

BOJXONA SOHASIGA OID TERMINLARNI O'QITISHDA AXBOROTLI VA AMALIY LOYIH ALARDAN FOYDALANISH

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Annotatsiya. Mazkur maqolada bojxona sohasiga oid terminlarni o'qitishda axborotli va amaliy loyihalardan foydalanishi tahlil etilgan. Bojxona sohasiga oid terminlarni o'qitishda axborotli va amaliy loyihalar ishlanmasi namuna sifatida ishlab chiqildi.

Kalit so'zlar: bojxona, termin, bojxona ishi, bojxona nazorati, bojxona menejmenti, tovarshunoslik, xalqaro bojxona huquqi, bojxona yurisprudensiya, bojxona statistikasi, o'quv loyiha, amaliy loyiha, axborotli loyiha.

ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫХ И ПРАКТИЧЕСКИХ ПРОЕКТОВ ДЛЯ ОБУЧЕНИЯ ТАМОЖЕННЫМ УСЛОВИЯМ

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Аннотация. В данной статье анализируется использование информационных и практических проектов при преподавании терминов, связанных со сферой таможенного дела. Разработка информационных и практических проектов была разработана как модель преподавания терминов, связанных с таможенной сферой.

Ключевые слова: таможня, термин, таможенная работа, таможенный контроль, таможенное управление, товароведение, международное таможенное право, таможенное правоведение, таможенная статистика, учебный проект, практический проект, информационный проект.

USING INFORMATIVE AND PRACTICAL PROJECTS IN TEACHING CUSTOMS TERMS

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Abstract. This article analyzes the use of informative and practical projects in the teaching of terms related to the customs field. The development of informative and practical projects was developed as a model for teaching terms related to the customs field.

Key words: customs, term, customs work, customs control, customs management, merchandising, international customs law, customs jurisprudence, customs statistics, educational project, practical project, informative project.

Kirish. Loyiha metodi talabalarning mustaqil faoliyatiga qaratilgan. Ta'limni loyihalash juda ko'p umume'tirof etilgan afzalliklarga ega bo'lib, ulardan biri ta'lim oluvchilarning bilish faoliyatining aniq natijasidir. Shu bilan birga, jiddiy tashkil etilgan o'quv jarayonisiz chinakam ijodiy natijaga erishish mumkin emasligini unutmashimiz kerak. O'quv loyihasi ustida ishlashda ta'lim oluvchilar yangi bilimlarni yaratadilar, lekin bunga faqat oldindan olingan bilimlarga, shuningdek, umumiy ta'lim va mavzu malakalariga tayanib erishish mumkin [8].

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi. Axborot loyihasi axborotni keyinchalik tahlil qilish, ehtimol umumlashtirish va majburiy taqdim etish bilan ob'ekt yoki hodisa haqida ma'lumot to'plashga qaratilgan. Bunday loyihalar puxta o'zlangan strukturani, loyiha ustida ishlash jarayonida tizimli tuzatish imkoniyatini talab qiladi. Shuning uchun axborot loyihasini rejalashtirishda quyidagilarni aniqlash lozim:

a) ma'lumotlarni to'plash ob'ekti;

b) talabalarga foyda keltiradigan manbalar (bu manbalarning talaba yoki ular izlanishlari bilan shug'ullanishlarini ham hal qilishi kerak);

v) natijani taqdim etish. Bundan tashqari, mumkin bo'lgan variantlar ham bor - faqat o'qituvchi o'qishi mumkin bo'lgan yozma xabardan, sinfdagi ommaviy xabargacha yoki tinglovchilarga nutq

(maktab konferensiyasida, yosh talabalar uchun ma'ruza bilan va hokazo.) [8].

Tahlil va natijalar. Axborot loyihasining asosiy umumiy ta'lim vazifasi axborotni topish, qayta ishlash va taqdim etish qobiliyatini rivojlantirishdan iborat, shuning uchun barcha o'quvchilar axborot loyihalarining turli davomiyligi va murakkabligida ishtirok etishlari maqsadga muvofiqdir. Muayyan sharoitlarda axborot loyihasi tadqiqot loyihasiga aylanishi mumkin [8].

Amaliy loyiha ham ishning haqiqiy natijasini beradi, lekin birinchi ikkitadan farqli o'laroq qo'llaniladi (masalan, geografiya idorasi uchun qoyalar ko'rgazmasini tashkil qilish). Bu loyihalar loyiha ishtirokchilari faoliyatining avaldan aniq belgilangan natijasi bilan ajralib turadi. Bundan tashqari, bu natija ishtirokchilarning o'zlari (gazeta, hujjat, video, ovoz yozish, ijro, harakat dasturi, qonun loyihasi, ma'lumotnoma materiallari va boshqalar)ning ijtimoiy manfaatlariga qaratilishi shart.) Bunday loyiha har birining vazifalari, aniq chiqishi va har birining yakuniy mahsulotni loyihalashda ishtirok etishi bilan yaxshi o'ylangan tuzilmani, hatto ishtirokchilarining barcha faoliyatining ssenariysini talab qiladi. Bu yerda bosqichma-bosqich muhokamalar, qo'shma va yakka tartibdagi sa'y-harakatlarini sozlash, olingan natijalar taqdimotini tashkil etish va ularni amalda amalga oshirishning mumkin bo'lgan yo'llari bo'yicha yaxshi muvofiqlashtirish ishlarini tashkil etish va loyihaning tizimli tashqi bahosini tashkil etish ayniqsa muhimdir [8].

1- bosqich talabalar uchun "The definition, principle reasons and history of smuggling" mavzusida axborot loyihasi tavsiya etiladi:

The definition, principle reasons and history of smuggling. Commercial fraud is defined as any offence against statutory provisions which Customs are responsible for enforcing. It is committed in order to evade payment of duties and taxes on movements of commercial goods or evade any prohibition or restrictions applicable to commercial goods.

Smuggling means illegal transportation of objects or people across an international border. There are various motivations to smuggle. These include the participation in illegal trade, such as in the drug trade, in illegal immigration or emigration, tax evasion, getting contraband in or out of the country so that it can be sold for high profits. Examples of non-financial motivations include bringing banned items past a security checkpoint (such as airline security).

Smuggling has a long history. In England smuggling first became a recognized problem in the 13th century, following the creation of a national customs collection system by Edward I in 1275. Medieval smuggling focused on the export of highly taxed export goods — notably wool and hides. Merchants, however, sometimes smuggled other goods to circumvent prohibitions or embargoes on particular trades. Grain, for instance, was usually prohibited from export, unless prices were low, because of fears that grain exports would raise the food prices in England and thus cause food shortages.

In England wool was smuggled to the continent in the 17th century, under the pressure of high excise taxes. The high rates of duty on tea, wine and spirits, coming in from mainland Europe at this time made the import of such goods and the evasion of the duty a highly profitable business for impoverished fishermen and seafarers. In certain parts of the country the smuggling industry was for many communities more economically significant than legal activities such as farming and fishing.

Axborot loyihasi bo'yicha quyidagi vazifalar bajariladi:

matndagi terminlarni yig'ish;
terminlar bo'yicha klastemi loyihalash;
taqdimot qilish.

Amaliy loyiha ishtirokchilarning o'zlari ijtimoiy manfaatlariga qaratilgan bo'lib, mahsulot oldindan belgilangan va amaliyotda foydalanishi lozim bo'ladi. Bojxona sohasiga oid terminlarni o'rganishda amaliy loyiha ko'proq gapirish malakalari bilan bog'liq bo'ladi. O'rganilgan terminni og'zaki gapirib berish, talaffuziga e'tibor berish, mazkur termin atrofida kichik dialog tuzish, rolli o'yin ishlari amalga oshiriladi. Amaliy loyihani amalga oshirishda quyidagi ma'lumotlardan foydalanish maqsadga muvofiqdir:

ma'lumot resurslari: ted.com, antiplagiat.ru, scims.com, scienceresearch.com.
tegishli dasturiy ta'minot: dropbox.com, translate.google.ru, resumup.com, linkedin.com.
guruh ishi: dropbox.com, mind42.com.
vizualizatsiya bo'yicha: youtube.com, skype.com
kompetensiyani baholash bo'yicha: devyourself.ru, effektivno.rf.

1-bosqich uchun dialog tavsiya etiladi: — May I look at your passport and customs

Customs officer: declaration form, sir?

Daniel Adams: — Certainly. Here you are.

Customs officer: — Do you have anything to declare?

Daniel Adams: — No, nothing. Just the normal allowance.

Customs officer: — What do you have in this suitcase?

Daniel Adams: — Books, clothes, personal belongings and a bottle of wine.

Customs officer: — Okay, do you have anything else besides these?

Daniel Adams: — No, I don't.

Customs officer: — How much money do you have on you?

Daniel Adams: — I have four thousand US dollars and eight hundred Euro.

Customs officer: — That's fine, thank you. You can proceed. Have a nice stay in the United States.

Daniel Adams: — Thank you. I'm sure I will.

2- bosqich uchun Role-play tavsiya etiladi:

Customs officer: — May I look at your passport and customs declaration form, sir?

You: — ...

Customs officer: — Do you have anything to declare?

You: — ...

Customs officer: — What do you have in this suitcase?

You: — ...

Customs officer: — Okay, do you have anything else besides these?

You: — ...

Customs officer: — How much money do you have on you?

You: — ...

Customs officer: — That's fine, thank you. You can proceed. Have a nice stay in the United States.

You: — ...

3- bosqich uchun "Travel English: At the airport; during the flight; at customs" mavzusidagi Roleplay tavsiya etiladi:

Travel Agency Clerk: — Horizon Travel, good afternoon. May I help you?

You: — ...

Travel Agency Clerk: — Would that be a one-way or return ticket?

You: — ...

Travel Agency Clerk: — When would you like to leave?

You: — ...

Travel Agency Clerk: — One moment, please ... OK. There are three flights on the 22nd. Do you want a morning flight, or an afternoon flight?

You: — ...

Travel Agency Clerk: — Well, there's a Northwind Airways flight at nine forty five, a Swiss Air at fifteen ten and a KLM at fifteen twenty five.

You: — ...

Travel Agency Clerk: — OK. Just a moment, please... All right. Quite a few seats left.

You: — ...

Travel Agency Clerk: — Economy or first class?

You: — ...

Travel Agency Clerk: — Four hundred sixty-five dollars.



You: — ...

Travel Agency Clerk: — Yes, of course. Could I have your full name and the spelling, please?

You: —...

Travel Agency Clerk: — Just a moment, please, Mr. Adams. (...) All right. I've reserved one seat in your name on NWA flight 408 bound for Paris on April the 22nd.

You: —...

Travel Agency Clerk: — You'll need to confirm this reservation at least 2 hours before departure time.

You: —...

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