



**MINTAQADA ZAMONAVIY FAN, TA'LIM VA TARBIYANING
DOLZARB MUAMMOLARI**

**ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF MODERN SCIENCE, EDUCATION
AND TRAINING IN THE REGION**

**АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ СОВРЕМЕННОЙ НАУКИ,
ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И ВОСПИТАНИЯ В РЕГИОНЕ**





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ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF MATHEMATICS, PHYSICS AND MECHANICS

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MATHEMATICAL MODELLING OF BLOOD FLOW

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada katta qon tomirlarida qon oqimini tavsiflash uchun ikki fazli modelni taqdim etilgan. Ushbu modeldagi tadqiqotlar tomirlarda qon oqimining ma'lum xususiyatlariga (oqibatlariga) izoh beradi: gematokritning (paketlangan hujayra hajmining) tomirning diametriga bog'liqligi, tomir devorining yaqinida hujayra bo'sh plazmasi qatlami mavjudligi, qonning tezligi qon tomirningning diametriga bog'liqligi. Tadqiqotchi qon harakati o'zgarishi qon tomirlarining diametriga bog'liqligini aniqlaydi.

Kichik tomirlarda qon oqimi (200 mikrondan kam) bilan qonning reologik xususiyatlari tomir kattaligiga bog'liq - qon tomirlarining diametrini pasayishi bilan qonning harakati o'zgarishi matematik usulda ko'rsatilgan. Kichik tomirlarda qon oqimini tavsiflash uchun tomir diametri bo'yicha boshqa parametrlarga bog'liq bo'lgan qon tenglamasini yaratishdan iborat.

Kalit so'zlar: gematokrit, Poiseuil oqimi, matematik model, ikki fazali oqim, yopishqoqlik.

АННОТАЦИЯ: В статье представлена двухфазная модель для описания кровотока в больших и малых кровеносных сосудах. На основе этой модели исследование дает объяснение давно известных признаков (эффектов) кровотока в сосудах: зависимость гематокрита (объем упакованной ячейки) от диаметра сосуда, наличие бесклеточного плазменного слоя вблизи стенки сосуда, тупые (по сравнению с профилем потока Пуазейля) профиль скорости крови; зависимость вязкости крови от диаметра сосуда.



Исследователь определяет зависимости скорости крови и вязкости от диаметра кровеносного сосуда. При потоке крови в небольших сосудах (менее 200 мкм) реологические свойства крови зависят от размера сосуда - кажущаяся вязкость капель крови с уменьшением диаметра кровеносного сосуда. Чтобы описать поток крови в малых сосудах, необходимо создать уравнение состояния, которое зависит (помимо других параметров) от диаметра сосуда.

Ключевые слова: гематокрит, поток Пуазейля, математическая модель, двухфазный поток, относительная вязкость.

ABSTRACT: The paper presents the two-phase model to describe blood flow in large and in small blood vessels. Based on this model the study gives an explanation for long known features (effects) of blood flow in the vessels: dependence of the hematocrit (packed cell volume) on the diameter of the vessel, existence of cell-free plasma layer near the vessel wall, obtuse (as compared with the profile of Poiseuille flow) velocity profile of a blood; dependence of the blood viscosity on the diameter of the vessel. The researcher determines dependences of the blood rate and viscosity on the diameter of a blood vessel.

With the flow of blood in small vessels (less than 200 μm), the rheological properties of the blood depend on the size of the vessel - the apparent viscosity of the blood drops with a decrease in the diameter of the blood vessel. To describe the flow of blood in small vessels, it is necessary to create an equation of state that depends (apart from other parameters) on the diameter of the vessel.

Key words: hematocrit, Poiseuille flow, mathematical model, two-phase flow, relative viscosity.

1. INTRODUCTION

The paper presents the two-phase model to describe blood flow in large and in small blood vessels. Based on this model the study gives an explanation for long known features (effects) of blood flow in the vessels: dependence of the hematocrit (packed cell volume) on the diameter of the vessel, existence of cell-free plasma layer near the vessel wall, obtuse (as compared with the profile of Poiseuille flow) velocity profile of a blood; dependence of the blood viscosity on the diameter of the vessel. The researcher determines dependences of the blood rate and viscosity on the diameter of a blood vessel. With the flow of blood in small vessels (less than 200 μm), the rheological properties of the blood depend on the size of the vessel - the apparent viscosity of the blood drops with a decrease in the diameter of the



blood vessel. To describe the flow of blood in small vessels, it is necessary to create an equation of state that depends (apart from other parameters) on the diameter of the vessel. The movement of blood in the veins is an important factor in the blood circulation as a whole, since this factor determines the filling of the heart during diastole. The movement of blood in the veins has a number of features. Because of the small thickness of their muscular layer, veins have walls much more stretchable than the walls of the arteries. Therefore, even with a slight pressure in the veins, their walls are considerably stretched, and a large amount of blood can accumulate in them. Venous pressure. The pressure in the veins can be measured in a person by injecting a hollow needle into the superficial (usually ulnar) vein and connecting it with a manometer. In veins lying outside the thoracic cavity, the pressure is 5-9 mm Hg. Art. (65-120 mm Hg) To determine the venous pressure, it is necessary that this vein lies at the level of the heart. This is important because to the blood pressure, for example, in the veins of the legs, the weight of the blood filling the vein joins in standing position. Therefore, venous pressure in the veins of the legs is measured when the person is lying down to eliminate this hydrostatic component. In the veins lying near the thoracic cavity, the pressure is close to atmospheric and varies depending on the phase of breathing. When inhaled, when the chest expands, the pressure in the veins decreases and becomes negative, i.e., below atmospheric pressure; at exhalation - it rises (at usual exhalation it does not rise above 2-5 mm Hg). When forced exhalation or especially when straining, when the chest is squeezed and pressure is greatly increased, the pressure builds up in the hollow veins, which prevents the outflow of blood from the veins of the abdominal cavity and extremities; venous return of blood to the heart decreases and as a result, blood pressure drops. This explains the unconscious state, which is sometimes observed in people with severe straining. Since the pressure in the veins lying near the chest cavity (for example, in the jugular veins) is negative at the time of inhalation, the injury of these veins is dangerous: atmospheric air can enter the veins and cause air embolism, i.e. occlusion of arterioles and capillaries with air bubbles. Rate of blood flow in the veins. The linear velocity of blood flow in the veins is less than in the arteries. It depends on the fact that the bloodstream in the venous part is 2-3 times wider than to the arterial part, and this, according to the laws of hemodynamics, should lead to a slower flow of blood. The rate of blood flow in the peripheral veins of medium caliber is from 6 to 14 cm / s; in hollow veins, it reaches 20 cm / sec. The reason for the movement of blood through the veins of the great circle of circulation is not only the force of contraction of the left ventricle, which has already largely been expended when blood passes through arterioles and capillaries, where resistance to blood flow is very high; In addition, additional

factors are important here. One of them is that the endothelium of the veins (with the exception of the hollow veins, the veins of the portal system and small venules) forms folds, which are real valves, allowing blood only towards the heart. Therefore, the flow of blood through the veins can be facilitated by any force that, by squeezing the veins, will cause the movement of blood; back blood will not go any more due to the presence of valves. Adding forces that promote the movement of blood through the veins are mainly two: 1) sucking action of the chest; 2) reduction of skeletal waste paper. The sucking action of the thorax has already been discussed above; it promotes the flow of blood through the veins, especially during inspiration. The work of skeletal muscles contributes to venous circulation) in that when the muscle contraction, the veins lying inside the muscle and next to it are squeezed. Since the pressure in the veins is insignificant, squeezing them with muscles leads to squeezing blood from them towards the heart (the outflow of blood in the opposite direction is hampered by the valves). Therefore, rhythmic movements (for example, when sawing a firewood or walking) greatly accelerate the venous circulation, acting as a pump. On the contrary, static work a prolonged contraction of the muscles, in which the veins are squeezed for a prolonged period, interferes with venous blood circulation. In small and medium veins, pulse fluctuations of blood pressure are absent. In large veins near the heart, pulse fluctuations are noted - a pulse of a pulse having a different origin than the arterial pulse. It is caused by the difficulty of the outflow of blood to the heart during the systole of the atria and ventricles. With the contraction of these parts of the heart, the pressure inside the veins rises and the walls oscillate. It is most convenient to record the pulse of the jugular vein.

2.FEATURES OF THE BLOOD FLOW.

2.1. Model of the flow of blood

Blood is a suspension consisting of plasma (a viscous incompressible fluid) and erythrocytes (double-concave deformable disks measuring $8 \times 2.5 \mu\text{m}$). One of the main characteristics of blood is the hematocrit indicator H - the volume content of erythrocytes. The flow of blood in the vessels is characterized by features (effects): I) the dependence of the hematocrit indicator on the diameter of the vessel (Fareus effect); II) the existence of a near-wall plasma layer without erythrocytes; III) blunt (in comparison with the Poiseuille flow profile) blood velocity profile; IV) the viscosity of the blood drops with a decrease in the size of the vessel (Fareus-Lindquist effect). Consider blood as a suspension consisting of two incompressible phases. The first phase blood plasma, the second - red blood cells. The relative

viscosity of the suspension depends on the concentration and, according to Einstein's formula, has the form

$$\eta = \mu / \mu_1 = 1 + n(m_2)m_2 \quad (1)$$

where m_2 H - is the volume fraction of erythrocytes (local hematocrit index); μ , μ_1 - dynamic viscosity of blood and plasma, respectively. For the blood, the dependence of n on m_2 is given in the form

$$n(m_2) = 3 + 5m_2$$

It is known [2] that erythrocytes are unevenly distributed along the section of the vessel - the volume fraction of erythrocytes m_2 monotonically decreases from the maximum of m_{20} on the vessel axis to zero on the wall. The solution of equations analogous to the Poiseuille equations, but with a variable viscosity, yields formulas for the rate of blood

$$w(\xi) = w_{\max} [M(1) - M(\xi)]$$

$$M(\xi) = \int_0^\xi 2\xi / \eta(\xi) d\xi$$

$$\xi = r / r_0 - \text{dimensionless radius}$$

w_{\max} is the maximal flow velocity of Poiseuille. The blood velocity $w(\xi)$ has a more obtuse profile, in comparison with the Poiseuy parabolic solution

$$w_p(\xi) = w_{\max} (1 - \xi^2)$$

This is due to the fact that the erythrocyte concentration m_2 and the relative viscosity η have a maximum on the axis of the vessel and a minimum on the wall.

$$w(\xi) < w_p(\xi)$$

By virtue of this

throughout the cross-section of the vessel, only on the wall

$$w(\xi) < w_p(\xi)$$

For simplicity, we assume that the distribution of the volume fraction of erythrocytes m_2 over the section of the vessel is given by a step function:

$$m_2(\xi) = \begin{cases} m_{20} & \text{when } 0 \leq \xi \leq 1-h \\ 0 & \text{when } 1-h < \xi \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

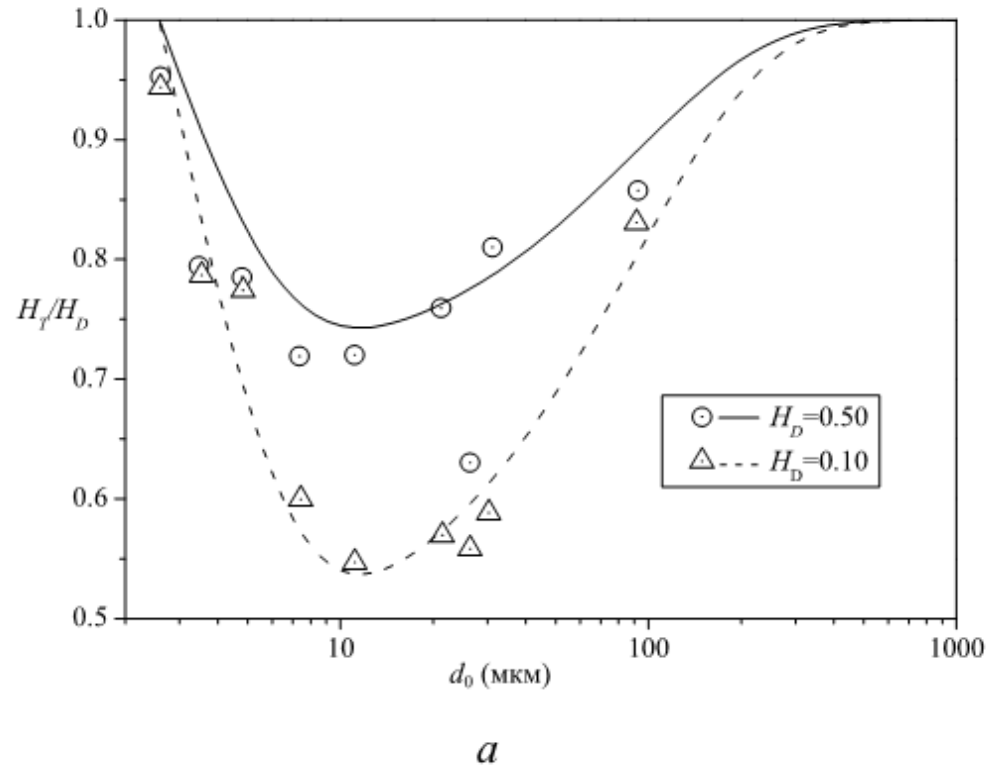
where h - is the relative thickness of the near-wall plasma layer.

The effect of the formation of the wall layer is connected

transverse migration of erythrocytes during movement along the vessel. To find the equation of the blood state, experimental data were obtained on the dependence of the hematocrit index on the diameter of the vessel (Fig. 1a).

2.2.equation of the blood

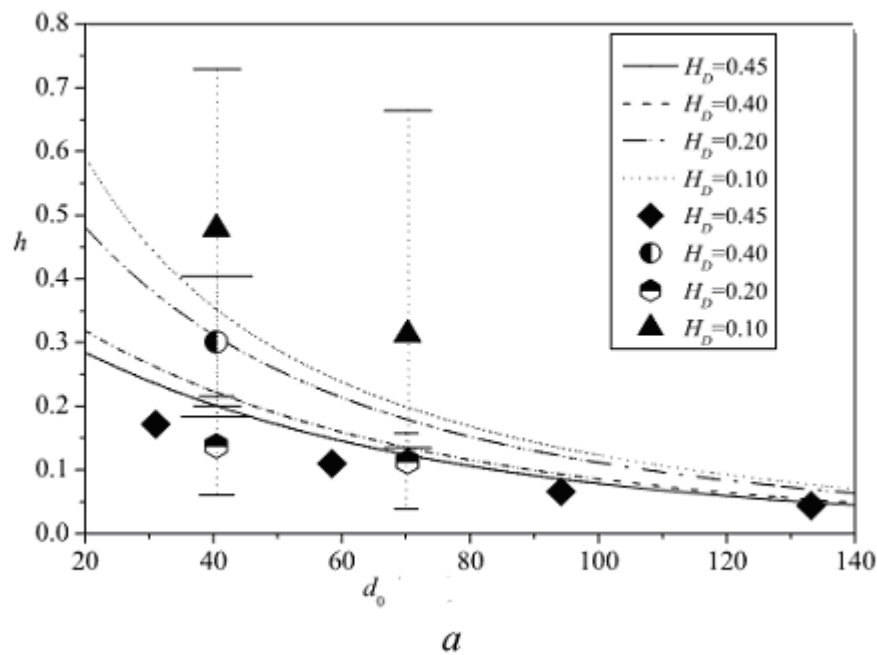
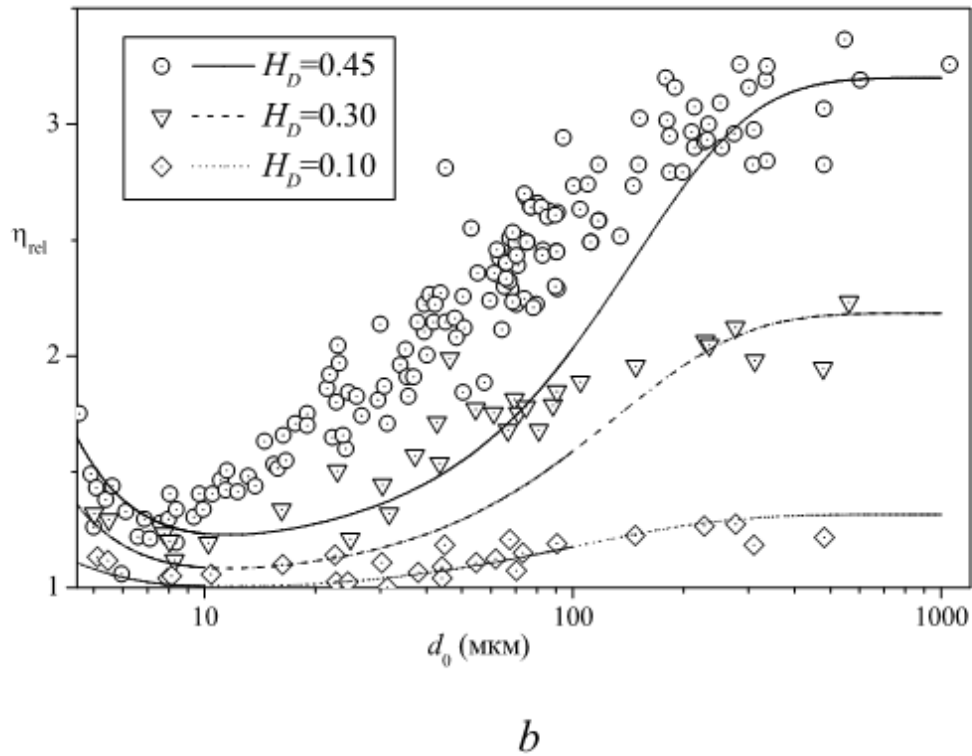
The problem of finding the equation of the blood state is reduced to solving the algebraic equation for the thickness of the wall layer $h = h(d_0)$ and the volume fraction of erythrocytes $m_{20} = m_{20}(d_0)$:



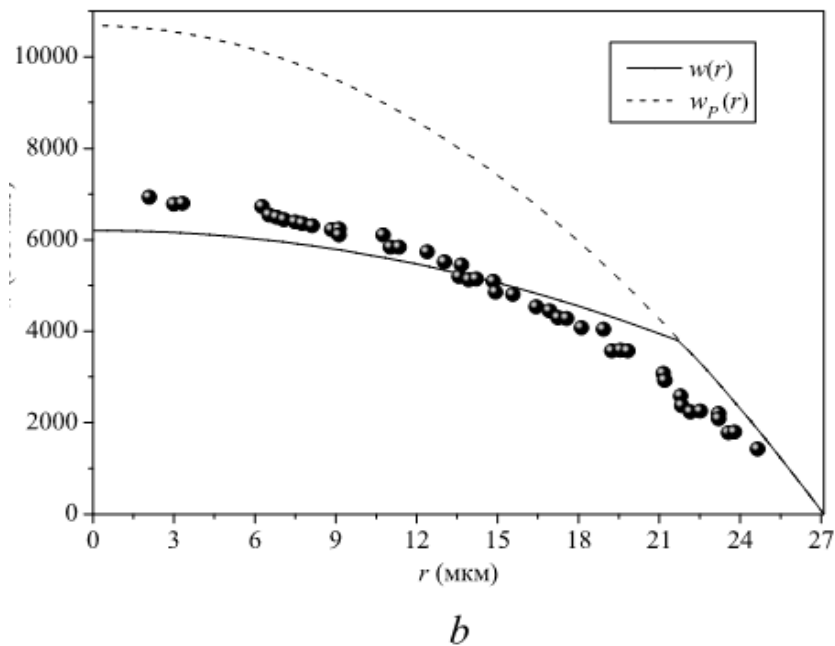
$$1 - [1 - 1 / \eta(m_{20})]x^2 = 2\Phi(d_0, H_D) \{1 - [1 - 1 / 2\eta(m_{20}\pi)]x\},$$

$$x = (1 - h)^2 = H_D \Phi(d_0, H_D) / m_{20} \quad (4)$$

$\Phi(d_0, H_D)$ – function that approximates the data in (Figure 1a).



A comparison is made with the known experimental data [1-3] for the relative observed viscosity η_{rel} (Figure 1b), for the thickness of the near-layer layer h (Fig. 2a) and the profile of the longitudinal blood velocity w (Fig. 2b). As can be seen from Figures 1 and 2, despite the rough approximation of the profile of the local hematocrit with the step function (3), the results of the calculation from the model are within the experimental error.



(Fig. 2. a) is the dependence of the relative thickness of the wall layer of the plasma h on the diameter of the vessel d_0 . The points are the experiments from [2]. Solid lines - calculation based on the proposed model; b - comparison of the experimental (points from [3]) and calculated by the formula (2) (solid red curve) of the blood velocity distribution of a glass tube with a diameter of $54.2 \mu\text{m}$ ($HD = 0.335$, pressure gradient - $dp / dz = 38090 \text{ Pa} / \text{m}^3$). Dotted curve - Poiseuille flow velocity

3.CONCLUSION

From the aforementioned results, it can be said that this article is based on the parabolic law that the flow velocity distribution in the tubes will be distributed in the frequency range of the smallest oscillations when the blood flow moves through the intruded walls. The speed at which the axis is distributed uniformly at each point on the axis, or by the cube degree of the r order. Studies conducted on the walls of the walls that have not been fastened and fastened show that the walls of the walls are always smaller than the fluid consumption of the cylinder pipe, which is not fixed. The time of a complete circulation of blood is the time necessary for it to pass through a large and small circle of blood circulation. To measure the time of a complete circulation of blood, a number of methods are used, the principle of which is that a substance that is not usually found in the body is injected into the vein and determine after what time it appears in the same vein of the other side. In recent years, the speed of the circuit (or only in a small, or only in a large circle) is



determined by the radioactive isotope sodium and the electron counter. To do this, several such counters are placed on different parts of the body near large vessels and in the heart region. After the introduction of the radioactive sodium isotope into the ulnar vein, the time of appearance of radioactive radiation in the heart and the vessels being examined is determined. The time of complete circulation of blood in a person is on average 27 systole of the heart. With a heart rate of 70-80 per minute, the blood circulation takes place approximately 20 to 23 seconds, but the velocity of blood along the axis of the vessel is greater than that of its walls. Therefore, not all blood makes a complete circuit so quickly and the specified time is minimal. Studies on dogs showed that $1/5$ of the time for a complete circulation of blood is due to the passage of blood through a small circle of blood circulation and $4/5$ - by large.

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MODERN PROBLEMS OF TECHNICAL SCIENCES

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INVESTIGATION OF THE ACCURACY OF THE INSTALLATION OF CYLINDRICAL SPUR GEARS WHEN MACHINING WITH ROLLING TOOLS IN THE CONDITIONS OF NMP MU NMMC

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Annotation: For the production conditions of the NMP MU, it is very important to study the accuracy of the settings of the gear blanks on the tool holders. Therefore, the article considers the issue of studying the accuracy of the installation of gears in the factory and improving the accuracy of the installation through the use of biaxial shaft-hole joints.

Key words: accuracy, spur gear, tolerance, shaft-hole, displacement, eccentricity

Аннотация: Для производственных условий ПО НМЗ весьма важным является исследование точности установок заготовок зубчатых колес на оправках технологической оснастки. Поэтому в статье рассмотрено вопрос исследования точности установки зубчатых колес в заводских условиях и повышение точности установки за счет использования двухосных соединений «вал- отверстие».

Ключевые слова: точность, цилиндрическая зубчатая передача, допуска, вал-отверстие, смещение, эксцентриситет

Annotatsiya: NMZ ICHBning ishlab chiqarish shartlari uchun tishli g'ildiraklarning xom ashyolarini moslamalarga aniq o'rganish juda muhimdir. Shuning uchun maqolada zavodda tishli g'ildiraklarni o'rnatishning to'g'riligini o'rganish va ikki o'qli birikma teshiklari yordamida o'rnatishning aniqligini oshirish masalasi muhokama qilingan.

Kalit so'zlar: aniqlik, silindrik tishli g'ildirak, tejamkorlik, teshik-val, ikki o'qlik

The main task of machine builders is the creation of new and modernized products, the preparation of design drawings that help to ensure the necessary manufacturability and high quality connections in the machine nodes.

Modern requirements for the accuracy of individual parts in engineering have become very high. Currently, many mass-produced machines, for example, in gearboxes and machine tools, use gear wheels of the 5th degree of accuracy, and

in instrument-making and 3–4 degrees of accuracy. The capabilities of the technological system can not always provide the requirements for the accuracy of such parts. One of the bottlenecks in ensuring accuracy of processing, as well as assemblies, are the errors of the installation of work pieces and parts on the landing mandrels, where the dominant factor may be the gap of the movable joint.

In the “shaft-hole” connections in the landings with a gap with one-sided displacement of the shaft relative to the hole, the axes of the centers may not coincide. In this case, the possible contact of the profiles of the shaft and the hole passes theoretically along the line. These compounds have two design flaws. The first – non-coincidence of the shaft axis with the hole axis leads to the formation of eccentricity of the shaft axis relative to the hole axis. The second – linear contact of the surfaces of the shafts with the surfaces of the openings of the sleeves leads to the basing of the shaft with the sleeve along only one guide base and can lead to uncertainty of the base.

The maximum eccentricity value for a smooth cylindrical shaft-hole joint will be equal to

$$\max e_s = 0,5 (T_D + T_d + S), \quad (1)$$

there: $\max e_s$ - maximum eccentricity value of the hub axis relative to the shaft axis; T_D , T_d и S - respectively, the tolerances on the diameters of the hole and shaft and the amount of guaranteed clearance.

The value of eccentricity, determined by the formula (1) for connections of the type of gear wheel on the shaft or mandrel; pulley on the shaft; coupling on the shaft; cylindrical, disk and worm cutters on mandrels, etc., can be commensurate, and sometimes exceed the permissible technical requirements for the tolerances imposed on the actuating surfaces of components, mechanisms and cutting tools.

In tab. 1, as an example, some recommended fits for precision shaft-hole joints for average values of nominal dimensions, as well as the maximum possible clearances for these joints. In tab. 2 shows the tolerance values in accordance with GOST 1643-81 on the radial beating of gears related to precision, i.e. 4,5 and 6 degrees of accuracy.

Comparing the data table. 2 with the data table. 1 it can be concluded that it is very difficult, and in some cases practically impossible, to choose the desired fit that would guarantee the installation of gears on the seat mandrels of gear cutting machines with errors less than the allowable values of the radial beats of the gears.

When the shaft is assembled with the sleeve in the mechanism assembly or with the gear blank, mounted on the mounting mandrel on the table of the gear cutting machine and in other cases, the eccentricities of the hole axis relative to the axis of the mounting shaft will add to the value of eccentricity calculated by the formula

(1) and axes rotation. In the particular case, if the eccentricity vectors coincide, the maximum eccentricity value of the axis of the hole relative to the axis

Table. 1

Nominal size, mm	Moving landings					
	H4/g4	H5/g4	H5/g5	H6/g5	H6/g6	H7/g6
	Gap size S_{max} , micron					
over 18 to 30	19	22	25	29	33	41
over 30 to 50	23	27	31	36	41	50
over 50 to 80	26	31	36	42	48	59

Table. 2

Pitch diameter d , mm	Module m , mm	Degrees of accuracy			
		3	4	5	6
		The tolerance on radial run-out F_r , micron			
to 125	from 1 to 3,5	6	10	16	25
	Over 3,5 to 6,3	7	11	18	28
over 125 to 400	from 1 to 3,5	9	15	22	36
	Over 3,5 to 6,3	10	16	25	40
over 400 to 800	from 1 to 3,5	11	18	28	45
	Over 3,5 to 6,3	13	20	32	50

of rotation will be equal to:

$$\max e_e = 0,5 (T_D + T_d + S) + e_o, \quad (2)$$

there e_o - eccentricity of the axis of the shaft hole diameter relative to the axis of rotation.

The magnitude of the eccentricity of the hole axis e_e should be considered as a vector of the sum of eccentricities, i.e.:

$$\overrightarrow{e_{bi}} = \overrightarrow{e_{Di}} + \overrightarrow{e_{di}} \quad (3)$$

there: $\overrightarrow{e_{bi}}$ - the value of the eccentricity vector of the axis of the hole of the sleeve relative to the axis of rotation, having the greatest probability;

$\overrightarrow{e_{Di}}, \overrightarrow{e_{di}}$ - the eccentricity vectors of the axis of the hole and the shaft relative to the axis of rotation, having the highest probability.

A number of methods and devices are known in the literature for reducing the magnitude of e_{bi} . Such devices are called devices for centering the fitting diameter of the sleeve relative to the fitting diameter of the shaft.

A new method of joining the shaft to the hub, the essence of which consists in the manufacture of a biaxial shaft, the contour of which the surface is composed of the intersection of two cylinders, one of which, which comes into contact in the compound has an axis coinciding with the axis of the sleeve hole. In this connection it is imperative contact seating surfaces of the shaft and the sleeve hole, is provided by means of the power circuit. This compound is called biaxial compound (BC).

The hole diameter of the shaft or holes in a cylindrical design in the end section is a circle with a certain radius and center at one point [1].

In fig. 1 shows a shaft whose seating surface consists of the intersection of two diameters. d_B and D_O , having respectively radii r and R_n centered in points O_1 and O_2 .

From fig. 1 shows that the shaft profile having a central angle φ_2 , has a radius R_n from the center of point O_2 . The rest of the shaft has a radius r from the center point O_1 and central angle φ_1 .

Figure 3.2 shows the hole, in which the landing surface consists of the intersection of two diameters d_B and D_O , having respectively radii r and R_n from the center O_1 and O_2 .

In the design of the profile of a two-axe shaft (Fig. 1), the following elements:

r – In the design of the profile of a two-axe shaft (Fig. 1), the following elements;

R_n – radius of large diameter or seating surface;

O_1 – center of diameter d_B ;

O_2 – center of diameter D_O ;

φ_1 – central angle of the seating surface relative to the center O_2 ;

φ_2 – central angle of the seating surface diameter D_O ;

e – axis eccentricity O_2 relative to the axis O_1 .

In the design of the profile of a biaxial hole (Fig. 3.2), it is possible to distinguish similar elements of the surface of a biaxial hole presented above.

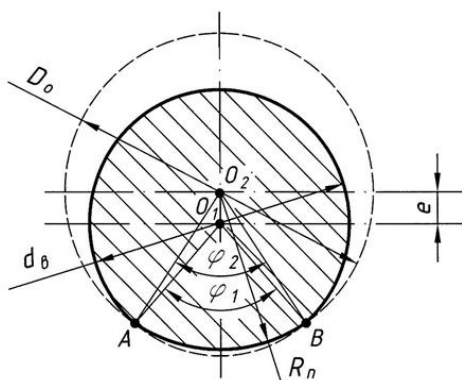


Fig. 1. The type of profile biaxial compounds in the end section

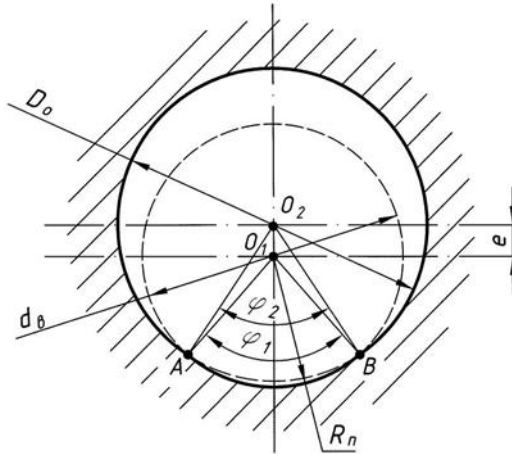


Fig. 2. View of the transverse profile biaxial holes

In conventional landings with a gap with one-sided displacement of the shaft relative to the hole, the value of the eccentricity will lie within:

$$0 \leq e \leq 0,5 (T_D + T_d + S), \quad (4)$$

there: T_D – hole tolerance;

T_d – shaft tolerance;

S – guaranteed clearance.

For the landings used in machine tool building, the values of eccentricities calculated from dependency (4) will be within the values given in Table 3.

Table 3

e, Δe, mm	$\varnothing 45 \frac{H6}{g6}$	$\varnothing 45 \frac{H7}{g6}$	$\varnothing 45 \frac{H8}{g7}$	$\varnothing 45 \frac{H9}{e8}$
$2e_{\max}$	0.041	0.050	0.089	0.151
e_{\min}	0	0	0	0
Δe	0.041	0.050	0.089	0.151

With the help of the “shaft-hole” connection of a new type, various tasks can be solved. The most relevant in addressing the issues of manufacturing technology and providing technical conditions laid in the design of products are two problems.

The first problem is to ensure the greatest alignment of the axes of the holes and shafts, i.e. maximum offset of the values of eccentricities of the axes of the holes relative to the axes of the shafts or the axis of rotation.

The second problem is to ensure the greatest contact between the surfaces of the shaft and the hole and to ensure parallelism of the axes of the shafts and the holes.

In fig. 3 shows a general view of the design of a two-axis mandrel for installing work pieces on a lathe. The new mandrel has been designed for the

conditions of the Navoi Machine-Building Plant (Navoi City of the Republic of Uzbekistan). On the mandrel is processed gear wheel $m = 3$ mm, $Z = 24$ to the 6th degree of accuracy GOST 1643-81 according to the norms of kinematic accuracy on a lathe [3].

A distinctive feature of a two-axis mandrel from the factory is diameter $\varnothing 45$ with a seating surface on the central corner φ .

In fig. 3 shows a section B-B with the parameters of a biaxial shaft indicated in the table in the drawing. Also in fig. 3. shows the mechanism for one-sided displacement of the workpiece relative to the shaft axis using the pusher 4, the rocker arm 5 and the screw 3. When installing the workpiece, it is necessary to check the position of the pusher 4, it should protrude above the key surface when lightly pressing it. If the pusher does not sink into the hole, then it is necessary to check its stroke using screw 3.

The gear of the gear wheel with the diameter of the bore $\varnothing 45H7$ and hub width $46 \div 53$ mm is installed on the landing surface of the frame of the mandrel 1. At the same time, the rounded end of the key 2 and the chamfer of the body 1 facilitate the installation of the gear, orienting and directing it.

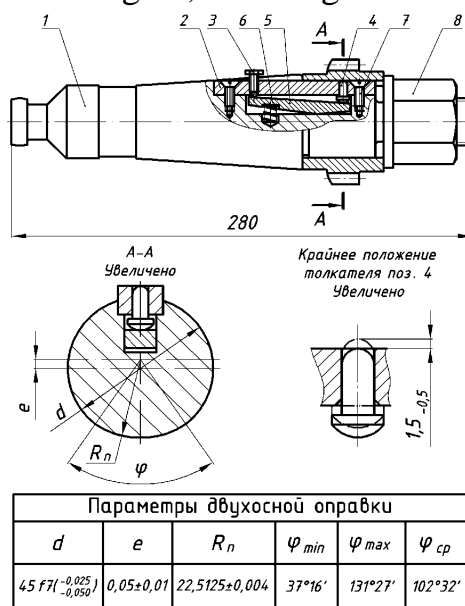


Fig.3. The design of the biaxial mandrel for the installation of blanks on a lathe
1-body mandrel, 2-spline, 3-screw, 4-pusher, 5-beam, 6-spring, 7-screw, 8-nut

It is convenient to install the work piece in the vertical position of the mandrel. Further, ensuring that the hub support face of the work piece fits snugly with the bearing end of the mandrel body 1, it is necessary to tighten the screw 3. Screw 3 acts on the beam 5, which is swinging in the groove of the mandrel body 1, advances the plunger 4 and pushes it out of the hole in the key 2. The pusher shifts



the work piece in the radial direction along the “seating surface of a two-axis mandrel - key”. Thus, sufficient force is ensured for reliable contact of the seating cylindrical surface of the hole with the seating surface of the two-axis mandrel. The biaxial surface of the mandrel acts as a double guide base. Elements: screw 3, rocker arm 5, the pusher 4 provide a power circuit.

After tightening the screw 3, checking the reliability of the installation, tighten the nut 8, which provides a force closure of the work piece in the axial direction. The end surfaces of the tabs 2 act as a support base and do not allow rotation of the work piece. With these actions, we give the device a readiness to install the work piece on the gear grinding machine

After the machining is completed, the finished part is removed in the following order: unscrew the nut 8, loosen the screw 3. At the same time, the spring 6 keeps the rocker arm in contact with the screw, lifting it and pulling it away from the pusher. The pusher is released. As a result of the work done, the machined part should be easily removed from the mandrel. Then check the position of the pusher as described above, after which the mandrel is ready to install the next workpiece.

Conclusions:

The accuracy of the installation of gears in the factory and the increasing the accuracy of installation due to the use of biaxial shaft-hole joints are investigated.

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UDC 576.535.

STUDY OF COPPER-POLYMER COMPLEXES AND THEIR PRODUCTION

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Abstract: The article presents the process of obtaining the copper-polymer complex by a dry mechanochemical method.

Key words: Coordination compound, metal, fibroin, IR spectroscopy, mechanochemical synthesis, polymer effect.

Аннотация: В статье приведен процесс получения медь-полимер комплекса сухим механохимическим методом.

Ключевые слова: Координационное соединение, металл, фиброин, ИК-спектроскопия, механохимический синтез, полимерный эффект

Annotatsiya: Maqolada mis-polimer kompleksini quruq mehanokimyoviy usulda olish jarayoni keltirilgan.

Kalit soʻzlar: Koordinatsion birikma, metall, fibroin, IK spektroskopiya, mehonokimyoviy sintez, polimer effekt

When studying the polymer-metal interaction, significant advances have been achieved that are associated with the development of chemistry of coordination and high-molecular compounds.

As new polymeric substances, it is possible to characterize polymer-metal complexes formed as a result of the reaction between the functional groups of macromolecules and metal ions possessing a number of valuable physico-chemical properties having certain hydrodynamic parameters, molecular weight and chemical composition. Through the donor-acceptor interaction, a bond is made between the metal ion and the polymer ligand to form a coordination bond (chelate complexes) or by replacing the proton of the ligand with a metal ion to form an ionic bond. The closeness of all successive complexation constants is a characteristic feature of polymer-metal complexes in contrast to complexes of low molecular weight ligand metals. The "polymer effect" can play a significant role in the formation of polymer-ion metal complexes, which is associated with a high local density of active interaction centers in polymer chains. An important role in living organisms belongs to metal-enzymes, which were elucidated in the course of studying the reaction of complexation on model systems of the macromolecule-metal ion [1].

For the extraction and concentration of ions of rare and noble metals, in the processes of ion exchange in the soil, for the creation of highly effective polymer catalysts, semipermeable membranes from a practical point of view are widely used in hydrometallurgy during chelating reactions.

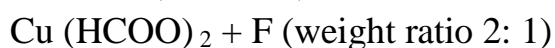
Polymer-metal complexes are possible to detect the following properties and their corresponding application:

- extraction and concentration of metal ions by formation of polymer-metal complexes;
- therapeutic effect - drugs, proto-drugs;
- selectivity - gas transport, separation, sensors;
- ionic conductivity - electron capture devices, batteries;
- systems of variable valence multielectron transition, catalysis, photocatalysis;
- Nonlinear optics - modulators, integrated optics.

The flossing filament consists of two parts - a soluble part in the water -serine (25-30% of the total mass) and an insoluble part - fibroin (70-75% of the total mass). The primary structure of fibroin consists of a repeating amino acid sequence (Gly-Ser-Gly-Ala-Gly-Ala)_n.

We carried out the process of obtaining metal-polymer complexes by a dry mechanochemical method.

To do this, Cu (HCOO)₂ (formiate of copper (II)) and C₁₅H₂₃N₅O₆ (fibroin) is taken, we mix them in a certain order, then we interact with the mechanochemical method of the mixed substance. (F-fibroin)



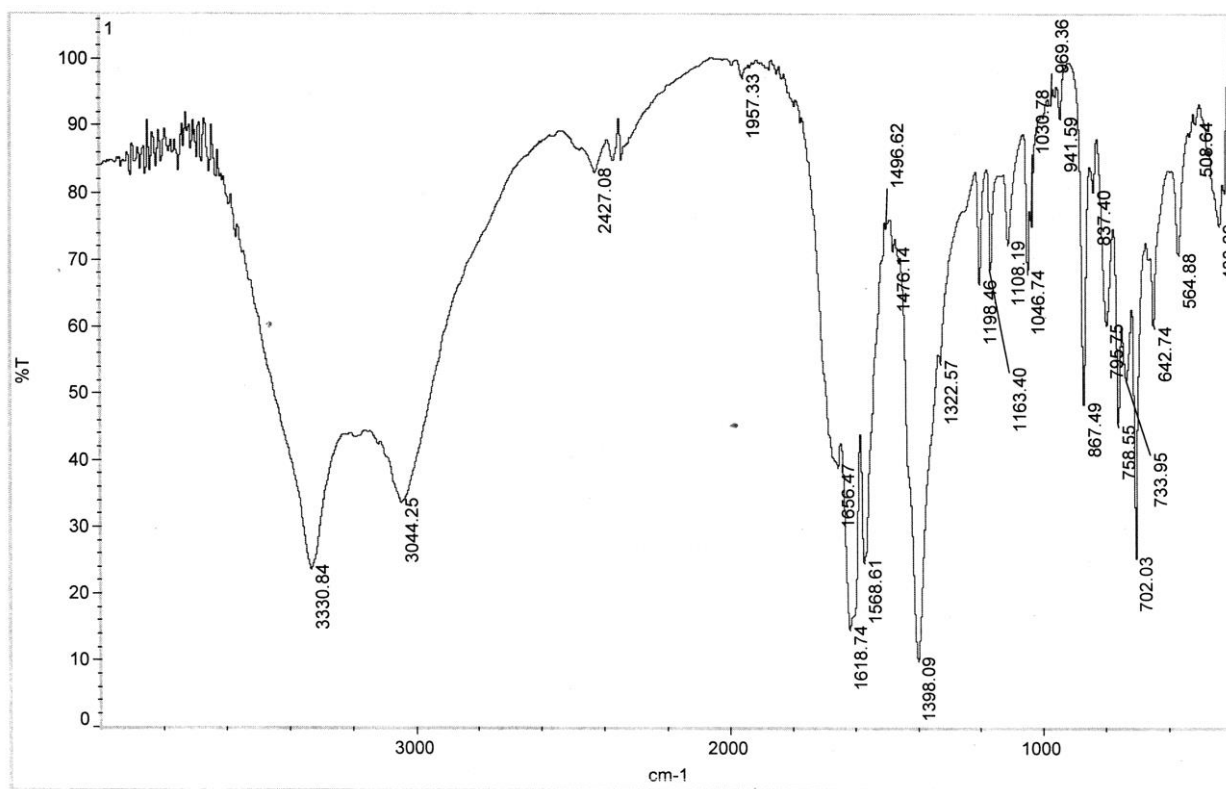


Fig.1

The IR spectra of the original fiber-like fibroin are characterized by the following frequencies: 3294 cm^{-1} (stretching vibrations of OH, NH): $3076, 2984, 2941\text{ cm}^{-1}$ (valence vibrations of CH_2, CH_3 groups): 1701 cm^{-1} (stretching vibrations of COOH): 1639 cm^{-1} (NH-CO, amide I): 1528 cm^{-1} (NH-CO, amide II)

The IR spectrum of hydrolysed powdered fibroin practically does not differ from the initial spectrum. For the hydrolyzed fibroin, the following frequencies of the IR spectrum are most typical: 3292 cm^{-1} (stretching vibrations of OH, NH), $2970, 2930\text{ cm}^{-1}$ (valence vibrations of CH, CH_2 groups), 1705 cm^{-1} (C = O stretching vibrations), 1631 cm^{-1} (oscillations of CONH, amide I), 1515 cm^{-1} (vibrations of amide carbonyl CONH, amide II) ($\delta\text{NH} + \nu\text{CO}$) (Fig.1)

The product obtained has the following peaks in IR spectra:

- 1) In the hydrolysed fibroin of the group, amide I gives a signal in the region of 1618 cm^{-1}
- 2) In the hydrolysed fibroin of the amide II group, a signal in the region of 1568.6 cm^{-1}
- 3) The carbonyl group (in the -COOH) gives a signal in the region of 1654.4 cm^{-1}
- 4) Cu-N bond is absent in the initial substances $\text{Cu}(\text{HCOO})_2$ and fibroin (F). The Cu-N bond gives a signal in the region of 434 cm^{-1} .

As a result, the above spectra show that Cu^{2+} ions with amide groups I and amide II in the fibroin make up a chemical bond of the Cu-N type.



Based on the results obtained, a new method for obtaining a polymer-metal complex was found, the formation of a new chemical bond between the polymer and the metal was proved, and the product obtained was a "polymer-metal" complex.

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ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF NATURAL SCIENCES

UDC: 338.43.02(575.1)

THE MAIN FACTORS OF ECOLOGICAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGION.

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Аннотация: Мақолада минтақанинг экологик-иқтисодий ривожланиш омиллари таҳлил қилинган ва тақифлар ишлаб чиқилган

Резюме: В статье рассматриваются основные факторы эколого-экономического развития региона, разработаны предложения по их улучшения.

Resume: The article analyzes the factors of ecological and economic development of the region and developed proposals.

Калит сўзлар: Экология, экологик ҳолат, экологик-иқтисодий тизим, агротехнология, суғориш технологияси, ер самарадорлиги

Ключевые слова: Регион, экология, экологическое состояние, эколого-экономическая система, агротехнология, технология арошения, эффективность земледелия

Key words: Region, ecology, ecological situation, ecological and economic system, agro technology, irrigation technology, land productivity.

Khorezm region is becoming a complex ecological zone with the construction of the islands. This process can be accompanied by a number of adverse events occurring in the region (as in the case of Karakalpakstan) together with climate change at a glance. Increasing air temperatures and diminishing moisture, the region is causing a number of problems in farming, and this process can gradually increase. This is primarily due to the negative effects of the region on the water balance.

According to the results of World Bank Exports, the amount of annual flows flowing to the Amu Darya River in the spring and summer months is decreasing due to the reduction of water reserves in the country. Such climate change is primarily due to an increase in air and ground temperatures, and predictions of exports will increase by 1.5-2 in Central Asia by 2050, there is a possibility that the



spawning grounds allocated for cultivation of crops may be reduced by 50%. According to the opinion of the exporters, the increase in temperature will begin in May and will last till August and will have the same vegetation period.

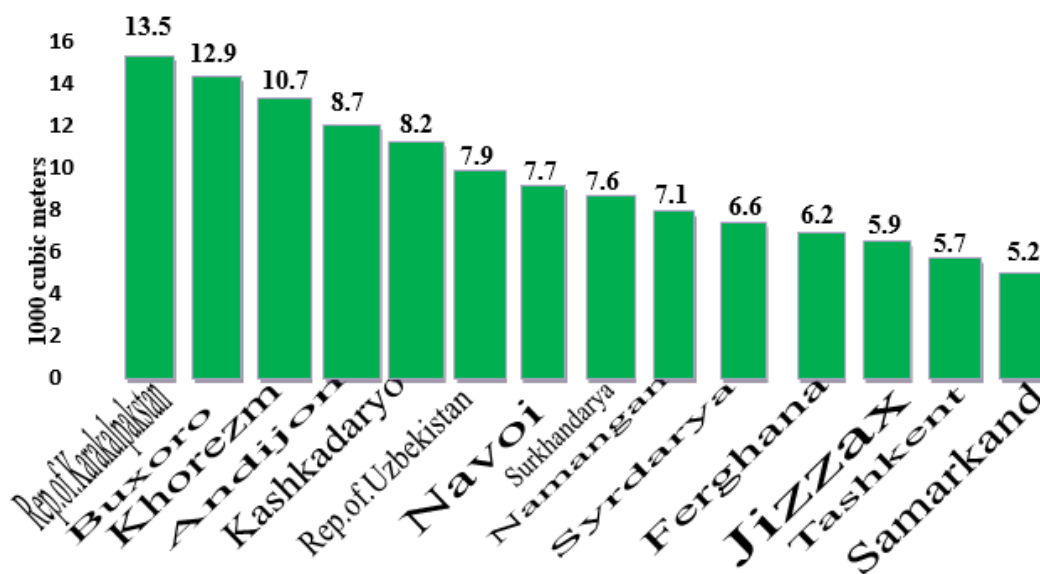
The Khorezm region, as you mentioned above, has an environmentally friendly anthropogenic transformation in the region due to the fact that the ecological situation in the Aral sea is in a difficult area. The total amount of water resources is decreasing because of the water resource's ability to restore the natural water required. In addition, the amount of pesticides is increasing in the area due to the pollution, degradation and exploitation of surface and groundwater resources.

As a result of pollution and water discharge, 32.8 thousands hectares are strongly trained in the region. The process of deterioration of land degradation and land degradation is becoming more and more urgent in the intensive process of water intake. This, in turn, ultimately leads to the decline in the yield of agricultural crops. This is due to the fact that irrigation water can be used for water treatment.

The deterioration of the ecological situation in the region, the high temperatures in the summer and the decline in the number of annual precipitation have resulted in excessive amounts of water withdrawal and stagnation. Large horned and small cattle and bird diseases have plummeted, and many wild pests, especially locusts, have emerged.

Frequent occurrence and intensification of dusty sediments in the Aral Sea cause a lot of salts in irrigated lands and pastures of Khorezm region. This limits the opportunities for cultivation of livestock and livestock development in the area, which leads to a reduction in the availability of adequate groundwater and waste water.

Khorezm region's water resources are one of the leading regions of the country in terms of natural conditions. The water consumption per hectare of irrigated land in the region is 1.4 times higher than the national average, followed by the Republic of Karakalpakstan and the Bukhara region (Graph 1). This is mainly due to the washing dishes (25%), the increase in energy consumption as a result of instability in the electricity supply, and the increased natural disaster in the irrigation systems. Because of the fact that the province is located in the lower reaches of the Amudarya river, the water supply is dependent on the rainfall, with a peak of over 40 per cent.



Graph 1. The volume of water supplied to Khorezm region by an area of one hectare for 2000-2013.

Khorezm region is one of the least marginal areas in the country, and the farming is only a rare way. Growth rates compared with the average level of recent years are 18-19 times higher.

It was noted that, as a result of the research, the following factors have a negative impact on the efficiency of land reclamation in the region:

- the main focus is on cleaning inter-farm ditches, and the limited capacity to maintain mobility between the inner trunk hubs has a negative impact on the quality of melioration.

- the implementation of land reclamation activities in the growing season caused by the rapid drainage of irrigated lands by large amounts of water from the cultivated lands, resulting in the incidence of fertilizers in the water intake and storage of water and reducing their efficiency;

- the disadvantage of the population and farmers is also negatively impacted by the sharp decline in the surface water level, which is caused by the region's soil conditions. As the dumps do their job, the farmers have no equipment to remove them due to the rapid drainage of the soil;

- current and overhaul repairs of collector drainage are formed on the basis of conclusions of local commissions, and in most cases the goal is to improve the economic indicators of the region, not by reclamation, but through the implementation of projects requiring more resources.

The irrigation system of the region includes 3.6 thousand km of main and inter-farm and 18,5 thousand km long internal channels. Efficiency of water use

in the region is in poor condition and can be characterized by the following factors ;

- first of all , the fact that water resources management in the region is in the process of ensuring the fulfillment of the forecast of farmers and the population at the district and village façade , is inefficient use of existing water resources. The high share of the share of agriculture in the region's gross domestic product, the high employment rate , the main source of income for the rural population , the efficient use of the resources of s7v in the condition of growing more than 60% of the rice production in the country are not not only economical but also complex social and political processes also counted . Water users ' associations , as well as farmers' organizations , consider that most farmers consider them a public water organization , and their lack of knowledge of their duties and responsibilities in the association's activities constitutes an effective organization . Moreover, in order to effectively carry out daily activities water users lack access to technical means and qualified personnel.

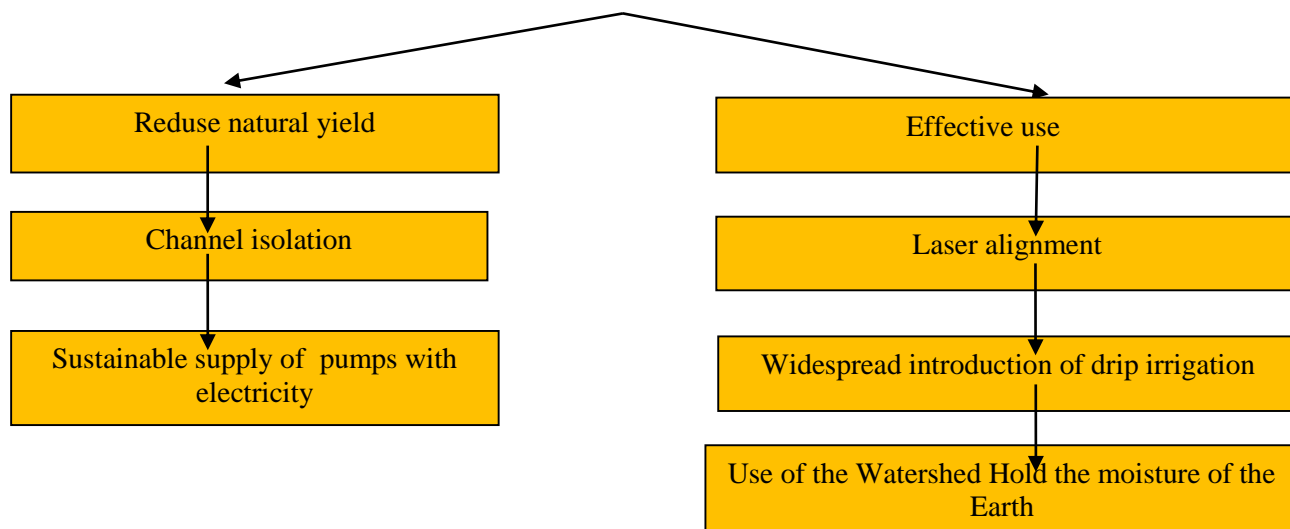
Additionally ,more than 80% of the land in the region is pumped through pumps and deterioration of electricity supply can lead to inefficient water use.

Secondly, the amount of water consumed to grow traditional crops remains the highest in the country ,due to the fact that the placement of the crops does not take into account the soil and water conditions of each area and the lack of augmentation of the agrotechnologies aimed at the efficient use of water.For example, the amount of water consumed per hectare of cotton in the region is 1.5 times higher than the national average.

Thirdly, the state of the irrigation system is in poor condition, which leads to the redistribution of land as a result of the increase in natural discharges of water resources and the reduction of the surface water level.The canals in the area are predominantly soil, and because the water level is different every year, their width has increased by more than twice as much as in the project.This leads to changes in the girgravity parameters of the canals and deterioration of the water capacity.Irrigation networks in some parts of the wall, the maximum expansion of the soil, amid a natural loss 30% to 50%, and a part of his absorption the soil and groundwater level of rising land has been re-run.Hence, in Khorezm, the use of water is low, which in turn causes adverse conditions such as poor use of irrigated lands,reduction of the surface water level, increased exposure levels.Taking this into consideration, it is proposed to implement a set of measures to reduce water discharge and effectively use water for efficient use of water resources in the region(Figure 2). Its main directions are as follows :

1. In order to reduce natural water loss, groundwater can be used for concrete canals and non-traditional methods. It is recommended as one of the usual ways to cover the bottom of the canals and polyethylene film with their sides. Effective use of the existing method in proven experiments in the provinces has proven to reduce water discharge by up to 40 percent. Its full implementation allowed to save over 1.2 billion m³ water and to use crops without planting in the region due to lack of water.

Ways of rational use of water in Khorezm region:



Graph 2. Laser fitting of the ground.

2. The lowest and highest places on the field surface are flattened by a specific laser device that does not exceed 1 to 3 cm. Studies show that the use of special production of wheat (4 g/ha) and cotton (2.5 g/ha).

3. Widespread introduction of drip irrigation.

These measures will lead to the improvement in the socio-economic development of the region.

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ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF MEDICINE

UDC: 616-056.3:616-053.08

FEATURES OF FOOD MANIFESTATION ALLERGY IN CHILDREN WITH ATOPIC DERMATITIS

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Аннотация: Результаты оценки частоты и факторов риска развития пищевой аллергии, особенно ее этиологической структуры и иммунологических характеристик у детей АД, которые имеют несколько фармакологически устойчивых хронических заболеваний, представленных в статье. Пищевая аллергия была обнаружена у 65% детей. Этиологическая структура пищевой сенсибилизации имеет свои особенности в соответствии с нозологией болезни. Дети с атипичными признаками заболевания проявляют сочетание патогенетических механизмов развития пищевой аллергии.

Ключевые слова: атопический дерматит, пищевая аллергия, особенности проявления, типы аллергических реакций.

Annotation: The results of the evaluation of the frequency and risk factors of developing food allergies, particularly its etiological structure and immunological characteristics in children of HELL, which has several pharmacologically stable chronic diseases presented in the article. Food Allergy was detected in 65% of children. Etiological structure of food sensitization has its

own characteristics in accordance with the nosology of the disease. Children with atypical signs of disease show a combination of pathogenetic mechanisms of development of food Allergy. **Keywords:** atopic dermatitis, food allergies, features of manifestation, types of allergic reaction Annotatsiya

Annotatsiya: Taqdim etilgan maqolada farmakologik barqaror surunkali kasalliklar bilan oziq-ovqat allergiyasi boyicha chastota va xavf omillarini baholash, ayniqsa, uning etiologik tuzilishi va immun tizim belgilari natijalari korsatilgan. Oziq-ovqat allergiya bolalar 65% xabar qilindi. Oziq-ovqat alergiyasi etiologik tuzilishi kasallikning surunkali kechishiga ko'ra, o'z xususiyatlari bor. Kasallikning atipikdemik belgilari bilan bolalar oziq-ovqat allergiya rivojlanish patogenetik mexanizmlari birlashmasidanligini ko'rsatadi.

Kalit sozlar: Atopik dermatit, oziq-ovqat allergiyasi, oziga xos korinishi va allergik reaksiya turlari.

Relevance. The results of studies by many authors indicate that children with atopic dermatitis are burdened with heredity in relation to allergic diseases. Approximately 80% of children suffering from atopic dermatitis (AD), a history of allergic diseases (food allergy, pollinosis, bronchial asthma, recurrent allergic reactions in parents) is detected [1,2]. Food sensitization involves directly or indirectly almost all organs and systems of the organism. The localization and a number of “shock organs” involved in the pathological process determines the clinical picture of the disease, which determines the diversity of its clinical manifestations. Due to the lack of common specific symptoms of food allergies and diagnostic methods, it is still not possible to accurately determine all clinical manifestations of the disease. Probably, therefore, so far in the literature there is no data on randomized studies conducted, allowing to get a complete picture of all the clinical manifestations of food allergies. It is generally recognized that the most common food allergies affect the gastrointestinal tract, the skin and the respiratory tract. These manifestations are usually attributed to the obvious signs of food allergies. Other manifestations of allergy include disorders of other organs and systems, such as cardiovascular, nervous, hematopoietic, urinary, articular [2, 3]. Matalygina O.A. and Vorontsov I.M. suggest atypical manifestations of food allergies to be considered as “minor” clinical symptoms and syndromes [4].

Thus, there are great complexities of a terminological plan, since at present there are no generally accepted terms in allergology to denote the multi-organ character of a lesion. [four]. The polymorphism of food allergy symptoms depends on the participation of one or another immunological mechanism [6]. The difficulty in identifying the mechanism of food allergy is that a combination of

different mechanisms of tissue damage is possible in one patient [7]. This is confirmed, in our opinion, by the contradiction in the literature of the data on the leading mechanism in the pathogenesis of food allergies. Some authors believe that, in the base of food allergy in children with AD, in most cases lies the reagin type [8], others are slow or immunocomplex type of allergic reactions [9]. In this regard, according to Wraith D., in the usual practice, clinical manifestations that occur with other types of allergic response, other than immediate, are usually not attributed to the manifestations of food allergy [10]. Thus, the clinical manifestations of food allergies are characterized by nonspecific symptoms, and therefore the percentage of diagnostic errors among this group of patients still remains high [11,12]. The lack of adequate pathogenetic treatment determines the chronic course of the disease and leads to the development of severe forms. At the same time, the timeliness and accuracy of the diagnosis of food allergy allows, in most cases, to limit treatment by using only an elimination diet therapy, which, regardless of the number and degree of damage to organs involved in the pathological process, allows one to abandon polypragmasy [13].

The purpose - of the work is to determine the frequency, risk factors for the development of food allergy, the peculiarities of its etiologic structure and immunological manifestations in children with AD.

Materials and research methods. The survey included 88 children with AD in age from 2 to 14 years (16% are children of pre-school age and 84% are children over 8 years old) who suffer from persistent flow of various chronic pathologies. Moreover, 25% were patients who turned directly to an allergist about their typical manifestations of allergy (dermatitis, bronchial asthma). The majority (75%) were patients who were treated in the somatic departments for the underlying disease or were registered by a pediatrician or narrowly specialized physicians (neurologist, rheumatologist, otolaryngologist). All children regularly (2-3 times a year) received planned therapy for the underlying disease. Criteria for inclusion of patients in the study - the duration of the disease is not less than 6 months; continuous relapsing course of the disease; frequency of exacerbations at least 1 time per month; short-lasting effect of classical therapy. Standard clinical and instrumental examination methods were used. According to the testimony, an additional instrumental study was carried out - analysis of the fundus pattern, REG, EEG, and MRI of the brain. All children were immunologically examined to determine the content of immunoglobulins A, M, G, E and the CEC. The concentration of immunoglobulins (A, M, G) in the serum was determined by the method of radial immunodiffusion according to G. Mancini, the content of total and specific IgE antibodies was determined by ELISA, the level of CEC by PEG

precipitation (polyethylene glycol precipitation) . The diagnosis of food allergy was made on the basis of a comprehensive clinical and laboratory examination of patients, taking into account the allergological anamnesis data, the analysis of the food diary, the results of skin testing with allergies, elimination and provocation tests. Skin tests were carried out with the nutritional allergens of the company AOOT Biomed them. THEM. Mechnikov. According to the main clinical manifestations of the disease, 5 groups were singled out - 1st c. (n = 22) - patients with arthralgia, 2nd gr. (n = 20) cephalalgia, 3rd gr. (n = 18) - gastritis and / or gastroduodenitis, 4th gr. (n = 17) - nasal bleeding, 5th gr. (n = 11) - enuresis. The duration of the disease ranged from 6 months. up to 1 year - 17%, up to 2-3 years - 35%, more than 3 years - 48% of cases. The frequency of diseases from weekly to daily was recorded in 59% of patients and most often in the group of patients suffering from cephalalgia (80%) and enuresis (75%). In 22% of patients, exacerbations occurred from 1 to 3 times a month; in 24%, exacerbations were irregular (associated with fatigue, hypothermia, meteorological conditions, etc.). In 45% of patients, a combination of the underlying disease with the skin (atopic dermatitis) or respiratory (bronchial asthma, allergic rhinitis) manifestations of allergy was noted.

Statistical data processing was carried out using the applied software package "Statistica 6.0". For comparison of samples, the non-parametric Mann-Whitney test was used; the critical level of significance was taken to be 0.05.

Results and discussion. Analysis of the most common clinical manifestations of chronic pathology in children showed that in the structure of cephalgia, chronic headache was determined - 42%, headache with cerebral angiodystonia - 20%, vegetovascular dystonia - 18%, migraine - 13%, residual organically lesion of the central nervous system - 6%; in the structure of arthralgia: arthralgia of unspecified etiology - 58%, arthralgia with reactive arthritis - 42%; in the structure of gastrointestinal manifestations, chronic gastritis with normal acidity - 63%, chronic gastroduodenitis with normal acidity - 31%, erosive gastroduodenitis - 6%. It is known that the main risk factors for the development of food allergies are aggravated atopic heredity and perinatal factors. A detailed study of the risk factors for the development of food allergy revealed that the possibility of allergic reactions to food products is almost equally affected by the burdened allergy and the pathological course of pregnancy (65% and 52%, respectively). When studying the data of allergic anamnesis, we found that the first symptoms of allergy in the form of skin manifestations were recorded in 61% of patients already at an early age. Further, during the life of a child, 60% periodically



experienced food and / or drug intolerance phenomena. Naturally, in children with combined manifestations (with typical forms of allergy), the percentage of one or another intolerance was significantly higher than in children with isolated forms of the disease (85% vs. 15%, respectively). In addition to hereditary burdens, the development of food allergies requires sensitization of the body. In this regard, significant results are presented by the results of skin testing, which revealed in 84% of cases an increased sensitivity to food allergens. A characteristic feature of skin testing in all patients was the presence in the overwhelming majority of cases (90%) of a weakly positive degree of sensibilization. This, apparently, is one of the reasons for the lack of a clear relationship between taking the product and the appearance of complaints, in connection with which patients do not associate their suffering with food allergies. In the structure of the etiological factors of food sensitization, chicken eggs (80%), food grains (73%), meat (67%), cow milk (55%), citrus fruits (42%), fish (45%) are identified. Moreover, depending on the nosological form of the disease, the etiological structure of food sensitization has its own characteristics. Analyzing the structure of the etiological factors of food sensitization, it was found that in all forms of diseases, sensitization to the egg was practically the same frequency (from 78% to 86%). Sensitization to other food allergens occurred with varying frequency. So, most often sensitization was determined:

- in patients with cephalgia: cereals (91%), egg (75%), milk (63%), meat (56%);

- in patients with arthralgia: egg (85%), cereals (70%), fish and meat (58%), milk (51%);

- in patients with nasal bleeding: meat (93%), citrus fruits, egg (75%), cereals (69%);

- in patients with enuresis: egg (82%), meat (64%), milk and cereals (55%);

- in patients with gastritis: cereals, egg (78%), meat (69%).

Considering that these products are products of daily consumption, it is impossible to establish a clear connection between exacerbations and their intake (according to anamnesis data) in most cases. In this regard, in each individual case, food allergies were confirmed by elimination and provocative tests, according to the results of which 65% of the examined children showed food allergies, and depending on the clinical manifestations, they were recorded with a different frequency. most often food allergies occur in patients with cephalgia (82%) and

gastritis / gastroduodenitis (75%), slightly less often in patients with arthralgia (63%), nasal bleeding (53%) and enuresis (40%). The most frequent products that cause the development of food allergies in this group of children were egg (40%), food grains (39%), milk (22%) and food additives (preservatives, dyes, etc.) (22 %). Products such as meat, fish, citrus and nuts in rare cases caused complaints (from 1.5% to 3% of cases). Moreover, depending on the clinical manifestations of the disease, the etiological structure of food allergies that cause an allergic reaction is different. The most common cause-significant allergens in patients with cephalalgia are milk (36%), cereals (36%), and egg (29%); in patients with arthralgia - cereals (67%), in patients with enuresis - an egg (75%), in patients with nasal bleeding - an egg (62%) and food additives (38%); in patients with gastritis - cereals (42%), food additives (33%).

Thus, the same product can cause an allergic reaction in any “shock” organ. The study showed that the use of eggs most often caused the appearance of nasal bleeding and enuresis; eating cereals - arthralgia, gastritis / gastroduodenitis, headaches; use of milk - headaches; the use of nutritional supplements - the cause of nosebleeds, as well as gastritis. It is interesting to note that in 59% of cases food allergies to one product were determined, in 6% - to 2 products, and only 4% - to 3 or more products.

It is known that food allergy is a clinical manifestation of the immunological process. In accordance with the immunopathological basis for triggering an allergic reaction (Cell P. & Coombs R., 2008), 4 types of allergic reactions are distinguished. Based on the analysis of clinical and immunological examination data, we have identified the leading immunological mechanisms for the development of atypical manifestations of food allergy. The types of allergic reactions were confirmed:

-Type I: positive skin test results for 20 minutes, early (within the first 2 hours) or delayed (from 2 to 6 hours) positive reactions during provocative tests.

-Type II: the presence of elevated levels of total IgE and / or specific IgE / IgG antibodies in the blood.

-Type III: delayed (from 6 to 12 hours) positive reactions during provocation tests, the presence of elevated levels of CIC and immunoglobulins M, G in serum.

-Type IV: positive results of skin tests after 24.48.72 hours, slower (after 24.48.72 or more hours) positive reactions during provocative tests, elevated levels of immunoglobulins M, G in blood serum.

Immediate type hypersensitivity was found in 77% of patients, in 28% - immunocomplex, in 55% - delayed type of allergic response. Analysis of the obtained data allowed us to identify the features of the immune response within each clinical group. It has been established that in each group of patients types of allergic reactions are rarely seen in isolated form, since in most cases there is a combination of pathogenetic mechanisms of food allergy development (table).

Table 1.

Types of allergic reactions in patients with a typical manifestations of food allergies (%)

Clinical manifestations of food allergies	Types of allergic reactions according to the classification of P. Gell & R. Coombs		
	I	III	IV
Nosebleeds	61	49	56
Cephalgia	51	33	45
Arthralgia	75**	22	54
Gastritis	100*	17	40
Enuresis	100**	20	80

Note: * - $p < 0.001$; ** - $p < 0.01$ in horizontal rows

o, in patients with gastritis and enuresis of food etiology, it is statistically significantly more often ($p < 0.001$) that type I of allergic reactions is recorded in comparison with patients of other groups. patients with arthralgia ($p < 0.01$), enuresis ($p < 0.01$) and gastritis, gastroduodenitis ($p < 0.001$) are more common to type I and IV types and reactions. Patients with nasal bleeding and cephalgia do not have statistically significant differences in the prevalence of one or another type of immune response, since they have I, III, and IV types with almost the same frequency.

Findings. 1. The high frequency of food allergy detection (65%) among children with persistent course of various chronic pathologies indicates a variety of its



clinical manifestations. The etiological structure of food allergies, depending on the nosology of the disease, has its own characteristics.

2. The detected changes in immunity indices indicate that various types of allergic reactions are involved in the development of food allergy, and in most cases a combination of pathogenetic mechanisms is noted.

3. The results obtained allow us to recommend that children suffering from continually recurring various chronic diseases conduct a specific allergic diagnosis in order to exclude food allergies.

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IMMUNOLOGICAL MECHANISMS OF DEVELOPMENT OF COMPLICATED FORMS OF ATOPIC DERMATITIS

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Аннотация: Обследование 32 детей с atopическим дерматитом, осложненным стафилококковой инфекцией. Выявлено, нарушения В-клеточного, гуморального звеньев иммунитета и фагоцитарной активности нейтрофилов. Выявленные нарушения иммунологических показателей у детей, страдающих atopическим дерматитом, осложненным стафилококковой инфекцией, являются основанием для назначения иммуномодуляторов в составе комплексной терапии, направленной на стимуляцию В-клеточного и гуморального звеньев иммунитета, а также фагоцитарной активности нейтрофилов.

Ключевые слова: atopический дерматит, иммунология, осложнения.

Annotation: Examination of 32 children with atopic dermatitis, complicated by staphylococcal infection. Revealed violations of B-cell, humoral immunity and phagocytic activity of neutrophils. The revealed violations of immunological parameters in children suffering from atopic dermatitis complicated by staphylococcal infection are the basis for the appointment of immunomodulators as part of complex therapy aimed at stimulating the B-cell and humoral immunity, as well as the phagocytic activity of neutrophils.

Keywords: Atopic dermatitis, immunology, complications

Annotatsiya: Staphylococc infeksiyasi bilan asoratlangan atopik dermatitli 32 bolalar tekshirildi. B-hujayrali, gumoral immunitet va neytrofillarni fagotsitik

faolligini buzilishi aniqlandi. Staphylococc infektsiyasi bilan asoratlangan atopik dermatit bilan kasallangan bolalardagi immunologik parametrlarning buzilishlari, B-xujayrali va humoral immunitetni rag'batlantirishga qaratilgan kompleks terapiyaning bir qismi, shuningdek, neytrofillarning fagotsitik faolligini oshirishga qaratilgan immunomodulatorlarni tayinlash uchun asos bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Atopik dermatit, immunologiya, asoratlari.

Relevance. In recent years there has been a significant increase in the frequency of atopic dermatitis in children, a pronounced tendency to recurrence, chronic process and resistance to the therapy [5]. Currently, in conditions of environmental trouble, irrational use of glucocorticosteroids in patients with atopic dermatitis, there are often secondary bacterial complications [2, 3, 4]. In the development of complicated forms of this pathology, an important role belongs to immunological disorders [1, 6, 7, 8]. Therefore, the characteristic disorders in the immune system with atopic dermatitis are a kind of diagnostic criterion and reflect the depth of the lesion.

Objective: to study the immune disorders in atopic dermatitis, complicated by secondary staphylococcal infection in children.

Materials and research methods. A comprehensive immunological examination of 32 children with atopic dermatitis complicated by a staphylococcal infection was performed. The comparison group included 35 children with uncomplicated course of atopic dermatitis. There were no statistically significant differences in the compared groups by sex, age, and severity of the course. Comprehensive immunological examination included assessment of cellular immunity parameters: absolute and relative T- (CD3 +) and B-lymphocytes (CD19 +), T-helper cells (CD4 +), T-cytotoxic cells (CD8 +), natural killer cells (CD56 +), ratios CD4 + / CD8 +, humoral (IgA, IgG, IgM, CIC), neutrophil phagocytic activity (phagocytic index, phagocytic number, spontaneous and stimulated NBT-test). Evaluation of cellular immunity was performed using monoclonal antibodies (MCAT) to various CD-antigens using flow cytofluorimetry. The content of immunoglobulins a, M, G (IgA, IgM, IgG) in blood serum was assessed by the conventional method of ELISA monospecific sera of Monobind Inc (Germany) (TsNIL AGMI and diagnostic center "Farm Standart Lyuks"). For the study of neutrophil phagocytosis, nitro-blue tetrazolium reduction reaction (NBT-test) was used. We used the technique of Viksman M., Mayansky A.N. (1983). Spontaneous and stimulated NBT-test was determined (the stimulator was used - Ser. Marsecceus vaccine. To determine the phagocytic

activity of neutrophils, a suspension of *Staphylococcus aureus* was used with counting the phagocytic index (percentage of phagocytic neutrophils) and phagocytic number (the average number of microorganisms absorbed by one FFG (average number of microorganisms absorbed by a single object).

Results and discussion. Mean values of immunological parameters in the examined group, comparison group and control group were determined. Immunological examination showed that in children with atopic dermatitis complicated by a staphylococcal infection, in comparison with the comparison group, deeper changes in the indices of B-cell and humoral immunity, as well as neutrophil phagocytic activity, were revealed. Analysis of the data of the complex immunological examination showed that in children with atopic dermatitis complicated by staphylococcal infection, in comparison with the comparison group, deeper changes in the indices of the B-cell and humoral parameters of the immune system, as well as neutrophil phagocytic activity were revealed. The study of indicators of cellular immunity (Table 1) did not

Table 1.

Indicators of cellular immunity in complicated forms of atopic dermatitis in children with staphylococcal infection

Indicator	Main group	Comparison group
CD3+%	$58,3 \pm 1,8$	$59,4 \pm 2,2$
CD3+ 109/л	$0,90 \pm 0,21$	$0,92 \pm 0,23$
CD4+%	$31,8 \pm 0,8$	$32,3 \pm 1,1$
CD4+ 109/л	$0,58 \pm 0,1$	$0,59 \pm 0,2$
CD8+%	$19,3 \pm 2,1$	$19,6 \pm 2,4$
CD8+ 109/л	$0,82 \pm 0,12$	$0,83 \pm 0,17$
CD4+ /CD8+	$1,6 \pm 0,08$	$1,6 \pm 0,1$
CD19+%	$8,3 \pm 1,2^{***}$	$15,2 \pm 1,4$
CD19+, 109/л	$0,26 \pm 0,08^*$	$0,48 \pm 0,1$
CD56+%	$19,9 \pm 1,5$	$20,2 \pm 1,7$

*Note: * - $p < 0.05$; ** - $p < 0.01$; *** - $p < 0.001$ - significance of the difference between the main and comparison group*

reveal significant differences between the main group and the comparison group, $P > 0.05$. Whereas, the relative ($p < 0.001$) and absolute ($p < 0.05$) number of CD19 + -B lymphocytes in children with atopic dermatitis complicated by a

staphylococcal infection is significantly lower than with uncomplicated forms of the disease. In general, in patients of the main group, a decrease in the total number of B-lymphocytes was observed in 67.8% of cases.

When studying indicators of the humoral immunity in patients with complicated forms of atopic dermatitis (Table 2), there was a significant decrease in the level of Ig A ($p < 0.01$) and Ig G ($p < 0.001$) compared with uncomplicated forms of the disease. Pronounced changes were established when analyzing the indices of phagocytic activity of neutrophils (Table 3). Thus, in patients of the main group, in comparison with the comparison group, there was a significant decrease in the HF ($p < 0.01$) and FI ($p < 0.001$). An increase in the spontaneous NBT test and a decrease in the stimulated NBT test ($p < 0.05$) were also detected.

Table 2

Indicators of humoral immunity in children with complicated forms of atopic dermatitis by staphylococcal infection

Indicator	Main group	Comparison group
Ig A г/л	$0,52 \pm 0,1^{**}$	$0,85 \pm 0,2$
Ig M г/л	$6,0 \pm 0,2^{***}$	$12,3 \pm 0,3$
Ig G г/л	$2,0 \pm 0,3$	$1,8 \pm 0,4$
ЦИК ед.оп.пл	$0,048 \pm 0,005$	$0,046 \pm 0,005$

*Note: * - $p < 0.05$; ** - $p < 0.01$; *** - $p < 0.001$ - significance of the difference between the main and control groups.*

The activation of the spontaneous NBT test is likely due to the stimulation of polymorphonuclear lymphocytes by bacterial flora. The decrease in the indices of the induced NBT-test may be due to the persistent inhibition of the activity of neutrophilic granulocyte. Based on the above, it should be noted that in patients with

Table 3

Indicators of phagocytes activity of neutrophils in atopic dermatitis in children, complicated by staphylococcal infection

Indicator	Main group	Comparison group
ФИ%	$28,6 \pm 1,2^{**}$	$36,3 \pm 1,5$
ФЧ	$2,3 \pm 0,05^{***}$	$6,2 \pm 0,09$
НСТ сп-тест%	$19,6 \pm 1,2^{*}$	$14,8 \pm 1,3$

HCT сT-тест%	$33,2 \pm 1,5^*$	$40,2 \pm 1,6$
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*Note: * - $p < 0.05$; ** - $p < 0.01$; *** - $p < 0.001$ - significance of the difference between the main and control groups.*

atopic dermatitis complicated by secondary staphylococcal infection, there is a marked inhibition of the phagocytic activity of neutrophils with impaired metabolic potential and functional reserve of the cell with the development of depression of neutrophil phagocytes. In general, in the patients of the main group, phagocytic dysfunctions occurred in 75% of cases.

Thus, it can be assumed that the basis for the development of secondary staphylococcal infection in atopic dermatitis in children is a violation of the B-cell, humoral links of immunity and phagocytic activity of neutrophils. This is reflected in a decrease in the total number of CD19 + - B lymphocytes, IgA and IgG and phagocytic dysfunctions, manifested in the inhibition of phagocytic number, phagocytic index and stimulated NBT-test.

Findings. The revealed impaired immunological parameters in children suffering from atopic dermatitis complicated by staphylococcal infection are grounds for administering immunomodulators as part of complex therapy aimed at stimulating B-cell and humoral immunity, as well as phagocytic activity of neutrophils.

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THE STUDY OF THE INTESTINAL MICROBIOCENOSIS OF CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM COLIANT DISEASES WITH TRADITIONAL METHODS

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Аннотация. Мақолада Жанубий Орол бўйида яшовчи колиэнтерит билан касалланган болаларга анъанавий даво усуллари қўлланилганда даволашнинг самарадорлиги пастлиги келтирилган.

Аннотация. В статье сведены умеренные влияние применение традиционные методы лечение у детей при колиэнтеритами, проживающих в Южном Приаралье .

Annotation. The article summarizes the moderate impact of the use of traditional methods of treatment in children with colienteritis living in the South Aral Sea.

Калит сўзлар: Колиэнтерит, диарея,энтерококк, патогенетик терапия, энтеропотаген штамм,преморбид фон, микроблар ассоциацияси, микробиоценоз.

Ключевые слова: Колиэнтерит, диарея,энтерококк, патогенетическая терапия, энтеропотагенный штамм,преморбидный фон, микробные ассоциация, микробиоценоз.

Keywords: Colienteritis, diarrhea, enterococcus, pathogenetic therapy, enteropotagenic strain, premorbid background, microbial association, microbiocenosis.

Intestinal dysbiosis is determined by such associations of microorganisms that are qualitatively or quantitatively, or simultaneously in either direction are noted from the normal composition of the microflora due to the disappearance or reduction of the number of obligate representatives, on the one hand, and the number of enterobacteria that are absent or occur in normal amounts , with another. As a result, such microbial associations are not able to perform the physiological functions performed by the normal intestinal biocenosis (1.2).

Traditional methods of treatment of diarrheal diseases of bacterial etiology include etiotropic, pathogenetic therapy, as well as adherence to an appropriate diet and regimen. To meet their conditions, children of all ages are hospitalized with

moderate and severe forms of the disease. Children of closed children's institutions (orphanages, boarding schools and others) are to be hospitalized with any form of diarrhea, as well as during exacerbations, protracted and chronic forms of the disease.

Intestinal coli infection (colibacillosis, colienteritis, colienterocolitis) includes a group of acute intestinal diseases of children and adults caused by enteropathogenic *E. coli* strains (EECS). Currently, according to etiological and clinical data, two types of diseases are distinguished: coli infection (colienteritis) of children in the first two years of life and escherichiosis of older children and adults. Having many common features (epidemiology, prevention), these diseases have their own characteristics. Coli infection (colienteritis) is observed predominantly in young children with a burdened premorbid background, EPKP caused by the 1st group (category) and in most children occurs with symptoms of enteritis, often difficult, accompanied by the development of toxicosis and exsiccosis. There is a marked contagiousness of diseases that leads to their spread in the departments of newborn children, children's hospitals, nurseries and preschool institutions (4.5).

To study the effectiveness of the treatment of coliant diseases with traditional methods of recovery and normalization of microbiocenosis, we examined 19 patients with colienteritis and compared the results of bacteriological studies with indicators of starting materials and 2-control group of practically healthy local children.

The results of the study of the quantitative and qualitative composition of the intestinal microbiocenosis of children with colienteritis patients before and after the traditional treatment are shown in Table 1.

The intestinal microbiocenosis of children with colienteritis in the dynamics of traditional treatment in lg CFU / g M \pm m.

Microorganisms	2nd control group of local healthy children n-32	The number of microorganisms in the intestines of children with colienteritis	
		Before treatment n-19	After the traditional treatment of n-19
Bifidobacteria	6,48 \pm 0,33	4,14 \pm 0,37	4,89 \pm 0,31
Lactobacilli	5,10 \pm 0,14	4,91 \pm 0,47	5,72 \pm 0,52

Lactose-positive Escherichia coli	$9,92 \pm 0,66$	$5,43 \pm 0,39$	$5,63 \pm 0,47$
Lactose egative E. coli	$4,67 \pm 0,76$	$8,85 \pm 0,56$	$9,23 \pm 0,55$
Staphylococcus	$4,82 \pm 0,38$	$4,76 \pm 0,48$	$6,63 \pm 0,36^*$
Enterococcus	$5,78 \pm 0,12$	$8,50 \pm 0,66$	$7,88 \pm 0,75$
Mushrooms of the genus Candida	$4,25 \pm 0,41$	$5,61 \pm 0,87$	$5,83 \pm 1,12$

Note: n-number of children surveyed.

* - marked significant differences in performance after treatment.

In children with colienteritis patients (Table 1), after a course of conventional treatment, an obligate microflora deficit persisted, with a slight increase in the number of bifidobacteria from 4.14 ± 0.37 lg CFU / g of baseline to 4.89 ± 0.31 lg CFU / g - after treatment, only 0.75 and lactobacillus from 4.91 ± 0.47 to 5.72 ± 0.52 lg CFU / g - to 0.81, also did not even lead to the restoration of these indicators to the level of the 2-control group ($P > 0.05$). The number of lactose-positive intestinal sticks after treatment remained almost unchanged compared with the baseline, respectively 5.43 ± 0.39 and 5.63 ± 0.47 lg CFU / g. At the same time

the number of lactose-negative E. coli after treatment, although not enough, increased from 8.85 ± 0.56 to 9.23 ± 0.55 lg CFU / g. With respect to other optional microorganisms, there is a tendency to an increase in the stabilization of the number of enterococcus from 4.76 ± 0.48 to 6.63 ± 0.36 lg CFU / g and of Candida genus from 5.61 ± 0.87 lg CFU / to $5, 83 \pm 1.12$ lg CFU / g. After treatment, the number of staphylococcus increased by more than 2 orders from 4.76 ± 0.48 to 6.63 ± 0.36 lg CFU / g ($P < 0.05$) (3.6).

Thus, carrying out a course of traditional treatment for children suffering from colienteritis, although it improved their condition, had practically no effect on the restoration and normalization of intestinal dysbacteriosis.

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ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY

UDK 391(575.171)

ETHNOGENETIC ANALYSIS OF MEN'S TRADITIONAL HATS OF KHOREZM OASIS

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Аннотация. Ушбу мақолада Хоразм воҳаси эркаклари анъанавий бош кийимларининг илмий таҳлили илмий адабиётлар ва дала ёзувлари асосида батафсил очиб берилган.

Калит сўзлар: чўгирма (тўғалак, шерози ва силкма), таҳя (чумакли, папакли, қазма); рўмол (фаранг рўмол, сочоқи беқарор, йўринжа гулли рўмол, тўр рўмол, боки рўмол, шахмат рўмол, қозоқи рўмол.); лачак (Хива лачаги, Карвак ва Питнак лачаги), бошўров, ўрамол (шим. Хоразм); тўппи (болалар ва кексалар тўпписи-саппуш); чўтти (Хазорасп), қундуз попоқ ёки қундуз талпак (ондатра телпак), норка попоқ (қоракўзан-норка терисидан тикилган телпак), сувсар талпак (соболь-сувсар мўйнасидан тикилган телпак), қулоқчин (ушанка).

Annotation. In this article, the scientific analysis of men's traditional hats of Khorezm oasis has been elaborated on the basis of scientific literature and field records.

Key words: chugirma (tugalak, sherazi and silkma), tahya – a skull cap (chumakli, papakli, kazma); scarf (farang scarf, fibrous scarf, scarf with clover flowers, scarf with net ornaments, shawl scarf, chess shaped scarf, Kazakh scarf); lachak (lachak of Khiva Karvak and Pitnak), headgear, uramol (northern Khorezm); tuppi (tuppi of children and older people – sappush); chutti (Khazorasp), qunduz papak or qunduz cap (a cap made of beaver leather and wool), norka papak (a cap made of mink leather and wool), suvsar cap (a cap made of sable leather and wool), kulakchin (a cap with ear-flaps).

The traditional headgear of Khorezm men is special and unique, and uniqueness has remained in hats of different ethnic groups in the oasis in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Traditional headdresses can be divided into the following groups depending on the raw material prepared in the area:

1. Wool headgear: chugirma (tugalak¹, sherazi and silkma)
2. Headgear made of felt, such as kalpak, kuloh and so on.
3. Headgears made of fiber and silk: tahya (chumakli, papakli, kazma); scarf (farang scarf, fibrous scarf, scarf with clover flowers, scarf with net ornaments, shawl scarf, chess shaped scarf, Kazakh scarf); lachak (lachak of Khiva Karvak and Pitnak), headgear, uramol (northern Khorezm); tuppi (tuppi of children and older people – sappush); chutti (Khazorasp).
4. Fur hats: qunduz papak or qunduz cap (a cap made of beaver leather and wool), norka papak (a cap made of mink leather and wool), suvsar cap (a cap made of sable leather and wool), kulakchin (a cap with ear-flaps).

Headwear in Khorezm was considered as a state of pride, so it was not possible to replace or transfer headgear to anybody. The Father's cap is only given to his son. The elderly people said, “you must have a chugirma on your head even if you don't have a footwear”. “In the past, the father, who was made ashamed because of his son's deeds, was deprived of his chugirma and that led to his isolation in the makhalla²”. At the beginning of the 20th century, it was considered out of politeness going without headwear. The elderly was wearing a cone-shaped headgear – a hinged lace that was glued to a soft cloth, even in the night-time sleep³. Such headgear is also found in other regions of Uzbekistan⁴.

The Uzbek skullcaps are known as Chust, Margilan, Andijan, Shahrihon, Kokand, Tashkent, Samarkand, Urgut, Bukhara, Baysun, Dashnobod, Shakhrisabz, Kasan, Khiva, Lakai, Bakhmal, gold-woven, gay-colored, carpet-like, irak, araqchin. The Museum of History of Uzbekistan has over 260 skullcaps of different times⁵. The headdress in one of the trimmings of Behist's rocks looks like the old Khorezmian hats⁶. In the inscriptions, Doro is the one who subjugated Khoresmains among the nations – the Saks and Sogdians. An astronomer al-Maqdisi, a creator of the 10th century, mentioned that chukmar caps of Khorezm were a part of the list of goods exported from Khorezm and that in every city of Khurasan, many

¹ There is information that such kind of headgear was worn by men of Turkmen yowmut kin. See: Морозова А.С. Традиционная народная одежда туркмен // Традиционная одежда народов Средней Азии и Казахстана. – М.: Наука, 1989. – С. 53.

² Field writings. Otaboeva Sorabibi. Khiva city, makhalla Kaptarkhona. 2008.

³ Field writings. Iskandar ota Vafiev. Yangiariq region, makhalla Sarts. 2000.

⁴ Ismoilov H. Traditional Uzbek clothes. – Tashkent: Fan, 1978. – P. 23.

⁵ Sodikova N. Uzbek national clothes, 19th and 20th centuries. – Tashkent: Shark, 2006.. – P. 20.

⁶ Tuychiev U. Book worn on heads // Magazine “Saodat”, 1992. - №11. – P. 25.



Khorezm people could be met distinguishing by their chukmar caps⁷. So, in Khorezm, the type of cone-shaped skullcaps – chumakli tahya, also can be an ancient headdress.

Men's and women's skullcaps are of the same shape, with men's skullcaps made of dark green, blue and black velvet. The people of the oasis wore rounded cap made of wool on their skullcaps in winter. The hats of the Khorezm oasis are characterized by their color, shape and wear patterns. The Uzbeks living in Khorezm were wearing a large circular chugirma⁸. The "chugirma" is a headgear that can represent a clearer look at the ethnicity of the oasis. Chugirma consisted of three types – tugalak, sherazi and silkma⁹. "Tugalak chugirma" is a primitive copy from the 19th century of the chugirma that was flattened from the leather or thick fabric and covered with karakul in the corners. At first it was worn by only the rulers and then all the members of the population. A slightly woolen chugirma of Khazorasp style is called a sherazi chugirma. Sherazi chugirma was made of leather of a new-born lamb's leather and has a slightly different shape than the modern ones. The third is the long woolen "silkma" chugirma, which was worn by a poor layer of the population and Turkmen people living in the oasis. The silkma was made of long hair, round, and much larger. The chugirma was wide spread in Khorezm before and the following was said about it among people:

Чўғирма - ё, чўғирма - ё, чўғирма

Чўғирмага қараб юзинг ўғирма.

Қишни гуни чақирса ҳам югурма,

Ўзи - ярим, оғири ботмон чўғирма¹⁰.

Meaning: Chugirma-yo, chugirma-yo, chugirma

Do not turn your face from chugirma.

Do not run, in winter, even if you are called

Little but heavy chugirma.

The natural condition and geographical environment of Khorezm necessitates the presence of clothing made of wool or skin. In addition, the normal

⁷ Masakaeva A. Prices in ancient Khorezm. Magazine "Fan va Turmush". –Toshkent, 2006. -№1-3. – P. 59.

⁸ See: Ибрагимов Ш. Некоторые заметки о хивинских туркменах и киргизах...– С. 324.

⁹ Field writings. Khiva city. Abdulla Sobirov, a representative of chugirma sewers – Sobirovs dynasty. 2005.

¹⁰ Filed writings. Khiva city. Makhalla Kaptarkhona. Informer Sorabibi Otaboeva. 2008.

temperature in “pustin” (fur coat) and chugirma keeps the body from being damaged by the effects of severe storms or desert breeze¹¹. In Khorezm oasis there was another tradition connected with chugirma – a girl was hit with her father’s chugirma; if after that the girl didn’t fall down she would get married¹². Chugirma was kept as the headgear of older people till the 70s of the 20th century. Later, the chugirma was not worn by the public but only by members of the theater and folklore – ethnographic ensemble, but the type of chugirma “Sherazi telpak (cap)” survived among middle and old aged men. It was sewn by six-month-old lamb-leather and worn by wealthy men. In the 60s and 80s of the 20th century, it was a tradition for ruler people to wear chugirma’s kind known as sherazi papak (telpak)¹³.

The Turkmens also have a headdress similar to the Khorezm chugirma, which is called the “chowurma”. The headgear silkma chugirma is also available among the population of yellow kin of Turkmen, which is called “silkma telpak”¹⁴. According to the sources, one of the Afghan tribes – djamshids were shown as the reason for chugirma’s becoming a custom of the Khorezm oasis and for the wide spread of it among Uzbek and Turkmen people in the oasis¹⁵. However, a chugirma shaped headgear, that is, a tugalak chugirma had existed in Khorezm since ancient times and only its form (shape) and size changed after the Djamshids came in. Because the continental climate of Khorezm required such a headgear. This was confirmed by recent studies in archaeological sites¹⁶.

Headgears are unique in different regions of Uzbekistan. For example, in Bukhara and its surrounding areas, the caps were shaped like a cone. The top of it is covered with a karakul skin and the inside is covered with sheep fur and its surrounding is decorated by beaver fur. In the Fergana valley and in Tashkent, they used cloth for the upper part of caps, their borders were sewn from leathers of fox or weasel, and, in some cases, from the lamb skin. The villagers in the Fergana valley wore “tumaks” inside fur caps in winter. One of the kinds of headdresses is a turban, which is usually worn by religious people, such as mullahs and some ethnic groups, such as the Aqdarband Iranians¹⁷. Thus, during the late 19th and early

¹¹ Filed writings. Khiva city. Amina Boghibekova. 2004.

¹² Filed writings. Sorobibi Vapaeva. Urgench city. Makhalla Navruz. 2013.

¹³ Filed writings. Mehribon Ismoilova. Khiva district, Soyot village. 2013.

¹⁴ Народы Средней Азии и Казахстана. Под. ред. С.П. Толстова. – М.: Наука, 1963. – С. 86-87.

¹⁵ Ибрагимов Ш. Некоторые заметки о хивинских туркменах и киргизах... – С. 154.

¹⁶ A terracota monument in which a man with chugirma is described, was found in Khumbuztepa memorial by archeologists Sergey Baratov and Bakhrom Sagdullaev. Khazorasp,. 2012.

¹⁷ Filed writings. Nazira Davletova. Kushkupir district, Akdarband village. 2009.



20th centuries, the main headdress for the men of the Khorezm oasis was chugirma in winter and tahya in summer and these traditional headgears were tastefully dressed for the climate of the oasis. Old people did not take off their chugirma even in summer. It also had a special peculiarity that chugirma soaked up head's perspiration in itself in summer and kept the head from the scorching heat of the summer moistening the skin. That is why elderly people were wearing cotton fur coats and chugirmas even in the summer. Today, such headgear has managed to become traditional caps of our nation and is respected as value. I decided to finish my speech with the following words of I. Karimov: "In the Fergana valley it was a habit to differentiate regions' people depending on shapes of "peppers" on skull-caps. It is well known that the elderly in Khorezm often prefer to wear chugirma caps. But a skull-cap or a chugirma are not main things. We are in love in our union, in the whole of our faith, in the zeal of labor, our love for labor"¹⁸. Under the leadership of the President Sh.M. Mirziyoev large-scale work on restoration, preservation and further development of our national culture, art, traditions and values, promoting the people, especially the younger generation, is under way in the years of Independence. The purpose of the restoration of the rich traditions and customs of the Uzbek people is the devotion to the hearts and minds of the young people with respect to the ideas of national independence, respect for our eternal values, deep love for the Motherland.

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IMPLEMENTATION ON METHODS OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada tarix fanini o`qitishning metodologiyasi, ilmiy maqolada tarihiy mavzularni yoritish va ilmiy tadqiqod usullari to`g`risidagi masalalar yoritiladi.

Аннотация. В этой статье рассмотрена методология преподавания предмета истории, освещающая исторические темы в научных статьях, а также вопросы методов исследования.

Abstract. In this paper looked through the methodology of teaching the subject of history, highlighting historical themes in scientific papers, as well as matters of research methods.

Kalit so'zlar: fanni o`qitish uslublari, metodologiya, o`qitish metodlari, tarihiy materializm, tadqiqod prinsiplari, dialektika, prezentizm.

Ключевые слова: методы преподавания, методология, методы обучения, исторический материализм, принципы исследования, диалектика, презентизм.

Keywords: methods of teaching, methodology, methods of teaching, historical materialism, principles of research, dialectics, presentism.

History and jurisprudence are considered one of the oldest, and their history is related with the early stages of human development and the first steps of civilization. The history of nature and humanity has evolved closely with each other. The history of nature studies such as paleontology, evolutionary biology, zoology, and historical geology. History of humanity is divided into archeology, ancient history, and medieval history, new and oldest history. In addition, the history of some subjects, the state structure, the history of political institutions, the lives and activities of some people are also objects of historical science.

There are unique ways to teach each science. In its turn, the method can be interpreted and commented in two meanings broader and narrow sense.

In the broad sense, it is understood as materialistic dialects and logics (Greek-logics) science that forms the basis of the theory of comprehension. In order to follow this technique, historians need to know deeply about philosophy and logic, and must continually support the rule of law in their everyday education.

In a narrow sense, style determines the way, method, and theoretical and practical work of a subject. In this case, the specific features that exist in each subject require an objective approach to the subject based on the purpose of the chosen subject and the source of the study. One of the above points about style is one that is in harmony with one another, namely, mixing them, not understanding the philosophical fundamentals of their science, and ignorance of their profession.

When considering the style, it should not be overlooked in the methodology. Methodology is a special science that studies the general theoretical issues of methodology, if the method requires specificity as a method of solving a particular issue or problem. Numerous researches on the methodology and methodology of historical science have been conducted and their contents are in a number of publications. Among them are A.Kumanev's "Methodological Problems of History Science" (Novaya i noveyshaya istoriya, 1964, № 2), "History of History: Some Methodological Problems of History Science" by M.V.Nechkina ("History and Historians" M., 1965), N.N.Maslov's "Methodology of Historical Studies" (1979), which contains theoretical works written by political influence of his time.

The methodology of theory of comprehension becomes a research method and enriches the theory. In the process of analysis and generalization of historical facts and evidence, in some cases the most convenient way of using an empirical or intuitive sensory approach is a dialectic style based on the study of the knowledge gained through many years of historical research. Dialectics, as a general theory of the development of nature and society, enables the proper analysis of laws, logic development and outcomes of world events. The theory of historical materialism is also important in the field of dialectics for the theory of knowledge. His laws, such as society, classes, production relationships, basics and priorities, the history of the people and the role of a person, social consciousness and its different nature create realistic opportunities for objective coverage.

Considering that , there are specific methods, such as comprehension and research in History science. At the same time, it can be seen that the methodology has several degrees.

At the first level, the theoretical foundations of philosophical science and their fundamental conclusions are in the history. It has a great deal of importance on dialectics, logic, gnoseology, and its large image. Among these theories are the ideas of historical materialism.



The second level includes the principles in historical science research. These include the phenomenon of objectivism reflecting real events, the dynamism of development, interconnected and incompatible with events and phenomena, the class struggle and the influence of the dominant ideology. The above principles that affect the mind of the researcher are influenced by his subjective worldview and the affects of beginning the research work rightly and wrongly.

At the third level, there are methods of studying history. The principles of the principles of dialectics, logic and methods of logic are the key tools of the historian.

On the fourth level, the historian is beginning to study the sources with the help of all the theoretical foundations and methods. Any historian who is engaged in scientific activity should start researching the above theory, methods, and methods. When evaluating the importance of methods and their role in the research, however, it should be taken into consideration that the methods are closely linked with other parts of the technique

This tendency is multilayer, and in some cases the methods are subordinate to each other and the other one fills. Methods are often used as bridges to link research technique through the theory of knowledge.

Many scientists have a low degree of selection of scientific research, mostly based on intuition, sensuality, and experimental experience. As a result, they can not accurately analyze the available materials, and are forced to fabricate false conclusions because they have been misguided. Therefore, it is necessary to have a profound knowledge of the methods of research that historians have accumulated in scientific, theoretical and practical experience. The historian must be aware of the interconnectedness between all the events and phenomena, the effects and effects of their merging into one another. If the theoretical knowledge of a researcher has developed strong and complete skills, he can correctly disclose the topic and the subject studied. Some scholars have denied the general rules for the selection of research methods. The American scientist K. Becker, one of the founders of the idea of presentation, wrote in his book "Everyone historian For Himself" (New York, 1935, pp. 274), "Every generation accepts the past with us and looks at the future with its limited experience" . So new generation researchers should be convinced that they have no opportunity to objectively study the past and should not be in a position to challenge existing knowledge, imaginations and conclusions. In fact, the details of the events and events that have emerged as a result of the ignorance or insightful research of a historian have led to the existence of irregular and erroneous ideas for many years. (For example, Prof. G. Khidoyatov's comments on American journalist and researcher Mc Gahan).



When the mind penetrates through the four walls of the human mind and the creativity of the human creatures, science flies to the higher pitches. Historians should also undertake new research, with appreciation of the work of their ancestors and contemporary scientists. Genuine research, such as diamonds, helps to enhance the knowledge gained through the full understanding of objective reality, making accurate and clear conclusions, and most importantly, for the society.

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OREST SHKAPSKY'S OBSERVATIONS ON FIELD EXPERIMENTS IN THE AGRICULTURE OF KHIVA AT THE END OF 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY

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Аннотация: Ушбу мақолада Орест Шкапскийнинг XIX аср охири ва XX аср бошида Хива хонлиги деҳқончилигидаги дала тажриба масалалари юзасидан илмий ишлари тўғрисида сўз боради. Таъкидлаш жоизки, ўша давр Хива хонлиги деҳқончилиги маданияти деҳқонларнинг захматли меҳнати туфайли юксак чўққини эгаллаган. Мақола муаллифи Хива хонлигининг деҳқончилик маданияти ҳақида тадқиқотчи Шкапский томонидан XIX аср охирида келтирилган қизиқарли материаллар билан таништиради.

Аннотация: В статье речь идёт о научном труде Ореста Шкапского, в котором исследуются вопросы орошаемого земледелия Хивинского ханства конца XIX - начала XX веков. Надо отметить, что земледельческая культура Хивинского ханства этого периода достигла высокого уровня развития благодаря труду дежанина. Автор статьи знакомит читателей с интересными материалами о земледельческой культуре Хивинского ханства приведенными исследователем Шкапским в конце XIX века.

Annotation: In the article the speech goes on about scientific works of Orest Shkapsky in which questions of irrigated agriculture of Khiva khanate at the end of the 19th - the beginnings of the 20th centuries were investigated. It is necessary to notice, that the farming culture of Khiva khanate of this period reached a high level of development thanks to peasants' hard work. The author of the article acquaints readers with interesting materials about agriculture of Khiva khanate resulted by the researcher Shkapsky at the end of the 19th century.

Калит сўзлар: суғорма деҳқончилик, ариқча, гўнг, хом-ашё базаси, дуккакли ўсимликлар, жўхори, томорқа, мош, ловия,

Ключевые слова: орошаемое земледелие, канава, навоз, сырьевая база, бобовые растения, джугара, участок, маш, фасоль.

Key words: irrigated agriculture, irrigation ditch, manure, raw-material base, bean plants, sorghum, a garden plot, mung beans, haricot beans.

The Khorezm oasis occupied the lower reaches of the Amu Darya River and bordered on the Karakum and Kyzylkum Deserts. The fertile soil composition and long period of the sunny days and plentiful water supply creates favorable conditions for farming. Therefore, natural conditions in Khorezm oasis, like in the eastern countries as in Egypt, Mesopotamia, India, China and Iran, artificial irrigation was the main condition of agriculture, making the production of plenty of crops.

Thus, for many centuries, thanks to artificial irrigation, high-yielding crops, harvested in all branches of agriculture, provided the population of the oasis with all the necessary nutrients for everyday life. In the 19th century, Khorezmian peasants were developing farming culture working hard with their primitive weaponry to fertilize the earth with domestic fertilizers, replacing cultivated crops due to artificial irrigation,

A Russian ambassador N. Muravyov wrote as follows in the Autumn of 1819: “I haven’t seen various plants in sown fields like in Khiva even in Germany. Here little bridges were built surrounding all houses and yards, as I was walking along streams in which water is flowing nicely, through fruit gardens and meadows, I was very pleased with the sounds of warbling birds, houses crashing down with wattle and daub walls are presenting a nice landscape fitting to this miracle”¹⁹.

As it is known, after the Khiva invasion, scientific researches on the khanate became routine and special expeditions were organized. By the end of the 19th century, the khanate also was turned into a resource center for the textile industry of Tsarism. O.A. Shkapsky, who worked as the Amu Darya branch of the Turkestan general governorship, studied the country’s farming and published his works “Как хивинцы ведут поленое хозяйство на своих безводных землях”, “Амударинские очерки”. The information in his first book, about the geographical location, natural conditions and economy of Khiva khanate, is interesting. He wrote: “In this area, the khiivians do a lot of work and you are surprised at it and it is especially important for the Russians to learn it”²⁰. And he continues his idea: “Khiva is a small country, its territory is wider than Kazan or Smolensk if we have to compare. The population is about 800,000, but the territory on which the khanate situated contains mainly cultivated landscapes – gardens. These lands were transformed into a grain-producing country thanks to khivians’ hard work”. It is worth

¹⁹ Muravyov N.N. Travelling in Turkmenistan and Khiva in 1819-1820. Moscow, 1822, – P. 88.

²⁰ Shkapsky O. How the khivians manage farmer economy on their dry land. –M. 1900. – P. 7.



mentioning that the researcher showed the secrets of a large number of cultivated plants and their huge harvest and classifies them as follows:

“First, wheat, sorghum, millet, rice were grown as a food for the population; as well as bearded beans; gardens and melon plants – melons, watermelons and pumpkin.

Secondly, barley, clover and sorghum stalks were cropped for feeding cattle.

Thirdly, sesame, linseed, kandir (a type of plants) and cotton were harvested for oil and butter used in household.

Fourthly, cotton and kandir were grown to fabricate fabric.

Fifth, marena, buyan were grown for coloring”²¹.

It should be noted that in the 19th century, new crops appeared in the agriculture of the oasis. Potatoes, beets, and even cabbage began to be grown. Historical literature shows that, according to foreign observers and tourists, the country’s irrigated farming was unique. Selectionist scientist N.I. Vavilov notes that “the proportion between cultivation and location of cultivated crops in Khorezm are unique to neither Asia nor Europe, whereas wheat and corn are the priority for crop production”²².

Historical literature shows that at the end of the 19th century, sowing wheat in grains took the first place in the khanate. According to the researcher Shkapsky, there were winter and summer wheat varieties and he carefully studied them in terms of cultivation and care. He writes that “winter wheat is planted in September and summer wheat is planted in March. The wheat fields were cultivated 10 times, and 800 cart-load of manure was spread on each hectare of land. After five times of watering, they sowed the seeds. In the spring, when the green grass sprouts up in the quarter, the first water was given. But, in the autumn wheat is not watered. Both winter and summer wheat were harvested in June. According to the researcher, there are five varieties of wheat in Khorezm, three of which are winter and two are summer varieties. So, 130 poods (measuring unit which is equal to 16 kg each pood) of winter wheat and 100 poods of summer wheat were harvested”²³.

²¹ Shkapsky O. The above shown work. – P. 31.

²² Vavilov N.I. Cultivated plants of the Khivan Oasis. – L.: 1929. – P. 8.

²³ Shkapsky O. The above shown work. – P. 31.



It is well known that sorghum took the second place after wheat in the khanate. The researcher described it as “the favorite plant of the khivians”. Its size is about from 5 to 8 arshins, its stem is thick and its leaves are like sack, but broader. At the top, the white grains are collected and it creates a seed head, its size is less, and the green squash resembles a reed”.

Indeed, sorghum is well cultivated in the soil in May. Each of the land cultivated is planted with a mixture of 1000 manure. Thus, when the green grass of the roasted sorghum is about half an inch, it is watered in June. Seasonally, the sorghum is watered four times. Sorghum seeds are harvested from the beginning of October when the frost is cooled.

The frozen head protected itself from rotting. Shkapsky did not give a full description of the varieties of sorghum, saying that it was “used for food and cattle herd”. “Sorghum is used for corn bread. During the winter season, peas and beans are cooked in a soup and with sorghum flour”. Sorghums stem is used for cattle breeding and its grain for sheep and horse breeding. Its root part is used as firewood. Another feature of sorghum is that it is Khorezmian’s favourite plant which has been grown on the ground with thick stems. And those stems are the herd for the cattle. It was because of the lack of pasture and the fodder was replaced with it. Researcher Shkapsky, who sees barley as a grain plant, says “summer barley was sown in March. Barley fields were fertilized with 1300 cart-load manure. A well-prepared land is sown. It is first watered after barley seeds grow a quarter arshin. It was watered four times a year. It is harvested in summer together with wheat”²⁴. Each hectare has up to 130 pounds of barley grain. It is mainly given to horses as feed. “Rice among the grain crops required specific care,” he wrote. “This plant, which looks like a oats, is only grown in water and requires special care. When it is fertilized, buyan plant is spread on the land instead of manure. A total of 54 carcasses of buyan were dropped on each hectare. This area was irrigated, cultivated 8-9 times after it was dried out and the rice seed was sown into the water after buyan was decayed. The rice was sown in May and there was always water on the land”. As it is rising, water runs from one side to the other and leaves the place quietly. When the green grass begins to make heads, the field was cut off water. The rice was left without water until it was yellowish. In September, yellowed rice was picked. On average, every rice harvest of 130 poods is taken from each hectare. The rice is used by local people for making pilaf and consuming it.

²⁴ Shkapsky O. The above shown work. – P. 35.



The author provides information about mung bean and haricot bean from bean plants used for feeding in the oasis.

These plants, which are rich in calcium for human life, have long been known in Khorezm. “Mung bean and haricot bean are planted in place of the wheat or barley in June as the second crop. The land chosen for mung bean was once irrigated, cultivated and seeds were sown. The haricot bean is planted only in the area surrounded by mung bean. The characteristic of the growth of the mung bean is that it is only watered twice. It was collected in September. According to the author’s estimation, “each hectare could produce up to 50 pounds of mung bean. “Another of the plants used for household purposes is onions,” Shkapsky writes, “As onion was used for only a family of farmers, it was grown on not large land only enough for necessity and it was possible to consume onion during a whole year”.

Onions are designed to be planted only in sand. Then, when the land was irrigated few times, the earth was ready and the seeds were sown in April. But during the summer, onion was watered 15 times. Thus, the onion seeds were harvested in late September. The peasants tied up or stripped off onions’ green stems in order to harvest bigger onions. That’s how the head of the onion has grown. Each hectare from onions has risen to around 300 poods.

It is known that the author has left some valuable information about the sesame, linseed and kandir plants for oil in Khiva Khanate during the study. The author writes “Kandir grows not so high with small leaves, green from the bottom up to the top. Its form is like sesame head containing small grain and oil is squeezed out of them. “The farmer does not have to worry about planting sesame. Because the land is irrigated only once when the seeds are sprinkled and sprouted once 3-4 times during the season. Sesame was collected in September. On average, its yields reached 45 poods each hectare. He also left interesting information about the flax plant used in this period. About 800 cart-load sandy manure were spread on the land and cultivated for 5-6 times watered again 5-6 times. Only such a well-prepared land was sown in April. Grown flax was watered 4-5 times. It was harvested in July. Up to 50 poods were harvested from each hectare²⁵.

It is important to note that another type of vegetable grown for the oil is called “kandir”. According to Shkapsky, Khivians grew kandir for its foam like oil. Kandir is planted around the sorghum field. Preparation for seeding kandir is the

²⁵ Shkapsky O. The above shown work. – P. 35.

same as preparations for sorghums. Each hectare of land is fertilized with about 1,000 cart-load manure. Then the ground is cultivated 5-6 times and then the seeds are sown. It is watered 4 times after healing²⁶. Each hectare is able to get up to 60 poods of seeds from the ground. As you know, during this period oil was also obtained from cotton seeds. However, Shkapsky dwells on the technical characteristics of cotton. "Earlier cotton was brought from America. Now we get Turkestan, Khiva and Bukhara cotton. At present, more than 3 million pounds of cotton are harvested from Central Asia. The Russian government is taking steps to increase the import of cotton from Central Asia. This is also the sowing of American species of cotton. But in Khanate, in the Amu Darya section, the ancient Khiva species are sown. It is resistant to varieties, seeds are cheap. However, the difference in Khiva's cotton varieties is that of its size, it is cracked and its fiber is thinner"²⁷. When sowing cotton in Khiva, 800 cart-load manures were spread on land and cultivated three to four times and watered 5-10 times. It was planted in April, and the whole summer it was not watered. It was only twice watered. After harvesting cotton in August, it was harvested three times until the end of September. Each hectare harvested 100 poods of cotton and in winter it was hand-made cotton. Thus, if each cotton pellet is 8 pounds of clean cotton, each hectare has received 20 pounds of pure cotton fiber from the land and there was earned from 4 rubles to 7 rubles in the farm depending on the type of crop. There was a possibility to earn between 80 and 140 rubles a year from each hectare²⁸. "Due to the high yields of cotton in the farm, some of the Khiva villagers were making cotton in their own farms. However, since the land is small, many farmers cannot plant cotton. Because, wheat, oats, carrots, melons, watermelons, rice and so on are necessary for the household".

Thus, at the end of the 19th century Shkapsky observed the peoples' experience in the traditional agriculture of the oasis in the khanate and met almost all the seasonal hardships and anxieties of the peasant farmer.

O. Shkapsky, thinking of the farmer in Khorezm told the following: "It is a matter of good people to engage in cultivation according to Islam, to work out on their own lands and to obey the requirements of religious faith, to pay taxes. That is why these people, even in government gatherings and officials, remain on the

²⁶ Shkapsky O. The above shown work. – P. 36.

²⁷ Shkapsky O. The above shown work. – P. 37.

²⁸ Shkapsky O. The above shown work. – P. 37.



left side of the governor, they are to sit on the right side and sit among scholars and judges”.

The researcher argues that farming is “God honored in Islam. Gabriel, the first peasant, was the first farmer of the paradise. He created the first cultivating tool from paradise tree. The first bulls were used to cultivate the land by him. He sowed wheat grains on the ground and harvested corn. Then the peasants are innocent people, because of the fact that he left the bulls and cultivating tool to Adam and taught him to farming”²⁹. Thus, “farming is considered as the best exercise by the Muslim farmers and a farmer is a good man and secondly, the wealthy, the powerful, the weak, the statesman, and the people of the country are the same as the last people were fed up with the production he produced. It is best to cultivate all the land. According to Muslim belief, all other blessings of the other world are for the peasant farmer and his sins are worth apology.

Khiva’s peasants spend a lot of work on the land to paradise and enjoy their blessings in the other world. Due to their productive work they always get good harvest without fear of drought. Here is what I told you about Khiva farmers”³⁰. Shkapsky, addressing his readers, concludes: “Can you think of these good things? We can learn those good things from them, can’t we?” Thus, his observations have the following meaning: “An observer who observes the cultivation of Khiva’s cultivation concludes that the disadvantages caused by natural geographical conditions indicate that farming in the country reflects the culture of high cultivation by using artificial irrigation, fertilizing the land, growing grass for livestock and there is no need for cultural reforms of Tsar Russia”³¹.

²⁹ Shkapsky O. The above shown work. – P. 57.

³⁰ Shkapsky O. The above shown work. – P. 57.

³¹ Orest Shkapsky. The Sketches of Amu Darya. – T.: 1900, – P. 2.



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THE ART OF MUSIC AND DANCE IN KHIVA KHANATE

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Annotation. The development of Art of Music, representatives of different musical genre, musical style peculiar to Khorazm, musical instruments, makom and dance in Khiva Khanate; also the history of women-artists are revealed in this article.

Аннотация. Мазкур мақолада хонлик пойтахти Хива шаҳрида мусиқа санъатининг ривож топиши, турли мусиқа жанрларида фаолият кўрсатган санъаткорлар, Хоразмнинг ўзига хос мусиқа услуби, мусиқа асбоблари, мақомлари, мумтоз куйлари ва рақслари, санъаткор аёллар ижоди ёритиб берилган.

Аннотация. В данной статье освещены развитие музыкального искусства в столице ханства городе Хива, творчество искусных мастеров, ведущие свою деятельность в различных жанрах музыки, своеобразный музыкальный метод Хорезма, музыкальные инструменты, макомы, классическая музыка и танцы, творчество искусных мастериц.

Key Words: Art of Music, Khorazm Shoshmakom, dancer, “Alokambar”, “Orazibon”, Honimjan Suvchi, musical genre, musical style, musical instruments, makom, dance, women-artists

Калит сўзлар: мусиқа санъати, Хоразм шашмақомлари, раққос, сурнайчи, “Алиқамбар”, “Оразибон”, ижрочилар аёллар, Хонимжон Сувчи халфа, Анаш Маърам.

Ключевые слова: музыкальное искусство, хорезмский Шашмаком, танцор, музыкант, играющий на сурнае, «Аликамбар», «Оразибон», исполнительницы, Хонимжон Сувчи халфа, Анаш Маърам.

Khiva is one of the largest cultural centers in Khorezm. In the Middle Ages there lived many prominent people such as Abu Sa'd bin Imran Hivaki, Najmiddin Kubra and Pahlavon Mahmud.

The significance of the city as a major cultural center was further developed after receiving the status of the capital city. In this city, the various aspects of cultural life in the Khanate were centralized.

An important area of cultural life in Khiva is the art of music, and can be divided into **five groups** of artists working in various genres.

The first group was made from palace magistrates who played music only in the palace and played an important role in the development of music [4]. During the parties and ceremonies held in the palace, they performed songs and music from Khorezm Maqom. In particular, Mohammed Rahimkhon's palace including Tolibkhoja, Sharif Mehtar, Kambar bola, Matyoqub Kharratov (Chokar), Khudoybergan Muhrkoniy, Hoji Niyoz, Matrasul Niyaz, Otajon Devon Abdullaev (1876-1960) and other artists [11]. Lafassei writes, "In the presence of Feruz, seven or eight musicians practice drum, gijjak, and other instruments. For example: Muhammad Yakub Khorrat Devon and Muhammad Yakub Pozachi, Avaz Dorchi "[3].

Feruz Khan connected musical instruments to Shashmakom of Khorezm and created a collection of 13 songs. "Saqli Navo" ("Khan Comes"), made by the Feruz, was played by 40 musicians in the high notes while Khan was out of the palace [1].

The second group consisted of various artists - singer, dancer, surnaychi, clown, acrobat, magician, chodir khayol (puppet theatre). Weddings were funny because of horse racing and dancing, hukkach (the people with three-meter long wooden legs), puppets and clowns. These games have risen to art [11]. Matchon Kur (Blind) (1840-1910), Buvajon Kur (Blind) (1845-1940), Buvajon Tok-tok (Knock-Knock) (1870-1940), Yopirdi Maskharabaz (Joker) (1880-1946), Matchon Bakay (1865-1930) and others were popular clowns in Khiva [11].

The third group included musicians and singers who performed songs such as traditional and national music, and the music by Khan Feruz, imaginative ghazals and exhortations as well.

The fourth group consisted of artists who performed dastans (poetic songs). Khorezm weddings lasted for 20-30 days, and famous poets told a dastan every day of the wedding. These romantic poems were based on science-fiction: "Gurugli", "Oshiq G'arib", "Edigo", "Sayyod and Hamro", "Malikai Dilorom", "Malikai Zavriyo", "Royi Chin", "Xuriliqo and Hamro" can be included in the group [4].

The fifth group artists were Khalfas (female singers). They are divided into *two directions*, and the *first direction* consisted of Sozi Khalfas. This mainstream mainly belongs to Khorezm and consists of women. They served only women inside of the buildings, accompanied by accordion and drum. Honimjan Suvchi, who worked at the Feruz Palace, reflected women's feelings with her songs. Also,

other khalfas such as Shukurjon Khalfa, Jani Khalfa, Anash Ma'ram, worked in Khiva and developed this kind of art [11].

In the second aspect of Halality, the book was a celibah, which reads books on the graves of Ulli Pir, Mushkul-Kushod, and the deceased Muslim tradition, mitigating the grief of women and spreading enlightenment [4].

Khorezm has its own musical style, which is characterized by musical instruments. For example, the local balloon banging instrument is widely used only as a musical instrument in Khorezm. The celery is a small surnay shaped musical, which can be played individually and in groups of ensembles. In Khiva, the Buloh Bulava and Buva bulums were the bullons who knew all the status [7].

In Khiva, like all khanates, musical instruments such as dutar, tanbur, gijjak, bulomon, surnay, neighbors, circles and bows were used [7]. The musical instruments neighboring and surnay were unique to Khorezm and were distributed to other parts of Central Asia from Khorezm. Surnay was a blown instrument, and he was breathing without breathing. That's why everyone could not play surnay.

Ambassador of Russia N. Muravyev "The Khivaite love music. It is a pleasure to hear the sound of the circle singing with the whole person. The lyrics of music and poetry are taken from the best poets. The instrument tells us that there is only a two-stringed honeycomb ... instrument of four instruments" [8].

At the end of the XIX century, Pahlavonniyaz Mirzaboshi (Komil Khorezmiy) has greatly increased the music art in Khiva. Komil Khorezmi knew very well the songs and melodies in the oasis. Feruz Pahlavonniyoz, who cared for Khorezm's national melodies and all the Shashmaqam and their attachments in a comfortable and light manner, understood that everyone should be able to replace this concept of the khan. From musical dances, you will find a tanner's consumption of the tanb and consuming it [7].

The well-known poet and translator Khady: "When Muhammad Rahimkhon Soniy took Polvon Kyrzabashi to Russia, he learned and written the ways of Russian composers and singers. Upon returning to Khorezm, he scored 6 of 12 makoms. Muhammad Rahimkhon Soniy, Khudoybergan Muhrkan, Muhammad Rasouls, also participated in this case, "he said. The son of Komil Khorezmi, Mirzo, wrote music to all of the six titles he was playing in Khorezm [1,6,10].

Komil Khorezmiy's note was a solid foundation for the preservation of the songs of Central Asia and the rich musical heritage [11]. Khorezm's distinctive status, classic, passionate and playful dance grew dance. The boys played in "Alikambar", "Orazibon", "Game in a car", "Mori", "Hobbimboy", "Ashshadarozi", "Qovun Sayli", "Shirinovvot" and "Oltinka" [11]. It is noteworthy that women in Khorezm were unable to dance in public. Naturally, Islamic

traditions did not allow this. That is why dance performers - the children of the ladies.

Many educated dancers, such as the child, the Sola child, the Almighty, the Sons of the Child, the Free Child, and the Childhood Child, trained many disciples [5]. Artist V.Vereshchagin, merchant Abrosimov and N.S., who lived in Khiva in XIX century. Likoshin wrote that they danced in women's clothes. In the 20th century, small groups called "sculpted gilders" in Khorezm were fluttering in their rituals and dancing with a handful of firearms. Thus, Khiva, which was an important supporter of Uzbek statehood, played an important role in the cultural life of the country as one of the centers of science and culture. As a result of the contradictory political realities, the periods of cultural life in a difficult situation in the country are often found in the history of Khiva. However, the people's genius did not allow the traditions of Khiva's culture, which had been formed for centuries. At the end of XIX - beginning of the 20th century cultural development of Khiva was marked by a certain development of culture [5].

Along with history, poetry, calligraphy, cinematography, music art has also developed. Khiva was popular in Central Asia as the city of Khorezm. The samples of elegant and unique art created during this period have become not only the development of national culture, but also the worthy pillars of the world civilization.

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SOME COMMENTS ON THE ILLUSTRATION OF THE KHOREZM CARAVAN ROADS IN RUSSIAN HISTORIOGRAPHY (16TH AND 19TH CENTURIES)

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Аннотация: Ушбу мақолада Россия тарихшунослигида Хоразм карвон йўллари тарихи қараб чиқилган (XVI-XIX аср 70 йиллар).

Аннотация: В этой статье рассмотрены история караванных путей Российских историографии (XVI-70-х годы XIX в)

Annotation: This article examines the history of Khorezm caravan roads in the Russian historiography (the 70s of 16th and 19th centuries).

Калит сўзлар: Турон, Хоразм, Оқчадарё, С.П. Толстов, А.В. Виноградов, Собиров Қ, Абдуллаев Ў, Буюк ипак йўли, Хива.

Ключевые слова: Туран, Хорезм, Акчадаре, С.П. Толстов, А.В. Виноградов, Сабиров К, Абдуллаев У, Великий шелковый путь, Хива.

Key words: Turan, Khorezm, Akchadarya, S.P. Tolstov, A.V. Vinogradov, Sobirov Q, Abdullaev U, Great Silk Road, Khiva.

Introduction

It is well known that the historical data recorded in the publications of the scholars of ancient times who came to Turan land, in particular, Khorezm region, indicate that the historical roots of our ancestors' migrations to neighboring territories are long. According to the logical conclusion from the historical data available in the research works of V.V. Vinyogradov, during the second half of the 4th millennium B.C., new generations of Kaltaminar population who carried out the directions of fishing and hunting in the Akhadarya basin, migrated towards the Volga and Urals because of the necessity to search additional natural and economic zones. Of course, that was the basis of the North-West and North-East communication lines of our ancestors. From the cultural layers of Neolithic populations on the Volga and Ural ridges, the hunting rifles of Kaltaminar population were captured³². From the middle of the 2nd millennium B.C. half-settled cattle breeder tribes of Andronova settled on the southern drainage of Khorezm – in the southern Akchadarya Basin from the north-eastern side through the deserts of southern Kazakhstan by the road originated by Kaltaminar

³² Vinogradov A.V. On the Issue of the Southern Relations of Kaltaminar Culture. – М, “Найка”1957, – P. 25-45.

population³³. Thus, the basis of communications was established between the northern-eastern Bronze tribes and our ancestors who lived in the South Akchadarya basins. In the 7th and 8th centuries A.D., especially by the 9th and 10th centuries, the trade-caravan routes developed between Khorezm with the Lower Volga River basin. In this respect, the relations between Khorezm and Volga, the continuance of Khorezm Caravan roads were indicated in the works of Arab travelers and geographers of the 10th century. In the 6th and 7th centuries A.D. the Great Silk Road was mainly directed to the North. According to I.M. Kulliev's conclusions, trade and communication routes covered Syria-Iran, the southern Kazakhstan-Talas valley in Central Asia, the Chu valley-issikkul basin, East Turkestan and the territories of China³⁴. Unfortunately, the researcher did not pay attention to the fact that into which direction of the Great Silk Road the Khorezm valley was included. During the periods mentioned above, Khorezm was included into the northern branch of the Great Silk Road and it is known that it was separated after the Mongol invasion.

Statement of the problem

In the second half of the X century, the Arabic geographer Al-Mukaddasi wrote in his work that the copper, dagger, armor were brought to Khorezm from Bulgar and the locks, springs and arrows were removed from the oasis³⁵. At the result of Russian occupation of Kazan, Astrakhan, Volga and western Siberia, its southern borders came closer to the territory of Khiva khanate and this led to the establishment of trade relations between the Russian government and the Khiva's khan and on the basis of which the relations between each other had begun. At the result of the activity of the Great Silk Road during the Old and Middle Ages, during the time of Timurids, ethno-communication went on between China and Central Asia.

Since the beginning of the 16th century, Russia paid a great attention to the establishment of economic relations with Khiva khanate and therefore A.E. Jenkinson was sent to Khiva. A. Jenkinson's task was not only to set up economic issues but also to collect information about the khanate³⁶. It is worth noting that A. Jenkinson's visit to Kuhna Urganch became a regular way of communication for Russian merchants, diplomats, and military men from the northern part of the Khanate. The request of the khans of Khiva Shakhniyaz and Arab Muhammad to

³³ Tolstov S.P. Ancient Khorezm. – М. Наука, 1948 – P. 66-68; Sobirov Q. Abdullaev U. Ethno-cultural Relations: Stages and Formation and Development. // Жамият ва бошқарув. – Т. Академия, №4, 2007 – P. 61.

³⁴ Qulliev I.M. Special Peculiarities of Ethno-cultural Processes in the Northern Branch of Great Silk Road (5th and 7th centuries). // International Conference Materials on the theme “Ўзбекистонда этнодемографик жараёнлар”. – Т, Part 1. 2005, – P. 45.

³⁵ Materials on the History of Turkmen and Turkmenistan. – М. Т-И, 1938.

³⁶ Jekinson A. Travel to Central Asia in 1558-1560. – Л., 1938. – P. 177-178.

include Khorezm into the territory of Russia and the information of Hadja Nafas sent to Peter the 1st that the people of the oasis were obtaining gold from the sand of the Amudarya shoreline every day, led to radical changes in the meaning and essence of the roads between Russia and Khiva.

Although the expedition of Bekovich Cherkasski, who was sent to Khiva by Peter the 1st, did not fulfill its tasks put forward, the territories of Mangyshlak and South-west Aral Sea were mapped. This, in turn, created a connecting road that linked the north-western territories of the Khanate with Russia. In the 16th and 17th centuries economic relations prevailed in Russia-Khiva relations. The communication routes were for only commercial affairs and for getting wide information about each other.

Indeed, from the 18th century there appeared a sharp change in the meaning and essence of the existing routes between Russia and Khanate. From the 18th century, Russia began to send the military one after the other to carry out diplomatic relations with the khanate. The ambassadors sent by the military were charged with collecting accurate information about the economic and military power of Khiva, the khanate's cities and their roads. In 1819-1820, under the leadership of N. Muravyov, in 1842 under the direction of G.I Danilevsky, spied in the work of ambassadors changed the content of their political and military work and they recorded the populated addresses on the map³⁷.

The commentary of the map of the Aral Sea and Khiva, described by Ya.V. Khanikov³⁸, reflects extensive information about N. Muravyov's trade routes between Russia and the Khiva khanate, from the vast deserts of Kazakhstan to Orenburg, through Mangyshlak, to Astrakhan, the Krasnovodsk sea ports. N. Muravyov's trade road Krasnovodsk-Khiva was considered as the most convenient and closest³⁹. Due to the economic and diplomatic relations between the Russian military and the Khiva khanate, information about the lakes, irrigation constructions, bridges, towns and cities and the roads they had reached were shown on the map. Indeed, these roads enabled the Russian troops to quickly capture the Khiva khanate. After the military occupation of the Khiva Khanate, by the Russian government the staff of scientific institutions began to be sent to khanate

In the works of M. Ivanin, A. Bikov, N. Maev, M.N. Bagdalov, Barbet De Marni, A.L. Kun, A.V. Kaulbars, A.E. Rossikova, A.M. Gerasimovskiy, N.A. Dimo, O. Shkapskiya, there were illustrated about the acquisition of economic

³⁷ Muravyov N. Travel to Turkmenistan and Khiva in 1819-1820. – M. Part 1-11, – P. 11-45. His Description of Khiva khanate / Notes of Russian Geographical Union. – S.Pb., 1851. KH V – P. 124-325.

³⁸ Khanikov Y.V. Explanatory Note to the Map of Aral Sea and Khiva Khanate. ИЗРГО. 1851. – P. 268-358.

³⁹ Muravyov N. Travel to Turkmenistan and Khiva in 1819-1820. –S.Pb., 1822 – P. 95.



branches of the Khiva khanate, the study of the Amu Darya water state and natural resources⁴⁰.

Conclusion

Thus, the content of the above-mentioned historical data necessitates the following conclusions:

Historical information revealed that the central government of Russia was interested in economic relations with the Khiva Khanate, the southern neighbor. The cities of Astrakhan and Orenburg played an important role in the development of communication channels with the Khiva khanate. The geography of connection roads between Russian government and Khiva widened because of the information of Turkmen representative Khoja Napas mentioning that people of the oasis got gold from the sand everyday. The military expedition sent to Khiva by Peter the 1st, had the responsibility to map Mangyshlak and the Aral Sea region and determine the way to India. There appeared roads linking the territories of Astrakhan and Kazan with Khiva by military expedition and those roads were sealed on the map.

Diplomatic ambassadors, expeditions led by military men sent by the Russian army managed to plan the paths to the Khiva Khanate and describe them on a military-friendly map by the 70s of the 18th and 19th centuries,. These routes made it easier for Russian troops to occupy the Khiva Khanate. As it is known, Russian forces used three ways to conquer the Khiva Khanate:

Road 1– - Uch Uchak, Khazorasp-Khiva through Tashkent;

Road 2 – Kungirat-Khujayli-Mangit, Gurlen-Shavat-Kushkupir-Khiva;

Road 3 – the Caucasus-Krasnovodsk

Shortly after the Russian government conquered the khanate, experts began to determine the economic power of the region's land, natural resources, flora and fauna, cities and towns. Of course, the exploration of the khanate's area led to the discovery of waterways as a result of the study of the land and the Amu Darya, which, in turn, contributed to the agricultural outcomes of the population, and the underground resources of the region to the interests of the colonial state. This task was fulfilled at a high level.

⁴⁰ Ivanin M. Ways to Central Asia and Freight Means / Military Collection. – S.Pb., №8, 1869; Bykov A. Sketches of Crossings through the River Amu Darya. – T., 1879; Bogdanov M.N. Sketches of the Nature of the Khivan Oasis and Kyzyl Kum Deserts. – T., 1881 – P. 53-54.



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CONDITIONS IN AGRARIAN BRANCH IN UZBEKISTAN AT THE END OF THE 20th CENTURY

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Аннотация. Мақолада Ўзбекистонда XX аср охирида аграр соҳадаги трансформацион жараёнлар ҳақида сўз юритилади. Шунингдек Ўзбекистон Республикасида озиқ-овқат хавфсизлигини таъминлашда ижара пудрати, томорқа хўжалиги ва фермер хўжаликларининг ўрни кўрсатиб берилган.

Аннотация. В данной статье говорится о трансформационном процессе в аграрном секторе в Узбекистане в конце 20-ого века. Кроме того, в ней показан роль аренды контракта, экономики заговора сада и сельского хозяйства в безопасности пищи в Республике Узбекистана.

Annotation. The article deals with the transformation processes in the agrarian sector in Uzbekistan at the end of the 20th century. In addition, there is shown the role of rental contract, garden plot economy and farming economy in the provision of food security in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Калит сўзлар: фермер, фермер хўжалиги, деҳқон хўжалиги, колхоз, совхоз, ижара пудрати, томорқа хўжалиги.

Ключевые слова: фермер, фермерская хозяйства, дехканская хозяйства, колхоз, совхоз, арендуемый подряд, приусадебное хозяйство.

Key words: farmer, farming economy, peasant household, collective farm, state farm, rental contract, personal plot economy.

After the establishment of the Soviet power in Uzbekistan, the forms of ownership in agriculture were abolished. Collective farming and state farming forms of land ownership were created. For 74 years, the destiny and provision of Uzbekistan was under the control of USSR. The Soviet Union led the goods and raw materials out of here and provided us with things necessary as water and air according to their own instructions. Simply put, cotton and other resources were taken away and grain, sugar, fuel and other consumer goods needed in our lives, our economy, and national economy were brought. The USSR annually purchased 40 to 50 million tons of grain from Canada and America. It gave a certain share to Uzbekistan from that account. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, there was a problem of food shortage in the Republic of Uzbekistan. This process, in turn,



required some reforms in the agrarian sector. The majority of collective and state farms were based on cotton growing, which did not have any material advantages. Therefore, in the collective and state farms there was given wide opportunities to the form of rental lease of production for the increase of advantage and labor productivity.

The rental contract was introduced in the early 1980s in the Republic of China. In the Soviet Union press, the rental contract was appraised as “retreat from the principles of socialist order” and “return to capitalism”⁴¹. Rental contract – a civil legal agreement (Russian “подряд” at the same time), according to which the first party – contractor (executor) undertakes to fulfill certain performance and delivery of the results to the customer in accordance with the order of the second party – the employer. The employer undertakes to accept the work result and to pay for it⁴². In the 80s of the last century, the lease forms of land ownership in collective and state farms began to be resolved. At the same time, the rental contract became the most convenient and useful way for farmers. The right of property ownership was thus restored.

Rental contract is a lease on a contractual basis with the use of land, other natural resources, enterprises (associations) and other property companies, as well as temporary possession and use of land for a fee for the independent exercise of economic activity and other activities.

In the meantime, there were team, family and individual forms of rental contract. Community rent made a contract with brigades, farmers, collective farms or government agencies. The family rental contract was between the collective farm and a separate family.

Working groups leased the property of a state rental contract for a certain period of time and first of all share the ownership of that property and, more and more, became its real owner. One of the peculiarities of the rental relationships is that renters did not act independently of anybody's business but were in any way involved in business activities, such as production planning, preparation and organization of production processes, product sales, make decisions independently and, at the same time, took full responsibility for the final results of economic activity.

In 1988, 84 thousand hectares of land were leased in the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic and this index reached one million hectares in the 1990. The

⁴¹ Khudoyberganov M. Life Lasted in Tests. – Tashkent, Abdulla Kadyri Publishing House “Khalq merosi”. 1997 – P.122.

⁴² National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan. – T: O'zME State Scientific Publication. 2005. – P. 196.



number of livestock ranged from 14 thousand to 300 thousand, sheep from 20 thousand to 1 million.

In addition, personal lands started to be given to people. The calculations show that productivity of individual farms was 2-3 times higher than in collective and state farms.

At first, each household had 12 acres and at the beginning of 1991, this figure contained 17 acres. By the end of the year, the amount of land for individual farms exceeded 500,000 hectares, i.e. 2.5 times more than in 1988. At present, 26% of agricultural production, 49% of meat, 65% of milk, 66% of wool and 43% of vegetables are grown on personal farms⁴³.

From year to year, the role of farmland grew in agriculture. In 1991, 25,000 tons of cucumbers were grown on personal assistant farms in only Altairik region of Fergana province⁴⁴.

In addition, a special attention was paid to the development of the farming movement. A farmer is a farm owner engaged in agriculture, horticulture, livestock, poultry, rabbit, fur, and so on in his or her own or rented land plot⁴⁵.

Creation of farms allowed suspending the degradation in the agricultural sector in a certain way. For instance, if in 1987 the labor productivity in the agrarian sector increased only by 2% and by 1990 it was 10%⁴⁶. The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On further consolidation of farming economy and the state support of discretion activities in the Republic" dated November 14, 1991 resulted in further increase of farming enterprises in our country.

In 1992 the number of applications for farming was 1733, of which 931 were examined by the commission and 931 agricultural farms were selected and organized on a competitive basis in only Tashkent province⁴⁷.

Resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On further deepening of agricultural reforms in the Republic of Uzbekistan" in January 1993 and "On additional measures to implement economic reforms in agriculture" adopted in February 1994 were of great importance in the occurrence of various forms of ownership in the countryside and in the creation of legal basis for the sphere. By June 1994, 1003 state farms were converted into various non-state forms

⁴³ Karimov I.A. Uzbekistan is on the Threshold of Independence. – Tashkent: O'zbekiston. 2011. – P. 314.

⁴⁴ Economics and Reporting. 1992. -№2. – P. 32-33.

⁴⁵ Kurbanioyozov R. Fundamentals of Agriculture Economy. – T: O'qituvchi. 1995. – P. 135.

⁴⁶ New History of Uzbekistan. Volume 2. Uzbekistan during Soviet Colonization. – T.: Sharq. 2000. – P. 641.

⁴⁷ Current Archive of the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources of Uzbekistan. 1993, 1st issue, 99th volume, page 28.



of ownership, 1224 sociable farms were privatized and 17,780 farmers were organized⁴⁸.

As a result of the development of farming agriculture, administrative maneuvers, paperwork, lack of an owner, subsistence in agriculture disappeared. The establishment of farms throughout the country widened. As noted by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov, "In 1994, the number of agricultural farms increased by 1.9 times. The total area of farms grew 2.7 times in 1994 compared to 1993. Here the grain production increased by 3 times, potatoes and melons by 3 times, milk production by 2.1 times, eggs by 1.3 times. This is the practical results achieved at the initial stage of the development of farms"⁴⁹.

In September 1995, the number of farms was 21,282 or we can say it increased by 1437 compared to 1994. Of these, 16,209 were independent farms, and 5027 acted in collective farms. If we look through these sectors, 12014 were working on livestock, 8595 in agriculture, and 682 in other branches of agriculture⁵⁰.

As a result of the increasing number of farms, the employment of the population increased. In 1995, about 90,000 elderly people were engaged in farming⁵¹.

In conclusion we can say that these three forms of land ownership were of great importance in the early critical years of Independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan in preventing food and grain shortages and solving other social problems.

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6. New History of Uzbekistan. Volume 2. Uzbekistan during Soviet Colonization. – T.: Sharq. 2000. – P. 641.

⁴⁸The current Archive of the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources of Uzbekistan. The first list of 1994, volume 157, page 157.

⁴⁹ Karimov I.A. Uzbekistan is on the Way of Deepening Economic Reforms. – T.: O'zbekiston. 1995. – P. 65.

⁵⁰ Economics and Reporting. 1996, -№3-4. – P. 45.

⁵¹ The above shown source.



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THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE TRASCASPIAN RAILWAY AND ITS ROLE IN DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN TRADE RELATIONS

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Аннотация: Ўрта Осиё ҳудудлари Россия империяси томонидан забт этилгач, Россия империяси ҳукмрон маъмурлари томонидан ушбу ҳудудлардаги ер ости ва ер усти бойликларини ўзлаштириш сиёсати юритилди. Ушбу мақсадни амалга ошириш учун эса Россия ҳудудларини Ўрта Осиё билан темир йўллар орқали боғлаш кун тартибидаги масалага айланади. Ушбу мақолада Каспийорти темир йўлининг қурилиши билан боғлиқ лойиҳалар, уларнинг муҳокамаси, қурилиш ишларининг бориши, шаҳарларнинг темир излар орқали боғланиши ҳамда ички ва ташқи савдо алоқаларидаги ўзгаришлар, юк ташиш ҳажмининг ортиши архив маълумотлари ва адабиётлар орқали очиб берилган.

Аннотация: После завоевания Средней Азии Россией, её правящие круги стали вести захватническую политику, присваивая все её природные и материальные богатства. Для достижения этих целей, на повестку дня ставится вопрос о соединении территории России со Средней Азией посредством железнодорожных путей. В этой статье освещаются вопросы, связанные с проектированием Закаспийской железной дороги, утверждением этих проектов, ходом строительства железнодорожным сообщением между городами, а также показаны изменения в торговых связях, увеличением количества перевозимых грузов. Эти сведения представлены посредством архивных данных и соответствующей литературы.

Annotation: After the conquest of Central Asia by Russia, its ruling circles began to pursue an aggressive policy, appropriating all of its natural and material riches. To achieve these goals, the agenda raises the question of linking the territory of Russia with Central Asia via railways. This article focuses on issues related to the design of the Trans-Caspian Railway, the approval of these projects, the progress of construction by rail between cities, as well as changes in trade links, an increase in the number of goods carried. This article focuses on issues related to the design of the Trans-Caspian Railway, the approval of these projects, the progress of construction by rail between cities, as well as changes in trade links, an increase

in the number of goods carried. These informations are presented through archival data and relevant literature.

Таянч иборалар: каспий орти темир йўли, чегара конвенцияси, осиё департаменти, давлат канцлери, генерал губернатор, “компания фива лил”, мануфактура, пуд.

Ключевые слова: товар, речной торговый путь, гупсар, пуд, право свободного плавания, флотилия, железная баржа.

Keywords: product, river trade route, gupsar, shipbuilding, pood, right to free navigation, flotilla, iron barge.

One of the topical issues on the agenda is the importance of strengthening the relationship of new lands, with the center of the Russian Empire, when the Central Asian lands were occupied one by one in the 60s and 70s of the XIX century. It is known that with the acquisition of the Marv Valley in 1884, the occupation of Central Asia by Russia ended. With the "Border Agreement" signed between Russia and Iran in 1881, the borders between Iran and the new Russian property were defined, after negotiations in 1885-1887, the governments of Russia and Great Britain entered the border with Afghanistan and, finally, in 1895, the border between Pamir and modern Central Asia. It was necessary to build railways to manage the expanded empire and connect it with the integral and integral economic space of the country. Despite the fact that to connect Central Asia and Russia it was necessary to spend a lot of money to connect the Caucasus, Siberia, the Far East, the construction of the railway, the transportation of many raw materials from this country and the transfer of wealth began in regions dominated by Russia in the 1860s years. After a long discussion, debate and analysis, it was decided that the construction of a railway in Central Asia will take place. In 1880, work on the construction of the Beyond Caspian Railway through Kyzyl-Arvat, Ashgabat, Marv, Chordju and Novaya Bukhara, to Samarkand, and then to Tashkent and Andijan was begun. Thus, the railway traffic in Central Asia began, which became an important commercial route.

January 3, 1875 issues related to the construction of railways in Central Asia, were discussed in the Asian Department of St. Petersburg. Such officials as the Russian State Chancellor, General Counsel Chevkin, the fond Kaufman, Engineer-General Melnikov, the Minister of Defense, the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Railways attended.ⁱ At the meeting, the Lesseps project on the construction of railways to Tashkent was discussed. The draft says that Russia's trade route through the railway should reach the Caucasus, Iran and India through the Caspian Sea. The total length of the railways was 7,000 versts, 1 verst and 1 pood of goods amounted to 0.33 kopecks, and 25 kopecks - 2 rubles - were spent to send 1 pood of goods.



At that time (1875) British goods were sent to India through the sea at a rate of 40 million pounds sterling, one pood was brought by 45 kopecks.ⁱⁱ

This project consists of two parts: in the first part, the construction of a railway linking India and Central Asia was developed, and in the second part - to expand the Russian railway to Central Asia - to Tashkent.

Fon Kaufman, Governor-General of Turkestan, analyzes the situation in Central Asia, paying special attention to the Russian-English competition in the region. "In 1868 Kaufman said that we feared the holy Muslim war and spent a lot of money on military service, but now there is no such risk and we can spend money on building roads and trade."ⁱⁱⁱIn general, the work of the council rejects the project of building a railway in India, and the issue of railroads to Tashkent will be postponed.

In a written statement to the Russian emperor on July 25, 1883, by lieutenant-general of Turkestan Chernyayev was held abroad analysis of the connection between the Caspian Sea and the Amu Darya through portable railways during his tenure as a governor-general of Turkestan (1882-1884), focused on questions the construction of railways, the development of trade relations in Russia - Central Asia and Central Asia - Afghanistan, Iran, India and China.^{iv}

To stop the import of other state goods to the Central Asian market, it was necessary to connect the Volga and the Amu Darya by railway. It should be taken into account that the consumption of Indian and Japanese tea by the Turkmen, Khivinians and Bukharans in the Transcaspian region, which was imported through British traders. To satisfy the needs of these products and the initiative in this regard, the Turkestan Governor General bought green tea from China to sell in Turkestan.

The Russian government attaches great importance to the construction of railways with the aim of increasing Russian goods in Central Asia, displacing English goods and traders from the region. Therefore, the Central Asian Railway, which began construction in November 1880, continued despite the economic and financial difficulties in the country. The construction of this railway from Krasnovodsk to Kyzyl-Arvat was completed by 1884^v. In 1885, at the state level, negotiations were held on the continuation of the construction of the railway. On May 8, 1885, the Russian diplomatic representative from St. Petersburg, Charikov, visited the Bukhara emirate, where negotiations were held with the Emir on the transit of the Transcaspian railway through the Bukhara region.^{vi}

The situation in neighboring Afghanistan, which came to power in Abdurrahmanhana, in which the British established the opposite attitude against Central Asia, the Afghan occupation of Shughnan and its surrounding areas in



1883, the re-arming of Afghan troops with modern British weapons, the meeting of the eldest son of emir Katta Tura with the Afghan emir, naturally, all this complicated the situation in the region. British goods were traded in the Afghan market, and it is likely that this event will also take place in Bukhara. In the unfavorable situation for Russia, the imperial power was not indifferent to the construction of the railway. To this end, the construction of 765 versts of the railway Kyzyl-Arvat-Kakhka-Mariv-Chorju was allocated 12.24 million rubles^{vii}.

Issues related to the construction of the Transcaspian railway were in the focus of attention of the Central Administration and the Turkestan Governor General. Because the construction of the railway was not only relevant for trade, but also for strategic issues.

Devoted to his great empire and chauvinistic ideas, the ruling circles of Russia paid special attention to the construction of the railway. Because the issue of conquering the Central Asian market was ending, and it was the turn of Afghanistan and India. The "Great Emperors" were amazed at the plan to expand the railways to India. The complete settlement of the British in India, gradually approaching Afghanistan and reaching the Afghan-Bukhara border, did not correspond to Russia's interests in Central Asia. Therefore, the role of the railway in the British-Russian competition was to play an important role in the Central Asian market, as the conquest of a new zone of influence. In 1886 by March the railway of Transcaspian to Merv was completed. The last question was to deliver it to the Amu Darya River and pass through the territory of the Bukhara emirate to the Samarkand region. This issue was discussed in detail at a meeting of the Committee of Ministers in February 1886. A railway line was built 300 versts from Kizil-Arvat, and this line from Kaakhka to Merv, where excavation work was in progress and additional financing was required. In 1885, it was decided to invest all 12.2 billion rubles in the construction of the railway^{viii}. At the end of the XIX century, when the Transcaspian railroad covered the entire internal territory of the country, this road was named in 1898 as the Central Asian Railway and 100 000 people participated in its construction^{ix}.

The construction of the Trans-Caspian Railway was carried out under the leadership of the Turkestan Military District, its headquarters and Russian military. A separate department was created for each of its sections. For example, to manage the construction of the Samarkand site, on July 12, 1887, the Military Ministry established the administration for the construction of the Samarkand section of the Transcaspian railway^x. All expenses were included in the balance of expenses of the headquarters of the Turkestan Military District and were made through a separate loan.



The branch of the Trans-Caspian Railway to Samarkand was completed in 1888, and from May 15 of that year, the trains traveled to Samarkand.

The construction of the Transcaspian railway had a great influence on the development of trade relations between Russia-Central Asia, Russia-Iran. Between 1896 and 1898 about 4-5 million poods (70% of the demand of Russian industry) of raw cotton were exported from Central Asia. The railway gave 45 million rubles of transportation income to the Russian Treasury, thanks to the transportation of only raw cotton. In 1898, Russian manufacture in Central Asia reached 1 million poods, and the annual turnover increased to 12 million poods. In particular, the import of sugar amounted to 812 thousand poods, 441 thousand poods of iron, construction materials - 763 thousand poods, tea - 344 thousand poods, oil and oil products - 164 thousand poods, paint - 110 thousand poods, and as a result, 5.2 million poods of goods from Russia to Central Asia were transported^{xi}.

And also, 563 thousand poods of wool, 853 thousand poods of dried fruits, raisins, 276 thousand poods of karakul leather, 166 thousand poods of leather and fur products were exported from Central Asia to Russia. The volume of exported goods to Russia amounted to 7 million poods, which is 40 percent of the total transport volume.

With the launch of the Transcaspian railway, Russian-Iranian trade has intensified. At that time, Russian cargo was delivered to the Iranian regions as Khurasan, Kerman and Yazd by rail. The total volume of Russian goods imported to Bukhara in 1898 increased by 1 million poods. These changes indicate that the railway began to function effectively.

With the completion of the Kokand Khanate and the establishment of the Ferghana Valley within the framework of the Turkestan Governor General, the use of raw materials for Russian industry in the valley was widely used. And also, the prospects for the development of trade relations between Russia and China (through Kashgar) also played an important role in extending the Transcaspian railway from Samarkand to Fergana. From an economic point of view, the construction of a railway became a necessity. If the railway was not built, 2/3 of the goods that were to be shipped from Kokand through Samarkand were not sent to Russia.

If the length of the railway from Samarkand to Kokand is 500 versts, the additional route is 200 versts, which in general is 700 versts. According to preliminary estimates, 1 verst of the railway cost 23,800 rubles (the spent capital for the construction of railway rails and rolling stock is not included). It is worth noting that other railways built by the Russian Empire, cost several times more expensive. For example, 1 verst Gomel-Bryansk railway cost 29657 rubles, 1 verst



Pskov-Riga railway - 31197 rubles. French and Dutch companies also invested in the construction of the railway. The French company "Fiva-Lille" provided part of its capital for the construction of the railway. Businessman Octave Damanti worked as an authorized representative of a French firm in Tashkent.

It was supposed to build a railway line 650 versts from Kinderli port of the Caspian Sea to the Amu Darya, the construction of which cost 10 million rubles. In 1892 Lieutenant-General Glukhovsky, in October 1893 the retired captain of the cavalry guard of the Cornet Sergey Bashmakov and the statistics consultant engineer Gronskey, drafted and submitted to the government a project for the construction of a railway called the Khiva Railway. Soon, due to the tragic death of engineer Gronskey in connection with a technical malfunction on the Vladimir steamer on the Black Sea, the project remained inattentive.

In June 26, 1896, the adviser of the palace, Peter Ratmanov, will present to the government a project for the construction of the Khiva railway. All projects were aimed at creating favorable conditions for transportation of more raw materials from Khiva to Russia. In 1895-1896, most of the cotton and most of the other products grown in the Khiva Khanate, i.e. 375,000 poods of goods were transported through the old caravan route through Orenburg and Krasnovodsk to Russia, and 350,000 poods of goods were sent through Chorjoo to the center along the Transcaspian railway.

In conclusion, the railways built in Central Asia, in particular the Transcaspian railway, had an impact on the development of domestic and foreign trade. The current railway route in Central Asia, Krasnovodsk-Chordjoy-Bukhara-Samarkand-Tashkent, the Tashkent-Andijan railway route, the Bukhara-Karshi-Kelif-Termez railway line connecting major cities and shopping centers created many opportunities for the wide distribution of a large number of agricultural raw materials, industrial and handicraft goods. The construction of railways also affected the growth of trade through Central Asia with Afghanistan, Iran, Kashgar, and its waterways were more preferable and cheaper than ground caravan routes.

¹State Central Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan SCARU I-1 fond, 16-list, 834-work, 18-sheet.

¹SCARU I-1fond, 16-list, 834-work, 19-sheet.

¹SCARU I-1fond, 16-list, 834-work, 23-sheet.

¹SCARU I-1 fond, 22-list, 832-work, 8-sheet.

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THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN THE HISTORY OF CRAFTSMANSHIP OF KHIVIAN KHANATE

(BEGINNING OF THE XVII - BEGINNING OF XX CENTURY)

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Аннотация: В этой статье описываются виды рукоделия, имеющиеся в Хивинском ханстве, и участие женщин в нём. В статье освещается, что на основные тенденции мастерства и новые типы профессий повлияли политические и общественно-политические процессы в начале XIX - начале XX вв. в Хорезмском оазисе.

Ключевые слова: Хорезм, Хива, профессия, хлопок, ткачество, хлопчато-бумажная ткань, украшение, паранджа, шаль

Abstract: This article defines the types of handicrafts available in the Khiva khanate and the involvement of women in it. It is highlighted that the main trends of craftsmanship and the new types of professions, which were influenced by the political and socio-political processes at the beginning of the 19th - early 20th centuries in Khorezm oasis.

Key Words: Khorezm, Khiva, craft, cotton, weaving, cotton fabric, dressing, yashmak, shawls.

Khiva has traditionally been one of the largest centers of craftsmanship in the region. Having the capital city status has had a positive effect on the evolution and development of various crafts.

Describing the population of Khiva, the Russian merchant F. Skibin (1697) wrote that they were not combatant and were mainly engaged in craftsmanship [4].

The main directions of city craftsmanship were the preparation of headgear, household items, food products, yarn, silk, various fabrics, weddings, ordinary and fashionable clothes. In addition, there was a huge demand for household items such as mops, shovels, saws, axes, pins, hinges, locks and nails, produced by the city craftsmen.



According to sources, several handiwork products, including wooden tools, such as spinning wheels, winches, cradles, chest, children's toys, carpentry pallets, ploughshares, harrows, mills, doors, dish-kept shelves, saddle bag [10], prayer-mat and others were widely used by the local people [3].

Urban crafts products also satisfied not only the daily needs of the ordinary population, but also the needs of senior representatives. In addition, these products were in high demand among the nomadic migrants.

A variety of yarn, silk, semi-silk and woolen fabrics were produced in the Khivian Khanate. In 1669, Ivan Fedotov and Matvey Muromtsev, who were sent to Khiva and Bukhara from Astrakhan by the Russian king Aleksei Mikhailovich, noted that they were welcomed by Khivian khan Anushakhan and they had gone to Khanka, Khazarasp and New Urgench, where they were the main production centers of the Khanate and "the local people had commerce with chintz, rnuslin, cotton-fabric, diversified cloth and silk [9]."

According to Rukovkin, The Russian merchant in XIVA in 1753, there were no factories in Khiva, but the population was engaged in various craftsmanship for their needs, making fabrics of silk and yarn. These fabrics are not beautiful, but they are very solid.

In the Khiva khanate, like in other parts of Central Asia, there was a great demand for light, airborne cotton fiber in the heat of the summer [8]. The demand for such fabrics has led to a widespread of knitting fabric among artisans. These facts can be confirmed by the 19th century documents. There noted the names of various types of silk, wool, semi-silk fabrics and textile products, such as broadcloth, fragment, gulnor, atlas, silk, mitqol, adras, as well as woolen fabrics, such as cotton-fabric, gauze, chintz and other cloths [7].

Fibre- cloths were made of local raw materials, which are widely produced in Central Asia, with the use of ancient fibers. Russian soldier G.I. Danilevsky gave a detailed description of the Khivian khanate in 1842, especially pointing out the importance the cotton among the other plants used in production [1]. Cotton is a plant that produces a good crop in the climatic conditions of Central Asia and a natural, solid and well-woven yarn was made from it. Women's manual work has played an important role in this process. It was noted in the 70s of the 19th century that the cotton harvested from the field was cleaned on the bases on manual labor. Then it was dried for a week or three or four weeks if there is a well-opened cotton. Dried cotton was separated from seeds using special equipment. It had hooks, and



it was stirred by the hand. Because the teeth were mounted on opposite sides, the cotton pumps moved towards the teeth and the seeds were left behind and cotton was removed.

The skill of sewing clothes for women was popular. Women's dresses and jackets were sewn by the dressmakers. The craftsmen decorated the jackets with silk and gilded fillets, and if the jacket is worn in winter, they were decorated with beaver skin. These waistcoats were tight and short, with the front button, and the ones that are worn in winter were sewn with a steep collar.

Craftsmen khan's women were also specialized in sewing long dresses. Older women wore a white cloth or chintz-sewn dresses. For girls and young women, dresses of silk and silk fabrics were sewn. Elderly and middle-aged women had a sleeveless jacket and green or blue vests for wearing on the shirt. Winter-worn fur coats and black velvet dresses were also made for women.

Most of the women had a yashmak and chachvon. Chochvon - the curling net on the face, which was made of the hair of the horse's tail. There was of a class of special weavers, who engages in weaving chachvon.

The craftswomen knitted also a white cloth - a "khalaka" - a slipper for the back of the shoulder, with a piece of cloth on top and a slim head restraint.

The front of the shawl was called "tamahsa". The back was cut to prevent the back of the face from being blocked by the shoulder and chest part [2]. The shoulders and chest pieces were covered when they were dressed. Craftsmen also produced clothes for young children. They had a jacket, which shoulder straps with a round neck cutter was designed to wear on cold days.

The political and socio-political processes of the 19th and early 20th centuries have led to certain changes in the craftsmanship of Khiva, which has been reflected in the emergence of new types of professions (eg firing guns, floor-lying, etc.). Large-scale penetration of Russian industry products to the region has led to the decline of some traditional craft industries. Nevertheless, the demand for traditional craftsmanship remained high. The craftsmanship of Khivian khanate was a textile industry with a wide range of products. Trained craftswomen mainly produced head-worn cloths such as turbans, shawls, neckerchieves and belts, which met the needs of the population.

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DEVELOPING MANAGEMENT IN NATIONAL ARCHIVE AFFAIR

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Abstract: This article analyzes existing problems in archive affairs as the archive field is considered as a part of the public service. Moreover, the article provides scientific recommendations in the regard of problems.

Keywords: public service, governmental archive, non-governmental archive, business archive, electronic archive.

Аннотация: В этой статье анализируются существующие проблемы в архивах, поскольку поле архива рассматривается как часть государственной службы. Кроме того, в статье представлены научные рекомендации в отношении проблем.

Ключевые слова: государственная служба, государственный архив, негосударственный архив, бизнес-архив, электронный архив.

Аннотация: Ушбу мақолада давлат хизматлари кўрсатиш тизимини таркибий қисми ҳисобланган архив муассасалари бошқарув фаолиятидаги мавжуд муаммолари таҳлил этилиб, уларнинг ечимлари борасида илмий таклифлар ишлаб чиқилган.

Калит сўзлар: давлат хизмати, архив хизмати, давлат архиви, нодавлат архив, бизнес архив, электрон архив

Introduction

As of 7 February 2017, Decree 4947 of the President of Republic of Uzbekistan "On five priority directions of the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021" is implemented. The Decree's first priority direction focuses on improving the structure of public construction, the decentralization of public administration, reforming public administration system and improvement public services.



Archives is a component of the public service delivery system. At the plenary session on the outcomes of 2017 and the priorities of 2018, the President Sh. Mirziyoyev focused on the activities of public service providers, including archives, the President criticized the still existence long-term appointments, services that they provide do not match to modern affairs and proposed to reform their activities.

Moreover, the President Sh. Mirziyoyev's an official request to Oliy Majlis said that "Fifth, reforming the public service institutes". Today the life itself needs to convert to a system of professionalism, provide efficiently and effectively public services, provide opportunities for patriotic youth and develop an effective system.

Nowadays, there are 103 state-owned, 7 non-state, 112 self-supporting archive agencies in our country. A single state policy and control in the field of archiving and its management are being carried out by the Agency "Uzarkhiv" under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan. As a result of increasing the need for information and archives, the demand for archival affairs is rising. In return, it implies a new approach to the field of archival activities.

Computational method and results

One of the peculiarities of the archive business is as time goes, the number of archival documents increase and it causes to build new archive storages, maintenance costs and creates new jobs. Following paragraphs provide some of the ways that can be implemented from the best practices and practical experience in foreign developed countries in order to solve above mentioned problems and reduce expenses.

The management of archive affairs are using the achievements of modern scientific approaches. Implementing achievements of modern information and communication technology in the sphere of archive affairs. The archive documents will be digitized and electronic archival affairs will be encouraged. Organizations create documents in electronic version and execute them electronically.

Management of electronic documentation is interaction of individual and legal persons through the basis of electronic documents. At the same time, document storage and utilization are characterized by its own savings and provide conveniences for users.

Introduction of business affairs in archive sphere. Since 1990, archive affairs turned into business affairs and implementation comes to Western Europe USA, Russia and Japan neighboring country Kazakhstan and the many countries where it runs successfully. In these countries, the archival services are provided to non-state organizations their services. The result is the national archive agency



provide their services only for state-owned companies. As a result, budget expenditures will be increased year by year for archiving.

Due to the lack of business archival activities in our country, as of 5 April 2012, the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers "On improvement of archive business" Article 55 stipulates to decline inclusion of similar services for public catering, wholesale and retail trades. According to the legislation, archival affairs can be conducted by a public and non-state companies. In our opinion, there is a difference between the activities of non-governmental non-profit organizations and non-state organizations. And it comes that non-governmental organizations can be understood that nonprofit and non-state organizations. The existing legislation documents are not able to limit business archival affairs.

Attracting highly qualified personnel to this sphere. The demand for highly qualified employees is very high in the archives. More than one hundred state archives have about 1,500 employees, in which 945 are employed only for recruitment of highly qualified specialists. However, according to statistical data in 2009, only 280 highly qualified specialists work in the state archives of the republic and this figure is currently around 300 in all state archives (25%) - higher education (4% of them are in the field of higher education), 53% - secondary degree, and 22% with secondary general education. Not any the master degree holders of this field have not been worked in their specialization. In our opinion, the lack of interest in highly skilled and highly-educated staff in the archive affairs is due to average wage in 2016 in the amount of 1,123.8 thousand sums in Uzbekistan, while the average salary of the country's archive affairs is around 450,000 soums.

The liberalization of the economy will increase the number of documents created by small and medium-sized businesses in country.

The documents created by the organizations and enterprises are transferred to the archives for the storage of documents, regardless of whether they are in paper or electronic forms, with expiry of the period of departmental custody. The distinctive feature of the archives is that as time goes the number of documents and the material costs they spend on it will be increased.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it can be said that any organization can not operate individually. The companies should act based on the environmental impacts and it is the strategic management's approach in the regard of management. In the case of a market-orientated economy, archives should consider the laws of market-orientated economy, regardless of ownership.

- Implement material incentives for the promotion of salaries and professional growth of employees in order to attract highly qualified employees in order to



increase the effectiveness of the national archive affairs in the market-oriented economy;

- to accelerate the process of scientific achievements and transfer of archive documents to digital format;
- allow and encourage business archives to be established in our country.

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RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE AND PHILOSOPHICAL BASIS OF RELIGIOUS BELIEFS

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Аннотация: Ушбу мақолада диний этикод ҳам инсон маънавий комалатининг муҳим кўрсаткичларидан бири эканлиги ҳамда диний бағрикенгликни маънавий асослари таҳлил қилинган. Таҳлил давомида чиқарилган хулосалар, қилинган фикрлар “Диний бағрикенглик, виждон эркинлиги нуқтаи назаридан муҳим аҳамият касб этиб бошқа шахснинг диний эътиқоди ўзга динга, унинг вакилларига ҳурмат билан муносабатда бўлишни, турли дин ҳамда конфессия вакиллари эътиқодида ақидавий фарқлар бўлишига қарамай уларнинг ёнма-ён ва ўзаро тинч – тотув яшишини амалга ошириш таъкидланган.

Annotation: In this article were analyzed religious conviction, important indicators of person spiritual perfection, religious sincerity and spiritual bases. In the conclusions and ideas produced during the analysis, religious sincerity, conscience liberty, religious conviction of other person, attitude to other religious and its representatives with respect, living friendly of different religious and confession representatives were emphasized.

Аннотация: Проанализированы основы духовности религиозного великадушия и то, что религиозная исповедь является главными фактором в развитии человека. Сделаны выводы в результате исследований. Религиозная великадушие, свобода совести, религиозная толерантность и уважение к представителям др. Религиозных курьтов, жить в дружбе несмотря на различия в вероисповедания.

Таянч иборалар: Диний эътикод, динлараро бағрикенглик, ҳалоллик, гўзаллик, меҳр-муҳаббат, оила, Ватан, халқ, она замин, самимийлик ва тинчлик.

Key words: religious conviction, sincerity among religions, honesty, beauty, love-mercy, family, homeland, people, motherland, sincerity and peace

Ключевые слова: Религиозное исповедование, межрелигиозное великодушие добросовестность красота семья любовь доброта родина народ родная земля искренность и спокойствие.

Preamble. Mankind is manifested not only by the diversity of national identity. Also, different religions and different religious beliefs. Religious creed is also one of the most important indicators of human spiritual perfection. There are different forms of religious beliefs, his religious faith was "fine" and one of the most priority. "Finesse", the internal depth of human "life" characteristics and the influence of the religious beliefs of a person of honesty, beauty, love, family, country, folk, on the main floor, concepts such as the level of the sacred feelings of the human mind and heart sealed. In addition, the religious beliefs of every person in this light that the world is a good world to live, but he committed any bad things to teach an answer, this man is aware of actions of all kinds of bad things, and try to live .

The glory of religious faith is that religion is an integral part of human spirituality which forms the positive qualities of his identity and a sense of responsibility for spiritual perfection. The religious beliefs of good and evil, evil and tolerance, understanding the essence of the essence of perfection and ignorance of the people dedicated to the spiritual food. Therefore, the religious belief of all persons living in the Earth as a sacred feeling of general annually.

The relevance of the subject. People of different religions live. For each one, they live according to the rules set in the belief that religion. This changed in various areas of people's religious beliefs. That is the kind of nebulous though the opposite is not misinterpreted religious beliefs, political, economic and other purposes we will try to use. As a result, on the basis of religious beliefs, diversity, they try to produce inconsistencies or contradictions. This negative situation, regardless of what happens in the country, and ultimately lead to its collapse.

The contents of the matter. The fact is no religion in the world of evil, violence, religious ideas of anger, rage, against the favor, but a stable and comfortable life for people in other religions with tolerance attitude to the idea forward. These ideas priorities of the religious attitude of our human religious hatred, confrontation and eventually formed the basis of his live alone, which can cause tragedies. However, this was not a religious diversity does not mean the end of the completion of the various forces. These evil forces today, they have large funds and is always this or that place in the world, opportunity and the conditions for carrying out their heinous Goals try to use it to make. If the inhabitants of all the countries in the world, if we take into account the different religions to be insensitive to these forces deeds countries, which could lead to tragedies will be self-evident. If these forces are opposed to each other on the religious beliefs of the people could not put it in the first place that these events occurred in their countries,



but all over the world will be able to bring great disaster. For this reason, the countries to prevent the adverse movement and a matter of life and death for all mankind. Therefore, the study of religious tolerance and its people, especially among the youth has always been one of the most important tasks facing science and it will continue to perish. That is one of the important issues of national existence was considered the formation of tolerance.

Before stoppage about these processes appear to be "religious tolerance" we will try to reflect on the nature and meaning of the concept. "Religious tolerance" (tolerance) - a variety of religious beliefs of those noble ideas and intentions partner and together in life, to serve the cause of the prosperity of society"[2,36]. This recipe today, textbooks and dictionaries [3.270] has been widely used. So with this concept again to look different than the above. In particular, prof. A.Ochildiev wrote: "... religious tolerance in modern language to express tolerance roots back to the distant past. Religious tolerance, religious worlds, which served as a kind of shield against incitement to hatred. He said that there are different beliefs together in a time and place, causing the formation of a partnership and consultation. This, in turn, peace and development, the development of human culture and spirituality "[4.92].

Z. Xusniddinov, researcher, describes the concept: "the point of view of religious tolerance, freedom of conscience, but the other person's religious beliefs play an important role in religion, and to be treated with respect for the representatives of different religious faiths and beliefs in spite of the differences and living side by side in peace and mutual coexistence. Full of religious tolerance and social equality, human relations condemning violence against the freedom of opinion and the fact that "[5,8].

So here we are referring to, based on the "recognition of the existence of other religions, relations of equality, sincerity and evoking all the people for a total value (because of their religious beliefs, ethnic origin, race, sex, age, social origin, regardless of the territory of living) It is her faith and in the interests of sustainable development. Reflect that represents each of their tolerance. In particular, the benefits are not contrary to the availability of tolerance, but it is the same quality, strengthening the "material" stimulus. Or peace, friendship and equality among human values, such as religion is not that they do not have any relationship between tolerance.

First of all, it should be noted that, although religious tolerance between them to some extent, universal values as arising from the relationship between them ever since. At the same time, since when one of them contradictory, and the implementation of the objectives of their political activities is also available.



However, in the twenty-first century, and to use it for political purposes but also behavior than ever broken out. The factor of religion into the political and social stability among the movement.

Especially in the context of the former USSR and the collapse of his religious beliefs and values violated all the former Soviet republics regained their independence of national and religious values again actions rise to the level of priority of the state policy aimed at increasing the need for strengthening religious tolerance. Especially the religion of Islam in the context of the rule of the former Soviet nation won independence policy of violence that abuse of religious values within the time given to the development and enrichment of spirituality and actions to fill the gap caused by the escalation. Multi-religious and religious countries are trying to use the conditions for lifting forces of evil. In fact, the country won independence for all people of religious belief is guaranteed by law. The tasks carried out during the years of independence, President Islam Karimov said. "During the last years of the old regime, the heavy legacy of such threats, the people of the country to eliminate cases of discrimination and neglect of national interests, the restoration of the ancient values of ourselves, our lives, historical justice, we have to build a civil society, our spiritual development look noble goal as the decisive criterion for us to go to work on this basis and always came and still the center of attention as a priority basis." [1,6-7] Indeed, in the years of independence and the restoration of religious values carried out. At the same time, aimed at the revival of religion in the context of the independence chances of their coming offensive purposes, undermining religious tolerance, religious values inherited from our ancestors, bluntly forces that are trying to create anarchy in the country and into different streams. In these conditions, the most important of which are: a) generation of our ancestors, our inherited religious values, our spiritual wealth, especially in the minds and hearts of young people are being introduced; b) the country, religious believers and religious confection science are obliged to fulfill their development environment to create and strengthen the relationship between tolerance; c) religious tolerance religious factors create anarchy in the country among the various political forces and the need to fight against the evil religious movements. At the same time, strengthening the independence of the country and its sustainable development agenda of the objective of development of inter-religious tolerance.

In conclusion we can say that, today, the world of religion, in the minds of its people, spirituality is an integral part of the consciousness became the highest criterion of situation that you are trying to build a spirit of religious intolerance its work force and pull of a performance at the different religions and denominations



created in cooperation with the formation and strengthening of human civilization, tolerance, preserve, and deliver it to the next generations.

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THE ISSUE OF WOMEN IN THE ANCIENT BELIEFS (IN THE CASE OF KHOREZM OASIS)

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Annotation. This article outlines the role and place of women in ancient beliefs that was in the usage within Khorezm oasis, and the ceremonies and customs associated with female goddess.

Аннотация. Мазкур мақолада Хоразм воҳаси худудида амал қилган мозий эътиқодларида аёлларнинг мавқеи, тутган ўрни, аёл маъбудалар билан боғлиқ маросимлар ва одатлар ёритиб берилган.

Аннотация. В данной статье освещены позиции, место женщин, обряды, связанные с богинями и обычаи в прошлых убеждениях на территории Хорезмского оазиса.

Key Words: Female goddess, Anahita, customs, ceremonies and legends, pure girls, ancient temples, depiction of woman, "Maddonas of Khorezm".

Калит сўзлар: Аёл маъбуда, Анахита, одатлар, маросим ва афсоналар, хур қизлар, қадимги ибодатхоналар, Кулли момо, аёл тасвири, “Хоразмлик мадонналар”.

Ключевые слова: Богиня, Анахита, обычаи, обряды и легенды, гурии, древние храмы, кормилица, изображение женщины, «Хорезмские мадонны».

In Central Asia, information regarding women goddess is associated with ancient religious beliefs. Particularly in the chapter Yasht [1] of the holy book of Zoroastrianism, Avesta, there is a part called "Ardivisura Anahita" dedicated to Anahita, the goddess of productivity. Many Western scholars refer to the Urva City as Urgench, Ayrianam Vedjo as Khorezm, and the famous Vorukash Sea as the Aral Sea, on the basis of these facts it can be concluded that Avesta's most prominent parts regarding Anahita were associated with Khorezm [4]. In fact, Anahita was a local goddess, and there had been a belief about the goddess prior to the emergence of Zoroastrianism. Name Anahita meant purity, and divine purity.

Anahita was portrayed as goddess with a luminous, golden shrub with four-edged, golden-watered, crowned with precious stones [1], with eight pieces hundreds of precious stones. Anahita statues were found on the banks of the Amudarya river, in Bozhalkal, in Kofirfal in Karakum, Ayozkala, Burgutkala and Jonboskala, as well as the Afrasiab and Talli Barzu Sogdian churches. The goddess is described in the image of a magnificent, beautiful woman with a long dress, a big scarf on her shoulder, a hand holding pomegranate or other stuff [5].

The sculptural goddesses of the 4th century BC were found in the Koykyrgan castle (5th century AD) in the Khorezm region, and the waves flowing along the divine quagmire symbolize the flow of water, and the rhombic figures reflected in the shirt symbolize the fishing symbol of eastern beliefs [2]. The wavy spiral shape is also Anahit-like image, which means that it is valued as a water watchdog [7].

The other goddess mentioned in Avesta is Amurdod*, whose image is frequently found in ossuary. According to researcher F. Grive, the goddess Amurdod, the "living survivor" of the deadliest plant world, utilized the first plant called Urvara to cure all plant species. During the religious ritual, the horns of the pomegranate tree were used as "shrubs" [3]. During the sacrificial ceremonies, Anahitta was given a drink of milk, and it was spilled into the well to increase the amount of fresh water at the end of prayer.

In Avesta, it is said that the name of this sacred drink came from the name of God. The following are the words of Avesta, in which Ha'amah sought intentions and petitions to other gods:

Healing, exquisite, beautiful

The six-eyed Haoma,

He asked for a blessing.

In turn, the people, the giants, and the Ahriman send prayers to the god of Haoma, asking them to abstain from sins.

The statue of Anahitta was erected as a refuge in front of the floating wooden boats and boats in the Amudarya River. After the introduction of the Islamic religion in Khorezm, the main part of the statue of Anahita in the boats and ships will be overthrown. But there are two shockings in the carved statue. As a result of the change of political situation and religious doctrine, Anakhita, the chief goddess of Zoroastrianism, inherited his role as Anbar Ana. Anbar is the wife of Hakim's



father, who made an important contribution to the spread of the religion of Islam, believing that the attributes which belonged to Anahit, would be adapted to the time immemorial.

Anbar's son, Er Habbi, who lived in the deep river bed, was the owner of the Amudarya River. According to myths, Sultan Habbi allegedly came back alive [9].

Anbar Ana combines simultaneously as a mother of Er Habbi and a goddess of heavenly waters. According to the Khorezmian legend, Anbar mother was appreciated as a goddess of heavenly water whom asked for help during the rainy days. She was a mother, a mother and a living, including a plant and a birth sponsor. The women who couldn't have a baby sat in front of boat and prayed for Mother Anbar's sake. In Khorezm, there are traditions, rituals and myths associated with the image of Anbar, according to one of which, when she was looking for his son Khubb, she sows the deer. After that, this place called Gooseberry, and it became a sacred pantheon. She is sitting on a scale in front of a steppe, holding a scale in one hand.

The stones of the scales go downward and explain to the pilgrim that it is your fault. The visitor puts a stone on another pile and turns down the scales, which means that good works will prevail and will give a gift to the sheikh in return. This is usually the symbol of the Judge who holds the scales on the right on the Chinwat Bridge in Zoroastrianism.

There is a Gullibabi (Housekeeper's) stroller in Khonqa district where woman sheikhs are sitting in her grave. Ceremonies were held by women in the graveyard and the female leaders were also led by women. There were the girls made a commitment not to marry [10]. Sheikh of this graveyard is now a woman.

In Khorezm there are a lot of loungers linked with the girls, who are dedicated to serve the supreme deity. The image of combat girls accompanying and serving Anahita and the issue of protecting the girls and their homeland is also associated with many myths in Central Asia. Taking into consideration that the girls in Anacute's ancient synagogues are known to live, it dates back to Anahita through the mother Anbar.

In The Republic of Karakalpakstan, the city Beruniy there is a ghost of Kulli momo, which was supposed to be a beautiful rider, and they buried young people at the age of 20 around her in the past.

The wall paintings, erected 2000 years ago in 'The dancing masks' hall in Tuproqqala, play an important role in the discovery of ancient religious rituals.

The southernmost part of the synagogue is a place where the mysterious nature of nature pagans or the spirit of the past, the place of some kings' mourning ceremonies, and the preserved sacred fire in these rooms [7]. The pictures here show the women who are crying in a ghost, and the musical instruments used for burial ceremonies. In the center of one of the rooms there was a coarse picture of a Khorezm coat and a spinning woman holding her left hand and holding a hook on her right hand. This goddess may be the goddess of the other world. Because the textile industry has long been a gift to the madrasa of our country.

The image and sculpture of women expecting baby and mothers who have captured children are associated with the Great Mother, Anahitai, Mother of the land as a symbol of childbirth. Numerous sculptures found in the soil and the fortified Kuykirilgan fortress in Tuproqqala were called S. Tolstov "Horezmian madonnas".

Another statue of Khorezm, sculpture statue Kalaligir II, was found a model of statue with a baby in the hands. Based on the grappling grooves, grappling carts and gutters on the wall found on the columns, scholars believe that this pattern is used to cover the ceremonies. According to the Tree of Life tree on the crown and crown of the head, this goddess is a statue of Ona-Iloha, linked with productivity [11].

Women were also religious clergymen of goddesses. Women were buried with many terms and pledges, indicating that they are wealthy or unconscious.

According to some researchers, bronze glasses, lilac blossoms, textile and spinning items play an important role in ancient times. The fact that those objects attached to the tombs of different nations with the dead reveals the significance and meaning of their funeral ceremonies. Particularly, mirrors or mirrors are related to gods have been preserved in the nations of the world [6]. The oldest copy of the goddess of Central Asia been found in Khorezm [8].

The beliefs preserved in Khorezm attributed to the religion of Zoroastrianism, which promoted Solecism for the first time. The fact that the worship of the goddesses and respect for them, and the preaching of the female genealogy in the early sacred books, and the propagation of the Holy One, have also led to the continuation of this divine work today.

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MODERN PROBLEMS OF TOURISM AND ECONOMICS

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OPPORTUNITIES OF DEVELOPING RURAL TOURISM IN KHOREZM REGION

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Abstract

The article addresses some issues rural tourism and analyses the current condition of tourism sector of Khorezm region. The tourism opportunities of rural areas in the Khorezm region are explored also and a SWOT analysis of rural tourism development in the region has been carried out. Recommendations for the development of rural tourism activities are given as well.

Introduction

At the beginning of the 21st century tourism has become one of the leading sectors of the economy and plays an important role in raising the country's export potential as well as in creating new jobs and increasing tax revenues. In 2017, the number of tourists worldwide has risen to 1.3 billion, up 6.7 percent compared to 2016. The highest increase in the flow of tourists was in Europe and Africa - 8 percent, Asia-Pacific region 6 percent, Middle East 5 percent, and America 3 percent (UNWTO, 2017).

Under this scenario, Uzbekistan has a big opportunities on the sphere of tourism among Central Asian countries, thanks to more than 4000 historical and archaeological monuments, and it is natural and climatic conditions: biodiversity, beautiful and unique nature, flora and fauna, as well as the unique culture, customs and traditions give the country an opportunity to develop historical and cultural, archeological, ecological and rural tourism.

In the Khorezm region which is the one of the major tourist destinations in the country, domestic and international tourists are increasing every year due to the development of historical and cultural tourism. The unique nature, the flora and fauna of the region, rural life and traditions of the rural population, provide opportunities for effective development of ecological and rural tourism.



The evolution of the agricultural sector, the fact that the most of the population of region live in rural areas, the emergence of new infrastructure in these areas, and the culture and traditions of rural life in the Khorezm region show great potential for rural tourism development.

Rural tourism captures tourism on farm and other agro-tourist activities, but particularly the most significant part of rural tourism are tourist rural recreational, leisure and other tourist economy activities with significant multiplicative effects on the other rural economy activities.

In recent years, Uzbekistan government has been adopting new decrees and targeted government programs aimed at developing tourism in Khorezm region. Particularly the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan №PQ-1940 "On the Program for the Development of Tourism industry in Khorezm Region for 2013-2015" dated March 20, 2013, and the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan №P-2953 "Complex Development Program of Tourism Potential of Khorezm Region and Khiva City for 2017-2021" are aimed to the development of tourism in rural areas of the region (Sh.Mirziyoyev, 2017).

Literature review

Rural tourism in Uzbekistan is one of the new and promising tourism directions. First of all, it is necessary to identify the essence and objectives of rural tourism in the international arena. Rural tourism in its long tradition in Europe occurred in reach naturally endowed environment such as in the Alpine and Mediterranean parts of Europe as well as most recently all over the rural areas in Europe (e.g.Hummelbrunner R. and Miglbauer.E, 1994; Oppermannn M., 1996; Sharpley R. and Vass A., 2006).

In several places around Europe and the world, rural tourist recreational, leisure, and other tourism activities such as business tourism, religious, health and some segmented tourist supply represent the most significant part of the rural economy that provides not only tourist accommodation facilities, but particularly different opportunities for health, leisure, sport, culture, business and similar activities and tourist events for domestic and foreign tourists, visitors and residents from urban and rural areas.

Rural tourism is a broader term and differs from agriculture, forestry and fishery. Rural tourism as a diversification of tool for rural economy provides opportunities for expanding rural economic activities, generates an influx of money from urban areas and from abroad, and contributes to maintain the service base in the region (Bojnec S, 2010).

Many countries in the world view rural tourism as an important part of ecological tourism (Aleksandrova A.Y., 2010). Rural tourism includes also of



activity directly related to farming, usually referred as "Agritourism", and some authors argue that agritourism in developed countries is a historic starting point for rural tourism development. Rural tourism is a rational use of resources and assets in rural areas, mainly focusing on the efficient use of existing economic, social, cultural resources in rural areas (Klaus.E, 2012).

Rural tourism is service related to direct participation in farming, monitoring of farming activities and participation in training courses on farming (Ollenburg, C., 2006).

The concept of "Ecotourism Development in Uzbekistan" describes rural tourism as an opportunity to get acquainted with rural people, with their customs and traditions. Rural tourism development is to organize rural tourism services and tourism infrastructure based on organizing entrepreneurship in rural areas (Khayitbaev R, 2016). Organization and development of tourism in the country, especially in rural areas, with the use of tourism resources play very important role in socio-economic life.

Despite the wide coverage of researches of given scholars on the peculiarities of rural tourism development in the regions of the republic, the study of rural tourism in Khorezm has not been studied adequately. From this point of view, studying and researching opportunities of rural tourism development in Khorezm region and making suggestions and recommendations as a result of these researches is one of the primary issues today.

Research methodology

In the study, comparative analysis, logical analysis, analysis and synthesis, SWOT-analysis, induction, deduction methods were used.

Analysis and results

During the analysis of trends in tourism development in Khorezm, we can see that this sphere has grown in recent years. For example, in 2012, the total number of touristic organizations in the region was 30, and in 2016 their number was 72 (twice more), from it the number of hotels from 26 to 52 (twice more). Also, today, there are three and four star hotels in the region, such as "Xayvak", "Khiva Malikasi", "Malika of Khorezm", "Arkanchi", "Hayot INN" established by foreign investments. In 2012, the total number of places in the region was 1477, while in 2016 their number reached 2,300 (stat.uz, 2017).

The average duration of stay of foreign tourists in the region was 1,1 days in 2012 and 1,8 days in 2016. Also, the average daily cost of one foreign tourist was \$ 80 in 2012, while the average cost per head in 2016 was \$ 180-200 (stat.uz, 2017).

As a result of the implementation of tourism development programs in Khorezm, the quality of tourist services has been improved dramatically, and it lead to the tendency of developing tourism services in region(Table 1).

Table 1

**The indicators of development of tourism sectors in Khorezm region
(2006 -2016)**

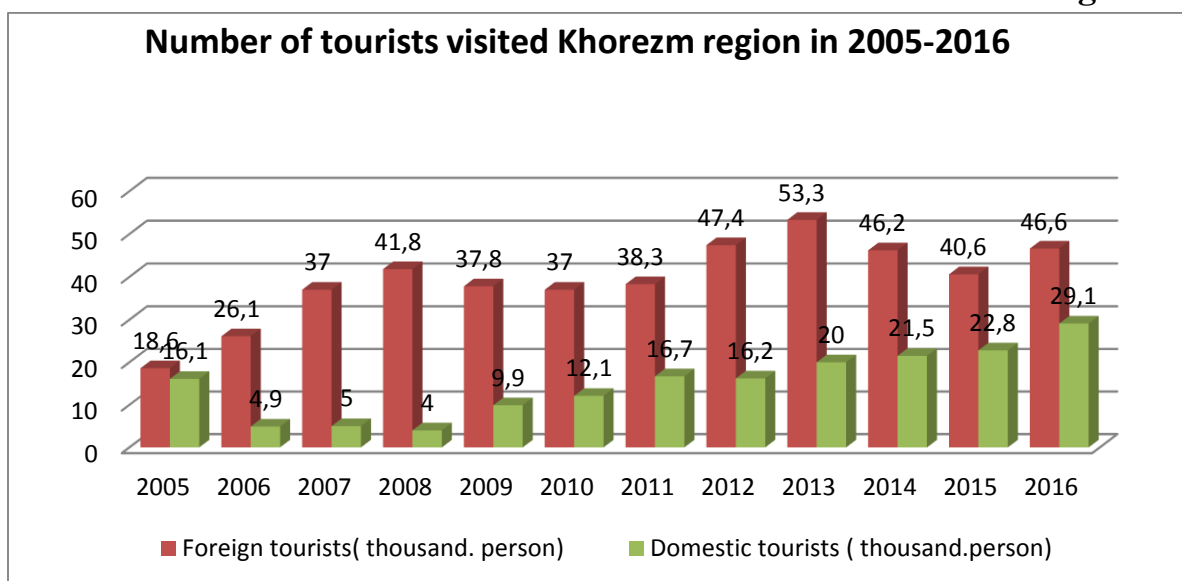
№	Year	Number of organizations			Total turnover of services	
		Total	Hotels	Travel agencies	Uzbek sum (in thousand)	Dollar (in thousand)
1	2006	12	11	1	1398590,6	1125,0
2	2007	15	13	2	2135312,1	1378,8
3	2008	17	15	2	2441501,5	1602,4
4	2009	17	15	2	2931325,6	1495,0
5	2010	22	19	3	2665015,7	1420,0
6	2011	25	21	4	3677546,5	1750,0
7	2012	30	23	7	5562147,1	3347,1
8	2013	36	26	10	8673658,8	1888,6
9	2014	51	35	16	8314590,0	2166,7
10	2015	59	42	17	8757247,0	1977,5
11	2016	72	52	20	11386868,7	2308,2

Source: based on the data of the Khorezm regional branch of the State Committee for Tourism Development

According to the data of the table, in 2006, the turnover of tourist services provided in the region was 1398590,6 thousand sums, and by 2016 this figure increased by 8 times, amounting to 11386868,7 thousand sums. In 2006, there was only one travel agency in the region, which was involved in tour operating, and in 2016 number of such agencies rised up to 20.

The number of foreign and local tourists visiting Khorezm region is increasing as a result of the increase in tourist services in recent years (Figure 1).

Figure 1



Source: Based on the data of the Khorezm regional branch of the State Committee for Tourism Development.

According to data on the Figure 1, in 2006, the number of foreign tourists visiting Khorezm region was 26.1 thousand, in 2016 it was 46.6 thousand and almost doubled. The number of domestic tourists in 2006 was only 4.9 thousand, and in 2016 it was 29.1 thousand (six times more). The total number of tourists visiting Khorezm region in 2006 was 31 thousand, while in 2016 this figure was 75.7 thousand and grew by two times.

While specializing in historical and architectural tourism, which has been continuing for many years in Khorezm region, it is also desirable to develop and enlarge sector with new types of tourism activities, such as ecological and gastronomic rural tourism. In order to diversificate and grow attractiveness of tourism products establishing mutually beneficial cooperation with organizations of other regions, especially with the organizations of Samarkand, Bukhara regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan, directly contributes to the effective development of tourism (Nazarov Sh, 2014).

During the research were analyzed the opportunities for effective use of tourism potential in rural areas of Khorezm region (Table 2).

Table 2

Touristic potential of rural areas of Khorezm region

№	Types of tourism	Touristic resources	Opportunities for use
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1	Historical, cultural and archaeological tourism	Historical monuments, cultural heritage, archaeological excavations	High
2	Ethnographic tourism	Traditional local lifestyle, national folklore, various ceremonies, festivals	High
3	Agritourism, Farm tourism	Village gardens, landscapes and agricultural works, farm shops, leisure facilities, specific types sightseeings of villages	High
4	Introductional travels	Various training courses and workshops (music, gastronomy, profession etc.)	Medium
5	Religious tourism	Sacred places, mosques and other places of worship	Medium
6	Ecotourism	Villages located in the natural-geographical areas	High
7	Medical tourism	Lakes, ethnosience, salt places and other	Medium

Source: The author's evaluation based on research

As in shown in Table 2, the possibilities of using historical and archaeological tourism resources and sacred places in the rural areas of Khorezm are considered as medium. Also, the availability of agritourism, ethnographic and ecotourism resources in rural areas is highly probable and has a major impact on the effective development of rural tourism.

SWOT analysis has been carry out during the research. This method is so universal that it can bring great benefits in analyzing both the weak and the strong points of the tourist region and country. Consider how the SWOT analysis is used in the analysis of the tourist region. Current Strength, Weaknesses, Opportunities and potential Threats of rural tourism development in the tourism market of Khorezm region are based on SWOT analysis (Table 3).

Table 3

SWOT-analysis of rural tourism development in Khorezm region

Strength	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The region`s potential of agricultural is high; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of normative-legal base to regulate the activities of rural tourism;

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The region has rich natural-recreational potential; • Presence of historical and cultural monuments internationally appreciated in the region; • The government pays a big attention to the training of qualified personnel in tourism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficiency of tourism infrastructures in rural areas; • No concrete tour guides about rural tourism of the region; • Low level of investment in the development of rural tourism
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The incomes of the local population will increase; • New job places will be created; • Small businesses and entrepreneurship will develop in rural areas; • There will be increase of social infrastructure facilities in rural areas; • Turnover of foreign tourists will increase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase of competitors in the tourism market; • Environmental degradation; • Loss of tourism market caused by low quality of tourism services in rural areas; • Migration of working-age population from rural areas

Source: Developed by the author's on the basis of the research

According to the results of SWOT analysis in Table 3 *the strengths* of rural tourism development are the fact that the region has a high potential in the agricultural sector, rich natural-recreational potential of the Khorezm region, the presence of historical and cultural monuments in the region, and the government's educational programs to training highly-qualified personnel.

The weaknesses of rural tourism development in Khorezm region are the lack of normative-legal base to regulate the activities of rural tourism, a lack of tourism infrastructure in rural areas, poor rural tourism development, and low level of investment in rural tourism development.

As a result of the rural tourism development in the region, income of local population will increase, additional job places will be created, small businesses and entrepreneurship will be developed in rural areas, social infrastructure facilities will be increased in rural areas, and turnover of foreign tourists will be increased.

The threats to the development of rural tourism in the region include the possible increase of competitors in the tourism market, deterioration of the ecological situation, the loss of tourism market as a result of low quality level of tourism services in rural areas, and the migration of working-age population from rural areas.

The results of the SWOT-analysis of the research process allow the region's enterprises and organizations to effectively use tourism resources, help them to

make optimal decisions on the efficient use of the strengths and to avoid weaknesses of the rural tourism market and in this way analysis could be used as a basis for development of rural tourism in Khorezm Region.

Conclusions and suggestions

Putting all together, it should be emphasized that, not only the development of historical, architectural, cultural and ecological tourism has big opportunities in Khorezm, but also the distinctive features of the region, the rural lifestyle, the customs, traditions and values of the rural population create opportunities for rural tourism development. As a result of researching opportunities for rural tourism development in Khorezm region, the following recommendations have been put forward:

- It is necessary to organize recreational facilities in the rural areas. In particular, it is necessary to create recreational facilities in beautiful places of the countryside with a clean air. Also, it is desirable to organize horse and camel riding for the tourists in rural areas, and organize various types of country field sports games. It is also possible to make special excursions to fruit gardens, vineyards, etc;
- Various agricultural product exhibitions should be organized in rural areas of the region. Also should be organized local and international agricultural conferences, festivals and handicraft exhibitions;
- Gastronomic tourism can be organized as one of the most important directions of rural tourism development in rural areas. For example, direct participation of tourists in the process of preparation of national dishes and their on-site tasting are very interesting for foreigners. In addition, it is necessary to organize a traditional "harvest festival" every year in rural areas. Also organizing *Melon* festivals, *Pumpkin* festivals and *Bread* festivals in rural areas will help to attract more tourists;
- In some towns of the region its possible to organize alternative health services for local tourists. For example, many local tourists are being healed in the Kalajiq salt lake in the Yangiariq district. Also, the development of folk medicine in rural areas contributes to the development of rural tourism;
- Various training courses and seminars can be organized at the special sample farms of the region. These training courses and seminars are directly related to the activities of the farm. For example, short-term training courses on horticulture, viticulture, beekeeping can be organized at farms. Organizing direct and indirect participation of foreign and local tourists in the collection of agricultural products will also contributes to the development of rural tourism;



- Agricultural museums and parks should be organized in rural areas. Particularly, schoolchildren can take an excursions to these museums and parks on holidays.

- One of the most important directions for rural tourism development in Khorezm is the construction of hotels in rural areas. In order to attract foreign tourists these hotels need to meet world standards. This hotel needs to be built on rural architecture and should show the traditions of local population.

The development of rural tourism in the Khorezm region is very important for the region's economy and social life. With the development of these tourism services in rural areas, leads to the increase of tax revenues to local budgets, will be created new job places, there will be improvement of rural infrastructure, and it will also help restore forgotten customs and traditions of villages.

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THE ANALYSES OF INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORKS OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE.

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Abstract: The article focuses on the corporate governance system. The article includes the international frameworks of this system and their principles. The research covers three types of international governance framework approaches are given in this paper. These international framework approaches' mechanisms connect organization to their affairs. The main purpose of article is to compare these international frameworks in order to clarify their distinguishable aspects.

Key words: corporate governance, capital, shareholder, manager, international framework, principle.

Аннотация: В статье основное внимание уделяется системе корпоративного управления. В статью включены международные рамки этой системы и их принципы. Исследование охватывает три типа рамок международного управления, которые приведены в статье. Эти механизмы международных рамочных подходов связывают организацию с их делами. Основная цель статьи сравнить эти международные рамки, чтобы прояснить их отличимые аспекты.

Ключевые слова: корпоративное управление, капитал, акционер, менеджер, международная структура, принцип.

Аннотация: Ушбу мақола корпоратив бошқарув тизимга қаратилган. Корпорация бу шундай бизнес турики, у сармояни жалб этиб ва уни кенгайтиришга қаратади. Акциядорлар инвесторлар каби ўз маблағларидан фойда олиш мақсадида пул сарфлашади. Шунингдек, мақолада халқаро тизимнинг қолиблари ва уларнинг тамойилларини ўз ичига олди. Тадқиқот учта халқаро бошқарув тизимини ёритади. Ушбу халқаро тизими корхоналарининг фаолиятини боғлайди. Мақоланинг асосий мақсади ушбу халқаро тизимларни солиштириш ва уларнинг фарқли жиҳатларни кўрсатишдир.

Калит сўзлар: корпоратив бошқарув, капитал, акциядор, менежер, халқаро тузилма, тамойил.

Introduction.

The aim of the corporate governance is to direct and control activities of an organization. The system of corporate governance are established structure, rules and procedures for decision making for corporation affairs. Therefore, the system follows the questions around its governance such as “on whose behalf?” and “to what end?”. Moreover, the most of corporate law regulations show that the board of directors are obligated to be loyal to the interests of the corporations.

There are many definitions are given to the corporate governance system. For example, Anthony Tarantino defines it “the corporation has its own existence and personality under law that requires the actions of real people to operate [1] in order to properly serve the interests of society. The concept of Tarantino that corporate directors to consider social interests were supported by Great Britain companies Act of 2006 and in 2008 by Supreme Court of Canada [2].

In the legal framework, the board of directors’ duties are interpreted as person that is responsible to govern the relationships between society and individuals. Therefore, governments provide legal licenses to corporations in order to operate by charters of corporate governance. By compare, a legal interpretation cited that directors owe duties to shareholders is accepted a private property as the shareholders cause risk as their claim profit of companies. These legal frameworks of corporation views subjects to private law that manages relationships between individuals, which includes contract law and property law. As cited Joel Bakan if corporations are not legal person, therefore it might be considered slavery and illegal [3].

Based on functions of the board of directors, whether they primarily serve to the society or to founders of the company is not obvious. If the board of directors serve to owners, it should be valued owner-managed corporation. Richard Leblanc, James Gillies gave observation about directors “the director directs, but never manage. They elect the CEO, but later have to remove CEO. He has legal responsibilities to the shareholders, but has a moral responsibility to employees, customers, vendors and society as a whole” [4].

Literature review.

The *agency theory* indicates the agents of the company owners are self-interested managers. They need to be monitored and controlled in order to keep effectively their interests and behaviors with employers’ ambitious. The board of directors are in charge of governance skills of the managers. The result increases in regulations and controls the board of directors and managers. According to Shan Turnbull, the agency theory is the value of the firm can not be maximized because managers possess discretions, which all them to expropriate value to themselves

[5]. In other words, it means that the managers can misuse their positions in order to get cover their needs.

However, the *stewardship theory* cited that the managers are good at providing stewards to corporations and they can be trusted to work diligently in order to corporate get profit and provide shareholder returns. Ironically, it can be assumed that the board of directors are unnecessary and the stakeholders' advisory board are sufficient in conduct the corporation properly.

The above-mentioned theories are reasonable for the board of directors and managers relations understanding. There are examples where the board of directors are simply advisors without real power. In other cases, existing practices of the board of directors have not been succeed due to misguided by lack of perspective and appreciation practices to guide their activities, for example corporate scandals at Enron, WorldCom and Parmalat corporations [6].

Agency theory is constructed on presumption doubts, mistrust and difficult to control regulations. However, the *stewardship theory* is constructed on presumption of trust and it implies the board of directors no needs to monitor the functions of managers. Turnbull cited that the agency and *stewardship theories* are acceptable but it depends on the institutional and cultural aspects. In other words, it means that the individuals behave competitively or collaboratively.

Research methodology

The collection quantitative data are probably measuring variables and verifying existing theories or hypotheses or questioning them. The data is often used to generate new hypotheses based on the results of data collected about different variables.

Therefore, the research methodology of the article is conducted by various sources, in particularly is quantitative approach. For example, exploring Aspirational corporate governance, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development and National Association of Corporate Directors. Based on the observations and the point of the experts the analyses, the article provided practical recommendations.

Analysis and results

The find the best of corporate governance system, which generalizes the overall concept of it, might be misguided. It suggests that effect of cause relationship between procedures and outcomes. The definition itself do not reveals easily predefined the best practices. Therefore, less prescriptive principles might be better matched to promote of adaptation with general criteria. Instead, less guiding principles are based on criteria must bring desired results. Australia, Canada, the UK and Hong Kong have chosen the reformation of corporate

governance in favor of principal based approach. However, the US followed a rule-based approaches based on legislation from Sarbanes-Oxley Act.

The regulation demands observance of the minimum standard that does them effective as expedient intervention. However, they are not flexible and cause to behave toward minimum standards than promoting yield for superior results. Moreover, the regulation motivates to get advantageous behavior. Another issue with perspective practice is to maximize the specific outcome tendency.

Frederick Lipman and Keith Lipman the corporate governance helps to prevent corporate scandals, fraud and potential civil and criminal liability of the organization [7]. However, Alex Todd the appropriate style of corporate governance in any business is a strategic consideration directly influenced by its relative position in the corporate lifecycle. Therefore, corporations need to actively consider their strategic priorities before adopting corporate governance reforms and corporate strategies that enhance both business performance and governance effectiveness [8]. In other words, corporate governance might to optimize share values.

Steve Zaffron and Logan Dave cited that if corporate governance were accepted as evil in order to protect shareholders form managers, the system would be defined by regulations and restrictions regarding to the business behavior. The result of behaviors cause the mistrust and opportunism. If people perceive the corporate governance system as public policy instrument, the system would become defined by openness to new possibilities [9].

Steve Zaffron and Logan Dave revealed the statement that limiting the discussion with specific words such as shareholders' value and managements' mistake. The result of transformation would be unavailable. If people recognize the complexity of corporate governance system, but refuse to accept possibilities of governing system is achieved and current fact pattern would stay remain recursive and self-fulfillment [10]. According to Zaffron and Dave, people do not stop to believe that directors cannot begin broader mandate and that shareholders do not let them to do.

International governance framework approach

Aspirational corporate governance (ACG) is aimed to provide guidance on the corporate governance system. The ACG is based on the corporate scandals and financial crises that caused deficient corporate governance system, which is result of outdated commands and hierarchies controls. These patterns caused to not to cope with complexity. Moreover, the corporation is not able to regulate themselves, causes them to be vulnerable to corruption. Turnbull cited it

organization based on ability to manage complexity. In other words, distributing decision making among members.

The ACG helps guide of corporate governance practice complexities such as conflicts organizational, stakeholders and society objectives. The ACG focuses on to provide and design framework to account for complexities of good corporate governance by requisite organization, requisite variety and adaptive capacity criteria.

Requisite organization. Management patterns of organizational hierarchy operate in various levels of work complexity based on different factors. These different factors are (1) level of innovation complexity, (2) the horizon planning, (3) level of complexity of assets and (4) level of complexity of shareholder groups. Mark Van Clieaf and Janet Langford Kelly define these factors [11]. Based on these factors, the organizations' CEOs are required to have appropriate level of cognitive capacity in order to consider fully impact of their decisions.

Requisite variety complex system show different parts cause-effect dynamics. It requires minimizing the number of choices that resolve doubts. This condition recognizes that independence system needs to get an internal model of its atmosphere in order to persist and get dynamic balance. It recommends that aspirational governance should accept uncertainty by establishing network governance. Network governance provides input from various sources and through channels to manage uncertainty. This network governance might include multiple boards, advisory council or watchdog organizations.

Adaptive capacity provides two useful means: empower stakeholders to reduce their uncertainty and transfer risks from stakeholders. It focuses on acceptable uncertainty. For example, board of directors might empower more shareholders or stakeholders with voting rights or prefer to tie instead voluntarily the hands to calm interested parties, without refusing control. The self-regulation system are considered to respond to its surroundings. Therefore, adaptive capacity measures is important indicator for stably corporate governance.

The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) is run to provide international guidance in the forms by recommended principles. The OECD's main objectives are to achieve the highest sustainable economic growth and employment and uses its wealth of information on a broad range of topics to help governments' foster prosperity and fight poverty through economic growth and financial stability. It ensures the environmental implications of economic and social development are taken into account.

OECD principles follow these: (1) Ensuring the basis for an effective corporate governance framework, (2) the rights of shareholders and key ownerships

functions, (3) the equitable treatment of shareholders, (4) the role of shareholders in corporate governance, (5) disclosure and transparency, and (6) the responsibilities of the board. As ACG motivates to help organizations contribute as the same objectives as OECD, but the OECD principles of corporate governance might to cover the completeness of ACG framework.

Table 1. Diagnosis of OECD Principles of corporate governance

PRINCIPLE		ACG parameters		
		Requisite organization (complexity)	Requisite variety (uncertainty)	Adaptive capacity (self-adjustment)
1.	Ensuring the basis for an effective corporate governance framework	√		
2.	The rights of shareholders and key ownerships functions			√
3.	The equitable treatment of shareholders			√
4.	The role of shareholders in corporate governance		√	
5.	Disclosure and transparency		√	
6.	The responsibilities of the board	√		

Source: Kent H. Baker and Ronald Anderson

The table 1 shows six principles of OECD in comparative of ACG framework. And it can be noted that principles are equally balanced across ACG frameworks. The first and sixth principles of OECD match the ACG criteria of requisite organization. These principles deal with structure and the authority of the board of directors. Hence, these principles call complexity. The fourth and fifth principles match the ACG criteria of requisite variety, due to they cover information dependency. The second and third principles match the criteria for contributing to adaptive capacity, due to the claim of changes, thereby self-adjustment.

National Association of Corporate Directors (NACD) helps boards exceed the expectations of their stakeholders. The NACD enables directors to anticipate risks and opportunities. The NACD equips directors to make sound decisions based on leading practices and insights from recognized experts.

If compare the NACD with OECD, the OECD provides guidance to countries, while the NACD focuses on corporate directors. Therefore, the NACD begin with abstractions and provides detailed ten principles. The principles are: (1) Board responsibility for governance, (2) corporate governance transparency, (3)

director competency and commitment, (4) Board accountability and objectives, (5) independent board leadership, (6) integrity, ethics and responsibility, (7) attention to information agenda and strategy, (8) Protection against board entrenchment, (9) shareholder input in director selection and (10) shareholder communications.

The following table 2 illustrates diagnosis of NACD principles in compare with ACG parameters. From this table, it can be seen that the NACD's the first, third and sixth principles match with structure and the authority of the board of directors, hence, it satisfies the requisite organization of ACG framework. And other principles of NACD follows as table indicates with ACG framework.

Table 2. Diagnosis of NACD Principles of corporate governance

PRINCIPLE		ACG parameters		
		Requisite organization (complexity)	Requisite variety (uncertainty)	Adaptive capacity (self-adjustment)
1.	Board responsibility for governance	√		
2.	Corporate governance transparency		√	
3.	Director competency and commitment	√		
4.	Board accountability and objectives		√	
5.	Independent board leadership		√	
6.	Integrity, ethics and responsibility	√		
7.	Attention to information agenda and strategy		√	
8.	Protection against board entrenchment			√
9.	Shareholder input in director selection			√
10.	Shareholder communications		√	

In contrast with OECD principles, NACD principles are not straight toward addressing requisite variety. It seems that director's independency, which is similar to agency theory view of corporate governance. Relying on number of principles or practices cause less important the aspirational nature of these three ACG parameters.

In conclusion, three types of international governance framework approaches are given in this paper. These international framework approaches'



mechanisms connect organization to their affairs. And researcher conducted his context of research that ACG might help organization get their targets in the system of corporate governance. Therefore, the rest of international governance systems compared their principles with ACG parameters. The parameters of ACG might to consider to be implemented to all corporations; thereby it can enhance the effectiveness of governance system.

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EVALUATION IMPACT OF FACTORS ON EFFECTIVE OPERATE EXPENSES

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Abstract. The factors influencing the control of expenses have been divided into internal and external types in this scientific article. For instance, level of imposing quality management of company's control system, adequacy in company's resource stock base and level of using them efficiently, implementation of marketing practices in required level, importance of media in company's affairs and strength of control system within company are included within internal factors.

Key words: quality management, expense, business entity, factors, external, internal, control system.

Аннотация. Илмий мақолада харажатларни бошқаришга таъсир этувчи омиллар ички ва ташқи турларга ажратилган. Жумладан, ички омилларга сифат менежментининг жорий этилиш даражаси, корхона бошқарув тузилмаси таркиби, корхонада ресурслар базасининг етарлилиги ва улардан самарали фойдаланилиш даражаси, маркетинг фаолиятининг талаб даражасида йўлга қўйилганлиги, корхона фаолиятида ахборот тизимининг ўрни, корхонада назорат тизимининг мустақамлиги кабилар киритилган.

Калит сўзлар: сифат менежменти, харажат, хўжалик субъекти, ташқи, ички, омиллар, назорат тизими.

Резюме. В научной статье факторы, влияющие на управление расходами, разделены на внутренние и внешние виды. В том числе, во внутренние факторы вымочены степень внедрения качества менеджмента, структура системы управления предприятиями, достаточность ресурсной базы на предприятиях и степень их эффективного использования, поставленная на уровне требований маркетинговая деятельность, место информационной сметами в деятельности предприятий, прочность системы контроля на предприятиях.

Ключевые слова: управление качеством, расход, бизнес-единица, факторы, внешняя, внутренняя, система управления.

INTRODUCTION.

In a free market economy, the various types of property based business entities require implementation a system for optimizing the impact factors on their activities. These kind of property based business entities interact with different economic activities. The flexibility factor is considered as economic sustainability.

One of key features of the market economy is demand, manufacturing process and variability of consumer demand. It leads to increase the scope and

impact of factors to company affairs. Factors affecting production, financial and other activities of enterprises have divided into internal and external types in some literatures [1].

One of the main businesses management is the formation of significant expense in business entities, assessment and analysis of factors affecting to the management system. The impact of factors increases in spite of the expansion of the business entity's activity. In business entity activities the development strategy of forming expense and managing them are cited as significant factors [2].

LITERATURE REVIEW.

In order to conduct this article, the researcher conducted literature review from Uzbek scholars, namely, Gulyamov S. and Abdukarimov B.. These scholars pointed that expense of the companies should be analyzed properly before conducting further development strategies.

However, Post-Soviet scholars such as Fatxutdinov R. held the view that strategies of the companies should be born before expenses' of the company. Somehow, these scholars point of view are controversial. And it is an interesting part of writing this article. Scholars, Kovalev and Kuzmina also expressed their ideas in the regard of business entity's expense. Their concept also combined above mentioned scholars.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research methodology of this article is conducted with quantitative data. Because, the article is written to prove basic fundamental-theoretical aspects of the expenses in business entities and how to manage them in order to minimize expense and receive more profit for the company. Moreover, quantitative methods are based on data that can be 'objectively' measured with numbers. The data is analyzed through numerical comparisons and statistical analysis.

For this reason, it can be more "scientific" and can address people who look for definite answers on specific causal questions. The quantitative analysis often accelerates as it assumes use of the software. Because of a large number of respondents, it can generalize wider group, than a research sample. The known methods based on quantitative data are, for example, questionnaires and organizational statistical records.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

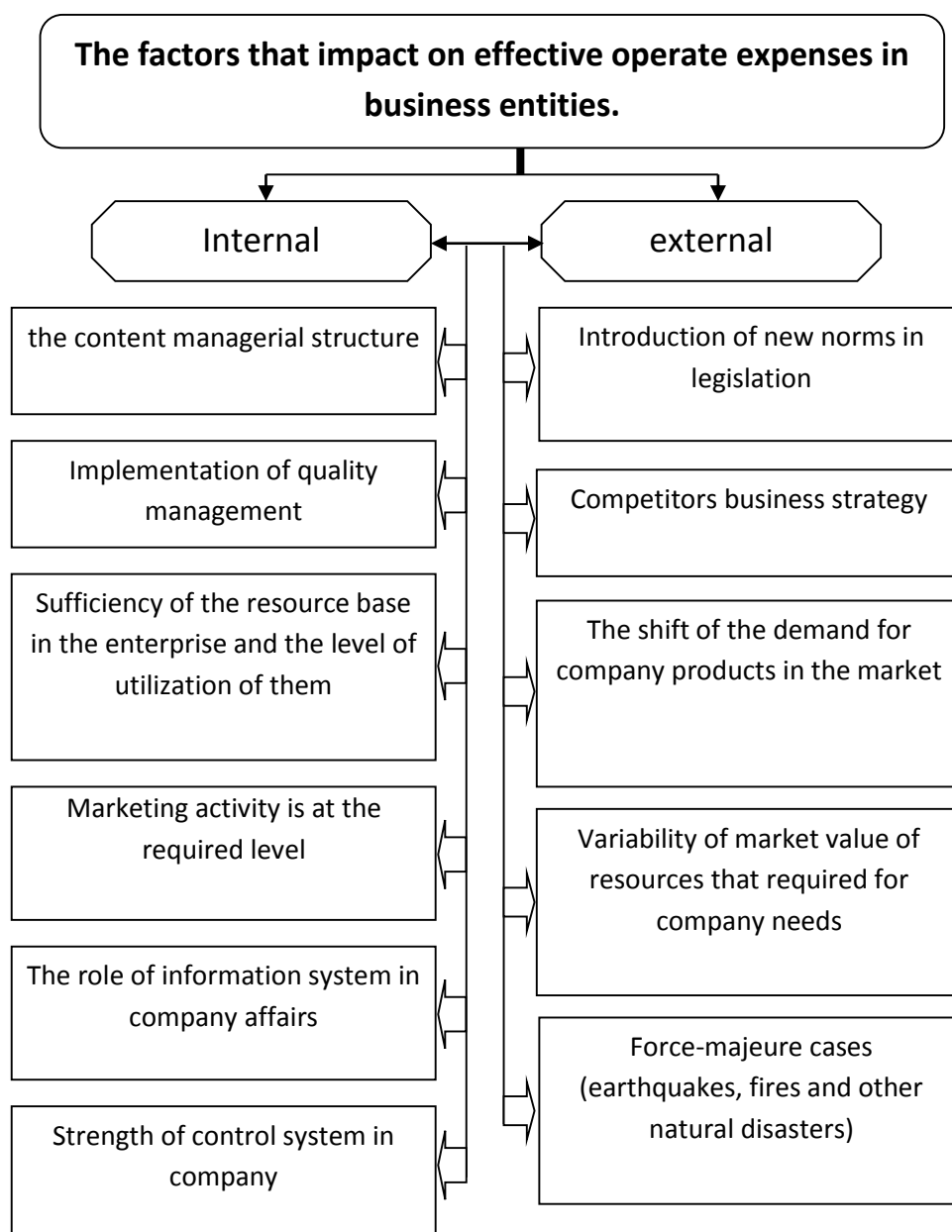
The analysis shows that the factors of the development of business entities have a significant impact on expenditure management, which might lead to increase the expense or cost saving. Particularly, extensive factors mean expansion of manufacturing process and this process is covered by additional material, financial and labor resources. In this case, it is important to increase the profitability of the enterprise in proportion to increase in the amount of resources, otherwise, the increased prices are considered ineffectively. Moreover, it is also necessary to take into consideration the possibility of increasing the amount of expense from net

income, which is not directly dependent on the production process when generating extensive factors [3].

The intensive factors of development are to increase the amount of revenue without increasing the amount of resources. The expense of business entities is aimed to implement strategic control. In other words, the implementation of expense management and increasing employee productivity.

In business entities is difficult to develop a cost-effective management system in economic entities, which requires a multi-factor analysis (Figure 1).

Figure 1. The factors that impact on effective operate expenses in business entities [4].



In business entities domestic factors have a high impact on the process of developing and implementing a cost-effective management system. In particular,

the key factor for effective implementation of the strategy is the structure of the management structure, the distribution of competences and responsibilities [5].

The implementation the strategy is not grounded in the unplanned management system. In some cases, the management decisions are contradictory and it causes to misunderstanding or misinterpretation of the ongoing process. Moreover, outnumber of subdivisions or managerial staff in the management system, as well as the presence of several subdivisions within a single responsible division may adversely affect the effective implementation of the strategy, as the distribution of responsibilities on the tasks requiring joint enforcement of powers becomes complicated. In addition, the governance bodies are engaged in oversight functions and they do not feel responsibilities properly [6].

The increase the managerial staff causes frequent changes in collection, processing and delivery of information necessary for financial decisions, which negatively affect the efficiency of the information. In the economic activities the solution of these problems directly depends on the introduction of quality management.

Implementation of requirements of international quality standards allow to increase poduction efficiency and strengthening the system of ready-made finished products in business entities. At the same time, the quality management is essential in shaping and implementing an effective management strategy. As a result of applying the strategy implementation system, the efficiency, productivity of production and technological processes increase quality requirements. In turn, it reduces manufacturing expenses of production, sales and it increases consequently the financial result of the enterprise. In addition, the quality management demands special requirements from managerial staffs, it causes effectiveness of governance in implementing the strategy [7].

In our opinion, the managing expense in business entities also depends on the adequacy of resources, because it assumes the obligation to pay dividends from the profits earned by the enterprise. In this case, dependence on resources creates additional obligations of the enterprise and it increases the level of risk [8]. In business entities the basis manufacturing production of resources are fixed assets, inventories and cashes.

In business entities sharing information related to the introduction of a broader implementation of information systems in the implementation of business processes, also helps to minimize the cost of managing the decision-making process [9]. Particularly, the business entities might to minimize the expense on manufacturing, the reporting of processes, the reports representing the results of operations, the cost of the management decisions and other orders to the structural subdivisions.

The sustainability of the control system of business entities plays a crucial role in continuously optimizing these internal factors [10]. Moreover, the monitoring system also performs the function of assessing how the key objectives and targets set out in the development strategy developed by an economic entity.

The analysis shows that the effective expense management in enterprises, external factors also have a major impact on the implementation of the strategic goals that are set out. In particular, there are direct impact on product cost changes in the market value of the raw materials and other material resources that required for manufacturing [11]. The decline of demand in the market for business entities also cause to increase the outnumber productions in warehouse, as a result of it the expense on maintaining commodities are increased and might to impact on the quality.

CONCLUSION.

There are several researches concerning influence of external and internal factors on expenses. Despite indirect influence of external factors on cost of equity, influence can be very considerable. The combination of external factors represents a condition of development of economy which promotes decrease or increase profit of the companies.

The integrated analysis of internal and external factors influencing the cost-effective management of business entities and the impact assessment will help to meet the requirements of the enterprise development strategy.

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DEVELOPMENT OF ECOLOGIC TOURISM IN UZBEKISTAN

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Annotation. The article deals with the development of proposals for promising directions, mechanisms and tools for the development of ecological tourism in the country, taking into account foreign experience and practice, further expansion of international cooperation in the field of ecotourism and nature protection.

Аннотация. В статье речь идет о выработке предложений относительно перспективных направлений, механизмов и инструментов развития экологического туризма в республике с учетом зарубежного опыта и практики, дальнейшее расширение международного сотрудничества в сфере экотуризма и охраны природы.

Keywords: pilgrimage, infrastructure, agricultural tourism, ethnotourism, developing countries, diversification, reservations.

Ключевые слова: паломничество, инфраструктура, сельскохозяйственный туризм, этнотуризм, развивающиеся страны, диверсификация, заповедники.

Tourism is one of the significant branches of economy. The branch has to be developed utilizing contemporary opportunities efficiently. It is a requirement of time. Uzbekistan is convenient both for travelling and pilgrimage. Because our land hosts world-known ancestors. The cultural and educational heritage they left behind is a matter of an interest on an international level. In order to develop the very sphere initially necessary infrastructure must be worked out⁵². In fact, currently tourism is considered to be one of the significant financial contributors to national budgets of some countries. In 2008, tourism industry involved more than 250 million staff workers comprising 720 billion USD⁵³. It worth mentioning these figures have increased over the last years due to the development of tourism and tourist services.

Uzbekistan is considered as an area with huge potential in Central Asia to develop ecologic tourism, in particular. In fact, the Republic of Uzbekistan gained its independence which led to strengthening of an integration process to the world

⁵² Xalq so'zi, 4 October, 2017.

⁵³ Berdiyorov B.S. Ecotourism and its role in tourism service market of Uzbekistan. Samarkand, 2010. p.155.



community. Within recent years, political, diplomatic, economic and trade as well as cultural relations with foreign states are developing. Tourism holds a special place in the framework of the relations and is becoming a state priority in the recent years. Five prioritized goals of the Development strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 also foresees developing tourism industry rapidly, increasing its share and a role in economy, diversifying tourism services and bettering the quality as well as broadening tourism infrastructure⁵⁴.

Uzbekistan attracts foreigners with ecotourism-related natural splendor, extraordinary landscape, various flora and fauna, rare and well-known archeological findings, paleontological remaining, geologic open-cast mines and hundreds of natural monuments of world significance. Enormous measures are being taken in the framework of tourism development in Uzbekistan within Ugom-Chotqol National Park and its comprising sites such as Chotqol State Biosphere Reservation, Aidar-Arnasoy lake system and Chimyon-Chorvoq recreational resort.

In January 1995 ‘Ecologic and areal aid to Aral Basin women and children’ project by ASPERA in cooperation with UNESCO was launched; and, in its turn, the Cabinet of Ministers approved a Decree on “Measures of the implementation of ASPERA Project” on 31 July 1995. The Project was implemented within 1995-1998 for 3.12 million USD⁵⁵. ECOSAN draws huge attention to the development of ecotourism in the country. ECOSAN International Fund and Friedrich Ebert Fund (Germany) held First International Conference on “Ecotourism and Silk Road” which led to the establishment of ‘ECOSAN-TOUR’ International Centre based on the recommendations adopted at the Conference. The Centre carried out measures on “The Programme on the development of ecologic tourism service in 2006-2010”⁵⁶. Generally speaking, nowadays ECOSAN International Public Fund is committed to decrease the negative impacts on human health and mitigation of the social and ecologic consequences of Aral Basin problem. In 2008, the organization sent 27 humanitarian convoys of 1.8 billion soums of humanitarian aid in total⁵⁷.

Uzbekistan’ preserving area includes 9 state reservations of 2164 sq. km, 2 National Parks and ‘Jayron’ Republican Ecologic Centre for breeding rare animals of 6061 sq. km, and 9 state programming centres of 12186 sq. km. Total area of protected lands is 20520 sq. km⁵⁸, , or 5.2% of Uzbekistan’s total area.

⁵⁴ Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan №PD-4947 from 7 February, 2017 // www.lex.uz.

⁵⁵ “ECOSAN” on the way of sustainable ecodevelopment// Ecosan inform, Tashkent, 2001.-p.5.

⁵⁶ About the activity of international organization of “ECOSAN” in 2008. Tashkent, 2008. -p.13.

⁵⁷ Asilbekova Kh. Just write about the environment (4th edition). 2009. // www.sreda.uz

⁵⁸ Concepts of ecological tourism development in Uzbekistan //Ecology bulletin. №6, 2007. -p.7.



Uzbekistan has been preparing the legal ground for this sphere to be developed. In particular, President's Decree "On the State Programme on the development of tourism in Uzbekistan by 2005" by 15 April 1999; the Resolution #325 "On the measures of boosting the development of service in 2006-2010 in the Republic of Uzbekistan" by 17 April 2006; as well as the President's Decree "On provision of measures of rapid development of tourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan" by 2 December 2016 and the Resolution "On the establishment of State Committee for tourism development in the Republic of Uzbekistan" by 2 December 2016 have created a solid ground for tourism development, particularly, ecotourism on a state level. The President's Decree on the measures of increasing the responsibility of local governing bodies for tourism development" by 12 July 2017 compelled creation of position of a deputy mayor [mayor's assistants] on tourism development in Khorezm, Bukhara, Samarkand and Tashkent.

The Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the priority measures for tourism development in 2018-2019" by 16 August 2017 has taken the whole process on a new level. According to the Resolution, a special programme devoted for the solutions for the industry issues in 2018-2019 was adopted which foresees particular projects on such areas of tourism as health, recreational, agricultural and ecotourism.

Uzbekistan is implementing immense volume of work on ecotourism development based on "the Concept of ecologic tourism development in Uzbekistan". However, our country is facing serious issues to be resolved. Responding to the existing issues, President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev said: "Tourism is one of the vital branches of economy. It needs developing utilizing current opportunities efficiently; it is the requirement of modern era."⁵⁹

In 2017 programmes devoted to enhancement of tourism infrastructure, exploring new travelling routes as well as widely propagating touristic capacity of Khorezm, Bukhara, Samarkand, Surkhandarya, Kashkadarya, Jizzakh and Feghana regions. In particular, all-night touristic areas called Ancient Bukhara and Samarkand city of total area of 10 ha in Bukhara in Samarkand are being constructed. The complex measures on hotel construction in tourism cluster areas of Bustonliq, Parkent and Okhangaron-Angren have been worked out and are being carried out.

In order to boost the process the following documents were adopted as additional administrative measures for tourism development in Uzbekistan: President's Decree on 3 February 2018, the Resolution #3509 "On the measures of

⁵⁹ www.uza.uz/oz/politics/turizmni-yanada-rivozhlantirish-masalalari-mu-okama-ilindi-03-10-2017



in-tourism development” and #3510 “On the measures for improving the activity of the State Committee for tourism development in the Republic of Uzbekistan” by 6 February 2018; the Resolution “On the measures of provision of in-tourism development” by 7 February 2018⁶⁰.

If we observe any district of our country, all areas have sufficient opportunities to develop ecotourism. For instance, Samarkand tourism capacity places significant role in the economic, social and cultural life of our country.

Commenting on the region’s unique monuments, nature, hospitable and kind people, variety of delicious fruit, and, most importantly, convenient infrastructure, President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev says: “In order to develop the tourism capacity of Samarkand, more than 40 new hotels are to be constructed and 12 existing ones are to be enlarged. Consequently, hotel capacity reaches 7,000, or it means 1.5 times more than now”⁶¹.

Ongoing reconstruction and restoration of historic monuments, sacred sites in Samarkand and the parks constructed by Amir Temur in ancient times will contribute into the improvement of ecologic tourism.

Foreigners will gain certain insight about Uzbekistan and its rich and unique nature along with Uzbek citizen getting to know about their country more. A sense of pride for their country and national identity are to be formed. It is worth mentioning that one of the main tasks is to put into action ecotourism education and enlightenment based on scientific researches to create positive functions. Almost all the regions of Uzbekistan may become ecotourism centres. It requires responsibility while travelling to natural sightseeing places without damaging the areas to conduct scientific researches in the process of travelling across Uzbekistan.

Uzbekistan has a capability of year-long travel and broad opportunities to improve it. Spring foresees travelling to deserts and downlands while summer attracts with mountain tours. Ecotourism can be successfully launched at National parks, ecologically downsizing Aral Sea Basin as well as specialized institutions of our country.

⁶⁰ Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan from 3 February, 2018. About additional organizational measures on comfortable conditions for tourism potential development of the Republic of Uzbekistan // Xalq so’zi, 6 February, 2018; Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan from 6 February, 2018. On measures of tourism development // Xalq so’zi, 7 February, 2018; Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan from 7 February, 2018. On measures of providing the speedy progress of domestic tourism // Xalq so’zi, 8 February, 2018.

⁶¹ Mirziyoev Sh. We would build our great future with courage and noble peoples. -Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 2017. - p.187.



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METHODOLOGY OF DEMOGRAPHIC RESEARCH IN THE REGION(ON KHOREZM REGION)

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Annotation: The article describes the methodology of statistical research on the demographic development of Khorezm region, including the population, its natural growth, marriages and divorce processes.

Аннотация: Мақолада Хоразм вилояти туманларининг демографик ривожланишидаги ўзгаришларни, шу жумладан аҳоли сони, унинг табиий ўсиши, никоҳ ва ажралиш жараёнларини статистик тадқиқ қилишнинг услубиёти ёритиб берилган.

Аннотация: В статье рассматривается методика статистического исследования демографического развития, в т.ч. динамики численности населения, естественного прироста, брачности и разводимости населения в районах Хорезмской области.

Key words: demographic development, population dynamics, natural growth, marriages, divorce, ball assessment, demographic situation.

Калит сўзлар: демографик ривожланиш, аҳоли сони динамикаси, табиий ўсиш, никоҳлар, ажралишлар, баллик баҳолаш, демографик вазият.

Ключевые слова: демографическое развитие, динамика численности населения, естественный прирост, брачность, разводимость, балльная оценка, демографическая ситуация.

Reforms and implementation of national projects aimed at improving the quality of life and raising the living standards of the country require deep scientific researches. In the context of regional developmental differences, territorial learning of the social life of society is of crucial importance.

Various and acute problems, as well as the need to improve the theoretical and methodological foundations of science, cause a wide range of issues of modern social and demographic research. In addition, the study of the quality and extent of the living standards of the population is of great importance in socio-economic and demographic aspects.

Statistical methods are based on a statistical analysis of data collected by specific organizations and are easy to access. Statistical information is sufficiently

informative, and is therefore widely used to study the composition of the population, living standards, quality and conditions. The results of the statistical data analysis can fully reflect the socio-demographic situation in the region, when properly used methods of standardization and generalization of indicators.

It can be used as the most simple and illustrative method of assessment of the score. Its essence is based on selecting scores and summarizing them based on the options selected for the administrative-territorial units (separately for each indicator). Points are awarded for the normalization of all indicators, and the sum of scores required for their summarization. The obtained results will be necessary to cover regional differences in a set of complex indicators of many private data. Points are given as integers. The minimum number is 1 (one), and the maximum number is taken equal to the sum of the sum of analyzed territorial units. The use of fish meter can be seen in the example of studying the social and demographic situation in Khorezm region.

Analysis of demographic indicators is based on the data provided by the State Statistics Committee. The source of information is the current account indices for 1991-2016 (the number of permanent population, number of births, number of deaths, number of marriages and divorces, number of immigrants and others). The Ball Assessment method allows the demographic situation in the districts to be explored for the period of research and dynamics. For convenience of settlements a series of tables with the following indicators were created:

- 1) population and its dynamics:
 - permanent population in districts for 2016;
 - Changing the number of population in the districts (1991-2016);
- 2) Natural population growth:
 - Natural growth coefficient (NGC) for 2016;
 - Changes in the coefficients of natural growth (NG) in 1991-2016;
- 3) Indicators of marriage:
 - Number of marriages in 2016, units;
 - Differences in marriages and divorces in 2016, unity;

The use of these indicators is most optimal because they cover the major demographic characteristics.

Table 1

An example of using the scoring method in analyzing demographic indicators in Khorezm region(based on the natural population growth indices)

Districts	NGC(1991y.), ‰	NGC (2016y.), ‰	NGC points 2016й.	2016y. NGC with 1991y. NGC difference (2)-(1), ‰	2016y. NGC with 1991y. NGC balls on difference (4)	Sum of points (3)+(5)
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Bogat	37,8	17,8	4	- 20,0	6	10
Gurlan	38,1	17,9	5	- 20,2	4	9
Kushkupir	38,0	18,4	7	- 19,6	7	14
Urgench	33,6	15,6	2	- 18,0	10	12
Khazarasp	37,2	19,0	11	- 18,2	9	20
Khonqa	38,7	18,5	9	- 20,3	3	12
Khiva	37,6	18,6	10	- 19,0	8	18
Shovot	40,7	18,4	8	- 22,3	1	9
Yangiariq	37,0	17,0	3	- 20,0	5	8
Yangibazar	39,7	18,3	6	- 21,4	2	8
Urgench city	28,8	13,6	1	- 15,2	11	12

The districts were given points ranging from 1 to 11 (depending on the number of administrative and territorial units, the regional center), corresponding to the size of indicators for each indicator. The highest score (10) was given to the area with the highest score and the lowest point was given to the lowest point (1). For example, Table 1 summarizes how natural population growth is analyzed as follows. Indicators of natural growth of the population on pillars 1 and 2 are given. Column 3 places scores depending on the size of NG. Then, the differences between natural growth rates for 1991 and 2016 are calculated and included in 4 columns, and scores are added to 5 columns with few points. The sum of 3 columns and 5 columns (6 columns) reflects the natural population of the districts in 1991 and its dynamics in 25 years.

Then, a final table is drawn up based on the similar calculation of four tables (Population and Dynamics, Natural Population, Marriage and Divorce), which reflects regional differences in demographic indicators in Khorezm region (Tabl. 2)

Table 2

The demographic situation in Khorezm region
Final table of indicators

Districts	Dynamics (points)	NG (points)	Marriages (points)	Sum of points	Place
Bogat	4	10	3	17	9

Gurlan	5	9	10	24	6
Kushkupir	6	14	2	22	7-8
Urgench	10	12	5	27	3-4
Khazarasp	11	20	7	38	1
Khonqa	7	12	8	27	3-4
Khiva	9	18	5	32	2
Shovot	8	9	9	26	5
Yangiariq	2	8	6	16	10
Yangibazar	3	8	11	22	7-8
Urgench city	1	12	1	14	11

An analysis of the results of the calculations allows to highlight the following demographic conditions:

- 1) the most favorable demographic situation (Khazarasp and Khiva districts);
- 2) relatively favorable demographic situation (Urgench, Khonka, Shovot districts);
- 3) Congenital demographic situation (Gurlan, Kushkupir, Yangibazar, districts);
- 4) the relative demographic status (Bogot, Yangiariq district);
- 5) The most inconvenient demographic situation (Urgench city).

It should be noted that the division of such districts and groups in the districts is relatively comparable, as the demographic situation in the region is generally positive. For example, in any district, there was no negative natural increase in the population, and in such a case, the level of inadequacy was determined to be the lowest.

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SPECIFIC FEATURES OF FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS MARKET IN UZBEKISTAN

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Annotation: In this paper looked through the formation and development of the agricultural products market in Uzbekistan, as well as its specific features. The main attention was paid to the general and specific characteristics of this market, taking into account the position of agricultural producers and their role in the market.

Аннотация: Ушбу мақолада Ўзбекистонда қишлоқ хўжалик маҳсулотлари бозорининг шаклланиши ва ривожланиши, шунингдек унинг ўзига хос хусусиятлари қараб чиқилган. Бунда асосий эътибор қишлоқ хўжалик маҳсулотлари субъектлари, уларнинг бозордаги ролини инобатга олган ҳолда ушбу бозорнинг умумий ҳамда хусусий хусусиятлари таҳлил қилинган.

Аннотация: В этой статье рассмотрено формирование и развитие рынка сельскохозяйственной продукции Узбекистана, а также его особенности. Основное внимание было уделено общим и специфическим характеристикам этого рынка, принимая во внимание роль сельскохозяйственных производителей и их роль на рынке.

Key words: market, agriculture, agricultural commodity market, dekhkan farms, peasant farms, agricultural enterprises, seasonality, price elasticity of supply, price elasticity of demand.

Калит сўзлар: бозор, қишлоқ хўжалиги, қишлоқ хўжалик маҳсулотлари бозори, дехкон хўжаликлари, фермер хўжаликлари, қишлоқ хўжалик корхоналари, мавсумийлик, таклифнинг нарх бўйича эластиклиги, талабнинг нарх бўйича эластиклиги.

Ключевые слова: рынок, сельское хозяйство, сельскохозяйственный товарный рынок, дехканские хозяйства, фермерские хозяйства,

сельскохозяйственные предприятия, сезонность, ценовая эластичность предложения, ценовая эластичность спроса.

The agriculture products market is one of the biggest market in Uzbekistan, since agriculture sector accounting approximately 17.6 percent of GDP and employing 26 percent of the labor force, contributed about 13.6 percent to external earnings. Furthermore, it has particular importance in supplying demand of population for food, light industry for raw materials and ensuring food security and increasing export potential of country by developing processing and storage system of agricultural products.

Before going through the process of direct analysis, we would like to give brief definition of the concepts of market and market mechanism to ensure consistency in the research. Now a day there are different approaches to the concept of market in economic literature and researches. For describing the market, as well as its concept and explain its meaning more fully we draw our attention to the approaches of Uzbek and foreign economists (Table 1).

Table 1

APPROACHES TO THE CONCEPTS OF MARKET

№	Author	Definition	Approach
1.	Sh.Sh.Shodmonov U.V.Gofurov	A set of relationships that arise in exchange process with money between producers and consumers (sellers and buyers)	Set of relationships
2.	A. Olmasov A.Vahobov	An economic relations between buyers and sellers, a mechanism that links them together	Mechanism
3.	D.Tojiboyeva	The economic relations, which are the result of exchange of goods by seller and buyer with money and their interrelations.	Economic relations
5	I.A. Bakiyeva X.S. Xadjaev M.Z.Muxitdinova Sh.Sh.Fayziyev	A group of buyers and sellers of particular goods or services. A group of customers defines the amount of demand and a group of sellers defines amount of supply for a product.	a group of buyers and sellers
6	Nicholas Gregory Mankiw	a group of buyers and sellers of a particular good or service.	a group of buyers and sellers
7	Paul A. Samuelson William D. Nordhause	A market is a mechanism through which buyers and sellers interact to determine prices and exchange goods, services, and assets.	Mechanism

The analysis on the definitions of market show that there are several approaches to the notion of market such as: mechanism, set of relationships, a group of buyers and sellers, relationship between buyers and sellers. However, there is a generality among all of these concepts and approaches, all of them depend on the relationship between sellers and consumers. So we can conclude that in the

formation and development of the market the producers and sellers are main players of the process.

The first steps of the formation and development of market economy was focused on the development and support of private property in Uzbekistan, which provided the change of the organizational and legal form of producers in the markets. Consequently, this led to a change the producers in the market of agricultural products, which is one of the main sectors of the economy of Uzbekistan. As a result, the relationship between producers and consumers has changed and market relations have been ensured.

Given that producers are the key players in formation and functioning of the market, we will focus on the main producers of agricultural products and their characteristics in Uzbekistan (table 2).

Table 2

Types and characteristics of main producers of in the agricultural products market

	Dekhkan Farms	Peasant farms	Agricultural enterprises (Shirkats)
Definition	Partial commercial farms based on smaller land or a household plot.	Independent commercial farm organized as a legal entity, the largest commodity producer.	Large corporate business based on a membership share.
Legal status	Depending on the wishes of members of the dekhkan farm can be organized as a legal entity or not	An independent business entity with legal rights (legal entity)	An independent business entity with legal rights (legal entity)
Labour	Family members	Family members and hired workers	Members, hired workers
Land tenure	Lifetime inheritable possession	Long terms lease(10-50 years)	Permanent possession for agricultural purposes
Owners	Workers of agricultural enterprises, rural employees, pensioners	Any adult with sufficient qualification or experience in the field of agriculture	Members of shareholders
Specialization	Fruit, vegetable, livestock	All agricultural products	Mainly wheat and cotton

As mentioned in table 2 there are three types of agricultural products producers: dekhkan farms, peasant farms and agricultural enterprises. Agricultural enterprises can be characterized as corporate farms, while dekhkan farms and peasant farms are two components of the individual or family farm sector and become a main players of the market.

As mentioned above the main producers of agricultural products are dekhkan farms and peasant farms with sufficiently high share accordingly 63.6 and 34.7 percent. Therefore, in the subsequent analysis we decided to focus on the features and differences of dekhkan and peasant farms.

The main difference between dekhkan farms and peasant farms are their rights to choose legal status, land tenure, their land size and specialization. Another formal difference is that members of peasant farms are self-employed, while household plots are run by families whose members typically also have a job in some agricultural or non-agricultural organization. These differences give us opportunity to analyze their role, potential and importance in the market. Knowing the producers of the agricultural markets we will continue our research on defining the peculiarities of agricultural products markets.

Based on results of analysis, as well as the previous researches, gained knowledge and experiences we would like to introduce general characteristics of the agricultural product market.

- Agricultural production is highly dependent on land and its characteristics;
- agricultural products market are highly influenced by the climate change and its impacts;
- seasonality is the main source of the changes in agricultural product markets;
- price and income elasticity of demand for agricultural products are inelastic, as well as price elasticity of supply;
- The fluctuations in the agricultural product market are highly depended on the natural and climatic conditions compared to other sectors.

We will try to give peculiarities of agricultural products market in Uzbekistan based on the results of the analysis, rules of agricultural products market in country, the activities and changes of producers.

- High seasonal fluctuations in the agricultural product market in comparison with developed countries;
- dekhkan farms have a large share in the production of agricultural products regardless of possession of a small amount of land;
- narrow specialization among the producers in the market, including continuation of the dekhkan farms priority in the production of fruit, vegetable and livestock products;
- insufficient development of processing and storage systems in the agricultural products market, etc.

Based on the results of the analysis, we can conclude that promote wider specialization in the agricultural products market, as well as increasing the role of



peasant farms in the production of fruits, vegetables and livestock products through the development of multi-sectoral farms will provide market stability.

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MECHANISMS OF STATE SUPPORT FOR THE MEDICAL SERVICES MARKET

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada respublikamizda tibbiy xizmatlar bozorining rivojlanishida pullik tibbiy xizmatlarning ulushi yillar kesimida oʻrganilgan. Shuningdek sogʻliqni saqlash sohasida xususiy sektorni qoʻllab-quvvatlash va ularga berilgan imkoniyatlar yoritilgan.

Аннотация. В этой статье ,изучены платные услуги в развитии рынка медицинских услуг в стране на годовых отрезках. А также просвечена поддержка частного сектора и предоставленные условия в сфере здравоохранения.

Abstract. In this article, share of paid medical services market of our Republic is analyzed in span of years. And also, supporting of private sector of healthcare sphere and given opportunities are shown.

Kalit soʻzlar: tibbiy xizmat, tibbiy xizmat sifati , sogʻliqni saqlash, xususiy sektor, tibbiy ehtiyoj.

Ключевые слова: медицинские услуги, качество медицинских услуг, здравоохранение, частный сектор, медицинская нужда.

Keywords: medical service, quality of medical service, healthcare, private sector, medical necessity.

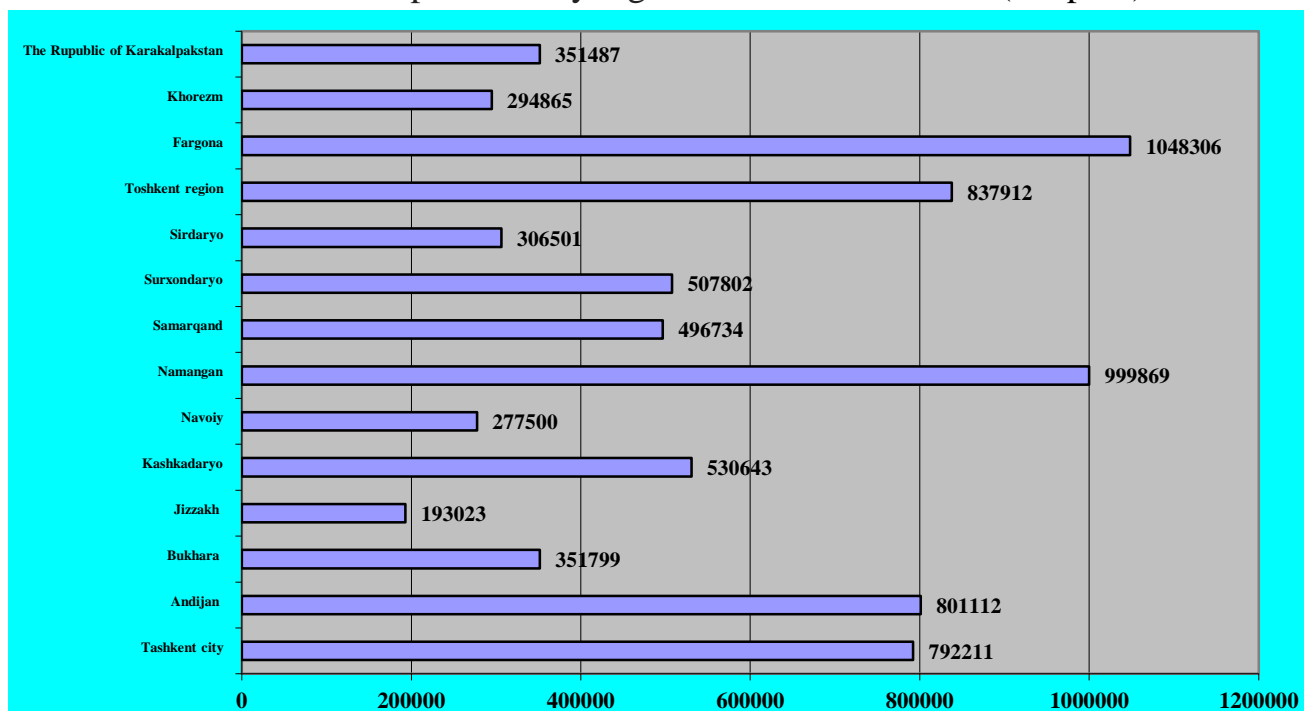
At present, our country is developing new strategic economic and social reforms based on its market economy. The main purpose of our country is to improve the living standards of the people, to increase their active participation in the economy, to ensure the quality and effectiveness of life for many years. In recent years the market of goods with the development of the commodity market in our country has also defined its direction. Taking into account the fact that anyone who is actively engaged in the economy has direct access to health services, Uzbekistan is paying a great attention to creating a market for quality medical services. The development of the market for medical services and the emergence

of supply and demand in the market of services are dependent on the economic development of the country.

If there is an increase in the economy of the country, the greater amount of funding for health care, the greater quality and the size of the service. Developed legislation in Uzbekistan, which has been advancing rapidly in recent years, focuses on:

- increase the effectiveness of medical services;
- determine of additional funds for financing;
- ensure rational use of resources and provide large-scale health care services;
- identify and protecting the law, duties and responsibilities of healthcare providers and their users;
- ensure access to comfortable and quality health services;
- attract new medical technology in medical sphere;
- satisfy the medical needs of the public;
- providing medical services nationwide[1].

The level of economic development in the country is determined not only by the provision of medical services (how and how much health care can provide) but also it is fixed by the demand for these services and the opportunity to be satisfied. The demand of population for medical services has been rising dramatically because of the changes in that sector for last years. The following figure shows the data on the health services provided by regions at the end of 2015 (Graph 1).



Graph 1. Information on the quantity of health services provided by regions at the end of 2015 [2]



We know that the recent changes of the health of population are based on a number of factors such as the condition of living and lifestyle, the estate of the environment, the effectiveness and quality of health services, and the economies of economically developed and developing countries need to use medical services in the context of scientific and technical development[3]. Consequently, state focuses on the provision of equality of health services by taking into account the close link between the public's good quality of life and personal income needs. Recent years, control over the status of paid and free healthcare services in the country and their provision of state-run medical institutions has been reflected in the Decree "On the protection of the health of citizens"[4]. In 1998, 10th of November identifies the categories of beneficiaries who get advantage from free medical services were identified in the Public Health Reform State Program. It is provided on the basis of the appropriate decision of the Cabinet of Ministers in free outpatient conditions.[5] According to this, Infectious diseases, HIV disease, endocrinology diseases can be used by medical services the patients with oncology, tuberculosis, psychotropic and narcotic specialized hospitals. Free of charge medical care in inpatient conditions; disabled children, 2-3- invalids of the group, orphans, veterans of the war of 1941-1945 and equated to them, single pensioners, participants of the front labor front of 1941-1945, members of the Chernobyl NPP Victims teenagers aged under 17, military service soldiers 18-27 years of age can use this. In addition to those, the state guarantees health care services, as well as the privileges for issuing special permits from regional health departments. The State Program on Sanitary-Epidemiological Well-being of the Population of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2014-2018, "On the Prophylaxis of Iodine Deficiency Diseases", "On the State Program on the Strengthening of Reproductive Health of the Population of Uzbekistan for the Health of Mothers, Children and Adolescents" was adopted by the decree of 2221. According to the decree, it emphasis the introduction of gradual investment programs in the market of medical services in the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2014-2018 and consistent and effective organization of the population's medical services. In order to improve the quality of medical services provided by the state, on April 1, 2017, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoev made a decision "On measures to further develop the private sector, in the healthcare sector" with his decree of PP-2863. It is in line with this Decree to promote the development of the market for medical services, assist to support private sector, to solve issues that hinder the development of private health care facilities, provide with high-tech, medical equipment, specialized equipment and other equipment that would allow modern medical care to be provided to



healthcare facilities, attracting access to private healthcare facilities in favorable credit and leasing mechanisms, encouraging active foreign investment in private healthcare, introduction of a system of medical insurance in the country, by taking into account the state of free medical care for the population and providing high-quality and inexpensive medical advice, as well as the provision of effective medical care through the organization of treatment, to develop the market of paid medical services in the country rapidly, and the involvement of qualified personnel in the medical field[6].

Additionally, in recent years, to double the number of private healthcare facilities by factor of 2 the healthcare sector, the number of medical services provided and their quality improvement has been viewed as the result of government-provided benefits. Take into account the full utilization of the healthcare services of all categories of society this decision is particularly important in the development of private medical care in rural areas and the provision of certain benefits. It is significant with the development of the infrastructure of the public health services market in the countryside, strengthening its material and technical basis, as well as providing credit and financial assistance to the rural population[7]. This decision was made by the private sector with the expansion of the range of services provided, only 177 types of medical services have been permitted in the country's private healthcare facility, with only 50 permissible and nowadays practically all types of healthcare services are permitted. The type of permitted medical services is in high demand in the medical field for the population. Privileges of private medicine are illustrated in following diagram (Diagram 1)

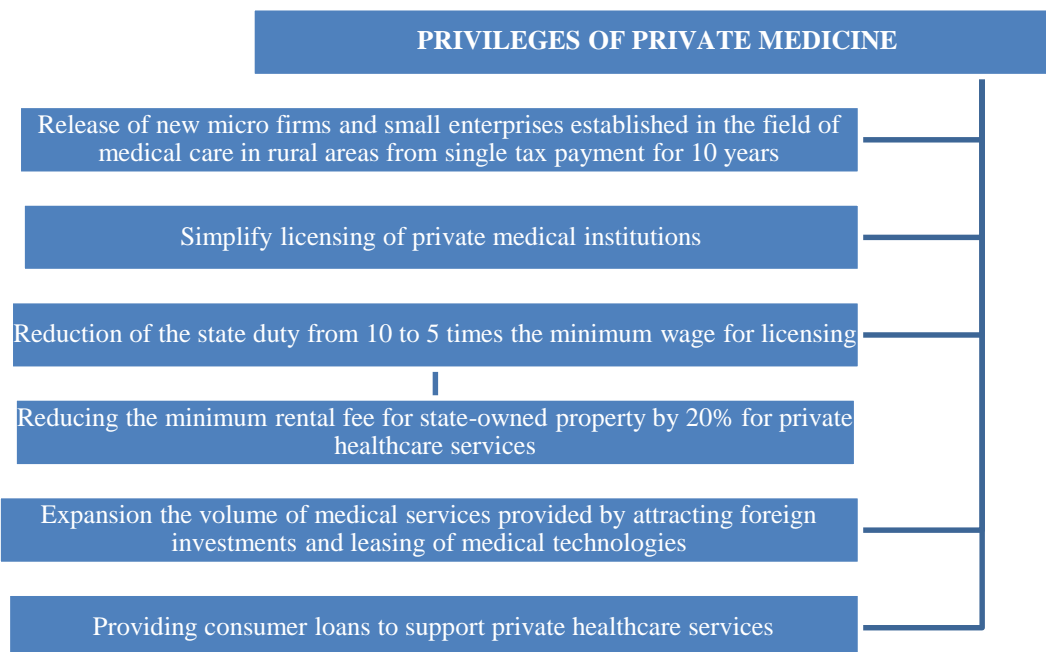


Diagram 1. Privileges of private medicine [8]

It was determined that by attracting foreign specialists in the sphere of private medicine, the income earned as a result of labor activity will be exempt from income tax and individual social payments. This Decree envisages release of private healthcare providers from several payments January 1, 2022[8]. For example, new micro firms and small businesses, which provide medical services in rural areas, are exempt from single tax for a period of 10 years, which provides for the provision of high-quality and high-quality medical services in the country. All of the above mentioned legislation, as well as improving the quality and effectiveness of medical services for radical improvement of the well-being of the population, provide access to health care consumers to the formation and satisfaction of demand for this service. The organization and management of the market of medical services in the Republic of Uzbekistan based on international standards explains that the sphere is rising to a new level.

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UDC: 338.48

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES OF RURAL ACTIVITY IN REGIONAL TOURISM

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada Xorazm viloyatining qishloq turizmi salohiyatini rivojlantirish va kelgusidagi rejalari ko'rsatilgan.

Summary. This article explores opportunities for the development of rural entrepreneurship in the Khorezm region of the Republic of Uzbekistan and outlines future improvements in the sector.

Аннотация. В этой статье рассматриваются возможности сельского предпринимательства в Хорезмской области и ее планы на будущее.

Kalit so'zlari: mintaqaviy, turizm, qishloq turizmi, tadbirkorlik, qishloq tadbirkorligi, servis

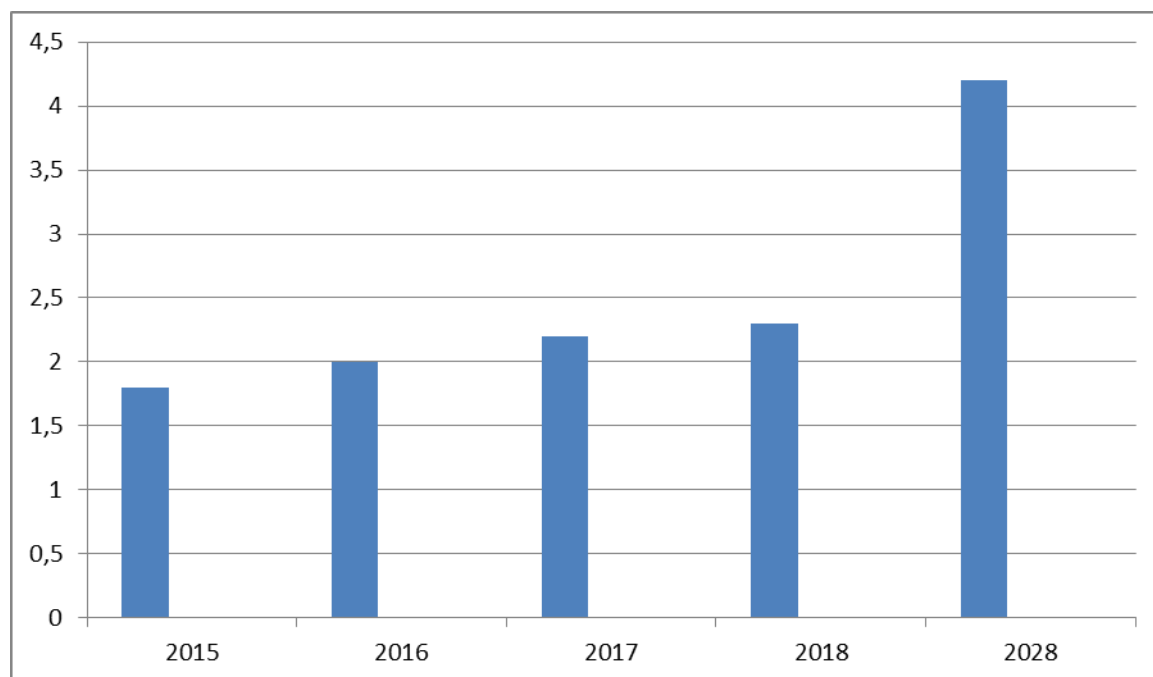
Key words: regional, tourism, rural tourism, entrepreneurship, rural entrepreneurship, service.

Ключевые слова: региональный, туризм, сельский туризм, предпринимательство, сельское предпринимательство, обслуживание.

Transition to market relations requires the necessity to make significant changes to sectors such as production, social and industrial infrastructure, trade, financial and innovation. The widespread development of these industries, in turn, requires the development of entrepreneurship and has its impact on various sectors. These circumstances require a modern system of management of private enterprise and small businesses in the conditions of market economy, creation of necessary conditions for its effective functioning and development of production activity. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan stated: "There is another important aspect, which requires serious and everyday attention of the relevant structures and governments. This is the further

development and protection of private property and entrepreneurship" [1] This issue requires accelerated development of entrepreneurship in rural areas, and its application in tourism will lead to a higher level of future growth.

UZBEKISTAN: DIRECT CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM TO GDP



The direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP in 2017 was UZS2,220.1bn (0.9% of GDP). This is forecast to rise by 4.5% to UZS2,319.8bn in 2018.

The direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP is expected to grow by 6.0% pa to UZS4,155.4bn (0.9% of GDP) by 2028.[2]

Indeed, the development of entrepreneurship in the tourism industry will allow it to be broadly developed. Today, with its versatile structure of tourism, it is actively influencing all spheres of society. It will be promoted the development of many sectors of the economy. Including agriculture, transportation networks, communications, road construction, hotels, catering, utilities, household services, service areas, trade networks and so on. In particular, the development of rural entrepreneurship in the tourism industry, services, as well as in the sustainable growth of national tourism [3].

The positive effect of this industry will be developed the hotel industry, which results in the development of modern hotels, tourist complexes, and high level of service. As a result of the development of rural entrepreneurship in tourism is great attention is paid to the improvement of the sphere of hotels and services.

Entrepreneurship in rural areas is a socio-economic activity. Because this activity is the main type of economic activity carried out by individuals and legal entities. Also, measures to encourage rural entrepreneurship in the tourism sector and to develop competition in the market of tourism services are defined as the target tasks and priorities of the state policy in the field of tourism in the medium term.

However, one of the most important and topical issues is the improvement of the registration of the rural entrepreneurship business in the field of tourism. Document preparation and registration, first of all, need to be envisioned as to all the basic laws and rules of the Uzbek language. Each leader must have the rules governing the establishment of business correspondence.

Rural business development is developing in the development of tourism in Khorezm region. In particular, tourism organizations are engaged in this activity, such as tourists and hotels, are developing from day to day. In particular, compared to 2012, the number of tourist organizations in the region increased from 72 to 72 in 2016, or by 2 times. Of these, the number of hotels increased from 26 to 52, or twice. It is 12 in Urgench, 34 in Khiva, 4 in Hazarasp district and 2 in Gurlan district [4]. It turns out that most of the hotels in Khiva, Hazarasp and Gurlan districts are located in the villages.

The number of tour operators and travel agencies increased from 10 to 20, or twice. This figure is 9 in Urgench, 8 in Khiva, 1 in Urgench district, 1 in Hazarasp district and 1 in Bogot district. Also, in 2016 alone, 10 tourist centers in Urgench and 6 hotels in Khiva and 3 in Urgench, in Khiva have been operated. Accordingly, some of the organizations operating in Khiva, Urgench, Bagat and Hazarasp are located in rural areas.

In particular, there are 5 hotels serve today, attracting foreign investments ("Heywak", "Khiva Queen", "Khorezm Princess", "Arkanchi" and "Hayot INN" hotels). The number of seats in the hotel increased from 1477 to 2300 or 55%. As a result of the changes in the tourism industry and the creation of new jobs in the region, today more than 450 employees are working in total tourism organizations.

Indeed, enhancement of the region's tourism sector through the development of rural entrepreneurship requires, first of all, the improvement of the legal framework and provision of services to the proprietors and entrepreneurs in the services market. There is a need for small businesses and micro firms to provide local people with new jobs in these areas. This will enhance the importance of the services market in the form of small businesses and microfirms. Creating small businesses in rural areas also facilitates the



provision of financial services that do not require large financial resources. In order to implement rural entrepreneurship in the market of such services, it is necessary to identify the participants first of all, that is, the selection and composition of the subjects needed for the activity.

Based on the above, the ways of development of rural entrepreneurship in tourism of Khorezm region are as follows:

- wider implementation of state support of private entrepreneurship in rural areas;
- creation of special "incubators" for growing small enterprises in the system of different directions of rural entrepreneurship development;
- changing the quantitative and qualitative integration of the investment climate that promotes the construction industry in rural areas;
- definition of the strategy of private enterprises in rural areas and review of marketing, advertising and production processes on the basis of scientific research;

In general, rural entrepreneurship promotes further development as a leading factor in the development and effectiveness of tourism industry as a major factor and source of income in Khorezm region. As a result, the reform and further development of the sphere of tourism in the region should become an integral part of the reforms and strategic tasks in our country. This is the development of rural entrepreneurship in tourism, the necessity of solving not only practical, but also some theoretical issues that require the development of measures to improve the effectiveness of this sphere and the sustainable development of the country's socio-economic development.

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UDC: 331.1

THE DEVELOPMENT OF SERVICE SPHERE IS A KEY TO PROVIDE EMPLOYMENT OF POPULATION IN THE REGIONS

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Annotation: This article represents data on the role of the service sphere in providing employment in the region. Also, a comprehensive analysis of development of the service sphere in the region has been made, and recommendations and proposals have been made to enhance its future efficiency.

Key words: Region, modernization, logistics, full employment, service sphere, GDP (Gross Domestic Product), salary, labor market.

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, it is important to enhance the effectiveness of service sphere in providing employment of population and for this creating convenient conditions and opportunities. Today, service sphere is a promising field in providing employment of population, which requires further modernization and improvement of the structure.

Particularly, the order of President “The strategies of movements on further development of The Republic of Uzbekistan” highlights issues on "the rapid development of the service sphere, the role and contribution of services in the formation of the gross domestic product, the radical transformation of the services provided, first and foremost, to modern high-tech ones" [1].

Employment of population is one of the most difficult tasks that can be solved through the development of service sphere and its sectors in the national economy. Therefore, accelerating the development of service sphere and strengthening its position are being required in the economy.

LITERATURE REVIEW

In the recent years, great attention has been paid to the issues of employment in the field of rapidly developing services in the scientific works of foreign and domestic scientists.

J.M.Keynes states that employment rate depends on the level of national production and national income. Increasing national income means increasing employment. The higher the national income, the higher the level of employment, and the contrary. That is why J.M.Keynes' theory is known as "employment theory" or "theory of income". In the short run, the employment rate depends on the effective demand for goods in the country. Here, there is a direct correlation between the level of effective demand and employment, the higher the effective demand, the higher the employment rate [2].

According to classical economists, any unemployment in the country is assumed to be abnormal or temporary condition. According to classical views of employment, the unemployment can not be lasted for a long time, and there is always a tendency of full employment in the country, and according to classical economists, the reasons for unemployment are:

1. Intervention by the government or private monopoly.
2. Wrong calculation by entrepreneurs and inaccurate decisions.
3. Artificial resistance [3].

According to A.C.Pigou, if people were unemployed, wages would fall until all seeking employment were in fact employed. Involuntary unemployment which was found at times of depression was because of the fact that wages were kept too high by the actions of labour unions and governments. Therefore, A.C.Pigou advocated that a general cut in money wages at a time of depression would increase employment [10].

The founders of the three-sector model of the economy, A.Fisher, K. Clark and J.Fourastié, describe three areas of activity as follows:

- according to the model, the main focus of an economy's activity shifts from the primary, through the secondary and finally to the tertiary sector[4]. J.Fourastié saw the process as essentially positive, and in *"The Great Hope of the Twentieth Century"* he wrote of the increase in quality of life, social security, blossoming of education and culture, higher level of qualifications and avoidance of unemployment [5].

As it has been noted in the researches of the Uzbek economists Q.Abdurahmonov, N.K.Zokirov's "New approaches to the labor market", labor market and employment theory are characterized by its functions. The aims of their researches are that:

- to supplement scientifically-based recommendations on determining the issues of this sphere and ways of solving them;
- to produce models for the development of labor market;

- to give conclusions on identifying the plans for further socio-economic development of region and country based on prognosis of labor resources, analysing the trends and development legalities of labor market and employment. [6].

Nowadays, service sphere is optimal variant to provide employment of population, which requires further development of it and taking new job vacancies into consideration which are being created in the regions, it is necessary to develop service sphere promisingly.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Comparative analysis, logical analysis, structural analysis, statistical grouping, synthesis, induction and deduction methods were used in the research.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The United States, Great Britain, Australia and China occupy the top positions among the countries which pay great attention to service sphere. The U.S. economy features a highly-developed and technologically-advanced service sphere, which accounts for about 80% of its GDP and provides approximately 70% of employment. The U.S. economy is dominated by services-oriented companies in areas such as technology, financial services, healthcare and retail. Large U.S. corporations also play a major role on the global stage, with more than a fifth of companies on the Fortune Global 500 coming from the United States [9].

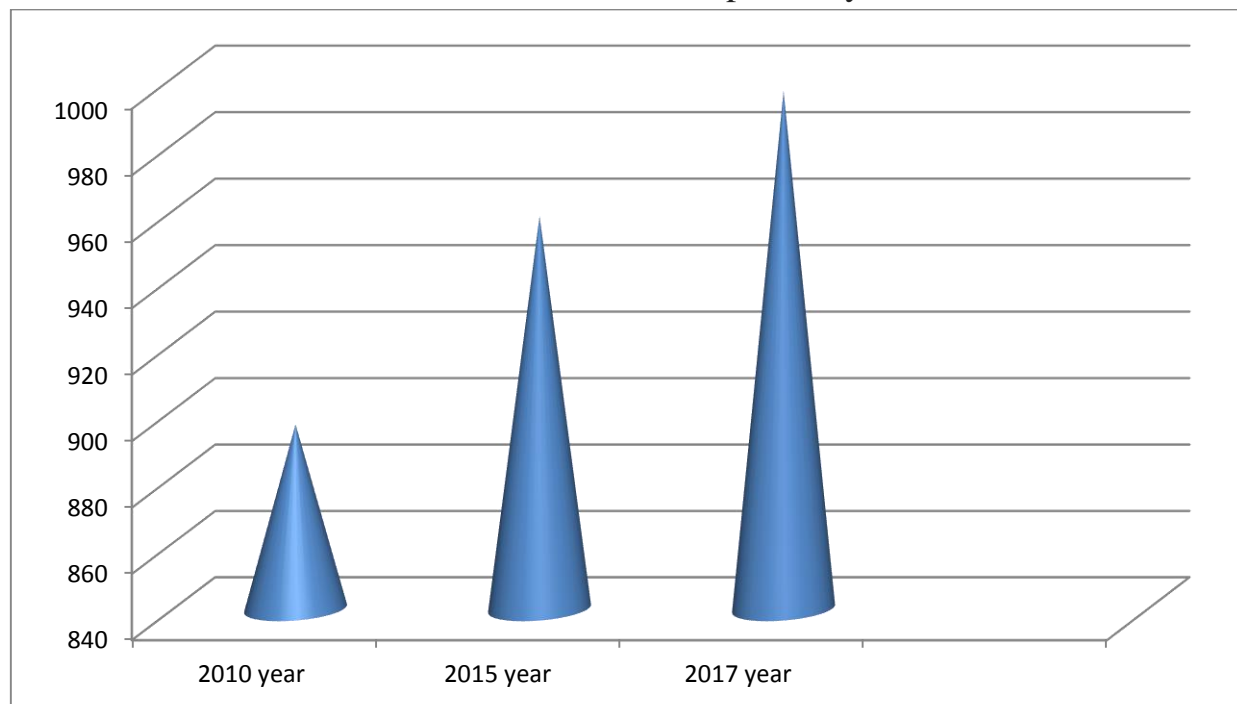
Currently, in the UK service sphere is the largest sphere of the economy, accounting for almost 80% of GDP and a similar ratio of employment. In the UK the main sectors of service sphere are:

- retail industry;
- computer and I.T. services;
- hotels and tourism services;
- restaurants and Cafes;
- transport – rail, bus, air, sea;
- communication;
- banking services;
- insurance services;
- pension services;
- food and beverage services;
- postal services.

The number of employees in Ireland's fast-growing service sphere is currently at the highest level. The last quarter survey of the Paris-based research center shows that in the service sphere, up to 75% of the total number of employed in the economy[7].

Today, special attention is paid to the issue of employment of the population in Khorezm region.

Picture 1 shows that the number of working-age population in Khorezm is growing steadily. In 2010, the number of working-age population in the region was 895600, which is increased 7.7% and 11.2% respectively in 2015 and 2017.



Picture 1. The number of working-age population in the Khorezm region [8],
(in thousand)

CONCLUSION/RECOMMENDATIONS

In Khorezm, the service types are traditionally distinguished and the program for the acquisition of modern knowledge and skills in the field of services has been adopted.

Taking into account the growing population of the region, it is necessary to develop existing principles and methods of shaping modern employment trends, taking into consideration the natural and historical features of the regions that meet the specific developmental characteristics of the regions:

- communal services (electricity, water, waste collection, etc.);
- beauty care services (services provided by cosmetics and surgical clinics);
- logistics services (digital logistics, logistics logistics, green logistics, reverse logistics, etc.);
- food delivery services (meal delivery, meal kits delivery, grocery delivery);
- business services (business-plan consulting services, office-relocation service, professional office consultant service, debt-collection service);



- computer and technological services (internet research service, website designer services, computer consulting services);
- children's services (services of scheduling children's games and contests, child care services, children's transportation services);
- renting services (rent of real estate, rent of vehicles and other special equipments).

In conclusion, the main criterion for the employment of the population is the development and practical application of modern types of services in the region.

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UDC: 656.072-05

THE IMPORTANCE OF DEVELOPING TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE FOR TOURISM SECTOR IN UZBEKISTAN.

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Abstract. Transportation is an integral part of tourism industry. This article investigates the importance of developing transport infrastructure for tourism sector in Uzbekistan.

Аннотация. Transport tizimi turizm sohasining ajralmas bo'lagi hisoblanadi. Ushbu maqolada O'zbekistanda turizm sohasi uchun transport infratuzilmasini rivojlantirish zarurati ochib berilgan.

Резюме. Транспорт является неотъемлемой частью индустрии туризма. В этой статье рассматривается важность развития транспортной инфраструктуры для туристического сектора в Узбекистане.

1. Introduction.

Tourism has become an integral part of life of modern society. Its role in the global economy is constantly growing. *International tourist arrivals grew by a remarkable 7% in 2017 to reach a total of 1,322 million, according to the latest UNWTO World Tourism Barometer.*⁶² UNWTO projects international tourist arrivals worldwide to grow at a rate of 4%-5% in 2018.

Tourism is one of the dynamically developing sectors of the economy, has an important place in increasing incomes and employment of the population, socio-economic development of the country.

The importance of tourism industry in the economy in Uzbekistan is also increasing since the number of tourists, who visited Uzbekistan in 2017, exceeded 2.52 million, which is 24.3% higher than in 2016. At the same time, export of tourist services increased by 24% compared to 2016 to US\$1.557 billion.⁶³

It is obvious that transportation is integral part of tourism industry because it is responsible for carrying the tourist from one destination to another. It helps to ensure the availability of tourist inflows into the destination country.

⁶² UNWTO World Tourism Barometer, Volume 16, Advance Release January 2018

⁶³ The state committee of Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics, 2017

However, there is a gap both in national and international literature in investigating transportation system from different perspective that is transportation as an attractor of the destination. Most research works are dedicated the analysis of transport infrastructure considering it as a factor in the development of the industry.

This paper aims to investigate the importance of developing transport infrastructure of tourism in Uzbekistan. The paper also attempts to justify the need for further development of transport infrastructure for tourism in Uzbekistan. Furthermore, research efforts may provide valuable knowledge to policy makers in tourist areas.

2. Literature review.

By investigating a small island of Mauritius, Jameel Khadaroo and et.al find that transport infrastructure of the island positively contributing to tourist arrivals, particularly from Europe/America and Asia. Another point that the authors stress that infrastructure, relative prices, distance and income of visitors in origin countries are essential factors that are forming the demand for tourist products in the island. [2]

Research conducted by Mammadov shows that all transportation means have indispensable role in tourism. He points out that the demand for air transport is increasing. According to the author air transport is considered to be secure and it saves time for tourists. He also points out that automobile transportation is irreplaceable in short distances. The author strongly believes that fast trains, new train stations, new railroads will make the tourists' travel comfortable. [4]

Chinese researchers who investigated the relationship between investment in transportation infrastructure and destination development in case of two small cultural heritage sites of Xidi and Hongcun. They found out that investment in transportation is vital due to the low level of infrastructure in the two villages. [3]

Another author who investigated the factors affecting the use of public transport by tourists in the island of Kas in Greece found out that the needs and expectations of local people and overseas visitors are different when it comes to public transport system. According to them, the most significant factor for the tourists when deciding to use public transport is service production, reflecting route frequencies and reliability of service. On the contrary, residents place more focus on qualitative aspects such as comfort, safety and information. [1]

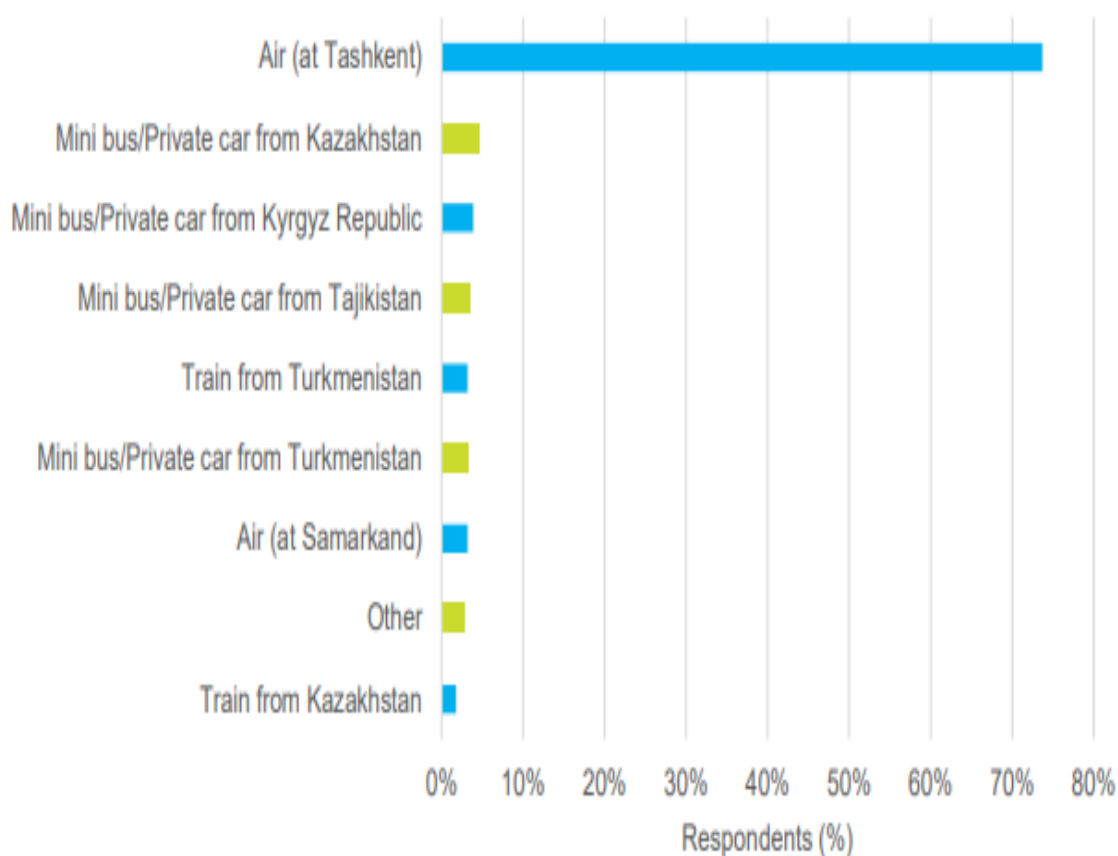
3. The tourism transport infrastructure in Uzbekistan.

Airlines.

The tourism industry of Uzbekistan is closely connected, if not to say that it simply depends on the state and development of air travel, both on international

routes and on domestic airlines. Almost the only way to deliver foreign tourists to our country, not counting minor tourist inflow from neighboring countries in the framework of connecting tours, is the air transport. The remoteness of tourist centers of Uzbekistan in some areas, such as, for example, Urgench and Nukus, does not provide local tour operators with an alternative in the choice of vehicles for the formation of tour packages. According to *Uzbekistan International Visitor Economy Survey 2014* conducted by UNWTO, arriving to Tashkent by air was the most common mode of transport respondents used to enter the Republic of Uzbekistan with 74% of surveyed tourists indicating this.

Figure 1: Respondents' mode of transport to enter the Republic of Uzbekistan (%)



Source: Uzbekistan Visitor Economy Survey 2014

“Uzbekistan airways” has routes to more than 50 destinations, including countries in Europe, Asia and North America.

Picture 1: International flight routes of Uzbekistan Airways



Source: <https://www.uzairways.com/en/flights/routes-map>

There are 11 airports operating in Uzbekistan, 6 of which have international status.⁶⁴

Taxis and Car Rental

Taxis and cars for rent are the main way of getting around in most cities of Uzbekistan for both locals and visitors. They are a good option for getting around and the only option when traveling at night. Most cabs are not official and unlicensed.

Shared taxis are also available. On some routes, such as Khiva to Urgench or Nukus, shared taxis may be the only local transport available. Travelers need to ask around the taxi ranks to find a taxi which is heading to their destination. Schedules are not fixed and fares aren't set in stone, so travelers need to be patient and negotiate with the driver.

Trains and Buses

Trains are perhaps the safest and most comfortable form of local overland transport in Uzbekistan.

Domestic train routes are popular in Uzbekistan due to the speed and comfort they offer. The main line runs from Tashkent to Samarkand and Bukhara. Two express trains serve this route. The Registon runs from Tashkent to Samarkand, taking 4 hours, and the Sharq runs from Tashkent to Bukhara, taking 7 hours, 30 minutes via Samarkand. There is also a night train from Tashkent to Bukhara that

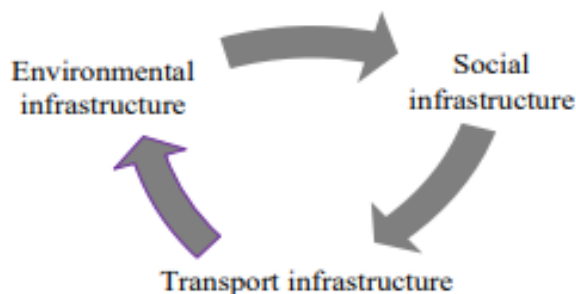
⁶⁴ [Аэропорты Узбекистана - https://www.uzairways.com/airports.aspx](https://www.uzairways.com/airports.aspx)

departs daily, a thrice a week train to Urgench, and a twice a week train to Nukus-Kungrad. There are hard sleepers called *platskartny*, soft sleepers called *kupeyny*, and general compartments called *obshy*. Travelers are advised to book at least two days in advance of travel as trains fill up.

Buses are only recommended for the most adventurous of foreign travelers. Many local buses are old and rickety, and keep unreliable schedules, running very slowly and breaking down often. Newer, more comfortable private buses are slowly emerging. However, schedules are still unreliable as most operators readily throw away the timetable to wait for more passengers.

The need for development of transport infrastructure for tourism in Uzbekistan.

Figure 2: Types of tourism infrastructure



Source: Tourism & Transport Forum (TTF), (2012) Tourism Infrastructure Policy and Priorities

So in tourism industry for further development it is essential to have well-organized transport infrastructure. One good reason for that is tourist experience related to transportation may also influence the overall satisfaction of destination. Considering the fact that many overseas visitors coming to Uzbekistan for the first time, it is essential to improve transport infrastructure so they could have a comfortable journey in the destination. As it was stated before the number of arriving tourists is increasing constantly in Uzbekistan, so establishment of adequate transport network taking into account tourist's needs is essential task.

4. Conclusion.

All the stated issues justify the importance of transportation in tourism. As mentioned above the tourist's travel experience starts and ends with transportation. In this sense, if the country wants to develop its tourism sector, a great deal of attention should be paid to the transportation sector. Authorities should try to reduce monopoly in transportation sector and equal opportunities should be created for the companies offering transport services.

To sum up, in order to develop and increase the role of transportation in tourism the countries should pay attention to the following points:



- The transportation modes specific to the regions must be developed
- The transportation costs must always be kept competitive
- Adequate information should be provided to the tourists regarding available transport services
- New fast train lines must be established and new fast trains must be bought and foreign experience must be applied
- The distance from stations must be kept less
- New coaches must be brought to the country
- New technologically advanced aircraft must be put into air lines
- The personnel must be trained
- The governments should allocate financial support for the development of transportation

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UDC: 3002-0530

ESTABLISHMENT OF COMPETITIVE ENVIRONMENT IN THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY AND MANAGING PRODUCTION COST

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Annotansiya: Maqolada farmatsevtika mahsulotlarini boshqarish sohasidagi raqobat muhitining rivojlanishi va ishlab chiqarish xarajatlarini boshqarishda raqobatbardoshlik nazariyasi rollari ko'rib chiqilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: xarajatlar, boshqaruv, ishlab chiqarish, resurs, xarajat, korxona, raqobat.

Аннотация: В статье основное внимание уделяется развитию конкурентной среды в области управления фармацевтическими препаратами и роли теории конкурентоспособности в управлении издержками производства.

Ключевые слова: затраты, управление, производство, ресурс, стоимость, предприятие, конкурентоспособность.

Abstract. The article focuses on the development of competitive environment in the field of pharmaceuticals management and the roles of the theory of competitiveness in managing production costs.

Keywords: expenses, managing, manufacturing, resource, cost, enterprise, competitive.

Modernization of the pharmaceutical industry, as well as other areas of our country, and the formation of a competitive environment in the transition to a market economy. A strong competitive struggle forces the company to take a keen interest in managing costs to improve its cost accounting and monitoring/Optimization of business costs management costs will reduce the overall level of costs. This, in turn, gives a competitive edge.

At the present time, the pharmaceutical industry is a branch of knowledge. This field is achieved through the strict control of the quality of the product, as a result of certification of technology of raw materials, production in separate sanitary conditions, response to standards, strict series production and state certification. All this represents a considerable amount of factors that contribute to the costs of the product cost, which creates a serious problem in the pharmaceutical industry. This contributes to the formation of competitive environment and encourages enterprises to pursue research on competitiveness.

Competitiveness is the competitiveness of economic entities in the competition law of the Republic of Uzbekistan, where their independent actions exclude or limit the ability of each of them to unilaterally affect the general conditions of commodity and financial markets, that is, competition is an antitrust concept, a struggle of enterprises.⁶⁵

The competition theory review begins with Adam Smith's⁶⁶ view, describing competition as "a pithead" in the work "The Reasons and Nature of Peoples", whereas if the product deficit in the market causes competition to rise, the rise in prices leads to competition between sellers and consequently, as the prices fall.

In the theory of monopoly competition, E.Chamberlin⁶⁷ argues that "the differentiation of products is the best mechanism to meet the monopoly competitive needs and to compete with competition in the fight against competition, to improve the quality of products, to promote advertising and to promote the brand's brand"

According to Austrian economist Josef Schumpeter⁶⁸, the main factor of development is the change of innovation and production methods and the sale of products, which will reduce costs and improve product quality. However, emphasizing the advantage of achieving this process in monopoly mode, it describes monopoly mode, it describes monopoly as "an effective way of fundraising for supplementary investment". Monopoly suggests that technological progress is the basis of economic sustainability.

According to F.Hayek⁶⁹, the theory of economy suggests that the term "competition" should be broader, but that it should be a driving force for economic life, and not compete with firms' strategy.

K.R.McConnell, S.L.Brew, S.Fisher⁷⁰ discovered the perfect and imperfect types of competition by looking at the kind of market and its processes.

M.Porter⁷¹, a significant contributor to the development of competition theory, analyzes the views of scientists and creates the model of his five competitive forces. This model will help the company find its competitiveness.

M.Porter introduces the notion of "cluster" and says that among the economies of the competitive countries, there is a need for enterprises to integrate in the near future. In order to be successful, each businessman has to develop a competitive strategy.

⁶⁵ Republic of Uzbekistan Competition Law. Dated 06.01.2012 No.319.

⁶⁶ A.Smit. Research on the nature and causes of the wealth of peoples. Moscow-2003.

⁶⁷ E.Chamberlin. Theory of monopolistic competition. Moscow-1997.

⁶⁸ J.Schumpeter. Theory of economic development. Moscow-1982

⁶⁹ F.Hayek. Competition as the nature of discovery. Moscow-1989.

⁷⁰ K.R.McConnell, S.L.Brew, S.Fisher. Economics. Principles, problems and politics. Moscow-1992.

⁷¹ M.Porter. Competition. Moscow-2010.



O.Artykov, in his face-to-face research, stated that “competition is a must-have for revealing face to face”⁷². In doing so, the company is always struggling to get more profit.

Yu.Yuldashev noted in the face-lifting stand that “Competition is the fight of the economic entities with a high profit in the face of competition, the fight against others in the marketplace”⁷³ –that is, the enterprise is a tool for achieving a position with high profit.

According to M.V.Dulissova, “the competitive market is a source of additional means for investment activity of the enterprise”⁷⁴. The investment attractiveness of the company is also characterized by its competitiveness.

In other words, in Latin, the term concurrentia, derived from the Latin word for “running together”, which indicates the level of development or non-development of a competitive enterprise, which is derived from the Latin derivative as concurroie extermination, to maximize the effectiveness of the use of these factors, to say “all against all”.

Nowadays, the theory of competition deals with how to market in which the psychological pressure for the enterprise to buy the product, if it is characterized by the development of major technical developments, the speed of production, the imbalance of product competitiveness, and, as a result, can be achieved by applying the wool. In the modern literature, it is important for all manufacturers to know that they have no knowledge of this and possess the economic knowledge, but the psychological secrets have to acquire psychological pressure.

In our opinion, competition is a driving force of the enterprise, a means to promote the introduction of new innovative ideas and modernization of techniques and technologies for producing high-quality products, that is to increase productivity, reduce cost and produce quality products, and the competitive environment is a complex process which is a prerequisite for product manufacturers to have a perfect environment for customers, suppliers, partners, and the market.⁷⁵

The dominant competition in the market economy’s competitiveness is called monopoly, with the aim of maximizing profitability, one-party control in the industry, the price is determined by the price, non-recourse able products, and price changes.

For competitiveness in an enterprise competitive environment, he said, “The competitiveness of the company is its ability to adapt to market conditions and to

⁷² O.A.Artykov. Banking services and ways to improve them in inter-bank competition. Dis. Tashkent-2009.

⁷³ Yu.G.Yuldashev. Theory of economy. String hole. Tashkent-2010.

⁷⁴ M.V.Dulyasova. Yu.S.Petukhov. The creation of a competitive environment is an indispensable condition for the formation of entrepreneurial structures in Russia. Article. Moscow-2002

⁷⁵ Author’s statement



strengthen its position in the market through good performance.” There are three ways to combat cultural competition:

- change price;
- improve product quality;
- market insurance
- marketing researches and services.

Based on the above, competitiveness is the quality of products and the low cost of the opponents. Competitiveness is a measure of economic viability of the enterprise, and the basis of the competition tools is to manage the costs.

In the context of competitive environment, control over production costs should focus primarily on the following: cost management method product quality guidelines market capacity marketing research and services.

Since Uzbekistan’s pharmaceutical industry is now developing, there are many shortcomings: demanding more and more knowledge and innovation; Lack of qualified personnel; deficit of lending and financing; unsatisfactory availability of local raw materials and lack of conditions; unprotected exports; lack of foreign investment and lack of contacts with foreign businesses.

We would recommend multidimensional competition to study pharmacy and world practice and reduce costs. For this purpose, it is important to adopt the standards of licensing, drug portfolio and corporate cohesion.

Thus, the enterprise should try to meet the competitiveness indicators in the cost management, which should have the competitiveness strategy of each enterprise. When we consider the activities of the company as a post-production, sales service, the optimal management process at the next stage and will lead to cost savings in production.

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MODELING THE PROCESS OF PROVIDING FOOD SAFETY IN THE REGION

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Annotation: The article is devoted to economic and mathematical models reflecting the influence of various factors on food security in the Surkhandarya region. And also scientifically grounded and practical recommendations on improving the food security of the region are given.

Key word: food security, economic and mathematical model, agricultural products.

Аннотация: В статье построены экономическо-математические модели отражающие влияние различных факторов на продовольственную безопасность в Сурхандарьинской области. А также даны научно-обоснованные и практические рекомендации по совершенствованию продовольственной безопасности региона.

Ключевые слова: продовольственная безопасность, экономическая и математическая модель, сельскохозяйственные продукты.

Аннотация: Мақолада Сурхондарё вилояти озиқ-овқат хавфсизлиги бўйича турли омиллар таъсири акс этган иқтисодий - математик моделлар тузилган. Шунингдек, вилоят озиқ-овқат хавфсизлигини янада оширишга қаратилган илмий таклиф ва амалий тавсиялар ишлаб чиқилган.

Таянч тушунчалар: озиқ-овқат хавфсизлиги, иқтисодий-математик модел, қишлоқ хўжалик маҳсулотлари.

Introduction

The issues of identifying and eliminating threats to economic security remain relevant in increasing the openness of the Uzbek economy. The food security aspect is of particular importance. First of all, food consumption of the population is a vital necessity, because the creation of conditions for its quality and affordable prices is one of the priorities of the authorities at all levels.

Analysis of Subject Matters

The concept of food security and scientific-practical issues of its provision are widely studied by scientists in the field of economics.

Y.S.Xromov in his opinion, food security means the state of the economy guaranteed to ensure that all population's access to food at any time requires an active, healthy lifestyle [1].



P.V.Leshchylovsky, V.T.Konkovic, and A.V.Mozols in their researches "food security is guaranteed by the amount of food guaranteed by the population, regardless of the situation on the world market, and to ensure that they are kept at the level of medical standards (requirements) [2].

Research Methodology

The main purpose of the research is to develop scientifically-practical proposals and recommendations to satisfy the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan with high quality food. Economic-statistical methods were widely used in the research. As a result

of the research, economic and mathematical models of the Republic of Surkhondarya were reflected in the influence of various factors on food security and developed scientific and practical recommendations on further improvement.

Analysis and results

Our analysis allows us to state that the tools that are currently used in government and municipal governance will not provide a satisfactory level of food security to Surkhondarya region.

At the same time, there is another urgent problem of regional food safety management - the absence of a mathematical model of estimation and forecasting, which allows to take into consideration the supply and demand factors in the regional food market. This article is devoted to solving this problem.

Based on our research, it will be possible to identify a set of conditions for providing food security at the regional level in Surkhondarya region.

The analysis shows that the main food security requirement in the region is the main food security requirement. In our opinion, this level is achieved by cultivating the major agricultural products in the region in line with rational standards.

The calculations show that in 2017, the amount of food produced in Surkhondarya region in line with rational norms increased by 170.9%, potatoes - 447.3%, melons - 54.0%, grapes - 38.7%, wines - 188.5 % indicating their population [3].

Thus, using the values of the aforementioned indicators, it is possible to forecast the level of food security of the region and to identify reserves to increase it.

In the correlation-regression analysis of the official statistical reports for Surkhondarya region in 2009-2017, the influence of various factors on the dynamics of food production was determined.

Table 1

Dynamics of agricultural production and main indicators of agricultural activity for 2009-2017 in Surkhondaryo region

<i>Years</i>	<i>Potatoes (tons)</i>	<i>Vegetables (tons)</i>	<i>Vegetable crops</i>	<i>Fruits (tons)</i>	<i>Grapes (tons)</i>	<i>Number of farms (pcs)</i>	<i>Number of used machinery in product development (pcs)</i>	<i>Planting area size (hectares)</i>	<i>Number of workers attracted to agriculture (person)</i>
2009	116509	429567	102872	84123	67471	4652	9194	771022,694	140301
2010	127550	486419	113947	92292	77051	4850	9194	771022,694	135500
2011	145100	540157	123562	101542	95141	5028	9194	771022,694	145669
2012	159042	632884	137346	108763	103196	5140	9413	774999,496	111791
2013	174879	689835	150042	119085	113029	5155	9413	774999,496	149944
2014	193997	807007	169934	124806	115695	5323	9413	774999,496	140444
2015	217802	869498	197397	137782	118801	6003	9413	774999,496	129863
2016	244826	966804	207923	154457	135518	8833	9413	780999,496	131380
2017	279743	983953	231774	154951	135890	10302	9413	794999,496	130300

Source: Regional Statistical Office data.

According to the table, the dynamics of the main indicators of agricultural production in the region - potato production (Y_1), vegetable production (Y_2), melon cultivation (Y_3), grape production (Y_4), wet fodder production (Y_5) (X_1), number of farms (X_2), size of cultivated area (X_3), number of workers (X_4), as a factor affecting these indicators.

Here, we will consider the measurement of the relationship between factors, the causes of factors dependence, the regression model, and the evaluation of the parameters. We use double regression to investigate relationships with multiple factor regression methods.

$$y = f(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)$$

Using data from the Surkhondaryo Region Statistical Division for 2009-2017, we will look at the matrix of correlation coefficients between the major types of agricultural production and the main indicators of agricultural activity in the region.

Table 2

Matrix of double correlation coefficients between potato crop production and main indicators of agricultural activity in Surkhondaryo region

	Y_1	X_1	X_2	X_3	X_4
Y_1	1	0,906	0,747	0,876	-0,234
X_1	0,906	1	0,484	0,939	-0,250
X_2	0,747	0,484	1	0,547	-0,367
X_3	0,876	0,939	0,547	1	-0,267

X ₄	-0,234	-0,250	-0,367	-0,267	1
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Source: Developed by the author on the basis of the provincial statistics office.

Table 3

The matrix of the correlation coefficients between vegetable production and the main indicators of agricultural activity in Surkhondarya region

	Y ₂	X ₁	X ₂	X ₃	X ₄
Y ₂	1	0,821	0,824	0,772	-0,240
X ₁	0,821	1	0,484	0,939	-0,250
X ₂	0,824	0,484	1	0,547	-0,367
X ₃	0,772	0,939	0,547	1	-0,267
X ₄	-0,240	-0,250	-0,367	-0,267	1

Source: Developed by the author on the basis of the provincial statistics office.

Table 4

Matrix of double correlation coefficients between the basic indicators of the cultivation of melons and the basic agricultural activities in Surkhondarya region

	Y ₃	X ₁	X ₂	X ₃	X ₄
Y ₃	1	0,871	0,764	0,834	-0,245
X ₁	0,871	1	0,939	0,939	-0,250
X ₂	0,764	0,484	1	0,547	-0,367
X ₃	0,834	0,939	0,547	1	-0,267
X ₄	-0,245	-0,250	-0,367	-0,267	1

Source: Developed by the author on the basis of the provincial statistics office.

Table 5

Matrix of double correlation coefficients between grape cultivation and basic agricultural performance indicators in Surkhondarya region

	Y ₄	X ₁	X ₂	X ₃	X ₄
Y ₄	1	0,776	0,851	0,744	-0,200
X ₁	0,776	1	0,484	0,939	-0,250
X ₂	0,851	0,484	1	0,547	-0,367
X ₃	0,744	0,939	0,547	1	-0,267
X ₄	-0,200	-0,250	-0,367	-0,267	1

Source: Developed by the author on the basis of the provincial statistics office.

Table 6

Matrix matrix of correlation coefficients between the main indicators of fertilization and agriculture in Surkhondarya region

	Y ₅	X ₁	X ₂	X ₃	X ₄
Y ₅	1	0,856	0,791	0,792	-0,221
X ₁	0,856	1	0,484	0,939	-0,250
X ₂	0,791	0,484	1	0,547	-0,367
X ₃	0,792	0,939	0,547	1	-0,267
X ₄	-0,221	-0,250	-0,367	-0,267	1

Source: Developed by the author on the basis of the provincial statistics office.

By analyzing the obtained matrix, it is possible to conclude that with the factor Y₁, Y₂, Y₃, Y₄, Y₅, Factor and X₁, X₂, X₃ factors (correspondent correlation coefficients, 0,906 for potatoes, 0,747, 0,876, 0,821 for vegetable, 0,824, 0,772, 0,791, 0,764, 0,834 for grapes, 0,796 for 0,851, 0,744 for grapes, 0,856 for 0,791, 0,792 for fruits, but the value of the double correlation coefficient with factor X₄

was very low (correlation coefficients, potatoes -0,234 , for vegetables – 0,24, for melons – 0,245, for grapes – 0,2, for fruits – 0,221). Therefore it is not advisable to put this factor into equation. Between the X_1 and X_3 factors, the pair correlation coefficient is high (correspondent correlation coefficients 0,939), which indicates the presence of multicollinearity among them. Therefore, only one of the factors X_1 and X_3 is given in the equation.

As a software tool to analyze the data, we use Regression in the "Data Excel Analysis" program. The results are shown in Table 7.

Table 7

Regression analysis of EXCEL for agricultural products grown in Surkhandarya region

Indicator	Potato	Vegetable	Vegetable crops	Grape	Fruits
<i>Plural R</i>	0,9725	0,9548	0,9550	0,9480	0,9588
<i>R-square</i>	0,9459	0,9117	0,9120	0,8987	0,9193
<i>Normalized R-squared</i>	0,9278	0,8823	0,8827	0,8650	0,8924
<i>Standard error</i>	14729,8	70688,87	15443,34	8726,56	8416,03
<i>F</i>	52,4661	30,986	31,103	26,634	34,2041
<i>Coefficients (Y_1)</i>	-818346,6	-9422268,8	-1650913,6	-1186329,8	-1006798,5
<i>Coefficients (X_1)</i>	19,4073	56,4987	14,6759	5,6195	7,8879
<i>Coefficients (X_2)</i>	201,660	1047,85	184,173	134,76	115,42
<i>Standard error (Y_1)</i>	499317,95	2396244,6	523505,6	295817,27	285290,71
<i>Standard error (X_1)</i>	2,9610	14,2101	3,1044	1,7542	1,6918
<i>Standard error (X_2)</i>	54,3744	260,944	57,008	32,2137	31,0674
<i>t-statistics (Y_1)</i>	-3,6416	-3,9320	-3,15357	-4,0103	-3,5290
<i>t-statistics (X_1)</i>	6,5542	3,9759	4,72732	3,2033	4,6623
<i>t-statistics (X_2)</i>	3,7087	4,01563	3,23064	4,1833	3,7154
<i>Observations</i>	9	9	9	9	9

According to the data in Table 6, the correlation coefficient of coefficient indicates a correlation between 0,97 for potato crop production, 0,94 for grape product, and 0,95 for vegetables, melons and gourmet products.

We continue our analysis by examining the significance of regression on the basis of Fisher's F-criterion. The value of the F-table is 5,41, with a probability of 0.95 reliability [4]. This can be attributed to the fact that regression equation can be justified because of the inequality in Table 7 for the Potatoes, Vegetables, Melons, Grapes and Grapes. Hence, according to Fisher's F-criterion.

The results of the evaluation of the significance of regression coefficients by Student's criterion indicate that all coefficients are important.

The results of the calculations allow to confirm that the greatest impact for achieving the optimal level of this coefficient depends on the factors such as the area of crops, the number of farms, and the availability of equipment.

Based on the results above, models for the factors of agricultural production in Surkhandarya region are presented in Table 8.

Table 8

The results of modeling of dynamics of development of agricultural products in Surkhandarya region

<i>Product name</i>	<i>Conditional characters</i>	<i>Equation in the Model</i>
<i>Potatoe</i>	$K_{potatoe}$ - Product production coefficient X_1 - Number of farms. X_2 - Number of techniques.	$K_{potatoe} = -1818346,6 + 19,4 X_1 + 201,7 X_2$
<i>Vegetable</i>	$S_{vegetable}$ - Product production coefficient X_1 - Number of farms. X_2 - Number of techniques.	$S_{vegetable} = -9422268,8 + 56,5 X_1 + 1047,9 X_2$
<i>Vegetable crops</i>	$P_{vegetable}$ - Product production coefficient X_1 - Number of farms. X_2 - Number of techniques.	$P_{vegetable crops} = -1650913,6 + 14,7 X_1 + 184,2 X_2$
<i>Grape</i>	U_{grape} - Product production coefficient X_1 - Number of farms. X_2 - Number of techniques.	$U_{grape} = -1186329,9 + 5,6 X_1 + 134,8 X_2$
<i>Fruits</i>	H_{fruits} - Product production coefficient X_1 - Number of farms. X_2 - Number of techniques.	$H_{fruits} = -1006798,6 + 7,89 X_1 + 115,4 X_2$

Analysis of the obtained equation shows that the factor X_2 (the number of techniques) has the greatest influence on the volume of production of absolute growth: the increase in the number of techniques by 1%, potatoes, melons and gourds, by 10%, vegetable production by 13% grape products - by 11%. Increase in the number of farms by 1% leads to the increase of potato production by 0,6%, grape products - by 0,3%, fruits - by 0,2%, vegetables and melons - by 0,5%.

On the basis of acceptable economic and mathematical models, the regional food production rate can be forecasted. To do this, we select the most appropriate option using the linear, parabolic and exponential features of the trend equations. The results are shown in Table 9.

Table 9

Prognostic values obtained by extrapolation of major types of agricultural products in Surkhandarya region (tons)

Indicator (factor variable)	Trend equation	True	Prognosis				2017 y. 2020 y %
		2017y.	2018y.	2019y.	2020y.		
Potatoe	$\overline{Y}_t = 1406,1 t^2 + 5691,1 t + 111401$	279743	308922	344141	382172	137	
Vegetable	$\overline{Y}_t = 215,4 t^2 + 72704 t + 341449$	983953	1090029	1167256	1244915	126	
Vegetable crops	$\overline{Y}_t = 899,25 t^2 + 7304,1 t + 94425$	231774	257391	283597	311566	134	
Grape	$\overline{Y}_t = -553,22 t^2 + 14014 t + 54315$	135890	139133	141529	142819	105	

Fruits	$\bar{Y}_t = 167,05 t^2 + 7635 t + 76291$	154951	169346	180489	191966	123
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Source: Developed by the author on the basis of the provincial statistics office.

Forecast estimates show that according to past retrospective trends, average production of potatoes in Surkhondaryo region by 2020 will increase by 37% compared to 2017, vegetables by 26%, melons by 34%, grapes by 5%, and fruits by 23% possible.

The calculations are based on the physiological principle that potatoes can be grown by 55%, vegetables by 100%, melons by 300%, grapes by 230% and wet products by 23%. In the future, the economic benefits of food will increase, as the incomes of the population will significantly increase the subsistence level.

It is possible to conclude that in order to ensure food security in Surkhondaryo region, state and municipal authorities should prioritize the economic potential of food products. This can be achieved by bringing up modern agricultural techniques, based on the revenues that are supported by the high growth rate of exports of agricultural products to the physiological norm.

Conclusions and Suggestions

According to the above information, Surkhondaryo region needs to work in several directions to improve food security. Including:

- ✓ improving the legal framework for regional food security;
- ✓ establishment of regional norms of per capita food consumption per capita;
- ✓ increasing the production of basic foodstuffs for the population of the region in accordance with recommended consumption standards;
- ✓ supporting import substitution, including measures to reduce the dependence on the domestic food market on the basis of increased competitiveness of domestic commodities.

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TOURISTIC CAPABILITIES OF NAMANGAN REGION AND HOW TO USE ITS POTENTIALS IN AN EFFECTIVE WAY.

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada Namangan viloyatining turistik salohiyati bo'yicha tadqiqot natijalari yoritilgan. Shuningdek, mintaqada turizmni rivojlantirish uchun taklif va mulohazalar keltirilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Namangan viloyati, turizm, ekoturizm, agroturizm, tarixiy turizm, madaniy meros obyektlari, ziyoratgohlar, sihatgohlar.

Аннотация. В статье освещено состояние туризма Наманганского вилоята и даны предложения и рекомендации по его улучшению.

Ключевые слова: туризм, экотуризм, агротуризм, исторический туризм, объекты культурного наследия достопримечательности, санатории.

Annotation. This article outlines the results of the touristic potentials of Namangan region. There are also suggestions and comments on tourism development throughout the region.

Key words: Namangan region, tourism, ecotourism, agro-tourism, historical-tourism, cultural heritage, pilgrimage places, sanatoriums.

Nowadays, tourism is one of the fastest growing sectors of world economy. According to the World Tourism and Travel Council (WTTC), tourism has made share up 10.4% of global GDP, 9.9% in employment and 313 million jobs in 2017 [4]. According to the World Tourism Organization (WTO), in 2017, 1 billion 323 million people worldwide have completed trips, and international tourism has benefited 1.34 trillion US dollars [3]. This statistical data shows that tourism has a considerably vital in the Global Economy.

Although the Republic of Uzbekistan is one of the leading countries in terms of tourism potentials in Central Asian countries, the level of access to these facilities is still remains considerably low. However, thanks to the great attention focused by President Sh.Mirziyoyev to the development of particular industry, a new era of tourism-development has begun in Uzbekistan, and a number of decrees

and decrees aimed at the development of this sphere have identified problems and shortcomings within a short time period, as well as the obstacles to tourism development. It is not an exaggeration to state that a real solution is to eliminate the situation.

The Presidential Decree “On additional organizational measures to create favorable conditions for the development of tourist potential of the Republic of Uzbekistan” on February 3, 2018, by Sh.Mirziyoev, on 6 February 2018 “Access tourism development “On Measures to Ensure Rapid Development of Domestic Tourism” dated February 7, 2018, which deals with the implementation of the tasks assigned to them, and due to the large-scale of work carried out by the organizations, the intensification of the flow of foreign tourists flowing into the country. The number of local tourists has also grown noticeably.

Moreover, the location between the Tianshan and Alai mountain ranges in the eastern part of Uzbekistan, it has been called the “pearl of Central Asia” because of its panoramic natural views, splendid mountains, healing springs and diverse natural landscapes The Fergana valley is one of the most important touristic destination across the country. In the north-eastern part of the valley, the Namangan region is also one of the dominant destinations by attracting thousands of tourists annually.

The surrounding landscape, ancient historical and cultural architectural monuments, national craftsmanship, sacred places of worship, sanctuaries, etc., allow the Namangan region to attract many foreign and local tourists. It is noteworthy to note that the Namangan region occupies one of the leading places in the country by number of cultural heritages (Table 1).

According to Table 1, there are 282 tourists and cultural heritage objects in Namangan region, of which 103 are architectural monuments (pic. 1), 155 - archeological monuments, 8 - monumental artworks, 16 - pilgrimage places. Today, 25 hotels and 4 travel agencies, as well as 410 tour operators, have 1200 tourists in our region.

Table 1

Cultural Heritage Sites in the Province [1]

№	City and District Councils	The number of sightseeing cultural heritage
1.	Kasansay District	22
2.	Mingbulak District	6
3.	Namangan City	39
4.	Namangan District	15

5.	Norin District	24
6.	Pap District	33
7.	Torakurgan District	17
8.	Uychi District	25
9.	Uchkurgan District	27
10.	Chartak District	12
11.	Chust District	34
12.	Yangikurgan District	28
Total		282

Namangan region is also rich in ecotourism resources. For example, the northern mountain and foothill region of the region is characterized by clear and cool air, forests, wild mountain plants, wildlife, caves, high rocks, large boulders (pic.2), the springs of the pharmacy are considered as snowfall for the whole year.

These ecotourism sites include the Chodak, Gulistan, Oltinkan, Chorkesar, Parda Tursun, Gova in Chust district, Zarkent in Yangikurgan district, Mamay, Nanay, Chartak district, Baliqlikul, Khazratishoh and Paraman, the example of the village-type settlements in the region.

There are also a number of reservoirs built mainly in the foothills and mountainous regions of the region, including the Chartak, Eskiye, Varzik, Kukarek, Govasoy, Kenkollsoy, Olmosoy, Julaysoy, Sarvaksoy reservoirs.

There are also a number of attractive tourist attractions in the vicinity of the Namangan region. Nauryz and Syrdarya rivers and climbers, as well as sand dunes in the Akkum steppe.

Another indication of the high tourist potential of Namangan is the existing springs and sanatoriums built on them. The most famous of these are sanatoriums Chartak, Kasansay, Shahand and Uchkurgan.

It is well known that one of the most valuable types of services in the tourism market is the national craftsmanship, which is very skillful. Namangan region is well-respected in this respect. Among the tourists today, Chust skullcaps and Chust knives are very popular.

Namangan region is also rich in agro-resources, and the products of various fruits and vegetables grown on the territory of the region are internationally accommodated. Apples, grapes, peaches, cherries, figs, pomegranates, apricots, pears, dates and plums grown in the foothills of the Pop, Chust, Kosonsay Yangikurgan, Chartak and Uychi Districts. There are many tourists who want to eat fruit and cut themselves. Namangan, a city that has long been a flower city, is celebrating annually and even internationally celebrated flowers. New Year,

Navruz, Independence, and Hait holiday are also celebrated with extraordinary readiness. One of the ancient cultural and enlightenment centers, the Namangan region's ancient traditions, traditions, customs, folk arts, religious beliefs, national craftsmanship, national games, sports trainings, scientific activities and others are among the attractions of the tourists. The above-mentioned information shows that the tourist potential of Namangan region is high. However, the number of tourists visiting the region is relatively low compared to domestic capacity. According to the tourism development department of Namangan region, in 2017 in the region 47668 people (42432 local, 5250 foreigners (this is 2847,9 thousand in the republic) [2])) ordered. The region has international tourists from 74 countries, mostly from Russia, 623, 598 from China, 538 from Turkey, 423 from South Korea, 303 from Kazakhstan, 310 from Kyrgyzstan, 142 from India, 103 - from Japan, and 100 - from Tajikistan. The number of local tourists visiting the region is 42432, of which 22,279 are from Tashkent, 4020 are from Andijan, 2059 are from Samarkand, 1785 from Ferghana region, 1390 from Kashkadarya region, 1042 from Bukhara region, 932 from Surkhandarya region 846 814 from Navoi Province, 573 from Khorezm Region, and 436 from the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

In Namangan region, total income from tourism industry in 2017 amounted to 256 million soums [1]. This indicator cannot be evaluated as positive. Therefore, one of the pressing issues is the use of the existing tourism potential of Namangan region, promoting the development of tourism and increasing its economic power. Above all, we can say that in Namangan region it is necessary to implement the following measures for tourism development:

- To take state protection of historic tourist architectural monuments and to repair them on the basis of skilled craftsmen and quality building materials and to create a modern landscape design around them;
- To increase the advertising activity by placing display boards with populations in the crowded areas, promoting tourist opportunities, making posters and distributing them to other regions and foreign countries and traveling to tourist sites;
- Establishment of tourism departments in higher education institutions of Namangan region in cooperation with foreign higher education institutions and training of skilled cadres;
- Establishment of tourist facilities and facilities covering many tourist destinations that attract tourists to the mountainous, foothill, desert and river Eco-tourism areas of the region. Establishing Free Tourist Zones. This is a tourist destination that combines comfortable and comfortable conditions with hotels,



sanatoriums, mountain sports (mountain climbing, skiing, rafting, horse sports, etc.), free parking spaces, zoning of zoos and botanical gardens;

- Establish wide use of the foothill regions for agro tourism in rural areas, especially in intensive orchard gardens;

- In areas rich in wildlife and wildlife preserved in the region, rich in flora and fauna, natural monuments, nature miracles, beautiful natural landscapes, in a region rich in natural ecotourism, establishing national parks, and using them for ecotourism;

- Expansion of the scope of tourism development and creation of favorable conditions for the development of national craft products;

- Celebrating national and other holidays in many parts of the region, such as the International Day of Flowers;

- Studying and introducing experience of high developed countries, as well as establishing international cooperation with them and implementing joint projects;

- Easy to read and proudly present the area's excellent tourist routes card;

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MODERN PROBLEMS OF PHILOLOGY AND LINGUISTICS

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IMPROVEMENT OF EFFECTIVENESS OF TEACHING RECEPTIVE TYPES OF SPEECH ACTIVITY TO THE STUDENTS OF NON-LINGUISTIC UNIVERSITIES

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Annotation: One of the methods to optimize the learning process is a related training in all kinds of speech activity. This paper discusses issues relating to training receptive types of speech activity (reading and listening), namely especially the conditions in which they arise; real communication conditions in comparison with the educational process; psychological mechanisms involved; mutual receptive types of speech activity

Keywords: speech activity; receptive types of speech activity; the related training; communication

Аннотация: Одним из способов оптимизации процесса обучения является связанная с этим подготовка во всех видах речевой деятельности. В этой статье обсуждаются вопросы, связанные с обучением восприимчивых типов речевой деятельности (чтение и прослушивание), а именно, особенно условия, в которых они возникают; реальные условия общения по сравнению с учебным процессом; психологические механизмы; взаимно восприимчивые типы речевой активности

Ключевые слова: речевая деятельность; восприимчивые типы речевой активности; соответствующее обучение; связь

Annotatsiya: O'quv jarayonini optimallashtirish usullaridan biri nutq faolligining barcha turlari bilan bog'liq bo'lgan treningdir. Ushbu maqolada nutq faolligini qabul qiluvchi turlarini (o'qish va tinglash), xususan, ular paydo bo'lgan sharoitlarni o'rganish bilan bog'liq masalalar; o'quv jarayoniga nisbatan haqiqiy aloqa sharoitlari; psixologik mexanizmlar; interfaol nutq faoliyati turlari muhokama qilinadi

Kalit so'zlar: nutq faoliyati; nutq faolligini qabul qiluvchi turlari; tegishli trening; aloqa



It is essential that training of specialists in higher education is now consistent with the high level of modern requirements. University graduate in modern times should have a modern economic thinking, management skills and organizational work, a high level of ownership of computer programs, as well as the knowledge of a foreign language. Thus, it is necessary to constantly improve the efficiency of foreign language teaching, taking into account modern requirements, by improving methodology, optimization and intensification of educational process.

One of the ways to optimize the learning process is the account of communication needs of students, allowing you to focus on those aspects of language and speech skills, which are primarily needed specialist. The high professional level of future specialists assumes working knowledge of a foreign language, they need first of all to obtain professional information, the volume of which is constantly increasing as a result of globalization and the expansion of international relations. And accordingly issues aimed at improving the effectiveness of teaching receptive types of speech activity (reading and listening) allows to obtain professionally relevant information, is an important step towards the optimization of the entire educational process in a foreign language.

One of the ways of intensification of process of training receptive types of speech activity is interconnected training of its species. Methodological problems of the interconnected training to be solved in several ways: the allocation of general and specific skills and knowledge for speech activities; definition of interference in speech activities, the degree of which may vary depending on the stage of training; and - based on this - study the most effective ratio of types of speech activity at different stages of development for the success of each of them when learning a foreign language⁷⁶.

The role of receptive types of speech activity (reading and listening) for learning a foreign language and professional communication is great. Like reading, and listening provide reception and processing of information. The purpose of training receptive types of speech activity is to achieve such a level that will be the extraction of professional information in a real communication. This aspect of the future experts of every year is becoming increasingly important, as is increasing the share of so-called information sector, which includes the heads of all levels, scientists and experts.

⁷⁶ **Bogdanova G.V.** Interrelated learning receptive types of speech activity in a non-linguistic university: 1989. c. 4.



A huge amount of information produced in the world, affects the functioning of all social phenomena, including the tongue. Thus, the importance of the effective organization of the interconnected training to reading and listening is determined by the need to optimize the reception and processing of students and future professionals the ever-increasing volume of information received by the visual and auditory channels.

The structural organization of speech activity includes the causative-motivation, analytic-synthetic and executive levels.

- First implemented a complex interplay of needs, motives and goals of action.
- The second level consists of the steps of the semantic prediction of verbal comparisons; establish semantic relationships between words and semantic elements and meaning-formulation stage.
- The function of the third level is the understanding of the text⁷⁷. The work of psychologists emphasized that the implementation of the general scheme has a number of specific features for reading and listening. This is due, above all, the specifics of the environment in which these kinds of speech activity. There have been the most difficult conditions of occurrence auditory reception⁷⁸ • lack of ability to regulate the activities of the auditor, which is associated with a consistent intake of speech signals, a single perception, the perception of the ramp;
- Intense mental activity, causing rapid fatigue;
- The nature of the impact of sounding speech than with writing.

Accordingly listening than reading more difficult way of getting information. However, verbal communication has such features that are not available in written communication and provide substantial assistance to the listener, such as intonation, gestures, facial expression of the speaker, and so on. All of the conditions in the actual process of speech communication act in the complex, in the interaction. Those who hinder the process of reception, balanced by other

⁷⁷ **Zimnyaya I.A.** Psychological characteristics of listening and speaking as types of speech activity // Foreign languages at school. 1973. № 4.

⁷⁸ **Ilna V.I., Klychnikova Z.I.** Psychological foundations of teaching foreign languages in a language university / 133. M, 1979. p. 43



conditions, providing greater ease of the process of perception and understanding of speech⁷⁹.

Interconnected training to receptive types of speech activity allows introducing into the learning process elements of real communication through a combination of various conditions specific to reading and listening. Using their ability to deliberate combination should facilitate the reception both during training and in participation in professional communication. Therefore, in connection with the conditions of implementation of the structural organization of reading and listening positively influence each other at all stages.

The subject (semantic content) receptive types of speech activity are given an alien thought. This item causes and nature of the activity and its purpose - to understand the thought⁸⁰. In this connection, it should thus provide an object that it stimulated the speech activity of students. In this regard, it provides great opportunities to read materials. Therefore, we can say that with respect to the substantive content of reading in all stages has a positive effect on the listening⁸¹.

Inside each of the communication links are the general functional mechanisms: understanding, memory, probabilistic forecasting. Mastering a type of speech activity facilitates the mastery of the other, because the kinds of speech activity are common to all units of the speech mechanism. Consequently, the mutual influence of reading and listening related to the speech mechanism⁸².

Interest and accordingly the motivation of mastering reading and listening usually changes in the learning process. For example, research shows that students of the first course in the first place want to learn to speak a foreign language, then, in the second place, it is worth an interest in listening to, reading is ranked third, and the last is manifested interest to the letter⁸³.

Interest in reading increased from stage to stage. This can be explained by the fact that gradually established the link between the content side of the teaching material in a foreign language and basic material sciences, so reading is gradually becoming

⁷⁹ **Byrne**, Teaching Oral English. London: Longman, 1976, p. 8

⁸⁰ **Winter I.A.** Psychological characteristics of listening and speaking as types of speech activity // Foreign languages at school. 1973. № 4.

⁸¹ **Klychnikova Z.I.** Psychological features of teaching reading in a foreign language. M.: Enlightenment, 1983. p. 181

⁸² **Winter I.A.** Professionally-oriented, interconnected learning of all types of foreign language speech activity in a non-linguistic university. Permian, 1986, p. 25

⁸³ **Bogdanova G.V.** Interconnected learning receptive types of speech activity in a non-linguistic university: M, 1989. p 20



a way of getting more information on the specialty. Thus, we can draw the following conclusions:

- Listening is able to have a positive impact on reading at an early stage, and then in the subsequent stages a positive effect on the listening comprehension is beginning to read;
- and reading, and listening as the receptive types of speech activity perform the same function of communication, which boils down to the extraction of information from the sounding and (or) graphical text.

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SPOKEN AUTHENTICITY OF HISTORICAL WORDS IN THE DASTANS (EPIC POEMS)

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Резюме: Мақолада халқ достонлари лексикасидаги тарихий сўзлар тадқиқ этилади. Хоразмдаги китобий достонлар тилида ишлатилган ижтимоий-сиёсий, ҳарбий, қурилиш-архитектура ва диний тушунчаларга оид тарихий сўзлар таҳлил этилиб, уларнинг шаклланиш хусусиятлари ёритиб берилади.

Калит сўзлар: Хоразм, китобий достонлар, хон, мадраса, мулла, дубулға, машшоқ.

Резюме: В статье исследуются историзмы из лексики хорезмских дастанов, также анализируются такие типы историзмов, как общественно-политические, военные, строительно-архитектурные и религиозные, освещаются особенности их формирования.

Ключевые слова: Хорезм, книжные дастаны, хан, медресе, молла, шлем, певец.

Summary: The given article is devoted to researching the historical words in the lexis of Khorezm Dastans. The historical methods such as social-political, military, constructive –architectural and religious are analyzed and their peculiar formation is brightened up.

Key words: Khorezm, published dastans, Khan, medressah (a traditional Islamic school), molla (priest), helmet, singer;

The number of historical words in the dastans in the form of manuscript and lithography is quite big.

As dastans represent the history of people, historical words, which mean the name of the historical event or object, can be seen in them. The difference between historical words and archaism is that at the present neither the evidence nor the

word expressing the the historical event itself does not exist, so the historical word is the only name of the case.

Historical words are mainly the words, which deal with socio-political system, position, rank, title, class, race, profession and trade, military field and religion. So much work has been done about historical lexics in Uzbek linguistics.

1. Historical words dealing with socio-political field

Padishakh(King). There used to be a king called Balibek in Nishapur.

Shakh(King). (Do not be sad my king)

Шул суннини хор айларам. (“Goroghli”, 355-p.)

Khan. Арзимни эшитса Гўрўғли **хоним, (my khan)**

Дийдор қиёматга қолди дегайсан. (“Goroghli”, 402-p.)

Khodja (Boss), slave, owner (Duke). Қул хўжадан рухсат тилар, ор бўлмас, **Бегим**, сендин рухсатимни тиларман. (“Goroghli”, 399-p.)

Minister: Ҳамдам **вазир** келмади. (“Goroghli”, 414-p.)

Sultan: Тушимда келибди Гўрўғли **султон**

Ёнларида ботир ўғли Авазхон (“Goroghli”, 432-p.)

Tora (master): Тўранг недур, бегинг недур билмасман. (“Goroghli”, 420-p.)

Aksakal (Elder matured person) - in ancient times they used to be head of the neighbourhood.

Representative aksakal's daughters followed Kamaldjan, they said.

In this example, the word - representative means that the person is from higher rank. Sometimes he is also called “noib”, which means deputy.

Otalik- Khan's advisor.

Inoyat atalik said: Princess Zavriyo, we would like to make a complaint. (“Ashyknoma”, book 1, page 273.)

Inak - An official, who used to deal with the assignments of the head of the state in Khiva khanate and Bukhara emirate.

Shakh, vazir, vakil, and inaks said: This beggar does not deserve King's daughter. (“Ashyknoma”, book 1, page 155.)

Mekhtar, kushbegi, makhram, mukhrdor, biy: All gathered, one of them was mekhtar, another was kushbegi, four of them were mukhrdars and ninety biys. (“Ashyknoma”, book 1, 170-p.)

Mekhtar - one of the highest ranks in the khanate.

Kushbegi - an official, whose rights are equal to the minister in the khanate or emirate.

Makhram - basically the word refers to kharam (a place where girls, women are gathered to entertain the khan or his officials). Sometimes used to deal with stationery in the government. One of the closest persons to the governor.



Mukhrdor (A person, who puts signet to the papers or documents of the khan or emir.

Biy - the head of the tribal union and nomad and semi nomad Turkic people.

Jharchi (crier) - a person, who informs people about the official news in a loud voice.

These names fully refer to the political –economical system of its own period.

Padishakh (king) means the head of state. As the dastans deal with feudalistic period, king is alternatively called as sultan, khan, shakh. **Vazir** (minister) is the second person after the khan. **Khodja** means owner or master. **Bek**, **tura** mean different representatives of government.

Above mentioned word slave means servant with no rights. With this word we can also see the words such as **kaniza** (servant girl), **churi** (maid), princess:

One “**kaniz**” (servant girl) was brought, her face looked like the moon. (“**Goroghly**”, 68-page.) The old lady was sleeping wrapped in silk, two maids are fanning her. (“**Goroghly**”, 229-p.)

Princess is the daughter of the king. “**Kaniz** and **churi**” are the servants. However, there is a certain difference between these two servants. “**Kaniz** “ serves for the princess, while “**churi**” is a common slave .

2.The words dealing with the military field

Ancient weapons, guns, military terms can be seen in the dastans.

Among the ancient arms, bows, arrows and swords are often mentioned.

Adiga had a sword with its golden cover and arrows, he took them out of the treasure room.

(“**Ashyknoma**”, book 1, 206-p.)

Charayna (binoculars), **helmet** – the former was used in order to see the enemy far from. The latter is headwear made of iron.

Giant took his binoculars, helmet other things got on his horse. (“**Ashyknoma**”, book 1, 223-p.)

Cannon, gun, shamkhal, rifle.

They started shooting at **Adiga** from cannon, gun and rifle. (“**Ashyknoma**”, book 1, 241-p.)

Shotir (horse-holder).

Bobokhan “shotir” took **Shokhsanam** to **Shirvan**.

Navkar (soldier).

I laid my soldiers out of the garden. (“**Ashyknoma**”, book 2, 140-p.)

Jhazail weapon used in war

God save us from weapons, arrows and rifles.

Paikon (bullet).



They are like bullets. (“Ashyknama”, book 3, 73 p.)

Sipakhso (military officer).

There were officers in Rome. (“Ashyknama”, book 3, 331-p.)

Tiri buran (bullet rain).

God, save us from bullet rain. (“Ashyknama”, book 3, 332-p.)

Chapavul (robbery).

They robbed in Isfakhan roads several times. (“Ashyknama”, book 3, 333-p.)

Yazid(enemy). Қилдук **язиднинг** иззасин. (“Ashyknama”, book 3, 334-p.)

Yasov (line, lining up). They lined up and reached there on the left (“Ashyknama”, book 3, 44-p.) **Banda (captive).** Becoming captive to a red head. (“Ashyknama”, book 3, 94p.) **Cherik (soldier).** Soldiers will be put in Kukhistan. (“Ashyknama”, book 3, 114-p.)

3. Words dealing with construction, architecture and occupation trade.

As the lexis of dastans consists of daily lifestyle of the people, it is rich in various words.

Bards during their artistic speech paid special attention to the description of the place. They are: a palace, dome, princes and princesses lived in them.

After some miles, they reached Sayodkhan’s golden domed palace.

Golden dome means cupola treated with gold

Sayodkhan together with Khamro and Salbiniyaz returned to their golden cupola. (“Ashyknama”, book 1, 101-p.)

Оҳим ўтидин шоҳим, **гумбази** аҳзаринг куяр.

Тилла кўшк олтиндан ҳал берилган кўшкни билдирса, гумбази аҳзар кўк рангли **гумбазни** англатади.

Among historical words in dastans, there are most, which deal with leadership and law of the feudalistic period.

Caravan saray (inn on the caravan route), wine-house, dungeon, чохиморон can be best examples.

Minister Kasim passed through the desert, crossed the lake and reached a caravan saray (“Ashyknama”, book 3, 274-p.).

Beauty came to her **wine-house** and enjoyed herself. (“Ashyknama”, book 3, 310-p.)

Oh master, he will be put in the **dungeon**. (“Ashyknama”, book 1, 310-p.)

Gardener said: Your father put the prince in the prison. (“Ashyknama”, book 1, 307-p.)

Words referring to construction can also be seen such as **Ordaminor (Horde-tower).**



Along with Kasim baba they went to the horde. (“Ashyknama”, book 6, 109-p.)
You had a **tower** built of gold in the garden. (“Ashyknama”, book 6, 147-p.)

4. Historical words referring to profession and trade.

There are so many words concerning profession and trade.

Mashshok (musician), goyanda (singer), Clown, jester.

Musicians played music, **singers** sang from dastans, **jesters** entertained the people. (“Ashyknama”, book 6, 234-p.)

Astrologer, fortune - teller, кyппa дѣз, postman.

Immediately astrologers, book-readers were called. Book-readers opened their books to foretell, fortune tellers predicted, **sorcerer** foretold”, book 3, 304-p.)

Writing a letter on behalf of his father, he sent it with the **postman**. (“Ashyknama”, book 3, 335-p.)

These historical words give the real image of the history of our ancestors. In the ancient times kings in case of any problem called for astrologers, fortune-tellers and they tried to predict the future. Kings acted according to the result of those predictions.

Sending some information to some place was the duty of **postmen**.

Hookah-maker, drug-maker express various type of workers in a daily life.

“Be a **hookah-maker, drug-maker** or a **jester** and a **bard**” they shouted on. (“Ashyknama”, book 3, 271-p.)

In the wedding at that time they used to smoke a hookah. **Hookah-makers** treated them. Drug addicts used to intake drug and **drug-makers** would help them to the drug.

Beggar, dungeon master.

You equalized a **beggar** to a friend... (“Ashyknama”, book 6, 224-p.)

At that moment **dungeon master** delivered the horse. (“Ashyknama”, book 6, 208-p.)

Historical words provide us with the ethnographic history of our ancestors. The words above fully prove this fact.

5. Historical words expressed by word combinations and phrases.

There are so many Persian and Arabic phrases in lexis of dastans. Very many phrases and word combinations were borrowed by the people during religious ideology and various social-political events, in this way dastan language also obtained from these phrases. Especially, in dastans in written forms secretaries used so many borrowings that influenced the style of dastans. Nowadays these word combinations and phrases are out of use.

Some phrases express the beauty of one’s sweetheart and mythical expressions are used.

Long hair, bright sun, water from the heaven, Beauty from the paradise, pleasant garden.

Мушкин сочим анбар зулфи танобим. (“Ashyknama”, book 1, 153-p.)

Mincing and coming down her long hair she said like a **bright sun** (“Ashyknama”, book 1, 184-p.)

Didn’t show me the **beauty of the heaven**. (“Ashyknama”, book 6, 80-p.)

Water in their well is from **paradise**. (“Ashyknama”, book 1, 137-p.)

If only I could see the **garden of paradise**. (“Ashyknama”, book 6, 118-p.)

Among the historical words there are several words concerning the cultural daily life.

6. Words dealing with religion

Холиқи Якто-ягона Худо, Худои табораки таоло, поко парвардигоро соҳиби махлуқот шоҳи олим холиқи яктога топширдим сани. (“Ashyknama”, book 1, 281-p.)

Қиз бечора Худои табораки таолога ёлбориб бир муножот ўқиди. (“Ashyknama”, book 1, 268-p.)

Поко парвардигоро, сан ман бечорани бу халойиқ орасинда шарманда қилма ғайсак. (“Ashyknama”, book 1, 276-p.)

Эй соҳиби махлуқот, қолдим бир чоҳ ичинда. (“Ashyknama”, book 5, 34-p.)

The words given above show the notion of the God with various expressions.

Расули Худо, соҳиби дулдулсувор, Нух наби. Мундоғ буюрмиш **Расули Худо**. (“Ashyknama”, book 1, 315-p.) Тут қўлимни, йўлда қолдим **соҳиби дулдулсувор**. (“Ashyknama”, book 1, 285-p.)

Алардин сўн **Нух наби** бўлдилар. (“Ashyknama”, book 1, 318-p.)

In this examples prophet Mukhammad, Ali and Nukh are mentioned.

Mulla(priest), Imam, Master, Sufi (a holy man of Muslims).

Priests and Imams in this city disappeared a long time ago. (“Gorogly”, 121-p.)
Master, Sufi.

Giving a hand to your **Master**, have you returned as **a Sufi? he said**. (“Gorogly”, 43-p.)

Sakhaba (Fellow of the prophet). Sakhabas recited fatiha (“Gorogly”, 42-p.)
Khaftan, setan, chiltans. Khaftan, setan and chiltan save me from this grief. (“Gorogly”, 27-p.) **Khidir-Ilyas**. Oh the owner of the desert Khidir – Ilyas save from this grief (“Gorogly”, 27-p.).

Kalandar (Experienced traveller). (“Gorogly”, 31-p.)

Ulamо (clergyman). Ministers and clergymen also approved it. (“Gorogly”, 43-p.)



Eran (invisible patrons). Erans gathered to hold a meeting. (“Gorogly”, 43-p.)

Parizod (a beautiful girl). When Goroghli was dreaming, **Parizod** was dreaming too. (“Gorogly”, 63-p.)

The terms given in the examples above are often seen in the artistic speech of dastans.

The word “mulla” is originated from Arabic word meaning Sir. Persons with religious knowledge were called “mulla”.

“Imam” is a person, who controls the praying for “namaz” in the mosques. “Sufi” is a holy person. “Pir” is often associated with the word Ali Shakhimardon. Goroghli sees him as his Master.

Sakhaba means the fellows of the prophet. Khaftan, setan, chiltan and eran are invisible sponsors consisting of three, seven and forty souls.

Khidir Ilyas. Legendary sponsor can be seen in every dastan.

Kalandar (experienced traveler). A person, who has given up everything and travels for himself helping the heroes in the dastans. Sometimes Goroghli himself becomes “kalandar” and acts secretly.

Along with these historical words there also terms such as Ghzallad (executioner), dor (rope), zindan (dungeon), chapavul (robbery), Kharamkhana (lady-house), maykhana (wine-house), devana (beggar), munadjim (astrologer), kurraduz (sorcerer), orda (horde), which refer to the feudalistic system. They are closely connected with the events in the dastans and give the real image of that period.

Historical words are considered as lexical units. It is difficult to sort them out like ancient words. They are only used in specific need. For instance, every architectural object to be built was designed according to the economical-ideological characteristics and got their corresponding names. From beginning a new period both its name and itself remains as a historical heritage.

According to their characteristics every economical system produces their professions and their names. In the process of development in the society new professions and trades are likely to appear and the old ones disappear. However they are saved in the vocabulary fund of the language as historical words.

In this way, the language of dastans change in oral forms and begin to consist of new words. Also the words referring to ancient times remain as the historical words.

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ANALYSIS OF SOME PROBLEMATIC SITUATIONS IN UZBEK

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada mualliflar o'zbek tilining til korpusini yaratish bilan bog'liq masalalarni muhokama qiladilar. Shu munosabat bilan, korpus tilidagi tillarni o'rganish, turli xil milliy korpus va o'zbek tilining korpusini yaratishdagi qiyinchiliklar kabi masalalar batafsil tahlil qilinadi va bir qator takliflar taklif etiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: korpus, korpus lingvistikasi, korpus lug'ati, korpus dasturi, milliy korpus.

Аннотация: В этой статье авторы обсуждают вопросы, связанные с созданием языкового корпуса узбекского языка. В этой связи тщательно анализируются такие вопросы, как сбор языковых единиц в корпусе, различные национальные проблемы и трудности с созданием корпуса узбекского языка, и предлагается ряд предложений.

Ключевые слова: корпус, корпусная лингвистика, словарь корпуса, корпусная программа, национальный корпус.

Abstract: In this article, authors discuss the issues related to the creation of language corpus of Uzbek Language. In this regard, the matter, such as the collection of language units in the corpus, different national corpus and difficulties in creating the corpus of Uzbek language, are thoroughly analyzed and a number of proposals are suggested.

Keywords: corpus, corpus linguistics, corpus vocabulary, corpus program, national corpus.

As current information technologies are developing at high rates day-by-day, national language content plays a key role in preserving the identity of each nation. At the same time, we need to develop further Uzbek language studies, new researches in linguistics, modern methods of studying and teaching the Uzbek language. Corpus linguistics arises a major factor in this sense.



The word “corpus” means “body”, “part”, “fragment”. Corpus linguistics is one of the large parts of computational linguistics. The purpose of the corpus linguistics is to integrate knowledge and theories about all linguistic sections into a single system. And corpus is a set of the comprehensive database of languages and bibliographic texts attached to the search program to identify the features of the body language units.

The corpus of languages is one of the most influential tools to solve all the issues of the surveys and practical tasks of the language. Gries considers corpus linguistics as a paradigm and states: “Corpus Linguistics has become a major methodological paradigm in practical and theoretical linguistics over the last decades.” McEnergy, Wilson, Meyer, Becker, and Pearson define it as the following: “Corpus Linguistics is the style and method of studying the use of language.” As we can assume, the corpus can be both a source for learning a language and a method of studying it at the same time. Every word in the corpus is individually applied, including the following information through the corpus program:

- 1) The entire set of different language units in different contexts;
- 2) Positions and variants of language units in the lexicography;
- 3) The list of words that can be combined with the chosen word;
- 4) Frequency or statistics of the same word usage by the same author;
- 5) Core and metaphorical meanings of a word;
- 6) Hidden capabilities of word usage;
- 7) The state of the application of words in different periods of the language development;
- 8) Ability to connect with affixes;
- 9) Exact equivalents of a word in foreign languages;
- 10) The scope of word use on the local regions;
- 11) orthoepic and spelling rules in audio scripts and so on.

Creation of the national body of the Uzbek language is the main task nowadays. To create the body, not only linguists but also literary critics, programmers, librarians, historians, psychologists, sociologists, translators need to work collaboratively. The advantage of the corpus is that it can be utilized by everybody from all professions in general. For instance, when editors work on the texts, they will look for words which are stylistically suitable for the texts and choose one of them from the synonymic line appearing on the special program screen in order to make the text more attractive. Or, researchers can easily find any information about the language and linguistic background which requires a long time to be found through the corps program. Another advantage of the corpus is



that it saves time. To do this, any user just goes to the application and press the “Search” button. Language related information will be displayed on the screen.

Today, unless we create a computerized form of Uzbek language, it may appear in the list of languages that are in danger of extinction. Corpus linguistics serves as one of the key solutions to this problem. It should also be noted that if the Uzbek language corpus is created, it will be one of the biggest events in our linguistics. Particularly, the eternity of the language is preserved, comprising the features that make it easier to learn and teach.

The first corpus in the world was created at the University of Brown in the USA in 1961. Later, in the USSR, corpus vocabulary which had a million words was created. The British, German, and Russian languages have their own national corpus, including the largest German national corpus. That's because this corpus possesses 3.5 million words. Not all of these words are currently used in German and German linguists have also included national most used terms and expressions in ancient times. That is why the German national corpus has reached the highest level of body coverage in the world. In the family of Turkic languages the Osmanli Turk, Uighur, Crimean-Tatar national corpus were created. Linguist scholars from Kazakhstan and Tajikistan are doing their research on the creation of their own national corpus.

There are about 50 projects in the world that are mainly in Indian-European languages. Creation of the language corpus requires a great deal of research from scientists and there is theoretical knowledge on the creation of the Uzbek national body. However, scientific research carrying out at present in practice cannot be considered available. One of the main reasons for this is that the government does not allocate necessary funds to conduct corpus research; there are no corpus laboratories and few corpus researchers. Problems with the formation of the corpus are related to history and archeology, source studies, study of ancient writers, as well as to the richness of the Uzbek language in synonyms, metaphorical units, and especially in dialects. Thus, creating a corpus language according to the above factors leads to a number of difficulties. In the corpus of the language, there is also given dialects. However, the Uzbek language dialects are various. For instance, in the example of the Surkhandarya region, the dialects of the neighboring villages differ from each other. Facts such as lack of well-descriptive language dictionaries, lack of vocabulary textures, excellent dialectological research, which meets today's requirements, including the capability to use dialect-based words in the corpus and to find their literary language alternatives in the foreign languages require special research. This, in turn, also entails prolongation of time for the creation of the language corpus. Among the Turkic languages, the Uzbek language is

distinguished by its abundant synonymic and metaphorical entries. In the corpus, there is given a dominant word and its other synonyms and they take special emphasis on the meaning, style, use, expression, and task in the synonymic line. As there are so many connections that they cannot be translated directly into the foreign language, or they do not exist in that language, a bilingual corpus is more preferable and effective. This also affects the efficiency of the creation of the corpus.

According to the above facts that we have discussed, we propose the followings:

- 1) Provision of state support for the creation of the national corpus of the Uzbek language with the help of leading specialists;
- 2) Establishing a corpus lab and research center;
- 3) Intensifying the creation of the national corpus of the Uzbek language through the experience of the existing national corpus;
- 4) The involvement of students interested in this field who are studying at the Higher Education Institutions of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the process of creating corpus;
- 5) Creating a bilingual corpus. This is an easy-to-use corpus for translators, who want to learn Uzbek;
- 6) Creating an online corpus. This will give everybody the advantages that will allow them to get information, which is not given in the corpus, through educational websites;
- 7) The inclusion of the audio format of the information together with written one in the corpus. The main purpose of this corpus is to teach Uzbek language and its spelling and orthoepic rules to those who are eager to learn the language and to convey the exact pronunciation of the word to the listener.

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THE POWER OF SHAKESPEARE'S REALISM

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ANNOTASIYA: Ushbu maqolada Shakespearning fojialari va ularning jahon adabiyotidagi rollarini yaratishga asosiy e'tibor qaratilgan. Quyida Shakespearning haqiqiy qarashlari va ularning fojealari haqidagi ta'riflari haqida ma'lumot beriladi. Bundan tashqari, ushbu maqolada siz Shekspirning asosiy fojialarida ishlatilgan xushmuomalalik nazariyasi haqida bilib olishingiz mumkin. O'yinni yozuvchining hayoti va asarlarini yaratishning asosiy davrlari quyidagi hollarda ham keltiriladi. O'qish jarayonida biz Shakespearning asarlaridan uning asarlari turli sohalaridan xabardor ekanini bilib olishimiz mumkin.

Kalit so'zlar:Tragediya, fojiali qahramonlar, ma'naviy boylik, muloyimlik nazariyasi, Uyg'onish, Shekspirning realizmlari, dramatik matnlar.

АННОТАЦИЯ: В этой статье основное внимание уделяется созданию трагедий Шекспира и их роли в мировой литературе. Ниже приводятся сведения о реалистичных взглядах Шекспира и их описании в его трагедиях. Кроме того, в этой статье вы можете узнать о теории вежливости, которая использовалась в основных трагедиях Шекспира. Основные периоды жизни писателя и создание произведений также приведены ниже. Во время чтения мы можем узнать, что из работ Шекспира очевидно, что он знает о различных областях своих работ.

Ключевые слова:Трагедия, трагические герои, духовное богатство, теория вежливости, ренессанс, реализм Шекспира, драматические тексты.

ANNOTATION: In this article the main attention is paid to the creation of Shakespeare's tragedies and their roles in the world literature. In the following there are given information about Shakespeare's realistic views and their description in his tragedies. In addition, in this article you can know about politeness theory which was used in Shakespeare's major tragedies. The main periods of play writer's life and creation of works are also given in the following. While reading we can learn it is obvious from Shakespeare's works that he is aware of the various fields of his works.

Key words: Tragedy, tragic heroes, spiritual wealth, politeness theory, Renaissance, Shakespeare's realism, dramatic texts.



Shakespeare accepted the genre of tragic comedy, he included deep humanistic ideas. In his works, realities are combined with tales, and good qualities of the person overcome bad emotions. The peculiarity of Shakespeare's realistic method lies in the fact that the author thoroughly investigates the reality and realizes the basic meaning of the complex "flow of events", with full confidence in human power and its limitless possibilities. This defines the vitality of Shakespeare's humanism. The power of Shakespeare's realism is the perception of the feudal regime and the emergence of the bourgeois society's tragic humanity, in defining the abomination and corruption of the society with vital images. Genius scholars, poets, and writers have emphasized Shakespeare's realism and characteristic artistry. Shakespeare's views on realistic art are clearly presented in the conversation with Hamlet's actors.

At the same time, he emphasized not to make a noise, not to be devoted to artificiality, "acting appropriate to speech and speak according to the action and not to go out beyond the limits of naturalness.

Shakespeare not only describes his subjective tragic experiences in his chronology and tragedies, but also describes the state and global objective situations in his tragedies. The tragedy of Shakespeare is not the only tragedy of individuals; their meaning is the tragedy in general. The tragic heroes of Hamlet, Othello, Lear, Macbeth, Brut, Coriolanus, Antonia, Timon are the expression of heroes of different times, people, and tribes.

The scale of the Shakespeare tragedies was extensive and the cause of this genre was of a European scale, from a social system to a transition from one era to the next, and the spiritual progress was at a high level. But from this rich culture only people of a certain circle would enjoy. Due to the ignorance of the main public, the spiritual wealth of renaissance reached the public through the theater alone.

Shakespeare created the tragedies in the early periods of his creation: the first was Titus Andronicus (1593-1594) was created from the example of the old Marlon style-like bloody tragedy; the second is Romeo and Juliette (1594-1595), close to the early works of lyricism (poetry, lyricism), and funny places; the third "Julius Caesar" (1599-1600) points out a new kind of tragedy created between two periods and two creative times. Elements of tragedy were originally found in legends (myths) and died when it collapsed with Evil and goodness. The ancient Greeks only pointed to the complexity of the tragedy, bringing the tragedy to the literary genre, and Eskhil, Sofokhl, Euripides' tragedy have certain influence, that is, in their opinion, the disadvantage of the tragedy, not by their will, but by their participation, (like King Edip), but at the same time taught the tragedy not to bow down to destiny, not to be in depression, but to the fate (in the case of



"Prometheus"). In Rome, when the slave-community collapsed in the crisis, Seneca's tragedy did not merit the glorification of the Greeks, great humanity problems, but merely illustrated the tragedies of great personalities.

Understanding the notion of tragedy and illuminating depends on Shakespeare's creativity. In the chronicles and comics of "Richard" and "Richard III" ("The Merchant of Venice"), the fight between wickedness and goodness is more sophisticated than other works of this kind ("Richard III" Shylock's images). But in his early works, even in Romeo and Juliette, he was described as a superficial expression of the tragedy; cynicism, provocation will end many suffering and destructions, and ultimately end with the death of sinners. In the most terrible tragedies of Shakespeare, the deep psychic experiences of the heroes are also given. Shakespeare can create horrible scenes of the human sorrow. The psychological experiences of Hamlet, Othello, Lear, and Brut were the result of the perceived level of consciousness and of the existence of everything that surrounds them. In the heroes of Shakespeare one thing - the reaction of one person to another person is exciting (what shook Hamlet was not just his father's death, but also questions like "How will Claudius kill his brother?" and "How Gertrud immediately forgot the king?").

In his tragedies Shakespeare puts questions like, "Why people are unhappy?, what makes barriers on their happiness? In order to find answers to these questions, the artist analyzes life in detail. Shakespeare's tragedies include love and affection between individuals, the public, the state, the international relations, and the universal aspects of life. The richness of life in playwright's works is amazed by the richness of his experiences, and his works can shape England in the period of Renaissance. We learn from Shakespeare's works that he is aware of the various fields of his works. Therefore, he is a lawyer, geographer, a philosopher, a naturalist scholar he is a multi-faceted creator. It should be noted that, however, that the essence of Shakespeare's tragedies is not just about describing the scene, but also its impact on the most complex aspects of human spirit and the tragedy of life.

Factors raising Shakespeare's tragedies - the richness of the subject matter, the accuracy of the ideological orientation are the realistic picture of life. That's why his dramatic creation has gained a strong place in the repertoire of world theaters, and is still making people excited.

Politeness means putting things in such a way as to take account of the feelings of the hearer. Dramatic texts offer good possibilities for the study of politeness theory. They offer wide social and character logical scope, and because the speech is not elicited from informants but was invented by authors for purposes of their own, dramatic texts can surprise analysts, as Shakespeare has surprised us, into

discoveries they had not envisioned. Studying a dramatic text with politeness theory in mind has much in common with studying protocols of spontaneous child speech with a grammar and a theory of acquisition in mind. You do not control the flow of data. It pours over you and you must cope as best you can. There are many deficiencies in such a naturalistic approach. Data sets are often critically incomplete; analyses cannot be fully objective; tests of statistical significance are seldom appropriate. We think the methodologically looser naturalistic study is a valuable supplement to controlled experimental methods. Both offer the analyst rich opportunities to be deceived, but the naturalist is not likely, at least, to underestimate the complexity of the topic.

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ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF PEDAGOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY

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REGIONAL ASPECTS OF IMPROVING THE EFFICIENCY AND QUALITY OF TRAINING DURING THE PERIOD OF REFORMS ON THE SYSTEM OF HIGHER EDUCATION

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Annotation: The article highlights the regional aspects of improving the efficiency and quality of training. Such factors as educational quality assurance programs, the scientific potential of teachers who are involved in the educational process, means of organizing education, educational technology, and the level of quality of management of an educational institution are studied. The optimal ways and prospects for creating a competitive environment among faculty members to improve the quality of education and the state of the distribution of universities and branches by region in the future have been studied.

Key words: the quality of education, the scientific potential of professors and teachers, the level of knowledge of the students, the means of the educational process, educational technologies, the quality of management of the educational process, quality indicators of education, the competitive environment among professors and teachers.

Аннотация: Мақолада кадрлар тайёрлаш сифати ва самарадорлигини оширишнинг минтақавий жиҳатлари ёритилган. Таълим жараёни сифатини таъминлаш дастурлари, таълим жараёнига жалб қилинган профессор-ўқитувчиларнинг илмий салоҳияти, таълим оловчилар салоҳияти, таълим бериш жараёни воситалари, таълим технологиялари, таълим жараёнини бошқаришнинг сифат даражаси каби омиллар ўрганилган. Олий таълим муассасалари ва филиалларининг минтақалар бўйича тақсимланишининг ҳолати ва келажакда таълим сифатини оширишда профессор-ўқитувчилар ўртасида рақобат муҳитини юзага келтиришнинг оптимал йўллари, истиқболлари ўрганилган.

Таянч иборалар: таълим сифати, профессор-ўқитувчиларнинг илмий салоҳияти, таълим оловчилар салоҳияти, таълим бериш жараёни воситалари, таълим технологиялари, таълим жараёнини бошқаришнинг сифат даражаси, таълимнинг сифат кўрсаткичлари, профессор-ўқитувчилар ўртасида рақобат муҳити.

Аннотация: В статье освещены региональные аспекты повышения эффективности и качества подготовки кадров. Изучены такие факторы, как программы по обеспечению качества образования, научный потенциал преподавателей, которые привлечены к учебному процессу, средства организации образования, технологии образования, уровень качества управления образовательным учреждением. Изучены оптимальные пути и перспективы создания конкурентной среды среди профессорско-преподавательского состава по повышению эффективности качества образования и состояние распределение вузов и филиалов по регионам в будущем.

Ключевые слова: качество образования, научный потенциал профессоров и преподавателей, уровень знаний обучаемых, средства учебного процесса, образовательные технологии, качество управления учебным процессом, качественные показатели образования, конкурентная среда среди профессоров и преподавателей.

The ongoing economic reforms in Uzbekistan require the creation of an education system that is in line with the socio - economic reconstruction of the society and the provision of sustainable development in the long term.

Therefore, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Sh.Mirziyoev, reconsidered a continuous education system, and the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "about Education" is being revised, and education has been reformed in the direction of social and economic development. as a factor. According to the priorities of the Strategic Action Plan on five priority directions of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021, approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on February 7, 2017, PF-4947, the socioeconomic development of the country, radical revision of the cadres training, great attention is paid to creating the necessary conditions for the training of educated specialists. For this purpose, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures for further development of the higher education system" of April 20, 2017, №PP-2909 was adopted.

This resolution developed a comprehensive program for the development of higher education in 2017-2021 to qualitatively improve and radically improve the level of higher education, to strengthen and modernize the material and technical base of higher education institutions, equip with modern teaching and research laboratories, information and communication technologies. .

Education is the basic tool to educate, develop skills and skills, prepare people for life and work.

Education is the basic tool to educate, develop skills and skills, prepare people for life and work. The concept of quality of education is primarily due to the high level of organization of students' professionalism in the institutions of higher education, the professionalism of professors and teachers in their primary purpose. The quality of teaching process provides factors such as the academic potential of



the faculty involved in the learning process, the potential of trainees, the tools of teaching, educational technologies, quality of management of the educational process.

Reforms in the Higher Education System focus on improving the location of higher education institutions and the specificity of bachelor and master's degrees, with regard to indicators of the plan, a number of circumstances and factors, and clarity. Nevertheless, there are some disparities and problems in this area of higher education.

There is imbalance between the distribution of students in the regions by region and the trends in education and the specialization of economies in which they are located. The socio-economic and historical-cultural development features of the region are not fully considered in determining the trends in education.

In the context of sustainable economic development, the socio-economic significance of improving the quality and effectiveness of higher education in Uzbekistan and its impact on the development of the regional labor market is increasing.

In recent years, special attention has been paid to optimizing the distribution of students across sectors and regions. It is important to analyze this issue and to take account of world experience in the placement and development of higher education institutions in making any decision on that basis.

In developed countries, the following factors are considered for the establishment and placement of higher education institutions:

- capital factor;
- historical factor;
- Specialization factor;
- the need for staffing;
- economic geographical location and ecological factor;
- regional factors; the role of professor-teacher quality and so on.

Capitals have a special place in the training of cadres in many countries around the world. This can be illustrated in the case of France, the Netherlands, Austria, Eastern Europe, the Russian Federation and a number of other countries. At the same time, it should be noted that "capital factor" does not play a very important role in some countries (USA, UK, Germany, etc.).

In Uzbekistan, the "capital factor" plays an important role in the education system.

The city of Tashkent accounts for 41% of the existing higher education institutions in the country and 36.5% of the existing students. These indicators testify to the high concentration of higher education institutions and the number of existing students in Tashkent. This is not the case in any developed country. At the same time, many developing countries can be a bright example. For every 10,000 residents of Tashkent, there are 440 university students. This is a very high indicator.



Historical factors are linked to the long-term development of education in one or another country.

Examples include Oxford and Cambridge universities in the UK. You can also see Harvard of the United States, Sorbonne of France, Moscow State University of the Russian Federation and others.

To the Higher Educational Institution of Uzbekistan, which operates over a century. National University of Uzbekistan. This university has been playing a significant role not only in our country, but also in the region of Central Asia for many years in the field of training and education.

Under the influence of specialization, some or all aspects of higher education are developed and improved.

Uzbekistan's specialized higher education institution or its affiliates are located in Navoi, Chirchik, Zarafshan, Almalyk and are associated with mining and metallurgical industry.

As you know, each region is a part of the national economy. At the same time, the degree of specialization and complexity of the economy differs by the level of development. Taking into account these features, it is planned to accelerate the economic growth rates and to increase share in certain regions. The role of the regional factor, ie the personnel of the regions, and above all, the highest level of personnel in solving these tasks is incomparable.

As noted above, the highest percentage of universities and students corresponds to Tashkent. Surkhandarya (2.6%) and Syrdarya (1.5%) provinces are the least number of students.

Economic geographical location and ecological factor should play an important role in the organization of specific areas and specialties in the territorial distribution of the education system. This is especially true for teacher training, ecology and environmental protection, minerals geology and exploration, production and processing sectors, mining and oil and gas operations.

In Uzbekistan, this factor is taken into account in the training of teachers (Kokand State Pedagogical Institute, Chirchik State Pedagogical Institute and Nukus State Pedagogical Institute are directly involved in addressing regional and interregional issues in teaching staff). At the same time, the economic and geographical location and ecological factor are not fully considered in our country.

The quality of human resources plays a crucial role in the establishment and development of higher education institutions, their placement in the regions, and in determining the quality of education. In the 2017/2018 academic year, there were 25,107 professors and teachers in the country's higher education institutions. The number of doctors in the structure of professorial-teaching staff is 1470 (5,8% of the total number of teachers), and 6011 candidates of science (23,9% of the total number of teaching staff). The level of scientific potential is 29.8%.

In recent years, large-scale reforms have been implemented in Uzbekistan to create a higher education system that meets international standards. Particularly, the establishment of new higher education institutions in the regions, modern



education trends and specialties, as well as the opening of correspondence and evening departments, the enlargement of admission quotas for higher education institutions are important reforms in this area. However, still a number of problems in the system of higher education are waiting for their solutions.

For example, the issue of improving the quality of education in higher education institutions, large-scale reforms in the country, problems faced by higher education system in social and economic modernization, and so on.

It is well known that higher education institutions are established to meet the needs of the time and to train highly qualified and competitive staff capable of ensuring scientific, technical, economic, social and cultural development of the country. Currently, higher education institutions are training multi-level cadres.

This provides more flexibility for the higher education system and provides students with the opportunity to study at different stages. The transition to the preparation of multidisciplinary specialists will ensure the entry of higher education in the world to the education system.

As of November 2017, there are 72 higher education institutions in Uzbekistan. 19 regional branches of higher educational institutions in Tashkent and 8 branches of leading foreign higher educational institutions prepare highly qualified specialists. Each region has a university and a number of specialized institutions to train specialists to address regional development challenges.

In the 1991/92 academic year in Uzbekistan, 46 higher education institutions were trained by highly qualified specialists, and this figure increased to 26 by 2017/2018 academic year. Out of the newly established higher education institutions, 18 are opened in Tashkent. Also during the years of independence in Namangan and Bukhara regions the number of universities increased by 2, in Jizzakh and Kashkadarya regions. Established in 1992, two universities have been opened in Navoi region.

Higher educational establishments in Uzbekistan are relatively inaccurate in their regions. In particular, 39 out of the existing higher education institutions in 2017, more than half of them in Tashkent. There are also one or two universities in Samarkand, six in Andijan and four in Bukhara and three in Namangan and Fergana.

Most higher education institutions are located in the Republic of Karakalpakstan and Fergana region.

In the 2017/2018 academic year, the number of students in Uzbekistan reached 297.7 thousand. This figure was 337.4 thousand in the 1991/92 academic year. Overall, the number of students declined by 54.4% in the first ten years of independence. In the last ten years, the number of students has increased by 50%. Also, their number increased by 8.5% between 2010 and 2017. However, the number of students has not yet reached the 1991/92 academic year.

36.5% of students study in higher education institutions located in Tashkent city. The highest number of students is in Samarkand (9.8%) and Ferghana (7.2%) provinces. The lowest number of students is in Syrdarya (1.5%).

Uzbekistan is ranked lower than world standards by the number of students per 10,000 population. In the 2017/2018 academic year, 91.2 students per 10,000 population. This figure was 161.8 in 1991.

In the years of independence, the number of students per 10,000 students has dropped by 1.8 times. This can be explained by the low acceptance of educational institutions, the determination of the number of strict admissions to certain specialties, and the extent of the contractual payment arrangements, the insufficient flexibility of the educational process. By correspondence, evening education, and private higher education, there are 497 students per 10,000 students in Kazakhstan, 426 in Kyrgyzstan, 338 in Moldavia and 355 in Georgia.

The distribution of students of higher education institutions by educational spheres is unique. According to the statistical data analysis, 42% of the students in the 2017/2018 academic year were trained in humanities. In addition, a large share of students - 30% - in the production and technical spheres, 9.0% - in social, economic and legal spheres, 8.0% - in agriculture and water management, 7% - in health and social services, and 4% in services came.

In recent years there has been a change in the distribution of students by education. In particular, the share of students enrolled in the humanities field in the 2017/2018 academic year decreased by 7.7% compared to the 2010/2011 academic year, while the share of social, economic and legal sectors decreased by 6.5%. On the contrary, the share of students in production and technology increased by 11.5%, and the share of students in agriculture and water management increased by 2.5%.

The number of graduates and graduates of higher education institutions is increasing. In the last seventeen years, the number of admissions to higher education institutions has increased by 139.3 percent. The increase in the number of admissions was observed in all regions. In particular, the admission of students increased 2.9 times in the Khorezm region by 2.6 times in the Ferghana region, 2.5 times in Jizzakh region, and by 2.4 times in the Republic of Karakalpakstan and Kashkadarya. In the rest of the country, this indicator exceeded the national average (excluding Tashkent city).

Likewise, the number of graduates of higher education institutions has increased 2.2 times over the years analyzed. The increase in the number of graduates was observed in all regions.

Preparation of required (or non-demanded) work in the regional labor market is carried out within the framework of the higher education system. One of the main tasks of the National Training Program is the reorganization of the structure and content of personnel training, based on the socio-economic development prospects of the regions, the needs of the local labor market, science, technology and technology, economy and culture.

Without a solution to this problem, deep-rooted economic changes in the region can not be implemented.



Through the system of higher education, the study of the situation and trends of development of the human resources for the regional labor market, as well as determining the level of demand and supply of higher education in the regions helps to define its capabilities. Sustainable development of the higher education system will enable the transition from the raw-material model of economic growth to a new cost-effective model.

It is desirable for higher education institutions to comply with the requirements of the regional labor market. Because the manufacturing and service sectors have their own demands for higher education institutions through the local labor market. The availability of the demand allows the resources of the educational institutions to focus on meeting these requirements, which will increase the quality of students' education. Also, it is necessary to continually increase the number of scientific potential in the structure of pedagogical staff working in higher education institutions located in regions.

Today, despite the reform of the national system of personnel training, there are some problems. In particular, the lack of coherence between the higher education system and the labor market is one of the major problems in the development of the higher education system. The main reasons for these problems are:

- The study of the demand for qualified labor force in the labor market of the institutions of higher education and the inadequate capacity of the staff to prolong their long-term training;
- so far, higher education institutions are preparing their specialists based on their own capabilities, not the requirements of the regional labor market;
- the majority of the trained highly educated staff does not meet the requirements of employers;
- lack of interest and interest of employers in establishing contacts with higher education institutions, etc. All of this required a coherence between the higher education system and the regional labor market at macro and microeconomic levels.

In order to increase the competitiveness of higher education institutions alongside demand and supply in the labor market, it is desirable to improve the quality of education, as well as to modify the relevant regulatory documents to increase the qualifications and skills of students. It also contributes to the creation of quality textbooks, textbooks, and further strengthening of the material and technical basis of higher education institutions in improving the quality of teaching in the higher education system, promoting the quality of teaching and improving the teaching process.

In order to improve the quality of education, it is necessary to take into account the proficiency of professors and teachers, to take into account the level of knowledge, pedagogical skills of the professors and teachers working in the classroom, the role of scientific research and the development of new literature, and to create a competitive environment for professors and teachers in general, who



knows better and better. If he teaches, he can take more hours and finally get paid. Improving the quality of education on the basis of improving the motivation of teachers to work on the basis of further improving the teaching staff motivation system.

It also contributes to the development of links between higher education institutions and the regional labor market, including the creation of entrepreneurial skills in the students and their orientation to their business, the further increase of various options, the development of clear plan plans.

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REFORMS IN THE TOURISM SECTOR IN UZBEKISTAN AS A DRIVING FORCE OF THE TOURIST CULTURE OF STUDENTS.

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Abstract.

This article highlights current reforms in the field of tourism, the development of tourism laws, decrees and decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as a key element in improving the tourist culture of students in higher education.

Key words: Tourism, tourist culture, cultural heritage, domestic tourism.

Аннотация.

Ушбу мақолада Ўзбекистонда туризмни жадал ривожлантириш соҳасидаги олиб борилаётган ислохотлар, туризмни ривожлантиришга оид қонунлар, қарорлар, Президент фармонлари олий таълим талабаларнинг туристик маданиятини такомиллаштиришнинг бош омили эканлиги ёритиб берилган

Резюме.

В этой статье освещены текущие реформы в области туризма, развитие законов о туризме, постановлений, указов Президента Республики Узбекистан, как ключевой элемент совершенствования туристической культуры студентов высших учебных заведений.

Калит сўзлар: Туризм, туристик маданият, маданий мерос, ички туризм.

Ключевые слова: Туризм, туристическая культура, культурное наследие, внутренний туризм.

Key words: Tourism, tourist culture, cultural heritage, domestic tourism.

Introduction.

From the very first days of independence, tourism services in Uzbekistan have been interpreted as modern services, and attention to public policy has risen. Necessary organizational and legal mechanisms have been created for the development of the sector, and the government has adopted relevant regulations. This is a proof that our work is still going on. In this regard, Uzbekistan is among



the five fastest growing tourism countries in 2013, according to the World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC). [3]

About the content of tourism I.A.Karimov: "Tourism simply means understanding the world, understanding the world and at the same time entering the world stage. We must develop this important area and use its vast opportunities. "[1.92]

Today, the tourism industry plays an important role in the development of economies of countries and regions, and it is one of the priority sectors of the world economy in the 21st century, enabling students to broaden their understanding of the culture, lifestyle, history, religion, and general spiritual - It should be emphasized.

Uzbekistan has all the necessary resources for the development of modern tourism industry. Our Homeland, located on the Great Silk Road, has a rich natural and climatic conditions, a rich historical, cultural heritage and a great potential for the development of both domestic and international tourism.

The Republic of Uzbekistan has rich spiritual-cultural heritage, but has a wide range of historical and archaeological sites, favorable natural and climatic conditions and multidisciplinary social infrastructure that promotes different forms of tourism all necessary conditions for development.

Materials and methods

Within a short period of time, a number of measures have been taken to develop tourism industry in the republic. In particular, more than 20 normative and legal acts aimed at the comprehensive development of tourism potential of Uzbekistan were adopted, which in turn became the basis of a new state policy in the field of tourism, which gave significant tax and customs benefits and advantages to subjects of tourism. At the same time, there are a number of unresolved issues in the field, including the slow implementation of visa and passport regime for foreign nationals, the lack of access to electronic entry visas for them, poor use of the domestic and tourist tourism potential, in particular, due to insufficient development of tourism infrastructure, as well as insufficient implementation of information and communication technologies due to slow involvement of foreign investments, hampers the development of the industry.

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev at the meeting devoted to the analysis of the work carried out on the prospects of sustainable tourism development in the country, effective use of tourist objects, improving the quality of services, increasing the flow of tourists visiting our country. one of the most important sectors. Effective use of available resources, this network needs to be further improved, and this is the time itself. " Also, about the future of our young



people ... "Our youngsters have independent thinking, intellectual and spiritual potential, and that our state and our people, in order to be prosperous and prosperous to their peers, we mobilize all the strengths and capacities of our society. "[2.14]

Among the issues that are expected to be addressed in the tourism and hospitality industry in the modernization phase of the country, the tourism industry is a top priority for high-tech cadres in tourism, meeting the qualitative requirements for the labor market.

The creative process of each person is crucial in solving these global tasks. By the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoev "On the establishment of the Ministry of Innovative Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" promoting the promotion, developing innovative curricula that encompasses the broader use of digital technologies. "

Taking this into consideration, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan established the Samarkand Institute of Economy and Service based on the decision of the Samarkand Institute of Economy and Service to prepare highly qualified specialists in the priority directions of tourism.

Nowadays this educational site includes: Tourism (on directions of activity), Hotel management and management, Tourism (by kinds of activity), Tourism and hotel services Directions of "Tourism (Tourism)", "Tourism", "Tourism Marketing", "Tourism Management", "Organization of Tourism Operator Services", "Service (Tourism and Hotel Management)" qualified specialists are being trained. In this regard, the subject of "Tourism Basics" is also important in the field of tourism, the state education standards and the curriculum specialization block. It contributes to higher education students' knowledge, skills, expertise in tourism, and the development of tourist culture.

Among the main objectives of the state education policy in Uzbekistan, one of the key areas for improving the tourist culture of students in the higher education, as well as educating a harmoniously developed person.

In order to create more favorable conditions for the development of the tourism potential of the country, first of all, the attraction of investments, the introduction of innovative ideas and technologies into the sphere, as well as the comprehensive use of available resources and opportunities of the rich natural, cultural and historical heritage of the country, a number of reforms is being implemented. In particular, the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.Mirziyoev No. PP - 3217 "On Priority Measures for the Development of Tourism Industry for 2018 - 2019" of August 16, 2017, On additional organizational measures to create favorable conditions for the



development of tourist potential of the Republic of Uzbekistan" of 3 February 2018, the Decree No. PF-5326, Decree No. PF4947 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Strategy for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan", Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to further develop the higher education system" of April 20, 2017, No. PP - 2909, The Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Measures for Further Expansion of Participation of the Economy and Branches in Increasing the Quality of Training of Higher Education Professionals", Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 28, 2017 "On increasing the effectiveness of spiritual and educational work and raising the development of the industry to a new level", the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to ensure the rapid development of domestic tourism" dated February 7, 2017, adopted in order to accelerate the development of domestic tourism, familiarization of citizens with the cultural and historical heritage and natural wealth of the country.[4]

A large-scale program of introductory tours and tours throughout the country under the name "Travel around Uzbekistan!" Has been launched in Uzbekistan. Within the framework of the program, about one million citizens, including students and students of educational institutions, children from disadvantaged children and low income families, workers, pensioners, mahalla activists, women, and other groups of the population, they will be able to. On the basis of this program, the students of higher educational institutions visited Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara and Khiva. This, in turn, leads to the development of tourist culture.

Implementation of the measures envisaged in the Decree creates more favorable conditions for accelerated development of domestic and tourist tourism and their rich potential.

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On additional organizational measures to create favorable conditions for the development of tourist potential of the Republic of Uzbekistan" was signed between the Republic of Israel, Republic of Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Singapore Republic, Citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan and Japan, as well as members of regular crews of regular airlines operating in the Republic of Uzbekistan, shall provide visas for a period of 30 days from the date of entry into the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Also invites tourists and tourists to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan for citizens of 39 countries of the European Union, some East Asian countries and countries of the Middle East, including the Republic of



India, Canada, New Zealand and the United States a simplified order of travel visa issuance from February 10, 2018, which provides for the cancellation of the request for the filing of the application of the legal or natural person, and the visa issuance within two working days, without taking the day of adoption.

Conclusion

All reforms in the sphere of tourism development in Uzbekistan serve to improve the tourist culture of the students of the higher education system.

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THE ROLE OF BASIC AND SCIENCE COMPETENCES IN SUPPORTING PUPILS' MATURITY

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Аннотация: Ушуб мақолада Ўзбекистондаги умумий ўрта таълим мактабларида татбиқ қилинаётган компетенциявий ёндашувлар, унинг ижтимоий-педагогик аҳамияти, йўналишлари, вазифалари, шахс камолотини таъминлашдаги аҳамияти, ўқувчиларни ижтимоийлаштириш имкониятлари очиқ берилган бўлиб, мазкур мақола педагоглар, дастур ва дарслик муаллифлари ҳамда тадқиқотчилар учун дастуруламал бўлиб хизмат қилади.

Аннотация: Эта статья обсуждает подходы компетентности, их социо-педагогическое значение, указания, цели, важность личного развития, возможности национализации учеников в общих средних школах в Узбекистане и эта статья адресована для учителей, авторов учебных планов и учебников и также для исследователей.

Annotation: This article discusses the competence approaches, their socio-pedagogical significance, directions, objectives, the importance of personal development, the opportunities for socialization of pupils in the general secondary schools in Uzbekistan and this article is a guide for teachers, curriculum authors and researchers.

Таянч сўзлар: компетенция, компетентлилик, шахс тараққиёти, таълим жараёни, билим, кўникма, малака, таянч компетенция, фанга оид компетенция.

Ключевые слова: компетентность, личное развитие, процесс образования, знание, практика, навык, основная компетентность, компетентность науки.

Key words: competence, personal development, education process, knowledge, skill, experience, basic competence, science competence.

Introduction: It is well known that on April 6, 2017 the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan №187 "On Approval of State Educational Standards of General Secondary and Secondary Special, Professional Education" was adopted. The Decree establishes that general secondary education, including primary education, should incorporate curricula designed to



support the development of basic and science competences, including the state educational standards and curricula that are based on them.

Main part It is necessary to solve a number of issues by implementing state educational standards and curricula, based on the competent approach of general secondary education. They are:

- filling the gap between the existing requirements of the state educational standards and curricula used in the secondary education system and the competencies available to primary school pupils;
- expanding opportunities for primary school pupils to develop basic and science-specific competencies in learning materials for them;
- the choice of didactic means for the development of basic and science competence, which the primary school pupils acquire within the scope of each subject, taking into account their age and their psychophysiological characteristics;
- the lack of mechanisms and scientific-methodological support of the state educational standards of primary education based on a competent approach in the educational process.

During our research, we try to develop and test the didactic system of mathematical literacy, one of the six basic competencies needed to complement the above-mentioned pupils, to be aware of innovations in science and technology and to develop the use competence.

In order to achieve the research aim, we first analyzed the scientific approaches to the organization of the educational process, based on a competent approach.

The issues of organizing education on the basis of a competent approach, its quality and effectiveness have been studied by foreign scientists T. Gerstega, V. Greaney, T. Kellaghan, Y.G. Tatur, P. Santiago, D. Nusche, T. Radinger, C. Shewbridge.

Initially, N. Chercherina addressed the issue of “competence” and “competency”. I. Zimnyaya, E. Alikina described the concepts of “competence” and “competency” in their researches.

Experts such as Y. Vorotnitsky, M.A. Alekseev, S. Chernyshenko, G. Kaxiani also touched the issue of “competence” and “competency” in their works.

M.M. Potashkin, M.S. Martsynets, A. Rybakova also studied the issues related to selection of the content of education on the basis of a competent approach.

In its turn, Y.G. Tatur defined the phenomenon “competence” as follows: “The ability (knowledge, skills, experience) of acting creatively and successfully by evaluating the expected outcomes and achieving them, making successful



creative activities by finding causes and means and ways to overcome them understanding ones problems of possibilities”.

According to A. Khutorskiy, the competence is the precise direction of the future work for a pupil. That's why pupils have certain components of competent activity. It includes, for example, initial computing skills, perception of numbers, interconnection and multiplication. A pupil will be competent to effectively implement the competencies, first of all, the educational activities and secondly, to be successful in socialization, in order to be prepared for future social activities. Therefore, the competences have socio-pedagogical character.

There are research works by Uzbek specialists R.G. Safarova, S. Turghunov, Y.M. Asadov which are devoted to competencies, competence approach and competency. The classification of basic and science competencies in the primary education process, their orientation to pupils, structuring of didactic materials in competency-oriented curricula and textbooks were studied in the works of R.G. Safarova, F.G. Kuchkarova; the issues of organizing pedagogical processes on the basis of competent approach were studied by S. Turghunov, X.M. Tojiboeva; V.M. Vakhobov's researched the issue of being based on the competency approach in assessing the quality of education; educational technologies aimed at the formation of students' competencies and their introduction into practice were studied by Y.M. Asadov and Turdiev.

The issues of improving the organizational and methodological framework for the introduction of competency approach in secondary schools were partly reflected in the scientific works by M. Yuldashev, A.Y. Belogurov, N. Selezneva, K. Khalikova, E. Pryamikova.

According to G. Khalaj, formation of the minimum competence of pupils is a requirement of the time. V. Hutmaher pointed out the following basic competences of the European Union:

- political and social competencies;
- competence that allows to live in a multiethnic community;
- communicative competencies;
- competency in mastering information;
- continuous education competence and so on.

According to N.Sh. Turdiev and Y.M. Asadov, the competences formed in pupils' are the sum of the theoretical knowledge, practical skills, experiences and qualifications and personal qualities that enable them to carry out various actions directed to their educational aims⁸⁴.

⁸⁴Turdiev N.Sh., Asadov Y.M. et al. Educational Technologies Aimed at Shaping Pupils' Competencies in the System of General Secondary Education. –T: 2015. – 160 p.



Main and science competences and their components, which should be formed in pupils in the process of teaching general subjects, were classified in the state education standards of general and secondary special, vocational education.

The introduction of a competence approach to the general secondary education system puts new requirements ahead of the education process. They are:

1. Include new scientific concepts and information into the content of the subject; such as economic knowledge, commerce, entrepreneurship, marketing, business plan.
2. Implementing innovations and the use of methods and strategies that promote the formation of competencies in the learning process.

In contrast to reading, writing and counting skills, the content of the competence will be reflected in the use of methods of learning such as science-based knowledge and basic competence through critical thinking, interoperability, and interpersonal communication.

It is well known that in the course of the 90s of the last century, there was a great deal of theoretical knowledge. Since the introduction of the State education standards in our country for the first time in 1999, the amount of theoretical knowledge has been gradually reduced. In addition to the introduction of content based on a complementary approach, pupils are expanding their ability to develop practical skills.

Conclusion: Most scholars have pointed out that innovative approaches to education should be prioritized. Such approaches may include a competent approach. Curricula, teaching materials in textbooks are of particular importance in understanding mathematical literacy, innovation and use of science and technology, and serve as a basis for mainstreaming and science competence.

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IMPROVING PHYSICAL READINESS OF TRACK-AND-FIELD ATHLETES IN COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOLS USING NATIONAL OUTDOOR GAMES.

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Аннотация.Мазкур мақолада,халқ ҳаракатли ўйинларидан фойдаланиш орқали 9-10 ёшли ўқувчиларнинг енгил атлетика элементларини ўргатиш орқали жисмоний тайёргарлигини ошириш ва халқ ҳаракатли ўйинларининг ролини оширишнинг самарадор шакллари топиш, халқ ўйинларининг тарбиявий имкониятларини назарий жиҳатдан асослаш аниқлаш ташкил этади

Аннотация. В этой статье описывается проблема обучения детей 9 – 10 летнего возраста элементам лёгкой атлетики через обучения народным играм и посредством этого достичь повышению и физической подготовки детей, а также найти эффективных форм народных игр и теоретически обосновать воспитательной роли народных игр.

Annotation. This article discusses improving physical readiness of 9-10-year-old children in comprehensive schools by means of national outdoor games and teaching them elements of track-and-field athletics. The article also discusses finding effective ways of increasing the role of national outdoor games basing their educative aspects theoretically.

Калит сўзлар: машғулот юкламалари, жисмоний тайёргарликнинг ўсиши, индивидуалаштириш, юклама хажми, жисмоний ривожланиш, режалаштириш, функционал тадқиқотлар, тезкорлик, саралаш, машғулотларни ташкил этиш, воситалари ва методлар, замонавий технология, таълим, малака.



Ключевые слова: тренировочные нагрузки, прирост физической подготовленности, индивидуальный подход, объём частицы, физическое развитие, планировать, функциональные исследования, быстрота, отбор, организация занятий, методы и средства, современная технология, образование, навык.

Key words: training particle, growth of physical training, individualize, particle size, physical developing, planning, functional researches, quickness, selection, organizing trainings, methods and means, modern technology, education, practise.

According to several laws, decrees and resolutions of the president and government department of the Republic of Uzbekistan on “Education”, “National Program of preparing personnel”, “Physical training and sport”, (September 4, 2015y) “State policy of youth”, “Developing measures and arrangements of popular kinds of sport in Uzbekistan” several effective processes are being carried out to implicate people, especially young people in physical training and sport.

Nowadays one of the most popular kind of sport is track-and-field athletics. In order to improve physical readiness of young people it is important to implement national outdoor games to develop different kinds of field events such as running, jumping, long jumping, high jumping, discus throwing, javelin throwing, wrestling and others.

Independence of our republic has given great opportunity to outreach national games which have been hereditary for centuries. The aim of this research is to improve 9-10-year old pupils’ physical readiness by means of national outdoor games and to find effective and educative forms based on theoretical opportunities.

National outdoor games are typical of preparatory and final parts of the P.T. lessons, because outdoor games are considered subsidiary and help pupils to be physically active and mentally successful.

National outdoor games are a complex activity consisting of different emotional movements. Based on fixed rules this activity is performed in suddenly changeable conditions and situations.

National outdoor games differ from other physical exercises with their peculiarities such as arranging pupils’ activities and controlling them. During the game a sportsman needs to decide his or her movement tasks in short time using their nimbleness and quickness in suddenly changeable situations. These movements strengthen skills. ‘Night and day’, ‘Calling the numbers’, ‘Empty place’, ‘Excess’, ‘Crossing the circle quickly’, ‘Catching one’s partner’, ‘Escaping one’s partner’, ‘Little owl’ ‘Dawn comes, everything revives’ and others are regarded as outdoor games. They differ from each other by their variety of movements.

At the beginning of the pedagogical research the physical readiness of 9-10-year-old pupils and their results in the following types of sports have been marked: running to 30 meters (in seconds), Shuttle running to 3x10 meters (in seconds), Jump rope (30 seconds), Taking aim with a little ball of 150 gram (8 meters, 5 chances), Throwing tennis ball of 150 gr.

The pupils studying in the 3rd and 4th forms at school number 14 in Urgench city have been chosen as an experimental group and creating different pedagogical conditions national outdoor games have been carried on according to their ages. Using different effective means we did some changes in physical training processes. These changes have been done according to the National outdoor games program recommended by us.

To increase primary class pupils' activeness , self independence, physical development and readiness, intelligence, we have worked out a set of measures . Physical training devices, which are being implemented in experimental groups of 3rd -4th forms schoolchildren, have been chosen according to national outdoor game program relative to improving physical qualities and qualifications of obtaining movement experience.

First and final results of 9-10-year old pupils' physical readiness.

Age	Gender	n	Experimental group $x \pm m$	Group under the supervision $x \pm m$	t	p
<i>Running from the high start to 30 meters.</i>						
9	Male	19	7,5 \pm 0,08 6,4 \pm 0,07	7,5 \pm 0,09 7,1 \pm 0,06	0,87 0,80	>0.05 >0.05
	Female	13	7,9 \pm 0,07 6,9 \pm 0,09	7,8 \pm 0,08 7,2 \pm 0,06	0,89 1,08	>0.05 >0.05
10	M	19	7,1 \pm 0,05 5,7 \pm 0,06	7,0 \pm 0,07 6,3 \pm 0,05	1,76 1,29	>0.05 >0.05
	F	13	7,3 \pm 0,09 6,4 \pm 3,18	7,2 \pm 0,07 6,8 \pm 0,04	1,49 1,24	>0.05 >0.05
<i>Shuttle running to 3x10 meters .</i>						
9	M	19	9,8 \pm 0,18 8,3 \pm 0,11	9,8 \pm 0,18 9,2 \pm 0,11	0,76 0,80	>0.05 >0.05
	F	13	10,1 \pm 0,13 8,7 \pm 0,15	10,1 \pm 0,14 9,5 \pm 0,14	0,82 1,08	>0.05 >0.05
10	M	19	8,9 \pm 0,12 7,7 \pm 0,10	8,9 \pm 0,06 8,3 \pm 0,06	1,76 1,29	>0.05 >0.05
	F	13	9,5 \pm 0,15 7,9 \pm 0,16	9,5 \pm 0,06 9,0 \pm 0,07	1,49 1,24	>0.05 >0.05
<i>Jump rope.</i>						
9	M	19	22,4 \pm 0,57 27,2 \pm 3,47	23,0 \pm 0,70 25,8 \pm 0,59	1,98 1,37	>0.05 >0.05
	F	13	26,3 \pm 1,55	26,0 \pm 0,87	1,26	>0.05

			$33,8 \pm 1,46$	$29,1 \pm 0,88$	1,52	$>0,05$
10	M	19	$32,6 \pm 0,55$ $38,3 \pm 1,03$	$30,3 \pm 0,86$ $32,6 \pm 0,71$	1,89 1,38	$>0,05$ $>0,05$
	F	13	$37,8 \pm 1,41$ $45,5 \pm 1,19$	$36,6 \pm 0,71$ $39,2 \pm 0,84$	0,54 1,08	$>0,05$ $>0,05$
<i>Long jumping on the spot.</i>						
9	M	19	$124,9 \pm 0,37$ $134,4 \pm 1,48$	$122,2 \pm 0,99$ $127,0 \pm 0,84$	0,88 1,68	$>0,05$ $>0,05$
	F	13	$116,1 \pm 0,73$ $129,0 \pm 0,72$	$117,5 \pm 0,88$ $124,6 \pm 0,97$	1,38 1,27	$>0,05$ $>0,05$
10	M	19	$134,9 \pm 0,65$ $143,4 \pm 1,25$	$134,4 \pm 0,72$ $137,3 \pm 0,77$	1,26 1,20	$>0,05$ $>0,05$
	F	13	$129,9 \pm 0,90$ $133,5 \pm 1,63$	$121,0 \pm 0,38$ $126,6 \pm 1,66$	0,35 1,02	$>0,05$ $>0,05$
<i>Taking aim with a little tennis ball of 150 gr. (5 chances from 8 meters).</i>						
9	M	19	$1,3 \pm 0,20$ $1,7 \pm 0,21$	$1,3 \pm 0,21$ $1,6 \pm 0,21$	2,42 1,49	$<0,05$ $>0,05$
	F	13	$1,2 \pm 0,19$ $1,6 \pm 0,21$	$1,3 \pm 0,20$ $1,5 \pm 0,21$	3,46 1,54	$<0,05$ $>0,05$
10	M	19	$1,5 \pm 0,17$ $1,9 \pm 0,18$	$1,6 \pm 0,23$ $1,7 \pm 0,28$	2,85 1,84	$>0,05$ $>0,05$
	F	13	$1,3 \pm 0,23$ $1,8 \pm 0,28$	$1,5 \pm 0,26$ $1,6 \pm 0,28$	1,93 1,59	$>0,05$ $>0,05$
<i>Throwing a little ball of 150 gr.</i>						
9	M	19	$21,0 \pm 0,23$ $23,1 \pm 0,44$	$19,0 \pm 0,57$ $20,2 \pm 0,35$	2,43 0,87	$<0,05$ $>0,05$
	F	13	$18,7 \pm 0,51$ $20,7 \pm 0,51$	$16,7 \pm 0,37$ $17,8 \pm 0,41$	0,79 1,07	$>0,05$ $>0,05$
10	M	19	$25,0 \pm 0,46$ $26,7 \pm 0,37$	$21,7 \pm 0,30$ $22,5 \pm 0,34$	1,52 1,29	$>0,05$ $>0,05$
	F	13	$21,4 \pm 0,47$ $23,2 \pm 0,49$	$17,9 \pm 0,36$ $18,8 \pm 0,33$	1,46 1,49	$>0,05$ $>0,05$

According to the first table the results between nine-year- old children and experimental groups have statistically increased: $t=0,87$; $t=0,80$; $p>0,05$. The first and final results of experimental male children were 1,1 seconds increased by 17%, the results of experimental female children were 1,1 seconds increased by 14 %. The results of the male children of the same age who were under the supervision were 0,8 seconds increased by 11% and female children were 0,4 seconds increased by 6%.

The results of ten-year-old male children ,who were in experimental group ,were 1,4 seconds , this means it has increased by 26% and the results of female children in experimental group were 0,9 seconds increased by 14%.

The results of the boys of the same age under the supervision were 0,7 seconds increased by 11%, and the results of the girls under the supervision were

0,4 seconds increased by 6%. We can see that the results of the children in experimental groups have statistically increased.

By the end of the year the results of shuttle running to 3x10 meters to improve pupils' nimbleness have increased remarkably : $t=1,76$; $t=1,49$; $p>0,05$. The nine-year-old boys and girls of experimental groups showed the following results as compared to boys and girls under the supervision: boy – 1,1 seconds and increased by 17%; girls – 1,1 seconds and increased by 14%.

The results of ten-year-old children are as follows: boys – 1,2 seconds and increased by 16%; girls – 1,6 seconds and increased by 20% . Observing the results of shuttle running to 3x10 meters to improve pupils' nimbleness after the experiment we can see that children of experimental groups showed better results than the children under the supervision . The results of experimental groups increased from 9% to 26% and the results of children under the supervision increased from 2% to 7% . These results show that the national outdoor games chosen are very acceptable.

According to the above mentioned table the first and final results of jump rope among 9-10-year-old children show the following : boys in experimental group jumped 4,6 times more and increased by 17,9% , girls in experimental group jumped 7 times more and increased by 23% . Jump rope among 10-year-old children after the experiment showed the following results: boys of experimental group – 5,6 times and increased by 18% , girls – 4,4 times and increased by 16,7% , boys under the supervision – 0,8 times and increased by 7,6% , girls under the supervision – 4,1 times and increased by 22%.

By means of jumping, running , throwing exercises it is important to train children's movement and power velocity, including concentration of nervous muscular tension. According to Matveyev these features are developed by jolting jump, jumping on the spot , jumping forward either in middle or in high pace over lines or hurdles. While doing these exercises it is necessary to pay attention to jumping with one or both feet, while landing to bend your knees a little and set your body upright softly.

The long jumping on the spot results of children in experimental group have been as following: 9-year-old boys improved their rate to 9,5 cm and increased by 7% , girls – improved their rate to 12,9 cm and increased by 10% by the end of the year. The results of children under the supervision have shown the following figures: boys – 4,8 cm increased by 4% ; girls – 7,1 cm increased by 6%.

The results of children in experimental group and under the supervision have statistically increased: $t=0,93$; $t=1,18$; $p>0,05$.

National outdoor games consist of very active exercises and are considered as the basis of physical training. Thus, in school curriculums we should pay more attention to national outdoor games, because with the help of different games children perceive and master knowledge easily.

We should pay special attention to running, jumping, throwing, aiming exercises. The results of taking aim with a little tennis ball of 150 gr. (5 chances from 8 meters) among 7-year-old children in experimental groups and under the supervision have statistically increased: $t=1,48$; $t= 1,34$; $p>0,05$. The results of children in experimental groups are as follows: boys – 0,5 times, increased by 34% , girls – 0,5 times, increased by 33% by the end of the year. The results of children under the supervision are as follows: boys – 0,2 times , increased by 7% , girls – 0,4 times , increased by 30% . These show that the rates of children under the supervision are much lower than the results of children in experimental groups.

Our experiments mentioned above show that we should organize physical training lessons using national outdoor games and this forms the base of improving children's physical development and qualities. Using national outdoor games in experimental groups we observed that children became more interested in physical training lessons. We have more opportunities to enlarge pupils' attention towards national outdoor games. This enables children to be healthy , strong and get interested in sports and participate in different events. This appeals to children to strive for victory , to be self independent and strong-willed like our ancestors. That is why we used different elements and forms of national outdoor games during the lessons. Physical training lessons at schools play an important role to improve pupils' health and to increase their activeness and self independence. It would be useful if physical training lessons were organized on the bases of national outdoor games.

In conclusion we can say that it is important to use national outdoor games and field events in P.T. lessons and extracurricular lessons are useful for young children. We have learnt the pedagogical and scientific bases of physical training lessons' role in primary classes. By the end of the year the results of running from the high start to 30 meters among 9-10-year-old children in experimental groups increased from 13% to 27%. The results of shuttle running – 3x10 meters increased from 9% to 20%. The results of 9(10)-year-old children in running from high start to 30 meters and shuttle running 3x10 have been better than the results of 7(8)-year-old children.

The results of power-swiftness among 7(10)-year-old children are as following: long jumping on the spot has increased by 14%, throwing a little ball of



150 gr. has increased by 15% , taking aim with a tennis ball of 150 gr. (5 chances from 8 meters) has increased from 19% by 34%.

It is necessary to do our best to educate young children using knowledge and qualifications obtained during national outdoor games. It is also important to develop overcoming abilities of children in negative spiritual conditions.

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ISHAKHON IBRAT'S ROLE IN THE LAW

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Аннотация: Ушбу мақолада миллат фидойиси, адабиётнинг йирик вакили Ибратнинг ҳуқуқшуносликка қўшган ҳиссаси, шоир фаолиятини изчил ўрганган ҳолда тарихий манбалардан ҳамда ўз асарларини таҳлил қилиш орқали очиқ берилган. Шунингдек, муаллиф мақолада Ибратнинг “Танланган асарлар” тўпламига ёзилган “Ҳақ сўз” мақоласи моҳиятини шарҳлашга ҳаракат қилади, шоирнинг “Қозийи қотил” шеърини чуқур таҳлил этишга уринади. Бундан ташқари турли адабиётшунос олимларнинг Ибратнинг ҳуқуқшуносликка қўшган ҳиссаси ҳақида билдирган мулоҳазаларидан иқтибослар келтириб, фикрларини далиллаб боради.

Калит сўзлар: Ҳуқуқшунослик, ҳуқуқий фаолият, адолат, жамият, демократия, мулла, имом, масжид, қарз, мукофот, жазо, таълим, илм.

Аннотация: В данной статье раскрыт большой вклад патриота нации, крупного представителя литературы Ибрата в правоведение наряду с глубоким изучением деятельности писателя посредством исторических источников и анализа его произведений. Также автор статьи пытается прокомментировать значение статьи “Истинное слова” в сборнике “Избранные произведения” и пытается глубоко анализировать стихотворение “Козийн котил”. Помимо этого приведены цитаты разных учёных-литературоведов о вкладе Ибрата в правоведение и обоснованы их мнения.

Ключевые слова: правоведение, правовая деятельность, справедливость, общество, демократия, мулла, имам, масжид, долг, награда, наказание, образование, знание,

Annotation: In this article, Isakhan Ibrat's contribution to jurisprudence is explained by studying the poet's work and analyzing historical sources and works. The author also tries to interpret the essay "True word" written in the article by Ibrat's "Selected Works", and tries to make a deep analysis of the poem's poem "Qazi qotil". He also cites his arguments by quoting various literary scholars on the contribution Ibrat has made to his jurisprudence.

Keywords: Muslim, Judge, Right, Justice, Justice, Society, Judgment, Punishment, Prize, School, Education, Science, Mullah, Imam, Tax, Debt.



He can not be denied that there were two types of judges working in the time of the incident. In the best case scenario, Ishkhan Tora Turakurgan and Khanabad completed the twenty-first term of the 20th century in the first quarter of the twenty-first century, when he tried to achieve good fate by addressing good issues and disputing issues that would be better. We have a lot of information about it, but sometimes we just have to think about it. Grandfather Nurillo Kori Abdullaev recalls that the October Revolution took place, and Russian-tactical schools were opened in our country. Some of the schoolchildren from the Bekabad-based home-school home-based home-based home-based school have just gone to study at Turakurgan's new boarding school. Twelve-year-old Muradilla's "fugitive" was expensive for her father. The priests tried to turn the boy into a "straight path" by not allowing the priests to enter the mosque.

"What is wrong with me," said Holmirza-aka, whose faces approached the door of the mosque. "Muradilla is lying in the boarding school. I do not care if my bed is empty, I do not want to go back to my old school.

"It is forbidden for a father who does not have the strength to perform his child's namâz in the mosque's mosque," said the imam as if he were touching the sensitive area. People could do nothing but join the imam's opinion. In search of salvation, Khalqozi brother came to Ishaqkhan to Turre Ibrat in Turakurgan. In the hands of the governor, who had a high reputation among the rulers and the elders, he came to the neighborhood to clarify the issue.

"The Mosque is for God, the door of this gateway must always remain open to praying for all its servants! Ibrat said firmly. - It is appropriate for the turmoil. It is unjust for a child to punish such a father. The government's opening of a boarding school is a kind of kindness to children. Do not stick to old attitudes. You will still see, many will want to teach their children there, to tell them about worldly knowledge. Our children need to study Arabic alphabet, Russian alphabet. Do not be ignorant, go on the path of enlightenment!

Ishaqkhan's decree, no clerk or imam, did not have the slightest objection to speaking against him. Hulk-zahir was given the opportunity to have him restrain the threshold of the mosque.

Muradilla Holguziev, a boarding student at that school, eventually came to Russia and continued to study. As a doctor of medical sciences, hundreds of doctors trained at the Samarkand State Medical Institute.

Ibrater scientist Ulugbek Dolimov, who lived and worked in Turakurgan at the beginning of the 1960s, collected the necessary information about the life and activities of the elderly, Ishkhan, who had written the following information: "Ishkhan was the most just, the most brave judge in the bar. He listened to both the

rich and the poor, and sentenced them to judgment. I do not know that he has been in the service of my ten-year-old for a while, and has never bribed him, and he has been riding on the rich, on the contrary, he tried to ease the difficulties of the poor. True, the corrupt judges brought the people, the upper class, the money, the various items. However, Ishachkhan would send the owner back with the owner. Therefore, the richest people decided to appoint Mamatkul Hoji, the deputy of the latter, instead of Ishaq. But they were silent. As a result, Mamatkul hoji was an enemy to Isaac by the end of his life. Ishak Khan worked as a judge only for the sake of the people. There were books on Russian jurisprudence at his home, his booth, and he was well aware of the Russian law and rules. "[1]

Those who knew Ishaqkhan and who knew his stuff were always impressed with this perfect man. Even the description of his description was taken up by contemporaries and leading intellectuals. Those texts are of utmost importance as they can give a true picture to the present generation. The article "The Right Word", written in 1908 by Ibrat's "Selected Works" collection, was not accidentally entered. The article, written by the publisher of the other author, has been deliberately put in place as an appendix. The Kokand writer and poet Ibrahim Davron (1874-1922) wrote his article as a defender and advocate of the good: "At the Namangan treasury, Turakurgan Kazimi, as a sayyid-ul-haj Iskhak, is a true Muslim, knowing that some of his colleagues are perfect. a prominent advocate of the death of a prominent supporter, was surprised at the fact that he was a Hodja vos-vos. But we did not have any other way of thinking about the idea of the sentence and sentence of the sentence. Of course not. In Baku, Huseynzoda, a member of the opposition, was shocked by the idea. The Ishkhan Tora, meanwhile, also rejects the idea that it is permissible to deny it. For, a perfect person does not create disobedience, even if he dies as an atom of the infinite labor of the world and his enduring destiny "[2]

The article clarifies when surfing ends. The author warns that the Taukurkans can be deprived of such a fair judge by their actions and actions. "If the people of Turakurgan, who were dependent on Ishaqhan-Hakim, did not know human rights, they would be thrown into a pile of rubble, pestilence, madhouse, and crusade. I have been compelled to write honest and grueling comments on the civilian rights and interests of the walking. And it is worthy of note. "

Why, then, are the Russian authorities allowed to take control of the judiciary and the judiciary in the Muslim world? The question arises in our minds. "As it is known, after the occupation of Central Asia by Russia, the judiciary was preserved and the possibility of judicial proceedings on the basis of the Shariah rules was abandoned," commented Ulugbek Dolimov. "This is a showcase of" fair "and" self-



sufficient "for the native people. But the prosecution of criminal cases of state significance was banned in the judiciary. The prizewinner was one of the sources of wealth in the upper class. The scoundrels, with the rich, were scarcely overcome by the people, diminished their lives, worked for the interests of the high class, and lived with bribery. "

Ibrat himself did not finish his poem "Qazi qotil":

Outwardly one day people are ignorant,

Always indulgent.

To kill the feathered Eddy,

It would have been good to praise it.

He made a sudden mufsit qase,

Breastfeeding is a perverted justice.

Many people are sorry, so do you.

He always slaughtered his soul.

It is clear that those who are guilty of wanton salvation will find that their bad conditions are tense. The fact that the life of this sort of sadness is explicitly explicitly stated in the Case of the Cossack Judge indicates that Ibrat's not only in his life, but in his creativity, is in full accuracy in proof and proof. It is no doubt that Ibrat, who holds fast the two demands, has served as a prerequisite for the elevation of justice in the rule of law.

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