервые инфляция появилась в годы Первой мировой войны, затем последовавшей за ней Гражданской войны, и в годы послевоенного восстановления (1914-1924 гг.). Второй раз инфляция длилась на протяжении почти двух десятилетий (1928-1947 гг.) - все довоенные пятилетки, годы

Великой Отечественной войны и послевоенный период. Третий раз она проявилась в период проводимых в стране экономических реформ, направленных на становление рыночных отношений после провозглашения государственной независимости Узбекистана.

Современная инфляция характеризуется длительным периодом скрытой инфляции, который ей предшествовал. Скрытая инфляция выражалась главным образом в увеличении национальных сбережений и представляла собой относительный спрос, вызванный ростом товарного дефицита. Формой скрытой инфляции была скрытая инфляция цен, которая выражалась в ухудшении качества товаров по одной и той же цене, «чистке» дешевого ассортимента и продаже прежних товаров по более высоким ценам с новыми этикетками. В плановой экономике существовала и открытая инфляция, характеризующаяся резким ростом уровня цен, что проявилось в 1980-ые годы. Пик инфляции в Узбекистане пришелся на 1991 год.

В последние годы мы наблюдаем резкие изменения в ценах на продукты и услуги, что обстоятельно изменяет поведение потребителей и их финансовые подходы. В условиях экономической нестабильности особенно важно осознать, как инфляция сказывается на расходах граждан.

Инфляция представляет собой процессы, которые способствуют своему собственному расширению и воспроизводству, что ведет к негативным социально-экономическим последствиям. Она снижает ценность труда и сбережений как физических, так и юридических лиц, затрудняет привлечение инвестиций и замедляет экономический рост. В случае ухудшения ситуации инфляция может вызвать кризис в реальном секторе экономики. Разрушение финансовой системы усиливает утечку капитала в торгово-посреднический сектор, что вызывает вытеснение национальной валюты иностранной на внутреннем рынке и ослабляет возможности бюджета государства. Инфляция также снижает реальные доходы населения, особенно тех, кто работает в

бюджетной сфере, что снижает трудовую мотивацию. Она усугубляет социальное неравенство, способствуя перераспределению ресурсов от бедных и среднего класса к более состоятельным слоям. В результате этого в обществе начинают проявляться диктаторские тенденции со стороны компаний, устанавливающих свои правила для потребителей.

Инфляция спроса возникает при избытке совокупного спроса, который по каким-либо причинам не поспевает за производством, вызывая резкий рост цен на потребительском рынке. Этот вид инфляции постепенно перетекает в производственную инфляцию.

Инфляция издержек производства вызывается, с одной стороны, ростом цен на промежуточные товары, особенно на сырье и энергию, а с другой - ростом заработной платы.

Структурная инфляция характеризуется макроэкономическими межотраслевыми дисбалансами. Например, в периоды перехода к новой экономической ситуации. Это наиболее труднопреодолимая инфляция.

С ростом цен увеличивается и абсолютная величина дохода. Поскольку разные социальные группы достигают критической точки инфляции не одновременно, то, в первую очередь, от падения реальных доходов страдают люди с фиксированными доходами, такими как пенсии, стипендии и пособия. Эти доходы начинают обесцениваться уже на ранних стадиях инфляции.

На следующем этапе обесценивание затрагивает заработную плату, которая растет медленнее, чем цены. В результате стимул к труду снижается. В попытке сохранить прежний уровень жизни рабочая сила переходит в более прибыльные отрасли экономики, а вызванное этим снижение реального объема производства стимулирует дальнейший рост цен.

На этом же этапе инфляции, почти одновременно с наемными работниками, малые и средние предприятия достигают критической точки, когда они уступают крупным предприятиям по качеству оборудования,

технологий и организации труда. Чтобы снизить потери от инфляции, эти предприятия вынуждены создавать запасы сырья и материалов «наперед», а рост цен постепенно «съедает» оборотный капитал предприятия. Иными словами, происходит ликвидация капитала из денежной формы в товарную.

На следующем этапе инфляционного развития государство достигает критической точки. Если раньше расходная часть бюджета финансировалась за счет абсолютного увеличения налоговых поступлений, то теперь государство вынуждено прибегать к денежной эмиссии для финансирования своих растущих расходов. Дополнительная эмиссия валюты позволяет государству осуществлять необходимые платежи, но увеличение денежной массы повышает уровень инфляции. Государство вынуждено выпустить еще больше валюты, раскручивая инфляционную спираль.

Основные механизмы, влияющие на потребительские расходы это: снижение покупательской способности; изменение потребительских привычек; влияние на кредитование и инвестиции; ожидание потребителей.

Одним из наиболее очевидных последствий инфляции является снижение реальной покупательной способности потребителей. По мере роста инфляции потребители могут покупать меньше товаров и услуг на свои доходы, что приводит к изменениям в структуре потребления, когда люди предпочитают более дешевые товары и альтернативы, что, в итоге, может повлиять на потенциальный спрос на определенные категории товаров.

Если инфляция высока, потребители могут изменить свои привычки. Например, они могут начать откладывать покупку долгосрочных или срочно используемых товаров и экономить на менее необходимых покупках. Когда цены растут, потребители склонны покупать товары первой необходимости, такие как продукты питания и бытовая химия.

Уровень инфляции также влияет на ставку кредитования. При росте инфляции Центральный банк может повышать процентную ставку, чтобы сдержать

инфляционное давление. В результате кредитные операции могут стать более дорогими, а потребительские расходы - снизиться, особенно на крупные покупки, такие как автомобили и недвижимость.

ожидания относительно будущей инфляции также влияют на потребительские расходы. Если ожидается, что цены продолжат расти, люди могут начать покупать больше сейчас, чтобы избежать роста цен в будущем. Это может привести к временному всплеску потребительского спроса.

Вопрос инфляции является комплексным. С одной стороны, это серьезная проблема для экономики любой нации, которая может привести к снижению её конкурентоспособности на международной арене. С другой стороны, инфляция представляет собой процесс, тесно связанный с успешным функционированием рыночной экономики. Значимость решения этой проблемы занимает приоритетное место в макроэкономической стратегии государства.

Таким образом, влияние инфляции на потребительские расходы является многогранным процессом, затрагивающим не только финансовое благосостояние граждан, но и общие тренды в экономике. Как показывает практика, в условиях растущих цен потребители вынуждены адаптировать свои привычки, что может привести к значительным изменениям на рынке. Понимание этих процессов важно для бизнеса, и самих потребителей, чтобы эффективно реагировать на вызовы, которые ставит перед нами инфляция. Важно помнить, что эти изменения могут быть временными, но их последствия могут оказывать долгосрочное влияние на экономическую среду и уровень жизни населения.

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STUDYING OXIDATIVE STRESS OF LIPIDS DURING EXPERIMENTAL MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION IN RATS



Baykulov Azim Kenjayevich¹,
Hurramova Sevinch Gulomjonovna²,
Ubaydullayeva Gulchehra Bahriddinovna³
Samarkand State Medical University¹

Samarkand State University of Veterinary Medicine, Animal
Husbandry and Biotechnology, Veterinary diagnostics and
laboratory, Group 202²

Samarkand State University of Veterinary Medicine³

Abstract Myocardial infarction is a serious and common disease throughout the world. A method has been developed to simulate myocardial infarction in laboratory animals using minimally invasive approaches such as coronary artery ligation or controlled electrocoagulation.

Comprehensive measures for anesthesiology, microsurgery and resuscitation were introduced, which led to a significant reduction in postoperative mortality in animals from 94.6% to 13.6%. Diagnostic data suggest the possibility of creating a reliable model of myocardial infarction in laboratory animals.

Further improvement and standardization of experimental modeling of myocardial infarction will make it possible to use this model to search for effective treatment methods.

Key words: Experimental myocardial infarction, peroxidation, oxidative stress, free radical oxidation, malondialdehyde

Introduction. Pathology of the cardiovascular system holds a prominent position among other diseases. The interest in the study of the pathogenesis of these diseases and the development of biochemical correction methods to eliminate disruptions remains high [1, 6, 7].

Disruption of metabolic processes, impairment of the body's nonspecific defense mechanisms, and a decrease in its regenerative capacities contribute to the processes of free radical oxidation of lipids in the body. Activation of free radicals

is accompanied by the formation of highly toxic metabolites, such as acylhydroperoxides, unsaturated aldehydes, and malondialdehyde (MDA), which have the properties of powerful mutagens and cytotoxins [2, 8, 9, 10].

Products of free radical lipid oxidation can suppress the activity of glycolytic and oxidative phosphorylation enzymes, inhibit the synthesis of proteins and nucleic acids, as well as slow down many membrane-related enzymes, leading to significant damage to cells and the body as a whole [3, 11, 12].

Aim. To investigate the level of lipid oxidation in the body during myocardial infarction.

Materials and Methods. Experiments were conducted on male white non-pedigree rats (n=25) weighing 200 grams. Myocardial infarction was induced by ligating the left coronary artery. The animals were euthanized by decapitation on the third day after the onset of myocardial infarction.

After euthanasia, the heart and liver were quickly extracted, weighed, washed with cold 0.15M KCl solution at 0-4°C, and then homogenates were prepared for biochemical analysis.

Heart homogenates were obtained by grinding the organ with a scalpel, followed by cell disruption in a glass homogenizer with a Teflon pestle [4, 13, 14]. Liver homogenates were prepared by pressing the liver through a mesh with 0.5 mm openings. Liver cells were also disrupted in a glass homogenizer with a Teflon pestle. For isolation, 0.05M KCl was used, dissolved in 50 mL of Tris-HCl buffer (pH=7.4). From the liver homogenates, mitochondrial (Mt) and microsomal (Ms) fractions were isolated [5, 16].

The mitochondrial fraction was obtained by differential centrifugation at 9000g for 20 minutes. The microsomal fraction of the liver was obtained by subsequent centrifugation of the supernatant for 60 minutes at 105,000g.

The amount of malondialdehyde (MDA) in the heart homogenates, as well as in the Ms and Mt fractions of the liver, was determined by the method of Staly I.D.

et al., and the activity of superoxide dismutase (SOD) was measured according to the method of Mirs and Friedovich, as modified by Brusov et al. [17].

Results. The investigation of oxidative stress levels in heart homogenates from control animals showed that the concentration of malondialdehyde (MDA) in the tissue was significantly low (Table 1).

Table 1

**Concentration of Malondialdehyde (MDA) in Heart and Liver
Homogenates of Rats**

Organ	MDA (nmol/mg protein minut)			ADP/HDP
	SP	ADP	HDP	
Heart	1,65±0,02	3,33±0,11	6,71±0,17	0,49±0,03
Mitochondrial fraction of the liver	8,1±0,11	88,3±0,73	64,5±0,39	1,36±0,11
Microsomal fraction of the liver	1,43±0,06	11,2±0,09	31,4±0,29	0,35±0,01

In control rats, significant levels of lipid peroxidation (LPO) products were detected in both the mitochondria and microsomes of the liver, likely due to the presence of electron transport chains in these organelles and the formation of reactive oxygen species. In the mitochondria, where the primary oxygen-dependent metabolism occurs, the most aggressive of all free radicals—superoxide anion (O_2^-)—is formed. Therefore, mitochondria exhibit a high level of ascorbate-dependent lipid oxidation (ADLO) and NADH-dependent lipid oxidation (NDLO) compared to other organelles. It is suggested that the predominance of ascorbate-dependent lipid oxidation in mitochondria over NADH-dependent oxidation may be attributed to the intensity of the alternative non-enzymatic pathway for free radical production.

It should be noted that the oxygen produced as a result of these reactions is immediately neutralized by the antioxidant defense enzymes—superoxide dismutase (SOD) and catalase.

The microsomal fraction of the liver is characterized by less intense lipid oxidation compared to the mitochondrial fraction, which can be explained by the use of oxygen in biosynthetic processes, where it is integrated into the molecule of the oxidized substrate under the influence of specific oxygenases.

Thus, when analyzing the level of LPO in heart homogenates, as well as in the mitochondrial (Mt) and microsomal (Ms) fractions of the liver, it can be concluded that these tissues exhibit a certain level of free radical lipid oxidation (FRLO), which is determined by their structural characteristics and functional activity. The slowing down of the LPO reaction rates is due to the efficient antioxidant defense system.

The study of LPO activation in rats with experimental myocardial infarction showed a significant increase in its intensity (on the third day after occlusion of the left coronary artery). The level of MDA in heart tissue homogenates was increased 5 times compared to the control during spontaneous peritonitis. The increase in MDA concentration from ascorbate-dependent and NADH-dependent LPO was 5.1 and 14.7 times, respectively (Table 2).

Table -2

Concentration of Malondialdehyde (MDA) on the 3rd Day of the Experiment

Series of Experiments	MDA (nmol/mg protein minut)			ADP/HDP
	SP	ADP	NDP	
Control	1,65± 0,02	3,33± 0,11	6,71±0,17	0,49± 0,03
3 days post myocardial infarction (M.I.)	7,42±0,04	20,64± 0,14	82,53± 0,02	0,25± 0,02

A sharp increase in the activation of lipid peroxidation (LPO) in cardiac tissue three days after the induction of coronary occlusion myocardial infarction indicates

pronounced processes of membrane disruption in cardiac cells and their possible death. This is explained by the fact that excessive peroxidation leads to deformation of the membrane lipoprotein complex, increased permeability to protons and water, inhibition of membrane "pores," and ultimately to cytolysis and destruction of cells.

Table -3

**Содержание МДА в МХ-фракции печени на 3 сутки
экспериментального инфаркта миокарда**

Series of Experiments	MDA (nmol/mg protein minut)			ADP/HDP
	SP	ADP	NDP	
Control	8,1 [±] 0,11	88,3 [±] 0,73	64,5 [±] 0,39	1,36 [±] 0,11
3 days post myocardial infarction (M.I.)	59,9 [±] 1,73	326,71 [±] 3,77	283,8 [±] 7,3	1,53 [±] 0,08

Уровень МДА также увеличился в МХ- и МС-фракциях печени у крыс после проведения экспериментального инфаркта миокарда (после 3 суток опыта). Количество МДА в МХ-фракции печени при отсутствии окислительного стресса превышало нормальные значения в 6,1 раза. Изучение индуцируемых систем окислительного стресса показало активацию АЗП в 3,1 раза и НЗП в 3,4 раза (Таблица 3).

Интенсивность окислительного стресса в фракции микросом печени усилилась значительно сильнее, чем в МХ-фракции. Это отразилось в увеличении концентрации МДА в перекисях липидов в 28,2 раза, уровне ферментативной НЗП в 4,6 раза и уровне активности АЗП в 9,5 раза (Таблица 4)

**Содержание МДА в МС-фракции печени на 3 сутки
 экспериментального инфаркта миокарда.**

Series of Experiments	MDA (nmol/mg protein minut)			ADP/HDP
	SP	SP	SP	
Control	1,43 [±] 0,06	11,2 [±] 0,09	31,4 [±] 0,29	0,35 [±] 0,01
3 days post myocardial infarction (M.I.)	28,8 [±] 1,02	71,68 [±] 3,77	85,26 [±] 1,14	0,35 [±] 0,01

In the microsomal (Ms) fraction of the liver, an increase in the ratio of aldehyde dehydrogenase activity to nonspecific peroxidase activity was observed, with a factor of 2.05. This likely indicates an increase in non-enzymatic oxidative stress due to the weakening of antioxidant protection in the microsomes. This rise in aldehyde dehydrogenase activity was accompanied by a decrease in superoxide dismutase activity in the Ms fraction of the experimental group rats, which amounted to 73.1%. In the mitochondrial (Mt) fraction, superoxide dismutase activity decreased by 31.5%.

Conclusion. The deficiency of antioxidants leads to the breakdown of the body's compensatory mechanisms. In the early stages of experimental myocardial infarction (3 days), the intensification of free radical processes in cardiac tissue is likely due to the massive death of necrobiotically altered cells. The increase in oxidative stress in the mitochondrial (Mt) and microsomal (Ms) fractions of the liver was probably associated with the absorption of products from cell destruction.

The analysis of the results of our study serves as a basis for searching for agents with protective properties against increased oxidative stress. The use of antioxidants

may help reduce the intensity of oxidative stress in the body and restore disrupted metabolism

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VALIDATION OF THE RACING OF VOLATILE HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES WITH STEAM

Mahmudov Husanboy Usarbek ugli

Tolibjonov Muhammadyusuf Gulomjon ugli

Samarkand State University of Veterinary Medicine, Animal
Husbandry and Biotechnology, Animal Husbandry and
Biotechnology University, Faculty of Animal Science, Group
202

Scientific supervisor: Ubaydullayeva Gulchehra
Bahrriddinovna

Abstract. Validation of the distillation of volatile hazardous substances with steam is an important stage in ensuring the quality and safety of products obtained in this way. Key aspects of this process include: 1. Determining Distillation Parameters: It is essential to establish optimal conditions such as temperature, pressure, and the ratio of water to volatile substances to maximize extraction efficiency and minimize losses. 2. Equipment Selection: It is important to use appropriate distillation units that can provide stable and reproducible distillation conditions. 3. Contamination Issues: Careful monitoring for potential contamination of the final product is necessary, along with the implementation of control measures. 4. Result Analysis: All obtained results must be analyzed using suitable methods, such as gas chromatography, to ensure the quality and purity of the final product. 5. Documentation and Standardization: It is crucial to maintain thorough documentation of all stages of the process and validation actions to comply with quality standards and regulatory requirements.

Key words: volatile poisons, distillation, validation, standardization.

Introduction. The validation of the distillation of volatile hazardous substances with steam in the context of forensic chemistry is a critically important process, as it requires strict standards and procedures to ensure the credibility and reliability of results. Here are the main stages and aspects to pay attention to:

1. Purpose of Distillation: In the context of forensic chemistry, the steam distillation of volatile substances can be used to extract potentially toxic components

from samples (e.g., tissues, blood, urine). It is important to clearly define the purpose of the analysis and which substances need to be isolated.

2. Methodology: Validation includes the development and justification of the distillation method. This involves:

- Optimizing distillation conditions (temperature, flow rate of vapors, etc.).
- Verifying the ability to isolate specific compounds without destroying their structure.

3. Calibration and Standardization:** Before beginning validation, standards should be used to calibrate equipment to ensure the results are comparable. The use of control samples will help confirm the accuracy and adequacy of the method.

4. Repeatability and Reproducibility:** It is crucial to conduct a series of tests to confirm that the method yields consistent results under different conditions and with different operators.

5. Data Analysis: The use of qualitative and quantitative analytical methods, such as gas chromatography or mass spectrometry, to determine the presence and concentration of volatile toxins.

6. Documentation: All results and data must be documented, which is necessary for legal proceedings. It is essential to compile protocols detailing each stage of validation.

7. Compliance with Standards: Focus should be on international and national standards (e.g., ISO or ASTM) to ensure that the method meets the requirements of forensic chemistry.

8. Staff Training: It is important that personnel conducting the validation are well trained and knowledgeable about all aspects of the process.

The isolation of volatile toxins in forensic toxicology is an important process that allows for the determination of the presence and concentration of toxic substances in samples.

Materials and Methods.

Samples:

- Biological fluids (blood, urine, saliva);
- Tissues (forensic samples);
- Other organic materials (residues from burned materials, liquids from bottles, etc.).

Chemicals and Reagents:

- Standards of volatile compounds;
- Specific reagents for analysis (e.g., acidic or alkaline solutions for purification).

Equipment:

- Distillation units (e.g., distillation flasks);
- Chromatographs (gas or liquid chromatography);
- Mass spectrometers for identifying isolated substances.

Extraction Methods:

1. Steam Distillation:

- The process involves passing steam through the sample, leading to the evaporation of volatile substances. The steam is subsequently condensed, and the volatile components are collected in a separate fraction.

- This method effectively isolates compounds with low boiling points.

2. Sublimation:

- Used to extract volatile compounds that can sublime under certain conditions. The sublimated substances are collected on cooled surfaces.

3. Solvent Extraction:

- The use of organic solvents to extract volatile components from samples. Solvents such as chloroform, ether, or acetone are used. This allows for the extraction of toxic substances that do not respond to standard distillation.

4. Headspace Method:

- Analysis of vapors above the sample in a closed container. These vapors can be collected and analyzed without direct contact with the sample, reducing the risk of contamination.

5. Ultrasonic Extraction:

- This method is employed to enhance extraction efficiency, where the sample is subjected to ultrasonic vibrations in the presence of a solvent.

6. Adsorption Methods:

- The use of solid adsorbents (e.g., activated carbon filtration) to capture volatile compounds from the gas phase.

Conclusion. Each of these methods has its advantages and limitations, and the choice depends on the specific circumstances, type of sample, and objectives of the analysis. It is also important to adhere to strict protocols and standards to ensure that the results are reliable and admissible in legal proceedings.

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ПРОБЛЕМЫ ПОДГОТОВКИ СПЕЦИАЛИСТОВ СО ЗНАНИЕМ ОСНОВНОГО ЯЗЫКА НА ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНО ОРИЕНТИРОВАННОМ ИНОСТРАННОМ ЯЗЫКЕ.

Закиров Дилшод Рашидович

Старший преподаватель в кафедре Обучение
инострannому языку Ташкентский государственный
экономический университет

Узбекистан, г. Ташкент

E-mail: zakirovdilshod1989@gmail.com

АННОТАЦИЯ Подготовка специалистов, обладающих знаниями основного языка и профессионально ориентированного иностранного языка, остается актуальной проблемой в современной образовательной среде. В статье рассматриваются основные трудности, с которыми сталкиваются учебные заведения при разработке программ обучения, направленных на интеграцию профессиональной и языковой подготовки. Особое внимание уделяется нехватке квалифицированных преподавателей, способных эффективно сочетать преподавание предмета и иностранного языка, а также отсутствию адаптированных учебных материалов, удовлетворяющих потребности специалистов различных профилей. Рассматриваются примеры успешных методик и подходов к обучению, которые способствуют более эффективной подготовке студентов, готовых к работе в многоязычной профессиональной среде.

Ключевые слова: Компетентность, средства общения, интеграционными процессами, теоретический, быстрое развитие, обучении иностранным языкам, формировании мышления, методика, модели обучения.

ABSTRACT Training specialists with knowledge of the main language and a professionally oriented foreign language remains a pressing issue in the modern educational environment. The article examines the main difficulties faced by educational institutions in developing training programs aimed at integrating

professional and language training. Particular attention is paid to the shortage of qualified teachers who can effectively combine teaching the subject and a foreign language, as well as the lack of adapted teaching materials that meet the needs of specialists in various fields. Examples of successful teaching methods and approaches that contribute to more effective training of students ready to work in a multilingual professional environment are considered.

Key words: Competence, means of communication, integration processes, theoretical, rapid development, teaching foreign languages, formation of thinking, methodology, teaching models.

В научной литературе представлены различные мнения и позиции исследователей по этому вопросу. Основным подходом к ее рассмотрению является стремление авторов выявить универсальные, то есть общие для всех культур характеристики. Компетентности подход рассматривается учеными как альтернатива односторонним когнитивным, научным и познавательным исследованиям.

Неэффективность последних обусловлена, прежде всего, глобальными интеграционными процессами во всех сферах жизни общества и быстрым устареванием информации. По мнению А.Н. Андреева, восстановление нарушенного баланса между образованием и жизнью видится в переносе конечной цели образования от знаний к комплексным деятельностно-практическим умениям - компетентности. Тенденция перехода от понятия «знание» понятию «компетентность» присутствует во всем мире. В государственных образовательных стандартах понятия компетентности и компетентности в высшем образовании рассматриваются как основной раздел.

Изучение языка является одной из важнейших сфер жизни человеческого общества. Язык, являющийся средством общения, можно приобрести практически в естественной среде, т. е. в семье, среди публики или организованно. Знание языковых явлений преподается теоретически. Знание

языков, особенно многоязычие, имеет огромное значение в наше время, когда международные отношения находятся на подъеме. Школьники и студенты, обучающиеся в нашей стране, обычно изучают три языка. Эти языки называются особыми названиями. Это: родной язык, второй язык и иностранный язык. Родной язык – первый язык, играющий особую роль в формировании мышления. Когда говорят о втором языке, его рассматривают как язык родственников и соседей, состоящих из представителей других народов.

Иностранный язык – это язык другой страны. В нашей республике преподаются западноевропейские языки (английский, испанский, немецкий, французский) и восточные языки (арабский, турецкий, персидский, китайский, индийский). Эти языки включены в учебные программы учебных заведений. Процесс обучения всем трем языкам различен. Родной язык и второй язык изучаются в естественной ситуации, а иностранный язык изучается в искусственной среде. Общение на иностранном языке преимущественно происходит на занятиях под руководством преподавателя. Среди трех языков изучение и преподавание иностранного языка резко различаются в определенных аспектах. Это, в свою очередь, требует поддержания соответствующей технологии обучения иностранному языку. Преподаватель иностранного языка, тщательно изучив достижения методической науки, сможет четко знать уровень языкового опыта ученика и совершенствовать его в дальнейшем. Эффективное преподавание иностранных языков требует знания его методики. Изучение и преподавание иностранных языков во многом зависит от теоретической разработки вопросов методики преподавания иностранных языков и творческого применения теории на практике.

Другая серьезная проблема в преподавании языка связана с методами и учебным оборудованием, используемым для преподавания языка. Изучая

учебники, используемые на начальном уровне общеобразовательных школ, видно отсутствие связи между компонентами между темами и отсутствие связи между словарными единицами, несмотря на обилие словарного запаса. В реальной жизни, когда мы используем язык в любой ситуации, каждое предложение, выходящее из наших уст, семантически связано с предложением, сказанным до или после него. Учитывая быстрое развитие современных технологий, нет сомнений в том, что учебники больше не должны быть единственным источником изучения языка. Если учесть, что наши преподаватели при обучении иностранным языкам в нашей стране в 80 процентах случаев используют учебники, то к подготовке других книг и дополнительных учебных материалов необходимо относиться с особым вниманием. Сегодня мы пришли к такой ситуации, что ребенок 7-8 лет, начавший изучать иностранный язык во 2-м классе начальной школы, к концу 4-го класса уже на том языке, которым он считается владеющим. учусь 3 года, на прошлой неделе или вчера не могу описать произошедшее действие. Потому что содержание книг, используемых в начальной школе, этого не позволяет.

На начальных этапах изучения иностранных языков можно наблюдать влияние особенностей родного языка учащихся. Такая ситуация, получившая название «межъязыковая деятельность», показывает, что всегда существует взаимодействие между родным языком, который закрепляется в памяти ученика, и другим языком, который он начинает изучать. Кроме того, при изучении языка многие аспекты языка развиваются медленно. Некоторые особенности и аспекты языка усваиваются раньше, некоторые позже. Иногда требуется много времени, чтобы выучить многие вещи, которые кажутся простыми из-за различий между языками. Если у студента нет возможности слышать используемый язык и использовать его самостоятельно, невозможно

добиться положительного развития в его изучении языка, и через короткое время он забудет то, что уже выучил.

Каждый материал, представленный при изучении языка, должен быть содержательным, а темы должны быть связаны друг с другом и, при необходимости, с другими вещами, которые ребенок изучил в других классах. В этом случае учителя иностранного языка должны работать вместе и строить планы вместе с другими учителями, ведущими данный класс. Также это требует учета и подключения опыта и жизни каждого ученика в процессе обучения. С этой точки зрения возможно использование содержательно-задачных моделей обучения и сказок, песен, соответствующих уровням познавательного, языкового и социального развития и деятельности, в которой учащиеся непосредственно участвуют в учебном процессе. Короче говоря, если принять во внимание, что более половины населения планеты в повседневной жизни говорит на двух и более языках, мы можем быть уверены, что изучение иностранного языка – это не чудо. Кроме того, мы можем преподавать иностранный язык студенту не только как возможность добиться успеха, которого могут достичь лишь единицы, но и чтобы он мог идти в ногу со временем.

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MODERN ASPECTS OF PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

Irbutayeva Parvina Yusufzoda, lecturer, Samarkand Siab Medical College, Samarkand, Uzbekistan

Irbutayeva Nigora Dilshodovna, assistant, Samarkand State Medical University, Samarkand, Uzbekistan

Sattorova Maksuda Shodievna, lecturer, Samarkand College of Public Health, Samarkand, Uzbekistan

Annotation: The article presents modern aspects of the formation of primary health care. Further development of specialty «The general medical practice (family medicine) » is one of important problems of the Kazakhstan health care. It will promote standardization of diagnostic and therapeutic procedures in out-patient therapeutic practice will increase popularity among students of medical schools of a profession of the family doctor, the district doctor and the therapist in connection with emergence of possibilities of career and intellectual growth.

Keywords: primary medical sanitary care, family doctor, patient, availability, supervision.

Primary health care (PHC) is an important part of the system healthcare. The efficiency and quality of the entire activity depend on its condition. healthcare systems, as well as solving many medical and social problems.

“Primary health care - pre-medical or qualified medical care without 24-hour medical supervision, including a range of accessible medical services provided at the human level, family and society”.

PHC represents represents the first level of contact of individuals, families and the population as a whole with the national health care system, the first step in the continuum of health care that is further supplemented by specialized medical care services. This is medical assistance as close as possible to the place of residence or work of people.

Analysis of international experience shows that despite the general similarity of the organization.

Primary health care for the population, each country solves specific health problems through primary health care population health depending on demographic, geographic, climatic and cultural features of the region .

At the same time, the object of increased attention of PHC is not the sick person or the patient during the illness, and the family with its social, everyday, psychological and economic problems. Therefore, the work of the general practitioner and his team aims to prevent the occurrence of diseases by studying the possibility of their occurrence in every family served.

As aspects of the feasibility of creating and developing PHC, we can highlight the following:

- ☐ general economic, which is associated with a decrease in morbidity, disability and mortality;
- ☐ reducing the share of costs for expensive inpatient treatment;
- ☐ increasing the share of extra-budgetary funding through the development of paid services and contracts with enterprises. An important condition for the successful implementation of targets PSHC is the interaction of healthcare with other social and economic sectors whose activities are aimed at solving the main social problems in society, creating conditions for the protection and improvement of public health.

One of the main tools for improving the quality of medical assistance is to provide healthcare organizations with human resources and for for this purpose, attracting the necessary specialists from other regions through annual career fairs held by universities in the country, as well as from other regions.

To ensure adequate training of doctors providing primary health care, it is necessary solving the following main strategic tasks:

- recognition of the generally accepted position on family medicine as optimal option for organizing primary health care;
- ☐ strengthening the attractiveness of the general practitioner profession;

- proper theoretical and practical training of a general practitioner (timing, educational, methodological literature, etc.);
- bringing the general practitioner training process as close as possible to real life conditions for future practical activities (increasing time for training);
- study of the most socially significant diseases.

A number of international studies have demonstrated the most effective functioning of the health care system in those countries where priority

The direction is the development of primary health care.

In Germany, general practitioners make up almost half of all doctors in the country, 90% of citizens of this country have their own family doctor. In the USA, 47% of all calls for medical assistance is provided by a general practitioner. Number of doctors in Switzerland general practitioners account for 73% of all doctors.

PHC encourages sustainable, community-based solutions.

A team approach is essential to meet individual needs and society in medical care. The key question is how to involve all players – health care consumers, primary care doctors and nurses - not only specialist doctors and hospitals. Modern technologies provide opportunities reimagine PHC on a completely new platform. Internet and social networks, too such as portable ECG and ultrasound machines, medical applications and various devices democratize knowledge to improve medicine and technology, accessible to doctors and consumers.

Technology is creating a new PHC environment. On average, every day we spend 5 hours on the Internet. 77% of users rely on this technology for search medical information. When analyzing various queries related to influenza in different countries, it was found that estimates based on Google searches for influenza very close to traditional influenza activity indicators. An aging population, environmental problems and disease outbreaks are leading to...high health care costs. Focus on primary health care and prevention diseases is one of the key strategies that can be effectively implemented to curb the growth of healthcare costs.

World experience shows several systems of financing and remuneration in general.

medical practice:

- the principle of the capitation standard (“money follows the patient”). General doctor practice in this case is the fund holder: money arrives in his account, and he pays for all types of services (consultations, hospitalization, etc.). Such a system exists in the UK;
- the “fee for service” principle. The doctor records all his actions at established prices and sends invoices to those organizations with which he works under a contract;
- wages. There is a danger of depersonalization and leveling. None material incentives, the doctor’s interest in the patient and financial responsibility for it.

According to a 2019 study, more than 30% of residents of Atyrau, aged 25-44 years, prefer to use the services of private medical organizations. More than 40% among them are confident that their health will be harmed during treatment in government institutions. A study conducted several years earlier

Harvard Medical International found that annually 200250 million US dollars flow to other countries from Kazakhstan to cover medical needs. To improve these indicators, we need further improvement of the healthcare system, in headed by PHC.

To achieve better results in improving the health of citizens, there were outlined 100 specific steps to implement five institutional reforms. 80 step in it states that “primary care will become the central link of the national healthcare for the prevention and early control of diseases”.

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**ПРОФЕССИОГРАММА ВРАЧА ОБЩЕЙ ПРАКТИКИ
МОДЕЛИ 2000 ГОДА В УСЛОВИЯХ УЗБЕКИСТАНА
И ЗАДАЧИ ДОДИПЛОМНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ.**

Ишанкулова Дилором Камаровна.

Самаркандский Государственный медицинский
университет.

E-mail: ishankulovadilorom1959@gmail.com



В науке об образовании есть пять проблем кого учить, почему учить, чему учить, как учить и какой ценой учить.

А. И. Берг.

Аннотация. Статья исследует изменения в состоянии здоровья населения Узбекистана и соответствующие требования к подготовке врачей в условиях новых демографических, социальных и экономических реалий. Основная мысль заключается в необходимости предвидеть и адаптировать процессы медицинского образования и подготовки врачей общей практики (ВОП) к изменяющимся условиям заболеваемости и потребностям общества. Контекст исследования включает в себя актуальные статистические данные о населении Узбекистана, заболеваемости, причинах смертности и влиянии социально-экономических факторов. Например, статья освещает высокую смертность от сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний и инфекционных болезней, а также рост материнской и детской смертности. Упоминаются также негативные последствия ранних браков и высокой рождаемости, что указывает на необходимость социальной работы и просвещения по вопросам репродуктивного здоровья.

Ключевые идеи автора акцентируют внимание на важности:

1. Прогнозирования будущих требований к профессии врача в свете демографических изменений и изменений в состоянии здоровья населения.
2. Обучения врачей, учитывающего региональные особенности и высокую численность населения в определенных областях.

3. Подготовки врачей, способных эффективно работать в условиях амбулаторной помощи, что становится более актуальным с ростом стоимости медицинских услуг.

Заключение подводит к мысли о необходимости формирования долгосрочной стратегии в подготовке врачей общей практики, которая бы учитывала не только текущие, но и будущие требования общества, включая проблемы материнства, детства и гигиенические вызовы. Статья подчеркивает, что врачебная практика требует постоянного обновления знаний и навыков в соответствии с динамично меняющимся медицинским ландшафтом и потребностями населения.

В целом, статья служит важным звеном в дискуссии о будущем здравоохранения в Узбекистане и необходимости интеграции современных подходов в подготовку врачей для успешного реагирования на вызовы времени.

Ключевые слова: Прогнозирование будущих требований к профессии врача, обучение, подготовка, интеграции современных подходов в подготовку врачей для успешного реагирования на вызовы времени.

Annotation. The article examines the changes in the health status of the population of Uzbekistan and the corresponding requirements for the training of doctors in the context of new demographic, social and economic realities. The main idea is the need to anticipate and adapt the processes of medical education and training of general practitioners (GPS) to the changing conditions of morbidity and the needs of society.

The context of the study includes current statistical data on the population of Uzbekistan, morbidity, causes of mortality and the impact of socio-economic factors. For example, the article highlights the high mortality rate from cardiovascular diseases and infectious diseases, as well as the increase in maternal and child mortality. The negative effects of early marriage and high fertility are also

mentioned, which indicates the need for social work and reproductive health education.

The author's key ideas emphasize the importance of:

1. Forecasting future requirements for the medical profession in the light of demographic changes and changes in the health status of the population.
2. Training of doctors, taking into account regional peculiarities and the high population in certain areas.
3. Training of doctors who are able to work effectively in outpatient care, which becomes more relevant with the increase in the cost of medical services.

The conclusion leads to the idea of the need to form a long-term strategy in the training of general practitioners, which would take into account not only current but also future requirements of society, including problems of motherhood, childhood and hygiene challenges. The article emphasizes that medical practice requires constant updating of knowledge and skills in accordance with the dynamically changing medical landscape and the needs of the population. In general, the article serves as an important link in the discussion about the future of healthcare in Uzbekistan and the need for

Keywords: Forecasting future requirements for the medical profession, education, training, integration of modern approaches into the training of doctors to successfully respond to the challenges of the time.

Под выражением "Профессиограмма врача модели 2000 года" следует понимать способность всех врачей удовлетворять неуклонно повышающиеся требования общества к профессии врача в изменяющихся условиях заболеваемости, пораженности и болезненности населения в ближайшие десятилетия. Для этого нужно предвидеть требования, которые возникнут в обществе [1,2,3].

В Узбекистане в связи с демографическими, социальными, технологическими, экономическими причинами, а также региональными особенностями произошли некоторые изменения в состоянии здоровья населения в связи с демографическими, социальными, технологическими, экономическими причинами, а также региональными особенностями произошли некоторые изменения в состоянии здоровья населения [4,5]. При подготовке ВОП на этапе преддипломного образования необходимо учитывать эти особенности.

Цель исследования. Изучить региональные особенности произошедших изменений в состоянии здоровья населения Узбекистана. Наметить пути усовершенствования процесса обучения на этапах подготовки врачей общей практики.

Результаты исследования. Число населения мира на начало 2024 года составило 8 147 701 969 млрд человек по данным Фонда народонаселения ООН. Узбекистан лидирует по численности населения. Объявлены демографические данные на 2024 год. Население Узбекистана по состоянию на 1 января 2024 года достигло 36 млн человек. Из них женщин и мужчин достигли 18,3 млн. В городах и в сельской местности проживает по 18 млн человек. В качестве регионов с наибольшей численностью населения отмечены Самаркандская (4 млн 208,5 тыс. человек), Ферганская (4 млн 560,5 тыс. человек) и Андижанская (3 млн 394,4 тыс. человек) области. Самыми малонаселенными регионами являются Сырдарьинская (914 тыс. человек), Навоинская (7,5 тыс. человек) и Джизакская (1 млн. 507,4 тыс. человек) области. В 2023 году в Узбекистан из-за границы иммигрировали 2,9 тыс. человек, за границу переехали 17,3 тысяч узбекистанцев.

В Узбекистане в 2023 году зарегистрировано 172,8 тыс. летальных исходов. По меньшей мере 61% смертей вызвано болезнями системы кровообращения. Примерно 10,8% людей ушли из жизни из-за

новообразований, а 5,5% — из-за заболеваний органов дыхания, несчастные случаи, отравления и травмы — 5,2%, инфекционные и паразитарные заболевания — 1,3% и другие болезни — 12,4%.

Топ 10 основных причин смерти в 2019 году выглядел довольно привычно. В порядке убывания это были ишемическая болезнь сердца, инсульт, хроническая обструктивная болезнь легких, инфекции нижних дыхательных путей, неонатальные нарушения (то есть любые причины, ведущие к смерти в первый месяц жизни), болезнь Альцгеймера и другие деменции, рак легких, диабет, хронические болезни почек и, наконец, диарея. Это было почти то же самое в 1990 году. Однако тут в рейтинге ворвался коронавирус. В 2021 году новая болезнь вышла на второе место после ишемии, оттеснив инсульт на третью позицию [4,5].

Не смотря на сокращения заключения ранних браков (до 18 лет) на 97% в целом по Узбекистану, ранние браки чаще всего встречаются в Самаркандской, Андижанской и Наманганской областях. Статистика по ранней беременности за 2020 год на 12,7% меньше, чем в 2019 году. Сообщается, что в 38,2% случаях у них ухудшилось здоровье. Беременность в юном возрасте является серьезным испытанием, создающим высокий риск развития осложнений как у матери, так и для плода. Опрос показал, что 41,6% девушек получили полный комплекс медицинской помощи во время и после беременности, 12,7% — вовсе не получили, 25,1% — получили частично. 7,2% опрошенных заявили о трате больших средств на медпомощь. Какая причина материнской смертности у беременных женщин юного возраста- болезни печени, из них 1/3 в связи с вирусным гепатитом; нефропатия беременных; поздний токсикоз; кровотечение; экстрагенитальные заболевания? В качестве негативных последствий ранних браков респонденты указали возможные разводы (49,6%), отрицательное воздействие на репродуктивное здоровье женщины и здоровье детей (44,8%), возможное семейное насилие (19,5%) и

отрицательное влияние на возможности самореализации в различных сферах жизни (17,5%).

В Узбекистане по данным некоторых авторов отмечается большой процент материнской смертности (МС). Так в 2023 году зарегистрировано более 7000 смертей среди новорожденных и свыше 135 среди матерей, 1741 ребенок родился с врожденной инвалидностью. Ученые выяснили, что малыши погибают в 8,1 случаев из 1000. В среднем умирают 123 новорожденных [6,7].

Ученые назвали число случаев материнской смертности. В среднем 71 женщина умирает в период беременности или родов. В Узбекистане смертность от послеродовых гнойно-септических заболеваний занимает 1 и 2 места в структуре (МС). Участились случаи гестоза у беременных женщин. Причиной фонового состояния явились ожирение, гипертоническая болезнь, хронические заболевания почек, сахарный диабет. Причиной анемии у беременных является дефицит железа.

Статистика смертности детей в возрасте до 1 года составила 21,7-22,5%. Причиной в 25,9% случаев являлись инфекционные и паразитарные заболевания. В Ташкенте, Самарканд, Андижан, Фергана и Ташкенте увеличилась смертность младенцев. Среди переболевших детей вирусным гепатитом удельный вес хронического активного дельта гепатита составляет 80,6%, что является причиной учащения таких осложнений как цирроз печени. Эпидемиологические исследования показали, что в Узбекистане дефицит микроэлемента йода составил в среднем 50-60%, что является причиной роста больных с эндемическим зобом и всех его последствий. Нехватка йода провоцирует выкидыши, мертворождения, возрастает риск рождения ребенка с отклонениями. Ученые рассказали о росте заболеваемости сахарным диабетом среди детей. Из-за загрязнения атмосферы различными вредными веществами (фтористый водород, двуокись серы, двуокись азота и окись

углерода), превышающими ПДК, за последние три года уровень заболеваемости флюорозом, инфекционными и соматическими болезнями у детей и среди населения увеличился в 1,5-2 раза. Среди детей с пневмониями отмечается высокая частота рахита, гипотрофии, гипокалиемии. У детей раннего возраста встречаются изменения со стороны сердечно-сосудистой системы такие как кардиомиопатии, миокардит, нарушение ритма, пролапс митрального клапана, врожденные пороки сердца. При этом важную роль играет наследственная предрасположенность к пробанду. У новорожденных наблюдаются изменения тазобедренного сустава, кривошея и кривошея. Высокий ритм жизни и труда затрудняет адаптацию, рождает постоянные стрессы и может привести к серьезным заболеваниям. В последнее время мы наблюдаем все больше неврогенных болезней разных органов и систем. Это заболевание терапевтическое, а фактически из-за перенапряжения нервной системы. Продолжительность жизни при рождении в мире после кратковременного снижения во время пандемии COVID-19 снова растет, достигнув 73,3 года в 2024 году по сравнению с 70,9 года во время пандемии. К концу 2050-х годов более половины смертей в мире будет происходить в возрасте 80 лет и старше, этот показатель был на уровне 17 процентов в 1995 году [6,7].

Заключение. Нужно ориентировочно предвидеть демографический, социальный, технологический, экономический фон в масштабах всей страны и отдельных экономических районов, который и предъявит к профессии врача новые требования. Во-вторых, нужно предвидеть пути, принципы и методы, которыми можно будет оптимально удовлетворить требования общества к профессиональной подготовке врача.

Считать важнейшими болезнями смертельно опасные, статистически наиболее частые или поражающие большие контингенты людей, приводящие

к серьезным осложнениям, сопровождающимся длительной временной и стойкой утратой трудоспособности.

Необходимо планировать обучение в свете географических и демографических, социально-экономических перспектив, не забывать о гигиенических сложностях, о проблемах вызванных автомобилизацией и интенсификацией производства, в свете роста алкоголизма и наркомании, учитывать физиологическую дезадаптацию при миграции населения, проблемы материнства и детства. Иммиграция может повысить риск возникновения в регионе новых инфекционных заболеваний. Тенденция к наращиванию численности населения и уменьшению сельского свидетельствует о том, что настороженность городского врача должна быть не ниже чем у сельского. Гигиенические сложности (трудности водоснабжения, удаления отходов, сточных вод, нечистот) могут привести к росту острых инфекционных болезней, в частности желудочно-кишечных. Это приводит к росту хронических, реже острых интоксикаций, резкому возрастанию аллергических болезней. Высокие показатели смертности и рождаемости обусловлены, наряду с другими причинами низким уровнем здравоохранения и образования. Задачей ВОП является улучшение работы подростковой службы с целью оздоровления девочек и девушек для обеспечения безопасного материнства, пропаганда вреда ранних браков. Врач общей практики - это врач, высококвалифицированный специалист, ответственный за состояние здоровья определенного количества населения и оказывающий первичную, необходимую медицинскую помощь и регулирующий планирование медицинской стороны семьи. Какой доктор обеспечивает персональную, первичную и непрерывную заботу об отдельных людях, семьях и сообществах у них дома или в поликлинике, независимо от возраста, пола и заболевания иногда годами или десятилетиями? Он принимает первоначальное решение по каждой представленной проблеме - медицинской

или иной. Подготовка семейных врачей и врачей общей практики требует от нас большого опыта и кропотливого труда. Как научиться учить? Внутренние болезни охватили тысячу нозологических единиц. Но, разделив все богатство медицинской науки на две крупные подгруппы - для преддипломной и последипломной подготовки врача, в преддипломную подготовку вынесем лишь важнейшие, оставив все прочие для последипломной подготовки. Распределение производится с учетом иерархической важности тех или иных болезней и их значения для формирования последующих знаний, умений и навыков. Подготовка ВОП обусловлена организационно-экономическими проблемами здравоохранения и высшего медицинского образования. Тенденция к увеличению стоимости медицинской помощи населению приводит к тому, что все более сложные виды диагностики и лечения должны проводиться в амбулаторных условиях. Это требует высокой квалификации врача поликлиники и реорганизации амбулаторной помощи с целью сделать ее максимально эффективной. Госпитализация больных с удорожанием медицинской помощи будет предприниматься лишь на короткий срок, необходимый для сложных и трудоемких диагностических процедур. Взгляд в завтра, попытка прогнозировать условия развития общества и его грядущие требования к медицине и здравоохранению со всей очевидностью диктуют долговременную стратегию подготовки врача общей практики.

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STATE OF THE BANKING SYSTEM OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN AND PROSPECTS FOR ITS DEVELOPMENT

Ulashev Khubbim Askarovich, Ph.D. Sc., Assoc.
Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service,
Republic of Uzbekistan



Abstract: This article examines the indicators of the banking system of the Republic of Uzbekistan, presents analytical tables of the main indicators of the activities of state banks, identifies problems and shortcomings in the work of banks over the last period of time and suggests directions for reforming the country's banking system

Key words: bank, levels of the banking system, branches, commercial banks, assets, liabilities, equity capital, profitability of the banking sector, interest margin, ROA and ROE

The banking system of Uzbekistan is two-tier. The upper level is represented by the Central Bank of Uzbekistan, and the lower level is represented by commercial banks and microcredit organizations

As of January 1, 2024, there were 35 commercial banks operating in the country (of which 10 were state-owned and 9 with foreign participation), 696 branches of commercial banks, 1,816 banking service centers and 3,723 24-hour self-service points (with ATMs and information kiosks), as well as seven representative offices of foreign banks - National Bank of Pakistan, Commerzbank, Landesbank Berlin (Germany), JP Morgan Chase Bank (USA), Export-Import Bank and Shinhan Bank (Korea), Export-Import Bank of China.

Information on the main indicators of the banking sector

	billion soums							
Name of indicator	01.10.2023 y.			01.10.2024 y.			share in% of total Nominal increase	in % Real growth (excluding devaluation)
	total	of them in foreign currency	share in% of total	total	of them in foreign currency	share in% of total		
Amount of assets	615 802	279 135	45%	738 721	314 711	43%	20%	18%
Credit investments	451 610	204 016	45%	515 641	225 317	44%	14%	12%
Deposits	221 335	71 206	32%	286 947	76 637	27%	30%	28%
Total capital	89 030	390	0,4%	109 170	407	0,4%	23%	23%

Based on the data presented in the tables, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- Assets. By the beginning of March 2024, assets amounted to 648.6 trillion soums, and liabilities - 549.6 trillion soums. State banks own 67.4% of assets, which is equal

to 437 trillion soums, 70.1% of the loan portfolio - 331.2 trillion soums and 50.7% of deposits - 120.6 trillion soums. The remaining assets belong to 25 private banks.

- Loans. In the first quarter of 2024, the total balance of loans from commercial banks increased by 1.5% and amounted to 478 trillion soums. In particular, loans to individuals increased by 40% compared to the first quarter of last year.
- Deposits. As of April 1, 2024, the total volume of deposits amounted to 243 trillion soums, which is almost 30 trillion soums more than in the same period last year.

- Share of problem loans. Increased to 4.4%, including loans for a period of more than 90 days, reaching a volume of 20.9 trillion soums. According to the Center for Economic Research and Reforms, in the third quarter of 2024, stability was observed in the rating of large banks in Uzbekistan, which indicates an increase in the stability of the banking system.

- Already as of 10/01/2024, there is a real increase in the amount of assets, credit investments, deposits and total capital by an average of 20-22%. assets and liabilities of commercial banks increased over the year by 20%, but the equity capital of these banks - by 23 %. The net profit of commercial banks increased by 50 billion soums, but ROA and ROE tend to decrease due to the growth rate of banks' expenses exceeding their income on interest and non-interest operations

In the third quarter of 2024, stability was observed in the rating of large banks in Uzbekistan, which indicates an increase in the stability of the banking system. The updated rating of the largest banks in Uzbekistan for the third quarter of 2024 shows different dynamics. Of the 17 large banks, four failed to maintain their positions, three improved their results, and 10 banks maintained their positions, indicating increased competition in the banking sector Kapital bank, Trast bank, Aziya Alyans bank, Hamkor bank, Ipak Yo'li bank and Orient finance bank remained in the top 6 ranking of large banks. Mikrokreditbank showed the best result, improving its position by two lines and taking 11th place in the ranking. "O'zsanoatqurilishbank" improved its position by 1 line in terms of financial

inclusion and asset quality, and in terms of liquidity by 3 lines, which made it possible to improve the overall rating by 1 line.. Of the large banks with a state share, People's Bank rose to 1st position in the overall ranking due to an improvement of 1st position in financial inclusion and liquidity and 2nd position in management efficiency.

According to the “Strategy for Reforming the Banking System of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020-2025”, there are several main measures, the ultimate goal of which is to increase customer interest in banking products - including through customer focus.

An analysis of the banking sector showed that in the banking sector of Uzbekistan there is both stability and a number of problems that require attention. The need to improve liquidity and financial inclusion is important to ensure customer and investor confidence. In our opinion, the main directions for reforming the banking sector in the Republic of Uzbekistan can be;

An analysis of the banking sector showed that in the banking sector of Uzbekistan there is both stability and a number of problems that require attention. The need to improve liquidity and financial inclusion is important to ensure customer and investor confidence. In our opinion, the main directions for reforming the banking sector in the Republic of Uzbekistan can be;

ensuring the financial stability of the banking system by improving the quality of the loan portfolio and risk management, maintaining moderate growth in lending volumes, and pursuing a balanced macroeconomic policy;

reduction of the state share in the banking sector through a comprehensive transformation of commercial banks with a state share, the introduction of modern banking standards, information technologies and software products;

increasing the accessibility and quality of financial services through the concentration of government presence, taking targeted measures on underserved and

vulnerable segments, widespread introduction of remote services for the population and small businesses, and development of a network of low-cost service points.

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EXPORT POTENTIAL OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES AND FOOD PRODUCTS OF UZBEKISTAN

Ulashev Khubbim Askarovich, Ph.D. Sc., Assoc.
Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service,
Republic of Uzbekistan



Abstract: This article discusses the concept of export potential, describes the directions of the agricultural development strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, presents and analyzes data on the state of the country's food industry, trends in the development of the agricultural sector over the past four years, statistical data on the export of fruits and vegetables of the republic are presented, shortcomings are identified and directions for increasing the country's export potential are determined.

Keywords: export potential, food industry, agriculture, development strategy, raw material base, problems, efforts to solve problems.

Export potential is the ability of the national economy, its sectors, industries, enterprises and companies to produce goods and services that are competitive on the world market. It includes both comparative national advantages (large-scale natural resources, favorable geographical, infrastructural and other factors) and new competitive advantages based on the achievements of science and scientific and technological progress. Export potential can be applied at different levels: an individual enterprise or an integrated group of enterprises, a specific industry, region or the economic system of the country as a whole.

In Uzbekistan, a draft National Strategy for Agricultural Development for 2019-2030 has been developed, which defines the strategic priorities for agricultural development and the main indicators of achieving the goals of the strategy, and the implementation mechanism. This document specified 53 main targets and indicators.

The goal of the strategy is to develop a competitive agri-food sector oriented towards domestic and foreign markets, which will increase the incomes of

agricultural producers, create new jobs, increase food security and ensure the sustainable use of natural resources. It is expected that the implementation of the Strategy will allow achieving several general targets in 2018-2030

Industry is the most important, leading sector of the economy, which has a decisive influence on the level of development of the company's productive forces. Today, global industry employs about 500 million people, and industrial production has increased more than 50-fold in recent decades.

It is known that the food industry is a group of industrial sectors that produce food products in finished form or in the form of semi-finished products, as well as drinks and tobacco products. In some classifications, food industry products also include soap and detergents (in fat production). The main task of the food industry is to satisfy the basic needs of the population for food. Enterprises in the industry collect raw materials, process them and bring them to a form in which it is best to organize delivery to the end consumer.

The food industry is closely connected with agriculture as a supplier of raw materials and with trade. Some of its industries gravitate towards raw materials areas, others towards consumption areas. Food production directly affects the solution to humanity's food problem. The food industry is present in all countries of the world, but varies greatly not only in level of development, but also in specialization.

The food industry of Uzbekistan includes enterprises producing meat and dairy, oil and fat, fish products, flour milling, bakery and confectionery products, pasta, canned fruits and vegetables, tea, alcoholic beverages, tobacco products, soft drinks and other goods. The average annual growth rate of food production is 9-10%.

Consistent implementation of measures to develop and diversify the industry has made it possible over the past 5 years to ensure an expansion of the raw material base and an increase in volumes. The total volume of imports to Uzbekistan

amounted to 30.67 billion soums (+20.4%). Currently, there are over 19,000 food industry enterprises operating in the republic.. The food industry of Uzbekistan makes a significant contribution to the development of the country's economy. Over 6 years, employment in the industry increased by 122%, the number of enterprises grew by 224%, and exports increased by 336%.In terms of gross production of vegetable oil, the republic is among the 20 world producers, producing mainly cottonseed oil (a tenth of world production). Uzbekistan is also one of the world's largest producers of tomato paste, raisins, dried fruits

Some trends in the development of the agricultural sector of Uzbekistan in 2024:

Agriculture, forestry and fisheries of the Republic of Uzbekistan (January-March 2024): total volume – 45.4 trillion. sum growth rate – 103.6% share in the structure of gross domestic product – 11.5%.

Agricultural production volume:

Agricultural products total 42.4 trillion. soum, growth rate - 103.6%,
of which:

livestock products 39.5 trillion. soum, - 103.6%

crop production 2.9 trillion soums - 104.4%

Total volume of agriculture, forestry and fisheries

Indicators	2020 year	2021 year	2022 year	2023 year	2024 year	2024 year compared to 2020 year %
Total volume of agriculture, forestry and fisheries (trillion soums)	24,8	29,4	33,5	40,4	45,4	183
Vegetable production volumes, (thousand tons)	62,6	65,7	77,2	71,9	75,3	120

As can be seen from the table data, the volume of vegetable production is growing every year. The total volume of agriculture, forestry and fisheries in 2024 compared to 2020 increased by 83%, the volume of vegetable production in physical terms by 20%.

The export potential of Uzbekistan's agricultural products is considered high. The country has its own raw material base, accumulated experience in growing products, material production and logistics base, as well as established connections with traditional importers, primarily in neighboring countries of the post-Soviet space.

In 2023, industry exports in Uzbekistan amounted to almost \$2 billion. In 2024, it is planned to increase this figure to \$3.5 billion. In 2023, sales of vegetables and fruits increased to 1.76 million tons (+1.1%), and in value terms - to 1.18 billion dollars (+3.3%). The main markets for the export of fruits and vegetables were Russia (37%), Pakistan (16.7%), China (12.3%) and Kazakhstan (10.3%).

Exports of grains and products from them increased to 478.8 million dollars (+34.4%), coffee, tea, cocoa - up to 27.6 million dollars (+12.1%), drinks - up to 60.1 million . dollars (+35.3%). The best-selling products were cherries (\$71.7 million), onions (\$53.3 million), apricot (\$47 million) and cabbage (\$41.6 million). Among the popular fruits and vegetables were also dried grapes (\$23.3 million), carrots (\$23.2 million), millet (\$18.9 million), dried prunes (\$15.4 million) and other fruits and vegetables. According to the organization, in January – June of this year, Uzbekistan exported 1 million tons of fruits and vegetables worth \$607.3 million abroad. Onions and cabbage from Uzbekistan became the preferred products in foreign markets in the first quarter of 2024. **During this period, 103 thousand tons of onions worth \$25.9 million and 94 thousand tons of cabbage worth \$22.2 million were shipped to foreign consumers. These two types of agricultural products accounted for almost a quarter of the total exports of fruits and vegetables from Uzbekistan in value terms.**

The volume of exports of fruits and vegetables during the period under review amounted to \$607.3 million (the growth rate compared to the same period in 2023 was 8%). In total, the export of vegetables and fruits amounted to 4.7%.

The main buyer of fruits and vegetables from Uzbekistan was Russia, which accounted for more than a third of the total export volume. Next come Kazakhstan, Pakistan, China and Afghanistan.

But there are also problems in the development of the agro-industrial complex of Uzbekistan. Here are some of them:

- ✓ Wear and tear of equipment. This is especially true for small businesses that do not have the appropriate resources to completely replace equipment.
- ✓ Rising prices for raw materials on the world market. This leads to an increase in the cost of domestic food products.
- ✓ Low level of competitiveness of Uzbekistan's food products on the foreign food market. Food products produced in Uzbekistan are of high quality, but they are not sufficiently advertised abroad.
- ✓ Insufficient number of qualified specialists at food industry enterprises. The lack of experience, theoretical knowledge and practical skills of workers in the field hinders the development of the industry at the present stage of development of industrial enterprises..
- ✓ Undeveloped recycling of food packaging materials. This leads to an excessive accumulation of used packaging, an increase in landfills and environmental pollution.

The government of Uzbekistan is making a lot of efforts to find solutions to these problems and is encouraging foreign investment in the industry. Thus, to increase the export potential in the country, it is necessary to increase the production of fruits and vegetables, melons, grapes and legumes. You also need:

- create about 20 more mobile laboratories in the regions and integrate them into the electronic platform “uzagrolab.uz”;

- digitalize all processes related to the circulation of pesticides, and the import and illegal trade of low-quality pesticides will be prohibited;
- bring 6 thousand gardens, more than 3 thousand vineyards and fields, 344 packaging enterprises into compliance with foreign phytosanitary requirements;
- introduce highly effective entomophages and launch a new type of biological control of insect pests;

digitalize all processes related to the circulation of pesticides, and the import and illegal trade of low-quality pesticides will be prohibited;

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- introduce highly effective entomophages and launch a new type of biological control of insect pests

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КОНКУРЕНТОСПОСОБНОСТИ УСЛУГ – ОСНОВА ПОСТРОЕНИЯ ПОСТИНДУСТРИАЛЬНОГО ОБЩЕСТВА



Холбоев Умид Холбоевич – преподаватель
кафедры «Экономическая теория» Сам ИСИ, Узбекистан
Электронная почта: umid.kholboev10@gmail.com

Аннотация : В статье рассматривается значение повышения конкурентоспособности услуг в нашей стране на внешнем рынке, уровень конкурентоспособности национальных предприятий на мировом рынке , а также возможности совершенствования теоретических и методологических основ повышения конкурентоспособности услуги. сектор .

Ключевые слова: конкурентоспособность, транснациональные корпорации, сервисная инфраструктура, уровень конкурентоспособности, конкурентное преимущество, оценка конкурентоспособности, конкурентное преимущество.

Abstract : The article examines the importance of improving the competitiveness of domestic services in the foreign market, the level of competitiveness of national enterprises in the world market, and the possibilities of improving the theoretical and methodological foundations of increasing the competitiveness of the service sector .

Key words: competitiveness, transnational corporations, service infrastructure, level of competitiveness, competitive advantage, evaluation of competitiveness, competitive advantage

Входить. Сегодня сфера услуг является основой экономического потенциала страны. Только конкурентоспособные отрасли могут обеспечить конкурентоспособность экономики страны. Чтобы создать конкурентоспособное предприятие, необходимо не только модернизировать производство и управление, но и точно знать, зачем это делается и каких целей достичь.

В конкурентной борьбе главная цель — выявить преимущества вашего бизнеса, быстрее получить прибыль и эффективно работать. В связи с этим анализ проблем, связанных с развитием конкуренции и повышением конкурентоспособности национальной экономики, остается особенно актуальным. Поэтому формирование и совершенствование экономического механизма повышения конкурентоспособности предприятия является непременным условием ее обеспечения и повышения конкурентоспособности. усиление конкурентных преимуществ предприятий и национальной экономики в целом.

Обзор литературы по теме : Учет конкурентоспособности предприятия является перспективным подходом как для научных исследований, так и для определения основных направлений его совершенствования. Важным является необходимость проведения теоретических разработок по вопросам конкурентоспособности предприятий. шаг на пути повышения конкурентоспособности предприятия. Теоретико-методологические вопросы конкурентоспособности определены в работах классиков мировой экономической мысли: среди них ⁶необходимость конкуренции в работах А. Смита , К. Маркса ⁷, Дж. Робинсона ⁸, М. Портера, Г. Л. Зоева ⁹, Г. Раменский, Д.Ю. Юданова, Р.А. Фатхутдинова ¹⁰и подчеркивается, что оно является основным инструментом роста промышленности.

Методика исследования . Учет конкурентоспособности предприятия является перспективным подходом как для проведения научных исследований, так и для определения основных направлений его совершенствования. В статье использованы общенаучные методы познания: системный, логический, диалектический методы.

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Анализ и результаты.

Уникальность экономических реформ, реализуемых в Узбекистане, требует уникальности их воздействия на среду свободной конкуренции. Особенно в условиях развития инновационной и цифровой экономики вопрос обеспечения конкурентоспособности входит в число проблем, требующих решения. Потому что этот процесс тоже имеет свои особенности. Эти характеристики, на наш взгляд, проявляются в следующем.

Под конкурентной средой понимается обеспечение юридического равенства субъектов хозяйствования, особенно субъектов предпринимательства, введение одинаковой недифференцированной экономической свободы, создание и реализация нормативных актов, направленных на устранение вмешательства различных административных государственных органов в их деятельность.

Конкурентоспособность предприятия может быть оценена только внутри группы предприятий одной отрасли, поэтому оценка уровня конкурентоспособности предприятия в первую очередь предполагает выбор основных объектов для сравнения. Сопоставимые конкурентоспособные предприятия должны быть размерными. :

- 1) характеристики продукции, выпускаемой в соответствии с потребностями;
- 2) сегменты рынка, для которых предназначена выпускаемая продукция;
- 3) фазы жизненного цикла предприятия

Экономическая политика государства включает в себя надежность банковской системы, уровень инфляции, банковские процентные ставки, курсы валют, внешнеторговые тарифы и т. д., которые напрямую влияют на конкурентоспособность предприятий, особенно малых и средних. Предприятия малого размера не могут контролировать многие внешние факторы конкурентоспособности. В связи с этим, особенно в условиях

глобализации экономики, экономическая политика государства становится все более важной. Существуют два источника конкурентоспособности предприятий: операционная эффективность и стратегическое расположение.

Одним из наиболее распространенных методов определения конкурентоспособности, применяемых для всех предприятий, является динамический метод, который используется как элемент предлагаемой методики оценки уровня развития. Оценка конкурентоспособности может осуществляться и другими методами при формировании оценки деятельности. уровень развития предприятия. Сущность динамического метода заключается в определении основных показателей деятельности предприятия.

$$K = \sqrt{K_T \times K_{II}}$$

K - Интегральный показатель конкурентоспособности;

K_T - уровень конкурентоспособности в текущем периоде;

K_{II} - ожидаемый уровень конкурентоспособности;

Выводы и предложения . На основании проведенного исследования мы пришли к следующим выводам и предложениям:

1. На основе детального изучения сущности конкурентоспособности предприятия показаны методические подходы к оценке показателей конкурентоспособности предприятия.

Приведено рассмотрение экономического механизма повышения конкурентоспособности предприятия как открытой системы, разработка основных средств повышения конкурентоспособности под воздействием внешних и внутренних факторов среды и требований заинтересованных сторон .

3. В результате оценки и анализа конкурентоспособности предприятия определяются основные направления повышения конкурентоспособности предприятия, активизации продаж, разработки и внедрения новых технологий производства.

Предложения:

1. Совершенствование возможностей и необходимых методов повышения конкурентоспособности предприятий.
2. Необходимо определить реальные перспективы государственной политики по решению этой проблемы.
3. Определение конкурентной позиции предприятия путем определения основных направлений повышения конкурентоспособности предприятий.

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