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ADVANTAGES OF STEM EDUCATION

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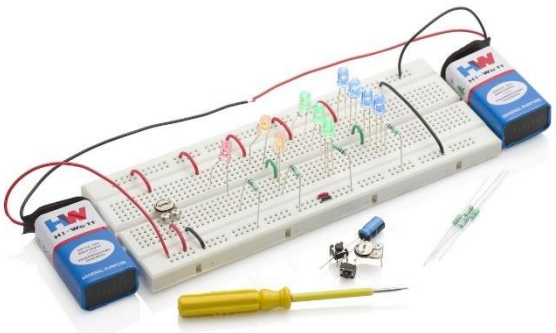
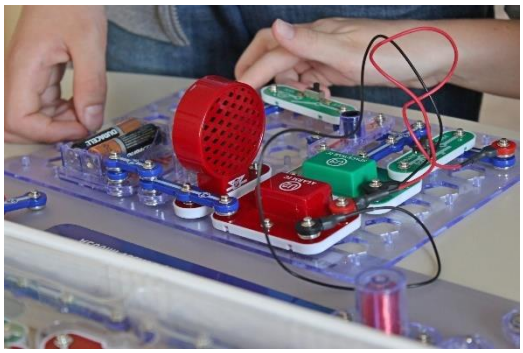
1. To conduct education in an integrated manner, not by academic subjects, but by "subjects". STEM education combines interdisciplinary communication and design, based on the integration of natural sciences with technology, engineering creativity and mathematics. In this, preparation for professions related to engineering is carried out.
2. Application of scientific and technical knowledge in real life. In STEM education, with the help of practical exercises, children are shown the use of scientific and technical knowledge in real life. In each lesson, students design, build, and develop models of modern industry. They study a specific project, and as a result, create a prototype of a real product.



3. Development of critical thinking skills and problem solving. The STEM program develops the critical thinking and problem-solving skills that children need to overcome the challenges they face in their daily lives. For example, children assemble a model of a fast moving car, and then test it.
4. An increase in self-confidence. Kids get closer to their goals each time they build bridges and operate model cars and airplanes. After each test, they improve the model. In the end, they overcome all problems with their own strength and achieve their goal.

5. Active communication and teamwork. The STEM program is distinguished by active communication and teamwork. During the dialogue, a free environment is created for expressing one's opinion and conducting debates. They learn to speak and give presentations. Children are always in communication with the teacher and

classmates. If children actively participate in the process, they will remember the training well.



6. To develop their interest in technical sciences. The mission of STEM education in primary education is to develop students' interest in natural and technical sciences.

7. A bridge between education and career. According to various estimates, 9 of the 10 most in-demand specialists require STEM knowledge. Such professions include: engineer-chemist; petroleum engineers; computer systems analysts; engineers-mechanics; engineer-builders; roboticists; including nuclear medicine.

8. Creative and innovative approach to projects. STEM education consists of six stages: question (task), discussion, design, construction, testing and development. These steps are the basis of a systematic design approach. The coexistence or joint use of different opportunities is considered the basis of creativity and innovation. Thus, the joint study of science and technology leads to the creation of many new innovative projects.

9. Creative and innovative approach to projects.

STEM education consists of six stages: question (task), discussion, design, construction, testing and development. These steps are the basis of a systematic design approach. The coexistence or joint use of different opportunities is considered the basis of creativity and innovation. Thus, the joint study of science and technology leads to the creation of many new innovative projects.

10. STEM as a supplement to school programs. STEM programs engage students ages 7-14 in regular activities. For example, in physics lessons, when the gravity of the earth is studied, formulas are explained on the board, and in STEM circles, they build and launch rockets, airplanes, and parachutes to strengthen their knowledge.

The STEM approach is changing the way we approach learning and teaching

STEAM differs from STEM in A-Art by one letter, but the difference in approach is huge. Recently, STEAM education has become a

real trend in the USA and Europe, and many experts call it the education of the future. STEAM is a new learning technology that integrates multiple disciplines as a means of developing critical thinking research skills and teamwork skills.

And STREAM, S - natural science, T - technology, R - robotics, E - engineering, A - art, M - mathematics, or: science, technology, robotics, art, creativity, mathematics. In this case, it is reinforced by the concept of research, which requires not only science knowledge and general reading and writing skills, but also information retrieval skills and mini-researches that can be developed globally if the students are interested.

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YALPI ICHKI MAHSULOT (YAIM) HAQIDA UMUMIY MA’LUMOT

Yalpi ichki mahsulot (YAIM) - mamlakatning iqtisodiy salohiyatini ifodalovchi asosiy makroiqtisodiy ko‘rsatkich hisoblanadi. U muayyan davrda rezident va norezidentlar tomonidan mamlakat hududida yaratilgan pirovard tovar va xizmatlarning bozor narxlaridagi qiymatini aks ettiradi.

Lekin har qanday yaratilgan tovar va xizmatlar ham YAIM tarkibida hisobga olinmasligi mumkin. Tovar yoki xizmat YAIMda aks ettirilishi uchun u tugallangan bo‘lishi lozim. Masalan, non ishlab chiqarishni olaylik. Faraz qilaylik, fermer xo‘jaligida 1 million so‘mlik bug‘doy yetishtirildi. Yetishtirilgan bug‘doy tegirmonga

olib boriladi va u yerda unga aylantiriladi, unning qiymati 1,5 million so‘mni tashkil etsin. U holda bug‘doyni unga aylantirishda qo‘shilgan qiymat 500 ming (0,5 million) so‘m bo‘ladi. Endi, un tayyor non ishlab chiqarish uchun non sexlariga jo‘natiladi, non ishlab chiqarish qiymati 1,8 million deb faraz qilsak, u holda un mahsulotidan non ishlab chiqarishda qo‘shilgan qiymat 300 ming so‘m (1,8 million-1,5 million=0,3 million yoki 300 ming so‘m)ga teng bo‘ladi. Demak, non ishlab chiqarishda yaratilgan jami qo‘shilgan qiymat 1 million.+ 0,5 million.+0,3 million.=1,8 million. so‘mga teng bo‘ladi.

Mana shu tarzda mamlakatda ishlab chiqarilgan barcha pirovard tovar va xizmatlarning qiymatlari hisoblanib, ularning yig‘indisi olinsa, yaratilgan YAIMning qiymati hosil bo‘ladi. Ushbu usul iqtisodiyotda **YAIMni hisoblashning ishlab chiqarish usuli** deb ataladi.

Milliy iqtisodiyotda YAIMni bosh¬qa usullar yordamida ham hisoblash mumkin. Ulardan biri - daromadlar usulidir. Ushbu usulga ko‘ra, YAIM – mamlakatdagi barcha iqtisodiy birliklar tomonidan olingan daromadlarning yig‘indisidir.

Bu nimani anglatadi? Ma'lumki, iqtisodiy birliklar turlicha bo‘lishi mumkin: yollanma ishchilar, tadbirkorlar, sarmoya egalari (investorlar), yer egalari, aksiyadorlar va hokazo. Yollanma ishchilar mehnat haqi ko‘rinishida daromad oladi. Tadbirkorlarning daromad manbai foyda, kapital egalarining daromadi esa foiz ko‘rinishidagi daromadlar hisoblanadi. Yer egalarining daromadi renta va aksiyadorlarning daromadi esa dividend hisoblanadi. Ta'rifga ko‘ra, ushbu daromad turlarining yig‘indisi mamlakatda yaratilgan yalpi ichki mahsulotga teng bo‘ladi.

Yalpi ichki mahsulotni hisoblashning keng tarqalgan usullaridan yana biri - **yakuniy iste'mol (xarajatlar) usulidir**. Ushbu usulda YAIM uy xo‘jaliklarining iste'mol xarajatlari, davlatning joriy xarajatlari, nodavlat notijorat tashkilotlarining joriy xarajatlari, investitsiya xarajatlari va sof eksportning (eksport va import orasidagi farq) yig‘indisiga teng bo‘ladi. Ushbu usul yordamida aholining xarajatlari va uning tarkibi, investitsion faollik va mamlakatning tash¬qi dunyo bilan aloqalarini iqtisodiy jihatdan baholash mumkin.

Yalpi ichki mahsulot (YIM) – ma’lum bir yildagi mamlakatning barcha tayyor mahsulot va xizmatlarning bozor qiymati.[2] Mamlakatlar iqtisodiyoti hajmi moliya va statistika institutlarining bozor yoki davlat rasmiy kurslari bo‘yicha hisoblanadigan YIMning nominal baholari bo‘yicha saralanadi

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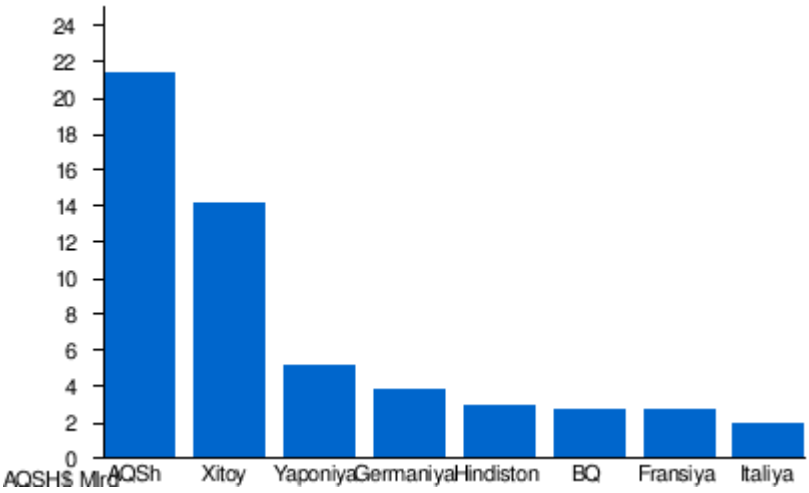
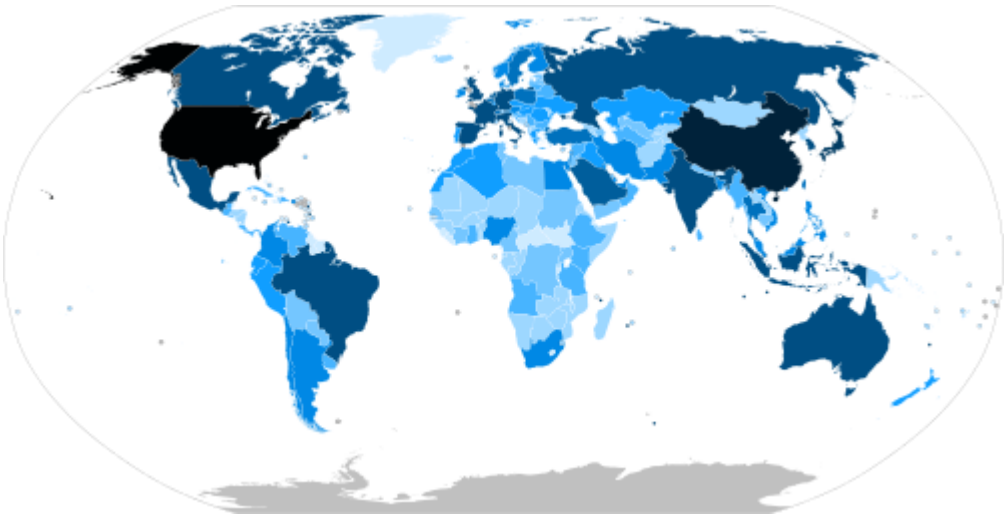


Amerika Qo‘shma Shtatlari jahondagi eng yirik iqtisodiyotga ega davlat hisoblanib, ushbu davlatning 2019-yildagi yalpi ichki mahsuloti $21,439 milliard hisoblanadi.



O’ZBEKISTONDA YaIMNING YILLAR BO’YICHA STATSTIKASI

2020 yil yanvar-mart oylarida O‘zbekiston Respublikasi yalpi ichki mahsuloti (YAIM) hajmi joriy narxlarda 110 trln 517,8 mlrd so‘mni tashkil etdi va 2019 yilning yanvar-marti bilan taqqoslaganda 4,1 foizga o‘sdi. YAIM deflyator indeksi 2019 yil yanvar-martdagi narxlarga nisbatan 114,1 foizni tashkil etdi. 2020 yil yanvar-mart oylari yakunlariga ko‘ra, YAIM tarkibida tovarlar ishlab chiqarishda 55 trln 729,1 mlrd so‘m, xizmatlar ko‘rsatish sohasida – 44 trln 172,0 mlrd so‘m miqdorida yalpi qo‘shilgan qiymat yaratildi, mahsulotlarga sof soliqlar esa 10 trln 616,7 mlrd so‘mni tashkil etdi. yanvar-mart oylarida YAIM o‘sishi 2019 yil yanvar-martdagi 5,7 foiz va 2018 yil yanvar-martdagi 5,6 foizga nisbatan 4,1 foizgacha sekinlashdi. Shu bilan birga, YAIM deflyator indeksida ham 2019 yil yanvar-martdagi 121,3 foiz va 2018 yil yanvar-martdagi 136,7 foizga nisbatan 2020 yil yanvar-mart oylarida 114,1 foizgacha sekinlashish kuzatildi.

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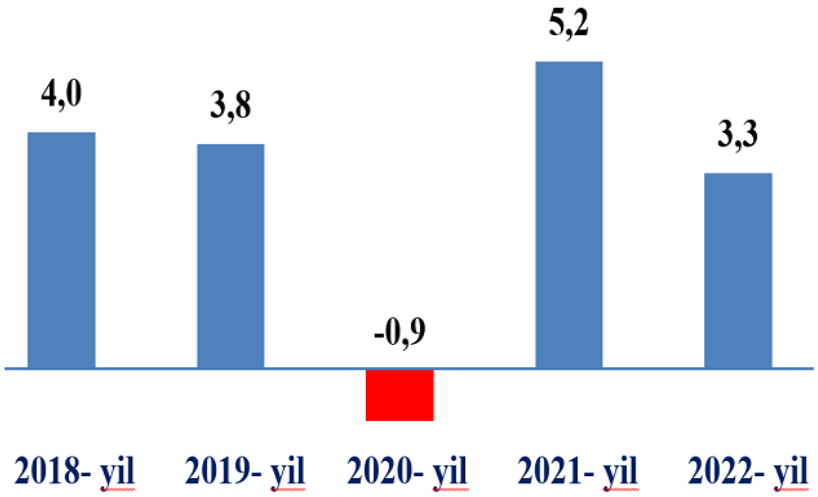
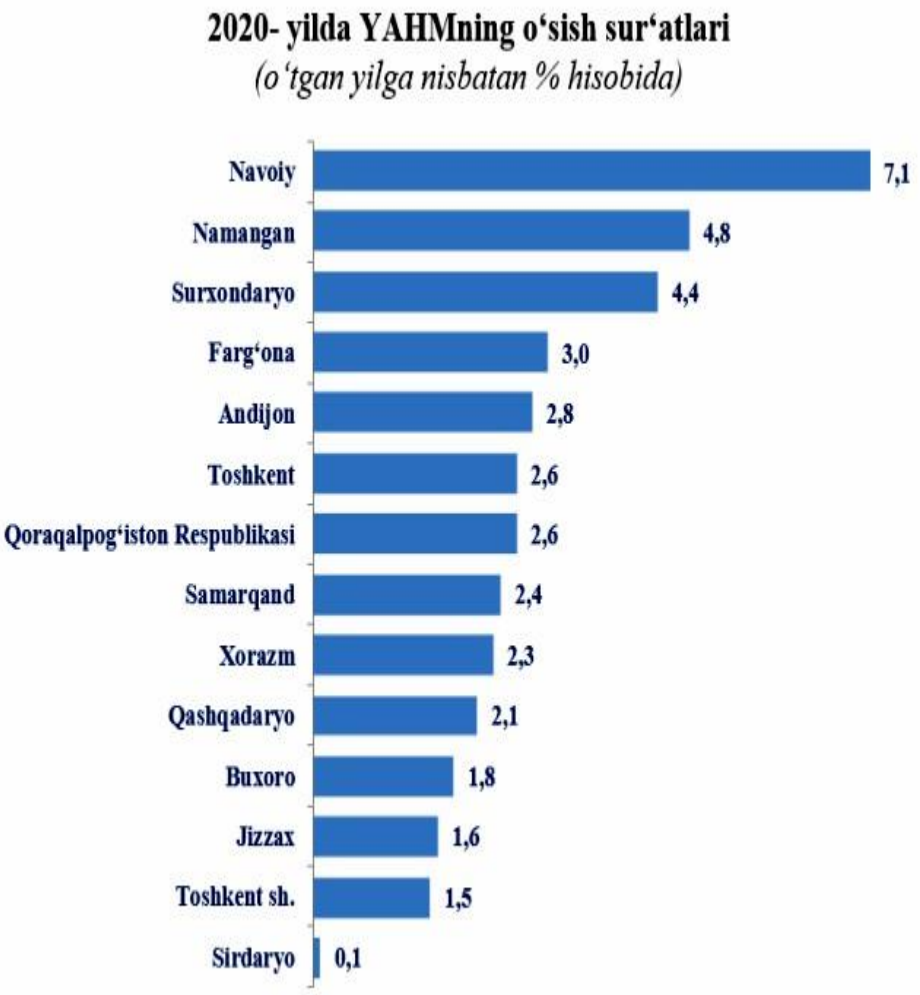
Kuzatilayotgan davrda o‘rtacha almashuv kursi bo‘yicha hisoblangan nominal YAIM hajmi 11,5 mlrd dollarni tashkil etdi (2019 yilning yanvar-martida – 11,1 mlrd doll.). Aholi jon boshiga hisoblangan YAIM 3,25 mln so‘mni (yoki 341 dollar ekvivalentida) tashkil etdi va bu ko‘rsatkich 2019 yil yanvar-mart oylari bilan taqqoslaganda 2,0 foizga o‘sdi. Aholi jon boshiga YAIM o‘sishi 2018-2019 yil yanvar-mart oylarida mos ravishda 3,9 foiz va 3,8 foizni tashkil etgan.



2020- yilda O‘zbekistonda yalpi ichki mahsulot (YAIM) hajmi joriy narhlarda **580,2** trln. so'mni tashkil etgan bo‘lib, o‘tgan yil bilan taqqoslaganda **1,6 %** ga o‘sdi. Agar 2017-2019- yillarni olib qaraydigan bo‘lsak, YAIMning real o‘sish sur’atlari o‘rtacha hisobda **5,2 %** ni tashkil etganligini kuzatishimiz mumkin. Ammo hozirgi pandemiya davrida bu ko’rsatkich ilk marotaba eng past darajaga tushib ketdi.



YAIM ko‘rsatkichini iqtisodiyot tarmoqlari kesimida ko‘radigan bo‘lsak, 2020- yilda qishloq, o‘rmon va baliqchilik ho‘jaligi **(+ 3,0 %)**, sanoat **(+ 0,7 %)**, qurilish **(+ 9,2 %)** va hizmatlar **(+ 0,1 %)** sohalarida ijobiy o‘sish sur’atlari qayd etildi.

Shu bilan birga, YAIM o‘sish sur’atiga hududlarning ta’siriga e’tibor qaratsak, joriy davrda Navoiy **(+ 7,1 %)**, Namangan **(+ 4,8 %)** va Surxondaryo **(+ 4,4 %)** viloyatlarida nisbatan yuqori ijobiy o‘sish sur’atlari qayd etildi.

2022- yilning yanvar-mart oylarida aholi jon boshiga hisoblangan YAIM hajmi joriy narxlarda 4 604,6 ming so‘mni (yoki 419,9 AQSH dollari ekvivalentida) tashkil etdi va 2018- yilning yanvar-mart oylari bilan taqqoslaganda 111,4 % ga o‘sdi.

2022-yilga kelib O‘zbekiston va Qozog‘istonda YaIMning o‘sishi prognoz qilinmoqda. Qolgan Markaziy Osiyo mamlakatlarida esa iqtisodiy o‘sish pasayishi mumkin.

Qozog‘iston yalpi ichki mahsuloti (YaIM) 2020 yil-yanvar-dekabr oylarida **70,1 trillion** tengeni tashkil etdi, bu o‘tgan yilning shu davriga nisbatan **2,6%** ga kam

Xalqaro valyuta jamg‘armasining “Jahon iqtisodiyotini rivojlantirish istiqbollari” hisobotiga ko‘ra, jahon iqtisodiyotining real yalpi ichki mahsuloti 3,3% ga kamaydi, ammo prognozlarga ko‘ra bu yil o‘sish 6% ga yetishi mumkin.

Markaziy Osiyo mamlakatlari orasida eng yaxshi prognoz O‘zbekistonga tegishli bo‘lib, 2026-yilga kelib eng yuqori real o‘sish ko‘rsatkichi **5,5%** ni tashkil etishi mumkin. Keyingi o‘rinlarda Qozog‘iston **(4,4%)**, Qirg‘iziston, Tojikiston **(har biri 4%)** va Turkmaniston **(3,7%)** sanab o‘tilgan.

Shu bilan birga, joriy yilda Markaziy Osiyo mamlakatlari orasida YaIMning eng kichik real o‘sishi Qozog‘istonda **(3,2%)** kutilmoqda, eng yuqori ko‘rsatkich Qirg‘iziston **(6%)**, undan keyin O‘zbekiston **(5%)**, Tojikiston **(5%)** va Turkmanistonga **(4,6%)** tegishli.

2022-yilda O‘zbekiston **(5,3% gacha)** va Qozog‘iston **(4% gacha)** uchun yalpi ichki mahsulotning o‘sishi prognoz qilinmoqda. Qolgan Markaziy Osiyo mamlakatlarida, prognozlarga ko‘ra, iqtisodiy o‘sish, aksincha, sekinlashadi.

2020-yilda O‘zbekistonda YaIMning real o‘sishi **1,6%** ni tashkil etdi. Qozog‘istonda YaIMning tarmoq tizimida xizmatlar ko‘rsatilishi ustunlik qildi. Sanoatning YaIMdagi ulushi **27% (minus 0,4%)**, qurilish — **6,1% (plyus 11,2%)**, qishloq, o‘rmon va baliq xo‘jaligida esa — **5,3% (plyus 5,6%)**ni tashkil etdi.

2020-yil yanvar-dekabr oylarida O‘zbekiston YaIMning sanoat ulushi **26,3% (plyus 0,7%)**, qishloq, o‘rmon va baliq xo‘jaligi — **26,1% (plyus 3%)**, qurilish — **6,5% (plyus 9,2%)** ni tashkil etdi.

2020- 2022 YILLAR BO’YICHA QOZOG’ISTON, TURKIYA DAVLATLARINING YaIM NING O’ZBEKISTONGA NISBATAN O’ZGARISH STATISTIKASI

Qozog‘istonda aholi jon boshiga YaIM 2020-yilda **$9,06 mingni** tashkil etdi, bu O‘zbekistonnikidan ancha yuqori hisoblanadi **($1,69 ming)**.

Shu bilan birga, aholi jon boshiga YaIMning o‘sishi bo‘yicha O‘zbekiston Qozog‘istonni ortda qoldirmoqda. Ko‘rsatkich 2018-yilda — **2,6%** ga nisbatan **3,6%**, 2019-yilda — **3,8%** ga nisbatan **3,2%** ni tashkil etgan bo‘lsa, 2020-yilda O‘zbekistonda bu ko‘rsatkich **0,3%** ga, Qozog‘istonda esa **3,9%** ga kamaydi.

Turkiya Respublikasining 97 foiz hududi Osiyoda, 3 foizi Yevropada joylashgan davlat. 85 millionga yaqin aholi istiqomat qilayotgan ushbu mamlakatda iqtisodiyot, ayniqsa turizm sohasi rivojlangan.

Turkiya iqtisodiyoti Xalqaro valyuta jamg‘armasi orqali rivojlanayotgan, bozor tamoyiliga asoslangan tizimga ega, dunyoning yangi sanoatlashgan davlatlari qatoriga kiradi. Qishloq xo‘jaligi mahsulotlari, to‘qimachilik, avtotransport vositalari, kema va boshqa transport uskunalari, qurilish materiallari, maishiy elektronika savdosi ancha ilgarilab ketgan. Sanoat, bank, transport va aloqa yo‘nalishlarida davlat ishtiroki muhim ahamiyat kasb etsa-da, xususiy sektor faoliyati ham ma’lum bir darajaga chiqqan.

“**The World Factbook**” ma’lumotiga ko‘ra, xorijiy ekspertlar, jumladan, iqtisodchi va siyosatshunoslar Turkiyani dunyodagi eng sanoatlashgan mamlakatlardan biri, deya e’tirof etmoqda. So‘nggi yillari bu yerda iqtisodiy sohani taraqqiy ettirish maqsadida qator islohotlar amalga oshirilyapti. Masalan, ishlab chiqarish faoliyati kengaymoqda, tovar eksporti, umuman, tashqi savdo va investitsiya loyihalari bilan ishlash, soha rivojiga yo‘naltirilgan chora-tadbirlar ijrosini ta’minlashga katta e’tibor qaratilmoqda.

Natijada o‘tgan yili Turkiya iqtisodiyoti 2020 yilga nisbatan 11 foiz, oxirgi chorakning o‘zida 9,1 foiz o‘sdi. Turkiya Statistika tashkiloti e’lon qilgan, 2021 yilda ishlab chiqarish usuli bilan hisob-kitob qilingan yalpi ichki mahsulot (YAIM) natijalariga ko‘ra, o‘tgan yili YAIM 42,8 foiz ko‘payib, 7 trillion 209 milliard 40 million lirani tashkil etgan.

2021 yil avvalgi yilga nisbatan sanoat 16,6 foiz, davlat boshqaruvi, ta’lim, sog‘liqni saqlash va ijtimoiy xizmat ko‘rsatish sohasi 7 foiz, riyeltorlik faoliyati 3,5 foiz o‘sdi. Moliya va sug‘urta faoliyati 9 foiz, qishloq xo‘jaligi sektori 2,2 foiz va qurilish sektori 0,9 foiz kamaygan.

Turkiyada yirik biznes va sanoat markazlari mavjud. Bir qancha xususiy bank, firma, mashhur telekanallar mamlakat iqtisodiyotiga katta foyda keltiradi. Tarixiy maskanlari, yodgorliklari, dengiz sohili, yuqori darajali servis xizmati bilan mashhur Istanbulga har yili o‘rtacha 10 million atrofida xorijlik sayyoh tashrif buyuradi.

Statistika instituti va Savdo vazirligi hisobotida e’lon qilinishicha, 2021 yil Turkiya eksporti avvalgi yilga nisbatan 17,2 foiz ortib, 17 milliard 587 million dollarga, importi esa 54,2 foiz ortib, 27 milliard 848 million dollarga yetgan.

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Navoiy davlat pedagogika instituti Tabiiy fanlar fakulteti IV kurs talabasi Sayfullayev Bunyod Odiljonovichning "Aholi jon boshiga YaIM ko'rsatkichi bo'yicah MDH mamlakatlari reytingi tahlil" mavzusida yozgan kurs ishiga

TAQRIZ

Sayfullayev Bunyod Odiljonovichning "Aholi jon boshiga YaIM ko'rsatkichi bo'yicah MDH mamlakatlari reytingi tahlil" tayyorlagan kurs ishisi " mavzusida bag`ishlangan bo`lib, kurs ishi bo'yicha izlanishlar olib borilgan.
Kurs ishi kirish, asosiy qism, xulosa va adabiyotlar ro`yxatidan iborat. Ishning kirish qismida kurs ishi mavzusining dolzarbligi va ahamiyati kabilar yoritilgan.
Kurs ishining asosiy qismida YaIM haqida umumiy ma'lumot va boshqa tushunchalar tavsifi kabi ma'lumotlar joy olgan.
Sayfullayev Bunyod kurs ishini yoritishda ilmiy adabiyotlardan, internet ma`lumotlaridan foydalangan. Mavzuni yoritishda adabiyotlar o`z o`rnida qo`llanilgan.
Sayfullayev Bunyod Odiljonovichning "Aholi jon boshiga YaIM ko'rsatkichi bo'yicah MDH mamlakatlari reytingi tahlil" mavzusidagi kurs ishini ijobiy deb hisoblayman va himoyaga tavsiya etaman.

Taqrizchi: