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INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MULTIDISCIPLINARY SCIENCE

CENTER FOR TECH AND MEDIA RESEARCH

VOLUME 2, ISSUE 7

http://mjstjournal.com

International conference on multidisciplinary science

VOLUME-2, ISSUE-7

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The language of history, the role of museums with the cradle of values in the spiritual and moral education of young people

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Abstract: In this article, the role of museums in reflecting the history, customs, traditions of our country, historical memory and the role of heritage in the transition from one generation to the second generation are considered incomparable historical talism and thoughts and reflections on the activities of museums and their role in the life of young people, their development of personality spirituality. Enriched by the decision and opinions of our president on the reform of the activities of museums.

Key words: museology, museum ethics, educational significance of museums, interesting conversations and excursions, upbringing of young people in the spirit of patriotism, psychological impact, cradle of values, talisman of history, museum and society.

President Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan Sh.M.The country, headed by Mirziyoyev, carries out comprehensive measures on the more complete and effective use of the existing huge tourism saloyihat, joint pilgrimage with traditional, cultural and historical tourism, the rapid development of ecological, educational, ethnographic, gastronomic types. The priority of Tourism also assumes the systematic organization of museum activities and museum work. On December 11, 2017, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted a resolution “on approval of the program of comprehensive measures to improve the activities of state museums and strengthen their material and technical base in 2017-2027”. The fact that more than 350 museums operate in our country and serve to increase the interest of the younger generation in history with their exhibits - material evidence-also makes the demand for qualified specialists relevant. Relying on the scientific research carried out so far, it can be established that museology is a science that studies the collection of socially significant information, preservation processes, the maturation of knowledge and certain emotions through museum objects, the work of the museum, the status of the museum as a social institution, its functions and forms of their implementation in various socio - economic conditions. This article explores the Origin, history of museums, its place in social life, as well as their classification and typology.

Museums are institutions with a lively history, indicative of the past. They store material and spiritual monuments, which are reflected in the history, customs, traditions of our people. The role of museums in our culture is greater than that of benihoya, which is primarily determined by their role in the transition of historical memory and heritage from generation to generation. On the other hand, it is also the task of introducing our history to the peoples of the world through exhibits in museums. After all, the work of museums and museums is associated with the tourism industry, which in turn also affects the development of some areas of the economy of our republic. A museum is a multifunctional social institution that historically interacts with social information, designed to preserve cultural - historical and natural-scientific assets, collect information and disseminate them through museum objects. The museum documents various processes, phenomena of nature and society. Museums are also used for educational, educational and outreach purposes. Museum ethics is considered one of the

important signs of museology. The attitude towards osori atica, which has been preserved in museums for many centuries, the etiquette of visiting museums is called Museum ethics. The children's visit to the museum should be brought out through dialogue excursions that suit their psyche. The museum should teach students not only to provide knowledge about the causes and procedures of various phenomena and phenomena, but also to independently find answers to the questions posed to them, in addition to keeping them in memory. First of all, the museum takes into account the psychological state of children up to school age, the ability to perceive, think and remember the environment, mainly in children, when studying the level of perception of information. In the process of visiting the museum, initially educators of preschool institutions talk about the importance of objects in the exposition in the development of mankind. When conducting excursions through an interesting conversation, it is necessary to study their forming psychological processes, develop their creative abilities and provide children with the opportunity to use modern technologies(touch kiosks, plasma panels) in this regard. This article recommends organizing in the style of various forms of work with small-age visitors: quiz, rebus and competitions. Museums historical and cultural facts, popular names, the peculiarities of each era remain for a lifetime not only in the hearts of children, but also in their memory. Museums serve to educate young people in the spirit of patriotism, to think independently, not to look indifferent to events and phenomena, the main thing is to form feelings of preservation of their material cultural heritage. These ideas are instilled in children in the harmony of play, creativity and communication. Children get acquainted with museums and their activities, their understanding of the interconnection between the modern environment in which they live and historical periods is formed through historical and cultural monuments, aesthetic taste and the ability to admire develop, a sense of respect for another culture is decided, a passion for independent learning. the cultural heritage of different eras and peoples is growing. The role of the museum in the upbringing of children is also determined by the encouragement of their interests in culture and art. The museum serves to expand the imagination and form certain skills, to increase the observability of children. In particular, children have skills such as seeing objects of museum significance in kindergarten, on the street, in the home of their acquaintances or in the external environment, as well as communicating with cultural heritage such as behavior.in the museum, to see what is on display. As a result, children begin to be interested in museums - as a unique cultural institution. The main thing is that the disappearing culture, traditions and their importance are of particular importance in children. The museum treasure has an invaluable and unique educational impact on them. In a word, museums consist in supporting the formation and development of historical memory in the thinking of students of schools, secondary educational institutions. First president of the Republic of Uzbekistan I. Karimov's speech at the opening ceremony of the Amir Temur alley in Tashkent is a sign that" if anyone wants to understand the Uzbek name, the power of the Uzbek nation, its righteousness, unlimited possibilities, contribution to universal progress, confidence in the future, we must remember the urination of Amir Temur", which also pays special attention to the activities of museums in our country.

The role of museums in the preservation of material and spiritual heritage is incomparable, especially its impact on the spiritual and moral education of young people, which further motivates young people to live in harmony with the past. The functioning of many modern museums in our country is different from previous times. As modern museums open up new facets of cultural heritage, special attention is paid not only among the inhabitants and youth

of our country, but also to the principles of interethnic friendship and harmony. Because these efforts are important in instilling feelings of respect for the culture of other peoples both in their youth. Special recognition of the place of museums is necessary in the preservation of historical and cultural heritage, its development from generation to generation, as well as in the upbringing of young people in the spirit of patriotism, a warm look at historical and cultural values. At the same time, the museum is a reflection of the attitude of society to its history and culture. For this reason, the fact that museums function in a new way, keeping pace with the times, with society and being part of society, has become an urgent issue of today. Currently, in front of museums all over the world, “what should be the Museum of the 21st century and how to attract visitors?"is a problematic issue. It was now possible not only to display the museum's objects financially, but also to promote them in different styles using a combination of modern technologies. Young people who come to the museum, the people are not an object of human educational influence, but an equal interlocutor. They have the opportunity to have a conversation with each exhibit, with each material, or rather, the museum is an unbreakable tool that connects people and history.

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BO‘LAJAK BOSHLANG‘ICH SINF O‘QITUVCHILARIDA MILLIY MA’NAVIY QADRIYALARNI RIVOJLANTIRIISHNING PEDAGOGIK JIHATLARI

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Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada bo’lajak boshlang’ich sinf o’qituvchilarida milliy ma’naviy qadryatlarni shakllantirishning mazmuni yoritib berilgan. Shuningdek, Ushbu maqolada milliy ma’naviy qadryatlarning komponentlari batafsil yoritib berilgan.*

Kalit so’zlar: *qadryat tushunchasi, milliylik, vatan, boshlang’ich sinf o’qituvchisi, o’quvchilar, talabalar, didaktika, madaniy komponent, tarixiy komponent, til komponenti, diniy va ahloqiy komponent, oilaviy komponent, jamiyat va ijtimoiy munosabatlar komponenti, tabiiy va ekologik komponent*

Bo‘lajak boshlang‘ich sinf o‘qituvchisi, milliy ma’naviy qadriyatlar asosida bolalarni ma’naviy tarbiyalash, ularda shaxsiy fazilatlar, jumladan, o‘z tuyg‘ularini boshqarish, milliy qadriyat va an’analarga qiziqtirish, yaqinlarga g‘amxo‘rlik qilish kabi ehtiyojlarni shakllantirishga qaratilgan kompleks chora-tadbirlarni ishlab chiqish va amalga oshirishda tashkiliy-huquqiy ishlar bilan birgalikda o‘zbek milliy ertaklari, afsonaviy qahramonlar, buyuk bobolarimiz, qadimiy milliy me’morchilik obidalari, mamlakatimiz tabiati, Vatan timsollari asosida bezash, jihozlash tartibini va ko‘rgazmali namunalarini ishlab chiqish va bosqichma-bosqich amalga oshirish natijasida o‘quvchilarda ijobiy xulq motivlarini shakllantirishda ishtirok etishi muhim ahamiyatga ega. O‘zbek ertaklari, matallari, afsonalari, dostonlari, maqollari asosida o‘quvchilarda mardlik, shijoat, milliy g‘urur, qat’iyat, tadbirkorlik, oriyat, ibo, hayo, qanoat, mehnatsevarlik kabi ma’naviy-axloqiy fazilatlarni shakllantirishga qaratilgan tadbirni tashkil etish kabilar ularda ijodiy fikrlash, yaratuvchanlik qobiliyatlarini yuzaga chiqarishda o‘z samarasini ko‘rsatadi.

Ushbu jarayonda bo‘lajak o‘qituvchi dunyodagi rivojlangan mamlakatlarning milliy tarbiya borasidagi ilg‘or yutuqlarini o‘rganish, xalqaro ilmiy aloqalarni yo‘lga qo‘yish, tajriba almashish, xalqaro konferentsiyalarda ishtirok etish talabalar uchun ma’naviy ibrat timsoli bo‘lib xizmat qiladi. Tadqiqotchi M.Stetsevich “Ma’naviy-ahloqiy faoliyat, ahloqiy motivlar yordamida amalga oshishini va ma’naviy-ahloqiy maqsadlarga erishish, insonni erkin rivojlanishiga yo‘naltirilgani”ni qayd etadi[1]. Shuning uchun ham talabalarga milliy ma’naviy tadbirlar tashkil qilish, ularni ma’naviy qadriyatlarga yo‘naltirilishini ta’minlash oliy ta’lim muassasalari rahbarlari, professor-o‘qituvchilarining mihim vazifalaridan hisoblanadi.

[1] . Стецкевич Мария Юрьевна. Педагогическое обеспечение преемственности в освоении школьниками нравственных ценностей. Автореф. дисс. … канд. пед. наук. – М, 2015. 22 с.

Talabalarga milliy ma’naviy tarbiya berishda milliy qadriyatlar bilan umuminsoniy qadriyatlardan ham samarali foydalanish, ayni paytda, ularga umumtaraqqiyotning zamonaviy yutuqlarini ham payvandlash talab qilinadi. Ma’naviy barkamol avlod o‘z xalqi, Vatan tarixi, buyuk siymolari, milliy va tarixiy qadriyatlari, urf-odatlari, rasm-rusumlari, to‘y-marakalari, ularning mohiyatini chuqur bilgan holda jahon adabiyoti, san’ati, madaniyati durdonalari bilan yaxshi tanish bo‘lmog‘i, kishilik jamiyati taraqqiyoti tarixi davomida qo‘lga kiritilgan yutuqlar bilan oshno bo‘lmog‘i darkor. Bunda talabalarga milliy ma’naviy tarbiya berishni tashkil etish, qalbiga chuqur singdirish va ularni rejalashtirib, doimo namunali olib borish talab qilinadi.

Tabiiyki, shu o‘rinda «Bularning barchasini o‘rganish uchun vaqt ham, imkoniyat ham etmasa kerak?», «Audiovizual texnika taraqqiy etib ketgan bir zamonda bularni o‘rganishga yoshlarda xohish va moyillik bo‘ladimi?» qabilidagi savollar tug‘ilishi tabiiy. Hamma gap ham ana shunda! Talabalar bilan milliy ma’naviy qadriyatlarini rivojlantirish maqsadida ish olib borishni tashkil etishda bularning barchasini hisobga olish kerak. Shuning uchun ham, talaba yoshlarning milliy ma’naviy qadriyatlarini rivojlantirish masalasiga kompleks tarzda yondashish talab qilinadi.

Ular orasida olib boriladigan ma’naviy ishlarning uslublarini yaxshi bilish mazkur sohadagi muvaffaqiyatli faoliyat olib borishning garovidir. Bilim maskanlarida olib boriladigan ma’naviy ishlarning samarasi, eng avvalo, to‘g‘ri tuzilgan reja va tadbirlarga bog‘liqdir.

Yurtimiz mustaqillikka erishgach yoshlarga bo‘lgan munosabat har qachongidan muhim ahamiyat kasb etib bormoqda, bu borada kelajakdagi rejalarimizga e’tibor qaratadigan bo‘lsak, uning ahamiyati bundanda dolzarb bo‘lib borayotganligini tassavur qilishimiz mumkin. Chunki etakchi kuch bo‘lgan yoshlar ertamiz egalari, kelajagimiz davomchilari hisoblanadi. Bu borada Prezidentimiz Sh.M.Mirziyoev “Zamonaviy bilim va ko‘nikmalarga ega, mamlakatning munosib kelajagi uchun javobgarlikni o‘z zimmasiga ola biladigan barkamol, maqsadga intiluvchan va serg‘ayrat yoshlarni tarbiyalash mamlakatni barqaror va ildam rivojlantirishning eng muhim shartidir,” deb ta’kidlagan.

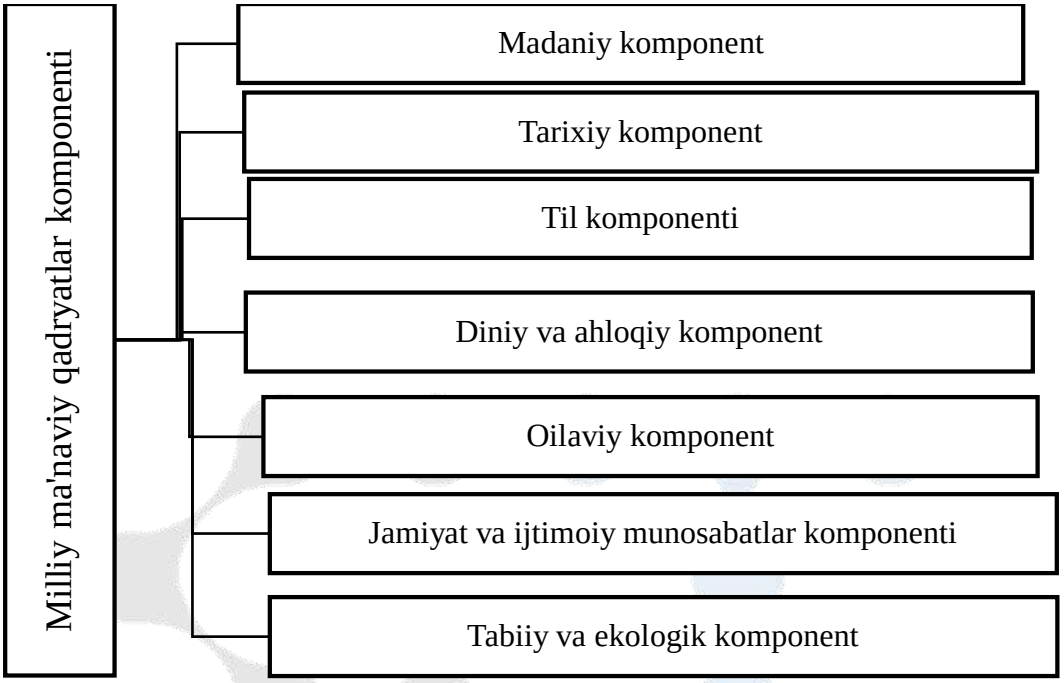
Mamlakatimizda millat mavjudligini ta’minlovchi qadriyatlar, milliy ma’naviy qadriyatlar tufayli, ajdodlardan yangi avlodga o‘tib kelmoqda. Fanda milliy ma’naviy qadriyatlar atamasi keng va tor ma’nolarda ifodalanadi. Keng ma’noda, u inson shaxsini shakllantirishga, uning ishlab chiqarish va ijtimoiy, milliy, ma’naviy, madaniy, ma’rifiy hayotda faol ishtirokini ta’minlashga qaratilgan barcha ma’naviy qadriyatlar, ta’sirlar, tadbirlar, harakatlar, intilishlar yig‘indisini anglatadi. Buni biz faqatgina ta’lim-tarbiya maskanlari deb biluvchi joylardagina emas, balki yurtimizning barcha jabhalarida, uning etakchi g‘oyalari, adabiyot, san’at, kino, radio va shu kabi ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda ham milliy ma’naviy targ‘ibot ishlarini olib borishimiz kerakligini davrning o‘zi ko‘rsatib turibdi. Tor ma’noda, muayyan

shaxsning milliy ma’naviy rivoji, dunyoqarashi, axloqiy qiyofasi, estetik didini o‘stirilishiga yo‘naltirilgan pedagogik faoliyatni anglatadi. Buni bo‘lsa yoshlar masalasi bo‘yicha davlatimiz rahbariyati tomonidan qabul qilinayotgan farmon va qarorlarning hayotga tatbiq qilinayotganligidan ham kuzatish mumkin.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasida pedagogik yo‘nalishdagi oliy ta’limni isloh qilish, universitetlarda mustaqil fikrlovchi, pedagogik vaziyatni tahlil qilish qobiliyatiga ega, o‘quv jarayonini rejalashtirishni va amalga oshirishni, sinfda do‘stona muhitni yarata oladigan, o‘quvchilarni kuzatish va baholashga, ularning faoliyatini natijador tayyorlashga qodir bo‘lgan o‘qituvchilarni tayyorlash maqsadlarini o‘z ichiga oladi. Oliy ma’lumotli mutaxassislarga jamiyat tomonidan qo‘yilgan bunday talablar, so‘nggi yillarda o‘qituvchilar malakasining sezilarli darajada oshishishiga olib keldi.

Zamonaviy o‘qituvchi, ijodiy shaxs bo‘lib, kasbiy, katta pedagogik mahoratni aks ettiruvchi, ma’naviyati rivojlangan qobiliyatli bo‘lishi kerak. Milliy ma’naviy qadriyatlarni, madaniyatni shakllantiruvchi muhit darsdan tashqari tadbirlar bilan ifodalanadi, universitet va kafedralarning tarbiyaviy ishlari, universitetning jismoniy tarbiya maydonlaridagi mashg‘ulotlar bilan birgalikda o‘quv-tarbiyaviy tadbirlar ham olib borilishi talabalarda bu sifatlarning rivojlanishiga muhim ta’sir ko‘rsatadi.

Talabalarni milliy ma’naviy qadriyatlarini rivojlantirish vositalari sifatida yozgi talabalar jamoalarining darsdan tashqari tadbirlari, talabalar sport klublari, talabalar jamoalari va teatrlari, mavzuli kechalar va boshqalar xizmat qiladi. Darsdan tashqari mashg‘ulotlar ham keng imkoniyatlar yaratib, universitetda talabalarning ta’lim olish salohiyatlarini shakllanishiga ta’sir qiladi. Ushbu jarayonlarning shakllari xilma-xil bo‘lib, bularga: talabalar ilmiy va amaliy konferensiyalari, pedagogik mahorat tanlovlari, shaharda tashkil etiladigan bayramlar, sport tadbirlari, mehnat desantlari, jamoaviy ijodiy faoliyat va boshqalarni kiritish mumkin.



1-rasm. Milliy ma’naviy qadryatlarning komponentlari

Milliy ma'naviy qadriyatlar jamiyatning asosiy madaniy, ijtimoiy va ahloqiy tamoyillarini o'z ichiga oladi. Ushbu qadriyatlarning asosiy komponentlari quyidagilar(1-rasm):

1. **Madaniy komponent.**

An'analar va urf-odatlar:Milliy bayramlar va tantanalar. Nikoh, tug'ilish, va dafn marosimlari kabi hayotiy marosimlar. Mahalliy urf-odatlar va xalq o'yinlari.

San'at va adabiyot: Milliy san'at turlari (tasviriy san'at, amaliy san'at, musiqa, raqs). Milliy adabiyot (she'riyat, nasr, drama). Folklor, ertaklar, dostonlar va xalq qo'shiqlari.

2. **Tarixiy komponent**

Tarixiy voqealar va shaxslar: Milliy mustaqillik va davlat mustaqilligi uchun kurash.Buyuk tarixiy shaxslar va ularning merosi. Milliy tarixning muhim voqealari va sanalari.

Arxeologik va tarixiy yodgorliklar: Tarixiy obidalar va inshootlar.Arxeologik qazishmalar va muzeylar.

3. **Til komponenti**

Milliy til: Ona tilini saqlash va rivojlantirish.Milliy tilning shevalari va lahjalari.

- Ona tilida adabiyot, ilm-fan va san'atning rivojlanishi.

4. **Diniy va ahloqiy komponent**

Diniy e'tiqodlar:Diniy bayramlar va an'analar.Diniy urf-odatlar va marosimlar.

Axloqiy tamoyillar:Insonparvarlik, halollik, adolat, mehr-oqibat kabi axloqiy qadriyatlar.Oila, jamiyat va davlat oldidagi mas'uliyat va burchlar.

5. **Oilaviy komponent**

Oilaviy qadriyatlar:Oila tuzilishi va rol taqsimoti.Ota-ona, bola va boshqa oila a'zolari o'rtasidagi munosabatlar.Oilaviy an'analar va urf-odatlar.

6. **Jamiyat va ijtimoiy munosabatlar komponenti**

Mahalla va jamoat:Mahalla hayoti va jamoatchilik faoliyati.Qo'shnichilik munosabatlari va ijtimoiy yordam.

Ijtimoiy me'yorlar va odob-axloq:Ijtimoiy munosabatlar va jamiyatdagi rollar. Odob-axloq qoidalari va ijtimoiy me'yorlar.

7. **Tabiiy va ekologik komponent**

Tabiatga munosabat: Milliy tabiatga bo'lgan hurmat va uni asrash.Ekologik madaniyat va tabiatni muhofaza qilish.

Tabiat bilan bog'liq urf-odatlar:Tabiat hodisalari va bayramlari (masalan, Navro'z). Tabiiy resurslardan oqilona foydalanish va ularni asrash.

Milliy ma'naviy qadriyatlar yuqoridagi komponentlar orqali jamiyatning asosiy tamoyillarini aks ettiradi. Bu qadriyatlar jamiyatni birlashtiruvchi va mustahkamlovchi kuch bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Ularni saqlash va avlodlarga yetkazish har bir kishining vazifasidir.

Hayot yangicha fikrlash va ishlash, milliy “aql markazlari”mizni shakllantirishni talab etmoqda. Afsuski, atrofimizdagi barcha siyosiy-ijtimoiy jarayonlarni chuqur tushunib, ta’sirchan tilda yetkazib beradigan tahlilchi va ekspertlarimiz juda kam. Bunday vaziyatda jamiyatimizni ma’naviy tahdidlardan himoya qilish borasidagi ilmiy-amaliy tadqiqotlarni tubdan qayta ko‘rib chiqish zarur. Shu ma’noda, Ma’naviyat va ma’rifat, “Taraqqiyot strategiyasi”, Islom sivilizatsiyasi markazlari, ijtimoiy-gumanitar yo‘nalishdagi tadqiqot institutlari haqiqiy “aql markazlari”ga aylanishi zarurati mavjud. Kitobxonlik madaniyatini kengaytirish, kino san’atini izchil rivojlantirish, barcha telekanallar qoshidagi badiiy kengashlar faoliyatini tanqidiy tahlil qilib, teledasturlarning saviyasini oshirish masalalariga ham alohida e’tibor qaratilishi lozim.

Bu masalani nechog‘lik muhim ahamiyat kasb etayotganini Prezidentimizning “Agar kimdir, ma’naviyat masalasi – bu faqat Ma’naviyat markazi yoki tegishli vazirlik va idoralarning ishi, deb o‘ylasa, xato qiladi. Bular- ning barchasi oldimizda turgan eng asosiy, eng muhim vazifalardan biridir” degan so‘zlari yana bir bor isbotlab turganini alohida ta’kidlash joiz.

Yaponiyalik pedagog-tadqiqotchi M.Tatsuxironing ta’kidlashicha “Yaponiya ta’lim vazirligining instruktsiyalariga ko‘ra, jamiyatda faol ijtimoiy shaxsni shakllantirish muhim vazifa hisoblanadi. Pedagog ta’lim-tarbiya jarayonida beshta muhim jihatlarga amal qilishi lozimligi ta’kidlanadi. Bular: xulq-atvor me’yorlarinigina emas, balki hayot tarzini

tushunishni shakllantirish; bolalarda mustaqil va mas'uliyatli harakatlarga nisbatan xulq-atvori, fikrlari, his-tuyg'ulari, qobiliyatlari borasida o'z-o'zini tahlil qilish ko'nikmalarini ishlab chiqishlariga alohida e'tibor berish, mustaqil va mas'uliyatli harakat qilish qobiliyatini rivojlantirishga alohida e'tibor berish; atrofidagi odamlarning manfaatlarini hurmat qilishga o'rgatish; guruhiy faoliyat olib borishni oddiy jarayon ruhida tarbiyalash; guruhning muammo, qiziqish va manfaatlarini xuddi o'ziniki sifatida qabul qilish kabi jihatlarni sanab o'tadi[2].

Yosh yapon fuqarolarini ahloqiy tarbiyalash dasturi, xulq-atvorning asosiy qoidalarini o'rgatish, kundalik hayotda jamoatchilik odob-ahloq normalariga rioya qilish, insonga munosib bo'lgan hayot kechirish zarurligini anglashni sindirish kabi bo'limlardan tashkil topgan[3]. Bularning barchasi bizning pedagogikaga, yoshlarni milliy ma'naviy qadriyatlarga sodiqlik ruhida tarbiyalash vazifalarimizga juda ham yaqin ekanligidan dalolat beradi.

Talabalarda milliy ma'naviy qadriyalarni rivojlantiriish bir kunda yoki bir soatlik dars davomida amalga oshirish mumkin bo'lgan jarayon emas, balki yillar davomida bosqichma-bosqich turli omillar yordamida amalga oshiriladigan jarayondir.

Zamonamizning mashhur pedagoglaridan Sh.A.Amonashvili "Ta'limning ma'naviy asoslari" kitobida[4] bo'lajak o'qituvchi haqida fikr yuritib, bolalarga bo'lgan muhabbat va ezgulik, ijodkorlik va yangiliklarga intilish, intuitsiya va donishmandlik, optimizm va sabr, jasorat va sodiqlikga ega bo'lishi, o'zining o'qituvchi sifatida ulug'vorligi va kamtarinligini xis qilishi lozim deydi.

Olib borilgan kuzatishlarga qaraganda ta'lim metodlarining barchasi ham talabalarda milliy ma'naviy qadriyalarni rivojlantiriish vositasi bo'la olmaydi. Ammo darsda turli metodlarni qo'llash orqali ta'lim samaradorligini oshirishga, bilimlarni egallash jarayonining zerikarli bo'lmasligiga erishish mumkin. Yosh avlodda milliy ma'naviy qadryatlarni, singdirishimiz, ularda vatanga bo'lgan muxabbat hissini shakllantirish uchun eng avvalo, bo'lajak boshlang'ich sinf o'qituvchilarda milliy ma'naviy qadryatlarni rivojlantirish metodikasini takomillashtirishimiz lozim.

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QO‘QON XONI XUDOYORXON DAVRIDAGI IQTISODIY BOSHQARUV

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada Xudoyorxon davrida Qo‘qon xonligida xon xo‘jaligini boshqarish masalalari ko‘rib chiqiladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: Iqtisodiy imkoniyat, yer, sarkori, Qo‘qon shahri, A.K. Gaines, Sarkorlik instituti.

Annotation: This article discusses the management of the khan's economy in the Kokand Khanate during the reign of Khudoyarkhan.

Key words: Economic opportunity, land, sarkori, Kokhan city, A.K. Gaines, Institute of Leadership.

Qo‘qon xonligi Xudoyorxon davrida sanoati yomon rivojlangan, lekin ichki va tashqi savdo bilan bog‘liq faol tovar-pul munosabatlariga ega agrar mamlakat bo‘lib qoldi. Iqtisodiyotning ahvolidan farqli o‘laroq, aholining, ayniqsa, shahar aholisining madaniyati va ma’rifati rivojlanishi bilan vaziyat ancha yaxshilandi. Sharqshunos olim A. Kun 15 ta beklik nomini keltiradi: Qo‘qon va uning atrofi, Marg‘ilon, Shahrixon, Andijon, Namangan, So‘x, Maxram, Buloqboshi, Aravon, Baliqchi, Chortoq, Naukat, Koson, Chust va Bobodarxon. Sarkorliklarga Asaka, Marg‘ilon, Baliqchi, O‘sh, So‘x, Koson va O‘zgand kiradi. Yirik feodallarning mamlakatning turli viloyat va viloyatlarida joylashgan yer egaliklarini yer egasi yoki mulkdorga daxldor shaxslar boshqargan. Aksariyat hollarda shahar korxonalarini o‘z kasbini yaxshi biladigan eng fidoyi ustalar boshqargan. Qo‘qon xonligida feodal muassasa sifatida sarkorlik instituti keng tarqalgan edi. Bu yerdagi sarkor siymosi biz o‘rganayotgan davrda ham qishloq xo‘jaligi, ham sanoat-savdo munosabatlarida yetakchi rol o‘ynagan. Sarkorlar ijarachilar vazifasini bajarib, soliq yig‘ish, yirik korxonalar va yirik feodal yer uchastkalarini boshqarish, chorvachilik bilan shug‘ullanuvchi hunarmand feodallar shaklida, hukmron feodal elitaning qurilish faoliyati, aholi va uning moddiy resurslarini turli maqsadlarga safarbar etish ishlarini boshqargan. Ular yirik feodallar, jumladan, hukmron tabaqalar bilan bevosita moddiy ne’matlar ishlab chiqaruvchilar o‘rtasidagi munosabatlarini amalga oshirishning asosiy bo‘g‘inlaridan biri bo‘lgan. 60-yillarning o‘rtalarida bu yerda bo‘lgan A.K.Geyns hammadan ko‘ra xonlikning shimoliy hududlari, Toshkent va Turkiston sarkorlari haqida yozgan edi. U sarkorlar haqida quyidagi ma’lumotlarni qoldirgan: “Toshkentdagi hiraj yig‘ilishga Qo‘qon hukmronligi davrida Toshkentning eng hurmatli aholisi orasidan bek etib tayinlangan sarkor boshchilik qiladi”. O‘sha davrning boshqa bir muallifi Turkiston shahridagi hirajlar to‘plamida sarkorning o‘rni haqida quyidagicha yozgan. “hirajni yig‘ish uchun bek tayinlangan, unga kotib yordam bergan. Non va bog‘ sabzavotlarini olib tashlash vaqtida bu shaxslar egalarini, non va sabzavotlar miqdorini yozib, xizmat qilishlari kerak bo‘lgan miqdorlarni ajratdilar. Keyin egalarining ro‘yxatlari bekka taqdim etildi, ikkinchisi esa, shubhasiz, sarkardaga ishonib, ro‘yxatda hisoblangan yig‘imning egasi tomonidan bekning don omboriga yuborilishini buyurish bilan cheklandi. Nonni qabul qilib, tekshirganda ham o‘sha sarkarda bo‘lgan”. “Mirot ul-futuh” muallifining yozishicha, Toshkentdagi Aziz parvonachi qozoq-qirg‘iz qabilalari, shahar aholisi va qo‘shinlari ustidan hokimiyatni to‘liq qo‘lga kiritib, mahalliy hukmdorlarga hiraj, zakot va boshqa soliqlardan bir misqol ham bermagan. Bu fakt sarkarlarning soliq yig‘ishdagi o‘rnini yana bir bor ta’kidlaydi.

Farg‘ona vodiysi shaharlarida hokimlar bilan birga sarkorlar ham tayinlangan. “Tasnifi g‘arib” muallifining yozishicha, yangi tugatilgan Qo‘qon xonligi shaharlariga Farg‘onaning

muvaqqat hokimi, Buxoro amiri Nasrulloning namoyandasi Ibrohim Xayol bilan “mohir sarkorlar” tayinlagan. Katta saroy sarkorlari lavozimi xonlikdagi eng yuqori lavozimlardan biri hisoblangan. Muayyan davrlarda davlatda hukmronlik qilgan feodal doiralar va guruhlar «bek, sarkarning eng yuqori mansablarini» egallab oldilar. Yorliqlar va boshqa hujjatlarda xon ko‘pincha sarkarlarga murojaat qilgan. Sarkorlar beklarning eng yaqin maslahatchilari bo‘lgan va ko‘pincha muhim topshiriqlarni bajargan. Shunday qilib, qipchoqlarga qarshi fitna uyushtirgan shaxs sifatida Qo‘qonga sudga yuborilgan toshkentlik mirzaboshi qipchoqlar boshlig‘i Musulmonqulga Toshkent qushbegi va ikki sarkoridan xazinaga torttug‘ (sovg‘a) qabul qilganligi haqida xabar beradi va katta qismini o‘z manfaati uchun yashirgan.

Xonlar va beklar soliqlarning o‘z vaqtida va to‘liq kelib tushishi ustidan davlat nazoratini amalga oshirish maqsadida qishloqlarda, turli joylarda oqsoqollar bilan birga sarkorlarni ham saqlaganlar. Hukmdorga sovg‘a sifatida bitta qo‘chqor olinganligi haqida dalillar mavjud. “Tasnifi g‘arib” muallifining chor hokimiyatining Yangi Marg‘ilondagi ilk faoliyati haqidagi ma’lumotlari ham qishloqlarda sarkorlar saqlaganliklarini ko‘rsatadi. Yuqorida ta’kidlanganidek, Xudoyorxon onasining vasiyatiga ko‘ra, masjidning sharqida uning sharafiga madrasa qurishni buyuradi va Mulla Turdali Mirzo sarkor etib tayinlanadi. Mirzo Olim masjidini ta’mirlash haqida gapirar ekan, bu ishni aqlli sarkorga topshirish haqida yozgan. Shunday qilib, Xudoyorxon ham o‘zidan oldingi beklar singari tumanlardagi yer va hunarmandchilik muassasalari korxonalari, bog‘dorchilik va istirohat bog‘lari korxonalari, saroylar, turli idora binolari, hovlilar, diniy muassasalarni boshqargan. Xudoyorxon hukmronligining so‘nggi davrida shartli ravishda sarkorliklar uning saroyida ikkiga bo‘lingan; Ularning har birida 40 dan 50 tagacha katta (bozorli) va kichik (bozorsiz) qishloqlar mavjud edi. Bu shaxslar oziq-ovqat ta’minotiga mas’ul bo‘lib, hovlini, qo‘shin bilan birga xon kolonnasini ta’minlaganlar va o‘zlariga qarashli qishloqlardan keladigan daromadlarni boshqarganlar. Xudoyorxon hukmronligining eng oxirida bu inoqlarning joylarini Xojali inoq va Tursun Muhammad inoq egallagan. Masalan, Sheralixon davrida Mallaxon, Xudoyor Muhammad Sodiq sarkor, vafotidan so‘ng, Xudoyor hukmronligining oxirida uning o‘g‘li Mulla Ishmuhammad sarkarlar boshqargan. Ko‘rsatilgan boshqa tumanlardan biriga tobe bo‘lgan Qo‘qon tumani. Shubhasiz, sarkarlarning aksariyati hukmron tabaqa egalari, harbiy amaldorlar, badavlat hunarmandlar, savdogarlar orasidan «nufuzli va boy kishilar orasidan» tayinlangan. Sarkorlarning boshliqlari bevosita Qo‘qon hukmdorlari bilan, xonning boshqa sarkardalarida esa xon bilan, qolganlarida esa bevosita bog‘liq bo‘lgan. Ularni va ularga bo‘ysunuvchi boshqa barcha yirik sarkarlarni xonning o‘zi, tumanlarda ham beklar tayinlagan. Bu sarkardalarning xonga muhrlari bo‘lgan, beklar va xon xonadonining boshqa a’zolari kerak bo‘lganda sarkarlar bilan maslahatlashib, turli masalalarni hal qilish uchun barcha xo‘jalik masalalari bo‘yicha maslahatga odamlarni yuborganlar. Sarkorlar, shu jumladan ularning boshlari, qoida tariqasida, egasiga xabar bermasdan va uning roziligini olmasdan, hatto kichik biznesni ham amalga oshirishga haqli emas edi. Sarkorlarning ruxsat etilmagan xatti-harakatlari uchun xonlar, beklar, yer solig‘i-xarajlari, shu jumladan xon yerlari va qishloqlaridan olinadigan asosiy daromadlarni ijaraga oluvchilar katta sarkardalar edi. Shaharda ham, qishloqda ham katta xoraj yig‘ish joylari asosan doimiy ijarachilarga ijaraga berilgan, ularning aksariyati sarkarda edi. Xonlikning janubi-sharqiy viloyatlaridagi hiraj uchastkalarining deyarli yarmini sarkorlar, qolganini esa boshqa unvonlarga ega bo‘lgan, lekin ayni paytda sarkardalik vazifalarini bajargan amaldorlar ijaraga olgan. Xon va beklarning daromadlari, yuqorida qayd etilganidek, ular tomonidan belgilanib, ijarachi-sarkorlarga tayinlagan.

Xulosa qilib aytadigan bo‘lsak Xudoyorxon davridagi o‘rganilayotgan vaziyatdan Qo‘qon xonligining xalq xo‘jaligini boshqarish mavjud tartibni o‘zgartirib, xonlikning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy hayotiga alohida ta’sir ko‘rsatganligini ta’kidlash lozim, davlatni siyosiy jihatdan yaxshilashga qaratilgan.

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Ibn Sina and pharmacy

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Annotation: This thesis explores the pivotal contributions of Ibn Sina, also known as Avicenna, to the field of pharmacy. Born in 980 CE in Persia, Ibn Sina was a polymath who profoundly influenced medical and pharmaceutical sciences through his seminal work, "The Canon of Medicine" (Al-Qanun fi al-Tibb). The thesis highlights his innovative approaches in pharmacology, including his comprehensive cataloging of medicinal plants, his foundational work in pharmacodynamics and pharmacokinetics, and his methods for drug formulation and compounding. It also underscores his systematic classification of drugs and detailed descriptions of their preparation and use, which were groundbreaking at the time. The enduring legacy of Ibn Sina's contributions to pharmacy is examined, showcasing their impact on both Eastern and Western medical practices.

Keywords
1. Ibn Sina
2. Avicenna
3. Pharmacy
4. The Canon of Medicine
5. Pharmacology
6. Pharmacodynamics
7. Pharmacokinetics
8. Medicinal Plants
9. Drug Formulation
10. Medical History

Introduction

Ibn Sina, also known as Avicenna in the Western world, was a Persian polymath who made significant contributions to various fields, including medicine and pharmacy. Born in 980 CE in Afshana near Bukhara, his works have had a profound impact on the development of medical science, particularly in the Islamic Golden Age.

Contributions to medicine and pharmacy

Ibn Sina's most renowned work, "The Canon of Medicine" (Al-Qanun fi al-Tibb), is a comprehensive medical encyclopedia that served as a standard medical text in both the Islamic world and Europe for centuries. This monumental work includes extensive sections on pharmacology and pharmacy, showcasing his deep understanding of medicinal substances.

Pharmacological innovations

Ibn Sina’s contributions to pharmacy are particularly notable in the following areas:

1. Materia medica: He documented over 800 medicinal plants, herbs, and compounds, describing their properties, uses, and effects. This extensive cataloging helped in standardizing pharmaceutical knowledge.

2. Pharmacodynamics and pharmacokinetics: He studied the effects of drugs on the body and the process by which drugs are absorbed, distributed, metabolized, and excreted. His insights laid the groundwork for modern pharmacology.

3. Formulations and compounding: Ibn Sina developed methods for preparing and compounding medications, including the use of excipients to enhance the effectiveness of active ingredients.

4. Dosage and administration: He emphasized the importance of accurate dosing and proper administration routes to maximize therapeutic effects and minimize adverse reactions.

The canon of medicine

"The Canon of Medicine" is divided into five books, with the fifth book dedicated to pharmacology and compound drugs. In this book, Ibn Sina categorizes drugs into simple and compound forms, providing detailed descriptions and therapeutic indications for each. His systematic approach to drug classification and detailed descriptions of their preparation and use were revolutionary at the time.

Legacy

Ibn Sina's work had a lasting influence on both Eastern and Western medical practices. His methodologies in pharmacy and pharmacology were taught in European universities well into the Renaissance. The "Canon of Medicine" remained a primary reference in medical education for over six centuries.

Conclusion

Ibn Sina's contributions to pharmacy were groundbreaking and far-reaching. His meticulous documentation and innovative approaches to the study of medicinal substances significantly advanced the field of pharmacy. The legacy of his work continues to be felt in modern pharmaceutical sciences, highlighting his role as a pioneer in the history of medicine.

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VOLUME-2, ISSUE-7

THE ANALYSIS OF VARIABILITIES OF THE CONTROLLER PLATE OF THE SHUTTLE THREAD TENSIONER IN A SEWING MACHINE

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Abstract. *The paper presents the scheme and principles of operation of the recommended shuttle thread regulator plate. The results of theoretical studies of the oscillations of the plate from the changes in the tension of the shuttle thread are given.*

Key words. *Sewing machine, hook, tension regulator, plate, beam of equal resistance, oscillation, rigidity, mass, dissipation, frequency, amplitude, thread.*

In known shuttle sewing machines shuttle device consists of six main structural parts: housing, bobbin holder, brackets (guide half-rings), bobbin cap and bobbin. Depending on the type of motion and location of the plane of motion of the body distinguish the following types of shuttles: oscillating, oscillating, uniformly rotating with a horizontal axis of rotation, uniformly rotating with a vertical axis of rotation, etc. The leading structural part of all shuttle devices is the housing, which is fixed on the shuttle shaft of the machine. In the oscillating and oscillating types of shuttle devices return - rotary movement makes bobbin holder. This part of the shuttle device design has a pointed nose, which captures the needle loop. The bobbin cap is stationary when turning the body of the shuttle device. In machines with oscillating shuttle it is kept from rotating by a rod in the bobbin cap, which is included in the groove of the overhead bracket. In rotating horizontal shuttle devices bobbin cap and bobbin holder are held from rotation by a set pin. Rotation of the bobbin case when the machine is working is inadmissible, as it can lead to the breakage of the needle. The bobbin holder holds the bobbin case. On machines with a rotating hook, the needle loop goes freely around the bobbin case. The bobbin cap holds the bobbin by adjusting the pressure of the leaf spring, and it can be used to change the shuttle thread tension [1].

The known regulator of shuttle thread tension bobbin cap sewing machine consists of an arc-shaped plate spring, has two holes, the first for fixing the screw to the side surface of the bobbin cap and the second for the adjusting screw. In this case, the width of the lamellar spring along the entire length is made equal [2].

The disadvantage of the known design of the regulator of tension of the shuttle thread bobbin cap is the impossibility of providing thread tension because of the change in the pressure force of the lamellar spring along its length in the contact zones with the thread passed between the plate and the side surface. In addition, when the machine between the leaf spring and the body of the bobbin case periodically accumulates thread lint, which can lead to jamming and thread breakage.

In the device containing a tension regulator shuttle thread, fixed on the cylindrical body of the bobbin cap, in pressing to the oval slot of the wall of the tension spring is made a groove for placing in it the thread when installing the bobbin in the cap. The disadvantage of this design is an increase in the amount of thread pile at the slot and frequent thread breakage.

In the design in the brake regulator of thread tension, the plate element is made with protrusions, and is made of foil, 0.05 mm thick, and the height of the protrusions is 0.08÷0.12 mm [3].

The disadvantage of the known design is the limited used (only for obtaining zigzag stitches), as well as the complexity and low reliability of the design.

Effective design of the shuttle thread tension regulator plate. We have improved the design of the shuttle thread tension regulator plate spring, which provides uniformity of thread tension in the zone of its adjustment.

The essence of the design is that the regulator of shuttle thread tension bobbin cap sewing machine consists of an arc-shaped lamellar spring, the width of which is made decreasing from the axis of the hole for the adjusting screw to its cantilever part (in the form of a beam of equal resistance), with a decrease in width is 18% (see Fig. 1).

Shuttle thread tension regulator bobbin cap sewing machine is an arc-shaped plate spring 1, the width of which is made increasing from “a” axis of the hole 2 for the tension screw (not shown in Fig.) to “c” cantilever part of it. In this case, the plate 1 is represented as a beam of equal resistance [6]. The degree of reduction in the width of the plate 1 from “a” to “c” is 18% (in serial shuttle machines a = 4.5 mm, the length of the plate l = 22.5 mm, in the recommended design c = 3.7 mm).

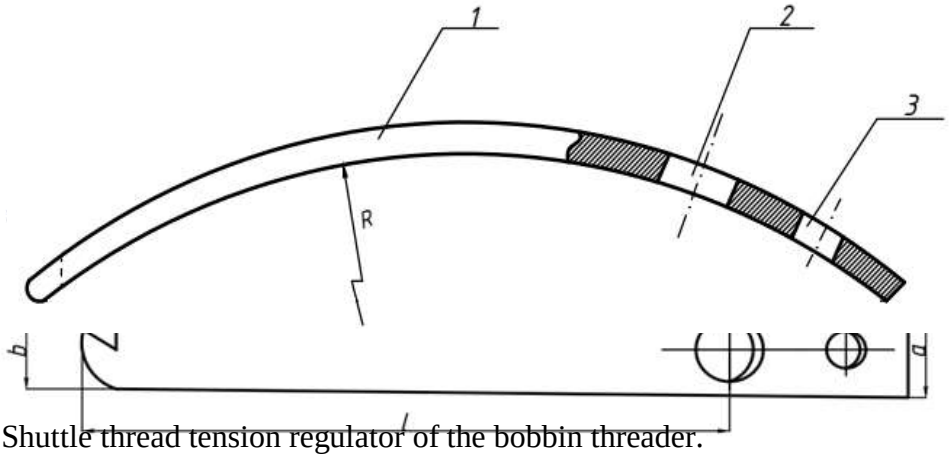

Fig.1 Shuttle thread tension regulator of the bobbin threader. sewing machine bobbin cap

The arc-shaped plate spring 1 has two holes 2 and 3, of which 3 is for rigid screw fixing of the plate 1 to the side surface of the bobbin cap (not shown in Fig.) and hole 2 for the adjusting screw (not shown in Fig.).

The design works as follows. The bobbin thread having a different linear plane to pass through the silk between the side surface of the bobbin cap (not shown in Fig.) and arc-shaped plate spring 1. In this case, due to the change in friction between the thread and the plate, as well as the side surface of the bobbin case, the tension of the thread changes. Depending on the area of the thread passage, this tension will vary due to the different shoulder (distance) from the axis of the hole 2 to the point where the thread is located and, accordingly, the pressure force from the lamellar spring 1.

Execution of arc-shaped plate spring (thread tension regulator) 1 with decreasing width leads to equalization of thread tension regardless of the zone of its location. In this case, the pressure of the spring 1 due to its deformation will be the same in each of its sections, which provides uniformity of pressure on the thread, thus insignificant changes in tension shuttle

thread. This eliminates the accumulation of lint between the spring and the bobbin case. Increase the reliability of the spring regulator of the shuttle thread tension. When sewing different layers and densities of materials selected the required tension of the shuttle thread with the help of an adjusting screw, while the plate 1 with equal force presses the thread to the side surface of the bobbin case.

The design provides uniformity of shuttle thread tension along the entire length of the plate arc-shaped spring in contact with the side surface of the bobbin case, eliminates the accumulation of thread lint between the plate spring and the body of the bobbin case.

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Cloud computing technologies and library services

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Abstract: The advent of cloud computing has revolutionized various sectors, including library services. This thesis explores the impact of cloud computing technologies on the efficiency, accessibility, and overall service quality of libraries. By leveraging cloud-based solutions, libraries can offer enhanced digital services, streamline operations, and improve user experiences. This research delves into the benefits, challenges, and future prospects of integrating cloud computing into library services.

Keywords: Cloud computing, library services, digital transformation, resource accessibility, library automation, data security, cost efficiency, user experience, collaboration, staff training.

Технологии облачных вычислений и библиотечные услуги.

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Аннотация: Появление облачных вычислений произвело революцию в различных секторах, включая библиотечные услуги. В этой работе исследуется влияние технологий облачных вычислений на эффективность, доступность и общее качество обслуживания библиотек. Используя облачные решения, библиотеки могут предлагать улучшенные цифровые услуги, оптимизировать операции и улучшать пользовательский опыт. В данном исследовании рассматриваются преимущества, проблемы и перспективы интеграции облачных вычислений в библиотечные услуги.

Ключевые слова: Облачные вычисления, библиотечные услуги, цифровая трансформация, доступность ресурсов, автоматизация библиотек, безопасность данных, эффективность затрат, пользовательский опыт, сотрудничество, обучение персонала.

Bulutli hisoblash texnologiyalari va kutubxona xizmatlari

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Annotatsiya: Bulutli hisoblashning paydo bo'lishi turli sohalarda, jumladan kutubxona xizmatlarida ham inqilob qildi. Ushbu tezisda bulutli hisoblash texnologiyalarining kutubxonalar samaradorligi, foydalanish imkoniyatlari va umumiy xizmat sifatiga ta'siri o'rganiladi. Bulutga asoslangan yechimlardan foydalangan holda kutubxonalar raqamli xizmatlarni yaxshilash, operatsiyalarni soddalashtirish va foydalanuvchi tajribasini oshirish imkoniyatiga ega bo'ladi. Ushbu tadqiqot bulutli hisoblashni kutubxona xizmatlariga integratsiya qilishning afzalliklari, muammolari va kelajakdagi istiqbollarini o'rganadi.

Kalit so'zlar: Bulutli hisoblash, kutubxona xizmatlari, raqamli transformatsiya, resurslar mavjudligi, kutubxonani avtomatlashtirish, ma'lumotlar xavfsizligi, xarajat samaradorligi, foydalanuvchi tajribasi, hamkorlik, xodimlarni o'qitish.

Introduction:

Libraries have traditionally been repositories of knowledge, offering access to physical books, journals, and other resources. However, the digital age has necessitated a transformation in how libraries operate and serve their patrons. Cloud computing, with its scalability, flexibility, and cost-effectiveness, presents an opportunity for libraries to modernize their services. This

thesis aims to investigate the role of cloud computing technologies in enhancing library services and address the potential challenges associated with their adoption.

Literature review:

1. Overview of cloud computing:

- Definition and characteristics of cloud computing.
- Types of cloud services: Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS), Platform as a Service (PaaS), and Software as a Service (SaaS).

2. Cloud Computing in Libraries:

- Historical context of library automation and digital transformation.
- Case studies of libraries implementing cloud-based solutions.

3. Benefits of Cloud Computing for Libraries:

- Enhanced accessibility and availability of resources.
- Cost savings through reduced need for physical infrastructure.
- Improved collaboration and resource sharing among libraries.

4. Challenges and Risks:

- Data security and privacy concerns.
- Dependence on internet connectivity.
- Resistance to change and need for staff training.

Methodology:

This research employs a mixed-methods approach, combining qualitative and quantitative data. Surveys and interviews with library staff and users will provide insights into the current state of cloud computing adoption in libraries. Additionally, case studies of libraries that have successfully integrated cloud solutions will be analyzed.

Findings:

1. Adoption Rates and Trends:

- Statistical analysis of cloud computing adoption in libraries.
- Trends in the types of cloud services most commonly used.

2. Impact on Library Services:

- Improvements in resource accessibility and user satisfaction.
- Efficiency gains in library operations and management.

3. Challenges faced:

- Common issues and obstacles encountered during implementation.
- Strategies for overcoming resistance and ensuring successful adoption.

Discussion:

The findings highlight the significant positive impact of cloud computing on library services. Enhanced access to digital resources, cost savings, and improved operational efficiency are among the key benefits. However, the research also underscores the importance of addressing security concerns and ensuring adequate training for library staff.

Conclusion:

Cloud computing technologies offer a promising avenue for libraries to enhance their services and meet the evolving needs of their patrons. While challenges exist, careful planning and implementation can mitigate these risks. Future research should focus on long-term impacts and explore innovative cloud-based solutions tailored to library environments.

Recommendations:

1. Policy Development: Establishing clear guidelines for data security and privacy in cloud-based systems.

2. Training Programs: Implementing comprehensive training for library staff on cloud technologies and best practices.

3. Collaboration and Sharing: Encouraging libraries to collaborate and share resources through cloud platforms to maximize benefits and reduce costs.

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INCREASING WORK EFFICIENCY OF WIRELESS SENSOR NETWORKS

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ABSTRACT

A wireless sensor network is a distributed, self-organizing network of many sensors (sensors) and actuators, interconnected via a radio channel. The coverage area of such a network can range from several meters to several kilometers due to the ability to relay messages from one element to another. The following article is devoted to exploring ways to increase the efficiency of wireless sensor networks.

Key words: wireless sensor network, radio channel, device, automation, signal, power supply, processing unit.

INRTODUCTION

Advances in the field of semiconductor electronics, which allow integrating a large number of various devices on a single chip (including the ability to integrate analog and digital circuits), advances in integrated circuit manufacturing technology (reducing the cost of production), contribute to the penetration into everyday life of various electronic devices and systems. Often they become every day and invisible, but behind each of them is the work of many people and technology. Development is especially intensive in the field of embedded systems and portable devices using a radio channel - often these are the devices that surround us in everyday life, operating under various restrictions - legal, medical, weight and size. Such devices are classified as low-power radio devices.

Wireless systems have firmly entered our lives:

In everyday life these are various multimedia systems, control devices, wireless interfaces, various monitoring systems;

In industry - data collection systems, automated and automatic control systems (from lighting systems to automation of buildings and their complexes);

In transport - tracking cargo, monitoring traffic parameters, etc.

One of the promising market sectors is automation in the field of housing and communal services (HCS), especially in the field of accounting for resource consumption. Moreover, this problem is acute for all parties, sometimes pursuing completely different goals - these are resource or service providers, intermediary

distributors, and, of course, consumers. Some require the most complete accounting of consumption, others are interested in the dynamics of resource consumption and the low cost of implementing and owning a metering system, and others are interested in the transparency of the process of setting tariffs and billing.

The main resources to be accounted for are electricity, water, gas, and heat. Systems that allow you to automatically take into account all these resources at a particular object or objects are called automated systems for monitoring and accounting for energy resources. Of course, the construction of those systems is not an easy task, and requires an individual approach for each case; moreover, it requires the solution of both engineering and organizational problems.

Usually in these systems there are several levels: Level of information collection;

The level of information transfer (connecting); Level of data collection, analysis and storage.

At the same time, we have an inverse relationship between the number of individual devices at each of the levels and the data flows with which they have to operate (the largest number of devices will be at the data collection level, and the largest data flow at the data collection and analysis level).

From the point of view of embedded systems, the first two levels are the most interesting. In organizational terms, we have interaction between end consumers (tenants, legal entities or individuals - objects of accounting (more precisely, the resources they consume)) and one or more intermediaries (partnerships of homeowners - HOAs, housing maintenance departments - housing departments management companies - accounting entities). In engineering terms, these are the tasks of placing sensors and meters, organizing data transportation, and joint operation of all accounting systems. At the same time, both apartment-based and door-to-door accounting of resources is currently practiced.

Let us consider in more detail some features of the automated systems for monitoring and accounting for energy resources organization using wireless data transmission. Main problems:

Transition to autonomous power sources - high requirements for energy efficiency of transceivers and control devices - the operating time of devices without replacing the power source is taken into account;

mutual influence of radio devices - devices of the same type, alarm devices, communications, consumer electronics - possible signal interference, the possibility of several devices operating in the same frequency range, mutual influence of frequency channels, selective capabilities of receivers;

Ensuring reliable constant communication - the presence of obstacles, signal attenuation with distance, multipath propagation - receiver sensitivity, transmitter power, signals modulation methods;

Ensuring the information security of the system - traffic substitution, accessibility attacks, and signal suppression - signal modulation, traffic encryption, and exchange protocols.

At the moment, the low-frequency part of the ISM range, namely frequencies less than 1 GHz, seems to be more interesting for the implementation of wireless data exchange in AMR. The reasons for this are as follows: in the 2.4 GHz band there are a large number of devices - computers and wireless network equipment, wireless headphones, headsets, smart home systems;

signals with frequencies less than 1 GHz are less affected by obstacles in the form of walls, houses, trees; at equal powers, they can provide more confident data reception (reducing the transmission frequency by half increases the range by about the same amount (Freeze's formula)).

Currently, there is a steady trend towards the transition to automated resource accounting systems. Resource consumers and resource providers, as well as companies involved in the distribution of resources, are interested in this. The most common manifestation of this trend in everyday life is the installation of individual meters for the consumption of resources – cold and hot water, electricity, gas, heat. This allows the end consumer to optimize their own utility costs - it's no secret that paying "on average", as it was ten years ago, is no longer profitable, and more and more consumers, in addition to the usual electricity meters, install additional water, gas or

heat meters. Moreover, during the construction of new apartment buildings, such meters are installed on individual entrances or houses as a whole.

In the future, this allows management companies to generate accounts specifically for the resources consumed by this house, getting the opportunity to report in detail to resource suppliers (and, accordingly, not pay for resource losses that occurred through no fault of the consumer - water or heat leaks, power losses). In general, resource consumption meters can be divided into two broad categories - electricity meters and flow meters.

One of the first prototypes of a sensor network can be considered the SOSUS system designed to detect and identify submarines. In the mid-1990s, wireless sensor network technologies began to actively develop; in the early 2000s, the development of microelectronics made it possible to produce a fairly cheap element base for such devices. Wireless networks of the early 2010s are mainly based on the ZigBee standard.

A Wireless Sensor Network (WSN) consists of sensor nodes that are tightly deployed, where each node has a sensor, processor, transmitter, and receiver. These nodes are lowcost, low-power and multifunctional devices for performing various sensing tasks. Sensor nodes are deployed throughout the area to monitor certain events (eg temperature) in real conditions. FSUs mainly operate in an open and unmanaged area. They are expected to play an important role in various areas such as military surveillance, forest fire monitoring, building safety monitoring and industrial process control. Most applications require a more precise localization process for nodes to get their coordinates within the network. This area of research opens up new horizons for algorithms and methods for optimizing the best position estimate for sensor nodes in various areas (eg, indoors, and outdoors).

In fact, the aspects of target tracking and localization have a very important bearing on all WSN scientific publications. Application of wireless sensor networks. The importance of using BSS is growing every year. This is directly related to the increase in the need for control, observation, measurement and solving many other problems of operation in such areas as industry, medicine, commerce, science, and everyday life. The most well-known applications of WSS are: Military: Military applications require a well-equipped and reliable wireless sensor that can withstand special operating conditions (e.g. high temperature, humidity, etc.) while having a compact size and design that does not attract the attention of the enemy. Particular attention in the military sphere should be paid to monitoring the occurrence of malfunctions for their timely elimination.

Each wireless node contains: A power supply, a sensor, a processing unit, and a transceiver part:

A. Power supply: The placement of the power supply mainly depends on the length of the acquisition area. Power is considered the main unit for the sensor, and also powers other units to perform their functions [1]. The life of the sensor node depends on its power source. To maximize power efficiency, methods are being developed to minimize the data flow rate between nodes. Improvement in the use of different materials used in power supplies balances costs with performance (eg nickel cadmium, lithium ion).

B. Sensor: In WSS, it is defined by the function that is measured by the sensor part of the sensor inside its nodes (eg temperature, smoke, humidity...). The sensory part inside the nodes converts the physical event needed for the measurement into meaningful data that needs to be processed and stored. Sensors are divided according to the type of output signal: analog and digital. Sensor units should have a minimum size and minimum power consumption.

Processing unit: The processing unit is responsible for processing the data received or transmitted by the transceiver, as well as managing the data received by the sensor part. This object contains three main components: analog-to-digital converter (ADC), central processing unit (CPU), and memory. In some systems, the ADC is considered part of the sensor block, but it actually performs the pre-processing task of converting the signal to digital format.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The processor is responsible for managing the functionality within the sensor node with several forms of hardware and software: FPGA, ASICS. The processor can be replaced in some nodes with microcontrollers, which are lower in power consumption. Storage memory is the input/output part that controls the flow of data to be stored or processed. Memory can be: Random Access Memory (RAM), which stores data to be sent and does not retain it when the node is restarted, and Read Only Memory, Read Only Memory (ROM), which stores the operating system and the basic algorithm of operation.

Transceiver: It has a dual function of transmitting and sending signals between nodes, node and beacon or node and control base. This part mainly uses the Industrial-Scientific-Medical (ISM) frequency band, which is free for user applications and can be reused worldwide.

Regardless of the technology used and the mode of operation of the transceiver, transmitter operation must be optimized to reduce power consumption by improving hardware or reducing transmission time.

Improving the performance of wireless sensor networks The ability to use wireless sensors in the military ranges from monitoring vehicles (friendly or opposing), monitoring possible threats, and many other dense topology targets to collect more reliable data. Medical technology: Currently, wireless sensors are in demand in medicine to simplify the relationship between the patient and the monitoring system. There are also functions that are performed by medical

sensors, such as disease control and drug administration. To improve remote monitoring of vital indications of the patient, the sensitivity of the sensor is increased. Environmental Programs: WSN can be used to measure several environmental parameters such as temperature, humidity, pressure, light intensity, and soil characteristics. It is also used to track, control the movement and behavior of animals, birds and other creatures.

In most cases, sensor nodes are attached to moving creatures or densely placed with in the target environment. Some functions require the controllability of the sensor in order to control it. Environmental applications require long-term autonomous operation with data transmission protocols for monitoring and control in hard-to- reach habitats of the object of study. Household appliances: The active use of BSS could not but affect a person in everyday life. Home / office equipment control with a remote control that allows you to change the parameters of devices within the target area by direct communication between the user and devices, using the Internet or satellite communications. Interactivity between home appliances and the user requires artificial intelligence, which, with the help of sensor nodes, develops its reactions to adapt to the needs of the user.

Hardware architecture Sensor nodes are the basis of WSN and along with control systems, like other electrical devices, it consists of two main areas: software platform and hardware architecture. The software platform consists primarily of an operating system that controls the sensor node. This is due to the procedures and algorithms of the measurement methods that will be loaded into each sensor node. On the other hand, the hardware architecture

must support measurement proceduresFSU development trends. Wireless sensor networks in general, and the area of localization in particular, still cover a wide area of research and development, such as: - Development of new methods that rationalize the use of GPS, since it is not energy efficient and expensive for low performance indoor hardware (line-of-sight propagation problems). Minimization of errors to improve the accuracy of sensor node location estimation, which includes the use of mathematical and geometric relationships and the development of new measurement methods (may be a hybrid technique between old techniques). The mobility of sensor nodes in some applications can change the network topology, leading to a new area of research that can track changes and store a location estimate.

CONCLUSION

This structure is analogous to the situation where expressways complement the normal traffic structure. Sensors can be connected and disconnected from 802.11 "backbones" (Intel Scale nodes) in various combinations to bypass sensor network motes. Intel researchers have shown that eliminating data transfer bottlenecks speeds up data propagation across the network, resulting in improved reliability and reduced power consumption.

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YURAK GLIKOZIDLARINI O'ZIDA SAQLOVCHI O'SIMLIKLARNI O'RGANISH

Erkin izlanuvchi Isomiddinova Nodira
CAMU DI talabasi Davronov Baxodir

Angishvonagul bargi – *Folia digitalis* ikki yillik va ko'p yillik o'tlar turkumi. Yevropa va Osiyoda 25 ga yaqin turi bor barchasi zaharli o'simliklardir. Angishvonaning poyasi tikka uzunligi 40– 150 sm. Qizil angishvona va sariq angishvonaning bargidan purpurea A, purpurea B, digitoksin, gitoksin va yurak kasalliklariga qarshi ishlatiladigan boshqa glyukozidlar olinadi.

O'simlikning nomi. XI DF ga ko'ra mahsulot angishvonagul o'simligining quyidagi ikki turidan foydalanilanadi: qizil angishvonagul – Digitalis purpurae va yirik gulli angishvonagul – digitalis grandiflora; sigirquyruqdoshlar - *Scrophulariaceae* oilasiga mansub o'simlik.

Qizil angishvonagul ko'p yillik o't o'simlik bo'lib, bo'yi 30-120 sm ga yetadi. Ildizidan birinchi yili faqat ildizoldi to'pbarglar, ikkinchi yili esa poya o'sib chiqadi. Poyasi bitta yoki bir nechta tik o'suvchi bo'lib, tuklar bilan qoplangan. Ildizoldi barglari cho'ziq tuxumsimon, o'tkir uchli, to'mtoq tishsimon qirrali, uzun bandli bo'lib, uzunligi 12 -25 sm. Poyaning pastki qismidagi barglari uzun bandli, uzunligi 12-20 sm. Barg poyasining yuqori qismiga chiqqan sari kichiklashadi, bandi esa qisqara boradi. Poyaning hamma qismidagi barglari to'mtoq tishsimon qirrali, barg bandi esa qanotli bo'ladi. Barg plastinkasining yuqori tomoni burishgan, to'q yashil, pastki tomoni esa kulrang, sertuk, to'rsimon tomirlangan. Barg plastinkasining pastki tomonidagi tomirlari juda yaxshi taraqqiy etgan, ular aniq bilinib turadigan mayda to'r hosil qiladi. Barg plastinkasi pastki tomoning sertuk bo'lishi va tomirlarining o'ziga hos to'r hosil qilishi bu o'simlikning asosiy xarakterli belgilaridan biridir. Gullari egilgan bo'lib, bir tomonli shingilga to'plangan. Gulkosachasi qo'ng'iroqsimon, asos qismiga qadar 5 bo'lakka qirqilgan. Tojbargi 5 ta, angishvonasimon yoki naychasimon – qo'ng'iroqsimon birlashgan, pastki qismi ingichkaroq, usti qizil, ichi oq, ikki labli, yuqori labi sal qirqilgan 2 bo'lakli, pastki labi 3 bo'lakli bo'lib, to'toq uchburchak shakliga ega. Otaligi 4 ta, onalik tuguni 2 xonali, yuqoriga joylashgan. Mevasi – ikki xonali, ko'p urug'li ko'sakcha. Iyun – iyul oylarida gullaydi, urug'i iyul – avgust oylarida yetiladi. **O'simlikning hamma qismi zaxarli!**

Yirik gulli angishvonagul ko'p yillik, bo'yi 40-100 sm ga yetadigan o't o'simlik. O'simlikda birinchi yili faqat ildizoldi to'pbarglar, ikkinchi yili esa poya hosil bo'ladi. Poyasi tik o'suvchi, shoxlanmagan. Bargi lansetsimon yoki cho'ziq lansetsimon, o'tkir uchli , bir oz o'tkir arrasimon qirrali. Poyaning pastki qismidagi barglari keng qanotsimon bandli, yuqori qismidagilari esa bandsiz. Barg plastinkasining har ikkala tomoni yashil rangga bo'yalgan. Tuklar bargning pastki tomonidagi tomirlar bo'ylab joylashgan. Barg uzunligi 7-25 sm, eni 2-6,5 sm, tomirlari kam shoxlangan. Gullari egilgan bo'lib, bir tomonli shingilga to'plangan. Gullari sariq, gulkosachasi 5 bo'lakli, tojbargi 5 ta, birlashgan – angishvonasimon. Mevasi – ko'p urug'li, ikki xonali ko'sakcha. Iyun – iyul oylarida gullaydi.

Mahsulot tayyorlash. Yirik gulli angishvonagulning mahsuloti yovvoyi holda o'sadigan o'simlikdan tayyorlanadi. O'simlikning birinchi yili ildizoldi to'pbarglari, ikinchi yildan boshlab ildizoldi to'pbarglari va poyadagi barglari uni gullash davrida yig'iladi. Qizilangishvonagul o'simligi plantatsiyalarda bir yoki ikki yillik o'simlik sifatida o'stiriladigan bo'lgani uchun uning ildizoldi barglarini yoz bo'yi 2-3 marta, ikkinchi yili esa

o’simlikni gullash davrida poyadagi barglarini bandsiz qilib yig’ib olinadi. Bargni quritishdan oldin bandidan ajratiladi. Chunki barg bandida ta’sir etuvchi modda – glikozidlar kam bo’ladi hamda tez qurishiga halaqit beradi. Odatda bargni kunning ikkinchi yarmida, havo ochiq vaqtida yig’ish tavsiya etiladi. Chunki bu vaqtda bargda ta’sir etuvchi modda ko’p bo’lib, havo bulutligida yoki qorong’ilikda u bir oz kamayadi. Mahsulotni yig’ib olib, tezlik bilan 50-60^{0}haroratda quritiladi. Agar mahsulot sekin qyritilsa tarkibidagi glikozidlar parchalanib ketishi mumkin.

Kimyoviy tarkibi. Angishvonagul o’simligining hamma qismi tarkibida yurak glikozidlari bo’ladi. Qizil angishvonagul o’simligining bargida purpureaglikozid A, prupuraglikozid B, 0,25-0,3% digtoksin, gitoksin, 0,11% gitaloksin va boshqa yurak glikozidlari bor. Purpureaglikozid A ferment ta’sirida glyukozaga va digitoksin glikozidiga, digitokzin glikozidi esa kislota ta’sirida 3 molekula digitoksozaga va digitoksigenin aglyukoniga parchalanadi. Shuningdek, purpureaglikozid B glyukozaga va gitoksin glikozidiga, so’ngra 3 molekula digitoksozaga hamda gitoksigenin aglikoniga parchalanadi.

O’simlik urug’i tarkibida digitalinum verum, gitoksin va boshqa yurak glikozidlari bo’ladi.

Barg va urug’ tarkibida yurak glikozidlaridan tashqari, steroid saponinlar, flavonoidlar hamda organik kislotalar bor.

Qo’llanilishi. Angishvonagul o’simliklarining preparatlari yurak porogi hamda yurak kompensatsiyasi buzilishi natijasida qon aylanishining II va III darajali buzilishini, gipertoniya va yurakning tebranuvchi aritmiyasini davolashda ishlatiladi. Ular strixnin, kofein va kamfora bilan birlikda og’ir yuqumli kaslliklardan keyingi yurak va qon tomirlarining zaralanishidan kelib chiqqan yurak faoliyati susayishini davolashda ishlatiladi.

Angishvonagul o’simligining bargi, glikozidlari, shuningdek bargdan tayyorlangan preparatlar kumulyatsiya ta’siriga, ya’ni organizmda to’planib qolib, so’ngra ta’sir qilish hususiyatiga ega. Ular ko’p iste’mol qilinsa, kishi zaxarlanishi mumkin. Shuning uchun angishvonagul o’simligi preparatlari yurakka ta’sir etuvchi boshqa preparatlar bilan birga navbatma-navbat ishlatilishi kerak.

Dorivor preparatlari. Bargdan tayyorlangan poroshok, tabletka, damlama, kordigit hamda tabletka holidagi digitoksin va boshqalar.

Angishvonagul o’simligining boshqa turlari ham o’rganilgan. Ular tarkibida qizil angishvonagul singari yurak glikozidlari hamda ularning preparatlari tibbiyotda ishlatilishiga ruxsat etilgan. Boshqa angishvonagul o’simliklarining preparatlari ham yurak kasalliklarida ishlatiladi.

Kiprikli angishvonagul yer ustki qismi – *Herba digitalis ciliatae*

O’simlikning nomi. Kiprikli angishvonagul - *digitalis ciliata* ; sigirquyruqdoshlar - scrophulariaceae oilasiga kiradi. Ko’p yillik, bo’yi 30-60 sm ga yetadigan o’t o’simlik. Bahorda ko’p boshki ildizpoyasidan barglar va bir nechta poya o’sib chiqadi. Poyasi tik o’suvchi, shoxlanmagan. Ildizoldi to’pbarglari hamda poyadagi barglari bansiz, tor lansetsimon, o’tkir uchli, siyrak tishsimon qirrali, siyrak tukli bo’lib, uznligi 4-7 sm va eni 0,5-2,5 sm. Bargining yo’gon tomirlari faqat plastinkasining pastki tomonidan bilinadi. O’simlik gullaganda ildizoldi va poyaning pastki qismidagi barglari qurib qoladi. Gullari siyrak, bir tomonli shingilga to’plangan. Guli sarg’ish-oq rangli, angishvonasimon. Mevasi – ko’p urug’li ko’sak. Iyun-iyul oylarida gullaydi.

O’simlikning hamma qismlari zaxarli.

Kimyoviy tarkibi. Barg tarkibida yurak glikozidlari bor. Bulardan tashqari, bargdan apigenin, lyuteolin flavonoidi ham ajratib olingan. Urug’i tarkibida 6,67% digitonin steroid saponini bor.

Qo’llanilishi. Dorivor preparati qizil va yirik gulli angishvonagullar preparatlari bilan birgalikda yurak kasalliklarini davolashda qo’llaniladi.

Sertuk angishvonagul bargi – *folia digitalis lanatae*

Mahsulot tayyorlash. Sertuk angishvonagulning birinchi yili ildizoldi to’pbarglari yil bo’yi 2 marta, ikkinchi yili o’simlik gullagunicha 2-3 marta yig’iladi. Terilgan barglar tezlikda 50-60^{0}C quritgichlarda quritiladi.

Kimyoviy tarkibi. Sertuk angishvonagul o’simligining bargi tarkibida 0,5-1% gacha yurak glikozidlari bo’ladi. Glikozidlar summasidan lanatozid A, lanatozid B, lanatozid C va boshqa yurak glikozidlari ajratib olingan. Sertuk angishvonagul urug;i tarkibida ham yurak glikozidlari bor. Barg va urug’ tarkibida yurak glikozidlardan tashqari steroid saponinlar, atsetilholin, flavanoidlar va boshqalar bor. Har uchchala A, B va C lanatozidlar ferment ta’sirida o’zidan bir molekula glyukoza hamda atsetil radikali ajiratib, digitoksin, gitoksin va digoksin glikozidlariga kislota ta’sirida uch molekula digitoksozaga va o’zining aglikoniga parchlanadi.

Qo’llanilishi. Sertuk angishvonagul o’simligining dorivor preparatlari qizil va yirik angishvona gul preparatlari singari yurak kasaliklarini davolashda qo’llaniladi. Farqi shundaki, sertuk angishvonagul dorivor prepatlari tezroq organizmga so’riladi, organizmda ko’p yig’ilib qolmaydi va siydik haydash – diuretik ta’siri kuchliroq. Lekin bu o’simlikni preparatlari ham boshqa angishvonagul preparatlari singari ehtiyotlik bilan va faqat shifokor maslahatiga ko’ra ishlatilishi kerak.

Dorivor preparatlari. Suyuq holdagi preparatlar; yangi galen perparati lantozid, selanid, digoksin va atsetildigitoksin.

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VOLUME-2, ISSUE-7 JULY