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УМУМИЙ ЎРТА ТАЪЛИМДА ЎҚИТУВЧИЛАРГА БЎЛГАН ТАЛАБНИ АНИҚЛАШ ВА УНИ МОДЕЛЛАШТИРИШ

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Аннотация: Мактабгача таълим, ўрта махсус, касб-ҳунар ҳамда умумий таълим муассасаларида ўқитувчиларга бўлган эҳтиёжни ижобий ҳал қилиш масаласи умумий ўрта таълим тизимини такомиллаштиришни оптимал тарзда режалаштириш асосида амалга оширилмоқда. Жумладан, мамлакатимиз ҳудудларида педагог мутахассислар тайёрлашга мослашган олий таълим муассасаларининг моддий базаси яхшиланиб, уларга ўқувчилар қабул қилиш ҳамда педагогик мутахассислар тайёрловчи олий таълим муассасаларидаги профессор-ўқитувчиларнинг илмий салоҳияти, ўқувчиларга таълим бериш тажрибалари оширилмоқда, илмлари мустаҳкамланмоқда. Шу билан бирга ҳудудий олий таълим муассасаларидаги педагогларни информатика, ахборот технологиялари, хорижий тиллар, ҳуқуқ, иқтисод, экология ва маънавият-маърифат каби замонавий фанлардан билим беришларига катта эътибор қаратилмоқда, аynи пайтда ривожланган хорижий мамлакатлар тажрибасига асосланган ўқитишнинг янги педагогик ва ахборот технологияларига йўналтирилган масофадан ўқитиш технологияси йўлга қўйилмоқда. Шу асосда мамлакатимиздаги ҳамма таълим муассасаларида замонавий ахборот технологиялари ёрдамида дарсларни ташкил қилиш ўқувчиларнинг илмий дунёқарашини кенгайтириш, бир сўз билан айтганда, ўқувчиларнинг илм олишларини таъминлаш учун ватанимизда тўлиқ шароит яратилгандир.

Калит сўзлар: муассасаларидаги педагогларни информатика, ахборот технологиялари, хорижий тиллар, ҳуқуқ, иқтисод, экология, Мактабгача таълим, ўрта махсус, касб-ҳунар.

Бошланғич кўрсаткичларда таълим муассасаларидаги мутахассис ўқитувчиларга талаб маълум тизим ичидаги кўрсаткичлар орқали бошланғич ахборот сифатида қабул қилинади.

Умумий ўрта таълим тизимини такомиллаштиришни режалаштириш учун мамлакатимизда педагогик мутахассисларга бўлган талабни қайтадан ўрганиб чиқиш ҳозирги куннинг долзарб масалаларидандир.

Республикамизда ушбу соҳада қилинган илмий изланишларни кузатар эканмиз, ҳисоблашларда камчиликлар мавжудлиги, бундай вазиятда башорат қилиш орқали масалани аниқ ечимига эришиб бўлмаслиги, шу боисдан ўқитувчиларга бўлган талабни олимлар томонидан ўрганилган усуллар ёрдамида қайтадан кўриб чиқиб, уларнинг энг маъқулини танлаш асосида умумий ўрта таълим тизимини такомиллаштириш мумкин бўлади.

Бунинг учун, ҳудуддаги мактабгача таълим, ўрта махсус касб-ҳунар ўқув юртлигининг педагог мутахассисларга бўлган эҳтиёжни таҳлил қилиш керак бўлади. Республика статистика ҳисоби асосида Жиззах вилояти умумий ўрта таълим мактабларини таҳлил қилар эканмиз, 2000-2001 ўқув йили бошида 428 та вилоятда мактаб бўлиб, унда ишлаётган педагоглар сони 16120 нафарни ташкил қилган. Уларнинг кўпчилиги туман ва шаҳар марказларига тўғри келади. Масалан, Жиззах шаҳридаги мактабларда 1526 та педагог ишлаётган бўлса, бу кўрсаткич Зарбдор туманида 682 тани, Дўстлик туманида 633 тани ташкил қилади. Ушбу ўқув йилида вилоят бўйича 1 нафар ўқитувчига 12,5 нафар ўқувчи тўғри келадиган бўлса, Жиззах шаҳрида 16,06 нафарга, Фориш туманида эса 8,8 нафарга тенгдир.

2017 йилга солиштирадиган бўлсак, вилоятдаги умумий ўрта таълим муассасалари сони 526 та бўлиб, уларда таълим олаётган 229279 нафар ўқувчига 19155 нафар малакали педагог билим бермоқда. Жиззах шаҳардаги 30 та таълим муассасаларида 27290 ўқувчи бўлиб, улар 1851 нафар устоздан илм-маърифат олмоқдалар. Зарбдор туманидаги умумий ўрта таълим муассасалари 25 тага кўпайиб, улар 12769 нафар ўқувчини ўз бағрига олган ҳолда, 1020 нафар мутахассис-педагог илмидан баҳраманд бўлаётган бўлса, Дўстлик туманидаги 18 та таълим муассасасида ишлаётган 872 нафар ўқитувчи 11641 та келажагимиз бўлган ёш авлодни тарбияламоқда (2.1-жадвал). Ҳудудий таълим

муассасаларида ўқитувчи ва ўқувчиларнинг тақсимот коэффициентини эътиборга олган ҳолда, вилоятдаги умумий ўрта таълим муассасаларининг мутахассис-педагогларга бўлган талабни белгилаш коэффициентини аниқлаш формуласини қуйидагича ифодалаш мумкин:

$$\mathcal{E}_{mk} = \frac{F_M}{F_K} \cdot 100\% \quad (2.3.1)$$

F_K – таълим муассасаларида таълим берадиган ўқитувчилар сони;

F_M – таълим муассасалари сони;

\mathcal{E}_{MK} – 1 бирлик таълим муассасасига тўғри келувчи ўқитувчилар сони.

Ҳар бир таълим муассасасидаги 1 мутахассис ўқитувчига мос келадиган ўқувчиларни аниқлаш формуласи

$$\mathcal{E}_{yk} = \frac{F_K}{F_Y} \cdot 100\% \quad (2.3.2)$$

орқали ҳисобланади.

Юқоридаги (2.3.1)-(2.3.2) тенгликлар асосида Жиззах вилояти таълим муассасаларидаги ҳолатни кузатар эканмиз, уларни 3 та гуруҳга бўлсак, унда Жиззах шаҳри, Пахтакор, Мирзачўл туманларидаги биринчи гуруҳга кирувчи ўрта таълим муассасаларидаги педагог мутахассисларга бўлган талаб, Жиззах шаҳри таълим муассасалари бўйича:

$$\mathcal{E}_{MK} = \frac{F_M}{F_K} \cdot 100\% = 0,1 \text{ ёки } 1 \text{ та таълим муассасасида } 73 \text{ нафар мутахассис-}$$

педагог;

Пахтакор тумани таълим муассасалари бўйича:

$$\mathcal{E}_{MK} = \frac{F_M}{F_K} \cdot 100\% = 0,2 \text{ ёки } 1 \text{ таълим муассасасида } 53 \text{ нафар ўқитувчи;}$$

Мирзачўл тумани таълим муассасалари бўйича:

$$\mathcal{E}_{MK} = \frac{F_M}{F_K} \cdot 100\% = 0,2 \text{ ёки } 1 \text{ таълим муассасасида } 47 \text{ нафар ўқитувчи}$$

фаолият кўрсатмоқда. Ўз навбатида, бир таълим муассасасидаги ўқитувчига нечта мос келадиган ўқувчилар сони қуйидагича бўлади:

Жиззах шаҳри таълим муассасалари бўйича:

$$1) \mathcal{E}_{\text{ук}} = \frac{F_K}{F_V} \cdot 100\% = 8, \quad 12 \text{ нафар ўқувчи};$$

Пахтакор тумани таълим муассасалари бўйича:

$$2) \mathcal{E}_{\text{ук}} = \frac{F_K}{F_V} \cdot 100\% = 7, \quad 13,4 \text{ нафар ўқувчи};$$

Мирзачўл тумани таълим муассасалари бўйича:

$$3) \mathcal{E}_{\text{ук}} = \frac{F_K}{F_V} \cdot 100\% = 7, \quad 12,7 \text{ нафар ўқувчидан иборат.}$$

Олинган натижалар мос равишда қуйидаги иккинчи гуруҳдаги туманлар таълим муассасаларидаги ҳолат қуйидагича:

Ғаллаорол тумани бўйича:

$$\mathcal{E}_{MK} = 0,4, \quad \text{яъни } 25 \text{ нафар ўқитувчи};$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{\text{ук}} = 8, \quad \text{яъни } 12,5 \text{ нафар ўқувчи.}$$

Зомин тумани бўйича:

$$\mathcal{E}_{MK} = 0,4, \quad \text{яъни } 23 \text{ нафар ўқитувчи};$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{\text{ук}} = 6, \quad \text{яъни } 14,4 \text{ нафар ўқувчи.}$$

Учинчи гуруҳ таълим муассасалари учун;

Арнасой тумани бўйича:

$$\mathcal{E}_{MK} = 0,2, \quad \text{яъни } 43,5 \text{ нафар ўқитувчи};$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{\text{ук}} = 8, \quad \text{яъни } 12,2 \text{ нафар ўқувчи.}$$

Дўстлик тумани бўйича:

$$\mathcal{E}_{MK} = 0,3, \quad \text{яъни } 41,8 \text{ нафар ўқитувчи};$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{\text{ук}} = 6, \quad \text{яъни } 15 \text{ нафар ўқувчи.}$$

Умуман вилоят ўрта таълим муассасалари бўйича:

$$\mathcal{E}_{MK} = 0,3, \quad \text{яъни } 32,9 \text{ нафар ўқитувчи};$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{\text{ук}} = 7, \quad \text{яъни } 12,6 \text{ нафар ўқувчи тўғри келиб, бу кўрсаткичлар } 1991-1992$$

ўқув йил маълумотлари асосида ҳисобланган.

Ахборотларнинг энг муҳими таълим муассасаларини педагоглар билан таъминлаш бўлиб, унинг асоси ўқитувчининг дарс соатлари ҳисобланади. Ўқув соатлар миқдори бир ўқитувчининг ўртача ўтадиган ҳафталик дарс соати билан белгиланади. Бу республикада 1-4- синфлар учун умумий ўрта таълим давлат таълим стандартига кўра (2.2-жадвал) 22-24 соатни ташкил қилса, амалдаги дастур асосида 5-11-синфлар учун 32-39 соатдан иборат.

Умумий ўрта таълим нинг давлат стандарти асосида Жиззах вилоятини таҳлил қилар эканмиз, умумий ўрта таълим муассасаларидаги ўқитувчиларнинг ҳафталик дарс соат миқдори қаноатлангирган ҳолда фанлар бўйича ўқитувчиларга талаб 78-82% ни, бошланғич таълим ўқитувчиларга бўлган талаб эса 95% ни ташкил қилади.

Жиззах вилояти бўйича мактабгача таълим, ўрта махсус таълим муассасаларида ишловчи ўқитувчиларнинг ҳафталик дарс соатлари миқдори қуйидаги жадвалда келтирилган:

4-жадвал

Жиззах вилояти таълим муассасаларида ишловчи ўқитувчиларнинг ҳафталик дарс соатлари миқдори

№	Фанлар	Ўртача ҳафталик соат
1	Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти	25,3
2	Математика, физика, астронмия	24,8
3	Химия, биология, география	18,6
4	Тарих, жамиятшунослик	18,5
5	Миллий мактаблар учун рус тили ва адабиёти	32,0
6	Жисмоний тарбия	24,6
7	Муסיқа ва ашула	23,2
8	Чет тили	22,9
9	Рус мактаблари учун рус тили	15,3

Мамлакатимизда мустақилликкача бўлган давргача умумий ўрта таълим тизимидаги камчиликлар ўрганилиб чиқилганда, асосан, рус тили муҳим ўрин эгаллаган. Фарзандларимиз ўз она тилини ўрганиш у ёқда турсин, ўз миллий кадриятларини ўрганиш ўрнига рус тарихини ўрганишга мажбур эдилар. Буни биринчи президентимиз И.Каримовнинг куйидаги сўзларидан ҳам англасак бўлади: «Кечаги тарихимизда бизнинг ғарб тилларини ўрганишимизда она тилимиз эмас, асосан рус тили воситачи бўлиб келди. Шунинг ҳисобига ҳозиргача, мисол учун, инглизча-ўзбекча ва ўзбекча-инглизча луғатлар йўқ»¹. Ушбу жумлаларнинг таҳлили, мактаблардаги ҳафталик дарс соатларда номутаносиблик мавжудлигини, яъни ўқувчи ўз она тили ўрнига кераксиз фанларни ўқиши, орқали ўзининг она ватани тарихи, замонавий фанларни ўрганишдан маҳрум бўлганлигини, у фақат мактабни битириши етарли деган маънони англатади. Бунинг учтига мактабдаги ўқитувчилар илмий салоҳияти жуда паст бўлиб, бир ўқитувчи бир неча фандан дарс ўтар, эски дарсликлардан фойдаланилар эдилар.

Мустақиллик бошланган лаҳзаданоқ мамлакатимизда биринчи ва муҳим масала сифатида жисмонан баркамол, билимли, тарбияли фарзандларни тайёрлаш масаласи бўлиб, бунинг учун умумий ўрта таълим тизимини ислоҳ қилиш зарурати керак бўлди.

Мамлакатимизда Давлат ўрта таълим стандартининг ишлаб чиқилиши куйидагиларга асосланган:

- давлат ва жамият талабларига, шахс эҳтиёжига мослиги;
- ўқув дастурлари мазмунининг жамият ижтимоий тараққиёти ҳамда фан-техника ривожланиши билан боғлиқлиги;
- умумий ўрта таълим нинг бошқа таълим турлари ва босқичлари узлуксизлиги ва таълим мазмунининг узвийлиги;
- умумий ўрта таълим мазмунининг инсонпарварлиги;
- таълим мазмунининг республикадаги барча ҳудудларда бирлиги ва яхлитлиги;
- умумий ўрта таълимнинг мазмуни, шакли, воситалари ва усулларини танлашда инновацион технологияларига таяниш;
- педагогик тафаккурда қарор топган анъанавий қарашлар билан замонавий талабларнинг узвийлиги;
- ривожланган хорижий мамлакатларнинг таълим соҳаларидаги меъёрларини белгилашга оид тўпланган тажрибалардан миллий хусусиятларни ҳисобга олган ҳолда фойдаланишни йўлга қўйиш:

5-жадвал

Ўзбекистон Республикаси умумий ўрта таълим мактабларининг I-XI синфлари учун 2018-2019 ўқув йилига мўлжалланган таянч ўқув режа

Т/р	Фан йўналишлари ва ўқув фанлари	Синфлар ва ҳафталик ўқув соатлари										Хафталик умумий соат	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		11
I.	Филология фанлари	10	12	14	14	14	12	10	10	10	7,5	9	122,5
1.1.	Она тили ва адабиёт	8	8	10	10	9	7	5	5	5	2,5	4	73,5
1.2.	Ўзбек тили/рус тили		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	20
1.3.	Чет тили	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	29
II.	Ижтимоий фанлар	1	1	1	1	3	3	4	5	6	4,5	4,5	34
2.1.	Тарих					2	2	3	3	3	2	2	17
2.2.	Дунё динлари тарихи									1	1	1	3
2.3.	Давлат ва ҳуқуқ асослари								1	1	1	1	4
2.4.	Одобнома	1	1	1	1								4
	Ватан туйғуси					1	1						2
	Миллий истиқлол ғояси ва маънавият асослари							1	1	1	0,5	0,5	4
III.	Аниқ фанлар	5	5	5	5	5,5	5,5	5,5	6	7	6	6	61,5
3.1.	Математика	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	54
3.2.	Информатика ва ахборот технологиялари					0,5	0,5	0,5	1	2	2	1	7,5
IV.	Табиий ва иқтисодий фанлар	1	1	1	1	2	6	8	9	9	7	8	53
4.1.	Физика ва астрономия						2	2	2	2	2	3	13
4.2.	Кимё							2	2	2	2	2	10
4.3.	Биология					1	2	2	2	2	2	2	13
4.4.	Табиёт ва география	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1		14
4.5.	Иқтисодий билим асослари								1	1			2
4.6.	Тадбиркорлик асослари											1	1
V.	Амалий фанлар	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	4	4	4	2,5	52,5
5.1.	Муסיқа маданияти	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					7
5.2.	Тасвирий санъат ва чизмачилик	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			9
5.3.	Технология	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1			12
5.4.	Жисмоний тарбия	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	21
5.5.	Чақирувга қадар бошланғич тайёргарлик										2	1,5	3,5
VI.	Касбий таълим										6	6	12
	Мактаб ихтиёридаги соатлар	0,5						0,5	0,5	1	1		3,5
	Умумий соатлар	22,5	24	26	26	30,5	32,5	34	34,5	37	36	36	339
	Амалий меҳнат машғулоти (кун ҳисобида)					6	6	10	16				

Умумий ўрта таълим давлат таълим стандартининг таянч ўқув режаси давлат таълим стандартининг таркибий қисми бўлиб, у таълим соҳаларини меъёрлаш ҳамда мактабнинг молиявий таъминотини белгилаш учун асос бўладиган давлат ҳужжати ҳисобланади. Таянч ўқув режаси ўқув фани бўйича бериладиган таълим мазмунини ўқувчига етказиш учун ажратилган соатларнинг минимум миқдорини белгилаб синфда муайян ўқув фани бўйича давлат стандартларига мос келиши керак.

Умумий ўрта таълимнинг давлат таълим стандарти ўқувчиларнинг умумтаълим тайёргарлигига, савиясига қўйиладиган мажбурий минимал талабни белгилаб беради.

Давлат таълим стандарти таълим мазмуни, шакллари, воситалари, усулларини, унинг сифатини баҳолаш тартибини белгилайди. Таълим мазмунининг ўзаги ҳисобланган ДТС асосида мамлакатда фаолият кўрсатаётган турли муассасаларда (давлат ва нодавлат) таълимнинг барқарор даражасини таъминлаш шarti амалга оширилади. Давлат таълим стандарти ўз моҳиятига кўра ўқув дастурлари, дарсликлар, қўлланмалар, низомлар ва бошқа меъёрий ҳужжатларни яратиш учун асос бўлиб хизмат қилади.

Умумий ўрта таълимнинг давлат таълим стандарти ўзининг тузилиши ва мазмунига кўра давлат, ҳудуд, мактаб манфаатлари ва воситалари мувозанатини акс эттиради ҳамда, энг асосийси, ўқувчи шахси, унинг интилишлари, қобилияти ва қизиқишлари устуворлигини намоён этади.

Давлат таълим стандартини бажариш Ўзбекистон Республикаси ҳудудида фаолият кўрсатаётган мулкчилик шакли ва идоравий бўйсунушидан қатъий назар барча таълим муассасалари учун мажбурийдир.

Умумий ўрта таълим икки босқичдан иборат бўлиб, бошланғич (1-4-синфлар) ва умумий ўрта таълим (9-11-синфлар)ни қамраб олади.

Умумий ўрта таълимнинг давлат таълим стандарти бошланғич ҳамда умумий ўрта таълим ниҳоясида ўқувчилар эгаллаши лозим бўлган билим, кўникма ва малакаларнинг минимал даражасини белгилаб беради.

Ҳар бир синф якунида ўқувчилар эгаллаши лозим бўлган билим, кўникма ва малакалар таълим фанлари бўйича ишлаб чиқилган ўқув дастурларида ўз аксини топган.

6-жадвал

Умумий ўрта таълим да давлат таълим стандартининг

2018-2019 таянч ўқув режаси

№	Таълим соҳалари	Ўқув фанлари	Синфлар								Хафталик умумий соатлар	Жами соат	
			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII			
			Давлат ихтиёридаги соатлар										
1	Филология	Ўзбек тили		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	16	544
2		Она тили ва адабиёт	8	8	10	10	9	7	5	5	5	67	2270
3		Чет тили					3	3	3	3	3	15	510
4	билимлар	Тарих					2	2	3	3	3	13	442
5		Давлат ва ҳуқук асослари								1	1	2	68
6		билим асослари								1	1	2	68
7	Математика	Математика	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	45	1525
8		Информатика								1	2	3	102
9	Табий билимлар	Физика						2	2	2	2	8	272
10		Киме							2	2	2	6	204
11		Биология					1	2	2	2	2	9	306
12		Табиат ва география	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	13	441
13	Маънавият	Одобнома	1	1	1	1						4	135
14		Ватан туйғуси					1	1				2	68
15		Маънавият асослари							1	1	1	3	102
16	Санъат	Муסיқа маданияти	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			7	237
17		Тасвирий санъат	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			7	237
18	Технология	Чизмачилик								1	1	2	68
19		Меҳнат	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	12	407

20	Соғломлаштириш машғулотлари	Жисмоний тарбия	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	18	610
21		Ҳафталик умумий соатлар сони (давлат ихтиёридаги соатлар)	20	2	24	24	30	32	33	34	35	254	8616
22		Мактаб ихтиёридаги соатлар	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	18	610
23		Ҳафталик энг кўп дарслар сони	22	4	26	26	32	24	25	26	27	272	9226
24		Амалий меҳнат машғулотлари					6	6	10	16			

Юқоридаги жадвалларни таҳлил қилар эканмиз, ҳар ўқув йили учун мўлжалланган ўқув режаси ишлаб чиқилиб, уни кузатганимизда, 2018-2019 ўқув йилига мўлжалланган ўқув режаси бўйича 1-6-синфлар янги дастур асосида, 7-11-синфлар эса амалдаги дастур асосида таълим олишининг боиси шуки, мамлакатимиз ўрта таълим муассасаларининг барча ўқувчилари ҳамма фанларни лотин алифбосида ўрганмоқдалар. Ҳозирги давлат таълим стандартидаги энг муҳим нарса шуки, унда ҳафталик соатлар аввалгидек 40-42 соатни эмас, балки 22-27 соатни ташкил қилади ва булардан 2-4 соат мактаб маъмурияти ҳисобига берилган. Ушбу ҳужжат бошланғич таълими ривожланган хорижий мамлакатлар тажрибаси асосида миллий таълим тизимимизга мос қилиб яратилган. У ўз ичига асосан филология – ўзбек тили, она тили ва ўқиш, математика, табиат, тиббиёт, инсон ва жамият, одобнома, мусиқа маданияти, тасвирий санъат, меҳнат ва жисмоний тарбияларни олади. 1-синф ўқувчисига ҳафтада 20 соат дарс мўлжалланган ва бир кунда 4 соатдан тўғри келади. Унинг 8 соати она тили ва ўқиш, 5 соати математика, 1 соатдан табиат, инсон ва жамият фанларини ўрганади, яъни ўқувчи ҳар куни 2 соат ақлий ва 1 соат жисмоний меҳнат билан

машғул бўлиши ҳам ватанимиз келажаги бўлган ёш авлод тарбиясига ғамхўрлик намунасидир.

7-жадвал

Умумий ўрта таълимнинг давлат таълим стандарти

№	Таълим соҳалари	Ўқув фанлари	Синфлар				Ҳафталик умумий соатлар	Жами соатлар
			I	II	III	IV		
			Давлат ихтиёридаги соатлар					
1	Филология	Ўзбек тили		2	2	2	6	204
2		Она тили ва ўқиш	8	8	10	10	36	1216
3	Математика	Математика	5	5	5	5	20	675
4	Табиат	Табиат	1	1	1	1	4	135
5	Инсон ва жамият	Одобнома	1	1	1	1	4	135
6		Муסיқа маданияти	1	1	1	1	4	135
7		Тасвирий санъат	1	1	1	1	4	135
8		Меҳнат	1	1	1	1	4	135
9		Жисмоний тарбия	2	2	2	2	8	270
10		Ҳафталик умумий соатлар (давлат ихтиёридаги соатлар)	20	22	24	24	90	3040
11		Мактаб ихтиёридаги соатлар	2	2	2	2	8	270
12		Ҳафталик энг кўп дарслар сони	22	24	26	26	98	3310

Мутахассисларга бўлган талабни аниқлаш масаласи, одатда, етарлича мураккаблиги билан ажралиб туради. Уни ҳал этиш илмий-техник ва ижтимоий-иқтисодий кўрсаткичларни эътиборга олиш, истиқболни белгилаш орқали амалга оширилади.

Мутахассисларга бўлган талабни аниқлаш қуйидаги асосий тамойиллар ва усуллар негизида амалга оширилади:

- ▶ Мутахассис кадрлар деб, олий маълумотга (бакалавр, магистр даражасидаги), шунингдек, мактабгача таълим, ўрта махсус маълумотга эга бўлган шахслар тушунилади.
- ▶ Одатда, мутахассис тайёрлаш жараёни маълум муддатни талаб қилади.
- ▶ Мутахассисларга бўлган талаб икки турга бўлинади: ялпи талаб ва қўшимча талаб.

Мутахассисларга бўлган ялпи талаб деганда, маълум муддатдаги вақт оралиғида ишлаб чиқариш билан боғлиқ бўлган ёки бошқа турдаги хизмат вазифаларини амалга ошириш учун лозим бўлган жами мутахассисларнинг сони тушунилади.

Қўшимча талаб деганда эса, мавжуд мутахассислар сафини ишлаб чиқариш эҳтиёжидан келиб чиққан ҳолда тўлдириб бориш учун мўлжалланган мутахассислар сони тушунилади.

Мутахассисларга бўлган талабни аниқлашнинг бир неча усуллари мавжуд бўлиб, уларнинг асосийлари қуйидагилардан иборат:

1. Мутахассислар билан таъминланганлик даражасини ҳисобга олиш усули. Бу усулда маълум муддат мобайнидаги мутахассислар сонини ишчи ва хизматчиларнинг умумий сонига нисбати тарзида динамик ва статистик коэффициентларини аниқлаш масаласи асос сифатида олинади.

2. Экстрополяция усули. Бир неча йилларга мўлжалланган узоқ муддатли ҳисоблашларни амалга оширишда, шунингдек, иш ҳажмини аниқ ҳисоблаш имкони бўлмайдиган соҳалар учун мутахассислар сонини аниқлашда экстрополяция усулидан фойдаланилади ва бу усулнинг аниқлик даражаси бир мунча паст ҳисобланади.

3. Меъёрий усул. Ушбу усулдан муассасада мавжуд штат бирлигидаги лавозимлар сонини эътиборга олган ҳолда ялпи ва қўшимча талабларни аниқлаш масаласи ҳал этилиб, муайян ҳақиқий шароитлар учун татбиқ қилинади.

Мутахассисларга бўлган талабни аниқлашнинг юқорида қайд этилган усулларни ҳар учаласидан муайян вазиятни эътиборга олган ҳолда фойдаланишга асосланган математик моделни қуриши қуйидагича ифодаланади.

Бунинг учун қуйидаги белгилашларни киритамиз:

i -худудлар (вилоятлар) индекси; $i = \overline{1, n}$;

J - мутахасислар индекси;

t - жорий йил;

T - режалаштирилаётган йил;

$TT-t$ – вақт орттирмаси;

a_i-i - худуддаги ишлаб чиқариш билан банд бўлган ишчи ва хизматчилар сони;

a_{it} - i -худуднинг t -йилдаги ишчи-хизматчилар билан тўлдирилиши;

a_{it} - худудда t -йилда табиий чекланиш натижасида ишчи-хизматчиларнинг камайиши;

b_i - i -худуддаги мутахассислар сони;

b_{it} - i -худудда t -йилда мутахассисларнинг тайёрланиши (чиқарилиши);

b_{jt} - j -худудда t -йилда табиий чекланиш натижасида мутахассисларнинг камайиши.

Муайян ишлаб чиқариш ёки ноишлаб чиқариш соҳасининг бирор бир мутахассислик бўйича кадрлар билан таъминланганлик даражасини ҳар бир 10 мингта банд ишловчи даражасидаги мутахассис кадрларнинг салмоғи (таъминланганлик даражаси) қуйидаги формуладан аниқланади:

$$b_i = \frac{b_i \cdot 10000}{a_i} \quad (3.2.1)$$

Маълум вақт мобайнидаги (истикболдаги 5-10 йил ичида) ўқув юртлари битирувчилари сонининг ҳар бир 10 мингта банд ишловчилар доирасидаги салмоғи

$$L_i = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^T [b_i + (b_{it} - b_{jt})T] - 10000}{\sum_t a_{it}} \quad (3.2.2)$$

формуласи ёрдамида аниқланади.

(3.2.1) формула шартлари асосида маълум муддатдан кейинги мутахассислар сони

$$Qb_i = b_i + (b_{it} - b_{jt}) \quad (3.2.3)$$

Формула ёрдамида аниқланади.

Мутахассисларга бўлган қўшимча эҳтиёж олинган натижалари билан шу соҳада ишлаётган мутахассислар сони орасида айирма шаклида топилади:

$$D_i = L_i - b_i \quad (3.2.4)$$

(3.2.1)–(3.2.4) формулалари ёрдамида аниқланган маълумотлар асосида ҳудудларнинг мутахассислар билан таъминланганлик даражаси ва ўқув юртларига қабул режаларини аниқлаш имконига эга бўлинади.

Шундай қилиб, умумий ўрта таълим муассасалари бошқарувни такомиллаштиришда педагог мутахассисларга бўлган эҳтиёжни қондириш режали давр учун бажарилса, ҳар бир йилдаги битирувчилар ўзгариб боришса умумий талабни қондиришга йўналтирилади. Шу сабабли, 5-10 йил ичида аниқ мақсадни амалга ошириш мумкин бўлади.

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УСЛОВИЯ ОБОСОБЛЕНИЯ СОГЛАСОВАННЫХ И НЕСОГЛАСОВАННЫХ ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЙ

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АННОТАЦИЯ

В статье рассматриваются различные условия обособления согласованных и несогласованных определений. Главным условием обособления согласованных определений является порядок слов в предложении – препозиция и постпозиция. В постпозиции согласованные определения, выраженные причастными оборотами, всегда обособляются.

Ключевые слова и выражения: обособление второстепенных членов, постпозиция и препозиция, элемент добавочного сообщения, интонационное выделение, причастный оборот, прилагательные с зависимыми словами, осложнение предложений, определения при личных местоимениях.

CONDITIONS FOR SEPARATING AGREED AND INCONSISTENT DEFINITIONS

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ANNOTATION

The article discusses various conditions for separating agreed and inconsistent definitions. The main condition for the isolation of agreed definitions is the word order in the sentence - preposition and postposition. In the postposition, agreed definitions, expressed by participial phrases, are always isolated.

Key words and expressions: isolation of secondary members, postposition and preposition, element of additional message, intonational emphasis, participle turnover, adjectives with dependent words, complication of sentences, definitions with personal pronouns.

Трудным и в то же время интересным является вопрос об обособлении второстепенных членов предложения. Так как обособление всех типов второстепенных членов является очень широким вопросом, мы рассмотрим только способы обособления согласованных и несогласованных определений.

«Обособление – это смысловое и интонационное выделение второстепенных членов предложения для придания им большей самостоятельности в сравнении с другими членами» (2.246). Они содержат элемент добавочного сообщения, и, выделяясь семантически и интонационно, получают относительную самостоятельность. Общим условием обособления является осложнение содержания, передаваемого обособленным членом предложения, а средствами обособления являются выделительная интонация и порядок слов.

Согласованное определение, осложненное значением уточнения или пояснения, стоят всегда непосредственно после уточняемого или поясняемого слова (постпозиция по отношению к определяемому слову). Например: У ворот его стояла кибитка, **запряженная тройкою татарских лошадей** (П.). Обычно обособляются согласованные определения, выраженные причастными оборотами или прилагательными с зависимыми словами, и стоящие после определяемого слова. Например: Была весенняя ночь, **полная крупных звезд** (Пауст.); При таких обособленных определениях могут быть обстоятельства, распространяющих это определение, со значением причины, времени и т.д. Например: Своей душе, **давно усталой**, я тоже верить не хочу (Бл.); Вот моя птица, **от долго сдержанного гнева**, пытается вырваться наружу (Кор.).

Обособляются одиночные определения в постпозиции, выраженные одиночными прилагательными: Это была Даша, **худенькая, хрупкая, живая** (А.Толстой); Ей часто снилось поле подсолнухов, **бесконечное, желтое, радостное** (Астафьев). В то же время распространенность постпозитивной определительной группы, обеспечивая возможность обособления, сама по себе не является условием обязательного обособления: обособление не происходит,

если определение выражает не дополнительный признак, а такой, без указания которого нельзя обозначить сам предмет или явление. Например: Случались дела **смешные, трогательные и трагические** (Астафьев) – не обособляются одиночные нераспространенные согласованные определения.

Могут обособляться согласованные препозитивные определения, выраженные причастным оборотом или прилагательными с зависимыми словами. Способностью к обособлению обладают только препозитивные определения, относящиеся к подлежащему (если подлежащее стоит перед сказуемым), причем лишь в тех случаях, когда они семантически связаны не только с подлежащим, но и со сказуемым. Например: **Погруженный в свои мысли**, Ракитин не заметил своего одиночества (Нагибин); **Окруженные с четырех сторон**, сибиряки отбивали атаки отважно. (Шол.).

Обязательным является обособление таких препозитивных определений, которые отделены от подлежащего сказуемым: **Неслышная днем**, вдруг обнаружила себя Малая речка (Астафьев).

Независимо от препозиции или постпозиции, а также распространения-нераспространения, обязательно обособляются определения, относящиеся к личному местоимению, например: **Изумленные**, мы подняли головы и расхохотались (Пришвин); Она возвращалась с катка в легкой беличьей шубке, **озябшая и усталая**. (Леонов).

Несколько отличается от обособления как согласованных, так и несогласованных определений обособление уточняющих определений. Конкретизируя предшествующее определение, они по отношению к этому определению выполняют функцию дополнительной характеристики. Например: Она жила у отца в новой, **ей незнакомой**, пустой квартире (А.Толстой); Иным, **чудесно обновленным и обольстительным**, предстал перед нею мир (Шол.).

Обособляются согласованные и несогласованные определения, и при этом наблюдаются различные способы обособления.

Обособление согласованных определений является особенностью книжной речи.

При обособлении несогласованных определений они служат для выражения дополнительной характеристики предмета и такие обособленные определения стоят после определяемого слова (постпозиция). Например: Отсюда виден весь двор – **с гаражом в углу, коричневыми яблонями и черными клумбами** (Почив.); Им открылся чистенький овражек, **без единой соринки или валежника, без единого цветка по теплой траве** (Леонов).

Обособление возможно тогда, когда определяемый предмет либо заранее известен собеседнику, либо уже достаточно охарактеризован с помощью предшествующих определений. Например, не обособляется несогласованное определение в примере «В углу стоит буфет **с кружевной скатертью**» (Нагибин). Обособления используются в таких случаях, когда автор специально подчеркивает дополнительные детали как бы «замедленного» художественного описания.

Обособление второстепенных членов предложения является одной из трудных и интересных тем современного русского языка, но в то же время данная тема повышает грамотность учащихся и студентов и полезна в методическом отношении для учителей русского языка.

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THE ROLE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN PROMOTING DIGITAL ECONOMY

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ABSTRACT

Information about the role of information technologies and their use in various areas of the economy is presented.

Key words: *information technology, education, economy, finance, tools, computer, technology.*

INTRODUCTION

It shows that the development of science and digital economy in our country, that is, in the near future, raising the intellectual potential of the population, especially young people, and supporting the field of information and communication technologies will remain one of the priority issues of state policy. Implementation of e-government elements and support of digital economy have a strong place in Uzbekistan's near-term development plan.

In recent years, the importance of advanced technologies and innovation in the development of the economy is increasing. The latest technologies can improve the efficiency of production and business processes. As the latest technologies penetrate

into all new areas and fields of human activity, traditional approaches and ways of working are changing.

The 21st century is the century of "Information technologies". The meaning of this is that information and communication technologies serve as one of the main factors in the life of society and its development. At the current stage of development of our society information and communication technologies play an important role. Information technologies are used in all areas of society including medicine, economy, finance, education, banking system etc. The emergence and spread of information and communication technologies (ICT) has had such an impact on the global economy that a new phenomenon - the digital economy - has appeared.

Under the influence of smart technologies, people's lifestyles began to change, communication between users changed - there was an opportunity to establish communication between people in different geographical regions, fields of activity etc.

This is the prompt growth of information exchange which is the basis of the digital economy. The impact of digital technologies is felt both globally and locally. The importance of advanced technologies and innovations in economic development is expanding. The latest technologies can improve the efficiency of production and business processes. The digital economy is a rapidly growing part of the global economy as a combination of new productions. What is the main goal of the transition to the digital economy? This is to develop the national economy of each country at an optimal level and thereby ensure the material well-being of the people. Using the digital economy, quality service is provided to consumers, buyers and clients, and a number of other opportunities are created. It is useful for ordering lunch or dinner when you have no time to go outside, receiving or transferring money from a distant relative, trans-border business cooperation, online purchase of any item without going to the market, saving time, putting an end to paperwork, accurate calculations, economic and it plays an important role in solving financial problems, in developing management decisions, in the use of economic information technologies, and most importantly, in ensuring transparency.

Today, the importance of digital technologies in society is increasing. Nowadays the diffusion and development of the digital economy have become a serious vital concern for every country. According to experts, in the next 3 years, 22% of jobs in the world will be created with the help of information technologies through the digitization of the economy.

"In the era of digital economy, every member of the information society, including every specialist in the field of economy, must have knowledge and skills related to information technologies. First of all, information technology creates the possibility of working in a corruption-free zone. It is the main enemy of the "hidden economy". Because numbers seal everything and keep it in memory. Numbers provide information quickly when needed. In such conditions, it is impossible to hide information, to sign secret deals, to not provide complete information about an activity," said Minister of Information Technology and Communications Development Shuhrat Sadikov. As a result, funds directed to the economy are spent correctly. In particular, the precise calculation and payment of taxes on time, the transparency of budget distribution, the funds allocated to the social sphere, schools, hospitals, and roads would be able to reach their intended destination. Therefore, it would be a reasonable and fair definition to call digital technologies the shortest way to progress of society.

In conclusion, it can be said that the digital economy cannot be imagined without modern information and communication technologies (ICT) and the global internet. The concepts of "Digital economy" and "Information technologies" are inextricably linked. Digital economy is the newest term in the world economy. Economically developed countries have made a lot of progress in the direction of the digital economy, while other countries are moving forward in this direction. Therefore, all countries that have started to transform their global and regional economies into a digital economy are facing the same problem - in the digital economy in national languages. lack of educational and scientific literature necessary for the training of qualified personnel. World information on the digital economy is increasing significantly

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

The spread of information and communication technologies (ICT) affected the world economy in such a way that a new phenomenon - the digital economy - appeared. there was an opportunity to establish communication between people from different geographical regions, fields of activity, etc. It is the growth process of information communication that is the basis of the digital economy.

RESULTS

Digital economy is the management of economic activities, in which the main factor in production and service provision is information in the form of ICT, and with the help of processing a large amount of information and analyzing the result of this processing, various types of production are made. implementation of more effective solutions than the old system in production, service, technologies, devices, storage, product delivery. In other words, providing online services, making electronic payments, trading on the Internet, is an activity associated with the development of digital computer technologies.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, ICT is used in all sectors. If we take the service sector, it is possible to order food online, pay utility bills online, use banking services, take and pay micro and macro loans. there is. This has been creating relief for the way of life of mankind.

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GOLISHTINLASHTIRILGAN QORA OLA ZOTIGA MANSUB SIGIRLARNI LAKTATSIYASINING KECHISH XUSUSIYATLARI

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***Аннотация.** При оценке молочной продуктивности коров важно определить изменение количества молока в течение месяцев лактации, что играет важную роль в совершенствовании селекционной работы в дальнейшем. Таким образом, по методике нашего исследования мы наблюдали изменение количества молока у коров, принадлежащих к разным конституциональным типам, в течение месяцев лактации.*

***Annotation.** When assessing the milk productivity of cows, it is important to determine the change in the amount of milk during the months of lactation, which plays an important role in improving breeding work in the future. Thus, according to the methodology of our study, we observed a change in the amount of milk in cows belonging to different constitutional types during the months of lactation.*

***Kalit so'zlar:** golishtinlashtirilgan, sigir, zot, qora ola, seleksiya, laktatsiya, tip, konstitutsiya va sut.*

Kirish. Bugungi kunda mamlakatimizda xalq xo'jaligining barcha tarmoqlarida iqtisodiy, tashkiliy, ijtimoiy va siyosiy jihatdan chuqur islohatlar davom etmoqda. Bundan asosiy maqsad muhtaram Prezidentimizning, har tomonlama o'ylagan va ilmiy asoslangan pur ma'no, dono so'zlari bilan aytganda, xalqni, Vatandoshlarimizni xayotda rozi qilish, farovon turmush kechirishiga zamin yaratish, farzandlarimizni

sogʻlom qilib oʻstirishdir. Bir soʻz bilan aytganda aholini oziq-ovqat xavfsizlini taʼminlashdir. Bu ishlarni amalga oshirishda xalq xoʻjaligini ustivor yoʻnalishi hisoblangan qishloq xoʻjaligi va uni muhim boʻgʻini boʻlgan chorvachilik alohida oʻrin tutadi.

Maʼlumki, chorvachilik sohasini asosiy va yetakchi tarmogʻi qoramolchilikdir. Buning sababi aholi isteʼmolidagi sut va sut mahsulotlarini butun dunyoda sigirlar taʼminlaydi. Solishtirish uchun Oʻzbekistonda bu koʻrsatkich deyarli 99 foizga teng.

Goʻsht strukturasi qoramol goʻshti salmoqli oʻrinda turadi va dunyo mamlakatlarida jami yetishtiriladigan goʻshtni 21,0 foizdan koʻprogʻini berib, choʻchqa va parranda goʻshtidan keyingi uchunchi oʻrinni egallagan. Oʻzbekistonda esa barcha ishlab chiqariladigan goʻshtni 67 foizdan ortiqrogʻini aynan qoramol goʻshti tashkil qiladi.

Shuni taʼkidlash lozimki, qoramolchilik tarmogʻini yanada rivojlantirish lozim, buning uchun esa ozuqa bazasini mustahkamlash, naslchilik ishlarini talab darajasida tashkil etish, mahsulot ishlab chiqarishda va uni qayta ishlashda zamonaviy innovatsion texnologiyalardan samarali foydalanish bugungi kun talabidir.

Oxirgi yillarda qoramollarni genofondini yaxshilash va mahsuldorlik boʻyicha genetik potensialini toʻliq yuzaga chiqarish maqsadida: Gollandiya, Germaniya, Polsha, Xitoy, Isroil, Belorusiya, Ukraina, Rossiya va boshqa davlatlardan dunyo genofondiga xos, sut mahsuldorligi bilan mashhur boʻlgan, golshtin zoti hamda mahsuldorligi bilan “yaxshilovchi” sifatida tan olingan qizil choʻl, qora-ola, simmental, flekfix simmental, angler zotlariga mansub naslli qoramollar olib kelingan. Ular ayrim xududlarda sof xolda urchitilsa, asosiy xududlarda chatishtirish ishlarida foydalanilmoqda.

Golishtinlashtirilgan qora ola zotiga mansub sigirlarni yangi ekologik va tabiiy-iqlim sharoitiga moslashish jarayoni qanday darajada kechayotganligi hamda sut mahsuldorligini baholashda laktatsiyani oylar kesimida sut miqdorining oʻzgarishini aniqlash muhim ahamiyat kasb etib, kelajakda seleksiya ishlarini takomillashtirishda muhim rol oʻynaydi. Shuning uchun ham izlanishimizning uslubiga binoan turli

konstitutsiya tipiga mansub bo'lgan sigirlarni sut miqdorini laktatsiyaning oylari kesimida o'zgarishini sog'in davrining doimiylik koeffitsientini va sut miqdorining pasayish indeksini o'rganib, uni quyidagi 1-jadvalda xavola etdik.

1-jadval ma'lumotlaridan ko'rinib turibdiki, o'rganilgan masalalar bo'yicha olingan natijalar bir xil bo'lmagan va bunda mustahkam konstitutsiya tipiga mansub bo'lgan sigirlar o'z tengqurlari nozik-zich konstitutsiya tipidagi sigirlarni ortda qoldirishgan.

Laktatsiyaning I-oyida olingan sut miqdori I guruh sigirlarida 312,8 kg ga teng bo'lib, laktatsiya davrida olingan jami sutni 6,5 foizini bergan. Bu ko'rsatkich laktatsiyaning keyingi oylarida shunga mutanosib ravishda: 582,2 kg yoki 12,1 foizni, 673,6 kg yoki 14,0 foizni, 640,0 kg yoki 13,3 foizni, 577,4 kg yoki 12,0 foizni, 519,4 kg yoki 10,8 foizni, 490,8 kg yoki 10,2 foizni, 428,2 kg yoki 8,9 foizni, 342,5 kg yoki 7,1 foizni va 245,3 kg yoki 5,1 foizni tashkil qilgan. II tajriba guruhidagi sigirlarning laktatsiyaning oylari kesimida bergan suti ancha yuqori bo'lgan.

1-jadval

Sigirlarning laktatsiyasi mobaynida oylar bo'yicha sut miqdori, sog'in davrining doimiylik koeffitsienti va sut miqdorining pasayish indeksini o'zgarishi to'g'risida ma'lumot (n=10)

Lakta-siya oylari	Guruhlar					
	I			II		
	Oylar kesimidasut miqdori, kg	Sog'in davrining doimiylik koeffi-sienti	Sut miqdorinin g pasayish indeksi, %	Oylar kesimidasut miqdori, kg	Sog'in davrining doimiylik koeffi-sienti	Sut miqdorining pasayish indeksi, %
I	312,8	100	46,4	336,7	100	46,4
II	582,2	186,1	86,4	626,8	186,2	86,5
III	673,6	115,7	X	725,2	115,7	X
IV	640,0	95,0	95,0	688,9	95,1	95,0
V	577,4	90,2	85,7	621,6	90,3	85,0
VI	519,7	90,0	77,2	559,4	90,0	77,1
VII	490,8	94,4	72,9	528,4	94,5	72,8
VIII	428,2	87,2	63,6	461,0	87,3	63,7

IX	341,5	X	50,7	367,8	X	50,6
X	245,3	X	36,4	264,2	X	36,3
Sog'in davri bo'yicha, kg	4811,7		107,33	5180,0		107,39

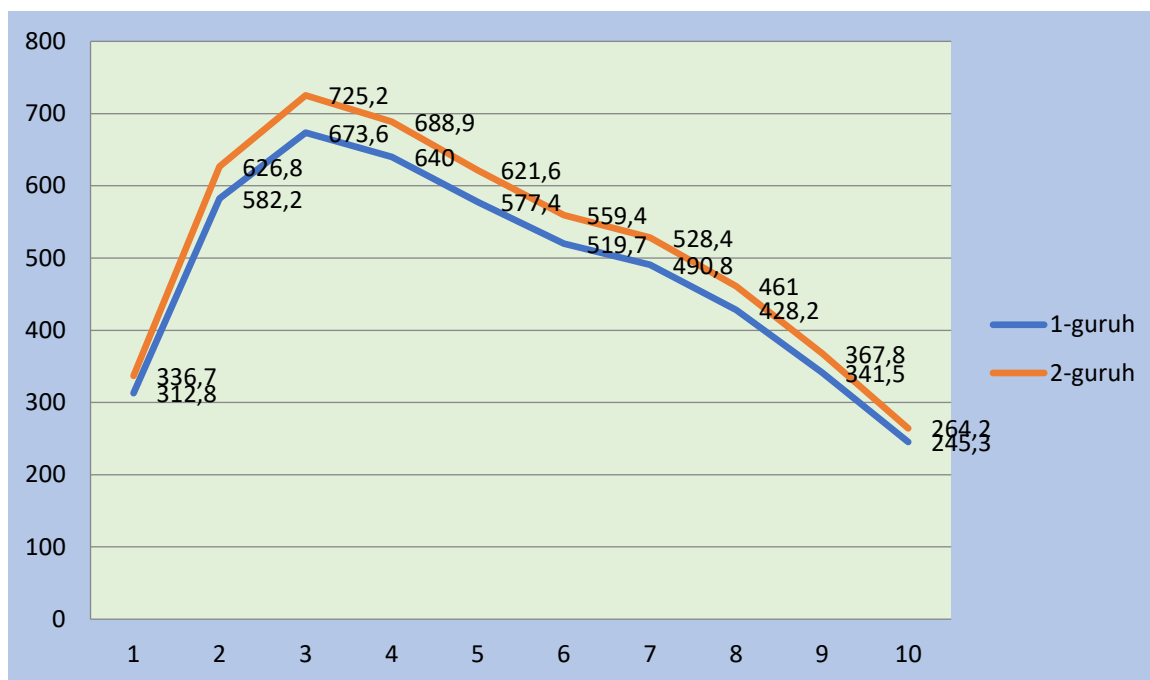
Shuni qayd etish joizki, har ikkala tajribadagi sigirlarning eng yuqori oylik sut miqdori ular laktatsiyasining uchinchi oyida kuzatildi va guruhlarda tegishli: 673,6 va 725,2 kg yoki laktatsiya davomida olingan sut miqdorini 14,0 va 14,2 foizini tashkil qildi.

Laktatsiyaning uchinchi oyidan keyin sut miqdorining har ikkala guruh sigirlarida ham bir tekis pasayib borishi kuzatildi. Bizning tadqiqotlarimizda olingan natijalar U.M.Kuchchiev (2006), Sh.K.Amirov (2006), U.Nosirov va boshqalar (2015), B.Ashirov (2016), M.E.Ashirovlar (2017) olgan ma'lumotlarini tasdiqlaydi. Yuqorida nomlari zikr etilgan tadqiqotchilarning barchasi, sigirlarning uchinchi oyidagi sut miqdori laktatsiya davrida olingan sut miqdorini 13,46-14,03 foizni tashkil qilganligini va sigirlar laktatsiyasining bir tekis kechganligini ta'kidlashadi.

Bizning tadqiqotlarimizni natijasi shuni ko'rsatdiki, tajriba guruhlaridagi sigirlarning oylik sut miqdori laktatsiyaning deyarli oltinchi oyida yuqori darajada bo'ldi va undan keyingi oylarda asta-sekinlik bilan pasayishi kuzatildi.

Tajriba guruhlaridagi sigirlarni laktatsiyani uchinchi oyidagi eng yuqori ko'rsatkichi tajribadagi sigirlarni o'ninchi oyiga borib, 36,4 va 36,3 foizgi tushib qolishi aniqlandi. Bu ko'rsatkichlar tajriba guruhidagi sigirlarda konstitutsiya tipidan qat'iy nazar sut miqdorini oylar kesimida bir-tekis o'zgarganligini xarakterlaydi.

Ma'lumki, sigir laktatsiyasining bir tekis kechish xususiyatlarini baholashda, ularning laktatsiya egri chizig'ini o'rganish va tahlil qilish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Shuni hisobga olgan xolda biz tajribadagi sigirlarning laktatsiya egri chizig'ini oylar kesimida o'rganib, quyidagi 1-rasmda keltirdik.



1-rasm. Turli konstitutsiya tipidagi sigirlarning laktatsiya egri chizig'ini oylar kesimida o'zgarishi

1-rasmdan ko'rinishicha tajriba guruhidagi sigirlarning eng yuqori oylik sut miqdori laktatsiyaning uchinchi oyida to'g'ri kelgan, keyingi oylarda asta-sekinlik bilan pasayishi kuzatilgan.

Umum xulosa qilib aytganda, tadqiqotlarimiz natijalari sigirlarning konstitutsiya tiplaridan qat'iy nazar, har ikki guruhda ham laktatsiya davrini bir tekis kechganligini ko'rsatgan.

Xulosa. Sigirlarni laktatsiyasini kechish xususiyatlari bir tekisda bo'lgan. Har ikkala guruh sigirlari ham eng ko'p sut berish davri laktatsiyani 3-oyiga to'g'ri kelgan. Tajriba guruhlaridagi sigirlarda bu davrda sut mahsuldorligi tegishlicha: 673,6 va 725,2 kg ga teng bo'lgan. Guruhlararo farq mustaxkam konstitutsiya tipli sigirlar foydasiga 51,6 kg ($P < 0,05$) yoki 7,7 foizni tashkil qilgan.

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THE ROLE OF ISLAMIC INSURANCE IN TODAY'S WORLD

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the role of Islamic insurance in today's challenging world. Moreover, it is informed that the development of Islamic insurance in accordance with the Shariah takaful. As well as, statistics of takaful markets in some countries are mentioned.

Key words: *Islamic insurance, takaful, shariah, conventional insurance, mutual insurance, policy holders.*

Introduction

To witness interesting challenges and opportunities in the field of insurance, takaful or Islamic insurance in the space to watch and the field with which to be involved. This view is certainly in the minds of many entrepreneurs and insurance practitioners around the world who have witnessed the growth of takaful since the mid-1990s. The paces of growth and supply of takaful have been striving to catch up with the unlocking of pent-up demand. It is most fulfilling to note that whilst it is relatively easy to critique the possibilities of takaful, those who believed in the demand for Islamic products persevered and took the steps to commit their capital in green field takaful projects and initiatives, and have been proven right. The momentum created by the growth in takaful has eventually been reason enough for critics of takaful to join in the development of the takaful industry[1].

Takaful is a Shariah compliant alternative to insurance where participants (policyholders) contribute to a common pool of funds with the intention of jointly

guaranteeing each other. Therefore, the risk is not shifted from the insured to the insurer, instead it is jointly borne and shared by all participants in the Takaful pool. A licensed company with insurance management capabilities is appointed to manage the Takaful pool on behalf of the Takaful participants.

In terms of products, similar to conventional insurance, Takaful has two distinct lines of business namely general and family (life). However, general Takaful schemes are “risk-only” contracts of joint guarantee whereas family Takaful schemes are typically structured as Shariah compliant investment plans[2].

According to statistics, the global takaful market size reached US\$30.5 Billion in 2022. Looking forward, the publisher expects the market to reach US\$ 54.9 Billion by 2028, exhibiting a CAGR of 10.29% during 2022-2028 [3]. Some of the largest names in takaful market, according to a Research and Markets report, were believed to be following: Islamic Insurance Company, JamaPunji, AMAN, Salama, Standard Chartered, Takaful Brunei Darussalam Sdn Bhd, Allianz, Prudential BSN Takaful Berhad, Zurich Malaysia, Takaful Malaysia, Qatar Islamic Insurance Company[4].

Literature Review

Professor Simon Archer, Professor Rifaat Ahmed Abdel Karim and Dr. Volker Nienhaus explained about shari’ah principles governing takaful contracts in their book which is known “Takaful Islamic Insurance: concepts and regulatory issues”. They examined a few Shari’ah principles which are deemed significant in shaping the takaful contract, as well as in making takaful a viable economic product in modern times. They discussed about the basis of a contract for takaful. The first and fundamental question to be posed is whether or not takaful involves a contract. This question is significant from a Shari’ah perspective, as any financial dealing between people must be based on a particular contract to achieve the approval of the Shari’ah scholars. The contract must be compliant with Shari’ah principles. A contract of lending or borrowing money for a premium is not valid contract because it is tantamount to riba. Likewise, a contract between two parties who agree to sell and purchase an asset the existence or specification of which is uncertain is prohibited, because the subject matter of the sale

must be identified to avoid uncertainty or gharar. takaful must be based on a valid contract to legitimate its operations, which include the contributions of the participants to the takaful fund, the investment of this money, and the payment of the claims to those who are entitled to them. These are all financial transactions which require a contractual basis to be valid and legitimate[5]. Moreover, they investigated and analyzed business models in takaful, corporate governance and stakeholder rights in islamic insurance, legal issues in takaful, issues in rating takaful companies in their book.

Adnan Malik who is serving as Lecturer and Industry chair, Centre for Excellence in Islamic Finance at the Institute of management Sciences in Pakistan and Karim Ullah who has a PhD on designing Islamic financial services from Brunel University London wrote their book which is named “Introduction to Takaful. Theory and Practice”. This book provides comprehensive account of the theory and practice of takaful, which is an Islamic alternative to insurance. The concepts are explained using real life case studies, calculations, and exhibits to aid in reader learning and reflection. Takaful, both as an academic subject and as well as practice, is growing particularly in the world leading financial and learning hubs such as in the UK and the USA and countries with large Muslim populations in Asia, Africa, and Middle East. Authors have focused on the different takaful models being practised around the globe. These models can be broadly divided into non-profit and for profit. The non-profit category includes the tawuni (cooperative) model, in which the takaful operator does not get anything in return for providing its services. In for-profit models, the takaful operator can earn a fee or a profit share in return for the services it provides. For-profit models are based on mudarabah and wakalah models. In the mudarabah model, the operator takes a fixed fee and gets nothing from the surplus. The wakalah – mudarabah waqf model is a refined for-profit model based on wakalah and is mainly practised in Pakistan. In this model, the takaful fund is declared as a waqf fund and the operator becomes the wakeel. The waqf fund compensates participants for their defined losses when an event that is covered occurs[6].

Hossein Askari, Zamir Iqbal, Abbas Mirakhor studied distinctive features of takaful. They wrote that takaful is based on cooperative principles that spread the liability among the policy holders, and all losses are shared. This mutuality results in the policy holders guaranteeing the performance of each other. In other words, policy holders are both the insurer and the insured in mutual guarantee[7].

Research methodology

During the preparation of the article, comparison method will be used and analyzed. By this method, we understand differences between conventional insurance, mutual insurance and takaful. Moreover, various graphs and charts will be investigated we can inform about changes of takaful markets and takaful contributions, according to years.

Analysis and results

At present, takaful has very limited application in Islamic financial markets, with very few institutions offering insurance services on a large scale. Although the application of takaful is for the most part indemnity based and limited to the loss of physical property, a growing number of products in the market target family and medical coverage based on Shariah principles.

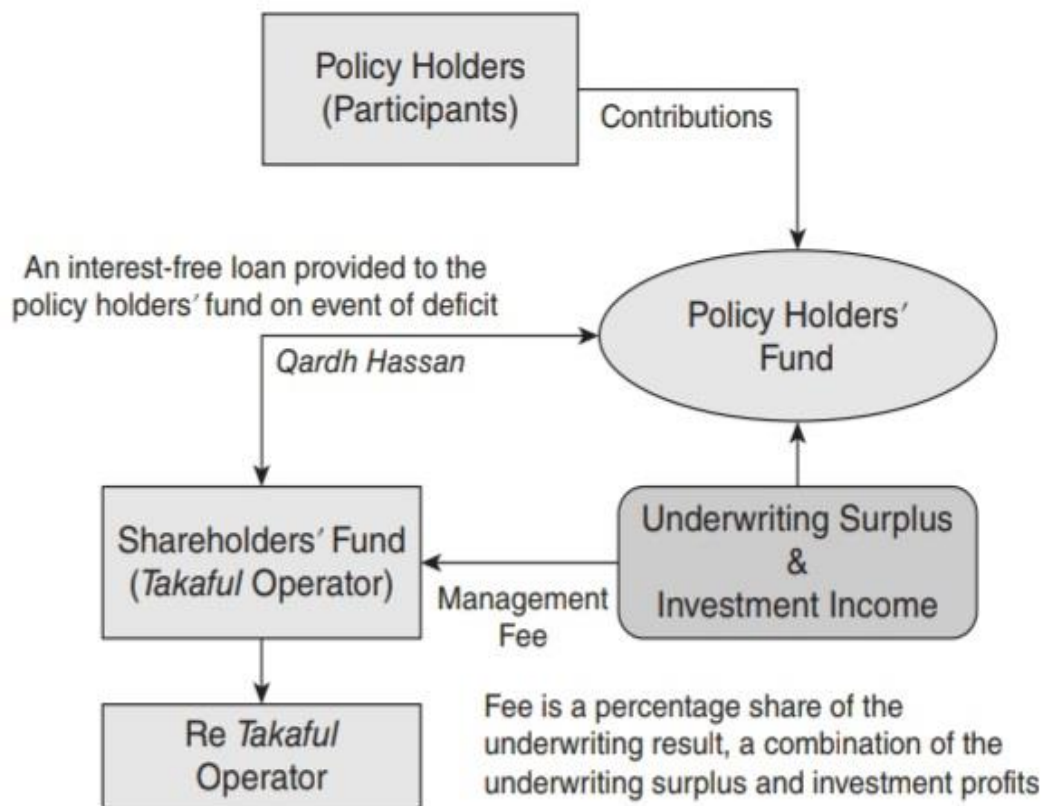
Comparative Features of Conventional Insurance, Mutual Insurance, and Takaful[8]

	Conventional Insurance	Mutual Insurance	Takaful
Responsibility for providing protection	Risk is transferred from the insured to the insurer	Mutual risk sharing among members	Mutual risk sharing among participants
Governing law	Secular law and regulation	Secular law and regulation	Secular law and regulation and Shariah law
Ownership	Shareholders of insurance company	Members	Participants

Contract forms	Bilateral insurance policy	Bilateral insurance policy	Wikalal mudarabah agreement and unilateral contracts based on principles of tabarru (donation)
Investment	No restriction on equity/debt investments	No restriction on equity/debt investments	All investments to be in accordance with Shariah principles – excludes all debt and some equity investments
Liability of operator	Insurance company (and ultimately its shareholders) is responsible for any claim payments	Members of the mutual fund are collectively responsible for payment of claims and may be asked to contribute in the event of shortfall	Participants are collectively responsible for payment of claims and may be asked to contribute in the event of shortfall if takaful operator does not provide qardh hassan (interest – free loan)
Surplus in operational income	Ultimately for shareholders accounts	For members accounts	For participants accounts

There is no standard operating model for takaful companies, as each country may decide on a particular model. Primarily, takaful models can be mudarabah based, wikalah based, or a hybrid of the two. Typically, implementation of takaful is carried out in the form of solidarity mudarabah, where the participants agree to share their losses by contributing periodic premiums in the form of investments. They are then entitled to redeem the residual value of profits after fulfilling the claims and premiums. One of the critical differences between contemporary insurance models and takaful is participants’ rights to receive surplus profits.

Mudarabah-Based Takaful model[9]



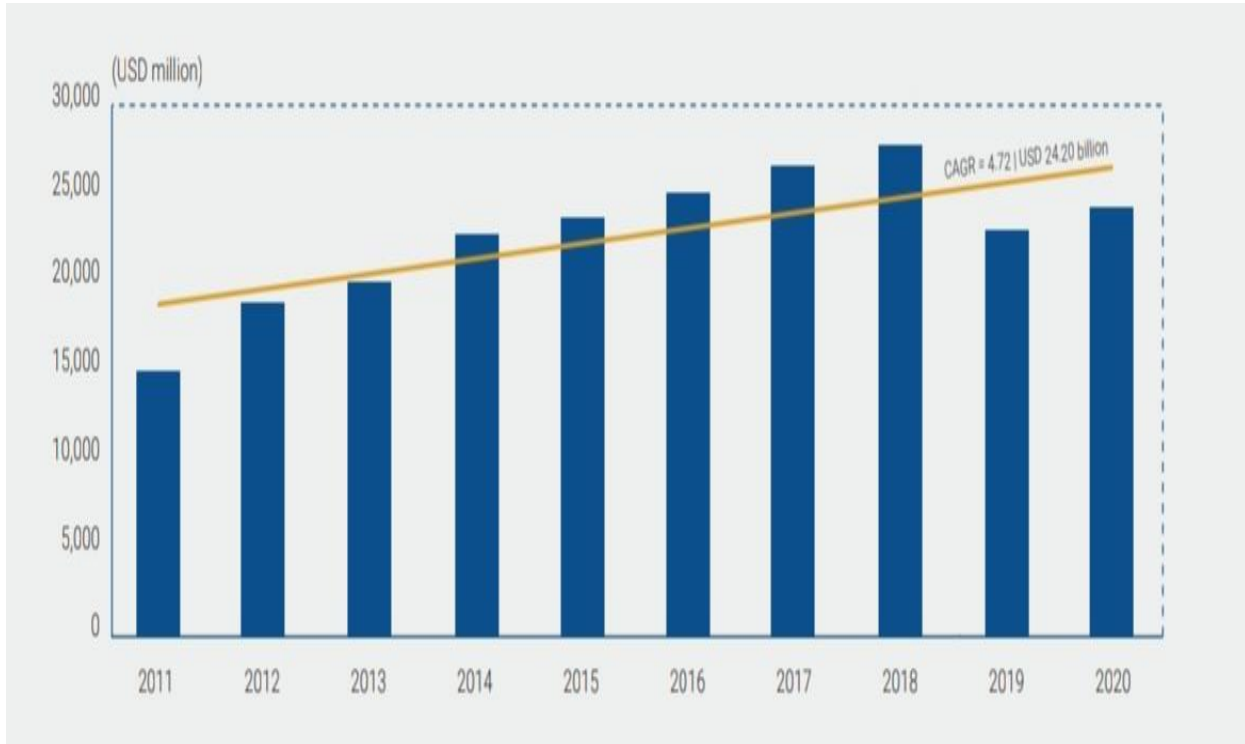
Takaful companies can constitute reserves (like conventional mutual insurance companies), which allows for the need of the insured to make supplemental contributions if claims exceed premiums. This figure shows a takaful setup based on mudarabah contract.

In the wikalah model, the policy holders and the takaful operator enter into a principal and agent agreement whereby the operator becomes the representative of the policy holders. The operator is paid an agreed fee to operate and manage the policy holders' assets. Technically, there is not much difference between the mudarabah-based on wikalah-based models except that the underwriting surplus goes back to the policy holders' funds rather than being shared with the shareholders or the operator.

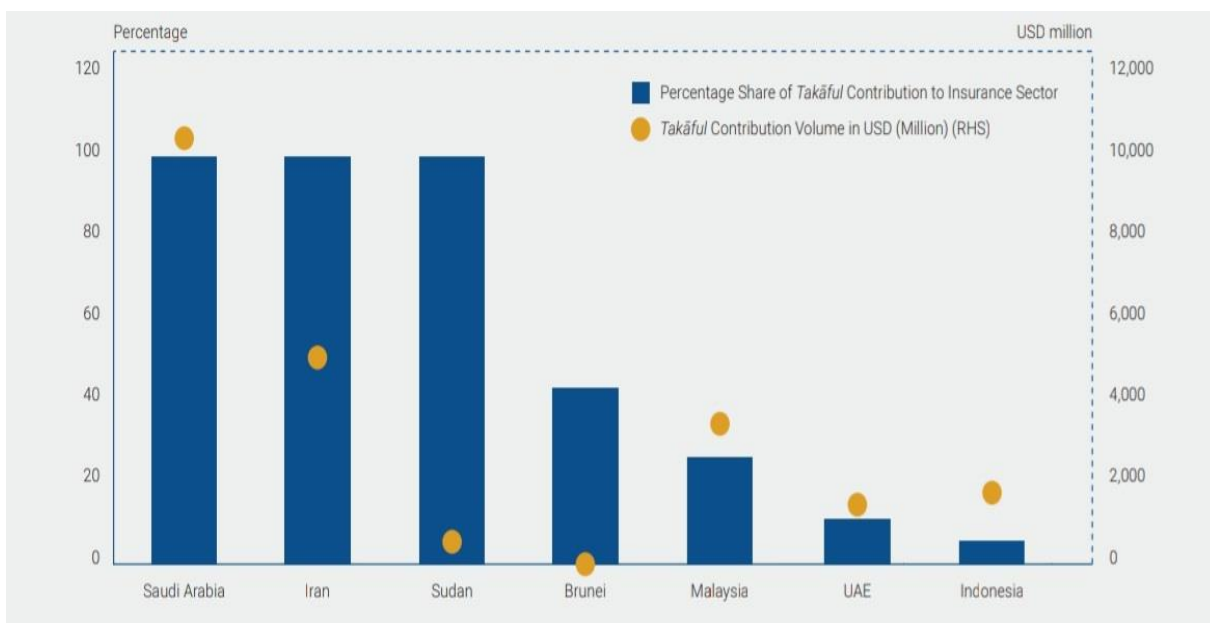
According to Islamic Financial Services Industry Stability Report, the overall takaful sector's direct contributions increased by 4.8% y-o-y to USD 24.2 billion in 2020, after a significant decline (-14.8%) in 2019. The decline was attributed to significant changes in the exchange rate (USD) used to denominate Iranian data. Iran suffered significant foreign exchange depreciation and inflation in 2019 as a result of

sanctions. This affected, to some extent, the value of contributions reported after being denominated in USD to allow for cross-country comparisons. Over the past 10-year period (i.e.2011-20), global takaful contributions have grown by an estimated compound average rate of 4.72%. We can see this information in the chart below.

Trend of Global Takaful Contributions (USD million) (2011-20)[10]

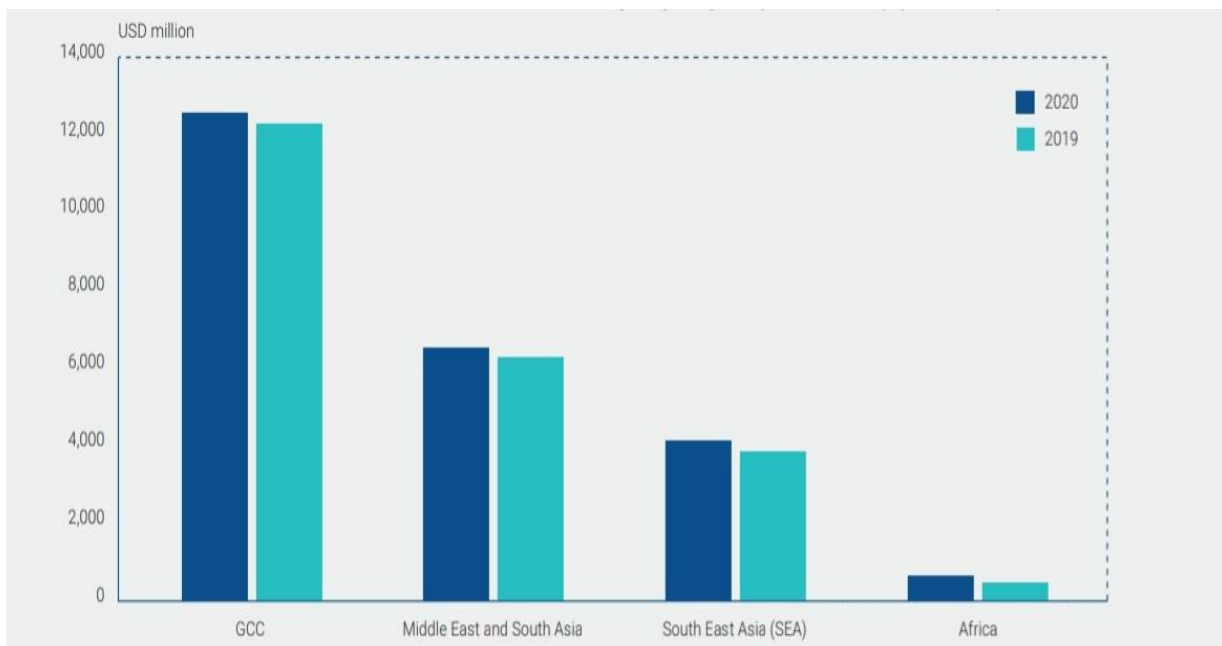


Contribution of Top Seven Takaful Markets (2020)[11]



This chart illustrates the top seven markets, which generated roughly 95% of the overall contributions, are Saudi Arabia, Iran, Sudan, Brunei, Malaysia, UAE and Indonesia. General takaful constitutes the lion's share (82.6%) of total contributions in 2020, estimated at USD 22.4 billion.

Takaful Contributions by key Region (USD million) (2019-20)[12]



According to this graph, takaful contributions and the market share in four regions-namely, the GCC (43.2%, USD 12.72 billion), the Middle East and South Asia (42.0%, USD 11.36 billion), South-East Asia (11.25 USD 3.02 billion) and Africa (2.03%, USD 0.55 billion).

Saudi Arabia accounted for the largest share of the GCC takaful market in 2020. Due to Covid-19 pandemic constraints, the takaful sector in the Gcc experienced a marginal growth of 1.5% in gross contributions written, worth USD 12.72 billion in 2020. Although the region maintained its prominence as the largest takaful market in 2020 with a share of 52.3% of the overall contributions, the underlying factors and scale of this growth vary across the countries. Kuwait registered the highest contributions growth (5%) in 2020 among those countries that recorded a slight growth in contributions written-namely, Saudi Arabia (2.3%), Oman (1.1%) and Qatar (0.1%)

– whereas takaful contributions fell marginally in the UAE (-0.5%) and Bahrain (-0.3%).

In the Middle East and South Asia region, contributions were up marginally (by 1.29% y-o-y) in 2020 (USD 11.36 billion), representing 42.0% of the overall contribution. The constituent countries are diverse – namely, Iran, Jordan, Palestine, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Maldives. Iran is the largest market in the region, with contributions rising slightly (by 2%) in 2020 y-o-y to USD 4.96 billion, representing 88.7% of the region's total contributions for the year. Iran had suffered significant foreign exchange depreciation and inflation in 2020 as a result of economic sanctions imposed on the country in recent years. Invariably, this has affected the value of contributions and growth reported after being denominated in USD to allow for cross-country comparisons.

Countries with a prominent takaful sector in South-East Asia are Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam and Indonesia. Takaful contributions in these countries grew by 7.1% in 2020, reaching USD 4.69 billion (2019: USD 4.38 billion). The 2020 growth rates for these countries are: Brunei, 10.9%; Malaysia, 8.5% and Indonesia, 3.1%. Malaysia dominates the takaful sector in this region, with contributions representing 71% of the total contributions, estimated at USD 3.34 billion in 2020[13].

Conclusion

The growth in the takaful industry, although to a certain extent initiated by political objectives riding on religious zeal within Muslim-majority countries, seems to have gained momentum due to free market forces and global economic potentials leveraged by industrialists. There is growing evidence to suggest that Islamic finance is no longer just on the fringes of global finance, it has now come into the mainstream of international finance and is here to stay.

Among other things, the membership of the IFSB has expanded to include financial regulators from non-Islamic countries, including major Asian economic players such as Japan, China, South Korea, and Singapore.

Encouraging developments and trends in Islamic insurance lends confidence that this industry has taken off. There are various motivations and driving factors for the development of industry, ranging from religious fervor to the opportunities that exist in finance for broadening and deepening the process of financial intermediation. These factors augur well for financial innovation and engineering, enhanced financial services penetration in national jurisdictions, and better diversification of risks.

Competitiveness of Islamic insurance in future would depend on how governments and regulators in different emerging market jurisdictions perceive and nurture the future development institutional, regulatory, and supervisory frameworks

Takaful regulators, in particular, need to confer and compare national systems and dialogue with market participants so as to identify regulatory best practices and avoid duplicative regulatory work. It is also important for each regulator to understand and evaluate the major changes in the laws and regulations in other jurisdictions and the international implications of those changes.

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GYOLDER TENGIZLIGI VA UNING MASALALARDA QO‘LLANILISHI

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ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada muhim tengsizlardan biri hisoblangan Gyolder tengsizligi va uning qo‘llanilishiga doir masalalar va ularning yechimlari batafsil tushuntirilgan. Mustaqil yechish uchun yetarlicha masalalar berilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: AM-GM tengsizligi, Koshi-Shvartz tengsizligi, Gyolder tengsizligi.

ABSTRACT

In this article, Holder’s inequality, which is considered one of the most important inequalities, and its application problems and their solutions are explained in detail. Sufficient problems are given for independent solution.

Key words: AM-GM inequality, Cauchy-Schwarz inequality, Golder inequality.

АННОТАЦИЯ

В этой статье подробно объясняется неравенство Гёльдера, которое считается одним из важнейших неравенств, а также проблемы, связанные с его применением и их решением. Приведено достаточное количество задач для самостоятельного решения.

Ключевые слова: Неравенство AM-GM, неравенство Коши-Шварца, неравенство Голдера.

Ushbu maqolani o‘rganishdan avval, o‘quvchining quyidagi tengsizliklar bilan tanish bo‘lishi tavsiya etiladi. Bular sodda tengsizliklar [1], AM-GM tengsizligi [1] va Koshi-Shvartz tengsizliklari [2]. Ularni ko‘rsatilgan manbalardan ko‘rib chiqishingiz mumkin.

Dastlab Koshi-Shvartz tengsizligini keltiramiz.

Teorema 1. (Koshi-Shvartz tengsizligi) $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n, b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n, c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n$ haqiqiy sonlari berilgan bo‘lsin. U holda ushbu tengsizlik o‘rinli:

$$(a_1^2 + a_2^2 + \dots + a_n^2)(b_1^2 + b_2^2 + \dots + b_n^2) \geq (a_1b_1 + a_2b_2 + \dots + a_nb_n)^2$$

Bu tengsizlikda tenglik holi faqat va faqat $\frac{a_1}{b_1} = \frac{a_2}{b_2} = \dots = \frac{a_n}{b_n}$ bo‘lganda bajariladi.

Ko‘rishimiz mumkinki Koshi-Shvartz tengsizligining chap tarafida ikkita ko‘paytuvchi va o‘zgaruvchilar ikkinchi darajaga oshirilgan. Gyolder tengsizligida ikki ko‘paytuvchini umumlashtiramiz. Masalan haqiqiy $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n, b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n, c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n$ sonlari uchun, gyolder tengsizligiga ko‘ra quyidagi tengsizlik o‘rinli:

$$(a_1^3 + a_2^3 + \dots + a_n^3)(b_1^3 + b_2^3 + \dots + b_n^3)(c_1^3 + c_2^3 + \dots + c_n^3) \geq (a_1b_1c_1 + a_2b_2c_2 + \dots + a_nb_nc_n)^3$$

Endi Gyolder tengsizligini umumiy ko‘rinishini keltiramiz:

Teorema 2. (Gyolder tengsizligi [3]) Barcha $a_{i_j} > 0$ sonlar uchun quyidagi tengsizlik o‘rinli:

$$\prod_{i=1}^m \left(\sum_{j=1}^n a_{i_j} \right) \geq \left(\sum_{j=1}^n \sqrt[m]{\prod_{i=1}^m a_{i_j}} \right)^m$$

Gyolder tengsizligining $m = 2$ bo‘lgan holi Koshi-Shvartz tengsizligini ifodalaydi.

Endi ushbu tengsizlikni misollarda qo‘llanishlarini ko‘rib o‘tamiz.

Masala 1. a, b, c musbat haqiqiy sonlar berilgan. U holda quyidagi tengsizlikni isbotlang:

$$(a^3 + 2)(b^3 + 2)(c^3 + 2) \geq (a + b + c)^3$$

Yechim. Gyolder tengsizligi ko‘ra

$$(a^3 + 1 + 1)(1 + b^3 + 1)(1 + 1 + c^3) \geq \left(\sqrt[3]{a^3 \cdot 1 \cdot 1} + \sqrt[3]{1 \cdot b^3 \cdot 1} + \sqrt[3]{1 \cdot 1 \cdot c^3} \right)^3$$

Yoki

$$(a^3 + 2)(b^3 + 2)(c^3 + 2) \geq (a + b + c)^3. \blacksquare$$

Masala 2. (Junior Balkan MO 2002) Barcha a, b, c musbat haqiqiy sonlari uchun quyidagi tengsizlikni isbotlang:

$$\frac{1}{b(a+b)} + \frac{1}{c(b+c)} + \frac{1}{a(c+a)} \geq \frac{27}{2(a+b+c)^2}$$

Yechim. Bu masala Gyolder tengsizligi qo'llanilib yechiladigan masalalarga yorqin misol bo'ladi. Dastlab $3^3 = 27$ va $2(a+b+c) = (a+b) + (b+c) + (c+a)$ tengliklarni hisobga olamiz.

Tengsizlikni ikkala tomoniga ham $2(a+b+c)^2$ ifodani ko'paytirib, yuqoridagi tenglikka ekvivalent bo'lgan ushbu tengsizlikni hosil qilamiz:

$$((a+b) + (b+c) + (c+a))(b+c+a) \left(\frac{1}{b(a+b)} + \frac{1}{c(b+c)} + \frac{1}{a(c+a)} \right) \geq 27$$

Bu tengsizlik esa Gyolder ($m=3$) tengsizligiga ko'ra o'rinli. Bundan esa

$$\frac{1}{b(a+b)} + \frac{1}{c(b+c)} + \frac{1}{a(c+a)} \geq \frac{27}{2(a+b+c)^2}$$

Tengsizlik ham o'rinli ekanligi kelib chiqadi. \blacksquare

Masala 3. $a+b=1$ tenglikni qanoatlantiradigan a, b musbat haqiqiy sonlari uchun quyidagi tengsizlikni isbotlang:

$$\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} \geq 8$$

Yechim. Shartga ko'ra, ko'rishimiz mumkinki,

$$\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} = (a+b)(a+b) \left(\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} \right)$$

So'ngra Gyolder ($m=3$) tengsizligini qo'llasak,

$$(a+b)(a+b)\left(\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2}\right) \geq \left(\sqrt[3]{\frac{a \cdot a}{a^2}} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{b \cdot b}{b^2}}\right)^3 = 8 . \blacksquare$$

Masala 4. $a + b + c = 1$ tenglikni qanoatlantiradigan a, b, c musbat haqiqiy sonlari uchun quyidagi tengsizlikni isbotlang:

$$4a^3 + 9b^3 + 36c^3 \geq 1$$

Yechim. Bilamizki,

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6} = 1.$$

Endi Gyolder ($m=3$) tengsizligini qo‘llasak,

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6}\right)\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6}\right)(4a^3 + 9b^3 + 36c^3) \geq (a + b + c)^3 = 1$$

Shu bilan isbot tugadi. \blacksquare

Masala 5. a, b, c musbat haqiqiy sonlar berilgan. Ular uchun quyidagi tengsizlikni isbotlang:

$$\frac{a+b}{\sqrt{a+2c}} + \frac{b+c}{\sqrt{b+2a}} + \frac{c+a}{\sqrt{c+2b}} \geq 2\sqrt{a+b+c}$$

Yechim. Dastlab Gyolder tengsizligini quyidagicha qo‘llaymiz:

$$\left(\frac{a+b}{\sqrt{a+2c}} + \frac{b+c}{\sqrt{b+2a}} + \frac{c+a}{\sqrt{c+2b}}\right)^2 \left((a+b)(a+2c) + (b+c)(b+2a) + (c+a)(c+2b)\right) \geq 8(a+b+c)^3$$

Va yana bilamizki:

$$\left((a+b)(a+2c) + (b+c)(b+2a) + (c+a)(c+2b)\right) = (a+b+c)^2 + 3(ab+bc+ca)$$

Bundan kelib chiqadiki yuqoridagi tengsizlikni isbotash uchun quyidagi tengsizlikni isbotlash yetarli:

$$\frac{8(a+b+c)^3}{(a+b+c)^2 + 3(ab+bc+ca)} \geq \left(2\sqrt{a+b+c}\right)^2$$

Bu tengsizlik esa sodda bo‘lgan $(a+b+c)^2 \geq 3(ab+bc+ca)$ yoki $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 \geq ab + bc + ca$ tengsizliklari bilan ekvivalent. \blacksquare

Mustaqil yechish uchun masalalar:

Masala 6. a, b, c musbat haqiqiy sonlar berilgan. U holda quyidagilarni isbotlang:

$$(a) \quad \frac{a^2}{b} + \frac{b^2}{c} + \frac{c^2}{a} \geq \frac{(a+b+c)^3}{3(ab+bc+ca)}$$

$$(b) \quad \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} \geq \sqrt{\frac{27}{ab+bc+ca}}$$

$$(c) \quad \frac{a^2}{a+b} + \frac{b^2}{b+c} + \frac{c^2}{c+a} \geq \frac{a+b+c}{2}$$

$$(d) \quad \frac{a^2+b^2+c^2}{a+b+c} \geq \sqrt{\frac{abc(a+b+c)}{ab+bc+ca}}$$

Masala 7. a, b, c musbat haqiqiy sonlar berilgan bo‘lib ularning yig‘indisi 1 ga teng. Quyidagi tengsizlikni isbotlang:

$$\sqrt[3]{99} \geq \sqrt[3]{1+8a} + \sqrt[3]{1+8b} + \sqrt[3]{1+8c}$$

Masala 8. a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n musbat haqiqiy sonlar uchun, ushbu tengsizlikni isbotlang:

$$(1+a_1)(1+a_2) \cdot \dots \cdot (1+a_n) \geq \left(1 + \sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 \dots a_n}\right)^n$$

Masala 9. a, b, c, x, y, z musbat haqiqiy sonlar uchun, ushbu tengsizlikni isbotlang:

$$\frac{a^3}{x} + \frac{b^3}{y} + \frac{c^3}{z} \geq \frac{(a+b+c)^3}{3(x+y+z)}$$

Masala 9. Yig‘indisi 1 gateng bo‘lgan a, b, c musbat haqiqiy sonlar uchun, ushbu tengsizlikni isbotlang:

$$\frac{1}{a(3b+1)} + \frac{1}{b(3c+1)} + \frac{1}{c(3a+1)} \geq 4.5.$$

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ABU ALI IBN SINO ASARLARIDA AXLOQIY FAZILATLAR TAHLILI

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***Annotasiya:** Maqolada Abu Ali ibn Sino asarlaridagi axloqiy, ta'limiy masalalarni bugungi kundagi ahamiyatiga oid fikrlar nazariy jihatdan bayon etilgan. Yoshlarni ijtimoiy-axloqiy tarbiyalash, ularning ijtimoiy faolligini shakllantirish yoshlarga oid siyosatning muhim vazifalaridan biri etib belgilanganligi tahlil etilgan.*

***Kalit soʻzlar:** Axloq, qadriyat, axloqiy tarbiyalash, ma'naviyat, ta'lim, tarbiya, ilm-fan.*

ANALYSIS OF MORAL VIRTUES IN THE WORKS OF ABU ALI IBN SINA

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***Annotation:** The article theoretically describes the views on the importance of moral and educational issues in the works of Abu Ali Ibn Sina today. It is analyzed that socio-ethical education of young people, formation of their social activity is defined as one of the important tasks of youth policy.*

***Key words:** Morality, value, moral education, spirituality, education, training, science.*

АНАЛИЗ ПРАВСТВЕННЫХ ДОБРОДЕТЕЛЕЙ В ПРОИЗВЕДЕНИЯХ АБУ АЛИ ИБН СИНЫ

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***Аннотация:** В статье теоретически изложены взгляды на важность морально-воспитательных вопросов в творчестве Абу Али ибн Сины в наши дни. Анализируется, что социально-этическое воспитание молодежи, формирование ее социальной активности определяется как одна из важных задач молодежной политики.*

***Ключевые слова:** Мораль, ценности, нравственное воспитание, духовность, воспитание, воспитание, наука.*

At the present time, difficult, but energetic and consistent processes are taking place in Uzbekistan, such as the democratization of all spheres of social life, the realization of the political and national identity of citizens, the formation of new democratic values, the construction of an open democratic, legal state, and the formation of civil society institutions. Liberalization of society further expands the possibilities of strengthening social stability in our country. Democracy in the Republic of Uzbekistan is based on the universal principles that a person, his freedom of life, honor and other indivisible rights are the highest value. Since the declaration of independence in Uzbekistan, the development of democratic principles, the rights of the nations living on the Uzbek soil, the development of the traditions and customs of each nation, and the further strengthening of respect for them have been carried out.

Social and moral education of young people, formation of their social activity was defined as one of the important tasks of youth policy. In accordance with this law, the determination of the principles on which the youth policy is based is a clear proof of this. Examples of them include "caring for young people regardless of their national, racial, language, religious affiliation, social status, gender, education and political views", "legal and social protection of young people", "supporting youth initiatives, guaranteeing the choice of the way to realize their interests by young people within the framework of the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan", "the youth in the formation and implementation of programs and policies for the development of society, especially the life of the youth of the Republic direct participation", "the unity of rights and duties, freedom and civil responsibility". In today's dangerous times, it is important to the spiritual property of all mankind to ensure social stability, live in peace and work in harmony among nations. The role of the spiritual heritage of our great ancestors who contributed is incomparable. As President Sh.Mirziyoev noted: "It is known that thousands of scientists, scholars, great thinkers, poets, and saints have grown up from the land of our country, which is the crossroads of ancient cultures and civilizations, in the Middle Ages. Their invaluable heritage in the field of exact sciences and religious sciences is considered the spiritual property of all mankind.

In the philosophical views of the great speech artist Saadi Shirazy, ideas such as encouraging people and nations to live in peace and harmony are leading. Among his wisdom

All people are children of people,
One is good, one is busy with evil.
You can't find an ant from someone,
One is less honorable than a dog

lines are found. In fact, all people have the same appearance, but their actions are different. According to religious mythology, it is interpreted that all humans are actually the children of Adam and Eve. All people live under the great honorable name of mankind. But some live their lives with goodness and goodnes, and some with evil and enmity. Some people are so innocent that they don't even hurt an ant, and some people don't even have the honor of a dog. In Shirozi's opinion, the minds of people who fight even for issues that can be solved by peace, ending with compromise, are actually rusty. Saadi Shirozi says that whoever follows Satan's judgment, he will wander among his sins for the rest of his life. Also, beware of the stranger who appears in the shell of a friend, who can take you out of your religion and humanity. Look for ways to reconcile, compromise and be united on the battlefield, even with a sword in your hand. Be kind to one another and do not hurt each other, because grudges and quarreling with each other will cause disunity and disintegration. Shirozi states that the best virtue for people is harmony, peace and unity and writes:

When united, the ants become a union,
The skin of a lion is smooth.

In these lines, it is suggested that if people live harmoniously and harmoniously, no malicious ideas can influence them and lead them away from the right path.

In Uzbekistan, the development of our moral values is important in the process of building a society, the strategic goal of building a civil society. Achieving the harmony of the spirituality of a free person, modern democratic ideas and national-spiritual values is also supported by the literary-scientific heritage of Farobi, Yusuf Khas Hajib, Ibn Sina, Jami, Navoi about the virtuous society. It is one of the most important tasks to provide a better education to the mature generation of Uzbekistan and to introduce the ways of creativity of our great thinkers in the process of teaching them, and to educate young people in the spirit of patriotism for a more independent Uzbekistan.

One of our ancestors who made the name of Bukhara known to the whole world was Abu Ali al-Husayn ibn Abdullah ibn al-Hasan ibn Ali ibn Sina (980-1037), who was born in the ancient village of Afshana in Bukhara, known to the West as Avicenna. In the Eastern sources, the scientist is often honored with the title "Shaykh" or "Shaykh ar-Rais". This name, which means the leader of the sages, scholars, and expresses the love of the people, is a sign of the East's and West's respect for the scientist. The work that brought Ibn Sina world fame is "Al-Qanun fi-t-tib" consisting of five books. It is a work that has been raised to a high level. This work was abridged and translated from Arabic to Latin in the 12th century. Later, "Urjuza" about medicine was translated into French, English, German and Romanian in the 16th-17th centuries. , includes parts of logic, physics, mathematics and metaphysics.

The most important means of moral education is to have a one-on-one conversation without touching the child's ego and pride. Ibn Sina believes that the formation of moral characteristics in a child in unity with work, physical and mental education is the main factor in making him a human being.

Abu Ali ibn Sina believed that the first criterion for reaching maturity is to acquire knowledge, and he encouraged people to acquire knowledge. Noting the need to educate children at school, he emphasizes the need to adhere to the following principles in education:

- when teaching children, don't book them all at once;
- imparting knowledge by going from light to heavy in education;
- exercises should be suitable for children's age;
- pay attention to teaching at school as a team;
- taking into account the inclination, interest and ability of children in education;
- combining training with physical exercises.

Ibn Sina said that the social environment that surrounds him plays a special role in the formation of a person, that this environment not only affects a person's knowledge of the world around him, but also affects the formation of good or bad aspects in his character, therefore, he is careful in raising children. I wish, it radiates the need to keep him away from a bad social environment. Ibn Sina proves the important importance of physical education along with intellectual and moral education in human development both theoretically and practically. He emphasizes the need to take care of the child even before he is born, to start education from infancy.

In the educational views of Ibn Sina, the mental, moral, aesthetic and physical development of a person is interpreted as the main criterion for his maturity.

Today's pedagogue, based on his knowledge and skills, should have the ability to change the public opinion towards the priorities in the field of education today.

That is, to teach students to be able to operate independently, to use the flow of information wisely, in the era of increasing information and educational environment, high scientific and technical development, globalization, increasing environmental problems. The main task is to be aware of the science of logic and to increase philosophical thinking. For this, it is necessary to create the opportunity and conditions for continuous independent work for students. Based on this, the task of professors and teachers in the field of education is not only to impart knowledge, but also to prepare students for independent research, work and thinking, analysis, comparison, quick updating and replenishment of knowledge during life. The spiritual and educational thinking and the rich scientific and cultural legacy of the great scholar Abu Ali Ibn Sina serves as a basis for solving these urgent tasks for pedagogues and learners.

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FAMILY EDUCATION IS AN ETERNAL SOCIAL-PHILOSOPHICAL PROBLEM

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Annotatsiya: In this article, Eastern thinkers emphasized the role of family and family education in personal education and development. It is stated that they expressed valuable thoughts about a number of qualities such as honesty, purity, bravery, eloquence, kindness, truthfulness, etc., which can be developed only in the family, in their philosophical-ethical, sociological and psychological views.

Key words: Family, education, science, upbringing, sustainable development, spiritual maturity.

СЕМЕЙНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ – ВЕЧНАЯ СОЦИАЛЬНО-ФИЛОСОФСКАЯ ПРОБЛЕМА

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Аннотация: В этой статье восточные мыслители подчеркнули роль семьи и семейного воспитания в воспитании и развитии личности. Констатируется, что они высказали ценные мысли о ряде качеств, таких как честность, чистота, храбрость, красноречие, доброта, правдивость и др., которые можно развивать только в семье, в их философско-этических, социологических и психологических воззрениях.

Ключевые слова: Семья, образование, наука, воспитание, устойчивое развитие, духовная зрелость.

OILA TARBIYASI – AZALIY IJTIMOIIY-FALSAFIY MUAMMO SIFATIDA

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Buxoro muhandislik-texnologiya instituti “Ijtimoiy fanlar” kafedrasida dotsenti, falsafa fanlari doktori (PhD).

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada Sharq mutaffakirlari shaxs tarbiyasi va kamolotida oilaning, oilaviy tarbiyaning rolini yuqori qo'yishgan. Ular faqat oiladagina rivojlanishi mumkin bo'lgan sifatlar - halollik, poklik, mardliq, so'zomollik, mehribonlik, xaqgo'ylik kabi qator fazilatlarga oid qimmatli fikrlarni o'z falsafiy-etik, sotsiologik va psixologik qarashlarida ifodalab berganligi bayon qilingan.*

Tayanch so'zlar: *Oila, ta'lim, fan, tarbiya, barqaror taraqqiyot, ma'naviy yetuklik.*

In our country, the family is considered as the basis of society, an important link, it is not only a personal issue, but it is also of social importance. After all, a perfect person is brought up and grows up in an all-around prosperous, fluffy, healthy family. It is not for nothing that raising a healthy generation and creating a healthy family environment is recognized as a priority issue of state policy. As a socio-philosophical problem, as the human society progresses, it is observed that family relationships, which are the most intimate and closest among interpersonal relationships, improve and become complicated in their own way.

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoev said: "the task of strengthening a healthy environment in our families, neighborhoods, and our entire society, educating young people, preserving our peaceful life, and the purity of our holy religion is gaining great importance today", emphasized the need to be responsible for family stability and youth education. The issues of family upbringing, which is one of the main problems of social life, have been the focus of attention of the most advanced people of religious and worldly science, great scientists and sages for centuries. The great ideas of Abu Nasr Farabi, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Abu Ali Ibn Sina, Yusuf Khos Khajib, Kaikovus, Alisher Navai, Rezauddin Ibn Fakhridin and others, who are considered the great scholars of the East, are of great social and ideological importance for modern science.

Eastern thinkers have emphasized the role of family and family education in personal education and development. In their philosophical-ethical, sociological and psychological views, they expressed valuable thoughts about a number of qualities that can be developed only in the family - honesty, purity, bravery, eloquence, kindness, truthfulness.

It is known that the Qur'an and Hadiths, which are the holy sources of Islam, give a lot of space to issues of manners, roles and responsibilities of women in marriage, relations between husband and wife, raising children, running a family, marriage and love: "Along with honoring your children, ethics - Improve your manners"; "No father

can give his child a greater legacy than good manners". Abu Nasr Farabi's general philosophical views on human perfection, happiness, morals, education, attitude to religion, based on folk traditions, enriched the theory of ethics. According to his teachings, family members' sincere relations and affection towards each other constitute the happiness of people in the family. Also, the conclusions that each parent is the primary teacher and guide for their children show how important it is even today.

Encyclopedist-scientist Abu Rayhan Beruni said, "A person is obliged to unite with his relatives in society, the purpose of which is to support each other and to do work for each person to provide for himself and others".

A.R.Beruniy considers his health and mental purity as the basis for family members, spouses to ensure family harmony. A person's morals are a great contribution to family ethics by his thoughts that he should be an example of behavior, behavior culture, life, and family stability.

Allama Abu Ali Ibn Sina, whose encyclopedic knowledge was recognized in the system of family relations, had pedagogical and psychological views built on a social basis. He advised parents that it is better to educate a child by personal example than by inflicting severe corporal punishment on him. Alloma emphasized the role of the family in matters of moral education. In his work "Tadbiri Manzil" "The head of the family should master the issues of family upbringing both theoretically and practically. If the head of the family is inexperienced, he does not conduct education well, ultimately he cannot achieve positive results, bad education can have a bad effect not only on this family, but also on the neighbors and neighborhood. "Child education in the family is the primary duty of parents, regardless of their position in society", he believes.

In short, "Parents should influence the child's spirit not only with words, but also with actions".

His thoughts about the social and economic maturity necessary for starting a family are noteworthy: "If a young man learns a trade, can apply it in life, and can provide for the family thanks to his independent trade, his father should marry him".

The socio-philosophical views of the great thinker and poet of the 11th century, Yusuf Khos Khajib, are described in the book "Kutadgu Bilig" - "Knowledge that leads to happiness".

In his opinion, having and raising a child is a great happiness for every person. But this task imposes a great responsibility on the parents, it is both a duty and a debt for every parent to be able to cope with it. Yusuf Khos Khajib considered family upbringing as the basis of moral development of a child: "If a child's behavior is bad, it is not the child's fault, it is all the father's fault".

Kaikovus Unsurulmaoni - at the age of 63, he wrote "NIGHTMARE" for his son, in which he described his issues of child upbringing, family life, and personal development. The main idea in the book is to properly conduct education in the family. In his opinion: "If every child is intelligent and wise, parents should not refuse to show their love." He believes that it will be appropriate if education is carried out on the basis of the proverb "What you sow, you will reap" in this matter.

Enlightener Abdulla Avloni's work "Turkish Gulistan or Morality" is notable for its great contribution to family pedagogy and psychology.

In his socio-philosophical, psychological, educational views, the influence of the social environment, family conditions and people around the child is shown:

"Who does education? Where is it done? the question arises. To this question, "the first home education - This is a mother's task. If we answer that education of the second school and madrasah is the duty of the father, teacher, teacher and the government. Therefore, in the opinion of Abdulla Avloni, he recognized that the perfect education of a child depends not only on the family, but also on schools and public organizations, and interpreted the issue of education at the level of universal tasks.

The opinions expressed by Eastern thinkers from a philosophical and psychological point of view on the issue of family education, which is a kind of socio-philosophical problem, can be the most important lesson for generations in social life. The importance of this lesson is that it is implemented in the family as a centuries-old strong spiritual support through grandfather's education, father's example, mother's love, and serves to ensure the stability of families. After all, as President Shavkat Mirziyoyev said, "Our people should know that the family is sacred for us. If we don't save the family, we will lose our identity!"

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КВАРКИ И ИХ СВОЙСТВА

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***Аннотация.** В этой статье обсуждаются кварки и их свойства, которые являются важной частью ядерной физики.*

***Ключевые слова:** ядерная физика, кварк, технология, метод, формула.*

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Здесь мы приведем лишь те основные факты и сведения, которые необходимы для понимания кварковых моделей ядерных сил, связанных в основном с симметрией многокварковых систем, а не с их динамикой. Более полное описание кварковой модели можно найти в известных учебниках и монографиях.

МАТЕРИАЛЫ И МЕТОДЫ

Гипотеза кварков, выдвинутая Гелл-Манном и Цвейгом в 1964 году [3,4], сохранила принципы классификации по симметрии, которые были в модели Сакаты, но новые «субэлементарные» частицы — кварки, из которых строятся все адроны в подходе Гелл-Манна–Цвейга, оказались наделены многими необычными свойствами:

- дробный электрический заряд $\pm 1/3$, $\pm 2/3$;
- дробный барионный заряд (барионное число) $1/3$;
- наличие цвета;
- существование шести сортов (ароматов) кварков в трехпоколениях и

т.д.

Таблица 1. Три поколения кварков

Символ	Название (аромат)		Заряд	Масса
	русское	английское		
Первое поколение				
<i>d</i>	нижний	down	-1/3	~ 5 МэВ
<i>u</i>	верхний	up	+2/3	~ 3 МэВ
Второе поколение				
<i>s</i>	странный	strange	-1/3	95±25 МэВ
<i>c</i>	очарованный	charm	+2/3	1,8 ГэВ
Третье поколение				
<i>b</i>	прелестный	beauty (bottom)	-1/3	4,5 ГэВ
<i>t</i>	истинный	truth (top)	+2/3	171 ГэВ

РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ И ОБСУЖДЕНИЕ

Последующее развитие теории и эксперимента полностью подтвердило основные положения гипотезы кварков. Теперь она является краеугольным камнем общепризнанной

Стандартной модели в физике элементарных частиц.

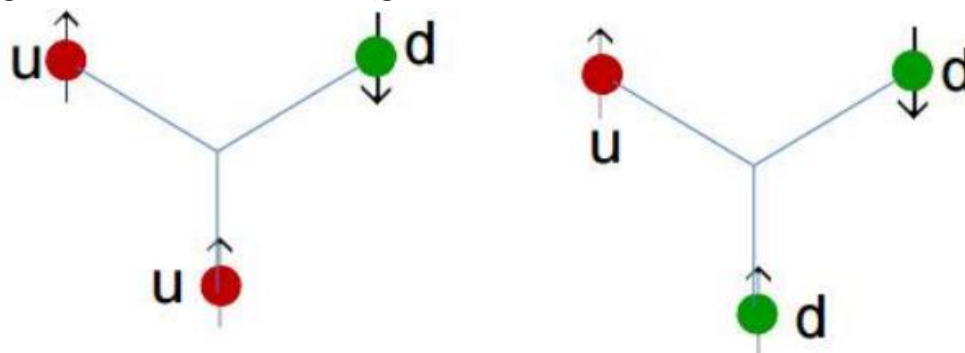
Для ядерной физики важны в первую очередь два легких кварка первого поколения — *u* и *d*, которые входят в состав нуклонов и Δ-изобар. Кварковый состав нуклонов и Δ-изобар показан на Рис. 1 и 2.

Протон: эл. заряд

Нейтрон: эл. заряд

$$Q = 2/3 + 2/3 - 1/3 = +1$$

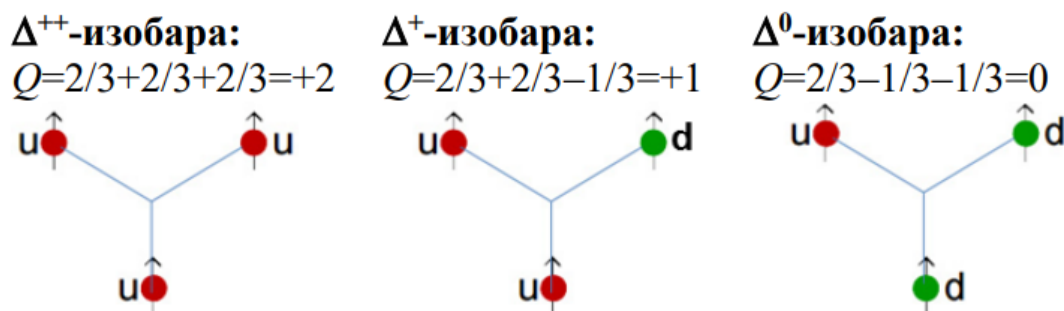
$$Q = 2/3 - 1/3 - 1/3 = 0$$



$$\text{Полный спин } S = 1/2 + 1/2 - 1/2 = 1/2$$

$$\text{Полный изоспин } I = 1/2 + 1/2 - 1/2 = 1/2$$

Рис. 1. Кварковый состав протона и нейтрона.



Полный спин $S = 1/2 + 1/2 + 1/2 = 3/2$

Полный изоспин $I = 1/2 + 1/2 + 1/2 = 3/2$

Рис. 2. Кварковый состав Δ -изобар.

Первоначальный вариант кварковой гипотезы вскоре пришлось усложнить. Если бы кварки были полностью подобны нуклонам, то существование Δ^{++} -изобары или Ω^- -гиперона было бы невозможно в силу принципа Паули. Например, Ω^- -гиперон имеет странность -3 и спин $3/2$, поэтому он может быть составлен лишь из трех странных s -кварков с параллельно ориентированными спинами. Но если кварки, имеющие спин $1/2$, являются фермионами, то подобная конфигурация (sss) запрещена принципом Паули. Возможным решением этой проблемы является введение еще одного квантового числа, которое назвали цветом. Цветов должно быть всего три, так как при этом в адронах, состоящих из трех одинаковых кварков (Δ^{++} , Δ^- или Ω^-), каждый из кварков может иметь разный цвет, и тогда принцип Паули будет выполнен. Квантовое число цвет, конечно, никак не связано с обычным цветом, но для его обозначения обычно используют слова «красный» (R — от англ. red), «зеленый» (G — от green) и «синий» (B — от blue). Антикварки, соответственно, обладают антикрасным (\bar{R}), антизеленым (\bar{G}) и антисиним (\bar{B}) цветами. Эта цветовая аналогия исходит из того, что все наблюдаемые барионы, состоящие из трех цветных кварков, не являются носителями цвета, т.е. являются бесцветными. А еще со времен Ньютона известно, что три основных цвета, например, зеленый, красный и синий, при правильном смешивании дают белый цвет (отсутствие цвета).

Хотя при введении цвета число кварков утраивается, число адронов остается прежним, потому что все адроны являются «бесцветными» или «белыми». При построении адронов кварки трех основных цветов смешиваются в одинаковой пропорции. Комбинация красного, зеленого и синего цветов в равной пропорции дает, как в оптике, бесцветное состояние. Нейтрализуют друг друга также «цвет» и «антицвет», как нейтрализуют друг друга электрические заряды противоположных знаков.

Почему же не существует цветных адронов и почему кварки не наблюдаются в свободном состоянии? Ответ на эти вопросы дает теория, описывающая сильное взаимодействие кварков друг с другом, — квантовая хромодинамика (КХД).

Взаимодействие кварков связано с обменом цветом. Поэтому каждый глюон имеет составной цвет, состоящий из цвета и антицвета, например, красный-антисиний. Такой глюон меняет цвет кварка: при испускании он отнимает у кварка красный цвет и передает ему синий, при поглощении — наоборот.

Любой реальный адрон является бесцветным («белым»). Например, в нуклоне комбинация R+G+B дает «белый» цвет, поэтому (R+G) можно назвать антисиним. А все антикварки имеют соответствующий антицвет. «Белый» нуклон на Рис. 3 слева эквивалентен по цвету «белому» пиону справа.

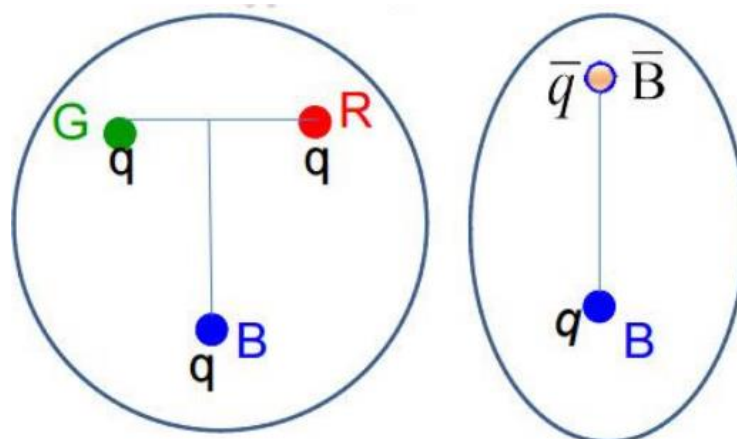


Рис. 3. Кварковая структура бариона (слева) и мезона (справа). С учетом спина и цвета на одной S-волновой орбите теперь может быть 6 кварков одного аромата (см. Рис. 4).

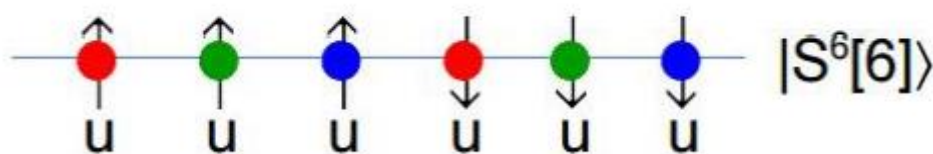


Рис. 4. Полностью антисимметричная конфигурация шести s-кварков, образующих волновую функцию $|S^6[6]\rangle$.

А кварков двух ароматов (u, d) на одной S-орбите может быть 12, но не больше!

Все попытки обнаружить хотя бы один свободный кварк с дробным электрическим зарядом или выбить его из адронов оканчивались неудачей. Но, несмотря на это, кварковая гипотеза стала общепринятой. Это связано с тем, что кроме систематики частиц, имеется еще ряд твердо установленных фактов,

свидетельствующих в ее пользу. Фактически, в рамках кварковой модели получила объяснение вся совокупность большого числа опытных данных о структуре и свойствах адронов, об их распадах и превращениях. Кварковая гипотеза превратилась в Стандартную модель фундаментальных частиц и взаимодействий. Наиболее прямым экспериментальным подтверждением кварковой модели служат процессы глубоко неупругого рассеяния электронов и других частиц на протонах и процессы с рождением адронных струй.

В экспериментах с рождением струй частица высокой энергии выбивает кварк из адрона (как правило, из нуклона). Вылетевший кварк в свободном состоянии существовать не может. По мере удаления выбитого кварка от цветного остатка адрона его потенциальная энергия быстро возрастает, и когда она становится больше удвоенной массы соответствующих кварков, становится энергетически выгодным рождение кваркантикварковой пары. Это происходит на расстоянии порядка 10^{-13} см (1 Фм).

ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

При очень высоких энергиях с большой вероятностью образуется несколько кварк-антикварковых пар, которые объединяются в несколько новых бесцветных адронов, летящих в одном направлении — в направлении выбитого кварка (переданного импульса). Это и есть наблюдаемая в экспериментах адронная струя.

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