ZAMONAVIY FAN, TA`LIM VA TARBIYANING DOLZARB MUAMMOLARI

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF MODERN SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND TRAINING

АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ СОВРЕМЕННОЙ НАУКИ, ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И ВОСПИТАНИЯ

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THE IMPACT OF AUTOMOBILE TIRES ON THE ENVIRONMENT FROM THE PERIOD OF RAW MATERIALS TO THE DISPOSAL OF THEM

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada avtomobil shinalarining texnik hayot siklining barcha davrlarini baholash uchun ISO standartlaridan foydalaniladi, hayot sikli davrlaridan biri shinalarni ishlatish bo'lib, bu davrda ajraladigan kimyoviy va mexanik birikmalar hisoblanadi. Rivojlangan mamlakatlar matbuotlarida hisobdan chiqarilgan shinalar miqdori va ularni qayta ishlash usullari, hamda ishlatilgan shinalarni atrof-muhit va inson salomatligiga ta'siri to'g'risida ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: avtomobil shinalari, to'liq hayotiy sikl, xom-ashyo, ISO standartlari, kimyoviy birikmalar, shinalar chiqindisi, tabiiy resurslar, atrof-muhit, inson salomatligi.

Аннотация: В этой статье использованы стандарты ISO оценивания эксплуатационного цикла автомобильных шин, одной из жизненных циклов шин является эксплуатация, были рассчитаны химические и механические соединения выделяющиеся во время эксплуатации шин. В публикациях развитых стран приведены сведение о количестве списанных шин и методах их переработки, воздействие использованных шин на окружающую среду и здоровые человека.

Ключевые слова: автомобильных шин, полном жизненном цикле, сырья, стандартом ISO, химические соединения, отроботильний шин, природных ресурсов, окружающую среду, здоровье человека.

Abstract: In this article, all stages on the life cycle of automobile tires and technical ISO standards are used to assess. One of the life cycle of the use of tires, this time allocated to chemical and mechanical connections. Developing countries account the amount of tires in the press and processing methods, as well as used tires on the environment and human health impact of information.

Keywords: tires of automobile, full life cycle, raw materials, ISO standards, chemical compounds, waste tires, natural resources, the environment, human health

Introduction

The growth rate of the car parking per year is twice as fast as the population growth, and their number is about one billion. Typically, two cars (winter and summer) tires are used for each vehicle in turn this reflects a set of tires, which have a negative impact on the environment in full lifecycle.

In assessing the environmental impact of vehicle tires, all periods of their life cycles (raw materials, raw material processing, using them for transportation, utilization after working time) should be considered. Consumption of energy resources and natural resources also their impact on environment and human health are evaluated all times[1].

Literature review

In order to evaluate the entire cycle of tire lifecycle, ISO 14000 offers standards and evaluation methods. [2]

Table 1. ISO standards

SO 14040	Life Cycle Assessment - Principles and Structure
ISO 14041	Life Cycle Assessment - Identification and Recognition of Purpose and Scope
ISO 14042	Life Cycle Assessment - Environmental Impact Assessment
ISO 14043	Life Cycle Assessment - distribution of results (interpretation)

The method of evaluation of the life cycle based on ISO 14040 is defined as environmental impact of product on environment:

1. Collection and distribution of inputs and outputs (material and energy) in the life cycle of the product and product system;

2. Evaluating potential impact on the environment related to incoming and outbound flows;

3. Differentiation of the accounted data and their environmental impact assessment.

As a result of the analyzing ecological impacts of tires on environment and human based on ISO 14040, ISO 14060 certification of tires is carried out in accordance with ISO 14010 and ISO 14001, ISO 14001.

The main impacts of tires on the environment and human health are the degradation of natural recourses, environmental degradation, and deterioration of human health.

The life cycles and processes of the automobile tires are shown in Table 2

Table 2. Life cycle of car tires

Cycles	Steps
Production	The process of making construction materials
	The process of getting fuel
	Raw material processing
	Energy production
	Manufacture of car tire details and components
	Preparation of car tires
Period of operation	Using of car tires
	Current repair
	Reconstruction
Recycling	Disassemble car tires
	Reuse of materials
	Utilization of tires

The first phase of the technical life cycle begins with the production of raw materials. The main raw material for production is oil. Oil extraction, transportation and processing will lead to environmental pollution. The main pollution in oil extraction lies in soil and water basins, and falls in the air during processing.

Annually, approximately 10 million tons of oil is pumped to world water basins (oceans). Aero photographs from satellites have shown that more than 30% of the ocean floor is covered with oil pellets. Basically the Mediterranean, the Atlantic Ocean and their shores are affected. Many sources of oil have been discovered in the ocean, sea and freshwater basins.

One liter of oil deprives 40 liters of seawater from the oxygen required for life. One ton of oil pollutes the 12 km2 ocean floor. Many young fishermen live in the vast area of the water basin, and oil pollution is very dangerous for them. If an oil pellet is available, about 100 million fish may die in a hectare of water. For this formation, 1 liter of oil is enough.

As a result of combustion of liquid, solid and gaseous fuels for energy, a large amount of carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, sulfur compounds, nitrogen oxides, carbohydrates and so on discharge.

As well as, as a result of combustion of various fuels, the amount of carbon dioxide in the half-century exceeded 288 million tons, and 300 tons of oxygen was used. Reduced oxygen supply and increased amount of carbon dioxide leads to climate changes. Carbon dioxide molecules lead to ultraviolet light from the sun into the earth's crust, helping to hold ultraviolet light and ultimately it helps with great heat. Pollution of atmosphere with carbon dioxide leads to gasp of people in urban areas.

Sulfur and nitrogen oxide combine with atmospheric moisture and in turn it causes acidic rainfall, hydrocarbonic compounds are harmful to the flora and fauna.

Many of tires emit harmful toxic substances which pollute the environment, air, water basins and soil in the production of tires and at all stages of raw material handling. Ensuring environmental safety in the use of tires resembles the protection of the environment in tire production in the rubber industry but has a distinctive feature. Solids from vehicle tires to the atmosphere due to chemicals and tires can adversely affect the environment and human health.

Research Methodology

The high environmental risk of tires is the lubricant and the components contained therein, and more than 100 chemicals and aerosols separated from the atmosphere, which are released during water use. Table 3 lists the hazardous substance with their derivatives and isomers to be released, each containing more than ten compounds. Chemical reagents, which are discharged from the rubber tires, are reactive aromatic toxic chemical compounds.

Table 3. Chemical compounds discharged from tire usage:

S/n	Name of groups	Number of items	Hazard class
1	Binzopyrins	14-15	1-3
2	Nitrolites	3-4	1-3
3	Aliphatic and aromatic alkynes	5-8	2-3
4	Alpylomatomatic hydrocarbons	20-25	2-3
5	Sulfuric hydrocarbons	5-8	2-3
6	Galogenic hydrocarbons	3-5	2-3
7	Phenols	1-3	2
8	Aliphatic aldegites and ketones	10-15	2-4
9	Aliphatic alcohol and acids	3-6	2-4
10	Alkiaromatic esters	3-6	2-4
11	Oligomers	1-3	2-41
12	Cycloaromatic hydrocarbons	15-20	3-4
13	Aliphthous saturated hydrocarbons	25-30	4
14	Other compounds	5-10	2-41

Hydrocarbons are non-aromatic hydrocarbons and discharge due to incomplete combustion of fuel benzene, xylene, sterol, toluene; conjunctions - aliphatic amines, concentrates - sulfuruguerod, formaldagid, phenols; sulfur and nitrogen dioxide.

The above-mentioned substances are poisonous and they are part of the list of toxic substances in the list of the International Cancer Research Organization.

The chemical analysis of the tire impacts indicates that the amount of separated semi-aromatic hydrocarbons is 55-60% more compared to the semi-aromatic hydrocarbons in used gases and it is characterized by high volatility or water solubility but, their diffusion into the environment is caused by the heat generated by friction of the tires. It also reacts with discharged semi-aromatic hydrocarbons to form new semi-aromatic hydrocarbons, chlorine aromatic hydrocarbons, and hydroxy aromatic hydrocarbons. The dust emerged by tearing of the tires is so harmful for lungs and it causes diseases such as allergic reactions, bronchial asthma.

Analysis and results

Taking into account the fact that these standards are gradually coming to Russia and the CIS countries, the ecological testing and certification of tires used in these countries are a topical issue. Increased car parking in all developed countries of the world leads to accumulation of used tires. Used tires are the most widely used garbage. According to the published data, annual consumption of tires is 2 million tons in Europe and 2.8 million tons in the USA.

Table 4. Tires produced in Europe, USA and Japan and their recycling methods:

Countries	Tire capacity tons	As garbage %	To get energy %	Restoration of protectors %	Rubber powder %	Export, %	Others %
Germany	550	2	38	18	15	18	9

England	450	67	9	18	6	-	-
France	425	52	10	13	6	19	-
Italy	330	53	14	27	-	6	-
USA	2800	59	22	9	9	3	1
Japan	840	8	43	9	12	25	3
Russia	800	96	-	1	13	-	-

The number of tires used in the US and Japan as well as in some European countries and their recycling methods are given in Table 4.

The annual increase in the number of used tires makes the European Union develop programs designed to address the following challenges:

1. Reduce the number of tires by 10%;
2. Increase the tire protector restoration by 25-30%
3. Stop using waste disposal facility

In Russia, this problem is more acute. For example, according to the Tire Industry Research Institute, about 1 million tons in Russia, only 60,000 tons of used tires in Moscow alone. 10-12 tons of it is recycled, and the rest is disposed of into unusable waste disposal facility, forests and ravines. This aggravates the ecological situation in Moscow.

Unused tires are the source of pollution for a prolonged period of time:

tires don’t fracture

They burn quickly and it is very difficult to remove and emit large quantities of waste to the environment as well as concertogens;

1. Losing tires is one of the most pressing environmental problems of the modern era. The toxic substances that come from them are given in Table 3.

2. Exhausted or buried tires do not dry up for a hundred years. Their stay in rain or underground water forms congenic compounds such as diphenylamine, dibutyl phthalate, phenanthrene.

Conclusion

23 % of tires is used as fuel and powder for other purposes, while the remaining 77% is not lost because they are not effective. Ejected tires appear in auto farms, industrial enterprises, autoservices and private sectors. Many industrialized countries have programs and tools designed to collect and process used tires. In most cases, the cost of tires is up to 50-400 euro per ton. Recycling car tires through economical will not only solve ecological problems, but also ensure high return on processing industry.

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THE MODERN METHODS OF USING ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SOURCES

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Annotatsiya: Bugungi kunda quyosh energiyasidan foydalanishga katta e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Quyosh energiyasi an'anaviy energetikadan tashqari ekologik toza va atrof-muhitga zarar yetkazmaydi. Yoqilg'i narxining ko'tarilishi ilmiy texnikaning asosiy muammolaridan biri bo‘lib, quyosh energiyasi resurslaridan foydalanish zaruratini keltirib chiqarmoqda. Quyosh energiyasidan foydalanish bo'yicha tadqiqotlar va tajribalar, shuningdek, bir qator mamlakatlarda quyosh elektrostantsiyalaridan foydalanish bugungi kunda quyosh energiyasini zamonaviy texnik imkoniyatlardan keng foydalanishi mumkinligini ko'rsatmoqda.

Kalit so’zlar: azot, ozon, zaharli gazlar, kislorod, karbonat angidrid, konstruktiv sxemalar, quyosh energiyasi.

Аннотация: В настоящее время большое внимание уделяется использованию солнечной энергии. Солнечная энергия, в дополнение к традиционной энергии, экологически чиста при изменении. Редкость и растущая стоимость топлива - одна из главных проблем научной техники, которая заключается в приобретении бесконечных ресурсов солнечной энергии. Дальнейшие исследования и эксперименты по использованию солнечной энергии, а также использованию солнечных электростанций в ряде стран показывают, что солнечная энергия может широко использоваться сегодня на основе современных технических возможностей.

Ключевые слова: азот, озон, токсичные газы, кислород, углекислый газ, конструктивные схемы, солнечная энергия.

Abstract: At present, much attention is paid to the use of solar energy. Solar energy, in addition to traditional energy, is ecologically clean while changing. The rarity and the rising cost of fuel is one of the main problems of the scientific technique, which is the acquisition of infinite resources of solar energy. Further research and experiments on the use of solar energy, as well as the use of solar power plants in a number of countries, shows that solar energy can be widely used today based on modern technical capacities.

Keywords: nitrogen, ozone, toxic gasses, oxygen, carbon dioxide, constructive schemes, solar energy.

Introduction

Air air pollution can be monitored by numerous interactions with toxic gasses, dust particles, in addition to oxygen, ozone, nitrogen, carbon dioxide gas and other air. One of the main factors that keep the fresh air is the toxic gases emitted by motor vehicles. The carbon dioxide gas is heavier than the air, and it is always concentrated near the Earth's surface. The harmful side of the gas is that it joins the hemoglobin in the blood and prevents oxygen from reaching the body cells.

Also, acrolein, formaldehyde, tetraethyl lead in car gas also negatively affects human health. In addition, one of the areas that polluting the air is heat cogeneration, thermal power plants and boiler installations. The amount of toxic substances emitted from heat exchangers is very large. For example, an electric boiler station that consumes 51,000 tons of coal per day produces 33 tons of sulfur dioxide into the air. Given the fact that it is 50 tons of sulfuric acid in favorable meteorological conditions, 40-50 tons of lime is removed every day.

There is also a high share of ferrous metallurgy in air pollution. For example, in the tonnage, 4.5 kilograms of dust, 2.7 kilograms of toxic gas, and 0.1-0.5 kilograms of manganese are thrown into the atmosphere. Although these compounds are small in size, they contain arsenic compounds, phosphorus, rust, lead, mercury vapors, hydrogen cyanide. Modern steelmaking plants have coal coking blocks. Chemical-recovery production pollutes the air with dust and volatile compounds. One ton of coke will produce 300-320 cubic meters of coke gas, which contains 50-63 percent hydrogen, 20-34 percent methane, 5-4.7 percent carbon monoxide, 1.6-4 percent carbon dioxide, 5-10 percent nitrogen, 2 to 2.6 percent carbohydrates and other substances. Non-ferrous metallurgy plants are exposed to toxic dusty substances - arsenic and lead to the atmosphere. All of these are also harmful to human organisms.

There are many such kind of examples. Therefore, a number of activities on the protection of the atmosphere are currently being implemented. The introduction of gas turbine engines, neutralization of combustion gases, the development of engines, switching to electric vehicles (electro mobiles) and others. Along with such events, taking into account that the number of sunny days in our country exceeds 280-300 a ear, the potential for solar energy is high. Additionally, the average annual solar energy of $1m^2$ per surface is 546x107 hp, which is equivalent to about 300 kg of coal. The sun's radiation per hectare is equivalent to two tons of coal. So, scientists have also made a number of researches on the use of vehicles in the future due to solar energy.

Another important aspect of solar energy in the environment is that, thanks to the process of photosynthesis, plants receive carbon dioxide gas from the air and develop the oxygen required for the human body. A person spends 10,000 liters of air a day from the lungs, and more than a ton of oxygen per ear. For example, during a warm, sunny day, a hectare forest absorbs 220-280 kilograms of carbon dioxide from the air and produces 180-220 kilograms of oxygen. In addition, dust accumulates in the leaves of one hectare of trees, which keeps up to 100 tons of dust throughout the ear (counted in dusty periods).

Also, the usage of special filters for the reduction of toxic gases and particles from metallurgical plants, and in the future, application of solar panels in this area will serve to prevent air pollution contamination. Organic fuels are not only used for power generation but also for vehicles such as locomotives, overheads, aircraft, cars, tractors, metal melting, steam, house heating, food industry, and other industries.

Oxygen is the most important component of the atmosphere and plays an important role in human life. The floras of the world absorb 160 billion tons of carbon dioxide per ear, bringing about 120 to 190 billion tons of oxygen into the atmosphere. Additionally, they hold up three quarters of the dust in the air and swallow about two-thirds of the sulfide gas. It is proved that the air temperature in plants is less than 2-3 degrees Celsius.

Materials and Methods

In sum, taking into account the above, the experience of developed countries in this area will help to improve the effectiveness of the efforts to ensure environmental cleanliness.

Mankind is using the solar energy since the sun has existed on Earth. For 5,000 ears now, people look to the Sun for the main source of energy, light, heat, food and life. Modern technologies allow to produce electricity and heat from solar energy. According to the data, in 2003, the largest solar collectors in the world reached a total area of 10 million square miles in the United States, and 8.0 million square meters in Japan. Exemplary work is also being undertaken in European countries. We know that the Sun, the nearest star, our planet cannot exist without it. People use the solar energy in their everyday life without ever thinking about it. For example, if we dry wet clothes in the yard, we use the heat from the sun. Uzbekistan has great potential for using solar energy. The climatic conditions of our country are very comfortable for solar energy. According to the specialists of the "Physics and Solar" institute, the amount of solar energy in the territory of Uzbekistan, in average, is four times more than the energy of other sources in the country. Total capacity of solar energy is 51 billion tons, technical capacity - 177 million tons. Experts believe that the use of solar energy will help to solve the problems of supplying the population with electricity, accelerated development of a number of remote areas of the country.

At the same time, Uzbekistan has raw materials for crystal silicon production. It produces 90 percent photoelectric modules worldwide. Silicon mines are located in Djizak and Samarkand regions. This resource base will provide an opportunity for the core manufacturing of solar power industry.

The issue of prospects for the development of solar energy is not a novelty for Uzbekistan. The first research on solar energy began in the 1970s. In spite of a number of achievements, technology at that time did not allow the desired effectiveness. Because of low electricity and energy prices, solar energy is not needed. After 1991, a number of laws, regulations, development programs and other official documents on the priorities of development of this sector of energy were adopted. However, insufficient attention was paid to the identification and use of resources and capacities for the introduction of solar energy, and the creation of administrative and economic mechanisms to encourage private sector.

There is no serious need for energy resources because Uzbekistan has large natural gas reserves. The country also has developed energy infrastructure, electricity and gas sources have been delivered to almost all localities. People and businesses are still energizing with low prices. The low cost of energy is one of the key priorities of the government's energy policy. But these priorities are costly. The use of solar energy at a time when global energy prices are rising, it can increase the energy consumption structure. Solar and gas can serve as a basis for the development of decentralized solar energy and can address the quality and reliability of investment in energy infrastructure. Solar energy is very convenient in energy supply to remote and low-energy sites. Solar energy development is very beneficial for Uzbekistan as it conserves natural gas consumption or allocates additional resources for export (80-85% of domestic energy consumption is currently being satisfied). Currently, about 60% of natural gas is delivered to our consumers and SJSC Uzbekenergo.

The export price of Uzbek natural gas is 200-230$ per 1,000 cubic meters as of October 1, 2011. At our market this price is 57.1-45.9 US Dollars (99.60 sums per wholesale price and 79.90 Sums per population). If Uzbekistan's solar energy develops and reduces domestic demand for gas by at least 1% (or 650 million m3), our country annually supplies about 130-149.5 million cubic meters of gas and earnings around $ 1,000. This income can be spent on the development of solar energy. For example, it may be of interest to the development of solar energy due to the development of helio-system conveniences through grants, subsidies and preferential loans.

Discussion

If the export price for natural gas increases, Uzbekistan can shorten its long-term policy in the energy sector by expanding its gas utilization in the country by expanding its use of solar energy. In this regard, pointed targets are required, for example, to continually alter the gas production volume by decreasing 0.1-0.2 percent over a given period of time. At the same time, much is spent today to provide the population with a centralized heating system and subsidize hot water prices. However, these subsidies are used to produce hot water in multi-storey home appliance where the same result is given. The results of a series of demonstration projects implemented by Tashkent heat supply companies show that the cost of 1 kW of electricity, combined with solar centralized water heaters and combustion of hydrocarbon fuel in boilers.

The liberation of legal entities from import customs duties and VAT (NDS) will significantly reduce the cost of imported solar system equipment for water heating and electricity production and will make them cheap for consumer. For example, today the imported South Korea 500-1000 W (Watt) helio equipment’s are offered at a price of 1500-2500 USD. If the mentioned benefits are included, the price will be reduced to 700$. This reduces the sales life of the equipment and increases the investment climate of solar energy.

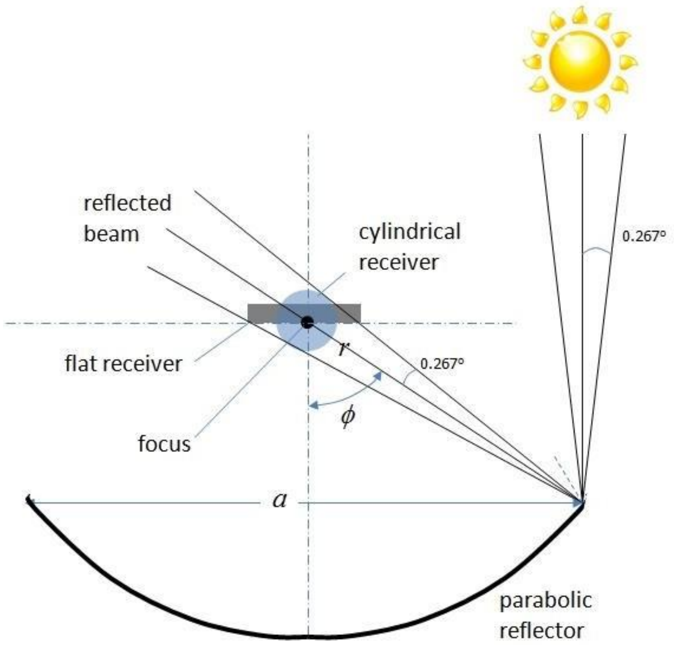
Looking at the geography of the solar energy development, we see that developed countries have achieved great success. Because of the technological opportunities available there are a number of important conditions. This is primarily due to the high prices for electricity and energy, and secondly, the high cost of connecting to centralized power supply systems, particularly the low infrastructure, the third, the ability to pay for the use of solar energy in enterprises and households. Specifically, such countries include Japan, Germany (the largest in the world market), China, India, Turkey and other countries. In these countries, conventional energy constraints encourage renewable energy development. But in these countries, the creation and expansion of the solar power market is solved only by the government's active intervention. In addition to investments in research and development, between renewable energy sources and renewable energy are covered by state.

Results

Solar energy depends on, first of all, the fact that this energy is considered as a strategic priority or a resource for energy conservation [10]. It is difficult to say that the most important energy resources in Uzbekistan are the strategic priorities. But in the next five to ten ears, solar energy can be energy and conserving energy resources, such as renewable energy, as a way of exporting hydrocarbons as a raw material for export and other industries. When the cost of exporting Uzbek natural gas increases, solar alternative is very useful. In implementing it, Uzbekistan needs to integrate economic incentives and administrative mechanisms, such as other countries. The world experience of the development of solar and other types of non-traditional energy shows that this policy should be complex, step-by-step and consistent. Its ultimate goal is to make solar power market accessible and gradually expand this market.

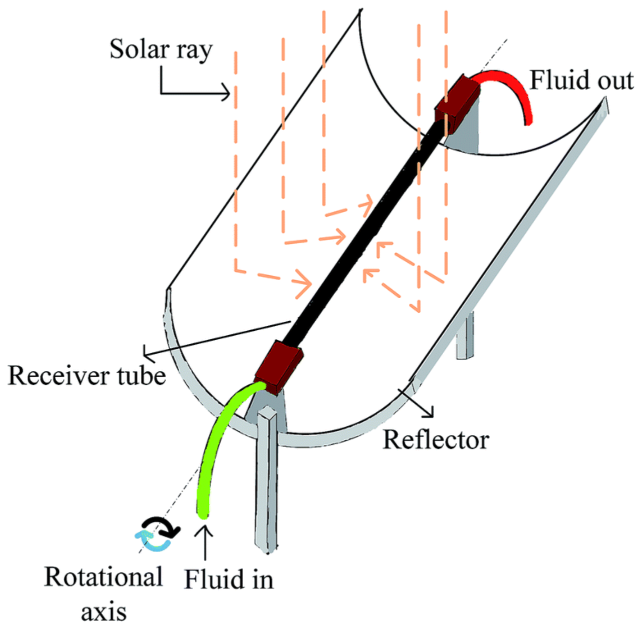
The following project will provide hot water supply for the ear. Proposed project for the development of solar energy.

Nowadays, much attention is paid to the usage of solar energy. Solar energy, in addition to traditional energy, is ecologically clean while changing. Today, the demand for electricity and thermal energy is becoming increasingly urgent all over the world. This can be explained by the fact that we can reduce the burden of traditional energy resources (oil, coal, gas), increase their cost, ecological disturbances, and so on. Therefore, one of the key issues is to build solar panels that are economical and practical in their application. This requires the development of existing equipment and the research of modern variants of various constructive schemes.



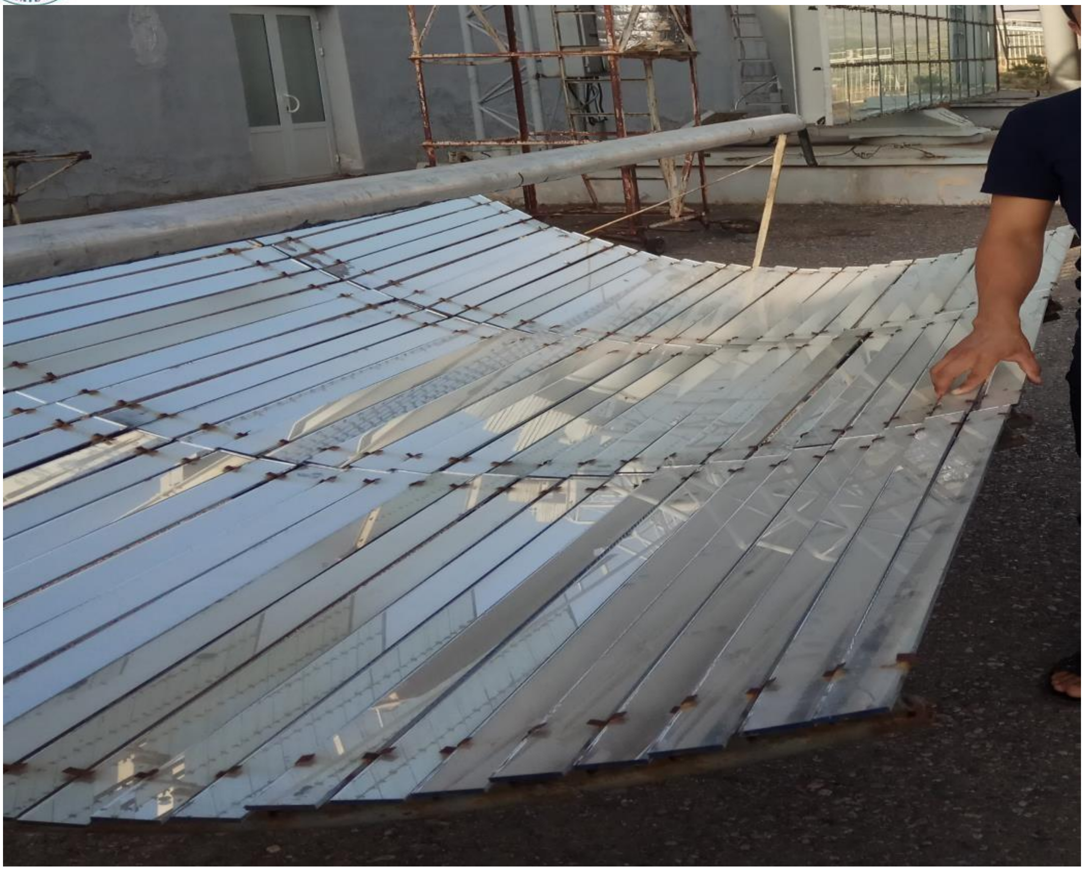
Picture 1.

The scheme of the paraboloid cylinder concentrator receiver cylinder



Picture 2.

General scheme of paraboloid cylinder concentrator



Picture 3.

Harmony is a volumetric concentrate produced by Physics

All the energy produced on our planet will be converted to heat energy and the resulting heat will rise to the air temperature. There is a problem of "air pollution" on the planet's surface in front of humanity. Solar energy to the Earth does not affect the planet's heat balance, so it is a "clean" energy.

The use of solar energy plays a key role in the development of the national economy in many regions of the Commonwealth of Independent States (Ukraine, South Caucasus, North Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Povolzh, Kazakhstan and Central Asian republics) and significantly reduces fuel and pollution in countries.

Solar energy into heat energy, heating buildings in the southern regions of the CIS; hot water supply, air conditioning, and drying of agricultural products save 15 ... 20 million tons of conditional fuel a ear.

In this regard, significant benefits can be achieved only when solar energy is used to heat large consumers. For example, light, food and chemical industries require temperatures below 300 ° C. Solar energy can be widely used to achieve this.

Conclusion

In the agricultural sector, cheap solar energy, heating for livestock farms, cooking and other problems can be solved. In our country, the main problems with the use of solar energy in solar panels - solar collectors, solar panels and other equipment are not produced. Particular attention will be paid to the effective use of solar energy, the technical and technological characteristics of solar disturbances, and the determination of light intensities of the solar collectors.

At the present time, certain achievements have been achieved in the creation and introduction of solar cells, but they have not been widely used so far because the cost of the equipment is high. Therefore, one of the key issues is to build solar panels that are economical and practical in their application. This requires the development of existing devices and the research of modern variants of various constructive schemes.

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BASIC PARAMETERS OF PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF THE SALINE SOILS IN ROADSIDE OF HIGHWAYS

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Аннотация: Ушбу мақолада автомобиль йўллари пойидаги шўрланган грунтларнинг физикавий хоссаларининг асосий кўрсаткичлари, грунтларнинг физикавий ҳолатини баҳолашда тажрибалар ёрдамида аниқланадиган асосий ва ҳисоблаб топиладиган ҳосилавий кўрсаткичлари, каттиқ заррачаларнинг зичлиги, грунтнинг табиий ҳолатдаги зичлиги ва намлигининг асосий кўрсаткичлари хақида маьлумотлар келтирилган.

Калит сўзлар: автомобиль йўли, грунтлар, физик хусусиятлар, зичлик, йўл пойи, мустахкамлик, намлик, қаттиқ заррачалар, кучсиз шўрланган, ўртача шўрланган, кучли шўрланган, ўта кучли шўрланган, лойиҳалаш, намланиш даражаси, махсус грунтлар

Аннотация: В данной статье приведены основные показатели физических свойств в засоленных почвах земполотна автомобильных дорог являющие основными показателями влажности и плотности в естественном состоянии грунта, плотности твёрдых частиц, используемые для определения основных и расчетных показателей с помощью эксперимента.

Ключевые слова: автомобилные дороги, грунты, физические свойства, плотность, земполотна, прочность, влажность, твердие частици, несильно засалённые, средно засалённые, сильно засалённые, очень сильно засалённые, проектирование, степень влажности, специальные грунты.

Abstract: This article provides information about the basic parameters of physical properties of the saline soils in roadside of highways, the key and rational indicators which are determined by the experiments and by calculating respectively in the evaluation of soil physical states, the density of solid particles, the basic parameters of density and moisture of the soil in natural condition.

Keywords: automobile road, soils, physical properties, density, roadside, stability, moisture, solid particles, weak salted, medium salinity, strongly salted, very strongly salted, designing, moisture content, special soils.

Introduction

In line with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 14, 2017 PD-4954 "On Measures for Further Improvement of the System of Management of Roads", identify the prospects of development and improvement of automobile roads, ensure the preservation of intercity rural roads, cities, towns, villages, community existing streets network, ensuring their traffic usage to be in a high level, organization of scientific research, introduction of innovative technologies and modern standards in the design, construction, reconstruction, repair and maintenance of highways as well as, ensure the compliance to the town-planning norms and regulations, quality standards in the fields of design, build, reconstruction, maintenance and preservation was identified.

Literature rewiev

In the evaluation of soil physical states, the key and rational indicators are used which is determined by the experiments and by calculating respectively. The density of solid particles is the basic parameters of density and moisture of the soil in natural condition. The density of the soil in dry condition (soil skull), soil porosity,

porosity ratio, moisture level and density in clay condition are the rational indicators. They are calculated based on key indicators.

Research methodology

Usually, soils consist of hard particles with a certain mass and water as well as the air which is mass of zero. In some cases, air can be replaced by water (in soil saturated with water) or vice versa, the air in the place of water (in dry soil). Let it be, the mass of the mineral particles in any tested sample is Mc, volume Vc, the size of the cavities in the soil V_0, the mass of the water in these pits Mw. The quantities and proportions of these components directly determine the physical state of the soil.

Analysis and results

The structure of the soils, salinity feature and level which are used at the upper part of the roadside in road construction divided according to Tables 1-2.

Table 1. Classification of soil by salinity level

Type of soils	The total amount of light soluble salts ratio to the dry soil weight, in %	
	chloride, sulfate-chloride salinization	sulfuric chloride-sulfate salinization
Poorly salted	0,5 -2,0	0,5-1,0
Average salted	2,0-5,0	1,0-3,0
Strong salted	5,0-10,0	3,0-8,0
Very strong salted	more than 10.0	more than 8.0

Table 2. Classification by salinity of Less and Lesser Soil

Type of soils	The total amount of light soluble salts ratio to the dry soil weight, in %	
	chloride, sulfate-chloride salinization	sulphate, chloride-sulphate salinization
Poorly salted	0,5-2,0	0,5-1,0
Average salted	2,0-5,0	1,0-3,0

In the area spreading saline soils, the roadside should be designed with regard to the level of salinity to be determined on the basis of Table 1-2. When it is complied with the standards of non-saline soils, it is permitted to use low and middle saline soils for protrusion, including the working surface.

When compulsory protective action from moisture of the working surface is prevented, strong and middle saline soils are more useful as protrusion, as well as working surface materials in regions of the II type of moisturizing. In moisturized saline soil areas, the roadside should be designed with compliance to requirement of soft based protrusion.

When evaluating the state of the soil water saturation level, humidity content named indicator is used.

The humidification value can be changed from 0 (dry soils) to 1 (soil saturated with water). If this indicator is between 0 and 0.5 - the soil is poorly moistened; if it is from 0.5 to 0.8 - moistured, from 0.8 to 1, the soil is considered water-saturated.

Soil density levels depends on their moisture content in many respects. The humidity which gives possibility of gaining the greatest value of the density of soil skull

in effect of unchanged (standard) density is called optimal moisture of the soil. The values of this indicator are set using experiments for each type of soil. The values of optimal moisture content in fine-grained and powdered sand are 8 ... 14%; in sandy soils 9 ... 20%; in normal soils 12 ... 20%; and in clay soils vary from 16 to 30%.

Special soils are: muddy; lessing soil; clay, quaternary soils, shale, spiny sand, artificial soil (industrial waste).

Soft soils include joined soils which are naturally strong to move less than 0.75 MPa (in testing with rotating tool) or when loaded at 0.25 MPa the sedimentation module is more than 50 mm / m (deformation module less than 5.0 MPa). When test data missed, it is recommended to include muddy, clay (including lessing soils consistency level more than 0.5), and the moisture soils containing chlorine salts.

Powder-gray soils with more than 50% (0.05-0.005 mm) dust particles, light and average soluble salts and calcium carbonate, should be included into the lessing soils. Lessing soil has the ability to maintain steep sloping with the same composition, in its natural state with a high porosity, low dampness. Low moisture-free soils when moistured is drown, it is easy to get wet and washed, and when soil saturated with water you can switch to the flowed state

On plots with high moisture, engineer-geological explorations are carried out in accordance with the special program specified in the technical assignment. The program and the technical assignment will be developed jointly by design and exploratory organizations. The materials obtained during the exploration, generally it gives the possibility to implement the followings:

- quantitative assessment of the stabilization of the base;
- forecasting the value and duration of the base in consolidation process.

In general, these materials should evaluate the possibility of using high moisture layer as a protrusion material.

The program can be edited after receiving the actual data of exploration works from the design organization.

Conclusion

The project documents provide for the control of geotechnical controls on protrusion studies and status of protrusions during the construction and after completion (during warranty period)

Engineer-geological explorations may include the following types of works:

- exploration and collecting, analyzing and summarizing data from previous years;
- Receiving and decoding material for aerospace materials;
- recognizable checking with aerovisual and route transmissions;
- crossing rock caves;
- geophysical study of the area;
- field surveys;

-hydrogeological research;

- stationary observations;

- Study of soil and water in laboratory conditions;

- prediction of possible changes in geological conditions;

- processing of materials;

- Creating (conclusive) a technical report.

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INCREASE OF THE LEARNING EFFICIENCY ON THE BASIS OF STRUCTURIZATION THE MAINTENANCE OF THE THEME OF ALGORITHMIZATION AND PROGRAMMING LINEAR COMPUTING PROCESSES

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Annotatsiya: Izlanish maqsadi dasturlash fanini tarkibini strukturalab o'qitish borasida zamonaviy axborotli va telekommunikatsiyali texnologiyalar majmuasi qanday yaratilishi to'g'risidagi masala ko'rilgan, hamda ta'limda maqsadli (sohaga yo'naltirilgan) kasbiy salohiyatining sifatini oshirishni ta'minlaydigan o'quv – uslubiy vositalarni va dasturiy pedagogik majmualarni yaratish va tadbiq qilishdan iborat.

Kalit so'zlar: Strukturalash, algoritmlash, dasturlash, hisoblash jarayoni, chiziqli algoritmlash, samarali ta'lim, pedagogik texnologiya.

Аннотация: Цель исследования состоит в решении вопроса, какой должна быть совокупность современных информационных и телекоммуникационных технологий в преподавании курса Программирование на основе структуризации содержания дисциплины, которая бы обеспечивала повышение качества профессионального, целенаправленного (отраслевой ориентированного) образования на основе создания и внедрения комплекса программно-педагогических и учебно-методических средств.

Ключевые слова: Структурирования, алгоритмизация, программирования, вычислительный процесс, линейный алгоритм, эффективность обучения, педагогическая технология.

Abstract: The purpose of the study is to address the question of what should be a set of modern information and communication technologies in the teaching of

specific subjects on the basis of structuring the discipline that would ensure improvement of the quality of professional, targeted (industry based) education through the creation and implementation of complex software and teaching and teaching methodical.

Keywords: Structuring, algorithmization, programming, computational process, linear algorithm, learning efficiency, pedagogical technology.

Introduction

In modern conditions of intensive development of information technologies there is a necessity for creation of other educational environment. Now the question of use of programmno-pedagogical and information-telecommunication means in educational process of high schools and is actual, in particular, at training humanitarian, natural, general vocational disciplines. Many scientific researches basically mention various aspects of information of process of training of school disciplines, in high schools methodological, conceptual questions application of information-telecommunication technologies are in an initial condition.

In training of disciplines at school Antsiferova L.I., Izvozchikova V. A, Kondrateva A.S., Laptev V.V., Smirnova A.V.'s researches are devoted questions of the theory and a technique of application of information-telecommunication technologies, etc. with use of information technologies the organisations of educational physical experiment with computer use are devoted Private questions of a technique of teaching of school disciplines Abrosimov P. V's of research and Svetlitsky S.L.technique as means of an individualization of training at school is devoted Klevitsky V.V. research, a technique of use of the COMPUTER as means of development of thinking of pupils at training of school disciplines – Chekulaeva M. E's research. Nurkaev I.M.'s research is devoted a technique of the organisation of independent work of pupils with computer modelling programs on school employment, in particular on the physicist.

THAT) on the basis of information-telecommunication technologies begins with mastering by the teacher of bases of designing and designing of technology of training new pedagogical thinking: clearness of the didactic purposes, training in a context of the future professional work, structure of teaching material, clearness of methodical language, validity in management of informative activity of students. At the same time this work assumes formation at the teacher of technological vision of process of training, its features and specificity according to the subject maintenance преподаваемой a subject matter. A following important design stage and designing THAT is a stage of structurization of the maintenance of a teaching material.

The analysis of scientifically-methodical researches and modern condition in high school formation allows to speak application of new modern information and telecommunication technologies about existence of the whole complex of contradictions [1-4]:

- Between requirements of the modern pedagogical paradigm putting in the forefront idea of development of the person and considering subjects as means of development of students, and orientation ППС to formation at students, basically, knowledge and abilities;
- Between possibilities of computer training and absence of system of application of modern information and telecommunication technologies in educational process of high school;
- Between a significant amount of works in the field of information technologies and practical absence of a technique of application of set of various means of new information technologies in training of high school disciplines etc.

The research objective consists in the decision of a question what should be set of modern information and telecommunication technologies in teaching of a course Programming on the basis of structurization of discipline which would provide improvement of quality professional, purposeful (branch focused) formations on the basis of creation and introduction of a complex of programming-pedagogical and educational-methodical, multimedia means.

On the basis of the logic scheme, discipline elements the count of the educational information represents all its tops (elements) settle down on horizontal lines, each of which corresponds to the allocated basis of the count. For its construction the specification of the bases of the count – the list of its bases presented in defined, according to logic accepted by the teacher of a statement of a material at first is formed, and then by means of logic-schemes elements of the count are selected. Actions of the teacher on structurization of the maintenance of a teaching material by the given technique it is carried out by a special technique [4. § 6].

The described technique gives the chance to the teacher to allocate an information component of a subject matter on a scientific basis ("знаниевую" area), allowing it in educational process to the full to provide preparation of the technical expert according to requirements of State standard and qualifying requirements.

By means of logically structured analysis of a teaching material the teacher can allocate the most essential (basic) educational elements of a theme (module), reveal the system of the communications defining efficiency of functioning of didactic system as a whole. Analyzing the maintenance of the structured subject matter, it is expedient to allocate elements of logic structure (a category, definition and concept) on which training should be conducted at level of knowledge, abilities, skills, the creative approach to practical application.

In the pedagogical literature on the given problem by present time a considerable variety of such forms is developed. In particular, in V.P.Bespalko, A.A.Zolotaryov's works and other scientists it is underlined possibility of evident representation of the maintenance and structure of a teaching material in the form of matrixes of communications, counts of the educational information, structurally-logic schemes, network schedules, plans of carrying out of studies, sheets of the basic maintenance, etc.

On the basis of described to a technique we develop theme structurization «algorithmization and programming of linear computing processes» a course "Programming" which are presented on fig. 1 and 2.

For an example we will open essence of such forms of structurization of a teaching material, as a matrix of communications of the educational information.

Matrixes of communications in the evident form reflect substantial and semantic communications between subject matters (interdisciplinary communications), themes (inside subject communications) or between theme questions (inside dark communications). Any matrix is under construction by one rule: on crossing of lines and columns it is marked, it is for example familiar “+” or figure "1" presence of communications between

Figure. 1. The logic scheme of a theme programming of linear computing processes (LVP)

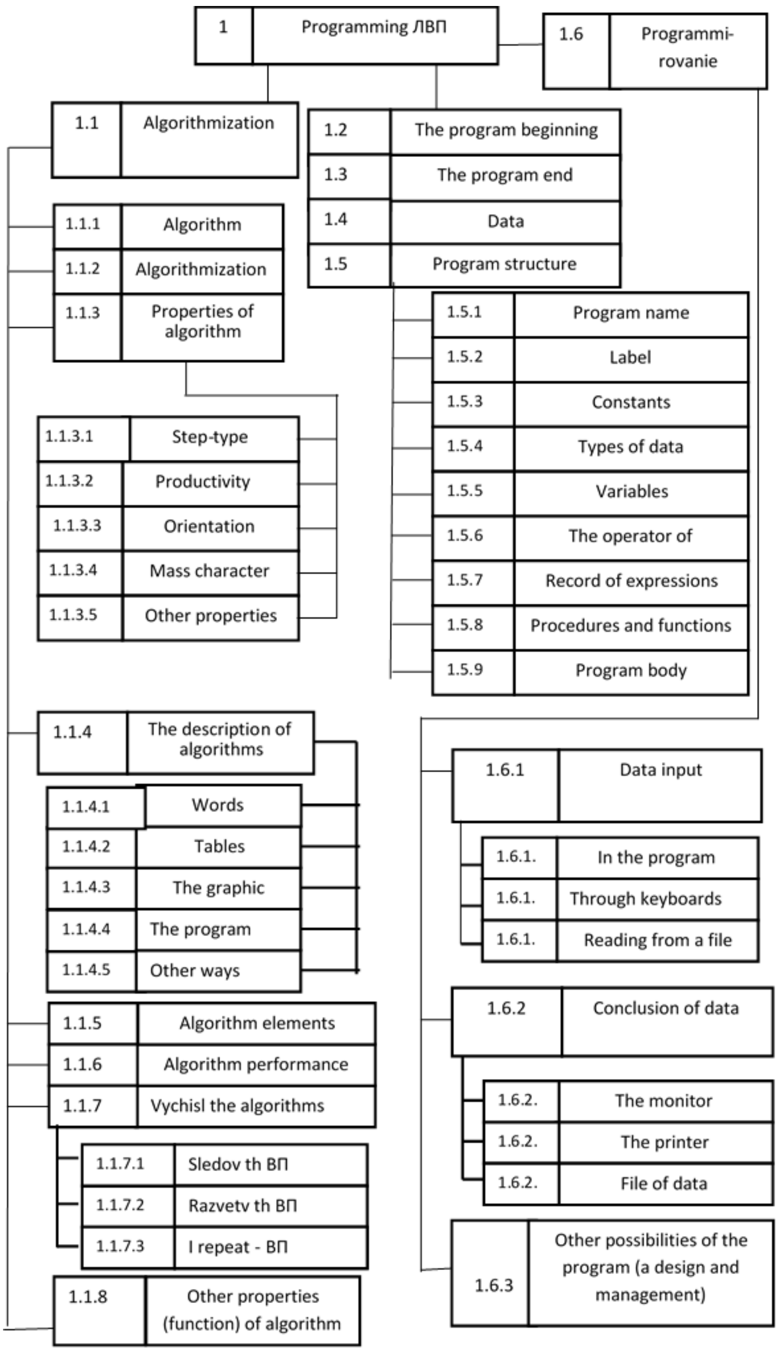
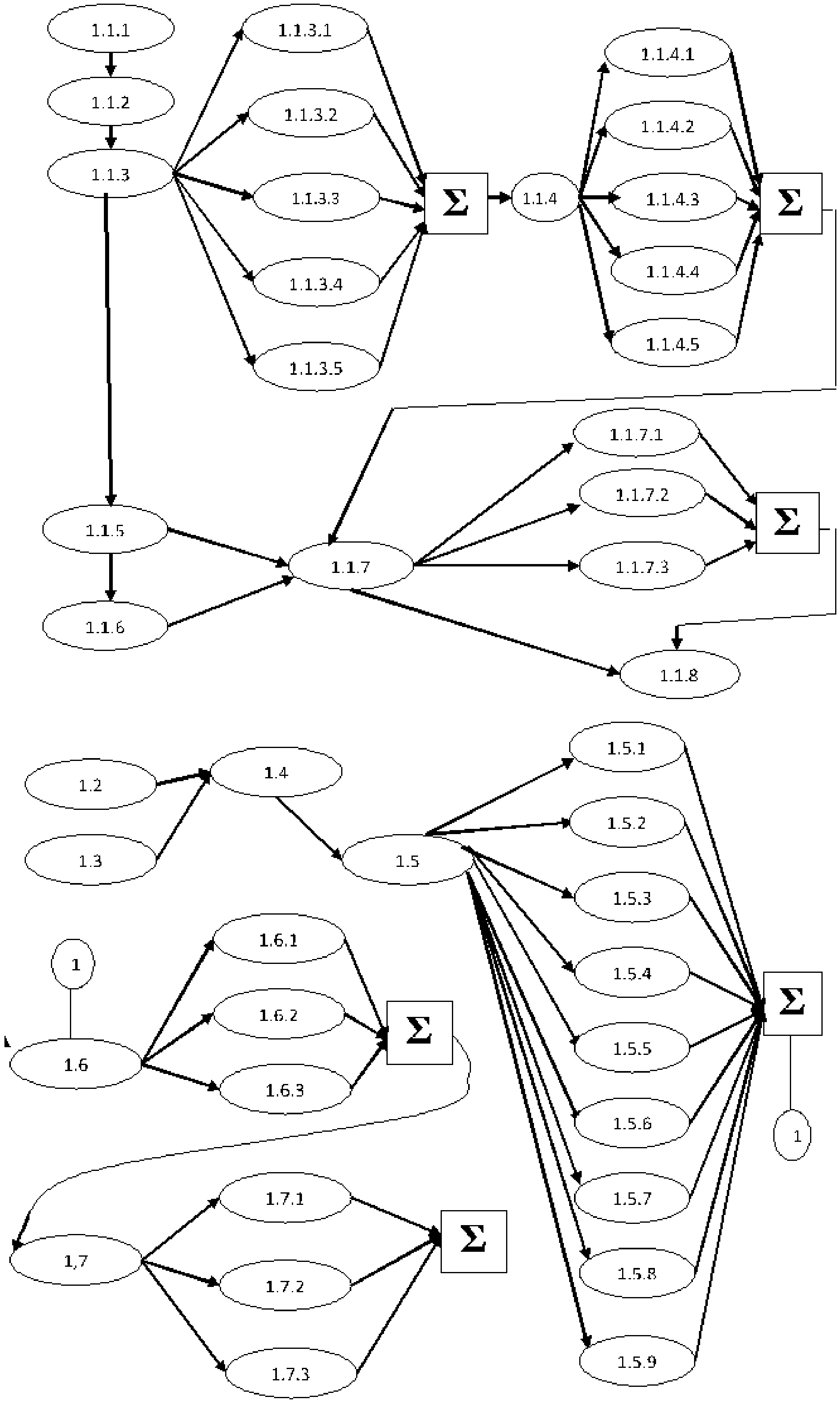


Figure. 2. The topological scheme of studying of a theme programming of linear computing processes (LVP)



Analyzed didactic units (questions, themes, disciplines). If maintenance communications do not contradict laws of formal logic at correctly constructed sequence of considered structural units, the matrix will be diagonal and below its diagonal there will be no filled cages. If it is not present, updating of the maintenance and change of sequence of its studying achieve correct logic sequence of studying of a teaching material. We will construct matrixes of communications for the module programming (Vt-questions that, ЧС – number of communications between elements) – 1.6:

ВТ	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5.1	1.5.2	1.5.3	1.5.4	1.5.5	1.5.6	1.5.7	1.5.8	1.5.9	1.6	1.6.1	1.6.2	1.6.3	ЧС
1.2		1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
1.3			1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
1.4				1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
1.5					1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	10
1.5.1						1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	9
1.5.2							1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	8
1.5.3								1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	7
1.5.4									1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	6
1.5.5										1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	5
1.5.6											1	1	1	1	0	0	0	4
1.5.7												1	1	1	0	0	0	3

1.5.8													1	1	0	0	0	2
1.5.9														1	0	0	0	1
1.6															1	1	1	3
1.6.1																1	1	2
1.6.2																	1	1
1.6.3																		

The establishment of logic structure of a teaching material which exists in the theory and training practice, is displayed in didactic model of logic structure of knowledge of the scientific phenomenon, process and an object condition.

Experimental check of efficiency of the allocated requirements of structurization of a teaching material of the given theme has shown efficiency of the developed technology and has shown improvement of system knowledge of students.

Thus, on the basis of the developed logic structurization of linear computing processes to develop information, algorithmic, programm-pedagogical tutorials of a course of the programming, satisfying to modern representations of multimedia training courses, promotes activization of activity of students, and also allows development of informative independence, will improve quality of knowledge of pupils. The given technique can be the basis for creation of electronic courses of discipline.

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THE FIRST STAGES OF COMMUNICATION SERVICE FORMATION IN UZBEKISTAN (IN THE CASE OF KHOREZM)

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Аннотация: Мазкур мақолада Ўзбекистоннинг шимоли-ғарбида жойлашган Хоразмда алоқа хизматининг қадимги даврларда пайдо бўлиши ва унинг ўзига хос тарзда ривожланиб тараққий этиб бориши ўз ифодасини топган.

Калит сўзлар: муаррихлар, сайёҳлар, цивилизация, Зардушт, Калтаминор, археология, этнография, лингвистика, Амиробод, почта, кўчманчиллар.

Аннотация: В данной статье рассмотрены своеобразные возникновение и развитие услуги связи Хорезма из древных времен расположенного северо-западного региона Узбекистана.

Ключивые слова: историки, туристы, цивилизация, Авесто, Калтаминар, археология, этнография, лингвистика, Амирабад, почта, Кочевники.

Abstract: This article describes the emergence and development of communication services in ancient times in Khorezm, northwest of Uzbekistan.

Keywords: historians, tourists, civilization, Zoroastr, Kaltaminar, archeology, ethnography, linguistics, Amirabad, mail, migrants.

Introduction

The Khorezm oasis, one of the first cultural centers of humanity, has its unique history. The great thinkers, critics, historians, writers and poets have written about the ancient and everlasting Khorezm history, its unique atmosphere, the spiritual world, the activities of the great thinkers who contributed significantly to the world science and culture, along with the description of the heroes of the past, but also about the socio-economic life of this heavenly land, the material resources created, the towns and villages and the relations with the neighboring peoples.

Sharing ideas with people around, being well-informed about them being interested in the life and living conditions of neighbors have been a great need for humanity from ancient years. Looking for and finding ways to satisfy this need is the most important part of world civilization’s formation and development. It is important to emphasize that this need is one of the most important needs of the so-called primitive community system, which is evident from the beginning of humanity. The local geographical location plays an important role in the preservation of the primitive traditions. Like the Pamir Mountains, difficult to access, Khorezm is surrounded by Korakum and Kizilkum. In addition, the oasis maintained close contact with neighboring steppe nomads from long ago, who had been steadily keeping their continental traditions of the oasis.

In the final stages of the primitive community development, the use of signs and symbols began on the methods of communication. Pictures of rock-painted cliffs in the mountainous and foothill regions of Central Asia reflect the vital information on the lives and activities of the people of that time (Zarautkamar, Langar Mountain, Usturt stones). In these images there can be seen hunting animals, hunting methods and even pictorial schemes (maps) of hunting areas. In this way, the transmission of messages was of a social phenomenon that had led to the beginning of a new era. This is the next important period in which the writing and sending messages were being prepared. One of the most effective ways to communicate letters from the early days of writing was the use of pigeons, falcons and other birds that were specially trained.

Humanity has always striven to communicate, to share ideas, to share experiences and to be aware of one another during their own development. His communication service was of crucial importance in meeting that need. It should be noted that the emergence and development of this service was inextricably linked with the state traditions of each nation. This fact confirms the fact that the traditions of this land have deep roots on the land of our country, which has a history of nearly three millennia. In ancient and beautiful Khorezm, which has become one of the cradles of the world civilization, the communication services have been gradually formed and developed, along with such spheres as science, culture and art, architecture and town-planning.

Literature Review

The sources of Zoroastrianism's history say that the Zoroastrian prince had taught people to prevent the plundering of invaders and the devastation, to work honestly and to live in peace, justice and truth. It is possible to conclude from Avesto which was written 30 centuries ago and have reached our time, that any news, information that have come to our mind can be summed up by the fact that humanity is motivated by goodness.

From some oral folk tales and stories that have come to our understanding, one of the first means of communication is to hear the sound of the human voice and the distance it can be seen through the messengers standing on it. This tool was especially used during military operations. Everyone was sent to the remote control center on the back of the battlefield with various gestures with long-lasting sounds of mutual understanding.

The history of Khorezm's economic and cultural ties with the world's nations undoubtedly began before the history of shopping centers. As a result of archaeological researches it has already been proven that the roots of such relationships were connected with the Kaltaminar culture of Neolithic Age. However, because of the emergence of trade centers, economic and cultural ties widened and attracted more nations and states. In particular, the Neolithic adornments of the Kaltaminar culture were made of shellfish only from the Red Sea, the Persian and Arabian strains, and the ornamental fragments found in the Volga, Siberia and Kazakh regions, were made of shellfish only from the Amu Darya and this fact shows that too large territory was included in the influencing area of relations from ancient times. If we look at the influence area of Kaltaminar culture, we will see that its influence extends from the Aral Sea to the Xinjiang region of China and to the Gobi Desert, to the South Kazakhstan, Volga territories and South Siberia.

Research Methodology

All these connections show that Khorezm played the role of a ringleader in the 4th and 3rd millennium BC, with the ancient civilizations of the Middle East, directly linking the distant Cold North, which eventually became brilliant. Archaeological, ethnographic and linguistic data confirm that the economic and cultural relations between the Khorezmian people were expanding in the 2nd and 1st millennium BC. Then, it attracted the Frak-kimmery and Scythian tribes, living in the Black and Caspian Sea territories. The famous archaeologist and ethnographer, S.P. Tolstov, fully proved the presence of these connections with the archeological, ethnographic, linguistic, toponomic and onomastic arguments. There were sufficiently found the traces of the economic and cultural relations of the late Iron and Early Iron Age from the Amirabad culture. In the 7th and 6th centuries BC, Khorezm came to this new era in its history.

One of the earliest means of communication was the state system in Central Asia in the 5th and 4th centuries BC, which was the basis of postal communities and communications. At that time, much of Central Asia, including Khorezm, was under the rule of the Ahamanid dynasty. Establishment of communication facilities was vital for the state to control its provinces and to keep them under its influence by its military power.

Central Asian regions were also included in the royal post mail. Since conflicts and battles were frequent, military forces were distributed evenly across regions. On the road, there were royal hotels and accommodations. These locations were located every twenty-five to thirty miles, serving at the order of the king, for the rest and nightmare of the rider. The security of the roads was entrusted to the military. Tar couriers delivered king's decrees or the events in the regions at horses to each other. At that time many solid buildings were built on the major transit routes. Those buildings (Rabots) served as a place not only for the military operations of the trade routes, but also for the sheltering and trading caravans. Moreover, those rabots were considered as an important part of the state postal service system.

Analyses and Results

The geographical position of Khorezm created conditions for the development of this region from all ages to a comprehensive and specific character of relations with neighboring nomadic tribes. The problem of the relations between the oasis and the territories of nomadic people has always played the main role in scientific investigations. Long-term researches carried out in the lower streams of Amu and Sir-Darya, the Uzbay River and the Caspian Sea by the Khorezm archaeological-ethnographic expedition, which had always been a part of the research of the problem of interconnection with the nomadic zones of the oasis, proves the fact that the neighboring nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes were in contact with cultural and political ties with Khorezm.

The relationship between Khorezm and the nomadic steppe has been repeatedly reviewed by various researchers. Famous Orientalist V.V. Bartold confidently said in 1922: “Khorezm acquired its wealth only through trade relations with immigrants who grew up in the era of Islam”.

A.Y, Yakubovsky, who contributed greatly to the study of relations with immigrants, approved like this: “Relations with immigrants in the life of Central Asia did not play role less than the trade relations with Eastern Europe”. All regions developed under the influence of sharing products. Khorezm was economically and politically grown not only through the influence of trade with East Europe, but also with its relations with the Kipchak, nomadic Turkmen and Oghuz steppes.

Conclusion

It is possible to conclude from the studied periods that firstly the need for communication was always the most important for humanity – not only in the primitive community system. Secondly, archeological findings suggest that the oasis' history of economic and cultural ties with the world's nations started before the history of trade centers. Thirdly, one of the first communication tools was set up to hear the voice of a person and to transmit them through the messengers at a distance visible. Fourthly, the contacts with the nomadic peoples of Khorezm were promoted by well-known researchers V.V. Bartold and A.Y Yakubovsky's studies. Fifth, one of the oldest means of communication is the fact that the postal communication and message delivery link became a state system in Central Asia, particularly in Khorezm, in the 5^{th} and 4^{th} centuries BC. Sixth, there were constructed of many fortified buildings in the form of a small castle along important transit routes. These buildings, along with the security of commercial roads, also served as a place where horses were kept and commercial caravans stopped.

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RESEARCH OF PROCESSES OF IMPLANTATION OF IONS IN MONOCRYSTAL GaAs (001) ON PURPOSE INCREASE IN EFFICIENCY OF SOLAR ELEMENTS

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Аннотация: Қуёш элементининг фойдали иш коэффициентини ошириш мақсадида ионли имплантация жараёни тадқиқ қилинган бўлиб, тадқиқот жараёнида, нишон йўналиши, таркиби, бирламчи заррачаларнинг тушиш бурчаги ва бошланғич энергияси каби бир қанча ташқи факторлар ҳисобга олинган.

Калит сўзлар: p-n ўтиш, ёруғлик исрофлари, қайтиш коэффициенти, электрон-ковак, диффузия узунлиги, ионли имплантация, нишон йўналиши, киритиш коэффициенти, нимканал, фокусировка.

Аннотация: С целью увеличении коэффициент полезного действия солнечных элементов было исследовано процесс ионной имплантации оказывающие влияние большого числа взаимосвязанных факторов, наиболее важными из которых является ориентация мишени, сорт, начальная энергия и угол падения первичных частиц.

Ключевые слова: p-n переход, световые потери, коэффициент отражения, электрон-дырка, диффузионная длина, ионная имплантация, ориентация мишени, коэффициент внедрения, полуканал, фокусировка.

Abstract: On purpose increase efficiency of solar elements it has been investigated process of ionic implantation influencing the big number of the interconnected coefficients, most important of which is target orientation, a grade, initial energy and a corner of falling of primary particles.

Keywords: p-n transition, light losses, reflex ion coefficient, an electron-hole, diffusions length, ionic implantation, target orientation, introduction coefficient, the semi channel, focusing.

Introduction

On a boundary of the XXI-st century the mankind has faced the serious problem concerning not only manufacture of energy from not renewed sources (coal, oil, gas, etc.) from the point of view of economy, but also with the serious ecological difficulties breaking dynamic balance in the nature. Already clearly that wide application of not renewed energy sources conducts to negative processes: to growth of thermal, chemical and radioactive environmental contamination that breaks a native habitat of the person [1, 2].

Certainly, there is still a hope of manufacture of energy by means of thermonuclear reactors. But now this possibility still practically cannot be realised because of absence even demonstration thermonuclear reactors. While experts only discuss the international project of thermonuclear reactor ITER. Besides, thermonuclear reactors completely are not deprived a radioactive waste. And the problem of processing and a burial place of such waste definitively is not solved. Therefore, the mankind has forcedly addressed to renewed and a resource to saving up technologies of reception of the electric power. It is solar, water-power engineering, a wind power and some other kinds. Even active supporters of advancing development of nuclear power in the forecasts for the XXI-st century middle assume that by means of renewed sources 18-20 % of energy, and on some estimations [3] even to 40 % will be made.

It is known that, the solar element is made on the basis of a plate of a semi-conductor material. The solar element consists of two silicon plates connected among themselves. Light, falling on the top plate, beats out from it electronics, sending them on the bottom plate. So it is created electric a motive power an element. Consistently connected elements are a direct current source. Some incorporated photo-electric converters represent the solar battery.

Literature review

Efficiency of transformation of radiant energy in electric in modern installations reaches 13-17 %, in vitro on some semiconductors efficiency of 40% is reached. All requirements shown to materials for solar elements, start with the following purpose: to receive such solar element which would have maximum efficiency at the minimum expenses for its manufacturing, and also differed reliability in operation. In present time of manufacturing techniques of a solar element p-n transition is on depth approximately to 2 microns from a shined surface of the semiconductor [4]. Value of efficiency of a solar element is defined by the losses of energy depending on applied materials and a design of a photo cell, and also a choice of an operating mode of a solar element. The essential role is played by the light losses defined first of all in coefficient of reflex ion [4]. Optical radiation of various lengths of waves gets on different depth and creates the spatial distribution of the pairs born by light an electron-hole. The further destiny of the born pairs depends on them diffusion lengths the given semi-conductor material. If it is great enough, the superfluous no basic carriers of a charge created by light will have time to reach only at the expense of diffusion process area p-n transition and will be divided by its field. To light losses carry also that part of photons which at absorption does not reach to p-n transition and does not create pairs of carriers of electric charges. The main role in efficiency of this stage of transformation of optical radiation in the semiconductor is played by a parity between diffusion in the length L and distance from p-n transition L on which are created by light of pair an electron-hole.

At manufacturing solar elements, the important role is played by process of ionic implantation. Ionic implantation name introduction process the introduced atoms in firm bodies by bombardment of their surface by bunches of the accelerated ions for the purpose of change or studying of their properties. In the field of basic research of effects of implantation of ions in connections $A^{III}B^{V}$ and instrument applications implantations technologies for these materials the amount of works on GaAs surpasses everything that has been made concerning other connections and alloys $A^{III}B^{V}$. So the great attention to implantation of ions in GaAs is connected mainly with high mobility electrons in this material and with possibility of reception of semi isolating substrates GaAs. Process of ionic implantation influences a great number of the interconnected coefficients most important of which is target orientation, a grade, initial energy and a shade of primary particles.

Research methodology

Theoretically efficiency of photo cells on the basis of GaAs can reach almost 25 %, real devices have efficiency about 16 %. Rather high indicator of absorption demands careful control of depth of layers, besides, there can be high a speed of a superficial recombination. These elements represent set of p-n-transitions with consistently decreasing width of the forbidden zone, connected so that light comes to a material with the greatest width of the forbidden zone. Photons with энергиями, there is less width of the first forbidden zone, pass before following p-n-transition etc. Light gets through lateral surfaces of transitions, so a potential difference on an exit (nearby 50 represents the sum of consecutive potentials p-n- transitions. The current is defined only by the radiating stream absorbed by a lateral surface, therefore it is small.

Important feature of a good photo cell is its surface. For the purpose of increase in efficiency apply reflecting and chemical etching surfaces. The obverse surface of such solar elements can be designed so that the radiation reflected from a surface came back to it back. Some systems can be made mechanically, others - chemical etching.

We was calculations on research of process of the ionic introduction occurring at bombardment along directions <110> and are carried out $<\bar{1}10>$ ions Se^+ and Be^+ with E_0=1 keV under sliding corners.

Analysis and results

On fig. 1 are resulted result of calculation of dependence of coefficient introduction K_{ci} of ions Se^+ and Be^+ with E_0=1 keV on GaAs (001) from a sliding corner of bombardment. It is visible that dependence of $K_{ci}(\psi)$ has a threshold at some value $\psi = \psi_{th}$. The size ψ_{th} depends both on weight of a bombarding ion, and from target orientation: it increases from the small semi channel by the deep. So, at bombardment in a direction of ionic introduction of <110> coefficient has a threshold at $\psi = 10^0$ and $\psi = 18^0$ for ions Se^+ and Be^+ accordingly (fig.1), and for a direction $<\bar{1}10>$ $\psi_{th} = 6^0$ and $\psi_{th} = 13^0$ for ions Se^+ and Be^+ accordingly (fig.2).

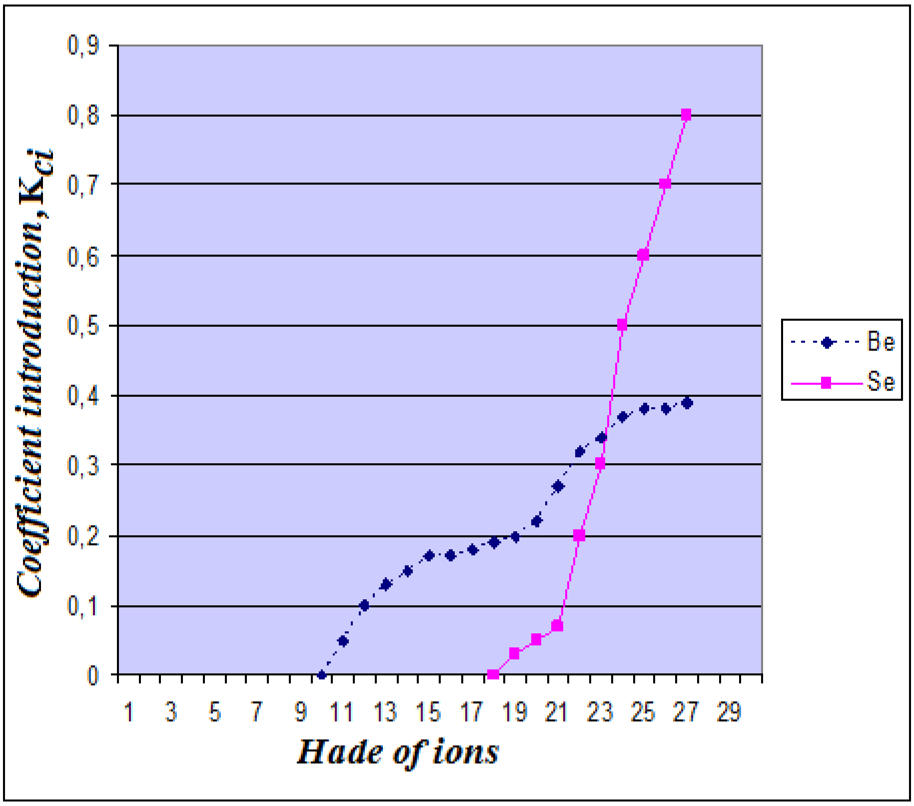


Figure 1. Dependence of coefficient introduction of K_{ci} of ions Se^+ and Be^+ with E_0=1 keV on GaAs(001) <110> from a sliding corner of bombardment

From fig. 1 also it is visible that at $\psi > \psi_{th}$ the increase number of the introduced ions with growth ψ is observed. Growth of dependence of $K_{ci}(\psi)$ sharper for ions

Se^+ in comparison with ions Be^+. In area $\psi>22^0$ coefficient of introduction for ions Be^+ poorly depends on a sliding corner. At bombardment in a direction $<\bar{1}10>$ (ψ) the minimum has dependences of K_{ci} at some value ψ. The carried out analysis has shown that minimum occurrence on dependence of $K_{ci}(\psi)$ it is connected with effect of ionic focusing. The effect to ionic focusing is shown sharp growth of intensity of a stream of absent-minded particles at certain orientations of a target in relation to a falling bunch. At this orientation the ions which are passing between two nuclear numbers of a surface, it is focused on a semichannel bottom: the density of the particles getting on a ground chain of the semichannel appears maximum and strongly the stream of the ions disseminated in a plane of falling increases what to lead to reduction number of the introduced particles.

Value of a corner of sliding, where the minimum on dependence of $K_{ci}(\psi)$ is observed (fig. 2), well coincide with values $\psi=15^0$ for ions Be^+ and $\psi=21^0$ for ions Se^+, corresponding to a condition of ionic focusing.

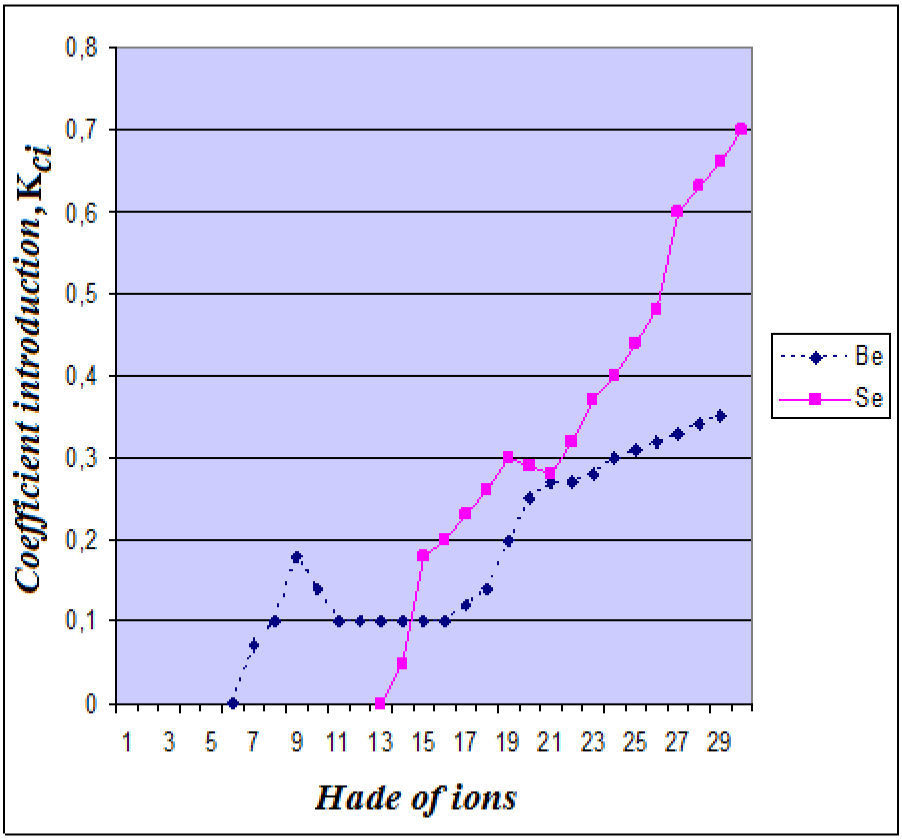
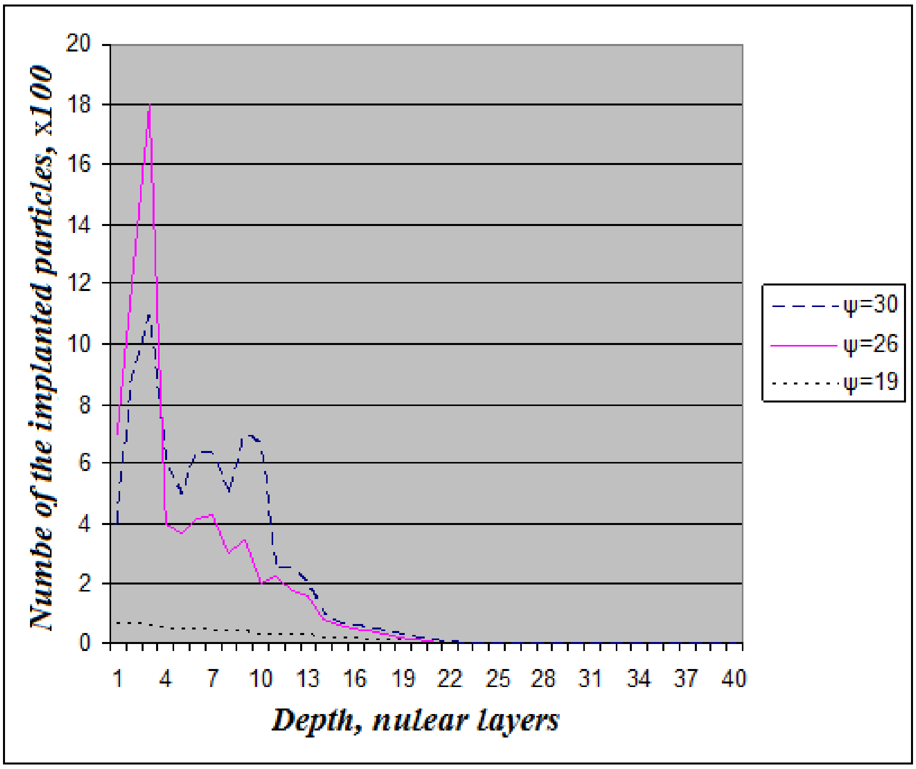
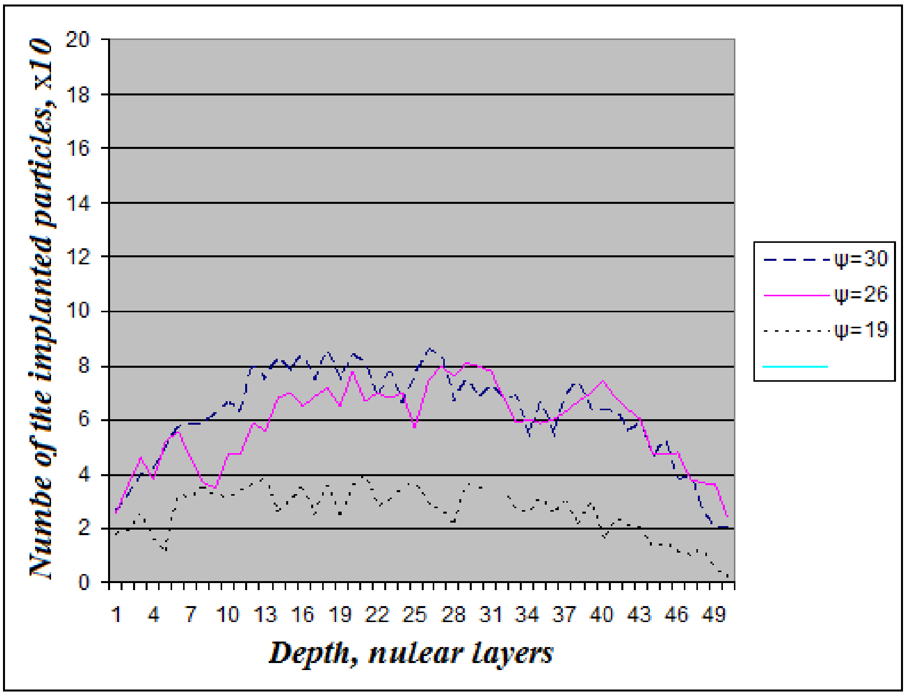


Figure 2. Dependence of coefficient introduction of K_{ci} of ions Se^+ and Be^+ with E_0=1 keV on GaAs(001) <□□> from a sliding corner of bombardment.

We also calculate profiles of introduction of implanted ions Se^+ and Be^+ on depth in GaAs (001)<110> at different values of a corner of bombardment.



a)



b)

Figure 3. Profiles of introduction of implanted ions Se^+ (a) and Be^+ (b) on depth in GaAs(001)<110> at different values of a corner of bombardment.

Results of calculation are resulted on fig. 3. It is visible that in case of ions Se^+ semi width of distribution of the introduced particles narrow enough, thus the basic maximum is in surface layers (5-10 layers), and distribution is stretched all till 20-25 nuclear layers (fig. 3a). Observed fluctuations dependences it is caused with the form of the semi channels formed in a direction $<\bar{1}10>$. With growth ψ the increase a share of ions of the layers introduced in deeper is observed some.

In case of ions Be^+, the semi width of distribution of the introduced particles is much wider. In this a case, because of rather easy weight, bombarding ions Be^+, can get on a little deeper layers (fig. 3б). Introduced ions Be^+ are distributed on depth up to 50 nuclear layers in regular more intervals. We will notice that at an identical stream of bombarding particles concentration of atoms Be^+ in the given layer of a target will be smaller, than concentration of atoms Se^+.

Conclusion

These results show that in the conditions of sliding bombardment by low-voltage ionic implantation Se^+ and Be^+ on GaAs (001) it is possible to create thin layers' donors and acceptors impurity on such monocrystals.

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THE EFFECTS OF FERTILIZERS TO THE RAW MATERIAL AND FERTILITY OF THE PLANT

(Calendula Officinalus L.)

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Аннотация: Доривор тирноқгул ўсимликларини жадал етиштириш мақсадида минерал ўғитларнинг турли меъёрларини қўллаш ўсимликларнинг шохланиш сони, гуллар сони ҳамда уларнинг оғирлиги назоратга нисбатан 1,5-2,0 баробар ошишига имкон яратди. Бунда, доривор тирноқгул ўсимлигида минерал ўғитларни қўллаш 1м^2 майдонда назоратга нисбатан ўсимликнинг хўл хом-ашёсини ўртача 184%, қуруқ оғирлигини 170% га, барг сатҳини 148%, илдиз ривожланишини эса 157% га ошириши аниқланди. Ўсимликларнинг назоратга нисбатан бўйи ва поя диаметри ўртача 136% га, ҳосилдорлиги эса 180% га юқори бўлиши аниқланди.

Таянч сўзлар: агротехнология, минерал ўғитлар, экиш, уруғлар, тупроқ, ўстириш, парваришлаш, ҳосилдорлик, ўсиш ва ривожланиш жадаллиги.

Аннотация: Применение различных доз минеральных удобрений обуславливает эффективность возделывания ромашки лекарственной в 1,5-2 раза за счет увеличения числа ветвления, количества цветков и биомассы. Так, показано, что применение минеральных удобрений на площади в 1м^2 приводит к увеличению сырого веса растений в среднем на 184% сухой массы на 170%, площади листьев на 148% и развитие корневой системы на 157% относительно контрольного варианта.

Высота и диаметр стебля увеличились в среднем на 136%, а урожайность на 180%.

Ключевые слова: агротехника, минеральные удобрения, посадка, семена, почва, уход, продуктивность, рост и интенсивность развития.

Abstract: The use of various doses of mineral fertilizers determines the effectiveness of the cultivation of chamomile medicinal 1.5-2 times due to an increase in the number of branching, the number of flowers and biomass. Thus, it is noted that the use of mineral fertilizers on an area of 1m^2 leads to an increase in wet weight of plants by an average of 184% dry weight by 170%, leaf area by 148% and the development of the root system by 157% relative to the control variant. The height and diameter of the stem increased by an average of 136%, and yield by 180%.

Keywords: agricultural technology, mineral fertilizers, planting, seeds, soil, care, productivity, growth and intensity of development.

One of the urgent issues facing forestry workers of the Republic is the cultivation of valuable species of medicinal plants on the lands of the Forest Fund and meeting their raw material needs. The article summarizes the results of experiments on the effects of medicinal nails on vegetation characteristics of climatic factors and experimental fields during vegetation, on mineral nutrition, raw materials, stress resistance and productivity.

Currently, there are about 20,000 plant species in the CIS, of which 4,500 species are found in Uzbekistan [1]. There are about 600 species of wild-growing medicinal plants registered in the country and studied biochemical composition. Most of them are scattered in the woods. The raw material of 230 species of these medicinal plants is prepared for the needs of the pharmaceutical industry.

The raw material reserves of medicinal plants in nature are lagging behind the needs of the pharmaceutical industry. An effective way to create a sustainable supply of raw materials for plant preparation is to create medicinal plantations. This will also protect the natural resources of medicinal plants and provide high quality products.

The volume of medicinal plants cultivation in the Republic is determined by the fact that the seed stock is not formed and regional agrotechnologies are not produced.

In recent years there has been rapid development of the pharmaceutical industry in many countries, including the Republic of Uzbekistan. That is why the demand for pharmaceuticals is growing sharply. In order to further strengthen the activities in this area, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on May 3, 2017 Nukus Farm, Zaamin Farm, Kosonsoy Farm, Syrdarya Farm, Boysun Farm, Bostanlik Farm and the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan The Decree No. PF-5032 on the establishment of free economic zones “Parkent-farm” was issued [2].

In this Decree, establishing free economic zones is a priority for the further development of the pharmaceutical industry. The statement said that at present 146 local pharmaceutical companies in Uzbekistan produce more than 2000 types of medicines. It was noted that the global pharmaceutical industry produces about 8,500 types of drugs, 6300 of which are imported for the needs of our people.

Necessary measures were also developed to ensure the implementation of paragraph 1.12 of January 20, 2015 "On measures for further development of forestry system, further cultivation, preparation and processing of medicinal and fodder plants in 2015-2017". [3].

As it is known, 71 out of 350 species of medicinal plants currently used in medical practice are grown in industrial plantations established in the Republic. This is insufficient for the continuous production of high-demand medicines in the local context. With this in mind, the creation of new plantations in ecologically clean areas with high production capacity is one of the most important tasks of the developing pharmaceutical industry.

The decree also provides for the establishment of research centers for the introduction and cultivation of medicinal plants.

In order to establish industrial plantations of medicinal plants it is necessary to develop agro-technologies of cultivation adapted to local soil and climatic conditions and to create sufficient conditions for the biological potential of plants.

It is important to note that due to the limited resources of naturally occurring medicinal plants, in the future, the growing demand of the pharmaceutical industry for medicinal herbs can be met mainly through the cultivation of medicinal plants [4,5]. Cultivation of medicinal plants is one of the main directions of forestry and it is important to provide the pharmaceutical industry and the population with qualitative, environmentally friendly medicinal plants. Also, it is important for farmers and other farms to establish medicinal plants and primary processing of raw materials. Medicinal kernels and nails are large in the world countries including Poland, Germany, China, Egypt, Russia,

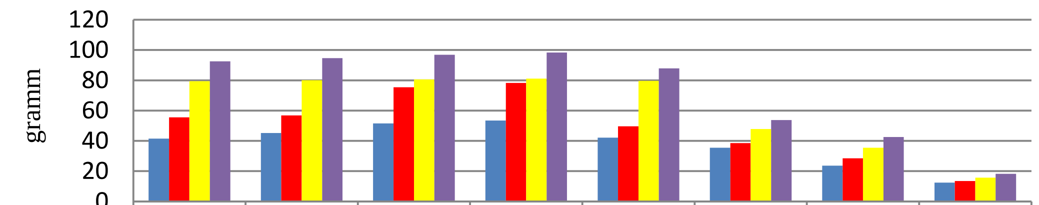
It is grown in Bulgaria and Hungary. This is the raw composition of the plants and cultivation technologies are also mutually exclusive [6,7]. The technology of cultivation of medicinal mosquitoes and nails in various soil and climatic conditions of the country is practically not developed. To date, foreign-made recommendations are being used to grow these plants. That is why research is being carried out to identify the bioecological features of medicinal plants and to develop effective ways to increase their productivity. This article summarizes the effects of mineral fertilizers on the effectiveness of medicinal quotes.

RESEARCH AND METHOD OF RESEARCH. The object of the study was Calendula officinalis L. - nails. In carrying out the research, the most common methods were used. The study investigated the effect of different rates and proportions of mineral fertilizers on medicinal nails. The research was conducted in the Darhan experimental farm of the Scientific-Research Institute of Forestry. The soils of the experimental area are typical sandy soils with humus content of 1.18%. The total nitrogen content was 0.09-0.12% and the total phosphorus was 0.15-0.18% [8].

Different norms and proportions of mineral fertilizers in pure soil-climatic maintenance sites were $N_{30}P_{60}K_{40}$, $N_{60}P_{60}K_{40}$ and $N_{90}P_{60}K_{40}$. As a control option, a field without fertilizer was obtained. Medicinal nail experiments were performed on 4 variants of 3 repetitions.

RESULTS OF THE RESEARCH AND THEIR DISCUSSION. Phenological observations were made on the experimental sites. Moist weight of medicinal nails when observed in the fertilizer standard $N_{90}P_{60}K_{40}$, on June 25-30 is an average of 92.57g, July 1-5, 94.61; 96.91 July 5-10; 98.35 July 10-15; 87.91 July 15-20; 53.74 July 20-25; 42.54 July 25-30; On August 31-5, weighed 18.23 g. The average during the growing season was 73.10 g.

In the fertilizer control option, these figures are 41.45; 45.23; 51.51; 53,41; 42.16; 35.45; 23,61; 12.48 grams. The observed date was 38.16 g (Fig. 1, 2).



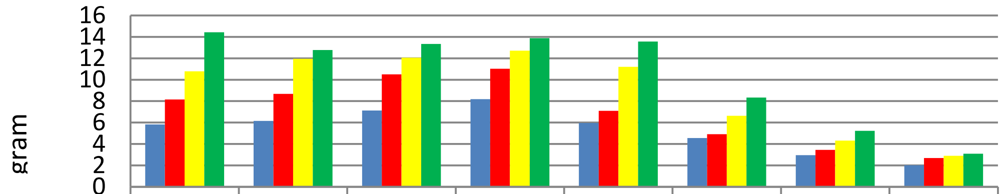
	25-30 june	1-5 july	5-10 july	10-15 july	15-20 july	20-25 july	25-30 july	31-5 august
Control	41,45	45,23	51,51	53,41	42,16	35,45	23,61	12,48
N30P60K40	55,58	56,78	75,46	78,26	49,64	38,53	28,45	13,53
N60P60K40	79,44	80,11	80,61	81,14	79,62	47,81	35,48	15,75
N90P60K40	92,57	94,61	96,91	98,35	87,91	53,74	42,54	18,23

Figure 1. Weight of raw mass of medicinal nails flowers in grams

Figure 2. An overview of the drug nails in the experimental area and the raw material collected

The dry mass of the medicinal nectar flower raw material is also 14.4 g at 25-30 June at 1-7 July, with the use of mineral fertilizers (version N90P60K40) in variant 4;

13.34 July 5-10; 13.88 July 10-15; 13.57 July 15-20; July 8. 25 8.34; July 25-30, 5.23; On August 31-5, it was 3.09 g. The mean was 10.58 g. In the non-fertilizer control, these figures are 5.82; 6.16; 7.12; 8.18; 5.96; 4.56; 2,95; Weighed 2.02 grams. The average of the observed dates was 5.34 g (Figure 3).



	30 june	05 july	10 july	15 july	20 july	25 july	30 july	05 august
Control	5,82	6,16	7,12	8,18	5,96	4,56	2,95	2,02
N30P60K40	8,15	8,68	10,5	11,02	7,1	4,92	3,45	2,69
N60P60K40	10,79	11,95	12,05	12,72	11,21	6,63	4,32	2,9
N90P60K40	14,43	12,77	13,34	13,88	13,57	8,34	5,23	3,09

Figure 3. The dried raw material of medicinal roses weight, in grams

Medicinal quotes are planted throughout the territory of Uzbekistan as a medicinal and ornamental plant. Flower productivity is 6-8 centners per hectare.

Nails are mainly used as antiseptic and anti-inflammatory. Its flower is a diuretic, suppresses blood pressure, soothes and improves sleep, diuretic, anti-inflammatory, sweating, and anti-inflammatory agents. Nails and tinctures of nails are also used in diseases of the gastrointestinal tract, kidneys, bladder, and spleen. It should not be used during pregnancy.

Nail flowers contain 3% carotenoids, flavanoids, saponins, essential oils, bitter and enhancers, organic acids, enzymes, vitamin C, alkaloids and other substances.

In medicinal plants with the upper surface of the soil or the flower, the diagonal method is used to determine the yield. The yield of the medicinal plants was harvested and measured on the basis of 4 variants of 3 returns per 1m2. After the wet weight of the raw material was dried, weighed again and weighed the average crop yield (Table 1).

Yield of flowers and seeds of medicinal nails

Variant	wet weight of flowers		dry matter of flowers		the seeds	
	g/1м^2	kg/ha	g/1м^2	kg/ha	g/1м^2	kg/ha
Control	305,3	3053	42,77	427,7	23,7	237
$N_{30}P_{60}K_{40}$	396,2	3962	56,51	565,1	29,6	296
$N_{60}P_{60}K_{40}$	499,9	4999	72,57	725,7	34,3	343
$N_{90}P_{60}K_{40}$	584,8	5848	84,65	846,5	42,8	428

Yield of flowers and seeds of medicinal nails (Calendula officinalis L.), in the control variant wet weight of flowers is 305.3 g / 1m2 and 3053 kg / ha, seeds 42.77 g/ha and 427.7 kg/ha, dry matter and 23.7 g / m2 and 237 kg / ha.

In the second and third options, these figures are 396.2 per 1m2 with a mass of flowers; 499.9 g, 3962; 4999 kg / ha, with dry mass of flowers 56m1 to 72.57g, 565.1m at 1m2; 725.7 kg / ha, seeds 29.6 per 1m2; 34.3 g, 296; And weighed 343 kg / ha.

Studies show that when applying the fertilizer N90P60K40, the flower's wet weight is 584.8 g / ha, 5848 kg / ha per 1m2, the dry mass of flowers is 84.65 g / 1m2 and the seeds are 42m at 1m2., 8 g, and 428 kg / ha. The average yield was 326 kg or 3.26 quintals per hectare.

CONCLUSION: Application of different fertilizer standards in the soil and climatic conditions of the Tashkent region for the accelerated cultivation of medicinal nails has allowed to increase the number of plants, the number of flowers and their weight by 1.5-2.0 times. For example, the application of $N_{90}P_{60}K_{40}$ fertilizer standards in medicinal nails has been shown to increase the moisture content of model plants by 1.8 times, on average 184% and dry weight by 170% per 1m2. It was also found that these fertilizer standards increase leaf levels in medicinal nails by 1.5 times, up to 148%, and root growth by 157%, or by 1.6 times. Plant height and stem diameter increased by 136%, that is, by 1.4 times.

As a result of increasing the fertilizers applied in the experiment, the yield of medicinal nails increased by 1.2-1.8 times compared to control. The highest productivity was observed in the application of $N_{90}P_{60}K_{40}$ fertilizer standards. At the same time, it is noted that the crop yield of nails is 180% higher than control.

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HEREDITY AND THE ENVIRONMENT EFFECT ON PARENTING

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada ongsizlik va ongdan ta'sirlangan genetika, irsiy va atrof muhitning o'zaro ta'siri va bu aqliy insonning aqli va ishtiroki natijasidir. Insonning psixologik xususiyatlariga oid individual farqlarning genetik tarkibidagi muhitning ta’siri ko’rsatilgan. Genetika va ekologik omillarning ta'siri intizomga ta’siri ham ko’rsatilgan. O'rganilgan xususiyatlardagi shaxsiy farqlarning sabablarini ko'rsatuvchi ko'rsatkichlarni hisobga olish kerak. Quyida gen ta'sirining eng muhim natijalari bor.

Kalit so'zlar: polimorfizm, genotip, genom, psixogenetik, monozigot, dizigot, genetik ta'sir, atrof muhit, intizom, bilim qobiliyati.

Аннотация: В этой статье рассматривается взаимодействие генетики, наследственности и окружающей среды, которые находятся под влиянием бессознательного и сознания, и эта дисциплина является результатом мотивации и участия человеческого разума.Окружающей среды в генетическом составе индивидуальных различий в психологических особенностях человека. Влияние генетических и экологических факторов корректируется в дисциплине. Необходимо учитывать показатели причин личных различий в изучаемых чертах. Ниже приведены некоторые из наиболее важных результатов влияния генов.

Ключевые слова: полиморфизм, генотип, геном, психогенетика, монозигота, дизигота, генетический эффект, окружающей среды, дисциплина, когнитивные способности.

Abstract: This article discusses the interaction of genetics, heredity and the environment, which are influenced by the unconscious and consciousness, and this discipline is the result of the motivation and participation of the human mind. The environment in the genetic composition of individual differences in the psychological characteristics of man. The influence of genetic and environmental factors is adjusted in the discipline. It is necessary to take into account the indicators of the reasons for personal differences in the studied features. Below are some of the most important results of gene influence.

Keywords: polymorphism, genotype, genome, psychogenetics, monozygote, dizygote, genetic effect, environment, discipline, cognitive abilities.

Introduction

Heredity is the property of a living organism to store genetic information and transmit it from one generation to another. The phenomenon of heredity underlies the reproduction of life forms by generations, which fundamentally distinguishes the living from the nonliving. The hereditary apparatus of any cell is the DNA molecule. They form specific structures in the cell nucleus - chromosomes. Their number and form are strictly constant for each type of animal and plant organisms. Each pair of chromosomes is specific and has its own sequence number. The chromosome DNA contains, in coded form, all the genetic information (the program for the development of the future organism). The region of the DNA molecule in which the program for the development of one or another trait is encoded is called a gene. Each DNA molecule contains hundreds of genes; their totality is called a genotype.

The hereditary information contained in the genes of each individual is the result of the historical development of this species and the material basis of future evolution. Heredity ensures the storage and implementation of information in accordance with which the life of the cell, the development of the individual and its vital activity are carried out.

The implementation of the hereditary information recorded using the genetic code - alternation of nucleotides in zygote DNA, occurs as a result of continuous interaction between the nucleus and the cytoplasm, cell-cell interactions and hormonal regulation of gene activity.

For a man, the basic laws of heredity, studied on simple plant and animal organisms, are valid. The manifestation of gene influence can be carried out at various stages of ontogenesis, but most phenotypic signs (body type, eye color, hair, blood type, and many others) are determined before birth. These signs are called rigidly determined - the external environment has a minimal effect on their formation in the development of the organism. However, most signs are relatively deterministic and environmental conditions have a significant impact on their formation. So, for example, inherited musical talent reaches a high level of development only with regular music lessons that allow them to develop fully. They have an inherited predisposition, but the external environment determines such signs of a person as intelligence, linguistic abilities, height and weight, muscle strength and dexterity, susceptibility to certain diseases, etc. The external environment already influences from the embryonic stage of development, therefore the overall picture turns out to be quite complex and difficult to predict.

Literature Review

There is no direct link between genes and traits: the development of one trait can depend on the influence of several genes, and one gene can influence the development of various traits.

The child inherits from his parents: external signs (form of separate parts of the body, eye color, type of constitution, etc.), blood group, properties of the nervous system, certain inclinations (mental ability, talent, memory, etc.), hereditary diseases.

During development, the genotype constantly interacts with the environment. The totality of all the properties and characteristics of the individual, formed as a result of the interaction of the genotype with the environment, called phenotype. Some hereditary traits, such as eye color or blood type, are independent of environmental conditions.

At the same time on the development of some quantitative traits, such as height and body weight, environmental factors have a great influence. The manifestation of the effects of genes that cause, for example, obesity, is largely dependent on nutrition, so with the help of an appropriate diet you can to some extent deal with hereditary fullness.

The material carriers of heredity contain information not only about normal, but also about pathological signs. Thus, various kinds of mutations - the genetic burden accumulated in the human gene pool, cause a large number of hereditary anomalies, which affect hundreds of millions of people on our planet. Mutations in germ cells can be associated with a change in the number of chromosomes (an increase or decrease) or with a change in their gene composition, therefore, chromosomal and gene diseases are distinguished.

The effects of genetic and environmental factors are corrected in a discipline. The effectiveness of educational interventions is related to the goal-oriented, systematic and qualitative approach of the management. At the same time, the weakness of education is the result of heredity and the environment being influenced by unconsciousness and consciousness, and that discipline is the result of the motivation and the involvement of the human mind.

The range of educational role ranges from widespread to education, from the point of view of the complete weaknesses of education (adverse inheritance and negative impacts of the environment) and its recognition as the only means to change human nature. In this regard, the French educator D.Didro's words "education can be achieved by many things, but the discipline develops the nature of the child."

Social environment - social relationships formed in the society (lifestyles, traditions, "community of people associated with common social conditions, situations and common conditions"), leading social ideas and values is composed of.

Home environment - the cradle of life's beginning, close circle of people, material conditions; It's a whole universe of toys and games, a living space. The development of the child is provided with friendship and love in relations with parents, relatives and close relatives. The child needs to communicate with others, which is the most important source of all-round development.

Domestic and social factors can also be adversely affected by: alcoholism and insults in families, rudeness and ignorance, child abuses, discrimination against children, friends and other adults, the negative effects of aging; all the negative events that occur around us.

Research Methodology

Micromagnetic is a microscope or microwave, magnetic and magnetic effects, vibration, geometrical shapes of the house, the height of the building, the design of the walls, the location of the furniture, radiation from electrical appliances, plants and animals. the effects of biodiversity of people (negative bioenergy) and the like. The results of science and technology can also have a specific effect. For example, Japanese scientists have discovered that pregnant women's folk or classical music listens to a baby's intellect, which creates conditions for the growth of blood and nutrient intensities, homonymic vibration, which positively affects the development of the nervous tissue and brain. forming.

The western authors' views point to the first-hand role of the geographical environment. The peoples of favorable geographical conditions have "lowered" their industrial and social development rates by consuming the natural gift of nature in different historical periods. On the contrary, the people of the northern regions, who are organized and fought in the fight against the brutal living conditions, have a strong intellectual and industrial potential. However, the environment itself can not guarantee the solution of the individual development program in the current environment, scientific and technological development, and its adaptation to independent life and activity. Social factors are often the cause of human development. According to Marc's, the essence of a human being is the social relationships ensemble. However, it should be borne in mind that the person is not passively influenced by the environment. The social environment does not have a fundamental impact on the quality of the individual. As you know, the same social life conditions lead to different levels of ethical, intellectual and cultural development. This feature can be viewed as a law of personal development.

From the founders of the physiology science, I.Sh.Sechenov wrote: "It can not be an external non-destructive organism that exists, because it also has an influence on the scientific description of the organism." So, outside of nature and social environment, there is no human being.

Analyses and Results

I. Pavlov concluded that this rule should be developed as a whole organism, which is closely related to a person and exists only when the environment is balanced. In this regard, reflexes were considered by I.Pavlov as reactions to the external world (for example, adaptation to various climatic conditions or different living conditions).

Thus, taking into consideration the human development, taking into account the environment in which he lives, educated, working, and communicating with his or her organisms, taking into account the hygienic requirements of the workplace and home environment, the relationship between man and plants, animals and others without adequate evaluation. Man can become a person only in the process of social interaction, that is, interacting with other people. Outside the people's community, spiritual, social, and psychological development can not occur.

The following are the facts that human beings live among different animals: worms, bears, pavian and other monkeys in 15 cases - at least 10 cases, 1 child leopard, fed by the sheep. In 1920, Dr. Sean found a 2-year-old and two or five-year-old girls in the ward of Dr. Kurt. The girls, who were brought from this jungle forest, walked on four legs and were running, but only at night and in the daytime, they sliced themselves in the corners and slept. The youngest girl, Amala, died shortly after learning nothing. Senior-Kamala - lived up to 17 years (for two years he had to teach him to stand up, and within 10 years the number of words he had learned was 100, language learning did not go beyond him, he had to eat with his hands, at the age of 17 Kamala was equal to a 4-year-old child).

The environment is the following real real-life situations that occur in the person's development: - social environment (social structure, production relations, material conditions, etc.); the social environment is the circle of people around it; - Close environment (family, relatives, friends).

Teachers all over the world acknowledge the importance of the environment in human life, but the views of the teachers do not coincide with the assessment of the impact of the environment, because there is no abnormal environment - specific social order, specific conditions of human life, family, school, friends there is When speaking about the impact of the environment, teachers are primarily concerned with the social and home environment.

The home environment has a great impact on human development, especially in childhood. In many ways, the family defines the interests and needs of the child, the views and the orientation of values; the family creates conditions (including material conditions) for the development of the child's natural abilities; the family is characterized by the moral and social qualities of the individual. The crisis of today's family (divorces, incomplete families, an increase in the number of children in need of privacy), experts believe, is the first reason for the increase in crime among minors (a significant proportion of offenses committed by the ages 14-18). The influence of the environment on the human development or the hereditary effects of pedagogy: the biogenic aspect promotes the heredity; supporters of sociogenic (sociogenetic) routes prefer the environment.

Conclusion

The English psychologist D.Shattleworth (1935) discovered the quantitative relationship between the effects of the environment and heredity on mental development: heredity effects - 64%, family environment differences - 16%, differences in child rearing - 3%, mixed factors (heredity effect) - 17%.

The general conclusion is that the person achieves a higher level of development where the near and far environment gives the most favorable conditions. Everyone develops on their own, and the "share" of the heritage and environment is unique to everyone.

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STIMULATION OF MUNGBEAN (VIGNA RADIATA L.) GROWTH BY RHIZOBIUM 3 AND RHIZOBIUM 9 PREPARATIONS

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Аннотация: Мақолада мош (Vigna radiata L.) ўсимлигининг ўсишига Rhizobium 3 ва Rhizobium 9 препаратларининг таъсири ўрганилган. Rhizobium 9 препарати назорат ва Rhizobium 3 препаратига нисбатан мош ўсимлигининг ўсишини ва тугунаклар сонини ошириши аниқланган.

Калит сўзлар: мош, микробиологик препаратлар, ўсимлик ўсиши, тугунак.

Аннотация: В статье приведены данные влияние препаратов Rhizobium 3 и Rhizobium 9 на рост растений маша. Выявлено усиление роста и увеличение количество клубеньков при обработке семян препаратом Rhizobium 9 по сравнению препарата Rhizobium 3 и контрольного варианта.

Ключевые слова: маш, микробные препараты, рост растений, клубеньки.

Abstract: In the article, effect of Rhizobium 3 and Rhizobium 9 preparations on growth of mungbean (Vigna radiata L.) were studied. The increase of the

preparation Rhizobium9 on number of nodules and growth of mungbean compared to Rhizobium 3 and control were determined.

Keywords: mungbean, microbial preparations, plant growth, nodules.

Introduction

Legumes the most important plant families in agriculture. Rhizobial inoculants improved plant growth, development, nodulation and yield of legumes. Rhizobial species Rhizobium, Bradyrhizobium, Sinorhizobium, and Mesorhizobium lead to symbiotic interactions with legumes and result in root nodule formation. However, root nodulation in legumes is dependent on numerous soil and environmental factors, and very often the introduced Rhizobium has to overcome intense competition from the native microorganisms [1, 2, 3].

Zhang et al. [4] reported that increased nodule number, nodule weight, shoot nitrogen yield, final nitrogen fixed and root system of soybean when inoculated with B. japonicum strains. Numerous studies have shown that rhizobial inoculants increased in nodulation, N_2 fixation and nitrogenize activity of nodulated legumes [5,6,7,8,9]. The inoculation with Rhizobium spp. had enhanced nodulation and nitrogen fixation, plant biomass and grain yield in various leguminous species including chickpea, bean and soybean [10,11,5,8,12].

Mungbean (Vigna radiata L.) is an important legume for human nutrition and a major protein [13]. Mungbean in symbiosis with effective Rhizobium and Bradyrhizobium spp. could fix 30-60 kg N per hectare depending on agricultural conditions [14].

The present work was conducted to evaluate if inoculation of mungbean with rhizobium 3 and rhizobium 9 could enhance nodulation and plant growth in soil conditions.

Material and Methods

The mungbean (Vigna radiata L.) seed cultivar Zilola was used for plant growth experiments. Rhizobium 3 and Rhizobium 9 preparations was obtained from the culture collection of the Department of Microbiology and Biotechnology, National University of Uzbekistan. Seeds were sorted to eliminate broken, small and infected seeds and sterilized for 5 minutes with concentrated 5% sodium hypochlorite (NaOCl), followed by 70% ethanol for 3 min and rinsed five times with sterile, distilled water. Sterilized seeds were germinated in Petri dishes at 28 ^{0}C for 48 h. After germinated seeds were placed into Rhizobium 3 and Rhizobium 9 suspension for 30 minutes and were then cultivated into plastic pots of 20 diameter, containing 300 gr of soils. Soil samples were collected from Kibray district, Tashkent province. A pot experiment was conducted to study the effect of Rhizobium 3 and Rhizobium 9 on plant growth and nodulation of mungbean (Vigna radiate L.). The experiment were carried out in completely randomized with three replications a pot experiments at the Institute of Genetics and Plant Experimental Biology. Each pot watered every 3 days. Plants were grown during 30 days in a pot conditions. After 30 days, the length of roots and shoots, the fresh weight of roots and shoots were determined. Experimental data were analyzed with the StatView Software using ANOVA.

Results

An effect of inoculation of mungbean seedlings either with Rhizobium 3 and Rhizobium 3 preparations on plant growth and nodulation were pot experiment under soil conditions. The rhizobium 3 and rhizobium 9 showed better results compared to control. The results showed that inoculation with rhizobium 3 improved the length of root, the length of shoot, fresh weight of root and shoot of mungbean compared to control (Table 1).

Table 1. Effect of microbiological on plant height, root length and plant weight of mungbean (Vigna radiata L.)

Treatments	Plant height (cm)	Root length (cm)	Shoot dry weight (g)	Root dry weight (g)
Control	32.20±2.43	13.80±1.44	3.92±0.60	0.35±0.01
PlantaStim	34.60±1.80	14.40±0.71	4.26±0.12	0.39±0.01*
Rhizobium 3	40.20±1.14*	20.00±1.64*	5.39±0.74*	0.46±0.03*

Rhizobium 9	37.40±1.18*	22.40±0.78*	4.90±0.34*	0.47±0.01*

The rhizobium 3 increased significantly root length by 53%, shoot length by 43%, fresh weight of root by 50% and fresh weight of shoot by 65% than uninoculated control. Inoculated with Rhizobium 9 increased significanty the growth of mungbean. However, Rhizobium 9 rose significantly root length by 108%, shoot length by 57% and fresh weight of shoot by 74% compared to control (Table 1). The rhizobium 9 inoculation increased the number of nodules per plant by 45% compared to uninoculated rhizobium 3 (Figure 1).

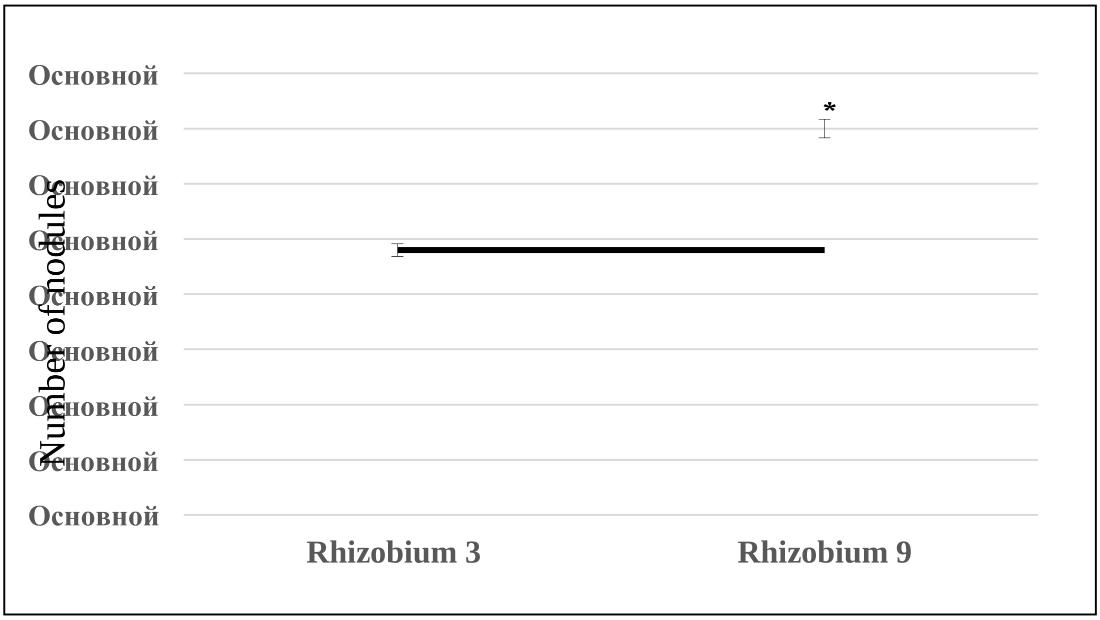

Figure 1. Effect of rhizobial inoculation on number of nodules of mungbean

Discussion

Preparations Rhizobium 3 and Rhizobium 9 used in this study have improved plant growth of mungbean under soil conditions. Rhizobium sp improved growth, nodulation and nitrogen fixation of several legumes such as, soybean (Glycine max) [2,8], mungbean (Vigna radiata L.) [15] and faba beans (Vicia faba) [7]. Our pot experiments demonstrated that mungbean was clearly improved when it was inoculated both treatments, Rhizobium 3 and Rhizobium 9 (Figure 1). Inoculation of legumes with rhizobia has been reported to increase the number of nodules compared to control [9,11,12].

Conclusion

Our work demonstrated that inoculation with Rhizobium 3 and Rhizobium 9 could enhance formation of nodules on legumes grown in soil conditions. In summary, a significant positive effect of inoculation with rhizobium 9 on growth of mungbean plants compared to control and rhizobium 3.

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WE WILL FIGHT HARD TO SAVE THE ARAL SEA, AT LEAST IN ITS CURRENT STATE

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Аннотация: В течении более 2000 лет Аральское море являлось самим большим закрытым водоёмом Центральной Азии. Со второй половины XX века оно стало высыхать. Спасение Аральского моря является основной задачей нынешнего поколения.

Калит сўзлар: Орол денгизи, Марказий Осиё, чучук сув, чўл зонаси, суғориш шаҳобчалари, Каспий денгизи, каналларни бетонлаштириш, Қорақум канали, Иртиш дарёси, экологик ўзгаришлар.

Аннотация: Орол денгизи 2000 йилдан ҳам кўп вақт мобайнида Марказий Осиёнинг энг катта ёпиқ сув ҳавзаси ҳисобланган. XX асрнинг иккинчи ярмидан бошлаб у қурий бошлаган. Орол денгизини сақлаб қолиш хозирги авлоднинг асосий вазифаларидан биридир.

Ключевые слова: Аральское море, Центральная Азия, пресная вода, степная зона, оросительные подстанции, Каспийское море, бетонирование каналов, Каракумский канал, река Иртыш, экологические изменения.

Abstract: For more than 2000 years, the Aral Sea has been the largest closed body of water in Central Asia. Since the second half of the twentieth century, it began to dry. Saving the Aral Sea is the main task of the present generation.

Keywords: Aral Sea, Central Asia, fresh water, steppe zone, irrigation substations, Caspian Sea, canal concreting, Karakum canal, Irtysh River, ecological changes.

Introduction

The Aral Sea is one of the most closed ponds in Central Asia. Its surroundings are surrounded by a vast desert zone. The Amu-Darya and Syr- Darya rivers fill the Aral Sea with water. Each year, these rivers pump 56 km3 of water into the Aral Sea. Due to local precipitation, 5 km3 of water is added to the Aral Sea. These two rivers (in ancient times called Oqsuv and Yaksart) are located in the Aral Sea, starting with the Tianshan and Pamir Mountains. In places where it starts from the mountains, more than 100 km3 of water flows into the Aral Sea, and more than half of the water flows through the desert zone up to 2500 km before reaching the Aral Sea [1], [6].

Material and research methods

The waters of these two great rivers supplied fresh water and agriculture Central Asian countries for more than 2000 years old, and influence of the region on the environment did not have a significant. However, the situation changed dramatically the second half of 20th century. Salinity the Aral Sea increased by 22 23%. Seawater with the eastern coast of the South and the North Sea, 60 120 km, turned into a salt of land. In the future, salinity water can reach 41- 42%. Because of the fall of the sea level, about 4 million of the surrounding saline soils, strong wind blow sand and dust at a distance of about 300 km away [2], [4]. He also distributes the chlorine and sulfuric acid together with dust. As a result of the surrounding area is damaged.

Picture 1. Photo of the Aral Sea from space

One of the problems of the Aral Sea was the island of Revival. In 1942, the secret laboratory of the USSR was opened on the island, in which various experiments of biological weapons were carried out. Before the war, the laboratory was located in the Tver region, then evacuated to Kirov and Saratov region, and in the end it was decided to place the laboratory on the island of the Renaissance. In those days, the island was in very small size and was located approximately in the Central part of the great Aral Sea - conditions, in fact, ideal for placing a secret and at the same time dangerous object: the object is protected from outsiders by a natural barrier, water. In addition to the laboratory, the military town of Aralsk-7 was built on the island. An aerodrome was also built where various bacteriological weapons where tested by spraying 2 blasting: Siberian ulcer, plague, tularemia, q fever, brucellosis and other most dangerous infections and significant number of model reagents. Tests were put on different animals-rats, Guinea pigs, monkeys.

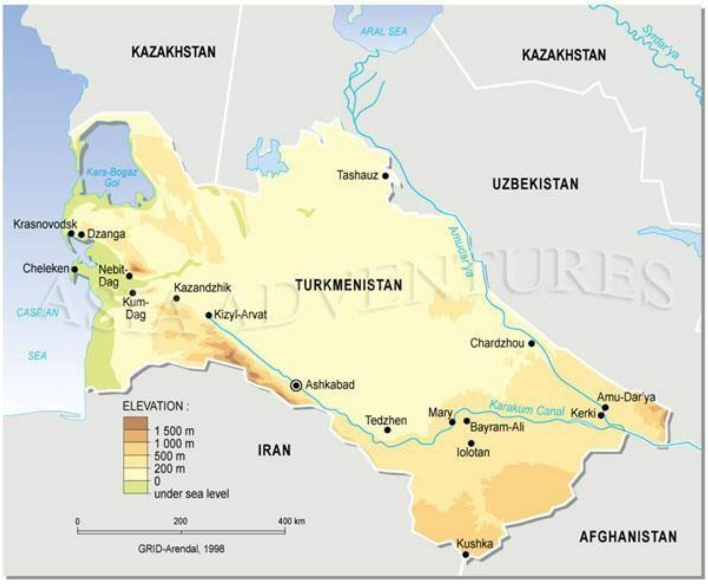
After the collapse of the Soviet Union, in 1992, the laboratory was hastily evacuated: the military were relocated to serve in other regions of Russia, the laboratory equipment was dismantled and removed. The island became desolate quite quickly: due to the constantly deteriorating environmental situation caused by the drying up of the sea, as well as the withdrawal of the laboratory and its contingent. In 1998, geologists, environmentalists and epidemiologists from America and other Western countries arrived on the island. They concluded that, before leaving, the Soviet military had buried anthrax strains that had become unnecessary and therefore there was a risk that infected rodents could spread the infection to the "mainland" or that international terrorists could use weapons. At the same time, every year the danger of spreading the infection is getting worse - the Aral Sea is drying up, the southern part of the great Aral sea has begun to dry up rapidly and the island has joined the mainland. The drying process continued until the Eastern part of the great Aral dried up in the summer of 2009 and the former island became a full-fledged part of the land. Now there is no water protection and barriers to the spread of dangerous bacteria [3], [5], [8], [9].

Formed on the greater part of the salt desert formed on the greater part of the dried sea was called the Aralkum. In appearance, the usual salty desert carries a lot of deadly dangers to the surrounding areas. When the sea dried up all the dangerous substances were on the surface, and since dust storms are frequent in the desert - all this rises into the air and now with each new storm spreads to vast territories: the whitish haze has now become a frequent phenomenon in cities such as Nukus, Kyzylorda, Baikonur, the dust sometimes reaches distances of 700-800 km and settles in such Russian regions as the Orenburg and Chelyabinsk regions [2], [7].

According to the data, 0.8 - 1.0 tons of salt per liter of soil was obtained in the Lower Amu Darya. This adversely affects land and other crops as a result of salinization and land reclamation. Due to the decrease in sea water, tugai, pastures, meadows are dumped in the Amu-darya delta and the Syr-Darya delta. In adjacent areas, the groundwater level has fallen, livestock feeding plants are being built, the number of mobile sands is growing. The struggle to preserve the Aral Sea, at least at present, is the sacred duty of every honest person. To do this, add more than 40 km3 of water per year. The current realistic option is to collect drainage from the Aral Sea basin and send it to the sea. If this is done, an additional 20 km3 of water can be added to the Aral Sea annually. But this cannot prevent a decrease in the water level of the Aral Sea. In order to maintain the water level of the Aral Sea at an optimal level, it is necessary to use the national water industry on the farm [10], [11].

Picture 2. Photo of a cemetery of the ships of the Aral sea.

First of all, it is necessary to increase the efficiency of irrigation stations (through the basements of the canals, filtering and reducing the inefficient evaporation of various metals); Secondly, to save water by reducing the rate of irrigation using the most modern methods of irrigation (rainwater, drip irrigation, crawling); Thirdly, using advanced agricultural techniques on existing irrigated areas, it is necessary to achieve an increase in acreage by increasing yields. In addition, many channels were dropped, whether it was necessary or not, whether it was economical or uneconomical.



Picture 3. Map of the Qoraqum channel.

One of these channels is the Qoraqum channel. It is the largest construction site, stretching from the Afghan border to the Ashgabat border in the deserts of Turkmenistan for 1,400 km [2], [3].

Results and discussion

Currently, the problem is not only the problem of the Aral Sea, but also the rise of the waters of the Caspian Sea. Over the past five years, its water has risen to 2 meters. This process continues. If so, then by 2020 it will rise to 5 meters. As a result, thousands of km2 from four states - Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Russia and Kazakhstan - will be flooded. Many living spaces, railways and highways remain at the bottom of the sea. For these republics, the big problem is to extract Caspian water. If this problem is solved and the most reasonable project is developed, hundreds of thousands of hectares of fertile land will be saved. The cost of transporting Caspian water to the Aral Sea is much easier to transfer from the Caspian Sea to the island than the cost of flooding. The distance between the two seas is about 500 km. This creates additional jobs and a new channel, a new transport corridor will appear, connecting three republics (Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan). From Azerbaijan and Russia cargoes go straight to Karakalpakstan. If all these activities are accompanied by the following measures, I think most of the problems will be solved.

1. Concretization of open canals, regulatory distribution of water, introduction of new (drip irrigation) irrigation methods, rational use of flood waters. These measures, along with the increase in the Aral Sea, will improve the natural, social and economic processes in its basin

2. Pools Amu Darya and Syr-Darya that are the main source of the Aral Sea should be carefully monitored and reset as much as possible the two rivers and reset in the Aral Sea. Part of the lake Sarez lake in the river Amu-Darya, Rangoon, Norak, South Surkhan, Talimardjan, Koimozor, Sand, Tuyamuyun, Dautkul, water reservoir Vakhsh, Karshi and the Amu Bukhara should be returned into the river Amu-Darya. At present, of the river Amu-Darya through the Karakum channel comes only 12 km3 of water. Experts estimate, the volume of up to 7 km3 evaporates and broken down in the sand. The decrease the width of the channel can be achieved by reducing the water level on 5-6 km3 to the river Amu-Darya. in the pool Syr-

Darya is necessary to clean water reservoir Tukhtagul, Andijan, Qayraqum, Charvak, Chordara, part of the channel some channels and clean all the water from Gaydargul and Syr-Darya.

3. One of the most urgent issues is the state of the reservoir created in the basins of the Amu-Darya and Syr-Darya to accelerate the irrigation. These reservoirs abound in the Amu-Darya and Syr-Darya, causing a sharp reduction of the rivers. However, the most of the reservoirs evaporate, and their levels are reduced every year. The most shocking fact that almost all the reservoir have been built in the top of the densely populated cities and villages, depending on the geographical location. It is known that these areas are within the new tectonic zone. So, who can ensure that in these parts will not be a strong earthquake? Taking it into account, many of the reservoirs must be built.

4. All reservoirs, drains and drainage water collectors in the Surkhan-Darya, Kashkadarya, Bukhara, Navoi and Chorzhui oases should be drilled and the discharge should be immediately discharged into the Aral Sea. The collectors of Laremok and Ozerniy, which will be placed in Sarykamysh lake, should be transferred to the Aral Sea. These activities also extend to the Syr-Darya basin and other oases. Of course, the above measures require considerable effort and resources. For this purpose, it would be desirable to increase the funds allocated by the countries of Central Asia, use the benefit of the world community and use the funds allocated for the Aral Sea.

Conclusion

After these measures are fully implemented, it will be possible to add about 30-35 km3 of water annually, as well as rainwater and underground sewage into the Aral Sea. This will help preserve the current state of the Aral Sea. Another measure that deserves attention is to annually block 10-12 km3 of closed water pipes. This good deed begins from the Irtysh River in the Tobolsk region and goes straight to the Aral Sea through the Turgai Gate. The advantage of this is that water does not evaporate, and no other extinction is allowed and does not affect environmental changes. Together with the increase in the water of the Aral Sea, it will deepen and sooner or later it will be. This project can be implemented by the countries of Central Asia in coordination with Russia, since it is no secret that the Aral Sea also affects Russia.

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BAYSUN-CHULBAIR MOUNTAINS ARE UNIQUE NATURAL AND TERRITORIAL COMPLEX

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Аннотация: Бойсун-Чўлбаир тоғлари ўсимликлар қопламининг фитоценотик, флористик жиҳатдан хилма-хиллигини умумий табиий қонуниятга мос ҳолда, яъни унинг географик, орографик, геологик, гидрологик, иқлим-тупроқ типлари, денгиз сатҳидан баландлиги ва тоғ ёнбағирларининг экспозицияларига мос, уларга боғлиқ ҳолда ўсимлик жамоаларининг тарихан ташкил топган таксономик бирликларнинг уйғунликлари, яъни биогеоценоз мажмуасидан ташкил топганлиги сабабли, мустақил туман ҳажмида ўрганилди ва баҳоланди.

Калит сўзлар: провинция, подпровинция, округ, район, қоплам, яйлов, экосистема, тоғ, ўсимлик, минтақа.

Аннотация: Богатство фитоценотического, флористического разнообразия растительного покрова Байсун-Чулбаирских гор соответствует общему природному закону: его географическим, орографическим, геологическим, гидрологическим, климатическим и почвенным типам, экспозициям уровня моря и склонов гор, гармония таксономических единиц, исторически сформированных растительными сообществами, связанными с ними, т. е. из-за биогеоценозного комплекса, была обнаружена и оценена в размере самостоятельного района.

Ключевые слова: провинция, субпровинция, регион, район, покров, пастбище, экосистема, гора, растение, территория.

Abstract: The richness of the phytocenotic, floristic diversity of the vegetation cover of the Baysun-Chulbair Mountains is in accordance with the general natural law, ie its geographical, orographic, geological, hydrological, climatic and soil types, sea level and mountain slopes expositions, the harmony of the taxonomic units historically formed by the plant communities associated with them, ie because of the biogeocenosis complex were found and evaluated in the size of the independent district.

Keywords: province, subprovince, region, district, cover, pasture, ecosystem, mountain, plant, area.

Introduction

Numerous botanical scientists have long been interested in the study of the vegetation cover of the Baysun-Chulbair Mountain, its floristic and phytocenotic diversity.In the majority of the data, the area where we studied was just a few hundred years old specific aspects of the vegetation cover.

Our research Baysun-Chulbair, is one of the leaders in the southwestern Gissar Range, a natural territorial complex (J-42-XIV tablet), between the Sangardak and Machay rivers basin (124,200 ha).

Research Methodology

This area was separated by R.W.Vernik (1961) in the Surkhandarya district as the Baisun geobotanic region. The author divided geobotanic regions based on indicators such as heights above sea level, relief, soil, plant species, hydrography, climatic and economic trends, based on the distinctive ecological and regional characteristics of the district during the zoning process.

N.A.Kogay (1969), N.A.Kogay and T.Lipatova (1971) separated the area we studied in the Surhandarya district in the size of the Physgeographical region of Baysun. The reason is that this district is a natural territorial complex (THM), which is much different from neighboring districts. This is because the parameters considered in the process of zoning are also a major factor in the development of landscape components. Therefore, we consider it wise to study this basin region as an independent region. In the study area of the Baysun-Chulbair mountains (physico-geographical region), mainly the hill, mountain and pasture regions are found, each of which has its own historically formed plant communities.

The administrative district of Baysun district, Surkhandarya region, ranks second after Sariosiyo district, according to the total land area. However, the area occupies the first place in the area of pasture land (272503 ha). It is a leader among mountain ranges in the Surkhandarya basin. The phytocenotic, taxonomic diversity of the surrounding plants is mainly characterized by the environmental parameters, geological structure, genesis, types of relief, ie their geomorphological stages or regional differences, and the diagnostic indicators of the natural landscape. Therefore, we will focus on the study of the surrounding plants and classifications.

An independent study of any natural geographical area is to use its natural resources and protect the gene pool of historically created ecosystems. Therefore, any large and small geographical units such as provinces, districts, regions are subject to the similarities and differences of landscape components such as geographical, geological, hydrogeological, soil, vegetation, and climatic characteristics.

Analysis and result

Separation of each geomorphological or physiographic unit of territorial units is limited to a number of criteria, including the leading indicators that they are mainly based on the following indicators, based on which or only on the basis of which the different units: provinces, subregions (provinces), districts and districts are separated.

The province - separated on the basis of the historical zone (genesis) - Turan low plane.

Subprovision (little province) is based on the morphostructure of the relief, ie the altitude (zoning), sea level height and geographical indication of the boundary (gypsumometric figure).

Regions are the same as the action of the original, relative relationships of the natural components. That is, the district-geological, geomorphologic, structure is defined as a natural territorial unit, based on such parameters as poleogeographic (development history), amplitude of tectonic movements.

Districts - geomorphologic structure and climatic zones of the district are limited to physiographical regions.

Thus, soil scientists, landscape scientists, pastoralists and geobotanical scientists have always united districts taking into account the climate, the geographical, geological, geomorphological, tectonic structures, soil, vegetation and environmental impacts of the studied regions.

From these collisions N.A.Kogay, Lipatovs (1971), Baysun physgeographical Region, the area and volume of Baysun geobotanical districts of R.S.Vernik (1961) are equal to the area of Boysun-Chulbair Mountains we have studied. In addition, this is also close to the area of the Baysun administrative district of the physico-geographical region. Therefore, we have studied the geo-botanical research site in the form of a geographical region of Baysun-Chulbair. We also developed a map of "Plant Plates" and developed its commentary in the method of mapping the current dynamic state of the vegetation cover.

Studied district situated region, province’s identical and specific taxonomic units and their composition, structure, the level of tramlpling have been studied and evaluated.

Conclusion

This will help to effectively utilize its natural resources, the vegetation cover of pasture lands, and will provide a scientific insight into the biotic content of the ecosystem components.

Because of the mountainous area of Baysun-Chulbair, 75% of them are mountains, and plant communities consist mainly of mountainous areas.

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ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS AND BIODIVERSITY PRINCIPLES

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Annotatsiya: Maqolada ekologik axloqining asosiy tamoyillari va biologik xilma-xillik tamoyillarining xususiyatlari keltirilgan. Biologik xilma-xillik printsipi insonning axloqiy va ma'naviy qadriyatlarini atrofdagi odamlarga nisbatan axloqiy va g'amxo'rlik bilan munosabatda bo'lishning o'ziga xos xususiyatlariga ega. Maqolada atrof-muhit axloqining asosiy yo'nalishlari va biologik xilma-xillik tamoyillari tasvirlangan. Biologik xilma-xillik Yerdagi barcha hayotning xilma-xilligi, sayyoralarning barcha yashash joylarida yashovchi barcha turdagi hayvonlar, o'simliklar va mikroorganizmlar, shu jumladan genetik ekotizimlarga asoslangan. U jonli materiya organizmining uchta asosiy darajasidan, shu jumladan biologik xilma-xillikning uchta filialidan iborat: "genetik, tur va atrof-muhit" ga "kiradi". Tur darajasidagi biologik xilma-xillik Yerdagi barcha turdagi spektrni, bakteriyalar va protozoadan ko'p hujayrali o'simliklarning, hayvonlar va qo'ziqorinlarning qirolligiga qadar tarqaladi. Kichik miqyosda biologik xilma-xillik geografik jihatdan uzoq aholi va bitta aholi punktidagi shaxslar tomonidan tashkil etilgan turlarning genetik xilma-xilligini o'z ichiga oladi. Biologik xilma-xillik biologik jamoalar, turlar, jamoalar tomonidan yaratilgan ekotizimlar va ushbu darajalar o'rtasidagi o'zaro munosabatlarni aks ettiradi. Biologik xilma-xillikning barcha bosqichlari turlarning va tabiiy jamoalarning doimiy yashashi uchun zarurdir. Mashhur biolog Eduard Uilsonning so'zlariga ko'ra, bioxilma-xillik hayotning mohiyatidir.

Kalit so’zlar: ekologik axloqi, biologik xilma-xillik, munosabat, normalar, qadriyatlar, atrof-muhit, ijtimoiy barqarorlik, atrof-muhit axloqiy jarayonlari. Axloqiy nazariya va jamiyatning ijtimoiy hayotida ularning timsoli.

Аннотация: В статье рассмотренные основные принципы экологической этики и дана характеристика принципу биоразнообразия. Принцип биоразнообразия имеет характерные черты выявления моральных ценностей касательно нравственного и бережного отношения человека к окружающему миру. В статье описаны основные направления экологической этики и принципы биоразнообразия. Биологическое разнообразие - это разнообразие всей жизни на Земле, основанное на генетических экосистемах, включая все виды животных, растений и микроорганизмов, которые населяют все места обитания планеты. Он «пронизывает» каждый из трех основных уровней организации живой материи, отсюда и три ветви биоразнообразия: генетическое, видовое и экологическое. Биологическое разнообразие на уровне видов охватывает весь спектр видов на Земле, от бактерий и простейших до царства многоклеточных растений, животных и грибов. В меньшем масштабе биоразнообразие включает генетическое разнообразие видов, сформированных как географически удаленными популяциями, так и отдельными лицами в пределах одной популяции. Биологическое разнообразие также включает разнообразие биологических сообществ, видов, экосистем, образованных сообществами, и взаимодействие между этими уровнями. Все уровни биологического разнообразия необходимы для непрерывного выживания видов и природных сообществ. По словам известного биолога Эдварда Уилсона, биоразнообразие является самой сущностью жизни.

Ключевые слова: Экологическая этика, принцип биоразнообразия, отношение, нормы, ценности, окружающая среда, социальная устойчивость, процессы экологической этики. Теория морали и их воплощение в социальной жизни общества.

Abstract: The article discusses the basic principles of environmental ethics and the characteristics of the principle of biodiversity. The principle of biodiversity has the characteristic features of elevating moral values regarding the moral and caring attitude of a person to the world around. The article describes the main directions of environmental ethics and principles of biodiversity. Biological diversity is the diversity of all life on Earth, from gene-based ecosystems, including all types of animals, plants and microorganisms that inhabit all the habitats of the planet. It "permeates" each of the three main levels of the organization of living matter, hence the three branches of biodiversity: genetic, species and environmental. Biological diversity at the species level covers the entire range of species on Earth from bacteria and protozoa to the kingdom of multicellular plants, animals and fungi. On a smaller scale, biodiversity includes genetic diversity of species formed by both geographically distant populations and individuals within the same population. Biological diversity also includes the diversity of biological communities, species, ecosystems formed by communities and the interaction between these levels. All levels of biological diversity are necessary for the continuous survival of species and natural communities. According to the famous biologist Edward Wilson, biodiversity is the very essence of life.

Keywords: Environmental ethics, the principle of biodiversity, attitude, norms, values, environment, social sustainability, processes of environmental ethics. The theory of morality and their embodiment in the social life of society.

Introduction

The article considers the key points of environmental ethics of its normative and applied importance. The article reflects questions about biodiversity and moral responsibility in general. A general overview of the range of environmental ethics issues forms the concretization of the principles of environmental ethics and globalization. If we consider the common typology of the model of ethics, it is obvious that the process of globalization is indeed connected with the formation of new views and the world outlook of environmental ethics and its foundations. The principles and values of environmental ethics are integral parts in the development and manifestation of the basic concepts of the principle of biodiversity. The object of the study of morality embodies the definition of social responsibility, the common good in professional corporate ethics, where the main demands are made in pursuance of the general accepted norms and rules of their activities. Ecological ethics studies the attitude of human to the environment, the world of nature as a valuable and particular embodiment of it.

Literature review

From the beginning of the 70s of the XXth century, environmental ethics began to claim the status of a self-sufficient discipline, capable of developing a unique system of moral principles and imperatives that set the rules for human behavior in the natural world. Specialized journals took up the active dissemination of ideas of environmental ethics: in 1979 in the USA, “Environmental ethics” (“Environmental ethics”) began to be published by the philosopher Yuzhdin Hargrove; since 1992, the journal Environmental Values has been published in England; in Germany - “Ecology and ethics” (“Okologie und ethik”). In the Soviet Union, at that time ecological ethics as a discipline did not exist; therefore, it was not presented either in ethical literature or in the curricula of universities. One of the first Russian researchers was V.N. Volchenko, who published in 2001 the book Worldview and Eco ethics of the XXIst Century, which withstood the second edition in 2007. The founders of environmental ethics are German-French theologian, physician and philosopher Albert Schweitzer, and American ecologist, zoologist and philosopher Oldo Leopold. A. Schweizer believed that “reverence for life” should become the basis of universal ethics and the worldview of people as a whole. Ethics are responsibility for everything that lives. Where any life is harmed, it is necessary to clearly realize how necessary it is: you cannot do anything other than the inevitable - even the most insignificant. Accordingly, the sense of human existence is in constant self-improvement and harmonization of the microcosm and the macrocosm. If A. Schweizer focuses on morality, and the environmental aspect in the structure of ethical knowledge dominates in the works of O. Leopold: the conflict with nature is predetermined not only by the incorrect use of its resources, but also by the inability to see the Earth as part of the community to which all people belong. O.

Leopold introduces a new term "ecological conscience". Arguing about the normative meaning of ecology and ethics, we can conclude that characterized on the basis of basic teachings about ecology and ethics. Combining these two disciplines orienting general ideas from the point of view of conservation and respect for nature and the environment as a whole. By interpreting and understanding of the normative value of ethics, it offers a value set of rules, norms and values in general sense, which consider the views concerning the forms of behavior and the correctness of actions. In this sense, the objective meaning of a human's orientations of their concepts is defined by the good and benefit of others. These orientations determine the level of good motivations of human behavior, in general. In another sense, ethics are decisions and actions, which form the quality of the manifestation of the attitude of human to himself and to another world around him. Moral values regulate the requirement for a human to fulfill these duties, with the manifestation of justice, good-natured, disinterested benefit of others in general.

The distinction between imperative and moral value, which is identical, is duty and value, which varies according to the notion of behavior as due or fulfillment of duty in the name of good. In ancient times, the construction of thoughts about morality was considered as a person's duties in relation to himself and society, forming his moral perfection. In this context, religious conviction encompassed an integral circle about the safety of God's creation, of all living beings; actions in the deeds of human and his attitude to the world around him were evaluated. As each religion views human as the supreme creation of God, the fighter and preserver of God's creation. Determining the level of significance of religion, which enters, as a regulator of actions, the behavior of human activity based on the internal qualities of human affiliation, one can clarify some element of the manifestation of conscience in the forms of human behavior. In the XXth century, new views and worldviews appeared in relation to the values of nature based on respect and responsibility, and its preservation as a whole. This new view substantiated a number of concepts of environmental ethics. Ethics as the theory of morals forms the main direction as ethics of philosophy, ethics of normative behavior and ethics of normative meaning. The object of the study of morality embodies the definition of social responsibility, the common good in professional corporate ethics - where the basic requirements are put forward in pursuance of the general accepted norms and rules of their activities. Ecological ethics studies the attitude of human to the environment, the world of nature as a valuable and particular embodiment of it.

The value and normative content of environmental ethics is developed on the basis of regulatory experience and overcoming environmental crises. R. Attifield formed species and types as forestry, agricultural ethics, ethics, attitude to animals, ethics of development. From that, the division of reasoning about eco-ethics began and led to the fact that there was a separation of different areas of human activity that bear moral responsibility in the manifestation of this trend in social life. Since environmental ethics has the ideological position of the installations of certain scientific and technical studies, it will not be enough, because there is a social definition in the problems of eco-ethics, which obliges policy and the state to undertake certain tasks to clarify people's duties to the outside world.

Environmental ethics responds precisely to the interdisciplinary orientation of science, the definition of their potential and experience in the normatively developed methods, the widely used relationship of man to nature. Responsibility for the preservation of nature are people of different professions within the framework of respect for the environment. In each country, state bodies, as rules, monitor and bear responsibility for public natural resources and the natural preservation of all living beings.

Methodological Research

Philosophical ethics considers morality from the point of view of the place and functions of human on the earth, in which the main question is the attitude of man to the environment, animals and wildlife. Normative ethics forms the norms and values of the concepts of good and evil, justice and responsibility in general, its understanding. Where is the rethinking of the relationship of human to nature?

Environmental ethics is an innovative discipline, the basis of the study of which are moral principles and values that govern the relationship between human and nature. In contrast to the classical ethical teachings, it includes nature and future generations in the terms of human responsibility. Concentrating on environmental issues, environmental ethics is not limited with concepts of moral philosophy and environmental data. It considers a whole complex of interacting factors related to nature conservation, including economic, political, social, cultural issues. Conducting its research on a wide interdisciplinary field, environmental ethics acts as a special way of integrating the natural and human sciences. Ecological ethics describes the problematic field of modernity, the issues of equitable distribution of risks, poverty, famine, economic instability, climatic justice, discrimination, environmental citizenship, globalization of regionalism, and the role of indigenous people in the protection of nature.

Environmental ethics accurately responds to the interdisciplinary orientations of science, determining their potential and experience in normatively developed methods, the widely used relationship of human to nature. To determine the sustainability of the development of the problems of ethical and ecology, several international documents characteristically reflect the principles and norms of environmental ethics. First, it is necessary to note the Stockholm Declaration containing the principles and direction for the preservation and improvement of the quality of the human environment. The UN Environment Program, the Rio Declaration, where the environmental law is reflected, the correct behavior of the members of the world community, it is relevant to the principle of sustainable development.

In the course of development, the general theoretical problems of value for ecological ethics has become a new world outlook of a human, where the principle of values of living organisms is asserted, all living beings considered in this sense are the value relation of a human and the living beings. Certain internal qualities of all living things and people. In this sense, from the point of view of the position of anthropocentrism and non-anthropocentrism became a confrontation.

Anthropocentrism is a valuable position teaching where a human is the center of values for all living beings and all social projects. Anthropocentrism proclaims the consumer attitude of human to nature and actively influencing global climate change. Anthropocentrism does not oppose the indispensable ecological consciousness, ecological ethics, ethics of the environment, and ethics of animal protection. It considers the value of transformation of changes in attitudes that embodied the values of nature, and who is legal to have moral status.

Non-anthropocentrism value position denying the dominant position of a human in the hierarchy of values in order of nature.

Patocentrism makes sense of suffering, a being capable of experiencing and pain has goals and objectively carries interests. Therefore, they are valuable in themselves, and this determines their moral status. As Jeremy Bentham claimed, when defining someone’s morality, it’s not whether they can reason, but whether they are experiencing pain.

The principles and rules of environmental ethics are its fundamental foundations. The general principles of environmental ethics include respect for all forms of life, the preservation of biodiversity, maintaining the sustainability of the biosphere, environmental justice, the principle of precaution and the common heritage of natural resources.

The principle of respect for all forms of life affirms the value of life in itself, the moral value of every living being, regardless of the interests of a human, regardless of his “usefulness” or “harm”.

The principle of biodiversity affirms the value and necessity of biodiversity conservation as one of the manifestations of the richness of nature. However, it does not follow from respect for biodiversity that every individual life certainly deserves respect.

The principle of maintaining the stability of the biosphere states the priority of preserving the biosphere as a whole as more important than the preservation of any individual life, species or ecosystem; this principle underlies the concept of sustainable development.

The principle of environmental justice affirms the equal distribution among people of the right to environmental safety, while everyone is charged with the responsibility for its preservation.

The precautionary principle requires the development of a policy that has humanitarian and environmental consequences, first taking into account the most dangerous of the possible scenarios.

The principle of the common heritage of natural resources expresses the idea of planet Earth as a whole. People are equally responsible for the environment and natural resources, since their depletion will have consequences for all people, both living and future generations. The commonality of resources is an ethical, not a legal category.

Analysis and results

Environmental ethics considers a reasonable definition of moral standards, values; principles and rules that people should adhere to, seeking to overestimate them in their relationship with nature. Considering their inner and motivations as compassion, pity, love, emphasizing their manifestation in society. According to A. Sychev, environmental ethics opens up new horizons for itself to consider its extensive influence in order to understand the scientific technological environmental challenges. The new concept of a human as a bio-diversity species is characterized by the specificity of quality, the manifestation of the attitude of a person towards himself and to another world around him. The threat that human biodiversity is confronted with social instability leads to the fact that ethics forms the basis and protection of the environment, animal rights provides the basis and assessment of the principles of environmental ethics. Making the analysis, one can conclude that today the main basis of ecological ethics is the idea of the unity and harmony of the world, the existence of ecological balance in it and the need for a person to enter as a conscious guarantor of maintaining this balance. The unity of the world about the important role of humanity in the modern world and about the responsibility of man for his future is present in various philosophical systems, which is a confirmation of the objectivity of positions. Holistic and individual normative or moral behavior of the individual and a high culture of awareness of the population through education and education of ethical principles in society, will give a concise outcome in the long-term impact of globalization processes. Forming an indispensable moral imperative of the values of nature and on this basis creating a worldview of deep responsibility for the activities of organizational political state records of representatives of various professions will help to create a formulation and concretization of proposals for ways to solve globalization problems in the environment.

Conclusion

The transition to sustainable development means a gradual connection into a single self-organizing system of economic, environmental and social activities, which would ensure economic efficiency, biosphere compatibility and social justice with a general decrease in anthropogenic pressure on the biosphere. At the same time, these processes require the development of new principles for coordinating actions, behavior of people and new morality, which will require a change of ethical standards and ideals.

In the context of the transition to sustainable development, the objectives of environmental ethics are: 1) the destruction of the old, consumer-inhuman attitude to nature, based on the anthropocentric paradigm of thinking; 2) approval of a new ecological outlook based on the fact that everything that is being done for humans should not harm nature; 3) ensuring the well-being of future generations; 4) preservation of the biosphere as a “common home” in which man and other types of living beings coexist. This will help ensure that an environment that is stable and healthy for people is maintained for an unlimited time. The main directions for solving environmental problems are technological and humanitarian. Technological involves the development and dissemination of resource-saving technologies and systems for cleaning and reducing the amount of waste. However, to solve environmental problems is not enough. It is necessary to change the behavior and culture of modern human, his value orientations and attitudes. These changes are revolutionary in nature where the main aspects of environmental ethics are formed.

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SOIL AND IMPROVING ITS FERTILITY

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Annotatsiya: Bu maqolada tuproq, uning xususiyatlari va tuproq unumdorligini oshirishning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari haqida so'z boradi. Bundan tashqari, ushbu maqolada turoqning turlari va uning muhim tarkibiy qismlari haqida ham ma'lumotlar berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: hosilni almashib ekish davri, mahsuldorlik sharoitlari, zararli moddalar, unumdorlik, tuproq qatlamlari, tuproqning xususiyatlari, yer, tirik organizmlar.

Аннотатция: Эта статья дает четкое представление о почве, его особенности и улучшают ее культивируемые особенности. Кроме того, эта статья выделяет информатцию о типах почв и их важных свойств.

Ключевые слова: период севооборота, условия продуктивности, вредные вещества, плодородие, слои почвы, особенности почвы, земля, живой организм.

Abstract: This article gives a clear view of soil, its features and improving its fertility peculiarities. Moreover, this article highlightes some information on types of soils and their important properties.

Keywords: period of rotation, conditions of productivity, harmful substances, fertility, soil layers, feature of the soil, land, living organisms.

Introduction

Human beings have long ago evaluated the use of land in terms of their ability to yield crops. Therefore, the concept of soil fertility was known as soil science as a science and demonstrated the most important property of the earth as a means of production. The earth's terrain is complex, with a separate biochemical layer covering the land of the continents. Mountain rocks are exposed to many generations of living organisms, and are transformed into soil cover in the long-term effects of atmospheric and hydrosphere. The soil has specific organomineral content. In the process of soil formation humus and other complex organic compounds accumulate. Soils also become biogenic with secondary aluminum and silicic minerals, biofilic elements, and thus have specific properties - productivity - the growth and development of plants, that is, the ability to produce. This feature of the soil is phytocenoses and serves as a key condition for productivity of all sectors of the farm.

Literature review

The most important feature of the soil, the basis of its fertility is the accumulation of essential elements in the soil layers, which only happens with live organisms, mainly plants. Their roots absorb these elements from the rocks. Plants accumulate biofilic elements in their organs and then transform them into soil humus and other compounds, thereby improving the feeding environment. Unequal biological conditions together with a geomorphologically diverse population of the Earth, in most cases, it forms a large variety of soils that differ greatly in its structure and quality. However, the overall feature of all soils is its productivity. Productivity is the ability of the soil to supply certain plants with nutrients, water requirements, and their root systems to provide air and heat. Food, water, air, heat and soil are the main components of soil fertility. It should be noted that. Soil nutrition means the provision of plants with mineral, N, P, K, Ca, Mg, S, and all other chemicals found in nature in practice. The soil is fertile if the plants do not suffer from colds or heat, and the root systems do not notice the lack of oxygen in the required amount of water. Failure or excess of any productive components limits the ability to produce and often leads to the loss of plants. In its multi-faceted productivity, each of its components is important and unchangeable. So you do not have to look for the essentials. The development of soil fertility is related to the name of academician V.V. Williams. In modern scientific literature, the concept of scientist's fertility is widespread. By V.Williams (1936), productivity is understood as the ability of the soil to sustain the plants simultaneously with water and nutrients. Williams adds the heat and light needed for plants to include cosmic factors. Productivity is a very complex property of the soil, depends on many chemical, physical and biological processes in the soil. Fertilized soil plants should be able to provide essential nutrients, water, air, heat, moderate reactions and no harmful substances. For this purpose, water-physical properties and regimes of soil, food and salt regimens, soil biochemical, oxidation-reduction processes should be comfortable. On the basis of these, it is possible to give a broader understanding of soil fertility.

Productivity is to provide the necessary water, nutrients and their root systems for the normal growth and development of the soil (crop), sufficient air, heat and a comfortable physical chemical environment and all other conditions the ability , the soil's ability to function depends on many processes and phenomena. All the growth and growth cycles of plants are directly related to the various properties of the soil or to the processes in it. Therefore, when using soil, it is necessary to simultaneously influence all factors and conditions of productivity. Soil fertility is a relative concept and productivity depends not only on soil properties, but on the type of crops. For example, if a particular soil is considered to be fertile, it will be less productive. This is because the demand for different fertilizers of different plants is not the same.

The characteristic feature of the soil is formed during the soil formation processes and is determined by the sum of all the properties of the soil, not with one or two properties of the soil (eg, nutrients, humus quantities or physical properties). It should be borne in mind that productivity is not only dependent on the top layer of the rootstock but also the structure and features of the subsoil and all of the soil profile. Water and nutrients in plants are not only a source of humus or pestilence, but also deeper layers of soil. Consequently, productivity is determined by the nature and characteristics of all layers of the soil (profile). In addition to soil fertility, the soil also produces the necessary factors and conditions for plants. All physical, biological, chemical properties, ingredients and regimes of the soil are included. Generally, elements of soil fertility (factors) and their conditions are separated. The elements of soil fertility are easy to develop nutrients (N, P, K) necessary for the growth of plants, vegetable-friendly water, air and heat. These factors, in turn, are directly related to atmospheric elements. Conditions of soil fertility include all soil properties and regimes. The most important properties and regimes are physical, water, air properties and regimes, which are directly linked to the soil structure and composition, properties associated with absorption of soil (ingredients of cations, reaction of soil melt) can be estimated. These soil conditions are also associated with atmospheric conditions.

Research methodology

The elements and conditions of soil fertility are directly related to one another, and one of them affects one another, thus affecting soil fertility. When using soil in agricultural production, all factors and conditions of soil fertility should be affected.

Changes in soil properties can lead to productivity at a certain point in time. Thus, a change in productivity in a given period (eg, period of rotation, crop rotation or crop rotation, etc.) can lead to its incomplete, simple, and extended recovery. Low soil formation at the initial stage of soil fertility indicates an incomplete recovery of soil fertility. The return of soil fertility to the initial level indicates normal recovery of fertility. Soil, the productivity of which is above the initial level indicates an enhanced productivity. The restoration of soil fertility is the objective law of the process of soil formation, and it is characterized by all forms of its occurrence.

The renewal of soil fertility in the conditions of soil use can be attributed to the influence of natural factors and the influence of man on various soil types on the soil. The process of cultivation of cultivated soil develops under the influence of natural and anthropogenic factors. When people use the Earth for a long time, natural processes occurring in the soil, including some soil properties and modes, change. In order to keep soil fertility in a good and high condition, processes of transformation of soil properties of soil are called soil cultivation. The system of integrated measures to cultivate soils allows to improve the soil properties of the crops, providing stable and continuous yields of crops. Biological, chemical and physical methods of soil cultivation are used.

Analysis and results

Biological method contains humus in the soil and measures that allow for greater accumulation of nitrogen. For this purpose, weeds are cultivated (mulberry and various beans) and local organic fertilizers are used. The plant is designed to increase the amount of nutrients needed for plants in the soil through the introduction of mineral fertilizers and to improve the chemical properties of the soil. Physical and mechanical and land reclamation activities include land degradation, agronomically valuable construction in the aquifer, soil-water physical and thermal properties, and improved soil conditions. Once the lands are converted into production and cultivated, it begins to have natural productivity and artificial fertility. But not as cultivated soil, as well as artificial productivity, will always have natural fertility. This means that both types of productivity are interconnected. The longer the land is used, the better its cultural condition and the high level of agro-technical measures, the higher the artificial soil fertility. In the case of intensive farming, reproduction of soil fertility is basically done in two ways by improving the soil's material composition and using technology efficiently. The first method involves the use of fertilizers and various meliorants, pesticides, and cultivation of technically viable crops, and the second - improving the physical state of the soil by mechanical processing of the soil. As mentioned above, all physical, chemical, and biological properties of the soil are the factors of its fertility. It is important to note that some properties of the soil can have a positive and negative impact on the potential and effectiveness of the soil, depending on their quality and quantity. All the necessary factors for plants and their optimal proportions are not always known, and thousands of years are needed to examine all possible variants, and in this case, is doing business. In addition to providing soil fertility in plant life with optimal conditions or elements of soil fertility, tasks are being put in place to solve or minimize the factors that limit the soil fertility by the underground soil reclamation and agro-technical measures.

Conclusion

Depending on soil conditions: environmental reaction, physical properties, granulometric composition, and even the richness of organic matter and nutrient elements, the biological properties of plant organisms are different. For example, tea and lupine grow only on sour soils, and neutral and weak alkaline soils are suitable for the bed. Organic, heavy, structured soils are ideal for cotton and grain crops; Potatoes, melons and cucumbers grow well on light soils. Erynbop cannabis and vegetable crops are rugged, rich in fertile soil. Due to the sharp deterioration of the quality of products, grape and tobacco plantations are not placed on nutrients and organic matter. Therefore, in practice, soils are always used for field crops, for gardens, for vineyards, for potatoes, for melons, for tea plantations and for more convenience. Thus, the same soil can be less productive if it is considered to be fertile for a plant species. This peculiarity of soil fertility is an effective basis, which is the basis for the optimal allocation of agricultural production and the placement of agricultural crops, which best corresponds to the soil conditions.

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DEVELOPMENT OF INGIBITOR COMPOSITION OF CORROSION FOR PROTECTION OF STEEL ARMATURE

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Аннотация: Темир-бетон конструкциялар 150 йилдан бери қурилишда ишлатилиб келинмоқда. Кўп йиллик тадқиқотлар кўрсатишича ушбу конструкциялардаги арматуранинг занглаши оқибатидаги бузилишлардан ҳаёт учун ҳавфли холатлар учрамоқда. Арматуранинг занглаши атмосфера-кимёвий факторлар, сульфатлар, карбонатлар, хлоридлар каби агрессив компонентлар таъсири оқибатида бўлади. Бугунги кунларда 100 дан ортиқ арматура занглашига қарши ингибиторлар мавжуд. Уларнинг асосий камчиликлари таннархининг қимматлигида ва камномалигида, ҳамда кўп тузли, кислотали системаларда самарасининг пастлигидадир. Орол бўйи регионида темир-бетон буюмлар ишлаб чиқаришда кучли тузланган сувлар ва кварц қумлари ишлатилади. Маҳсулотда ушбу тузларнинг бўлиши арматуранинг кучли коррозияга учрашига олиб келади. Шу сабабли Хоразм

вилояти ва Қорақалпоқ Республикасида тайёрланаётган темир-бетон констукцияларнинг пўлат арматурасини ҳимоялаш масаласи ўта долзарбдир.

Калит сўзлар: темир-бетон конструкция, пўлат арматура, коррозия, госсипол смоласи, модифицирланган лигнин, гексаметилентетрамин.

Аннотация: На протяжение более 150 лет железобетонные конструкции применяются в строительства. Многолетнее изучение стойкости железобетонных конструкций в различных условиях эксплуатации показывает, что часто встречаются опасные повреждения, вызываемые развитием коррозии арматуры, которые создают угрозу здоровью населения. Коррозия арматуры вызвана, как правило, воздействием на железобетон атмосферно-химических факторов, обусловленных содержанием в бетоне агрессивными компонентами, как сульфаты, карбонаты, хлориды. Сегодня в отечественной практике насчитывается свыше 100 различных композиций для ингибирования коррозии арматурной стали. Наилучшие результаты достигаются при применении ингибиторных добавок к цементу нитритов натрия и кальция. Недостатками существующих антикоррозионных материалов является дороговизна и малодоступность, а также невозможность их применения для борьбы с многокомпонентной солевой и кислотной коррозией. В условиях Приаралья при производстве железобетонных изделий применяются сильнозасоленные воды и кварцевые пески которые в своем составе содержат в различных количествах хлоридные и сульфатные соли кальция, магния и натрия. При наличие перечисленных солей в составе железобетонных изделий, стальная арматура подвергается сильной коррозии. Поэтому, одно из важной задачи является защита стальной арматуры в железобетонных изделиях, производимых в условиях Хорезмской области и Республики Каракалпакстан.

Ключевые слова: железобетонная констукция, стальная арматура, коррозия, госсиполовая смола, модифицированный лигнин, гексаметилентетрамин.

Abstract: For over 150 years, reinforced concrete structures have been used in construction. A long-term study of the durability of reinforced concrete structures in various operating conditions shows that dangerous damages caused by the development of reinforcement corrosion, which pose a threat to public health, are often encountered. Corrosion of reinforcement is usually caused by exposure to reinforced concrete by atmospheric chemical factors caused by the presence of aggressive components in concrete, such as sulfates, carbonates, chlorides. Today in domestic practice there are over 100 different compositions for inhibiting the corrosion of reinforcing steel. The best results are achieved with the use of inhibitory additives to the cement of sodium and calcium nitrites. The disadvantages of the existing anticorrosive materials are their high cost and low accessibility, as well as the impossibility of using them to combat multicomponent salt and acid corrosion. In the conditions of the Aral Sea region, in the production of reinforced concrete products, highly saline water and quartz sand are used, which contain chloride and sulphate salts of calcium, magnesium and sodium in various amounts (Table 1). With the presence of the listed salts in the composition of reinforced concrete products, steel reinforcement is subjected to severe corrosion. Therefore, one of the important tasks is the protection of steel reinforcement in concrete products produced in the conditions of the Khorezm region and the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

Keywords: reinforced concrete construction, steel reinforcement, corrosion, gossypol resin, modified lignin, hexamethylenetetramine, degree of protection

Introduction

The basis of any corrosion damage is an electrochemical process that proceeds according to a complex mechanism. To prevent corrosion of reinforcement, we consider the use of a mixture of inhibitors, which has a so-called synergistic effect. Concrete corrosion is the main enemy of all concrete and reinforced concrete structures. The most serious problem is the influence of the chemical factor, the influence of aggressive substances (carbonates, sulfates, chlorides). Protection of reinforced concrete structures from corrosion is the most important task in the design, construction and operation. Protection of reinforcement in reinforced concrete construction is absolutely relevant for all types of buildings, structures and facilities. The features of modern high-strength reinforcing steel and their stress state in structures make the consequences of their corrosion very dangerous. For a possible increase in their corrosion resistance under voltage, it is necessary to thoroughly study the conditions and areas of safe use of the structures reinforced by them. It is also necessary to carefully examine the protective properties of concrete in relation to steel reinforcement and their changes over time.

Literature Review

It is known that oxidized products of gossypol resin and lignin are weak corrosion inhibitors [2-6]. This is most likely due to the fact that they are poorly or not completely soluble, or the appropriate solvent has not been selected to completely transfer them to the solution. The use of technical hydrolytic lignin and its modifications as the basis of the rust converter is related to the fact that it contains phenol, hydroxyl and carboxyl groups that interact with corrosion products and bind iron ions into complex compounds of chelate structure [7, 8, 9].

Despite harsh acid treatment, a significant amount of reactive free and esterified phenolic and aliphatic hydroxyls and unsubstituted positions of the aromatic core of phenylpropane lignin structural units are present in hydrolyzed lignin, which causes its ability to further modify and degrade under the influence of various chemical reagents, as a result go into water-and alkaline-soluble state with the formation of a number of organic carboxylic and polycarb new acid [10].

In this work, hydrolytic lignin is considered from the point of view of its use in the production of anti-corrosion materials. For this purpose, lignin from the Yangiyul biochemical plant was used for laboratory experiments. The elemental composition of hydrolytic lignin% per absolutely dry substance is as follows, mass%: C –17.34, H - 6.43, O - 43.50. The content of functional groups, mass%:

phenolic (OH) - 5.06, OCH3 - 3.06, COOH - 1.18, total acid groups 6.24. The moisture content of the lignin used is 60–65%, the ash content is 4.12–2.74%.

The use of cheap gossypolovoy resin-waste industry as the basis of anti-corrosion coating is due to the fact that it contains phenolic, hydroxyl and carboxyl groups that interact with corrosion products and bind iron ions into complex compounds of chelate structure [11,12].

From this position, gossypol resin can be an effective material against corrosion, only on condition that appropriate solvents and another synergistic inhibitor are selected. For this purpose, we used hexamethylenetetramine (CH2) 6N4, which is one of the most well-known representatives of acid corrosion inhibitors [11- 12].

Methods and materials. Studies were performed using modern chemical, physico-chemical methods. Modified lignin of gossypol resin and hexamethylenetetramine were used for inhibitor synthesis. Results and discussion. The development of corrosion in reinforced concrete structures begins with reinforcement, when concrete does not have sufficient protective properties, i.e. collapses under the influence of an environment that is aggressive towards it. Typically, this kind of destruction is exacerbated by the action of humid air and is characteristic of a humid climate. Rust formed during the oxidation of steel reinforcement increases its volume, increases internal pressure and leads to fracture of concrete and exposure of the reinforcement. As a result, the bare bars of the reinforcement are destroyed more rapidly, which leads to rapid wear of the concrete. In the chemical composition of the water resources of Urgench, used in the production of building materials, increased rates of sulphates (437 mg / l) and chlorides (402 mg / l) (Table 1). Exposure to sulfates may also lead to the destruction of reinforced concrete structures. Sulfates react with other chemical components that form various products, which leads to an increase in volume, which leads to the formation of cracks in the concrete and subsequent fracture of the structure. Another important reason for the destruction of concrete in the conditions of the Aral Sea region are chloride ions. Chlorides cause corrosion of the reinforcement, destroying the oxidized iron layer, which leads to further oxidation. These salts destroy both steel reinforcement and concrete itself. The destruction caused by calcium chloride, accelerate the corrosion of reinforcement. Salts, reacting with calcium hydrate, which is in concrete, forms an oxidized calcium hydrate, which is in concrete, forms an oxidized calcium hydrate, followed by an increase in volume.

Research Methodology

To prevent corrosion, various expensive inhibitors are added to the concrete mix, however, the actions of these components are served from time to time.

In order to improve the performance properties, a competitive anti-corrosion coating technology has been developed for valves. Based on the use of waste oil and hydrolysis industry, i.e. cheap and affordable raw materials, the production of anti-corrosion coatings has a high level of organization of technological processes and relatively high economic efficiency.

From this point of view, the products of oxidative degradation of lignin and gossy-resin can be effective corrosion inhibitors, provided that the appropriate solvents and other inhibitors that enhance synergy are selected. This implies the need to enhance the inhibitory ability of nitrolignin, adding to it a gossypol resin, which, after modification, will become reactive with high complexing properties. Hexamethylenetetramine was also used to enhance the protective properties.

Conducted numerous studies to determine the optimal proportions of the composition of the proportion of positive results. According to the experiments, the following ratio of components are optimal, wt%:

gossypolovy pitch (GS): 48,5 - 49, 5

nitrolignin (NL): 49.5 - 50.0

Hexamethylenetetramine (HMTA): 0.5 - 1.0

The composition is capable of converting iron oxide to non-corrosive compounds with excellent adhesion to reinforcement. The conversion process takes place in neutral media (pH 5.0-6.0). Improves the functional properties of concrete and prolongs their life. Provides adhesion strength, corrosion resistance and weather resistance of the anti-corrosion coating system

A distinctive feature of the inhibitor composition is that its components are easily accessible, the technology of preparation and use is simple. In this composition, the components of the mixture, separately or together as an intermediate complex, can change the nature of the interaction of the surface of metals with the surrounding corrosive medium and, thereby, enhance the protective effect of inhibitors. This technique is of particular relevance for the protection against corrosion of metal structures in contact with multicomponent media, i.e., suitable in the Aral Sea region.

The main factors of the proposed composition affecting the state of the reinforcement in concrete: environmental features, density of concrete and thickness of the protective layer, type of binder and mode of hardening of concrete, various additives introduced into the concrete mix, as well as cracks formed in the concrete during the operation of structures. Practical recommendations should be based on in-depth theoretical and thorough experimental research. Recommendations should undergo a long-term review. Therefore, for testing, the corrosion behavior of reinforcing steel in concrete was evaluated by accelerated corrosion testing using electrochemical methods of research on samples made of cement-sand (1: 3) solution from Urgench, 40x40x160 mm in size, longitudinally reinforced with a steel rod 6 in diameter mm, 120 mm long.

Analyses and Results

The tests were carried out on samples reinforced with reinforcement without corrosive lesions (standard), with corrosive lesions (thickness of corrosion products from 150 to 300 μm), with corrosive lesions of the same thickness, treated with the developed composition. Sample preparation for testing was carried out in accordance with the standard of the CMEA 4421-83. The prepared sample was installed in an electrochemical cell and the magnitude of the stationary potential was determined. Then, using a potentiostat, changing the potential in the automatic mode, the current density was measured. Electrochemical tests were carried out after exposure of the concrete samples to corrosive media: carbonization to the depth of the reinforcement and subsequent wetting in water and drying, as well as alternating wetting in a saline solution (3% NaCI solution) and drying. The tests were carried out on three twin samples in three periods: after collection of brand strength by the samples, and also after 90 and 180 days of incubation in the above media. The corrosion state of the reinforcement in the cement-sand samples was evaluated by the nature of the anodic polarization curves.

Table 1. The chemical composition of the water resources of Urgench, used in the production of building materials

№	Indicators	Water sources	
		Shavat channel	Chakkakul Zahkash
1	Suspended substances, mg / l	63	70
2	pH	6,7	7,65
3	Dry residue, mg / l	1718	2178
4	Hardness, mg / l	14,5	20,5
5	Chlorides, mg / l	402	553
6	Sulfates, mg / l	437	599
7	PO_4^{---}, mg/l	13,3	19,0
	Ca^{--}, mg/l	1,2	1,5
7	Mg^{--}, mg/l	-	250

For experimental comparison of the inhibitory activity of the composition (GS + NL + HMTA), sodium nitrite was used. The data obtained are presented in tables 2,3.

From the data of table 2, we can conclude that it is quite acceptable reliability of protection of reinforcement in concrete prepared on sand-cement mixture in the Aral Sea conditions, can be achieved by using as anti-corrosion composition, which contains nitrolignin (49.50-50.50%), gossypol resin (48.5 - 49, 5) and hexamethylenetetramine (0.5-1.0).

The data in Table 2 show the possibility of achieving reliable protection of the reinforcement in the processing of nitrolignin (49.5%), gossypolovoy resin (49.5.1%) and hexamethylenetetramine (1%) with its composition. This confirms the possibility of practical use of the phenomenon of synergism in the interaction of the components.

The data of table 3 indicate that the introduction of the concrete solution, discussed in tables 2, inhibitory composition does not adversely affect the strength of concrete. The strength of concrete even increases markedly.

Thus, the results of bench tests of reinforced concrete samples prepared on sand-cement mortar in conditions of Priaralie treated with the proposed composition given in Tables 2–3 confirm the validity of the conclusions made on this issue based on electrochemical measurements.

Table 2. Comparative bench test of reinforcement bars on corrosion resistance in concrete in the absence and presence ofinhibitor additives

№	The difference in the mass of rods, g (day)			Corrosion rate, g / m², 10^{-3} hours (day)			Protective effect,% (days)			Appearance rod
	7	28	90	7	28	90	7	28	90	
Without anti-corrosion treatment										
1	0,0105	0,0567	0,0696	44,47	56,16	22,08	-	-	-	Strong corrosion
	Sodium nitrate									
2	0,0010	0,0089	0,0139	4,03	9,22	4,35	90,6	84,3	80,1	Traces corrosion
3	0,0014	0,0067	0,0142	5,91	7,13	4,48	86,4	88,2	79,6	Small corrosion

4	0,0001	0,0005	0,0009	0,41	0,46	0,29	99,0	99,2	98,2	clean
	NL (49.50%) + HS (48.5%) + HMTA (0.5%)									
5	0,0028	0,0027	0,0059	2,08	2,83	0,49	98,3	98,2	97,0	Traces corrosion
	NL (50.0%) + HS (49.5%) + HMTA (0.5%).									
6	0,0015	0,0073	0,0001	2,89	1,35	0,39	98,7	98,1	97,5	Traces corrosion
	NL (49.5%) + HS (49.5%) + HMTA (1.0%)									
7	0,009	0,0009	0,0004	0,37	0,47	0,24	99,6	98,9	98,7	clean

Table 3. Bench test for concrete strength in the absence and presence of inhibitor additives

№ samples	Additive% by weight of concrete	The tensile strength of concrete samples under compression depending on the duration of the test, MPa, (day)		
		7	28	90
1	without treatment	22,6	23,4	25,9
	Sodium nitrite			
2	1,0	22,5	24,3	25,8
3	1,5	25,0	25,9	25,9
4	2,0	25,5	25,9	26,0
	The armature treated with the composition of the NL + HS + GMT			
8	49,5+50,0+0,5	23,5	24,3	25,7
9	50,5+48,5+1,0	24,0	24,9	25,8
10	49,5+49,5+1,0	24,5	25,8	25,9

However, these data are of direct practical interest, since they can be directly used in the technology of concrete production in the Aral Sea region.

The results of the tests performed show the possibility of achieving reliable protection of the reinforcement when processing its anticorrosive composition of nitrolignin, gossypol resin and HMTA. In these conditions, the effect of synergy. Such a composition allows to solve an important production problem - the fight against corrosion in the conditions of the Aral Sea region.

The effectiveness of the inhibitory effect of the products of oxidative destruction of hydrolytic lignin, gossypol resin, in particular, with hexamethylenetetramine on the process of corrosion of reinforcing steel in an aqueous extract medium from a concrete solution, has been established and gives the same inhibitory effect, which is used in reinforced concrete products 1.0-2.0% sodium nitrite. According to our recommendation, an experimental batch of reinforced concrete products was produced at the Urgench House-Building Plant for its large-scale testing in various construction sectors.

Conclusion

Thus, summing up the above, it should be noted that:

- large-scale waste of hydrolysis and biochemical plants - hydrolyzed lignin in combination with gossypol resin can be used as raw material for the production of anticorrosive materials for steel reinforcement of concrete on its basis;
- high anion-, cation-exchange and complex-forming ability of modified derivatives of nitrolignin and gossypolovoy resin, which we proved in the process of experiments, is the main factor in the synthesis of anticorrosive materials, compounds of complex action with synergistic properties;
- as a result of bench tests of the corrosion resistance of metal reinforcement in concrete, the optimal composition of an anticorrosive composition, consisting of nitrolignin, gossypol resin, and HMTA, was revealed in a ratio of 1: 1: 0.01
- developed inhibitor compositions and anti-corrosion agents were tested with a positive result in the conditions of the Aral Sea region, where the water and raw

materials used in reinforced concrete structures are highly saline. The result was obtained on the basis of in-depth theoretical studies and large-scale scientific experiments, received confirmation at the Urgench house-building plant, and a pilot batch of reinforced concrete products was issued for extensive tests in various construction sites.

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NATURAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE ALGAE PLANT OF THE TREATMENT OF TELEAROSOVODIS, SYSTEMATIC PLACE AND SEPARATE BIOLOGICAL FEATURES

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Аннотация: Mazkur tadqiqot ishida “Andijon shahar Suv Oqova tozalash inshooti” aktsiyadorlik jamiyatida asosiy tozalashga kelayotgan shahar kommunal oqova suvlarini biologik tozalash usullarini takomollashtirish maqsadida, yuksak suv o’simliklaridan Pistia Telezorovidni qo’llash oqova suvlarni tarkibini zararsizlantirishda samara berishi bo’yicha takliflar berilgan.

Kalit so’zlar: Biologik tozalash, oqova suv, suv o’ti, pistia, biomassa, suv inshooti

Аннотация: В настоящем исследовании акционерному обществу "Андижанская городская водоочистная станция" были предложены предложения по применению Pistia Telezorovid из высоководных растений для биологической очистки городских сточных вод, которая станет основной очистительной установкой.

Ключевые слова: биологическая очистка, сточные воды, водоток, пистия, биомасса.

Abstract: The present research works at the Andijan Municipal Water Treatment Plant Joint Stock Company recommendations were made to use Pistia Telezorovid, a high-water plant, to effectively neutralize the waste water in order to improve the biological treatment of communal waste water, which is the main treatment.

Keywords. Biological treatment, waste water, watercourse, pistia, biomass, water structures.

Introduction

Strategy of actions in the five steps of the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021- improving access to clean drinking water in rural areas through improved utility services, first of all, construction of new transmission lines, gradual introduction of modern and efficient technologies; ensuring ecological safety of living, construction and modernization of household waste recycling facilities, strengthening their material and technical basis, provision of modern facilities for destruction.

The regular observation or control of industrial and domestic grey water should be done according the list of programme sources of polluting natural environment. Nowadays the content of harmful elements in gutter and sewage grey water are increasing regulary. In its turn it brings to several serious problems.

Large scale development of different industrial branches, increasing number of urban objects for citizens, appearing new towns also increases demand pf pure drinking water. That's ways in the purpose of rational usage of drinking a lot of irrigational channels are built for field and problems of providing with pure drinking water the citizens are solving.(P. Sultonov)

Even though a lot of unique measures are taken in Uzbekistan for protecting the natural environment the most urgent problems of current day still stays building special equipment which will provide more effective ways of purifying canalization waters. It takes much time and effort the cleaning of sewage grey water from different harmful wastes. During the purifying grey water different methods are used. Such as: mechanical, physical, chemical and biological methods.

Any changes occurring in environment influences to natural conditions. The most important of all natural resources is water. The level of pollution and number of canalization grey water which flows into natural waters depens on kind of tured and content of addings, stage of technological processes. Kind of substances polluting more than 150 thousand in duct water but only 250-300 of them can be nentralized or disposaled by modern methods of detecting and nentralizing.(Ergashev)

Material and research methods

In cleaning of canalization grey water by biological methods often used method of enrichening duct water will green water plants(green algae). By using biological methods at about 80% of organic substances can nentralized.

Taking into account the climate conditions of Republic of Uzbekistan the level of cleaning duct water with biological methods using different water plants which have high structure can be increased for 90-99%.(Shoyoqubov R.SH)

Exept that the role of water is great in different industrial enterprises, in agriculture and domestic-sanitation branches. For example, only urban citizens of Andijan city sped at about 250 litres of water in a day and it will be 0.2 km^3 of pure water in a year. In current days one of the priority wats of cleaning of water is purifying by different biological methods and using them in irrigation of agricultural plants and their conditions are required by norms. For purifying duct water of manufacturing enterprizes and domestic canalization waters in our research we use the water plant Pistiya stratiotes.

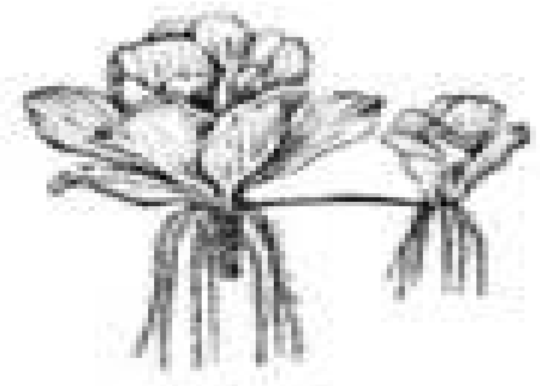
The scientist R. SH. Shoyakubov and his staff created biotechnological methods of cleaning grey from pig-brecding farms, paultry farms and flax reprocessoring industry by means of a plant Pictia. (1987). In this process the system, biology, morphology, anatomy of the plant Pictia and methods of its growing, usage in economy industry. The methods of biological purifying grey waters from industrial and domestic canalization in condition of Fergana valley, especially in Andijan district were not analyzed enough. That's why the scientific research on learning grey waters from manufactural plants of Andijan district is one of the urgent problems in protection of natural environment.

Results and discussion

The main goal of scientific research to create the technology of growing algae plant Pictiya in domestic canalization grey waters of Andijan city and purify it from organic and mineral substances. By means of hydrobiont living on biological water plants, microorganisms and andzooplantions in their living process produce special chemicalsubstances which destroys pathogeneticbacteries spreading different deseases in grey waters.

The great important role of deep and surficial plants on biological basins exeptmicroorganisioms. At the result of photosynthetic acticity addition to enrichering water with oxygen they also participate in deviding substance by filtering they adopt formed mineral substances and acceterade the process of purifying of grey water.(Vinberg and others).The natural ways of sprading the water algae Pictia and systematic place.

Pictia refers to the to the family of water cabbage and street flowers (Pictiastratiotes) and is perennial plant, floating on the surface of water and forms water wine. Pictia is on of the ancient plants. Its remains are found in the South of France and in North America. (Angler, 1924). Current time it grows in Asia, Africa, Australia and Europe(Wolf, Malayeva 1966…). The fruit of Pictia are dry in the form of unicellular capsule and it has several seeds. The crust of the caplule becomes thinner and gets light brown colour. At last the capsule breaks down when the seeds are ripen and go off. One part sinks in the bottom of the water basin and others attach the rootes of the Pictiya. The full ripen seeds are brown colous but unripen one are green colour, seeds have long cylindrical shape and of a size of 1,5-2,0 mm. The weight of 1000 seeds is 2.2gr. the calm period of Pictia seeds in introduction period as in natural conditions are very short. In favourableconditions(when the temperature of water is 25-26 ^{0}C and enough sunlight) the seeds after going out of capsule begin sprouding and growing. The critical factor in growing of Pictia has the light, as far as in dark place they will not grow even the temperature of the water is normal. The seeds of Pictya are persistan to long (till60 days) cold temperature (3-5 ^{0}C), begins growing in 14-16-days. In laboratory conditions (in aqua destillata, the temperature 26-28 and especially the light is needed) the sprouding of seeds consist 72%. In botanic Parks the Pictiya is planted as decorative (Paramanova, 1961) and aquarium (Jdanov 1973). However biomass of Pictia is used as a food for pig breeding(wolf.1969). Pistiya growing as a food for kattle the deeng of animals, grey water from domestic canalization and flax reprocessing industry, industry of producing mineral fertilizers, biochemical plants, silk producing industry, meat reprocessing plants city enterprises of social – domestic sercices. (R.Shoyoqubov) According to the opinion of some scolas the Growth only content of basic environment and kind of a water plant algae but also from the dencity of planted seeds of primary. The dencity of primary seed sprouts should be $1m^2$ depending from food concentration of canalization grey water 1-3 kgr on the surface of $1m^2$grey water "in separate conditions 5 kg\m wet biomass.Pistya is grown efficiently on the grey water of pig breeding and paultry breeding farms. The harvest of biomass in such conditions for $1m^2$ surface of grey water is 1400 gramms of green wet biomass.(R.S. Shoyaqubov .1993-1997). The photo of a palnt Pictiya.(1)



At the result of muti year scientific researches the most efficient methods of purifying of agricultural gery waters were worked out. They are Pictia stratotesz, Eyhoriya (Azolla Carolina wild).

Conclusion

The growing and multiplication of process of algae Pictiya from seeds in laboratory conditions in the small water basins covered surface with plastic transparent material.

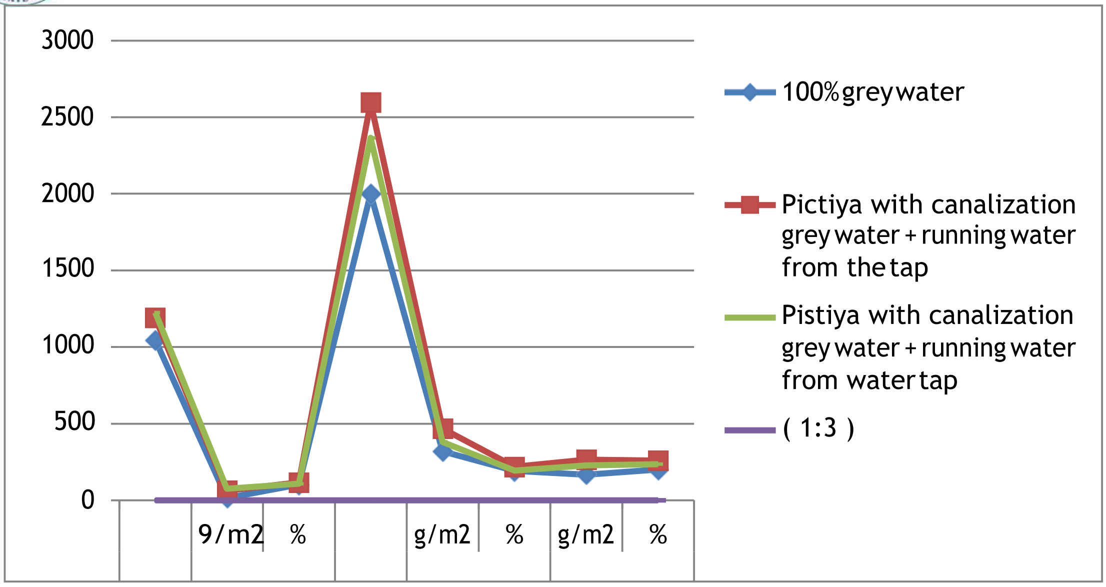
The goal of our current research is to use the water plant Pictiya for purifying the grey water in different concentrations(25%, 50%, 100%) of liquid and experimenting its growths and crop yield.

Crop yield of Pictiya on the canalization grey water of Andijan city .

Experiment variants	Biomass g/m^a						The growth of massth at the end of experiment	
	In three days			At the end of reseach				
	Wet bio mass	Dayli growth		Wet bio mass	Dayeis growth			
		9/m^2	%		g/m^2	%	g/m^2	%
100% grey water	1045	15,0	101,5	2000	318,3	191,3	166,7	200
Pictiya with canalization grey water + running water from the tap	1190	63,3	116,3	2595	468,3	218,0	265,8	259,5
Pistiya with canalization grey water + running water from water tap (1:3)	1225	75,0	107,5	2365	380,0	193,0	227,5	236,5

At the end of our experiments coming from its results we come to conclusion that the crop yield of the algae Pictiya was in 25% suitable habitat consists 237,5 gr/m^2 , in 50% grey, habitat 265,8 gr/m^2 , and in 100% -166,7 gr/m^2 , and the most suitable version is-50%.

In this photo is described analysis of sewage water in the laboratory



Pictiya on the canalization grey water of Andijan city

An analysis it gives us confidence to say that Pictiya can be grown in grey domestic canalization waters of Andijan city andit gives the apportunity of purifying the grey waters. In it's turn it will protect environment by saving microflora in open water basins.

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COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT IN PATIENTS WITH PARKINSON'S DISEASE

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Аннотация: Маколада Паркинсон касаллиги билан касалланган беморларда когнитив бузилишлар буйича олиб борилган тадкикотларимиз хакида маълумот берилган: клиник куриниш хусусиятлари, узига хос узгаришлар ва хавф омиллари

Калит сўзлар: Паркинсон касаллиги, витамин Д, когнитив бузилиши.

Аннотация: В статье изложены данные наших исследований, посвященных когнитивным нарушениям у пациентов с болезнью Паркинсона (БП): представлены их характеристика и факторы риска, особенности клинических проявлений.

Ключевые слова: болезнь Паркинсона, Витамин D, когнитивные нарушения.

Abstract: The article presents the data of our studies on cognitive impairment in patients with Parkinson's disease (PD): their characteristics and risk factors, features of clinical manifestations.

Keywords: Parkinson's disease, Vitamin D, cognitive impairment.

Introduction

Neurological manifestations of PD are formed from a combination of motor (tremor, rigidity, bradykinesia, postural instability) and non-motor symptoms that develop after 60-80% neuronal death of the substantia nigra. It has been established that with natural aging, 5% of substantia nigra's neurons die every decade, and with PD this process goes 10 times faster, with massive neuron death occurring 2–3 years before the manifestation or during the first stages of PD development [1]. One of the most common and socially significant non-motor manifestations of Parkinson's disease are cognitive impairment (CI).

Cognitive impairment, the most frequent non-motor manifestations of PD, can be observed already in the early stages of the disease, they are noted in more than 80% of patients and increase as the disease progresses, one third develops dementia, which excludes the possibility of self-care. The cumulative prevalence of dementia turns out to be even more significant and, at PD, is 75–80%, i.e. dementia is observed in at least 75% of patients with PD who survive for 15–20 years [2]. The risk of developing dementia in PD is 4–6 times higher than the average in a population of people of the same age, which is a predictor of early mortality [2]. The most characteristic of PD are disturbances of memory, attention, visual-spatial and executive (“controlling”) functions, at the same time such “cortical” functions as speech and praxis remain for a long time preserved [3]. Bradyphrenia is noted (a person needs more time to perform neuropsychological tests, to move from one stage of the intellectual process to another), the overall level of intelligence does not significantly suffer. Memory impairment, observed both in newly diagnosed patients with PD, and in the later stages of the disease, also has its own characteristic features. In most cases, memory in PD suffers in a mild or moderate degree, impairment of operative memory is predominantly noted: first of all, it is difficult to reproduce new information, while previously obtained information remains intact for a long time (unlike Alzheimer's patients). Methods of indirect memorization (semantic coding, prompts) are effective, which make it possible to recognize memorized material that the patient with PD cannot actively reproduce [1].

The most commonly used test in clinical practice is one of the simplest and most common scales - “mini mental state examination” (MMSE, MF Folstein, S. E. Folstein, 1975) [1]. This scale is the “gold standard” for the primary screening of cognitive functions and makes it possible to assess their general condition. Given that the time spent on testing is also of great importance in the daily practice of the neurologist, it should be noted that testing on the MMSE scale takes 5-7 minutes.

The ability to predict and manage CI has great importance for slowing the progression of the disease and preventing dementia. While many PD drugs are available to improve the motor symptoms, they do not have a significant effect on cognitive impairment.

The aim of our study is to study the characteristics of cognitive impairment in patients with Parkinson's disease with different clinical forms and stages of the disease and to identify the risk factors in the development of cognitive impairment.

Materials and methods

A total of 280 patients with PD were examined, out of 138 were men. The Japanese group (group 1) consisted of 208 patients with PD, the average age was 64.8 ± 9.05 years. The Uzbek group (group 2) included 72 patients with PD, mean age 63.1 ± 10.7. The duration of PD disease in groups 1 and 2 differed significantly (14.2 ± 4.91) and (7.9 ± 2.91), ($p < 0.05$).

Verification of the PD diagnosis was carried out in accordance with the international clinical and diagnostic criteria of the Brain Bank of the Parkinson's Disease Society of Great Britain. The severity of PD was determined using the Unified Parkinson’s Disease Rating Scale-UPDRS [4]. The stage of the disease was assessed by Hoehn and Yahr [5]. The study of cognitive function was carried out by using MMSE scale [1]. A brief questionnaire of 30 items used to identify (screening) possible cognitive impairment, in particular, dementia.

The calculations were carried out using the statistical program GraphPad Prism 7.0 for Mac. Parametric data were presented as mean ± standard deviation, quantitative abnormally distributed — as median and interquartile range, binary — as a fraction and confidence interval. To compare two independent samples, the Student’s t-test, the Mann – Whitney U-test and the $\chi 2$ test with the Yeats correction, were used respectively. To study the severity of the relationship between the signs, a non-parametric Spearman rank correlation coefficient was used. For all types of statistical analysis, differences were considered statistically significant at p <0.05.

Results

The incidence of CI in group 1 was 30.7%, in the structure of which predementic CI were detected (26%), the average MMSE score was 25.8 ± 1.06 and mild dementia (4%), 21.8 ± 0.41; in the second group, the CN amounted to 33.1%, of which pre-dementic CI (30%), the average MMSE score was 26.2 ± 0.95 and mild dementia (3%) 25.6 ± 0.5 (p <0.75). In both countries, in patients with PD, no statistically significant differences were recorded for intergroup comparison, depending on the clinical form of the disease.

Table 1. Study of cognitive functions in patients with Parkinson's disease, depending on the clinical form of the disease

	Japan			Uzbekistan		
Scale	ART n=105	TD	MT	ART n=33	TD n=30	MT n=9
men	57	40	8	15	13	4
women	48	47	8	18	17	5
MMSE	27,88±2,27	27,79±2,09	27,81±2,44	27,5±2,4	26,5±3,8	26,3±3,6

Table 2. Risk factors for cognitive impairment in Parkinson's disease

Indicators	Japan		Uzbekistan	
	CI	p value	CI	p value
age	-1.823 - 1.722	0.9538	-6.461 -3.200	0.4731
Age at onset		0.6895		0.0341*

	-2.160 - 1.449		-4.494 - - 0.2014	
Hoehn and Yahr	-0.1486 - 0.07183	0.4818	-8.529 -2.138	0.2141
UPDRS	-1.429 - 1.021	0.7356	-1.399 - 2.083	0.6737
Daily dose of levodopa	29.88 - 141.1	0.0039 *	-141.3 -94.18	0.6679
Disease duration	-0.5957 - 1.243	0.4771	-7.559 - 2.602	0.3060

Analysis of cognitive impairment depending on age, disease type, PD stages by Hoehn and Yahr, disease duration, age, UPDRS statistically significant difference was not detected ($p > 0.05$) Table 2. However, according to our data, according to the MMSE scale, the lowest results were found in the uzbek group with a disease debut at 60 years and older, while patients with a disease debut before the age of 49 had higher neuropsychological test results $p < 0.05$. In the Japanese group, linear regression showed that high doses of levodopa were higher in patients without cognitive impairment than in patients with reduced CI ($p < 0.003$).

Discussion

Age of onset is an important risk factor for dementia. The likelihood of developing dementia increases dramatically at the onset of the disease after 70 years. Dementia develops in almost 70% patients older than 80 years, but only in 12% of patients aged 50-59 years [6]. In addition, the likelihood of developing dementia is higher with the rapid progression of movement disorders (especially hypokinesia and postural instability). On the MMSE scale, normal and moderate cognitive dysfunctions were somewhat more frequently recorded in the group, whose debut age was up to 50 years (76% and 20%), aged 51–59 (63% and 32%) and with the onset of the disease 60 years and older (41% and 50%), p <0.03.

The present study suggests that levodopa may prevent cognitive decline in patients with PD. This conclusion is consistent with the results of previous studies confirming that levodopa has a positive effect on cognitive impairment [7]. Levodopa improves cognitive impairment in PD by changing the blood flow in the right dorsolateral prefrontal cortex [7]. Chronic dopaminergic levodopa replacement therapy is associated with significant cognitive improvements in learning and long-term verbal and visual memory, visual-passive abilities and the functioning of the frontal lobe [7]. Continuous duodenal infusion of levodopa improved marked cognitive impairment and increased MMSE by three or six points in two patients with PD [8].

Conclusions

The total score value of mini-mental status examination, which characterizes cognitive function, depends on the age, disease debut and the daily dose of levodopa.

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PRIMARY PREVENTION OF CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES IN UZBEKISTAN

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Annotatsiya: Har yili taxminan 17 million kishi butun dunyo bo'ylab yurak-qon tomir kasalliklaridan (yurak xurujlari), xususan yurak xurujlari va qon tomirlaridan halok bo'ladilar. Yurak-qon tomir kasalliklari erkaklar va ayollar uchun deyarli teng. Dunyoda har qanday yurak xurujlari va qon tomirlari katta qotillar bo'lsa-da, ushbu sabablar tufayli erta vafot etganlarning 80% asosiy xavf omillari: tamaki, nosog'lom parhez va jismoniy harakatsizlikni nazorat qilishdan qochishi mumkin. 2015 yilga kelib yurak-qon tomir kasalliklarining umumiy soni (asosan yurak kasalliklari, yurak qon tomirlari va revmatik yurak kasalliklari) 1990 yilda 14,4 milliondan 17,5 millionga ko'paygan.

Kalit so‘zlar: yurak qon tomir kasalliklari, profilaktika, birlamchi profilaktika, erta tashxislash, xavf omillari.

Аннотация: Ежегодно около 17 миллионов человек во всем мире умирают от сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний (ССЗ), особенно от сердечных приступов и инсультов. ССЗ встречаются практически одинаково у мужчин и женщин. Хотя сердечные приступы и инсульты являются основными причинами смерти во всех частях света, 80% случаев преждевременной смерти от этих причин можно избежать, если контролировать основные факторы риска: табак, нездоровое питание и отсутствие физической активности. К 2015 году общее число смертей от сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний (сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний) (в основном от ишемической болезни сердца, инсульта и ревматической болезни сердца) увеличилось во всем мире до 17,5 миллиона с 14,4 миллиона в 1990 году.

Ключевые слова: Сердечно-сосудистые заболевания, профилактика, первичная профилактика, ранняя диагностика, заболевание сердца, факторы риска.

Abstract: Every year, an estimated 17 million people globally die of cardiovascular diseases (CVD), particularly heart attacks and strokes. CVDs occur almost equally in men and women. Although heart attacks and strokes are major killers in all parts of the world, 80% of premature deaths from these causes could be avoided by controlling the main risk factors: tobacco, unhealthy diet and physical inactivity. By 2015, the total number of cardiovascular disease (CVD) deaths (mainly coronary heart disease, stroke, and rheumatic heart disease) had increased globally to 17.5 million from 14.4 million in 1990.

Keywords: Cardiovascular diseases, prevention, preventive prophylaxis, early diagnostics, heart disease, risk factors.

Introduction

More than 80 percent of the deaths occurred in low and middle income countries. By 2030, researchers project that non-communicable diseases will account for more than three-quarters of deaths worldwide; Thus, CVD is today the largest single contributor to global mortality and will continue to dominate mortality trends in the future.

According to calculations by WHO experts, subject to the implementation of anti-tobacco measures in accordance with the principles of the FCTC, to which

Uzbekistan joined in 2012, the country can reduce the prevalence of smoking by 15 years:

- 31.6% - due to an increase to 75% of the excise tax on cigarettes (from the current 15.86%), which will contribute to a significant reduction in the number of potential new smokers among young people;
- 11.6% - through the adoption of more comprehensive laws banning smoking and stricter enforcement measures;
- 7.5% - due to the increase in the intensity of anti-smoking social advertising.
- When using a stronger anti-tobacco complex of measures based on the principles of the FCTC, smoking prevalence can be reduced by 41% within 5 years, by 53% - within 15 years and by 63% - within 40 years. In the long run, over 900,000 premature deaths can be prevented.
- More than half of the population of Uzbekistan (50.1%) is overweight (body mass index is equal to or greater than 25 kg / m2). At the same time every fifth inhabitant of the country (20.1%) suffers from obesity (BMI ≥ 30 kg / m2).
- The NCDs burden in Uzbekistan, as in many other countries, is enormous. Up to 80% of deaths are due to NCDs, and 1 in 3 Uzbeks die prematurely (before the age of 70) from a NCD. The prevalence of NCD risk factors in Uzbekistan is high - more than 30% of men and women have high blood pressure, with levels of salt consumption amongst the highest in WHO European Region (up to 15 grams per capita per day, three times higher than WHO recommendation of 5 grams a day).

AIM: Decreasing of mortality and morbidity from cardiovascular diseases (CVD) in Uzbekistan.

OBJECTIVES

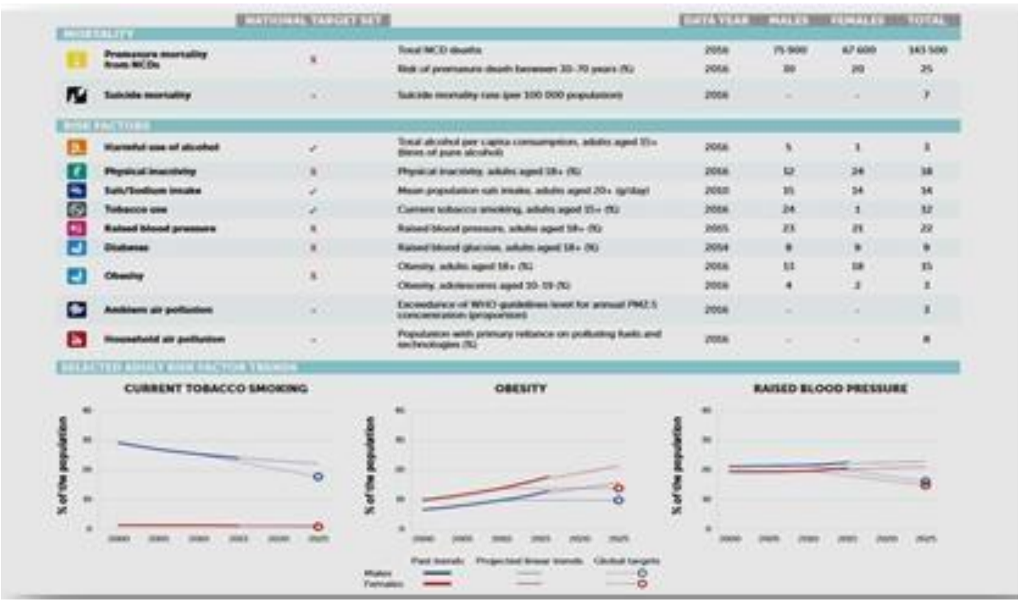
- Improving the awareness of population.
- Improve diagnostics of CVD

- Decreasing of risk factors (arterial hypertension, dyslipidemia, smoking).
- Monitoring of quality of life improvement of the population from 30 to 59 years based on the primary prevention of cardiovascular diseases with the help of the questionnaire.

Literature review

Of an estimated 58 million deaths globally from all causes in 2005, cardiovascular disease (CVD) accounted for 30%. This proportion is equal to that due to infectious diseases, nutritional deficiencies, and maternal and perinatal conditions combined. It is important to recognize that a substantial proportion of these deaths (46%) were of people under 70 years of age, in the more productive period of life; in addition, 79% of the disease burden attributed to cardiovascular disease is in this age group [1, 2, 3].

With the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 18, 2018 №4063 “On measures for the prevention of non-infectious diseases, supporting healthy lifestyle and improving the physical activity, approved the Concept on the prevention of non-communicable diseases, supporting a healthy lifestyle and increasing the level of physical activity of the population for 2019 - 2022 years.



Picture 1. Risk factors for cardiovascular diseases (Data from WHO)

Research Methodology: Target groups:

- ❑ Males and females between the ages 30-44 (high risk factors, bad habits)
- ❑ Males and females between the ages 45-59 (sedentary lifestyle and not healthy food)

Selection of these groups:

- ➢ Smoking people: people who smoke are more likely about to get vascular disease
- ➢ Being overweight: Overweight people are more likely to develop ischemic diseases.
- ➢ Having a family history of CVD: CVDs may be transmitted in some families.
- ➢ SCORE scaleusetechnology
- ➢ 1. There are 2 options for SCORE Scale - one for low, the other for countries with high and very high levels of cardiovascular mortality. InUzbekistan, the SCORE
- ➢ Scale is recommended for use in countries with high and very high levels of cardiovascular mortality (CVD mortality> 450 cases per 100000 population for men and > 350 per 100000 population for women).
- ➢ 2. In order to evaluate the 10-year risk of fatal cardiovascular complications of a person, select the column corresponding to his gender and age.
- ➢ 3. Find the cell corresponding to its smoking status, systolic blood pressure and total cholesterol levels.
- ➢ 4. The cell number shows the 10-year risk of fatal cardiovascular complications - this is the absolute total cardiovascular risk (CVR).
- ➢ CVR less than 1% is considered low, within ≥ 1 to 5% - moderate, within ≥ 5 to 10% - high, ≥ 10% - very high.

➢ The SCORE scale assesses the risk of everything based on 5 factors, whereas the significant RF of CVDs is much greater. If a patient has a risk factor listed in Table 1, his real risk may exceed the calculated CVR on the SCORE Scale.

- ***Training of personnel***
- ***Improving the awareness***
- ***Community motivation***
- ***Screening***
- ***Monitoring and evaluating***
- ***Identification of patients and referral for treatment***

Analysis and results

Reduction of mortality of the population of Uzbekistan from cardiovascular diseases from 34.2% to 20%.

2. Reduce the disease rate of the population of Uzbekistan with cardiovascular diseases by primary prevention of them, as well as determining the risk group on the scale of the Score.

3. Improving the medical education of the population of Uzbekistan in order to motivate them to screen and protect health.

4. Attraction of state interest in the implementation of such projects, by significantly reducing the number of cardiovascular diseases. Further development of projects involving the state in such popular areas as endocrinology (diabetes), neurology (stroke), and other chronic non-infectious diseases.

5. Improving the quality of early diagnosis in primary health care through the introduction of innovative screening methods.

Conclusion

1. To decrease the mortality of the population of Uzbeksitan from cardiovascular diseases from 34.2% to 20%

2. Decrease of disease incidence in the population of Uzbekistan with cardiovascular diseases by primary prevention of them, as well as determining the risk group on the scale of SCORE

3. Improving the medical education of the population of Uzbekistan in order to motivate them to screen and protect health

4. Improving the quality of early diagnosis in primary health care through the introduction of innovative screening methods.

5. Promoting a healthy lifestyle among the population. Health professionals have an important role to play in promoting healthy lifestyles in collaboration with the media and other structures involved.

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TO SOME SOCIAL ASPECTS OF CHILD DISABILITY

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Аннотация: болалар ногиронлиги муҳим кўрсаткичлардан бири ҳисобланади. Минглаб болалар меҳр ва эътиборга мухтож бўлиб, жамият қўллаб қувватлашига, тиббий ва ижтимоий ёрдамга мухтож. Болалар ногиронлиги кўрсаткичи ошиб бораётгани ва унинг салбий тенденцияларининг мавжудлиги мавзуни долзарблигини ифодалайди

Калит сўзлар: болалар ногиронлиги, болалар ногиронлиги хавф омиллари, ногирон болалар тиббий хизмати.

Аннотация: Детская инвалидность является важнейшей проблемой современности. Сотни тысяч детей-инвалидов нуждаются во внимании и поддержке общества, социальной, медицинской и другой помощи. Об актуальности этой проблемы свидетельствует количественный рост инвалидности с детства и неблагоприятные тенденции в её структуре.

Ключевые слова: Детская инвалидность, факторы риска детской инвалидности, медицинское обслуживание детей-инвалидов.

Abstract: Children's disability is a major problem today. Hundreds of thousands of disabled children need attention and support of society, social, medical and other assistance. The relevance of this issue indicates the quantitative growth of disability in childhood and adverse trends in its structure.

Keywords: Child disability, risk factors for childhood disability, health care for children with disabilities.

Introduction

Disability in childhood is not only a complex medical and social problem, but also brings significant economic loss to society from the sphere of public activity is excluded adult family members caring for a disabled person from childhood. Heavy moral and psychological climate in families where there are disabled from birth, as a rule, lower material wealth, cannot say a negative impact on quality of life of the family as a whole [1,2].

In the Republic of Uzbekistan is one of socio-economic, medical and preventive measures to protect the health of mothers and children to their harmonious development [3,4].

One of the priorities in health care reform is the prevention of disability in childhood development of medical and social assistance to families with children with disabilities. This is especially true for large cities, which is the Tashkent.

The aim of the study was to examine the age characteristics of childhood disability, identifying risk factors contributing to its formation.

Materials and methods

The prevalence of childhood disability in Tashkent studied a continuous method in dynamics over the period 2010-2018. Investigation of causes of disability, circumstances and lifestyles of children with disabilities and their families conducted in 2016-2018. Within the framework of a comprehensive program. The study included children up to age 16 who are on the dispensary in general practice family health centers of 4 districts of Tashkent, Mirzo Ulugbek, Chilanzar, Shayhontahur and Almazar. Collecting the material was carried out by polling interviews of mothers and vykapirovki data from the primary registration of medical records of the child with a disability. To unify the collection of information has developed a comprehensive questionnaire "Study of health and social care, environment and way of life of children with disabilities." Causes of disability studied almost 2000 children with disabilities, who constitute about 30% of the total number of disabled children, born and living in Tashkent. In the case study was included every fourth child, selected at random - a mechanical process (300 - the main group). To establish the underlying causes and risk factors for the prevalence of childhood disability similar mechanical random selection formed a group of healthy children (300 - control group).

Analysis of causes of disability was carried out by the main classes of diseases, according to the ICD 10th revision. The results are processed by modern statistical methods, the methodology of evidence-based medicine (random sample, the method of "case-control" cohort method), contributing to the elimination of systematic and random error reduction.

Results of the study and discussion

The study found that among children with disabilities make up 31,3% of preschool children, 51,3% of school-age children. Disabled children aged 15-16 years was 17,4%. Consequently, 82,6% of children disability has been established in pre-primary, secondary and primary school age. Among boys with disabilities was higher (54,8%) than girls.

In general, Tashkent level of child disability varies from case to 98,1-105,6 10.tys. Children 0-16 - years old. In recent years the tendency to reduce child disability from 10,7 cases per 10.tys. 2004 BC to 98.1 cases per 10.tys. children in 2010. It is interesting to note that 67,6% of children with disabilities are congenital, 32,4% acquired a disability. In this age level with congenital disability is reduced, and acquired increased (Table 1).

Table 1. Contigent structure of disabled children, regarding to the nature of its origin and class of diseases.

Age years	The nature of disability	Class of diseases						

	Congenital	acquired	diseases of the nervous system	congenital diseases	Diseases of musculoskeletal system	mental disorders	diseases of ear and mastoid	eye diseases	disease of the endocrine system
0 - 2	89,0	11,0	24,6	43,8	20,5	-	2,7	-	2,7
3 - 4	70,3	29,7	29,7	28,8	11,0	1,7	6,8	2,5	7,6
5 - 6	27,5	27,5	43,9	20,9	6,6	3,3	5,5	4,4	6,6
7- 14	65,7	34,3	28,2	13,7	12,4	11,9	10,6	5,2	5,4
Total	69,6	30,4	30,0	19,9	12,2	8,1	8,6	4,2	5,6
15 -16	58,3	41,7	23,7	12,8	9,6	7,0	7,0	7,7	34,6
Total	67,6	32,4	28,9	17,9	11,8	11,8	8,3	4,8	8,0

Among all the causes of childhood disability classes of diseases occupy the first place nervous system diseases, congenital anomalies second, the third disease of the musculoskeletal system, the fourth mental and behavioral disorders, fifth disease of ear and mastoid. These classes are made up of the disease 75,0-80,1% of all causes of childhood disability over the years studied.

Table 2. Rasprostranennost childhood disability by disease classes

Class of diseases	For ten thousand children
Nervous system diseases	19,4
Congenital anomalies	12,0
Musculoskeletal System	7,9
Mental and behavioral disorders	6,3
Diseases of ear and mastoid	5,6
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	3,2

Diseases of the eye and adnexa	4,0
Other	8,6
Total	67,0

Established that 45,4% of children treated in hospital, 38,7% of children were followed on an outpatient basis, ie treatment was reduced to the observation of experts in the clinical examination, 12,3% were treated in hospitals at home and only 3,7% for regenerative therapy using specialized health centers and rehabilitation centers.

Of children with disabilities who need to study more than half (53,9%) receive education in schools, 24,9% are trained in specialized boarding schools, 8,0% of study at home, and 13,3% never attend.

Of great importance for health, social adaptation and integration and the formation of the child is his family. Families with disabled children are classified as high social risk. This is due, above all, a large number of negatively affecting the child's socio-hygienic, medical and demographic and psychological factors.

Our results suggest that in families with disabled children is relatively high proportion of mothers all older – 19,1% versus 6,7% in the controls ($p<0,001$); of every three women at the time of birth (33.9%) had a history of gynecological and chronic extragenital pathology: 24,5% of mothers (in control 10,0%) with secondary special and higher education ($p<0,001$), not forced to work in the profession, 36,0% of mothers did not work, and are housewives and caring for a disabled child. In 34,0% of families hold unstable psychological situation. Many families have no hope for a favorable outcome. Set relatively low activity of medical families raising a disabled child: ¾ of the parents carry a doctor's prescription, nearly half of families continue to recommend rehabilitation treatment at home. Only 31,6% of parents regularly engage with a child, instilling in him the development of necessary skills.

Study of awareness and health education of parents about the nature of the disease the child, how education and training revealed that most parents do not possess such knowledge. In addition, much of it ill informed about the causes, pathogenesis, and methods of secondary prevention.

All the above convinces us that the majority of families with disabled children disadvantaged by a number of medical and demographic and socio-psychological indicators.

Efficient operation of government services and NGOs to reduce child disability is represented as a coherent organism, the crucial issue at all stages of the health of children from prenatal period and ending the system of rehabilitation as a disabled child and his family.

Findings

1. Child disability in Tashkent have specific age-sex characteristics: one third of disability is established in the preschool years. With increasing age of child birth causes of childhood disability significantly reduced, and acquired increased: in all age groups takes place to identify children with congenital disorders.

2. The leading causes of childhood disability are diseases of the nervous system, congenital anomalies, diseases of the musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders, diseases of ear and mastoid. These classes are 76,3% of the disease causes of childhood disability.

3. Given the low activity of the medical family, home and brought up a disabled child, you need to improve the quality of support they health and social care by enhancing the integration of healthy lifestyle, enhancing preventative public health system.

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HYGIENIC SUBSTANTIATION OF ALIMENTARY PREVENTION OF MASTOPATHY

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Аннотация: Тадқиқотимиз натижалари сут бези хавфсиз ўсма касалликларини ривожланиши хавфининг ортиши тиббий-биологик омиллар билан узвий боғлиқлигини кўрсатди. Бу омиллар орасида энг муҳимлари қуйидагилар бўлди: менрахенинг кеч (15-17 ёшда) бошланиши; кеч она бўлиш; ҳомиладорликни сунъий равишда тўхтатиш; кўкрак билан эмизмаслик ёки қисқа муддат эмизиш; ёндош касалликларнинг (жинсий аъзоларнинг яллиғланиш касалликлари, жигар, ўт йўллари ва ўт қопининг касалликлари, қалқонсимон безининг турли касалликлари) мавжудлиги; жинсий ҳаётнинг норегуляр кечиши; ТВИнинг меъёрдан катталиги; ирсий мойиллик ва кўкракдаги травмалар. Хавф омилларини эрта аниқлаш сут бези ўсма касалликларини олдини олиш бўйича профилактик тадбирларни самарали ташкиллаштиришга имкон беради.

Калит сўзлар: Мастопатия, ривожланиш хавф омиллари, касаллик структураси

Аннотация: Результаты исследования показали непосредственную взаимосвязь между увеличением риска развития болезни молочной железы и медико-биологическими факторами. Среди этих факторов самыми важными явились: позднее начало менархе (в 15-17 лет); позднее материнство; искусственное прерывание беременности; не кормление или кратковременное кормление грудью; наличие сопутствующих заболеваний (воспалительные заболевания половых органов, болезни печени, желчевыводящих путей и желчного пузыря, различные болезни щитовидной железы); нерегулярное течение половой жизни; превышение нормы ИМТ; наследственная предрасположенность и травмы груди. Раннее выявление факторов риска даёт возможность эффективно организовать профилактические меры по профилактике болезни молочной железы.

Ключевые слова: Мастопатия, риск развитие мастопатии, структура болезни

Abstract: Our survey indicates that there is a link between the process of risi ng of danger of mastopathie and medico-biologic actions.

The followings are the most important actions: late beginning of "mehrane" (i n 15-17 years),late pregnancy, unnatural stopping the pregnancy, unnaturally nursing the baby or shortly nursing, soft or internal diseases (roting of genitalias and various types of illnesses related to sack-shaped tumour) existing, irregular sexual life, excessive bigness of "TVI", puberty and traumas in bust. Early founding out the mastophie can help to prevent and have a prophylactic works on it.

Keywords: Mastopathy, general morbidity of women with mastopathy, structure of diseases.

Introduction

Recent years are characterized by an increase in the incidence of breast diseases. Various pathologies of this organ occur on average in 25% of women under 30 years old and in 60% after 40 years of age. At the same time, mastopathy is most often observed in the reproductive age. According to different researchers, up to 40% of women of childbearing age suffer from mastopathy.

Literature review

Mastopathy is a benign disease. However, in some cases, this pathology may be an intermediate stage in the development of a malignant process. The percentage of rebirth of mastopathy to cancer varies widely - from 0.18% to 31.2%, depending on its form. Breast cancer with a large margin leads among all varieties of oncopathology in women [1]. Therefore, treatment and long-term follow-up of these patients, providing prevention of breast cancer (BC), is extremely important.

Timely and proper treatment of benign breast diseases is not only the key to preserving the health of women, but also allows you to preserve women's individuality and psychological balance [2].

Despite the fact that the history of treatment of mastopathy has more than 100 years, until now there is no single point of view on the methods of treatment of this disease. A unified model of pathogenic therapy has not yet been created, which makes it possible to give recommendations to the practitioner on the choice of rational drug complexes. The questions concerning the duration of therapy, ensuring the normalization of hormone-metabolic parameters, remain completely unclear [3].

Treatment of patients with mastopathy at the moment is mainly conservative and is often limited to general recommendations. The majority of these women fall into the group that you passively watch. [4].Active actions most often begin when the process acquires obviously malignant features: rapid node growth, change in the configuration of glands, nipples, skin on the gland, and the like [5].

The nature of human nutrition, being an integral part of life, has a significant impact on the course of any disease, including mastopathy; rationalization of nutrition in mastopathy causes 30-50% of the effectiveness of the therapy.

Purpose work

On it study on the moat hygienic substantiation of the nutritional prevention of mastitis based diets correction, as well as the use of specialized products.

Materials and research methods

Negotiability of women over the pathologists and breast's glands and the spread of mastitis s over the past five years (2013-2017) have been studied in material a statistical record of the Tashkent city oncologic dispensary. To assess the overall incidence of women with mastopathy, the results of medical examinations included in the medical records of women are analyzed. In order to identify the estimated risk factors for the development of mastopathy, a survey of women was conducted. The obtained data were processed by the method of variation statistics.

The work was carried out in several stages. At the first stage of research, the diets of the actual nutrition of women with mastopathy were evaluated. The actual nutrition of women was studied using card-questionnaires developed by the staff of the Department of Hygiene of Children, Adolescents and Food Hygiene at the Tashkent Medical Academy. Studies were conducted 2 times a year - in the winter-spring and summer-autumn seasons. The individual sheets recorded the number of products actually eaten by women for 10 days. The content of the main nutrients and energy was calculated according to the tables of the chemical composition of food products.

Results and discussion

The results of the study of the appeal ability of women to the city oncologic dispensary regarding the pathology of the mammary glands indicate that the appeal ability of women to the oncologic dispensary increases every year. When studying the nutrition of these women, the following were revealed: The range of products included in the daily diet of women is relatively narrow, nutrition is characterized by monotony, and there is a shortage of dairy products, eggs, vegetable oil, vegetables and fruits. In the structure of consumed products, the most significant share is occupied by bread and bakery products, sugar and confectionery products, as well as animal fat. Calculations of women's diets showed that the excess consumption of bread and bakery products compared with the recommended norms is 52% (Table 1). Excess consumption of sugar and confectionery products was 80% in the winter-spring period and 265% in the summer-autumn. The excess consumption of animal fat in the winter-spring period is 83.6 %, and the summer-spring period is 50%. The need for potatoes is satisfied by 112% in the winter-spring period and by 80.6% in the summer-autumn period.

The lack of consumption of milk and dairy products, eggs, vegetable, oil, and fruits. The shortage of consumption of milk and dairy products in the winter-spring period - 4 4, 7%, and in the summer-autumn period - up to 59% . The lack of consumption of eggs in the winter-spring period is 37.5%, and in the summer-autumn period 39%. The lack of consumption of vegetable oil in the winter-spring period.

Table 1. Consumption patient's mastopathy basic food supply in winter-spring and summer-autumn period, the s

No	Product Name	Absolute g day	Physiological norm	% To normal
1	Meat and meat products (in terms of meat)	100 100	94	106 106
2	Milk and dairy products (in terms of milk)	188 140	340	55.3 41
3	Eggs (pieces)	0.5 0.5	0.8	62.5 62
4	Bread and bakery products (in terms of bread)	500 500	385	152 152
5	Potatoes	175 125	155	112 80.6
6	Animal fat	55 45	thirty	183.6 150
7	Vegetable oil	21 nineteen	25	84 76
8	Vegetables and melons	75 125	255	68,6 49
9	Fruits and berries	175 225	190	92 118
10	Sugar and confectionery (in terms of sugar)	128 63	35	365 180

Note: here and in table. 2 in the numerator are indicators of the winter-spring period of the year, in the denominator of the summer-autumn period of the year.

Accounted for - 16%, and in the summer-autumn period - up to 24%. The lack of consumption of vegetables in the winter-spring period was 31.4%, fruit 8%. In the summer-autumn period deficit used by the sweat of vegetables reached up to 51%. Fish and fish products in the diets of women are very rare.

Based on the data obtained, it was found that the deficit of animal proteins (data obtained by calculation) in the daily diet was 13-22%, vegetable fats - 12%, calcium - 37-40%, vitamin A - 25-50%, ascorbic acids - 17-32% of the physiological norms of nutrients . The consumption of carbohydrates by women was 53-56 % excessive (Table 2).

Table 2. **The average daily content of basic nutrients and energy rations of women with mastopathy in summer-autumn and winter-spring period s of the year**

No	Nutrients	Absolute g	Physiological norm	AT % to normal
1	Proteins , g	88.6 ± 2.0 88.6 ± 2.0	78	111.4 111.4
2	AT r. h. Animals th origin	34 ± 1.8 30.5 ± 1, 7	39	87 78.2
3	Fat , g	158 ± 3.0 138 ± 3.0	81	244 170
4	AT t .ch. vegetable	32.7 ± 1.4	37	88.3

		32.7 ± 1.4		160
5	Carbohydrates , g	500 ± 7.1 532 ± 7.2	320	156 153
6	Calorie content (kcal)	3820 ± 40 3740 ± 40	2430	157 153
	Minerals			
7	Calcium , mg	543 ± 7.3 483 ± 7.5	800	67.8 60
8	Phosphorus , mg	1278 ± 36 1188 ± 35	1200	102.3 99
9	Iron mg	29 ± 0.7 29 ± 0.7	18	161 161
	Vitamins			
10	A (retinol) mg	0.6 ± 0.01 0.4 ± 0.001	0.8	75 50
11	IN 1 (thiamine) mg	1.7 ± 0.04 1.3 ± 0.04	1.1	154 154
12	B2 (riboflavin) , mg	1.3 ± 0.04 1.3 ± 0.04	1,3	100 100

13	PP (niacin) mg	19.8 ± 1.3 15.8 ± 1.2	14	141.4 112
14	C (ascorbic acid) , mg	48 ± 5.8 58.1 ± 1.2	70	68.5 83
15	Ratio B: W : Y	1: 1,6: 5,8 1: 1.6: 6.6	1: 1: 4	
16	The ratio of CA: P	1: 2.3 1: 2.4	1: 1.5-2.0	

Thus, the results of the study showed that the diet of women with mastopathy and is characterized by qualitative inferiority with a significant excess of the energy value. This result does not contradict the literature and so that the daily diet of modern women does not meet hygienic requirements, and the body of women forced to work in the mode of calcium deficiency, vitamins and many other macro - and micronutrients. These circumstances indicate the need to correct the diets of women suffering from mastopathy. Correction of the diet should be aimed at normalizing the function of the liver, intestines, elimination of metabolic and hormonal imbalances.

It is known that a diet containing a significant amount of fat and meat products leads to a decrease in the content of androgens in the blood plasma and an increase in the level of estrogens, in addition, the production of carcinogenic substances increases. Based on the guidelines of the Committee on Diet, Nutrition and Cancer Control of the National Academy of Sciences of the USA, the following recommendations are proposed: reduce consumption of both saturated and unsaturated fats; include fruits, vegetables, cereals, especially citrus fruits and carotene-rich vegetables from the cabbage family; minimize the consumption of canned, salted and smoked products.

With the actual nutrition of women along with the usual bakery products recommended for three months to use during the day, 200 g of special buns with bran.

The conducted research allowed to draw certain conclusions about the role of nutrition quality for the development of mastopathy and to give recommendations for the correction of nutrition for women with mastopathy:

1. The danger of mastopathy increases when eating foods rich in calories, so you need to significantly reduce the proportion of carbohydrate intake. It is necessary to replace flour products, sugar, and honey for unsweetened berries, vegetables and fruits.

2. Risk claim of mastitis increased consumption of high-risk, due to fat of animal origin, foods high in cholesterol. "Risky" product can be called and meat, as in feed for livestock and poultry, in order to increase their weight hormones are sometimes added. Most of these hormones then go to fat and meat. The products that can block the penetration of estrogen into the fabric include lingonberries, blueberries, apricots, cherries, tangerines, tomatoes, spinach, as well as cabbage, pears, bananas, and persimmons, grapefruit, squash, carrots, potatoes, radishes, beets and - estrogens contained therein restore hormonal balance.

3. Fibers help reduce the risk of disease, because they bind the female sex hormone estrogen in the intestines and remove this hormone from the body. It is known that estrogen stimulates the growth of a mammary gland tumor, so even a small decrease in its level with the help of fibers can play an important role if there are cases of breast cancer in the family. The main way to increase fiber intake is to eat more fiber-rich fruits and vegetables, such as lettuce, broccoli, cauliflower, asparagus and fiber beans, and avoid eating foods that are high in starch, such as potatoes and refined flour products. They should be replaced with whole grains, rice, oats and legumes.

4. Limiting and Article drinking coffee, black tea, cola and other caffeinated beverages. They have a detrimental effect on the entire female body and, in particular, on the breast tissue. It is also useful green tea, which is a valuable source of antioxidants - substances needed by the body for the prevention and treatment of breast tumors. To Women's Health e soothing effect herbal tea with honey in the afternoon.

5. Adding iodine to the diet helps reduce the risk of developing mastopathy. The use of iodized salt is recommended, as well as the daily intake of iodine preparations.

6. Salt contributes to water retention in the tissues and creates a threat of swelling of the glands. Therefore, during the period of severe painful symptoms, as well as before the start of the “critical days”, it is recommended to at least temporarily limit salt intake.

7. An important component of the diet for mastopathy is the intake of vitamins, such as A, E, C and calcium contained in cottage cheese, kefir, and yogurt.

8. And overweight is a significant factor that increases the likelihood of mastopathy, against the background of which various additional diseases can develop. Hormonal disruptions and mastopathy can also cause an overabundance of androgens. Women with this problem it is recommended to send their vat preference be bananas, pears, grapefruit, figs, potatoes, zucchini, onions, carrots, peppers, radishes, beets, pumpkin, figs, persimmon.

9. Alcohol increases the likelihood of developing various types of cancer, including breast cancer. Even moderate alcohol consumption can increase this risk. This is particularly true for beer, although it contains relatively little alcohol. Researches of scientists showed a pronounced progression of breast mastopathy in women who regularly drink. 10. Along with nutrition, intestinal sanitation, the use of enters sorbents (during the first 10 days of complex treatment) and drugs that support the normal intestinal microflora are of great importance.

11. Negative emotions weaken the immune defense and increase the risk of neoplastic processes. Therefore, a woman needs to learn to cope with difficulties, to avoid situations that accompany negative emotions.

12. A prerequisite for obtaining the desired result is to maintain a healthy lifestyle, in particular, adequate and regular exercise, balanced nutrition, staying in the open air, avoiding alcohol and smoking.

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CHRONIC GASTRITIS AND CARCINOGENESIS ISSUES

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Annotatsiya: Surunkali atrofik gastritni oshqozon saratoni kasalligiga aylantiradigan xavf omillari tahlil qilingan. Oshqozon saratoni rivojlanish xavfini oshirish uchun rak oldi shartlarning xarakteristikasi berilgan. Surunkali yallig'lanish, atrofik, ichak metaplasiyasi, displaziya va oshqozon adenokarsinomasi xavfi baholangan. H. pylori infektsiyasiga genetik ta'sirga ega bo'lgan organizmning roli, uning epiteliya metaplazasiga yordam beruvchi patogenezi omillari tahlil qilingan. Mikroorganizmlarning virusli kasalligi va xo’jayin genetik sezuvchanligining kombinatsiyasi shubhali surunkali yallig'lanish va oshqozon-ichak saratoni tez rivojlanishi, hech bo'lmasa ichak tipi uchun olib keladi. Oshqozon kantserogenezining patogenezida interleykinlarning genetik polimorfizmining roli aniqlandi. Shuningdek, H. pylori tan olinishida ishtirok etgan Toll-like 4 retseptorlari (TLR4) ning roli ham aniqlandi. Haddan tashqari xo’jayin immunitetining rivojlanishi ushbu turdagi retseptorlari bilan bog'liq bo'lib, natijada H. pylori bilan kasallangan odamlarda shilliq qavat zararglanishiga olib keladi. Qisman, TLR4 + 896A> G polimorfizmining tashuvchilari oshqozon atrofiyasi va yallig'lanish darajasi, shuningdek, kardial bo'lmagan oshqozon saratoni xavfini oshiradi.

Kalit so'zlar: surunkali gastrit, oshqozon shilliq qavati, oshqozon saratoni, ichak metaplasiyasi, atrofiya, Helicobacter pylori, gastrin, pepsinogen, interleykin.

Аннотация: Проанализированы факторы риска, способствующие трансформации хронического атрофического гастрита в рак желудка. Дана характеристика предраковых состояний в порядке увеличения риска развития рака желудка. В качестве фактора риска рака желудка предложено определение подтипов кишечной метаплазии, разделяя на полную и неполную с учетом снижения экспрессии желудочных муцинов MUC1, MUC5AC и MUC6. Проанализирована роль генетической восприимчивости организма к инфицированности H. pylori, факторы его патогенности, способствующие метаплазии эпителия. Также установлена роль Toll-like рецепторов 4 типа (TLR4), участвующих в распознавании H. pylori. Именно с рецепторами этого типа связано развитие избыточного иммунного ответа хозяина, приводящее к повреждению слизистой оболочки у H. pylori-инфицированных лиц. В частности, носители TLR4+896A>G полиморфизма имеют более тяжелую атрофию желудка и степень воспаления, а также повышенный риск некардиального рака желудка.

Ключевые слова: хронический гастрит, слизистая оболочка желудка, рак желудка, кишечная метаплазия, атрофия, хеликобактер пилори, гастрин, пепсиноген, интерлейкин.

Abstract: In the review risk factors which transformations chronic atrophic a gastritis in a stomach cancer promote are analyzed. The characteristic of precancer conditions as increase in risk of development of a cancer of a stomach is given. As risk factor of a cancer of a stomach definition of subtypes intestinal metaplasia is offered, dividing on full and incomplete taking into account decrease in an expression gastric mucin MUC1, MUC5AC and MUC6. The role of a genetic susceptibility of an organism to infected H pylori, the factors of its pathogenicity promoting metaplasia epithelium is analyzed. Also role Toll-like of receptors 4 types (TLR4), participating in recognition H. pylori is established. Development of the superfluous immune answer of the owner is connected with receptors of this type, leading to damage of a mucous membrane at H. pylori-infected persons. In

particular, carriers TLR4+896A>G polymorphism have heavier atrophy of a stomach and inflammation degree, and also the raised risk a stomach cancer.

Keywords: chronic gastritis, stomach mucous membrane, stomach cancer, intestinal metaplasia, an atrophy, Helicobacter pylori, gastrin, pepsinogen, interleukin.

Introduction

Among non-neoplastic diseases of the stomach, such as chronic gastritis and peptic ulcer disease are widespread [2].

Chronic gastritis (CG) suggests the presence of a chronic pathological process, which is morphologically characterized by inflammatory and dystrophic changes in the gastric mucosa (GM) with symptoms of impaired cellular renewal, progressive atrophy, functional and structural reorganization with various clinical signs.

Independent diagnosis of chronic hepatitis does not have a large direct clinical significance. According to the classification concept, the concept of CG embeds a purely morphological approach and none of the four modern classifications (Sydney 1990; Houston 1994, modified 1990 Sydney system; OLGA-2008 classification and OLGIM-2010 classification) does not contain a section on evaluation of clinical manifestations. This is partly due to the often asymptomatic course of chronic hepatitis, and if any clinical manifestations do occur, they are usually associated with concomitant functional, primarily dyskinetic gastroduodenal disorders.

The conceptual view in foreign gastroenterology on chronic hepatitis from a morphological point of view is due to the need for early screening of dysregenerative-dystrophic processes and the severity of the progression of structural changes in coolant with a certain unfavorable prognosis. In particular, atrophy and intestinal metaplasia, common pathological changes, constitute the background against which epithelial dysplasia and intestinal-type gastric adenocarcinoma develop [1, 2, 4]. Thus, CAG, especially the extent and topography of trophic / metaplastic changes.

Many new ideas on the pathogenesis of chronic hepatitis, as well as its connection with the development of duodenal ulcer / stomach and non-cardiac gastric cancer, were introduced in 1982 by N. pylori bacteria. Today, there is no doubt the association between N. pylori and gastric cancer. Back in 1994, the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) recognized this infection as a 1st order carcinogen because of its epidemiological connection with gastric adenocarcinoma and MALT lymphoma of the stomach [3, 9]. The so-called phenotypes of chronic H. pylori-associated gastritis are formed [5].

Literature Review

Of particular interest is the chronic "gastritis phenotype" chronic atrophic multifocal gastritis, which occurs in countries with a high incidence of gastric cancer and which is the morphological phenotype and result (with with a few exceptions) prolonged H. pylori infection in more than half of infected individuals [4, 8]. Only less than 5–10% of the cases of chronic atrophic gastritis (CAG) occur in autoimmune (type A, diffuse stomach) associated with B12-deficient anemia. Considering the fact that atrophy of coolant can occur in 1–5% of cases in people under 30 years of age [5, 7], CAG is currently an important medical and social problem. In Finland, chronic and severe atrophic gastritis is diagnosed in almost 10% of people without clinical symptoms or in patients with dyspepsia over 50 years of age [24]. At the same time, despite the general tendency to reduce morbidity and mortality from this pathology, especially in economically developed countries, in the last 15–20 years there has been a tendency to an increase in the incidence of gastric cancer (intestinal form) in young people [10–12]. Thus, the identification and monitoring of patients with previous pretumor states / lesions (precancerous changes), timely screening of H. pylori can lead to early diagnosis of gastric cancer. However, there are no clear recommendations for a unified approach to managing patient data. At the same time, the standardization of the management of patients with precancerous conditions will make it possible to identify those with the greatest risk. In addition, it is necessary to analyze both the main sections of the European clinical guidelines for the management of patients with precancerous conditions and injuries in the stomach (MAPS 2012) and new data on the immunopathogenesis of acute and chronic hepatitis.

Pre-cancerous conditions. It is generally accepted that adenocarcinoma of the stomach develops in a pathologically modified mucosa. In this case, CG is always regarded as a mandatory initial link. Japanese experts and the Committee of the World Health Organization proposed to distinguish between precancerous conditions and precancerous changes in the coolant [13, 15]. The first is a clinical concept associated with an increased risk of stomach cancer, the second is a microscopic pathology (tissue morphological changes) - areas where cancer develops more often than in normal tissues. Thus, precancerous conditions are diseases that can lead to cancer.

If all precancerous conditions are arranged in order of increasing risk of cancer, then adenomatous gastric polyps should be placed on the first place (polyps, which are benign glandular tumors - adenomas). Such polyps become malignant in 60–70% of cases. Another variant of gastric polyps, the so-called hyperplastic polyps, on the contrary, turn into cancer extremely rarely - the probability of malignancy of these polyps is small and is found in 0.5% of cases; CAG should be ranked second. Due to the wide prevalence of this disease, CG takes one of the leading places in the structure of precancerous conditions. Subsequent precancerous conditions include:

- cancer of the operated stomach (in patients who have previously undergone surgery on the stomach, the frequency of stomach cancer increases by 3-4 times);
- Menetria disease (hypertrophic gastropathy) (transformation into gastric cancer is observed in 15% of cases); - B12-deficient anemia (malignancy in 1-10% of cases);
- gastric ulcer (the malignancy of chronic ulcers is observed only in 0.6–1% of cases). Special attention should be paid to the group of patients with “healed ulcers” of the stomach, since cases of morphological verification of cancer have increased in the enlarged (healed) "ulcers". Obvious endoscopic signs of malignancy

(malignancy) is not defined. On the site of such an ulcer, normal granulation tissue and mucous membrane may form, into which the tumor grows again, which will create an imitation of peptic ulcer aggravation. In fact, we are talking about primary ulcerative cancer and the tendency in the early stages of epithelialization (healing).

Pre-cancerous changes are histologically proven dysplastic changes of the coolant, indicating the progression of the process towards malignant growth, but insufficient to establish cancer at the moment.

Research Methodology

Currently, the development of gastric cancer (primarily "intestinal type" is considered as a multi-stage process that includes the sequence of mucosal changes: chronic inflammation, atrophy, intestinal metaplasia, dysplasia and adenocarcinoma. According to R. Corréa, for 30 years in 50% of those infected with H. pylori develop atrophy of the GM, 40% have intestinal metaplasia, 8% have dysplasia, and 12% have gastric adenocarcinoma.

Atrophy – is the loss of gastric glands with their replacement by metaplastic epithelium or fibrous tissue. It is known that 25–75% of all types of gastric cancer occur on the background of CAG, which occupies one of the leading places in the structure of precancerous conditions. About 10% of CAG patients develop gastric cancer within 15 years.The risk of developing stomach cancer increases in 18 times in patients with severe atrophic gastritis of the antrum.

As a risk factor for gastric cancer, atrophic gastritis of the antrum and body is independent in multifocal atrophic gastritis (atrophic gastritis in both departments). The overall risk increases to an extreme degree [10, 16]. Among patients suffering from gastric cancer, normal mucous membrane is extremely rare. The steady progression of mucosal atrophy in persons suffering from chronic hepatitis does not in itself lead to a deterioration of the patient’s general condition, but may be a background for the development of other more serious diseases. The development of intestinal metaplasia and subsequent dysplasia is a key point in the development of cancer and lymphoproliferative processes in the stomach.

Metaplasia is a non-tumor change in the cellular phenotype of the tissues of the gastric mucosa. In general, metaplasia is understood to mean the transformation of one type of tissue into another, morphologically and functionally different from the first, while retaining its main species. Currently, intragastric distribution and the degree of intestinal metaplasia are also identified as risk factors for gastric cancer. If atrophic gastritis, as a rule, is diffuse, then intestinal metaplasia is usually multifocal [17, 18]. At the same time, the risk of gastric cancer increases in patients with extensive lesions of the stomach. The presence of intestinal metaplasia increases the risk of gastric cancer by an average of 10 times [19].

A definition of intestinal metaplasia subtypes has been proposed as a risk factor for gastric cancer, dividing into complete and incomplete. When complete ("small bowel" or type I), the goblet and absorbing cells are detected, there is a decrease in the expression of gastric mucins MUC1, MUC5AC and MUC6. In case of incomplete (“small-colonic” or type IIA / II, and “colonic” or type IIB / III), goblet and cylindrical non-absorbing cells are detected, in which gastric mucins (MUC1, MUC5AC and MUC6) are expressed simultaneously with MUC2.

At present, the classifications used also take into account the presence of Paneth cells (complete metaplasia) or architecture changes in the form of a crescent, dedifferentiation, and the absence of Paneth cells (incomplete metaplasia), as well as the nature and type of mucin produced. Another picture of metaplasia, called “metaplasia with the expression of an antispasmodic peptide” - MESP, is described. It is characterized by the expression of the antispasmodic polypeptide TFF2, which is associated with the atrophy of the acid-producing zone. MESP is naturally formed in the body and bottom of the stomach. And it probably has some common characteristics with pseudopiloric metaplasia, and a strong association with chronic H. pylori infection and gastric adenocarcinoma [20, 21].

Gastric dysplasia is the penultimate stage of the sequence of gastric carcinogenesis / non-progreduated changes and is defined as a histologically unambiguously tumor epithelium with no signs of invasion, and thus is directly precancerous tumor lesion [14, 22]. The correct diagnosis and degree of dysplasia are crucial because they determine both the risk of malignant transformation and the risk of metachronous gastric cancer. The indicated rates of progression of gastric cancer from dysplasia vary from 0 to 73% per year [23-25].

"Intestinal" adenocarcinoma of the stomach is the culmination of the sequence "inflammation - atrophy - metaplasia - dysplasia - cancer." This multistep cascade of gastric carcinogenesis can be a process that develops from the normal mucosa through chronic non-atrophic gastritis, atrophic gastritis and intestinal metaplasia to dysplasia and gastric cancer [26].

Pathophysiology of the stomach and the secretion of hydrochloric acid in chronic atrophic gastritis. Atrophy naturally implies a violation of the secretory function and physiology of the gastric mucosa. Atrophy of the gastric mucosa leads to a decrease in the secretion of hydrochloric acid, while atrophic changes in the antrum of the stomach lead to impaired secretion of gastrin-17 G-cells (G-17). In CAH, dysregulation of the secretion of acid and pepsinogen (PG), and therefore the feedback mechanism, leads to different degrees of hypochlorhydria or even achlorhydria, and hypo-or hypergastrinemia, depending on whether there is atrophy in the antrum of the stomach or not. The degree of histological changes in CAG has a pronounced negative correlation with the release of hydrochloric acid, as well as with the level of PG-1 or PG-1 / PG-2 in serum / plasma. In severe atrophic gastritis of the body of the stomach and normal mucous membrane of the antrum, intragastric acidity is reduced, the G-cell secretion of the antrum is not inhibited by the feedback mechanism, which leads to hypergastrinemia, and the level of serum G-17 in some individuals may rise to several hundred. pmol / l.

Atrophy is accompanied by the appearance of metaplasia of the glands in the atrophically modified mucous membrane (ie, pseudopiloric metaplasia with / without intestinal metaplasia). Metaplastic glands do not secrete hydrochloric acid or G-17, but to varying degrees acquire the properties of the glands of the mucous membrane of the small or large intestine. With the progression of atrophy, the metaplastic glands and epithelium can become more and more immature, which reflects the transition from intestinal metaplasia of the full type (small intestinal type) to intestinal metaplasia of the immature or incomplete type (colonic type). It is believed that this transition reflects an increasing risk of developing gastric cancer in CAG. The states of hypochlorhydria or achlorhydria in the stomach create conditions for the colonization of other bacteria besides Helicobacter pylori, some of them can produce mutagenic and carcinogenic substances.

Analyses and Results

In addition to reducing the release of hydrochloric acid, CAG of the body of the stomach leads to the disruption of the secretion by acid-forming cells of the intrinsic factor necessary for the normal absorption of vitamin B12 in the small intestine. Subsequently, all persons suffering from moderate or moderate CAG of the body of the stomach are at risk of vitamin B12 deficiency, which is often associated with hyperhomocysteinemia. Vitamin B12 is a necessary co-factor for the synthesis of methionine, which in turn plays a key role in the methylation of homocysteine to methionine in all cells, especially in brain cells.

The role of the genetic susceptibility of the organism to infection with H. pylori. Currently, differences in the carcinogenic potential of H. pylori strains are considered to be proven. It is believed that the combination of virulence of the microorganism and the genetic susceptibility of the host leads to more severe chronic inflammation and more rapid progression of gastric cancer, at least for the intestinal type [22, 26]. However, there are no studies of the clinical significance of the genotyping of H. pylori strains from the point of view of diagnostics and monitoring of precancerous conditions / lesions of the stomach. The issue of genes and genetic changes, as well as their consequences for gastric carcinogenesis, was repeatedly considered, although their role was not always clear. With 50% of the global population infected with H. pylori, only a small proportion, less than 2%, develop gastric cancer [20]. In trophic H. pylori-associated gastritis, hyperplastic polyps often occur in 25% of cases, however, their malignant transformation is rarely observed - less than in 3% of cases [26].

Chronic H. pylori-induced inflammation over time leads to the loss of the normal architectonics of the mucosa, with the destruction of the gastric glands, their replacement with fibrous tissue and intestinal epithelium. These processes are observed in half of H. pylori-positive patients and are localized in the areas of greatest inflammation. The risk of atrophy depends on the activity and prevalence of chronic inflammation. In patients with reduced production of acid (hypochlorhydria), rapid colonization of the entire surface of the stomach is observed.

An outstanding observation was the detection of gastric cancer in patients with a history of gastric ulcer in contrast to patients with a history of duodenal ulcer. The hypothesis was confirmed that, in patients with gastric ulcer, in contrast to patients with duodenal ulcer, decreased secretion of hydrochloric acid, pangastritis, progressive CAG and intestinal metaplasia are detected. The number of sites with loss of gastric glands and intestinal metaplasia increases with time and, although they are not realized in the development of clinical symptoms (asymptomatic in 90% of cases), significantly increase the risk of developing stomach cancer.

The main determinant of the pronounced degree of inflammation is the content of the virulence factor CagA. In particular, a significant part of the H. pylori strains contains the CagA gene, which is a marker of cytotoxicity and is responsible for the production of the so-called CagA protein. A meta-analysis of 16 case-control studies showed that among N. pylori-infected patients, infection with CagA-positive (CagA +) strains increases the risk of gastric cancer by 1.64 times [25]. Bacterial virulence factors such as CagA forms with multiple EPIYA-C segments and strains with the VacA harbor signaling region of the s1 and mid-region m1 types are also associated with an increased risk of gastric cancer [23].

Other cytotoxin-associated genes (Cag) pathogenicity islets (PAI) are virulence factors that also include vacuolation toxin (VacA), antigen-binding blood group adhesin (BbA) and external inflammatory protein (OipA). These proteins are encoded in a 40-kilobase DNA segment, which includes a group of about 30 genes, including components of the type IV secretion system. Carcinogenesis is caused not only by genetic abnormalities (changes in DNA sequence), but also by epigenetic changes (a violation of DNA methylation is often observed in the epithelial cells of the stomach in chronic atrophic gastritis).

Conclusion

The role of genetic polymorphism of interleukins. In recent years, the role of the genetic polymorphism of interleukins (IL) in the pathogenesis of gastric carcinogenesis has been widely studied. First of all, IL-β, an IL-1 receptor antagonist (IL1RA), IL8, IL10 and TNF-α, play an important role in the inflammatory response to H. pylori infection and inflammation of the coolant, which leads to atrophy of the mucous membrane and progression of gastric cancer. Confirmed gastric cancer risk with IL-1 genotypes (IL-1B-511 T, IL-1B-31 T, and the genotype * 2 / * 2 of the IL-1 receptor antagonist with a ratio of 2.5, 2.6 and 3 , 7 for the development of gastric cancer in homozygous carriers of these alleles as compared to non-carriers [18, 24]. IL-1β and IL-1RN * 2 have been found to be associated with the risk of gastric cancer in people of the white race, but not in Asians [10 , 13, 15]. L. Gutierrez-Gonzalez, NA Wright [12] showed zero association in both groups. K. Nozaki, N. Shimizu, Y. Ikehara [15] found an increased risk of gastric cancer for carriers of IL-RN * 2 specific to the non-Asian population In the Asian population, a reduction in risk was observed in carriers of IL-1β-31 C. White people who carry TNF-α-308A have an increased risk of developing stomach cancer [5].

It is also proved that functional polymorphisms Toll-like receptors of type 4 (TLR4) involved in the recognition of H. pylori underlie an excessive immune response from the host and are associated with mucosal damage in H. pylori-infected individuals. In particular, carriers of TLR4 + 896A> G polymorphism have a more severe atrophy of the stomach and a degree of inflammation, as well as an increased risk of non-cardiac gastric cancer [11].

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THE ROLE OF LIPOPROTEINS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF DIABETIC NEPHROPATHIA IN PATIENTS WITH DIABETES MELLITUS TYPE 2

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Annotatsiya: Tadqiqotning maqsadi diabetik populyatsiyada PZLP-xolesterin va nefropatiya o'rtasidagi korrelyatsiyani va samaradorlikni aniqlashdir. 2-tip qandli diabet kasalligi - mikrovaskulyar va makrovaskulyar asoratlar bilan bog'liq metabolik o’zgarishlarni yuzaga keltiradi. Bu, shuningdek, buyraklardagi buyrak kasalligining eng keng tarqalgan sababidir. Lipoprotein (Lp) mikro va macrovaskulyar asoratlar uchun xavfli faktorlar hisoblanadi va shuningdek, yaqqol namoyon bo’lgan proteinuriya QD 2-tip kasalliklarida diabetik nefropatiyaning rivojlanishi uchun mustaqil xavf omilidir.

Kalit so’zlar: Diabet, dislipidemiya, PZLP-xolesterin, mikroalbuminuriya, nefropatiya, buyrak yetishmovchiligi.

Аннотация: Целью настоящего исследования было выяснить корреляцию и причинно-следственную связь между холестерином ЛПНП и нефропатией в диабетической популяции. Сахарный диабет 2 типа является все более распространенным нарушением обмена веществ, связанным с микрососудистыми и макрососудистыми осложнениями. Это также наиболее распространенная причина терминальной стадии почечной недостаточности (ТПН). Липопротеин (ЛП) является недавно обсуждавшимся важным независимым и наследуемым фактором риска развития микро и макрососудистых осложнений, а также независимым фактором риска прогрессирования диабетической нефропатии у пациентов с СД2 с явной протеинурией.

Ключевые слова: Диабет, дислипидемия, ЛПНП-холестерин, микроальбуминурия, нефропатия, почечная недостаточность

Abstract: The purpose of the current study was to find out the correlation and cause effect relationship between LDL cholesterol and nephropathy in diabetic population. Type-2 diabetes mellitus is an increasingly common metabolic abnormality associated with microvascular and macrovascular complications. It is also the most common cause of end stage renal disease (ESRD). Lipoprotein (Lp) is a recently discussed important independent and inheritable risk factor for micro and macrovascular complications and also an independent risk factor for the progression of diabetic nephropathy in DM2 patients with overt proteinuria.

Keywords: Diabetes, Dyslipidemia, LDL-Cholesterol, Microalbuminuria, Nephropathy, Renal diasease

Introduction

Diabetic nephropathy is the leading cause of end stage renal disease worldwide. Patients with diabetes currently account for 43% of all patients in ESRD being treated in many countries, including Uzbekistan.

Literature review

Diabetic nephropathy is characterized by proteinuria, hypertension, progressive loss of renal function, and a high incidence of cardiovascular morbidity and mortality.[3] Of patients with type 2 diabetes, 20-40% develop diabetic nephropathy over a period of 15-20 years after the onset of diabetes.[4] Hyperglycemia, hypertension, hypercholesterolemia, and proteinuria are the most significant risk factors or markers for the development and progression of diabetic nephropathy in type 2 diabetic patients. One of the major risk factors for the development and progression of diabetic nephropathy is dyslipidemia. In this paper we will review the role of lipid in mediating renal injury and the beneficial effects of lipid control in diabetic nephropathy. In diabetic nephropathy, hyperlipidemia has been identified as a risk factor for a more rapid rate of decline in GFR and increased mortality.[5] Patients with nephropathy are found to have significantly higher Lp levels than those without nephropathy in some studies. Also, the serum Lp concentrations increases significantly with increased urinary albumin excretion. However, the effect of Lp on the progression of diabetic nephropathy has not been clearly evaluated yet. Therefore, we took up this prospective study to determine whether Lp is an independent risk factor for deteriorating renal function in type 2 diabetic patients.[1]

Patients with diabetic nephropathy often have multiple lipoprotein abnormalities [1]. In patients with microalbuminuria and overt proteinuria, increased plasma levels of very low-density lipoprotein (VLDL), low-density lipoprotein (LDL), and triglycerides are usually found. However, the plasma level of high-density lipoprotein (HDL) is lower than those patients with normoalbuminuria. In addition to the abnormalities in amount of lipoprotein, the diameter of LDL particles is also reported tobe smaller in patients with diabetic nephropathy [2, 3] compared to diabetic patients without nephropathy. All the lipoprotein abnormalities mentioned above become more severe with declining renal function and increasing albuminuria. In those diabetic patients with nephrotic syndrome and advanced renal failure, the patterns of dyslipoproteinemia are not different from those patients without diabetes.

Type-2 diabetes mellitus is a metabolic disorder affecting carbohydrate, fat and protein metabolism. An estimated 50% of all diabetic patients, either type 1 or type 2 are dyslipidemic.[5] Dyslipdemia is observed in patients with diabetic nephropathy significantly when compared to those without nephropathy and in those who has long term diabetes more than 10 yrs and in whom the glycemic control was poor.[6] In diabetic nephropathy, hyperlipidemia has been identified as a risk factor for a more rapid decline in GFR and increased mortality.[7]

Type 2 diabetes with nephropathy is associated with several lipid abnormalities including hypertriglyceridemia, reduced HDL level, an increased proportion of small, dense LDL particles and elevated Lp.[6]

Lp has been identified an independent risk factor for the progression of diabetic nephropathy in type 2 diabetic patients with proteinuria. Lplevels were increased in diabetic nephropathy compared to diabetes without nephropathy.[9] Levels greater than 30mg/dl are associated with two fold greater risk for coronary artery disease.[10]

Many risk factors like the duration of diabetes, degree of glycemic control and age of the patient and are identified in the causation of the diabetic microvascular complications. Abnormal plasma lipoprotein profiles contribute to the increased risk in CAD and diabetic nephropathy. The risk of death from coronary heart disease is also substantially increased in diabetic nephropathy compared with normal subjects or diabetes without nephropathy.[12,13, 18 ,21]

In diabetic nephropathy, hyperlipidemia has been identified as a risk factor for a more rapid rate of decline in GFR and increased mortality.[12,13] Lipid abnormalities in diabetes can be due to intrinsic abnormality of the disease process, induced by complications of diabetes like nephropathy or genetically determined.[13]

A breakthrough in Lp research was the cloning and sequencing of Apo by Mc Lean et al, which revealed a high degree of homology of Apo with plasminogen and that their genes are adjacent on chromosome 6 [15,16,14]

Plasminogen is a plasma serine protease of the fibrinolytic system. Although the normal function of Lp is unknown, the close homology between Lp and plasminogen has raised the possibility that this lipoprotein may inhibit endogenous fibrinolysis by competing with plasminogen for binding on the endothelial surface.[14, 16, 18]

Apo may also induce monocyte chemotactic activity in the vascular endothelium.[15,18] This mechanism may contribute to a role of Lp in atherothrombosis which may have a significant role in the development of diabetic nephropathy. In addition to vascular injury, Lp might be implicated in glomerular injury. Lp and oxidized Lp have been shown to induce activation of reactive oxygen metabolites in isolated rat glomeruli.[21]

Patients with nephropathy are found to have significantly higher Lp levels than those without nephropathy. Also, the serum Lp concentrations increases significantly with increased urinary albumin excretion.[19,20]

Research Methodology

The study is a prospective observational study conducted over a period of six months from march 2018 to december 2018 in patients attending Nephrology Department. The study population comprised of 60 diabetic patients out of which 30 patients had nephropathy and 30 were without nephropathy. All patients underwent a full medical history that included age, family history of diabetes, hypertension, coronary artery disease, duration of Diabetes, treatment history for diabetes, drug history and treatment history for any other disease was collected through astandard questionnaire.

Blood samples were collected after 12 hours of fasting in the vacutainers for estimation of glucose, lipoprotein, lipid profile and creatinine. Blood samples were collected in the morning after 12 hours of overnight fasting. The samples were separated by centrifugation at 2400 rpm. Plain vacutainer is used for serum and for plasma, sodium fluoride vacutainers were used.

Analysis and results

In the present study it is found that shorter the duration of type-2diabetes lesser is the chance of developing nephropathy. As the duration of type-2 diabetes increased development of nephropathy increased. Incidence of Diabetic nephropathy significantly more in patients with duration >10 years of DM with P=0.000. majority of patients with diabetic nephropathy are with duration of DM type 2 of 11- 15 years. In the present study all the lipid parameters were abnormally elevated and the values were statistically significant in the nephropathy group as compared to controls except HDL values which were decreased in both the groups but more in the diabetic nephropathy subjects. It was not statistically significant (p-0.111).

In the present study Triglycerides were elevated in both the groups but even more so in the nephropathy group. Also Total-Cholesterol and LDL-C were increased in the nephropathy group. It was not statistically significant (p-0.111).

Table 1. Association of duration of dm with diabetic nephropathy

Duration of DM	Diabetic Nephropathy		Total (N=60)	p – value
	Absent (N=30)	Present (N=30)		
1 - 10 Years	18 (68.0%)	4 (26.0%)	47 (47.0%)	0.000**
11 - 15 Years	10 (28.0%)	10 (62.0%)	45 (45.0%)	
16 - 20 Years	2 (4.0%)	16 (12.0%)	8 (8.0%)	

** Significant at 0.01 level.

Table 2: Association of lipid parameters with diabetic nephropathy

Lipid Parameters			Total (N=60)	p – value
	Absent (N=30)	Present (N=30)		
TC (> 200 mg/dl)	0 (0.0%)	24 (48.0%)	24 (24.0%)	0.000**
LDL (> 130 mg/dl)	13 (26.0%)	33 (66.0%)	33 (33.0%)	6.143 (0.000)**
HDL (< 35 mg/dl)	23 (46.0%)	18 (36.0%)	18 (18.0%)	1.904 (0.120) NS
TGL (> 150 mg/dl)	27 (54.0%)	30 (100.0%)	30 (30.0%)	0.000**
Lipoprotein (> 10 mg/dl)	0 (0.0%)	38 (76.0%)	38 (38.0%)	0.000**

** Significant at 0.01 level NS ^ Not Significant

In Diabetic nephropathy patients, Mean value of Lp was 10.8 mg/dl as compared to non-nephropathy patients where Mean value of Lp was 5.783mg/dl Inference Lipoprotein is significantly elevated in patients with Diabetic Nephropathy with P<0.000.

Table 3: Comparison of lipid parameters

Lipid Parameters	Diabetic Nephropathy		Total (N=60)	p – value
	Absent (N=30)	Present (N=30)		
Total Cholesterol	168 ± 11.0	208 ± 19.8	188 ± 15.4	0.000**
LDL Cholesterol	124 ± 8.12	144 ± 16.9	134 ± 12.51	0.000**
HDL Cholesterol	33.5 ± 3.27	36.8 ± 2.09	35.15 ± 2.68	0.111 [NS]
Triglycerides	181 ± 30.2	258 ± 31.2	219.5 ± 30.7	0.000**
Lipoprotein	5.74 ± 0.83	11.8 ± 0.69	8.77 ± 0.76	0.000**

** Significant at 0.01 level. NS -Not Significant.

Table 4: Association of lipoprotein with diabetic nephropathy

Lipoprotein	Diabetic Nephropathy		Total (N=60)	p – value
	Absent (N=30)	Present (N=30)		
< 10 mg/dl	30 (100.0%)	3 (6.0%)	33 (53.0%)	0.000
> 10 mg/dl	0 (0.0%)	27 (94.0%)	27 (47.0%)	

Inference DM Poor control was the lone significant predictor of elevated Lp followed by duration of diabetic >10 years. Inference- DM poor control was the lone significant predictor of elevated Lp followed by duration of diabetic >10 years.

In the present study, poor control and duration of diabetes, more than 10 years, are significantly associated with abnormal elevation of Lp levels.

Conclusion

So, we conclude that: Dyslipidemia is much more common in type-2 diabetes with nephropathy compared to those without nephropathy. Dyslipidemia (hypertriglyceridemia) is one important risk factor for the coronary heart disease and Increased Lp and Triglycerides may be the reason for increased prevalence of coronary heart disease in nephropathy patients.

Poor control of DM is the lone significant predictor of elevated Lipoprotein followed by duration of Diabetic >10 years. Lp values are significantly elevated in

Diabetic Nephropathy. Thus it is essential to include Lpin a battery of tests for evaluation of macro and microvascular complications in type 2 diabetes. The observed data indicate that higher LDL levels are associated with raised creatinine levels, development and progression of nephropathy. Controlling LDL dyslipidemia is one of the effective strategies towards diabetes management to prevent diabetic nephropathy.

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SOCIO-PHILOSOPHICAL FEATURES OF INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL SPHERE TO FORM CIVIL SOCIETY

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Аннотация: Мазкур мақолада фуқаролик жамиятини шакллантиришда ижтимоий соҳада инновацион ривожлантириш жараёнлари таҳлил этилган. Унинг жамият замонавий тараққиётидаги амалий аҳамияти назарий асослаб берилган. Ижтимоий соҳанинг истиқболдаги ривожи нуқтаи назаридан фикрлар берилган. Ижтимоий соҳанинг инновацион ривожланиш муаммоаси илмий тадқиқот объекти сифатида долзарблиги кўрсатилган.

Kalit so'zlar: tamoyillar, fuqarolik jamiyati, innovatsiya, inson faoliyati, rivojlanish, yangi texnologiyalar.

Аннотация: В статье рассматривается инновационные процессы развитии социальной сферы в формировании гражданского общества. Теоретически обосновывается его значение для практики развития современного общества. Представлены разные точки зрения на ее сущность в перспективе. Актуализирована проблема нновационной развитии социальной сферы как объект научных исследований.

Ключевые слова: принципы, гражданское общество, инновации, деятельность человека, развитие, новые технологии.

Abstract: This article analyzes the processes of innovative development of the social sphere in the formation of civil society. Its practical significance in modern development of society is substantiated theoretically. Views on the future development of the social sphere are given. The problem of innovative development of the social sphere is emphasized as a subject matter of scientific research.

Keywords: principles, civil society, innovation, human activity, communal services, development, new technologies.

Introduction

Civil society is the social foundation of our country, it is a settlement where social justice, freedom are guaranteed, equality, wellbeing of people are ensured and their honor and dignity are fulfilled. Serving for the benefit of the human being, discovering human's ability, talent, social and political potential, fulfilling people's dreams, and securing future life are the highest purpose of this social settlement.

The following description of the civil society is given in the philosophical dictionary: "A particular social system that guarantees full freedom of economic and political life for each citizen of the country. In civil society, full control of citizens is exercised on public activity. The task of building a civil society is based on an effective system of law that provides political, inter-ethnic, social and material equality in society".

The key principles of civil society and the process of ensuring human well-being are realized in the social sphere. In our country, important measures are being implemented to modernize and redefine the social sphere in a new, modern way. As well as, most of the normative documents are addressing tasks and issues related to the innovative development of social infrastructure. All of them are the main legal dimension of the rapid socio-economic development of our society.

As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoev noted in his appeal to the Oliy Majlis, "Today, we are moving towards the path of innovative development aimed at the radical promotion of all spheres of the state and society. That is not casual. Who can win in the rapidly evolving world? A new idea, a nation based on innovation. Innovation is future. Today, if we start to build our great future, we must start it on the basis of innovative ideas, an innovative approach".

The vital needs for innovative development are evolving from day to day. It is observed in all areas of society. Therefore, scientific researches on the most important part of society should be conducted which related to find ways and means of innovative development of the social sphere.

Innovations in social spheres can be seen as the result of innovations in society. Therefore, to develop today's society, we need a new look at the reality, a new, innovative approach. This is a new methodology, a new technology, an innovative approach. Innovative technologies and new management processes should be reassigned on the basis of new thinking. New thinking of current situation is a nontraditional approach which describes comprehensive approach to reality, and creative thinking.

Literature Review

Along with other spheres, the social sphere is rapidly modernizing and innovating in our country. However, despite all the efforts being made in this regard, it has not been able to enter the full range of innovations and to use new technologies in all sectors of the social sphere. Many innovative resources should be used to address this problem. These innovative resources should increase the economic and material wealth of countries and regions and to come up with new innovative proposals. At the same time, we analyze the philosophy of the social sphere, as well as the enrichment of social sciences, and their compatibility with innovations. Institutional and structural spheres and processes of the social sphere have a dynamic development characterized by measures aimed at innovative development of the social sphere. According to the analysis of these questions, scholars I. Albegova and F.Albegov think that the social sphere is a settlement where complex social relations, which is associated with the involvement of different elements of different social systems in the promotion of their social status, and the state of equality and inequality in society.

In our view, social sphere can be described as follows: Social sphere is a social settlement with a focus on social, cultural and enlightenment values of the individual and civil society based on the priority of the society on the basis of human interests, which contributes to its material support, the well-being of its welfare, its social aspects and infrastructure.

In this sense, social sphere is a core part of social relations in society, reflecting the processes leading to the level of social development in the fields of economy, culture, family, politics and governance. At the same time, scientists are talking about the scale of innovations in the social sphere and they mention that as a result of it to be achieved significant results. This result is not seen instantaneously; it may be showed after a long time. The distinctive feature of social innovation is that it interacts with social relationships, and also depends on the characteristics of individuals and social groups.

At present, the issues of ensuring social development to maintain social and economic stability, provision of social sphere management with innovative resources shows major importance. The social sphere becomes a social phenomenon, where social policies are introduced and meet the basic needs of the population, which plays a central role in the lives of people and society.

Most foreign scientists have often studied innovations related to economics and production. Innovation in the social sector is understood to be a field that provides programming and support for these innovative processes. However, in our opinion, new techniques and technologies are created as scientific discoveries in social institutions and in turn are widely used in the social sphere.

According to V.M. Sergeev, scientific, technical and social innovations are widespread in practice. “Scientific” innovations include the creation of conceptual news that enable a new understanding of the world in terms of scientific knowledge, “Technical” innovation is a process that is covering the world and is the result of scientific news, “Social” innovation is a process that changes the way people act and the system of social relations.

Research Methodology

Innovations in the social sphere develop based on the infrastructure and the structure of the social sector in connection with updating and changing activities in the following areas:

- employment, profit, quality of life of the population;
- health, maternity and childhood, safety of human life and work;
- all types of education;
- culture and art;
- social protection;
- providing citizens with housing;
- utility sector, improvement and construction of roads;
- human rights protection;
- environmental protection;
- postal communication and other communication means;
- social protection of old, disabled and poor people.

“Innovation” is found in all areas of society, all aspects of human activity. Innovations are based on result, scale and practice of scientific research and make a great contribution to the socio-economic development of society. Innovations are shown in sequence of new knowledge, the creation of innovations, the success of its implementation and expressing the degree of efficacy. This contributes to the creation of contemporary conditions for human activities in a new environment. Creation and implementation of innovation in society creates innovative activity.

The book “Innovation Management” emphasizes innovation is the result of creative and investment activity, and its main purpose is commercialization of scientific research discoveries. These activities focus on the development of modern concepts of new types of goods, services and technologies, and organizational bases at the enterprise level based on high expertise. Innovative activities in social areas are closely interrelated with scientific activities and can be arranged in the following areas:

1) Emergence of public and private partnership organizations which are the modern form of social and economic relations;

2) modernization of social organizations with modern scientific and technological achievements, new techniques and technologies, such as provision of healthcare with high tech medical equipment, information and communication equipment;

3) using of new types of labor, services and production, such as quality management system, outsourcing (using contractual sources of outsourcing), standardization and certification services;

Innovative processes today serve to satisfy the needs of the individual and society, to ensure the well-being of people. This process allows a person to change his / her lifestyle in a positive way along with the ability to test his / her mental capabilities in life. This, in turn, contributes to the development of society through innovation, creativity and change.

Analyses and Results

Innovations are used in all spheres of society and contribute to its development. Depending on its content, scope and purpose, it includes the following process:

fully or partially applies to intellectual activity with relevant results;

legitimately contributes to the creation of relevant scientific discoveries and products

produces and serves goods that are appropriate and even better quality to the relevant international standards;

achieves greater productivity in the production of goods and services.

Management of innovative activity is important in organizing and developing innovation processes. One of the features of innovation management in modern conditions is that innovations are created in the economic space over time, adequately combine their basics and are organized in the form of clusters. Thus, innovative processes incorporate such tools as scientific discoveries are eventually becoming socially significant innovations and it has specific essence. Process of disseminating innovations is a product of innovation, and innovative processes are their totality.

Regarding innovative processes and its features, it is worth mentioning its effectiveness. The effect of innovation is related to the current state of society's production, the spiritual outlook of the nation, its educational and intellectual level, its moral qualities, its physical and intellectual abilities. Innovations should be selected in the process of creating and introducing innovation in the community, which should have a positive effect on human development and the well-being of the population. This creates social values that are important to the future of society.

Regional aspects also play an important role to manage innovations. This is related to increasing the level of innovation development in the regions, raising its scope, and addressing issues of complex applications. Its level should be determined in order to provide innovative social infrastructure in rural areas. This indicator should be provided on a comprehensive basis for innovation provision in the regions. This is characterized by the development of health, education and cultural-enlightenment institutions in the regions.

The development of innovation in the social sphere in our country is organized through well-thought-out, program-based and high-performance reforms and can be linked to the creation of a favorable environment for production, entrepreneurship, business and investment environment, which contributes to the development of the state and civil society.

The main sectors of the social sphere include education, healthcare, social security, social welfare, social insurance, housing and communal services, physical education and sports, tourism, cultural and educational activities. Each of these fields has its own network management, infrastructure, personnel resources and service directions and operating procedures. In the innovative development of the social sphere, each system has its own specific features and programming functions.

Increasing innovation and development in higher education and science systems increases the economic potential of the society. Important measures are being implemented in Uzbekistan to support innovative activities. In particular, the academic field and education system are being developed as the core of innovative activity.

The Strategies for Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in five priority areas for 2017-2021 include: “Promotion of research and innovation activities in the development of education and science, creating effective mechanisms for the implementation of scientific and innovative achievements, specialized scientific- experimental laboratories, hi-tech centers and techno parks”. The broader involvement of teachers of higher education to scientific discoveries, research programs and innovation processes is a requirement of time. The transition to innovative development requires not only training in various fields, but also high academic and socio-economic activities of staff employed in higher education.

Peculiarities of innovation development of healthcare system include its material-technical support, strengthening of material and technical basis of medical facilities and equipping them with modern medical equipment, training and retraining of specialists in developed foreign clinics and centers, and financial incentives for health workers to solve such issues.

Conclusion

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Measures to Introduce an Innovative Healthcare Management Model in the Republic of Uzbekistan” was issued. According to the Decree, strategic objectives of the introduction of the innovative healthcare model in the Republic of Uzbekistan are as follows:

ensuring the health indicators of the population of the country, determined in accordance with universally accepted international practices;

increasing the share of the private sector in the volume of medical assistance to the population, enhancing the quality and accessibility of the service;

Formation of medical tourism as a budget-forming branch of the national economy and increasing subsequently its contribution to the country's GDP;

Creation of a modern system of lifelong learning and advanced training of medical and pharmaceutical staff of the Republic, including management personnel in accordance with international standards.

In the social sphere, programmatic and systematic work is also being carried out on innovative development in such areas as employment, housing and communal services, social security and services, employment and environment protection. Important measures are being implemented to modernize these sectors, create favorable conditions for the population, modernize the system of various services, provide technical and technological equipment, and provide new communications equipment which serves the welfare of the population.

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SOCIAL ADAPTATION OF CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES

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Annotatsiya: Maqola nogiron bolalar bilan ishlashda psixologlarning, ijtimoiy ishchilarning dolzarb masalalariga, shuningdek, nogiron bolalarni ijtimoiy moslashtirish va ijtimoiylashtirishga bag'ishlangan. Muallif nogiron kishilar uchun mavjud bo'lgan qiyinchiliklarni ochib beradi va ularni moslashishga to'sqinlik qiladi.

Kalit so’zlar: moslashuv, nogiron bolalar, ijtimoiylashtirish, prezident farmonlari, nogiron bolalar bilan ishlashda qiyinchiliklar.

Аннотация: Статья посвящена актуальным проблемам психологов, социальных работников при работе с детьми с инвалидностью, а также об социальной адаптации и социализации детей с ограниченными возможностями. Автор раскрывает сложности, которые существуют у людей с инвалидностью и создают определённый барьер для их адаптации.

Ключевые слова: Адаптация, дети с инвалидностью, социализация, указ президента, сложности работы с детьми с инвалидностью.

Abstract: The article is devoted to current problems of psychologists, social workers when working with children with disabilities, as well as social adaptation and socialization of children with disabilities. The author reveals the difficulties that exist for people with disabilities and create a certain barrier to their adaptation.

Keywords: Adaptation, children with disabilities, socialization, presidential decree, difficulties in working with children with disabilities.

Introduction

For many years in Uzbekistan, the main strategy for the development of the country and society as a whole has been the implementation of social projects aimed to support children as well as young people. It is necessary to take into account the fact that according to statistics, 10 million 400 thousand young people and girls under 18 live in our republic. The most significant part of the society is occupied by young people under 18, in other words they constitute 40% of the total population of Uzbekistan. That is why special attention is paid to young people. Since 107,3 thousand of the total numbers of young people are people with disabilities, social assistance should be directed by the state. On the part of the state, special programs are being implemented in our Republic to improve the social security of children with disabilities. President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev on December 1, 2017, on the eve of the International Day of Persons with Disabilities (December 3), signed a decree "On measures to fundamentally improve the system of state support for people with disabilities." The document was developed after studying proposals for radical improvement of the system of state support for people with special needs. In order to effectively implement this presidential decree, as well as in accordance with the tasks defined by the Action Strategy for the five priority areas of the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017 - 2021:

It was accepted, taking into account the results of an open and direct dialogue with the population and the opinions of the interested ministries and departments, proposals on:

-developing the draft Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the rights of persons with disabilities”;

-the implementation of practical measures to prepare for the ratification of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

The main areas for further improvement of the state support system for persons with disabilities were:

- non-discrimination on the basis of disability, ensuring equal conditions for the realization of the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of persons with disabilities and the inevitability of responsibility for their violation;

-implementation of generally recognized international norms and standards in the field of ensuring the rights of persons with disabilities into national legislation;

-implementation of transparent, modern methods and criteria for medical labor examination and determination of disability, increasing the level and quality of medical and social assistance to persons with disabilities, including by expanding access to high-tech specialized medical and social assistance using modern methods of diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation etc.

Literature Review

A program of comprehensive measures was approved to further improve the support system for persons with disabilities and strengthen the guarantees for the protection of their rights and freedoms.

The Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan took measures to ensure:

-creations in regional and district centers of special courses on learning sign language and Braille on the basis of secondary schools with the involvement of specialists in this field in order to increase the literacy of persons with disabilities, including adults;

-expansion of the possibilities of using the sign language and Braille, including providing for stimulating the publication of relevant materials, creating audiobooks and introducing them in important areas;

-creation of special programs in the state language for various software, including computer operating systems

Since March 1, 2018, a ban has been placed on the purchase of urban passenger vehicles that are not suitable for persons with disabilities.

Starting from the 2018/2019 school year, a procedure has been introduced, in accordance with which, for persons with disabilities, an additional 2% quota of admission to higher educational institutions is allocated from the total number of admissions.

From January 1, 2018, a fixed tax rate was established regardless of the type of activity and place of its implementation for individual entrepreneurs who are persons with disabilities of groups I and II, at a rate of 50 percent of the minimum wage per month, and for each employee hired by an individual entrepreneur with disabilities I and II groups - in the amount of 15 percent of the minimum wage per month. The Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, within the framework of the implementation of the Concept of Administrative Reform in the Republic of Uzbekistan, provides for a review of the activities of the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Employment and Labor Relations, the Ministry of Public Education and other authorized departments.

From June 1, 2018, the use of a unified electronic register of persons with disabilities was introduced, including comprehensive information about these persons.

Research Methodology

In Uzbekistan, there are people who have certain health restrictions, their vital activity is expressed in complete or partial loss of the ability or the ability to communicate, control their behavior, learn, and work. These are people who need help for their socialization, their introduction into society, help for labor security and, of course, help for the preservation of their rights as a person (citizen). To do this, there are specialists such as: Social workers, defectologists, psychologists, educators, lawyers. Social work in Uzbekistan plays an important role for children with disabilities, for their integration and social adaptation. Understanding the fact that children with disabilities most often become disintegrated in society, it is necessary for them to organize appropriate social protection. This must be remembered that first of all it is necessary to work with the family of the child, so that they understand what they need to do in order to improve the level of adaptation of the child. Socio-psychological work on the rehabilitation of a child with disabilities and families is the docking of the descending and ascending rehabilitation programs. The top-down program is planned, organized and controlled mainly by the State, and is focused on long-term implementation, and often they do not take into account a specific family. Rising rehabilitation initiatives due to material difficulties, the absence of any methodology, and after that they do not find help from the state and, at best, boil down to the organization of another institution of a departmental nature that solves some particular task. The lack of a nationwide approach to family rehabilitation does not stimulate the interest of local authorities to develop technology for social work with children with disabilities and their parents.

Adaptation is the integration of the individual into the social system, the entry into the social environment through the mastery of its social norms, rules and values, knowledge, skills that allow him to function successfully in society. The process of active adaptation of the individual to the conditions of the social environment is called social adaptation. But, unfortunately, in our state, not everyone adapts to society; they include people with disabilities, as well as people with intellectual disabilities.

Analyses and Results

The complexity of adaptation work with persons with disabilities is manifested for the following reasons:

1. Persons with disabilities due to health problems have barriers that lead to a decrease in the quality of his life and deprive him of full coexistence in society.

2. There is no social communication in children with disabilities, which lead them to disadaptation.

3. There is no available psychological, legal and informational assistance that leads to the loss or non-use by them of the potential that they have.

In Uzbekistan, persons with disabilities are perceived by a society of healthy people as people who are significantly different from them in a bad way, not having great opportunities. In its own way, in healthy people, it causes either rejection of persons with disabilities as full members of society, or pity for them. This is due to outdated knowledge about disability, because many people still do not realize that people with disabilities are citizens like them. To change this position in the Republic, it is necessary first of all to change the direction of the social policy of the state, where the primary task of this policy will be to introduce information among communities, about people with disabilities, about their opportunities. Conduct open lessons for young people where, through a role-playing game, schoolchildren / students / students will try themselves in the role of a person with a disability, which will lead to an increase in the literacy of the population about disability.

Conclusion

For each person, as a special individual, there is an individual approach, and for people with disabilities, he must be extremely thought out and before working with such clients, the Social Worker must take into account all the nuances and find the right approach to him. The stay of this category of persons with disabilities in an orphanage makes it impossible to gain access to full-fledged communication with a healthy environment. The peculiarities of the inpatient facility also consist in the fact that it is extremely poor in the choice of types of work and employment of favorite subjects, communication is limited to the contingent of patients (persons with disabilities). All this, subject to the long-term, long-term stay of persons with disabilities in this situation, hinders their socialization. In this regard, there are the tasks of addressing the employment of this category of children with disabilities, taking into account the possibilities of the socializing impact of labor.

Until society does not take balanced steps towards rapprochement, the adaptation and socialization of people with disabilities in a society cannot take place. The key to success of social adaptation of persons with disabilities to a full life in modern society is the close relationship of people with disabilities with people with no disabilities.

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ATTITUDE TO THE WAQF DURING SOVET PERIOD IN UZBEKISTAN SSR

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Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada islom ijtimoiy qadriyatlaridan biri bo‘lgan vaqf mulki, vaqf odati haqida so‘z yuritiladi. Shu bilan birga maqolada vaqf qadriyatining sovet davridagi ahamiyati xususida ham fikr yuritilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: Islom dini, qadriyatlar, diniy urf – odatlar, vaqf mulki, vaqf hujjatlari, hadislar, shariat, masjid, sardoba, quduq vaqfi, yer vaqfi, hujum.

Аннотация: В этом статье раскрагваетие одна из социальных ценностей ислама вакуфная собственность, вакуфние традиции. Кроме этого речь идёт о значеним вакуфных ценностей во времена СССР.

Ключевые слова: Религия Ислам, ценности, религиозные традиции, вакуфная собственность, вакуфная документи, хадисы, шариат, мечеть, сардоба, колодец вакфа, земельный вакф, атака.

Abstract: In this article one the Islamic custom – foundation and its traditions were mentioned. In addition to these, there stated the significance of waqf’s values during Soviet Union.

Keywords: Religion of Islam, tradition religious values, the property of foundation, the documents relating to foundation, hadis, mosque, foundation of well, foundation of the land, sardoba, attack.

Introduction

In the last quarter of the 1920s, the Central Asian republics of the USSR underwent a period of social, economic, and cultural turmoil which constituted the local form of the “cultural revolution” which Sheila Fitzpatrick described for Russia. Mobilization and repressive measures against what the Party labelled as “feudal-patriarchal relics" lay at the core of such "cultural revolution" in the Central Asian village. These measures focused on a struggle for the emancipation of women, generally known as hujum [attack]. Theirmost powerful image was that of the unveiling of Central Asian women and the ritual burning of their discarded headgear. The hujum was accompanied and immediately followed by virulent antireligious initiatives, which targeted both religious institutions (schools, mosques, shrines, etc.) and those who werestaffing them in various roles.

One component of this unprecedented attack against Islam in the region was the completion of the offensive against Islamic pious endowments (waqf), especially in the Uzbek SSR. The proportion of waqf has been estimated at between one-tenth and one-fifth of total agricultural land (in the Bukharan emirate) at the end of the 19th century, which makes the issue of the destiny of these estates an intrinsically interesting one-not to mention the fact that Islamic institutions depended on endowments for their day-to-day functioning. The erosion of the economic basis of the production and transmission of Islamic formal knowledge, as well as of the maintenance of mosques and their staff, must be understood in the framework of a general move towards the modernization of Central Asia in its specific Soviet form. Both local Muslim intellectuals and the Bolsheviks shared a fascination for "modernization." Their views on the matter, though, were diametrically opposed as far as the role of religion in society was concerned. While "anticlericalism" was not the exclusive preserve of Communist atheist propaganda, Central Asian intellectuals-including those temporarily co-opted into the Soviet and Party systemswere wary of advocating the eradication of religion as such. The confrontation between these two tendencies marks the political and cultural history of early Soviet Central Asia, and has been studied for the last decade in comparison with the Middle and Near East, where "modernization" often equaled "secularization." Soviet policies towards waqf in Central Asia, too, can be regarded as a "secularization" measure: yet, their final goal was the erasure of religion, rather than its separation from the State and its containment in a distinct sphere. This article discusses the destiny of those waqf holdings (in particular, of land plots in rural areas) which the Soviet administrative language classified as “religious” rather than “cultural”-by this, meaning that the income they generated was allotted not to schools, but to mosques, shrines, or hostels (khanaqas).

This distinction was not always clear, and may have reflected a simplistic administrative framework, rather than real differences; however, as this article will discuss, the opposition between “religious” and “cultural” waqf had historical roots and possessed, in the early Soviet years, a political rationale. The actors involved made sense of these notions, essentially because such a distinction existed in legally binding texts produced by the new Bolshevik regime: it would thus be impossible to write the history of waqf institutions in the early Soviet period without referring, however critically, to this “religious” vs. “cultural” dichotomy. Religious waqf survived more or less unscathed through the land reforms of the 1920s, but in 1927 they came under direct attack on the basis of a written norm. This meant that, until 1927, a number of pious endowments survived. It is impossible to quantify the proportion of “cultural” vs. “religious” endowments, or to ascertain whether these labels were indeed appropriate: what matters here is that this distinction allowed the preservation of some waqf, and that in 1927 this ceased to be true. The fundamental historical problem of who unleashed this attack, and under which circumstances, is worth exploring as such: all the more so, as the answer to these questions is somewhat unexpected and helps to reshape our understanding of a variety of features of early Soviet rule in Central Asia and possibly beyond.

In this article, I will focus on the origin of these legal provisions underlying the expropriation and nationalization of religious waqf. This is better done by following step-by-step the chronology of acts that led up to such legal provisions, and then by looking very closely at the drafting process from which the latter resulted. I demonstrate how the practical decision to seize religious waqf (more exactly, to nationalize the rural land plots that constituted their underlying capital) first coalesced locally, in the easternmost part of the Fergana province, only then to be embraced by Party and Soviet organs in Samarkand and Tashkent. While this does not mean that this locally-generated idea was forced upon republican and regional (i.e. Central Asian) organs, it does still mean that it was not a diktat from Moscow that led to the ultimate legal formalization of the expropriation of this residual category of Islamic endowments. The interest of focusing on such a minute episode is threefold. First, this is a still unexplored phase in the story of Central Asian waqf from the revolution to their complete abolition. Hence, this article attempts to fill a gap in our empirical knowledge of what occurred to these institutions in the 1920s. As we will see more in detail elsewhere, these waqfs had been under attack in the early years of Soviet rule in Turkestan. Yet, a more conciliatory attitude prevailed in the period of the New Economic Policy, which was in turn superseded by the advent of violent anti-religious campaigns from 1927.

I must emphasize, however, that this article is rather a study in Soviet history, than an inquiry into waqf as an Islamic institution at the time. This is clearly reflected in the source base (documents stemming from Party and Soviet organs), as well as in the way I approach it. Yet, the reconstruction of when, where, how, and why the Soviet government of the Uzbek SSR decided for the first time to nationalize religious waqf may prove useful to scholars who are interested in the internal life, juridical nature, and socio-economic function of pious endowments at the time. Second, while the historiography of Soviet anti-religious policies has largely focused on their ideological aspects, intellectual background, and consequences (within the USSR and in terms of their international resonance), less attention has been devoted to the decision-making process behind them, and even less to the latter's textual dimension. This is generally true for other domains in the history of the Soviet period, especially in the "peripheries."

Decrees and resolution have a life after their publication, and sometimes they have an ideological or cultural "prehistory": yet their most recent past (the drafting process) is unexplored. One is left with the feeling that anti-religious measures in Central Asia "were implemented," or "happened." It is often hard to discern the agency behind these policies, while the agency of those directly touched by them (for instance, Central Asian women in the case of hujum) has been, by comparison, quite extensively explored. This bottom-up approach has allowed historians and their readers a grasp of social history that would have been inconceivable if one had focused solely on Soviet and Party institutions.

It is enough to compare Shoshana Keller's and Marianne Kamp's work to understand the difference between these two approaches: the first is our best guide to the deployment of Soviet anti-Islamic policies in the region up to WWII, while the second epitomizes a new attention to culture and grass-roots social dynamics, on the basis of a largely different source base. The two approaches are more complementary than opposed, although the first seems to have become unfashion-nable in recent years. Yet, the complete rejection of "institutionalist" history risks making us forget that laws, decrees, and resolutions had a performative character, that is: they could (and, in principle, should) create the state of things they outlined. While it is heuristically productive to consider agency as diffuse throughout society, rather than concentrated in the Party or state systems, one should not forget that some of the players in this game could coerce the behavior of others by means of textual production: hence, the interest in who produced these texts, and how. Here I contrive to demonstrate the potential of a focus on chains of command and document-drafting at multiple levels, to produce a more precise view of how policies took shape.

This effort not only adds texture to the narrative of the Soviet attack on religion: it also helps in clarifying issues of historical responsibility. In other words, I argue that decision-making (and, above all, writing) can be regarded as social processes worth studying as such, insofar as they serve as a diagnostic of power and its resources. Third, and somewhat related, this exercise in the quasi-philological reconstruction of how this legislation came into being is revealing of the multi-centric nature of Soviet power (at least in these years and in this region) and of the need to re-consider the notion of "periphery" on the basis of how power relations actually worked on the ground which might, or might not, coincide with the hierarchy of administrative units. In the decision to expropriate religious waqf, the political weight of a single province was decisive, the more "central" (regional and republican) agencies could subsume, but ultimately not restrain it. Possibly because of its population and its economic importance for the cultivation of cotton and the related industry, Andijan might have been in an exceptionally good position to play such a role, therefore positioning itself (at least subjectively) as a propulsive "center."

It was not the first time, and it would not be the last, that this occurred in the Uzbek SSR of the 1920s.That Soviet power was not as monolithic as the old "totalitarian" school had assumed is now well ascertained, thanks to the work of "revisionist" historians. However, while these approaches have gone a long way in general Soviet history (and have even spurred a "post-revisionist" scholarship), the history of Soviet Central Asia has not yet fully benefitted from such shifts. As hinted at above, all the most recent historiography contains a strong attention to power dynamics "from below" and Soviet subjectivity: but such attention is somewhat limited in two directions.

First, the prevailing influence of "post-colonial" and "subaltern" approaches means that the dominant paradigm remains focused on Soviet experiments in social engineering (whether successful or unsuccessful is immaterial here) and, conversely, dynamics of resistance, rather than high- lighting the participation of local actors in the dialectical formulation of the Soviet power framework.Second, in cases where such a participation has been emphasized, this has almost exclusively been done in relation to the definition of boundaries or nationality policies: much less has been written about the way the agency of local Party workers shaped Soviet agrarian policies, rather than simply opposing resistance to it.

While we are now ready to accept that Central Asians at the lower levels of the Party and Soviet pyramids (or even out of them) were able and willing to navigate and appropriate the system in matters of nationality and culture, in other fields (e.g.

economic policies) the “subjection” of these actors still hits the eye more vividly than their “subjectivity.” In particular, historiography has not yet gauged and explained the eagerness of some to join the system, reap the fruits of ideological credibility and political loyalty, and hope for rewards in the form of investments or public expenditure. To focus on consensus does not mean to deny the violence, resistance, and repression, which formed an integral part of Soviet rule at the time. Yet, the picture would not be complete if we did not include the set of practical incentives, political opportunities, and ideological appeal on which Bolshevik power on the spot was relying with success.

All these circumstances can be explored at the republican as well as at the provincial (okrug) level: it is this second key that this article employs. The villages for which the expropriation of religious waqf was first decreed were the object of a border modification in 1927. They belonged to the canton of Aim (in Uzbek, Oim; Aimskaia volost’ in Russian), which had been assigned to the KaraKirgiz Autonomous Province (KKAO in acronym) on the occasion of the “national delimitation” (razmezhevanie) of 1924. The story of the delimitation in general has been thoroughly explored, as well as the subsequent alterations of inter-republican borders.

Conclusion

Historians from independent Kyrgyzstan, in particular, have argued that these revisions resulted from a “special treatment” of Uzbek claims, if compared to the requests of the Kyrgyz component of the population of the localities in question. Western students of this question have rather emphasized the appropriation of the Soviet “national” discourse by the actors involved, as well as the importance of economic policy measures that were being implemented at the same time, namely the land-and-water reform. This article explains how these two circumstances—the revision of the border in Aim and the need for those six rural communities to “catch up” with the new framework for land rights that already existed in the Uzbek SSR—created opportunities for the local communist clique, based in Andijan, to position itself as the spearhead of the new line of the Party towards Islam and other "patriarchal relics." By emphasizing the relevance of local power dynamics and by looking at the hujum campaign and at the sovietization of land rights in Aim as parallel phenomena, rather than in isolation, this article shows how the land reform decree for Aim became a terrain of confrontation between those who wanted to accelerate the attack on Islamic institutions, and those who advocated a more prudent policy.

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THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF EVALUATING THE EFFECTIVENESS REPRESENTATIVE BODIES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

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Аннотация: Мазкур мақола давлат ҳокимиятининг вакиллик органлари фаолияти самарадорлигини баҳолашга бағишланган бўлиб. Унда Ўзбекистондаги давлат бошқарув тизимини ислоҳ қилишга, маҳаллий давлат ҳокимияти органлари фаолиятининг самарадорлигини ошириш, баҳолашнинг назарий жиҳатларига урғу берилган.

Калит сўзлар: маҳаллий давлат ҳокимияти, вакиллик органлар, самарадорлик, баҳолаш, самарадорликни ошириш.

Аннотация: Данная статья посвящена оценке эффективности деятельности представительных органов государственной власти на местах. Основное внимание уделяется реформе системы государственного управления в Узбекистане, эффективности деятельности местных органов власти и теоретическим аспектам оценки.

Ключевые слова: местная власть, представительные органы, эффективность, оценка, повышение эффективности.

Abstract: This article is devoted to the evaluation of the effectiveness of the representative bodies of state power. It focuses on the reform of the public administration system in Uzbekistan, the efficiency of the activities of local authorities and theoretical aspects of the assessment.

Keywords: local government authorities, representative bodies, efficiency, evaluation, efficiency increase.

Introduction

In recent years, reforms have been carried out in many areas of government and public life, including in the systematic and structural development of public authorities. Since the introduction of the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, it has been systematically implementing administrative reforms aimed at creating an optimal and effective system of public administration, as only effective state authorities are capable of solving urgent social, economic, political, legal problems and creating conditions for improving the quality and life of the population.

The appeal of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 28, 2018, to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019 marked the direction of our activity aimed at reforming all spheres of life. It provides a clear picture of the priorities that must be met by sectors. It is well known that in 2018, a new regime of public administration was introduced in Tashkent as an experiment. The mayor and the district mayor were given the mandate to appoint heads of the executive service in the area. It was not in the system prior to the operation. Many commissions and councils that have failed to do so have been abolished, and their powers have been delegated to the relevant regional branch office. This practice, which has a positive outcome, should now be introduced elsewhere. In the future, the governor's order to act as chair of the Council of People's Deputies is abolished.

Today, the rapidly changing transition requires the further perfection of the activity of the representative bodies of the local government, analysis of their performance in improving the effectiveness of the ongoing reforms and their impartial assessment. This requires the introduction of a system of monitoring and evaluation of the activities of the representative bodies of the local government, in particular the local authorities, and to further improve its legal framework. To do so, it is necessary to create an effective mechanism for conflict resolution and controversy, which will allow the local authorities to control the activities of public administration and local self-governance bodies, without which further development and improvement of democratic institutions and mechanisms will be impossible.

In my opinion, the local government is an important part of civil society, the basis of democracy, the link between the society and the state, the independent form of governance exercised by the people. The existence of local authority determines the extent to which the democratization of the state and the development of civil society are developing. The representative bodies of the local government will serve to address the well-being of political, economic, legal, cultural, and local significance, based on the interests of the local population. It draws state power to the people.

Effective on this point, efficiency is a universal concept commonly used in science and widely studied by various scientific-science disciplines. Throughout history, humanity has sought to achieve maximum results by minimal efforts. This aspiration was a guarantee of progress, scientific knowledge and cultural values. In fact, the effectiveness of the system determines the fate of the system, whether it is social, economic, or technological, from the point of view of its development, improvement and survival. [2]

Literature Review

First of all, let's take a look at the definition of "effectiveness". The concept of "effectiveness" is derived from the Latin word "effectus" which means that the result is a consequence of some cause and action. Self-efficacy means the effectiveness, effectiveness, predictability, predictability, and targeted effect.

In social dictionaries, the definition of "efficiency" is not clearly defined. All of the information we can find in the scientific works of famous social scientists leads to the identification of the effectiveness of social or social phenomena: social productivity, social system, social activity, social research, and the effects of this phenomenon on the benefits of this phenomenon, will be considered. In our opinion, the nature of political efficiency is extremely complicated. It is also possible to note the effectiveness of the power of achieving the goal of achieving the goal of achieving the level of conservation and development of the society, which is the ultimate goal and the indivisible function of any authority. [3] Under the same criterion, society assesses the effectiveness of political power.

It is impossible to determine exact and single productivity. Efficiency is a legal factor and a particular social function of "labor productivity", its productivity, useful coefficient of social barriers.

Increasing the effectiveness of public administration activities is not just a change in the composition and states of state institutions, but also the revision of the powers of the executive and representative bodies of power, and the improvement of mechanisms for the exercise of these powers and functions. However, improving the effectiveness of public authorities should be addressed taking into account the fact that it is impossible to "lose" important and necessary functions for society. It is because of the effectiveness of the activities of public administration bodies not only on the scope of the scope of control, but also on the observance of public interest, the sensitivity of political and legal mechanisms in the country.

At present, several local public administration reform programs are being implemented in Uzbekistan. It is important to note that not only to evaluate the results, but also to monitor the activities of the local authorities, for the maximum effectiveness of these activities, as well as on the results of implementation of the programs.

The Strategy for Action in the Five Priorities of Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 [4], the reform of public administration was defined as one of the most important tasks. In the "Concept of Administrative Reforms in the Republic of Uzbekistan" [5] and measures to radically improve the local public administration.

Though the need for administrative reform programs is that the government needs to deal with a variety of problems, it is fair to conclude that the ultimate goal of modern administrative reform is to improve the ability of government to implement policies. The purpose of such reforms is to overcome obstacles that governments face when they try to change social and economic policies. Naturally, there is a need for an assessment of the effectiveness of public administration, whether it is the state's success, whether it requires change, where and what changes? it is appropriate to answer the questions. To manage something, you need to know how to evaluate it. Modern classifications distinguish three main types of evaluation: quantitative, qualitative, mixed estimates. The qualitative assessment is based on the subjective opinion on the activity, and the quantitative assessment can be carried out on an absolute and relative basis based on statistical data. A mixed form of assessment envisages the use of quantitative and qualitative methods in evaluating the activities of local representative bodies. It is usually necessary to evaluate the main activities of a public authority within the limits of its mandate and its mandate. When evaluating the issues of evaluating the activities of local government authorities, foreign authors use a variety of terminologies: a) Performance Assessment; b) Quality Assessment; c) efficiency assessment.

Research Methodology

When evaluating the effectiveness, the level of achievement of the expected result is understood, and the quality assurance is the assessment of the nature of the subject or the evaluation of its essence. In terms of productivity, there are different forms of understanding of this concept. The term "effect" (Latin effect) refers to the term "action", meaning the state of an object, meaning the term "effective" (Latin effective). The effectiveness of the local representative body can be reflected in the objective impact of the subject of the public authority on the object in order to achieve the tasks that are under changing conditions. At the same time, the effective characterizes the possible efforts to increase the use of the state budget by involving them in addressing issues of state significance on the basis of new opportunities. Samara will be more promising for the future. In simpler interpretation, the concept of efficiency is described in the following way: effectiveness, ability to influence. This definition of efficiency can be interpreted as a qualitative assessment of efficiency. There is also a different approach: efficiency - the relative effectiveness of the process, the operation, the project effectiveness, which is the result of the effect, the outcome of the outcome, the costs, the acquisition of the result, the approach it provides. In the literature, the above description applies to the economic efficiency term. [6]

Evaluating the effectiveness of the activities of representative government agencies often depends, not only on account of costs, but also on the quality of performance of responsibilities entrusted to them. The purpose of government activity is less costly and more effective.

There are two ways to evaluate the efficiency of local government representative bodies:

-Economic efficiency - quantitative assessment of the effect of the product on the cost of certain conditions:

- Social efficiency - a qualitative assessment of the objectives of the activity, the representative authority in relation to the needs of the population. In many cases, social effectiveness (in contrast to the economic effect) can not be measured quantitatively and is determined by qualitative changes in the country. It can indirectly result, for example, by decreasing service time, improving service quality, improving the socio-psychological situation, and so on. measured by/

However, it should be noted that the assessment of the effectiveness of the activities of the representative government of the state is only narrower than the actual state of affairs in the economic and social impact assessment. This is because the effectiveness of public administration can not be measured by any single indicator, but rather the complexity of complex, interconnected natural, human, legal, socioeconomic, environmental and other factors influencing decision-making and implementation of management decisions. At the same time, the complexity of developing and measuring the fairness of public administration efficiency is determined by the following characteristics:

- features of the state as a complex management object with a hierarchical structure;

- Challenges of formalized characterization of socio-economic processes in the country;

- complexity of reliable initial information;

- The difficulty of measuring some of the indicators of complex, generalized character.

All these difficulties are objective. Indeed, the situation of the aggregate indicator is dependent on both the state of its organizers and their interactions. However, in some cases, it is still possible to determine the effectiveness of public authorities and the overall effectiveness of management as a set of efficiency. This, in turn, makes it possible to differentiate the internal and external effectiveness of public administration. Domestic efficiency is determined by the effectiveness of the work of public authorities, which is the development, adoption and implementation of management decisions that promote the quality of life of the population. External productivity is the level of satisfaction of the population in the state territory.

Analyses and Results

Typically, the productivity assessment process includes the following elements:

- Definition of clear standards of assessment of effectiveness of this activity provided for each position (position) and job descriptions of civil servants;

- development of procedures for evaluating the effectiveness of the activity (frequency, valuation methods);

- direct assessment of the effectiveness of the activity in one or another way;

- discussion of the results with the staff;

- decision-making and evaluation of the results of the evaluation.

It is important to define the essence and basic concepts of efficiency assessment and to define the main objectives of the evaluation of the activity of the public body, in the assessment of efficiency of public services, it may be based on:

Providing access to unbiased and complete information on the ineffectiveness and causes of ineffectiveness of the representative bodies of the Republic of

Uzbekistan for the purpose of adopting managerial decisions aimed at increasing the effectiveness and effectiveness of the activity, improving resource utilization and other organizational changes;

- Providing the public, the representative bodies of state authority and the legislative body of the Republic of Uzbekistan and, if necessary, the state bodies with objective and complete information on the effectiveness and effectiveness of the activities of the state body in the designated directions for the planning of public administration.

The aforesaid tasks determine the type of assessment that depends on the scope of the object:

- fast;
- expanded.

An operational assessment of the activities of a public body is a necessary component of the regional governance system. Every year (if required, every 3 or 6 months).

An extended assessment of the activities of a public body should be conducted every three years and in the following cases:

- the scale, quality and openness of services rendered by the representative body of the local government, poorly assessed by individuals;
- Negative assessment of the results of the activity of the representative body of the local government, including interregional comparisons;
- the functions of the representative body of the local state authority have changed considerably;
- failure to comply with the plan due to internal reasons caused by ineffective activity of representative body of the local representative body or its structural subdivisions.

Thus, by studying the effectiveness of the local government authority, we can say that the effectiveness of the representative body is not only economic and technical productivity, but also the components of the public's satisfaction with the quality and completeness of the services provided by the public.

Conclusion

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Local Government Bodies" includes mechanisms and procedures for monitoring the activities of local authorities, coordinating the monitoring activities, evaluating the principles, criteria and indicators of their activities, monitoring and evaluation, civil society institutions, NGOs and The participation and mechanisms of the media are not fully disclosed. Regular and regular inspections and controls over the activities of some local authorities are adversely affected by their effectiveness, productivity and rapid implementation.

Also, there is no procedure for how to use the results of the effectiveness assessment and how to implement the measures. In some cases, the outcome of the control measures and the scope of formal requirements are higher than the organization's current financial potential, negatively affecting employee responsibilities (disciplinary, financial, administrative, and criminal), mood, business climate, and motivation.

This means that the implementation of the necessary measures to improve the effectiveness of the activities of local authorities and their further improvement is topical.

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THE ETHNIC STRUCTURE OF KHOREZM POPULATION AND THE PLACE OF LOCATION (THE END OF XIX CENTURY-BEGINNING OF XX CENTURY)

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola XIX asr oxiri va XX asr boshlarida Xorazm vohasida istiqomat qiluvchi odamlarning etnik tarkibi, ko'chmanchi aholi, ularning mintaqaviy joylashuvi va Markaziy Osiyoning Rossiya imperiyasi tomonidan bosib olinishi natijasida aholining etnik tarkibi o'zgarishi haqida ma'lumotlar beriladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Migratsiya, ko'chish, demografiya, aholining etnik tarkibi, himoyachi, aholining hududiy joylashishi, aholi o'rtasida etnik o'zgarishlar, ma'muriy-hududiy tuzilma, arxiv hujjatlari.

Аннотация: В данной статье представлена информация об этническом составе людей, населяющих Хорезмский оазис в конце XIX и начале XX века, о кочевом населении, их региональном расположении и изменениях в этническом составе населения после оккупации Центральной Азии Российская империя.

Ключевые слова: миграция, ремиграция, демография, этническая структура населения, защитник, территориальное расположение населения, этнические изменения среди населения, административно-территориальная структура, архивные документы.

Abstract: This article gives us information about ethnic composition of people inhabiting the Khorezm oasis at the end of XIX century and beginning of XX century, nomadic population, their regional location and changes in the ethnic

composition of the population after the occupation of Central Asia by the Russian Empire.

Keywords: Migration, remigration, demography, ethnic structure of population, protector, territorial location of the population, ethnic changing among the population, administrative and territorial structure, archive documents.

Introduction

It is important to explore the national context, ethnicity, population size, employment, lifestyle change, demographics, migration, and relocation in a given region at a given time. "Demography is a science fictional about the population. It is a socio-humanitarian science that studies social, economic, biological, geographical factors, causes and circumstances, the dynamics, migration, patterns, structure of the human body.

" The migration process has a major impact on the multinationality of the regions, especially the relocation of people from one place to another. It also affects indirect demographic processes. Because the migrants' age, gender, and other aspects may vary from those of the region's population[2].

These processes influence the political, social, economic, and natural aspects of the country. During 16 – 19th centuries the regions of Khiva khanate were constantly changing. Originally, the khanate was located in the Khorezm oasis, and later its border was reached to Iran and Merv in the south, to the Ural River in the north, to the Bukhara Emirate in the east, and to the western Caspian Sea.

In the second half of the 19th century, huge socio-political processes took place in our country. That is, Tsarist Russia has occupied the independent states of the Central Asian region one by one. The Khiva khanate did not stay aloof from these changes. On August 12, 1873, a peace treaty was signed in the Gandimion Gardens by Khadi khan Sayid Muhammad Rahim II and general-admiral K. von Kaufman, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Khanate's army. With the signing of the Gandimian peace treaty, the Khiva khanate was one of the colonies in the Central Asia of Tsar Russia. The colony Khiva Khanate under the Amu Darya River extends from the Dargan River to the Aral Sea, which is about 360 km long from the Bukhara Khanate in the East to the KyzylkumDesert, and from the West to the South from the Zakaspiy Province of Karakum.

Literature Review

After the Russian invasion, the Khiva khanate on the left bank of the Amu Darya River turned into a small vassal state with an area of 62237.2 square kilometers. The number of the population constantly changed. On average approximately 1000000 people lived. Most of them were Uzbeks, Turkmens, Karakalpaks, fewer Persians, Arabs,Russians and so on. In the researches in the history of Khorezm in the late 19th-the early 20th centuries some authors, especially V.Girshfeld and M.N.Galkin, V.Lobachevskiy, according to “The materials for zonation of middle Asian” reported that the total population of Khiva khanate was about 400-900 thousand. Even in the archive documents, there was different information about the population of Khorezm. The population of Khiva khanate can also be found in the documants collected as a result of 1910 registration. According to this, in the early 20th century about 1200000 people lived in Khanat.

At the end of 19 th and the beginning of the 20 th centuries Khanate of Khiva was divided into 27 districts, one of which was Khiva and its surroundings submitted to Khan and the prime minister. It was divided into 20 (Anbarmanak, Goziobod, Gurlen, Ilonli, Kipchak, Kilichniyazbay, Kushkupir, Kungirat, Old Urgench, Kiyat, Mangit, Pitnak, Dargan Ota, Sadvar, Porsu, Tashkhavuz, New Urgench, Khazarasp, Shumanay, Shoxobod) sways and 2 (Besharik or Bagat, Kiyat -Kungirat) governed by hakims and 4 territories belonged to Turkmens. Turkmens were governed by tribal elders, and every tribe was connected to a particular government. In historical literatures these districts were called "beklik", but, mainly, in Khorezm those were called " hokimlik".

Research Methodology

The governor was appointed by Khanate, and settled population of Uzbeks submitted to him in all cases. The population of Turkmens, Kazakhs and

Karakalpak were governed by their heads of clans: vakil, katxuda, otaliq and biylar(beklar). Beklarbegi controls them who were appointed by khan. Belonging to Khorezm inhabitant's territory sources every ethnic content was differently.

For example in Darg'an Ota and Sadvar Bekligi related to Ataturkman, chandirturkman, uzbek, kazakh, tajik, russian notions 1200 family in lived,every of them composed of 7 people , Russian inhabitants – 340 people.

-Like this in Pitnak consisting uzbek, shaykh, and Arabians lived in 1000 households, composed 7 people, Russians were 30 people.

-In Khazarasp consisting 5000 households Persians, Uzbek, Sart lived, from 7 people, Russians were 20 people.

-In Beshariq(now it is called Khorezm region Bog'ot district) 4000 families lived which consist of Uzbeks and Sarts

-Khiva city and its surroundings Uzbek, Tajik, Sart,Persian,Russians - 10000 households-7-people , Russians -117 people.

-Khanqa Uzbek, Sart, Persian,Russians are 25000 households -7 persons, Russians -70 Gazabod,Uzbek,Sart, Persian 1500 households - 7 persons.

-New Urgench Uzbek, Sart, Persian, Tajik, Russians 14500 households -1 person, Russians -110 persons.

-Kiyot Uzbek, Sart, Persian, Shaykh, Arabian 25000 households -7 persons.

-Shakhobod Uzbek, Sarts, Arabs 1500 households -7 persons, Russians- 40 people

-Manak Uzbeks, Sarts 2800 households -7 persons, Khorezm region(now –Shavat)

-Tashhovuz Uzbek, Sart, Persian, Kazak, Russians 5500 households -7 persons. Russians consist of 95 persons. (The Republic of Turkmenistan)

-Ilonli Uzbek, Sart, Koklan, Chandir, Russians 1500 households -7 persons, and Russians are 15.

-Qilichboy Uzbek, Sart, Persian, Kazak, Russians 4500 households - 7 persons and Russians - 90.

- Gurlan Uzbek, Sart, Persian, Kazakh, Russian, 4500 households consisting of 7 persons, Russians 90.

-Uzbeks, Sarts, Kazakhs, Russians in the Mangit are 3000 households consisting of 7 people Russians -200 Kipchoq Uzbeks, Sarts, Kazakhs, Russians - 1500 households - 7 people, Russians - 50. Khodzhelii (Karakalpakstan) Uzbeks, Sarts, Kazakhs, Karakalpaks, Russians, 2000 households - 7 people, Russians - 70.

-In the old Urgench hill, Uzbeks, Sarts, Kazakhs, Russians have 3,000 households - consisting of 7 people Russians -100.

Analyses and Results

-Chumanoy (Shumanoy) Karakalpak 4000 households consisting of 7 people. In Kungrad Uzbek, Sheikh, Kazakh, Karakalpak, Russians - 15,000 households 7 people, Russians - 150.Turkmanlik 1200 households, Sulah 1300 households Ukuz 1975 houses, Russian neighbors 12,000 households , Ushshak 525 houses. Turkmen - Taxta hill 7000 households consisting of 7 people Ilonlu district. Imronli Turkmen 13500 households consisting of 7 people, 12000 in Dagli, 1300-Qubli.

2000 households in Garadash, 1200 families in 7 houses, 800 houses, Salah 800 houses, Jagalon Mangit district, 2,000 households - 7 people from Ushshak 430 apartments, 550 households - 600 households.

Porsubek Chovdur Turkmen 7,000 households - 7 people 2,000 people from, - 2,000 households, - Qorachovuk 1000 households, Burunchus-1,000 households, - Buzachi

Old Urgench has 8500 households - 2,000 households in 7 people, Salah 1770 houses, Ukus 2200 apartments, - Urus Qushchi 130 houses, Ushoq 2700 houses, - Qorachovdir. (The current Republic of Turkmenistan).

The following data are based on the population data collected in Khiva Khanate in 1910, in which each municipal area and its cultivated area and the national composition of the population are provided. (Table of table 1, Fund 125, List 1, 527 papers).

Residents of khokimiyats are governed by mahalla mosques. The Machit and the mahallas were under the authority of the eldest servant, the eldest servant in the

Khanate. At the beginning of the 20th century, there were 17 mosques and 4 mahallas in the Pitnak fortress, except for Darghonta and Sadvara.

Conclusion

In summary, as shown in the table, there are mostly Uzbeks, Karakalpaks and Turks living in the sown area of the municipal structures on the left bank of the Amuria to the Kungrad Regions. Deposits of Turkmen, Kazakh, Karakalpak nationalities live in the territory of the Karakum Desert, bound to the Khorezmoasis. Few Persians, Russians, Sheikhs and Arabs live mainly in the fortress and villages where Uzbeks live.

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[11]. Table made by the author UZR NSA on the basis of I-125 Foundation materials

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GAZZOLIY ABOUT SPIRITUAL MEASURE

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada G‘azzoliyning asarlarida keltirilgan tabiat inson o‘rtasidagi munosabat, shuningdek, ekologik me’yorlar to‘g‘risida fikrlar keltirib o‘tilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: Qur’on, kamol, maqom, mukammallik, aql, hadis.

Аннотация: В статье автора работы Газзали описывают природу человеческих отношений, а также экологические принципы.

Ключевые слова: Коран, развитие, статус, совершенство, ум, хадис.

Abstract: In the article Gazzoliy's works have described the nature of human relationships as well as the ecological norms.

Keywords: Koran, progress, status, perfection, intelligence, hadith.

Introduction

Having carefully studied the works of great Asian genius, perfect person, outstanding sufiy who was awarded a honorary title “Hidjatul-Islam”, the wise man Abu Homid Muhammad ibn al-Gazzoliy, Gegel estimated him as “an owner of a sharp intellect and a powerful Asian erudite”. In his popular works “Ihya al-ilum ad din” (“The Revival of religious sciences”), “Me’yor al-ilm” (“The standards of science”), “Al-kistosulMustaqim” (“The criterion of justice”) Gazzoliy deeply reflects on the complicated type of the measure in the Universe-the spiritual standard.

In the works of the genius the word “standard” is elucidated by the terms “maqom”, “kamol”, “e’tidol”, “mukammallik”, “muntaha”, “al-miqdor al-lozim”, “aql”, “kamol”.

We know that reality consists of materislity and spirituality. As the properties in materiality differ from that of spirituality the standards, their criterion, methods and the ways of cognition can also be distinguished.

Gazzoliy underlines: "…The spiritual standard is not equal to the natural one. Aruz is the measure for poems. By it munzahif is distinguished from the mustaqim". This measure is closer to the spiritual criterion rather than the material one, but this measure is not apart from the body, because it is the measure of the voice, and the voice is an integral part of the body. The spiritual criterion is the Scales of the Judgment Day. In this criterion the actions, deeds, knowledge of the people is measured and the knowledge, belief, conviction is not connected with material (body), that's why it is completely spiritual".

The deeds of a person are inherent of himself. The thoughts and actions of people are not apart from them. They are measured.

Gazzoliy interprets and explains the idea from holy "Koran", which is called "standart – fate" In a simple language.

As, it is written, in Koran: "A person gets profit only after his deeds. If a man wishes to see the beauty of the God, he must do pious deeds. As, he will be awarded for his good actions, and be punished for the bad ones". That's why in Koran it is written about rendering account. We can meet it in "Hadis" (the holy book where the word and actions of the prophet Muhammed are written) also. Muhammed said: "Render an account to yourselves before the Judgment Day. Before the God puts your deeds in the Scales of Justice, measure them yourselves".

Literature Review

Gazzoliy reminds: "The God is perfect and appeals people for having good, positive virtues. Because, all the positive and good qualities are the qualities of the God".

Gazzoliy divides the virtues of the person into the following groups:

"bit-tab"- that's to say the qualities peculiar to the person from the birth. In modern languages they are called natural, biological, individual qualities;

"iqtisab"- the virtues that appear during the life of a man. They are inner, outer, divine, bad perfect and poor qualities. Every quality differs from the second one. Divine qualities include knowledge, good deeds, complacency, nobility, compassion for everybody, adherence to the Truth. The man who has got these qualities gets close to the God, not in the meaning of a distance, but in the meaning of quality.

A man who cognisez himself, who is aware of his shortages and achievements, defects and perfectness will cognize the God. Because, such kind of people, try to get rid of their lacks and defects. In his books Gazzoliy explains the distinct qualitive conditions with the terms "maqom", "hol", "ahvol". They express the stages of the spiritual development. If the spiritual standart of a person is constant and permament in the early stages of the spiritual development, while reaching higher stages its constancy increases. The last standart is the highest and the most stable and it is called perfection.

So the following conclusion comes out from the theory of Gazzoliy. In the early stages of spiritual development the measures are very changeable and unstable and only at the highest point they grow to a constant and permanent standard. And the perfection is appreciated only at the sight of shortage and lacks.

Gazzoliy writes: "My duty is to write about this measure and criterion, to prove its correctness and just, to explain that the real knowledge is achieved only after comparison and measurement. You can test the rightness of this criterion when the sciences of different directions come side by side."

We can notice that while interpreting the theory of science Gazzoliy used measure as a method of cognition, and while writing those words he meant that the cognition was a complicated process and there were three stages of it:

The first which is called "Al-ulum al-Avvaliya" is the necessary and primary knowledge of the thing and it is not complete and distinct.

The secondary knowledge is the knowledge in which the qualities of the things are discussed.

The tertiary knowledge includes all the information about distinct and non distinct qualities of the thing.

Clear realization of all the qualities of the thing, the distinction of its quantitative sides consists of studying its real standard. Perhaps for this reason Gazzoliy explained that on the basis of the complicated and abstract sciences the primarily knowledge lay.

Research Methodology

Speaking in philosophical language a man never reaches systematic and real standards of the thing without studying its primary form. A man is the only being who connects the materiality and the spiritual reality. Having learned the inner and outer natural norms of a man the remedy cures him from disease. So what are the norms and standards of a person’s spiritual reality? Gazzoliy ascertains: “the spirit of a man is the truth of his heart and balance, it is a divine service, ascetism and it is reached by shariat. As shariat keeps the balance of a person’s spirit and brings it to perfection”.

The spiritual standard of a person is a procession measure and in order to prevent it from trespassing Shariat forms a fundament. In Gazzoliy’s opinion the spiritual world of a man is very graceful and hard to investigate. In the spiritual measure the attribute of this standard is a Man. And the factors of preserving this standard are ascetic and abstinence. The spiritual standard of a man becomes materialized in this actions, thoughts, deeds activity and relations. That’s why a man creates the world constituent to this inner spiritual standard. If a man’s actions don’t match his spiritual standard, he is called hypocrite. Even, there is a sura’ in Koran about such kind of people. As the coincidence of spiritual measures and actions of a person is a difficult process, the tries to achieve the highest point of spiritual balance, as Gazzoliy said, a person tries to reach “muntaha”, “perfection”.

The highest point of spiritual balance is constant and stable; it differs from that of the first stage balance very much. It is impossible to return such people to disbalance. The characteristic features of them are their spiritual calm, stability and constancy. They can suggest their thoughts to other people's mind; they are the people who passed all degrees and stages shariat, tariqat and ma'rifat (the stages of spiritual development). Shariat teaches the person what is "halol" and what is "harom", that is to say what action is good and which is bad. "Halol" and "Harom" are strong quality differences.

In Gazzoliy's theory perfection is measured by the degree of mastering divine virtues. In the point of view of Gazzoliy divine attributes are the criterion of the value of human virtues.

Analyses and Results

If a person renders an account on his inner sense it will lead him to the self-cognition. A person will acknowledge which of his actions are right and which are wrong. He will find out his lacks and try to correct them. That's why in his book of messengers Gazzoliy writes: "Arifnafsaka, na'rifrabbaka", which in translation from Arabic means "If you cognize your inner sense, you will cognize your God". The self-cognition begins with self-examination, with the awareness of the result of each step.

So what is religion? To answer this question we must remember the saying of our prophet Muhammed "The religion is the advise". The rules of bringing a spiritual perfect person can be found in the Holy Koran and Hadisi Sharif. In his Hadises Abu Abdulloh Muhammad ibnIsmoil al-Bukhoriy writes: "If there is a religion there is award for goodness, and punishment for bad action "tadiynutudoni" (you will be awarded or punished for the actions you did)".

In another Hadis it is written:

Mujohid(a man who took part in Jihod – the holy war for establishing Islom) said: "the term "Ad-din" in the sura "Fotiha" coincides the term "Al-hisob", as"the madiunna" coincides "musohibuna". It means that the word "religion" notions "measurement". By measurement the thoughts, feelings, actions, the quality results of a people's activity, the quantity of good and bad qualities in them are meant. On the basis of expression “Religion consists of advise” the rules of breeding, decency are laid.

Despite the word “Measurement” is met in Koran 52 times, its semantic meaning is found in almost all suras: “Increase the number of your good deeds”, “Keep your soul cleaner and purer than your outer world”, “Measure your deeds on the Scales of the Judgment Day”, “Always measure your deeds”.

Conclusion

If in the biologic reality other biologic standards can be its criterion, in the spirituality another standard can not be its criterion at all. The only criterion for them is the Scales of Justice of the Judgment Day. This Scales is equal to everybody despite the title, age, sex, and wealth.

In his book “Ilhya al-ilumad-din” (“The revival of religious sciences”) Gazzoliy interprets the idea of spiritual measure as follows:

“Wah is the Scales of Justice?”-he asked.

Then I answered: “It is the main criterion written in Koran and the measure of which is taught to prophets”.

“What is the main criterion in Koran?”-he asked.

I answered: “Have you ever heard the sura “Rahmon”? It is written there: “The God made the heavens high and in order to prevent you from oppressing each other and fixed the criterion the Scales in the heavens” I say, people treat each other right and with just, don’t give false measurement.

Have you heard the sura “temir” (Al hadid) “we swear that we sent our messengers with distinct proof-wonders, Koran and the criterion Scales for the people to establish the Justice”.

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ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF WAKF

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada Islom dinida bo'lgan vaqf mulkining kelib chiqish tarixi, vaqf so'zining lug'aviy ma'nosi va ijtimoiy hayotdagi ahamiyati to'g'risida so'z yuritiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Vaqf, vaqafa, uqifu, mutavalli,sadaqa, ibodat, sunniy, mulkchilik.

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются история возникновения вакфа в Исламе,его значение в словаре и важность в общественной жизни.

Ключевые слова: вакуф, вакафа, укифу, мутавалли, молитва, благотворительность, сунниди, состояние.

Abstract: This article deals with the history of the wakf of Islam, the meaning of this word, and its importance in social life.

Keywords: Wakf, Waqafa, Waqifu, mutawali, charity, pray, sunni, estate.

Introduction

The word wakf (waqf) and its plural from awkaf are derived from Arabic root Verb “waqafa", “uqifu", “waqfari" or “ruqufa” which means “to stop”, or “to hold” “ to keep” or to prevent property from passing into the hands of a third person. In a religious connotation, the term wakf means to protect and preserve the property in such a way that (Asl) corpus remains intact but its usufruct is dedicated for charitable purposes in perpetuity. When the word is used in the legal sense with regard to land or building, it means that henceforth such property is stopped. It is a contract the fruit or effect of i which is to tie up the original of a thing and to leave its usufruct free.

The term “Wakf” is defined in the Encyclopedia of Islam as ‘a thing which while retaining its substance yields a usufruct and of which the owner has surrendered his power of disposal with the stipulation that the yield is used for permitted good purposes. In effect, the settler withdraws from circulation the substance of the property (ayn) and spends the proceeds (manafa’a) for a charitable purpose. If the income is devoted for charitable purposes from the beginning, it is called a wakf khayri. If it is designed primarily for the benefit of the Settler’s (wakif) descendents, with an ultimate benefit for a charitable purpose, it is a family wakf-a-wakf dhurri.

Literature Review

Wakafa literally means “I have bound up or detained” and is applied to the tying up of animals such as a horse or a camel. Technically or as the Arabian Jurists put it, in the language of the law, “it signifies the dedication or consecration of property either in express terms or by implication, for any charitable or religious object or to secure any benefit to human beings”.

According to Abu Hanifa, the legal meaning of wakf is the detention of a specific thing in the ownership of the wakif or appropriator and the devoting of its charity on the poor or other good objects in the manner of an aariat or commodate loan but not being absolution in nature. It is revocable'by the wakif, and he is at liberty to dispose it of according to his own will.

This primitive and unpractical notion was never accepted as law among his followers. According to Abu Yusuf, wakf is the detention of a thing in the implied ownership of Almighty God, in such a manner that its profits may be applied for the benefit of human beings, and the dedication, when once made, is absolute, so that the thing dedicated can neither be sold nor inherited. Mohammad, the fellow disciple of Abu Yusuf agrees with him on this point, but thinks that the right of the wakif does not cease in the property until he has appointed a Mutwalli or curator and delivered it into his hands.

Research Methodology

Mulla has adopted the definition of wakf as contained in the Mussalman Wakf Validating Act, 1913. According to this definition, wakf means the permanent dedication by a person professing the Mussalman faith of any property for any purpose recognized by the Mussalman law as religious, pious or charitable. This definition is meant to serve the purpose of this Act and is not necessarily exhaustive. However it brings out the dominant elements of wakfs. In view of the disagreement of the Jurists on the definition of the wakf, Fyzee has maintained that wakf has three dominant characteristics features. In the first instance the motive must be religious; merely secular motive would render the dedication a gift or a trust but not a wakf Secondly, it is a permanent endowment; a pious gift, which is not a permanent foundation, may be a sadaqa but cannot be termed as wakf And lastly, the usufruct is to be utilized for the good of mankind.

Shia regard wakf a religious act. It is an act (akd), the effect of which is to tie up the original thing, and to leave its usufruct free. According to Jawhir ul - Kalam, the object of a wakf is the continuance in perpetuity of a benefaction in the service of the Deity, and it is an act of ibadat (worships). The express word by which it may be created is wakfto i.e., “I have dedicated”. However, it may be created by any other expression when the intention is apparent. For example, a wakf may be created by the expression haramto (I have consecrated) or tassudukto (I have given in charity). But as absolute perpetuity is not a necessary incident of these expressions, reference must be made to the intention of the donor. The meaning of this is; when the intention of the grantor is clearly to create a wakf, whatever expression he may have used, the dedication will take effect. But where the term wakf is used, the dedication will take effect as such without any question.

Analyses and Results

The chief points in this definition are immobilization of the corpus and the use of the income or profits for certain purposes. The definition does not state clearly to whom the corpus belongs.

The following table explains the difference between the Sunni and Shia law on wakfs.

The Lahore High Court in Abdul H am id v. Fateh M ohamm ad held that wakf means tying up the corpus and devoting the usufruct to some pious object and the wakf property is not sold or made the subject of gift or inheritance. In Ghulam Hasain Sherazee v. Province of East Pakistan it was laid down that it is a well settled that once a wakf always a wakf and it cannot change its character merely because it is some times described by another name. The meaning o f wakf was also explained by the legislature in India from time to time. For instance the Mussalman W akf Validating Act, 1913 defined wakf as a permanent dedication by a person professing the Mussalman faith of any property for any purpose recognized by Mussalman law as religious, pious or charitable. This definition was criticized by the Privy Council in M a M i and another v. Kallander Am m al as not being exhaustive and did not accept it as complete definition representing the true character of the wakf as envisaged by the Islamic scholars. A more elaborate definition of wakf was given in the W akf Act, 1954. Wakf means a permanent dedication by a person professing Islam, of any movable or immovable property for any purpose recognized by the Muslim law as pious, religious or charitable and includes.

Before we proceed further, it will not be out of place to delineate the difference between the w akf and trust as the two are so closely related that one tends to believe that w akf has roots in trust. However, the truth of the matter is that long before the origin of the common law doctrines of uses and trusts, the Sharia of Islam recognized and developed the institution of w akf by permitting an owner to settle his property to the use of certain beneficiaries, in perpetuity with full legal formalities akin to the m odem doctrine of trust.

Conclusion

Muslim lawyers have made abundantly clear that a dedication to any good purpose (wujuh - ul - birr - wal - ihsan) of the shias or wujuh - ul - khair wal birr of the HanafTs is a wakf. The terms birr and khair include all good and pious acts and objects In Mohammad sadik v. Mohommaed Ali and others, the law officers of the Suddar Dewanny Adawlat stated that the wakf according to the opinion of Abu Yusuf and Mohammad (which on this point was adopted as law) implies the relinquishment of the proprietary right in any article of property such as lands, tenements and the rest and consecrating it in such a manner to the service of God that it may be of benefit to men, provided always that the thing appropriated be at' the time of appropriation the property of the appropriator. The Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Wakafs Act, 1959 defines w akf as the permanent dedication of any property movable or immovable for any purpose recognized by Muslim law or usage as religious, pious or charitable.

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"KITAB AL-HIKMAH" AND "HIKMAH" IN HAKIM TIRMIDHI'S SCIENTIFIC HERITAGE

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Аннотация: Ушбу мақола Ҳаким Термизийнинг "Китоб ал-ҳикмат" асарининг мазмун-моҳияти ва ички тузулишини ўрганишга бағишланган. Шунингдек, алломанинг "ҳикмат" сўзига берган таърифлари тизимли таҳлил қилинган.

Калит сўзлар: Хикмат, Термизий, Китаб ал-хикмат, Радтке, Фуат Сезгин, Моламтийя, Шадхилия.

Аннотация: Эта статья содержит информацию о «Китаб ал-хикма» Хаким Тирмизи и его структурах. Кроме того, различные идеи о "Хикма" (мудрость) были проанализированы.

Ключевые слова: Хикмах, Тирмизи, Китаб ал-хикма, Радтке, Фуат Сезгин, Маламтийя, Шадхилия.

Abstract: This article contains information about "Kitab al-Hikma" by Hakim Tirmidhi and its structures. In addition, various ideas about "Hikmah were analyzed.

Keywords: Hikmah, Tirmidhi, Kitab al-Ḥikma, Radtke, Fuat Sezgin, Malamtiyya, Shadhiliya

Introduction

Hikmah can be translated as wisdom, philosophy; rationale, underlying reason, it is a concept in Islamic philosophy and law [1]. Mulla Sadra defined hikmah as "coming to know the essence of beings as they really are" or as "a man's becoming an intellectual world corresponding to the objective world" [2, p.595–599].

Various Islamic commentaries describe hikmah as "to know the best of things by way of the best of sciences", having experience, using "justice in judging", "knowledge of the reality of things", "that which prevents ignorance," putting "things in their proper places, assigning them to their proper status", etc. According to Ibn al-Qayyim, the highest and most exclusive of the three levels of hikmah are "reserved for the Companions over the rest of the Ummah, and it is the highest level that the [Islamic] scholars can reach.

As a term of fiqh (Islamic jurisprudence), Taqi Usmani describes it as meaning "the wisdom and the philosophy taken into account by the legislator while framing the [Islamic] law or the benefit intended to be drawn by [the law's] enforcement". One Dr. Dipertua calls it "the objectives and wisdom" as "prescribed by Shariah"[3].

Literature review

In this research, “A Dictionary of Modern Written Arabic, Arabic-English” by Wehr Hans Cowan, J. Milton, "The Challenge of Realizing Maqasid Shariah in Islamic Finance" by Asyraf Wajdi Bin Dato’ Hj. Dusuki Yang Dipertua, “The Concept of Hikmah in Early Islamic Thought” by H.Yaman, “The Social and Theoretical Dimensions of Sainthood in Early Islam: Al-Tirmidhi’s Gnoseology and the Foundations of Ṣufi Social Praxis” by A.Palmer, “The Arabic manuscript tradition a glossary of technical terms and bibliography” by Gacek Adam, “The great fire of 1660 and the Islamization of Christian and Jewish space in Istanbul” by Marc David Baer, “Bayan al-Farq bayn al-Sadr wa-al-Qalb wa-al-Fu’ad wa-al-Lubb” by Al-Hakim al-Tirmidhi, “Al-Ḥakim at-Tirmiḏi: ein islamischer Theosoph des 3/9” by Bernd Radtke, "The concept of Wilaya in early Sufism//Classical Persian Sufism:from its origins To Rumi" by Bernd Radtke, "The 'Five Limbs' of the Soul: A Manichaean Motif in Muslim Garb?" by D.K.Crow and other sources are used efficiently.

Materials and Methods

This is qualitative research using the content analysis approach. About twenty works are used to explain the theme called "Kitab al-hikmah" and "hikmah" in Hakim Tirmidhi's scientific heritage. Besides that, the researcher had used journals, manuscripts and articles to collect data related to the research.

Findings and Discussion

According to recent researches [5], [6], the most reliable definition for "Hikmah" was given by Hakim Tirmidhi. I think the reason may be interesting for all of you. Because His nickname was Hakim. On purpose, he chose this laqab. Ḥakim Tirmidhi (d. ca. 869) was a Sunni jurist (faqih) and traditionist (muhaddith) of Khorasan, but is mostly remembered as one of the great early authors of Sufism. His full name is Abu Abdullah Muhammad bin Ali bin Hasan bin Bashir (in some sources it is Bishr) Al Hakim At-Termizi. He is locally known as At-Termizi or Termiz Ota ("Father of Termiz city").

The definition of Hikmah can be found almost in his all books such as "Bayan al-farq", "Tahsil nazair al-Qur'an", "Al-furuq va man al-taraduf", "Kitab marifat al-asrar" and others [6].

Interestingly, he wrote a book called "Kitab al-Ḥikma". It is also the most reliable source to clarify the word of "hikmah". A researcher Hikmat Yaman studied "Kitab al-Ḥikma" as PhD work and successfully defended [4]. In the following, we are going to discuss his dissertation and give full information about "Kitab al-Ḥikma". This is the first time that a transcription of al-Tirmidhi's Kitab al-Ḥikma min Ilm al Baṭin has appeared in print. This text is a unicum, it is the only extant witness to the archetype and is in a manuscript at the Inebey Library in Bursa, Turkey titled Harachi Oghlu 806. There are four works by al-Tirmidhi in this manuscript.

The three other texts besides "Kitab al-Ḥikma" are: Sabab al-Takbir fi al-Ṣala, Ilm al-Awliya, and Ilal al-Ibadat. Bernd Radtke has noted that "Kitab al-Ḥikma" (folios 1-19) is "undotted, of volatile script and undated". Furthermore, he commented that he was only able to conduct a cursory study of Ilm al-Awliya, which is the third of the four texts that make up the full manuscript. This suggests that he was not able to study "Kitab al-Ḥikma" closely. The text of "Kitab al-Ḥikma" begins on verso of folio 1 and is completed along with a colophon on verso of folio 18. The final page of the text includes extra textual notices such as the lineage of the semi-mythical Ṣufi figure Khiḍr, who some Muslims believe is the wise man who conveyed special knowledge to Moses from God. Recto of folio 19 includes an alphabetical list of the ahl al-ṣuffa (the people of the bench). These were the poor companions of the Prophet who lived in the mosque of Madina and received charity given to the Prophet by others [4]. This may have been of interest to those who owned this manuscript because the ahl al-ṣuffa have been credited by some to have been the forebears of the Ṣufis. This indicates that "Kitab al-Ḥikma" was most likely circulated among Ṣufi circles. Recto of folio 1 includes a list of the four books included in the manuscript as well as several references to the great fire of Istanbul in 1660 C.E. that consumed the city and irrevocably altered its demographic layout when Muslims became the majority of the population in the aftermath and reconstruction of the city [8].

In addition to Radtke, Fuat Sezgin mentions "Kitab al-Ḥikma" in GAS, number 42, in a list of al-Tirmidhi's works. The only additional information Sezgin provides is that the title of the work is difficult to discern from the title page. The title actually appears to read al-Khidma min Ilm al-Baṭin rather than al-Ḥikma min Ilm al-Baṭin as would seem more logical [4]. Al Juyushi mentions the manuscript in his review of al-Tirmidhi's published and unpublished works but does not go into detail about the contents of "Kitab al-Ḥikma" other than to give it a short one paragraph gloss. Abd al-Fattaḥ Baraka does not mention "Kitab al-Ḥikma" in his detailed study of al-Tirmidhi's doctrine of sainthood. The absence of significant references to “Kitab al-Ḥikma” and a lack of a detailed representation of its contents where references do exist may be due to the lack of witnesses to the text, as well as the obscurity of the handwriting and its undotted nature [9].

The single witness that we have to “Kitab al-Ḥikma” does not supply a date in the colophon. The three other works of al-Tirmidhi that are in the same manuscript do have dates and they seem to be written by the same hand. The date of the other three texts is the 25th of this is mentioned by al-Sarraj in Kitab al-Luma Marc David Baer [8]. “The great fire of 1660 and the Islamization of Christian and Jewish space in Istanbul”. International journal of Middle East studies. 36 (2): 2004, pp. 159–160. Rabi al-Akhar, 714 A.H. This translates to the 8 th of August 1314 C.E. Despite the fact that “Kitab al-Ḥikma” does not provide a date, there are several aspects of the text that help us to generally place this witness. The colophon at the end of “Kitab al-Ḥikma” is organized in the shape of an inverted triangle. This stylistic feature became commonplace in the central Arab lands around the 10 th/16th -century although it is known to have been used prior to this time period as is attested by the inverted triangle colophon in Ilm al-Awliya, which dates from the 14 th -century C.E. A second feature that helps us narrow the date for “Kitab al-Ḥikma” is the semi-dotted script [4]. This was a feature of Arab scribal culture during the Middle Islamic period when the inclusion of dots or diacritic marks was sometimes seen as a defect (ayb) or as an insult to the reader. This indicates that this witness to “Kitab al-Ḥikma” was probably penned during the Mamluk period or early Ottoman period in Greater Syria (or possibly though unlikely Egypt) during the 14 th - or 15 th - centuries C.E. Adam Gacek [7] presents a semi-dotted handwriting specimen from the 14 th century C.E. that is similar to the style of “Kitab al-Ḥikma” found here. For “Kitab al-Ḥikma”, the hand is barely pointed, rather casually with elongated, angled with a somewhat spread or flattened character (though curvilinear), especially with descenders such as the final Nun, final Lam, final Kaf, final Sin, final Shin, etc. This, together with the form used for the initial Ha, the sweeping shaqq on even the final Kaf, the free assimilation of some letters and pointing (especially final

Ha with preceding Ra), and the lack of pointing for Ya and Alif Maqṣura suggest Greater Syria as an origin. The paper seems to indicate a later date than the 14 th century C.E. with sometime in the 15 th - or 16 th -century C.E. as more likely. This is with the Gacek, his analysis was provided by Evyn Kropf, an expert codicologist at the University of Michigan whom Hikmat Yeman consulted about the date and origin of "Kitab al-Ḥikma" caveat that this assessment was done from a color scan of the manuscript and not through an examination of the actual manuscript. The note on the opening flyleaf does provide a rough terminus ante quem of 17 Dhu al-Qaʿda 1071 A.H. [ca. 14 July 1661]. Unfortunately, we do not have any substantial information concerning the transmission of the text other than the name of the patron, Khajuman Maḥmud b. Muḥammad al-Shaykhani. This is not likely the Jamal al-Din Maḥmud b. Muḥammad al-Shaykhani al-Qadiri (d. 1119/1707) mentioned by Carl Brockelmann, since this would put the manuscript date later than our terminus ad quem, dating sometime from the late 17 th - or early 18 th centuries C.E. In the Introduction to the Hikmat Yeman's dissertation he provided an overview of al-Tirmidhi's major works. "Kitab al-Ḥikma" comes under the rubric of works that discuss esoteric interpretation. Ḥikma is connected to the knowledge of metaphysical causes and how they connect to phenomena in the world. In this way ḥikma functions as a type of esotericism in which the ḥakim interprets the esoteric meanings behind various acts of worship. As "Kitab al-Ḥikma" shows us, ḥikma is much more than simple esotericism. It also relates to understanding human vices and the nuances of the soul's passions. In this capacity the ḥakim can guide spiritual novices through the various stages of spiritual attainment [4].

Al-Tirmidhi likens the ḥakim to a guide who helps others travel safely through the wilderness because this guide understands its many dangers and knows how to avoid them. "Kitab al-Ḥikma" is the only book by al-Tirmidhi that solely addresses the knowledge-type of ḥikma (wisdom). In Kitab Bayan al-ʿIlm, al-Tirmidhi clearly distinguishes between three types of knowledge, with ḥikma being the intermediate stage of knowledge between religious textual knowledge and maʿrifa (gnosis), which is a higher stage of knowledge that is bestowed directly from God. The other books in the category of 'esoteric interpretation' deal with the application of ḥikma, while "Kitab al-Ḥikma" deals with the nature of ḥikma itself. This is significant because it further supports the notion that the ḥukama belong to a category that is separate from the awliyaʾ (saints). This is a hypothesis argued in the dissertation that he find supported by "Kitab al-Ḥikma" [10].

Most early Islamic texts that bear the name ḥikma are associated with both Shiʿism and its attendant fascination with Greek Neoplatonism. The Druze "Kitab al-Ḥikma", using the same name, immediately comes to mind as does the Rasaʾil al-Ḥikma of the Ikhwan al-Ṣafa. The first of these two Ismaʿili texts was produced during the 11th century C.E. in Fatimid Egypt. The second text is closer to al-Tirmidhi both temporally and geographically and reflects the developments of the vibrant cultural and intellectual milieu of 10 th century C.E. Iraq. Al-Tirmidhi's "Kitab al-Ḥikma" does not exhibit the clear emanationist structure that we find in the previous two books [4]. Al-Tirmidhi's theology in "Kitab al-Ḥikma" does not present God as an abstract principle, but rather as a personal and intentional God who plans the affairs in the world and intervenes in them directly through his creative fiat. Thus, while it would seem natural to connect al-Tirmidhi's work to this later genre, we must realize that it is the product of a very different intellectual milieu. Al-Tirmidhi's "Kitab al-Ḥikma" draws its inspiration from the Ḥanafi theological movement that was active in eastern Khurasan and Transoxania where al-Tirmidhi lived and wrote. It is in this Ḥanafi/Maturidi discourse stream that we find another "ḥikma" tradition based primarily in Pythagorean notions of wisdom and influenced possibly by the Buddhist concept of non-duality [11].

As Hikmat Yeman demonstrated in Chapter 2 of the dissertation, al-Tirmidhi's understanding of the interplay between duality and non-duality is reflected in alMaturidi's Kitab al-Tawḥid. One of the central themes in "Kitab al-Ḥikma" is walaya and the connection between the ḥakim (sage) and the wali (saint). "Kitab al-Ḥikma" sets out to identify the knowledge of the ḥakim within the larger context of walaya. The ḥakim is one type of wali, but not the highest type. In both the Rasaʾil of al-Junayd as well as in "Kitab al-Ḥikma", the ḥakim is styled as a doctor of the soul'. Just as the medical doctor has knowledge of the various elements and how they connect to the body, so does the ḥakim have knowledge of the states of the soul and its various maladies. The ḥakim is someone who guides a novice through the treacherous path towards God. This is because the "ḥakim" knows the 'pathways' to and from God. This discussion of the "ḥakim" is the precursor to the idea of the Ṣufi shaykh who is a doctor of the soul for his novices. Al-Junayd juxtaposes the ḥakim to the scholar of outward knowledge (alim) but does not contrast him to the wali. Al-Tirmidhi brings both the scholar of outward knowledge and the wali (saint) into his more developed gnoseology and thereby defines the ḥakim. So, while "ḥikma" and the "ḥakim" serve to frame walaya and the wali, the whole structure of al-Tirmidhi's gnoseology also defines the role of the ḥakim vis-a-vis both scholars of outward knowledge (ulama) and bona fide saints (awliya). Scholars who study al-Tirmidhi have interpreted him as being averse to the notion of discipleship. This is primarily based upon a letter he wrote to a correspondent from Rayy who asked him about keeping the company of a "man who you hope for increase from". Al-Tirmidhi was responding to someone who asked him for spiritual advice concerning the keeping of company of someone who would help to increase his spiritual state. Al-Tirmidhi was negative about the proposition, advising the questioner to travel the path of maʿrifa (gnosis), not by seeking the creator (khaliq) through a creation (makhluq), but rather to seek the creator (khaliq) through the creator himself. "Kitab al-Ḥikma" helps us to contextualize this answer to the questioner from Rayy because it is clear from "Kitab al-Ḥikma" that al-Tirmidhi considered recourse to the ḥakim as essential for the would-be aspirant who is requesting guidance while on the path that leads to God (al-ṭariq ila Allah) [4].

We can better understand the ḥakim if Hikmat Yeman contextualizes him in terms of the Malamtiyya, an important mystical movement in Khurasan during al-Tirmidhi's lifetime. We know that al-Tirmidhi was in conversation with the major proponents of this mystical approach. Al-Tirmidhi's concept of the ḥakim is very similar to the Malamati master whose knowledge of the soul enabled him to train and guide aspirants in the Malamti doctrine that centered on 'constant blame of the soul'. When al-Tirmidhi positions the bona fide saints (the highest form of awliya) above these ḥukama, he is saying that there is a degree higher than the Malamati sage and that the path of blame is one stage on the mystical path within his larger doctrine of walaya. Al-Tirmidhi's notion of the ḥakim (as juxtaposed to the wali) accords closely with the subsequent notion of the Ṣufi shaykh. As Sufism progressed, a distinction between the Ṣufi shaykh and the wali developed. While the novice to the Ṣufi path should ideally see his shaykh as a wali, the Ṣufi shaykh generally does not and cannot claim this rank. Of course, many Ṣufi shuyukh (pl. shaykh) have claimed the highest degrees of walaya, but theoretically speaking, this should be the exception rather than the rule. As we saw with the Shadhiliyya, the Ṣufis were more comfortable talking about ḥikma, which relates to the guidance of novices on a practical level, but doesn't entail the claim of walaya. However, it is significant to note that in al-Qushayri's characterization of the master-disciple relationship, the Ṣufi shaykh effectively becomes the wali for his immediate students with the caveat that the shaykh cannot be completely certain about his walaya, which means that others are not required to follow his authority [12].

Concluding Remarks

In conclusion, as we mentioned at the beginning, Hikmah can be translated as wisdom, philosophy; rationale, underlying reason, it is a concept in Islamic philosophy and law, the best definition and explanation of hikmah was given by Hakim Tirmidhi. His hikmah does not connect with ancient Greece concept. Hakim Tirmidhi showed the word of hikmah has a deep meaning in Islam and tasawwuf.

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CYBERSPACE: DEVELOPMENT AND CRISIS

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Аннотация: Ушбу мақола орқали ҳозирги кунда катта муаммо келтириб чиқараётган виртуал макон ва унинг инсонлар дунёқараши ва ахлоқига таъсирини ўрганиш, виртуал маконда киберэкстремизм хавфидан инсонларни ҳимоялаш, уларни виртуал оламнинг ахлоққа зид бўлган маданиятига тушиб қолишларини олдини олиш кабилар ўрганилган.

Калит сўзлар: виртуал олам, ахлоқ, нафосат, киберэкстремизм, киберхужум, блоггер, ижтимоий тармоқлар, агрессив муносабат, жонли эфир, кибержиноятчилик, кибермакон.

Аннотация: В этой статье исследуется виртуальное пространство, которое в настоящее время создает большую проблему и его влияние на мораль и благосостояние людей, чтобы защитить молодежь от угрозы кибер-экстремизма в виртуальном пространстве, чтобы предотвратить их попадание в вредоносную культуру виртуального мира.

Ключевые слова: виртуальный мир, мораль, элегантность, кибер-экстремизм, кибератака, блогер, социальные сети, агрессивное отношение, прямой эфир, киберпреступность, киберпространство.

Abstract: This article explores a virtual space that is currently creating a big problem and its impact on the morality and elegence of people, to protect youth from the threat of cyber-extremism in a virtual space, to prevent them from falling into the virtual world's malicious culture.

Keywords: virtual world, morality, elegance, cyber extremism, cyber attack, blogger, social networks, aggressive attitude, live broadcast, cybercrime, cyber space.

Introduction

Internet banking, online games, online shopping, and some of the social media have become more important as food and sleep. Due to automated environments, interdependencies, networks and the Internet, information technology (IT) infrastructure abuse and misuse increased proportionately. Especially in today's troubled world, the rumors spread over the Internet, the misleading ideas, the irrationality, and the irrationality that threaten the beauty of the mind can be frustrating to every conscious person.

The impact of global networks on society's socio-political development is great and contradictory. On the one hand, they have the ability to change their political skills through computer games, educational and entertainment programs, interactive television, electronic media, the organization and conduct of elections, the methods of dialogue between government and society, presentations and advocacy, contributing to the development of On the other hand, they unknowingly contribute to raising the concern of society, promoting criminological activities, illicit acts, and especially those who are socially and psychologically incapacitated.

Literature review

Online cybercrime and memberships by people, Protect any online service that is in the virtual world, Protect America from the threat of cyber-terrorism, virtual world cyber wars in South African countries, cybercrime and their legal analysis, analysis of Zanzibar law, Preparing a cyber security consultation plan and to take steps to prevent it, An analysis of online crime prevention models, cybersecurity in Europe: antispublikativ management and practice and other kind of researches have been conducted in this field.

Research Methodology

Today, the level of protection of information produced by computers by people is in the real virtual world and on virtual cyber space. The rapid development of information has led to the emergence of new crimes, such as extremism (cyber-stricken extremism) and computer terrorism (cyber-terrorism). According to their mechanisms, the methods of committing and concealing computer crimes have their own peculiarities, characterized by high latency and low detection. [1] Cyber-Stemma is a relatively new form of extremism that uses the latest information disclosure tools, communication technologies, and the media. Implementation of propaganda in personal computers and mobile phones, Internet propaganda and closed internet campaigns, propaganda on social networks (SMMs, targeted advertising, "likery" etc.), mailing and mobile applications. Cyber-Stemming is a growing threat to modern society and a complex public- political task. The security issues of information resources associated with cyber- stringism in the information system are ever stronger than ever. Annually, the number of adolescents admitted to extremist organizations is rising, and many of them are accidentally exposed to extremist networks and do not understand the real consequences of their actions. [2] The idea that the Internet, which is a popular means of communication, is a place where cultures collide, is the cause of the mass culture and the likeness of the "Trojan Horse", which distributes its defects. As you know, any developmental product can be used for two purposes - good and evil. For example, in the history of human history there is an ongoing struggle between good ideas and teachings that call for human perfection, high goals, and the struggle between evil and harmful ideas, and this struggle continues today.

Cyber attacks, cyberbullies and cybercrime in cybercrime have led to the political mix of the public, and sometimes aggression in response to such acts. [3] For example, Instagramm has a "live broadcast" communication. Actors, actresses and singers present their own photography processes, where they can make a variety of situations and sometimes inconceivable conversations. In this case, the audience watching live broadcasts will enjoy "pleasure" and the public will try to do so.

American scholars say that social networks are not a reliable source for studying human behavior and ethics. For example, using the Twitter and Fasebook to analyze information about people does not give them full and accurate information. Social networks are the most important driving force in our day. [4]

Imagine that someone else in the WhatsApp has been attacked. Check Point experts have discovered a "hole" that appeals to the person with which the cybercruncher can access the chat and fill in messages with other words that are not already mentioned. GN. Chusavitin notes in his case that "there is a certain distinctive feature in its mechanism of crime and concealment, which is characterized by high latency and low deterioration of cyberspace activity." Kibermestremism is difficult to control on the Internet, it uses the latest marketing techniques to attract extremists and quickly find people in the network and actively support young people. In this context, collecting negative wages, which are around the youth, ready to implement the "leader's" task, is a good foundation for developing cardinal ideas.

Analysis and results

Today, the Internet is a network of young people involved in extremist groups. It is known that cyberspace is a common phenomenon in social networks, blogs, forums and networks. People who promote it lead the society to tragedy. "The hero of the tragedy is often described as a positive one, which reflects a strong, vivid, glorious person, who has a positive dreams and expectations of his time," says the scientific sources in our national aesthetic.

Cybercraft is one of the forms of threats to the individual, society and the state with the use of modern information communications - media technologies. It is no secret that in recent years, terrorist organizations have been increasingly using information and communication technologies for their violent goals. The world's first large-scale cyber-propaganda industry has been targeted to disrupt the industry. The powerful computer virus called "Stuxnet" attacked Iranian infrastructure facilities, including nuclear power plants and water treatment facilities in 2010.

The propagandistic propaganda of cyber-stammers is increasing day by day. There are hundreds of groups in the social networking sites such as Odnoklassniki, Facebook, Instagram, Twitter and VKontakte. Ethical culture - works, ideas, ideas, abilities and their observance on ethical upbringing.

The intranet website will provide you with a number of suggestions on how to search for the information you need. He can open the information he or she wants. However, as a result of receiving this information, there are various types of ads on the source or site map. It may also display ads that it does not want it to be. Then it affects the minds of young people so that different ads are attracted to it. It is also a vast development of modern computer games. As a result, young people are being trained militarily. For example, if a child kills a person during a play, the child will be given a 10-acre, 20-year-old driver, 30 yards of stolen cars, and 40 police officers. As a result, young people's minds are not only for people, but also a dissatisfaction with government officials. That is why we need to guide them on the right path. Experts believe that the most dangerous age for extremist activity is from 14 to 22 years. The spirit of the teenager in this era has not yet been fully formed and unstable, a great purpose for manipulation. Second, in adolescence, adolescents consider themselves to be the active subjects of social work, trying to understand the meaning and values of the life they live in.

Thirdly, when confronted with the realities of life, a teenager is in conflict with the assessment of "good and bad", "truthfulness lies," "justice and injustice," and similar morals. In order to find the inner viewpoint and develop the right criteria for the evaluation of events in the life, adolescents try to be loyal to their beliefs, surround them with spiritual closest friends, and find mutual thinkers. Such a society can be a completely extremist organization, an informal community, a political movement, or a despotic sect, what should "do?" And who is responsible? The answers can be answered as usual and clearly. "Systems" ultimately desire to participate in various experiments, operations, protests, meetings, defeats. [6] Teenagers often want to announce themselves to get acquainted with friends and colleagues. The reason for participating in such events is the poverty of young people because they are paid for participation, and young people consider such activities as certain gains.

Conclusion

In conclusion, we should not limit young people to the culture of using the Internet. With regard to games, we can provide mathematical, logical thinking that shapes youth's abilities. The most important thing is to keep them out of control. Prevention of cyber-strife among young people should be done simultaneously in three areas: legal, acmeological and technological.

The legal aspect should be reflected in the perfect law in the field of combating extremism. This law takes into account the past and present experience of the universe in general. The cyber-stereotypes need to be aware of the level of responsibility they have received, to promote certain radical views among young people, and to know the inevitability of punishment for such acts. The majority of young people, especially teenagers, are not satisfied with their fate or their role in society, which creates a good foundation for disseminating ideas of extremism and terrorism on the Internet.

The ecological direction is related to the formation of youth value system. To do so, young people should be able to enter cultural and artistic values and simplify the use of cinema, literature, art and social networking capacities. Speaking of the latter, his essence is to create games and tournaments that are directly linked to human values. It is a legitimate and technologically important measure, because a young man who is unable to distinguish between evil and evil is not just a cyber-strain, but a misunderstanding of society.

The latest and least important aspect of technology is that it is very limited to the youth as a social group. In this area, it is necessary to filter Internet content and access potential potentially dangerous resources. Content filtering can be of three levels: provider, server, and client station. Internet filters are usually unable to work with context, which requires context filtering. Today it is used by spam-filters.

Cyber Warfare - an artless and fierce battle; defeat his opponent without defeat.

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PHILOSOPHICAL ESSENCE OF HUMANISTIC IDEAS OF OUR THINKERS

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Аннотатция: Ушбу мақолада Шарқ мутафаккирлари асарларида илгари сурилган тасаввуфий ғоялар, инсонпарварлик ҳамда ахлоқий қарашлар акс этган. Шунингдек, инсонпарварлик тушунчаси, ўзгаларнинг иззат-нафсига тегмаслик, ҳақ-ҳуқуқини камситмаслик, эркин ҳаёт кечиришни таъминлаш, доимо бошқаларга адолатли ва ҳолисона муносабатда бўлиш, ўзига нимани раво кўрса, атрофдагиларга ҳам шуни раво кўриш, бағрикенг ва кечиримли бўлиш каби фикрлар акс этган.

Калит сўзлар: гуманизм, ахлоқ, адолат, жабр-зулм, нафс, ғамхўрлик, бағрикенглик, садоқат, меҳр-муҳаббат, эзгулик, ёвузлик, ростгўйлик, сахийлик, виждон, олижаноблик.

Аннотатция: Эта статья описывает мистические идеи, гуманизм и этические взгляды восточных мыслителей. Также в ней отражена концепция гуманизма, понятие уважения, прав, чести и достоинства других людей, право жить свободно, быть справедливыми и честными с другими, быть беспристрастными по отношению к другим, быть терпимыми и снисходительными.

Ключевые слова: гуманизм, мораль, справедливость, угнетение, алчность, забота, терпимость, верность, любовь, добро, зло, верность, щедрость, добродетель, благородство.

Abstract: In this article Sufism ideas used in works of our thinkers, ideas on ethical and humanism views were determined. Moreover, ideas of humanism, not neglecting and ignoring others, providing free living conditions, always being in a

good and honest manner to others, being generous, loving and forgiving were justified with examples in wide manner.

Keywords: humanism, morality, justice, oppression, greed, care, tolerance, loyalty, love, good, evil, loyalty, generosity, virtue, generosity.

Introduction

In the history of philosophical thought, humanistic views and humanistic heritage are in the central part. No philosopher, thinker, or doctrine has been able to call for humanism, bypassing ethical issues related to humanity. For example, doctor of Philosophy X. Alikulov wrote: “Moral thoughts were described in Avesto (the book of the Zardusht religion), books about the Turkic Khanate, in the Koran and hadiths, in Sufism, in the works of thinkers, different ethical books and manuscripts, wills, testimonies, didactics, books on history, fiction and education, folklore, in particular dastans”[13]. “In general, ethical ideas from ancient times to ours have developed, despite the existence of oppression, injustice, evil and badness at various times, morals are becoming richer at the expense of humanistic values”[13].

There are various philosophical, ethical, and socio-political concepts about humanism. It is not our duty to analyze them, but we have to give them a definition of the subject. X. Alikulov's thoughts are closer to our opinions: “Humanism, in a broader sense,” he writes, “is directed to justify humans as being most intelligent and superior among the other great beings. First of all, it is a combination of views that promote the rise of humanity and the glorification of virtues. The concept of humanism means that humanity is humane, non-discriminatory, free of charge, always being treated fairly and honestly by others, and being generous to others, honest and forgiving”[13]. So, “Humanism is not limited to morality, but is a broad concept of social life and all aspects of spirituality.” [1] When studying and analyzing humanistic views of thinkers, this opinion is of methodological significance and should always be kept in mind. Otherwise, we will have to limit the philosophical heritage of the thinkers to the moral and ethical realities and ultimately interpret their humanistic views in a very narrow concepts. This approach does not lead to an objective, full-fledged assessment of the humanistic ideas inherited from the thinkers heritage

In the past, the emergence of the ideas of humanism has been of particular progressive significance, and it is now becoming an important social necessity to explain its historical development and its everlasting role in the life of society.

In fact, humanistic ideas emerged in very ancient times. They were reflected in various doctrines and beliefs. In the subsequent periods, gradual evolution has grown in interpersonal relationships.

While the human race of the Western Renaissance has paid attention to human personality and humanity, it would not describe the subjective aspects of humanity and encourage people to be more active and creative. Although western humanism was talking about human happiness and the power of the intellect, in reality it was full of the spirit of individualism and personality[1]. In our opinion, humanity in the East appeared much earlier than the West in the early stages of the Eastern Renaissance - the first Middle Ages (IX -XIII). The concept of humanism, which fosters human beings, is a combination of views that base a person on the various aspects of the universe's superior beauty and goodness.

In the early Middle Ages, which was regarded as the highest peak of humanity, science developed, and socio-political, philosophical and moral thoughts flourished.

Humanitarian ideas have developed and perfected in different historical conditions.We try to analyze philosophical analysis of the peculiarities of humanist ideas in the world of the 19th century in the minds of the Thinkers. First of all, this approach is important from the perspective of history, logic and systematics. In determining the peculiarity of any phenomenon, the role and the content of the concept, the objective origin, the development and the objective or subjective nature of the concept being studied, as well as the prevention of mistakes in the research process are widely studied by the scientists.

Humanistic ideas play an important role in the views of Munis Khorazmiy, Muhammad Riza Ogahi and Komil Khorazmiy. In their works, ethical ideas promoting humanity have become a priority. The intellectuals consider morals as the highest quality, which human being has discovered and created, and they consider mental intelligence as the most important virtue of man.

Literature Review

The philosophical essence and characteristics of the humanistic views of the thinkers reflect:

- They think that humanity is the most important virtue, and disliking humanity is an illusion. Humanity is the highest ethical quality of man, where the other qualities of man are their humanity;
- They define and classify justice as a principle of humanity; they regard justice as one of the norms of humanism;
- Human beings are fundamentally different from other creatures because of their high ethical qualities. Moral controls the behavior of a person. In this sense, a person feels that he or she is morally and socially controlled and learns to behave in society;
- In order to have high moral qualities, the person first must understand that it is necessary for him to grow up, to acquire social skills and to use them effectively, to improve his inner world and ability. Without these qualities, he cannot enter social relations;
- Preventing the actions that lead to negative influences in people, the rule of law, the regulation of social relations, and the implementation of humanism are the conditions for progress.

It should be noted that the thinkers did not write a specific work on philosophical problems. They have introduced their philosophical views into the artistic works of the Oriental tradition. Their humanistic ideas are part of their philosophical outline. However, these intellectuals do not deny the philosophical essence of the humanistic ideas of their outlook, even though their ethical didactic poems can be analyzed in philosophical terms. Moreover, it is impossible to ignore that Munis Khorazmiy, Ogahi and Komil Khorazmiy are well aware of the Sufi philosophy of Sufism, and use their imaginative images and tactics in their works.

The ideas of humanism have been shaped by the problems of each era and their solutions. In the nineteenth century, its complexity is characterized by richness of conflict phenomena[12].

The thinkers relied on the Oriental tradition - that is, to take care of humanity, humanistic ideas, and to adopt the Islamic concepts, first of all, the instructions given in the Holy Quran. It was natural for them to resort to Islamic values in defending human beings or guaranteeing their rights and freedoms. Therefore, the ideas of humanism in the works of the Khorezm intellectuals are in line with the application of Islamic values.

The influence of poets such as Navoi, Jamiy, Mashrab, Bedil, Sufi Allayar in the formation and development of humanist ideas in the minds of the thinkers was strong. Navoi's role is especially important in this regard. This is reflected in the analysis of humanitarian issues relying on Sufism philosophy, such as Navoi’s style.

Munis Khorazmiy describes his philosophical views, the world and the universe in his poetry.

It is well-known that Bahauddin Nakshbandiya's teachings are one of the advanced trends of Oriental philosophy, and urged them to find a way out of the society, not isolated from the society, rather than to be separated from the nature and society expressed in some Sufism teachings. In general, ideas such as "Khilvat dar anjuman", which means to find a peaceful place without being separated from the society. In general the ideas in nakshbandiya, such as “khilvat dar anjuman”, “safar dar vatan”, “nazar dar kadam”, “khush dar dam”, “dil ba yoru dast ba kor” are distinguished from other teachings by their ability of encouraging human to live beautifully[8]. Munis Khorazmiy relied on these vital ideas in his views on existence, society and man. That is, human beings have been created to serve the nature of humanity, the most dearest of existence.

Munis Khorazmiy considers that Allah has embodied all human qualities in people’s body. It has faith and spirituality:

Iymon chirog’in insonga berding,

Zulmat ichida aylading nur.[6]
You gave the faith light to the human race,
In the darkness, you are made the light.

That is, human beings are empowered with great emotions, great power, which the other creatures cannot owe.

These views are in line with the existing humanist ideas in socio-philosophical thoughts of Uzbekistan history.

It is important that the social changes taking place in the country and the serious political events taking place in the khanate have not gone unnoticed by Munis Khorazmiy, and he reacted with their responses.

Although Muniz Khorazmiy's "Firdavs ul-iqbol" is written in a magnificient and complicated style, his importance is significant in describing the socio-political reality of that period. This book is one of the main sources of information for researchers in the study of the history of Khorezm, especially Khiva khanate. In this historic work of Munis Khorazmiy, the socio-political changes in the Khiva khanate, the moral and ethical environment are described in detail.

Munis Khorazmiy praised humanity in all his works and said that everyone should own this emotion.

His humanistic ideas were expressed by singing qualities, such as, humanity and goodness; love and affection; love; human and love; humanity and loyalty. In these poems, he encourages the officials to be kind to the people, to be full of goodnes. He believes that everyone's duty is to serve the people and the state’s well-being.

In the heart of Munis Khorazmiy’s ethic views, humanism as well as fairness appered. The poet summarizes and classifies the basic category of morality as follows:

Sabot istasang mulk bunyodiga,
Adolat bila yet ulus dodiga.
Adolatdin o’ldi el osoyishi,

El osoyishi-mulk osoyishi.[5]

If you determine to own your property,

Treat the nation with justice.

The peace of the state comes from justice,

State Peace - Property Peace.

That is, the poet wants to prove that there should be justice in the society in order to have peaceful life and there is no way to social oppression or uncontrollability where there is justice and equity. The poet also explains that justice does not mean any value, but that it defines the relation between values and the degree of their valuation, by various figurative analogies.

Research Methodology

The “Munis ul-ushshaq” collection is full of humanitarian ideas. The novelty of humanistic ideas can be seen in the following cases.

Firstly, humanitarian ideas in the poem collection are in line with the universal values of Islam, such as the pure, noble deeds, noble qualities, love of the Qur'an and the hadiths.

Secondly, in the poem collection, there are humanistic ideas such as praising a person, trusting in his intelligence and thinking. The poet puts man in the center of social existence, regardless of dislike or dignity.

Third, we see a broad interpretation of humanism in the collection of poems. According to him, humanism consists of many qualities, such as love, goodness, nobility, conscience, duty, happiness, truth, honesty and generosity. Munis Khorazmiy understood humanity in terms of modern interpretations.

Fourthly, he thinks that humanity eliminates such things as slavery, cruelty, violence, ill-treatment, injustice, dishonesty, leads man to live with high moral qualities, and to develop moral perfection. Therefore, he condemns the greed:

Ey nafs, bo’lib izzat eshigi madrus,

Bo’lsang ne ajab mazallat ichra mahbus,

Har dung’a qilib nisor izzat guharin,

Bisyor to'karsen obro'yu nomus.[5]

That is, the evil greed is based on lust, according to poet. It is manifested in injustice, dishonesty, and indulgence.

Muhammad Riza Ogahi pays special attention to emotional learning. According to his interpretation, emotional knowledge is the great blessing of God created to enjoy life, to enjoy the benefits of life.

The "four elements" - a material world created by earth, water, air, and fire - is in the service of man. There lies the philosophy of life, which is considered as the basis of life, as it is respected in Avesto.

“The Three Mawlids” are the world of nature, the world of flora and fauna. The universe consisting of these three contents serves only human beings.

“The two worlds” are secular and divine love, and people love and be loved in it. The concept of “two worlds” can also be interpreted as “this world and that world”. In this sense, there lies a humanist, universal idea. That is, the poem mentions the structure of the universe, the human center (anthropocentrism).

Everything in the universe is for man and serves him. Everything in the universe, phenomenon, change, and updates are interpreted by human beings. Everything in the great universe is also appeared in the small universe. Indeed, Ogahi as a philosopher poet, resembled the existence to a house built on water that moves and shakes. People live in this house. The poet resembles the existence to the flower sad, the sorrowhouse, either inn on the caravan. He describes this contradiction of the universe and eternity:

Dahr bir gulshandurur, bo'yi, vafosi yo'q aning,
Jong'a haz yetkurgudek ob-u havosi yo'q aning,
Yo'q bahorida xazon osibidin bir dam omon,
Ko'z yumub ochquncha faslining baqosi yo'q aning.[10]
The world is a flower garden, which has neither smell, nor faith,
It has not any atmosphere that relaxes you,
Even in the spring, it has autumn leaves,

Until you close and open your eyes, it finishes.

Or:

Xarob o'lsun, ilohi, gunbazi davvor, charxi dun,

Ki, doim davri kajdur, tavri shumu hay'ati vojun[10]

Let the world be full of chaos,

Because, it is always bad.

It is evident that the images of the Ogahi represents the world by various humanistic ideas and moral concepts and their attributes in bright artistic colours. It is clear from these works that he was well aware of the philosophy of Sufism. Khorezm intellectuals recognize the theory of "vahdat al-wujûd". For example, according to Komil Khorezmi, the appearance of Allah is the appearance of the whole of all creatures, things and concepts in the world. The thinkers, describing Allah, existence and humanity, focus on the more practical aspects of Sufism, moral, humanity and educational aspects, recognizing the unity of the existence and the human being. In this matter, they follow the path of Navoi, that is, using the Sufism's moral, ethical and humanistic ideas.[11]

The scholars believe that if the person wants to reach Allah's beauty, it is necessary for him to choose poverty, to control his greed, to work honestly, to engage in charity, not to bow down to the rich in the way of wealth, not to oppress others, to be honest and clean, good and fair. In their poems, the moral climate of that time was reflected. They also claimed that religious leaders were exposed to extortion, greed, and corruption. The crucial criticism is that they are cutting the roots of Islam.[1]

The focus of the attention of the thinkers on the subject of the universe is that of man, society and individual, human and his destiny and freedom. These issues were described by acute philosophical speculations as a product of thought. They are reflected in the works of humanistic ideas, praising the noble qualities such as the supremacy of the interests of the people over personal gains, the eagerness of self-sacrifice for the country, the compassion and mercy of people.

Reflecting on the happiness of the human mind, the intellectuals recognize the reason for social inequalities in the uncertainty of the world and its "circle" (reversal). It is the basis for ideas for complaining about the problems of the world. They observe the world, the society, learn life, expose their ideals and desires to the world, and explain their relationship to the world in a philosophical way. Munis Khorazmiy says in a statement:

Ey falak, muncha nedur aylamak izhori sitam,
Urubon har nafas el bag'rig'a yuz nishtari g'am[6].
O Sky, why you express only grief,
Every moment you hit neddles to the people.

The poet expresses his dissatisfaction with the injustice of society through this passage and regrets the sadness of the world. He thinks that because the world is reversed, the unbelievers and disobedient people make a great deal of disastrous consequences. Ogahi described his opinions in a philosophical way, determining the soul is in search of the desired humanism and can not find it.

The attitude of Komil Khorezmi to the reversal world was described more toughly. As the poet complains in a poetic manner in Uzbek and Persian poems, he gives a fair assessment of world affairs and makes the truth about life and society public. He laments that humanistic attitudes, such as goodness, justice, courage, and bravery, have been replaced by negative influences, and people could not distinguish the difference between good and evil.

Doimo aylanib turuvchi davr hodisalaridan faryod,
Bu aylanuvchi charx tufayli yuz bergan voqealardan ham dod[10].

Lamentation on this rounding world's phenomena,
And the incidents that happened because of this.

These lines play an important role in studying the poet's socio-political and philosophical views.

Muhammad Riza Ogahi believes in the power of Allah in understanding the world and praising a human being as a flower of life. Therefore, according to the

Oriental tradition, the first thing to say about the universe is that it praises the Creator of all things. For example, he reads such verses in the introduction chapter of his masterpiece titled "Taviz ul-oshiqin".

According to this thinker, the absolute ruler who created the universe and the creatures in it, created man from all kinds of perfection. He is capable of understanding the secrets and wisdom of the universe. Because he possesses intelligence, mind, and speech. Thus, human mind can perceive the universe through the mind. The Absolute Mighty Creator created man as such.

Analyses and Results

After praising the Creator Allah, the writer begins with praise of nats, which is Prophet’s praise. He writes praises to the Prophet Muhammad, the noblest man in the Islamic world, and describes his human qualities in prose and poetry. The poet asks the Creator not to make us despair. This shows that the prophet Muhammad is the greatest honorable person in the Islamic world.

According to his interpretation, the human is a small part of it (microcosm), which combines all the characteristics of the universe (macroscope). Man is superior to other creatures with this quality.

Muhammad Riza Ogahi believes that the love of people to Allah was created, before people were created, and his soul had not yet been settled in his coin:

Edi ishqingg’a jonlar mubtalo ul chog’kim erdi,
Ne tan, ne tanda bosh, ne boshda yuz, ne yuzda lab paydo[10].

When people are addicted your love,
No head, face and lips were appeared at that time.

That means, Allah has revealed his beauty in the universe and in his creatures, and it was chosen to watch a variety of human beings with heart. Allah’s beauty is impossible to compare with anything in the universe. In this context, we see that the universe and truth were evaluated from the viewpoint of "vahdat al-vujud".

Komil Khorezmi's many poems were built on Sufism philosophy. This is due to the influence of Navoi and Muhammad Riza Ogahi's views. Navoi's poem collection begins with the praise of Allah and Prophet Muhammad:

“Ashraqat min aksi shamsil”-ka’si anvorul Xudo,
Yor aksin mayda ko’r , deb jomdin chiqti sado[10].
Leading lights shone from the sun-bowl reflection
Then appeared a voice: “Watch your beloved’s face in the wine”

Muhammad Riza Ogahi, inspired by Navoi, also begins his first poem in the style of Navoi's tune:

Chu mazhar aylading olamni husni bemisolingg’a,
Bu ko’zgu ichra bo’ldi necha naqshi bul ajab paydo[7].
You captured the world for your beauty,
It was a wonder how many decorations appeared in the mirror.

Under the influence of Muhammad Riza Ogahi, Komil also continued his first poem in his poem collection as a traditional one.

Zihi husnung gulig’a bahori ibtido paydo,[10]
Va ham ermas bu bahoringg’a xazoni intiho paydo.
As soon as the spring begins with your beauty,
And it does not seem to end as it is autumn.

Its meaning: The universe is a mirror reflecting the Allah’s beauty. The world in which Allah’s goodness is reflected is always gentle and never gets old. It is not accidental that in the universe Allah has created colorful beauty, unusual appearance, and the mood of the happiness.

The thinker describes the mutual relationship among the phenomenal nature and a philosophical idea that the truth about Allah has two sides in Sufism, but has one core meaning. He thinks that lowland and height, heaven and earth, day and night are Allah’s will and command. Allah, the Creator of all things, created man in eighteen thousand worlds. Therefore, a person should seek the excellence to return to his original condition.

Komil Khorezmi's poems about world and its structure, the nature and the animal world, the role of man in the universe are also remarkable. The poet wants to continue his remarks on the subject of "Hayrat ul-abror" in Navoi's poetry, trying to present a new philosophical idea in this area. The thinker explains the world to three "gardens". The first of them is "Garden of Life", the second is "Garden of Nature" and the third is "Garden of Stones".

Sufism's "vahdat al-vujud" doctrine was the outlook for most of the classics of Uzbek classic literature. Komil Khorezmi also sang Sufism love. According to his interpretation, human being is the beauty of Allah, love for him is love for Allah:

Husni ko'zgusi bordur mazhari jamolilloh,

Manga g'am ishq etmanglar, ey, guruhi nodonlar[2].

She has miraculous beauty in her mirror

Do not make me love, O ignorant people.

In another poem, he further clarified this view:

Ne naf sanga oshiqi zor o'lmayin, ey sho'x,

Ko'rdim yuzung oynasida nuri Allohni[2].

There is no good in not loving you, beauty,

I saw Allah's light on your face.

These lines are reminiscent of Mansur Khalloj's "Anal haq" - "I'm right" When Mansur Khalloj said "I am right", that is "I am God", Komil Khorezmi's poems refer to the fact that "the Person is a reflection of Allah" or the human being deserves to be loved like Allah. This idea is the peak of humanitarian ideas in the outlook of Komil Khorezmi.

Komil Khorezmi, one of the leading intellectuals of his time, also mastered the philosophy of Sufism. His personal library was one of the richest libraries in the Khiva Khanate. The books of the classic works of Uzbek, Arabic and Persian literature, and historical books are also included books on Sufism philosophy.

Komil Khorezmi was not interested in the classic writers such as Jomi and Navoi, who were related to Sufism. He expressed his respect and honour to the human race through the ideas of Sufism.[14] He sang the equality and happiness of the people. This is how he expressed his attitude towards the Sufi, the dervish in one of his poems:

Самоъи жазб киму, сен ким, ўқусанг Комил,
Кифоя масжиди жомеъ аро салоти панж.
Who is the Sky Jazb and who you are, Komil,
It is enough to worship in the mosque for five times.

That is, Komil, you should not be like a dervish, who sings and dances in order to reach Allah's beauty. It is enough for you only to have five times namaz in this mosque, and first of all, fulfill your human duty.

Komil Khorezmi condemned people such as ignorance, hypocrisy and bribery, and considered them to lead the society to decline. He revealed in his poems that the religious leaders had gone astray, the deception of the sheikh and the zahids, and the bribe of the scholars.

There are also poetry-rich satirical poems that clarify the attitude of the Komil Kharazmiy to the sheikh and the zahids, which express their bad sides more clearly and this supplements our ideas with justification.

Komil Khorezmi preferred to engage in artistic creativity and music rather than dwarf "zikru samo". He was convinced that music was an expression of divine love, an art that relieved the grief.

In the work of the 19th century thinkers, there are almost no "pure" philosophical and ethical poems. Their humanistic ideas are reflected in their artistic genre.

Thus, the thinkers have described humanistic ideas through artistic-philosophical images. Therefore, their humanistic views are not consistent in the philosophical system, and are depicted in poetry in different genres[4].

In this respect, their humanist views are different from the teachings of Abu Nasr Farabi. As these writers study the human and personality, each one is characterized by its distinctiveness as a traditional one in relation to society and existance.

Conclusion

The essence of humanistic ideas in the outlook of the intellectuals is reflected in the following:

First of all, the thinkers consider that people are human beings of human nature that they must be able to get rid of a number of vices such as violence, injustice, and to own high moral qualities and help them attain spiritual maturity.

Secondly, they not only analyzed socio-ethical issues of Haydar Khorazmiy, Hafiz Sherozi and Muhammadniyaz Nishotis, who lived before them, from only the divine point of view. They boldly criticized the people's illusions, and promoted human ideas.

Thirdly, they continue their Oriental traditions and their philosophical experiences of real life, expressing their views on such matters as Allah, existence, reality, diversity of the world, historical development, human and fate, and the purpose of life. The conditions and events of that time, the sad state of the nation played an important role in the ideals of the intellectuals and the humanist ideals.

Fourthly, in the minds of the thinkers, the influence of Islam, the teachings of Sufism, and the philosophy of Oriental tradition is evident. Understanding the great world (macrocosm) begins with the understanding of the small world (microcosm), and the human being is the ultimate goal of the universe, the Creator of the universe. Spiritual, moral, and intellectual perfection only deserved the human being.

Fifthly, in the minds of the thinkers, the idea of humanistic ideals is unanimously supported by the fact that the morality is the highest value in human beings and the most important human qualities of human intelligence. In their view, the greatest wealth in human beings is the highest ethical quality. They have also valued truth and justice, law and order, creativity and freedom, compassion and mercy.

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MAN AND HIS DUTIES IN FAMILY (GENDER ANALYSIS)

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Аннотация: Мақолада эркакнинг оиладаги функциялари, уларнинг гендер билан боғлиқ келиши, аёл билан тенг муносабатлари масалалари муҳокама қилинади. Унда эътибор гендер тенглик масаласига қаратилади.

Калит сўзлар: Эркак, аёл, оила, гендер, гендер муносабатлар, этноаньаналар, авторитар бошқарув, патриархат, замонавий оила.

Аннотация: В статье обсуждается гендерные вапросы равно правее мужчины и женщинеы в селье, функцеи мужчины и их взаимосвязь с проблемами гендера. Основное внимание уделяется к вопросам гендера

Ключевые слова: Мужчина, женщина, семья, гендер, гендерные отношения этнотрщии, авторитарное упровление, патриархат, современная семья

Abstract: A right of men in the family, their interrelation with the gender issues and equality issues of men and women are widely discussed in this article. The main attention is paid to the gender issues.

Keywords: Men, women, family, gender, relations, ethno-traditions, authoritarian government, patriarchy, modern family.

Introduction

Speaking about the role of the man in "family relationships", the first thing comes to our mind is the image " head of the family" which dates back to the influence of patriarchy. However, the man has never given up his duties, even in matriarchy period. If it was so, it would arouse a doubt for the opinion that the family is the institution unites two genders and provides generations. Admittedly, these duties were in different volumes, in various aspects in different social-historical periods. But this can not ignore the fact that the man has been the main subject of family relationships.

According to Margaret Mid, man is biologic need, but social accident. In reality, it is vice versa: man has always been social need. American Scientists deal with family relationships, M. West and M.Conner suggest to identify the role of the man in family according to the following criterion:

1. The number of wife and children that the man responsible for;
2. His rule on them;
3. The time that the man spends with his wife and children and the quality of that relationship;
4. His way of taking care of his children;
5. Responsibilty of him on teaching his children the tradions and personal skills directly or indirectly;
6. His participation in organizing customs related to children;
7. The way how he tries to earn money and support his family;
8. The way how he cares to increase the number of household resources and protect them. (2.262.263)

There are various approaches based on these directions in different national families and cross- cultures. Most of them (for example, the number of wifes and children, the rule on them, closeness with family members) set against the problems of gender. But for all families and human societies, there is a tradition on closeness, which I.Kon explains it as the relationships of the fathers with his children is not in necessary level. Even if in some cross-cultures and ethnotraditions, the relationship of the father with his children is strictly limited, which leads to the lack of kindness and closeness between man and his children. As a result, children loves their mother and cares for them more comparing to their dad, it can be seen in traditional families where the man is the main authority.

With the establishment of patriarchal relationships, running the family and the relationships was in the hands of the man, he took the responsibilty of division of laboir in family. This labour division means turning the woman into the housewife that runs the housekeeping. The man in turns learnt hunting and providing the family with neccessary food. With the complication of social relationships, men had to be more powerful, work on further distances and put his life in danger. It has been a tradional activity for them to go to another countries, finding unknown geographic places, inventing new things and doing continuos research and supporting family financially.

Literature Review

Being ambitious, loving adventures and fond of dangerous adventures has been the typical lifestyle of men. " Danger, obstacles and competiton will improve man's will. Weak men are afraid of these obstacles, tries to solve everything in peaceful way. However, diplomatic ways is necessary to improve international reltionships. It does not make profit in inerpersonal relationships. Women tend to avoid dangers. Men searches rival. By fighting, he finds the meaning of life. He is not afraid of taking risks, it urges him to go straighly for his purposes". (5.22-23). It is the effection of traditional lifestyle appeared in historical places, the difference between men and women. " According to historical sources, men has been fond of hunting, while women has taken care of house this was the chance to save the type and both men and women felt ot instinctively.

As a result, men were specialized supporting the family with necessary things, while women's main task was taking care of family. This differentiation taught men to hunt in fields, outside, women to bring up her children healthy and in aproper way. That is the reason why men are the main initiators of making the outside world obey him and women are the main person to take care of childrens upbringing. Lifestyles and historical-cultural conditions has had an influence on peoples' bioanthropologic development. Historical cultural and bioanthropologic development,especially, differentiation, caused to create comunication skills and choose professions. ". (6.4)

Democracy, modern society, and politics rejects the differences between men and women, according to them, dymorphism is the various accomplishment of reproductive functions. Women can also do the things that men can, they can rule the family as the men do, women can weigh thes tone that men can do. Up to the 70s and 80s of XX century, boxing, fighting battles, alpinism were men's hobby, but nowadays, women are also fond of these activities. We can see womens in the spheres of surgery, travelling, submarine research, army and etc. Feminisation of social life is turning to be the next stage of humanity development. This changes will.also affect the role of men in family.

According to Allan and Barbara Pease, men have different ideas, lofe idols and skills comparing to women. Long lasted historicsl development has made their brain unique. If the young children are put one island, girls will deal with playing with toys, and bring up them, while boys compete with each other intellectually and physically, establish the groups based on concrete ierarchy. (3.14)

According to researchers, all the actions of men and women are based on two reasons: the form of their brain compositions and the circullic hormons in organism. That is the reason why there are differences in their brain and its harmones. Dor example, men's brain is directed to one function, it is not functioned to do several tasks at a time as women's brain does. If man reads newspaper, he does not watch tv, demands his children to do his task completely, when he goes to take the rubbish out, he does not stay long talking with neighbours.

When doing shopping, they donot buy lots of necessary things, when they are cooking they don't watch tv or talks on the phone. Men's brain is specialized to complete one task first, then begin another one. women can watch tv while talking to neighbours, play with her child at a time. Not knowing that uniqueness will lead to the misunderstandings between each other and family conflicts. If there is economic crisis in family and women's needs are not satisfied, there will be serious conflicts. If the man is going to do some tasks, he will foresee the results of his work, he does no t prefer to consult with his wife.This feature is sometimes accepted by women as egoism and scorn. If the woman uses 20.000 words in a day, the man uses only 7000 Words, which means he talks third times less than women. According to Allan and Barbara, 80-85%of men tend to think in an above mentioned way.

Taciturnity of men is not the result of the lack of attention for women or family life. With his psychological character, man does not care everything in the family in detail, does not take women's sentences seriously. To be able to explain her thoughts to men, women should repeat them several times. If the opinions are not repetead, they will be forgotten by men immediately.

Research Methodology

The man considers his main duty in family to support it financially. All his thoughts and opinions are directed to this function. Family ethnotraditions put this thought into the men's brain, they will raise the boys as the supporter of the family from an early age. This function in turns will help to feel the responsibility of the peace of the family. Realising that supporting the family is the main part of family life, men also feel the responsibility for women as well. They will rely on ethnotraditions and tries to learn from them. Remember the poem" Tokhir and Zukhra".

The two youth raised in palace fall in love with each other. The king tries to find a better candidate from wealthy families for her. He does not want Takhir to marry his daughter as he is not from royal family. Zukhra rejects this tradition as marrying for loved one is more important than traditions in society.

The conflict between Zukhra and the king in the poem shows that the man is the protector of ethno-traditions. The man is protecting the ethno-traditions not for they are the historical and cultural heritage, but as they suit his priority, own wills and interests. In reality, ethnotraditions are kept from generation to generation and considered as a national tradition as they represent the nation and person's interests and benefits.

The next duty of the man is having children to whom they inherit their properties. This duty of the man is dependent on the reproductive duty of the woman. Sometimes woman's reproductive duty is defined with man's will, especially in patriarchal societies. Take for instance, in national tales, the king always has everything he needs, but if he doesn't have a baby, he feel depressed. To have a baby he can marriage several times or does some kind of rituals. If this was not a ethno-tradition, he would not feel so depressed and do anything.

In "No'xatpolvon", the old man and his old lady don't think about having a baby until they get old. At that time they want to have a baby. They ignore the ethno-traditions for some time, but anyway in the end they realise the importance of ethno-traditions. After prayings, they have a son which means that he will continue the family tree, support the family with needed things, protects it from outer dangers, continues the traditions and customs of his ancestors. That is why in scientific books, ethno-traditions are considered as the representation of long lasted historical and cultural experience and to save this niear and keep them for next generations is the main duty of man. He can accomplish his duty by having a baby.

Analyses and Results

Above M.West and M.Conner mention that the main duty of the man and father is related to the upbringing of children. It can be seen as there is no scientific news here, but according to social historical experience, the lack of upbringing can cause problems in family. Experts claim that the baby will be able to feel and hear his parents when he is in the womb of the woman. Men tend to make relationship woth their children when they are 2-5 years old. Men don't think about upbringing of their children and they even don't have any clear idea how to bring up their children. That is the main reason of the fact that men are the main initiators of divorces and they tend to betray their family. They put their work, social status in the first pllace rather than their family and children. In some societies this kind of approach is highly praised. In Europe, disliking "children-loving" is the result of the inability of men in upbringing their children. Altough they are the main protectors of ethno-traditions; they can accomplish their duties by upbringing children.

Globalization and integration are also making contribution to this process. According to the results on research about gender problems, man and woman is related to one kind, but each has different temperament, psychophysical features and motivations. The questions " who is the main character in family?", "Who runs the family?" Have the gender features and pointed out to find the roles of men and women in family. All the above mentioned opinions are not the emphasize of demorphism. Real life itself shows that both men and women are two different gendersw with dofferent duties.

Conclusion

Sometimes the role and duties of men is considered as absolute. Pekin (2006) Convention put it on agenda as family discrimination was seen. Family discrimination is not social- political or legal inequality. In tradional families, this can be seen in the relations of men with young daughters or young brides. Finding the bases of this negative condition will lead to solve them according to the development of our modernized country (Convention on consolidation of family institution in Uzbekistan). All democtratic reforms in the country urge everybody to feel the responsibilty and make their contribution to innovative development.

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IMPROVING LEGAL LITERACY OF WORKERS AT BUSINESS MANAGEMENT, COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT AND HUMAN RESOURCES INSTITUTES: PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

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Аннотация: Ушбу мақола, бизнес бошқарув, кооператив бошқарув ва ўзини ўзи бошқарув институтлари ходимларнинг ҳуқуқий саводхонлиги юксалтириш муаммолари ва уларнинг ечимларини ҳамда ҳуқуқий билимлар, амалдаги қонунчилик тўғрисидаги ахборотлар ва қонунга ҳурмат муносабатини шакллантириш тўғрисида баён этилган.

Калит сўзлар: Бизнес бошқарув, кооператив бошқарув ҳуқуқий саводхонлик, ҳуқуқий билимлар, кичик бизнес, хусусий мулк, тадбиркорлик, бизнес жамоалар, социометрик таҳлил, хусусий тадбиркорлик.

Аннотация: Эта статья была рассказана о том, как улучшить юридическую грамотность служащих в деловом управлении, совместном управлении и учреждениях самоуправления и как обратиться к юридическому знанию, уважению к закону.

Ключевые слова: деловое управление, совместное управление юридическая грамотность, юридические науки, малый бизнес, частная собственность, предпринимательство, деловые общества, социометрический анализ, частное предпринимательство.

Abstract: This article was narrated about how to improve the legal literacy of employees in business management, co-operative management and self-governance institutions and how to address legal knowledge, respect for existing law and respect for the law.

Keywords: business management, cooperative management legal literacy, legal sciences, small business, private property, entrepreneurship, business societies, socio-metric analysis, private entrepreneurship.

Introduction

Any institute of management is the first and only primary group to carry out goals and objectives with definite workers and specialists. This primary group includes the immanent features, correlation among people, conflicts or barriers in achieving goals and objectives and the social, psychological and spiritual factors in their elimination and they are called a socio-metric analysis. This analysis in a small group is then applied to a large team, even to society. In scientific literatures, such groups are sometimes referred to as “the first step”, “the primary organization” and “the first stage of the governance system”. In short, the present issue is on the first step in governance i.e. the primary organization responsible for the implementation of the decision and the legal literacy of its staff. These primary organizations are various and diverse. There is no possibility to cover all of them and to extrapolate the results of researches. A business community is a team of professionals who are organized and managed to get a particular benefit. In the conditions of the market economy, it is natural for us that we consider business communities as the object of socio-metric analysis in the process of support of small business, private property and entrepreneurship by our state and society. The purpose of this research is to find out the problems of legal literacy in these communities and their solutions.

Literature Review

A business firm – a business community was chosen as the object of the project, which is engaged in the production and installation of “Akva” doors named “Ota Polvon” in Urganch. The passport of the team is as follows: in 1995-1999, it was a handicraft workshop, which is engaged in private entrepreneurship producing wooden doors, frames and wooden equipments. In 2001, it was registered as the micro firm producing door frames and in 2012, as a small enterprise, installing “Akva” door frames.

The number of employees in the enterprise is 18.

Seasonal employment is 9 people.

The total number of members is 27, of which 21 are male and 6 are female.

Four of them have higher education, 9 with secondary special education, the rest of secondary school and college.

The response to the question asked at the beginning of the experiment "What laws was the company you are working at, organized being appropriate to?" (See Appendix 2) were as follows:

14 people on the basis of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

11 on the basis of the Presidential Decrees;

6 people on the basis of common human values;

3 persons on the basis of employment contracts;

3 people on the basis of the Labor Code;

2 people on the basis of specific laws relating to small business and entrepreneurship;

0 on the basis of periodicals;

0 on the basis of innovative programs;

Responding to norms of behavior 0.

It became clear from the answers that only two members of the team know exactly how the company operating on the basis of the regulatory legal documents. The workers who demonstrated constitutional and presidential decrees responded suitably to media reports in a rude way. In fact, the general, legal and economic foundations of companies, enterprises, reorganization of enterprises are governed by the Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan and laws "On guarantees of freedom of entrepreneurship", "On lease", "On foreign investments", "Joint stock companies and guarantees of shareholders' rights", "On limited and additional liability companies", "On agricultural cooperatives" and "On farming economy". After the experiment, we get a sharp change in the answers to our question. Now, 21 respondents state that the establishment and management of the establishment is based on the laws of small business and entrepreneurship, 2 - the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan and 2 – the Presidential Decrees. 1 person showed the Labor Code and 1 more labor contracts. The number of people who came to the conclusion that the conducted educational activities are based on special normative documents in the organization and management of institutions has increased from 2 to 21 people. This, in our opinion, is a significant indicator.

Research Methodology

Business community members have the capability to adequately capture the necessary legal information. The answers we received before the experiment indicate that they are not aware of existing regulatory documents and legal information. So, this gap can always be replenished. Our next question "Are there held special measures peculiar to legal problems in your labor community?" was answered "No" by 17 people, "not always" by 7, "yes" by 3 people before the experiment. Many of those who answered "no" were those who changed the answer to the first question after the experiment. It is these people who disclose their mistakes that they aren't aware of the normative documents and legal information. Those who answered "yes" and the correct answer to the first question are business leaders and accountants.

Naturally, they are individuals who provide various information and reports on the fulfillment of legal norms and normative documents in their daily activities. The rest of the workers are occupied with practical activities, and they are always reminded of the information they have learned during their labor activity. The number of people who answered "No" after the experiment was increased by 22 (5 people more). So, educational activities form a critical approach to managerial activities. The number of people who answered "not always" has dropped from 7 to 2 people and 3 people who responded "Yes" before changed their mind.

The answers to these questions are interwoven with our answers to the question: "Are you interested in solving social and legal issues and trying to solve them?" Before the experiment, 18 out of the respondents answered "No", 7 people "Not always" and 2 responded "Yes" to this question and after the experiment, the number of "Yes" respondents increased from 2 to 21 people, "No" dropped from 18 to 4 people. The important thing is that after educational events, business community members become more interested in legal issues.

The answers to the question “What do you think needs to be done to improve the management of your work community?” were as follows before and after the experiment (in brackets): a fair distribution of income 19 (22); organizing general meetings 16 (17) people; implementation of the election system of administration 14 (9); change of manager 12 (18) person; transparent management 11 (9); 10 (11) people to listen to the manager report; transparency in making decisions and plans 8 (10) persons; expansion of democratic governance 6 (5) persons. Answers show that the labor collective is more disturbed by the fair distribution of incoming revenues. Before the experiment, 19 members of the community (70 per cent) expressed dissatisfaction with the distribution of income, after the experiment the number of them increased by three or eight per cent. This can lead to a certain controversy in the future between the co-workers team and its leader, (We must admit that 8 months after those observations, there was a disagreement in the business community that almost half of the workers were dismissed. And this was not the result of the headmaster’s greed, but he must have explained the workers that the market constraints changed, sale costs increased, especially the price of commodities and contention is growing. In our opinion, the lack of skill in managing the legal psychological factors on the manager of the community was the reason of abandoning the company by skillful workers). The Working Group pays more attention to general meeting in managing. Most respondents prior to the experiment, 16 after the experiment, 17 of them may play important roles in managing teamwork. For example, making agreements useful and beneficial for all members of the team, adopting plans, scheduling business plans, developing business development programs and making funds to the needs of the representatives of labor community i.e. organizing health recreation or rest, or helping to organize weddings and anniversaries are among them.

Analyses and Results

The general meeting of the working team also performs self-administration functions. Such a public-funded body will help the community to find the principles of democratic governance, fair and legitimate solutions to labor disputes. He listens to the idea of every member of the team and makes the best decisions and becomes the closest companion and colleague of administration. It is one of the most difficult tasks, according to R. Dall, to set up such management in private ownership, to coordinate public management and private ownership functions. Indeed, the private owner solves the problem of the use of his property at his own discretion, independently distributing the earned income and developing the economy in his / her own way of development. These functions are his or her own right. However, all enterprises, such as labor, private property or business owners operate in the manner prescribed by the Labor Code; their decisions should not be contrary to the interests, needs and severity of the workers and the requirements for the day to day labor. However, the differences between the interests of the private owner and the labor collective remain unchanged; the existing laws have not yet elaborated mechanisms for limiting egoism of the private ownership. For example, the plan or decision taken by the community may not be done by the private owner. If a working team stands up for it, he can announce a bankruptcy or can close his firm, it is his right.

Prior to the experiment, 14 respondents indicated the need to introduce a system of election administration, after which the number of them reduced to 9. The issue of election of the Leader is one of the most sensitive to managing the issue and there is no positive experience in this regard in any states. Even the European Union countries can not clearly answer the question of how the leadership, the mechanisms and the methods used in private ownership are selected. It is true that some researchers suggest that the system of political elections should be subdivided into subgroups, and they consider that the technology of selecting heads of state is also favored by lower, primary organizations. Capitalist production does not interfere with the creation of workers' self-governance bodies (e.g., trade unions), but they can not seriously affect the decisions of the proprietor. The ownership of a private enterprise is at the disposal of the proprietor.

Conclusion

Choosing the Leader is one of the most effective forms of democratic governance. A working team, who elected its manager, realizes its political rights, and expresses independently the identity and the qualities of their head. The mystery, the art, the wisdom in managing is seen in the relationships of the manager with the team, if the art is not as relevant, there will be conflicts in the team. The art of leadership is a combination of managing knowledge and literary culture. Managing leader, whose personal experience and knowledge were joined together with his own opportunities, can be called "master of art of managing". In other words, with the acquisition of superior human personality, he or she can be a masterpiece of art that can simultaneously use the scientific foundations of governance in his or her own way. This mature person can achieve substantial results in any teamwork through his work, and his enterprise can be beneficial for the country – motherland. An interesting situation is that after the experiment, 18 of the respondents expressed their intention to change the leader. Before the experiment, their number was 12. Hence, legal education measures can put a lot of demands in front of the management. In this case, legal propaganda quickly influences people's consciousness and imagination, which puts huge demands on management. Legal propagation is relevant to all aspects of ideological and educational affairs; it focuses on the practical application of the legal practice, theoretical knowledge of the legal sciences, with the dissemination of practical knowledge of its application to form legal knowledge, current legislation information, respect for the law.

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SULTAN ABUSAID MIRZA AND YUNUSKHAN

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Annotatsiya: Maqolada Temuriylar davlati hukmdori Sulton Abusaid mirzo va Mo‘g‘uliston xoni Yunusxon o‘rtasidagi munosabatlar tarixiy manbalar asosida tahlil etilib, ushbu masalaga oid bir qator mulohazalar bildirilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: Sulton Abusaid mirzo, Yunusxon, Farg‘ona, Mo‘g‘liston, Yettikand, Haftdeh, Xonsolor jangi.

Аннотация: В статье на основе исторических источников проанализированы отношения между Султаном Абусаидом мирзо и ханом Моголистана Юнусханом и высказаны некоторые размышления по этому вопросу.

Ключевые слова: Султан Абусаид мирзо, Юнусхан, Фергана, Моголистан, Еттикент, Хафтдех, битва Хонсолор.

Abstract: In the article there were analyzedthe relations between Sultan Abusaid Mirza – the ruler of Temurids’ state and khan of Mongolia Yunuskhan on the basis of historical sources and some opinions on this issue were narrated.

Keywords: Sultan Abusaid Mirza, Yunuskhan, Fergana, Mongolia, Yettikent, Khaftdekh, Khonsolor battle.

Introduction

In the middle of the 15thcentury, Esan Bugakhan, the Mongolian khan, set up three large military raids on the northeast of Maverounnahr. In the first two of them, the surrounding territories of Tashkent and Turkestan were looted and in the third, the Fergana Valley was come across a terrible aggression. During this third raid, the Mongols conquered Andidjan and managed to move their residents to Kashghar.

Mirza Haidar, narrated the following emphasizing that Abusaid Mirza hadn't prepared successful measures over the plundering attacks of Esan Baghakhan: "When Sultan Abusaid Mirza was informed of it, he was unable to move back Esan Bughakhan because, even if he left for Mongolia, Esan Bughakhan had left for outlying districts of Mongolia and the Samarkand army would not be able to reach there. Even if the army managed to reach those territories, Esan Baghakhan would follow them when he returned and that would have continued. No one could be appointed against him; the emirates were not able to escape the power and army of Esan Baghakhan. At the same time Sultan Abusaid Mirza had the intentions of raiding Iraq, but he didn't dare to do so because of Esan Baghakhan. Then he sent someone to Iraq and brought Yunuskhan, the brother of Baghakhan, who had been settled in Iraq".

It is exactly these years that Yunuskhan was brought from Iraq by Abusaid Mirza as a plaintiff of Mongolia's throne. Bobur described a bit more about how his grandfather Yunuskhan was brought to Samarkand and then to Khurasan and then to Iraq: "The Khan was sent to Iraq. He went to Tabriz for more than a year. The king of the Tabriz was Djahondosh Boroni Qoraquyluk at that time. And Sheroz came. The second son of Shohruh Mirza, Ibrahim Sultan Mirza was in Sheroz. Five or six months later, Ibrahim Mirza died and his son Abdulla Mirza took his place. The Khan was a body-guard to Abdullo Mirza. Seventeen or eighteen years the khan was in Sheroz and those regions". Although Mirza Haidar designated the movement of young Yhnuskhan to Movarounnahr in 1428-1429, B Akhmedov considers that Yunuskhan was brought to Samarkand in 1434 on the basis of Babur's ideas. If we consider the facts that the ruler of Sheroz, Ibrahim Mirza, died on May 3, 1435, Yhnuskhan had been in Tabriz for more than a year, then came to Sheroz, and five or six months after his death, the event of the death of Ibrahim Mirza, it appears closer to reality that Babur's grandfather was brought to Samarkand in 1433-1434. Mirza Haidar and Babur Mirza also claim that Yunuskhan stayed in Iraq for nineteen, twenty years. Therefore it is possible to approve that Yhnuskhan was brought to Abusaid Mirza in around 1457. Although Mirza Haidar mentioned that Yunuskhan returned to Mongolia when he was 41 in the years 1455-1456, the astronomer himself had repeated several times that Abusaid Mirza had decided to bring Yhnuskhan when he started to move to Khurasan. Academic V.V. Bartold relied on 1456 in his works, referring to the fact of Mirza Haidar that Yhnuskhan was brought from Iraq at the age of 41.

Literature Review

Indeed, only Amir Temur and Mirza Ulughbek were able to win a major victory in Mongolia. It is enough to remember that Amir Temur had to make a major move against Mongolia seven times. Therefore, Abusaid could not do anything except to set his own people, like Amir Temur and Mirza Ulughbek, to the throne of Mongolia. Babur wrote: “Because of his intrigue, Sultan Abusaid married a woman who was a sister of Abdulaziz Mirza’s wife and celebrated weddings in Iraq and Khurasan; they became friends, when he was sent as the khan in the Mongolian nation ... The Mongolian ruler, the khan and Esan Davlatbegim was sat on a white cloth and raised as khan”.

Mirza Haidar Abusaid also didn’t ignore the issues that Mirza Yunuskhan was met in Herat by Abusaid Mirza and they signed several mutual agreements. Mirza Haidar wrote: “He set Yunuskhan in Khurasan at Boghi Zaghan and he made royal feasts in his honor. A number of agreements and obligations were adopted between them”. It is also clear from the description of this reception ceremony that Abusaid accepted Mirza Yunuskhan in the summer of 1457 (July-August) more than a month later in Herat and sent him to Mongolia with assistant forces. Because Abusaid Mirza was only allowed to enter Herat in December of 1458. The fact that he stayed in Balkh from the summer of 1457 till December 1458, meant that there was no danger for him from Yunuskhan as a result of he was sent to Mongolia.

The events in Mongolia prove that Yunuskhan was taken to Iraq from Mongolia in 1457. According to the affirmation of Mirza Haidar, Yunuskhan, having arrived in Mongolia, had been collecting troops for several years. This process should have taken place in the period from the autumn of 1457 till the summer of 1458. Because Yunuskhan, who managed to collect a lot of troops in Mongolia, fought against Esan Bughakhan at the place called Honsolar, near Aksu. In this battle, Amir Said Ali, the governor of Kashghar, also took part on the side of Esan Baghakhan, with a large army of 30,000 men. The victory of Esan Baghakhan in the war was provided by the army of Amir Said Ali. Because there were only six thousand soldiers in Esan Baghakhan’s army. Considering that Amir Said Ali died in 1458, this battle dates back to the summer of 1458, before the death of Amir Said Ali.

Research Methodology

It should be noted that although Mirza Haidar repeatedly stated that Abusaid had brought Yunuskhan because of the fact that he wanted to attack Iraq, at that time, in 1457 he was still withot enough power in Khurasan it was not even possible for him to think that he would attack to Iraq. Abusaid Mirza began to to think of moving to Iraq only after 1464 - 1465.

Yunuskhan, who was defeated in the battle in Honsolor, again came to Abusaid Mirza in order to ask for help in 1458-1459. Yunuskhan, who had been left without army, had no possibility to attack Mongolia one more time. That is why Abusaid Mirza gifted him a small town on the border with Mongolia. Mirza Haidar wrote: “Yunuskhan applied to Mirza to ask for a region to live until the Mongols began to rely on him. Mirza sent him to a place called “Yettikand”, one of the cities of Andidjan”.

Yettikand was a region of Fergana valley, bordered by Mongolia and Babur and Haidar even briefly informed about the area. For example, Mirza Haidar emphasized that Yettikand was also famous with the name Haftdeh, it contained cities and regions, the regions were engaged in farming.

Yunuskhan had long been fighting for the Mongolian throne from Yettikand. But he did not achieve any great results at that time either. Abusaid’s miraculous assistance, which had not yet had a great deal of power at the time, was too difficult for all Mongolia to dominate. Yunuskhan's complete subordination of Mongolia was not the most important thing for Abusaid Mirza, but they were engaged in war and Mowarounnahr, including Ferghana were safe from them.

Academic V.V. Bartold emphasizes that Yunuskhan lived in Yettikand in 1456-1462 and from here stood up for the Mongolian throne. However, if we take into consideration that Yettikand was gifted to Yunuskhan after his second request for help, it turns up that his life in Yettikand was originated from 1459-1460. Academician B. Akhmedov did not give any date, but he noted that Yunuskhan was settled in Yettikand after being defeated by Esan Baghakhan.

Mirza Haidar also notes that Yunuskhan did not achieve anything at this time. "When Yunuskhan Sultan returned from Abusaid for the second time, the Mongol emirs gathered around him again. For a while, he lived in Mongolia, Yettikand became his permanent residence. However, he could not step on to the territories where Esan Baghakhan had owned. When Esan Bugahan and Amir Said Ali died, the khanate was left to Dost Mohammad". If we come out of the fact that Esan Baghakhan died in 1462, Abusaid Mirza could not help Yunuskhan to fight the new Khan Dost Mohammad and Kashghar's new ruler, Sansiz Mirza. He was busy with suppressing the rebellion of Muhammad Joqi, supported by the ruler of the Dashti Kipchak Abulkhairkhan and the Fergana valley became in Mohammed Joqi's posession. However, soon after the uprising mentioned above was overcome and the complete peace in Movarounnahr was established, there appeared an opportunity to help Yunuskhan.

Analyses and Results

Although Mirza Haidar and Babur did not mention in their writings, Yunuskhan again came to Herat in 1364 asking for help from Abusaid Mirza. Abusaid Mirza, who was worried that Yunuskhan's next defeat and his desire for help would endanger the eastern borders of the country –Fergana Valley, personally met Yunuskhan. Abdurazzak Samarkandiy particularly emphasized that Yunuskhan had repeatedly been assisted before and as a result of this help, he had also come to power in his own country and this time he had also given a large number of district warriors besides plenty of property as assistance. The astronomer wrote: “Yunuskhan told the glorious ears that the hope of the future had shifted to the light because of the events of the day and the changes of the day and night. Yunuskhan for a long time had been glad with the grace and mercy of that person – Sultan Abu Said, who repeatedly put his royal authority in order; he entered inside his people with greatness and became a king with the mercy help of Sultan Aby Said. Sultan Abu Said bowed and dignified his honor and accompanied him with honor and sent the great emirs and the dignitaries to several addresses, and when he approached, Sultan, moved forward his future. They embraced each other and Abu Said showed a keen respect to the khan and at some meetings there were organized royal and cheerful weddings. ... The grace of His Majesty Man once again laid the foundations of the kingdom and the khanate to Yunuskhan, which included horses, royal dishes, loungers, soldiers, horses with golden saddles, belts, lots of mules, camels, horsemen and offered a gesture of humor, saying: “Let several armies from the district of Movarounnahr help the khan; wherever the khan goess let them follow and serve him” and then he bade farewell to the khan and allowed him to go back. After exactly that assistance, Yunuskhan gradually increased his supporters in Mongolia. The death of Sansiz Mirza, the governor of Kashghar and Dost Mohammed, the Mongolian khan, made it possible for Yuniskahn to have full control of Mongolia. A few years later, in 1468-1469, Yunuskhan became the dominant power in Mongolia.

Conclusion

In general, the fact that Yunuskhan entered Mongolia led to the beginning of wars. After several years of fighting, Yunuskhan won the Mongolian throne. As a result, the Mongol invasion of Fergana valley almost ended.

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GLOBALIZATION - THE NEW PARADIGM OF SOCIAL LIABILITY

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Аннотация: Ушбу мақолада ижтимоий борлиқда юз бераётган ўзгаришларнинг умумпланетар хусусият касб этаётгани, маданий ранг-баранглик, плюрализм ўрнига барча халқлар, миллатлар учун тенг қадриятлар, меъёрлар, нормалар шаклланаётгани, янги парадигма сифатида глобаллашувнини ижтимоий борлиққа таъсири миллий ва умуминсоний парадигмалар, мақсадлар нуқтаи назаридан ўрганилди. Шунингдек, глобаллашув шароитида маданиятлараро мулоқот ва миллий ўзликни англаш масалалари ҳамда миллий ўзликни сақлаб қолиш муҳимлигидан келиб чиқиб хулосалар берилди.

Калит сўзлар: глобаллашув, ижтимоий борлиқ, парадигма, миллий ва умуминсоний парадигмалар, глобал муаммолар, информация соҳасида глобаллашув, оммавий маданият, ҳуқуқий соҳадаги глобаллашув.

Аннотация: В этой статье анализируются изменения в социальной жизни, культурном разнообразии, плюрализме, равенстве ценностей, нормах и нормах для всех народов, наций, а также глобальной парадигмы глобализации на основе национальных и универсальных парадигм и целей. Кроме того, Национальная ассоциация межкультурного диалога Глобального диалога также получила подробные инструкции, чтобы узнать больше о вопросах сохранения национальных ценностей.

Ключевые слова: глобализация, социальное существование, парадигма, национальные и универсальные парадигмы, глобальные проблемы, глобализация в информации, массовая культура, глобализация в правовом поле.

Abstract: This article analyzes social transformations in the context of multiculturalism, cultural diversity, pluralism, equality of values, norms, norms, as a new paradigm. Globalization has been studied in terms of national and universal paradigms and goals. . Also in the context of globalization, conclusions were given on the issues of intercultural dialogue and national self-consciousness and the importance of national self-consciousness.

Keywords: globalization, social existence, paradigm, national and universal paradigms, global issues, globalization in information, mass culture, globalization in the legal field.

Introduction

Today there is no researcher who does not think about the concept of "globalization" and does not give any suggestion on the conflict resolution. The transformations in the social world are characterized by a multifaceted nature, cultural diversity and equal values, norms, and norms for all peoples and nations, rather than pluralism, which calls for a serious study of the process of globalization.

Starting in the 1960s and 1970s, all the dramatic changes that took place in the vast majority of societies, politicians, sociologists, philosophers, and scholars. Gradually, there is a concept of globalization, which means:

- First of all, it concerns all humanity, taking into account the fate of all countries, peoples and social groups;

- Secondly, it reports about the economic and social losses of the humanity, which can threaten human civilization when they are intensified;

- Thirdly, these problems can unite all countries and peoples, and cooperate with the whole world.

By the end of the 20th century, competition between socialist and capitalist systems based on contradictory ideology and paradigm, the recognition of universal values, and the emergence of the global marketplace afforded global convenience. According to the definition of the International Monetary Fund, "globalization is the result of the intensive integration of market goods and services and capital."

Globalization is seen as a real-world market-driven relationship, with the production of commodities and their sale on the world market. This definition is true when it comes to the feature of the global market. But globalization does not depend on market equity, capital development, sales, but merely as a feature of social development, human development.

If we talk about the concept of globalization, three dimensions of globalization can be distinguished:

globalization is a long-standing historical process;

globalization, proximity to homogeneity of the world on a single principle, unique values means aspiration to universalize everything;

Globalization is the key to the recognition of the growing interdependence, globalization, transnational government structures and religious groups, and the weakening of the national sovereignty under the influence of new factors. At the present time, globalization in the community development system should be described as three - economic, political and cultural.

Literature Review

Globalization in the economic sphere is linked to the process of formation of market relations and the broad participation of countries in the global market. In the 1970s and 80s of the 20th century, developed countries went to fight for the world market. If so far, the United States, Britain has taken a leading position in the global market, offering 37 to 38% of the goods, services and goods of the world to the nations of the world, such as France, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, South Korea, Thailand, Japan was added. Similarly, China's economic reforms in the 1980s have shown that this country can take a leading position in the world market. The idea that the famous British philosopher A. Toybee, who introduced China's western dynamism, "will bring a great gift to mankind", suggests that prophecy is right.

The former Soviet Union's role in the global marketplace plays an important role, especially in developing the market economy. For example, in the Republic of Uzbekistan, together with foreign investors and corporations, about a thousand small businesses, firms and cultural and service institutions have been established. New Mont, Germany's Mercedes Benz and Simens, South Korean DEU and Samsung, Japanese Mitsubishi and French Elf-Akiten are among them. Transnational corporations that spend their goods there, without the state borders, place their own products, where the profits are high, is the main driving force of economic globalization. Examples of these are the use of labor force, cooperation in science, industry and transport.

In the political sphere, globalization can be seen in the emergence of international or intergovernmental alliances. In the years to come, interstate integration has become a widespread phenomenon. Examples of such international organizations as the Eurasian Union, the CIS, Shanghai Cooperation. True, they are not the political organizations that govern the states, but also address issues of socio-political nature, such as establishing economic ties, joint military exercises, joint international terrorism, and drug trafficking.

Uzbekistan is also an influential international association such as the Organization for Economic Cooperation, the Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation, the International Labor Organization, and the World Health Organization. His activity is not only a social-economic one, but also a political one. Foreign policy, international political relations, diplomacy imply high professionalism, awareness of the world events and the art of protecting their interests. Otherwise, the globalization process may have an impact on national development, interests, and the state may depend on other countries, international political military associations. Legalization of globalization calls for consideration of human rights and freedoms as a supreme value, and the national legal system to build these democratic values. Today, Uzbekistan has signed more than sixty international legal acts and has a duty to comply with these standards.

At the same time, the law implies the nationality of the people, the history, cultural traditions, legal experience and mentality of each nation. This prevents the improper implementation of the norms that are incompatible with national and legal traditions.

Research Methodology

Cultural globalization affects the modern man to his economic, social and spiritual-psychological status, his personal development as a person, his values and aspirations. The proliferation of international crime, drug addiction and international terrorism, and the abandonment of the low culture of the mass culture, have a major impact on the cultural and national traditions of nations and nations, all of which have an impact on the social dimension of globalization. "Most of the crimes related to extremism and violence are committed by young people under the age of 30. Today's youth of the world are the largest generation in all human history, since they make up 2 billion people. The future of our planet depends on the well-being of our children". This list can be characterized by the global spread of various man-made disasters, which sharply deteriorate the ecological situation. This is why, in recent years, the massive anti-globalization campaign, which has been advocated for the future development of globalization in Eastern Europe and Asia, has been actively promoted by community movements in some countries, denied the views on globalization, and has been largely based on the creation of many current scientific concepts, has grown. Finding different ways and factors to bring this process to the required form is mainly based on these trends.

Today, the processes of globalization in the sphere of cultural-enlightenment and information are rapidly developing. Nearly 40% of world-wide published newspapers and magazines are in European countries today. 60-70% of these publications are distributed worldwide. Especially the English and German languages as world languages are one of the factors that accelerate the spread of information throughout Europe and the United States.

Depending on the opportunities created by the globalization process of economically powerful states, the desire to integrate the system of values with other people's lives through economic tools and information technology, naturally creates a precedent for negative emotions and negative attitudes towards these nationalities. In fact, the views on Europeansentrism are so spreading.

Analyses and Results

The so-called "mass culture" in western Europe has helped the globalization of "spiritual values" that are distributed by industrial societies. In fact, the products of "mass culture", which propagate inexplicable, insincere, often violent and immoral, have a negative impact on national morals, traditions and traditions.

As a consequence of the globalization process, the rapid degradation of existing stereotypes and values, and the emergence of new ones are gradually declining. As a result, millions of people remain in the grave of psychological suffering, in the midst of a system of several values, in reducing and re-discovering their spiritual-spiritual self-esteem in the degradation of the values that they believe. This process paves the way to the growth of spiritual and psychological alienation tendencies, ultimately deprived of their national identity, and deviant behavioral groups. This situation poses a serious threat to the sustainability of social relations in society.

Every democratic state seeking social development has to take into account these factors. The ethno political paradigm in Uzbekistan is based on ethnological pluralism, religious tolerance and the positive aspects of them, and the rational use of universal values. However, this does not deny the existence of certain specificities in ethnocentrisms and confessions, and the issues that must be addressed. Today, social issues, psychological and psychological state of the members of the society, their outlook are narrow and have a universal, universal character. Culture can no longer be maintained locally, ethnically or even on a national scale, and it must be in the global system of solving problems.

Conclusion

Globalization is a progressive process. Globalization has made nations and nations safer in protecting against the negative effects of this process. For Uzbekistan, the only way to accomplish this task is to have a stable national cultural and spiritual foundations, such as national culture, national spirituality and national identity, and to protect them, with respect and cautious attitude towards other national cultures and news. In the context of globalization, this path can preserve its cultural identity, cultural identity, and national identity.

Globalization is full of internal contradictions and contradictions. His research on national and universal paradigms and targets is one of the pressing problems facing scientists. It is necessary to make it a positive, progressive, and socially-oriented paradigm.

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PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL SOLIDARITY IN SOCIETY

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada ijtimoiy birdamlik muammolari, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy holatni o'rganish, xorijlik olimlarning inson erkinligi va hamjihatligi mavzularidagi tadqiqotlari o'rganiladi.

Kalit so’zlar: ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy holat, erkinlik, ma'naviy, shaxs.

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются проблемы социальной солидарности, изучения социально-экономического положения, сострадания к заботе и веселости жизни общества, а также исследования зарубежных ученых по темам свободы личности и солидарности.

Ключевые слова: социально-экономическое положение, свобода, духовность, личность.

Abstract: The problem of social solidarity, studying the social-economical position, compassion of care and gayety of society’s life are studied in this article, and the investigations of foreign scientists on the themes of freedom of person and solidarity as well.

Keywords: social-economical position, freedom, spiritual, individual.

Introduction

The main task in the life of society is the problem of reforms and social-economical position in the area of living when we study people’s social-economical position, to feel compassion to the problems and gayety, by solving them together, we can achieve to our goals.

If you notice, we pay special attention to this issue, i.e., solve our citizens, people’s problems lately. There is a problem, there as a life. Social situation was not satisfied to developing to time demands. That’s why the problem appears. These problems can be solved individually all problems can be solved collegially. With the initiative of our president Sh.M.Mirziyoev, “People-receptions” in all regions of our republic are functioning nowadays. One of the main tasks of people’s receptions’ is to listen peoples’ problems, and solve them social solidarity. Social solidarity is to conclude through conversation, debate and discussion, listen one another[1].

The freedom of person is in the main point in the issue of person is in the main point in the issue of social solidarity. Solidarity and freedom of person are closely connected notions, but they are not the same. Social solidarity is keeping society’s order by preserving the freedom of person. In some conditions social solidarity may be contrary to freedom of person. There may be general, adapted by everyone, including universal practical and ideological directions social order. Because of inner changes of person’s life, fixed order, is admitted at temporarily conformity, then it can hinder to many and multifaceted opportunities at that time the system opposite objective functional and ideological institutions with people’s inner world, his practical and spiritual wishes can be appeared.

Every citizen of the society must know the importance of social sphere around macro world. After doing his task of the society, person must feel free himself and realize that social reality was done for him. So outward and inner freedom with in and for freedom, which means “raising and approaching” liberty. Freedom can be positively comprehended in S.A.Levinski: “If should differentiate the positive and negative freedom – unlimited, ideal true, kindness, elegance are real freedom”. Because of these universal values person goes out of the frame, learns the social entity, with general values, improves it, develops the functional and spiritual basis through them.

The understanding of positive freedom was recognized and noticed it by Levinski are closely linked with the problem of understanding nature of social unity.

If must be also underlined that the presence of universal moral notions is not enough to define and determine all forms of social discipline. One or several parts of social place must be linked to understand general values foundation. It is necessary to step forward to understand "general values' and understand how parts of wholeness can be linked for a long time and how they can be the wholeness itself it is begun with close, spiritual and functional, includes, you and recognizing the person. Being together, step by step and voluntary communication and interrelation helps to be "we". Spiritual communication and functional interrelation can be seen only in one stage, because understanding one part of existence leads to realization of other parts of it. As S.L.Frank said in his work "Russian outlook", such kind of communication has oncologic character. As he mentioned, "Unification of we "is not outer, synthesis several "I" or "I" and "you", but as inseparable and growing "I" oneself leads to realization of other personal essence. Though realization of intellectual and spiritual essence can be through reflection, that reflection can be appeared by another, individual spiritual place. As the result "inspired" person of oneself can be seen as solidarity: "Other's direct reality "you" comes into "I", "you" is present for me, I feel if , appears in me" leads to realization of definite social society in interpersonal communication. Closer "you" helps to understand and realize the communication. "You" of multiplication the sense of utensil concerning other social society it seems as it is impossible to understand the purpose of life without essence and character of freedom. When person understands the present social world he recognizes it as his depending or in depending position.

Literature Review

Besides his life, every person tries to recognize it as the part of other's life: "What is this if it is unique, general for all, meaningful and it fulfils my life with essonce". Uzbek outlook used to recognize other social parts in sequence. If they have general values, uniting around it, acknowledging it is easy. Recognizing the axiological basis of life foundations is the main issue in Uzbek outlook.

At the same time with externally social-political pressing new, strict and compulsory "vertical" obeying can be appeared as some broken parts of structure.

Firstly, defined purposes in present social essence are existed, soundly – every person of in the society does his defines tasks. Because of strictly defined social communication and adaption of this social communication by participants, the farming of important values for future, deeper and spiritual life can be abandoned. If the person, state, state mechanisms in every state serve to certain society it doesn't mean that this society is congealed, it hasn't benefits and goals V.M.Mejuyev considered: "State does not serve to the notional benefits, if doesn't ignore social life, higher and universal meaning, of is not connected with these benefits". Objective – functional political and juridical mechanisms must protect and also take into account the person's benefits. But they haven't strictly control the creative basis of people.

The issue belonging to person's freedom is keeping the balance between social-political and spiritual aspects. When the person is free, there is no any narrowing of individual-functional and spiritual world which stands opposite to "another" world, different parts of social essence consciously come up to together. The freedom of person is the solidarity every person's purpose and works with other purpose and works.

The first step to recognize the daedal communication of among people which includes objective-juridical and spiritual-sensitive basis is to drift out the private narrow place limit. The structural parts of this process was analyzed interestingly by L.Shestov. In his opinion, if private higher levels raise to absolute, by every person of social world, of will lead to coming off spiritual and functional system in the macroworld. According to Shestov, person who consider that his values are unique is spiritually and morally dead person for other members if social essence. As an example, he underlined the "The dead people" by N.V.Gogol, he noticed the main heroes as the units without spirits of the world, and as" doers only by external influence. It means that obeying to "General" rules of essence is strictly defined and constraining leads to alienation with private corner. It is still unknown, what Gogol intend to say by using, dead spirit – died peasants or Chichikov who bought their list of names and rich people who sold them to if him. Everybody who lives is already formed, but hasn't universal meaning, with any direction, based on private values.

It is benefit for Chichikov, juggle for Nozdrev and satiate himself for Sobakevich. Every hero of this novel tried to survive without any connection with general "essence", external essence is the world of constraining to forget their wither and aims for them.

But in closed private essence the person can be a slave of his values and rules, it can be divided to General, positive and spiritual values.

Person is compared with a dot in a circle in another interesting research: "Dot is a person itself, circle is persons, ancestors, contemporaries and generations". Somebody who is apart from essence both spiritually and functional, be stay absolute, can only limit private folders. It is underlined that "if individuum intercommunicates with himself, his interests and works, i.e. personal freedom will diminish till that dot". Its aim to know the freedom, its different sides is connected with place "much essence", there personal spiritual and creative potential will increase. When person together with personal foal and strivings, "his personal freedom will be unlimited". His freedom with recognizing elementary spiritual foundation can be connected with freedom if "general" essence. Person is freedom is for recognizing social-political and axiological basis of this social world, for presentation of daedal creative opportunities of every person through cooperation with other members of social life. The connotation of forming and foundation person's freedom in the society if the process if acknowledging other personal essence. This freedom is connected with several factors of social unity in particular, or the condition of presence mutual and voluntary assistance in the society, if or fixed due to the process of recognizing and comprehension by people in the society.

In the condition of forming the opportunity of entering to spiritual and intellectual world, knowing the difficulties of life and situations within society. As E.B.Ilyankev wrote: "to watch the world by somebody's eyes means to know somebody's interests".

One of the founders of Christian outlook Origen tried to understand the connection of every life with individual basis of "general" world primaries. When every people's will unite into single will, it has general harmony. Every alive people through giving his life "corner" to world shows the limits of spiritual and grip, and their harden, it provides the constant widening and enriching Origen wrote about all alive people as: "Different activities of person artificially striver to unity of world and its benefit".

Research Methodology

In the process of massive spiritual unity, the person can disclose himself and achieve love – the highest type of voluntary conversation. Feeling love we install the importance of individuality, through it our necessity too. Unity on the basis of love is the highest peak of social voluntary interrelation. Love, in wide philosophical explanation, is informal conversation of different individuums, during this process many sides of inner, spiritual essence is unfolded. This sense helps to feel maximum spiritual relation to other party of the world. Person which belongs to it, fills its unity with macro world. Love is one of types of voluntary conversation, every member of society in the process of unity of social essence, leaves one part of his freedom, through it will have the opportunity to choose dependently.

As S.S.Xoruji said: "the main social – cultural event of Russian outlook was "solidarity", which includes social unity and at the same time independence of each member of society according this scientist, the unity of solidarity has autonomous and independent life and their basis, at changes of, it is enriched and transforms". Solidarity is such stage of social essence; every person understands its spiritual gist. It is grasped as macroworld of beings with functional essence. But in higher level, it is clear with uniting of all essence of macroworld. Every member of the society consciously accepts all being lived in the social, and their freedom as one the main values.

Every member of society describes himself in connection with other's presence and for other that's why, person is considered as integral factor of social solidarity in this process.

S.N. Bulgakov said that: "The freedom of every created person is seen in implementing or non-implementing of opportunities". The connection of certain being with macroworld has two: voluntary and compulsory sides. From one point, it is compulsory obeying the material and natural decision which demand the active participation of person in the process of protecting the environment and changes from the other side, person is voluntary present, Le is the owner of social thinking in necessary conditions for ensuring mental and creative basis. The process of commending of person to society, space and natural world, to work consciously is called inseparably determination. It meant that person is a part of macroworld. Compelling of beings to the process of long and difficult natural and social forming is order and rules, conversation in certain social space. This social space fives certain person the rules of achieving in some social stages through stream of information. There may be such relations among members of society, in the result of it, members of society can give and take something during conversation. The system of living beings belongs to the type of difficult systems, it gives the opportunity to control based on beneficial event and relations by their activity the experience of such activities will be given not only by relatives, but also by neighbours. That's why mutually beneficial cooperation of different members of organism will be formed and by their activities all members will be changed. These are not only experiences and knowledge of some members but also experience of all company, formulas based on intellectual and functional diversity it makes several conditions for complicated functional organism.

Analyses and Results

I.T. Frolov considered that alive being can order itself and back relations systems. He wrote "these types of complicated systems can "remember" the useful effects of latest relations and it can be adapted and studied as well"[5].

The activities of person in this process are held on the basis of anthropo-socio centrism, i.e., being between individuality and unlimited commonality. Society's physical functional and individual – mass social order of person's thinking and society's thinking, detached and general activities are close and inter influenced in parity.

If we consider general social type of character as social adaptation, we must show its importance. Every type of social order, individuum in the society has an opportunity to be lucky. But we must understand other types of social adaptation, for instance, which are corrected with creation by human mind for having social habits of character. Researchers said, "we can explain the character and behavior as the activity as adaptation of human organism to environment. This adaptation is carried by mind influenced by environment".

Every mind is inseparable part of universal world with primary essence. Detached mind includes both general mind and social thinking at the same time. And scientist considered that person "is the centre itself and all other things are around it". So if the person is inseparable part of essence, it includes the attempt being supremacy onthologically. It can be reached through cooperation with alive beings which fill the spiritual and practical life for disclosing and keeping personal basis. Person can't endure the locking. He is "individuality which was opened in other individuality". Person's freedom based on principle of inter personal voluntary communication forms the ideality of living together. It is closely connected with solidarity objective – order side which defines the juridical direction of every person and axiological side which is shown in creative many-sidedness.

Creative and intellectual closeness are very serious issues in our society. There was threat of unlimited squattering, without confessing the peculiarities and character of life to certain member of society. As a result, some people were considered as negatively influenced, denied global social values which were based and formed due to charged and pressed personal values.

Person, in general, is an owner of freedom, he can imagine his life connected with others and for all, and he has freedom of drawing much attention to all spheres of life.

Conclusion

It is impossible to refuse of this freedom. But the main condition of presence of freedom is understanding the importance of social place and giving, "corner" by his life though it is his own place to exist. But of the freedom may be squattering freedom, it has two sided peculiarities from society to members, from members to society.

The freedom of person in the society is one of main factors of social unity. Firstly, this type of freedom is the basis of social unity, this process is considered as unlimited horizon. Secondly, holistic freedom is unlimited, this society of freedom is opposite to squattering which destroys the axiologic basis. It is always against nigilism and anarchism which destroy social political management and objective – functional juridical mechanisms. The analysis of freedom essence can conclude its deeper introduction, widening factor of mental and voluntary unity. This peculiarity of freedom played the main we in preserving traditional basis of national cultural life.

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CONCEPTION AND FEATURES OF GOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITY

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Аннотация: Давлат ҳокимияти давлат бошқарувининг ваколатлари билан белгиланган давлатнинг энг муҳим таркибий қисми ҳисобланади. Замонавий демократик жамиятда давлат ҳокимияти халқнинг суверенитети тамойилига мувофиқ демократия тамойилларига асосланади. Унинг манбаи амалдорларнинг бошқарувчилик хусусиятлари ёки илоҳий иродага эмас, балки халқнинг суверенитетидир. Мамлакат конститутсиясида ифодаланган халқ иродаси давлат ҳокимиятининг характерини ва уни амалга ошириш шаклини белгилайди. Ушбу мақолада давлат ҳокимияти тушунчаси, моҳияти ва мазмуни илмий жиҳатдан тадқиқ этилади.

Калит сўзлар: давлат ҳокимияти, ҳокимиятнинг бўлиниши, давлат органлари, суверенитет, қонунийлик, самарадорлик, профессионаллик, халқчиллик, инсонпарварлик, ошкоралик, фуқаролик жамияти.

Аннотация: Государственная власть - это важнейший атрибут государства, наделенный властью государственного управления. В современном демократически ориентированном обществе государственная власть основана на принципе демократии по принципу суверенитета народа. Его источник - не божественная воля и не харизматические черты правителя, а суверенитет народа; Его воля, выраженная в конституции страны, определяет характер государственной власти и формы ее реализации. В этой статье автор анализирует понятие, особенности и содержание государственной власти.

Ключевые слова: государственная власть, разделение властей, государственный суверенитет, правоохранительная деятельность, право, эффективность, профессионализм, прозрачность, прозрачность, равенство, свобода граждан.

Abstract: The governmental authority is the most important attribute of the state, vested with the power of state management. In the modern society, oriented on democracy, the state power based on the principles of democracy under the principle of peoples' sovereignty. It's source is not a divine will and not the charismatic features of the governor, but the peoples' sovereignty. It's will expressed in the state constitution, determines the character of state power and its implementation forms. In this article, the author analyzes the concept, features and core of governmental authority.

Keywords: state authority, division of power, state sovereignty, principles of law enforcement, law, efficiency, professionalism, transparency, publicity, humanism, transparency, equality, freedom of citizens.

Introduction

A necessary condition for the strengthening and development of governmental authority is the law rule, the uniform and unswerving performance of laws that are issued by state bodies and functionaries as well as citizens and public organizations. Thus, the government is among the necessary and special means for governing the country, adopting and enforcing laws designed to regulate relations both in the state and at the international level.

Literature Review

The level of research can be divided into two groups. The first group included the foundations of statehood, the concept, essence and content of state power, the basis of the formation of the branches of state power in the works of foreign scholars John Locke, G.Gotsi, I.Kant, J.J. Rousseau, J. Bodin, N. Machiavelli and Montesquieu. Ancient Greek and Roman authors also commented on the essence of statehood in the works of Herodotus, Xenophon, Ketyi, Polybi, Diodor, Arrian, Strabo, Pliny, Plutarchus, Curtius Rufus, Pompeius Trogus.

Today, interest in coordinating public administration and public administration networks is increasing not only among practitioners but also worldwide researchers. Including foreign researchers with these processes D.Muni and A.Reilly, U. R.Ashby, Ludwig von Bertalanff, U. Cherchman, F. Cast, D.Rozentsveyg, G. Mintsberg, M. Parker Follet, D. Gelbreit, among the Russian researchers: G. A. Atamanchuk, N. I. Glazunova, B. Z. Milner and others are engaged.

However, some aspects of the system of government have not been studied yet. These include the forms of coordination of the activities of the executive authorities of the state, including the forms of coordination in the implementation of public-purpose programs in the social sphere.

A number of jurists, political scientist Sh.A.Abbosxojaev, G.Ismailova, S.O'rozbaev, U.Sh.Khusanov, S.A.Abboskhodjaev, I.R.Bekov, A.Hashimkhanov , O.Z.Muhamedjanov, have not studied the processes of direct coordination of state authority activity in the dissertations. However, close studies have been conducted. As it turns out, after the independence of Uzbekistan, Uzbekistan has abandoned the Soviet-era administrative and command-sharing system, and has been fully credited with today's evolutionary recognition of the "Uzbek model" throughout the world.

Research Methodology

The scientific method is used in all sciences - including political and sociological sciences. The scientists in these fields ask different questions and perform different tests. However, they use similar core approaches to find answers that are logical and supported by evidence.

During this research we tried to review the reforms of the political process in the country, and made attempts to analyze the topic by making observations. We also used comparative analysis method.

Analysis and results

It should be noted that governmental authority is political character, but not all political power is governmental authority.

There are some signs of state power:

1. Governmental authority acts as an official representative of the society of the given country. Only it is legally authorized to act on behalf of the whole society and, as such, to apply on its behalf, if necessary, legalized and in most cases legitimate compulsion, violence.

2. Governmental authority has the supremacy in society, it is sovereign. The realization of all other kinds of power may be regulated by the state, the law;

3. Unlike the political, governmental is highly formalized, its organization, the order of activity are determined in detail by constitutional norms, other legislation.

4. Governmental authority is realized by a specialized state apparatus (parliament, government, courts, etc.); the principles of organization and activity of the state apparatus are understood as the abstract guidelines on the basis of which state bodies are formed and function.

These include:

- the legality principle - the compliance principle, strict adherence to the law and consistency of all aspects of the activity of the state apparatus as a whole, its individual bodies and civil servants of the constitution, laws and subordinate acts;

- the efficiency principle - ensuring efficiency, profitability of management activities, especially necessary in the conditions of market relations;

- the professionalism principle, in accordance with it, the occupation of certain posts (especially managers) is ensured by qualified, competent, certified specialists using a scientific approach;

- the democracy principle, ensuring the participation of all citizens, the people as a source of governmental authority in political decision-making, the formation and activities of government bodies;

- the humanism principle, recognizing the values of each individual as a person, the priority of his or her legal rights, freedoms and interests;

- the publicity principle, ensuring the transparency of the activities of state bodies, their periodic reporting, informing the population about the results of activities in various areas;

- the national equality principle, which requires equal access to vacant positions in the government people not to only one nationality and race, but different nationalities or races;

- the centralism principle of, reflecting the hierarchy of the structure of the state apparatus, vertical or horizontal subordination;

- the principle of combining unity of command and collegiality that allows to combine the collective discussion with the operational decision-making by the head;

- the principle of separation of the rule, according to which there are legislative, executive and judicial rules; it creates a balance of rules, their control (deterrence) and eliminates the abuse of rule.

Governmental authority is one in the sense that it is realized by the state apparatus and that there are not several competing “state authorities”. In particular, this is state sovereignty. But with the historical development of statehood and law, a certain principle of relations and cooperation of these bodies is formed that is called the separation of powers. The separation of powers into legislative, executive and judicial branches (separation of powers “horizontally”) is not a fragmentation of a single power, but a principle of the structure of the institutional element of the state, a structural-functional characteristic of an organization or a mechanism of governmental authority. The basis of such a structural construction of the state apparatus is the functional differentiation of governmental authority[1].

Governmental authority consists of three relatively independent branches, each of which has its own legal rationale. These branches — legislative, executive, and judicial — separated themselves as three fundamental institutional-legal forms of public-authoritative activity.

The legislative branch of governmental authority in the official form establishes legal norms, general rules that determine the measure of human freedom in society and the state. In particular, the legislator establishes the rules for the use of political force, necessary and acceptable from the point of view of ensuring freedom, security, property.

The executive branch embodies the coercive power of the state. It is a system of bodies possessing, in particular, police powers capable of carrying out organized coercion, up to including of violence. These powers must be warrants, i.e. must be established by law to ensure freedom, security, property.

The judiciary resolves disputes on the law, establishes the right (rights and obligations) in specific situations for specific subjects. In particular, court decisions allow or prescribe legal measures of state coercion in relation to specific subjects.

Separation of governments means that the legislative, executive and judicial authorities are independent within their competence and cannot interfere with each other's competencies. At the same time, the competence of these bodies is such that they cannot act in isolation, and governmental authority is realized in the process of cooperation of its three independent branches: the activity of the legislator will not bring the desired result without the corresponding activity of the executive and judicial power, the administration of justice is impossible without the power of the legislative and judicial etc. Furthermore, in the relationship of branches of government should be checks and balances that do not allow each of the branches of power to go beyond its competence and, conversely, allow some branches of power to keep others within the scope of competence.

In science, there is a viewpoint, according to which not all state bodies can be attributed to legislative, executive and judicial, and there is a fourth body - control branch of power. It should be emphasized that the existence in countries with insufficiently developed statehood of such bodies that do not fit into the separation of powers into legislative, executive and judicial, indicates that in these countries there is either no separation of powers, or it is essentially infringed.

If the mechanism of the state is based on the separation of governments, then there are only legislative, executive and judicial authorities. At the same time, such a ratio of these bodies is possible, which deviates from the strict separation of legislative and executive powers in presidential republics (for example, the USA). But such a deviation does not generate new branches of government along with legislative and executive. Where there is no separation of powers (despite the fact that within the framework of the "division of labor according to state governance" there are legislative, executive and judicial bodies), the real head of state (monarch, dictator, "super president", etc.) really plays an independent role. But the figure of such a real head of state is not on a par with other state bodies, but above them.

Here, the separation of powers can be imitated, despite the fact that the head of state has a decisive set of powers in the legislative and executive spheres, and perhaps even the authority of the highest cassation or supervisory judicial authority.

If the special control (supervisory) bodies play an independent role in the state apparatus, even stand alongside the parliament, government bodies and courts of general jurisdiction, this does not mean a special "control" branch of government. Thus, the prosecutor's office, which oversees the rule of law, together with the government and administrative bodies, refers to the executive branch. To control the constitutionality of laws and actions of higher state bodies does not require a special branch of state power. In essence, constitutional review is the verification of the legal nature of laws, and such review is the responsibility of the judiciary to resolve disputes over law. Constitutional control is exercised by the courts of general jurisdiction or special constitutional courts. In those cases, the constitutional control is exercised quasi-judicial (for example, the Constitutional Council in France), the powers of such control are limited and do not allow the body of constitutional control to stand in one row with the legislator [3, 830].

Supervisory bodies with the legislator, for example, the Chamber of Accounts, the Ombudsman (Human Rights Ombudsman), may also exercise supervisory powers. Of course, such subsidiary bodies do not form an independent branch of governmental authority.

Conclusion

The separation of powers does not imply the existence of a Chinese wall between its branches. In practice, this is not possible and inappropriate. The branches of government interact, and often one of them penetrates the other (for example, the president issues acts having the force of law, and the constitutional court has the right to declare the laws of parliament unconstitutional and thereby effectively cancel them). Therefore, in modern conditions the thesis on the separation of powers is supplemented in the constitutions with provisions on the system of checks and balances, the balance of powers and their interaction

Today there are many disputes on the topic of governmental authority. Many scientists, legal theorists and practitioners lead endless discussions on the topic of state power, but no new solutions to the problems have been found. This topic in educational publications of various authors and scientists is presented in different ways. From this we can conclude that the topic of governmental authority has not yet been fully studied [4, 511].

In a modern democratically oriented society, it is necessary to achieve the steady implementation of state laws. This requires a clear separation of powers into legislative, executive and judicial branches. State power allows you to clearly manage the country, to pass laws and other regulatory legal acts designed to regulate relations both in the state and at the international level. State power also ensures the freedom and equality of citizens

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SOCIAL LEGAL EXISTENCE AND CONSTRUCTIVITY

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Аннотация: Ушбу мақолада, ижтимоий ҳуқуқий борлиқ конструктивлик, ижтимоий ҳуқуқий борлиқ, ҳамда меъёрий-ҳуқуқий ҳужжатлар, норматив актлар узлуксизликни тақозо этиши, ижтимоий ҳаёт динимизми ҳуқуқ феноменини ҳам, бошқарувни ҳам узлуксиз жараёнларга айлантириши ҳақида баён этилган.

Калит сўзлар: ҳуқуқ феномени, демократик бошқарув, ҳуқуқий бошқарув, плюрализм, ҳуқуқий қадриятлар, модернизация, конструктивлик, трансформация, узлуксизлик қонун ижодкорлиги, имманент белги, генезис.

Аннотация: В этой статье говориться об общих чертах конституционности социального закона, существование социального закона и потребность нормативно-юридических документов, нормативных действий и преобразования явления общественной жизни к верховенству закона как непрерывный процесс.

Ключевые слова: феномен «права», демократическое управление, юридическое управление, плюрализм, юридические ценности, модернизация, конструктивизм, преобразование, законодательство, непрерывность, постоянный характер, генезис.

Abstract: This article outlines the constitutionality of the social law, the existence of a social law and the necessity of normative-legal documents, normative acts and the transformation of the phenomenon of social life to the rule of law as a continuous process.

Key words: phenomenon “right”, democratic governance, legal governance, pluralism, legal values, modernization, constructivism, transformation, continuity lawmaking, immanent character, genesis.

Introduction

Democratic legal state is based on two phenomena – democratic values and rights. Democracy emphasizes pluralism, unification of law. Pluralism and unification are two opposite polarities in the essence of the matter. There is a danger of unification of life subordinating diversity to one and the same measures and order in the rule of law. The possibility of punishment in it can force the unification into society. Democracy does not like unification, it supports diversity and pluralism. The use of the right of democracy under the conditions of democracy provides a broad, interesting topic for philosophical and legal researches. Unfortunately, our researchers do not pay attention to this interesting, independent research and problem demanding thinking.

Literature Review

It is natural that the phenomenon of democratization and the phenomenon of right is a misunderstanding of the process of manipulation, misinterpretation and transformation of the institutions of governance when it becomes a stable reality. This conflict is actually resolved through universal moral values.

The moral impediments will solve the conflict that can not be resolved by the phenomenon of truth. But they can not fully solve the differences between the democracy or the democratic governance and the right or legal governance. This problem will come to life in every new socio-historical stage. So, we have to live in the midst of the pluralism of democracy and the aspiration to unify the right. Social progress and governance require a balanced approach.

Another problem is that we still do not learn to live in a democratic society and in a society where the legal values are fully functional, so the social-historical stage is called the “transition period”. Democracy and legal values emerging in developing countries show that the population living in these countries may be subject to ethno-logic and to counteract the modernization of their historical heritage.

It is observed that living up to the traditions, making themselves different from other nations and ethnics, and being the only savior of the religious heritage are sometimes caused by religious extremism. That is why law and governance do not only mean pragmatic goals, but also the opportunities for social development, the creation of reserves and the elimination of destructive phenomena.

Here is another positive aspect of law and governance phenomena. The concept of "constructivism" implies the closeness, connection, interconnectivity and strengthening of parts in accordance with common requirements. If we look at it from the point of view of the rights and control phenomena, we can say that the subject is the activity in the merging of objects, the relationship between them into a specific system and the general purpose.

However, the problem is that these objects (parts) also have their own objectives, functions, and functional requirements. The problems facing constructive activity are largely related to bringing these features close to one another. For example, the functional requirements of the shoe maker are to ensure the quality and production of footwear from workers. This enterprise should carry out the organizational work required to establish the production of footwear and fulfill its responsibilities in accordance with its institutional nature.

Research Methodology

Another management institution, for example, district governorship and its functional requirements, is essentially different in essence, with its goals and objectives. The functional requirements to the regional government, the ministries of the republic and the Cabinet of Ministers are even more distinct, wide and complex. Institutions that adhere to these subordinate principles strengthen the existence, integrity and existence of a society as an integral part and acts as a part of this existence. The law and governance system organizes their activity appropriate to constructive demands and uses the force of law and other mechanisms when it is necessary.

Normative-legal documents include strengthening the relationships between the sections, directing to one and the same purpose and focusing them on the social and practical outcomes when the management activity is based on the constructivist requirements. A non-constructive decision may lead to the origin of destructive situations, which is against to the law and common aim.

Constructivism is essentially the kind of activity that is intended to provide creativity, to ensure social welfare and destructiveness is its opposite – it means mischief. There is a dialectical link between them, but the phenomenon of the law and the management emphasizes the essence of constructiveness. They want to eliminate destructive effects through constructivism. Even the laws against corruption, terrorism and pedophilia also promote constructivism in their mechanisms, even though they are aimed at eradicating bad habits.

The social legal existence is stable through constructivism. The stronger and more constructive in law and governance, the more stable they are in the social law. Constructivism is rarely or completely absent, abstract and complex normative legal acts do not produce the desired result and the activity is disadvantageous. Creativity means creating, building and establishing. The phenomenon of truth is respected with its creativity. It is the product of creativity itself, that's why creativity is its main character and immanent feature.

The term "lawmaking" used in jurisprudence indicates that the phenomenon of law emerged from creativity. Normative legal documents, normative requirements previously studies some or all legal requirements of the social legal existence, then develop and adopt acts aimed at their satisfaction. There is no absolute social space, no social asset that does not rely on specific norms or safe from the influence of the phenomenon of law. Lawmaking is based on existing norms and when it comes to the necessity of their perfection, modernization, they begin to create new procedures. Experts point out that lawmaking is complex, involving the process of preparing for it, from studying the needs of social law, interests, and the process of writing a new document to experts, public discussion and reproduction. Therefore, preparation and adoption of new laws takes a long time.

Normative-legal documents are valuable in drawing people into creativity. Their social axiological value is seen when they encourage the society to creation, searching and establishing innovation, use the state opportunities to do so and protect and provide the rights and freedoms of creators. Because of its creativity, people are convinced of the rule of law, expectation from the state and society and strives to sell, commercialize and increase their creative products. Creativity, however, has to form next creativity and encourages creativity.

No matter how important and actual is the fact that normative-legal documents have a constructive nature, they should encourage subjects to engage in creative activity and encourage innovation that promotes social development. This is the final outcome of the lawmaking.

Analyses and Results

Creativity is not immediately understood in the activities of managerial institutions and it seems as though they are doing the same things that they are not moving forward. In fact, managing a team of two or three people can provide enough examples of creativity. It is a creative endeavor to organize a team of work-related discipline, create daily business plans, maintain uninterrupted production processes, deliver products, deliver finished products to markets, sell them quickly and calculate incomes or losses. In the course of this work, it is necessary to enter into a various relationship with people, to accept some kind of offer and to abandon one. From the point of view of the unique features and capabilities, the management is a creative process. The condition of the legal phenomenon to turn into reality is the fact that these creative processes are taken into account.

Normative-legal acts have a socially positive character. Prohibition or punishing does not make them effective. Prohibition and punishment should also be directed to the formation of positive qualities in the society, otherwise “voluntarism of law” occurs.

The things are considered positive when they are useful for society and social development and serve for human interests and perfection. Therefore, positiveness is defined not by official documents, but by the interests of society and human development. When assessing normative-legal acts and normative acts, we need to rely on these requirements and reject what is contrary to them. It's true that certain documents, normative acts may conflict with the corporate interests of individual groups. For example, laws aimed at supporting small entrepreneurs are against the interests of the monopolist groups and the introduction of corporate governance into the labor collectives makes the autocratic-voluntary rule illegal. Hence, there are elements in the law that prohibit certain activities and force them to abandon them. However, these prohibitions are made for positive phenomena, a great deal of virtues and assistance from the state, if necessary. In fact, this is the positive reality of the laws. Normative-legal documents and normative acts require uninterruptedness. It means that the termlessness means that lawmakers seek solutions to problems that are constantly being pursued, progressively enhanced and put on the agenda of society's development. Dynamics of social life transforms the phenomenon of law and management into continuous processes. Thus, law and governance exist in the way of transformation into social life. These transformations come as a reflection of the efforts of the forces in society to move forward and to develop. A society with no such force (it is difficult to imagine such a social existence) eventually will meet steadiness and stagnate. Hence, the more active powers that form and maintain the continuity of legal life, the more creative the research, the more consistent and broader the continuity.

Conclusion

Continuity is also considered as an internal, immanent mark of lawmaking. Normative legal documents are created and adopted being based on national or international experience. This is the continuity of legislation. There is continuity in the activities of the management institutes either. There is no any managing institute that gave up the process of planning, controling, accountability, collegiality, but the current democratic changes have made them conditional. In fact, their genesis goes back to ancient times in human history.

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ACTIVITY OF COOPERATIVE FARMS IN THE AGRICULTURE OF UZBEKISTAN

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Аннотация: Мақолада Ўзбекистонда мустақиллик даврида аграр соҳада ширкат хўжаликларининг фаолияти ҳақида сўз юритилади ва ширкат хўжаликларидаги муаммолар уларга санацияларнинг қўлланилиши, паст рентабелли хўжаликларнинг тугатилиш жараёни ҳақида маълумот берилади.

Калит сўзлар: ширкат хўжалиги, ижара пудрати, оила пудрати, санация, фермер хўжалиги.

Аннотация: В статье анализируется деятельность кооперативных хозяйств в период независимости Узбекистана. Также рассматривается проблемы и санация кооперативных хозяйств и ликвидация нерентабельных хозяйств.

Ключевые слова: кооперативное хозяйство, аренда земли, фермер, санация фермерское хозяйство.

Abstract: In the article, it was spoken about the activities of cooperative farms in the agrarian sphere during the period of independence in Uzbekistan. Also, there was given information about the problem in cooperative farms, the use of sanitations, the liquidation process of low-income farms.

Keywords: cooperative farm, lease contract, family farming, sanitation, farming economy.

Introduction

After the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the period of active institutional development of the agrarian sector has begun. Because a number of regulatory documents related to the agrarian sector were adopted.

In these laws, three types of ownership, which are in the possession of land in Uzbekistan, were legalized separately from one another. Thus, the largest form of ownership in agriculture among them was the form of agricultural cooperative farm (shirkat farm).

Literature Review

According to Article 1 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Agricultural Cooperative (Shirkat farm)" adopted in 1998: The agricultural cooperative (shirkat farm) was an independent economic subject having the rights of a legal person, which was based on the method "pai" and mainly family (society farming), voluntarily joining of people in order to produce agricultural products.

From this, it is understood that the shirkat farm is a form of activity that produces agricultural products. Lands owned by agricultural cooperatives (shirkats) were not possible to privatize. However, a farming economy or agricultural economy could be organized on the basis of farm land.

The management of the agricultural cooperative was carried out with the participation of its members in solving issues of self-governance, publicity, and cooperative activity. The general meeting was the supreme governing body of the agricultural cooperative (shirkat). At the general meetings, the head of the shirkat farm, his deputies, the management board were elected. The property of the shirkat was mainly due to the profits derived from its products.

In its turn, there was family contract farming – one of the forms of land ownership in the agricultural cooperative (shirkat).

Family contract farming is a form of production and organization of labor within the family based on the direct participation of family members in the production of agricultural goods on land plots, granted to a family on the basis of family contract for temporary use by an agricultural cooperative (shirkat) and other agricultural enterprise, establishment and organization.

In the family contract farming, a contract was signed between the head of a particular family and the head of the farm. The family leased land for at least 5 years. It was possible to prolong the term of the contract when it finished.

It turns out from it that the shirkat farm fulfilled the function of a customer. Shirkat farm accepted the product and paid for it. The family contract farming grew the product and handed it over to the customer. Fee was paid according the product.

In 1998, after the adoption of the law on agricultural cooperative shirkat farming, the conversion of collective farms into cooperative farms began. By 1999, 502 farms had been transformed into agricultural cooperatives (shirkats).

In the shirkat farms, the family contract farming form of ownership of the property was on the main point. In 1999, more than 95 percent of cereal crops areas and over 87 percent of cottonseeds were in the form of family contract farming. They were lent 54,000 hectares of gardens, more than 28,000 hectares of vineyards for long term lease.

Changing collective farms to agricultural cooperatives (shirkats) reduced the workforce. In 1999, 158,000 people were released from agricultural work as a result of the transfer of collective farming into shirkats.

From 1998, shirkats there began measures to lay shirkats with loss to sanitation together with organizing shirkat farming on a new basis. The government adopted a law on sanitation in order to support by government-sponsorship of economically insecure farming. In 1998, 104 farms and more than 150 farms in 1999 were drawn to sanitation.

Research Methodology

In 2000, the Guliston farm in Yuqorichirchiq district of Tashkent region was damaged for the amount of 140 million sums 2000 and was drawn to sanitation in 2001. In the first year, by the end of 2001, a clear profit in the amount of 76.5 million sums was achieved as a result of the reduction of excessive number of employees in the farm, sales of fixed assets, limitation of expenses, working according to family contract farming in the production of goods, expenditures and revenues on each contractor.

The yield was increased by 11 hundredweights in cotton production and by 20 hundredweights in grain in 2001 compared to 2000. The farm was able to produce 6202 tons of grain instead of 4810 tons. The state sold 3870 tons of wheat and 2332 tons of grain was left in the farm. 923 tons from the grain in the account of the farm was distributed to farmers.

At the same time, some of the villagers did not achieve the desired results. In particular, despite the large organizational work carried out by the rural and water management departments on the ground, there were no objective targets for some of the sanitation businesses as a result of objective reasons and 84 sanitation farms ended 2001 with damage. 45 of which are in the Republic of Karakalpakstan – water failing area and 34 – in Syrdarya region.

In 1999, in Yozyovon district of Fergana region, farms named “Shark Yulduzi” and “U. Tashboev” and “Alisher Navoi”, “Z.Ghaniev” were taken into sanitation from 2001. In 2001, despite the training seminars and real assistances on the sanitation of agricultural enterprises, all of the farms – 9.2 million sums were damaged by “Shark Yulduzi”, 14 million sums by “U. Toshboev”, 17.1 million sums by “Alisher Navoi” and 54.8 million sums by “Z. Ghaniev.

In most farms, labor organization and paying fees for it remained unchanged. Brigades and departments were kept in them, they had records that indicate whether people came to work or not. The checks were not completed by contractors, but by counters of financial accounting center or brigade managers.

Cotton oil, butter and cereal products were introduced to those who worked with the plan to make the contractors interested in implementing the cotton plan. However, many farmers failed to fulfill contracts. Consequently, the general principle of contracting – the material responsibility and incentive requirements for the ultimate result were not fulfilled. In particular, only contractors in the Samarkand region, who fulfilled contractual obligations for cotton production, were given only 50% of the cotton oil and cotton-cake that should be delivered before 1 August 2001.

Establishment and operation of financial accounting centers at shirkats did not fully meet the requirements of existing laws and regulations. This fact was confirmed by numerous articles from the current archive of the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

There were not organized financial accounting centers in 10 out of 54 enterprises in sanitation in Karakalpakstan Republic, in 6 out of 47 farms in Syrdarya region, in 3 out of 11 farms in Jizzakh.

No individual accounts were opened for each contractor in the Bogholon shirkat farm of Yangibazar District of Khorezm Province. The limits of the costs were not developed and delivered to the contractor. There were not shown the rights of contractor and farmer in the contract for cotton production signed in 2000 at the Khalqobod shirkat farm in Samarkand Province. The same is true in the shirkat farm named “P. Nurmanov”.

Analyses and Results

The business of the shirkat was not accompanied by the will of the community, but by the rule of the supreme leader. As a result, the farmer was forced to work, not on climatic and land-based conditions, but on his own experience. The low productivity of fertile land was observed due to the fact that the work was not established on a scientific basis and lack of attention to seed production.

The reasons for the shortcomings in the agricultural sector were primarily related to managerial personnel. The fact that in the Fergana region between 1998-2000, replacing 106 heads of community and shirkat management, serious shortcomings in this area still indicate that administrative procedures were not eliminated in the field.

During the period 1999-2002, in the agricultural sector of Uzbekistan, there occurred processes of drawing low-profit and damaged farms to sanitation. However, after the sanitation period, the financial status of the shirkats was not restored. As a result, the non-regular shirkats gradually began to be abolished. The mechanism of transformation of low-profit and damaged shirkats into private farms was developed and fully implemented in practice.

According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 13, 1999 №243 "On the Program of Intensification of Market Reforms and Socio-Economic Development of Khorezm Region in 1999-2001", the following 8 collective and shirkat farms were completely abolished: "Ogahi" in Baghat district of Khorezm, "Amir Temur" in Urganch district, "Manak", "Mustakillik", "Yusuf Hamadoniy" in Shavat district, "Boborahim Mashrab", "Tupakkala", "B. Nurullaev" in Khazorasp district.

In accordance with the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan №516 of December 29, 2000, 2 shirkat farms were abolished in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, 10 in Bukhara region, 4 in Jizzakh region, 14 in Kashkadarya region, 3 in Navoi region, 3 in Namangan region, 4 in Samarkand region, 2 in Tashkent region, 6 in Fergana region, 4 in Khorezm region – totally 52 shirkats.

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Concept of the Development of Farms in 2004-2006' dated October 27, 2003 №PF-3342 was adopted. On the basis of this decree, shirkats gradually began to be liquidated. In Uzbekistan, the liquidation of shirkats was completed in 2007. In 2007, 217095 private farms operated in the place of liquidated collective and shirkat farms.

Conclusion

As a conclusion, one of the main obstacles to the development of shirkat farms is the mistakes and shortcomings in drawing up internal business contracts. Responsibility of the parties under the contractual obligations, including in case of violation of the contract of penalty, is not specified, in most shirkats there are contracts between farm and family. Most of the family contractors did not even know how long they had taken their farm. They did not have any documents. In addition, many of the shirkats, the management were driven not by the will of the members of the cooperation, but by the rule of the superiors.

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FORMATION OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES KHOREZM NATIONAL SOVIET REPUBLIC

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Аннотация: Мазкур мақолада ХХСРда маҳаллий бошқарув органларининг шаклланиши атрофлича ёритиб берилган. Вилоят, туман ва қишлоқ советларининг фаолияти очиб берилган.

Калит сўзлар: овул, туман, совет, инкилобий қўмита, ижройи қўмита.

Аннотация: В данной статье всесторонне освещается формирование местных органов управления в ХНСР. Также раскрывается деятельность областных, районных и сельских советов.

Ключевые слова: аул, район, совет, революционный комитет, исполнительный комитет.

Abstract: This article provides a detailed overview on the formation of local authorities in Khorezm National Soviet Republic. The activity of the regional, district and village councils was illustrated.

Keywords: aul, district, council, revolutionary committee, executive committee.

Introduction

Khiva khanate was a state based on an absolute monarchy at the beginning of the twentieth century and was divided into 20 bekliks (administrative districts) and 2 noibliks (also a type of administrative division at the time). They were governed by beks and noibs appointed by the khan.

After the establishment of the power of Bolsheviks in Turkestan, they began to plan establishing Soviet-era Khiva khanate and Bukhara emirate, which preserved their independence. At the beginning of 1919, a group of Khiva Communists was formed within the Faction of Young Khivians. They formed their secret groups in the Khanate, conducted propaganda campaigns among the population, formed secret military groups. The Turkistan Communist Party ruled the Khiva communists and young Khivians, mostly the left side.

In November 1919, by the decision of the Turkestan Provisional Committee, a revolutionary committee was set up in the place of the residence of Russia in Khiva – Petrolikhandrovsk (now Turtkul) and this commitee was given the full residence permit. The Revolutionary Committee and the Turkestan Front occupied the Khiva Khanate on February 2, 1920 with the help of Khiva Communists and young Khiva representatives.

After the Khiva khanate was abolished, the Khiva Communist Committee, which was established on April 4, 1920 (Khorezm National Council of Inspectors), ruled the government until the convocation of the Congress of representatives of All-Khorezm people. On April 9, 1920, according to the command of the committee, the bekliks and noibliks in the khanate were abolished and the city and district revolutionary committees were organized instead of them.

The first congress of National representatives of All-Khorzm was convened on April 26, 1920. There, the state was renamed as Khorezm National Soviet Republic (KhNSR) and its first constitution was approved. According to the Constitution, twenty-two regional Soviets were established in the KhNSR: Darghonota, Pitnak, Hazorasp, Besharik, Gurlan, Kipchak, Manghit, Kilichboy, Monok, Tashhovuz, Porsu, Khodzheli, Kuhna Urganch, Kungrad, Khiva, Iliali, Honka, New Urganch, Ghazavat, Shovot, Khitoy, Kush-kupir.

Literature Review

In the creation of local Soviets, the national symbols of the organization, tribal forms, which historically preserved and firmly living, were taken into account. Out of 22 district councils, 14 were formed in Uzbek regions, 5 in Turkmen, Kazakh and Karakalpak regions according to the number of population. The representatives of the nations living there were raised to the leadership of the local Soviets. The

Constitution preserved private property in farming and industry. Only the owner of land had to work, without renting the land. Great feudal lords and money lenders were deprived of their rights to vote.

In Khorezm, Soviet power emerged as revolutionary committees as mentioned above. They became a form of control of the Soviet state in the KhNSR, and fulfilled the task of eliminating old feudal systems. By mid-1921 executive committees were formed instead of revolutionary committees, which were the transitional form of Khorezm Soviet governorship.

Converting the state to the Soviet measure by organizing propagandas of revolutionary concepts and soviet ideas in KhNSR was loaded to the duty of Khorezm Communistic Party (KhCP) which had been established on June 4, 1920. The main supporters of the Khorezm Communistic Party in rural areas and settlements were the committees of peasants. In 1923, the Committees of Peasants were transformed into “Koshchi” union.

On October 17-20, 1923, the 4th Congress of National Representatives of All-Khorezm was held. There the state was renamed as Khorezm Soviet Socialist Republic (KhSSR) and a new Constitution was adopted. According to the Constitution, the rich, old leaders of khanate period, scholars, and money lenders were deprived of the right to vote. Private property of was abolished.

According to the new Constitution, the local Soviets consisted of regional, district and rural councils and KhSSR was administratively composed of four provinces (Hazorasp, New Urganch, Tashhovuz, Khodzheli) and 26 districts. Later Turkmen and the Kazakh-Karakalpak regions were formed in KhSSR.

Research Methodology

The Soviets’ Regional Congress was formed with calculation of 1 deputy to the population of 6,000 in the entire region from the representatives of Soviets district congresses. The trade unions, peasants’ associations and the Red Army sent their representatives separately. Delegates of the regional congress should not be more than 65 people. The regional congress elected its executive committee to a maximum of 15 people. Regional Executive Committees were approved by the Central Executive Committee of the Khorezm region. The Executive Committee was responsible for the Congress where it had been elected and for the Central Executive Committee of the Khorezm. The Finance and Budget, Public Education and Land and Water Departments were formed under the Regional Executive Committees. The regional congress elected a presidium consisting of five people in the course of the congresses.

The competence of regional congresses and their executive committees includes:

- Execution of all decisions and orders of central bodies of the Soviet power;
- Integration and monitoring of the activities of the regional executive committees subordinated to the regional Soviets;
- Collection of state taxes, fulfilling various duties and responsibilities of the government, and so on.

In Khorezm, district council was after the regional council and their legal status was reflected in the Constitution of KhNSR and in the rules of the Council of Inspectors “On District Executive Committees of the Republic” adopted on September 24, 1921. District council was considered as the authority of the state government and not more than 50 people were elected for it – 1 deputy out of rural and urban population consisting of one thousand members or 1 out of two hundred households. The Congress of the District Councils was convened once a year on the basis of the Constitution. The District Council was charged with the management of economic and cultural construction in its territory, solving all issues of local significance, fulfilling decisions and decrees of supreme governing bodies, controlling lower soviet activities, tax collection and elections to the Congress of All-Khorezm.

The composition of the Executive Committee of the District Council voters were elected in districts in the calculation of more than 100 people – 15 people, in districts over 50 people – 10, in districts over 25 – 5 people.

The general assembly of the village community was the bottom line of the local authorities in KhNSR. It considered all measures for the cultural and economic development of the rural area, the implementation of higher-level management body's decrees, solving all issues of local significance, collecting taxes and fulfilling the obligations of work.

Analyses and Results

In accordance with the Constitution of the KhNSR, the executive branch of the village was loaded to an elder (elder honored man) for a period of six months by the general meeting of the rural electoral district. He was certified by the District Council and accounted for his activity monthly at the general assembly of voters. New elders, who were the representatives of revolutionary government were called as "red elders" differing from the elders of previous khan and the number of them was 430.

The situation is very poor in rural areas i.e. lower level of local governments. Particularly, armed resistance movements against the Soviets under the control of Djunaidkhan made the village population worse. They were also targeted by the armed movement and the Soviet government. Communication between rural and districts was not well established, all the above news and decisions was not been communicated to the people at the right time. Although the constitution of the KhNSR said that the general assembly of the village community was to be called at least once a month, it was actually not held once every three to four months and in the territories of armed movements it was called at all. The Soviet government attempted to get rid of leaders, scholars, wealthy people and money lenders of the khanate period in local governments. This, in its turn, led to numerous protests in villages and some of its citizens joined the participants of armed movement against the Soviet Union. The government in villages was given to the poor and peasants by Soviets. This did not produce a good result in the early years of the formation of the KhNSR. The reason of this is that most of the poor and peasants were illiterate and the rich and the mullahs who lived there did not want to obey them and wanted to seize power. And the Soviet government took some measures against it:

1. It was decided to carry out all the documents in the local language in the villages.

2. Local cadres were prepared for managing these areas and executing economic affairs.

3. The situation of the previous system which was harmful to the Soviet ideology and power was gradually eliminated. These included clearing local authorities from scholars, wealthy men and money lenders, restricting private ownership of land and transferring all lands, including vaqf lands (the lands owned by religious parties) to the state property etc.

Conclusion

After the adoption of the new constitution of the KhNSR in 1923, rural soviets began to be formed and the elderly institution was abolished as a supplement of the khanate system. Rural Soviets are composed of at least three people at a general meeting of the population of at least 50 and more than 100 households. The elected village council was approved by the Executive Committee of the district council.

In short, the formation of local government bodies in the 20th century can be divided into 2 phases. First, in the period from 1920 to 1923, the highest and local authorities of the KhNSR were formed. Revolutionary committees were organized in the provinces and districts, institutes of elders were established in villages, committees of poorer peasants were created, Soviet-minded local cadres were trained. The local government system was cleared of people who did not meet Soviet ideals.

The second one dates back to 1923-1924. During these years, local governments were strengthened. The state was named as KhSSR and a new constitution was adopted. In rural areas, general assembly of village community and councils were created instead of elders. The right to be elected was granted only to the poor and the peasants who were on the side of the councils. Private property was limited. KhNSR was completely controlled by the Soviet authorities in all branches.

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THE RESEARCH ANALYSIS OF THE SOCIO - ECONOMIC ISSUESOF THE TURKESTAN JADIDS IN THE BEGINNING OF THE 20TH CENTURY

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Annotatsiya: XIX asr oxirlarida Turkistonda ma’rifatparvarlik ko’rinishida boshlangan jadidchilik harakati XX asr boshlariga kelib mintaqadagi ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy, siyosiy jarayonlarga o’z munosabatini bildira boshladi. Ushbu maqolada jadidchilik harakati namoyondalarining o’z davri matbuotidagi chiqishlari va jadidchilik davri tarixshunosligining sovet mustabid davri va mustaqillik yillarida tadqiq qilinishi masalalari yoritilgan.

Kalit so’zlar: tarixshunoslik, xorij tarixshunosligi, tarixiy tahlil, arxiv hujjatlari, mahalliy manbalar, Turkiston general-gubernatorligi hisobotlari, milliy taraqqiyparvarlik, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy hayot.

Аннотация: В начале XIX века движение джадидов, начавшееся в Туркестане в форме просветительской деятельности, начало выражать свое отношение к социально-экономическим и политическим процессам в регионе в начале XX века. В этой статье рассказывается о деятельности джадидского движения в его собственной прессе и об изучении джадидский историографии периодических изданий в советское время и годы независимости.

Ключевые слова: историография, зарубежная историография, исторический анализ, архивные документы, местные источники, отчеты генерал-губернатора Туркестана, национальный прогресс, социально-экономическая жизнь.

Abstract: At the beginning of the XIX century, the Jadid movement, which began in the form of education in Turkestan, began to express its attitude to the socio-economic and political processes in the region in the early 20th century. This article outlines the activities of the Jadid movement in its own press and the study of the Jadidian historiography during the Soviet era and independence years.

Keywords: Historiography, foreign historiography, historical analysis, archival documents, local sources, Turkestan general-governor's reports, national progress, socio-economic life.

Introduction

Including, the study of social and political processes that took place in the 20th century Uzbekistan, which is at the center of the world's attention from a geopolitical point of view, in particular the problems of the struggle for reform, renewal, progress and independence, to put it more simply, the Jadid movement, today are relevant not only from a historical, but also from a modern point of view. It is impossible to objectively fully evaluate the activities of the Turkic Jadids without studying their views in social and economic life.

One of the main factors that led to the emergence of the Jadid movement was the difficulties of people arising from the colonial policy pursued by the Russian Empire in the agricultural and industrial sectors and the problems of the economic prospects of Turkestan.

The proposals and practical actions of the Jadids in carrying out reforms in agriculture, handicrafts and industry of the country, attracting modern technologies, developing domestic and foreign trade and forming a national banking system, the private sector, to encourage and develop private property has an important role not only in the history of Turkestan, but also for Uzbekistan, which is currently experiencing its own economic development.

It is well known that the social and economic history of Uzbekistan at the beginning of the twentieth century was based mainly on archival documents, general governor's reports or the memoirs of Russian tourists and soldiers. Studying the issue of Jadid's views on social and economic problems in the region will help not only to discover new facets of Jadid patriotic activity, but also to discover the real facts of local sources about the socio-economic life of the period, as well as the realization of objective reality, comparing them with facts from other sources.

Although the question of the role of the Jadids of Turkestan in the economy and social life of the country was not considered as a separate study, it can be analyzed in the context of the Soviet era, independence and foreign historiography. One can observe some biased approaches in the Soviet era to the practical activities of the Jadids. In particular, if in the works of E.Mavloniy, Sh.Inoyatov, I.Dodonov, I.Muminov, M.Vahobov, T.Ernazarov and A.Akbarov and other researchers, the activities of jadids are estimated from a class point of view, in the works of E.Fedorov, G. Galuzo, I. Braginskiy, A. Ikromov appeals of the Jadids to strengthen the state and their actions to restore the rights of the people and the national economy are considered as activities of "bourgeois nationalists" and "bourgeois ideologists".

In the majority of studies of the Soviet era, the work of the Jadids on reforming Islam was considered with atheistic approaches, and they were accused of "Pan-Islamism" and "Pan-Turkism". Such views are traced in the works of G. Galuzo, I. Braginskiy, I. Dodonov, T. Ernazarov and A. Akbarov.

In the late 80s of the 20s and 1990s, there were some changes in the assessment of Jadidism and its leaders. For example, a round table conference entitled "The Role and Essence of Jadidism in the History of the Ideological Struggle of the Late XIX and Early XX Century" held at the Institute of Language and Literature of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan on October 12, 1988 can be one example.

The article by B.Kosimov, which highlighted a number of arguments about the reasons for the emergence of a new reformist movement in Turkestan, its essence and specific elements, as well as estimates of the Soviet era, gives a correct assessment that they defended the interests of the general public and the local bourgeoisie in their economic views. they were a force that wanted to turn Turkestan into a blessed Motherland of the literate, wanted first of all to get rid of Russian colonial dependence.

The article held in the form of a discussion on the study of the works on jadids by P.M.Mirzaakhmedov and D.Rashidovas expresses an idea devoted to the process of the formation of Jadidism and their evolution on the basis of new methodological approaches, criticizing the bias.

Literature Review

The article by N. Avazov on the economic activities of Mahmudhoja Behbudi outlined the thoughts of Mahmudhoja Behbudi that it is necessary to train specialists for the development of the economic sphere, and that the future of Turkestan is in the hands of economists. The article also contains valuable information about M. Behbudi’s remarks about the preservation of national wealth and his appeal to the local population, information about his work to improve the country's economy and his proposals on the issue of national banks.

A comprehensive study of the Jadids and their activities began after independence. From this point on, new aspects of the national patriotic movement are being studied and opened. Especially in the works of D.Alimova, S.Agzamkhujaev, R.Abdullaev, K.Rajabov, D.Tashkulov, A.Mingnorov, T.Kozokov, A.Khudoykulov, R.Shamsutdinov, S.Holboev, B.Kosimov, N.Karimov, Sh.Rizaev, S.Akhmedov, G.Makhmudov, D.Radjabova found their new objective interpretation of the activities of prominent representatives of the Jadid movement of Turkestan in the field of political and national statehood, law, culture, spirituality and education, modernization of people's lives, as well as problems youth and women.

In his article by N.Karimov on the essence and peculiarities of Jadid poetry, we can see materials on how Jadid patriots fought to clarify and solve social and economic problems in Turkestan using the method of poetry.

In one of his works by N.Karimov, dedicated to the life and work of Chulpan, who is one of the active representatives of the movement, an article “New bank in Andijan” was noted, which tells about the country's economy. Speaking about the literary and political activities of Chulpan, N. Karimov wrote that Chulpan called on the local rich people for the social protection of ordinary people.

In the article of F.Ergashev, in which the Jadids are represented as a national intelligentsia, the views of M. Behbudi on the socio-economic situation of Turkestan were mentioned. The author of the article provided information on Behbudi’s proposals on the necessary reforms in trade, banking and business, and at the same time presented Behbudi as a mature and comprehensively-developed leader of the Uzbek intelligentsia.

Research Methodology

N. Abduazizova conducted a special study on the work done by the Jadids in the field of the national press. In particular, N.Abduazizova analyzed the content and essence of a number of articles in local newspapers published by Jadids on agriculture and melon growing, trade, production, crafts, national investments, socio-economic reforms, and also stressed the high role of the Jadid press in setting up social and economic issues. country life in those times.

In her study, A.Z. Boltabayeva also noted that Jadidism had penetrated all spheres of life, including the social and economic life of the region at that time.

S. Ahmedov also analyzed in the preface, written for the collection of selected works of one of the great representatives of the Jadidism movement Munavarkari Abdurashidkhonov about his views in the field of banking and social life of the population.

R. Sharipov and F. Mukhiddinova wrote in their study: “One of the peculiarities of Jadid literature and even journalism is that the Jadids were not eager to find out the causes of the deep economic crisis in Turkestan, who made this situation. Their goal was to get people out of this swamp, ignorance, and backward unsuccessful life”. True, it will be mistaken to believe that their work did not show the roots and motives of the origin of the crisis in the province. Because, in addition to criticizing the backward poor situation of farmers, artisans and merchants of poor Turkic peoples, the Jadids also answered the question of who caused this serious social phenomenon and called for public awareness and vigilance.

It should be noted that the research of the historian D. Alimova is of great importance for the objective coverage of the movement of the national Jadids Terkestan and their social and political views. The articles and brochures of D. Alimova provide a comprehensive overview of the activities of the outstanding Jadid movement and its role in history.

The study of D.A. Alimova covers almost all aspects of the Jadid movement, including the socio-economic views of the Jadids. In particular, in her article, the scientist D. Alimova, who is called “Reading Jadids ...”, stressed that the Jadid intelligentsia wanted a socially secure and safe market economy, a democratic state based on an open foreign policy, and a national currency. She also noted that many Jadids, such as Ubaydullokhoja Asadullokhojaev, had sufficient legal and economic knowledge.

Analyses and Results

In another study by D.A. Alimova, which covers the political and social activity of the Jadid movement in Central Asia, it was highlighted that one of the key factors for the arrival of the Jadid movement in the political arena is the difficult economic situation in the country, the region’s lagging behind world development.

D. Alimova’s article devoted to a broad analysis of Jadid thought is that in her research D. Alimova draws attention not only to their political, social and cultural ideas and practical evidence of these ideas, but also to the fact that factor of occurrence of Jadidism and that the Jadids fought to save the people of the region from economic dependence and underdevelopment.

In a historical study on Behbudi, published in collaboration with D.Alimova and D.A. Rashidova also contains information on Behbudi’s trade and business activities.

The article by D. Alimova on the history of Uzbek statehood also considers the views of Behbudi and the observations of Ubaydulla Khojaev on the socio-economic life and economic situation of the country, namely in the Fergana share. In another study, D. Alimova specifically emphasized the reform activities of the Jadids and proved that they were an integral part of the events that took place in the world at that time.

H. Ziyoev, speaking about the causes of Jadidism in his research, noted the economic decline in the country as one of the key factors of these reasons.

In the studies, K. Rajabov also assessed the activities of the Jadids, emphasizing their political activity in the country's independence and their secret organizations, as well as the ideological movement of Turkestan Jadidism and its leaders.

In the thesis of A. Khudoykulov, the background to the emergence of Jadidism, its activities in the field of education and the development of the local press were studied.

In the studies of D. Radjabova, factual materials on the ideas of the Jadids on the problem of youth and women were introduced for practical use, and a new aspect of their activity was discovered.

In foreign historiography, we can observe new approaches and views to representatives of the Jadid movement, which played an important role in the life of Turkestan in the early 20th century. Although foreign scientists have not announced a separate study on the topic of Jadidism, which we are studying, as in our publications, they contain certain information. In particular, in the study of E. Allworth on the situation in Central Asia during the rule of the Russian Empire, a special place was given to the socio-political and cultural reforms of the Turkestan Jadids.

The article by I. Baldauf, which explores the essence of Behbudi’s memories (travels), emphasizes the idea “there should be geographical and trade records in Behbudi’s memoirs that were written to establish trade and tourism relations with other countries" and emphasizes its value even for international relations. In addition, I. Baldauf, recognizing that the Jadids put forward specific economic and legal concepts, and fought for the modernization of all sectors of the country, including improving people's lives.

Conclusion

A. Khalid's article on the history of book publishing, publishing and reform in Central Asia during the period of colonial dependence on the Russian Empire revealed the role and place of the Jadids in the development of the publishing industry of Turkestan in the 19th and early 20th century, as well as by noted about the business activities of local Jadid businessmen in the field of press. A. Khalid also confirms that Munavvarkori Abdurashidkhanov are those who are familiar with new modern technologies, have enough economic knowledge and are convinced of their own experience.

Based on the above research, it can be said that the activities of the Jadidi movement and its representatives have been a very important object of the study of social sciences until today. Soviet historiography focuses on the political and cultural views of the Jadids and their activities in this area, a study was conducted on this topic in a one-sided approach from the point of view of religious ideology, but after the 1990s, and especially during the years of independence of Uzbekistan, the Jadidism and its representatives are widely studied in historical, philosophical and literary aspects.

With regard to the issue of socio-economic views of the Turkestan Jadids, it should be noted that this question in the Soviet years was not studied by local or foreign scientists as a separate monograph.

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SINGAPOREAN EXPERIENCE OF COMBATING WITH CORRUPTION AND ITS USING IN CONDITION OF UZBEKISTAN

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Annotatsiya: Maqolada Singupurni korrupciyaga qarshi kurashishning tarixi va tajribasi tadqiq etilgan. Muallif tomonidan korrupciyani moxiyati va oqibatlari ko'rsatilgan. Ko'plab ma'lumotlar asosida Singapurda korrupciyaga qarshi kurashis strategiyasi o'rganilgan va uni O'zbekistonda o'rganilishini amaliy axamiyati yoritilgan. Shunindek, O'zbekistonda korrupciyaga qarshi kurashishini yanada kuchaytirishga qaratilgan tavsiyalar berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: O'zbekiston, Singapur, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, Li Kuan Yu, Transparency International, kurash, korrupciya, qarshilik tajribasi.

Аннотация: В данной статье исследуется история, а также опыт борьбы Сингапура с коррупцией. Автором статьи дается сущность понятия коррупции, последствия, к которым может привести коррупция. На основе источников, автором статьи была рассмотрена стратегия борьбы с коррупцией в Сингапуре, а также начало практического изучения опыта Сингапура Узбекистаном. В заключении автором были даны некоторые рекомендации, для усиления в Узбекистане борьбы с коррупцией.

Ключевые слова: Узбекистан, Сингапур, Шавкат Мирзиеёв, Ли Куан Ю, законодательство, Transparency International, борьба, коррупция, опыт противодействия.

Abstract: In the article, the author gives different notions about corruption, as well as the consequences that corruption can lead to. Based on numerous studies, the author of the article considered the strategy for combating corruption in

Singapore, as well as the beginning of a practical study of the experience of Singapore in Uzbekistan. In conclusion, based on the analysis of the sources, the author gave a conclusion, as well as some recommendations, to strengthen the fight against corruption in Uzbekistan. At the moment, this problem is relevant and requires further, in-depth study.

Keywords: Uzbekistan, Singapore, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, Lee Kuan Yew, Transparency International, anti-corruption, corruption, experience of resistance.

Introduction

Corruption is one of the sharpest problems of our time. Every day more and more states of the modern world and world organizations are waging an open struggle in the fight against corruption. In particular, Transparency International annually, on the basis of basic research, creates a rating of states on the manifestation of corruption on the basis of basic research. Nowadays corruption is a barrier in stable development of civil society. Corruption cause of lots problems, which include illiteracy, criminality, poverty, civilian disobedience, consequently, can lead to lawlessness and anarchy.

In current time, leading world organizations try to resist and confront to this wide-ranging problem of whole planet. In particular, UN makes a big deal of efforts and methods for attracting governments to contradict increasing corruption. This article explores the history and experience of the fight against corruption in Singapore. Today, Singapore is one of the leading economies and innovations in the world, where corruption has been almost completely eradicated.

Literature review

It is worth noting that many researchers of our time, in particular, Russian and Uzbek scientists are studying and developing a strategy to counter this phenomenon. In addition, at the moment, in modern Uzbekistan, President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev is studying world experience. Sh. M. Mirziyoev introduces into practice, developed laws and programs aimed at fighting corruption. This article explores the history and experience of the fight against corruption in Singapore. Today, Singapore is one of the leading economies and innovations in the world, where corruption has been almost completely eradicated. Many leaders of developed countries are studying and implementing the experience of Singapore. Studying this problem would not have been possible without examining the works of such political and science figures as Lee Kuan Y., Gurevich E.M., Efimov G.V, Sirotin A., as well as decrees and resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev.

Research Methodology

The methodological basis of this article was such principles of scientific knowledge as systematic, historicism. The methodological basis for writing the scientific article was the concept of world historical science, which is based on the principles of historicism and the objectivity of historical knowledge. As a scientific toolkit in the article, a complex of general scientific and special methods of cognition was used, in particular: comparative - comparative, systemic, complex, logical, methods of selection and classification. The provisions and conclusions contained in the speeches of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan as well as in a number of other foreign publications were fundamental for writing a scientific article.

Analyses and results

According to Transparency International, nongovernmental organization of corruption counteraction and researching level of that in the world, created by former director of World Bank Peter Aygen, in 1993 in Berlin, corruption is abuse of power of official job with aim of getting own benefit[1]. Consistently with common definition of the word, corruption – is abuse of confidence. The determination of corruption can be in two ways: with eyes of lows or with eyes of social opinion. Based on lows determination proceeded from corruption which considered like that in lows, whereas based on public opinion determination proceeded from broader social minds[2].

Corruption constitutes basic core of a great deal of problems. It is impossible to decrease the level of criminality, to struggle with tremendous problems as drug addiction and terrorism, moreover, to build productive economy without reducing corruption. It is an extremely negative fact, which contradicting to progress of business, depress the level of government management, stimulation of investments, hold back political and economical growth of a state, deduce social differentiation also. In accordance with Index reception of corruption for 2017 year, Uzbekistan hold 157th place among 180 countries [3].

Follow to the stated data of General Prosecutor's Office of Republic of Uzbekistan for 2018 year, 1561 officials arraigned to the penal responsibility, 821 of them accused of stealing by means of appropriation and embezzlement of property, 138 – of suborn, rest of them – of other official crimes[4]. In speech, dedicated to 26 years of Constitution of Republic of Uzbekistan, President Shavkat Mirziyoev mentioned these numbers as very high and claimed that our country cannot achieve targeted goals ever with corruption [5].

World practice shows quite effective methods of struggle with this negative fact. In majority states' legislation fixed the purpose of fighting with corruption. For formation effective tools of neutralization the corruption, must be taken into consideration experience of foreign countries with developed economy, which one of them is certainly Republic of Singapore. In the article author analyzed positive experience of Singapore in opposition to corruption.

At the moment Singapore is one of the most advanced in socioeconomic relations state in South-East Asia. Singapore can truly be proud of their breakthrough from «third world» to «first» in period of one generation [6]. In 2017 Transparency International published rating, according to that, Singapore takes 6th place in list of least corrupt countries, which consist of 180 states, furthermore, takes first place in that among Asian countries. In Singapore, all, who is active part of society, even one is a minister, Member of Parliament or highest official, are not able to be higher than low [7].

In heritage from Britain Empire Singapore got effectual civil department [8], even if corruption was accustomed fact and interfused all stratum [9].

After proclamation of state independent of Singapore, its politic leaders decided to stay pattern of behavior for functionaries by doing open all sort of materials about their capital, incomes, commercial interests and financial operations. Former premier of Singapore Lee Kuan Yew in his speech announced: «Singapore will be able to alive only in case of ministers and administrating officials be incorruptible and skilled. It must be shown the bonds between hard work and high premium for that to Singaporean. Solely with this approach, people will invest in Singapore; just then Singaporean will work for self-realization and provide themselves and their own children for solid education, instead of dreaming about contacts and hope for presents from influential friends and kin»[10]. Taking into consideration the speech of former premier of Republic of Singapore, it may be asserted that from the very first days of independent government's primary attention was directed to fight with corruption.

Foundation of the work of Singapore's state was «to stay honest and incorruptible» [11].

In 1960 in Singapore was accepted low about «prevention of corruption»[12]. Present low had range of significant features. In 1963 was accepted low, in according with witnesses, who was called to bear evidence to Corruption Investigation Bureau, haven't got the right to refuse fulfill their civil duty [13].

After adoption of above-mentioned low, inured the governmental decision, pursuant to that judges were allowed to use facts in corrupt practices, which testified that defendant expends resources more than earns and possess property, cost of what higher than his financial possibility. Courts obtained permission for confiscation of incomes received as a result of corruption act.

It should be emphasized that before getting independence in 1952, there was created the special Corruption Investigation Bureau by British colonial government submitted directly to premier. Given Bureau responds for maintenance "honest and incorruption in governmental service" principle till nowadays. In their responsibility take place a control of abusing among officials and a report about them to the respective places for fulfillment precautionary measures. Bureau learns methods of working potentially liable to corruption governmental sectors, with aim of detecting possible weaknesses in administrating system. If it was settled that such problems can lead to corruption and overuse, Bureau recommends head of these sectors to take essential measures [14]. This organization obeys directly to premier of the state and stays singular sector, which practice researching crimes with corrupt orientation. Bureau's working methods are authoritarian. It has particular permission to arrest and search suspects of corruption without any judgment, if there are some reason in appliance with legislation. Moreover can inquiry not only regarding suspect, but also regarding his relations and friends.

Bureau is respected due to their effective job, within people it is called as a «inquiry Bureau of contagious greed» [15].

For fighting with corruption it was insufficient creation of only one organization, also there was necessary in special, properly elaborated strategy that can, regarding to their conception, totally change government official's viewpoint.

Consequently, Singapore's administration established strategy of struggle with corruption, main principles of that, then and at present, are:

-take measures about both of sides: who gives bribes and accepts them;

- distinctly follow the principle of responsibility: corruption punished in order of administrative and criminal, despite that public blame is essential part of punishment;

- presence of clear boundary between state obligations and personal interests;

- reinforcement of low domination. This was achieved owing to the partnership of Bureau, investigated case of corruption, and judicial sectors, which solve the sort of punishment;

- incorruptibility is core hallmark, main purpose of politic leaders;

- determinative factor for nomination of officials is recognition of personal and professional merit, rather than presence of related connections or politic patronage;

- respective salary for governmental officials. Ministers and state superiors are paid under formula, linked to middle wage of swimmingly working people on private sectors (lowers, bankers and etc.);

- required making effective, working on the principle of fairness and loalty to their engagement (bussiness), sector of struggle with corruption, and defence of informers, who announces incident of corruption;

- obligatory minimalization of signatures amount, required for papers registration, which reduces possibility of commission of corruption;

- using lows in such way, that their functioning spreades all over officials with purpose of identification the source of revenue;

- every year from officials must be required filling the special forms for property, assets and credits declaration[16].

All stratums of Singaporean society all this time universally tried to execute above-mentioned principles and still try.

Given higher methods and principles of struggle with corruption, used in Singapore, became one of the few factors of reduction to the minimum manifestation of corrupt practices in society. At current time, Singapore is one of the most prosperous countries not only in Asia, but also throughout the world, which may be compared with Switzerland. Plurality of politic scientists in after Soviet area countries learn Singaporean fighting with corruption experience, because of the fact that majority of leaders faced the problem of corrupt manifestation.

Government of Republic of Uzbekistan, accepting to the point global experience of fighting with corruption, at the present time makes arrangements for entirely eradication corruptibility in society. Particularly, in the 3rd of January of 2017 President of Republic of Uzbekistan signed a low about «Counteraction to corruption». «Main principles of counteraction to corruption, according to the document, are legality; priority of rights, liberty and legal interests of civilians; openness and transparency, systemic; interaction among the state and civil society; priority of measures for corrupt prevention and inevitability of responsibility» [17].

Acceptance of this low promote unification of all power to struggle with corruption and will do it in the future. On basis of the low, was created state programm of countermeasure to this, calculated for 2017-2028 years, confirmed by President of Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev.

Presented document generated interdepartmental commission of Republic for fighting with corruption, which a leader is state general prosecutor. Decisions of the commission must be compulsory enforcement by all governmental and administering sectors, social associations and other organizations. State program considers elaboration of National program of rising juridical culture in society, districted to radical improvement of juridical education and enlightenment in the state, withal propagation of juridical knowledge in community. Targeted, realization of additional anticorruption measures in sphere of supply transparency the process of formation and expenditure budgetary resources, as well accessibility of information about their distribution [18].

Mentioned state program, which is realizing now by government of Republic of Uzbekistan, can be called as Uzbek strategy of struggle with corruption, that may become analogue of global projects fighting with corruption such as UN Convention against corruption or Istanbul's acting plan of counteraction to corruption. Learning the world experience of counteraction to corruption is a long and difficult process, due to the fact that some models cannot suit one or other countries, where attitudes and viewpoints to this problem are different kinds. Presented visit, which was organized by supporting of UNDP, has been the first experience of Uzbekistan in learning of combating with corruption in developed countries [19].

In 2018 delegation of Uzbekistan with a head of state minister of justice was sent to Singapore for researching experience of state administrating and resistance with corruption reforms. Main objects of this mission were studying foreign experience of state governance and official service, anticorruption expertise of regulations and analyze efficiency of governmental sectors functional, also to establish partnership with Singapore's Bureau of corruption inquiry practice. The visit, which had been done by delegation of Uzbekistan in 2018, stays turning the point of combating with corruption practice.

For counteraction to corruption the government of Republic of Uzbekistan uses a great deal of methods. One of the most significant steps in realization of placed target is making electron-anonymous inquirer in telegram messenger, which has gained lots of users as citizens of Republic of Uzbekistan.

By interdepartmental commission of Republic, which was mentioned earlier, had been devised special telegram bot, dedicated to detection acts corruption. Now, with this improvement, each citizen of Republic of Uzbekistan is able to provide his or her offerings, oriented to eliminate existing problems, which is connected with corrupt appearance, or express their own pinion concerning incidents of directly encountering face to face with corruption.

Creation of electron messenger by interdepartmental commission of Republic, available for majority of citizens of Republic, is capable to bring effect legislation; intensify fighting with corruption in places, where it has not been seen; makes clear the activity of state officials and solve painful problem inside of society.

Conclusion

In that way, to summarize all given analyzes in the article, we can claim that current corruption is one of the actual problem of modern world, for solving that spends big attention from the site of multiple international organizations. Singapore's experience in corruption counteraction is the positive one, which gave real results, studied in many countries and multiple organizations, and furthermore, by lots of experts from different countries as Russian Federation, China, Kazakhstan and etc it has been researching.

To our opinion, for combating with corruption in Uzbekistan it must be solved next objectives, based on a positive experience of Singapore and other advanced countries:

Transform mass media into real fourth power; provide them opportunities for publicly report about corruption, events not only on society's bottom, but also on supreme echelons of authority;

Create special organization, subordinated to General prosecutor of Republic of Uzbekistan, which practices both learning of corruption phenomenon and combating with manifestation of this negative fact itself.

Annually, each leader must prepare report about their economical incomes.

Improve social protection of citizens of Republic of Uzbekistan, as well foreigners, who invests in economy of the country.

Toughen penalty for individuals, concerned and proved in commission of corruption.

Significantly increase in amount financial proceeds of officials, giving them some kind of preferences and reinforce their responsibility for corruption acts.

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THE HISTORY OF TEA THAT CHANGED THE WORLD

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada dunyoda keng tarqalgan va dunyo aholisining madaniyati, shuningdek turmush tarzida muhim o'rin egallagan ichimliklardan biri choy haqida, uning paydo bo'lish tarixi, choy haqidagi afsona va rivoyatlar keltirib o'tilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: choy, choy tarixi, choy haqidagi afsona va rivoyatlar, Xitoy, Shen Nung, Guan In, Bodhidarma, buddaviylik.

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается история чая, который распространился на весь мир и играл важную роль в культуре, также быт народов мира, история появления чая, мифы и легенды о чае.

Ключевые слова: чай, история чая, мифы и легенды о чае, Китай, Шен Нунг, Гуан Ин, Бодхидарма, буддизм.

Abstract: This article illuminate about tea, which spread in the world wildly and take an important role in culture and lifestyle of the people of the world, and also the history of the appearance of tea as well as myths and legends about tea.

Keywords: tea, tea history, myths and legends about tea, China, Shen Nung, Guan Ying, Bodhidharma, Buddhism.

Introduction

Tea is more delicate than coffee, infinitely more interesting than water, healthier and more subtle than soda. It is the perfect beverage – that it can be drunk frequently and in great quantities with pleasure and without guilt. Tea, in all its complexities, offers a simultaneous feeling of calm and alertness, of health and pleasure. It is no wonder that these leaves, discovered in China so long ago, have changed the world.

People around the world are serious about their tea, as they should be, because tea is a big business with a rich and diverse past. Since ancient times in China, when raw tea leaves were brewed to make a harsh, bitter concoction used for medicine, tea has played an important part in human lives.

Lecture review

In Chinese legend, the story of tea begins with Emperor Shen Nong (2737-2697 BC), also known as the Divine Healer, the Divine Husbandman and the Divine Cultivator. The Emperor decreed that to preserve their health his subjects must boil water before drinking it. One day while he was boiling water some leaves, blown by the wind, accidentally fell into the pot. Tasting the result, Shen was not only delighted with the flavor but also felt invigorated. The leaves came from the plant which we know today as Camellia sinensis. Shen ordered extensive planting and recommended the infusion to his subjects, declaring, “Tea gives vigour to the body, contentment to the mind and determination of purpose” [3].

According to legend, during the reign of Emperor Qianlong, in Fujian Province’s Anxi County there was a dilapidated temple that was dedicated to the Buddhist Bodhisattva Guan Yin, the Goddess of Mercy. A poor farmer named Wei Yin, on his way to his fields’ every day, would pass the temple and noticed its deteriorating state. He felt something needed to be done. The farmer was quite poor and didn’t have the means to restore the temple, so instead he brought a broom and incense to the temple. He thoroughly cleaned the temple and burned the incense in offering to Guan Yin. He did this twice a month for many months. One night in a dream, the Bodhisattva Guan Yin appeared to him and told him in a cave located behind the temple. Guan Yin told him that a treasure was waiting in the cave for him. He was told to take this treasure and share it with others.

When he woke up, Old Wei headed straight to the temple and found the cave which he had never noticed before. Growing in the cave was a single tea shoot. He took the shoot home, planted it, and nurtured it until it grew into a large bush. The tea he made from this bush was fantastic and unlike any tea he had ever tasted. He knew that this tree was indeed a treasure. He gave cuttings of the bush to all of his neighbors and began selling the plant as Tie guan yin, or Iron Goddess of Mercy. The tree of legend still exists and is considered as a national treasure. The place located near the tree, carved into the cliff is called with the name of the farmer who, according to legend, found the original tree.

Tea is a beverage which is obtained through infusing the dried leaves of the Camellia sinensis plant. Depending on the leaves' level of oxidation, the four basic types of tea are exits: white tea, green tea, oolong tea and black tea. The chemical composition of tea varies depending on crop, climate and tea processing method. Among tea's components, we may mention theine, which is an alkaloid similar to the one found in coffee, mate, cola nuts, tannin and essential oils.

The tea-plant originates in South-Eastern Asia, in the region formed by North-Eastern India, in the north of Burma (Myanmar) and by Yunnan province (China). Tea has been used for the first time by the Chinese in the province of Yunnan, both for foods and for beverages. Because tea was extremely important for the Asian cultures. There have been many legends regarding its discovery.

In India, there is another tea-related legend saying that Prince Dharma, touched by divine grace, went to China in order to spread Buddha's teachings. As he wanted to make himself worthy of such holy mission, he took a vow never to sleep during the nine years of his spiritual journey. By the end of the third year, however, he began to feel drowsy, unable to keep his eyes open [1]. By pure chance, he plucked some leaves and began chewing them. Surprisingly, he found his strength again and he continued his preaching for another six years.

The Japanese version of the same legend is slightly different. The Japanese attribute the beginnings of tea to Dharma (also known as Bodhidharma), a missionary Buddhist monk who travelled from his native India to China at the end of the fifth century. The legend tells how Dharma dedicated seven years to a sleepless devotion to the Buddha. During meditation he found his concentration failing so he cut off his eyelids to stay awake and threw them on the ground. A tea plant grew from each spot where the eyelids had fallen [2]. He told others about the quality of those leaves, and tea became popular in that region.

Putting these legends aside, the tea bush apparently came from China. The approximate region is somewhere around the border between Yunnan province and North Vietnam. The drinking of tea was initially developed by the Chinese people. Around the years 648-749, tea was introduced in Japan by a Buddhist monk named Gyoki. He planted tea bushes in 49 temple gardens. Much later, in the thirteenth century, a Zen priest created the Tea Ceremony “Cha-no-yu”. The popularity of tea drinking increased during the Chinese Tang Dynasty (618-907 AD), evolving into one of the most favourite pastimes thus. It moved from the pharmacology field and became a re-find part of day-to-day life.

When tea-houses appeared, tea became a source of artistic inspiration for people such as poets, potters, painters. Artists actually created a sort of sophisticated world around tea, charged with symbolism. Lu Yu (723-804 AD), wrote the first tea treatise, Cha Jing or "Traditions of Tea", a work describing the nature of the tea-plant and which standardized beverage's methods of preparing and drinking. He said “One finds in the serving of tea the same harmony and order that govern all things”.

Research Methodology

It is expedient to use a historical and comparative analytical method to explain tea history to students.

Analysis and result

Myths and legends of tea, which is one of the most popular drinks in the world, can be divided into the following periods:

First: the legend of Shen Nung (Chinese version);

Second: the legend of Guang Ying (Chinese version);

Third: the legends of the princes Dharma (Indian version);

Fourth: the legend of the monk Bodhidharma (Japanese version).

During that time, tea was made with the help of compressed plants which were initially roasted and then ground into powder, and after that they were mixed with boiling water. After that, some ingredients were added, such as rancid butter, salt and spices. Tea is still taken in this style in present-day Tibet. Tea was also planted in some other Asian countries which have turned into worldwide producers, such as ex-British African colonies, in Argentina or Reunion Island. Tea is the second most drunken beverage in the world after water. About 15,000 cups are drunken every second.

Conclusion

For many centuries, only the Chinese knew of the wonders of tea, but eventually, the habit of drinking tea spread throughout Asia, and then throughout the world. The history of tea is the history of humankind in nutshell, or perhaps a teacup. It includes the best and the worst sides of who we are and what we do. Throughout its long history, tea has been used as medicine, as an aid to meditation, as currency, as bribes, and as means of controlling rebellions. It has been the instigation for wars and global conflicts. It has also been the reason for parties, for family gatherings, and for high-society occasions. In short, tea has touched and changed our beverage connecting all of us – from the workers to the monks, from the pluckers to the emperors, from the Uzbeks to the Chinese.

We should mention that the theme of "tea history, its importance of history in the world as well as in Uzbekistan" are the ones which haven't been researched fully in our government namely in Uzbekistan.

So, I'm going to continue doing researches over this theme. It is my hope that the history of tea will teach us lessons of humankind and of human kindness, that we will find that tea did not merely change the world, but changed humanity.

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THE ROLE OF EASTERN ETHICAL IMPERATIVES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF YOUTH SPIRITUALITY

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Аннотация: Ушбу мақолада ёшларда маънавиятни шакллантиришда Шарқона ахлоқий императивларнинг ўрни очиб берилган. Маънавият мураккаб, ички зиддиятларга эга воқелик экани таъкидланган.

Калит сўзлар: Ёшлар, маънавият, ахлоқий императивлар, Шарқона хусусиятлар, тарбия, маданий бойликлар, ижтимоий фазилатлар, меҳнат, меҳнатсеварлик, қизиқишлар.

Аннотация: В данной статы раскривается роль Восточных нраветвенных императивов в формированни духовности у молодежи. Утверждается чго духовность является сложным, полно внутренных противоречий явлением.

Ключевые слова: Молодежь, духовность, праватвенные императивы, восточные особенности, воспитание, культурные боготечво, общественные качества, труд, трудолюбие, интересы.

Abstract: In this article, the role of eastern ethical imperatives in shaping young people’s spirituality is expressed. It is asserted that spirituality is a complex phenomenon that is full of internal contradictions.

Keywords: Youth, spirituality, ethical imperatives, oriental characteristics, upbringing, cultural values, social qualities, work, diligence, interests.

Introduction

The state as well as the society, which cares about theirfuture, will definitely pursue the issues of youth education. Indifference to the fate of youth is equal to indifference to the future. That is why the head of our state Sh.M.Mirziyoyev signed one of the first documents “The Law on State Youth Policy” after he became the president. It says to encourage the youth to contribute to the spiritual, intellectual, physical and moral development of the country, to protect their rights, freedom and legitimate interests, and to participate actively in social life. [1] This law indicates that forming the youth spirituality is considered as issues of the country and nation and this always stays in the center of the concentration.

Training the younger generation on basis of the moral values inherited by our ancestors, teaching them how to build social relationship in their community, their families, and strengthening the interfaith diachronic relationships are immortal. Oriental lifestyle, mentality, humaneness and society, state relations are built on eternal empathy. The word "imperative" is introduced into philosophy by I.Kant, meaning the rules and laws. Kant thought that everyonemust adhere to the strict ethical requirements imposed by the individual in his actions. The moral imperial is a general idea of the "duty to humanity" and gives the individual the freedom to succeed in doing so independently, and what kind of behavior can best suit the moral law. I. Kant called strict imperative as the law of freedom of speech, and used these concepts as synonymous (meaningful words).[2] It is true that later the definition was transformed, and a definitive imperative was applied to all spiritual and moral lives, even to customs and traditions.

Oriental moral imperatives differ from western imaginations and individualism, with its loyalty, social cohesion, and the harmony of interests between individuals and society. However, according to our countryman Abu Nasr Farabi"People need mutual communication and achieve their goals in societies".[3] According to Abu Rayhon Beruni, "Besides that there are many types of needs that can only be accomplished by many united people, that’s why people are in need of living together".[4] Modern researchs have also proved those forming communitytraditions of the East. The Doctor of Philosophy, Alimasov wrote that: “The Oriental people never feel themselves outside of the care of their parents, the environment of their family and neighborhood,their relatives, in the broad sense outside of the macroscopic influence, especially he never be against to them as the western people. They realize that they have a lifelong communitarian lifestyle and, accordingly, live in the way of life, shaping their relationships with the state and society. Communitarian existence is a condition of their presence, living, self-expression and a happy life".[5] The closest idea was also given by Dr. Phil. Musaev.[6]

Literature review

Living with the community is more important than the Eastern moral imperatives. Young people can live together with their generations only after they have mastered their ancestors' spiritual and cultural values. Because it deals with ethical norms in the process of broad communication with the individual. Formed, sociable moral impediments determine the behavior of a person, his essence. It is true that this influence leads the society, the communitarian interest, as a subject, the independence of the society, from one person to another, and as a matter of influence to the individual.

In the East, all forms of activity are measured and evaluated by the moral impediments. Even government affairs are synthesized moral and ethical values, even though they are different from the moral imperatives. For example: "The heads ofthe state – kings, khans, and the rulers have beenrelying on the advice of the Council of Ministers, the opinions of wise people, scientists and scholars in the case of managing the country. In the socio-spiritual heritage of the Orient, the ethical requirements of the head of the state have been repeatedly stated.[7] Yusuf Khos Hojib in his "Kutadgu bilig" illustrates twelve characteristics of the ruler, of which seven are directly related to morals. [8] Such a view alsoappears in the book "Siyasatnoma"by Nizomulmulk. [9] Thus, even political activity is assessed by the moral impediments of the Oriental tradition. Today, 42% to 45% of government employees are young people. They have strong desire for pragmatism and aspiration for entrepreneurship. Pragmatism means profit and to take advantage of something, according to the founder of this doctrine J. James. [10] As our President Sh.

Mirziyoev criticized once again, in public administration the indifference to the people's interests, the abasement of the people have become common. It points to the fact that the staff of management institutes are subordinated to the pragmatism and the benefits, instead of needed moral values. Pragmatism makes theinstitution of governance active, but it must be harmonized with the moral empires of the East. Here are some of the social experiences of Japan, China and South Korea. [11]

Research Methodology

Young people have enough strong desire to try their power and strength in difficulties and hardships. Abai said that "Wasted youth is a disastter". [12] Most young people do not want to get involved in such a tragedy, but they are eager to learn, to master a profession, to live with anxieties of their families and their country. Sociological surveys conducted by public opinion polls show that most of the young people in our country support the reform of the Movement for strategic goals and democratic renewal of the society. But some of them are said to have infantilism, egoism, and the addiction to living for enjoyment of this day, waste of money and wealth. Such young people think that it is notguilty to earn money, to live in luxury, or to enjoy the pleasures. It is natural that the market economy, entrepreneurship, and private property can bring about that. However, the money, property and luxury that are generated will be positive if they are resulted from hard work. It is a moral flaw to intend to live excitedly by means of older generations. Nobody today can deny the desire to live rich, and it does not mean to enjoy the pleasures of life and cultural treasures. It is about the active involvement of everyone in the social work process. The adoption of over 200 normative and legal acts aimed at supporting entrepreneurship in the country promotes prosperity of our people. "The State Youth Policy Act" also provides government agencies, local authorities and educational institutions with the opportunity to prepare young people for social work, engage in entrepreneurship and create the necessary conditions for innovation research. Gegel did not say in vain: "The person is similar as the way a person works". Therefore, the task of training hardworking youth is not only an ethical duty for our nation, but also an issue of social development.

Analysis and results

When it comes to the spirituality of young people, their attitudes towards fashion, propaganda and propagandism coming from Western mass culture will become a matter of debate. Mass media is projecting a sharp controversy debatesabout them. Here is an article entitled "The borders of the nation begin with nationalism culture" published in “Family and Society” newspaper. It reviews the Turkish TV series broadcast on Uzbek television. Some students and experts have a negative attitude towards them. Famous literary expert Jobbor Eshankul says, "If we look at false art today, tomorrow we will be amazed, and then we will become captives". "No matter we do talk about the readings, the scientific and literary heritage of our great ancestors, our efforts will go for nothing when there is still an opportunity to propogate betrayal, cruelty and violence for millions of people through the TV. As the borders of the country are in need of protection, the aesthetic taste, level, and spirituality of the nation also need such protection. More precisely, the borders of the country begin with the mentality of the nation's consciousness. Those who violate the frontier must be punished more severely and those who tries to damage in taste, level, and spirituality of the nation also need a more severe punishment”. Other expert journalist M. Jonikhonov, in turn, argues that “Today the number of fights over a girl and team-beating are increasing among schoolchildren, colleges and lyceum students”.

Conclusion

If there were not addicted people to such series, they were not shown, and it is up to the audience whether to watch or not. Nevertheless, it is the duty of the media to formulate the youth's spirituality in accordance with the wishes of our people, moral imperial. Obviously, we cannot ban the Western "culture" products, their way into their homes, hearts, and the means. To stop them, we need to separate Uzbekistan from globalization, international integration, free trade, and from the

West, from the international community. This is contrary to democratic development, the goal of an open civil society and democratic country. We can counteract the antiethical, antinational traditions with upbringing our young generation with moral empires in the Orient, creating a beautiful, noble life goals and high aesthetic taste in them. The "heavier penalty" is not in the ban or the imprisonment but in the formation of high spirituality in our youth.

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ERICH FROMM'S LOVE PHILOSOPHY

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Аннотация: Мақолада Эрих Фромм муҳаббат фалсафаси таҳлил қилинган. Мутафаккир инсон ўз шахсиятини тўла тўкис камол топтиришга сарфламаса унинг севишга бўлган ҳамма уринишлари омадсизликка маҳкумлигига ҳамда ҳақиқий инсонийлик, жасорат, ишонч, интизом ва ўз яқинини севиш қобилиятисиз индивидуал муҳаббатдан қониқишга эришиб бўлмаслигига ишонтиради. Ҳозирги жамиятнинг ривожланиш ҳусусиятлари ва инсонларга берилган эркинлик оқибатида севгига муносабат ҳам ўзгариб бориши кўрсатиб берилган.

Калит сўзлар: муҳаббат, севги, эхтиёж, маъсулият, эгоизм, ёлғизлик, кучсизлик.

Аннотация: В статье анализируется философия любви Эрих Фромма. Если интеллектуал не тратит всю сумму своей личности, он уверяет нас, что все его попытки любить любят его неудачей и что он не может быть удовлетворен индивидуальной любовью без способности любить истинную, истинную человечность, мужество, уверенность, дисциплину и собственную любовь. Развитие современного общества и свобода, предоставленная людям, также показали изменение отношения к любви.

Ключевые слова: любовь, привязанность, желание, ответственность, эгоизм, одиночество, слабость.

Abstract: Article analyzes the philosophy of love by Erich Fromm. Thinker and full development of his personality human society has spent his all efforts are doomed to fail and the true love of humanity, courage, confidence, discipline and love their neighbor the ability of individual satisfaction does not assure you of their

love. Currently, given the nature of the development of society and people love freedom as a result of changes in attitude.

Keywords: love, loneliness, responsibility, egoism, and the weak demand.

Introduction

The views expressed by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Sh.Mirziyayev, on March 3, 2017, sent a letter to United Nations Secretary Antonius Guterres, seem to have an important role in inter-ethnic relations."Today, the world of social and political cover areas ranging from environmental problems facing increasing challenges and risks. Increased competition and globalization, all countries in today's conditions for a more stable and harmonious development of new ideas and principles will require the development and implementation ". Today, the real human in need of new ideas and original approaches. Moral decline, cultural, inter-ethnic conflicts in conditions of increasing human feeling of love in the heart of the formation of a new form as required. Fromm's "The Art of Loving", love based on a different approach to analyze and reveal the essence of it. Can not give up the love, the only way to overcome the failure of love - that is, to learn the meaning of love and the causes of failure. Fromm emphasizes the need for awareness of the art of living human love.

According to Fromm love story, man power, and combines it with others; love will help us to overcome the feeling of loneliness of man, of his own "oneself", and at the same time and to maintain the integrity of the facility. A paradox of love: two beings into one entity and at the same time, two independent human [1].

In exceptional cases, the selection factors are many and complex. But most importantly, from certain that the "object" - the realization of the internal constant current feeling of love and combines. This feeling this or that reason, a specific focus on the human being. The idea was "Escape from freedom" analiezed his work. According to him, the situation in the position of requiring the teaching of emotional and physical love. You are the only one to see the best in the world, it is great happiness in life, to find, it is considered good luck to lead people away from [2].

Based on the above ideas today's capitalist society, namely the appearance of his love for the analysis and study of modern human heart relevance.

Literature review

The work of Erich Fromm has been thoroughly analyzed by many Western thinkers in scientific literature, including philosophical literature, in a specific way and in their own time. There are many examples of this, and we can find solutions that can fully meet today's requirements.

For example, we can make examples of works, research, brochures, articles by Russian researchers SI Velikovskiy, E.P.Kushkin, A.Zotov, A.R.Rutkevich and others who cover the works of Erich Fromm. . In particular, these studies have reflected the views of the great thinker, his teachings about man, his socio-moral heritage.

He was promoted to popular amongst the public, such as "Escape from freedom" (1941), "Man for himself " (1947), "The Art of Love" (1956), "The heart of man" (1964) [3], "To be or to have" (1976), will serve as a source for research.

Research methodology

In the course of the research, the idea of scientific and philosophical principles such as systematic, theoretical-deductive conclusions, analysis and synthesis, historical and logic, hermeneutic analysis, inheritance, universalism and nationality, comparative analysis, and the idea of development.

Analysis and results

The history of humanity shows that one of the most important needs of man is to overcome his loneliness and to get rid of loneliness. He tried to get rid of his own loneliness, worshiping human beings, sacrificing people, engaging in military aggression, adornment, adornment, artistic creativity, love of God, and love of man. Fromm connected love, inner freedom and independence permanent condition of her heart my occur. Because, only achieve inner freedom and independence represent a condition of self-understanding. Love is not a passive state, but also enthusiasm; it is not to become hostage to a particular mood to enjoy a certain mood. A feature common way of charging enthusiasm of love: love first of all to give, not to take! [4].

What does that mean? - something should not be deprived of something, something to sacrifice, the error is common. This situation is reflected Fromm the essence of the philosophy of love. And the heart of an act of love. Give this mystic power, show a high level. Give each asset in my own strength, their wealth, their goverment. Life skills and a sense of power at such a high level and fills my heart with joy. I was able to spend a great deal of confidence in myself, I feel happier , for me, life skills will be fully active [5].

Fromm writes, love is power, strength, weakness can not bring love into the world. The idea expressed by Karl Marx: If you love the other person to awaken love, your love, if you love the world and, if you love life as a human being you, not your favorite, then your love less trouble. [6].

Love is not always care, but also the means to know, respect, and sense of responsibility. That is the nature of love. Love, care, and it becomes clear that parents love their children. If the mother does not care about the child, if a child is nutritious, it is a tense, totally dedicated to his mother's love for her child that we can not trust says Fromm.

In addition, attention and curiosity are closely related to another aspect of love - responsibility. Currently, the responsibility is often understood as an obligation imposed from the outside. This is expressed in human beings and expressed needs of answer. - "ready to respond" to be responsible for the condition.

Responsibility also involves responsibility. If the third feature of love is not to respect it, then Fromm says, "Respect is not fear and honor: to see it as it is, to understand its unique personality. Respect is the desire of others to grow and develop as much as they can [7].

So in respect of freedom, respect is a sincere attitude and brings the heart closer. Fromm writes that without knowing the person, it can not be respected and does not have the knowledge of care and responsibility. If there is no curiosity in the motive of knowledge, knowledge becomes a deception. The purpose of the matter is to get closer to knowing whether or not a person wants to learn more about the essence of another or the essence of another. He can not escape the desire to know the secrets of human souls anyway. Opening the mystery of the heart and understanding it is a power that can save people from alienation. The only way to open it is love. Love is to enter the inner world of another person. But Fromm thought that human knowledge could not be produced through thought. Love is the only way to find out, and she answers my questions in the Mind Act. In the act of love, self-denial, in the act of entering the inner world of another I find myself, I discover myself, I discover both of us, I discover the person[8].

The desire to know your identity and your love ones is expressed in Socrates call to "Know yourself!". This wish involves knowing the whole person and its unique secrets, and it can not be satisfied by the usual knowledge of the wish, the way of thinking. Even if we knew ourselves a thousand times, we would not have achieved the essence. The only way to be fully aware is that it is a act of love: It goes beyond the limits of the thought, beyond the limits of the word. However, knowing through human reasoning and being impartial can make it possible to deepen its essence[9].

Fromm tells of the above-mentioned love for the sake of eradicating human loneliness and the realization of unity. It emphasizes the need to unite the most specific biological needs - male and female - on the most common living need for a union. Fromm says about Freud's mistake that love is only sexual instinct or sublimation. However, sexual desire is a manifestation of the need for love and unity.

Human beings are in love with new unity, solidarity, harmony. Moreover, he feels that he or she can have a love of his own love; he puts his love above love for himself.

The love of a child is based on the principle "I love for those who love." True, raw love: "I love you because you need it! "He says. Lovely love says, "I love you, so you need me!"

Fromm emphasized that love for mother and father was unquestionable in nature. For us it is a kind of asylum, nature, land, ocean; We can not imagine father as a dear asylum. In the early years, the child's fatherhood paths are almost incomplete and at the same time the relationship between the father and the baby is not the same as the relationship with the mother. However, even though nature is not an expression of naturalness, the father manifested the other aspects of human life: his thoughts, the world he created, laws and principles, the world of discipline, travel and adventure. The father teaches his child to lead a child [10].

But Fromm emphasizes fatherly love. Love of the father is a condition of love. His principle is: "I love you, because you are fulfilling my dreams, because you are carrying out your obligations because you are like me". In the conditional love of the father, we also see positive and negative aspects, just as in the mothers love.

The negative side of father's philosophy in Fromm philosophy is that it is necessary to fight for love, and if it is not the case of a parent, it can be deprived of parental love. In the essence of the father's love, the father is instructed to obey the commandments, obedience is a virtue, disobedience to the father, disobedience is a sin. The punishment for this is the deprivation of fatherly love.

The positive side is that the parent will be able to achieve something for what he or she has. Fromm believes that if the mother's task is to ensure child safety, the father's task is to prepare the child for social life.

Fromm says that changes the spirit the age of childhood, analyzes them empty and irreplaceable, or grows cold and ruthless. In his opinion, "the child may have a mother who loves herself but who is humble or condemned, and has a dismissive father. In this case, he has been clinging to his mother since childhood, being dependent on him, feeling himself incompetent; may have symptoms of character, can be influenced by other people, cares for care; her father's qualities - lack of discipline, independence, perseverance, courage, loyalty to her life.

On the other hand, if the mother is cold, indifferent, and guilty, she may need to take care of her father's mothers and the father's qualities. Or he may develop as a single person who strives to be like a single father, who is completely submissive to the principles of law, order, and authority, and undoubtedly has the capacity to achieve love. If a father is authoritarian, such a development can be further enhanced"[11].

All forms of love are based on love, the most important type of love. Fromm says that brotherly love depend on the responsibility, care, respect, and care of some human beings and helps them in life. "The love of brotherhood is love for all human beings; the most important feature of her is that there is no manifestation of ghosts. Brotherly love has the feeling of unity with all human beings, human solidarity, and a sense of human unity. Brotherly love is based on the feeling that we are all one of them. Here, talent, knowledge and knowledge are not taken into account, and the important thing here is the likeness of the human essence common to all people".

Fromm believes that if a person knows something else, he knows only one thing, but if he goes deep into his essence, he knows the generality, the similarity, the brotherhood. Fromm writes, "As a human being we all need help. Today, tomorrow you need help. However, the need for help does not mean that one person is unknowingly influenced by another. Assistance is a temporary phenomenon. The ability to work with your own power is a permanent and general condition. A person who feels compassion for the needy person learns to love his opposite; he loves himself, and loves the weak, defenseless human being who needs help".

The essence of her love is the desire of the child to divorce her. The main difference between his love of sex is that the two men remain the only one. The only two people in motherhood love are separated from each other. This same stage of her love requires the impartiality and her ability to give everything to her beloved child. Fromm believes that a true beloved mate is not content with happiness, but the child remains a loving mother even when she is divorced.

Erich Fromm claims in his view that love of brotherhood is love between equals, that love for a child who needs his help is love, and love for sex is a thirst for a complete union with one person. The inherent aspect of intercourse love is a deceptive form. The hopefulness of the two previous types of love is that they do not just love one person according to their nature.

The purpose of the love is to show that the essence of love is essentially a commitment to add your life to the other's life. The idea of not breaking the marriage is based on this rational idea.

According to Fromm, love for a person was not just a strong emotion, but a firm, conscious choice, promise, and if love were only a feeling, it would not have been promised for everlasting love.

If my behavior does not involve conscious choice and decision-making, how do I know that it will last forever? Do not you? The following points can be deduced from these points of view: Love is an act of will and compulsion, so the essence of the two man is no different. So, from Fromm's point of view, we can conclude that sexual love is a rarity and, on the other hand, a sexual act of willful love

Before thinking about self-love, it is widely believed that love for the other people is in the community and that love is sinful. The more I love, the more I love other people, the self-love is nothing else than egoism.

Freud argues that love is the expression of libido, if it is directed to other people, it is love, and if it is directed to a person it is self-love. Hence, love and love for one another exacerbate one another: the first one the less, the less the other. If it is bad to love oneself, it is not good to dislike oneself or to be a non-believer[12].

Does psychological research testify to the contradiction between love and self-love for others? Is love for itself a phenomenon of egoism, or are they opposites? Is the egoism of the present person truly interested in its own individuality with all its intellectual, emotional and emotional options? Egoism is not the same as self-love? Or is it the result of lack of love for yourself?

"If love of other people is a human being, love for one's self is not vices but virtue, because I am a human being." It can not be a human concept that does not include my personality.

We have come to the main psychological evidence that Fromm's remarks have been made. These facts are basically the following: our attitude to ourselves and others is not only contradictory, but essentially interconnected. The problem is that others and self-denial do not deny each other.

"If the individual is in creative love, he also loves himself; If he just loves others, he can not really love it. How do we describe egoism, which excludes any interest to any other human being, since we consider ourselves self-dependent and love for others interconnected?[13]

The egoist is interested only in himself, but only for himself and his satisfaction. The egoist only knows how to get it, but does not give it, and he does not want to give it more. Interests of other people's needs, respect for their dignity and integrity, can not be seen by anyone except themselves. That is why egoism and self-love originate with each other.

Fromm deeply analyzes egoistic love and concludes. Egoist man loves not strong, but very weak, and he hates himself. Absence of kindness and care about himself leaves him in a disadvantage. He is unhappy and eager to enjoy life in confusion, but he hampers such a pleasure. He seems to be too careful about himself, but in fact he does not succeed in concealing his failure to care for what he is doing and what he or she can do[14]. He raises his personality to conceal his own problems and failures, and to show him all the better.

The egoist must not love others, but he can not even love himself. Dzen - Buddhism, according to the scientist, helps people to self-realize, to realize their inner self-mastery. It is well known that the ultimate goal of the Buddhism is to achieve the internal "radiation" of human self-consciousness, abandoning the existing social existence. According to Fromm's opinion, "Buddhism also helps a person solve the problem of accessibility", as psychological analysis helps eliminate stigmatization and resolve internal contradictions[15].

The system of values helps to create a spiritual environment in building a new "human society". That is, the Fromm program proposed to change social beings is based entirely on internal moral renewal and restoration of human love.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The conclusion is, there is love only if two people are bound to the most vital issues of life; each one of them perceives himself through the fundamental issues of life. In love, two people feel the fullness of their lives, each of them finds itself, but does not lose it. The present man spontaneously alienated himself from his own loved ones. It looks like a commodity, an investment that can make its vital forces more market-oriented. The human relationships are essentially the attitude of alienated machines, each of which sees its security closer to the crowd, not being separated by its thought, emotion, and behavior.

Today's civilization offers a lot of tools to help people not realize their loneliness: first, the strongest example of bureaucratic, mechanistic work. It helps people to overcome the most basic human desires and remain united. When this template is unable to carry out its task, he intends to eradicate his unseen anger by passive consumption of temptations, sounds and passions, as well as buying new items and replacing them with a new one.

Fromm writes that there is only one proof of the existence of love - that is, in the love of each one of the lovers, the depth, the vitality, and the power of the relationship. Society must be organized so that the social, loving nature of man should not be separated from his social life, but should be added to it. As I have tried to show above, it is true that love is a healthy and satisfying answer to life's problems, and any society that hinders the development of love should be ultimately destroyed because it contradicts basic human needs.

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THE ECOLOGICAL SITUATION AND THE PROCESSES OF USING NATURAL RESOURCES IN UZBEKISTAN DURING INDEPENDENCE

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Аннотация: Мустақиллик йилларида атмосфера ҳавосининг ифлосланиш даражасини камайтиришга, асосий очиқ сув оқимларни яхшилашга, пестицидларнинг қўлланилишини қисқартиришга, экин майдонларнинг тузилишини яхшиланишига, халқаро ташкилотларнинг миллий экологик муаммоларни ҳал қилинишига жалб этилиши таҳлил қилинган.

Калит сўзлар: Атмосфера, тупроқ, сув, ҳайвонот, қонун, атроф-муҳит, ресурс, чўлланиш, чиқинди.

Аннотация: За годы независимости проанализировано участие международных организаций в снижении уровня загрязнения атмосферного воздуха, улучшении основных открытых водотоков, сокращении применения пестицидов, улучшении структуры посевных площадей, решении национальных экологических проблем.

Ключевые слова: Атмосфера, почва, вода, животные, закон, окружающая среда, ресурсы, опустынивание, отходы.

Abstract: During the years of independence, the reduction of atmospheric air pollution levels, the improvement of the main open water flows, the reduction of the application of pesticides, the improvement of the structure of cultivated areas, the involvement of international organizations in the solution of national environmental problems have been analyzed.

Keywords: Atmosphere, soil, water, animals, law, environment, resources, desertification, waste.

Introduction

Upon independence, Uzbekistan inherited a high degree of environmental pollution caused by uncontrolled natural resources management, as well as high levels of pollution resulting from utility, industrial and irrigated areas. This has resulted from severe structural problems in agriculture, energy and industry, and has resulted in many serious environmental and natural resource management challenges.

In the first years of independence, the country witnessed ecological instability almost in every region. The high ecological instability was largely local. The Republic of Karakalpakstan, Khorezm, Fergana and Navoi regions are the most disadvantaged areas. Among environmental problems, the followings are important factors for Uzbekistan: pollution of atmospheric air; accumulation of toxic industrial waste, including solid waste; pollution of water and freshwater shortage; insufficient provision of the population with clean drinking water; desertification and desertification problems; soil salinization and degradation; Reduction of biological productivity of complexes of species; Food safety issues.

Results and discussion

Let's look at the dynamic amount of industrial plants emitting atmospheric air in the early years of independence: 1992 - 61,0 thousand tons, in 1993 - 56,0 thousand tons, in 1994 - 53,33 thousand tons, in the first half of 1995 - 27,98 thousand tons tons[1]. In 1992, the number of air pollutants in the country was 839 [2], while in 1993 it reached 889, most of which were in Tashkent (155), Fergana (105) and Tashkent (93) [3]. By 2001, the number of such enterprises reached 1962, most of them being in the city of Tashkent (351), Fergana (213), Namangan (201) and Kashkadarya (159) provinces [4].

In our country, desertification and desertification are the most pressing environmental problems. Because of climate change, this threat is increasing. About 80% of the territory of Uzbekistan consists of desert and semi-deserts, ecological systems that are highly effective in climate change and anthropogenic factors.

Because of climate change, the amount of precipitations is changing, and flooding leads to increased soil erosion.

The Aral tragedy has aggravated the continental climate, resulting in drought in summer and cold winter days. The number of days in which the temperature is above 40 degrees Celsius has doubled. The sea level was 53.52 m in 1960 [5]. In 1996, was 35.48 m [6]. In the dry part of the sea, a new "orolqum" desert on the area of 5 million hectares. From time to time storm rises and millions of tons of salt, dust, and sand float hundreds of kilometers. Salt slags exceed 400 km, sand and salt storms have a range of up to 300 km. From here, up to 100 million tons of sand is transported to the atmosphere and hundreds of kilometers away. The Aral Sea desert leads to degradation of land resources; deterioration of quality of natural pastures and hayfields, salinization of the soil is activated and covers new areas.

In November 2018, President of Uzbekistan signed a State program for 2 years on the results of his visit to the Muynak district of Karakalpakstan, where 793 projects totaling $ 1.5 billion would be implemented [7].

Our country is an agro-industrial state based on irrigated agriculture. Territory of the country is 4.3-mln hectare, it produces 90-95% of agricultural produce, and i.e. irrigated lands are of particular importance in satisfying the population's demand for food products. The threat of sustainable land use is limited in terms of land quality in Uzbekistan. Year by year, economic and demographic burden is increasing.

Currently, about 2 million hectares (46.7%) of the 4.3 million hectares of irrigated lands in our country are salinized at different levels. In particular, 1 million 324 thousand hectares (30.9%) less than 570 thousand hectares (13.3%) medium and 105.5 thousand hectares (2.5%) strong saline lands [8].

During the years of independence, important organizational, socio-economic and legal measures were developed and implemented to ensure environmental safety. The measures taken resulted in decreasing the air pollution level, improving the mainstream water flows, reducing pesticide use, improving the sown area structure, and involving international organizations in solving national environmental problems. The environmental sustainability of some regions of the country has been primarily developed through the rational use of rich natural resources. This contributed to the formation of production based on the amelioration of the environment, the effective regional organization of public production, the effective reorganization of the industrial system and the economic mechanism at the local level [9].

President of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev highlighted “the affect of serious issues of ecology on the health of population as well as epidemiological state of our country” during his speech at the enlarged session of the Cabinet of Ministers, which was dedicated to the main results of socio-economic development of the country in 2016 and the most important directions of the economic program for 2017: " [10].

Changes in economic and environmental relations in the early years of independence have been reflected in the Basic Law - the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan that reinforces the constitutional foundations of environmental protection, rational utilization and the necessary legal basis for the further development of environmental legislation in the market economy.

During the years of independence, about 40 laws and nearly 1,000 laws adopted in line with the requirements of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which serve to fulfill important tasks such as environmental protection, rational utilization of natural resources, and addressing ecological problems [11]. These are: "On nature protection" (1992), "On water and water use" (1993), "On protection of atmospheric air" (1996), "Protection and use of flora (1997), Law on Protection and Use of Fauna (1997), Forest Law (1999), Ecological Expertise (2000), Underground (2002), Waste Collection (2002), Law on Protected Areas (2004), On Ecological Monitoring (2013), Public Oversight (2018) and the Land Code (1998).

On the basis of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On nature protection" December 9, 1992 the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan defined the main directions of the state policy in the field of nature protection and regulation of these relations [12]. According to current legislation, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the State Committee for Ecological and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in accordance with the laws and other normative-legal acts in the field of ecology, the local government authorities [13].

The National Program of Action for the Protection of the Environment of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 1999-2005 has been elaborated and implemented to ensure the sustainable development of the country and the gradual overcoming of ecological problems [14]. A great deal of attention was paid to the population living in the country to create a healthy environment, to rational use of natural resources, to prevent pollution of water, air and soil, to protect the entire flora and fauna. In this regard, the principle of stabilization and improvement of the natural environment has become the mainstay, with the reduction of pollutants emissions into the atmosphere and the discharge of pollutants, and the secondary use of wastes. [15]

As a continuation of the above program, the Program of Environmental Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2008-2012 was approved by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 19, 2008 No. 212. The program is based on the principles of environmental sustainability in the Republic of Uzbekistan and its main provisions are set out in the development and implementation of socio-economic development programs and projects [16].

The Environmental Action Program in the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2013-2017, adopted on 27 May 2013 by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan became a historic document of great importance in solving environmental problems in our country[17]. The program focuses on environmental protection and use of natural resources, environmental legislation and regulatory framework. 89.39 billion Sums, $ 1635.55 million and 57.63 million euros were allocated for implementation of the program.

Within the framework of continuous measures to improve the reclamation status of irrigated land, over the past years, the projects implemented in the regions have improved the reclamation status of over 240,000 hectares. In this regard, the scope of work has been expanded in line with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Measures for Further Improvement of Ameliorative Status of Irrigated Lands and Rational Use of Water in 2013-2017".

Conclusions

During the years of independence, important organizational, socio-economic and legal measures have been developed and implemented to ensure environmental safety. The measures taken allowed decreasing the air pollution level, improving the mainstream water flows, reducing pesticide use, improving the sown area structure, and involving international organizations in solving national environmental problems.

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PARTICULARITES OF ECOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF HOTEL INDUSTRY: THE CASE OF KHOREZM REGION

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Аннотация: Ушбу мақолада Хоразм вилояти меҳмонхоналари фаолиятида экологик менежментнинг ўзига хос хусусиятлари очиб берилган. Яъни, вилоятда фаолият кўрсатаётган меҳмонхоналардан 26 таси танлаб олиниб, улар ўртасида меҳмонхона индустриясида экологик менежментнинг муҳим чора-тадбирлар сифатида сув ва энергия ресурсларини тежаш, атроф-муҳитга чиқараётган чиқиндиларни камайтириш, экологик тоза материаллардан фойдаланиш ва шунга ўхшаш саволлардан иборат анктета сўровномлари ўтказилган. Сўровномалар ўтказиш натижасида олинган жавоблар асосида хулоса ва таклифлар берилган.

Калит сўзлар: Барқарор ривожланиш, экологик менежмент, экоотель, экомаҳсулот, экобюро, экотранспорт, экобелги, эктуризм, туризм, табиий муҳит.

Аннотация: В этой статье раскрыты своеобразные черты экологического менежмента в деятельности гостиниц Хорезмской области. То есть среди 26 гостиниц, действующих в области, проведена анкета-опросник включающие такие вопросы, как экономия водных и энергетических ресурсов, уменьшение отходов и выбросов в окружающую среду, использование экологически чистых материалов, которые являются важными мероприятиями экологического менежмента в гостиничной индустрии. На основе ответов, полученных в результате проведения опроса, даны выводы и предложения.

Ключевые слова: устойчивое развитие, экологический менежмент, эко-отель, экопродукция, экобюро, экотранспорт, экознак, экотуризм, туризм, естественная среда.

Abstract: The article describes the features of ecological management in the Khorezm region's hotels. In other words, 26 selected hotels have been surveyed in the region, including survey questionnaires in the hotel industry like: environmental management, saving of water and energy resources, environmentally waste disposal, using of environmentally friendly materials and other important environmental management responses. Conclusions and recommendations are given based on the answers received from the surveys.

Keywords: Sustainable development, ecological management, eco-hotel, eco-product, eco-bureau, ecotransport, eco-mark, ecotourism, tourism, natural environment.

Introduction

Undoubtedly, at the beginning of the 21st century, the development of the world economy and a qualitative improvement in the well-being of the population are directly related to industrialization. If we look closely, we will see positive trends in the industrial economy in all aspects of our daily lives. Industry played an important role in the development of a wide range of goods, the structural transformation of the economy, the rapid development of modern information technologies and communications.

Today, with high rates of economic growth, the welfare of the population and the development of industry as a whole, it has created enormous environmental problems in the face of humankind. Many scientists and researchers noted that the whole world is aggravated by the ecological situation on the planet, global warming of the climate and extinction of atmospheric emissions and degradation of ecosystems. The importance of this problem is not limited to scientists, as well as representatives of government, business, especially for the general public (N.A.Khutorova, 2012). Scientific, technical and socio-economic development in the countries of the world contributed to the fast development of tourism. Tourism has become one of the most important sectors of the economy, which is crucial for eliminating unemployment and improving foreign exchange earnings. According to the World Tourism Organization (WTO), the share of the world economy in 2016 was 7.6 trillion.US dollars, which exceeds 10% of world GDP. In addition, the flow of tourists around the world has grown by more than 1.2 billion people, and every tenth working day falls on the tourism industry (UNWTO, 2017). In recent years, development of tourism has accelerated in Uzbekistan. Tourism is one of the most important sectors of the economy, and laws and decrees are adopted by the government for the development of this sphere (LEX, 2018). The development of the tourism industry also positively and negatively affects the environment. Today in all countries green tourism, ecotourism and agritourism are developing in order to decrease negative impact of tourism to the environment. Also, the hotel industry, which is one of the most important branches of tourism industry, also has its own impact on the environment.

The hotel industry has a direct negative impact on the environment, releasing various types of waste, wasting excessive water resources and using inefficient and excessive energy resources. Ecological management plays an important role in mitigating the negative impact of the hotel industry on the environment. Ecological management is of paramount importance for sustainable development. The essence of ecological management is to control the activities of people who are less harmful to the environment and do not lead to an environmental crisis.

In the field of tourism, especially in the hotel business, the most important measures for the protection of the environment can be the saving of water and energy resources, reducing emissions to the environment, the use of environmentally friendly materials, etc. The development of the hotel industry, given its impact on the natural environment and ensuring sustainable development, today is one of the topical issues of tourism. Today, researches on sustainable development of tourism, in particular researches on hospitality industry have been performed very rarely in Uzbekistan. In particular, the sustainable development of tourism in the Khorezm region plays an important role, which is one of the most important tourist destinations in country.

Literature review

To assess the impact of travel companies on the environment, several researches have been carried out. The creation of programs for the production of clean, pure products (eco-product) at tourist enterprises, the management of product quality, the creation of eco-strategic tourist enterprises are key components of environmental management (Enzeychik.I, 2003). Currently, the whole duo pays great attention to environmental protection. In an attempt to maintain the ecological balance, people change their worldview and habits. Guests also take part in these events, as well as organize activities of the "eco-model". As a result of economic crises, hotels in countries around the world are moving to an environmentally friendly management system. There are many resource users in hotels, so investments that can be used to save energy can save enough energy. The use of innovative systems in energy management will save up to 65% of energy for hotels (Kapiki.S, 2010).

“ACCORE” Hotel is one of the first US hotels offering sustainable development. The strategy for environmental protection in this hotel began in 1994, and since 2002, "Sustainable Development" is officially a strategic condition. “ACCORE” hotel publishes recommendations and reports covering all aspects of environmental protection, for the training of managers and their employees. Moreover, since 2008, “Hilton” hotel has been developing short-term and long-term sustainable development strategies around the world. For example, by 2014, “Hilton” hotel defined its key strategy as reducing energy consumption by 20%, reducing waste by 20% and using water by 10% (Houdré, H., 2008).

The organization of ecological management in the sphere of tourism, the system of ecological management should be included in the system of state bodies in the sphere of ecology in Uzbekistan and have official authority with state status. The ecological management of a travel company is a system that depends on the different forms, directions and aspects of direct relations between the company's management and the environment (Khayitboev, R.,&Matyakubov U.R, 2010).

The Khorezm region is part of the lower Amudarya region of the Republic. Today, the ecological situation on the Aral Sea has a direct impact on the Khorezm region. Several researches were carried out aimed at mitigating the ecological situation in the region, preserving the existing ecosystem, positively influencing the environment, developing direct ecotourism in the flora and fauna of the region Khorezm (Matyakubov, U.R 2011).

Research methodology

In the process of research, comparative analysis, logical analysis, structural analysis, statistical grouping, analysis and synthesis, a questionnaire were used. In order to carry out this research, 26 hotels operating in the Khorezm region were selected and the respondents answered questionnaires. The results of the surveys are presented in the following sections.

Analysis and results

Reducing the effects of hotel industry on the environment and decreasing the amount of energy are one of the goals of sustainable development. As it is mentioned above, developing tourism in Khorezm region is one of the priority directions of government. Besides, developing hotel industry in the region is specially being paid attention in the government programs.

Whereas there there were 26 hotels in 2012, their number added to 50 in 2017. The number of beds was 1477 in the year 2012, it amounted to 2239 in 2017. Based on the data from the Statistical Department of the Khorezm province, the situation of the hotel industry in the region for 2017 was analyzed (Fig.1).

Table 1. Main indicators of the hotels of Khorezm region in 2017

№	Number of indicators	Number of hotels	Number of rooms	Number of beds	Local tourists	Foreign tourists
	Total	50	1165	2239	35482	51969
1	Urgench (city)	12	340	645	18709	3836
2	Khiva (city)	30	704	1356	11317	47584
3	Gurlan	2	16	32	453	1245
4	Urgench (district)	1	5	8	35	17
5	Xazarasp	3	41	87	834	63
6	Khiva (distcrict)	2	16	48	-	292
7	Yangibozor	1	43	63	4134	132

Source (2017): Based on the data from the Statistical Department of the Khorezm province.

The most of the hotel in Khorezm Region are situated in Khiva and Urgech cities. During the research, 26 hotels in Urgench and Khiva were selected. Throughout the expedition, to study the hotel attitudes to the environment, 26 hotels were asked to fill out the survey:

Survey results:

1. Has your hotel planned to include eco-product?

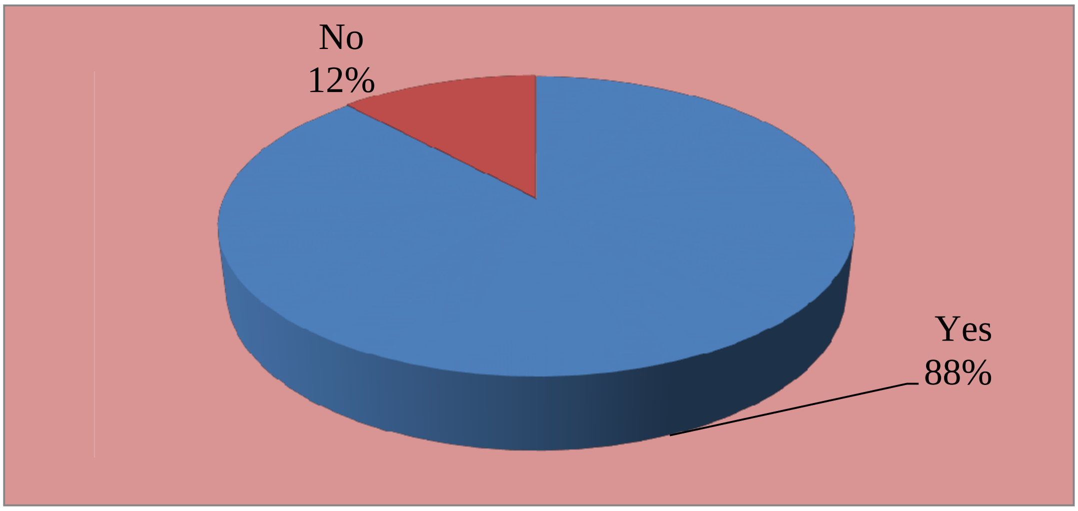

Diagram 1. Hotel includes eco-product.

2. Has your hotel attended any environmental occasions?

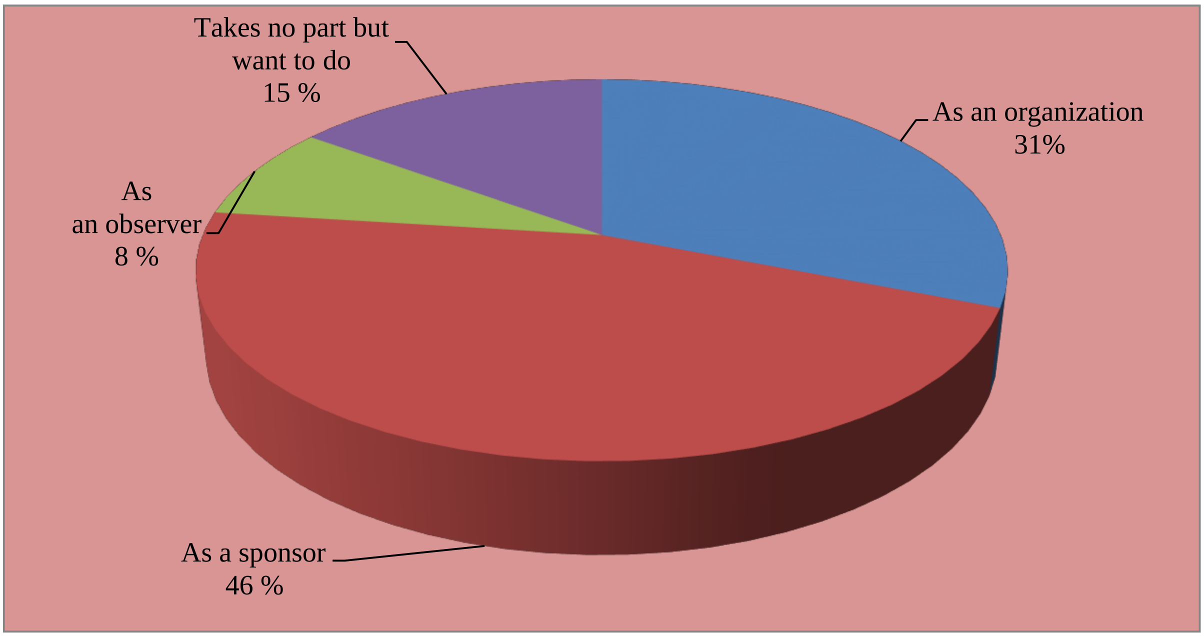

Diagram 2. Hotels attendance in events that are useful for the environment

3. Can these types of “Eco-bureau”, “Eco-hotel”, “Eco-transport” improve hotel market image?

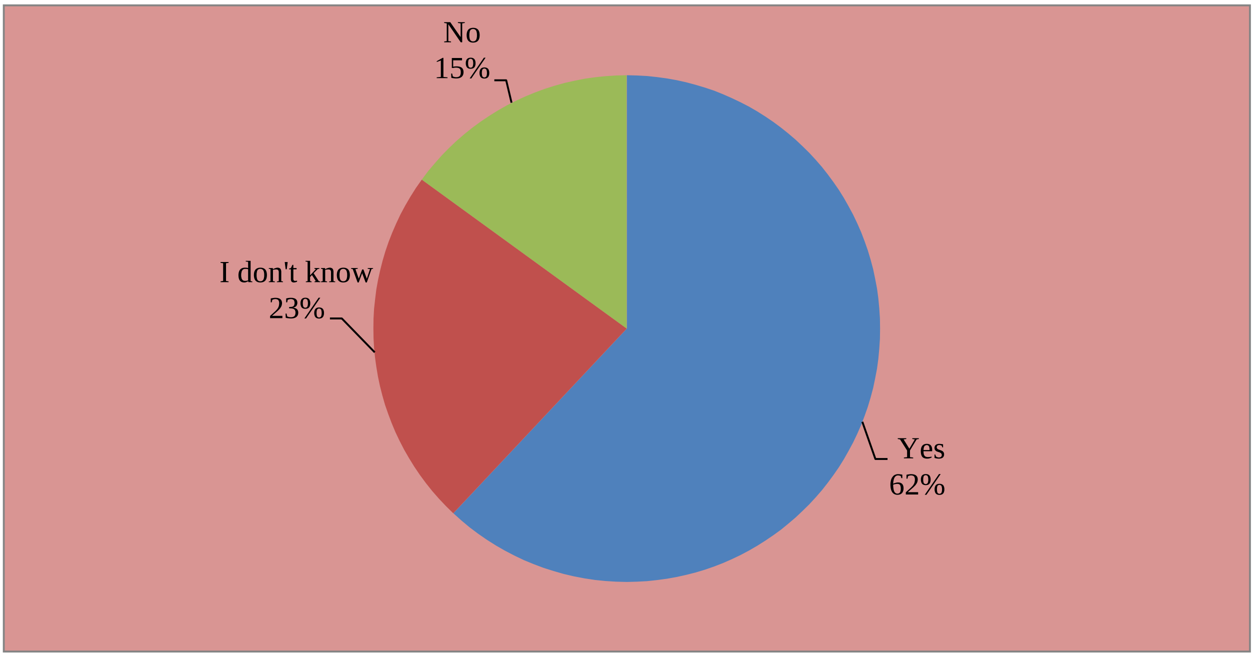

Diagram 3. Effects of “Eco-bureau”, “Eco-hotel”, “Eco-transport” on the hotel market image?

4. Do you use control eco-labeling in your products in the future?

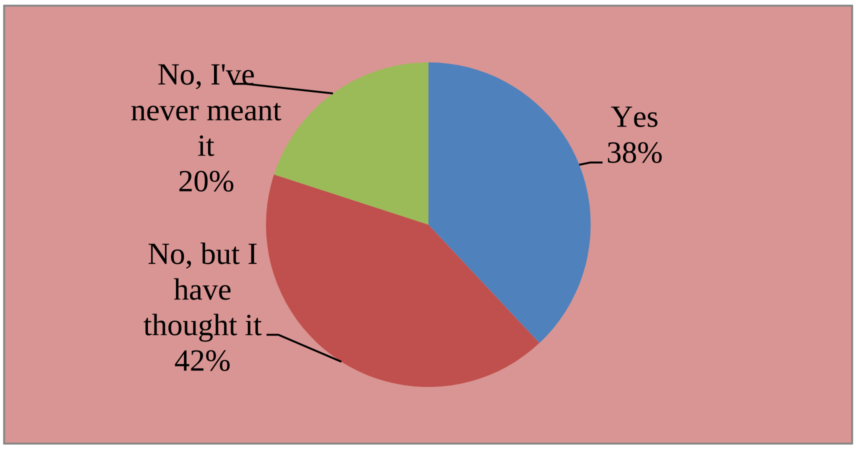

Diagram 4. Receiving eco- and controlling them in products by Hotels

5. What is the importance of financial ecological payment for your hotel?

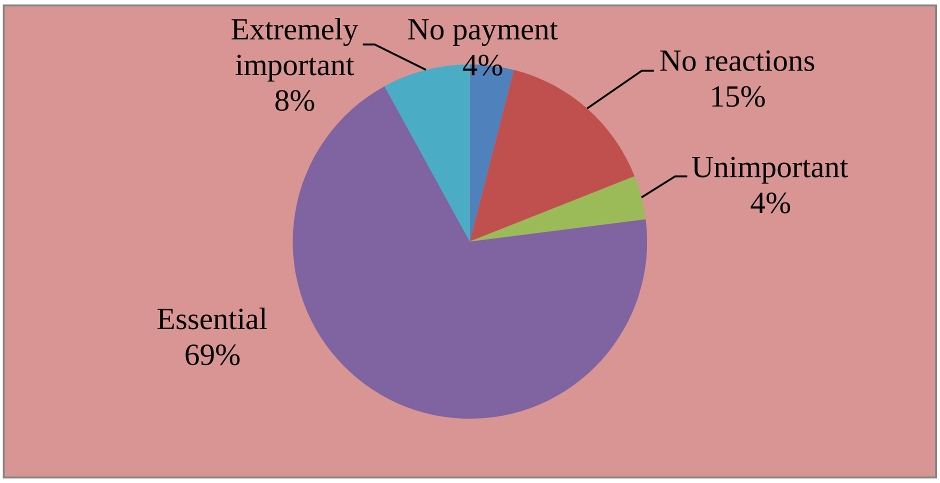

Diagram 5. The importance of financial ecological payment for hotels

6. What aid forms does your hotel apply while holding a ecological observance?

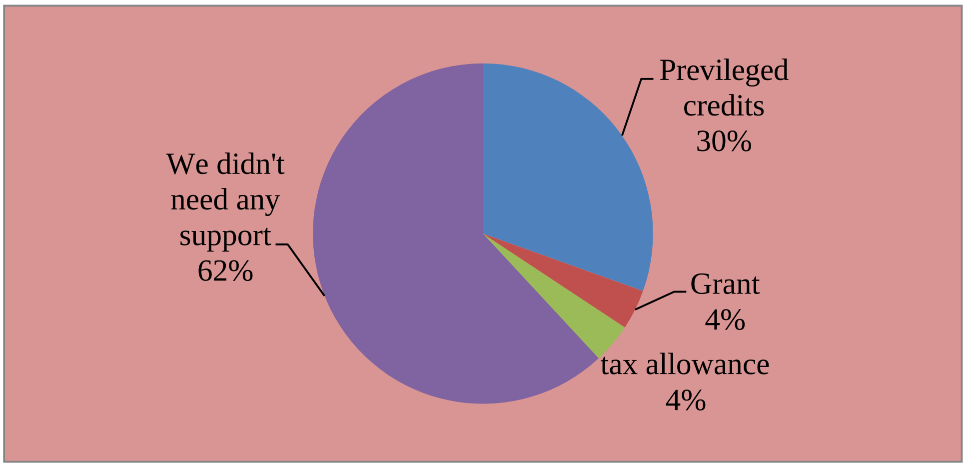

Diagram 6. Aid forms hotels apply while holding a ecological observance?

7. Do you use renewable energy such as solar panel and wind tribunes in your activity?

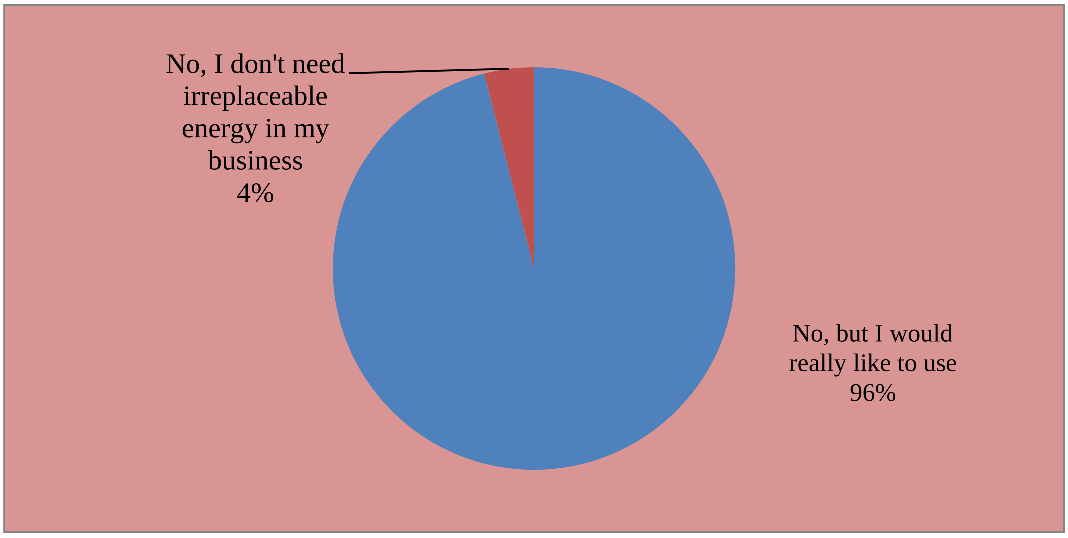

Diagram 7. Hotels applying renewable energy resources

So, in the survey, **when respondents were asked if their hotel has ecological friendship for the environment**, 11 % respondents say that there are private cleaning institutions, 31 % say running water or other cleaning institutions should be given to communal service, 38 consider that water usage has been controlled for example in the canteen or sanitation rooms, 27 % say that filters have been installed, 46 % say that ecological beneficial materials have been used in building constructions and modernizing them and 38 % say that 'health dieting' issues have been discussed.

Which means of ecological policy has relation with your hotel? 19 % respondents say that changed payment for the land that is used by the hotel, 15 % payments of waste for the atmosphere, 69 % payment of running water, 77 % payments for the collected garbage, 11 % payments for using the natural resources and 11 % penalties for contravention the rules for preserving the environment.

Features and suggestions

As a result of studying some aspects of environmental management, such as the attitude of hotels to the environment, to the sustainable development of the hotel industry in Khorezm, we came to the conclusion that:

1. It is desirable to widely disseminate the concept of eco-product in the hotel industry of the Khorezm region, and also to increase their quotation directly from the supply of eco-products;

2. A hotel operating in the region must actively participate in actions for the environment. 15% of the respondents who participated in the survey said they did not participate in such actions, but they had to participate in the future, 8% of respondents stated that they will participate only as observers;

3."Eco-bureau", "Eco-hotel", "Eco-transport" of a certain type has a positive impact on the image of the existing hotel market in the region. In this regard, first and foremost, hotel managers must understand the importance of a certain type of "Eco-bureau", "Eco-hotel", "Eco-transport".

4. Hotels should be environmentally friendly. In particular, we believe that the hotel should be built from special treatment facilities, household or other cleaning installations and strict water supply regulations.

5. Hotels should consider the possibility of installing more energy-efficient lamps, using harmful materials for building and upgrading facilities, as well as "healthy eating" in gastronomic offerings.

6. Hotels should be effectively organized for the use of alternative energy sources (solar panels and wind turbines). The majority of respondents (96%) stated that they do not use alternative sources of energy, but are intended for future use. It is also known that the use of alternative energy sources has a positive impact on the hotel business.

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FAMILY ENTREPRENEURSHIP: PLACE AND FUNCTION IN A NATIONAL ECONOMY

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Аннатация: Мақолада оилавий тадбиркорликнинг бозор муносабатлари шароитидаги ўрни ва функциялари очиб берилган. Шунингдек, оилавий тадбиркорликни ривожлантиришнинг назарий, услубий ва амалий асосларини такомиллаштириш бўйича илмий асосланган тавсиялар ишлаб чиқилган.

Калит сўзлар: оилавий тадбиркорлик, оила хўжалиги, оила хўжалиги функциялари, уй меҳнати, меҳнат ресурслари, жамғарма, инвистиция.

Аннотация: В данной статье раскрыта место и функции семейного предпринимательство в условиях современных рыночных отношении. А также разработаны научно-обоснованных рекомендаций по совершенствованию теоретических, методических и практических основ развития семейного предпринимательства.

Ключевые слова: семейное предпринимательство, семейное хозяйство, функции семейного хозяйство, надомный труд, трудавые ресурсы, сбережения, инвестиции.

Abstract: This article reveals the place and function of the family business in the conditions of modern market economy. And also developed science-based recommendations for improving the theoretical, methodological and practical foundations for the development of family business.

Keywords: family entrepreneurship, family farm, functions of family farm. cottage industry, labor resources, savings, investment.

Introduction

Developing the labor market is crucial due to its special role in the entire market economy system and also because of the specific social-demographical situation in Uzbekistan. New tendencies in the economy, which are caused by modernization and diversification of the economy as well as the development of the service sector, are leading to changes in the labor market. Some 460,000-500,000 new jobs are created in Uzbekistan annually, and this is creating favorable conditions and opportunities for ensuring employment for the population. The number of new jobs has been constantly increasing thanks to dedicated state programs that were implemented to develop the service sector, agriculture, cottage industry (working from home) and small businesses.

Broadly developing non-standard employment [1,2,3,9] (of course this refers to types of employment that do not have negative socio-economic consequences [6,8,10]), and, primarily, various forms of cottage industry as positive types of non-standard employment plays the main role in completing the task of ensuring sustained growth of employment, incomes and people's living standards.

Over 265,500 new cottage industry jobs were created in the republic in 2014 based on labor contracts. Developing the cottage industry based on contractual agreements and through family, businesses provided employment for over 826,000 people from 2008 to 2014.

At the moment every fourth family in Uzbekistan is involved in a family business. Family businesses are mainly engaged in small-scale trade, service sector, and handicrafts.

A study of the foreign experience in running family businesses shows that family companies are the foundations of the economy in many European countries, the USA and Latin America. According to pricewaterhouse, the share of family companies was 50 percent in EU countries in 2008. This figure stood at 65-90 percent in Latin America and over 95 percent in the USA. Family businesses produce about 40-50 percent of GDP in Europe, about 70 percent in Latin America and 65-82 percent in Asian countries. Traditionally, family companies are mostly involved in foodstuffs production, catering, hotel industry, construction and financial services [4].

The government is providing all-round support to family enterprises and legal foundations for the further development of family businesses have been created. The development of this flexible form of employment was stimulated by the adoption of the law "On family entrepreneurship" and the decree of the president of Uzbekistan "On measures for encouraging the expansion of cooperation between large industrial enterprises and provision of services based on the development of cottage industry". Obviously, working out a special regulatory-legal foundation for such unconventional forms of labor and entrepreneurship is especially important for preventing negative social ramifications that are normally associated with the implementation of these forms [8].

Metodology

The study used the methods of analysis and synthesis of the object under study. As well as methods of mathematical modeling of correlation and regression analysis.

Analysis and results

For stimulating the development of family enterprises and creating favorable conditions for them, the law "On family entrepreneurship" stipulates that the total number of people involved in a family enterprise, including hired workers, cannot exceed the average yearly number of workers fixed for small businesses. At the same time, family enterprises should have at least two members.

The notions "family entrepreneurship" and "craftsmanship" were widely used in the abovementioned documents. At this point, we believe we should discuss in detail the meaning of these notions. We believe family entrepreneurship refers to an activity based on law, which is aimed at generating income without organizing a legal entity and which is built around the work and property of spouses and other members of their family.

One of the spouses, who was registered as the owner of the family enterprise, carries out activities on behalf of the enterprise. Craftsmanship means one of the historical forms of the organization of production in which workers get raw materials from entrepreneurs and manufacture goods and provide services on order. All production activities are carried inside the family of workers. This type of production is rather profitable for entrepreneurs due to the following reasons:

First, it makes it possible to save money in the expenditures linked with the main capital (accommodation, facilities, instruments, and equipment);

Second, all of the required workforces is concentrated in a family, and, most importantly, labor of housewives is used. The latter is a very important factor because it helps to involve housewives in economic activities without separating them from their families. It also enables women to fulfill their potential not only in their families but also at work, without having to sacrifice any of the two (traditional employment, which envisages permanent presence at the workplace during the working day forces people to sacrifice families). The worker, enterprise and society in general benefit from this. That is why cottage industry and working in family enterprises should be considered as one the positive types of non-standard employment;

Third, family ties of people involved in cottage industry (entrepreneurship) simplify collaboration and mutual understanding among them, increases coordination during labor activities thus reducing transactional expenses within the framework of this model of economic activity [5] and also improve its efficiency.

Thus it is possible to achieve desired goals by popularizing family entrepreneurship. We believe that the category "Family – family entrepreneurship" should be considered as a comprehensive indivisible complex. In this case, family acts not only as a consumer but also as an independently functioning economic entity. However, family entrepreneurship is formed only based on families and subsequently leads to the prosperity of families.

The place and role of family entrepreneurship in the economy mainly depends on the economic tasks of family enterprises. One can find important ideas to this effect in economic literature [11]. But if we concentrate on priority spheres of economic reforms, the function of families is comprised of these socio-economic initiatives:

• bringing up younger generation and re-generating workforce;

• meeting families' consumer requirements;

• carrying out activities of family entrepreneurship (peasant entities, craftsmanship and especially service sector);

• creating investment opportunities using the funds of families, effective use of property incomes;

• "domestic" economic relations with the state (paying taxes and transfer payments), economic relations with foreign countries, including various types of money transfers, labor contracts, and others.

This brings us to the conclusion that the functions of family businesses are inter-related and all of them involve, to some extent, income and expenditure. This process is not confined only to family businesses, it is relevant to the entire system of economic relations. This also proves that family businesses have their own place in the country's economy.

The following factors clearly show the role of family entrepreneurship in the economy:

• contributes to GDP, specifically in the spheres of craftsmanship, agriculture, construction, trade and services (in 2016 incomes from entrepreneurship equaled 679320,3 mln. sum. of GDP) [14];

• contributes to the well-being of families (in 2016 the share of family businesses in the total revenue from property, entrepreneurship, the sale of products and services was 55,2 percent) [14];

• contributes to the creation of jobs for family members (358,56 jobs were created in 2016 respectively through cottage industry and family entrepreneurship) [14].

These figures on the development of family entrepreneurship also reflect the main macro-economic indexes. The progress of the family businesses in the aspect of macro-economics also clearly shows this [4]. Economic activities of families play an important role in this respect.

In the process of liberalizing the economy, families' strong aspiration to increase their incomes using their property, equipment and services become vital. In this respect, economic literature presents various ways of ensuring economic growth without using state resources [12]. The main idea is that family enterprises should assess their capacity for creating income, accumulating and spending capital. This undoubtedly suits our republic as it helps to find factors leading to prosperity of families.

In Uzbekistan, property belonging to family businesses, including their private houses, play an important role in assessing their potential and effectively using it. Almost every single family has its own house in the republic. "…At the moment 97 percent of families have their own houses, 90 percent of the population is fully provided with essential goods, every third family has its own car and the population is provided with consumer goods. In line with surveys, at the moment about 50 percent of the population believe they belong to the middle class. Back in 2000, only 24 percent of the population considered themselves belonging to this class. [2, 14]".

These facts show that family businesses are creating a foundation for economic progress of the country. In line with statistics, there are 5752,8 thousand family businesses. They created income worth 22936,4bn som. In other words, the volume of production of family businesses increased by 5.1 times in 2013 compared with 2005. It is apparent that the share of family businesses in GDP increased from 28.1 percent in 2005 to 29.5 percent in 2013. If we consider the fact that in 2013 the real income of the population increased by 16 percent, this figure will stand at 34 percent. Despite the fact that the property bought by family businesses is not so big, this sector creates a relatively big share of GDP.

The amount of property in form production facilities as well as the volume of service provided by family businesses is increasing the republic year after year. This helps to create a foundation for creating income. Increase in incomes of family businesses makes it possible to increase the volume of investments in the main capital. The picture No 1 shows that the volume of investments by family businesses has a tendency towards growth. The share of the republic's family businesses in the total volume of investments was 11.4 percent in 2005. This figure was 20.4 percent in 2013. In this period, the increase in the population's bank deposits was 34.6 percent, and this figure increased four times over the last ten years.

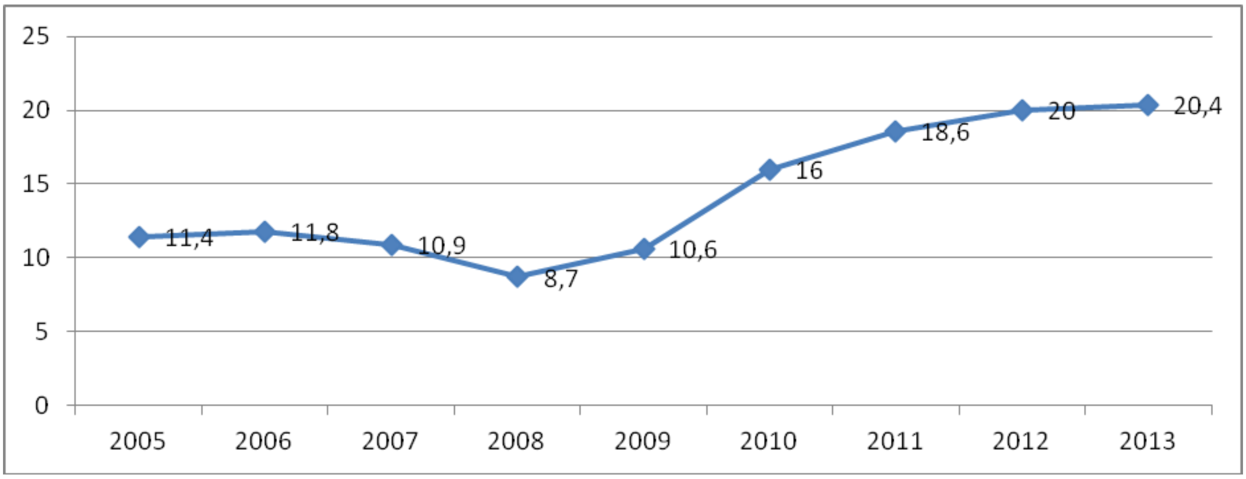

Figure 1. Share of family businesses' investment in the total volume of investments. (expressed in percents. The graph was created by the authors based on data from the Uzbek Economy Ministry for 2005-2013).

Based on this analysis, we can say that increase in incomes, funds and investments of family businesses is the result of the development of various types of family entrepreneurship and strong government support.

With this purpose, and in conditions of the country's liberalizing economy, special attention is being paid to efforts to alleviate and unify tax burden and also to decrease single social taxes and refinancing rate. In this connection, we should note that in 2013 tax burden decreased from 21.5 to 20.5 percent. Starting from 1 January

2014, Central Bank's refinancing rate reduced from 12 percent to 10 percent. Privileges and preferences that were provided contributed to a prompt development of business and financial stability of families.

Success achieved by family businesses can be explained by the following advantages that they have:

- Businesses are compact and can quickly adapt to market conditions;
- People involved in a family business belong to a single family, which helps to ensure its continuity;
- the opportunity for organizing and expanding production by using family property;
- convenience in organizing work and managing the business.

The following are advantages of labour relations in family enterprises:

- all members of a family, who cannot find job outside the family, can work in these enterprises. This includes jobless young people, women with many or little children, pensioners and et.c.;
- young people are brought up through labour.
- labour expenses are saved [13].

It is apparent that these advantages are important part of developing family businesses. According to results of a survey, the majority of families trying to create income from family entrepreneurship believe that their business is successful. Besides 50 per cent of families who want to turn their property into capital believe that they do not need investment for doing so. Despite this fact many families still use their property in a wrong way. If we look at the families who took part in the survey, only half of the families interested in creating family businesses have done so in practise.

Based on statistics for this period and results of the study, we tried to forecast new jobs being created by cottage industry and family businesses as a priority area of the employment policy. Thus the following equation of linear regression was chosen, in which $R = 0{,}874$.

$y = 24{,}01 * x + 96{,}27$.

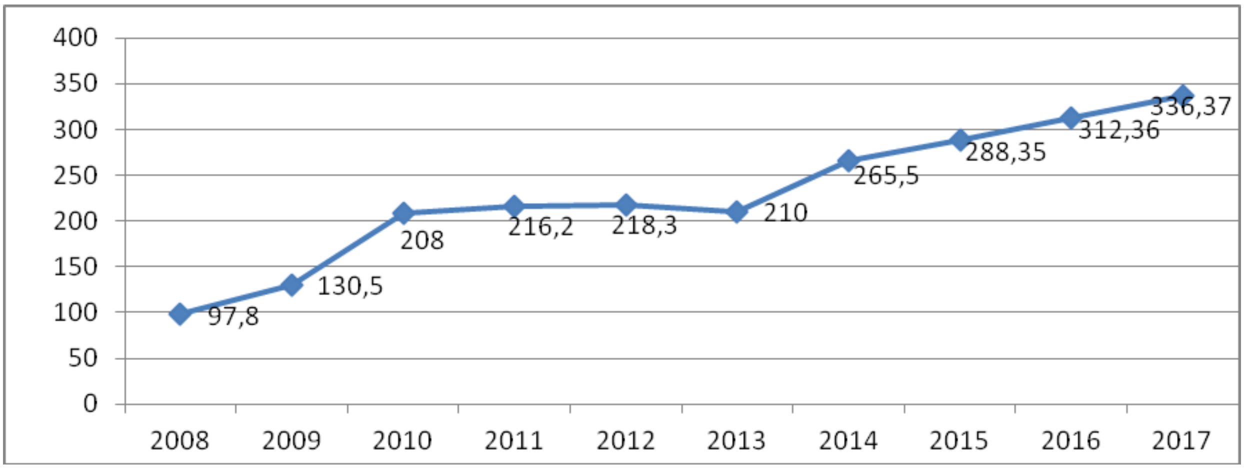

Figure 2. Forecast of jobs created by cottage industry and family entrepreneurship (in thousands) (the graph was produced by the authors based on state programs for organizing jobs and ensuring employment)

Conclusion

Results of our calculations showed that, in 2015, about 288,350 jobs will be created through development of cottage industry and family businesses. The calculations show that 312,300 and 336,370 jobs will be created in 2016 and 2017 respectively. The reason behind this growth is the government support for cottage industry and family businesses.

Thus strengthening the system of family business in Uzbekistan is an important factor in terms of developing business and private entrepreneurship and also boosting national traditions of craftsmenship.

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DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM IN JAPAN

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Annotatsiya: Yaponiya turizm sanoati mamlakatning asosiy iqtisodiy dvigateliga aylanmoqda. 2020-yilda Yaponiyada bo'lib o'tadigan Olimpiada va Paralimpiya o'yinlari Yaponiyaning "turistik mamlakat"ga aylanishi uchun yaxshi imkoniyat bo’lishi mumkin. Ushbu maqolaning asosiy maqsadi: Yaponiyada turizm sanoatining asosiy yo'nalishlarini aniqlash va turizmning istiqbolli yo’nalishlarni o’rganishdan iborat.

Kalit so’zlar: turizm sanoati, turistik markazlar, turizmni rivojlantirish dasturi, turizm siyosati.

Аннотация: Туристическая индустрия Японии находится на грани превращения в главный экономический двигатель страны. В 2020 году в Японии пройдут Олимпийские и Паралимпийские игры, и это хороший шанс стать «туристической страной». Основная цель статьи: выявить основные направления развития индустрии туризма и изучить потенциальные будущие направления туризма в Японии.

Ключевые слова: туристская индустрия, туристские достопримечательности, программа развития туризма, туристская политика.

Abstract: Japan's tourism industry is on the verge of becoming a major economic engine for the country. In 2020, Japan will host the Olympic and Paralympic Games and it is good chance to become a "tourism-oriented country". The main purpose of the article: to identify the main directions of development of tourism industry and explore potential future directions of tourism in Japan.

Keywords: tourism industry, tourist attractions, tourism development program, tourist policy.

Introduction

World practice shows that over the past few for decades, tourism has been one of the most dynamically developing sphere of the world economy, steadily keeping its position in the top three the level of income received. Today the tourism industry contributed US$7.6 trillion to the global economy (10.2% of global GDP) and generated 292 million jobs (1 in 10 jobs on the planet) in 2016. International arrivals followed suit, reaching 1.2 billion in 2016, 46 million more than in 2015. These promising figures are expected to continue increasing in the coming decade. Research shows that for every 30 new tourists to a destination one new job is created; and already today, the travel and tourism industry has almost twice as many women employers as other sectors. Accounting for 30% of world services exports, and the largest export category in many developing countries, the industry is a tremendous employment generator.

Literature Review

The work was compiled from different sources. Research based on online databases in Japanese and english, and government publications. Researchers from among foreign economists on the scientific and practical issues of the tourism include the following: Yutaka A., Farsari Y., Takayuki I., Eagles, Paul F.J., Bowman, Margaret E., Tao, Aronsson L. and others.

Research methodology

Comparative analysis, logical analysis, structural analysis, statistical grouping, synthesis, induction and deduction methods were used in the research. The main method was content analysis for the Japan Tourism Agency basic papers and plans on Tourism.

Analysis and results

Tourism is now the world's largest and fastest growing sector of the global economy. Over the past three years, the current Prime Minister Shinzo Abe administration has implemented a number of reforms in the tourist industry, including the strategic relaxation of visa requirements, a significant increase in duty-free stores, and in increase in flights to Japan. As a result, in the first two months of 2016, the inbound tourist flow to Japan showed increase of more than 40%. By 2020, this country is planning to bring reception tourists up to 40 million people a year, and by 2030 it is planned to take annually 60 million tourists. Tourism development is one of the main components of the regional revitalization strategy, and the pillar of the administration's economic growth strategy that aims to increase GDP. To achieve new goals, the Japanese authorities are conducting large-scale reforms of the tourism industry of the country, which will change the face of not only the entry, but also domestic tourism in the country. The government wishes to foster dynamic multicultural exchange and rapidly develop new services and innovations in the tourism sector and thereby create a positive cycle which enhances regional economies and industry.

There is a need to create jobs in the regional economies through tourism, to develop human resources and to reform the tourism industry to improve its international competitiveness and productivity. In addition, prompt improvement of the visitor environment is required: hotel and other accommodation, telecommunications, transportation and payment systems. At the same time, there is the need to create the infrastructure to allow every traveler, including the elderly and people with disabilities.

In 2017 year Japan travel and tourism industry contributed US $106,659.0 million (2,6% of GDP). 1,9% (1,222,550 jobs) labour force work in tourism industry. International tourist arrivals reached into 19,737,409 people and international tourism inbound receipts show US $24,982.6 million. However, the impact of tourism on Japan's GDP is stillrelatively low: tourism income represents just 0.5 percent of GDP, significantly lower than popular destinations in Asia such as Thailand (10.4 percent) and developed countries such as France (2.4 percent) and the United States (1.3 percent) [1].

Japan leads the Asia-Pacific region, improving 5 positions to take the 4th place globally. International tourists continue to visit Japan for its unique cultural resources and for business travel (4th). Japan boasts some of the most developed ground transportation infrastructure systems and ICT networks globally (both 10th), which guarantee seamless internal connections and access to information and services online. Air connectivity is also well developed (18th), and provides high-quality service (24th). In addition, Japan is, overall, open to T&T activities, with relatively welcoming trade and investment agreements (35th), though it does have a tight visa policy (112th). Moreover, it invests almost 4.5% of its budget on activities related to the sector and has put into place effective marketing campaigns (27th). Japan has also managed to become more cost-competitive (94th, up 25), thanks to a substantial reduction of fuel prices and air-ticket taxes. The improvement in price competitiveness has been the main driver of Japan's overall performance, combined with improvements in promoting cultural and natural resources. Still, environmental sustainability remains the area where Japan has yet to achieve better results. High PM emissions (93rd), overfishing (71st) and increasing share of threatened fauna (129th) are concerns both for tourism and the country's sustainability (Figure 1) [2].

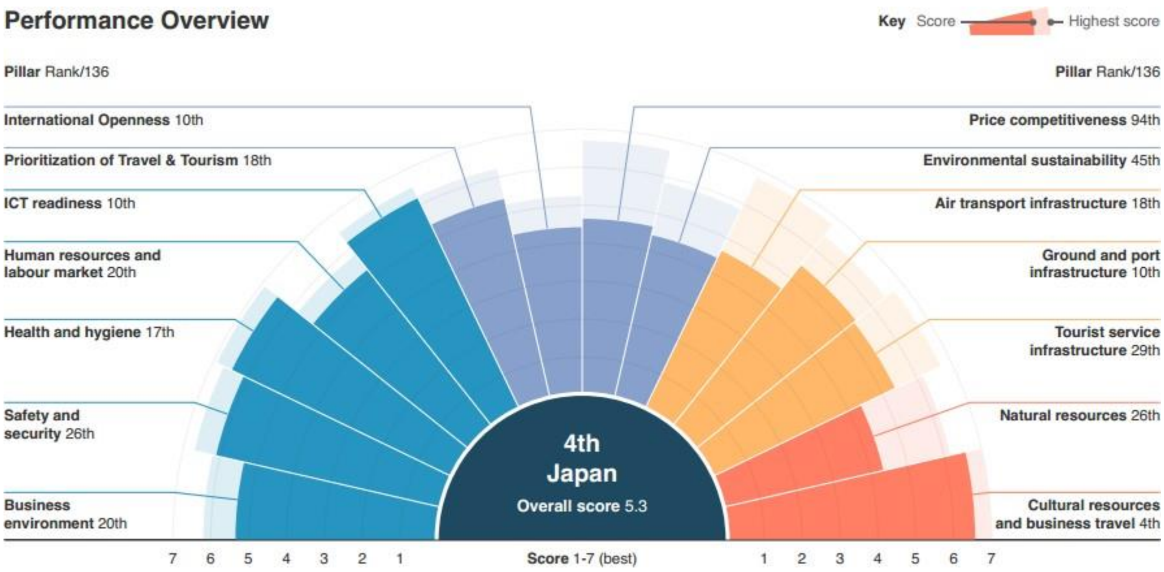

Figure 1. Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Index 2017: Japan

Although Japan is the third-largest economy in the world (trailing only the United States and China), international tourists are still not fully aware of the country and its assets. Japan has many rich natural and cultural assets that extend far beyond its three major urban areas, but it needs to ensure that tourists across the world have a greater awareness of all it has to offer. The government is currently working to turn the tide and accelerate Japan's GDP growth, and tourism will be a key industry in this endeavor. So now all levels of government, all ministries, and the public and private sectors working together to make Japan "world-class tourist destination". To reach this aim government targeted next three goals:

Vision 1: Maximizing the attractiveness of tourism resources in order to make tourism the base of regional revitalization.

- Allow domestic and international visitors entry to 'publicly owned heritage sites'
- Shift the balance of heritage policy from 'an over-emphasis on preservation only'
  to allow a greater understanding of the sites by tourists;
- Turn the current 'national parks' into world-class 'national parks';
- Create 'landscaping plans' for major tourism areas to improve townscapes.

Vision 2: Foster innovation in the tourism industry to boost its international competitiveness and develop it into a core industry.

- Review regulations and restrictions in order to make the tourism industry more productive;
- Develop new longer-stay markets;
- Renew and revitalize hot spring resorts and local towns through better management.

Vision 3: Ensure all visitors may enjoy a satisfying, comfortable and stress-free sightseeing experience.

- Greatly improve hard and soft infrastructure so that visitors can enjoy the most pleasant accommodation environment in the world;
- Complete 'regional revitalization corridors' to allow comfortable travel to every corner of Japan;
- Reforming the system of 'work days' and 'days off' towards realizing a more vibrant society [3].

Inbound tourism to Japan is growing but to reach the government's goal of 40 million inbound tourists in 2020, the year of the Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games, decisive action is needed. Both public and private players have started to address inbound demand. For example, the Japanese government released a concrete plan on what needs to be done going forward [4]. An airline company has begun to build a cross-industrial platform to further monetize inbound demand by, for example, creating an online shopping mall that uses the platform. However, the full impact of many strategies have not yet been realized. The road map presented below is designed to help address underlying issues and fill the gap (Figure 2) [5].

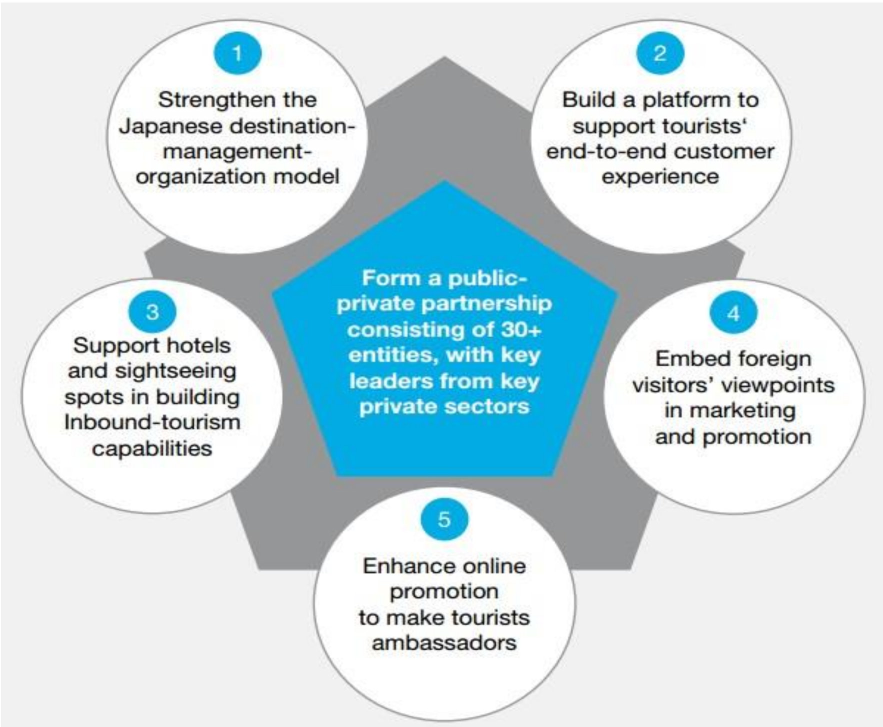

Figure 2. A road map for Japanese tourism offers priority initiatives

Conclusion/recommendation

Analysis of the best world practices of state tourism policy and recreation leads to the following conclusions:

- development of research works in the field of tourism and recreation using marketing technologies;
- legislative recognition of the need to develop and implement the state tourism "image" strategy;

- creation of foreign offices of the tourism agency in foreign markets in order to promote and market the domestic tourism product;
- development of special regional programs to support entrepreneurship in the field of tourism and recreation.

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ISSUES OF ENSURING ECONOMIC SECURITY OF THE COUNTRY THROUGH SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada mamlakat iqtisodiy xavfsizligini ta'minlash va uning asosiy omillari haqida fikrlar bayon etilgan. Iqtisodiy xavfsizlikni ta'minlovchi eng asosiy omil sifatida mamlakat sanoatining salohiyati va ishlab chiqarishiga e'tibor qaratilgan. Shuningdek, O'zbekiston Respublikasining sanoat ishlab chiqarishiga oid ko'rsatkichlar atroflicha o'rganilgan va tahlil qilingan.

Kalit so'zlar: milliy xavfsizlik, iqtisodiy xavfsizlik, mamlakat iqtisodiy xavfsizligi, iqtisodiy xavfsizlikni ta'minlovchi omillar, mamlakatning sanoat salohiyati, sanoat ishlab chiqarishi, sanoatnig asosiy ko'rsatkichlari, sanoatning tarkibiy tuzulishi, iste'mol tovarlari ishlab chiqarish.

Аннотация: В данной статье изложены идеи по поддержанию экономической безопасности страны и ее ключевые факторы. Одним из основных факторов, способствующих экономической безопасности, является ориентация на потенциал и продуктивность промышленности страны. Также были изучены и проанализированы показатели промышленного производства Республики Узбекистан.

Ключевые слова: национальная безопасность, экономическая безопасность, экономическая безопасность страны, факторы обеспечения экономической безопасности, производственный потенциал страны, промышленное производство, основные производственные показатели, структура промышленности, производство товаров народного потребления.

Abstract: This article outlines ideas for maintaining economic security of country and its key factors. One of the main factors contributing to economic security is focusing on the potential and production of the industry of country. Also, the indicators of the industrial production of the Republic of Uzbekistan have been thoroughly studied and analyzed.

Keywords: national security, economic security, economic security of country, factors of ensuring economic security, industrial potential of the country, industrial production, main industrial indicators, industrial structure, consumer goods production.

Introduction

Economic security is an important component of the system of national security because the economy is the basis of the living of a country, society, individual, sustainable development of a country in a whole.

National security of any country is characterized by its potential, specifics, geopolitical position of a country, the nature of its international links. The competitiveness of national economy is playing a significant role in ensuring national security of a state. There are no self-sustaining states in the world. Some of them possess considerable natural resources, others develop innovative technologies.

Economic security of country is a complex and multifactorial system which presents a material basis for the formation of other components of national security.

For the State, there is no absolute economic security, when there are no types of external and internal threats to the national economy. The main factors of economic security of the country are its geographical location, natural resources, industrial and agricultural potentials, the degree of socio-demographic development, the quality of public administration.

In this case, the main purpose of this research is to identify the mechanism for maintaining economic security of the country on the basis of analysis of major industry indicators. This article highlights the industrial potential as one of the most important factors in ensuring economic security of the country. It also provides recommendations for economic security of the country through the development of industrial production.

Literature review

Problems of economic security are relatively new in Uzbekistan and many foreign economies. They have become relevant over the recent years, and many foreign scientists have been studying them in their works.

S.A.Afontsev defines the economic security as “a combination of conditions and factors that ensure the independence of the economy, its stability and sustainability, the ability to update and improve constantly” [2].

V.K.Senchagov regards the economic security as the willingness and ability of the institutions of power to create the mechanisms for implementation and protection of the national interests in the development of the domestic economy, and the maintenance of the socio-political stability of society [3].

The work is also based on the examination of statistical data, legal documents, electronic resources, works and several authors such as E.I.Kuznetsova [4], Y.U.Radyukova [5], I.V.Davidenko [6].

Research Methodology

The methodological basis of the research is a systematic approach, which allowed to study the research problem. In the course of this investigation the general scientific and special methods of research: methods of dialectics, a method of analysis of economic processes, comparative and statistical analysis. These methods were used in various stages of study, depending on the goals and tasks.

Analysis and results

Uzbekistan is a country with a developed industry. Forty percent of production and more than a million people are engaged in this sector of economy. The share of the sector in making the country's GDP makes up 35 percent.

Leading sectors of the industry are: cotton cleaning, machine building, textile, gas, precious metals, electronics, instrument making, oil processing, car making and agricultural processing. Other sectors, including chemical and oil and chemical, power, metallurgy, sector of construction materials and light industries are developing fast.

As a result of structural changes in the economy, the share of industry in GDP is expected to increase from 35% to 37% this year. However, in some cities and districts, this very important issue lacks proper attention [1].

Table 1. Main industry indicators of Uzbekistan for 2012-2017 [7]

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
The volume of industrial production,billion soums	57552,5	70634,8	84011,6	97598,2	111869,4	148816,0
Production growth in industrial production, in% to the previous year	107,8	109,5	108,3	107,9	106,2	108,0
including:						
mining industry	110,2	99,5	101,2	107,1	101,0	115,8
processing industry	108,5	112,1	109,4	108,1	106,4	108,3

According to data for 2017, the enterprises of the republic produced industrial products worth 144.2 trillion. UZS, the growth rate to the same period last year was 107.0%.

The main factor of growth in the total volume of industrial production was an increase production in the manufacturing industry by 6.4% (contribution to the increase in the total volume of industrial production 5.2 points), mining and quarrying by 12.9% (contribution to the increase of 1.3 points), electricity supply, gas supply, steam and air conditioning by 4.9% (contribution to the increase of 0.4 points) and water supply, sewerage, collection and disposal of waste by 13.5% (contribution to the increase of 0.1 points).

Figure 1. Main industry indicators of Uzbekistan for 2018
(growth rate in % to the previous year) [7]

The main factor behind the growth in total industrial production was an increase in production in the mining industry and quarrying by 25.4 %, manufacturing - by 13.2 %, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning - by 4.1 %, water supply, sewerage, waste collection and disposal - by 22.6 %.

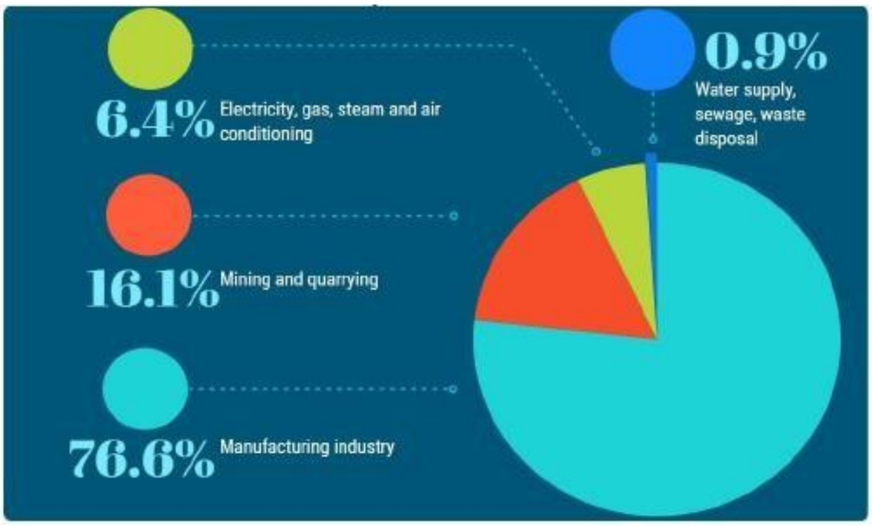

Figure 2. Structure of industrial production by main types of economic activity for January-December 2018 [7]

According to the figure, in January-December 2018 the structure of industrial production of Uzbekistan, manufacturing industry – 76 %, mining and quarrying – 16,1 %, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning – 6,4 %, water supply, sewage, waste disposal – 0,9 %. In fact, the main part of our industry is a manufacturing industry.

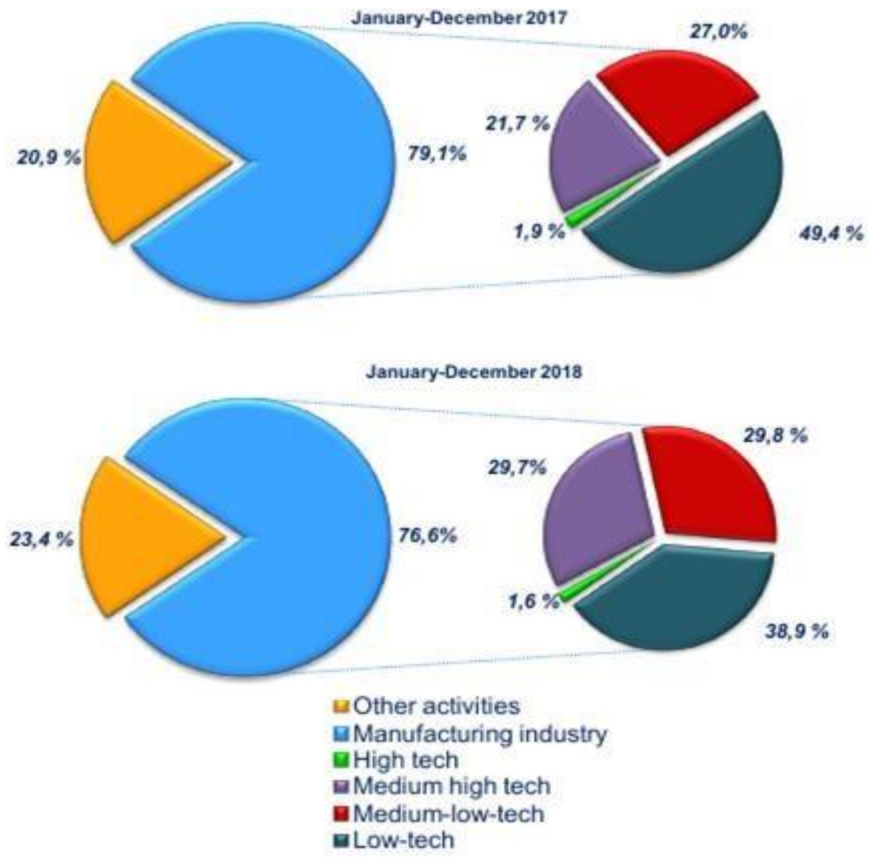

Figure 3. The structure of the manufacturing industry for manufacturability [7]

Manufacturing enterprises in January-December 2018 produced goods for 175.4 trillion soums, growth rates compared to the corresponding period last year amounted to 113.2 %.

Compared to the corresponding period of the previous year, the share of high-tech industries in the structure of the manufacturing industry was 1.6 % (1.9 % in January-December 2017), medium-high-tech - 29.7 % (21.7 %), medium-low-tech - 29.8 % (27.0 %) and low-tech - 38.9 % (49.4 %).

Medium-high-tech productions of the republic made a significant contribution to the growth of manufacturing products - 9.6 %, the growth rates of which compared to the same period in 2017 amounted to 138.8 %.

In the manufacturing industry, the share of enterprises for the production, repair, assembly of machinery and equipment, the production of cars, trailers, semi-trailers and other finished products reached 19.5 % (growth rate - 151.5 % by January-December 2017); the share of enterprises for the production of textile, clothing and leather products - 13.7 % (110.0 %), for the production of food, beverages and tobacco products - 13.2 % (96.3 %), the metallurgical industry - 11.2 % (105.7 %); enterprises producing chemical products, rubber and plastic products - 8.3 % (102.1 %).

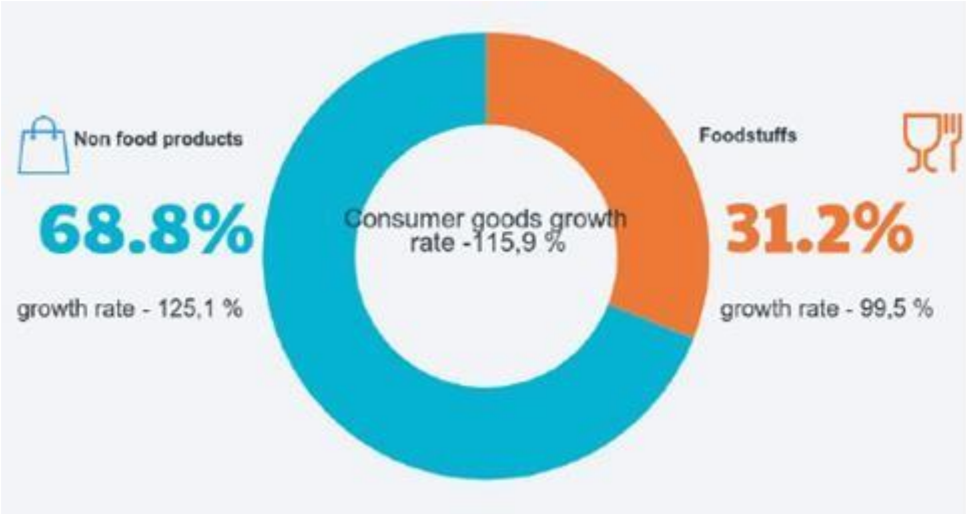

Figure 4. Structure and growth rates of consumer goods production in January-December 2018 [7]

As a result of measures taken to expand the range and stimulate the production of finished products, consumer goods production amounted to 84.3 trillion soums and, compared with January - December 2017, increased by 15.9%, the share in the total industry amounted to 36.8 %.

Compared to the same period of 2017, in the structure of consumer goods in January-December 2018, there was an increase in the share of non-food products from 58.2 % to 68.8 %.

In the structure of foodstuffs, the production of wine-vodka products and beer was 7.7 % (6.6 % in January-December 2017).

At the same time, it should be noted that the largest share of consumer goods was produced in the Andijan region (25.3 % of the total consumer goods), Tashkent city (23.6 %), Samarkand (8.7 %) and Tashkent (8.7 %) regions.

The consistent implementation of measures to increase the industrial potential of the regions contributed to a significant increase in production in Andijan (155.8 % by January-December 2017), Khorezm (117.3 %), Surkhandarya (115.7 %), Tashkent (115.6 %) and Namangan (111.9 %) regions.

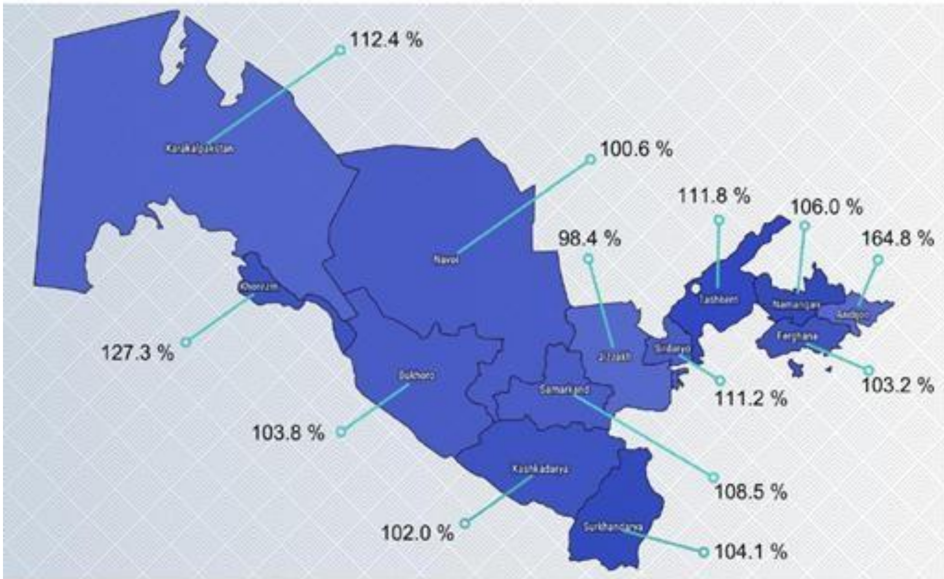

Figure 5. Growth rates of industrial production by regions in January-December 2018, % [7]

At the same time, there was a significant increase in the production of consumer goods in Andijan (164.8 % compared to the same period in 2017), Khorezm (127.3 %), Syrdarya (111.2 %) regions and Tashkent city (111.8%).

Conclusion

Economic security of the country is a system composed of interrelated and complementary elements (components) and economic security level depends on the security of its each component.

According to the study obtained data, formulated the following conclusion, one of the main factors of Uzbekistan's economic security protection is the increase of industrial production, while enhancing the investment process and using technological innovations.

In turn, the essence of government economic policy in the mid-termprospect is to promote cost-effective production, strengthen the industrial potential of the country in order to provide a framework for social programs and performance of state duties in the social sphere. Economic growth of the country and its social stability depend directly on improving the competitive recovery of state subjects of market relations, population's social security and welfare, funding of priority directions of scientific, technological and production capacity development, and as a result it will help to ensure the economic security of our republic.

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ABOUT THE RESEARCH OF THE MARKET OF THE PROVISION OF TEMPORARY ONE-TIME WORK

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Аннотация: мақолада бозор муносабатлари шаклланаётган шароитда норасмий сектор меҳнат бозорининг мустақил сегментига айланганлиги, унга таъсир этувчи ижтимоий-демографик омиллар, норасмий меҳнат бозорида амал қилувчи вақтинчалик бир марталик ишлар билан таъминлаш бозорининг амал қилиш механизми, унинг шакл ва турлари очиб берилган. Вақтинчалик бир марталик ишлар билан таъминлаш бозорининг амал қилиш механизмини ёритишда муаллиф томонидан ўтказилган социологик тадқиқот усулидан фойдаланилган ва иқтисодиёт назарияси фани нуқтаи назаридан мазкур бозорда амал қилувчи янги қонуниятлар аниқланган.

Калит сўзлар: меҳнат бозори, норасмий сектор, норасмий меҳнатда бандлик, вақтинчалик бир марталик ишлар билан таъминлаш бозори

Аннотация: В статье было описано, что в условиях формирования рыночных отношений неформальный сектор стал самостоятельным сегментом рынка труда, влияние социально-демографических факторов на него, а также функционирования механизма рынка обеспечения временной разовой работой на неформальном рынке труда и его формы и виды. При описании функционирования механизма рынка обеспечения временной разовой работой было использовано методом социологического исследования, которое проведено автором, и с точки зрения экономической теории определены новые закономерности, функционирующие данном рынке.

Ключевые слова: рынок труда, неофициальный сектор, неофициальная занятость, рынок обеспечения временной разовой работой

Abstract: In the article it was described that in the conditions of formation market relations the informal sector has become an independent segment of the labor market, the influence of socio-demographic factors on it, as well as the functioning mechanism for market of the provision of temporary one-time work in the informal labor market and forms and types of it. When describing the functioning mechanism of the market of the provision of temporary one-time work, it was used the method of sociological research, which was conducted by the author, and from the point of view of economy theory, it was clarified that the new legality of that market.

Keywords: labor market, informal sector, informal employment, the market of the provision temporary one-time work

Introduction

In spite of certain efforts to balance the demand and supply of labor in the country, the problem of productive employment and unemployment remain economically active.

«You'd be surprised, but there are not enough qualified builders, tractor drivers, and machine operators in the field. It is difficult to find a land surveyor or a water conductor who knows his business. College graduates often have to re-train the right professions.

So, where is the vocational training? Why is not the labor market studied?» [1]

Recently, among the many problems encountered in the economy is a very topical issue of the effective functioning of the labor market. The successful resolution of this issue is directly connected with a deep awareness of the objective legality governing the development of the labor market.

It should be noted that the effective use of labor resources is one of the important tasks facing Uzbekistan, as in all other countries of the world. And therefore, the issues of creating new job places, providing employment and raising incomes of the population always remain in the center of attention of the government.

"We need to take urgent measures to ensure employment and reduce unemployment rate."

The definition of an effective solution to the problems of the labor market as employment and the organization of new workplaces is the most important condition and a separate priority for the successful and sustainable development of the country in the near future, raising the employment rate of the population, on the basis of which raising its income and well-being is not only economic but also of political significance.

"We have to understand one thing: one unemployed person means ten problems. If we consider these problems to be harmful to the unemployed person, his family, and his neighborhood, it will be clearer how serious the issue is." [1]

It should be especially noted that starting from the 90s of the last century; in particular, in the period after independence of the republic, implementing market reforms have not bypassed the labor market. In particular, many of the prohibitions and restrictions on unemployment, compatibility and employment in additional work were removed, which opened the way for flexibility in a sphere of employment. And this, in turn, if on the one hand, they tried to end the dependency mood of people, on the other hand, led to the growth of new processes, as part-time employment in the labor market, making of additional income. There has also been an expansion in the scope of informal employment, namely, when two parties verbally recognize employment, without formalizing an labor contract.

Logical awareness of the emergence of informal employment in the labor market, the spread and expansion of its scale, as well as the study of its place in the formation of market relations between the employer and the employee is considered an important scientific task. Considering the scale of informal employment, it becomes necessary to study its impact on the country's economy and the labor market as a whole.

The employment structure of Uzbekistan as of January 1, 2018 shows that 58.5% of those employees are employed in the formal sector of the economy, 31.9%

are employed in the informal sector of the economy and 9.6% are those who left for work outside of the country (migrants).

It should be taken into account that in the composition of those employed in the informal sector of the economy, occupying temporary one-time and seasonal work (38.5%) occupies an important place. [4]

Economist theorists and economist practitioners are demanded seriously approach to this issue because research in the field of market of provision of temporary one-time work is rarely done and is not explained in scientific literatures.

All this indicates the relevance of the issue.

Research Methodology

To study this type of employment in the informal market it was conducted an anonymous survey on the functional mechanisms for the market of the provision of temporary one-time work.

Analysis and results

If we divided able-bodied population into active and inactive population, if we consider the equality of labor which is a component of the economically active population and the total amount of employed and unemployed, there is appeared another component of the economically active population. This part of the economically active population is employees in the informal sector of the economy. Thus, along with unemployment, there is also informal employment, as an activity which is allowed by the law, but generating income.

Employees who work in the informal sector of economy includes:

– persons who are not taken into account in the official statistics, who work by hiring permanent, temporary, one-time and seasonal works, including persons who go abroad in order to accomplish this work;

– persons who work with partners without hiring;

– persons who get wages or income from an activity which is allowed by the law, but is not registered (for example, those engaged in cattle breeding, those serve to customers and sales-assistants in markets, those do the sale in temporary places, those do the private carrying people services by a taxi and do the another type of this activity).

Following socio-demographic factors influence more to informal employment:

- sex (men are more busy for informal work than women);
- age (it is shown that the amount of people who are busy for informal work are under the 30);
- property types of enterprises (informal employment is widespread in the private enterprises)
- degree of education (it is not necessary to the amount of informal employment);
- the place of residence (in most cases it does not matter).

In the conditions of forming market relations, the informal sector has become an independent segment of the labor market and it has a significant impact on the employment and socio-economic situation of the population.

Informal employment is a socio-economic phenomenon and it can not be estimated as unique. On the one hand, the rights of informal unemployed people are not legally protected. On the other hand, such employment will serve as a factor in the survival of the society and the working people, while living standards are declining.

The experience of countries with informal employment shows that such employment cannot be disappeared spontaneously by the creation of jobs in the formal sector.

In addition, using prohibitive measures for the informal sector does not warrant itself.

Declining the number informal sectors as a result of strict policy of government to informal employment can cause to increase unemployment suddenly, because the majority of unemployed people are not able to find a job in the formal sector. Moreover, using that kind of policy by the government can cause the sudden decline of cost of living of secondary employee.

Furthermore, the prohibition of informal sector leads to its transition to a secretive form. Prohibitive measures to informal sector are only relevant to the negative aspects of unemployment.

One of part of the employment of informal sector consists of hiring economically active population by judicial and physical persons. One of the objects of it is purchasing workforce by judicial and physical persons and a market of provision of temporary one-time work, which can sell their workforce at its value level of economically active population.

The main reasons for entering the market of temporary one-time work – to sum up of having the source of permanent (daily) income and earning extra income, it can be divided following categories of people who are hired in temporary, one-time and seasonal labor market:

1. Young people who graduated from educational institutions or who could not find the right job;

2. Voluntary dismissals from enterprises with low salaries;

3. Compulsory dismissal of workers and employees due to the decline in production volumes in the economic sectors, the stagnation of enterprises, the collapse of the enterprises (bankruptcy);

4. Compulsory dismissal of workers and employees due to the lack of employment of large enterprises;

5. Not finding jobs that are not appropriate for his/her job and qualification, instability of workforce;

6. Non-professional workers;

7. Employees of enterprises that do not pay wages. Labor book of workers of this category are registered at enterprises;

8. Persons who are working in spare time of work and studies.

Those listed in category 1-6 can be considered as employed out of the formal economy.

According to the survey, respondents in a market A were 76.7 per cent, and in B 76.4 per cent.

Also, the results of the research showed that according to the market A 1/3 part of persons who are entering to the market of temporary one-time work is in the age between 26 and 35 and about 1/3 part of them have 1-2 children, according to the market B 1/3 part of ones are in the age between 26 and 35 and ¼ part of them have 1-2 children.

About 1/5 of the respondents in the market A are young people, and they are mainly sent off as assistants when they are free from studies. Also 1/3 of the persons in the market B are women.

“The issue of employment of young people is still the most urgent task for us. Nowadays, a lot work has been done in opening the workplace for youth and working and getting income truthfully of them. Nevertheless, the problems of this issue are not a little“. [2]

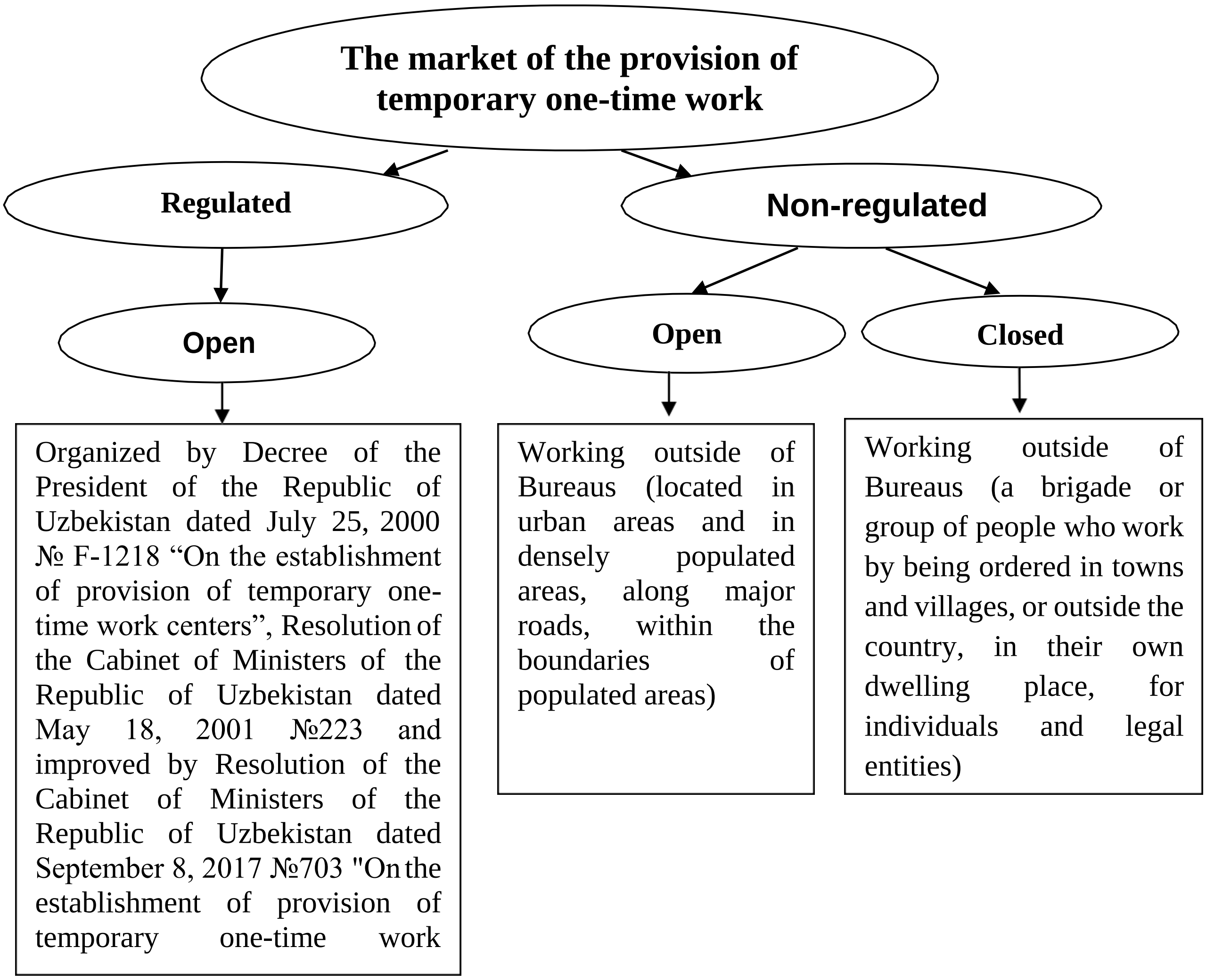
If in western developed countries especially workers and migrants who have the low qualifications work without legal registration, in Uzbekistan, informal employed are in different socio-demographic groups.

At the same time, when they are asked whether or not they have an understanding of local employment promotion centers and referred to them, 2/3 part of respondents in the market A are aware of their work, but only 1/6 part of them were referred to them. 2/3 part of respondents in the market B are aware of their work, but only 1/8 part of them were referred to the local employment promotion centers. The main reason for this is the dissatisfaction of the respondents' job positions and the dissatisfaction of salaries offered by the employment promotion centers.

“In our country if there is a need to employ 1.5 million people annually, last year Employment promotion centers employed only 248 people or 16,5 per cent of total unemployed. The main reasons for this are dependent on the outdated forms and methods of business activities and the formalities in solving employment problems.

Especially, many additions have not been eliminated in the implementation of four-party contracts for employment of graduates of professional colleges.” [2]

When respondents were asked to feel free or to be rather afraid themselves in the market of temporary one-time work, some of them said they felt shy being there because they could meet with people who were acquainted with them, and that they were afraid of how the employers would be. The remaining 81.6 (85.0%) believe that they "earn money by honestly" and feel free to do so.



73.3% of respondents in the market A are hired for 1-5 hours. The remaining 26.7 percent are hired to work or spend the day waiting for more than 6 hours or spend the day doing nothing. In the B-market B, 97 percent of the respondents are hired for 1-5 hours. The remaining 26.7 percent are hired to work or spend the day waiting for more than 6 hours or spend the day doing nothing.

Also, if 41.7% of the respondents in the market A and 49% of the market B have come for 0-1 year, and doing this job has become the main activity for 3.3% of them (1% in the market B).

Also, as a result of studying the mechanism of the market of the provision of temporary one-time work has two forms - both regulated and non-regulated, and open and closed types. (scheme 1)

Most participants in the market of the provision of temporary one-time work are consisted of those who come from areas where the social infrastructure is insufficiently developed, with limited cultivated areas and less labor-intensive population.

In the course of the survey, it was found that the following main problems were identified in the open type of non-regulated temporary work market:

- Sometimes, when the employees come to a conflict situation in terms of payment, they will be without protection because the agreement between the parties is concluded orally, without any witnesses and does not have legal force;
- Employees do not want to be replaced a place of a temporary one-time work market that is prevalent in populated areas, along major ways, within the boundaries of populated areas.

The first problem is also shown in the closed type of the temporary one-time work market.

The following main problems can be in regulated temporary one-time work market (bureaus):

- It is still a problem for the centers to establish employment relationships through these bureaus, even though the necessary conditions are created for employers and employees. This situation is appeared in the way of not entirely difference between non-regulated and regulated form of this market;

- Social protection of employees in bureaus and the system of giving legal guarantee of their work do not work effectively.

Not conducting formal statistics on one part of economically active population who works in the market of temporary one-time work, not controlling them, as well as conducting formal calculations on the part informal employees who work in the closed market of temporary one-time work creates difficulties to ones who work in open types of markets and these create difficulties to adopt decrees and programs of socio-economic development and implementing them in the life.

Conclusion

Thus, assessing the general tendency of informal employment, it was concluded that informal employment, not as a dysfunctional process of transition to market relations, but as a mechanism for active involvement of the population in market relations and the transition process.

Also, according to the point of view of the theory of economy following two legality have been applied in this market:

1. The legality of "Increasing of the period entering to the open type of provision of the market of temporary one-time work, suitable for this period decreasing the number of entrants to this market or increasing working in its closed type”. This discriminatory legality indicates that working in the provision of the market of temporary one-time work for a long time creates the opportunity of working with partners or in groups who are close to each other with psychologically and physically and enable them to operate in a closed market;
2. The legality of "The provision of the market of temporary one-time work is that demand and supply of labor, or permanent characteristic of a particular period of economic cycle that labor and workforce are not proportional and only its form changes in the labor market.

Recommendation

It will be made the creation of the national (in each neighborhood, district, city and region) information system for vacancies (permanent, temporary or one-time) through the development of information and communication technologies and the Internet. Creating opportunities for judicial and physical persons to insert information on the demand and supply in the market of a permanent, temporary or one-time, profession and specialty in this system. Thus, the place of the subject of labor market (house, enterprise) will be able to find a job or a worker. As, the existing "markets of hiring" should also work on this model and in the 21st Century – the period of the internet and information technologies, it is possible to have a hiring and hiring relationship through a computer or a mobile phone without leaving home. This requires only mutual trust.

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THE TRANSPARENCY AND DISCLOSURE OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE SYSTEM IN THE REGARD OF INVESTORS.

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Аннотация: Корпорация - бу шундай бизнес тури бўлиб, у сармояни жалб этиб ва уни кенгайтиришга қаратади. Акциядорлар инвесторлар каби ўз маблағларидан фойда олиш мақсадида пул сарфлашади. Бироқ бу муносабатлар акциядор ва менежерлар ўртасидаги мавжуд бўлган муносабатларга қаратилган. Маълумки, акциядорлар компания даромадларидан дивиденд кўринишида даромад олишади, менежерлар эса компаниядаги фаолиятидан даромад олади. Шу каби, тушинмовчиликларни олдини олиш мақсадида бошқарув кенгаши акциядорлар манфаатини менежерлар манфаатлари билан мувофиқлаштиришга интилади. Шунинг учун ҳам, ушбу мақола ривожланган давлатларнинг корпоратив бошқарувининг қиёслаш жиҳатларини ўзига қамраб олади.

Калит сўзлар: шаффофлик, ошкоралик, корпоратив бошқарув, акциядорлар, директорлар кенгаши, бошқарувчилар, муносабат, маълумот.

Аннотация: Корпорация - это форма бизнеса, которая привлекает капитал и расширяет его. Акционеры корпораций так и как инвесторы финансируют свои деньги, чтобы получить прибыль от своих вкладов. Однако существуют взаимосвязь между акционерами и менеджерами. Как мы знаем, акционеры получают доход в виде дивидендов от прибыли компаний, в то время как менеджеры получают доход от вложенных трудов в компанию. Получается разногласие между ними и совет директоров пытается согласовать интересы менеджера с интересами акционеров. В статье рассматриваются опыт таких сравнительных аспектов корпоративного управления ведущих зарубежных странах.

Ключевые слова: прозрачность, раскрытие информации, корпоративное управление, акционеры, совет директоров, менеджеры, взаимодействие, информация.

Abstract: The corporate is a form of business that attracts capital and expands it. The shareholders of corporations as investors fund their money in order to get profit from their ownerships. However, there is a relationship that lies on between shareholders and managers. As we know, the shareholders receive income in the form of dividends from the managers can gain profit over the shareholders' ownership. As we know, shareholders receive income in the form of dividends from the profits of companies, while managers receive income from the invested works in the company. It turns out a disagreement between them and the board of directors tries to coordinate the interests of the manager with the interests of shareholders. The article examines the experience of such comparative aspects of corporate governance of leading foreign countries.

Keywords: transparency, disclosure, corporate governance, shareholders, board of directors, managers, interaction, information.

Introduction

If we glance history pages of corporate governance, the system evolved over centuries in the result of failures and crisis of companies' management systems. In the 1700s, the United Kingdoms have been approved the rules of corporate governance, but the system had called differently. It was the beginning of the corporate governance with functions. In the beginning, XIX century is initiated the next step of development of the system. Particularly, 1929–1930s on the stage of "great depression" the USA law adopted the corporate governance. The administration introduced fixed methods of governance of companies. Afterwards, the system was named "American model of corporate governance". While the American model had been developed the Japan and German models also were not laid behind, the models developed and seemed to match to countries that had similarities. Moreover, Latin America and Middle East countries also had started to implement their models.

The Asian financial crisis shifted to openness and disclosure in corporations as requirements. It has been accepted that main breakdowns that led to crisis were lack of financial information and a low governance practices. Therefore, nowadays the corporation are required to provide timely, principal and accurate information to the shareholders and for public the corporations are demand to provide financial performance, liabilities, control and ownership issues. These quality data are essential for investors in order to invest and avoid the risks. According to investors concept, the more transparency and disclosure of data establish the more level of reliability and confidence in corporations' affairs.

The corporate governance is seen as the most noticeable standard for establishing a fair environment. Moreover, the corporate governance is important part of risk management, thereby the poor corporate governance is viewed risky, whereas investors and creditors look for strength in governance of corporations. The strength of corporation governance system and quality of its transparency are essential factors that are paid more attention by stakeholders. Therefore, the stakeholders demand qualified financial report and transparent in corporations. The investors believe that good corporate governance system captivates a good management, careful resource distribution and enhance performance.

According to McKinsey & Company survey on investors shows that corporate governance is at the heart of investment decisions. On Global Investor Opinion survey majority of investors are prepared to pay a premium for companies exhibiting high governance standards. Premiums averaged 12-14% in North America and

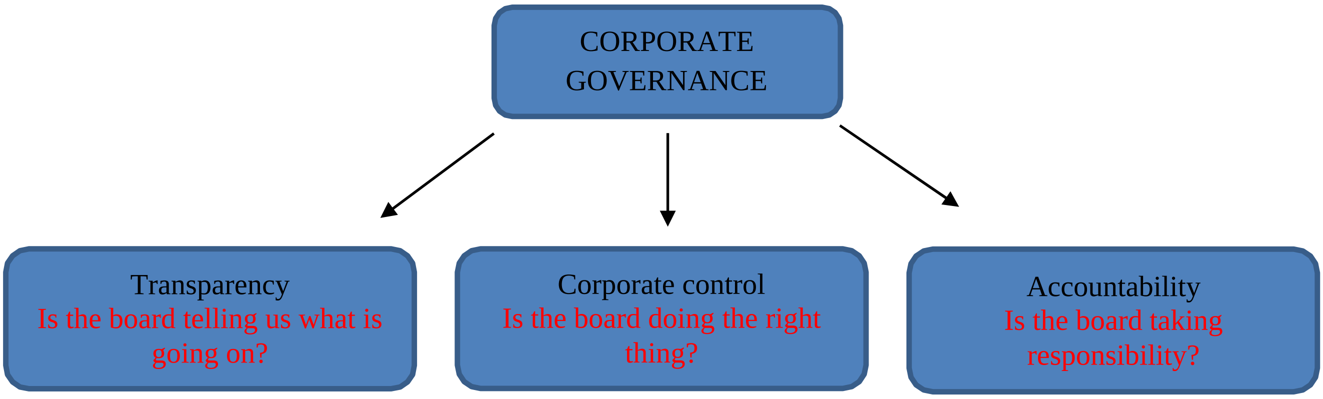
Western Europe; 20-25% in Asia and Latin America; and over 30% in Eastern Europe and Africa [1].

The corporate governance system is about covering obligations of corporate entities. The board of directors is the major controlling force in the company and run how the company steps. The object of corporate governance is to establish improved system of governance. The corporate governance starts with owners and reaches to the board and different management level of employees. The transparency and accountability are needed to establish relationship with stakeholders, shareholders and other interested parties. In this context, all management and governance responsibilities direct to board and management.

The increase of regulatory requirements has caused the corporate governance system more complex and enthusiastic. It posed to increase the responsibilities for board of directors to shift rigorous management standards. Moreover, the investors require information on individual board members and key executives in order to evaluate their experience and qualifications and assess any potential conflicts of interest that might affect their judgement [2]. Beeks and Brown cited that companies with better governance also provide more information. The weakness of governance causes lack of financial transparency and disclosure [3].

The corporate governance covers the control of corporation thru the board of directors who run to manage balance interests of various stakeholders in order to provide sustainability. In general, the corporate governance focuses on control over executives' management's behavior, their performances and their accountability to the shareholders. In return, the corporate governance stipulates adherence to the trust and accountability. Therefore, the corporate governance implies accountability, transparency, fairness and integrity in the board and managers. The corporate governance framework can be seen in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Corporate governance framework.



As Figure 1 indicates, the transparency expresses what actions of the company should be revealed to the outsiders. The transparency is one of the essential elements of the corporate governance that ensures the management board will not misuse their position while their affairs can be seen. It is said that to achieve transparency, companies should establish accurate accounting model, based on model the company reveals information and disclosure conflict of interest. The transparency is essential for the governance in order to keep balance among the board of directors, management and stakeholders

In 2000s there were public scandals Enron Corporation, Tyco International plc and WorldCom. This scandal impact to investors' confidence in financial statements. In result, the U.S. Congress passed the Sarbanes-Oxley act of 2002 in order to protect investors from illegal accounting activities by corporations [4]. Since it, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act demands to clarify publicly the role and responsibilities of board and management in order to provide necessary information for stakeholders with accountability. The accountability reveals that the managers act properly and utilize the company's resources in efficient and purposeful. Moreover, the accountability poses responsibility for the board and management. It is assumed and believed that management is accountable to the board, in return it is accountable to shareholders as well. Therefore, all these three players on the company affairs are relevant to each other indirectly.

Literature review

There several definitions are given to the corporate governance. The International Finance corporation (IFC) says that the structures and processes by which companies are directed and controlled. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) defines it as the system that corporations are directed and controlled. The system specifies the distribution of the rights and responsibilities between the board of directors, managers, shareholders and stakeholders. The OECD cites that corporate governance helps to build an environment of trust, transparency and accountability necessary for fostering long-term investment, financial stability and business integrity, thereby supporting stronger growth and more inclusive societies [5].

The corporate governance system that established to direct and manage the business operations of company. The system expresses the different type of groups interest. For example, the stakeholders are interested in different aspects of memberships from their viewpoints. While shareholders are mostly the one who are interested to maximize the market value of corporation. Regulators are interested in policy, compliance and supervision. The employees' interest run by continuously employment processes and other group people have various interests.

There are enough definitions have been given to the corporate governance. All them is directed to the main concept which sparks that transparency, accountability, openness, fairness and responsibility [6]. The Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (ACCA) defined that there are three main purposes of corporate governance; (1) ensure the board to protect resources and allocate them to make planned progress; (2) ensure well organization account suitably for its stakeholders; and (3) ensure shareholders and stakeholders' account. These three inherent requirements to disclose transparently of corporate governance structure. According to Bushman, Piotroski and Smith, transparency is dissemination thru media, communication with stakeholders and repeatedly disclosure information about the company [7]. Uren says that disclosure has a positive efficiency on obtaining capital [8].

Nowadays, the corporate governance is demanded requirement to ensure equity and transparency. The companies that pose high level of corporate governance standards get lower cost of capital, improved competitiveness and financial indicators and long term growth. Scandals and crises caused mostly due to poor corporate governance and it turned to have cultivated and practiced system that can ensure long term sustainability of corporations.

Research Methodology

A. Financial report?

Investors before coming to the decision, they look for information thru financial report of the companies. Most of the companies do not pay attention to their financial report or do not prepared well cause to inadvertent lose the investors. Moreover, the management may fail to provide certain information to many interested group of people, for example financial statements and it causes to mislead them about company's affairs. The financial report gives information to understand fully company's financial condition.

Investors, creditors and other market participants are interested foremost in transparency of financial conditions. Transparency increases confidence, helps to make better decision and provides fairness of the market participants. Therefore, regulations target to establish fairness, efficient, transparent of information and provide fair access to investors on market, price or corporate information. A complex and unclear financial report gives no clear existing risks and real financial indicators of the company. It causes the impression that companies with inscrutable financials and complex structure are less valuable for the investment. There are companies that consider different accounting rules in order to prevent transparency. For example, in common companies try to hide information about its level of debt. In the result, the investors cannot estimate bankruptcy risk of the company.

The transparency is essential to the corporate governance because it enables the board of directors to evaluate managers and prevent further misleading. Therefore, it is critical to companies provide an understandable, comprehensive and clear financial condition of the company. The company's future performance is relevant to the good financial disclosure which is corporate governance's tool.

The modern corporate governance system is no longer limited to financial statements. According to Guidance on Good Practices in Corporate Governance Disclosure by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development emphasizes that additional matters such as company objectives, ownership and shareholders' rights, changes in control and transactions involving significant assets; and governance structures and policies.

B. Culture

Establishment of cultural transparency is the first step of achieving trust. Trust comes on the openness and honest communications. If there are lack of communication and openness, the suspicion is born. Transparency comes when the company establishes a culture of respect and honesty, stakeholders are able to speak the truth on the board and management. In turn, the executives should have willing to listen opposing arguments and implement their arguments. This collaboration provides the path to the transparency. In other words, transparency implies to the circulation of information thru organization between managers, employees and stakeholders. According to Bennis and O'Toole, there are seven qualities for developing culture of transparency in company [9]: (1) tell the truth; (2) encourage people to speak truth to power; (3) reward contrarians; (4) practice having unpleasant conversations; (5) diversify information sources; (6) admit mistakes; and (7) build organizational support for transparency.

Quality of transparency are openness and candor have been noticed in many organizations. Transparency exists when information about company is collected and ready to share with other parties. The shared information calls to cooperation among all group of company.

The transparency and accountability characters depend on the board of directors of the organization. Because, they are responsible to create this atmosphere. Honestly and independent boards must implement policies for ensuring transparency. In other words, they are initiators how and to which system follows. On other hand, the managers are able to execute the policies properly. The best developed corporate governance organizations indicated that the top leaders are main reason how can the system runs.

C. Disclosure

Research findings show that corporate governance is an important assessment for investors. Therefore, the investors assume that corporate governance as one of the main elements in order to direct their investments. If investors find a poor corporate governance system, obviously it is risky and company are required to improve its corporate governance standards.

Regulations and laws have been upgrading by many countries. This upgrading targets to the good corporate governance and transparency. According to Benjamin Fung, there are five pillars of transparency and disclosure: (1) truthfulness; (2) completeness; (3) materiality of information; (4) timeliness; and (5) accessibility [10].

The decision that includes reliability, timeliness and accessibility provides efficiently for investors to make investment. As a result, more pillars come to closer to the transparency which is demanded by investors. Therefore, the corporate governance system focuses on promoting fairness and accurate financial reports. Transparency and disclosure are essential elements of a strong corporate governance system as they provide the basis decisions for investors, shareholders and stakeholders. Thereby, corporate governance system not only serves to investors but also regulates stability in commercial activities of the company. The level of transparency and disclosure have higher impact to the company. For example, it may reduce mismatch information on company's management and financial stakeholders.

According to theory of economy, reduction of information asymmetry by more voluntary disclosure of financial information in the stock market increases liquidity of shares and reduces the cost of the capital of the capital. According to managers, they are expected to act maximize the shareholder and stakeholders' interest. As it can expect, principal and managers have various interests and goals, the manager's problem can arise when managers goal may cause to the conflict of the principal. This conflict based on the management can be avoided in the regards of accountability and transparency.

Often companies follow to disclosure that go beyond minimum market demand. A strong disclosure of information promotes exactly transparency on market based monitoring, thereby company's shareholders are able to exercise their rights based on information. Historical evidences show that the disclosure can be an essential element for influencing companies' affairs and safe investors. The regime that full of strong disclosure is oriented to attract capital and maintain. Oppositely, if disclosure is weak and non-transparent, it causes a loss of market integrity and its shareholders. The shareholders and investors are keen on access on regular, reliable and accountable information in detail.

D. Transparency.

In all level of transactions (local and international) and all level of investment, transparency and corporate governance are important. Based on Oxley Act of 2002, international companies have to follow instructions for transparency. Growth transparent data has become an interactive relation with interested group of people. Therefore, demand on good governance has been increasing since the investors are given more information about companies' activities. In other words, it means investors' decisions depend on management style and how companies upgrade their activities on their reports. It causes to come to international standards and adopt the best practices of corporate governance.

Companies should be able to share reports on corporate governance system, because it is accepted as effective path in order to attract investment capital.

Moreover, the system also impacts to capital market as well to work efficiently. Based on the interest, transparency is divided into two, public's right to know and privacy of corporation. The public right is to know corporation information about management and strategy. The corporation privacy right is to control collection, use and disclosure information and management strategies. When information is not clear, it is not trusted, when it is hidden, it implies that something is hidden there.

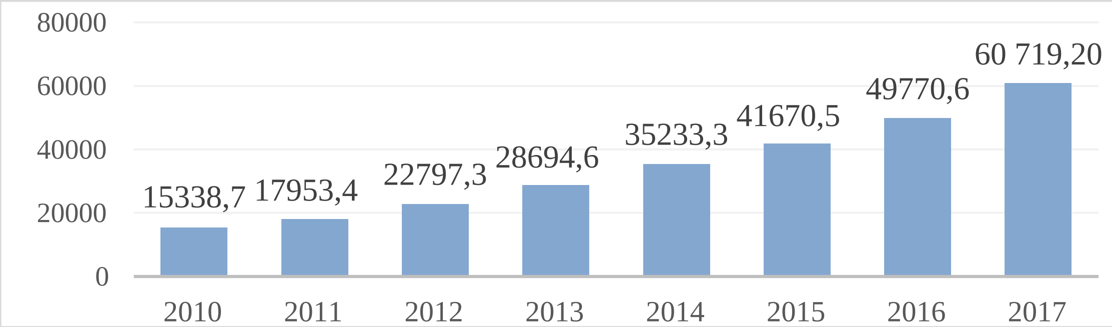
Case of Uzbekistan

The importance of implementing modern corporate governance methods that contribute to increase the efficiency of joint-stock companies and deepening the privatization processes. Therefore, there are a few decrees have been signed in order to develop the corporate governance system in Uzbekistan. Particularly, the first President of Republic of Uzbekistan also has put the essential steps in improving the system of corporate governance, namely, Decree No.4947 [11], No. 4720 [12], No. 2454[13] and No. 176 [14].

Nowadays, these Presidential decrees caused significant impact in this sphere. In particularly, it caused to be established the regulatory and legal frameworks for corporate governance. Particularly, Decrees No. 2454 and No. 4609 [15] emphasize to attract foreign investors in the stock-joint companies. These decrees focus on wide involvement of foreign investors and managers in joint-stock companies, creation of favorable conditions for active participation in corporate governance, modernization, technical and technological re-equipment of production, organization of production of high-quality, competitive products and their promotion to external markets.

As the investment flow increased in Uzbekistan, there are noticeable changes have seen on the tendency. The following figure 2 shows the investment to main capital through Uzbekistan territory. It can have noted that in 2010, the investment to main capital was 15338.7 thousand soums and following years it increased slightly until 2012 and reached to 22797 thousand soums, in other words, it is increased for seven thousands sums. However, since 2013 the amount of investment raised rapidly and reached to 50000 thousand soums.

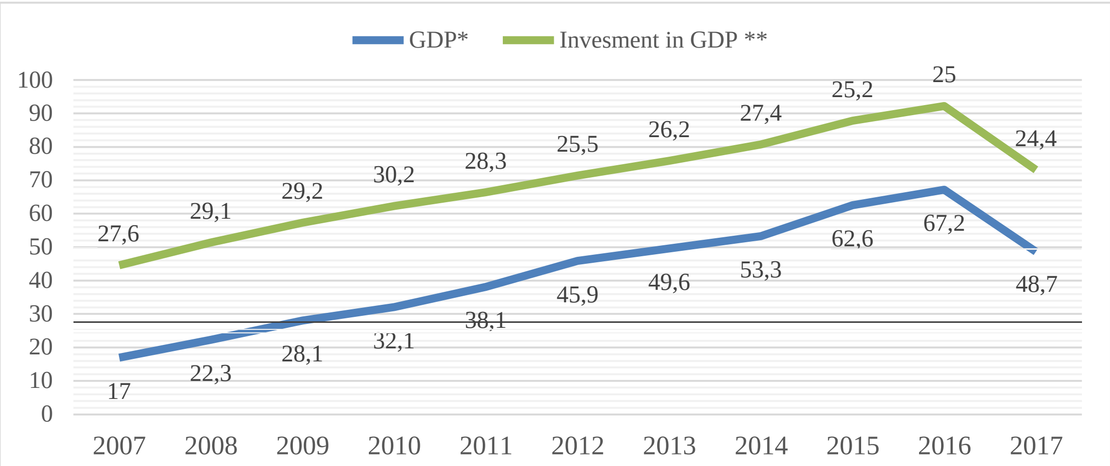
Figure 2. The investment to fixed capital (thousand soums)



Source: The State committee of Republic of Uzbekistan on statistics

The following Figure 3 indicates interactive relations of GDP with investment's percent in it. In 2007, GDP of Uzbekistan is 17 billion dollars, the percent of investment in GDP is over 27 percent. It can be noted that tendency of GDP rose steadily from 2007 until 2016. However, the tendency of investment's percent fluctuated. It can be seen from 2007 until 2010, it rose gradually, but the rest of following years, the trend is fluctuated. The most common indicator for both GDP and investment's percent in GDP fell sharply in 2017.

Figure 3. The interaction of Uzbekistan's GDP and investment



Source: Moliya ilmiy jurnali, No.4,2018. Note: * Billions USD, ** percent

One more thing, as the corporate governance has not come to Uzbekistan, after the legislative norms have been revealed. The attraction investment has come to Tashkent since the first days of independence. As history shows that as divided and alone country, the responsibility to carry its cart was given. The following years, as investors are keen on the governance system where corporate governance system

Conclusion

Countries that want to have many investors and want to have visible changes in their economy. These countries need what the investors look for. As investor, they need just package of information that is accessible and reliably. These parameters call to the new management style that is corporate governance. Because, the system provides to work properly the company staff and share timely reports. Moreover, the system enhances the shareholders' value. The corporate governance shares each of interested group of people their responsibilities, in turn each of them may pressure to move forward a corporation.

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UDC: 339.3 (574)

SMALL BUSINESS AND PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT TENDENCIES IN THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada Qozog'iston Respublikasida kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirishni qo'llab-quvvatlashning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari yoritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: biznes, kichik biznes, o'rta biznes, xususiy tadbirkorlik, xususiylashtirish.

Аннотация: В данной статье изложены особенности поддержки развития малого бизнеса и частного предпринимательства в Республике Казахстан.

Ключевые слова: бизнес, малый бизнес, средний бизнес, частное предпринимательство, приватизация.

Abstract: This article outlines the features of supporting the development of small business and private entrepreneurship in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Keywords: business, small business, medium business, private entrepreneurship, privatization.

Introduction

The role of small business in the development of the country's economy is increasing year to year. As a result of the effective implementation of the normative documents adopted in this area and the ongoing reforms, the financial results of small and private businesses are improving with positive indicators. This sector is supported by macroeconomic development of the country.

The country's economic reforms are aimed at increasing the incomes of the population and achieving economic stability, with small businesses and private entrepreneurship being an important factor. The flexibility and mobility of small businesses, market conjuncture and rapid adaptation to consumer needs are among the most effective ways to overcome the negative effects of the global financial and economic crisis and to create new jobs and the growth of the population's income in the conditions of sustainable economic growth after the crisis.

Literature Review

Some aspects of the organization and development of small business and private entrepreneurship Y. Shumpeter[1], A. Hosking[2], R. Hizrich, M. Pisters[3], F. Xayek[4], K. Dj. Lemmans' scientific works have been studied.

Foreign economist-economists Busygin A, Vasileva E, Ovchiyan M, Lomovtsev B, Grib P, Yunus M, Muravev A, Ignatev A, Krutik A, Nabatnikov B, Rayzberg B, Rubina Yu, Rouz VP, Siropolis N, Smirnov S, Taev A, Lavrushin O, Lapusta M, Minakova T and others.

Research methodology

The purpose of this article is to open the peculiarities of the development of small business and private entrepreneurship in the Republic of Kazakhstan in the context of globalization and to make suggestions and recommendations.

Analysis and results

The scientific recommendations and practical recommendations of this article are aimed at further deepening of research works on the development of small business and private entrepreneurship activities, development of small business development support programs, development of priority directions of financial institutions' financing for small business and private entrepreneurship. and can be used to improve the conditions created for them.

The role of small business in the development of the country's economy is increasing year to year. As a result of the effective implementation of the normative documents adopted in this area and the ongoing reforms, the financial results of small and private businesses are improving with positive indicators. This sector is supported by macroeconomic development of the country. One of the main factors of the development of the economy in the conditions of market relations is the development of small business and entrepreneurship.

Initial research on entrepreneurship in the field of economics began in the 18th century by works of Kontilo R, Tyurgho A, Ken F, Smith A and Sei J.B. But so far, public opinion has a long tradition of "entrepreneurial" concept. In scientific literature there are many different sections of this concept, which often involve the economic, organizational and psychological characteristics of this phenomenon (different views).

There are many types of business descriptions in foreign literature. The entire history of human development has always been connected with business in oneway or another.

Business – First of all, production organization, economic activity and relationships mean life itself and then money. Business is a foreign word. It is distributed all over the world and used in all countries. Behind these words are "business" to engage in business or to organize businesses.

Thus business is the establishment of an enterprise (industrial enterprise, shop, service company, auditor office, lawyer, bank, etc.). So, we mean not to make money from anything melse, but to organize complex production or service. In countries with high economic and scientific potential, one of the main directions of state policy is to support small business. In these countries, the share of small businesses accounts for 90-95% of all enterprises and about 40% of gross domestic product.

Particularly, small business and private entrepreneurship play an important role in the development of trade and services. It has the ability to quickly change its field of activity and specialization and actively master science and technology news. Small businesses and private entrepreneurship promote the development of a competitive environment, thus reducing the monopolization level of the economy and forming ownership. The smaller size will lead to its publicity and, therefore, this form of entrepreneurship will be used in life and in the creation of new jobs.

In developed countries, small businesses are the basis of the economy and have a direct impact on the successful development of the entire economy. In these countries, the share of small businesses is 50-60% in GDP, 54-78% in general employment and 97-99% in total enterprises.[5]

Small business is developing steadily in Kazakhstan. Today, small businesses play an important role in the economic development of any country. In order to implement the government program for the development and support of small business in the Republic of Kazakhstan, socio - entrepreneurship corporations (ITC) have been established on the basis of close cooperation between the state and business. The Republic provided three times more funds to support small and medium enterprises (SMEs) during the crisis.

The effective management of small businesses in Kazakhstan is crucial in increasing the share of Kazakhstan's small business in its GDP, increasing its real income, and improving the wellbeing of the population. The GDP growth in the Republic of Kazakhstan in 2014 amounted to 4.3%. Small business enterprises grew by 6%. The number of SMEs in 2014 amounted to 75,740.[6] "In the 21st century, the main instrument of small and medium business in Kazakhstan is the development of industrialization and modernization in the country. The level of development of our country is even stronger as the share of small business in the economy is high, "President NursultanNazarbayevsaid.[7] Considering the main indicators of the development of entrepreneurship in the Republic of Kazakhstan in 2017, the share of small business in GDP is 25.6%, and the employment rate in this sector is 36%. In the Republic of Kazakhstan, individual entrepreneurship is the subject of small and medium-sized businesses. As of January 2017 alone, there were 800,000 individual entrepreneurs, representing 68% of SMEs. The total amount of goods sold by a single entrepreneur is $ 3,000, and in small and medium enterprises this figure is about $ 27,000.

In the framework of the State program of the Republic of Kazakhstanfor 2015-2017, large amounts of funds were attracted by the internal financing organizations for SME development. In Kazakhstan, serious work is being done to create effective means of supporting small business and private entrepreneurship, which is now yielding good results for further successful socio - economic development of the country. New opportunities for the development of small business and private entrepreneurship in Kazakhstan are being created within the framework of the "Concept of Governance of Business Activity by 2020".

The World Bank has allocated $ 9.24 million this year to boost SME competitiveness. The main objective of the program is to support the state program and to improve SMEs' rights.

At present, SMEs, which are focusing on the development of this program, are making significant efforts to improve the market relations, with the aim of securing a major local multisectoral corporation, namely, oil and gas, rail and metal processing.

As of July 1, 2017, SMEs have grown by 4.8% compared to previous years. The share of individual entrepreneurship in SMEs is 66.3%, the share of legal entities in the small business sector is 17.2%, agriculture is 16.3%, and the share of legal entities in the sphere of medium-sized businesses is 0.2%.

At present, the provision and strengthening of innovative activity of small businesses in the regions is one of the most important conditions for the development of the region's economy. Effective solution of this task serves to the stable growth and competitiveness of the economy of the region through economic development of local enterprises.

Government support for the development of small business and private entrepreneurship is an important component of the economic policy of any developed country, and their extensive and comprehensive study, the use of innovations and innovations in the development of our experience and practice will accelerate the development of the national economy by a great deal of small business and private business. allowing them to contribute. Taking into account and implementing the above-mentioned measures in the country, the importance of promoting the development of small business and private entrepreneurship is crucial.

The number of operating SMEs (as of July 1, 2017)

	Total	Including				Interest rate for the previous year
		the share of legal entities in the sphere of small business	The share of legal entities in the sphere of small business	The share of individual entrepreneurial activity	Share of the agricultural sector	
Republic of Kazakhstan	1 152 376	198 726	2 630	763 526	187 494	104,8
Akmali Province	42 062	6 154	117	31 827	3 964	102,2
Aktyubin region	49 624	8 486	101	36 136	4 901	107,8
Olmata region	110 877	7 788	156	58 194	44 739	107,4
Atirus region	42 435	5 569	101	34 581	2 184	102,5
Western Kazakhstan	37 265	5 300	92	26 413	5 460	108,5
In Jambil	59 921	4 879	51	38 929	16 062	110,4
In Karaganda	79 672	15 406	191	56 895	7 180	102,5
Kostana region	48 828	6 430	154	37 395	4 849	98,7
In Kyzylorda	36 286	4 714	67	27 264	4 241	103,2
Mangistau region	45 912	6 822	85	37 477	1 528	104,8
South Kazakhstan	178 730	16 091	162	91 577	70 900	105,8
Pavlodar region	41 185	7 982	96	29 851	3 256	104,0

North Kazakhstan	28 310	4 420	133	20 613	3 144	104,9
East Kazakhstan	83 547	9 348	171	59 452	14 576	101,0
Astana city	96 242	32 840	301	63 012	89	105,9
Olmata city	171 480	56 497	652	113 910	421	105,0

Conclusion/ recommendation

In this article, the research and analysis of state support for small businesses in the regions of Kazakhstan has allowed to formulate several proposals.

- Financial support for modernization and modernization of small-scale enterprises;

- improving the existing technology and developing scientific innovations;

- ensuring that domestic products are competing internationally in order to support small businesses;

- development and improvement of professional education.

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FINANCIAL MECHANISM OF FOREIGN INVESTMENT ATTRACTION

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Аннотация: Мазкур мақолада ғарб иқтисодчи олимлари ва МДХ давлатлари иқтисодчи олимлари томонидан берилган молиявий механизмнинг таърифлари тизимлашатирилган. Молиявий механизмнинг таркибий элементлари хам келтирилган.

Калит сўзлар: Молиявий механизм, хорижий инвестция, СРП, концессия, солиқ имтиёзлари, молиявий имтиёзлар.

Аннотация: В данной статье систематизированы дефиниции финансового механизма западными учеными-экономистами и экономистами стран СНГ. Приведены также структурные элементы финансового механизма.

Ключевые слова: Финансовый механизм, иностранные инвестиции, СРП, концессия, налоговые льготы, финансовые льготы.

Abstract: This article systematizes the definitions of the financial mechanism by Western scientists, economists and economists of the CIS countries. The structural elements of the financial mechanism are also given.

Keywords: Financial mechanism, foreign investment, PSA, concession, tax incentives, financial incentives.

Introduction

The financial mechanism plays an important role in the management and regulation of a country's economic relations. It also always played an important role in the activities of enterprises. The financial mechanism is used to influence the economy and the social sphere in the implementation of the unified financial policy of the country, regions and economic entities. The financial mechanism is a system of state-established forms, types and methods of organizing financial relations. These are forms of financial resources, methods of their formation, a system of legislative norms and standards aimed at regulating economic processes between subjects of the financial system.

Financial mechanism is an integral part of the economic mechanism, represented by a set of types and forms of organization of financial relations, conditions and methods of calculation used in the organization of financial resources, and use of targeted funds.

In the economic literature there are many definitions of the concept of "financial mechanism". However, there is no single concept of a financial mechanism, therefore, systematization and clarification of the concept of a financial mechanism, as well as its structure and elements, is relevant.

Literature review

The opinion of western economists is completely different from the opinion of scientists from the CIS countries in the definition of the term “financial mechanism”. Below are some definitions of the term “financial mechanism”.

Table 1. Interpretations of the "financial mechanism"

	Definition of a financial mechanism
1	Financial mechanism - a set of financial methods and forms, tools and levers of influence on the socio-economic development of society.
2	Financial mechanism - a set of forms of organization of financial relations, methodsof the formation and use of financial resources used by society in order to create favorable conditions for the economic and social development of society.
3	Financial mechanism - an integral part of the economic mechanism, represented by a set of types and forms of organization of financial relations, conditions and methods of calculation used in the formation of financial resources, the organization and use of monetary targeted funds

4	The financial mechanism is a system of state-established forms, types and methods of organizing financial relations.
5	The financial mechanism in the management of an enterprise is an integral financial management system of an enterprise on which financial management is based and designed to organize the interaction of objects and business entities in the field of financial relations, the formation and use of financial resources, and the effective impact of financial activities on the final results of an enterprise.
6	The financing mechanism is defined as an institutional mechanism that ensures the transfer of financial resources between the supplier and the beneficiary.
7	A financial mechanism is treated as a method or source through which financing is provided, such as bank loans, issuance of bonds or stocks, reserves or savings, sales revenue

If we analyze the definitions of Western economists, the financial mechanism is considered as a financing mechanism or as a method, the source through which funding is provided. A financial mechanism to attract investment is a source of financing investment projects.

And in the definition of scientists from the CIS countries, in particular Russia and Ukraine, the financial mechanism is a combination of financial methods and forms or a set of forms of organization of financial relations.

Research methodology.

Comparative analysis, logical analysis, structural analysis, synthesis, induction and deduction methods were used in the research.

Analysis and results

By the word “mechanism” there are various definitions, including “a set of movably connected parts”, “a device activating” or “an engine of development”. And if the mechanism is a set of parts that set in motion and contribute to the development of the economy, the author is more inclined to the definitions used by economists from the CIS countries. Since in this paper we consider the financial mechanism for attracting foreign investment, we should point out the peculiarities of the financial mechanism caused by the specifics of the formation of the investment attractiveness of Uzbekistan. Here it is necessary to take into account the methods, forms and financial instruments with which the country seeks to attract a large amount of foreign investment.

In our opinion, Financial mechanism for attracting foreign investment is a combination of methods, forms and financial instruments for attracting foreign investmenst.

Forms of attracting foreign investment in developing countries are diverse. There are various forms of cooperation with foreign companies to attract investments. In world practice, there are following forms of attracting foreign investment:

1. International cooperation of production, accompanying with the transfer of production technology, and sometimes the creation of joint ventures.

International production cooperation is a form of international division of labor. International Production Cooperation (IPC) is a joint activity of organizations and firms of different countries in the field of production. In turn, the IPC has different types. According to the classification of the UN Commission, there are the following types: contractual cooperation, transfer of licenses, joint venture, transfer of production technologies.

1. Receiving foreign loans.
2. Receiving foreign equipment on the basis of international leasing.
3. Receiving loans on a reimbursable basis.

A loan on a compensation basis is one of the types of international credit. The repayment of this loan is carried out by the supply of goods of enterprises built with the loan received.

4. Attracting foreign entrepreneurial capital by creating joint ventures orselling shares;

5. Creation of enterprises fully owned by foreign investors..
6. Cooperation with foreign investors in the base of the contract for the development of production without creating a legal entity. This type of activity has the advantage that it is not a mandatory procedure for registering an activity as a legal entity.
7. Attraction of foreign capital on the basis of concessions or production sharing agreement.

A concession agreement is a type of contract under which a state gives the right to the temporary exploitation of natural resources or other infrastructure facilities.

The Production Sharing Agreement is a type of foreign investment, under which an agreement is made between a foreign investor and a local government on the exploration and production of natural resources. PSAs play an important role in financing long-term investment projects.

A distinctive feature of these two agreements is that, according to the concession agreement, a foreign investor provides a one-time payment (pusal) or multiple payments (royalties) for the exploitation of natural resources or other infrastructure facilities. According to the PSA, a foreign investor provides the local government with a portion of the production in kind.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Law “On Concessions” was passed 1995 goal on 30 August. Concession activity in the Republic of Uzbekistan is carried out on the basis of:

mutual benefit;

competitive auction approach to the choice of concessionaires;

non-interference in the economic activity of the concessionaire, carried out in accordance with the current legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

observance of the legislation in force in the Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of labor protection, environmental management and environmental protection, environmental and sanitary hygienic safety;

ensuring the production of products that meet the standards and regulations in force in the Republic of Uzbekistan, unless otherwise provided by international treaties or agreements with the participation of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

There is a law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Production Sharing Agreements” dated 2001 December 7, No. 312-II. According to this law, the “Production Sharing Agreement (hereinafter - the agreement) is a contract whereby the Republic of Uzbekistan grants a foreign investor (hereinafter the investor) on a reimbursable basis and for a certain period the exclusive rights to search, explore for deposits and extract minerals from subsoil, specified in the agreement, and the maintenance of related works, and the investor undertakes to carry out the implementation of these works at his own expense and at his own risk ”.

At the moment, in the use and exploitation of natural resources, PSAs exceed the concession agreements. For example, the Russian company Lukoil has two projects in the Republic of Uzbekistan under the Kandym-Khauzak-Shady-Kungrad PSA and South-West Gissar. The company is currently the largest investor in Uzbekistan. During the term of the PSA, it is planned to produce about 330 billion cubic meters of gas and about 10 million tons of oil and gas condensate.

Creating free economic zones by actively attracting foreign investment in a specific area.

A special economic zone is a certain part of the territory of the country, in which there are special mechanisms for regulating business activities and preferential conditions are provided for doing business to both local and foreign investors.

Such a specific territory of the country may be called differently - free, special, etc., but the goals and objectives of these zones are similar. In the SEZ, all investors are granted financial, tax and administrative privileges.

In world practice, there are the following methods of attracting foreign investment:

1. 1. Tax holidays and incentives.
2. 2. Financial incentives.

3. 3. Provision of government guarantees or transfer of gold for temporary storage
4. 4. Protectionism or liberalization of the foreign trade regime
5. 5. Creating free economic zones.

Tax holidays or incentives. Many developing countries use special incentive programs to attract foreign investment, creating more attractive conditions for them than in other countries. These programs include such measures as exemption from taxes and duties, various discounts and other means of reducing costs, or measures aimed at increasing the efficiency of the activities of foreign firms. Although these programs can be implemented in various forms, they are all divided into two main categories, namely:

- programs exempting from payment of a duty on a refundable deposit. Under these programs, foreign investors can create local assembly plants using imported components. They carry out assembly or other operations, and then the finished product is re-exported. As a rule, these local enterprises are exempt from paying taxes and duties on production costs and finished products. In order to ensure that they re-export their products, these firms must leave a pledge at the local customs authority, which is returned to them when the finished product is exported. This measure is intended to protect those firms that produce similar goods for the domestic market.

It should focus on the impact of tax incentives on the flow of foreign investment. As investors compare the tax burden in different countries, it is believed that these kinds of incentives can attract their attention, and often countries begin to compete with each other in tax cuts, as a rule, reducing the income tax. There are many studies on the sensitivity of foreign investment to the tax burden. Recent studies show that foreign investment is becoming increasingly sensitive to taxation as capital mobility increases and non-tax barriers to their inflow are eliminated. Excessive tax burden on capital investment and profits can prevent TNCs from investing in the country. The tax burden is not only tax rates, but also the tax regime for dividends, fees, bank transfers and other banking transactions.

Financial incentives. In developing countries, as in developed countries, financial incentives are applied in the form of co-financing of investment projects. However, this method is available only to those countries that have a sufficient amount of hard currency. This takes into account the degree of currency risk. The value of the local currency in relation to the main hard currencies is directly related to the level of costs and profits of joint ventures, which together evaluate the results of their economic activity in relation to the major world currencies. As international corporations invest in local currency, the risk of currency devaluation affects the value of their financial assets after taxes, as well as revenues and profits in hard currency. When local affiliates of TNC pay for imports or transfer interest payments, the value of the local currency increases as the dollar and other hard currencies strengthen their positions relative to the corresponding local currency. Although exports from the recipient country can serve as a safeguard against currency depreciation, TNCs can hardly prevent the devaluation of their assets.

Appropriate currency exchange policies ensure the stability and predictability of the local currency exchange rate, which helps to maintain the economy at a certain level and strengthen investor confidence. Proper assessment of the value of the national currency is important both for TNCs that want to export from recipient countries, and for these countries themselves, seeking to obtain income from exports. Local currencies with an overvalued exchange rate undermine and weaken exports from their countries, since such exports are more expensive than exports from competing countries.

Another equally important feature of the financial method of attracting foreign investment is the possibility of returning capital. Investors attach great importance to laws and regulations affecting the ability to export invested capital and profits from the recipient country. These laws include restrictions on the export of hard currency from the country or complex bureaucratic procedures for processing such export. As a rule, local affiliates transfer profits to their parent company in the form of dividends, interest payments, fees and payments for technical assistance. TNCs may also want to sell part of their deposits to local companies. Countries that restrict free movement of capital and profits are less attractive to investors than countries that allow it.

Provision of government guarantees or transfer of gold for temporary storage. Developing countries are sometimes forced to provide government guarantees for investment projects implemented with the participation of foreign capital. The reason for this is the low credit rating of the country in the international arena or a high degree of political risk. In such cases, developing countries, by including projects in the state investment program, guarantee protection against various risks of a foreign investor.

In some cases, the method of transferring gold “for temporary storage” to the bank of the country from which the investment came is even applied. Thus, a stable political situation gives investors confidence that the “rules of the game,” that is, laws and regulations governing investments and markets where they are going to act, will remain unchanged for a long time.

Protectionism or liberalization of the foreign trade regime. The foreign trade regime is of great importance for attracting foreign investment in conjunction with the characteristics of the local market. The most important factor is the attractiveness of the market for goods and services. The size of the local market, the relative well-being or purchasing power of the population, the market potential of these indicators, as well as the economy as a whole, constitute the main criteria used by TNCs to decide whether this country deserves further attention.

From a theoretical point of view, a strong protectionist policy is suitable for countries with large economic potential, that is, the capacity of the domestic market. As an example, India has been pursuing a protectionist policy since the 80s of the 20th century. Small countries typically pursue a liberal trade policy to attract foreign investment with an export platform.

Important factors of the market are also the natural resources and geographical location of the country, as well as the cost of labor. Foreign investors analyze the quality of the local workforce, as they have to recruit their future workers from it. In many industries, especially those where the creation of finished products requires significant labor costs, TNCs seek to organize local businesses in order to take advantage of lower labor costs. As part of their overall global strategy, TNCs can locate the most labor-intensive production phases in countries with cheap labor.

It is important to note in this regard that the level of wages is not the only attractive factor. Investors also take into account the quality of personnel education, since in the recipient country, workers with a good level of education are more easily trained and reach maximum productivity much faster than workers who do not have a good education. The cheapness of labor and its productivity are the main components of the competitiveness of goods in the international market.

Creating free economic zones. Free trade zones (FTZs) or export processing zones are also to a large extent one of the modern methods of attracting foreign investment by exempting from import tariffs, export taxes and profits. However, these conditions are provided only for firms that create enterprises in certain geographic areas. In some cases, such zones exist on a national scale. The following factors are important for investment in the FTZ:

- geographical position;
- access to the market;
- the movement of goods;
- infrastructure.

The industrial development of many countries of the world was largely carried out due to foreign investments. It is encouraging that countries that began to attract investments in low-tech industries such as textiles and clothing (the so-called "sweatshops" industries) now began to attract investments in more high-tech industries.

This path from low-tech to knowledge-intensive industries reflects the path of industrial development, which was followed by countries that have become the world's largest exporters (including knowledge-intensive products), such as Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan. Although these countries did not resort to large-scale foreign investment, they used many of the measures needed to attract foreign investment and create a successful export base.

This experience is extremely useful for those countries that today seek to attract foreign investment. Developing countries that are developing and effectively implementing appropriate policy measures to create a zone of economic freedom will be able to take advantage of these trends and attract foreign investment that will enable them to prosper.

In Uzbekistan, the creation of free economic zones began in 2008. In that year, the President of Uzbekistan signed a decree establishing the free economic zone on the territory of the Navoi airport with the allocation of 500 hectares of land. The reason for the creation of the free economic zone on the territory of the city's airport was the fact that the aircraft transporting cargo from the Far East and Southeast Asia to Europe used to stay at the airport in Baku. Moving the landing site to Navoi airport according to calculations by South Korean specialists allows reducing the flight time by 2 hours, changing the flight direction.

Attracting South Korean investments to the FEZ Navoi Airport has led to the creation of about 20 joint ventures that specialize in the production of high-tech industrial goods, the bulk of which is sold for export. After the FEZ "Navoi Airport", FEZs were created on the territory of the Tashkent region (Angren International Logistics Center), as well as the Jizzakh FEZ. 22 free economic zones have been created in Uzbekistan, of which 9 are industrial, 8 are pharmaceutical, 2 are agricultural, as well as tourist, transport and logistics, and for the production of sports equipment. The last of which "Andijan farm" was created by the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 14, 2010.

Conclusion

The study of methods of attracting foreign investment shows that all the above methods are used by the Republic of Uzbekistan in attracting foreign investment.

Thus, the policy of attracting foreign investments of the Republic is improving every year. Gradually, those forms and methods that are actively used by developed countries are widely used. Here, financial instruments for attracting foreign investment are of particular importance, since the expansion of financial benefits instead of tax incentives leads to improved mechanisms for attracting international capital.

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IMPROVEMENT OF PERSONNEL PLANNING - WAYS TO IMPROVE THE EFFICIENCY OF EVALUATION OF INVESTMENT PROJE

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Аннотация: Мақолада инвестицион лойиҳани баҳолаш самарадорлигини оширишни, кадрлар сиёсатини такомиллаштириш йўллари муҳокама қилинади. Ходимлар билан ишлашни ташкил этишнинг энг муҳим йўналиши - кадрларни доимий ва ҳар томонлама ривожлантириш, уларнинг билим ва касбий маҳоратини ошириш долзарблиги баён этилган.

Калит сўзлар: юқори малакали кадрлар сиёсати, корпоратив маданият, кадрлар таркиби, малака, кўникма, профессионаллиги, малакасини ошириш, самарали кадрлар тайёрлаш.

Аннотация: В статье рассмотрены пути совершенствования кадровой политики, стимулирующее повышению эффективности оценки инвестиционных проектов. И наиболее важным направлением в организации работы с кадрами становится постоянное и всестороннее развитие кадров, совершенствование их знаний, профессиональных навыков и умений.

Ключевые слова: качественная кадровая политика, корпоративная культура, кадровый состав, умение, навыки, профессионализм, карьерный рост, результативного кадрового планирования.

Abstract: The article discusses ways to improve personnel policy, stimulating an increase in the efficiency of investment project evaluation. In addition, the most important direction in the organization of work with personnel is the constant and comprehensive development of personnel, the improvement of their knowledge, professional skills and abilities.

Keywords: high-quality personnel policy, corporate culture, personnel structure, skills, professionalism, career growth, effective personnel planning.

The higher the position of a person, the stricter must be the framework that restrain the self-will of his character.

G. Freitag

Introduction

As we know, the formation and improvement of corporate culture and relationships within a team begins with the designation of the main goal of investment projects and the conduct of various studies. Analysis of the activities of competitors and the successful experience of foreign companies, which has been adopting, contributes to the determination of the main nuances on which the management of the organization should focus on establishing a better quality personnel policy. One of the priorities of the personnel policy is the creation of such personnel potential, which in business and professional terms would contribute to the provision of efficient functioning and increase the efficiency of investment projects evaluation.

Theoretical aspects on the subject

The long-term success of any organization and investment projects, not excluding the power structures, ultimately depends on the presence of the right employees who are in the right time at the right positions. Organizational goals and strategies for achieving them are important only when people with the necessary skills and abilities are engaged in solving these problems.

With the help of effective personnel planning, it is possible to reduce staff turnover, as well as “fill” vacant positions, assessing the career opportunities for specialists within the organization.

The starting point for the work of executive bodies is personnel planning, which means the process of supplying the organization with the necessary number of qualified personnel who accepted to the right positions at the right time.

The professional employed in the system of executive bodies today should have the following features:

– a clear understanding of the meaning of their activities;

– increased focus on the subject of work;

– ability and desire to teach and transfer their knowledge and skills to other people;

– education that meets the type of activity;

– the ability to think analytically and make effective decisions on investment projects.

In order to improve the organization of training, retraining and advanced training of management personnel with the skills of systemic and strategic thinking, as well as building human capacity to improve public and public administration, taking into account the tasks defined in the Action Strategy for the five priority areas of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017- 2021, one of them is the preparation of information and analytical materials on the state and quality of staffing.[5].

The factors shaping the personnel policy, which is an important element, are presented in the following figure.

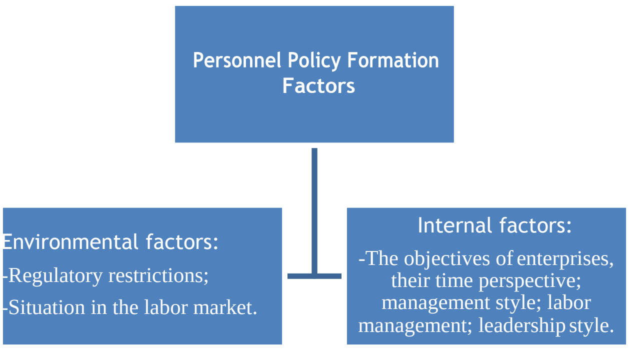

Figure 1. Factors of personnel policy formation [6]

Real practice, characterized by the presence of an extensive structure and rotation of personnel, cause a significant expansion of activities.

The formation of personnel policy of investment projects should occur in the following sequence.

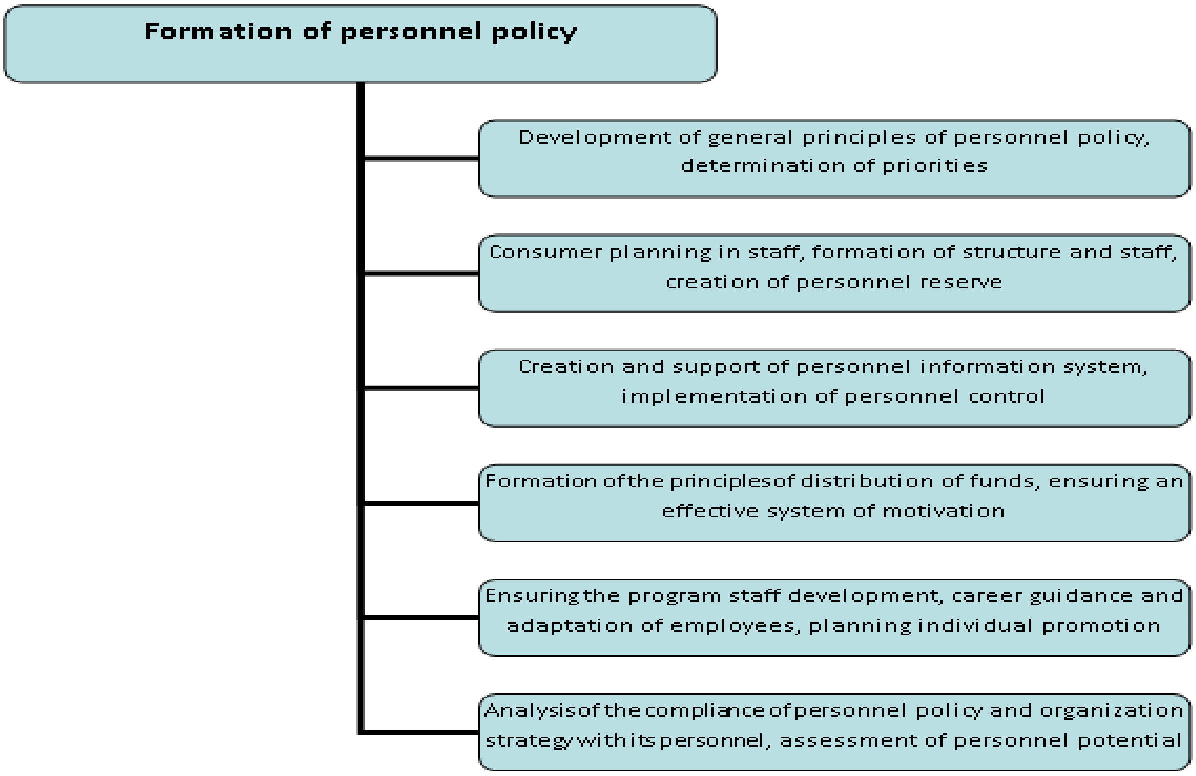

Figure 2. Stages of personnel policy [6]

World experience of personnel policy

Currently, three most developed human resource management systems have achieved the greatest results in recent decades. This is the American system, the basis of which is individualism as the main mechanism of social connection of Americans; the Japanese system built on collectivism and recognition of the authority of group values over individual ones; Western European system, combining the main features of both American and Japanese systems.

These systems have much in common: each of them focuses on the activation of the human factor (but uses various forms and methods) and constant innovations. At the same time, these systems have their own characteristics, due to the specifics of the development of these countries.

The results of the study “Oladipo Jimoh Ayanda” and “Abdoulkadir Danlami Sani” on the “Evaluation of the use of strategic human resources management at the University of Nigeria” showed that there is a significant difference between adjusting the level of human resources management and training and development in public and private universities in Nigeria [7]. In addition, the results of the study "Factors Influencing the Increase in Labor Productivity in Industry and Commerce in Tehran" showed that there is a significant relationship between educational planning and increased labor productivity [8]. Thus, this document the first scheduled, emphasizing the role of human resources management practices and focusing on training. The purpose of the personnel policy is to create a cohesive, responsible, highly developed and highly productive workforce.

Conclusion

Based on the above, the improvement of personnel planning can improve the efficiency of evaluation of investment projects with the following suggestions:

I. At the heart of performance:

1. Increase the role of high-performance and innovative employees, which are the basis of productivity - Of course, the most influential factor in work force and team productivity is hiring and retaining employees with exceptional capabilities and self-motivation. Working together, managers and workforce can attract, hire, develop and retain individual employees who are flexible, high-performance continuous learners and innovators. Unfortunately, even the best employees cannot work without big managers, the right direction, support, tools and resources.

2. **Improve effective managers and managers who set the direction and execution -** an excellent manager / leader is the second most important factor of productivity. Leaders and leaders play a crucial role in determining the direction, goals, priorities, goals, and roles of the workforce. A manager's ability to develop plans, effectively hiring, coaching, motivating, and developing employees is critical to success. Unfortunately, many managers are a weak link in the productivity chain, so labor must recognize the role of developing great leaders / managers and identify / eliminate ineffective ones.

II. Improve directional factors and leadership:

1. Corporate strategy and plan, which build commitment - a competitive business strategy and strategic plan, increase the chances of successful and successful development of the organization. In addition, if the plan and strategy are clear and well communicated, your employees will not only be motivated, but also knowing the strategic direction will help them stay in the spotlight. Corporate values that measured and rewarded can also coordinate behavior and build commitment.

2. A specific goal for teams makes the roles understandable - every business unit and team must understand its role. Leaders and managers need to develop a clear and accepted goal, which is also an integral part, and this makes the members feel important. Understand that employees likely tied to the goal of a unit or team if they participate in its creation. An unclear mission will lead to a lack of focus and a low level of "participation" and commitment to achieving it.

III. Improve skills using communication and informational factors:

1. Employee knowledge and knowledge should be constantly update to maintain productivity — global competition has created rapid change rates, which means that current skill sets must be constantly update. The task of the manager is to identify employees with less than optimal skills. The role of the workforce is to develop processes that allow us continuously increase the training, knowledge and development of employees, while minimizing the amount of time during which employees are out of work.

2. Effective communication and feedback reduce mistakes and frustration - lack of communication can prevent employees from making them feel unimportant. Failure to provide effective feedback can lead to waste of effort, an increase in errors and a decrease in performance. Communication and feedback mechanisms should be develop together with employees to ensure that they meet the needs of the manager and employees.

3. Providing the right information improves decision-making. Managers and employees need access to all relevant information and data in order to be productive and make effective decisions.

Proper personnel planning involves taking responsibility for optimizing the return on investment (return on investment) on labor, as well as other functions for their activities. World practice using this direction has achieved a significant result in the field of employment of the population of the country. Although some of the workforce may argue that the role of a manager is to increase productivity, it can safely be assumed that managers are not experts and do not know how to do it.

Personnel policy should not only create favorable working conditions, but also provide opportunities for promotion and the necessary degree of confidence in the future. Therefore, the main task of the personnel policy of the enterprise is to ensure that in the daily personnel work, the interests of all categories of workers and social groups of the workforce had taken into account. The success of any institution depends, in particular, on the effectiveness of investment projects primarily on the well-coordinated and stable work of qualified personnel.

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RETROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS OF REPRODUCTION PROCESSES OF FIXED CAPITAL OF RAILWAY TRANSPORT

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Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada "O'zbekiston temir yo'llari" aktsiyadorlik jamiyatida asosiy kapitalning ahvoli, samarali ishlatilishi va qayta tiklanishining retrospektiv tahlili amalga oshirilgan hamda jarayonni jadallashtirish bo'yicha takliflar berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: amortizatsiya, asosiy fondlar, intensivlashuv, temir yo'l transporti.

Аннотация: В настоящем исследовании проводится ретроспективный анализ воспроизводственного процесса, эффективность использования и степень восстановления основного капитала АО «Узбекские железные дороги», а также даются предложения по интенсификации данного процесса.

Ключевые слова: амортизация, основные фонды, интенсификация, железнодорожный транспорт.

Abstract: In this research carried out the retrospective analysis of the reproduction process, the efficiency of use and the deprodution of the fixed assets of the joint-stock company Uzbekistan railways. It's also provides suggestions for intensifying this process.

Keywords: depreciation, fixed assets, intensification, railway transport.

Introduction

Modern concepts of reproduction and use of fixed assets are based on the theory of the functioning of capital as a production factor.

Capital theory is traditionally characterized by specialists as one of the most complex. It has a deep genesis, and these problems have aroused the interest of researchers since the inception of economics.

The specificity of the evolution of the concepts of capital is their close connection with the dominant paradigm of the analysis of the development of society. Thus, at the early stage of the formation of science, theoretical trends in economics were considered in the applied aspect of studying artisan and commercial activities.

In accordance with the worldview of mercantilists, foreign trade was considered to be a priority area for the efficient circulation of capital. The essence of wealth and prosperity in this early course of economic thought is seen as the accumulation of money. As M. Blaug describes, quoting Charles Wilson, Britain of the XVII-XVIII centuries. in foreign trade with the Baltic and colonial countries simply did not possess anything that would be an attractive commodity for exchange.

The School of Economics of Physiocrats focused on the forms and mechanisms of capital utilization in agriculture. In this case, land and funds invested in it were considered as the basis of capital. F. Quesnay - the great French economist of the XVIII century. and his supporters believed that the source of wealth is the labor of agricultural workers, creating a surplus in excess of the product that is necessary for their existence. These political and economic theories rejected mercantilism for the unproductiveness of money capital and the reassessment of the role of trade. They sought for the external manifestations of wealth (primarily in trade and money circulation) to reveal its true nature. From the physiocratic concept, the primary concept of net income as a gift of nature, rent, a single tax, as well as the law of the BBB markets came to the scientific economy. Seya, who revealed the connectedness of supply and demand, and became, in essence, a continuation of this approach [1].

A brief description of the investigation of the issue and justification of the novelty of the questions that the authors consider are given. in the article.

Material and research methods

This paper is describing research material and methodology of depretiation of fixed assets of the railway transport. The fundamental basis for the knowledge of capital as a category that has a complex economic, philosophical and legal nature, in classical political economy was laid by the English economist William Petty in the second half of the 17th century. A characteristic feature of his research was that they first began to study property relations in an internal relationship with the production relations of people. It is on the basis of these prerequisites that a classical approach was subsequently formed in economic theory, based on the concept of capital circulation and the creation of a surplus.

Results and discussion

The sphere of industrial production was introduced into the economic theory by A. Smith and D. Ricardo. L. Smith long before D. Ricardo and K. Marx substantiated the basic principles of the origin, formation and functioning of capital. In the works of A. Smith for the first time appears the division of productive capital into fixed and circulating. The division of capital used in the production process into main and negotiable is determined not only by the characteristics of the turnover of each of its constituent parts, but also by the method of transferring their value to the product (goods, services) produced in the process of transformation from the productive form to the commodity form.

The cycle diagram of the cycle of production capital used in modern management concepts was formed much later, but nevertheless, in A. Smith's works were laid. all the basic prerequisites for its creation.

In the works of D. Ricardo considerable attention is paid to the study of the means of production. The appeal of modern economists to the works of Ricardo occurs whenever the paradigm of the economy and its apparatus changes.

Studies on the use of capital occupy a central place in Marx's teaching. In the Marxist concept, capital appears in concrete forms - in the means of production (constant capital), money (money capital), people (variable capital), goods (commodity capital). According to the listed material carriers, they are capital not by themselves, but represent a special production relationship in direct connection with depreciation and reproduction of fixed assets.

In classical economic theory, questions of the methodology for using depreciation deductions were practically not raised due to the fact that business practice did not require the economic theory to solve this issue. Nevertheless, K. Marx discussed the problem of compensation for the fixed capital in the course of his correspondence with F. Engels. In a letter to Engels dated August 24, 1867, Marx asked for an answer to the question: “You, as a manufacturer, should know what you are doing with the money coming in to repay the fixed capital before the time when it must be replaced in natura. And you must answer me this question (without theory, purely practical). " Answering the question, F. Engels described in detail the practice of using the amounts of the “renewal fund.” This practice still occurs today when making decisions on the use of depreciation funds.

The neoclassical economic theories of using capital significantly deepened some of the essential characteristics of this process and proceeded to solve the problems of quantitative measurement of the parameters of its flow. At this stage of development of economic thought, concepts of normative greatness began to appear as points of reference, which marked the beginning of the formation of a normative approach.

At the end of the 20th century, such scholars as V. Zombart, E. Bem-Bawerk, P. Sraffa, X. Kurtz, as well as neo-Ricardian economists J. Steedman and L. Mainvoring made a significant contribution to the study and development of capital capital issues. B. Sheffold. Relying on the classical economic theory of A. Smith, D. Ricardo and K. Marx, they developed it by examining the questions of the formation of the value of capital. A Japanese economist Sh. Hoshimura based on the theory of capital K. Marx built mathematical models of reproduction and capital accumulation.

Despite the idealization of modern Western economic science in Russia, it should be noted that in the west the theory of Karl Marx’s capital is far from being forgotten by everyone. As P. Samuelson said, “Marxism is too valuable to leave it alone to Marxists”.

Along with the concept of “fixed capital”, the concepts of “fixed assets” and “fixed assets” are used in theory and practice. The concept of "fixed assets" is interpreted as "a set of tangible assets operating for a long time: buildings, structures, machinery, equipment, vehicles, etc.", and "fixed assets" - as "basic funds in monetary terms "". However, in the practice of economic work of business entities and even in official legal documents there is no clear distinction between these concepts. Fixed assets and fixed assets are often used as synonyms. The fixed capital is a part of production capital (the cost of machinery, equipment, buildings, structures), which transfers its value, the newly created product in parts and returns to the capitalist in monetary form gradually, but the degree of wear and tear during a series of capital cycles. In the modern economic sphere, the acquisition of fixed capital is identified with fixed assets. So, in the Big Economic Dictionary will be given the following definition: “The main capital, fixed assets are the fixed assets necessary for the company to carry out its production activities, the depreciation period of which exceeds one year.

Economic theory analyzes the nature of capital associated with the time factor. Time is treated as an independent factor, creating income.

The time factor has been studied in detail in the theory of evaluating the effectiveness of investment projects. It is studied in three dimensions: dynamism; se-zoning; physical deterioration of fixed assets (deterioration).

Depreciation of fixed assets causes general tendencies to decrease in their productivity and increase in costs for their maintenance, operation and repair during the billing period.

The modern approach to the theory of capital, significantly different from the traditions of past years, at the same time continues to use and develop approaches of classical political economy, guided by the fundamental principle, the essence of which is that in any formation social production is based on the use of fixed assets full circuit.

The main production capital in the process of the full cycle of the cycle goes through three stages:

(stage 1)$OK_d \rightarrow OK_{pr} \rightarrow$ (stage 2). . . i. o. c. … $\rightarrow$ O (stage 3)$K_t \rightarrow OK_d$ (AF)

At stage 1, the main production capital in cash (OK_d) is advanced into the means of labor, taking respectively the form of productive fixed capital (OK_{pr}).

At stage II, fixed assets in productive form (OK_{pr}) gradually transfer their value in parts as they wear out (i.o.c.) to their products (goods, services), transforming into a certain part of capital (OK_t). This process is carried out in the course of many production cycles and continues until the complete depreciation of certain types of means of labor, in which the fixed capital is advanced.

At stage III, in the process of selling products, its part of the cost of fixed capital in the commodity form (OK_t) is converted into fixed capital in cash (OK_d) which is called the “amortization fund” (AF). As it accumulates funds of a depreciation fund, fixed capital in cash is again ready for advances to the means of labor, carried out through their repair or the acquisition of new analogues.

Expanding the scheme of circulation, the researchers clarify the nature of wear and mechanisms of capital reproduction.

Thus, capital, taking various forms, is a necessary resource for carrying out the economic activity of any organization. The main phase of capital turnover in railway transport is the productive captain, and first of all, as indicated below, and the form of the means of labor.

In economics, the following concepts are used that characterize productive capital in the form of means of labor: fixed capital, fixed assets, and fixed assets. The use of these concepts in the modern economic science introduces certain difficulties in understanding the economic relations that arise during the transition from one phase of capital movement to another. A number of authors believe that the terms “fixed capital” and “Fixed assets” are identical [4]. Others use the term “fixed capital” to mean the set of fixed assets of an enterprise and investments in fixed assets [5].

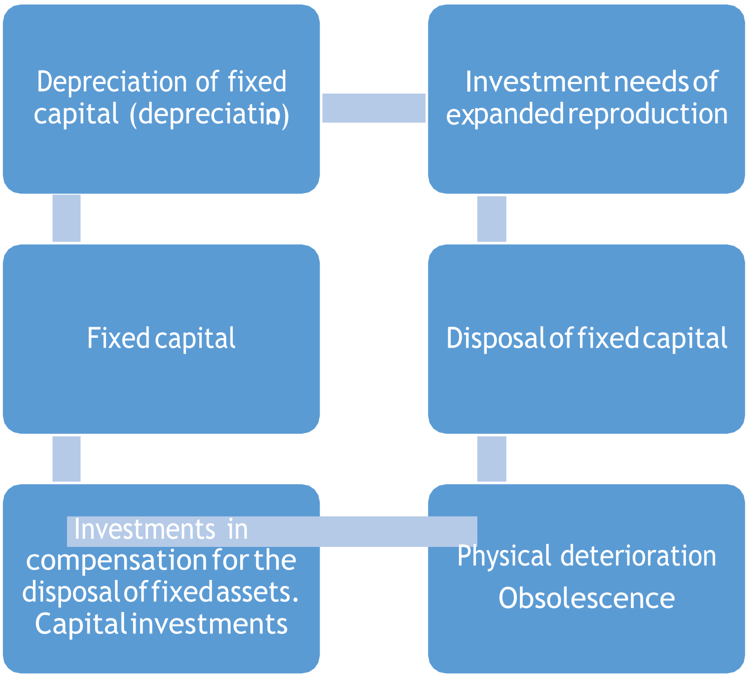


Figure 1. Capital reproduction scheme

Until now, economics has no uniform understanding of the essence of the concepts "fixed assets" and "fixed assets." Some economists believe that "fixed assets" is a term of economics, and "fixed assets" is a term used in accounting [6]. Others define the concept of "fixed assets" as the denotation for "fixed assets" [7], [8]. Still others, on the contrary, define the concept of "fixed assets" as the monetary expression of "fixed assets" [9], [10]. The fourth identify these concepts [11], [12]. There is no uniformity in economic dictionaries [13]. An analysis of normative legal acts [14] showed that the concepts of "fixed assets" and "fixed assets" are identical from these positions.

Fixed assets - is part of the means of labor, participating entirely in the production or management process, acting in an unchanged natural form for a long period and reimbursing their value as they wear out in the form of depreciation deductions included n cost of products or services that contribute to economic benefits (income).

The means of labor include tools of labor, t.s. What is the process of production, as well as buildings, structures, devices, i.e. what provides the production process. K. Marx noted that economic epochs differ not by what is produced, but by how it is produced by what means, therefore it is necessary to study the patterns of development of the means of labor and use the knowledge gained in practice and the goals of increasing production efficiency as a whole. The means of labor are a real-material category, and economics as science operates with economic categories. Therefore, for their characteristics they use, as a rule, the economic category - fixed assets.

To assign the object under study to this category, the following features are highlighted. Firstly, participation in the production process is a goal. Secondly, the action and unchanged natural form and for a long period. Third, the reimbursement of its value as it depreciates in the form of depreciation deductions included in the cost of products or services. Fourthly, the excess of its value of the established limit for assignment to objects and circulation [15], [16]. For the purposes of this study, fixed capital should be understood as capital embodied or embodied in fixed assets. If embodied fixed capital characterizes the phase of its productive use, then capital embodied in fixed assets is characterized by the phase of its reinvestment.

Assessment of the effectiveness of the use of fixed assets, p, therefore, the capital embodied in them, and the effectiveness of investments in their reproduction, and, consequently, the capital embodied in them adequately to external conditions is impossible without a scientifically based classification of fixed assets and investments.

The classification of the studied objects means their distribution into specific groups according to certain characteristics in order to achieve the goal set by the researcher. Classification sign is a distinctive feature of a particular group, the main feature that distinguishes it from other groups.

Classification of fixed assets allows you to clearly define the place of each asset in the general system and its distinctive characteristics. This creates the possibility of effective use of methods and methods of management, evaluation of the effectiveness of use, determining the dynamics of change, assessment of capitalization, etc., corresponding only to this group of fixed assets.

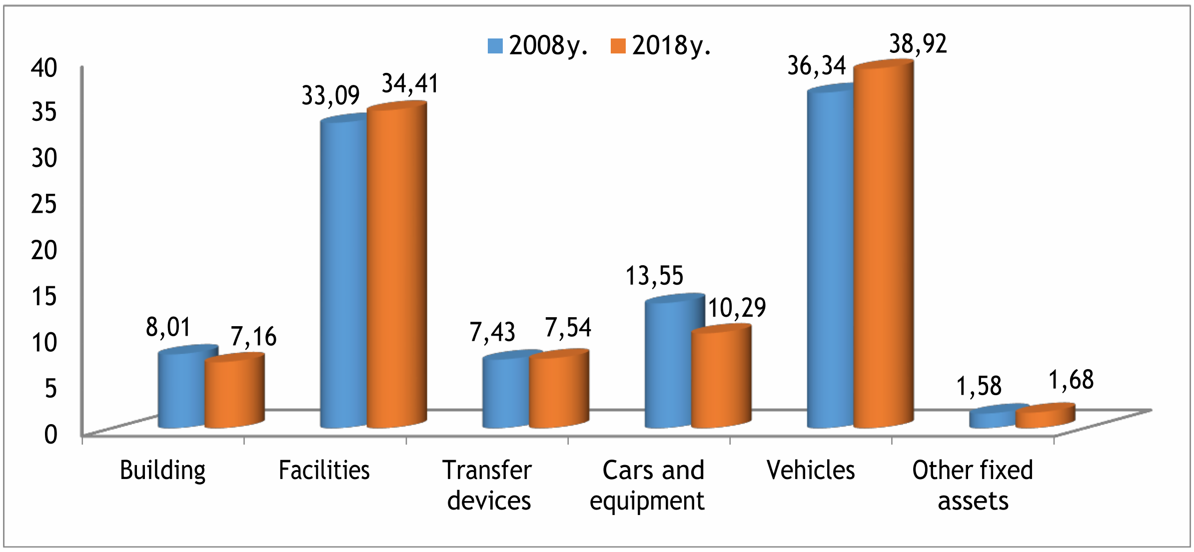


Figure 2. Species structure of the share capital of JSC "Uzbekistan Railways"

An analysis of the specific structure of the fixed capital of railway transport shows that the main share is occupied by buildings and vehicles (more than 70%). The share of structures increased from 33.09% to 34.41%, the share of vehicles also increased from 36.34% to 38.92%. This is primarily due to the fact that over the past decades new lines have been actively introduced, such as Tashguzar-Baysun-Kumkurgan, Pap-Angren, and others. The active part of fixed capital, such as electric locomotives and rolling stock, is being updated.

In recent years, in general, the enterprises of society have seen a positive trend in the ratio between input rates and rates of disposal of fixed capital, which has led to a decrease in physical deterioration and moral depreciation of funds, as well as to an improvement in the age structure (Table 1).

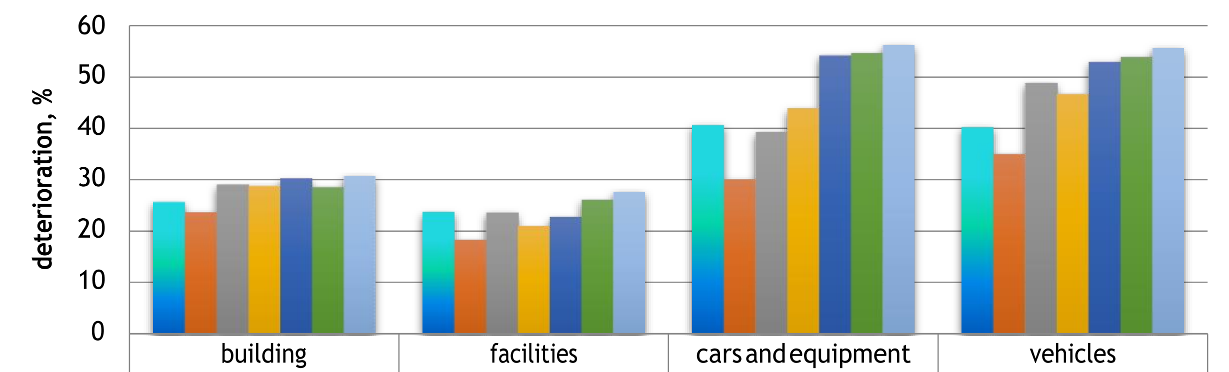
Table 1. INDICATORS OF THE REPRODUCTION PROCESS OF THE SHARE CAPITAL OF THE JSC "UZBEKISTAN RAILWAYS"

Years	Reproduction rates, %				
	K_{vv}	K_{vyb}	K_{int}	K_{pr}	Kiz
2009	10,07	2,90	0,288	0,712	42,7
2010	9,01	3,18	0,353	0,647	41,0
2011	27,7	2,74	0,099	0,901	39,2

2012	32,43	1,98	0,061	0,939	34,0
2013	9,51	3,76	0,395	0,605	38,07
2014	30,42	3,51	0,115	0,885	35,25
2015	14,47	2,93	0,202	0,798	36,9
2016	13,59	2,85	0,210	0,790	38,7
2017	23,27	3,22	0,138	0,862	40,2
2018	9,20	3,14	0,341	0,659	40,3

The rate of renewal of fixed capital (that is, the share of fixed assets put in place for the year at the end of the year), determined in comparable prices, was in 2009 10.07%, in 2018 9.20%. In general, we can state the fact that the renewal in society is carried out at a tremendous pace. Disposals are carried out at a uniform pace, so if in 2009 the retirement rate was 2.90%, then in 2018 this figure was 3.14%. A lagging decline in the rate of renewal of fixed capital over the rate of their disposal leads to further accumulation of worn-out physical equipment.

Statistical data and studies indicate an increase in the recent years of a slight aging of the fixed capital of joint-stock company “Uzbekistan railways”.



	building	facilities	cars and equipment	vehicles
2012	25,67	23,65	40,65	40,25
2013	23,58	18,15	29,98	34,97
2014	28,91	23,54	39,26	48,77
2015	28,68	20,79	43,79	46,59
2016	30,12	22,61	54,18	52,92
2017	28,53	25,93	54,48	53,83
2018	30,65	27,58	56,23	55,62

Figure 3. Dynamics of depreciation of fixed capital of JSC “Uzbekistan Railways”

Analyzing the data presented in Fig. 3, it should be noted that along with the general decrease in depreciation of fixed assets as a whole, an increase in depreciation is observed for certain groups of fixed assets. In particular, the largest increase in the depreciation rate can be traced in the following groups:

1) buildings and structures - from 2012 to 2018 this ratio increased 3.29% and 7.75%, respectively;

2) vehicles - for the period 2012-2018. This ratio increased by 1.9% and amounted to 01.01.2018. 56.8%.

Indicators of the dynamics of fixed assets were calculated on the basis of the statistical reporting of the company (Form No. 3 - “Report on the movement of fixed assets”) for the analyzed period.

Based on the data presented in Fig. 3 we can draw the following conclusions:

1) The input coefficient for 2012-2018. tends to decrease in most groups. Unstable growth is observed in the “Buildings” group (an increase of 2.94% over the analyzed period) and in the “transfer devices” group. The input factor in such groups of fixed assets as “Facilities”, “Machinery and Equipment”, “Vehicles” has slightly decreased, although in general the update is carried out at a high rate. So for example, the annual input ratio of "vehicles" does not decrease less than 9-10%. This is explained by the fact that today the highest depreciation of fixed assets was formed in the active part of fixed assets.

2) The retirement rate, which characterizes the share of fixed assets retired for various reasons (due to decay, wear and obsolescence) in the total value of the value at the beginning of the period, for the analyzed period increased in groups: "Vehicles" (from 2.34% in 2012, up to 5.10% in 2018), “Machinery and equipment” (14.61% in 2012. up to 15.11% in 2018) and other fixed assets. The data presented show that at the railway company as a whole, worn, unused facilities are being decommissioned at an accelerated rate, which, in turn, will further allow the enterprise to more objectively address the problem of reproduction.

3) The growth rate, which characterizes the growth of fixed assets for the period under review, decreased in the “Vehicles” and “Structures” groups, and increased in such groups of fixed assets as “Buildings”, “Transfer devices” of fixed assets. For the group of fixed assets "Other", this indicator has a negative value. This indicates an increase in the disposal of fixed assets over their income.

It should also be noted that over the period under review, this indicator for all groups of fixed assets as a whole decreases in dynamics, which indicates that the enterprise is increasing its production capacity to a greater extent due to the intensive approach, i.e. reproduction of fixed assets is carried out on the intensive type.

Conclusions

In the conditions of market principles of management, an important problem facing the railway company is to increase the efficiency of its work by improving the use of all types of production resources, and above all the basic means of labor. In this regard, the most important strategic task of the railway company is the need to develop new economic methods for managing fixed assets and economic evaluation of their reproduction.

Reproduction of fixed capital is a rather complex and multifactorial process, therefore, when evaluating the author, we propose to use a systematic approach, which is based on the theoretical proposition that fixed capital is designed to save living labor and efficiently use materialized labor — all production resources. Based on the formulated general approach in the author’s opinion, it is proposed to carry out an economic assessment of the reproduction of the fixed capital of the joint-stock company “Uzbekistan railway” on the basis of three groups of interrelated indicators characterizing:

the technical and economic condition of the fixed capital;

the efficiency of fixed capital;

the availability of resources for the reproduction of fixed capital.

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BARRIERS IN ENHANCEMENT OF LOGISTICS IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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Annotatsiya: Logistik imkoniyatlarsiz yaxshi tashkil etilgan tashqi savdoni boshqaradigan biron mamlakatni tasavvur qilish qiyin. Tajribali tadbirkor yoki biznes sohasidagi boshlang'ich ish yurituvchi imkon qadar arzon narxlardagi xizmatlar bilan taklif qilishlari kerak. Logistika, birinchi navbatda, mijozlarni qondirishni anglatadi. Xaridorlarga o'zlarining buyurtma statusi to'g'risida kuniga 24 soat ma'lumot berilishi kerak. O'zbekiston ikki marta yopiq davlat hisoblanadi, ya'ni ikki mamlakat qo'shni mamlakatlar hududi orqali okeanga kirish imkoniga ega bo'lgan ikki mamlakatning biri. O'zbekistonning jozibador geostrategik pozitsiyasining eng muhim omili transport kommunikatsiyalari rivojlangan tizimining mavjudligi bo'lib, ular ichki transport ehtiyojlarini deyarli qondiradi. Respublika Markaziy Osiyoda temir yo'llar va avtomobil yo'llari tarmog'ining eng yuqori zichligiga ega. Shunga qaramay, logistika xizmatlari nisbatan qiyin va qimmat, chunki O'zbekiston dengizga chiqa olmaydi va jahon bozorlarining ustunligidan uzoqda.

Kalit so’zlar: logistika, aqsh xalqaro taraqqiyot agentligi, germaniya xalqaro hamkorlik jamiyati, xalqaro yo’l transporti.

Аннотация: Трудно представить какую-либо страну, в которой хорошо организована внешняя торговля без логистических возможностей. Будучи либо опытным предпринимателем, либо начинающим владельцем в сфере бизнеса, они оба должны предоставлять качественные услуги по как можно более низкой цене. Ведь логистика - это, прежде всего, удовлетворенность клиентов. Клиенты должны быть проинформированы 24/7 в день о состоянии их заказа. Узбекистан дважды закрыт, то есть одна из двух стран в мире, которые имеют выход к океану через территорию двух соседних стран. Важнейшим фактором привлекательной геостратегической позиции Узбекистана является наличие развитой системы транспортных коммуникаций, которая практически удовлетворяет внутренние транспортные потребности. Республика имеет самую высокую плотность сетей железных и автомобильных дорог в Центральной Азии. Тем не менее, логистические услуги являются относительно сложными и дорогостоящими, поскольку Узбекистан не имеет выхода к морю и далек от доминирующих мировых рынков.

Ключевые слова: логистика, агентство США по международному развитию, немецкое общество международного сотрудничества, международный наземный транспорт.

Abstract: It's hard to imagine any country which operates well organized foreign trade without logistics opportunities. Either an experienced entrepreneur or a start-up owner in business field, they both have to provide quality services at as a low cost as possible. Because Logistics means, first of all, customer satisfaction. Clients should be informed 24/7 a day about the status of their order. Uzbekistan is twice closed, that is, one of the two countries in the world that have access to the ocean through the territory of two neighboring countries. The most important factor of the attractive geostrategic position of Uzbekistan is the availability of a developed system of transport communications, which practically satisfies the internal transportation needs. The Republic has the highest density of networks of railways and highways in Central Asia. Nevertheless, logistics services are relatively hard and expensive since Uzbekistan has no access to the sea and is far removed from the dominating global markets.

Keywords: Logistics, US Agency for International Development(USAID), German Society for International Cooperation(GIZ), International Road Transport(IRT).

Introduction

There are obstacles towards integration of logistics systems in Uzbekistan. Below we will view some of them. Any independent country has its own legislative system related to industry, business, economy and other aspects in order to protect people working in these areas. This issue was discussed at a regional forum in Almaty organized by the US Agency for International Development(USAID) and the German Society for International Cooperation(GIZ) in 2017. In general, the Central Asian countries, including Uzbekistan, have developed a solid legislative framework in the field of land transport. A number of by-laws and various state development programs regulating international road transport(IRT) of goods have been adopted. However, all countries are characterized by inadequate legislative regulation, lack of clear requirements for a mechanism for managing cargo flows. For instance, as was mentioned in the forum, in the sphere of regulation, the countries of Central Asia carry out rail transportation on the basis of the Agreement on International Goods Rail Transport.

Research and methodology

However, there are a number of weak points:

- the end-to-end transport bill is rarely used and door-to-door service is not sufficiently developed;

- the rules of maintenance and registration are not harmonized, because of which large downtime is observed.

In 12 December, 2017 The Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Uzbekistan held a meeting of the Expert Council on Transport and Logistics. Participants discussed the development of road transport in Uzbekistan. At the meeting, problems and barriers that adversely affected the development of this sphere were voiced:

- the sphere of cargo transportation by motor transport are not transparent in tax and insurance terms

- the current state of the monetary, tax and customs-excise policy does not allow for an active modernization of the rolling stock of national and international carriers.

Transportation, as one of the main parts of Logistics, plays an enormous role in enhancing growth rate of domestic economy. The share of rail transport in Uzbekistan accounts for more than 65% of the volume of freight turnover of all types of transport. In road transport, the share of freight turnover is 33.7% of all modes of transport. The existing network of railway and automobile transport communications not only reliably connects the most remote regions of the republic, provides access to international transport systems, but also provides broad access to the main sources of natural and mineral resources of the country.

The Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Uzbekistan also pointed out some issues connected to transportation of the country:

- the pace of renewal of the rolling stock seriously lags behind the dynamics of economic growth;
- one third of the truck fleet consists of morally and physically obsolete vehicles with high production costs and specific consumption for fuel and lubricants;
- The speed of traffic along the roads of Uzbekistan is 2 times less than in the EU.

Moreover, not only law and transportation obstacles existed. The lack of modern means of technical control - scanners for checking cars in laden condition, and not all border crossing points are equipped with weighing scales for trucks. In addition, strategies for the development of logistics centers, terminals for storage of transport infrastructure are not enough, in part a shortage of specialists in the design and creation of logistics centers, implementation and development managers to provide a wide range of transport and logistics services. Next, there is no information portal on the provision of reliable and timely data on logistics services, free storage space, storage conditions, tariffs and the cost of storage and handling services, that is, all the information that makes trade transparent and predictable. In 2015 Association for the Development of Business Logistics made a research of state of logistics in Uzbekistan. According to the results of the survey, only 18% out of the total number of transport companies are available to provide additional services except for the carriage itself. Problems in the logistics field serve as barrier to the fast development of others such as e-commerce, trade with developed countries of Europe/USA, and obviously the economic state of the country.

Analysis and results

For solving all the problems given above, a number of laws and measures are taken to improve transport and logistics services. The tasks of developing transport communications, increasing the volume of transportation and competitiveness depend on the implementation of a whole range of measures - from technical equipment to the training of qualified personnel, from the improvement of technology to the introduction of information and logistics systems of work organization. Recent years, the republic has paid much attention to the improvement of transport infrastructure, including the creation of large logistics centers for the organization of a rational process of transporting goods and services from producers to consumers, not only between the regions of the republic, but also on an international scale. Logistic centers in Angren and Navoi can be examples of this. The Republic of Uzbekistan plans to build 17 logistics centers specializing in processing, storage and transportation of fruit and vegetable products by the year of 2020. And construction of one of them has already began. The center, organized by Greenfoodtrade LLC in the Yukorichirchik district of the Tashkent region, is engaged in storing, processing and exporting agricultural products. In a complex of more than 40 hectares, five cross-docking; a hypermarket; a warehouse for sorting and storing agricultural products; a refrigerator with a capacity of 10,000 tons and a hotel for 150 people will be built. The project will be launched at full capacity in the third quarter of 2018.

Uzbekistan ranked 99 out of 160 countries in the Logistics Performance Index. This is evidenced by the report of the World Bank in the year of 2018. **LPI (Logistics Performance Index)** estimates the following six factors (in brackets shown the estimation for Uzbekistan):

1) the efficiency of the work of customs authorities(2.10);

2) the quality of the infrastructure(2.57);

3) simplicity in the organization of international supply of goods(2.42);

4) competence in logistics(2.59);

5) the ability to track the goods throughout the supply chain(2.71);

6) compliance with delivery deadlines(3.09).

Experts drew attention to the need for accession to agreements and conventions in the field of transport, infrastructure and logistics. It should be mentioned that in November 2017 there was held International Conference called "Central Asia: One Past and a Common Future, Cooperation for Sustainable Development and Mutual Prosperity" in Samarkand, Uzbekistan. Where the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev initiated the proposal of the UN General Assembly resolution "Strengthening regional and international cooperation to ensure peace, stability and sustainable development in the Central Asian region". The resolution places special emphasis on the development of transport infrastructure and transit corridors, on strengthening the interaction of all modes of transport, including the opening of new roads and railways, as well as air routes. That is why in September 2018, Tashkent became an international expert platform for developing ideas and proposals for the further development of transport projects in Central Asia: an international conference on "Central Asia in the System of International Transport Corridors: Strategic Perspectives and Unrealized Opportunities" was held in the capital. In the conference the perspectives of creation of a single international transport hub were discussed.

Conclusion

Uzbekistan is one of the fast developing countries in the world. Many modern successful states, building their own development models, spent hundreds of years developing the economy, the political and legislative system. Against this background, the successes achieved by Uzbekistan in just 27 years surprise or at least arouse the interest of the world community. The phenomenon of the "Uzbek development model" is recognized by experts and analysts of leading international financial institutions and research centers. For a historically short period of time, the country actively joined the process of international economic relations.

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PECULIARITIES OF USING CLUSTER METHOD IN INTEGRATION OF INTER-BRANCH STRUCTURES IN AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX

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Аннотация: Мақолада ички ва ташқи бозорлар учун пахта хом ашёсини қайта ишлаб ундан рақобатбардош тайёр маҳсулот яратишда иштирок этувчи агросаноат мажмуасининг интеграцион тузилмалари шаклланишида кластер методининг ўзига хос хусусиятлари кўрсатилган. Шунингдек, агросаноат мажмуасида кластерлашувнинг паст даражаси аниқланиб, тизимдаги муаммолар борасида муаллиф томонидан таклифлар келтирилган.

Калит сўзлар: кластер, интеграция, агросаноат, агросаноат мажмуаси, кўп босқичли ишлаб чиқариш, тармоқлараро интеграция, кластерлашув, инновацион кластер, пахта саноати

Аннотация: В статье рассматривается особенности применения кластерного метода в формировании интеграционных структур в агропромышленном комплексе в производстве переработке хлопка сырца и получения из него конкурентоспособной конечной продукции для внутреннего и внешнего рынка. Представлен обзор научных мнений учёных на состояние и направление развития региональной кластерной политики. Выявлены недостатки низкой кластеризации в агропромышленном комплексе.

Ключевые слова: кластер, интеграция, агро производство, агро-индустриальная структура, многостадийное производство, межотраслевая интеграция, кластеризация, инновационный кластер, агро-индустриальный комплекс, хлопковое производство.

Abstract: The article examines the role of the cluster approach in the integration of structures in the agro-industrial complex in the production of raw cotton, processing of fiber and obtaining from it competitive final products for the internal and foreign markets. There are also considered features of application of a cluster method in formation of integrated in agro-industrial complex in processing of raw cotton and receiving from it competitive ready-made products for domestic and foreign markets. Drawbacks of low clustering in agro-industrial complex are revealed.

Keywords: cluster, integration, agro production and agro-industrial structures, multistage process, inter-branch integration, clustering, innovative cluster, agro-industrial complex, cotton processing and production.

Introduction

The economic system of Uzbekistan represents as the complex of multilevel and multistage structure consisting of the interconnected objects performing a large number of functions. Efficiency in functioning of such difficult systems has to be satisfied with many directions including the correct organizational and administrative decisions.

In our days five priority directions which are put forward today by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoev strategy action for 2017-2021 are very relevant and timely in further development of national economy of Uzbekistan in all branches of the national economy of the republic [1].

As it is widely considered, textile industry is one of the important components that contribute to the GDP of the country. And the main sector of this industry cotton production is one of the fastest growing in the world. The industry supports entities and people with necessary items, such as various materials like raw cotton, fiber, seeds and ready-made goods. Also to cotton processing as a major mechanized sphere is given a prior role in the national economy. Therefore, the sustainable innovative development of the sector is a key priority of any development strategy directed at economic progress and rising living conditions. In recent years' sector underwent serious reforms and achieved success. Efficient organization of well-maintained modern technologies, scientifically systematic approach to technical planning and seed growing, strong governmental support for farmers were the base for achieving best results.

Obviously, the system of cotton growing and processing it in our country has a long history. But only in the years of Independence as was in all other spheres of our life cotton growing and cotton fiber producing fields began to develop considerably.

For the years of instantaneous economic growth Uzbekistan's policy aimed at improving the quality of cotton products, increase of domestic processing as well as maintaining the volume of production and promotion of breeding of cotton varieties. In one way, the works were performed to increase the efficiency of production of industrial enterprises through their modernization with modern machines and high technology, in other, to advance the quality and raise the competitiveness of manufactured cotton products, upgrading the seeds and so on.

Nowadays economic tasks of formation of the structuration mechanisms and increasing efficiency, realization of integrated agro-industrial organizational and production structures require the systematic and complex solution.

Currently, innovation and research is a key factor in achieving new goals and creating healthy competition in all areas. In particular, the reforming of the agricultural sector on the basis of the effective application of modern methods and technologies gives significant results. Indeed, the growth of national competitiveness, increasing the efficiency of domestic enterprises in the global and domestic markets is the goal of economic policy of any state. Foreign experience shows that the cluster approach is recognized globally as a policy of improving the competitiveness of both the national and regional economies.

In his speech at the official meeting of the parliament, the President of our country emphasized that Uzbekistan sees the future of cotton growing in a cluster method by covering all processes: from cotton cultivation to the production of finished products. As he mentioned in his report speech to Oliy Majlis: "Today we decided to create 48 cotton-textile clusters in order to reach high indicators in harvesting raw cotton at minimum 52 % with the help of cluster method next year. Accepting the fact that clusters are considered as new practice for our economy, it is necessary to revise procedures for governmental support, as well as expanses funding system, landing and simplifying the credit system"[2] In this case, appears the relevance of creation of economic integration inter-branch structures and close interrelations on production between the enterprises, the companies and corporations.

Literature review

Introductions of integration structures and using a cluster method and its management are explained in works of foreign classics in economic science such A. Marshall[3], M. Porter[4], O. Williamson, J. Schumpeter, A. Weber, S. Rosenfeld[5], E. Dakhmen[6], P.Krugman, , I. Sampler, D. Solye, E. Limer, etc. and also outstanding researchers, scientists from the CIS countries: A.O. Ayusheev[7], A.N. Oleynik, N.V Smorodinskaya, D.D. Katukov, R.I. Kapelyushnikov, I.N. Kolosovsky, E.G.Karpova[8], P.M. Alampiyev, Y.G. Saushkin, V.R. Khachaturov, E.V.Ivanova[9] and etc.

Moreover, methodological problems of agrarian integration of the member countries of the CIS are covered in researches of Korobeynikov M.A, Korovkin V. P., Krilatovikh E.N., Serkov A.F., Strokovoya O.G., Tkach A. V., Ushachev I.G. and also about the organization of cluster types were devoted works of scientists from the CIS countries such as: S. Dreving [10], E. Ageeva, N. Andronnikova, S. Barngolts, A. Vasilyev, N. Volkova [11], Ya. Dranev, V. Yemelyanov, E. Yerokhina, G. Kuntz, Yu. Lavrikova [12], S. Pyatinkin [13], T. Bykova, V. Tretiak, Yalov [14], I. Denisova, G. Vlaskin, A. Rasulev, in the place with it scientists from Uzbekistan A. Bekmurodov [15], D. M. Kurbanov [16], S.M.Kasimov, D. M. Mirzakhalilova [17], S.S. Kasimov[18] and others.

However, there are still unresolved problems in creations of effective models of formation of organizational structures in inter-branch mechanism considering features of interaction in management of agrarian industrial complex.

The existing researches, despite the big scientific and practical importance, have the incomplete character which is expressed in consideration of one or several regulating mechanisms that confirm need of further researches in the field of state regulation of the agrarian in modern conditions of inter-branch communications on a full technological chain of production of a finished product. It is also important to know, that, it is necessary to create and provide new jobs especially in rural places of the republic. Taking into account regional conditions of the country and some other problems, slow formation and development of various forms of ownership gives defining character to task of ensuring sustainable development of the agrarian sector of economy. All this demonstrates relevance of this problem and requires its fastest solution.

Research methodology

During our research we have used a number of methods, including comparative analysis, logical analysis, analysis and synthesis, induction, deduction methods. The research methodology of given article is conducted with quantitative data. It can be seen, the article is written to prove basic fundamental-theoretical aspects of the cotton industry entities and how to manage them in order to minimize the expenses and receive more profit for the company. Furthermore, quantitative methods are based on data that can be empirically measured with numbers.

Analysis and results

One of the policy priorities of Uzbekistan, the world's fifth-largest cotton exporter, is further innovative development of its textile industry. Annually, the country grows about 3.5 million tons of raw cotton, produces 1.1 million tons of cotton fiber [19]. Uzbekistan is the world's sixth-largest cotton producer among 90 cotton-growing countries [20].

Additionally, country is expected to achieve full processing of cotton fiber in 2021. By 2020, the capacity of local enterprises will ensure full processing of cotton produced in Uzbekistan, which can lead to a significant decrease in the export supplies of this crop. Only in 2017, the country intends to bring internal processing of cotton fiber to 70 %. [19].

At the same time, by 2021 the production of textile and clothing and knitted products will increase by 2.2 times compared to 2016, including ready-made fabrics - 2.7 times, knitted fabrics - 3 times, knitted goods – 3.4 times, hosiery – 3.7 times. It is planned to increase the export of products by 2 times [21].

Currently, Uzbekistan takes consistent steps to increase the volume of cotton fiber processing. In particular, it is planned to create 112 modern, high-tech industrial factories, expand, modernize and technologically upgrade 20 operating capacities. All this will increase the export potential of the industry up to $2.5 billion a year and create more than 25,000 jobs [21].

Despite above-mentioned efforts, identified some kind of deficiencies in the sphere [22]:

- 55 cotton processing enterprises from 98 have not been well maintained during last 10 years. As a result of this, equipment in the factories does not meet the essential technic requirements. Since the economic efficiency and labour-intensity of current means do not satisfy accepted standards and demands more energy and metal consumption, the period of re-processing of raw cotton is delaying. Hence the expenses on transportation are highly increasing.

- Because of lack of automatic control and production indicators perfect calculating system, detected repetitive stealing in the sector.

- Moreover measuring facilities and instruments of cotton dirtiness and humidity are updated physically and rationally. Similarly there's a high level of personal factor. So this feature greatly causes to a low productivity and intensity in the sector.

- Cotton-textile system becomes not more economically beneficial for participants in the cotton market, especially have been indicated decrease in the volume of production in "Uzpakhtasanoat" JSC's cotton processing enterprises.

That's why, in certain areas in the course of creation the integrated agro-industrial structures is created qualitatively new formation on the basis of the effective-rational principle when the consecutive combination of two or several interacting elements, consecutive multistage production gives new high-quality organizational management.

At the same time, today because of some problems during the collecting and realization on government procurement of cotton-raw, through commercial agents to "Uzpakhtasanoat" JSC and its regional divisions which carry out a task of mutual settlements with regional associations of farmer where final financial settlements between them sometimes continues for very long period that exerts negative impact on a state, in providing the circulating current assets for seasonal production of farms [23].

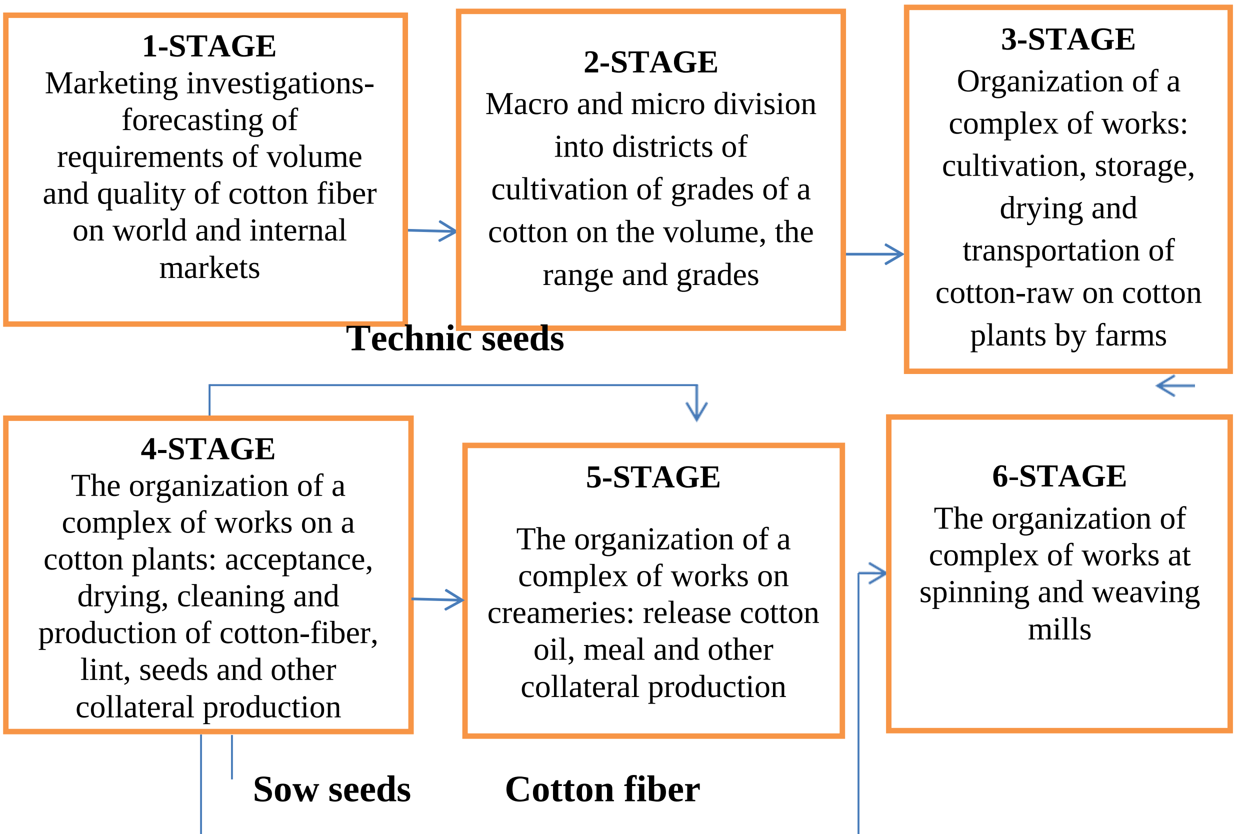

Figure. 1 Scheme of vertical clustering of the main production stages of the cotton industry in agro-industrial complex

Creation the clusters in agro-industrial complex is one of the most important factors of development. During creation of favorable policy of development of integration of agro-industrial complex, also positively influences allied industries of textile and light industry and the sector in general.

The sequence and continuity of engineering procedures of release cotton production from one production (stage) to another (the subsequent stage) allows to consider them in common for implementation of works on comprehensive planning and management in the form of interrelation between them. Main goal of integration as process is creation of such vertical integration structure which is capable not only to provide competitiveness of the enterprises and receiving profit but also to provide the situation of stability in the market and profitability of production economic activity in the long term.

Source: S.S. Kasimov. Features of using cluster method in development of integration inter industrial structures in agro-industrial complex. Scientific article 2016.[18]

In the given model (Fig. 1) the main stages of a vertical clustering of multistage production in the cotton industry of agro-industrial complex are shown. The given stages with 1-3 higher are the main components of a clustering the agro-industrial integration which are characterized by numerous market agro-natural factors. Therefore, the plurality and heterogeneity of elements in a cluster and partially mixed form of integration of structures subjects of the general integration demands, a combination of head enterprise to other stages "subjects" of integration along a technological chain of productions of the enterprises of textile and light industry within the cotton industry, special approach to development – models for joint planning and management.

The main integrator of a clustering the cotton industry in agro-industrial integration, is farmer cotton-growing farms, and as the main components (subjects) serve cotton farm and creameries and also the machine tractor farms which are responsible for repair and security of the equipment. A certain effective option of selection grades of cotton forms a starting base for the solution the problem of land distribution under the chosen selection grades of cotton, the further organization of sowing works and cotton production in general.

The next main link in a cotton complex is the cotton-processing industry. In this link are performed works on purchasing, storage, processing of cotton-raw and production of qualitative cotton production. Cotton fiber is considered as the main product of cotton breeding [24].

The competitiveness of cotton fiber, first of all, is connected with quality of the prepared cotton-raw, its correct storage, progressiveness of the equipment used when processing and technologies, qualification of experts. One of the key indicators of defining efficiency of results of the cotton-processing plants is the production of cotton fiber. If when preprocessing cotton-raw reaches a high exit and cotton fiber quality, according to this income from the made production will be high. And, in turn, it is very important in the conditions of market economy.

Conclusion and recommendations

From the analysis above, features of cluster formation in the cotton industry, in relation to agro-industrial complex on the basis of the integrated technologies, it is possible to conclude that integration processes represent difficult multi-stage productive and economic system with multilevel structure. Meanwhile integration processes are rather mobile, adaptive, and capable in order to provide competitive positions to subjects of managing.

Formation of integration cluster structures in the Republic of Uzbekistan is in a stage of formation and development. The problem solution that puts today for clusters requires existence of a number of the factors causing expediency and efficiency of formation these integrated structures. Being merging of the enterprises and organizations, the cluster has the following most characteristic features:

- integration of productions, resources, other competitive advantages;
- existence of certain interrelations rather than steady interrelations, including on a technological chain;

- at the list of participants of a cluster presence of subjects from various economic branches, connected by some common goals, but at the same time keeping independence (autonomy in decision-making and ownership rights on assets);

- existence of the large leading organization that defines long-term economic, investment and other strategy of whole cluster;

- combination of internal cooperation with internal competition;

- simultaneous existence of unity and contrast of interests of participants (that exists from their cooperation and the competition).

Importance of clusters development in the cotton industry of Uzbekistan is connected with existence of own source of raw materials and also existence direct production and technological communications and multistage process of production between participants (research and design institutions, farms, groups and separate machine-building, tractor farms the providing technical, transport, and other means for production of cotton production) of integration structures in the cotton industry of which the following peculiarities must be identified:

1) Necessity of use of traditional experience of farming and system of agrarian production for our country, first of all, positive specifics of last experience of agricultural organizations;

2) The comprehensive analysis of organizational and economic conditions of integration processes and establishments of certain phasic borders of the cotton industry in agrarian and industrial complex from positions of system development of economy in general;

3) Accounting of dependence of the subsequent on the previous stages in multistage production;

4) Systematization of market researches on product sales;

5) Unity and combination of sustained interests on quality released production;

6) Definition of head enterprise – the leader of integration;

7) Uniform complex organization of planning and management of participants of integration;

8) Developing the system of economic security;

9) Community and unity of the social purposes;

10) Creation uniform and concrete landmark models and procedures for integration structures [18].

During creation of clusters, first of all, it is necessary to accurate concrete state model of investment partnership with participants and subjects of the major spheres infringing on national interests. During creation of a cluster in the cotton industry it is necessary to improve the mechanism of distribution of income between subjects of integration depending on price ratios in the market.

The offered approach for cluster policy will allow creating innovative development model of agrarian and industrial complex both down, and across which is based on consolidation of two activities: optimization of the available resources usage and the state support of the innovative projects directed to support development of the cotton industry.

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DIRECTIONS IMPROVING COMPETITIVENESS OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY OF JAPAN

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Annotatsiya: Maqolada milliy iqtisodiyot raqobatbardoshligi nazariyasining rivojlanish evolyutsiyasi va mamlakat raqobatbardoshligini tahlil qilishning xalqaro metodikasi berilgan. Yaponiya iqtisodiyotining o'ziga xos xususiyatlari, milliy iqtisodiyot raqobatbardoshligi va uning barqaror iqtisodiy o'sishdagi ta'siri hamda xalqaro raqobatbardoshligini oshirish yo'nalishlari aniqlanilgan. Mamlakat raqobatbardoshligiga ta'sir ko'rsatuvchi omillar va xavflar tahlil qilingan

Kalit so'zlar: iqtisodiyot raqobatbardoshligi, global raqobatbardoshlik indeksi, innovatsiya, raqobatbardoshlik omillari

Аннотация: В статье проведен анализ эволюции развития теорий конкурентоспособности национальных экономик и изучена методика международных исследований в области анализа конкурентоспособности стран. Также были определены характерные особенности экономики Японии, конкуренотоспособность национальной экономики Японии, его воздействие на экономическое устойчивое развитие и пути повышения международной конкурентоспособности. Приведен анализ факторы и угрозы,оказывающие влияние на конкурентоспособность экономики страны.

Ключевые слова: конкурентоспособность экономики, индекс глобальной конкурентоспособности, инновация, факторы конкурентоспособности,

Abstract: This article is devoted to the analysis of evolution of theories of countries' international competitiveness and learnt the methods of researching the countries' international competitiveness. Moreover, were defined essential details of Japanese economy, its national competitiveness, impact on sustainable economic development and ways of increasing its international competitiveness. Also were analyzed factors and threats which influence on the competitiveness of the national economy

Keywords: competitiveness of the economy, the Global competitiveness index, innovation, factors of competitiveness.

Introduction

Currently, the global economy is facing new threats, challenges, trends and conditions interaction between countries and territories. Ensuring the sustainability and stability of economic systems is becoming a major challenge for national governments. Under these conditions, dynamic economic development, raising the standard of living of the population is considered within the framework of the concept of the country's international competitiveness.

The main goal of the international competitiveness of the economy is defined as improving the welfare of the population. The main source of long-term growth for competitive economies is productivity, on the basis of which the country acquires advantages in the use of human capital, innovative, technological, and natural resources for the production of goods and services. At the same time, in modern conditions international competitiveness is ensured by a low labor cost, significant export volumes, raw materials stocks, or accelerated economic growth rates. It is about creating conditions under which economic entities can operate most productively, and the pay and return on investment provide a high standard of living in the country.

Literature review

Competitiveness is considered as a key goal (tool, strategic objective) of the national economic system (policy, strategy). Various definitions of this concept are given in the scientific literature. Some reflect the political understanding of this category, associating the concatenating ability with the achievement of the specific objectives of the state’s economic policy (job creation, ensuring a high level and quality of life of the population, etc.), others are based on theoretical assumptions related to the country's ability to produce goods and services requirements of the international market. The definition of international competitiveness has a wide scope and it is one of the major issues of economic policy.

Research methodology

The research study is based on both qualitative and quantitative research method. A quantitative method is generally used in order to collect statistical data and conduct statistical analyses. Details of national competitiveness indicators of Japan were picked out through various sources such as authentic internet resources, annual reports of international organizations. Also was used comparative analysis of scientific literature.

Analysis and results

Issues of competition and competitiveness are traditionally relevant in economic research. The theory of competitiveness has been researched for 35 years. The analysis of current approaches to the interpretation of competitiveness as the concept shows the variation in understanding of this category. Defining national competitiveness as economic category by Scientifics and international organizations (Table 1).

Table 1. Definition national competitiveness as economic category by Scientifics international organizations

Source of the approach	**Definition**
By Scientifics	
Michael E. Porter et al. (2000)	Deals with the policy and institutions in the state that promotes long-term growth. "National competitiveness" corresponds to the economic structures and institutions of the state for economic growth within the structure of global economy.
Chao-Hung, Li-Chang	A firm's competitiveness is its economic strength against its rivals in the global marketplace where products, services,

[2010]	people and innovations move freely despite the geographical boundaries
Altomonte et al. [2012]	External or international competitiveness is the ability to exchange the goods and services that are abundant in home country for the goods and services that are scarce in this country
By international organizations	
IMD World Competitiveness Report	The ability of nations to create and maintain an environment in which enterprises can compete. The ability of an economy to manage the totality of its resources and competencies to increase the prosperity of its population.
World Economic Forum (WEF) [Global Competitiveness report (GCR)]	The ability to maintain a steady growth rate of real per capita income, measured by pace of growth in gross domestic product (GDP) per capita at constant prices.
European competitiveness report	A competitive economy is an economy with a consistently high rate of productivity growth. Competitiveness depends on the performance of the economy's SME-fuelled industry. To be competitive, the EU must outperform its competitors in terms of research and innovation, information and communication technologies, entrepreneurship, competition, education and training.

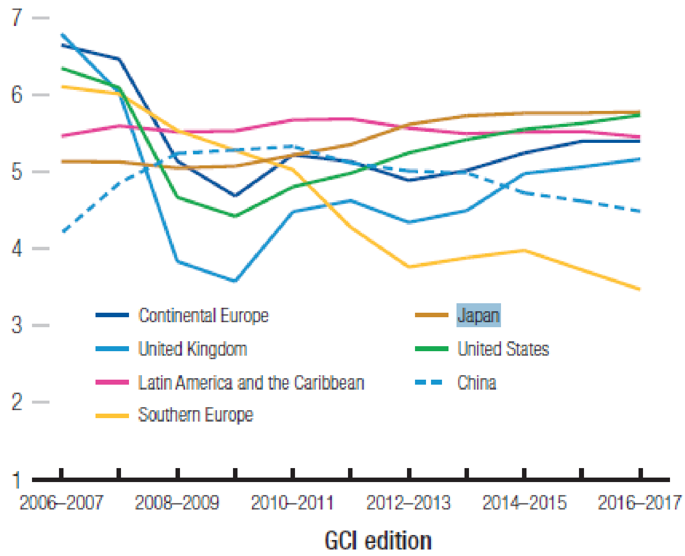
Source: Authors' compilation based on literature review

The international competitiveness of the economy is a set of external factors and specific conditions, measures of government policies and institutions that ensure productivity, as well as the distribution and sale of goods and services in domestic and foreign markets, with the aim of improving the quality of life of the population. The international competitiveness of a country is primarily affected by the level of development of the national business environment. In different definitions of the concept of "competitiveness" they identify certain factors acting on it. The influence of various factors, their number in the economic literature remains debatable. Thus, competitiveness is associated, on the one hand, with qualities that ensure a high standard of living in a country (for example, Sweden is a prosperous state because of its high competitiveness), on the other, with natural resources that drive growth (for example, China is a competitive country due to the low cost of low-skilled labor).

In the development of globalization, national competitiveness becomes an important factor in assessing national economies. It is determined by productivity, which is one of the most important indicators of how effectively a nation uses its human, capital and natural resources [1]. Today Japan is one of the recognized leaders of the world economic process. "Japanese miracle" is the restoration of the war-torn economy, which was already recognized as the most competitive already in the 70s-80s. Currently, a country with a huge foreign economic dependence, almost devoid of natural resources, despite all the global challenges of the past two decades, continues to strengthen its economic position in the world economy. The economic miracle of Japan should be regarded as the result of the economic policy pursued under the slogan "To catch up the West" and relying on borrowing and implementing the scientific, technical and economic experience of developed countries.

Japan distinguishes by the lowest degree of self-sufficiency in raw materials and fuel among industrialized countries, the state is almost completely dependent on the import of many types of mineral and agricultural raw materials. The scarcity of natural resources became the factor that stimulated the transition of Japanese industry to a higher level.

In world practice there are a significant number of methods and approaches to the calculation of aggregated indicators and competitiveness ratings. The main idea underlying the existing methodologies is the allocation of a certain number of factors and indicators, their assessment (based on expert assessments and specific data), building an aggregated index, ranking countries in according to the value of this index. One of the main indexes which determine competitiveness of the country is the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI). It is a yearly report published by the World Economic Forum and ranks countries based on 12 indexes. Japan is worsening its competitiveness: in 2017 it was the 9th place in the ranking (in 2014 - only 6th, in 2016 - 8th). According to the Global Competitiveness Index, Japan is among the top ten countries of the world.



Source: Calculations based on the results of the Global Competetiveness index 2006-2007 through 2016-2017

Figure 1. Score of the countries and regions in the Global Competitiveness Index, 2006-2017 years

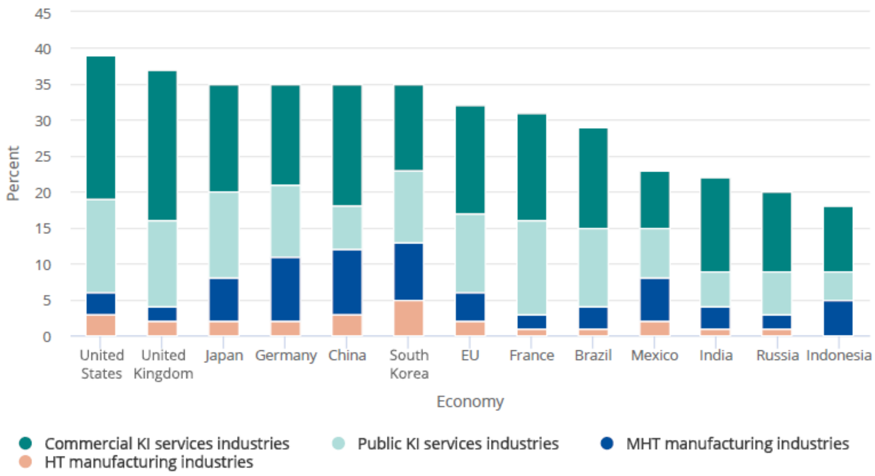
Japan (9th), with a minor improvement in score, loses one place as a result of Hong Kong SAR's larger improvement (fig.1). The country's overall performance is largely driven by high-quality physical and digital infrastructure (4th), a healthy and educated workforce, and a fertile innovation ecosystem. Despite these attributes, Japan's performance is dragged down by its poor macroeconomic environment (93rd), caused mostly by a period of deflation in 2016 and persistently troubled public finances [2]. The situation has improved slightly since last year as a result of better government budget balance and higher gross national savings. Japan also made strides in the technological readiness pillar (15th, up four) as a result of higher levels of ICT usage. A drop in the rankings in the labor market efficiency pillar, however, points to certain difficulties among firms in retaining talent (table 2).

Table 2. Rank and score (out of 7) of Japan in the Global Competitiveness Index's indicators

Indicators	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2008-2009	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018
GCI	9/134 (5.4)	8/133 (5.4)	6/139 (5.4)	9/142 (5.4)	10/144 (5.4)	9/148 (5.4)	6/144 (5.5)	6/140 (5.5)	8/138 (5.5)	9/137 (5.5)
Institutions	26 (5.0)	28 (4.9)	25 (5.1)	24 (5.2)	22 (5.1)	17 (5.3)	11 (5.5)	13 (5.5)	16 (5.4)	17(5.4)
Infrastructure	11 (5.8)	13 (5.8)	11 (5.7)	15 (5.7)	11 (5.9)	9 (6.0)	6 (6.1)	5 (6.2)	5 (6.3)	4 (6.3)
Macroeconomic stability	98 (4.5)	97 (4.2)	105 (4.1)	113 (4.2)	124 (3.7)	127 (3.7)	127 (3.6)	121 (3.7)	104 (4.1)	93 (4.3)
Health and primary education	22 (6.1)	19 (6.1)	9 (6.5)	9 (6.5)	10 (6.5)	10 (6.5)	6 (6.6)	4 (6.7)	5 (6.6)	7 (6.6)
Higher education and training	23 (5.1)	23 (5.1)	20 (5.3)	19 (5.3)	21 (5.3)	21 (5.3)	21 (5.4)	21 (5.4)	23 (5.4)	23 (5.4)
Goods market efficiency	18 (5.1)	17 (5.1)	17 (5.1)	18 (5.0)	20 (5.0)	16 (5.0)	12 (5.2)	11 (5.2)	16 (5.2)	13 (5.2)
Labor market efficiency	11 (5.1)	12 (5.1)	13 (5.1)	12 (5.0)	20 (4.9)	23 (4.8)	22 (4.7)	21 (4.8)	19 (4.8)	22 (4.8)
Financial market sophistication	42 (4.8)	40 (4.7)	39 (4.6)	32 (4.6)	36 (4.6)	23 (4.8)	16 (5.0)	19 (4.7)	17 (4.9)	20 (4.9)
Technological readiness	21 (5.1)	25 (5.2)	28 (4.9)	25 (5.1)	16 (5.7)	19 (5.6)	20 (5.6)	19 (5.7)	19 (5.8)	15 (6.0)
Market size	3 (6.1)	3 (6.2)	3 (6.1)	4 (6.1)	4 (6.1)	4 (6.1)	4 (6.1)	4 (6.1)	4 (6.1)	4 (6.1)
Business sophistication	3 (5.8)	1 (5.9)	1 (5.9)	1 (5.9)	1 (5.8)	1 (5.8)	1 (5.8)	2 (5.8)	2 (5.7)	3 (5.7)
Innovation	4 (5.5)	4 (5.5)	4 (5.5)	4 (5.6)	5 (5.5)	5 (5.5)	4 (5.5)	5 (5.5)	8 (5.4)	8 (5.4)

Source: the Global Competitiveness Index 2008-2017 years

Japanese manufacturers were able to declare themselves and compete with manufacturers from other countries by the using the most advanced technologies, and raw materials and high-quality components. The competitiveness of Japanese products is also influenced by the authority of the company that manufactures these products, the qualified employees of the companies, strict business ethics, constant and comprehensive control over the manufacturing of these products. In Japan, high-tech innovative inventions are widely used, which allow enterprises to quickly move to the production of new models of their products due to the fact that raw materials and components are delivered on time. These factors allow the Japanese economy to be competitive with other economies of the world.



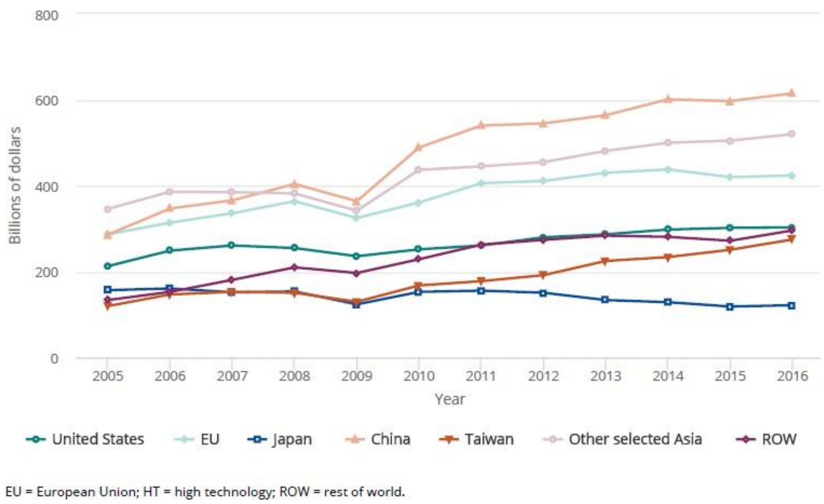
EU = European Union; GDP = gross domestic product; HT = high technology; KI = knowledge intensive; KTI = knowledge and technology intensive; MHT = medium-high technology.

Source: Science and engineering indicators 2018, p. 734

Figure 2. Output of knowledge and technology intensive industries as a share of the GDP of selected countries, 2016 year

Mostly advanced countries developed knowledge and technology intensive industries which includes commercial KI services industries (business, advertising, data processing, leasing, financial, information), public KI services industries (education, health care), MHT manufacturing industries (motor vehicles and parts, chemical excluding pharmaceuticals, electrical machinery and appliances, railroad) and HT manufacturing industries (aircraft and spacecraft, communications and semiconductors, computers and office machinery, pharmaceuticals, measuring, medical, navigation, optical and testing equipment). Japan performs one of the high results in commercial KI services industries (35%) and public KI services industries (22%).

In the twenty-first century Japan became as one of the country's leading in the competitiveness of goods on world markets. Nowadays, Japan exports high technology products but it is amount decreasing (fig.3).

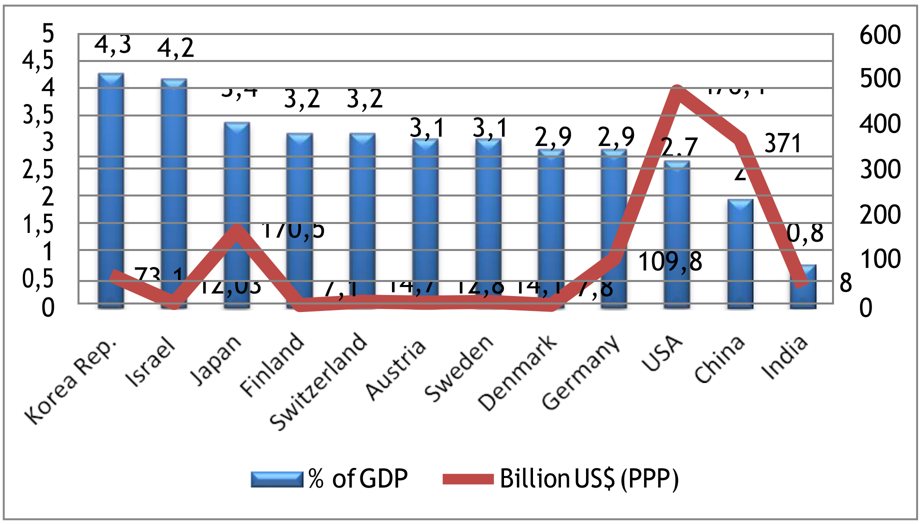


Source: Science and engineering indicators 2018, p. 788

Figure 3. Exports of high technology products, by selected region and country, 2005-2016 years

At the global level one of the most important factors in the competitiveness of Japan is the presence of intense internal competition. As a rule, the saturation of the domestic market with certain goods causes an increase in their exports. At the same time, the rapid saturation of the market encourages competing companies to introduce new types of products, increasing productivity to minimize the delivery times of new models. Naturally, all this, contributing to the renewal of industries, ensures their competitiveness. Thus, the presence of well-developed domestic competition in the country was one of the factors of its competitiveness in the global market. At the same time, it is very important to note that the driving factor of Japanese domestic competition was the favorable conditions for high domestic demand, among which the main motives are the culture of the population, including educated buyers and their exactingness to the high quality of goods.

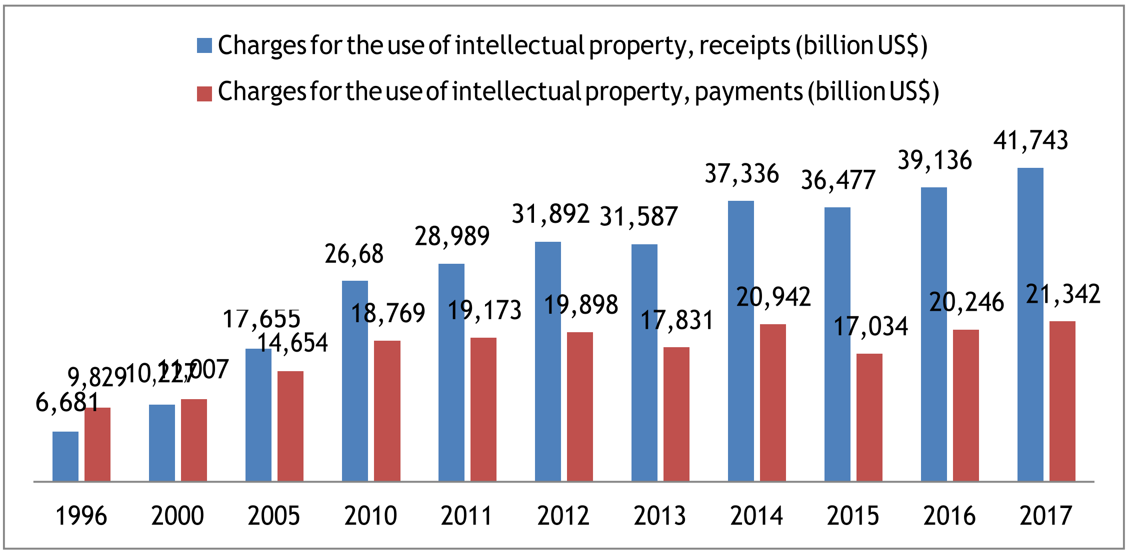
Among the main indicators of competitiveness, determined by the World Economic Forum, Japan ranks first in terms of innovation factors, in particular, in such indicators as business sophistication and innovation. It is difficult to overestimate the significance of these factors, while, firstly, the leading role of business in creating national competitiveness and, secondly, that all the most developed countries of the world have succeeded in development through innovation. It is these factors that characterize the third, highest level, determined by the WEF experts as a stage of innovative development. Its main indicators are a significant increase in wages and a high standard of living of people. At this stage of economic development, competition occurs at the level of innovation, when individual companies and businesses in these countries are generally able to compete in global markets due to the absolute novelty of their products, their uniqueness and exclusivity, the highest quality and increasing complexity. It is determined by the scientific and technical potential of the country, which is characterized by a high value of such a parameter as the expenditure on R&D by the share of GDP, in 2016 it was 3.4% (fig.4).



Source: Authors' compilation based on UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2016.

Figure 4. Countries' expenditure for R&D, 2016 year

An important factor in the growth of scientific and technological potential of Japan is the use of achievements of foreign science and technology in the form of acquiring licenses to use foreign patents, know-how, creating joint companies, participating in multinational research projects, etc. Borrowing foreign advanced technologies and by assimilating and improving them Japan provides a rapid restructuring of the production for their commercialization. Thus, Japan not only reached the world technical level in most sectors of the economy, but also managed to create powerful infrastructure in the international technology market of the future. Japan was importer of the intellectual poverty but because its exporter (fig.5)

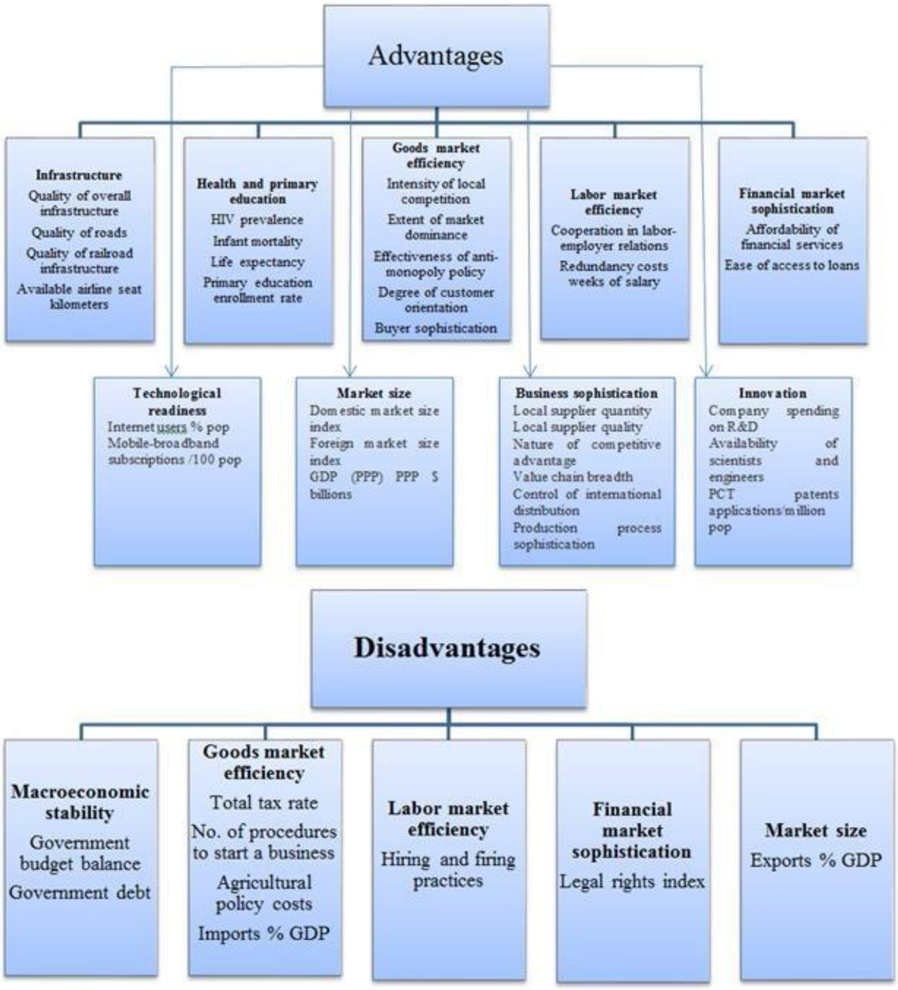


Source:https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/BM.GSR.ROYL.CD?locations=JP&view=chart

Figure 5. Charges for the use of intellectual property, receipts and payments (billion US $)

The competitive advantage of the Japanese economy is the development of related and supporting industries. A related industry, as a rule, arises and develops in conditions when the basic industry reaches maturity, and competitors are confronted with the pressure of excess capacity. Since each industry in Japan has many competitors, there are usually several industries in them. In addition, in this country there is a strong tendency to imitate each other. In order to maintain the level of employment and continue growing competition, competitors from the basic industry are implemented into the related industries, bringing their own experience, thereby further stimulating innovation; they try to use effectively what they have, and acquire what they do not have [3].

The study of key factors and conditions for the development of the competitiveness of the national economy it was identified the advantages and disadvantages of the competitiveness according to the Global Competitiveness Index.



Source: the Global Competitiveness Report 2017-2018

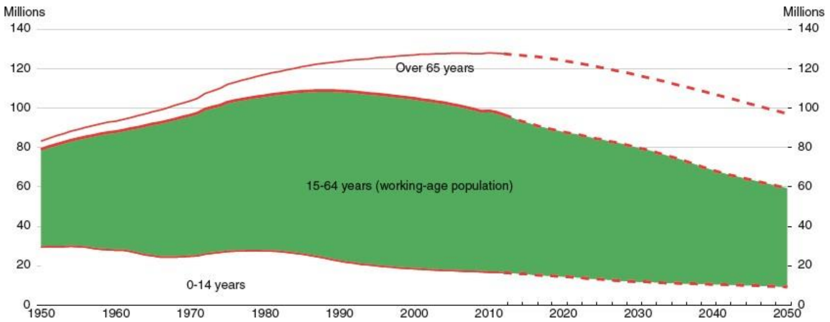
Figure 6. Advantages and disadvantages of the national competitiveness indicators

Besides the factors which influence positively to improve the competitiveness of the national economy there are also factors which impede further development competitiveness of Japan. They are:

- disadvantageous geographical position;
- the aging of the nation and the decrease in the number of working-age population;

- high wages and deflation of the yen decrease the competitive advantage of products;
- high dependence on imports of raw materials, dependence of oil imports on the unstable region of the Middle East;
- huge public debt from GDP;

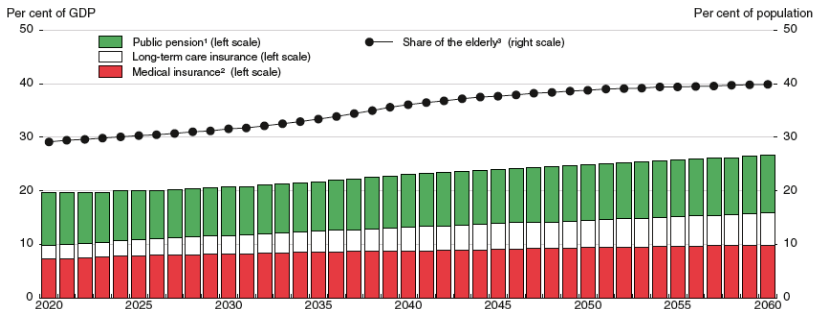
Indeed, Japan's future economic prosperity and the well-being of its people largely depend on how it manages the unprecedented demographic transition now underway. The population is projected to decline by almost 25% between 2010 and 2050 to below 100 million (Fig. 7). At the same time, the share of the elderly (65+) will rise from around 26% in 2015 to almost 40%, remaining the highest in the OECD. This implies that the ratio of working-age persons (15-64) to elderly will fall from 2.3 to 1.3. Japan is already experiencing labour shortages as the job offer to applicant ratio has remained above one since 2011 and the share of firms reporting shortages has increased markedly [7].



Source: OECD demography and population statistics database, 2017

Figure 7. Declining and ageing population of Japan (mln. persons)

The ageing population requires the huge amount of social spending. This influence to the competitiveness of the economy as this amount of money could be spend in further development sectors of economy. The origin of Japan's fiscal problem is the rise in spending from 31% of GDP in 1991 to as high as 40%. Since 1991, social spending increased rapidly from 11% of GDP to 23%, slightly above the OECD average. Around 80% of social spending is for pensions, health and long-term care – the second highest share in the OECD. Population ageing is projected to rise elderly-related social spending by another 7% of GDP over 2020-60 (Fig.8).



Source: OECD Economic Surveys: Japan OECD 2017

Figure 8. Elderly-related social spending of Japan

In conclusion, we can say that Japan can rightly be considered a highly developed post-industrial country with a competitive economy. In a rather difficult economic situation, the state gradually spends the resources that it managed to accumulate in more favorable periods. To support the development of the economy will help a large scientific and technical potential, which provides an opportunity for new breakthroughs and discoveries, close mutually beneficial cooperation between the government and producers of the country, and greater economic freedom granted to manufacturers. Also, to maintain the country's competitiveness and reduce public debt, the Japanese government must take a number of measures related to the reduction of large quantities of raw materials and energy from abroad, and replace them with the production of renewable energy sources on its territory.

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THE ROLE OF DEPOSIT OPERATIONS IN INCREASING THE POPULARITY OF RETAIL BANKING SERVICES

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Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada bugungi kunda chakana bank xizmatlarini ko'rsatishda depozit operatsiyalarning o'rni, omonatlardan foydalanish tuzilmasi, banklarda aholiga beriladigan omonat foizlari, tijorat banklari depozitlari va miqdori, milliy valyutadagi depozitlar miqdori va bugungi kunda depozit operatsiyalarning o'rni takomillashtirishga doir masalalar ko'rib chiqilgan.

Kalit so’zlar: omonat, deposit, deposit siyosati, foiz siyosati, foiz oralig’i, bo’sh pul mablag’lari.

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются роль депозитных операций, ставки использования депозитов, процентные ставки по депозитам в банках, депозиты и депозиты коммерческих банков, объем депозитов в национальной валюте и роль депозитных операций сегодня в розничных банковских услугах. Был выпущен.

Ключевые слова: Депозит, депозитная политика, процентная политика, процентная ставка, свободные деньги.

Abstract: This article discusses the role of deposit operations, deposit utilization rates, interest rates on deposits in banks, deposits and deposits of commercial banks, the amount of deposits in national currency and the role of deposit operations today in retail banking services. Has been released.

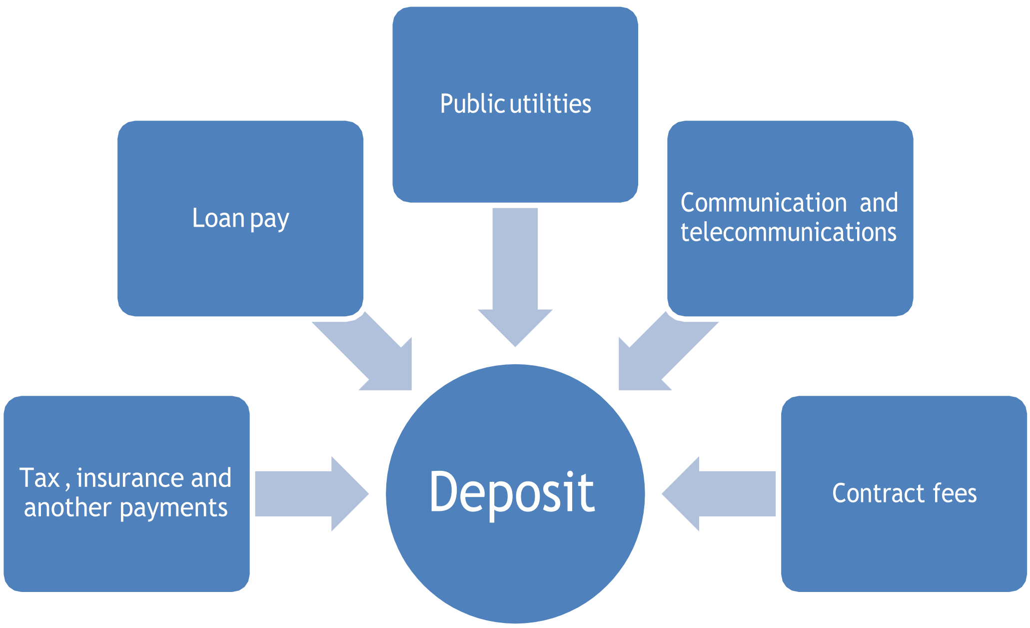
Keywords: savings, deposit, deposit policy, interest rate policy, interest rate, cash.

Introduction

Implementation of systematic measures to further deepen and sustain the retail banking services reform in Uzbekistan, strengthen public confidence in the system, and expand the type and scope of banking services, widely used in information and communication technologies. Is one of the priorities of deepening economic reforms in Uzbekistan.

Literature review

The concept of "deposit" is quite extensive and often applies to funds credited to the account. For example, the stock market deposit means the amount administered by the trader. But the deposit is primarily a bank deposit. The deposit is the sum of monetary funds earned on the account of a financial institution, which is transferred to the bank for a certain period of time, and the bank undertakes to repay the interest on it. The deposit is the bank's passive, which is the debtor's debt to the client. The Bank should return this debt to the customer on a strictly specified terms of the deposit agreement. In order to benefit from the cash flows from the client, the bank directs this money to lending to lucrative assets, often to other customers. That is, the bank will benefit from the client's use of the money as a deposit.



Picture 1

Research Methodology

It is always a priority for the banking system to stabilize, reform and modernize the banking system. In particular, the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 26, 2010 PR-1438 "On priority directions of further reforming and improving the stability of the financial and banking system of the republic in 2011-2015 and achievement of high international rating indicators" there are a number of concrete tasks for further enhancement of the banking system of the country: strengthening guarantees for depositors, strengthening the confidence of the population and foreign investors in the banking system, introduction of new attractive deposits.

In addition, the Action Plan on five priority directions of the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021, approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 7, 2016, N- 4947, stipulates the intensification of the banking system reform and stability. Increasing capitalization level and deposit base of banks, strengthening their financial stability and reliability. Therefore, the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On additional measures to increase the popularity of banking services" dated 23 March 2018 raises the confidence of the population and, in particular, individuals to banks, and the issues of improving the quality of banking services mentioned above.

One of the most important aspects of expanding the resource base of commercial banks is paying special attention to the involvement of individual and managing subjects in the deposits in banks. It should be noted that commercial banks carry out wide-scale work to introduce new types of deposits based on the needs and needs of the population and further improve the quality of services provided in this direction.

At the same time, the growth of population's income, state-guaranteed deposits in banks, ensuring the repayment of deposits in accordance with the first clients' requirements, and the fact that interest rates on deposits of the bank's deposits accounted for a steady increase in the population's savings in commercial banks, is playing.

Deposits at the banks of Uzbekistan in 2018

№	Name of the bank	The best cash deposit in cash	The most profitable contribution to the plastic card
1	Agrobank ATB	9 months - 17% per annum, minimum deposit - 5 mln, 12 months - 3 mln	9 months - 17% per year, minimum deposit - 5 mln, 12 months - 3 mln
2	JSC "Aloqabank"	From 16 up to 16% per annum for 3 to 24 months, maximum deposit - $ 100 mln. Deposits can be replenished for 12 and 24 months	The holders of plastic cards of other banks are paid 15% per annum for 12 months, minimal deposit - 1 million, maximum amount - 100 million, interest is paid to cardholders. For OJSC "Aloqabank" plastic cards holders annual interest rate is 7%, unlimited amount of deposits, interest rates can be received in cash
3	ATC "Asaka"	From 1 to 24 months per year 17%	1 to 6 months per year 17%
4	ATF "InFinbank"	19% per annum for 18 months. In the	19% per annum for 18 months. In the first 9

		first 9 months, it is possible to replenish the account, if more than 500 thousand sum is put.	months, it is possible to replenish the account, if more than 500 thousand sum is put.
5	Ipoteka Bank ATIB	1, 3, 6 months 17%	Up to the demand, 0.1% per annum, capitalization
6	Kapitalbank ATB	18% per annum for 12 months can be replenished	18% per annum for 12 months can be replenished
7	"Qishloq Qurilish Bank" ATB	19% per annum for 12 and 24 months, minimum deposit amount - 1 mln	16% per annum for 3 and 12 months, a deposit can range from 1 million to 150 million
8	National Bank of TIF	12% per annum, 17% per annum	12% per annum, 17% per annum
9	ATC "Savdogar"	2, 3, 6 and 12 months 18%	2, 3, 6 and 12 months 18%
10	POJSEB «Trustbank»	For 3 months - 16% per year, minimal deposit - 1 mln	For 3 months - 16% per year, minimal deposit - 1 mln
11	Turkiston Insurance Company	6 months 18%	18% per annum for 6 months, interest rates can be earned
12	AT "Halyk Bank"	12 months 16%	Up to 5% per annum, 14% can be replenished

13	Hamkorbank ATB	12 months - 19% per year, minimum deposit - 1 mln	9 months a year, 19% per year, minimum deposit - 1 million, online
14	Microcreditbank ATB	18% per annum for 12 and 24 months can be replenished	10% per annum for 6 and 12 months can be replenished

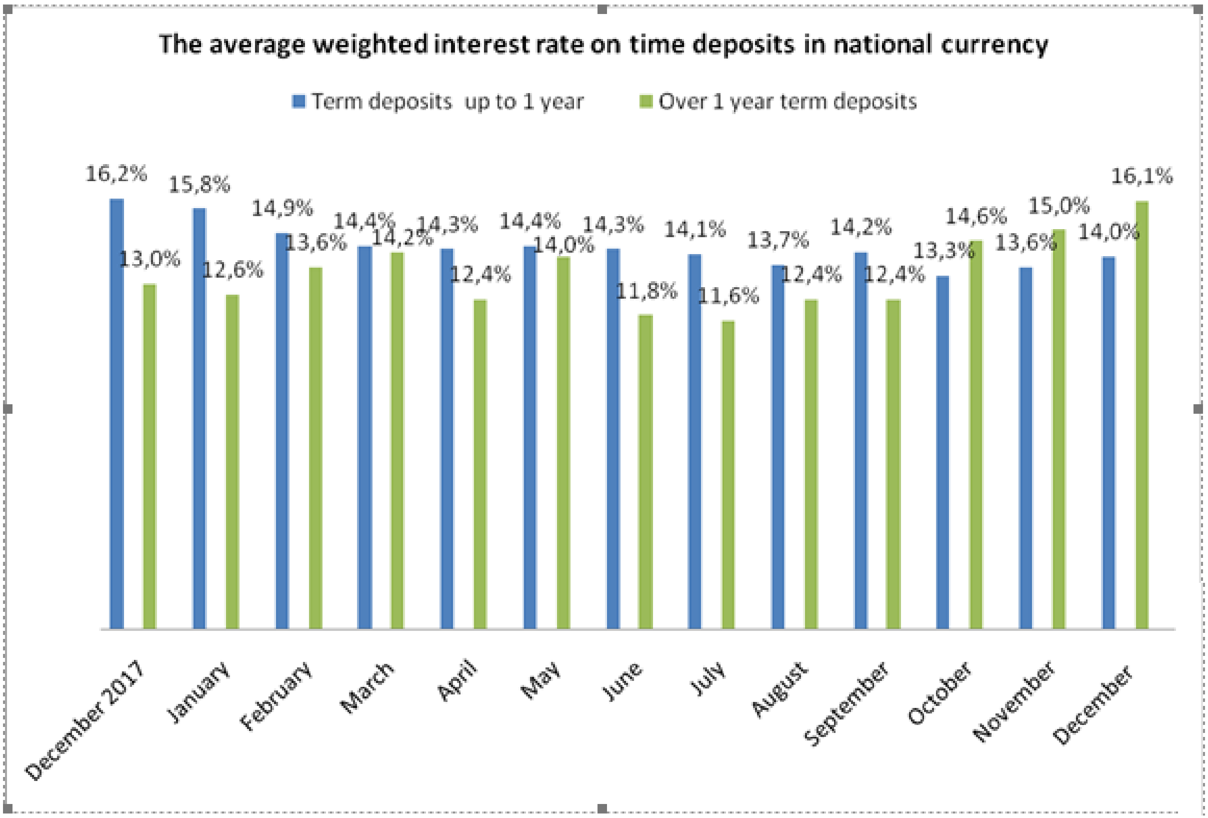
Deposit amount and level of commercial banks in Republic of Uzbekistan			
	01.01.2017 year	**01.01.2018 year**	Change in 2017 in 2018
Deposits billion soums	36 341	58 868	161,9
Required deposits are Billion soums	19 617	30 457	155,3
The share of total depositories before deposit, %	53,9	51,7	-2,2 i.d

Picture 2.

Picture 2. shows that in 2017, deposits and demand deposits have also shown a relatively high rate of growth compared to 2016. This is mainly due to the fact that on 5 September 2017, due to the liberalization of the monetary policy, the increase in the value of deposits in foreign currency as a result of sharp depreciation of the national currency against foreign currencies.

According to the table data, during the analyzed period the level of stability of commercial banks deposit base was low. In order for the deposit base of commercial banks to remain stable, deposits in total deposits should not exceed 30%.

Analysis and results

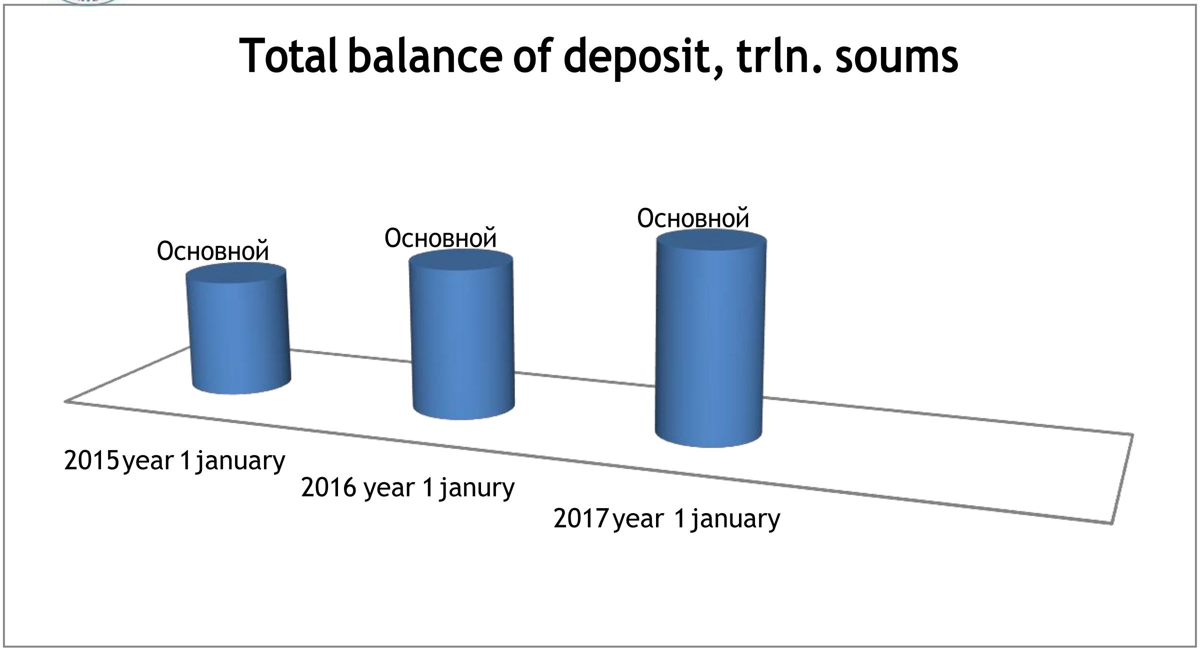


Picture 3.

Picture 3 shows that in December 2018, the average weighted interest rate on time deposits in national currency for one year was 14.0%, down 2.2% compared to December 2017. At the same time, the interest rate on time deposits in national currency, which is more than one year in December 2018, increased by 3.1% compared with the corresponding period of 2017 and amounted to 16.1%.

In the future it is planned to improve and extend the operations of involvement of commercial banks in the deposits of the Central Bank in order to increase the inflationary pressure of excess liquidity that may arise in the banking system. Implementation of this measure will allow increasing the effectiveness of interest instruments of the Central Bank and formation of "interest rate" on the future monetary-credit operations.

As of January 1, 2017, the volume of securities of the commercial bank operating in the republic amounted to 1054.1 billion soums, including long-term bonds - 216.3 billion soums and deposit certificates - 837.8 billion soums.



Picture 4.

As shown in picture 5, total deposits remain at 27.8 trillion in 2015. So, in 2016, 35.6 trillion creating a soum. As of January 1, 2017, total deposits reached 44.6 trillion soums.

Conclusion

The deposit policy of the commercial bank is closely related to its credit policy, interest rate policy and other activities, and is aimed at strengthening the bank's resource base and ensuring its stability. In general, improvement of the involvement of the population's savings is one of the most actual issues, which requires continuous research and research. Achieved positive results can be achieved by the optimal way. The offer of new attractive deposits, issued by commercial banks of our republic, contributes to the further strengthening of the population's banking system, their use of banking services and their adaptation of living conditions.

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NEW FORMS OF INNOVATIVE TOURISM PRODUCTS

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Annotatsiya: So'nggi vaqtlarda, rivojlanayotgan va rivojlangan mamlakatlarning sayyohlik salohiyatiga e'tibor kuchayishi natijasida, ushbu hududlarda turizm korxonalarining raqobatbardoshligini ta'minlashga va raqobat nazariyasiga bag'ishlab minglab loyihalar amalga oshirildi. rivojlanishga asoslangan raqobat muhitida Turistik bozor uchun qulay shart-sharoit yaratish, innovatsion turizm mahsulotini joriy etish uzoq muddatli istiqbolda ma'lum raqobatbardosh afzalliklarga ega bo'lishiga olib keladi.

Maqolada - turistik xizmatlar bozorida raqobatbardoshlik uchun innovatsion turizm mahsuloti kontseptsiyasi. Innovatsion turizm mahsulotining raqobatbardoshlik omillarini tavsiflaydi. Shunday qilib, sayyohlik mahsuloti innovasiyasi sayyohlik sanoatini asosiy harakatlantiruvchi kuchning barqaror va sog'lom rivojlanishini rag'batlantirishdan iborat. Maqolada, shuningdek, turizm mahsulotlari innovatsiyalarining asosiy printsiplari ham ko'rsatilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Innovatsion Turizm, turizm sanoati, iqtisodiy faoliyat, Yevropa Ittifoqi, ochiq osmon ostidagi muzeylar, madaniy turizm, destinatsiya, turistik mahsulot, Iqtisodiy Hamkorlik va Rivojlanish tashkiloti (IHRT).

Аннотация: В последнее время перед лицом растущего внимания к туристическому потенциалу развивающихся и высокоразвитых стран, тысячи работ, посвященных теории конкуренции и проблемам обеспечения конкурентоспособности туристических предприятий в этих регионах. Необходимым условием для туристического рынка является тот факт, что реализация туристического продукта в конкурентной среде, основанная на развитии инноваций, позволяет в долгосрочной перспективе получить определенные конкурентные преимущества.

В статье - концепция инновационного туристического продукта как предпосылка для конкурентоспособности на рынке туристических услуг. В нем описываются факторы конкурентоспособности инновационного туристического продукта. Таким образом, инновации в сфере туризма - это содействие устойчивому и здоровому развитию туристической индустрии фундаментальной движущей силы. В статье также показаны основные принципы инноваций в сфере туризма.

Ключевые слова: Инновационный Туризм, индустрия туризма, экономическая активность, Европейский Союз, культурный туризм, туристический дестинация, туристический продукт, музеи под открытым небом, Организация Экономического Сотрудничества и Развития(OECP).

Abstract: Recently, in the face of increasing attention to the tourist potential of developing and high-developed countries, thousands of works devoted to the theory of competition and the problems of ensuring the competitiveness of tourism enterprises in these regions. An indispensable condition for the tourist market is the fact that the implication of tourism product in a competitive environment based on the development of innovation allows certain competitive advantages in the long term.

In the article – the concept of innovative tourism product as a prerequisite for competitiveness in the market of tourist services. It describes the factors of competitiveness of innovative tourism product. Thus, tourism product innovation is to promote tourism industry sustained and healthy development of the fundamental driving force. The article also illustrates the core principles of tourism product innovation.

Keywords: Innovative Tourism, tourism industry, economic activity, European Union, cultural tourism, tourism destination, tourism products, open-air museums, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

Introduction

Innovativeness of tourism is implementation of advanced technologies during the implementation and promotion of tourism products, focus on innovations in the field of transport and mobility expertise as its actors are tied on the movement, which leads to the transfer of innovations and others. In addition, are new types and forms of tourism are rising during the development process of tourism industry, and this in itself is innovative. It is also important to mention the cooperation of the EU and Russia, including the socio-economic sphere, where priority is given to innovative development. The support of tourism as a sector of the economy is reflected in the program documents of the EU and the Russian Federation. The policy pursued by Russia and the European Union on cross-border regions. The agreements on local border traffic between the Russian Federation and the Republic of Poland itself is an innovative political step and a stimulus for the development of innovations in the border regions of neighbor states.

Most of the territory of the Kaliningrad region is the Russian exclave on the Baltic Sea surrounded by state borders. The southern border (with Poland) until the 1990s was an ‘iron curtain’ which totally eliminated the possibility of a mutual exchange of innovation in tourism and excluded (fully or partially) the peripheral regions bordering states from the process of innovation. Nowadays the cross-border exchange of innovation is becoming an increasingly important factor of innovation development of tourism.

Methodology

One of the spheres in tourism, which in recent years actively developed at the expense of innovations, is cultural tourism. The World Tourism Organization defines cultural tourism as the movement of people on the basis of cultural motivations, which includes sightseeing tours, familiarity with the performing arts and cultural tours, travel to festivals and other cultural events, visits to sites and monuments, a trip to explore the natural, ethnographic, artistic and religious monuments.

Cultural tourism as an economic activity was generated at the intersection of two fairly different from each other sectors of the economy - Culture and Tourism. McKercher and Du Cros considering in details the differences between tourism and cultural heritage (as the basis for the development of cultural tourism), pointing especially to the commercial purpose of the first, and the broader social goals of the second. The differences between these industries leads to a very complicated relationship between them, which assessed by authors on the scale from the full open conflict between the major stakeholders primarily (interest groups) to full cooperation on the basis of fair partnership for the mutual benefit of both sectors

Gordin in his paper agree with such systematization of forms of interaction between culture and tourism. He notes that throughout the world and, consequently, in Russia, the sphere of culture interacts with tourism not only through public institutions of culture, preserving tangible cultural heritage, but also through the huge number of private companies working in the field of culture and take an active part in the formation of the product of cultural tourism destination (tour operators, entrepreneurs, creative animation teams and many others). He concludes that the scope of culture, like no other, has a cross-sectoral nature, which leads to the complex nature of relations with the tourism industry.

For cultural tourism, an important part of the social sphere, characteristic of all the important features of innovative processes inherent in this area of society are typical. The cultural tourism connected to both social and commercial objectives, and greater human capacity as an additional resource of innovative tourism product development.

Innovative component of cultural tourism based on a few reasons. One of them is related to the fact that cultural tourism is a comparison of the symbols and stereotypes of different cultural models and the system of cultural values and traditions. In this regard, R. Prentice notes that cultural tourism is often seen as caused by the simple desire to get the knowledge about the way of life of other people, to know how they live today or lived before. It is the consumption of 'atmosphere' and cultural differences for the sake of knowledge of other cultures and understanding obtained impressions through experience, obtaining the knowledge about their own culture by comparing it with the other one.

These differences can be expressed in historical and religious roots of cultural activities, ethnic characteristics and cultural traditions. Therefore, the desire to compare 'their' and 'foreign', as the basement of cultural tourism, becomes an impulse to get the new knowledge about the new forms of cultural activity. Thus, the search of new cultural tourist destination for the tourist experience is a manifestation of the innovative character of his tourism activities.

One of the innovative components of cultural tourism is the fact that cultural tourism is a form of export of not only cultural values, but also certain socio-cultural values. A typical example - the establishment and development of ecological and ethnographic tourism. Izotova and Matyukhina note in their work that the most promising direction of the innovative cultural tourism development is the creation of cultural centers, scientific, educational, tourist activities on the basis of archaeological, architectural, natural and landscaped open-air museums.

Scandinavian countries are the pioneers of this type of tourism, which later became known as eco-ethnographic, historical and ethnographic. That is why the first open-air museum in the world, aimed on safeguarding the materials which carriers labor history, life and creativity of its people, coupled with the natural habitat. This is Skansen museum in Sweden, founded by Arthur Hezeliusom in 1891. He began collecting costumes, tools, handicrafts and furniture, which became the basis of the first ethnographic museum in Europe.

In the future, open-air museums in Europe, particularly in Poland, became called as ‘Skansen’. Another old museum - the Museum of Seurasaari in Finland, was founded by Professor Axel Heykelem in 1909, who planned to preserve the different wooden houses typical for the different provinces of Finland. The ethnographic open-air museum Seurasaari Island is the National Park and it has many beautiful old Finnish wooden houses brought from various parts of the country. Such ethnographic museum of folk architecture also situated in Poland in Olsztynek, which in 2014 celebrated its 100 years’ anniversary. It is noteworthy that the Museum of Folk Architecture (ethnographic park) in Olsztynek was founded in Konigsberg, and in 1942 moved to Olsztynek.

Half of all tourists when they visit a foreign country primarily interested in local culture. It is also typical for local residents, many of whom are not have enough knowledge about the history of their region, as well as are not familiar with many traditions and cultural rituals. Such opportunity for tourists to learn the culture and alive history are given by the open-air museums, mainly historical and architectural, folk architecture, as well as eco museums. Cultural and ethnographic tourism is no less popular than other types of tourism.

Also, it is important to mention that the open-air museums should be seen from the standpoint of the development of innovation in tourism as the Center of Culture and the starting point for exploring by tourist the or region or the country. Promotion of the museum as tourist sites is an important strategic task of interaction between museums and tourism for development the territory and increase the attractiveness of the regions.

Mankind has entered into the experience to or post-modern philosophy thoughts, popular, the postmodern tourism. Tourism is the modem tourism of post-modernism in leisure, communication and aesthetic of tool rationality and utilitarian severely criticizes after one of the tourism new claims, it's essence is a kind of open, follow one's inclinational, game mentality towards the multicultural, multiple choice and various paths to crack of modern tourism publicity, strip off its commercialization, returns to original features of tourism, recreation, and aesthetic essence of empiricism, on the external unpredictable to experience life color, thus rebuild tourism creativity and imagination. According to the tourist consumption market tendency of tourism products, postmodern urgently innovation to adapt to market changes of new trend.

-Product is the core and soul of the enterprise to meet consumer desires and needs, to achieve corporate profitability goals carrier material or intangible. Create innovative products for the definition of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) that product innovation to the product in order to provide new or better services and products that technological changes occur. Professor Fu Jiaji scholars aimed at product innovation are new or have some kind of improvement, improvement of products and equipment. The Professor Hu Shuhua think that innovation is the establishment of modern enterprise products based on the concept in the overall product market-oriented system engineering. It consists of a single technology, product breakthroughs and improves, but also from product development and design to marketing, the combination of the whole process of innovation.

The innovation of tourism products in order to better meet the changing needs of the tourism market, while the existing tourism product innovation or restructuring, or development of new tourism products, thus continuing profitability for tourism-related business activities in combination.

Tourism product innovation is the demand for tourism enterprises to adapt to the changing tourism market must deal with; tourism product innovation is also the tourism enterprises build the fundamental guarantee for continued profitability; tourism product innovation is the increasingly fierce market competition, tourism enterprises objective need; tourism product innovation is to promote tourism industry sustained and healthy development of the fundamental driving force.

Tourism rational consumer demand shifted to the emotional

-In accordance with Maslow's hierarchy of needs, human needs are great in the material after the satisfaction of spiritual needs will be increasingly concerned. Man about to enter the experience economy era, the traditional mass tourism products in order to not arouse the consumer's motivation tourism, tourism products and services to consumers concerned about the quality, pay more attention to emotional needs. Consumers pay more attention to tourism products and services and self-close degree of preference for those who can resonate with the self-psychology, or to achieve self-worth of products and services.

The standardization of travel content in consumer demand shifted to the individual

-In the era of mass tourism, with tourists becoming more extensive travel experience, tourism products and services on a more critical, the traditional standardized products and services have been so tired of tourists, they begin to manifest themselves top issue tourism products and individuality services, the increasing level of non-herd mentality. The traditional single, mass tourism products show increasing micro-, and other various forms of mountain tourism, adventure tourism, thematic tourism and other items as personalized, participatory and strong features, but keep a strong reaction by the market.

Tourism value of the material of consumer demand turning to the experience

-Consumption value from the target point of view, from the emphasis on tourism product consumers shift to focus on their own experience of receiving products, they no longer focus on results, but the emphasis on process. Experience is an intangible value-added products, its essence is the basis of product features to consumers a better consumer experience and pleasure of the consumer experience.

Passive consumer demand and tourism-based turning to the active

-Tourism consumer experience economic times are not satisfied with the passive acceptance of tourism enterprises products and services, but active participation in product design and manufacturing. Consumers and businesses with more hope, according to a new life in consumer awareness and consumer demand development resonates with them products and services.

Awareness of tourism consumption demand of the people of the shift to green

-With the rapid socio-economic development and sustainable development concept of universal, tourism consumers continue to increase public awareness of environmental protection, green tourism demand is increasing. In recent years, eco-tourism products selling well are a good example. More and more consumers recognize the tourism environment of the human importance of the living environment around the starting value, attention to quality of life, the pursuit of sustainable consumption, and in the tourism expenditure in the tourism products through the purchase of green to reflect their concept of ecological environment, to become green tourism consumers.

Tour the material content of consumer demand turning to the culture

-In recent years, the tourism business community, cultural and sports tourism product demand on the rise. As the socio-economic sustainable development and continuous improvement of people's income levels, tourist and cultural qualities of their own are also rising, so the traditional local culture and cultures are of great concern to consumers caused by tourism, they will act in close and culturally relevant tourism products and services to expand their knowledge of content and cultural accomplishment.

Travel consumer demand entertainment motivation to beautify turn

-Spirit of the famous psychologist Sigmund Freud in the analysis of human motive, that the pursuit of beauty is an important form of motivation. People living in the pretty are the measure of value, because individual differences, the pretty and the requirements of knowledge are different, reflected in the consumer behavior is also quite different. Pretty consumer demand is mainly reflected the motivation inherent in the products and services, the value of the objective form as well as the consumer the pretty to create beauty, and beauty.

The principle of tourism product innovation

- Market-oriented principle

Tourism product innovation is able to satisfy consumers' needs and achieve good economic benefit, speak most market. Only with the market demand and social needs of the tourism products, can obtain the broad market and strong vitality. Therefore, in the new product development, tourism enterprises must be careful thorough understanding of the market research, the real situation, market demand for new product development of feasibility analysis, according to the research results and decisions.

-Experience principle

The modern tourist consumption psychology is an important change in pursuit of an unforgettable experience, eager to participate in the unique. Tourism product innovation should as far as possible to protect tourists. This experience is not only reflected in the process of tourist consumption, even in the product design process, such as by visitors to the design of tourism products, please visitors to participate in the process of tourism product development design etc.

-Emotionality principle

With the development of tourism consumers' income levels rising consumer demands for tourism products will constantly strengthen emotional, tourism product innovation design must consider the emotional needs of tourists. If you can give product abundant emotion connotation, and can cause tourism consumers by consumer, will resonate.

-Personalized principle

Develop new products not only should travel to more entertaining and comfort, should pay attention to the product's personality, because the postmodern tourism consumers very tend to choose his personality, in the design of products and services to also want to notice the difference and provide personalized service, satisfies consumer individuality of psychological need. In products and services are reflected on modern tourism product innovation personalized important principle.

-The green design principles

Green consumption is a kind of sustainable consumption. Green consumption emphasizes social responsibility. Tourism product innovation design requirement of man and nature, man and the culture of the people and the environment, harmonious coexistence. Concrete design direction shown in three aspects: one is to make travel consumers in the differentiation, personalized experiences and physical activity in pursuit of enjoyment, obtain unforgettable memories: two is to provide experience in travel operators and emotional consumption, obtain long-term development opportunities and sustained economic benefit. Three is to let tourist destination in the social economy culture in interaction. Get comprehensive benefit maximization.

Tourism product innovation strategies

-In the product development concept experience type of product development to meet consumers' idea tourist experience of new trend

Tourism product itself is a kind of enjoy product, should pay attention to realize the requirement of consumer and experience, in order to satisfy the demand of consumer psychology and spirit to realize the value of the products. If the world-famous Disneyland is the earliest experience-based tourism products, one of the classic represents the key to its success lies in its consumers for the consumption psychology, in paradise on product development for tourists creates a mythical world, let visitors to experience thrilling and happiness. Consumers from Disney meet their spiritual and psychological needs, thus became the most successful global Disneyland theme park.

- In the product development of the individualized product development to meet consumer concept personalized travel and emotional new trend

In modern times, to satisfy consumers' travel personalized and emotional psychology demand, the enterprise in the product development process must be in the psychological characteristic of consumer behavior patterns, and psychological needs, based on the development of consumer psychology can closely, can produce psychological resonates with consumer products satisfactory. In recent years, as some domestic travel "thousands of old man swam jiangnan", "long march route again", "red tour" products such as by market backlash, etc. All of the individualized product custom-made for tourists can bring distinctive unique experience.

- In the product development process on the participation and interaction with customers satisfy tourist consumer concept of active new trend

Postmodern travel times tourism consumers tend to participate in product design and production, hope to create the participation by himself for his psychological demand of products and services. In order to adapt to the concept of active consumer new trend, tourism product production enterprises shall in product design and development process to absorb the active participation and consumers by consumer’s participation, production to customer satisfaction and customized products and services. Therefore, the production enterprises shall strengthen the tourism and tourism consumers, to grasp the interaction of individual consumers' willingness to satisfy personalized products, production of consumer demand to gain profit.

- Given the green connotation of tourism products to satisfy consumers' awareness of the ecological tourism new trend

Conclusion

Green consumption is a kind of sustainable consumption, so the development of tourism products shall conform to the society and the consumer awareness, constantly developed for natural and social sustainable development and promote consumer health of body and mind, outstanding tourist products green product of green culture connotation. If a ski trip, hiking, exploration of tourism products in green tourism market cause backlash, precisely because they meet the consumer pursuit in the new trend of ecological tourism consumption.

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THE PROSPECTS OF USING MEETINGS, INCENTIVE TRAVELS, CONVENTIONS AND EXHIBITIONS (MICE) SERVICES IN THE TOURISM MARKET OF UZBEKISTAN

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada biz dunyo va O'zbekiston MICE turizmiga aloqador bir qator muhim ma'lumotlarni ko'rib chiqamiz, shuningdek, MICE turizmining asosiy foydali jihatlarini hamda ayniqsa uning yirik xalqaro sayyohlik yo'nalishlariga ega bo'lmagan turistik manzillardagi ahamiyati haqida so’z yuritiladi.

Kalit so’zlar: Biznes sayohatchilar, biznes uchrashuvlar, rag'batlantiruvchi sayohatlar, uchrashuvlar, yig’ilishlar, ko'rgazmalar.

Аннотация: В этой статье мы рассмотрим некоторые важные факты, относящиеся к MICE-туризму в Узбекистане, и увидим основные преимущества, которые он может внести в направление, особенно для тех, которые не позиционируются как основные международные туристические направления.

Ключевые слова: Деловые путешественники, деловые мероприятия, встречи, инсентив путешествия, конвенции, выставки.

Abstract: In this article we will go over some important facts relevant to MICE tourism of the world and Uzbekistan and we will see the main benefits that it can contribute to a destination, especially to those which are not positioned as major international tourist destinations.

Keywords: Business travelers, Business event, Meetings, Incentive Travels, Conventions, Exhibitions.

Introduction

In recent years, the government of Uzbekistan has consistently implemented comprehensive measures to develop tourism as one of the strategic sectors of the national economy, which ensures its diversification and accelerated development, the creation of new jobs, increasing incomes and the quality of life of the population, as well as improving investment attractiveness [1]. MICE tourism is a new area for Uzbekistan tourism market and its perspective is highly evaluated[2].

Here is some information that will help you to get an idea of the repercussion that the meetings and events industry can have. For instance, incentive travel also has great potential in Uzbekistan, for it is considered the ultimate destination of nature, adventure, tradition, and fun all in one. Uzbekistan's mountains are one of its many attractions, presenting a breathtaking view throughout all four seasons. You can also feel the breath of Uzbek tradition at peaceful mosques and palaces, while massive shopping districts and ancient cities epitomize a modern day city.

Today, MICE tourism is extremely important in some countries such as Mexico, alone it represents 1,5% of the GDP. In 2015 more than 300 thousand events were held between congresses, workshops, symposiums, fairs and exhibitions, creating some 890 thousand jobs. One of the countries that plays host to the most congresses is the United States, where the MICE industry generates one million jobs, in the big cities as well as in smaller destinations. It makes up 15% of all travel and generates 27,000 million dollars in salaries throughout the country [6].

MICE is important for Uzbekistan due to the fact that the average daily spend by a business traveller is double that of a holiday traveller and 20% take the opportunity to extend their stay and discover more about the city or destination. Another great advantage of capturing congresses is that the average daily spend by a business traveller is double or triple that of a holiday traveller, and a high percentage of these business travelers will return to the destination at a later date for a leisure trip[5].

These facts reveal the importance that MICE tourism has for the destinations that encourage it. In order to position yourself as a destination for meetings and to compete at international level with other destinations, it is essential to have an action plan, create good infrastructures in travel connections, accommodation and event celebration as well as being able to provide other necessary services.

Material and research methods

The methodology used in this research was to do a systematic analysis of national and regional components of the tourist services market, in the course of which systematically contributing factors, as well as negative influences on the economic actors of the tourism business activity have been identified and described. This article focuses on substantiating the role and place of a business tourism catalyst in the system of innovation infrastructure instruments and institutions. The article assumes that business tourism catalysts are the most optimal mechanism to search for and support promising innovative companies and projects such as MICE tourism.

Results and discussion

MICE tourism is a large variety of services for business travelers. Today, many companies and organizations use MICE services to book events and tours. Many tour companies can help you organize everything you need for a MICE event, including business meetings, promotional tours, teambuilding, conferences, corporate retreats, and much more.

Conducting our research, we can conclude that the main tools for the business tourism development in the territory are:

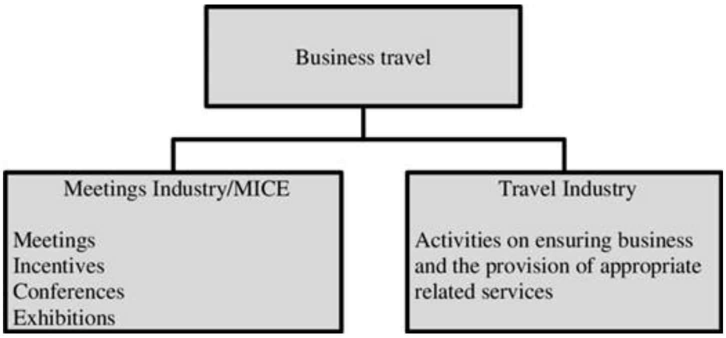
1) better structuring and requalification of business tourism facilities (malls, hotels and restaurants), mainly with regard to improving the quality of service;

2) improving the efficiency of management of tourism activities and resources due to the presence of Convention and Visitor Bureau (communication and promotion of business tourism product, the involvement of different agents, increasing the complementary tourism offer, qualification of human resources).

The World Tourism Council (WTC) reported that approximately 60% of tourism industry is taken up by business tourism, while business tourists themselves comprise only 25% of the total international tourist flows which indicates high solvency of this segment.

The structure of the business tourism market (see Figure 1) is a comprehensive and multi-directional range of services for organizing various events business focus. In this case, we tried to do the segmentation of the business tourism sector by combining two kinds of activity: industry meetings (Meetings Industry/MICE) and corporate travelers' industry (Travel Industry)[8] .

Figure 1. Business tourism structure



According to the Figure 1, there are two different elements which organized by concrete structure. Business travel is divided by two industries and they activities are the most important elements for the development and further implementation of these categories. Two sectors can be described and estimated according to such characteristics as aim of the global MICE-industry; innovativeness of MICE- -industry; business cooperation as a key factor of MICE-industry.

According to statistics by International Congress and Convention Association (ICCA) ICCA captured a record number of 12,558 rotating international association meetings taking place in 2017, with 346 additional meetings taking place compared to 2016. This is the highest annual figure that ICCA has ever recorded in its yearly analysis of the immediate past year's meetings data [7].

This situation makes MICE tourism market more attractive. The global MICE industry was valued at $752 billion in 2016, and is projected to reach $1,245 billion in 2023. Take UK tourism statistics as an example (see Figure 2).

It is clear from the table business visits accounted for 24% of all visits in 2016 and contributed £5.5 billion in spend in the UK.

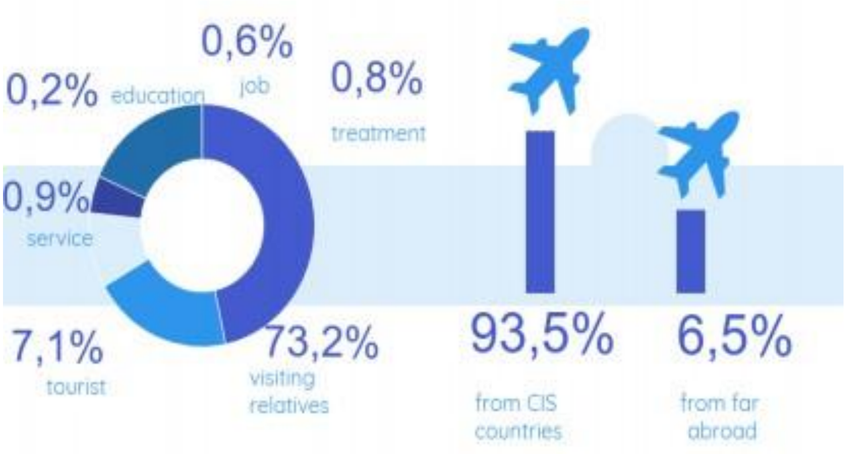
An analysis of the dynamics of the number of foreign citizens visiting Uzbekistan showed that over the past two years there has been an increase in the flow of foreign persons by 2.3 times. So, in 2017 their number was 2.8 million people, and in 2018 it reached 5.3 million people[3].

Table 2. Type of business visits (MICE) to the UK by overseas residents, 2016 [11]

Business Event Type	Visits (000)	Nights (000)	Spend (£m)
Meeting 1-5 people	1,799	4,706	£1,011
Meeting 6-20 people	1,707	5,271	£1,323
Meeting 21+ people	497	1,898	£508
Conference/Convention	566	2,407	£537
Training/Development	351	2,691	£363
Exhibiiton/Trade Show	204	769	£194
Incentive/Team Building	68	320	£69
Other	3,459	14,864	£1,018
Don't Know	542	4,090	£430
ALL BUSINESS VISITS	**9,187**	**37,016**	**£5,452**

The goal of the largest part of foreign citizens who entered Uzbekistan is to visit relatives (73.2 %). The smallest share of the foreigners who entered have the tourist target - 7.1 %, service - 0.9 %, treatment - 0.8 %, work or business - 0.6 % and education - 0.2 %. (Chart 1)

Chart 1. Distribution of arrivals of foreign nationals in the Republic of Uzbekistan by purpose of travel for 2018 [3]



According to chart that 0.6% of tourists visiting Uzbekistan for MICE purposes. However, The big cities of Uzbekistan that Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva and Navoi could be centre of MICE tourism. There are many opportunities for developing MICE tourism in these regions such as:

Meetings, there are a large number of comfortable hotels, restaurants, and business centers which can help you organize transfers and reserve conference halls or restaurants for holding your meetings.

Incentives, there are excellent opportunities for cultural or active trips in Uzbekistan, tour companies offer a variety of interesting tours and teambuilding in the cities and resorts of Uzbekistan for your employees and partners.

Conferences, every year, there are a large number of exhibitions, conferences, and forums. This can help you become a participant of one of these events or organize a conference of your own.

Events, it is very immortant to offer complete packages or help your ideas come to life for your trip to Uzbekistan, including parties, concerts, excursions, master classes, and more.

In particular, the State Committee for Tourism Development, in cooperation with several organizations and agencies, are planned to be held various events, seminars, trainings, forums (MICE tourism) and other events in 2019 during the low season of tourism, not only in Tashkent but also in the Republic of Karakalpakstan and in the regions.

So far, more than 15 organizations have held seminars on "Improving the quality of services for individuals", annual report meetings, the "Best Young Specialist of the Year" and other 54 events and more than 6400 participants are expected to attend. Taking the continuation of cooperation, it is expected that the number of such events and events will be increased in 2019 [3]. Public and private services should work together, create synergies and support initiatives that are proposed by professional events organisers.

MICE Industry Impact on Economy and Society[6]

Positive Impact

Direct Revenue

The MICE industry, business tourism, is known to generate higher spending per head compared to leisure tourism

According to The Economic Significance of Meetings to the US Economy, only 43% of this direct spending went to travel and tourism commodities such as food & beverage and air transportation. The remainder, 57%, went to meeting commodities such as venue rental, meeting planning and production.

Seasonality control and employment

The MICE industry generally reduces seasonality within the overall travel and tourism industry, as most MICE volume occurs during the off-peak seasons

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

Hosting an exhibition is one medium that can channel products and services to potential buyers on a regional and global scale

Attending conventions can also expand the partnership pool for delegates who usually come from the same industry

Spurring of technology and innovation

Countries attempting to promote the MICE industry must strive to develop or at least encourage necessary development to keep national technological offerings on par with global standards

New idea, knowledge and insight

MICE events have proven to be very useful in terms of bringing new ideas, knowledge and insights to a country, service providers and attendees.

The MICE industry has become one channel for information or knowledge to spread wider and faster especially in this era of globalization.

Local business climate

The MICE industry can influence the business climate of local business, which in turn, can directly influence the strategic direction of certain industries.

Moreover, growth in the industry can also help to improve local business in their procurement and manufacturing standards.

Negative Impact

Environmental impact

Pollution and greenhouse gases emission

Pollution and greenhouse gases emission trail after every delegate and with the shipping of products to meeting venues or exhibition halls

Waste from events

Hotels and meeting facilities are often forced to leave behind gigantic piles of waste consisting of plastics, paper, food, drink related waste, toiletries, along with unwanted or unused promotional giveaways.

Biodiversity

Biodiversity harm is also caused through any new investment or expansion of new facilities to meet with growing industry demands.

Developing MICE can have great advantages for a destination, such as:

- stimulating the tourism economy, especially in low season,
- developing of better tourism infrastructure,
- increasing tourism expenditure, MICE travellers generally spend more money than leisure travellers, in less time,
- converting MICE travellers into leisure travellers. MICE travellers can extend their stay, can be accompanied by their partner or can return with their family or friends [4].

Conclusion

We are witnessing more and more destinations promoting the MICE segment as they can see a way to reduce seasonal limitations, create more jobs and compete with other more established destinations.

What we have to be very clear about is that is necessary to have a certain infrastructure available in order to be able to absorb all the activity that a congress involves, as much with regards to venues that can hold the events as to accommodation, catering and restaurants, transport and communications.

Having other cultural attractions, leisure options, gastronomy, fashion or nature is also useful for attracting this type of tourist who apart from work, also wants to discover new and interesting destinations.

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UDC: 633.11+631.53.04

THE ANALYSIS OF ALGORITHMS OUTLINED FOR FINDING WORDS' ROOTS

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Аннотация: Ушбу мақолада гап таркибидаги сўзларни ўзак қисмини луғатлар ёрдамида ва тилининг морфологик қоидалари асосида аниқловчи алгоритмлари таҳлил қилинган. Бундан ташқари ўзакни аниқлаш қўлланилувчи луғатларнинг маълумотлар базаси таркиби кўриб чиқилган.

Калит сўзлар: сўзларни ўзак қисмини аниқлаш, SNOWBALL алгоритми, ўзак аниқловчи луғат, ўзбек тили морфологик қоидаси

Аннотация: В данной статье анализируются алгоритмы определения на основе морфологических правил словаря с использованием ключевых слов в словаре правописания. Кроме того, пересматривается структура базы данных словарей глоссария.

Ключевые слова: определения корен слов, алгоритм SNOWBALL, словар для определения корень, морфологическая правила узбекского языка

Abstract: This article analyzes the stemming algorithms based on the morphological rules of the dictionary using the key words in the spelling dictionary. In addition, the database structure of glossary dictionaries is reviewed.

Keywords: stemming, SNOWBALL, dictionary for stemming, uzbek language morphological rules.

Introduction

In linguistic morphology and information retrieval, stemming is the process of reducing inflected (or sometimes derived) words to their word stem, base or root form-generally a written word form. The stem need not be identical to the morphological root of the word; it is usually sufficient that related words map to the same stem, even if this stem is not in itself a valid root. Algorithms for stemming have been studied in computer science since the 1960s. Many search engines treat words with the same stem as synonyms as a kind of query expansion, a process called conflation. A computer program or subroutine that stems word may be called a stemming program, stemming algorithm, or stemmer [1,2, 3].

As known, translating information from one national language to another is done by diving it to sentences. As a rule, they will be separated to words and will be translated with help of this strategy. Nowadays some world languages' sentences are used with suffixes not only naked word roots. Identifying word roots is one of the vital part of automatic translation.

Literature review

The first published stemmer was written by Julie Beth Lovins in 1968.[1] This paper was remarkable for its early date and had great influence on later work in this area. Her paper refers to three earlier major attempts at stemming algorithms, by Professor John W. Tukey of Princeton University, the algorithm developed at Harvard University by Michael Lesk, under the direction of Professor Gerard Salton, and a third algorithm developed by James L. Dolby of R and D Consultants, Los Altos, California.

A later stemmer was written by Martin Porter and was published in the July 1980 issue of the journal Program. This stemmer was very widely used and became the de facto standard algorithm used for English stemming. Dr. Porter received the Tony Kent Strix award in 2000 for his work on stemming and information retrieval. Many implementations of the Porter stemming algorithm were written and freely distributed; however, many of these implementations contained subtle flaws. As a result, these stemmers did not match their potential. To eliminate this source of error, Martin Porter released an official free software (mostly BSD-licensed) implementation[2] of the algorithm around the year 2000. He extended this work over the next few years by building Snowball, a framework for writing stemming algorithms, and implemented an improved English stemmer together with stemmers for several other languages.

As we know, natural language (spoken language) is the main part of Uzbek words' morphological structure. This process is based on each language morphological orders and rules. Nowadays there are such styles like defining the root of the words. All of them are maintained to PC-KIMMO and Porter algorithms. There is illustrated G. Eryigit Esref Adoli's [4] work as an example.

Research Methodology

Morphology is the study of words and suffixes. The algorithm of finding the word roots is based on morphologic rules.

Nowadays there is known two ways of identifying word roots:

- By dictionary;
- By algorithm that was programmed based on morphological rules.

Any kind of text is constructed with sentences and as a rule each sentence is assembled by coherent and cohesion. As mentioned above, the words will be formed with help of suffixes. On this style we can find word roots by illustrated structure.

Words collection of national language
• Word roots morphological category
• Word root
• National language

Picture 1. Dictionary's components indentifying word roots

The given national language on the chart is national language which mentioned word's own language, this referred information may give hand to find not only one but other words which are same roots in this national language. The word root is our target that will demonstrate the word's root. As known, during the suffixing process some words' roots are changed. For example, the word "боғ" (garden) in Uzbek language, if it is added suffix "га" ("қа") it is changed "боққа" under the influence of assimilation the letter "- қ" is placed on "ғ". We can evidence such kind of situation in other languages morphological system. The root “бо” is constant on the word “боғ” in Uzbek language. That is why, to the 1.3.1 picture’s ‘the word’s constant part’ place, we can save the root “бо” for the word “боғ” [6].

The word’s constant part	Parts of speech	Word root	National language
Бо	От (noun)	Боғ (garden)	Uzbek language
Ўро	От (noun)	Ўроқ (sickle)	Uzbek language
Китоб (book)	От (noun)	Китоб (book)	Uzbek language
Олма (not to take)	Феъл (verb)	Ол + ма (бўлишсизлик шакли) (not to take)	Uzbek language
Олма (apple)	От (noun)	Олма (apple)	Uzbek language
Бор (go)	Феъл (verb)	Бормоқ (to go)	Uzbek language

Picture 2. The dictionary based on some Uzbek words

Let’s look through the process of searching information with help of this dictionary. There is performed the algorithm of this process.

Some affixs and suffixs may not be in the words content in Uzbek language. The are never used seperately and they are never used separately and they are always joined to the roots. Affixes are divided into 3groups according their functions and meaning when they add to the root [6].

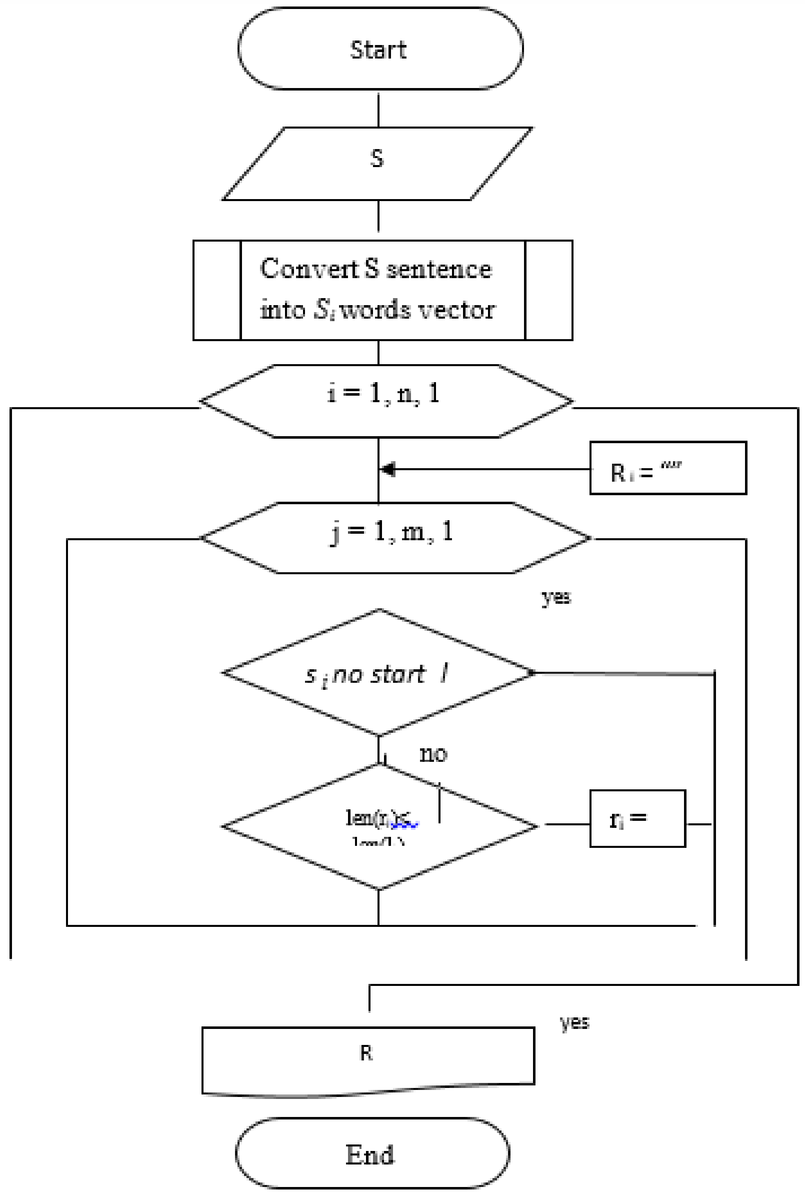
a) **Derivational suffixes** are added to the word and they can compose the word with another meaning. Suv-suvchi (water-waterer), kuch-kuchli (power-powerful)
b) **Word modifying suffixes**: (the suffixes are used to making compounds.) They are aparted into 3;
   1. Case suffixes: **-ni, -ning, -ga (-ka, -qa), -da, -dan**
   2. Possesive suffixes: **-im, -ing, -imiz, -ingiz**
   3. Personal and number suffixes: **-i, -(i)m, -(i)ng, -son, -man**
c) **Figure forming suffixes** can slightly change the meaning of the word, increase additional meaning but can't construct new word.

Suffixes are placed according to the following suffix concatenation in Uzbek language[6].

Hybrid approaches. Hybrid approaches use two or more of the approaches described above in unison. A simple example is a suffix tree algorithm which first consults a lookup table using brute force. However, instead of trying to store the entire set of relations between words in a given language, the lookup table is kept small and is only used to store a minute amount of "frequent exceptions" like "ran => run". If the word is not in the exception list, apply suffix stripping or lemmatisation and output the result.

Stochastic algorithms. Stochastic algorithms involve using probability to identify the root form of a word. Stochastic algorithms are trained (they "learn") on a table of root form to inflected form relations to develop a probabilistic model. This model is typically expressed in the form of complex linguistic rules, similar in nature to those in suffix stripping or lemmatisation. Stemming is performed by inputting an inflected form to the trained model and having the model produce the root form according to its internal ruleset, which again is similar to suffix stripping and lemmatisation, except that the decisions involved in applying the most appropriate rule, or whether or not to stem the word and just return the same word, or whether to apply two different rules sequentially, are applied on the grounds that the output word will have the highest probability of being correct (which is to say, the smallest probability of being incorrect, which is how it is typically measured).

Some lemmatisation algorithms are stochastic in that, given a word which may belong to multiple parts of speech, a probability is assigned to each possible part. This may take into account the surrounding words, called the context, or not. Context-free grammars do not take into account any additional information. In either case, after assigning the probabilities to each possible part of speech, the most likely part of speech is chosen, and from there the appropriate normalization rules are applied to the input word to produce the normalized (root) form.



Picture 3. The algorithm of identifying word root by the dictionary

Lets explain some parts of the algorithm on the picture 1.3.3. S is a sentence from the text, S_i is collection of words, len(r_i) and len(l_j) are symbols'(letters') total count of r_i and l_j.

The information above is about the algorithm of finding word root by dictionary. The huge work and try will be wasted for constructing vocabulary.

Affix stemmers. In linguistics, the term affix refers to either a prefix or a suffix. In addition to dealing with suffixes, several approaches also attempt to remove common prefixes. For example, given the word indefinitely, identify that the leading "in" is a prefix that can be removed. Many of the same approaches mentioned earlier apply, but go by the name affix stripping. A study of affix stemming for several European languages can be found here.[5]

Matching algorithms. Such algorithms use a stem database (for example a set of documents that contain stem words). These stems, as mentioned above, are not necessarily valid words themselves (but rather common sub-strings, as the "brows" in "browse" and in "browsing"). In order to stem a word the algorithm tries to match it with stems from the database, applying various constraints, such as on the relative length of the candidate stem within the word (so that, for example, the short prefix "be", which is the stem of such words as "be", "been" and "being", would not be considered as the stem of the word "beside").

Stemming words on base morphological rules of natural language. This style is differed from the above talked process finding word roots by dictionary with that it is based on morphological rules of the national language.

Nowadays this style is very popular and there are a lot of scientific works done about it. There have been made this type of algorithms for some of the world languages (English, Russian, Spain, Turkish and others). The most popular algorithm among others is the system Snowball. The main difference from other ones is, the algorithms are pictured with special*.tbl script, it can be transformed by the generator to several other languages (Java, C, PHP, perl and others) [4, 5, 7].

And this makes chance to transform the algorithm to program automatically. And also there is a such function which can be used for analyzing words by an easy way. By the way, this process simplify of picturing the algorithm.

Snowball system's process of finding word roots is based on limited automats, it analysis's words according to the national languages' morphological rules from left to right and from right to left. We have illustrated information about its working process above.

Analysis and results

In this article we discussed two ways of stemming words in Natural language which are given sentences, one of then on base dictionary and other is on base special scripts which use morphological rules. The first algorithm is useful if we have dictionary and the second is useful when we try stemming words without any dictionary. If we try to build to plagiarism detection software then better use second method [7].

Suffix stripping algorithms may differ in results for a variety of reasons. One such reason is whether the algorithm constrains whether the output word must be a real word in the given language. Some approaches do not require the word to actually exist in the language lexicon (the set of all words in the language). Alternatively, some suffix stripping approaches maintain a database (a large list) of all known morphological word roots that exist as real words. These approaches check the list for the existence of the term prior to making a decision. Typically, if the term does not exist, alternate action is taken. This alternate action may involve several other criteria. The non-existence of an output term may serve to cause the algorithm to try alternate suffix stripping rules.

It can be the case that two or more suffix stripping rules apply to the same input term, which creates an ambiguity as to which rule to apply. The algorithm may assign (by human hand or stochastically) a priority to one rule or another. Or the algorithm may reject one rule application because it results in a non-existent term whereas the other overlapping rule does not. For example, given the English term friendlies, the algorithm may identify the ies suffix and apply the appropriate rule and achieve the result of friendl. friendl is likely not found in the lexicon, and therefore the rule is rejected.

Conclusion

Stemming is used as an approximate method for grouping words with a similar basic meaning together. For example, a text mentioning "daffodils" is probably closely related to a text mentioning "daffodil" (without the s). But in some cases, words with the same morphological stem have idiomatic meanings which are not closely related: a user searching for "marketing" will not be satisfied by most documents mentioning "markets" but not "marketing".

Nowadays there are more than 20 languages algorithms according to the morphological rules, with help of it can be easy to find the word roots in these national languages [4,7]. Unfortunately, there isn't existence any algorithm to stemming words of the sentences' in Uzbek. So it is the one of the most important ways to research.

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COMMON PROBLEMS OF LITERARY TRANSLATION IN WRITERS' WORKS

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola badiiy tarjimadagi odatiy yuzaga keluvchi muammolar, ularning maqbul yechimlari, ayrim badiiy asarlarning tarjima jarayonidagi xatoliklar yoki aksincha holatlarni yorqin ifodalarini aks ettirib beruvchi qismlariga tanqidiy fikrlar ko'rsatish orqali badiiy tarjima jarayoni yoritib beriligan.

Kalit so'zlar: iboralar, maqollar, madaniyat, "Shum bola", sintaktik tushuncha, flektiv, agglutinativ tillar, "Anor", tibbiyot, qishloq xo'jaligi.

Аннотация: В этой статье автор указывает, что общие проблемы, с которыми сталкиваются в процессе литературного перевода, возвожные пути их решения, пытается отразить достижения перевода критическими мыслями за ошибки и противоречивые достижения в переводе некоторых вымыслов.

Ключевые слова: выражения, пословицы, культура, "Озорник", синтактические знания, летучие и агглютинативные языки, "Граната", медицина, сельское, хозяйство.

Abstract: In this article author points that, common problems faced in the literary translation process, possible solutions for them, tries to reflect achievements of translation by critical thoughts for mistakes and contrarily achievements in the translation of some fictions.

Keywords: expressions, proverbs, culture, "Noughty boy", syntactic knowledge, flective and agglutinative languages, "Pomogrenate", medicine, agriculture.

Introduction

The process of translation is challenging and leads to lots of debates and continues to do so.Most of the linguists as well as translators tried to express and explain the approach of translation. In order to achieve this, a lot of models or ways of translating different materials have been offered, translators are the helpers between writer's play and a target language reader. Although these kinds of ways reflect a treatment which exceeds the traditional approaches to translation, all of them are either too theoretical or reduced in their area.

It is well-known that, translating particular article or various plays or works can be more challenging or tough because of lacking knowledge related to science, culture, tradition, social life style of the given period so as to show everything as their origin, to express real atmosphere of the work. Therefore, this type of translating namely, literary translation is one of the difficult and responsible branch of translation field.

Materials and methods

It is a fact that, translation challenges are mainly the result of the dissimilarities between second and target language cultures. Due to coming out from the life and character or atmosphere of people within specific culture, most of expressions, sayings, proverbs (phraseological units related to a particular area) are challenging unless it is possible to translate from one language into another one. For example: in "Shum bola" by Gafur Gulam there is given a word combination "dandon sopli pichoq" and its lexical meaning is "fil suyagidan qilingan pichoq". And the word "ivory" can be suitable for that word "dandon", "knife made from ivory" (2) – "dandon sopli pichoq".

In this article we observed some materials as well as methods that can be handy during the translation process. We gave some masterpieces of the writers as examples such as "Shum bola" (Naughty boy), "Qalb" (Soul) and others related to grammar. While translating "Naughty boy" translator tried to use comparative method in order to find the equivalency of the words in second language. During our observation we have learned Uzbek fictions and translation versions of them by comparing according to their life style, culture, real atmosphere as well. One important thing is that translators obtained their purpose by showing the original situations at that time and so on so forth.

Research methodology

The main purpose of our research based on literary translation to assess the translators how to help readers express the meaning of the lexemes of SL (second language) or text as long as taking into account the context. While translating a specific play or novel interpreters should pay more their attention to not only words, context but also word order and grammar as well, as these features shows how well the translators obtain their activity or work. And in this situation we want to show the dissimilarities of word order in different languages. Let's look through:

Uzbek: Men har kuni do'stim bilan birga maktabga boraman.

English: Every day I go to school with my friend.

Russian: Я хожу в школу с другом каждый день.

Deutch: Jedentag gehe Ich mit dem Freund in die Schule.

Those sentences show that every language has their different word structure or word order: Uzbek S+O+V; English and Russian S+V+O; German S+V+O or O+V+S and others.

Miller (1973) assumed that, translation should be organized on four levels: syntactic, lexical, conceptual knowledge, and system of beliefs (4).

Let us clarify those criteria:

- **Syntactic knowledge** – information about in what ways words are structured and formation of sentences and it requires the translators knowing higher grammar knowledge as much as possible.
- **Lexical knowledge** - knowledge about word combinations as well as their meanings.
- **Conceptual knowledge** - dealing with ideas, or based on them.
- **System of beliefs** – views based on religion and comparing with others.

Analysis and results

In addition to this, analysis carried our during our research show that, languages can be flective (Russian and English) or agglutinative (Uzbek) namely prefixes, infixes and suffixes can be added to flective language that is (prefixes) not common to agglutinative ones. While translating words added prefixes can give negative meaning although its root is positive or strong meaning. In translation investigation, it is clear that, lexemes cannot stand on their own, meaning of them is mainly derived from the context in which they occur. For instance: Indistinguishable – in is prefix, distinguish is root and – able is suffix. Translation at the morphemic level shows that the morpheme should not be taken as a unit of translation.

As we know, Chulpon wrote in his poem "Soul" that

"Tiriksan, o'lmagansan,
Sen-da odam, senda insonsan;
Kishan kiyma bo'yin egma
Ki, sen ham hur tug'ilg'onsen!"

In this poem Chulpon tried to wake the people's soul up and did not want them to live dependently. Translator A.Abidov did his best while translating it. And he showed its real atmosphere in the translation version:

"You are alive, not passed away,
You are a man, act humanly,
Refuse the fetters, don't obey,
In fact, you also were born in free!"(1)

Translators often succeed in finding correct equivalence and content due to their well mastery of the profession. Undoubtedly, the realization of the author's points or views of the work in another language requires the translator creative talent. And by this way the reader does not have a different representation of the author and the work. The presence in translation of such defects, such as the non-conformity of proverbs, the misuse of phraseological units, the mixing of national realities testify to the presence of the phenomenon of dissonance in translation [5].

It should be admitted that, there are some masterpieces or different works, stories which are really enjoyable and engaging although they may be translation version. Translators did their best to show the origin of them while translating. For example, "Pomegranate" is translation form of Abdulla Kahhor's work. When the reader begins to read he or she simultaneously realized the meaning of the story.

Following piece from the story shows the proficiency of the translator:

- "Uylar to'la non, och-nahorim bolam, Ariqlar to'la suv, **tashnai zorim**, bolam".
- "The houses are full of bread, but my child is hungry, The waterways are full of water, but my child is **thirsty**". ("tashnai zorim – thirsty, ya'ni oddiygina chanqamoq. It shows the translators experience"), (1)

Conclusion

By way of conclusion, literary translation demands or requires an interpreter or translator particular diligence and scholarship as it was mentioned at the beginning of the article. The translator must have knowledge in all spheres such as medicine, literature, geography, history as well as culture. In addition to this, one of the common or typical ways to improve translating is watching movies, reading historical books or science fictions or other books that can be handy for them. One thing that is really important is finding correct version of proverbs from one language into another if there is no chance to translate them accurately. What is more, translator should feel his or her work as a participant or main character in the work, and terms related to different fields such as medical, economy, biology, politics and so on so forth should be known or masters of those branches should work together as a team.

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ANALYSIS OF “SPIRITUALITY” CATEGORY AND ITS STRUCTURE IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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Аннотация: Мақолада ўзбек тилидаги “маънавият” лексик-семантик категорияси бу бирликнинг маъновий таҳлили асосида талқин қилинган. Бир қарашда бу тамойилни турли хил маъноларда қўллаб, тасниф мантиқига зид йўл тутилгандек бўлиб туюлади, аммо “маънавият” атамаси турли хил авторлар томонидан турлича қўлланилиб, бу тамойилни анча мураккаб бирликка айлантиргандеклар гўё. Мақоланинг асосий мақсади- ўқувчига инглиз тили концепти бўлган “spirituality” атамаси ҳақида тахлиллар асосида тўлиқроқ маълумот бериш.

Калит сўзлар: маънавият, диний даража, эътикод, умид, тинчлик, куч, лексик-семантик бирлик, ахлоқий қадриятлар, концепция, инсон ақли,мазмун-мохият.

Аннотация: В данной статье лексико- семантическая категория «духовность» анализируется способами определения понятий термина. С одной стороны, нам кажется, что использование этих концепций одновременно приводит к противоположным идеям в отношении значения, однако термин «духовность» по-разному определяется разными авторами и усложняет концепцию. Суть статьи в том, чтобы проанализировать и классифицировать термин «духовность» и дать полный ответ читателям об английской концепции “spirituality”.

Ключевые слова: духовность, религиозный уровень, вера, надежда, мир, расширение прав и возможностей, лексико-семантическая категория, моральные ценности, концепция, человеческий разум, определение.

Abstract: In this article, lexica-semantic category of "spirituality" is analyzed by the ways of defining concepts of the term. On the one hand, it seems to us that using these concepts simultaneously makes opposed ideas towards the meaning, however, the term " spirituality" is defined in different ways by different authors and it makes the concept complicated. The main point of the article is to analyze and categorize the term "spirituality" and give full answer to the readers about the English concept "spirituality".

Keywords: spirituality, religious level, faith, hope, peace, empowerment, lexica- semantic category, moral values, concept, human mind, definition.

Introduction

In English, spirituality is expressed not only as a religious level but also as a larger concept as well. As R. Tanyi explained the term as following and it is necessary to mention that this definition is wider than the others: "Spirituality is a personal search for meaning and purpose in life, which may or may not be related to religion. It entails connection to self-chosen and/or religious beliefs, values, and practices that give meaning to life, thereby inspiring and motivating individuals to achieve their optimal being. This connection brings **faith, hope, peace, and empowerment.** The results are joy, forgiveness of oneself and others, awareness and acceptance of hardship and mortality, a heightened sense of physical and emotional well-being, and the ability to transcend beyond the infirmities of existence". [9;506-509]

As it is mentioned, spirituality is firstly connected with human's feeling of satisfaction from his own life. Thus, in contrast to the consciousness of the deductive thinking, i.e. the conviction that a solid faith can bring meaning to human life, a person's understanding of the essence of his or her life and his intentions to set goals for himself, as well as inductive thinking that relies on such a reality.

Literature review

Thus, English spirituality takes into consideration both people's following certain moral values and one's own principles, beliefs. That's why in English spirituality has meaning for all people in the world as well as for each individual person. If we pay attention to the ideas which has been mentioned above, these moral values and principles arise some feelings such as belief, hope, and peacefulness. These feelings can be result of understanding happiness, forgiveness, transient of life. English people understand spirituality connected with happiness, peacefulness and hope concept spheres around the spirituality.

Differentiating these concepts in the human mind as abstract concepts, we see different shapes and scripts in every nation's thinking. That is, in the English mind, spirituality is not merely the result of religious and other beliefs, but in the common sense of the individual, and in the common sense of the norms of his own personal beliefs.

The distinctive features of the above differences play one of the key roles in shaping people's ideology. That is, the common goals of the peoples, their beliefs, their lifestyle and of course, the common goals that unite the nations as the people, and their common goals, as well as the nation or peoples, it is only expressed through the concepts of the same peoples. Understanding the past and future of a whole nation, by the same thing as the fact that only one concept is composed of different constituents in other people's mind. The concept of spirituality in Uzbek is not fully understood by English expression, and the concept of spirituality in English cannot be expressed in Uzbek alone. As the origin of these two elements and the way it differs from the public lifestyle, the conceptual structure of the script also consists of different concepts. Although the word representing a concept is different in different languages and cultures, the essence of their definition is the same as that of nations with different backgrounds, which is essentially the same as that of the concepts.

In English, spirituality is defined from religious outlook and it is explained like: "Spirituality can mean many things in popular usage, and is often understood differently by different people. While retaining a certain ambiguity, its current range of application extends from traditional institutional religion to occult practices. In general, the term appears to denote approaches to discovering, experiencing, and living out the implications of an authentic human life". [7;34]

In "Oxford English Dictionary" the conception of the word "spirit" has twenty four meanings. "The general meaning underlying all the uses is that of an animating or vital principle which gives life, transcending the material and mechanical. It refers to the essential nature of human beings, their strength of purpose, perception, mental powers, and frame of mind".[5;37] The spirit is accompanied by concepts such as the intended force, the perception, the power of consciousness, and the birth of consciousness, which are the prerequisite for the existence of a human being. However, it is difficult to regard the invasion as a peculiar reality. Because, it is a universal reality or events, such as perception of faith and aspiration for perfection.

Research Methodology

In scientific research on the concept of spirituality, this is characterized by a number of qualifiers. Especially, one of the characteristic features of spirituality is its inborn conception in human consciousness: "Human spirituality in a very real sense...unifies the whole person" and is "an inbuilt feature of the human species that develops from the beginning of an individual's life (or not) depending on conditions".[4;44,59] This complex concept has several categories in English language. Especially, it covers:

Category of "self-development";

"emotional" category;

category of "enlightenment";

category of "responsibility";

category of "consciousness";

category of "faith";

category of "aim";

category of "development";

category of "ethics".

Although, the concept of spirituality has been derived from religious beliefs, in the era of globalization this concept is gradually improving its meaning. This view is based on the following idea: "If we can accept concepts such as self-worth, self-esteem, and self-actualization, then it should be legitimate to explore...spirituality, for these concepts are equally as intangible as spirituality".[6; 16-19] We can conclude that the concept of spirituality can also be characterized as we feel the concept of self-worth, self-esteem, self-expression, as the concept is as above abstract. Bur the issue is not that of the notion of this concept, but of the fact that it can mean different values for each individual. This concept, along with a general explanation of the concept of spirituality, can be interpreted as personal improvement category, as it has a special meaning for each individual. The "emotional" category of spirituality is clearly expressed in the following description: "The spirit is dynamic. It must be felt before it can be conceptualized" This category can be regarded as a category of action, while being an emotional category:"In keeping with this view, terms like „spiritual growth" and „development" are used to express the vibrant nature of spirituality"[8; 7,119]

Every concept that possesses personal characteristics has sensational categories as well. If we take into consideration the fact that spirituality means people's personal development, this concept comprises both positive and negative feelings that appear during the development period. Furthermore, people's development include person's background knowledge that is considered to be spiritual nutrition of human is also an important part of spirituality. Even though spirituality consists of different elements in the minds of human kind and nationalities, comprises different categories, this concept is built in some positive and normative ideas. Feelings like responsibility and conscience are basic tendencies of spirituality regardless of people's belief, culture or social status. Addition to this, these general categories are fundamental points to provide proportionality of the concept of spirituality in several languages. Concept to spheres of ideas that mean the same meaning can differ in semantic categories, but there are some categories that can be basic to consider them equivalent of the idea in two languages. Concepts like “conscience” or “responsibility” as a category of the idea of spirituality in the English language are main categories that can bind it with other concepts in other languages. According to connotative meaning of spirituality in English shown above it can be elucidated like this: “Spirituality is concerned with person’s awareness of the existence and experience of inner feelings and beliefs, which give purpose, meaning and value to life. Spirituality helps individuals to live at peace with themselves, to love (God and) their neighbor and to live in harmony with the environment. For some, spirituality involves an encounter with God, or transcendent reality, which can occur in or out of the context of organized religion, whereas for others, it involves no experience or belief in the supernatural” [3; 107]

It can be seen that spirituality is not only personal or convictional concept but also socially important thing. National development is bounded with its thought progress. These alternations and progress can be seen in language as well. However, as a conversational means of humankind living in different areas English language shows this development more. It is clear that different nationalities members’ personal development include different stages according to their residential area, national and cultural history, in other words, this procedure is apparent in various way for different nation’s consciousness.

Analysis and results

The concept of “spirituality" in English covers a number of concepts that serve to express the same meaning, or are components of the same complex meaning. We can add these notions as enlightenment, ethics, tolerance, patience, inspiration, development, self-development– personality improvement, consciousness, integrity, responsibility, belief, intelligence, fairness, courtesy, respect, enthusiasm, humanity, sense, skillfulness, dignity , friendship , patriotism, wisdom, knowledge, intellect, behavior, generosity, motivation , discernment, modesty, reticence, benevolence, shame, shamefacedness, decency.

Of course, since such concepts as the above represent an abstract, it is natural that variations in their description meet, or rather, complementary definitions. After all, such concepts have merged and created the perfect human portrait, each of which has separate categories, can also be evaluated as a concept packed into a script and a frame. However, they are all indispensable, necessary part of a large-scale reality, such as”spirituality“.

Most of the words that enter the system of”spirituality“ can go to another grammatical category with the help of word-forming suffixes and prefixes, or go through other categories with the help of these tools to their current system. For example, the term enlightenment came from the verb enlighten – enlightening, the word wisdom and the horse wise came from the adjective. Hence, in English it can be noted that the units make up the concept of “spirituality" are vividly visualized by grammatical polyfunctionality.

Having touched on the direct analysis of these words, we must say that in English “spirituality” can not fully reveal the essence of reality, although the etymology of the origin of units that make up the category of nominative units has been regulated for some time by etymologically the scope of the subject. Nevertheless, we are far from denying the method of etymological grouping of words that make up the nominative units of “spirituality” in English, rather, the research in this direction has a tremendous linguistic significance. After all, linguistic-etymological study of the concept opens up a wide way to a comprehensive study of it in historical, cultural, psychological and sociological terms. Nevertheless, the study of these nominative units in the case of meaningful groups will be of great importance in finding the alternative of each concept in another language. Since, as it is known to all, these units, which are most often found in religious works, remain artistic, educational, in most cases, only one ethnic group is accepted as elegance realia. Of course, in this case, the etymological approach to these realities will not be able to fully express it all the same, although some point of reference to the issue.

The terms concerning the human psyche are formed only in the consciousness of One Nation and can not be realia, which is fulfilled in the speech of that nation. The reason is that the psyche does not form in the environment and does not develop, it expresses the same homogeneous human senses, feelings. So these universal senses, formed on the ground of feelings that are inherent in all flesh, this concept is only perceived as a nation-specific realia, is a somewhat misleading hypothesis. Consequently, the real sense of belonging to these concepts is not sentimental or nocturnal, but influenced by them, and gives insight into the nation that gave the name to the term.

In this regard, it is worthwhile to analyze the concept of “spirituality” in English, which is the main means of communication for a number of peoples as follows:

First of all, it is necessary to accept the concept of”spirituality“ as a three-pointed reality. Thus, this desire has a mental, emotional and moral character.

The type of” Mental “of the nominative category”spirituality “can be attributed to the words of the group of meanings” mentality". An example of this is enthusiasm, wisdom, knowledge, intellect, development, self– development. The units in this group indicate the personal character trait of the concept of “spirituality”.

As the second characteristic concept of ”spirituality“ it is possible to obtain terms that denote “emotional sense”. The secret of such units includes inspiration , humanity, benevolence, shame, shamefacedness. While these concepts are related to emotional sense, the concept of”spirituality"also reveals the credential character of the concept.

And, finally, the third characteristic category of the concept of”spirituality“ is the semantic units of “possession of moral character". In this category it is possible to make examples of ethics, tolerance,behavior , generosity, modesty. Moral terms determine the place of spirituality in society because of its social character.

Conclusion

Proceeding from the above points, it is possible to divide the category of "spirituality" into three large groups. These are units that represent phenomena of consciousness, feelings and morality. Units related to the category of "consciousness" reflect to the understanding of the concept of "spirituality" in human thinking, units of "Nature" reveal the credential character of this concept.

Despite the fact that its components are three, the number of units in each group can be different in different languages. For this reason, in the minds of some nation, when spirituality becomes more of a contemplative concept, it is for another nation that this desire is an emotional category, again it means moral standards for representatives of another language. In the minds of representatives of different languages, one of these three categories prevails, as a result, the concept of "spirituality" is perceived through exactly the same dominant character units in the minds of the language representatives.

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THE USE OF CREATIVE TASKS IN THE CLASSROOM OF RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola rus va ingliz tili darslari va adabiy o'qish orqali talabalarning ijodiy qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirish muammolarini o'rganishga bag'ishlangan. Ishga talabalarning ijodiy qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirish bilan bog'liq masalalarni ko'rib chiqish kiradi. Xususan, ijodiy qobiliyat, ijodiy fikrlash, turli xil fikrlash tushunchalari, o'quvchilarning ijodiy qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirish xususiyatlari, rus va ingliz tillarida va adabiy o'qish darslarida ijodiy ishning o'rni aniqlanadi.

Kalit so’zlar: ijodkorlik, ijodiy faoliyat, ijodiy qobiliyat, rag'batlantirish, ijodiy faollikni rivojlantirish

Аннотация: Данная статья посвящена исследованию проблемы развития творческих способностей студентов посредством занятий русского и английского языка и литературного чтения. Работа включает рассмотрение вопросов, связанных с развитием творческих способностей учащихся. В частности, в работе раскрыты такие понятия, как творческие способности, творческое мышление, дивергентное мышление, описаны особенности развития творческих способностей учащихся, определена роль и место творческих работ на занятиях литературного чтения и русского и английского языка.

Ключевые слова: творчество, творческая деятельность, творческая способность, поощрение, развитие творческой активности

Abstract: This article is devoted to the study of the problem of developing the creative abilities of students through Russian and English language classes and literary reading. The following work includes consideration of issues related to the development of creative abilities of students. In particular, such concepts as creative abilities, creative thinking, divergent thinking are revealed, the features of the development of creative abilities of students are described, the role and place of creative work in the classes of literary reading in Russian and English are defined.

Keywords: creativity, creative activity, creative ability, encouragement, development of creative activity

Introduction

In the modern world, a person just needs to be able to think creatively, make non-standard decisions. But in an educational institution, training is often reduced to memorizing and reproducing standard methods of action, typical ways of solving tasks. It makes away with interest in learning. Pupils, in our case they are students can gradually lose the ability to creative work.

It seems to me that the task of the teacher is not only to give students the most profound knowledge of the subject, but also to develop the creative abilities of each student. That is, to reveal the qualities, which are basis of creative thinking of the students, to shape the ability to control the process of creation: by fantasizing, understanding of consistent patterns, solving basic problem situations.

The development of students' creative abilities and upbringing of active personalities is the primary task of a modern institution.

At present, attention to the issues, connected with developing of the creative abilities of students is increasing in many countries of the world. The deposits of creativity are inherent to any student. One must be able to find out and develop them. The students of the institute should not only master the material of subject programs, but also be able to apply it creatively, to find a solution to any problem. This is possible only due to pedagogical activity, which creates conditions for the creative development of students. Therefore, the problem of developing the creative abilities of students is one of the most vital.

The theoretical basis of development of the creative abilities of students

In the book "Basic modern concepts of creativity and talent" edited by D. B. Bogoyavlenskaya, gives us the following definition: "**Abilities** are features of functional systems that implement individual mental functions, which has an individual measure of intensity and showed by the effectiveness and qualitative distinctness of the development and implementation of performance."

Among the different types of abilities, the psychologists emphasize creative abilities. By creative abilities they understand the way to build their own image of the world, their own perception of the world (in a word, in an image, in music, in action) and themselves in this world.

Creativeness (or creativity) is the ability to wonder and learn, the ability to find a solution in unusual situations, it is the focus on the discovery of new things and the ability for a deep awareness of one's experience**.**

Creative activity, according to psychologists, requires a balance of 3 types of abilities:

1. Synthetic abilities is the one, which produces something besides the already existing one, this is the ability to generate unusual, interesting ideas.

2. The second type of abilities is analytical, which means the ability to think critically, the ability to analyze and evaluate.

3. The third type of abilities usually relates to the ability, which turns the theory into practice, finds practical application to abstract ideas.

Considering the development of abilities, psychologists note that it is due to 3 facts:

- living environment;
- social forms of activity;
- individual personality traits.

Psychological and pedagogical feature of "creative activity", "creative ability" of students.

Psychologists are convinced that every person is capable of something and to some extent. Our psychological science proceeds from the concept of a dialectical unity of nature and acquired in abilities. There are 2 types of creative abilities: actual (those that can appear at a certain moment when a person can come up with something, draw, write or make an original solution to the problem) and potential (those that are inherent in nature in a person's personal potential and which have not been disclosed until a certain time).

My task is to help students actualize their abilities, to develop them. I formulated for myself the following rules:

• To serve as an example to follow. Creative abilities develop not when I tell students about the need for their development, but when I can develop them myself and show it to the children in our communication.

• Encourage doubts arising from generally accepted assumptions. Creative individuals tend to doubt the decisions made by other people. Of course, the guys should not question any starting position, but everyone should be able to find an object worthy of doubt.

• Allow to make mistakes. When students are scolded for mistakes, they are as a result afraid of making them, and, therefore, they are afraid to take risks, are afraid to think independently, do not create something new, their own. I do not blame for the wrong answer, for the fact that someone did not understand the material so much, I avoid criticism, harsh statements that suppress the creative activity of children.

Encourage sensible search. Creativity is much easier to meet with freshmen than undergraduates. It does not wear out with age, but is suppressed by teachers. By allowing my students to take risks, and even encouraging them in this, I help unleash their creative potential. If a student takes a reasonable risk, working on the essay, expressing his opinion, I encourage him, even if he is not satisfied with the result of the work.

• Include sections in the curriculum that would allow students to demonstrate their creative abilities, and test the assimilation of material in such a way that students have the opportunity to use and demonstrate their creative potential. I suggest the guys imagine themselves in the role of a character and ask them to tell about themselves, write another ending of the story, etc. Questions, tasks contain the following wording:

- imagine that ...;
- compose;
- invent;
- suggest a hypothesis;
- speculate.

• Encourage the ability to find, formulate, and be the first to propose a problem.

• Encourage creative ideas and creative results. Giving students assignments, I explain that I expect from them not only a demonstration of knowledge of the basics of the subject, but also elements of creativity that will be encouraged. I teach children to experience the joy of creative discovery; I bring up the need for creativity.

Prepare for obstacles encountered on the path of a creative person. Creativity is not only the ability to think creatively, but also the ability not to give up, meeting resistance, to defend one's opinion, seeking recognition.

• Stimulate further development. To convey to their students a simple idea: creativity has no end.

I am convinced that creativity requires the presence of 6 sources: - intellectual abilities; - knowledge; - personal characteristics; - motivation; - environment; - styles of thinking.

Internal need for creative activity is considered by psychologists and teachers as an objective regularity of personal development. According to LSVygotsky, creativity is the norm of adult development, the propensity for creativity is inherent in any student. However, by taking part in creative activity, a person can act, guided by a certain pattern (passive-imitative activity), can choose one (active-imitative) independently from many proposed solutions, and, finally, he can come up with, create a qualitatively new (creative activity).

Each student at a certain stage is capable of some of these types of activities to a greater or lesser extent. And this should be taken into account by the teacher.

The role and place of creative work in the classes of Russian and English language and literature

Methodological and pedagogical substantiation of the topic.

There are also pedagogical studies on the problem of the creative development of students. The substantiation of the proposed system of work can be found in the works of I.Ya.Lerner, V.A. Sukhomlinsky, A.N. Okunev. I.Ya.Lerner identified the following elements of creative abilities:

- A vision of a new problem in a familiar situation;
- transfer of knowledge and skills to a non-standard situation;
- vision of new (hidden) functions of known objects;
- Vision of all interrelations of the object structure;
- Vision of alternative and alternative ways of solving the problem;
- a combination of known methods of action and the creation on this basis of a new method;
- the construction of a fundamentally new solution that differs from the known ones.

According to studies of didactors, teaching students' creativity is their arming with the ability to recognize the problem identified by the teacher, and later to formulate it himself. This development of the ability to put forward hypotheses and correlate them with the conditions of the problem, to carry out a phased or final verification of the solution in several ways; the ability to transfer knowledge and actions in a nonstandard situation or create a new way of action.

Classes of Russian and English language and literature, perhaps, like no other, open up opportunities for the development of creative abilities. The strategic principle of developmental learning of the Russian language is the principle of developing creative linguistic abilities. It follows from the objective regularity of mastering the native language, noted by A. A. Potebnya: “... language is a means not to express a ready-made thought, but to create it”.

In the Russian and English classes, it is necessary to develop students' creative activity within this subject (to promote the conscious mastery of the wealth of the native language and the development of speech), as well as to stimulate the development of the student’s personality and the unrelenting desire for creativity.

T.I. Tambovkina, considering the possibilities of developing creative activity in the Russian language classes, notes that one of the types of mental activity is observation. It does not arise by itself, it must be painstakingly and systematically developed. Purposefully organized language observation in the Russian language classes encourages students to creative activity.

Literary development of students can be carried out only in line with creativity. Sukhomlinsky wrote: "The love of creativity can not be raised without creativity." Literature classes, above all, require an atmosphere of creativity, since the act of comprehending art is unthinkable without personal inclusion, without creative direction. These classes allow you to develop creative abilities - a new, personal, transformed, yours is created.

Studying Russian and English language and literature, students master the necessary linguistic minimum and skills adequate to this knowledge. According to recent studies of didactics, the levels of knowledge and skills are inferior in student development. The highest levels of experts include personal attitude to the subject and experience of creative activity.

"Creative activity is the creation of a qualitatively new, never before existing."

The impetus for creative activity is a problem situation that cannot be resolved in traditional ways. The original product of activity results from the formulation of a non-standard hypothesis, the discretion of non-traditional interrelationships of the elements of a problem situation, the attraction of implicitly related elements, the establishment of new types of interdependence between them.

The peculiarity of students' creative activity is that, as a result of this activity, they create new values for themselves that are important for the formation of an individual as a public subject. Teaching students creativity is mainly carried out on problems already solved by society.

According to the didactors, the ability to act and as a prerequisite for the assimilation of knowledge and skills, and as a result, and the criterion of the level of learning. With regard to the situation of learning, creative abilities are manifested in solving creative tasks, but the optimal condition ensuring the intensive development of students' creative abilities is not an episodic solution of individual creative cognitive tasks, but systematic, targeted presentation of them in a system that meets the following requirements:

- cognitive tasks should be based primarily on an interdisciplinary, integrative basis and contribute to the development of the mental qualities of the personality that underlie the development of creative abilities - memory, attention, thinking, imagination;

- tasks should be selected taking into account the rational sequence of their presentation: from reproductive, aimed at updating existing knowledge, to partially exploratory, focused on mastering generalized methods of cognitive activity, and then to the creative, allowing to consider the studied phenomena from different sides;

- the system of cognitive tasks should lead to the formation of the following most important characteristics of creative abilities: the fluency of thought (the number of ideas that arise per unit of time); flexibility of mind (ability to switch from one thought to another); originality (the ability to find solutions that differ from the generally accepted ones; curiosity (sensitivity to problems in the surrounding world); the ability to put forward and develop hypotheses.

In my work, I use the following methods to develop students' creative abilities:

- heuristic;
- problematic;
- model.

It is these teaching methods that enable the teacher to provide students with more autonomy and creative search.

With traditional forms of education, a student, acquiring and assimilating some information in the educational process, becomes able to reproduce the methods of solving tasks, exercises, etc. indicated to him.

However, he does not take part in the creative search for ways to solve the problem posed and, therefore, does not acquire the experience of such a search. The more the problem to be resolved differs from the familiar one, the more difficult for the learner is the search process itself, if it does not have

special experience.

Therefore, there are cases when high school graduates who have successfully mastered the school curriculum do not cope with university competitive tasks that require a non-standard approach to their solution. Making a new hypothesis in connection with a new problem requires special types of activity that depend crucially on the abilities of the researcher. These abilities are formed in the activities of the students themselves. To solve a number of problems, traditional ways have to be considered from a completely new, unexpected angle. In order to form a creative experience, it is necessary to design special pedagogical situations that require and create the conditions for creative solutions.

Description of the work system.

1. The psychologist should conduct a diagnosis of the level of development of creative abilities using the following methods:

- The Creative Field method by D. B. Bogoyavlenskaya;
- The method of determining the originality of thinking from the drawings on the construction of phrases, proposed by Guilford;
- Torrens Tests;
- Tests Rowen and Wenger.

Intermediate diagnosis of the creative activity of each student is carried out using the following methods: - observations; - talk; - questionnaires; - tests. It is no secret that different degrees of creative activity are characteristic of different students. There are several levels (according to E.V. Koroteva): 1. Zero level. Students are not characterized by aggression or demonstrative rejection of learning activities. As a rule, they are passive, difficult to engage in creative work, waiting for the usual pressure from the teacher. Being engaged with this group of guys, I do not forget that they are slowly getting involved in the work: creative activity increases gradually. I do not offer them tasks that require a quick transition from one type of activity to another. Sometimes I allow such students to perform only part of a creative task.

waiting for classes that the teacher leads. This creates the prerequisites for a transition to a higher level of development of creative activity.→ waiting for a meeting with a given teacher → lack of fear feeling of confidence →The activity of a teacher in a classroom with a predominance of zero-level students is aimed at creating a special emotional atmosphere of classes, which sets up the inclusion of students in the educational process. Then the chain is born: a state of comfort, openness

2. Relatively active level of creative activity. For students of this level, interest is characteristic only in a certain creative situation related to an interesting topic (content) of a lesson or unusual techniques. Thus, inclusion in the activity is associated with emotional attractiveness, but is not supported by volitional and intellectual efforts. Such students eagerly embark on a creative task, but if they are difficult, they lose interest in it.

From time to time they may surprise me with a quick right answer, but it does not become a system. In this situation, the questions asked by the children themselves will help to “keep” the students' attention. You can enter a rule: at the end of the lesson, students should ask at least 5 questions on the topic of the lesson. This simple task helps students isolate the most important and “get involved” in the topic throughout the entire class.

3. Executive-active level. The children of this group are characterized by the ability to subordinate the emotional, intellectual and volitional efforts of a particular learning goal. They are sufficiently aware of the learning task, with the desire to be included in the creative activity, often offering original solutions and working mostly themselves. This group includes those who think in insights. These students start to get bored, if the task is simple, they gradually get used to limit themselves to frames and lose the habit of looking for non-standard solutions. That is why the problem of enhancing the creative activity of such students is quite relevant.

You can apply all problematic, partial-search and heuristic situations. The guys at this level, for example, can be assigned the role of "observers" who monitor the pace of the lesson, or the role of "wise men" who sum up the lesson.

4. Creative level. The guys at this level are able and love to work creatively, without pressure from the teacher. Satisfaction is obtained not from achieving the goal, but from the process itself. Their activity does not need stimulating techniques.

My task is to involve in the creative activity not only students of the 4th group, but to help all students discover abilities in themselves that they had never known before. All techniques should be aimed at the development of the need for creativity among children, the desire for self-actualization through various types of creativity.

Conclusion

This topic creates a large field for further work, to improve the system; include in the system of work extracurricular work on the subject.

The essence of the experience: the development of students' creative abilities and the upbringing of an active creative person on the basis of creating the most favorable conditions for the development and formation of each person's creative abilities, identifying and using in learning activities the individual characteristics of students.

Efficiency: interest in knowledge among the majority of students has noticeably increased, which contributes to the development of creative thinking, better learning, formation of skills and abilities. The development of students' creative abilities improves the quality of instruction in the Russian language and English language and literature, as well as in other subjects.

The complexity is to rethink their teaching experience from the standpoint of developing the creative abilities of students.

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THE SCOPES OF DISCOURSE

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola ingliz tildagi diskurs turlarini tasniflash muammolariga bag'ishlangan bo'lib, unda masala yuzasidan turli nazariyalar tahlil qilingan. Diskurs muloqot mazmunini tushunish va kognitiv tilshunoslikning muhim qismi sifatida talqin qilingan. Diskurs tahlili muloqot vaziyati va funksiyasini inobatga olgan haolda amalga oshiriladi.

Kalit so'zlar: diskurs, muhim, tilshunoslik, tarkibiy, tarkibiy tahlil, kognitiv ifoda, semiotika.

Аннотация: В статье обсуждается сущность проблемы классификации беседы на английском языке, и статья рассматривает различную гипотезу по вопросу. Дискурс проанализирован как важный аспект познания и когнитивной лингвистики. Дискурс анализ учитывает общительные условия и функции.

Ключевые слова: дискурс, существенная, лингвистика, структурный, компонентный анализ, когнитивное (познавательное) представление, семиотика

Abstract: This article deals with the classification problems of discourse in English and considers different hypothesis on the matter. Discourse is analyzed as an important aspect of cognition and cognitive linguistics. Its analysis takes into consideration communicative conditions and functions.

Keywords: discourse, substantial, linguistics, structural, componential analysis, cognitive representation, semiotics.

Introduction

Discourse analysis takes into account the whole communicative event including all conditions and functions which enable its taking place. For that reason the science of discourse analysis needs a rather comprehensive supply of methods. Just as language and its usage are subject to substantial changes all the time, the methods involved here will alter, too. But first we ought to provide a large variety of single sciences, each of which elucidates a certain aspect of discourse. As examples, we will introduce three central fields of study which must be regarded by discourse analysis: structuralism, cognitive sciences and semiotics. Beside these, there are other sciences which could be integrated into a concept of discourse analysis: study of communication (electronic media, printed media, distribution of informational sources and so on), pragmatics, psycholinguistics (of which cognitive sciences form a part), logic, sociolinguistics, social sciences...

Methods and Materials

Discourse is generally understood to encompass almost any type of communication whether written or oral, and there are some cases in which entire papers or speeches depend on just one style; most of the time, though, authors, writers, and speakers use two or more methods at once. Different types are usually better suited for different circumstances, and there are usually some pretty distinguishable features of each. The goals tend to be different, as well. Most of the time writers and speakers will use the methods they think will be most effective at getting their points across and reaching their intended audiences.

Given a piece of spoken or written language as a text we can analyze its internal organization, its structures. "Structural descriptions characterize discourse at several levels or dimensions of analysis and in terms of many different units, categories, schematic patterns or relations". One can find a starting point for that kind of analysis in the traditional structuralism (in Chomsky's terminology): phonology describes the composition of oral utterances from phonemes, morphology describes the composition of words from morphemes, syntax explains the structure of a sentence and text linguistics scrutinizes the internal structure of a text and the formal and thematic relations of texts to each other, narratives examines the way stories are told, e. g. distribution of information. It is important to be aware of the difference between this kind of structural analysis and the traditional grammatical terminology (i. e. "case grammar") since we are concerned with the semantics of discourse. Geoffrey Leech has attempted to introduce a semantic theory of sentences which operates on the structural level.

"We propose to stop trying to fit semantic analysis into the units like nouns, verbs etc, and instead to look for units and structures which operate on the semantic level".

Therefore, Leech introduces componential analysis, which aims at finding out "meaning units" that together form a logical structure of meaning, i. e. the meaning of a sentence. "The conclusion is that the semantic unit within which componential analysis applies is not only smaller than a sentence, but is potentially larger than a word". Leech finds this unit in the concept of "predications" which consist of arguments and predicates. This "componential analysis" is a mixture of predicative logic and generative grammar. As it is strictly structure-oriented it cannot suffice for accounting for discourse meaning or meaning in terms of discourse analysis. But it is one form of semantic analysis, derived from structuralism, which is, if it is integrated into a larger, more comprehensive and more critical theory, a helpful tool.

Discussion

Cognitive representation of discourse suggests that one aspect of language which structural analysis totally ignores is that language (parole) is usually not produced by a computer or other "perfect" brains, but by human beings in certain social situations. Language production, and with it meaning production, depends on cognitive processes. It is impossible to either produce or understand discourse whose structural complexity goes beyond the capacity of the human brain's language processing facilities. In a discussion, for example, a participant has only a certain degree of "overall-view": the whole state of affairs, the whole previous discourse cannot be represented by a speaker. Therefore his understanding of a present utterance and his reply to that will be within the limits of that phenomenon which Van Dijk calls "short-term memory capacity".

Another important aspect can be found in the strategies that a speaker conceives during a talk or while writing a text. These strategies are influenced by a lot of situational factors like the kind of people he is talking/writing to, the attitude he wants to pretend, the interest he takes in the subject and so on.

Here a hint to psychoanalytic criticism is also possible: Utterances, as Freud has already pointed out, may be influenced by the subconscious; something that has not been intended, but whose mentioning is paradigmatically possible, is uttered involuntarily ("Freudian slip").

Therefore, in addition to structural organization, we must take into account that discourse is also organized with regard to these variables: cognitive representation, situational consciousness, semantic strategies, influence of the subconscious.

Another important dimension of discourse has been explored by the science of semiotics. Discourse, on its most immediate and material level, is encoded in signs: spoken language uses the phonological sign system, written or printed language consists of letters taken from the alphabetical sign system. Semiotics, then, examines the nature of these signs and the way in which they work. Recent studies by Derrida have shown that primarily, signs do not refer to objects (or concepts, for that matter) in the real world, but to each other. That is, a sign has a certain meaning (reference to a concept or an object) because it is not any other sign from the paradigmatic axis. The phoneme /b/ of the word /bit/ refers first to the other possible phonemes, like /h/, / / or /p/, which, in front of /it/ form minimal pairs with /bit/. A contrast, a difference between two signs is necessary if a sign is to denote anything distinctive at all. This gives substantial reason to the preliminary answer "no" that I gave to the question of whether the linguistic sign system is a transparent vehicle for meanings. Obviously there is a pre-given structure of relations in the sign system which lies in the materiality of signs. The idealistic part of a sign, reference and the "thing" referred to, is subordinate to the sign as matter.

Moreover, the linguistic sign system, like any code to which public has access, is a social system. Society and its language use has considerable influence on the system itself (e. g. creation of new words or sentence structures, the establishment and breaking of taboos, the invention of new recording systems for language (writing, printing, copying, recording of speech, digital media). To do justice to the socio-semiotic nature of discourse semiotics has to be a study of signs in their relation to society. Signs, in this context, are not only single symbols like a letter or a phoneme. A text, for instance, is also a kind of sign which operates within discourse and which has a specific semantic function. The role of discourse is hard to ignore in our daily intellectual pursuits, for it provides a basis to conduct a comparative analysis and frame our perceptions about different things. For instance, two competing discourses about the civil war in Syria today can be used thereby either qualifying the war as ‘war against dictatorship’ or ‘war against imperialism’. On the other hand, it could “war against Islam” or “war for humanity”. Thus, both discourses provide a distinct style, vocabulary and presentation which are required to convey the respective ideas to a specific audience. According to Jacques Lucan and Ferdinand de Saussure, language (Discourse) is the main force which works behind all kinds of human activities and changes in social fabric, whereas the Modernists attribute discourse to development and progress. Another important function of discourse is to generate and preserve truth as argued by the Postmodernist theories. "Cognitive analysis" of discourse, however, is NOT the same as a psychological study of discourse processing. Psychology focuses on the structures and processes of mental representations, and does so, for instance, with experiments, or using other forms of evidence of what actually goed on in the mind. So, cognitive analysis is not going to measure reading or reaction times, or any other method psychologists use to test their hypotheses.

Results

Cognitive analysis is focused on discourse and its structures, but derives its terms from the theory of discourse processing. For instance, in order to be able to specify the conditions of discourse coherence that is, an essential property of (semantic) discourse structure we need cognitive notions such as mental models and knowledge. In this case we could not care less whether such an analysis is rather linguistic or psychological because meaning and its properties are simply the object of both, and we are thus working in a boundary area where linguistics and psychology overlap. A cognitive analysis, thus, is an analysis of those properties of discourse that are accounted for in terms of cognitive concepts, such as various types of mental representation. Indeed, there are structures of discourse that are rather generally accepted as being properties of discourse, but which in fact are usually defined in cognitive terms, such as metaphors, overall topics or themes, coherence, presupposition, relevance, and so on.

Thus, a topic or macroproposition is not necessarily expressed in a text (although it might, for instance in a Headline or Conclusion category of some schematic structure), but something assigned to discourse by language users. In many respects it is thus part of the (global) meaning of the text, but its definition is given in terms of propositions that are assigned or derived from discourse by language users in processes of understanding or production. A presupposition can only be properly defined in terms of knowledge that is assumed to be shared with recipients. Similarly, a metaphor cannot be accounted for only in semantic terms, but needs to be described and explained in terms of cognitive processes, representations or the structures of knowledge. And finally, all discourse meanings and discourse processing are based on knowledge, but knowledge is not a linguistic but a cognitive category. In other words, many of the interesting properties of discourse require a cognitive analysis, whether or not they traditionally were (also) accounted for in linguistic semantics.

Conclusion

Finally, a discourse analysis will be part of a more embracing cognitive and social theory about the rules and strategies that underlie the production and understanding of media discourse. Instead of merely correlating, it will try to explain, in precise cognitive models, how various structures of media discourse come about and how media discourse is understood and represented in memory. Hence, the relation between content properties and specific "effects" is split up in terms of a number of highly complex cognitive and social-psychological models of information processing.

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THE SIGNIFICANT ROLE AND STUDIES ON REDUPLICATION IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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Annotatsiya: Maqolada reduplikatisiya hodisasining mazmunini ochib beradi. Lingvistik rivojlanishning boshlang'ich davridan toki zamonaviy bosqichlariga oid turli davrlarda reduplikativ so’zlarni o'rganish jarayoni ko'rib chiqiladi.

K**alit so'zlar**: tilshunoslik, reduplikatsiya, takrorlash.

Аннотация: Статья раскрывает содержание явления редупликации. Рассматривается процесс изучения редупликации в разные периоды развития лингвистики, от истоков до современного этапа

Ключевые слова: лингвистика, редупликация, повтор.

Abstract: The article reveals the content of the phenomenon of reduplication. The process of studying reduplications in different periods of linguistic development is defined from the beginnings to the modern stage.

Keywords: linguistics, reduplication, repetition.

Introduction

Being in continuous development, the language is improved and enriched. The most noticeable changes occur in the vocabulary of the language. The most important means of replenishing the vocabulary of the language and basic the condition of the functioning of the language is word formation. Modern English is distinguished by its great ability to form new vocabulary units and has various ways of word formation. Showing a different degree of activity, the methods of word formation show different levels of productivity. In this research paper, our attention is drawn to one of the unproductive, but interesting ways of English word formation

- reduplication. In the opinion of NV Solntseva: "Method doubling appeared and began to be used as a mass medium before the modern affix word-formation and composing have appeared. " Reduplication in English is subject to scrutiny attention of both foreign and domestic linguists. This problem quite a large number of works have been devoted, but so far researchers disagree in their approaches to the definition of the concept, role and function reduplication in English. We consider that the indicated factors determine the relevance of this study. In the simplest sense, reduplication is (Latin reduplicatio-doubling) repetition, doubling, root, or a word as a method formation of words, grammatical forms, phraseological units. For example: hoity-toity - haughty, shilly-shally - indecisive. In order to understand the meaning of English reduplicatives, often it is not enough to know the translation of its individual components or to show language conjecture; only knowledge of the semantics of the whole word, its shades values can convey the necessary meaning and preserve the value statements Modern linguistics draws its attention on studying various types of text and text categories. Reduplication is considered as one of the main text categories, which plays an important role in the structural- semantic organization of the text. Therefore, thanks to the repetition text elements on the syntactic, lexical and semantic level, the coherence of the text is ensured, which, in general, contributes to the union of the sign sequence into a single whole [6, p. 24].

Materials and methods

From a linguistic point of view, reduplication is a phenomenon, peculiar to the linguistic system and texts, researchers isolate it structural features and functioning in texts. It should be noted that, along with "reduplication" (from Latin."Reduplicatio"), there are linguistic phenomena that have similar terms - "reduplikatsiya" in the Uzbek language, "reduplication" and "germination" in French, "repetition", "repeat" in English and "ripetizione" in Italian and others. Reduplication was analyzed by many scientists of different times: M.F. Quintilian in antiquity, M.V. Lomonosov in the XVIII century, Darmsteter, Nurop, E.D. Polivanov, A.A. Potebnya, N.M. Steinberg, V.A. Kukharenko et al. in the XIX - XX centuries, F.I. Rozhansky, I.R. Galperin, V.G. Gak, N.A. Shekhtman and others in the XXI century. However, there is still uncertainty in the scientific community perception of the term and multiple discussions, because in work of different researchers under reduplication is understood a heterogeneous spectrum of phenomena - from "repetitions" (A.A Reformatsky), intra-and word-for-word doubling (O.Yu. Kryuchkov), from the "phenomenon of language game" (AM Zaripov) to "morpheme-operation" or "suprasegmental morphemes" (Yu.S. Maslov), "non-random repetition of a word or a part of it" (F.I. Rozhansky), "repetition, serving as a means of expressing grammatical values "(NF Aleifirenko). In this article under reduplication, we mean a phenomenon, which is a way of word formation, education grammatical forms and phraseological units by complete or partial repetition of the whole word, root or stem of the word. It is generally recognized that reduplication is a phenomenon, which is characteristic of many languages and can be traced on all language levels. Reduplications are also characteristic of the group of Indo-European languages, which include German and French, from the earliest stages of their development to the present day. Foreign researchers are studying reduplication in various aspects. So, A.F. Pott, K. Brugman, A. Meye are considering reduplication in a comparative-historical aspect, relying on commonality Indo-European languages (Ancient Greek, Old Slavic, Latin languages, etc.). They note an important role in their work reduplication in word- and form-building, as well as giving speech and texts of special emotionality. One of the first works that appeared in the history of the French lexicology, was the study of NM. Steinberg, in which structure of "reduplicative formations", their functioning in the language as morpho-stylistic variants of the words of the literary language, means expressiveness and productive word-building methods of language. Also, in French linguistics questions of lexical reduplications were studied in the work of M. Frederic and many others. Among Spanish and Italian researchers involved in reduplication in modern languages and reduplication to linguistic universals, we can mention U. Bravo Utrera, A. Verzhbitskaya, C. De Santis, S. Scalise. U. Bravo

Utrera considers repetitions as one of the resources stylistics and is engaged in research of reduplications in the modern Spanish, paying special attention to replicas that have wide distribution in languages of various types. Deserves attention the fact that U. Bravo Utrera refers to reduplication to linguistic to universals.

While C. De Santis deals exclusively with the study expressive reduplication function, S. Scalise in his work attached reduplication status of the morphological phenomenon: in Italian repetitions can be used for derivation, but not inflexion (as is the case, for example, in Indo-European languages in which reduplication is used to express the multiplicity plan). A. Verzhbitskaya in the study (on the material of English and Italian), dedicated to the reduplication in Italian in aspect of cross-cultural pragmatics and illocutionary semantics, puts forward assumption of significant functional and structural identity of repetition and reduplication in Italian speech, attention to the comparison of the frequency of identical words in constructions with reduplication.

Disscussion

In modern Russian linguistics, the issues of reduplication and its Classification deals with such scientists as NA. Shekhtman, I.Yu. Moiseyev, G.G. Moskalchuk, Yu.S. Maslov, F.I. Rozhansky, and others. Among the first works of the XXI century, involving the phenomenon of reduplication note the dissertation research I.Yu. Moiseeva. In its The author focuses the attention of the scientific community on the problem of the relationship between the reader and the artistic text, while considering the essence and characteristics of reduplication as a means of removing the ambiguity of the utterance [6].

In the framework of a relatively new line of research in linguistics - structural organization and self-organization of the text - on the basis of the method analysis of the role of reduplications in the text structure engaged in G.G. Moskalchuk, A. Yu. Korbut [4, 8]. O.Yu. Kryuchkova is engaged in the study of reduplication in the aspect language typology, defining reduplication as an "intra-word doubling "assuming that reduplication is" empirical and theoretical lacuna "[5, p. 82]. In his studies, the author comes to the conclusion that Reduplication is one of the ways of word- or form-building, which consists in doubling the root of a word or its elements, and also affixes and whole words, thus passing into the status of morphemes. Also, O.Yu. Kryuchkova proposes a classification of reduplications, among which distinguishes between reduplication, incomplete, divergent, complicated and synonymous.

The productivity of each type of reduplication depends from the features of the morphological structure of a specific language. E.V. Fedyaeva examines the problem of reduplication and its use of an undefined number of material of the English language. Reduplication by the researcher is understood as iconic linguistic sign, manifested in the values of plurality, degree, measures of manifestation of quality and recurrence (action). Significant progress in the development of research issues reduplication was a monograph by FI Rozhansky (Rozhansky, 2011), The research material for which the African languages served. The monograph is devoted to the study of reduplication from the point of view of the means word formation in some African languages.

Study oriented on the typological analysis of the lexical composition of languages Africa, whose main goal was "to give a general idea of the functioning of the language mechanism under consideration "[11]. According to Rozhanskii F.I. "A set of functions and a degree of productivity this language mechanism varies significantly from language to language. " Foreign researchers D. Tannen, K. Wales (K. Weils) came to conclusion that "the causes of repetition lie in the main function of language – be means of communication, since the repetition of the above is related to the need speaking to bring the thought to the listener, to inspire him with this thought. Repeat, redundancy helps the "listener" (addressee) to better understand what was said in If "outside noises" interfere with successful communication. Reduplication allows the speaker to communicate his thoughts, thinking about the next remark.

Repeat gives the listener ability to perceive information at the same speed with which it is transmitted to him by the speaker. " Reduplication in English has a fairly wide distribution and various functions. This is confirmed by many researchers. Arsentieva E.F. and Valiullina R.B. note that the "range the use of reduplication is extremely wide. It is typical for all genres and styles of speech. Reduplication is also used in literary and speaking, it is typical for speech of adults and children, "Reduplication acts as a means of varying the lexical meaning, expressing intensity, diminution." Arnold I.V. states: "They are (reduplicative compounds) all stylistically colored (either colloquial, slang or nursery words) and markedly expressive and emotional: the emotion is not expressed in the constituents but suggested by the whole pattern (reduplication rhyme) ".

N.G. Petrova, in her work, turns to the study of the question of the status of lexical reduplications in poetic discourse from the standpoint of theory regulatory. On the material of poetic creativity K.I. Balmont and others. poets, the researcher considers lexical reduplication as one of the universal principles of the regulative nature of the poetic text [9, p.39-45]. Thus, modern linguistics is characterized by discussions about reduplication as an independent way of word formation. Opinions researchers are divided into two categories: the first is reduplication is an independent way of word formation (FI Rozhansky, G.B. Antrushin, FR Minlos, O.Yu. Kryuchkov and others, the second - the reduplication of one of the components words (EV Fedyaeva, OD Meshkova and others).

Conclusion

It is also important to note that foreign scientists are inclined towards the first category, affirming the independence of this way of word formation, while Russian researchers are convinced of the opposite, that is, at It is impossible to call the doubling of the basis of a word or its parts. Thus, an analysis of the theoretical literature on linguistics in The topic of reduplication in modern linguistics shows that this The object of the study is studied by linguists in different languages of the world and in different aspects using a variety of approaches, hence Disagreements and differences of opinion about definition, nature and status of the phenomenon of reduplication in the language system. In addition, the lack of a single clearly defined definition reduplication, as well as discussions about independence reduplication as a way of word formation, influenced the fact of absence integral reduplication classification. By generalized formulation of reduplication in linguistics is called repetition, doubling of the root or the whole word as a way of forming words, grammatical forms, phraseological units. Today in linguistics there is no clearly accepted classification reduplication.

At the phonomorphological level, researchers identify three main groups of reduplication: complete, incomplete (including ablaut and rhyme combinations) and stable reduplicated combinations. Each of the groups has reduplication subgroups (versions), outline them a full circle is not possible. The process of neologization in English does not allow the existing classification to remain static. In English, reduplication is used in different styles speech. Most of the words formed by reduplication refer to conversational vocabulary and stylistically labeled. Reduplication in English language performs various functions, the dominant ones are expressive, emotional and aesthetic functions. Reduplication has found wide application in various thematic areas and spheres of human activity.

Reduplicated words are active Are used as their own names, the possibility of reduplication represent an invaluable resource for the name of trademarks and enterprises. Reduplication has a huge neologic potential, this The opportunity is especially widely realized in popular creation and electronic discourse. Being not the most productive way of word formation, Reduplication plays an important role in enriching the vocabulary in English. This study can be useful for anyone who studies English, because it gives a good idea of the process reduplication as a way of English word-formation and helps get a deeper knowledge of the language.

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THE USE OF ENGLISH WORDS IN THE SPEECH OF UZBEK LANGUAGE

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola o‘zbek tiliga o‘zlashgan so‘zlar tushunchasi, ularning turlari va ahamiyatini tadqiq etishga bag‘ishlangan. Maqolada asosan, o‘zbek tili kundalik hayotida foydalaniladigan inglizcha so‘z va birikmalar yoritib beriladi. Muallif fikrini dalillash uchun bir qancha misollar keltirildi.

Kalit so‘zlar: o‘zlashgan so‘zlar, lug‘at, atama, leksika, internet, texnologiya, sport, og‘zaki nutq, salom.

Аннотация: Данное исследование посвящено конкретной информации о понятиях ассимилированных слов в узбекском языке. В основном об английских словах и сленгах, которые используются в повседневной жизни узбекского языка. Приведены некоторые примеры, подтверждающие идеи автора.

Ключевые слова: Ассимилированные слова, словарь, термин, словарный запас, интернет, технология, спорт, устная речь, привет.

Abstract: This research deals with specific information about concepts of assimilated words in Uzbek language. Mainly, about English words and slangs which are used in Uzbek language everyday life. Some examples are given to prove the author’s ideas.

Keywords: assimilated words, dictionary, term, vocabulary, internet, technology, sport, oral speech, hello.

Introduction

Language is the main communication tool in human life. Language not only serves to exchange information, but also helps to express an opinion. The speech we have used in the Uzbek language has been shaping, changing, and evolving over the centuries since its inception. As people change in time, the needs of the world change their minds, they adapt to modern lifestyles, change the structure of the words they use in their everyday lifestyle, and so new words will grow richer. It turns out that the old words that have been used in mother tongue have been replaced by new ones, especially, technologically advanced words; in a family, in a circle of friends, and in similar collective conversations, new words are being used in order to do the speech more meaningful by exchanging or in an extra position, those are named assimilated words.

The glossary of the Uzbek language is also rich in external sources. There is no language which is just wealth in the world because of the inner chance. It is only useful to have an outward appearance, since the notion of a new concept is not justified by the specific need, but rather on the basis of the internal capacities of our own language.

Literature review

In this research, "Uzbek Speaking Speech Syntax" by Urinboyev B., "Universal Guide to Uzbek Language" by Mengliyev B., Kholiyorov O., Abdurakhmanova N., "Positive and negative stylistic statements in the speech of the Uzbek language" by Bekmurodova F., "Gender aspects of the rhetorical aspect of English speech culture" by Pulatova S., "Principles of term formation in English language" by Nuritdinova F., and to give some examples used dictionaries: "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" and "English-Uzbek-Russian information technology and Internet short term glossary " and other sources are used efficiently.

In this way, the words that come from outside sources are enriched with the Uzbek dictionary and are not only used in the theory of scientific thought, but also in the speech, which helps people to make their speech more perfect.

Analysis and results

As you know, the words that come from a foreign language are widely used in the oral speech. The keywords used in the oral speech are of great importance in language richness. Because of such new words, the young and the older will increase their vocabulary without knowing that foreign language. As you can see, because of the assimilated words, some of words in foreign language can be understandable for people without perfectly knowing that foreign language.

From the sources it is understood that the main essence of the phenomenon of speech, its essential non-linguistic characters, criterions are still not well studied in linguistics and social linguistics, and, in turn, is one of the areas requiring more scientific research [1; 4-5-pp.]

It is possible to say that after gaining independence, the ability of foreign languages to gain access to the Uzbek language significantly increased. In particular, English words have gained great importance in this process. When it comes to many attitudes, the majority of them are English words and phrases.

True, until the independence, there were English-language words. And they are mainly found in sports and social spheres.

For example, the following examples can be used to clarify this point;

Uzbek	**English**
sport	sport
futbol	football
voleybol	volleyball
basketbol	basketball
badminton	badminton
motokross	motocross
tennis	tennis

skeytbord	skateboard

As can be seen in the examples above, sport and many other types are not translated into Uzbek from English and are included in the Uzbek dictionary as such. While the vocabulary of the language depends on the changes in society, the development of the age and the technology age, the role of words in lexicography is the primary task. According to data, about 30 percent of the current English dictionary is pure English, with 57 percent of the Uzbek language belonging to the Turkish language. [2; 4-p.]

Many of the English-speaking young people use the word OK, thank you, how are you, hello, good morning, what's up, how do you do, let's go, go on, good bye, good night can be seen clearly. It is not a mistake to say that today some similar expressions and phrases such above have replaced the Uzbek words in the Uzbek language. Such situations can be encountered in different situations when you are listening to friends in the street.

For example, it is possible to meet the following examples, which can be seen in a conversation between family members:

- Son, you have not had a breakfast yet, your tea would get cold.
- Okay, mum. I'll go back quickly.
- John, listen to me, your friends waiting for you.

Giving another example to confirm analysis: by the conversation with friends, we can hear more of the following ones:

- Hello Alisher
- Good morning. How are you?
- Very well, how is about your studying?
- Good. I heard you were sick.
- No. Who said?
- Well, that's fine. Let’s go to the library.
- Ok, let's go.

From the examples above, it is clear that in the conversation between family members and friends, in the oral conversations, people use some English words instead of Uzbek words such as salom(hello), xo‘p bo‘ladi(as you want), ahvollaring qalay(how are you), yaxshi yuribsanmi(how do you do), yaxshiman(I’m very well), kelishdik(ok, let’s go), we can be sure that the most commonly used English forms are to explain the position more comfortable for them.

While English-language words are synonymous with a lexical-semantic relationship such as synonyms, antonyms, they are grouped together with thematic paradigms. Such theme groups have their place in the language based on hierarchical relationships. In the following period, a number of words such a words conference, monitoring, scanning, printer, telephone, computer have expanded the lexical opportunity of Uzbek language. These words were rarely used terms that refer to different types of hardware and technology, and now there is no one who does not know what they are.

Research methodology

This is qualitative research by using the content analysis approach. About ten works are used to explain the theme called “The use of English words in the speech of Uzbek language” scientific research. Some examples are given by observation dialogues and communication between people groups. There was mentioned the importance of the report and the media is very significant in the spread of assimilated words. As a result, we can see that today, many of the assimilated words we use in our dictionaries are widen by using on television, press pages and internet. In particular, there are no variants of translation exactly the same way our language, such as telegram, telegram, email, display, disk, monitor, internet, hacker, file, teletype. The old version of "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" was contained about 80 English words, and its new version reveals that English-speaking words have dramatically increased, or more than 500 words have been added can be seen. In addition, except for more than 350 assimilated English words in the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language", along with neologisms used in the press, "English-Uzbek-Russian information technology and Internet short term glossary " also proves to the above points.

Until now, it has not been fully understood how much the word is in the dictionary. Based solely on assumptions, our scientists are trying to give us partial information. For example, the linguist, I. Elbek, informs that from the time of Navoi until 1930, there were more than 40-45 thousand words in Uzbek language. And linguist G. Abdurakhmanov said that nowadays there are more than 80,000 words in Uzbek language. Academician E. Fozilov reports that this is more than 100-200 thousand.

Conclusion

In summary, as we mentioned at the beginning, most of assimilated words are English, minority of young people use them and play significant position on spreading out them. Consequently, they have a wish to learn the language perfectly. Many English words have their own place in the Uzbek language oral speech and they replaced into Uzbek without any translation. By using these words, not only increase our vocabulary wealth but also extend our knowledge. As it can be seen from the fact that the introduction of foreign languages into the Uzbek language, especially English words, makes to learn them more comprehensive and more accessible. The use of the English words increases exponentially, and the number of speakers in the foreign language increases and the knowledge potential is rising. It is useful and necessary for the future of our country in all respects.

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UZBEK COMPERATIVE ANALYSIS OF HYPONYMY IN ENGLISH GRADUONYMIC PHRASEMES

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola ingliz tili frazemalarida giponimiyani o’zbek tilidagi muqobillari bilan taqqoslab, graduonimik darajalarining semantik ma’nosini ifodalaydi. Turli xil misollar yordamida favqulodda iboralarni ishlatishning afzalliklari va usullari tushuntiriladi.

Kalit so’zlar: giponimiya, gipernimiya, graduonimiya, frazeologiya, ibora, frazeologik birliklar, frazema, giponimik frazemalar, graduonimik frazemalar.

Аннотация: Статья посвящена преимуществам использования английский гипонимических фразем при переводе на узбекский язык. С помощью различных примеров объясняются преимущества и различные методы использования фразем.

Ключевые слова: Гипонимия, гипернимия, градуонимия, фразеология, идиома, фразема, гипонимических фраземии, градуонимических фраземии.

Abstract: The article examines the semantic meaning of the hyponymy in English phrasemes comparing with Uzbek ones in graduonymic levels. With the help of various examples, the advantages and various methods of using phrases are explained.

Key words: Hyponymy, hypernymy, graduonymy, phraseology, idiom, phraseological units, phraseme, hyponymic phrasemes, graduonymic phrasemes.

Introduction

As it is known, phrases are present in the form of combinations, and in this case, it is a combination of words and semantics as a single lexeme. In this sense, it is normal for lexical-specific linguistic events to occur. Here are some comments on the observation of the phrase that is the constant combination of metaphoric phenomena. Phraseological hyponymy is a meaningful attitude from the gradual communication of phrasemes in the dictionary. Phraseological hyponymy is made by integral phraseological lexemes. In particular, one such phenomenon is hyponymic phenomenon, and as a new phenomenon in Uzbek linguistics comparing with English it has not been fully studied all the signs and speeches. Moreover, these concepts include phrasemes with hyponymic and graduonymic circumstances in any major area; these concepts are to help learners and translators to study how they can use semantic phrasemes in different leveled meanings. Finally, the article concludes by relating how these concepts are put into consideration by using the phrasemes of the hyponymic related graduonymy.

Literature review

The main limitation of the article is that all of the research was exclusively conducted in the area where English and Uzbek speakers use. Therefore, while the article is useful for an analysis of hyponymy and graduonymy in the English and the Uzbek language, the limitations of its research base will require some adaption to meet the needs of this assignment that requires a commentary on learning phrasemes in both English and Uzbek speaking countries. “The sense of an expression is a function of the senses of its component lexemes and of their occurrence in a particular grammatical construction [9, 206]. Lyons further explains that sense is here defined “to hold between the words or expressions of a single language independently of the relationship, if any, which holds between those words, or expressions and their referents or denotata” [9, 206]. He also draws a line between a sense and a meaning. Regarding the sense, we ask the question, “What is the sense of such a word or expression? Instead of “What is the meaning of such a word or an expression?" Sense is an internal relation. Lyons further analyzes that the relationship of denotation is logically basic: we know that cow and animal are related in a certain way because denotatum of cow is included into the denotatum of animal. However, the problem occurs with such a word as a unicorn, which does not have denotation. The sentence There is no such animal as a unicorn is understandable; however, There is no such book as a unicorn is odd because animal and unicorn are related in sense, but a unicorn and a book are not related; therefore, it is a nonsensical sentence. Even if the words and expressions do not have denotation, they still may have sense.

Words and phrases can enter into a variety of sense relations with other words and phrases in the language. "The sense of an expression is its place in a system of semantic relations with other expressions in the language" [7, 29]. These sense relations are synonymy, antonymy, polysemy, and hyponymy. The fourth kind of semantic relation is hyponymy, a relation of inclusion. "**A hyponym** is a word whose meaning is included, or entailed, in the meaning of a more general word" [5, 298]. Hyponymy may be explained as the relation between specific and general lexemes and phrases; for example, house is a hyponym of building. Georgios Tserdanelis and Wai Yi Peggy Wong view this relation as "the loss of specificity" [11, 225]. It indicates moving from specific (a rose, tulip, and petunia) to general (flower). Flower and plant are super-ordinate terms, or hypernyms. Flower is the hypernym for crocus, rose, begonia, and daffodil, and it is also a hyponym of plant. Flower is superior to crocus, rose, begonia, and daffodil, but flower is inferior to plant at the same time.

Words do not randomly build sentences. They are first grouped into word groups or phrases that function as a unit within the sentence. Phraseology has been traditionally presented as a subfield of lexicology, but in recent decades it has developed into a separate discipline taught at universities. "From the mid-1970s, and increasingly throughout the 1980s, one of the strongest influences on British phraseological theory was the work of a group leading Russian scholars who had been active about thirty years earlier" [4, 213]. British scholars mention in their works Russian scholars such as V.V. Vinogradov, who is regarded as "the father of Russian phraseology" [4, 213] and N.N. Amosova, because of a "formulation of phraseologically bound meaning" [1, 213]. Although the views of these two scholars differ, the differences are in terminology rather than in substance.

There is no agreement among the scholars in regards to terming set-expressions with transferred meaning. **A phraseme**, also called a set of thoughts, set phrase, idiomatic phrase, multi-word expression (in computational linguistics), or idiom, is a multi-word or multi-morphemic utterance at least one of whose components is selectionally constrained or restricted by linguistic convention such that it is not freely chosen [8, 167]. Cowie and Howarth, who were influenced by Russian models, name them word-combinations. Palmer uses the term an 'idiom'. For Amosova, phraseological units are units of fixed context. "Fixed context is defined as a context characterized by a specific and unchanging sequence of definite lexical components and a peculiar semantic relationship between them" [2, 171]. Amosova divides units of fixed context into phrasemes and idioms. She believes that a word is a "system of free, socially established semantic forces, and only contextual and situational indications actualize one of its meanings" (1963). Phrasemes are always binary: "one component has a phraseologically bound meaning, and the other serves as the determining context" [2, 171]. In the examples of a black eye, a black market, the black sheep (of a family), a black box, a black day, and a black mark, the words eye, market, sheep, box, day, and mark actualize the specific meanings of the word black.

Idioms are distinguished from phrasemes by the "idiomaticity of the whole word-group" [6, 83]. In idioms "the new meaning is created by the whole, though every element may have its original meaning weakened or even completely lost" [2, 171]. Some examples of idioms are clip someone's wings, clutch at straws, climb on the bandwagon, behind the eight ball, and some other PUs. Like Vinogradov, Amosova also recognizes that idioms may be motivated or unmotivated. However, unlike Kunin and Arnold, Amosova believes that proverbs should not be included in phraseology because "they are independent units of communication" [2, 179]. Nevertheless, proverbs are included in phraseology because they are not seen as regular sentences, and their meanings cannot be deduced from the meanings of their components.

Research Methodology

Considering all above the mentioned ideas, it can be seen from the variety scholars' statements; as the words can have hyponymic relations with each other, some phrasemes can have the same sense categories such a hyponymy. As a matter of fact that this features can be easily discerned in Uzbek and English language comparatively. As you know, the phrasemes are present in the form of combinations, and in this case, it is a combination of words and semantics as a single lexeme. In this sense, it is normal for lexical-specific linguistic events to occur. One such phenomenon is hyponymic phenomenon, and as a new phenomenon in Uzbek linguistics comparing with English it has not been fully studied all the signs and speeches. Here are some comments on the observation of the phrase that is the constant combination of metaphoric phenomena. Phraseological hyponymy is a meaningful attitude from the gradual communication of phrasemes in the dictionary. Phraseological hyponymy is made by integral phraseological lexemes.

Analysis and results

The phraseological meaning is basically used to form a list of phrasemes that have similar semantic meaning, but it is wrong to say that any phraseological meaning can be closely related. For example, the English phrasemes such as get by, keep one's head, make ends meet can have the same general meaning "being able to live or deal with a situation with difficulty, usually by having just enough of something you need, such as money" in Uzbek it can be considered "kun ko'ra olmoq". These phrasemes have created a synonymic paradigm by revealing different aspects of meaning. In this sense, it is necessary to differentiate between phraseological synonymy and phraseological hyponymy. In phraseological hyponymy, the features and meaning of the word groups and phrasemes can be graded relating to its impaction for situation. In Uzbek linguistics, this process is called “graduonimiya”, from Latin graduum («degree», «grade»). Studying graduonymy (grading of meaning) as a separate type of interconnected relation began in the late 80's. Until the graduonymy in the Uzbek linguistics was separated as a separate form of interconnected relations, the degree of expression of the symbol was studied within the limits of the synonyms [3, 35-38]. In many cases, synonymic words in the synonymic dictionary of the English language were given in the synonyms. Of course, when graduonymy is not specially separated, meaningful words are often dispersed into different synonymic cells. There were real reasons for this. Because, the meaning of synonyms encompasses words that are close to each other. For example, such English phrasemes rub (someone’s) the wrong way, get set (someone’s) teeth on edge, get (someone’s)dander/hackles up have created a series of interconnected ideas that are closely linked to one another by the concepts and the phraseological level. Note: rub (someone’s) the wrong way is the meaning of annoying someone (As soon as they met they started to rub each other up the wrong way.) [6]. In this sentence, the phraseme “rub (someone’s) the wrong way” has the meaning that to get someone’s nerve comparing with Uzbek phraseme “g’ashiga tegmoq” (Anavi odamni yoqtirmayman. Balkim uning gaplashish usuli shunaqa yoki bizning oldimizda u o’zini shunday tutyapti – g’ashimga tegayotganini bilib turibdi.); set (someone’s) teeth on is the meaning that If something, especially a noise, sets your teeth on edge, it annoys you very much (“That DJ's voice really sets my teeth on edge.”) [6]. In this sentence, the phraseme “set (someone’s) teeth on” has the meaning comparing with Uzbek phraseme “jig’iga tegmoq” (Anavi Dijeyning ovozi meni chindan ham jig’imga tegadi.); get (someone’s)dander/hackles up is the meaning of annoying someone without intending to (I don’t like that man. Perhaps it’s the way he talks to me or the way he acts around us—he sure gets my dander up) [11, 31]. In this sentence, the phraseme “get (someone’s)dander/hackles up” has the meaning that annoying someone without intending to comparing with Uzbek phraseme “asabiga o’ynamoq” (Ular uchrashishlari bilanoq, bir birlarining asablariga o’ynashni boshlashdi).

It is impossible to speak of dominant members that can be mentioned in the synonymy relative to the graduonymic series. The linear sequence of the synonymic series is formed on the basis of the discrepancy. The lack of additional meanings in the synonymic dominant (maintaining the originality with other synonyms) is the main characteristic of the graduonymy, which is clearly distinguished by semantic gradation, The widespread or narrow interpretation of these concepts within the framework of the dominant graduonymic ones and the use of one another in the context of the latter differ from those of the synonymic dominant and their application [10, 10].

Here are some examples of phrasemes that can be used to create an interconnected relation with the level of phraseological meanings: give in, cry uncle, knuckle under. Note: give in – to surrender (The workers refused to give in and accept the unfair contract, so the strike continued)[11, 34]. In this sentence, the phraseme “give in” has the meaning that people did not want to agree comparing with Uzbek phraseme “taslim bo’lmoq”(Ishchilar adolatsiz shartnomani qabul qilishni va taslim bo’lishni rad etishdi, shuning uchun namoyish etdi.); cry uncle – admitting that you have been beaten or defeated. Originally, this comes from children’s games in which the child has to say the word ‘uncle’ to admit defeat. (The brothers often play fought, but it was invariably the younger of the two who had to cry uncle by the end.) [13]. In this sentence, the phraseme “cry uncle” has the meaning that the boy had to admit defeat comparing with “mag’lubiyatni qabul qilmoq” (Aka ukalar tez-tez urush-urush o’ynashardi, biroq bunda doimo ikkovidan yoshrog’i mag’lubiyatni qabul qilishga majbur bo’lardi); knuckle under - to accept someone's power over you and do what they tell you to do. (You have to knuckle under to your boss if you expect to keep your job. I'm too stubborn to knuckle under.) [13]. In this sentence, the phraseme “knuckle under” has the meaning comparing with “bo’yin egmoq” in Uzbek (Agar ishingizni saqlab qolishni kutsangiz, boshliqqa bo'yin egishingizga to'g'ri keladi.). In these all examples the meaning of the verb "to surrender" has been kept with graduonymy relations in different semantic degrees. Or with another example: in a bind/fix/jam, over a barrel, between the devil and the deep blue sea. Note: in a bind/fix/jam – in a difficult situation or position (Can I borrow $10 from you? I'm in a bind. The banks have closed and I need to stop at the supermarket on the way home.)[11, 45]. In this sentence, the phraseme "in a bind" has the meaning that being in problems relating to money comparing with Uzbek phraseme "ilojsiz qolmoq" (Sizdan 10 dollar qarz olsam bo'ladimi? Men ilojsiz qoldim. Banklar yopildi va supermarketda uyga ketayotib to'xtash kerak.); over a barrel - to be out of one's control; in a dilemma. (He got me over a barrel, and I had to do what he said. Ann will do exactly what I say. I've got her over a barrel.) [13]. In this sentence, the phraseme "over a barrel" has the meaning that being in a circumstance that you have to do it with Uzbek phraseme "arosatda qolmoq" (U meni arosatda qoldirdi , men u aytgan narsalarni bajarishga majbur bo'ldim. Anna aytgan gaplarimni amalga oshiradi. Men uni arosatda qoldirdim.); between the devil and the deep blue sea – in a situation where you have to choose between two things that are equally bad (In this situation, the government finds itself caught between the devil and the deep blue sea.) [13]. In this sentence, the phraseme "between the devil and the deep blue sea" has the meaning that the government in a position that there is no way to deal with the problem comparing with Uzbek phraseme "boshi berk ko'chaga kirib qolmoq" (Bunday vaziyatda hukumat o'zini boshi berk ko'chada deb topdi.).

Conclusion

Being aware of these kinds of considerations on comparative graduonymic phrasemes of English and Uzbek language can come up with any situational analysis. Hopefully this paper can provide learners with some suggestions and ideas so that they could take them into account to effectively learn to translate English phrasemes finding their appropriate Uzbek ones, raise the learners' awareness of phrasemes so that they should develop a habit of noticing them in everyday situations, including literature. As for learners, a contrastive analysis between English and Uzbek phrasemes, to some extent, can help them understand what graduonymy and hyponymy are more deeply, use them more correctly and efficiently, particularly read between the lines. This form of relationships between phrasemes, that is, the phrasmes in the hyponymic relation, plays a vital role in uniting with one essence and being a readily available language.

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ASYMMETRIC RELATIONS IN CONVERSATION

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada nutq madaniyati fanining muammolari, xususan, muloqotdagi komponentlar munosabatiga ko‘ra turlari, ularning xususiyatlari haqida so‘z ochilgan. Assimmetrik munosabatning asosiy belgilari, o‘zbekona muloqotda uning mohiyati ochib berilgan. Adresat va adresant haqida ma’lumotlar berilib, ularning farqlovchi asosiy unsurlari misollar orqali yoritib berilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: axborot, muloqot , nutq, assimetrik, adresant, adresat.

Аннотация: В этой статье речь идет о проблемах предмета речевой культуры, в частности, виды речевой культуры, смотря на отношение компонентов в общении, а также об их свойствах. Раскрыты основные признаки асимметрического отношения и раскрыт его суть в узбекском общении. Даны сведения об адресате и адресанте, освещены с примерами их основные сравнительные элементы.

Ключевые слова: информация, общение, речь, ассиметричный, адресант, адресат.

Abstract: In this article, the problems of language, culture, science and, in particular, talks about the types of components according to their characteristics opened. The main features of the asymmetric relationship, its essence in the Uzbek

dialogue is explained. The details of the address and the recipient are given and exam.

Keywords: communication, encounter, speech, asymmetric, addresser, addressee.

Introduction

The process of exchange of information in society is growing day by day, its various forms and means. However, this process is constantly the centre of the country. Both the transmitter and the recipient of the information are the person himself. Exchange of information humanity's most ancient and comprehensive method of communication.

Although the main means of communication are speech, this process is a complex psycholinguistic phenomenon. His research was mostly on the psychological aspect of the scientific approach the Uzbek language is not enough work in this direction. Research is focused largely on speech problem [1, 2, 3, 4], focusing attention on issues such as the place of communication, the relationships between the participants, and the basis for determining the form, style, and labelling of communication participants. The problem of speech communication and share of joint research studied much less [5.6]. The participants of the dialogue relations speech studied the issue of the impact of the label; the method of treatment is still a problem. The research should focus on this issue have found.

Research methodology

Communication is a psycholinguistic process, and the relationship between its components determines its form. To put it differently, one makes the fulfilment of communication to communicate with any accuracy. Communication components (addresser, addressee) of each status, the level of reputation and other individual and intellectual aspects of the rule, which differ from one another or may be almost equal. The communication style and features are different depending on the component's superiority. In this study, we want to talk about the components of communication, in particular, the asymmetric relationship, its specific features. In fact, communication components (members, participants) are divided into three types: the informational, transmitter (addresser), information recipient, listener and interaction units (interacting internal and external factors: social class, nationality age, gender, time, situation, state, mood) [2: 8]. In the communication process, the recipient and the recipient are directly involved and the exploit units are in the boot. Existing Participants - Recipients and Recipients are key components that are divided into two types of communication-based on their interaction:

- **Asymmetric communication** between columns of the meeting of the dialogue - a component of the contact form.
- **Symmetric communication** - The form of communication formed in the equality of both components of the communication. Specific features of this type of dialogue, we will dwell on the next-to-day activities.

The main indicator of the asymmetric relationship is the superiority of one of the components to the specific characteristics of the other. That is, a speaker or listener carries out the conversation. Obviously, this situation in communication does not affect its structure and content. Thus, this form of communication, features and types of lines are formed. In turn, asymmetric communication is divided into two types:

- **A conversation of addresser is superiority;**
- **A conversation of the addressee is superiority.**

According to the Uzbek dialogue, first of all, the characteristics of asymmetric relationships between the elderly and the elderly, the parent and the child, the teacher and the student, the husband and the wife are clearly manifested. In addition, managers and employees, teachers and students were not an asymmetrical relationship, for example, we can communicate. Sometimes age is asymmetric in the relationship of an interpreter, regardless of his / her position, whose spiritual superiority (title, degree, professional skills, level of knowledge, outlook, etc.) and material advantage (dress, appearance, wealth) contact signals can be traced.

Analysis and results

What are the features of asymmetric communication? Before answering this question, it is important to pay attention to its types.

• **Interacting with an addresser priority**. If an asymmetric relationship is formed in the dominant position of the recipient, the addressee adheres strictly to the culture of listening. Data transmission obstacles to contend with, the affected units will become insignificant. Since the formation of the command, in the form of commission. It is almost impossible to react to an addresses' opinion. Only in certain places is limited to expressing a brief response, even when objectionable statements are expressed in a gentle way. In particular, the Uzbek cases based on a speech by the addressee (to do this, I will etc.) and confirmation (yes, yes, of course, etc. units) are widely used. The approximate pattern of these forms of communication is as follows:

addresser	**addressee**
1. Greetings	1. Greetings
2. The term of the basic information (command, mission, tasks)	2. Listening
3. The time period to determine the possibility of (and control)	3. Response (yes, of course, to do this)
4. Farewell	4. Farewell

• **The conversation of addresser is superiority.** Asymmetrical relationships delivering full advantage of the addressee of the communication, information, a number of problems arise. For senior leaders, students, teachers, children, parents, and students for the express purpose of teacher performance units also should not be overlooked. While the situation in the state, the mood of the addressee for the full and effective sharing of information is a very important factor in the positive, the issue will play a key role in the decision. The recently discovered spoken by addresser achieve full delivery. Column unpleasant information for the component supply is also a difficult task. It is said, that during Hussein Boykaro had been busy in far away, all of a sudden, a princess has died. Nobody dared to bring a cold message to the king, except for Alisher Navoi. Navoi describes this in the following passage:

A flower is died by the shadow of the cypress flower, what can do. The king's cold death message of virtue does not overwhelm the thrill of the king, and he responds accordingly [7:47].

Also, contact the addressee advantage of the timing of your income level is of utmost importance. Effective use of speech skills should be used to justify baseless justification and to convey its essence to the superior component. In particular, expressionism is very useful. Therefore, in such a dialogue, argumentation based on the principles of addressing is a good result. The approximate form of this dialogue is as follows:

addresser	**addressee**
1. Greetings	1. Greetings
2. Finding the opportunity to communicate (sorry, if you have a minute to spare me)	Confirmation: Approval / rejection
3. Income Statement (Justification) (but you do not have to report, you must be aware of it, as you have said, on your assignment, etc.)	3.Listening
4. Goal - Basic information description (Recommendation) (short, brief, complete description)	4.Listening
5. Determine Relationships (if you do this, if you help to resolve the issue positively)	5. Confirmation: Approval / rejection
6. Respect behavior. To a positive attitude: I am very grateful, thank you, I am grateful; negative attitude: I apologize, I took your time, I am not sorry for you, but once again ...	6.Listening
7.Farewell	7.Farewell

As it is shown in the table, there is a great need to determine the possibility of chatting in the dialogue with the dominant position. In addition, a request is not in the form of recommendation or instructions. These features are the key elements that distinguish the recipient from addresser or addressee.

Conclusion

In summary, the attitude of the communication component to the position is an important factor in determining the form and the nature of the communication. Of course, every civilized person must know and obey it. Stop in proportional relationship to communicate the characteristics of the next-to-day activities.

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THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES OF DISCOURSE ANALYSIS

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Аннотация: Мақолада дискурс тахлилнинг янги социологик аспектларининг амалиётга татбиқи кўриб чиқилган. Муаллиф мақолада дискурснинг социологик жихатдан интегрейтед ёндашувлар оркали қандай қилиб амалиётга татбиқ этилиши мумкинлигини кўрсатишга харакат қилган.

Мақолада Жининг 6 хил тадқиқот услублари Ўзбек контекстига жорий этилгани ва унинг натижалари акс этган. Айниқса, “ижтимоий тил”, “маьнолар хилма-хиллиги” ва “миллий модел” каби тушунчалар яхши тасвирлангани ва амалиётга жорий этилганини кўришимиз мумкин.

Калит сўзлар: дискурс, матн тилшунослиги, ижтимоий тил, маьнолар хилма-хиллиги, миллий модел.

Аннотация: Статья рассматривает реализацию социологических перспектив дискурсивного анализа. Следовательно, статья представляет социологическую перспективу и ее выполнение с помощью комплексного подхода. Шесть основных средств исследований подхода Джи применены в узбекском контексте и его заключения и результаты представлены в статье. В особенности описаны и использованы на практике “социальный язык”, “язык применяемый в определенных ситуациях” и “культурная модель”.

Ключевые слова: дискурс, лингвистика текста, “социальный язык”, “язык применяемый в определенных ситуациях”, “культурная модель”.

Abstract: The article deals with the implementation of sociological perspectives of discourse analysis. The article hence presents the sociological perspective and its implementation via integrated approaches. The six basic “tools of inquiry" of Gee's approach are applied in Uzbek context and its findings and results are given in the article. Especially, "social language", "situated meaning" and "cultural model" are described and put into practice.

Keywords: discourse, text linguistics, social language, situated meaning, cultural model.

Introduction

This article discusses the field of discourse analysis by the sociological perspective. Since there are several approaches to discourse analysis, such as Critical Discourse analysis (CDA), Conversation analysis (CA) and Gee's "tools of inquiry" approach. These all approaches try to indicate the dimensions of Discourse analysis by the sociological perspective. Thus, an author tries to present the mixture of these three approaches of implementation on Discourse analysis.

This article presents the slight difference between structural linguistics/text linguistics and discourse analysis, as " Cognitive linguistics and discourse analysis have been interpreted in post-Soviet Uzbekistan in the context of Text Linguistics, which focuses on the expressive, emotive and cohesive nature of written communications"(Ulugbek Azizov- "Two perspectives on Linguistics in Uzbekistan: implications for teaching, analysis and research"). Hence, this case emerges misunderstanding and ambiguity as Uzbek national identity "non" is a Bread for me or my compatriot and for a foreigner a Pie. And this discussion can last for many hours. On the other hand, the author gives merely brief information on this issue in this article.

To explain my argument put forth so far, the present article is structured into three main sections. The first section deals with the view of Text Linguistics/Structural Linguistics in Uzbekistan as well as presents the approaches to Discourse analysis. The second section introduces a "mixture of approaches" by sociological perspective on discourse analysis. The third section gives some examples of implementation and how one can teach and do discursive research about meanings and constuctions from a sociological perspective with the help of integrated approaches. The conclusion summarizes the key findings of the article.

1. Sociological approaches on DAAs noted earlier, discourse analysis construed in post-Soviet Uzbekistan in the context of Text Linguistics/ Structural Linguistics. In order to indicate the difference between Text Linguistics/ Structural Linguistics and Discourse analysis we need the juxtaposition of them.

Text linguistics is very interesting linguistic study, while identifying the various genres of text, grammatical and lexical cohesion items like reference, ellipsis, substitution, meronymy, hyponymy, etc. Moreover, discourse analysis is a lot more than linguistic study, according to James Paul Gee "Discourse is a "form of life". (An introduction to Discourse analysis, p 7)

In the book of Ashurova D. U. and Galieva M.R. in Text Linguistics, there are given a complete overview if text linguistics and one can admit that the linguistic features of discourse in Uzbekistan well discussed. However, the approaches such as Critical discourse analysis, Conversation analysis and Gee's "tools of inquiry" were not applied to the Discourse analysis. Thus, the author thinks the discussion of these approaches and implementation of these mixture of approaches(or integrated approaches) is very vital to expose the sociological dimensions of Discourse analysis.

The author mainly relies on the works of Teun A. Van Dijk and Norman Fairclough in Critical discourse analysis. Moreover, she believes that CDA mainly deal with the relationship between discourse and power. As a proof, there is given a definition of CDA by Teun. A. Van Dijk : " Critical discourse analysis is a type of discourse analytical research that primarily studies the way social power abuse, dominance, and inequality enacted, reproduced, and resisted by text and talk in the social and political context." Moreover, since there is not a unitary theoretical framework of CDA, the author would like to discuss and compare cultural differences in discourse, specifically, educational and scholarly discourse with the help of "integrated approaches". I hope the implementation of "integrated approaches" fill the remained gaps in discourse. According to Van. Dijk, there are still several methodological and theoretical gaps.

Literature review

2.Sociological perspective of Discourse Analysis

The previous section has discussed the features of Structural linguistics trying to indicate the difference between Structural Linguistics and discourse analysis. However, to comprehend discourse is not so easy and to analyze the implementation of sociological perspective cannot be delineated without various approaches. There are several approaches to discourse analysis. For instance, "Conversational analysis" is a specialized approach to discourse analysis centered in sociology and is discussed in van Dijk (1997). Conversational analysis and symbolic interactionism is combined by Malone (1997). A discourse with a focus on feminist, poststructuralist and postmodern work is introduced by Macdonnell (1986) and Mills (1997). Fairclough's (1989,1992,1995) "critical discourse analysis" is really distinctive approach. Lemke (1995) and Kress (1985) both introduce an important approach to discourse based on "social semiotics". Hicks (1995) describes some approaches to discourse analysis as they apply to teaching and learning process. Luke (1995) discusses the issues of discourse, politics, and education. Judith Green and David Bloomes' have an approach to Classroom discourse. Lastly, a unique and integrated approach to discourse analysis is presented by James Paul Gee.

This section presents basic "tools of inquiry" of Gee's approach. As these tools are used to emerge the results of experience which is going to be introduced in the third section.

Firstly, "social language'. The phrase "who-doing-what" is a term of "social language" (Gee 1996,ch.4; Bakhtin 1986). The "social language" is used to talk about the role of language in Discourse or a "form of life" as Gee mentioned in his book "An introduction to Discourse analysis". In "social language" everything is vital, such as the grammar, lexis, register, status of the "who"(in this case, "who" is

a participant/participants), relationships between who and others. And, it is the issues of discourse/life which should be analyzed within sociological perspective.
Secondly, “situated meaning’. To be honest, initially the author could not find an appropriate linguistic term when she tried to translate into her native language. As a result, a word is coined to describe the phrase of “situated meaning”.

As it is noted, in “An introduction to Discourse analysis” (Gee, ch.3,p 40) “the meanings of the words are not stable and general”. It implies that words can create various meanings for every human being and its meaning is changeable as well as tied to culture. The people recognize, understand and conceptualize certain word, metaphor and pattern by virtue of their experience in the world. “The patterns (such as “soft”, “thick laces”, “perhaps with colored trim”, “flexible soles”, “made of certain sorts of characteristic materials”, “having certain sorts of characteristic looks/designs”, etc=athletic shoes) constitute one of the many situated meanings at a word like “shoe”. In the context of teenager saying something like “I cannot play basketball today, I have not got any shoes”, the situated meaning of shoes is something like the pattern above for athletic shoes. The sentence certainly does not mean that the teenager has no shoes whatsoever in the closet.

Thirdly, “cultural models”. The word “culture” has very diffuse and controversial meanings. However, I will try to delineate the term “culture model” clearly. There are quasi-ready-made definition or explanation when children ask about the words or concepts. Moreover, adults just use these explanatory theories to answer. It implies that, “a cultural model is usually a totally or partially unconscious explanatory theory or “storyline” connected to a word….” (Gee,p44).

In addition to this definition, I would like to call the term “culture model” is a “prototype’, I do not want to roundabout and “the prototype” is local as there are diverse cultures around the world. However, since the term “cultural model” is used in the relevant literature, I will retain it. Hence, consider for a moment a common American cultural model of “success” or “getting ahead” in the “Death of salesman” by Arthur Miller(1949). In the play, by the main hero – Willy Loman, the one can understand the "cultural model"of that time. However, within that American people from different social groups relate to this "cultural model" in quite various ways. Furthermore, the cultural model of modern Uzbekistan can also relate differently to various social groups within Uzbek society. As an example, let's consider the cultural model of "Komil inson"- "Perfect person" in Uzbek society. So, a cultural model of "perfect person" is deeply embedded in Uzbek society, in particular: "When we say "a perfect person" we firstly understand a highly educated, knowledgeable person who can be a sample with his/her behavior and critical thinking".

It is a pervasive cultural model within our Uzbek society whereas it is quite different for some social groups.

Research Methodology

3. The implementation of sociological perspective of discourse analysis

As mentioned earlier, sociological perspective is applied to the discourse with the help of so-called toolkits of Gee(tools of inquiry).

As an English teacher, when the author conducts lessons she has to observe different situations and pretend to be various identities, simply status. I will give one further example of how social languages can be examined. Consider, for instance, the following case of middle-class, Uzbek young student named "Maftuna" in her twenties, attended in my research as a participant. The aim of the experience was to prove people use different social languages in different contexts. The participant was given a clear instruction, that is, she should express her opinions about a book, in this case "O'tkan kunlar" ("Past days"/"Days Gone By") by Abdulla Qodiriy (1925), to her teacher and friend. In both contexts, she was talking about the same thing. In the plot of the book, there are two young women – Kumush and Zaynab and they are Otabek's wives. A character named Zaynab kills Kumush co-wife of Otabek because of jealous. There is more to the story, but this is enough for our purposes here. The participant had been asked to express her opinions about the story. In explaining to the teacher she said the following:

"Now I'm going to tell you about one novel which is called "O'tkan kunlar" by Abdulla Qodiriy. In this novel you may see different issues I mean problems. The heroes of the work is Otabek and Yusuf xoji. They are the main roles. This novel is an example of Uzbek nation. When people read this novel, actually, they think it is about love. In my opinion, it is not only about love. Otabek was brought up in intellectual family. If I tell about his feature he was really well educated and clever and smart. When he was grown up, he took his father's job and engaged in retailing. When he came to Margilan, he fell in love with the daughter of Mirzakarim qutidor. Because he worked with him. And the girl's name was Kumush. She was described patient and royal. And also she fell in love with Otabek. But Otabek did not tell about her to his family. Simultaneously, his mother O'zbegoyim started to find an appropriate girl to Otabek, but Otabek did not want to get married. After several days she found a girl. While Otabek was in Margilan, he married to Kumush, but did not come to Tashkent with Kumush. When he was determined to tell about his marriage, suddenly his mother told that he was going to be engaged with the girl called Zaynab. Then he again came to Margilan but did not tell his situation and problems to Mirzakarim qutidor and Kumush. After time passed he told about Kumush to his family. Afterwards, Otabek began to live with both Kumush and Zaynab at the same time. But after time passed Zaynab gave poison to Kumush and she died. In my opinion in this novel each hero and heroine fight for a good life. Most people think the role of Zaynab is bad-behavioured. But I don't think so, because she also wants to live in happy family. To my mind, the big problem is in Otabek. Because he had to tell about Kumush to his family, the situation would be different".

In her discussion with her friend, in an informal setting, she used:

"just, you know, wait! You see? Why not? He stupid! oh my gosh!"

It was clear that, Maftuna had used two different forms of language. The differences between Maftuna's two social languages are everywhere apparent in the two texts.

To the teacher, she carefully chose her words, uses formal register, while to her friend she uses the informal register. She also used more formal sentence structure to the teacher than she does to her friend. Maftuna repeatedly addresses her friend as "you" but does not directly address her teacher in this way.

All in all, Maftuna appears to use more "school-like" language to her teacher. With her language to her friend stresses social and affective involvement.

One more experience, in order to get the following results the researcher conducted a survey. The participants were given a question: "What is a bread?" and the participants had to give definition of "bread" without using the word "bread". As a result of this poll, we have following patterns (such as "dough food", "a type of food", " type of food made from flour and water that is mixed together and then baked", "the type of food which is eaten more than other meals and eaten together with the variety of dishes", "delicious food when it is hot", "soft"). The situated meaning of "bread' is something like "tasty edible dough food". However, from the situated meanings everyone can understand different things, items like a pie, cookies, etc.

Conclusion

Discourse may seem kind of abstract not concrete, as we cannot apply the various classical theories and approaches to discourse analysis, at the same time it is kind of hidden treasure which the one can discover and use as the one wishes.

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LANGUAGE AWARENESS IN KARAKALPAK LINGUA-NATIONAL PICTURE OF THE WORLD

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Аннатация: Ушбу тадқиқот мақсади – антропоцентрик парадигма ва психологик-этник реалияни ўрганишни давом эттириш муаммоси бўлган қорақалпоқ тилшунослигига қаратилган. Мазкур мақола, “Одам” концептосферасининг вербализаторларининг деффинициялари изоҳли ва этимологик луғатлар асосида таҳлил қилинган бўлиб, жумладан бу таҳлил қорақалпоқ тилининг изоҳли луғатининг лисоний бойишига ва қорақалпоқ дунё манзарасида “одам” концептосферасининг ўзига хослигин аниқлашга ёрдам беради. Чунончи, қўйидаги концептни таърифловчи лисоний воситалар Туркий тилларининг этимологик луғати ёрдамида таҳлил қилинди. Таҳлил натижасида “одам” концептосферасининг ҳар бир маданиятда ўз мазмуни, мавқеи ва жойи борлигин айтиш мумкин, яъни ушбу масала ижтимоий, хуқуқий, диний, аҳлоқий масалар каби барча масалаларнинг асосий тушунчалар сифатида ўрганилади.

Калит сўзлар: тил огоҳлиги, лисоний бирликлар, сарҳад, лингвомаданиятшунослик, этномаданият, миллий олам манзараси

Аннотация: Область настоящего исследования - каракалпакская лингвокультура, которая является проблемой антропоцентрической парадигмы и продолжением психолого-этнической реальности. В этой статье было сделано несколько видов анализа вербализаторов концептосферы «адам», в котором упоминался метод обогащения материалами толкового словаря и определений в каракалпакской языковой картине мира.

Проанализированы вербализаторы концепта в тюркском этимологическом словаре, а также собраны данные с помощью открытых вопросов. В результате этих исследований мы можем сказать, что «Адам» (человек) имеет свое собственное значение, статус и место во всех культурах; он понимается как основное понятие всех вопросов, как социальных, правовых, религиозных, моральных.

Ключевые слова: языковая осведомленность, языковые единицы, периферия, лингвокультурология, этнокультура, национальная картина мира

Abstract: The field of this paper research is the Karakalpak linguaculture which is paradigmatic issue and the continuation of psychological-ethnic reality. It was done several types of analyses of concept “adam” in this paper, which referred to the method of enriching materials and definitions in the Karakalpak lingua picture of the world. It was analyzed definitions of the word in the Turkic etymological dictionary, and collected data with the help of open ended questions. As the result of these investigations we may say that “adam” (man) has his own meaning, status and place in all cultures; he is taken as the starting point of all issues, as social, law, religious, moral.

Keywords: language awareness, language units, periphery, linguoculture, ethnoculture, national picture of the world.

Introduction

The possibility of the language use exactly at comparable research of a number of other cultural concepts appears to us especially valuable. Absolute dignity of work is bringing in of rich language material. So, an author was not limited to research of verbalization of concept at some separate language level, and did stage-by-stage work, studying her representation of material of different leveled language units: lexical, phraseological units, proverbs, artistic and sacral texts, that allowed to the author to reduce the row of conceptual signs of concept and character, define the nominations of concept, and also to set the row of concept forming conceptual-sphere “adam”. It testifies to the detailed and careful work done by an author, and provides authenticity and validity of the got results.

Judging on the abstract of the work, particular interest causes, research of the vivid making structure of the conceptual – sphere of material on the types of different texts, those allowed to the author to reduce the different types of cognitive metaphors, and also to set the additional row of cultural concepts entering in studying conceptual-sphere. Such going near the study of the language phenomena appears very interesting. Think, that this approach can also can be used and in the analysis of the stylistic phenomena, as facilities of creation of vividness in the text. Large interest is presented also by divisions, in that an author study verbalization of concept in sacral texts being to date the least studied object of research. Bringing in such of language material pulls out the very thorny problem of co-operation of language and religion and requires from the researcher of not only linguistic but also theology cognitions.

Literature review

Nowadays, integration in the science can be modern issue, and of course up-to-date tasks, moreover in linguistics this kind of integration causes the origin of new aspects such as psycholinguistics, neurolinguistics, computer linguistics, cognitive linguistics, and linguoculture.

Proverbs always draw attention of many scientists in all languages. Nowadays, scientists of linguistics do their researches on the filed of linguoculture and from the point of these scientists analyzing proverbs will show or depict cultural, national features of the each nationality. When we chose the materials of the research for this work without any doubt we got the proverbs, because fond of proverbs lay on the crossway of the language and culture, it was the blob of the experience of the ethnosociety and showed culture of the people (Ivanova, 2003.).

«In different civilizations and in all centuries concept good and bad conceives differently not like positive and negative features. Some societies thinks that both of them includes into one individual group, even for this features there are one general point of view, good and bad marks enter into meaning of the phraseological structure» (Sokolova, 2004, p. 39). We agree with Sokolova's point, from gathered English and Karakalpak examples, which represented morality showed individuality, and in some cases general characteristics.

Linguoculturology is a relatively new science that has arisen at the junction of two sciences - linguistic and cultural studies. The subject of today's cultural linguistics is the study of the cultural semantics of linguistic signs, which is formed in interaction of two different codes – the language and culture, as each person is both a language and cultural identity. Therefore, linguistic signs can serve as a "language" of culture, resulting in the ability of language to display national cultural mentality of its speakers.

Research Methodology

"Adam" (man) is a frequently-used word but it is difficult to define it clearly. "Adam" (man) in its various configurations links people and communities together in some sort of reciprocally beneficial association that forms societies. Thus "adam" (man) is a conceptual-sphere that deserves attention. The mankind never existed isolated: every man had his surrounding, and defined the relationships with those who surrounded him. From the ancient times, since our early ancestors inhabited the Earth, there appeared such realia as family, love, friendship, hatred, etc. which served as the differentiating notions for the feelings and attitude to certain men or societies. The study of such reality as friendship involves the study of the culture of the defined society, which includes the investigation of mental processes (i.e. psychology, philosophy), folklore, literature, mass media, religion, etc.

Analysis and Results

The given article deals with proverbs with concept "man/adam" representing English and Karakalpak national picture of the world. Materials of the article were classified on thematic groups and investigated their zoonimic components with concept "man/adam".

For example:

Every bird likes its own nest//Baka kulinde, khar kim tiwgan elinde (Frog in its pool, each person could live on motherland);

The biggest building is in the most danger of falling//Tuyenin ulkeni kopirde tayak jeydi (Elder camel guilty on the bridge).

In these proverbs we draw your attention on lexis «bird», «the biggest building», «baka» (frog), «tuye» (camel). In each language they are the names of animals and things and at the same time they are representing concept "people", "person", "man". So, for the definition of the term "concept" we can find different explanations. But we found one general point of view about term "concept" almost all foreign and native scientists: concept is mental-cognitive bases, which represents view and understanding about fragments of the reality. Concept can have lingua-expression. Proverbs will be served as united view for the concept.

Zoonim – variants of the lexis, with the names of the animals. Zoonims are characterized people through their connotative meaning. So, in the given examples we can see components of the proverbs as zoonims and they are representing concept "man" with lexis «bird», «baka» (frog), «tuye» (camel). Zoonims represent attitude of the speaker to the object, and in this case both of the proverbs depicted "relationship of the men".

It was drawn parallel between English and Karakalpak proverbs with zoonimic components, which represented „man" and as a result of the research we can offer detailed classifications of the gathered materials:

1. Morale features: for this group it was chosen the most frequent item like "dog" in English culture, «at» (horse), «eshek» (donkey), «iyt» (dog), «koy» (sheep) in Karakalpak culture represented the same group:

Barking **dogs** seldom bite = **Dogs** that bark at a distance don't bark at hand

At baspayman degen jerin ush basadi (The horse which doesn't want to step stepping third time)

Iyt urer karwan kosher,

Urer-urer uni osher (Dog barks, Caravan moves; Barking-barking then keeps silent).

Defining conception is concept ADAM (MAN) in all investigated proverbs, they draw "proverb picture" of man. All gathered language materials were analyzed on different thematic groups; we are offering detailed classifications of the proverbs with zoonimic components which represented concept "adam" (man). We included the following detailed classification of thematic groups: Moral features, Labor activity and character of movement, Wisdom and intellectual features. It was determined representative features of concept "adam" (man) of each group and dominated language units from national point of view of each nationality.

During analyse was found two approaches: 1) analyse of cultural phenomena with the help of concept, 2) analyse of semantic and pragmatic words, which represented concept in the languages. It was taken into account loading ethnocultural specification of the proverbs during the process of analyzing. Each proverb connects with the concept or key language units of the concept, if any way we didn't see any words or key identifications of the concept in the proverbs; we could see it in the language awareness of the people.

Conclusion

Finally, we looked through some amount of proverbs with zoonimic component of English and Karakalpak linguoculture. The main conclusion of the research: linguocultural direction of learning proverbs put forward a necessity of complex analyse their ethnoculture with linguocultural and universal features, interlanguage relationship on the basis of indicating cultural relevance.

Karakalpak linguacultural aspect was defined by spiritual value of concept "erkek" (man), and its connection between human and life. Referring to different conceptual methods we could help to develop Karakalpak linguistics. It was interviewed about 100 respondents, who were from different fields, social positions, and age groups. So according to their answers we could come to the final decision about concept. Replies for the question were: «man – quite difficult human being, in spite of common qualities who can conduct with other human beings and relate with them. As a biological being he has results of long evaluation process and different definite characteristics, and also he can accommodate easily to any kind of situations. But anyway human is being with mind or psyche. His state of mind and his life is the result of his biopsychological evolution, which takes great role in his everyday life».

To conclude, we can say, undoubtedly, that most characteristics of the concept of adam are the vary in any culture because this notion represents the deepest and the most affectionate feeling which lies on the basement of love, but, nevertheless, it should be considered from the point of view of the culture as cultures of the nations were and will never be the same except those traditions and customs, which are purely religious, other spheres as mental processes, folklore, etc. must have to be treated separate from the general notion of friendship.

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THE ELUCIDATION OF ABU BAKR JASSAS'S SCIENTIFIC WORKS IN THE MEDIEVAL RECORDS

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Annotatsiya: Maqolada Abu Bakr Jassos hayoti, ilm olish maqsadida qilgan safarlari, ustozlari hamda shogirdlari haqida batafsil so'z yuritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: fiqh, hadis, tarojim, usul, hanafiy, furu'.

Аннотация: В статье подробно описывается жизнь и деятельность Абу Бакра Жассоса, его путешествия в поисках знаний, о его наставниках и учениках.

Ключевые слова: фикх, хадис, тарожим, усул, ханафи, фуруъ.

Abstract: The article embraces information about the life and scientific journeys of Abu Bakr Jassas, and his maters and students.

Keywords: fiqh, hadis, tarojim, usul, hanafiy, furu'.

Introduction

Abu Bakr Jassas, a well versed scholar in the field of religion, was a peerless Qur'an commentator, scholar of Hadith, Fiqh (Islamic Law) and Usool (Principle – a basic generalization that is accepted as true and that can be used as a basis for reasoning or conduct). The historians who learned Abu Bakr Jassas's biography have reached a unanimous finding that he had been a Hanafi scholar. Early sources make detailed reference to his scientific journeys, his father figures, disciples and students.

Results and discussion

Trips in quest of knowledge were prevalent in the era of Abu Bakr Jassas and it made scholars renowned and big-hearted. Observing the life and career of famed scientists of the 10th - 12th centuries, we can witness to fruitful journeys, which reflected their raging thirst for knowledge, to further education under the tutelage of prominent figures abroad. Long-lasting travels granted them the possibility of acquiring new practice and applying diverse scientific manuscripts. Those journeys could normally last for several years.

Abu Bakr Jassas also went to a few cities, which were the hearts of science, to sharpen his knowledge via the expertise of famous scholars. He went on his initial journey from Ray – his Motherland to Baghdad, one of the scientific and cultural capitals of Islam, in 325 AH when he was 25 years old. At that time, Baghdad had become scientific focal point for many commentators (scholars of tafseer), scholars of Hadith and experts in fiqh (Islamic jurists), whom Abu Bakr tried his utmost to take advantage of. Especially, he learned fiqh inside out under the guidance of mostly renowned Hanafi scholars. He journeyed to Akhwaza in 335 AH when Baghdad was badly hit by a low standard of living. After a full recovery, he returned to the city[5].

In Baghdad, he partook in scientific consultations of his master, Abul Khasan Karhi. He managed to learn fiqh thoroughly from his teacher which made him a perfect scholar in piety and asceticism. Clearly, booming erudition of Abu Bakr created mutual reverence between him and his master. As a man of bright intellect, Abu Bakr Jassas ascribed his achievements to Karhi, his master, whose teachings had a remarkable impact on his works. Later, Karhi decided to send him to Nishapur – the hub of science, as he believed in the promising future of his student.

Heeding master's suggestions, Abu Bakr headed off to Nishapur in the company of Hakim Naysaburi, a prominent scholar of Hadith. Sadly, his teacher left this world in 340/952 AH, when Jassas was in Nishapur. Abu Ali Shashi temporarily carried on Karhi's affairs till Jassas came back to Baghdad. Soon, Abu Bakr held the position of his master[5].

Hafiz Imam Zahabi recounts Abu Bakr's visit to Asfakhan: "Abu Bakr Jassas had an impressive command of Hadith. In Nishapur, he met with Abul Abbas Asamm and his peer scholars, in Baghdad with Abdulbaqi ibn Qanee and Daalaj ibn Ahmad and the scholars ranking with them, and in Asfakhan he conversed with

Tabarani and many other scientists"[9]**.** However, the exact date of his trip to Asfakhan is not provided in sources.

To conclude, Abu Bakr availed himself of every moment of his journeys efficiently. Long and arduous years away from home granted him the title of an eminent Hanafi scholar in fiqh.

It should be noted that, masters have a pivotal role in conducting a research into the life and activity of famed scholars. Since, a student's horizon, mindset, religious convictions and scientific credentials take shape in harmony with teacher's admonition and guidance. As mentioned above, during his journeys, Abu Bakr Jassas received teachings of several scholars, which honed his scientific and cultural competence.

Rendered sources and historical founts mention nine of Jassas's mentors. However, Dr. Safwat Mustafa's carried out a deeper investigation in this regard. Relying on Abu Bakr's works, he enumerated eighteen of Jassa's masters: "Ahkam al-Quran" and "Al-fusul fi-l-usool" have reference to fifteen of them, two from "Sharh Muhtasar at-Tahawi", and another one form "Al-jami al-kabir". The Doctor discovered the list of the teachers by sourcing from Abu Bakr's reported speeches starting as "He narrated hadith…", "He informed us…", "As he recounted us…", "He recounted me…" and "He said…"[5].

The scholar's masters can be categorized into two. First, those who are mentioned in the translations and historical sources:

1. The most acclaimed master of Abu Bakr, was a great and pious imam, (a religious leader), Abul Hasan Ubaidullah ibn Husayn ibn Dallal ibn Dalham Karhiy (260-340 AH). He lived in Baghdad and learned the fiqh of the Hanafi school of thought inside out. He acquired the science of Hadith from Ismail ibn Iskhaq Qathiy and Muhammad ibn Abdullah Hazramiy. Ibn Shahin, Abu Amr ibn Haywa, Qathi Abdullah ibn Muhammad Akfaniy, Abu Bakr Jassas and other scholar are considered to be students of Karhiy. Alongside with being a famous scholar in Islamic Jurisprudence, Karhi was a man of letters and well-informed of usool and

fooru'. He then presided the Hanafi board and scholars were arriving there from different corners of the world to get the tutelage of Abu Bakr who had already won worldwide recognition. Karhi was a devout person – fasting and offering prayer profusely, destitution and deprivation had a zero impact on his perseverance. He authored "al-Muhtasar" on fiqh and "Risala" on usool (principles). Likewise, the scholar wrote a commentary on "al-Jami al-kabir" and "al-Jami as-saghir", works by Muhammad ibn Hasan Shaybani. Ibn Kamal Pashsha Imam mentioned him in the third level of the Hanafi scholars. In default of solutions from the leader of madhab (school of thought) to certain matters, those jurists had ability to make rulings relying on their independent reasoning. However, Karhi's unique stances in terms of usool ranked him above the third level. Approaching to final moments of his life, illness made him bedridden. As he was unable to cover treatment expenditures, his disciples decided to send a message to Sayfuddawla ibn Hamadan requesting for financial assistance.

When Karhi found out about that, he prayed to the Almighty: "Oh, Allah! Send my sustenance by the way I used to receive!". Imam Karhi passed away prior to the arrival of help. His students distributed ten thousand dirhams given by Sayfuddawla to the impoverished on behalf of the deceased. Undoubtedly, Imam Karhi's piety, deep knowledge and experience hugely impacted on Abu Bakr's life and works. The scholar frequently cites his master's statements in his works, like: "My mentor, Abul Hasan, says that…", "As my mentor says…". Similarly, Abu Bakr Jassas narrated some hadiths through Karhi[10].

2. Abdulbaqiy ibn Qane. He was Abul Husayn al-Umawiy (265/878–351/96), authored "Mu'jam as-sahaba", and he was a skilled hadith narrator (hafiz), scholar. Abdul Husayn travelled a lot. The inhabitants of Baghdad considered the hadiths he learned by heart trustworthy. Dariqutniy remembered the moments he memorized hadith and narrated them correctly and with occasional errors[6].

3. Abu Umar Ghulam Saalabiy – Muhammad ibn Abdulwahid ibn Abu Hisham al-Baghdadi al-Mutarraz al-Bawardiy was a linguist, also known as Ghulam Saalab.

However, scientific experts doubted his credibility in terms of science of lexicon, but trusted him as a hadith narrator. Honoured figures, clerks and scholars attended Saalab's lectures to learn his books[7].

4. Abul Abbas Naysaburiy. Abul Abbas Muhammad ibn Yaqub ibn Yusuf ibn Maaqal Ibn Mannan al-Umawiy Naysaburiy (247/861-346/957) was a stalwart man who carried the epithet "al-Asam". But he did not like this nickname. He was a well-known scholar of hadith in his time. Abul Abbas collected hadiths in Isfakhan, Mecca, Egypt, Asqalan, Beirut, Damascus, Hims, Tursus, Riqqa, Kufa and Baghdad. Dependability of his narrations is not questioned[5].

5. Abdullah ibn Jaafar ibn Faris Asfakhaniy. Abdullah ibn Jaafar ibn Doorstwaykh al-Farisiy (258/871-374/958) was a scholar-grammarian and authored instructive and precious works. According to Al-Khatib Baghdadi, some mentioned him as a da'eef (weak) hadith narrator. However, several prominent scholars of Hadith and faqihs (Islamic jurists) exonerated him of the foregoing accusations. Ad-Daruqutniy and others received Abdullah ibn Jaafar's education. He wrote many books on grammar and literature[12].

6. Sulayman ibn Ahmad Tabaraniy. Imam al-Allama al-Khujja Abul Qasim Sulayman ibn Ahmad ibn Ayyub ibn Muteer ash-Shamiy al-Lahmiy at-Tabaraniy (260/873 – 360/970) was born in Bayt al-lahm. He tripped to Sham, Mecca, Medina, Yemen, Egypt, Baghdad, Kufa, Basra, Isfakhan and many other cities to get knowledge and to hear hadiths. He narrated some thousands of hadiths through his master, and created "al-Mu'jam al-kabeer", "al-Mu'jam as-sagheer", "al-Mu'jam al-awsat" other works. Sulayman ibn Ahmad died at the age of hundred[9].

7. Hakim Naysaburiy. Muhammad ibn Abdullah ibn Hamaduya ibn Naeem Zabbiy Tahmaniy Naysaburiy, aslo known as Abdullah Hakim was a famous hadith narrator. He journeyed to Iraq, Hijaz, Khorasan and Mawarannahr in search of hadith. He played a central role in establishing ties between Banu Buwayh and Samanids. As the historian Ibn Kasir depicts, Hakim was a pious man with a deep sense of fiduciary duty, honest, energetic and a self-restraint scholar. "al-Mustadrak

ala as-sahihayn", Hakim's work, still retains its importance in the science of Hadith. As mentioned above, Abu Bakr Jassas was in his company when Hakim was headed for Nishapur. Despite Jassas was younger than him, Hakim acquired the science of Hadith from Abu Bakr[5].

8. Daalaj ibn Ahmad Daalaj Sijistaniy Baghdadiy. In his time, he was imam, faqih and muhaddith in Baghdad. Sijistan is Daalaj ibn Ahmad's hometown and he spent considerable part of his life in Khorasan, Baghdad, Basra, Kufa and Mecca. Similarly, the scholar is known as the teacher of Hakim Naysaburiy and Imam Daraqutniy. Abu Bakr Jassas narrated hadith through Daalaj ibn Ahmad in his book, "Sarkh Mukhtasar at-Tahawiy"[5].

9. Abu Sahl Zoujajiy. His name and death date are not mentioned in the rendered sources. Certain historians suggest that Zoujjajiy was a student of Abu Bakr Jassas, while some believe that he was Jassas's peer. But, Doctor Safwat Mustafa, relying on the early books on the Hanafi school of thought, such as "al-Fawaeed al-Bahiya" and "al-Jawaheer al-mouziya", asserts that Abu Sahl Zoujajiy was the teacher of Abu Bakr[5].

Second category of the scholar's masters are mentioned in "Ahkam al-Quran" and other works. They are:

1. Abu Bakr Ali Farisiy. Hasan ibn Ahmad ibn Abulghaffar Nahwiy was admired for his impressive level in the Arabic language. He was born in Fasa, Iran and later moved to Baghdad. Abu Bakr Ali Farisiy tripped to many cities. He authored many books related to the Arabic grammar, namely "at-Tazkeera", "al-Izah" and "at-Takmila". Some of Abu Bakr's works make reference to him[5].

2. Muhammad ibn Bakr Basriy. He carried honorable titles as a sheikh (leader), a trustworthy scholar, muhaddith (hadith narrator), muhaddith of Basra. Likewise, he narrated "Sunan", a work by Abu Dawood. His name is frequently mentioned by Abu Bakr Jassas in his work "Ahkam al-Quran". He always remembered his master in his narrations from "Sunan Abi Dawood" and in other chains of narrations[5].

3. Abdurahman ibn Siyma. Abu Husayn Mujbir Baghdadiy educated Abu Bakr in Baghdad.

Similarly, as Abu Bakr Jassas says in his works, he had been under the tutelage of several masters like Jaafar ibn Muhammad ibn Ahmad Wasitiy, Abul Qasim Abdullah ibn Muhammad ibn Iskhaq Marwaziy, Abu Bakr Moukram ibn Ahmad Cadiy, Cadi Abu Jaafar Nasafiy and Abu Jaafar Ustrushaniy. However, their biographies are not provided within sources[5].

As Ibn Abulwafa enumerated Abu Bakr Raziy's students: "Prominent scholars learned fiqh from him, namely Abu Bakr Ahmad ibn Musa Khorezmiy, Abu Abdullah Muhammad ibn Yahya ibn Mahdiy Jourjaniy who was the teacher of Quduriy, Abulfaraj Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn Umar, also known as Ibn Maslama, Abu Jaafar Muhammad ibn Ahmad Hasafiy, Abul Husayn Muhammad ibn Ahmad Zaafaraniy, and Abul Husayn Muhammad ibn Ahmad ibn Tayyib Kammariy who was father of Ismail, the cadi of Wasit." And there are other students of the scholar who have not been included in sources[1].

1. Abu Bakr Ahmad ibn Musa al-Khorezmiy (d.403/1012). Muhammad al-Khorezmiy, one of the faqihs of Baghdad, was peerless in terms of making rulings (fatwa) and teaching. He was several times offered the post of cadi and he did not accept it. Al-Qaatiy considers him a reformer of the fourth centennial. As-Saymiriy acquired foundations of the fiqh science from him. When Abu Bakr Ahmad died, his body was washed by as-Samiy, his disciple[2].

2. Abu Abdullah Muhammad ibn Yahya ibn Mahdiy, Qoudriy's master (d. 398/1007), was one of the famed faqihs. The author of "Hidaya" mentions him as a man who was able to make ruling relying on the Quran and Hadith. He narrated hadiths. In the final days of his life, he suffered from paralysis and was buried adjacent to Abu Hanifa's grave[11].

3. Abulfaraj Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn Umar, also known as Ibn Maslama (377/948 – 415/1024). He lived in Baghdad, and was a far-sighted, trustworthy man who performed acts of worship a lot[11].

4. Abu Jaafar Muhammad ibn Ahmad Nasafiy (d.414/1023), was a celebrated Hanafi scholar of fiqh. He led an ascetic life and was a pious, morally pure, uncomplaining and a materially poor man with a lot of knowledge. He was not far from poetry. He has a famous work named “at-Taaliqa fi al-hilaf”[8].

5. Abul Husayn Muhammad ibn Ahmad Zaafaraniy (d.393/1002). His real name was Muhammad ibn Ahmad ibn Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn Abdus ibn Kamil Abul Hasan. There some references to him in “Hidaya”. Zaafaraniy was a scholar of fiqh who was a righteous and loyal man. Al-Hatib narrated the hadith “Whosoever deliberately fabricates a lie on my behalf…” through Zaafaraniy[11].

6. Abul Husayn Muhammad ibn Ahmad ibn Tayyib Kammariy, father[3] of Ismail who was the cadi of Wasit, also known as Muhammad ibn Ahmad ibn Tayyib ibn Jaafari ibn Kammar Kammariy Wasitiy Tahhan Abul Husayn (d.417/1023). He was a fair faqih (jurist) who lived in Iraq. Later, his son ascended to the post of cadi of Wasit [4].

Similarly, relying on Saymiriy’s suggestion, Abu Bakr Jassas had many other students who were not mentioned in records[1].

Clearly, Abu Bakr Jassas’s both masters and students provided him a huge assistance in being a celebrated hanafi scholar. In other words, his scientific journeys and unwavering support by those mentors made Abu Bakr a highly-relied faqih. As he made trips, the number of his masters and students kept increasing. Later, further efforts to preserve teachings and principles of the scholar were made by his students and disciples. It is safe to say that Abu Bakr Jassas’s exemplary attitude and treatment towards his masters and students can determine the norms of “master-student” ties. And this very fact corroborates the importance of studying his life and scientific career.

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ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF TRAINING INTERNET JOURNALISTS

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada O‘zbekistonda Internet jurnalistika rivojlanishi natijasida sohaga ixtisoslashgan malakali mutaxassislar tayyorlashga bo‘lgan ehtiyoj, bu borada to‘plangan mavjud tajribalar va e’tibor berilishi kerak bo‘lgan masalalar xususida so‘z boradi. O’zbekistonning ba’zi oliy ta’lim muassasalarida Internet jurnalistikasiga oid fanlarning o’qitilishini tahlil qilib, uni takomillashtirish bo'yicha tavsiyalar beradi.

Kalit so‘zlar: Internet jurnalistika, onlayn jurnalistika, raqamli OAV, milliy ta’lim tizimi, jurnalistika ta’limi, ixtisoslik fanlari.

Аннотация: В этой статье обсуждается необходимость в квалифицированных специалистах в области интернет-журналистики, а также имеющийся опыт в этом сфере и проблемы, которые необходимо решить. Исследователь проанализировал основные предметы, связанные с интернет-журналистикой, которые преподаются в некоторых вузах Узбекистана, и дал рекомендации по ее совершенствованию.

Ключевые слова: Интернет-журналистика, онлайн-журналистика, цифровые СМИ, национальная система образования, журналистское образование, предметы специальности.

Abstract: This article discusses the need for qualified professionals in the field of Internet journalism as well as the existing experiences and issues that need to be addressed. The researcher analyzed the main subjects that are connected to Internet Journalism which are being taught in some universities of Uzbekistan and gave recommendations to improve it.

Keywords: Internet journalism, online journalism, digital mass media, national education system, journalism education, subjects of specialty.

Introduction

Until 1990, television, radio, newspaper magazines, news agencies, newsletters and bulletins were widely regarded as media outlets. Today, journalism has expanded significantly, including Internet journalism. Since the Internet has recently joined the media, it is often regarded as a "new media medium". The history of radio and television, especially the press, is much longer than the Internet, so it's commonplace to call them "traditional media." Nowadays, the Internet is a fast-paced communications tool that everyone can use. Unlike the traditional media, the Internet is an intermediate system, that is, anyone can communicate with others on the Internet, get information and publish their own information. Such activities are fast and cheap on the internet.

In order to develop the national online journalism sector, it will be necessary to pay special attention to the training of journalists, which can effectively operate in this field, in order to further ensure that the national web sites of news websites are functioning at the most prominent media outlets of the world. With the advent of future information and competitiveness in this area, traditional media will continue to grow together with new media. This is because the information circulation has an impact on practically all kinds of work. Information technology (telephone, fax, radio, television, PC, etc.) is also rapidly developing. Including Uzbekistan, the latter is the latest model of information technology, but the popularity of Internet journalism in our country; in particular the activities of most mass media sites, the updating of their content, and the quick introduction of information and commentaries are not so high.

Literature Review

If we apply to the higher education system of countries such as the United States, Great Britain, Germany, Japan, India, we will see that they are paying particular attention to training in the field of Mass Communication.

Although media systems, societies, political environments, and journalistic cultures vary greatly worldwide, journalists' training needs are quite similar (Gaunt, 1992; Deuze, 2006). As Gaunt (1992) explains, "Whatever the geographic area or sociopolitical context, journalism educators and media professionals have had to come to terms with the same problems" (p. 2). We should mention that, journalists across the globe are being trained, in large part, in similar models. As Gaunt (1992) argued in his landmark UNESCO-sponsored text, "Making the Newsmakers: International Handbook on Journalism Training", similar training patterns have often arisen from these six shared communicators' needs: an orientation/understanding of one's workplace system and the specialized function of different mass communication fields; a liberal arts and sciences background to better understand how a wide variety of issues including socioeconomic, political, cultural, and technical ones affect audiences; basic skills (language, manual dexterity, etc.); technical skills; and the ability to upgrade skills and to learn new ones. Similar training needs and approaches continue to this day, increasingly encouraged by universal trends and ties related to globalization, the Internet and social media, new technologies and innovations, media convergence, community journalism, etc. (Deuze, 2006).

Since educators worldwide tend to train future journalists in similar ways according to universal needs regardless of often extreme differences in cultural and political realities scholars continue working on a "global approach to conceptualizing journalism education" (Deuze, 2006, p. 20).

After all, the better educators understand global journalism education and training-need trends past and present the better chance they have of predicting and guiding the field and most effectively training future journalists. Thus far, the following picture is coming into sharper focus: Journalism education worldwide is becoming increasingly professionalized, formalized, and standardized and, as a result, increasingly homogeneous (Obijiofor & Hanusch, 2011; Josephi, 2010; Deuze, 2006; Gaunt, 1992).

There are many teaching materials, scientific publications on Internet journalism in Uzbekistan. Candidate of philological sciences, associate professors Sh.Kuratxujayev, N.Kosimova, N.Muratova, D.Rashidova have published a number of publications on theoretical and practical issues of Internet journalism. These resources can serve as an important source of training for internet journalists today.

For instance, Nargis Kosimova “Интернет журналистика асослари” (“Basics of Internet Journalism”), Sh.Kudrathodjaev “Jurnalist faoliyatida Internetdan foydalanish”, ("Internet use in journalistic activities"), “Internet: yaratilishi, tarixi, xavfsizlik masalalari” ("Internet: creation, history, security issues"), D. Rashidova and N. Muratova “Интернет журналистика” ("Internet Journalism"), D. Rashidova “Информационные технологии и интерактивная Интернет журналистика” ("Information Technology and Interactive Internet Journalism"), “Интернет в Узбекистане: возможности и проблемы” ("Internet in Uzbekistan: Opportunities and problems"), “Интернет как источник журналисткой информации” (“Internet as a source of journalistic information”) and other books would very useful materials which gives fundamental knowledge about Internet journalism, journalistic history, development stages, internet journalism genres, traditional and online media, news sites, filling out and designing websites, and analyzing a wide range of subjects .

Research Methodology

The paper examined and analyzed the journalism training in five major journalism-training universities in Uzbekistan, as well as journalism training models in some of European countries, covering diploma and undergraduate programs. Especially, the focus is on monitoring and analyzing subjects, courses, their curricula and current teaching methods that are focused on the preparation of Internet journalists in the context of media globalization and convergence. The idea is to determine the adequacy of journalism studies in the faculties to prepare students for their future journalistic activities. Semi-structured interviews with the Heads of specialized Journalism Departments of Journalism and Mass Communication

University and head of the department of Theories and Practice of International Journalism of Uzbekistan State World Languages University under question were conducted to help construct an understanding of the matters raised in this paper.

Analysis and results

Journalism education in Uzbekistan began at the Tashkent State University (now NUUz) from the middle of the 20th century. Until now, it has been developing on the basis of the European and national higher education system's achievement and experience.

Up to 2018, the National University of Uzbekistan, Uzbekistan State University of World Languages and Karakalpak State University prepared journalists. Throughout the years of independence, radical reform of journalistic education has been achieved. In order to bring it to the world standards, studying the experience of authoritative foreign universities, new educational normative documents have been created and new sciences have been introduced. One of them is Internet journalism. At present, curricula of all journalistic educational institutions in Uzbekistan are introduced to enhance students' online journalism and creativity skills.

Another important aspect is the newly opened Journalism and Mass Communication University, as well as online journalism as a specialty in the undergraduate and magistracy. The curricula, plans and subjects of this specialty are developed in accordance with modern requirements and on the basis of foreign experience. Until recently, existing experiences in applying journalism to journalism in the national journalism education system have been taken into consideration in this regard. Of course, the strengthening of the material and technical base plays an important role in the preparation of journalists. As journalism is a direct product of information production, it is required that staff be able to use all the information and dissemination technologies in the current information age. One of the remarkable Uzbek scholars, D.Umarova, writes in one of his articles: "Every media can communicate with professors and teachers of the faculty through special Internet channels and achieve double-effectiveness. For example, journalism, news journalism, analytical journalism, or artistic and publicistic genres, should be made available to students as subjects for newspapers, TV or radio channels, online media outlets, and important issues of the day. The student writes it with his instructor and sends the ready material to the editorial office. It is also important to note that students, both university and mass media are interested. Or, for the creative process in TV and radio broadcasting, it would be appropriate for the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan (both on TV and in the Radio House) to create a study room equipped with the necessary teaching equipment and technical equipment [14].

On May 24 in 2018, the President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev signed a resolution on establishment of the University of Journalism and Mass Communications. The new university is engaged in preparation of qualified journalists, implementing modern information technologies and methods of distance learning into the educational process, attracting students to scientific activities in journalism, increasing pedagogical potential of the university by sending prospective young graduates to foreign educational institutions and scientific centers on master's and doctoral programs [15].

Broadband communication is a broader concept of journalism, which includes, among other media outlets, public spheres such as public relations, information services, advertising agencies, and services that directly serve the public. The most remarkable aspect of this is the emphasis on specialist training in this field, not only on the quality of media training, but also on educating the audience about access techniques and technologies. Particular attention is paid to the fact that part of the classroom teaching in the field of public communications in Germany focuses on the preparation of information materials, journalism and editing, and the study of PR secrets, while the second part focuses directly on the forms and methods of publicizing them. For example, in Germany, at the lesson you will learn how to prepare information materials on a specific topic and how to fill it with text, photo or video material, use the technical capabilities and means of each media to prepare information material, specific requirements for preparing for online journalism, editing, information services, and advertising agencies. Attempts to develop skills of students in the field of journalism and mass communication, such as designing online publications, assembling and broadcasting audio and video materials, preparing news stories, advertising scripts, scenarios. These skills make it possible for freelancers to freely operate not only in the media, but also in all media channels, especially in internet journalism. In this case, the use of technology is universal from media professionals.

In a short period of time, our experience in the national education system for the formation of Internet journalism skills and the preparation of Internet journalists for students of journalism education trends and specialties has been formulated. At the International Journalism Faculty of the Uzbek State World Languages University, 5220100 - Journalism (International Journalism) provides students with the following courses in Internet Journalism:

Number in the educational plan	**Subject**	**Total hours**
2.00	**Mathematical and natural-scientific subjects**	
2.03	Digital Journalism	122
4.00	**Subjects of speciality**	
4.04	Online Journalism	244

Table 1. Extract from 5220100 - Journalism (International Journalism) Educational direction curriculum

At the newly established Uzbekistan Journalism and Mass Communication University, having summarized his experience of higher education in journalism and taking into account the needs of Internet journalists, 5220103 – Journalism (Internet

Journalism) and 5A220101 – Journalism (Internet Journalism) has been trained specialists the field of bachelors and master's degree. These areas are directly related to the curriculum that specialized in the preparation of Internet journalists directly, because the subjects in them are more profound in nature.

Number in the educational plan	**Subject**	**Total hours**
2.00	**General professional subjects**	
2.04	History and modern structure of the Internet	122
2.05	Online Journalism	122
2.07	Announcement, reports and interview on the Internet	122
2.11	Information Security in Virtual System	122
2.12	Basics and Features of Web Design	188
2.13	Working with information resources	36
2.14	Multimedia journalism	108
2.15	Robot journalism	72
2.16	Convergent Editorial	108
3.00	**Subjects of speciality**	
3.02	Social networks and blogs on the Internet	122
3.03	Basics of digital photography	60
3.04	Data journalism	122

3.05	Mobile Journalism	122
3.06	Essays and documentary on the Internet	108
3.07	**Selective courses**	
3.07.1	Copywriting in Journalism	64
3.07.2	International global communications	78

Table 2. Extract from 5220103 - - Journalism (Internet Journalism) Educational direction curriculum

Number in the educational plan	Subject	Total hours
2.00	**Subjects of speciality**	
2.02	Theory and Practice of New Media	**130**
2.03	Basics of Medialogy	**130**
2.04	Media projects and management on the Internet	**350**
2.05	Multimedia-based Internet Media	**100**
3.00	**Selective courses**	
3.04	Journalism in social networks	**66**

Table 3. Extract from 5220103 - - Journalism (Internet Journalism) Educational direction curriculum

As it can be seen from the tables, in recent years, in the field of journalism in Uzbekistan, in the field of journalism, students have been trained in journalism in the field and in the global environment, journalists have been set up. Newly-formed curricula include multimedia journalism, robot journalism, Digital journalism, Convergent Editorial, Copywriting in Journalism, Mobile Journalism, and Data

Journalism. These are widely-used courses in developing countries, and their entry into national journalism education shows the progressive development of the latest world science achievements into national journalism education. In addition, journalists need to know how to use the latest information technologies, regardless of their media outlets. The use of smartphones, tablets, and laptops in educational process will also help to create fast and high quality information.

The diffusion of “smart” phones across a wide spectrum has enabled journalism students everywhere to become reporters and video producers. Even without additional software or hardware attachments, a student can practice digital journalism. With a few inexpensive apps, students can edit HD video and package stories. The impressive capabilities of smartphones could be the great leveler in journalism education and an important bridge to the profession. For example, now students in Uzbekistan can use the same tools as students in France. And university programs without resources to fully equip media labs and studios can now leapfrog to a sophisticated digital news operation without a huge capital infusion. The smartphone revolution also lessens the gap between university students and the profession. Students now have the tools to equal or surpass their professional counterparts. And students can become their own media brand and bypass legacy media altogether. Obviously, it is an exciting time for journalism educators and journalism students.

Conclusion

It should not be forgotten that, as the global globalization process goes on, future Internet journalism will continue to develop, and the internet will increase the demand for journalists. Therefore, it is crucial to emphasize the importance of teaching journalism faculties today in the basics of mass communication, updating the technical basis and training of internet journalists, based on their language teaching and technical capacities.

The graduates of this course should serve to meet the needs of the labor market in online journalism and PR. They will need to learn the skills of working on modern information technology and their programming skills in the lower stages, to form knowledge and skills in the field of media work at higher levels, and in the field of journalistic creativity. Because the text, photos, audio and video material prepared for the global network, as well as the quality material should be in the formats and sizes available online. To do that, the specialist also needs some software knowledge.

Generally speaking, the age of information needs to be widely used in the field of information technology in society, and the need for deep knowledge and skill in this area is growing. Especially important is the role of online journalist personnel in protecting the country from external aggression and filling the national Internet segment.

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ANALYSIS OF LINGUO-CULTURAL PECULIARITIES OF THE ENGLISH IDIOMS WITH THE COMPONENT OF FLORA

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Аннотация: Ушбу мақола флора компонентли инглиз идиомаларининг лингвокультурологик хусусиятларини ўрганишга бағишланган. Мақоланиниг мақсади флора компонентли инглиз идомаларини таҳлил қилиш, идиомаларни ўрганиш учун метод, ёндашув ва идиомалар таснифини ўрганиб чиқиш, шунингдек идиомаларнинг этимология ва семантикасини таҳлил қилиш.

Калит сўзлар: компонент, белги, маданият, этимология, семантика, лингвокультурологик коди, тарих, маданий хусусиятлари

Аннотация: Данная статья посвящена исследованию лингвокультурологической характеристики английских идиом с флористическими компонентами. Целью данного исследования является анализ идиом английского языка с компонентами флоры, изучить научные труды, в которых рассматриваются методы и подходы к исследованию идиомы, а также их возможные классификации, а также проанализировать их этимологию и семантику.

Ключевые слова: компонент, символ, культура, этимология, семантика, лингвокультурный код, история, культурные особенности

Abstract: This article is devoted to the study of linguistic and cultural characteristics of English idioms with the flora component. The purpose of this study is to analyze linguo-cultural peculiarities of the idioms of the English language with the components of flora considered the methods and approaches to the research of idioms and their possible classifications, as well as their etymology and semantics.

Keywords: component, symbol, culture, etymology, semantics, linguacultural code, history, cultural features

Introduction

Learning English is widespread in our country. Learning a foreign language, at the same time penetrate into a new national culture. A good knowledge of the language is impossible without knowledge of its idiom. The world of Uzbek and English idioms is large and diverse. Idioms with lexical properties of the word provide rich opportunities for parallel, synonymous ways of expressing thoughts. Idioms give the language the brightness of national character traits and the unique flavor that distinguishes one language from another. Idioms enrich speech not only and not so much quantitatively, but qualitatively due to its ability to accurately and figuratively express the essence of rather complex phenomena.

In all languages, the bases of many idioms are the names of plants, as well as everyday realities associated with the world of flora. Idioms with a floral component make up a large part of the vocabulary and have a high use. In addition, the semantics of this group of idioms has a cultural specificity that must be taken into account in the translation process. Idioms with floral component reflect the centuries-old human observations of the world of flora, convey people's attitude to this area of reality.

Seeing research on English idioms with a component of flora, initially need to give the correct definition of flora and what is included in flora. Flora is the name given to collective plant life that grows or once grew in a particular area or over a period of time. This usually refers to local plant life but includes new species that have been introduced as well. The flora of the Earth has names derived from Latin. In language, flora was the goddess of flowers and plants. In Roman mythology, she was the goddess of fertility. So, the Kingdom of plants became known as flora. Plant life on earth can be distinguished from each other in several ways. The easiest way to divide based on region. Plants that grow in the mountains will be very different from those that grow in the desert. Similarly, plants adapted to life under water are considered to be a unique form of flora. Scientists can also study 'fossil flora', which includes plant life found in prehistoric times. The earth's modern flora is also divided based on the environment in which it is grown or visible naturally.

Plants provide people with vital oxygen, are an important component of daily food; different types of bark, herbs, fruits and roots are part of a wide variety of drugs, including pure homeopathic; some plants serve as textile and industrial raw materials, while others are used to make household items; houses are built of wood and other materials of plant origin, vehicles (ships, crews, etc.) are manufactured, furniture, household utensils, paper, stationery, musical instruments, etc.; flowers have always been one of the best gifts, and home plants-a wonderful decoration of housing; and, finally, a trip to nature, walks in the woods and parks or work in your garden or in a country area recognized by many people the best form of recreation and a means of getting rid of accumulated stress (there are even such areas of medicine as phyto - and florotherapy).

Thus, the constant presence of plants in people's lives is obvious: a variety of trees, flowers and herbs - like scenery, against which passes all human life; therefore, the strongest influence of the world of flora affects any sphere of human activity. Plants as such, plant names, plant images and various concepts related to the plant world - all this is reflected in the field of culture and art. Plants often act as a decorative element in architecture, applied art and folk art; they are the object of painting, especially in the genre of landscape and still life, as well as in allegorical images, where they act as symbolic attributes. Plants play a prominent role in folklore, poetry and even popular music. In addition, plants and their elements often appear in the coats of arms and emblems, decorate banknotes and coins (numismatics), and are used as trademarks, advertising brands and components of advertising logos, act as personal and own names, etc.; the names of many popular books and movies contain plant names; in the field of media flora vocabulary is often used as part of humorous or euphemistic expressions or as an element of political satire; the terms "plant" are used to refer to the units of measurement, as well as in the field of anatomy and medicine floral names get some elements of clothing of course, plants play a huge role in mythology and superstitions, in folk (festive, religious, etc.) and Church rites, in a variety of rituals, ceremonies and cults. The world of the surrounding nature-weather phenomena, birds, animals and plants - since ancient times was reflected in the figurative system of the language, in its idiomatic, having the unique character of each language, each nation. In all languages, many idioms are based on the names of plants, substances of plant origin, as well as everyday realities associated with the world of flora. Plant images that are part of the individual idioms of different peoples have much in common, because they are based on a certain similarity of life, natural conditions and processes associated with the physiological and psychological characteristics of man, "but each nation has its own Union with nature" Thus, the phraseological composition of each language clearly conveys the main features of the national culture and worldview of the people.

Material and research methods

Idioms with a florist component belong to a certain thematic group of flora, and reflect a certain sphere of the material world. They are relatively stable in semantic terms, their meaning does not change within the boundaries of special use. T.D.Baryshnikova gives a definition of flora as a unit of integral field of Botanical terminology of a particular language. [1]

N.Kudryavtseva under flora means – the designation of trees, shrubs, indoor and garden plants. [7]

S.S.S umbatov flora sees as the names of trees, shrubs, herbs, flowers, vegetables, berries and other crops, their generic, specific, varietal names, concepts for a form of vegetation (grass, shrub, tree, flower, etc.) [8]

Thus, the constant presence of plants in people's lives is obvious: a variety of trees, flowers and herbs - like scenery, against which passes all human life; therefore, the strongest influence of the world of flora affects any sphere of human activity. Plants as such, plant names, plant images and various concepts related to the plant world - all this is reflected in the field of culture and art. Plants often act as a decorative element in architecture, applied art and folk art; they are the object of painting, especially in the genre of landscape and still life, as well as in allegorical images, where they act as symbolic attributes. Plants play a prominent role in folklore, poetry and even popular music. In addition, plants and their elements often appear in the coats of arms and emblems, decorate banknotes and coins (numismatics), and are used as trademarks, advertising brands and components of advertising logos, act as personal and own names, etc.; the names of many popular books and movies contain plant names; in the field of media flora vocabulary is often used as part of humorous or euphemistic expressions or as an element of political satire; the terms "plant" are used to refer to the units of measurement, as well as in the field of anatomy and medicine floral names get some elements of clothing of course, plants play a huge role in mythology and superstitions, in folk (festive, religious, etc.) and Church rites, in a variety of rituals, ceremonies and cults. The world of the surrounding nature-weather phenomena, birds, animals and plants - since ancient times was reflected in the figurative system of the language, in its idiomatic, having the unique character of each language, each nation. In all languages, many idioms are based on the names of plants, substances of plant origin, as well as everyday realities associated with the world of flora. Plant images that are part of the individual idioms of different peoples have much in common, because they are based on a certain similarity of life, natural conditions and processes associated with the physiological and psychological characteristics of man, "but each nation has its own Union with nature" Thus, the phraseological composition of each language clearly conveys the main features of the national culture and worldview of the people.

Results and discussion

For centuries, the world of flora and the world of human were closely interrelated. Plants have always played and still play an extremely important role in the history of human, and in these relationships it is the human most often was in a dependent, subordinate position. English idioms with a component of flora reflect the culture, history and realities of the life of the country and the people-the carrier of a language, are also closely related to the peculiarities of the culture of community of people in the language of which they were formed, and with the distinctive features of reality surrounding the representatives of this community. The study of this class of English idioms is relevant, since their analysis allows us to trace the relationship between the stable expressions of the language and traditions, beliefs, mythology, historical events and natural features of the place of formation of such expressions. Moreover, in the study of some idioms it is possible to analyze the influence of any culture on another or on several peoples.

Due to the peculiarities of the natural habitat of the people, its cultural and historical development, flora is one of the most specific areas of culture, which, in turn, is reflected in the natural language as the main ethno-cultural code. The images of plants in the conventional language of myths and folklore in their symbolic semantics are closely related to the General cultural meanings, which are very diverse.

Components of flora as one of the types of semantic vocabulary, embodying certain characteristics of plants, reflect the spiritual world of people.

The natural environment is significantly different in different parts of the Earth's climate, flora and fauna, landscape. Studying in the sphere of human activity, the natural environment is drawn into the sphere of cultural interests of people and gets names that reflect the social experience of native speakers, their subjective and pragmatic assessment. Features of the geographical position of England, its climate, agriculture and employment are reflected in a number of idioms with a floral component. Their imagery is determined by the history of the people, their way of life. National-cultural connotation of idioms with flora component is caused, first of all, by cultural-marked components, national symbols with a deep cultural and national context.

For example, rose occupies a special position in the cultural tradition of the English people. The Longman Dictionary of Language and Culture States that the rose is perceived by the British as a typical English flower. It is depicted on the national emblem of England, hence the nickname of the country "The Land of Rose"-"country of roses".

Vegetable culture became widespread among the Celts, the population of the British Isles in the VI-II centuries BC, and laid the Foundation for modern English linguocultural code "flora» . In the Celtic calendar each month, and sometimes individual days corresponded to its tree. For example, the yew symbolized December 23, the most ominous day of the year, it was believed that this day the year dies. They also believed that each person, depending on the date of his birth corresponds to its plant and that plants patronize a certain period of time, and the four most important of them oak, spruce, ash and mistletoe "located" at key points of the annual cycle: the Spring and autumn equinox, winter and summer solstice equinox. [1]

The image of the tree in phraseology is of great importance for the world culture. In the mythology of many cultures, including English, a single plant in a way that embodies the universal concept of peace, which forms a kind of vertical link between earth and sky. National-specific for English phraseology with floral component is also a symbol of the tree (especially its tops) as the embodiment of high social status, material goods, for example: the top of the tree prominent social position, flourish like a bay tree – to flourish, shake the pagoda-tree – to get rich quickly. Oak was the main sacred tree of the ancient Germans, so the idioms, which include the name of this tree, have a pronounced positive connotation. The composition of the as English idioms oak symbolizes force, courage. For example, great oaks from little acorns grow - big grows from small, a heart of oak-brave, courageous person. The symbolism of some trees also remained unchanged. The British owe much to the Romans for the fact that tees have become a traditional symbol of grief.

In modern Britain, rose, oak, poppy remain symbolic plants that have preserved their symbolism since the Roman conquests, and the symbolism of some of them is rooted in Celtic culture. The symbol acts as a condenser of the principles of signification and simultaneously displays outside of signification. He is a mediator between different spheres between semiotic and non-semiotic reality. Equally, symbols are a mediator between the synchrony of the text and the memory of culture. The symbol plays the role of semiotic capacitor. [9]

According to most Britons, the universally recognized symbols of grief for the many victims of world wars and military conflicts are Rosa and Poppy.

The linguo-cultural component of the flora are concentrated a considerable experience of primary sources related to the history of the people, its traditions, which carried out the relationship with reality in areas such as rites (Wassailing "Christmas ritual of tree worship," the Yule Log "burning the Christmas log"), customs (prohibition of field of wild flowers in the house), the rules of life (lavender in the linen closet), legal establishment (Besom Wedding "marriage recognized, but not formalized"), systems of kinship (family tree), family tradition Grass widow – (married woman who lives temporarily or long without a husband), beliefs and beliefs.

Conclusions

So, plant names are often used in idioms. This fact is explained by the fact that flora belongs to one of the nearest circles of human needs and interests. The relationship between language and culture is obvious. Every language is inseparable from the culture that makes up its content. Language not only reflects modern culture in a momentary way, but also records its previous States and transmits its values from generation to generation. Each language is a part of the world in its own way, that is, it has its own way of conceptualization. Hence, it can be concluded that each language has a special picture of the world, and the linguistic personality is obliged to organize the content of the statement in accordance with this picture. Thus, the national-cultural aspect of the study of linguistic units allows deepening and expanding the content side of the rich idiomatic material of modern languages, and a specific analysis of individual groups of idioms to answer the question of where and to what extent manifests the most obvious national identity of English idioms.

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HISTORY OF APPEARANCE OF ADVERTISEMENTS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS IN PAPERS PUBLISHED IN UZBEKISTAN (1870-1920)

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Аннотация: Мазкур мақолада Ўзбекистонда матбуот тизимида реклама ва эълонларнинг пайдо бўлиш тарихи ва уларнинг ривожланиш тенденциялари кўриб чиқилади. Мақолада реклама ва эълонларнинг матбуот ривожига кўрсатган таъсири аниқ тарихий фактлар асосида очиб берилади. Мақолада 1870-2010 йилга қадар бўлган матбуот фаолияти тадқиқ қилинган.

Калит сўзлар: Чоп қилиш, реклама, нашрлар, сотиш, савдо, ривожланиш, Марказий Осий, миллий матбуот.

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются история рекламы и объявлений в системе прессы Узбекистана и тенденции их развития. Влияние рекламы и объявлений на развитие СМИ будет объяснено на основе исторических фактов. В статье анализируется деятельность СМИ до 1870-2010 гг.

Ключевые слова: издательское дело, реклама, издательство, продажа, торговля, развитие, Центральная Азия, национальная пресса.

Abstract: The history of the appearance of advertisements and announcements in the press system of Uzbekistan and their development tendencies were looked through in this article. The influence of advertisements and announcements to the development of press was illustrated in this article on the basis of definite facts. Press activity during the years 1870-2010 was investigated in the article.

Keywords: Publishing, Advertising, publication, sale, trade, development, Central Asia, national press.

Introduction

Historical processes which took place in Central Asia play a very important role in the development of human civilization. Studying the history of the Central Asian region is one of the priorities of world history. The emergence of periodical press in Central Asia corresponds to the territory of Uzbekistan. Studying the history of Uzbekistan's press and its development trends gives us a clear idea of the social, economic and political processes in the region. In Uzbekistan, a lot of work has been done on the history of the press. Besides, D.A. Alimova, D.Kh. Ziyaeva, R.M. Abdullayev, S.S. Agzamkhujayev conducted their researches.

Foreign scientists as E. Allworth, I. Baldauf, A. Khaalid also conducted their investigations on the Turkestan press. However, the history of advertising and announcements in periodical press is one of the least studied areas.

In the research of S. Shodmonova advertising and broadcasting history was studied together with a TV radio. In P.M. Absharova's work the issue of announcements in Russian-language newspapers was looked through.

In his work V.N. Oglobin quoted some information about the advertisements of production and trade relations in periodical press publications of Turkestan. We can come across some information about advertisements and announcements in the works of K.E. Pitger, A. Djalolov and Kh. Uzganbayev devoted to the press of Turkestan.

Statement of the Problem

In order to study the history of advertising, it is necessary first of all to consider the processes of periodic press history. The era of periodicals in Uzbekistan dates back to the 1970s. During this period, the first newspaper in Uzbekistan “Turkestan Sheets” appeared. The first ads can also be found in these newspapers. On April 29, 1880, the newspaper published announcements on sale of land parcels. On September 23, 1880, there were settled advertisements on sale of tobacco products in Voskresen market 38 and advertisements on the sale of a house belonging to M. Gilevoy on the Vorontsovskom Boulevard. In the 1893 issue of the Turkistan Province newspaper, the American steel furnaces and sewing machines were offered at affordable prices at the "Rabotnik" store in Samarkand Street in Tashkent. The first articles published in the press looked very simple. Articles published in newspapers in Uzbekistan in the period of 1870-1900 were as follows:


ОБЪЯВЛЕНІЯ.

ВЫСОЧАЙШЕ утвержденное Товарищество
„РАБОТНИКЪ"
въ Ташкентѣ на Самаркандской улицѣ,
домъ Максимовича.
Получены большой выборъ недорогихъ чугунныхъ ПЕЧЕЙ, кромѣ того *настоящія американскія* „ШВЕЙНЫЯ МАШИНЫ" *(Новая домашняя)* отличающіяся простотой устройства, безшумнымъ дѣйствіемъ, большимъ вылетомъ и т. п. Подробныя описанія и объясненія высылаются и выдаются желающимъ безплатно. (1—3)

ОБЪЯВЛЕНІЕ.

Picture1. The Newspaper of Turkestan Province. 1880, №1.

In the 90's of the 19th century, advertisements became to appear in newspapers published in other provinces of Uzbekistan. Special attention was paid to publishing advertisements in Samarkand's newspaper "Okraina". The newspaper had a price 15 coins for back page and 40 coins for front page advertisements. In the 1981 edition of this newspaper, it was narrated that mills, manufactured at the Carl Burkgertt Moscow Machine Building Plant, were being sold at low prices. In the January 1, 1906 edition of the "Samarkand" newspaper, we can see that Kattakurghan Oil Factory advertised its own products. In this issue, there were also offered Swiss-made pocket watches, Grand Hotel's comfortable rooms and restaurant services and a variety of excursions in the direction of Batumi Marseille was offered by French Naval Association "NPake.N".

As a result of the increase in the number of newspapers and magazines in the 20th century, there was created a competitive environment for advertising amongst them. As a result, the number of advertisements in the newspaper headlines increased more and more. The daily newspaper “Ташкентский курьерь (The Tashkent courier)”, which began to be published in 1906, offered advertising services at cheaper prices than other newspapers. The prices were marked as 20 coins for front page and 10 coins for back page advertisement. In the number of October 6, 1906 of this issue, we can see that more than 30 announcements and advertisements were published and it became a special advertisement newspaper. In this number, there was offered fish caviar brought from Moscow, as well as E.Y. Melnailisa’s music courses.

In the number of the newspaper on October 31, 1906, sewing machines of the company “Zinger” were advertised. The bikes produced by the “Deyton” plant were advertised either. We can see that for the first time, advertisements began to be given on the basis of illustrations and photos. In the number of the newspaper on December 16, 1906, the number of advertisements was more than 40. M.V. Kosnelson offered typography services and holiday cards.

It will not be overstated if we say that establishment of “Среднеазіатская жизнь (Central Asian Life)” in 1907 was a big turn in advertising. This newspaper became a special advertising newspaper like “Ташкентский курьерь (The Tashkent courier)”. The newspaper, №88, in 1907 provided information on typewriters produced under the brand name “Lux”. In the number 114 on May 24, N.N. Mirnova offered gramophones, which was developed under the brand name “Amur” at affordable prices.

In the newspaper “Turkestan” in the number on September 1, 1906, “Salamandra” insurance company, founded in 1848, offered insurance services in Tashkent city, including services of insuring real property and goods. Also in this issue V.M. Zelmanovich, I. Lyashevskaya and doctors who had come from Fridman stomatological associations in the city of Kharkov in the Ukraine, offered their services.

In the edition of this newspaper, porridges for children of the company “Nestle” were advertised.

In the newspapers published in Turkestan, the advertising of alcoholic beverages and tobacco products was poorly developed. Advertising of such products caused a great deal of dissatisfaction with the local population. These advertisements were originally published in this newspaper. The beer plant called “Otto Vagau”, in Samarkand offered beer under the name “Linde v 'Vis baden” on the basis of Holland technology.

The society “Andijan Zayom” offered credits for citizens in the newspaper “Туркестанский голось (Turkestan Voice)” in the number of July 23, 1916. In the 1908 edition of “Туркестанская Жизнь (Life in Turkestan)”, V. Visosadsky offered quality tea products.

The first quarter of the 20th century made a great contribution to the development of advertising and announcing. During this period, not only in Tashkent, but also in the regions, the number of newspapers increased and advertisements in them were published being based on various illusions and different designs:

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دیسکری

نام ایلک

گلاب وعطر صابون

شرکت

چیپیلیق یتسکی

فرزندلاری برلان

مسکاو شهریده

508 1—1

КАКАО

С. СIУ и К°.

САМЫЙ ПИТАТЕЛЬНЫЙ И УКРѢПЛЯЮЩІЙ
== НАПИТОКЪ. ==

قهوه

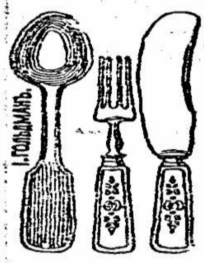
سیئو و کامپانیه نینک

جوده توقلیک وهم بدننی باقوت قیلا دورغان ایچکولیک

(181) 3—2

هیچ بر وقت واقع بولمکان

چنانچه ۱۸ عدد نمرسه



یعنی آلتی عدد طعام ییدورکان پچاق
وهم آلتی عدد پولاد سنچقی آق
روچ دین قیلنکان دسته لیك ودسته
اوستیغه کمش سالنکان اوزون لیکی
بیش چارك ویرشوك وهم آلتی عدد
کموش بریلکان آش ییدورکان قاشوق
جای شول نمرسه لارنی هاسی باجی
برلان وپوچته خراجاتی برلان

بیش صوم گنه

بول پچاق لار وهم سنچقی لار توں یخشی اینکلیس پولادیدین
قشوقلاری ایرکه مملکتی نی آق کموش بریلکان تیموركه
اوخشاش نمرسه دین قیلنکان بول نمرسه لار اوستال
وستیغه زینت بولادور.
زادا تکه آقچه سز تلوفنی پلاتوق برلان یوباریلادور
بول توباندە یازیلغان آدریس نی کیسب آلیب کانوریت
استیغه یاپشتورسه لار مکتوب برله تاپشتورولادور

ГЕРМАНІЯ Торговому Дому
Іосфъ Гольдманъ Берлинъ С. 14
Принценштр. 59.
IOSEPH GOLDMANN
Berlin S. 14. Prinzenztr. 59.

لفافه لیك مکتوب که پوچتاوای ۱۵ تین لیك مارکه
وآچوق مکتوبکه ۴ تین لیك مارکه یاپشتورسه لار بولادور

(1298) 5—1 (3286)

МЕТАМОРФОЗА

ЕДИНСТВЕННОЕ РАЦІОНАЛЬНОЕ СРЕДСТВО
—) СТЪ (—
ВЕСНУШЕКЪ, УГРЕЙ, ПРЫЩЕЙ

ТОЛЬКО ПАРФЮМЕРНОЙ ФАБРИКИ
С. И. ЧЕПЕЛЕВЕЦКІЙ СЪ С-МИ
МОСКВА.

ТРЕБУЙТЕ ВСЮДУ.
Обращайте вниманіе на этикеты!

میتامارفوزه

دیکان داری یوزده کی سیفکیل وابسع
واجینلارنی وهرخیل یوزکه تاشادورکان
نمرسه لارنی یوق قیلغان لیغی
عالمده مشهوردور
مذکور دارونی یخش

چیلیفیتسکی واوغل

لاری فابریکه سی نینك گینه طالب قیلنکز

(846) 3—1.

In the number 4, 1912 of the newspaper “Bukharai Sharif”, cheap drugs were offered in the drugstore belonged to A.M. Rubinchik and located in Bukhara and A. Bayer offered his shoemaker services. In the “Samarkand” newspaper No. 7 of 1913, we can see that fast postal service was offered.

In the “Sadoi Ferghona (Fergana Voice)” newspaper, No. 1 of 1914, the advertisements about automobiles manufactured in Germany can be come across. “Turan” newspaper No. 1 of 1917 advertised brick products produced by brick factory belonged to M.A. Seidel.

Tashkent private education school mentioned the organization of accounting courses for eager people in the newspaper “Новый Туркестан (New Turkestan)” in #26 on March 22, 1918.

The appearance of commodity exchanges in Tashkent and Samarkand contributed to the development of advertising industry by 1920. Since 1924, in the special editions of the newspaper, which began to appear under the name of "Бюллетень.Самаркандский товарный биржы (Bulletin of Samarkand commodity exchange)", information about the Soviet Kiev contract fair was presented.

Conclusion

The appearance of advertisements and announcements in the Uzbek periodical press positively influenced the media development. During that period, many newspapers closed down because of lack of funds. Advertising improved the financial status of newspapers.

In the 19th century trade economic relations in Central Asia were intensified. Foreign trade rose sharply in the region. Learning advertisements gives the opportunity of to explore the activities of foreign firms in the region during that period. During this period, social progress in the society, the emergence of new social classes and the formation of new services were influenced positively by advertising. The appearance of advertisements and announcements in the press contributed greatly to the development of relationships and the development of proposals in the economic sector.

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UDC: 81-139

NOVEL WAYS OF OVERCOMING LANGUAGE BARRIERS TO COMMUNICATE IN THE CLASSROOM

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Аннотатция: Ушбу мақолада чет тилларини ўқитишда учрайдиган долзарб муаммолардан бири – синф мухитида ўқувчиларнинг сўзлашув нутқини шакллантиришда учрайдиган тўсиқлар, уларнинг нима сабабдан юз бериши ҳамда бу муаммони замонавий метод ва педагогик технологиялар орқали бартараф этиш усуллари ёритиб берилган.

Калит сўзлар: тил тўсиқлари, самарали мулоқот, жўнатувчи, қабул қилувчи, мулоқот тўсиғи, ўзаро алоқа, тил билиш даражаси, англаб ететиш, етказиб бериш.

Аннотация: В данной статье описывается одна из наиболее актуальных проблем, возникающих при обучении иностранным языкам: языковые барьеры, с которыми сталкиваются студенты при развитии своих коммуникативных навыков, причины, по которым они возникают, а также способы преодоления этой проблемы с помощью современных методов и педагогических технологий.

Ключевые слова: языковой барьер, эффективное общение, отправитель, получатель, коммуникационный барьер, взаимодействие, языковой уровень, восприятие, транспортировка

Abstract: This article describes one of the most pressing issues occurring in teaching foreign languages – language barriers which students face while developing their communication skills, the reasons way they come into existence, as well as the ways to overcome this problem through modern methods and pedagogical technologies.

Keywords: language barrier, effective communication, sender, receiver, communication barrier, interaction, language level, apprehension, conveyance.

Communication is something so simple and difficult that
we can never put in a simple word.

T.S. Mathews

Introduction

Now, thanks to multitudinous sources, such as books, audio materials, and electronic devices, teaching the grammar and vocabulary of any foreign language is not considered to be a problem to anyone more. One can independently learn and practice morphological part of a language, even without feeling the need of someone else's help. A learner just needs determination and inner motivation. However, teaching and acquiring productive skills is still the hardest challenge for most of us. Especially, teachers seethe with frustration when they see that their students cannot get in touch with their peers and partake fully in lessons. They feel pressure on teaching learners how to communicate with each other in the classroom environment avoiding language barriers. Linguistic barriers in the classroom can make it unmanageable for pupils to get the most of their education. In order to solve this problem it is critical to find out the roots for emerging these obstacles.

Linguistic roadblocks transpire because of problems in listening, perceiving, and speaking. Students may have trouble comprehending what they listen and organizing their thoughts because of different pronunciation and dialects. Some rely on hand gestures rather than words owing to the lack of vocabulary. This causes enigmas in apprehending. Diverse vocabulary range or using it wrongly can be another ground as well. Others isolate themselves out of fear or embarrassment. Consequently, they often shut down isolating themselves.

Literature review

The process of conveying ideas, opinions, feelings, attitude and information from one to another can be interpreted as communication. It is a critical skill almost in any fields of study. A person who inducts a conversation through sending a message is called a sender or communicator. A person who responds communicator completes a conversation is a receiver. Students in the class should participate during the lessons being both senders and receivers, if they can be receivers but not sender, a lesson is not considered to be interactive and fails to involve everybody in the class which causes to obstacles in interacting. Interactive lessons should be barrier-free.

There has been made a great number of researches to solve the problem of having difficulties in communication.

Fred C. Lunenburg from Sam Huston State University tried to find the perfect definition for communication, analyzed process and barriers which hinder effective communication. He counted four types of barriers: semantic, psychosocial, physical and process barriers. The process barrier is also subdivided into sender, receiver, encoding, decoding, medium, and feedback barriers in his research paper. According to Fred communication is a complicated, give-and take process, collapses anywhere in the cycle can obstruct the conveyance in apprehension.

The another research conducted by Kenneth Button and Fabio Roserra provides us with the fact that technical advances which have come into use over the last two decades have given us a chance to analyze and store huge amount of information, that not only improve productive efficiency but also influences and shapes the daily life of people in terms of time allotments as well as consumption patterns. The researchers claim that the more information is provided the more willingness rises to communicate. That means to better the interaction of the students within a class a teacher should give them more knowledge of language. Plain example for this can be commonly used speaking phrases.

MD. Joynal Abdin shows uncovers several impediments to intercourse in lessons. Some of these are: intentional orientation, misunderstanding, polarization, fact inference confusion, All ness, static evaluation, indiscrimination, and taking one side. Then he caters with key solutions for above mentioned issues. On the report of Abdin communicating with positive, equal and open mind , having good educational background, being aware about cultural background or manners of your counterpart, thinking the matter from different perspective, being empathetic and supportive can serve as a good guidance to effective communication. He supports the idea of creating friendly atmosphere in the classroom which makes communicators supportive, encouraging and empathetic to each other.

Last but not the least, teaching students to listen actively and attentively, together with managing their voice appropriately – at the same audible level is equally important to overcome language barriers as stated by Dr. K. Usha Rani, the assistant professor of the department of English in KL University. She points not having the same level of ability in a language to be a principal cause for poor interaction.

Research Methodology

The research study is based on quantitative and qualitative methods of research. Naturalistic observation, self-reflection, questionnaires, interviews and teacher notes are capably used. The process conducted at the educational center “Hope and get”, on December, 2018. It lasted 4 weeks in order to get the result of utilizing new methods and collect the data. The research was held among two groups of lyceum students within 24 hours of the lessons. There were twenty learners divided into two groups.

The first group was taught by using traditional methods such as relying on textbooks, reciting the lessons, memorizing words and examples, repetition, learning the grammar rules by heart. When students faced troubles while expressing their thought in English, they were instructed to learn the text templates by heart and encouraged to read more in the target language.

While conducting lessons to the second group of learners, I first paid heed to boosting self-confidence of the children and fostering their ability working as a team though making use of team-building activities. The attention was also drawn to improve students’ critical thinking skills so that they would be able to think quickly and respond. They also trained to accept negative feedback from each other without being upset. As to making my lessons more understandable I tried to use body language instead of using advanced vocabulary in order to avoid unclearness. The modern devices were also come in handy. We watched short animated videos, listened to the songs and authentic daily conversations and dialogs. These helped to correct their pronunciation and practice their listening. The most influential technology which was warmly welcomed and admired by my students was role-play technique. They excited to imitate and play the role of their western film heroes or imaginary situations.

Analysis and results

Regarding to researches based on two different methods, feasible ways tackling with communication problems were found:

1. Active listening rather than just reading – the receivers learned how to pronounce words correctly, and how to form their speech by listening native speakers' conversations, dialogues. Practicing listening and understanding more students overcame some barriers such us misunderstanding, misconceiving, misrepresenting and, mispronunciation. They also get clear examples how to use their language in everyday life properly.

2. Exchanging each other's' feedback instead of only getting comments from the teacher – it is true that teacher give more objective feedback rather than students. However, it has been discovered that if students can speak their opinions to each other, no matter whether they are right or wrong, this experience teaches them thinking creatively and critically which feeds active communicative atmosphere within the classroom and teaches them deal with daily conversations with ease.

3. Proper Media Selection as the substitute of boring expectable-formed textbooks – using diverse interesting tools I was able to ignite the curiosity of my second group students. They came to the lesson waiting something new and this was a good trigger to involve all learners at the lessons. On the other hand, the first group students had already known what we would learn at the upcoming lesson. Even some of active students had already done the exercises of the new lessons to be ahead than others. As the result other students fall behind of them and the participation at the

lessons only limited to the active students. This created the gap between students and caused huge barriers.

4. Adding motivational and organizational stage to the lesson versus just giving instructions – Organizational and motivational part of the lesson which was constructed by the teacher from the place of avoiding and surmounting difficulties in interaction resulted in establishing the following positive pedagogical and emotional conditions:

- Development of an internal need for involvement in activities ("I want");
- Materialization of the conditions to the students from educational exercises ("It is essential");
- Organization of a thematic framework for educational activities such as role-play ("I can").
- Making learners a meta-communicator, as an individual and as a team rather than passive listeners – teachers' control on regular basis how well their communication was going was more effective than just evaluating them when they present learned information. Identifying strengths, or mistakes, improvements or repeated errors served as a good nourishment for better intercourse.

Conclusion

Communication within a class is the most vital aspect in education process. Effectuality of lessons hugely depends on how a teacher and students transmit information and understand each other. A number of barriers, such as semantic, physical, psychological, process types of barriers may impede this important component of acquiring knowledge. It is critical to consider preventing students from this types of obstacles to achieve the goals of lessons while teaching foreign languages. In the accordance with recent literature, taking into attention the optimization of communication, teachers still think that their message to the receivers always go directly without changing their meaning. However, it is founded and asserted by a number of researchers along with Seghedin, that their language is not as plain as they think. So it is one of the problem leads to difficulties in apprehension which found its solution in my recently taken research. As the research highlights using simple language, encouraging learners to feel the team spirit, to be self-confident, using modern pedagogical technologies and electronic devices, exchanging feed backs and learning how to listen actively can give the best help to surmount linguistic roadblocks in the classroom environment.

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COMMUNICATIVE REQUIREMENTS FOR POLITICAL PRELIMINARY FINDINGS AND THEIR OPERATIONS

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Anotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada siyosiy nutq haqidagi ta’riflar tahlil qilinib, aniq xulosalar aytilgan. Siyosiy nutqqa qo’yiladigan kommunikativ talablar misollar bilan tadqiq qilingan. Nutqning to‘g‘riligi, aniqligi, mantiqiyligi, tozaligi kabi talablar siyosiy nutq uchun qanchalik ahamiyatli ekanligi misollar yordamida sharxlangan.

Kalit so’zlar: nutq, siyosiy nutq, nutqning to’g’riligi, nutqning aniqligi, nutning mantiqiyligi, nutqning tozaligi.

Аннотация: В данной статье анализируются определения политической речи и даются четкие выводы. Коммуникативные требования к политической речи изучались на примерах. Ясность, точность, разумность и чистота речи обсуждаются на примерах, так как это важно для политической речи.

Ключевые слова: речь, политическая речь, чистота речи, точность речи, логика речи.

Abstract: This article analyzes the definitions of political speech and gives clear conclusions. Communicative requirements for political speech were studied by examples. Clarity, accuracy, reasonableness, and purity of speech are discussed with examples as it is important for political speech.

Keywords: speech, political speech, accuracy of speech, logically of speech, purity of speech

Introduction

The study of political speech is one of the key issues for speech culture. Political speech, the product of a political and social discourse, is characterized by a clear objective,that is, focusing on the analysis of key issues in the society, as well as the specific timing of the speech. In the book "Principles of Speech Culture and Methodology" (published in the 1990 edition), which is one of the first textbooks for the Uzbek speech culture, R. Kuhturov, E.Begmatov, E.Tojievs, and the political peculiarities and characteristics of the speech are evaluated in a general way. In fact, the significance of political speech is equally important, whereas public lectures are of considerable importance to speech culture. Later, Tura Kudratov's lectures on "The Fundamentals of Speech Culture" contain a completely different approach to political speech analysis. That is, it is interpreted in the oral and written form, rather than in the content of the narrative. The novel "Speech Craft", published in 2006 by Rashid Rasulov, N.Husanov, Q. Speech Expressions "- five types, and the first is called" Political-social speech ". However, they are widely mentioned in the "Court of Justice". When it comes to political speech analysis, the Greek language is limited to the school of negligence and eastern preaching. In the text of the lectures given by N.Goyibov, D.Yusobov, A.Mavlyanov, the speech is described as follows: Basically, it is done by the managers, and therefore has a programmatic nature, which reflects the actual issues of the period, rich material. [1:47] In addition to these comments, let's take a look at the political commentary on Jennifer Mueller, a law school teacher at Law School in Maurer, India: "Different Between the Political Speech & Commercial Talk". Political speech is not just a speech produced by the authorities but a discussion of some of the social problems. The main purpose of the political speech is the well-being of the people.[2]

Literature Review

That is, as we have mentioned above in the political speech, the specific objective is to be addressed. The level of implementation of this goal depends on the correctness of the direct speech. In order to be able to communicate correctly, it is up to the communicative requirements to answer (correctness, accuracy, reasonableness, purity). Political speech, along with a great opportunity, is a combination of commitments, one that meets the needs and responsibilities of satisfying each demand. More broadly about communication needs and their implementation:

Correctness of the speech: "Correctness is," writes V.G.Kostomarov, "as a prerequisite and first condition of the civilization culture, the strict and complete correspondence of the literary language to a certain time, its pronunciation, spelling and grammar (3: 24) Thus, speaking, based on literary norms (Lexical, Semantic, Graphic, Phonetic, Accentologic, Grammatical, Morphological, and Syntactical, Speech, Methodological, and Punctual) the nutritional requirement of the speech. If we analyze political speech in terms of its audiotape, that is, taking into account the peculiarity of political speech for official circles, "the correctness of speech" is literally the first call for political speech. Because in the official circles the requirement to comply with the literary language standards is defined by law.

Research Methodology

A good politician is also a good speaker. Our respected leader Shavkat Miromonovich Mirziyoyev is not just a wise politician, but also a speaker, as the world community has admitted. Today, I think it is important to emphasize an important point of view: Uzbekistan and its generous people have always stood firm in the position of implementing peace-loving policies and respect for national and universal values. [4: 139] In his article titled "Together we are creating a free and prosperous democratic society together at the joint session of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan" on the occasion of the solemn ceremony of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the occasion of the presidential inauguration, we have strictly adhered to all the principles of the literary standard we can see. That is, the words in the sentences are lexical-semantic as a whole, with a great sense of humor in a small sentence. At the same time, morphological and syntactic norms are also fully observed. Official sentences are based on methodological guidelines.

Accuracy of the speech. The accuracy of the speech is an indispensable continuation of the requirement of confidentiality, which is the key to ensuring the integrity of speech. When the speech content is used in its own place, i.e. the accuracy of the speech is satisfied, it is integral to its entirety. The accuracy of the speech is the perfect match of the word itself. Accuracy is divided into two types: precision and accuracy of the concept. The accuracy of the word appears in the context of the content of the conversation, the scope of events, and the existence of the word, which is reflected in the speech. [5:53]

This requirement is also a requirement for political speech. As we have already noted, the essence and content of political speech is the fate of society, and every sentence in the synonym is selected correctly.

Analyses and Results

Logic of the Speech. From the word logic itself, it is obvious and also directly related to the preceding requirements. It is useless to search for logic that is not accurate and exact. For the sake of widening the demand for logic, our writer A.Kahhor said: "It is necessary to knock out the words and to pull off the hat" R.Qurongov, E.Begmatov, E.Tojiev "Speech culture and the basics of the methodology "(edition of the 1990 edition), explains A.G.Chernishevsky's explanation of the logic of the Speech:" If you imagine an indefinable impression, you are indefinable, and the confusion of uncertainty and confusion is a sign of the decisiveness of thoughts. " That is, the use of words that are reasonable may require the audience to accept it without hesitation. This requirement for political speech is based on the logic of each sentence in a political process. Below we will analyze the logic of the debate in the U.S. filmmakers' movie “Debate”:

Student girl: Why is the US the largest country in the world?

The first politician: The reason of the opportunities.

Second Politician: The cause of freedom and liberty.

Third Politician: America is not the largest country in the world. Here everything is sold and bought. What are some common opportunities? Freedom? What? Is only the U.S. free? Canada is Free, Japan is Free, Britain is Free, France is Free, German is Free. America is not the largest country in the world. [7]

Two politicians who gave a superficial assessment of their great word replied with common ground. Elements that determine the level of ambiguity are ignored. In contrast, the third politician responded logically to the question of analytical basis. It has had a stronger impact on the audience than previous speeches.

Purity of the Speech. When we consider speech as a product of speech, it is a process of post-sales inspection. In this process, foreign elements in the content are removed. The level of speech is assessed by the absence of parasites (many repetitive), idiosyncratic expression, untraditional foreign words and vocabulary, jargons, vulgarism, and cancellisms. In short, the purity of speech is primarily due to the fact that it conforms to the linguistic norms of the literary language. [8: 56,57]

Any political speech must really be free from the above. This is because the different types of repetition or jargon, and the encounter of the vulgar people, cause the speech to diminish its political significance.

Conclusion

In conclusion, meeting the communal requirements for political speech enhances the content of the speech. Just as any motion is subject to certain requirements, political speech should also be subject to the above requirements. The requirements are road markings on the intended destination, and these symbols are easily accessible. Every politician who goes to the stage will be the speaker of their own word. Clear, with an accurate, logical, and pure speech, it is obvious that this idea can be used by others.

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THE EFFECT OF THE LETTERS IN THE MEANING OF WORDS IN ARABIC

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Annotatsiya: Maqolada arab tilidagi so'zlarning ma'nolari va ushbu so'zlar tarkibidan joy olgan harflar o'rtasidagi o'zaro bogliqlikka oid ma'lumotlar hamda harflarning so'z ma'nosiga qanday ta'sir o'tkazishi bo'yicha arab tilshunoslarining bildirgan fikr-mulohazalarining sharhi keltirilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: harf, semantika, "xo", "to", "sod", "ayn" tovushlari, hamza , uch negizli fe'llar, fatha, kasra, damma harakatlari, Ibn Jinniy, aniq va majhul daraja sifatdoshlar, I bob va IV bob fe'llari.

Аннотация: В данном статье даётся информация значения арабских слов и взаимосвязь между буквами, содержащимися в этих словах и толкование мнений арабских лингвистов о том, как слова влияют на значение слова.

Ключевые слова: буква, семантика, звуки "хо", "то", "сод", "айн", хамза, трёх буквенные глаголы, огласовки фатха, касра, дамма, причастие действительного и страдательного залога, трёх буквенные глаголы, первая и четвёртая порода глагола.

Abstract: In this article was given information about the meaning of words in Arabic and the relationship between the letters contained in these words and interpretation of the opinions of Arab linguists on how words affect the meaning of the word.

Keywords: letter, semantic, sounds "xo", "to", "sod", "ayn", khamza, pets fetha, kesra, damma, passive and active participle, three letter verbs, verbs of Chapter I and Chapter IV.

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Introduction

While we learn Arabic language which is one of the most beautiful and unique languages in the world, we may face with many aspects of this language that are different from other languages. For example, that Arabic language contains the words which do not exist in other languages, is rich with synonyms, has efficient word formation methods is included in it. Moreover, as one of the most striking aspects of the Arabic language, we can also show the effect of letters on the meaning of word. It is known, there are 28 consonants(letters) in Arabic, all of these letters effect the meaning of the word typically.

Literature Review

Let’s see these cases below: The first two letters in the Arabic language characterized by having many similar words (usually, rudimentary verbs) with some common semantic character. For example, one of the most widely used verbsنب (nb) cell-based verbs generally it means inside or outside of something. For example *“rise”*– نبأ, *“go up”, “increase”* – نبت, *“surge”* – نبس, “*throw”*– نبج, *“go out”* – نبخ, *“rise”* (about dough) – نبر, *“grow up”* – نبض, *“pump”* (about heart).فر (fr) -each of these verbs is made up of a hivemeans the action taken towards different sides.For example

فرج–*“split”,“chop”, “break”* فرد–

“split” فرس–*“gnaw”,“split”* فرك–

“crack”,“wipe”,“knead” فرم–

“break”, “split up”

قت (qt)words made from hive*“chop”,“cut”,“pick”, “tear”,* the words made of the hive of فل (fl) mean “split” or ”seperate”, the words made of the hive ofفخ (fx) mean “blow” [1].

Research Methodology

Ibn Jinniy is also similar to two voices, Ibn Jinniy stated that the words which are varied with the third sound are similar. If two different types of sound or sound quality are interconnected these words are"تعاقب األلفاظ لتعاقب المعاني"– was put into the chapter of “Change of words in the meaning of the sequence”. Here are some examples from Ibn Jinniy in this chapter:

"يويتلي وفـجال في عجول صوّلعلا : اولاق و ، ناسنالإ ضرعي قلق و شيط و ةفخ :زّلعلا"
"داصلا ختأ يازلا و (ص ل ع) نم اهذ و (ز ل ع) نم كاذف ، هنم قلقي و ناسنالإ له

"زّلعلا"insomnia,foolishness, light nature, "صوّلعلا "they say this that man is hungry and famished, initial word is ز ، ل ، ع formed with, And the letter "za" is the sister of "sod" [2]. If we comment these two examples, "زّلعلا va "صوّلعلا" give overall sleeplessness, but صوّلعلا *" and"*زّلعلا give the meaning of the person who did not even think of sleeping because of strong hunger.

" نأ امك عينلا من ىوقأ هزمهلا و اهنم لانيا و لذ فسا يعسف األسف أن امك زةمهلا ختأ عينلا "
"فسعلاب دّ رّتلا نم طلغأ سفنلا فسأ

Unfortunate cases hurt us A’yn is the sister of Hamza. The sadness of the soul is not to be repeated the more difficult the disaster is, the stronger it is, Hamza is stronger than A’yn [3]. "األسف"is pitiness,"لعسف "is being in trouble. If we compare the semantic meaning of these two words, we may face with the idea which is being in hard condition is less effective than pitiness. Dr. Sirvon Abduzzahra Al-Janabi, in his "Handwriting, Ibn Jinniy" about the effects of letters on words [2]:

ألقوى الصوت ألاضعف فجعلوا لل فعل ألاضعف الصوت و ألاقوى لل فعل

“They put the strongest sound to the strongest verb and the weakest to the weakest verbs”.

It provides the following examples

صّر الجندب–grasshoppers are singing

صرصر البازي–*falcon cries(“ro” is repeated)*

قطّ الشيء–*cut(sideways)*

قدّ الشي–*cut* (horizontally)

مد الحبل–*fasten ropes*

مت إليه بقرابة –*connecting with ties of relative*

Analyses and Results

To enhance the meaning of the word by changing a letter in Arabic or adding a single letter to it or to make totally another meaning of it. For example, only salt water that can be consumed at the time of necessity the Arabians use the word شروب, valuable drinking water they use شريب Sprinkle with a little water in the man's pants نضح sprinkle water, drowning it is نضخ. Here are some other examples:

grasp with all the hand قبض	holding with fingers قبص
to eat with appetite خضم	eat by biting less قضم
burning خامدة	the fire which is gone هامدة
pedestrian صائن	person driving horse صائم
reward شكم	first token شكد
miscalculate غلت	the invention invented by غلط chance

We look at other examples of change in the meaning of a word or movement in the word:

المَروحة – *place of many winds,* المِرْوَحة –a girl who waves a fan

يوم ر ِيّح – *day of breeze,* يوم راح – *the day of strong winds*

رجل حاف – *bare footed person,* **رجل حف** – *tired person*

Likewise, with an attempt, it is possible to know whether the word is exact or abstract. We illustrate this in the following example: If people are cursing someone that person is called cursed person , if that person curses others it is ,if people scold him it is رجل سُبَبة if he scolds people is it .In these examples, the first سببة word "ba" is derived from the word "fatha", which means that the word is definite in character.

Sometimes, by translating the verb which is mentioned in Chapter I in Arabic in Chapter IV it is possible to create a new meaning that is totally contrary to the meaning of the verb. For example, a verb that describes something entering the eye If we put قَذَى into Chapter IV (أَقْذَى) then he would "pull out" what's going on, meaning "to exit".Or the word "to be incomprehensible" representing عَجَم, verb in Chapter IV أَعْجَم, it changes in to the meaning of change.

Conclusion

Thus, the letters contained in the word and the meaning of the word We have come to the following conclusions:

First of all, in the process of studying the Arabic language, the student does not only speak the language grammatically, but also from the semantic point of view because if grammar strengthens the student's knowledge of existing laws and regulations, semantics, in particular, the effect of the word on words through the use of the knowledge of grammar textbooks, learns the most sensitive and important aspects of the Arabic language.

Second, the soda-based verbs, which are the same as the two watermarks, are semantic in general will have the mark.

Third, the verbs and expressions that express strong semantic meaning instead of the second or third letter in the word, the word "dol", "xo", "sod", "to" letters.

Fourth, a letter in the word is "dol", "xo", "sod", "to" change the word, or change the word movement or even contradict.

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THE CLASSIFICATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF ENGLISH RULES IN TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGE MATERIAL

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Аннотация: Ушбу мақола чет тил ўқитишда қоидани назарий жихатлари, унинг турларини танлашда ўрганувчининг индивидуал ҳолатини алохида инобатга олиб танлаш дарс самарадорлигини ошириши тадқиқ этилади.

Калит сўзлар: грамматик қоида, вербал қоида, визуал қоида, аналогия, қоида кўрсатма, қоида умумлашма,вербал ўрганувчи, визуал ўрганувчи.

Аннотация: В данной статье раскрыты теоритические аспекты обучения языковых правил в выборе их, учитывая индивидуальные способности обучающегося материала, анализируются особенности и эффективности, языковых правил в усвоении учебного материала.

Ключевые слова: грамматическое правило, вербальные правило, визуальные правило, аналогия, указательное правило, обобщенные правило, вербальные изучающийся, визуальные изучающийся.

Abstract: This article will provide how to present the rules in teaching English as a foreign language and describe their theoretical part, their types, what their importance in learners understanding and how perfect rule can facilitate the process of the lesson.

Keywords: grammar rule, verbal rule, visual rule, analogy, rule-instruction, rule-generation, verbal learner, visual learner.

Introduction

The idea that linguistic practice is essentially rule-governed has found widespread acceptance, especially among those engaged in constructive work in grammar or semantics, and has been regarded by some as almost self-evident. Nonetheless it is highly controversial within the philosophy of language. Proponents have suggested a great number of kinds of linguistic rule, and serious attempts at demarcating and explicating the concept of a rule have been made, whereas opponents have concentrated on more general epistemological issues particularly regarding what it is to know a language: and the place that rules might have in such knowledge.

The term rule belongs to a group of terms, including norm, convention, standard, regulation, directive, instruction, law (in the prescriptive sense), many of which frequently occur together in dictionary explanations, sometimes presented as synonyms. Ordinary linguistic usage does not provide clear cut distinctions and no taxonomic consensus has been established among theorists.

The question of what rules really are has received much less attention. It is common to think of rules as abstract entities. Some, however, take them to be linguistic, while others take them to be nonlinguistic. Ross, for instance (1968), takes rules to be a species of directives, themselves intrinsically normative entities that are meanings of prescriptive sentences, like propositions are of descriptive sentences. Although rules have even been thought to be particular inscriptions of rule sentences, the concept of a rule is normally distinguished from that of a formulation of a rule, as described by Max Black (1962). Black, however, denies that rule-formulations designate, describe, or even express rules (as their meanings). Instead, to understand what a rule is we must look to the use of rule-formulations. This is in line with Wittgenstein's later philosophy (see Wittgenstein, Ludwig).

Literature review

Many other theorists insist on social function or social acceptance as part of what it is to be a rule. Ross, for instance (1968), takes a rule to be a rule of some community, a (general) directive corresponding to social facts, being generally complied with in the community. Bartsch (1987) characterizes norms, social rules, as the social reality of correctness notions. This feature is particularly prominent in

Shwayder's attempt at a truly informative explication (Shwayder 1965). Roughly, a rule (in the primary, communal sense) is a system of expectations in a community concerning behavior of its members, such that (a) members believe other members to have the same expectation, (b) the expectations of others constitute the reason for a member to act in accordance with them, and (c) members expect that other members conform for this reason. This idea has been developed and refined by David Lewis for the notion of a convention (regarded by Lewis as a kind of rule) and has, via Lewis, given rise to a whole tradition of varieties of the approach (see Convention),

The notion of a linguistic rule is perhaps most immediately associated with very general rules of traditional school grammars; rules of spelling (e.g., tin never occurs before), phonological rules (e.g., voiced endings turning voiceless in certain contexts), morphological rules (e.g., endings of regular verbs in various tenses), and simple syntactic rules (e.g., noun and verb must agree in number). Rules of this kind are explicitly stated, used in language teaching, applied as standards of correct linguistic usage, and, usually in contradistinction to much else included in grammars, called rules.

Research Methodology

Uzbek scientist and Methodist J.Jalolov has described that linguistic rule is a set of using generations and directions in gaining process of grammar speech habits [1]. He classified rules in using into three types:

1. Verbal rules.
2. Visual rules.
3. Analogy.

Verbal rules are characterized or explained with words:

(a) verbal graphic rule is given in the textbook,

(b) verbal (understanding) rule is made up by teacher or pupil.

Visual rules are described without any words and they explained by visual materials:

(a) schemes

(b) tables

(c) symbols (e.g. S+P+O and etc.)

Analogy is characterized without any words.

He remarks that the rules make easy to learn English speech. By using rules in English speech he divided them into two groups:

1. Rule generation
2. Rule instruction

It's necessary to use rules correctly in teaching language material. Rule instruction is used in teaching inductive approaches. Rule instruction is served to recognizing grammatical action in speech activities or in reading and listening.

Rule generation is used in teaching deductive approaches. It is a simple theoretical information of studied a disconnected grammatical material in possessing speech activities. It must be directed to know a grammatical action in teaching foreign language.

And also he distinguished between a rule and algorithm. He says that an algorithm is a definite instruction of simple operations in consistency and every of algorithm can be a rule, but not all rules are algorithm. For example, the word "object" means any of the things in order to use cannot be algorithm, because it is not the instruction of using in speech. On the other hand, we would like to draw your attention to another example: "object" also expressed as a part of sentence that can be algorithm, because we follow that instruction in hearing, speaking, reading and writing. We use it in speaking and understanding someone's speech.

Students learn in many ways by seeing and hearing; reflecting and acting; reasoning logically and intuitively; memorizing and visualizing. [2], [9], [10]. However, teaching language material doesn't have benefits if the teacher uses only traditional methods. To facilitate students' achievement in teaching process the teacher should mix various methods which are suitable for the learners and provide their psychological ability.

We propose to classify the ways people receive sensory information as visual, verbal, and other (tactile, gustatory, and olfactory). Visual learners prefer that information be presented visually in pictures, diagrams, flow charts, time lines, films, and demonstrations rather than in spoken or written words. Verbal learners prefer spoken or written explanations to visual presentations. The third category (touch, taste, smell) plays at most a marginal role in language instruction and will not be addressed further.

Conclusion/Recommendations

To sum up, it is obvious that Visual and Verbal Learners describe about three ways people receive sensory information as visual, verbal and other (tactile, gustatory, olfactory). Visual learners prefer that information be presented visually in pictures, diagrams, flow charts, time lines, films, and demonstrations—rather than in spoken or written words. In learning Arabic Language, listening skills are learning through visual way such as watching Arabic movies, listening Arabic program in radio, watching television program and others. Verbal learners prefer spoken or written explanations to visual presentations. Learning Arabic Language in speaking, reading, and writing skills need to be explained by spoken and written. The third category (touch, taste, smell) plays at most a marginal role in language instruction. Recent studies of learning styles in foreign language education consistently place reading in the visual category, implying that instructors can meet the needs of visual learners solely by relying on written instructional material. [3],[4], [5]. Certainly visual learners learn better if they see and hear words in the target language, but so do auditory learners: presenting the same material in different ways invariably has a reinforcing effect on retention. The challenge to teacher is to devise ways of augmenting their verbal classroom presentation with nonverbal visual material-for example, showing photographs, drawings, sketches, and cartoons to reinforce presentation of vocabulary words, and using films, videotapes, and dramatizations to illustrate lessons in dialogue and pronunciation.

Active and Reflective Learners describe the complex mental processes by which perceived information is converted into knowledge can be conveniently grouped into two categories: active experimentation and reflective observation [6],[7]. Active processing involves doing something in the external world with the information discussing it or explaining it or testing it in some way and reflective processing involves examining and manipulating the information introspectively. Active learners learn well in situations that enable them to do something physical and students get information from it. [8]

Finally, it is evident that teaching English rules at school and make effectiveness in learners' achievement depend on selecting the proper type of rule and fit to the learners' level of the course (beginning, intermediate, or advanced), the age of the students.

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THE ROLE OF STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT MECHANISMS IN EDUCATION SPHERE AND MANAGEMENT MODELS

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Аннотация: Ушбу мақолада таълим соҳасини бошқаришда стратегик менежмент усулларидан фойдаланиш афзалликлари ёритилган ва дунё таълим менежмети моделлари ўрганилиб, уларнинг камчилик ва ютуқлари таҳлил этилган. Шунингдек олинган хулосалар асосида илмий таклиф ва тавсиялар ишлаб чиқилган.

Калит сўзлар: менежмент, стратегик менежмент, таълим менежменти, таълим менежменти моделлари, менежмент тизими

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются инструменты стратегического управления в области управления образованием и анализируются преимущества и недостатки моделей управления образованием. Кроме того, на основе результатов анализа предлагаются рекомендации.

Ключевые слова: менеджмент, стратегический менеджмент, менеджмент образованием, модели управления образованием, система менеджмента

Abctract: The article covers of using tools of strategic management in managing education field and it is analysing the advantages and disadvantage of the models of education management. Moreover, based on the results of analyses, the recommendations are provided.

Keywords: management, strategic management, education management, models of education management, system of management.

Introduction

In the theory and practice of education, several methods, models and mechanisms have been used. The “strategic management” is considered as the modern and effective way to manage education system and educational institutions. Nowadays, it is possible to achieve high rates of modernization in education system, implementation of educational objectives and achievementhigher educational indicators by using traditional management methods of strategic management.

Literature Review

In many countries educational systems and mechanisms have restructured and the practice of implementing strategic management through strategic planning is widely used.

Michael Porter defined three key principles of the strategy: 1) to have a unique marketing position; 2) compromise dilemmabetween "what to do" and "what should be abandoned" 3) choose activities that are appropriate for the implementation of the chosen strategy.

According to Mintsberg, there are five elements of strategy, which are plan, position, method, " pattern of activity" (model of business, form), prospects.

The content of strategic management consists of:

- externalsituation analysis;
- Internal situation analysis;
- Formation of organization's mission and visions;
- Selection and development of operational strategies;
- Designing an organizational structure;
- Management level and choice of integration;
- implementation of "strategy - structure - control";
- Definition of norms of organizational activity;
-establishing reverse linkages based on obtained results and adopted strategies;
- Improving management, structure and strategy based on the above.

There are several theoretical models have developed in the regard of the management of education by the world scientific community. The management model is used to describe ideas that form the basis of an organization or a system's management system.

Research Methodology

Tony Buch is author of many educational management works, offers modern classifications of education management models and their interpretation from today's perspectives and identifies key management theories into six theoretical models of education systems management:

- formal models;
- collegial models;
- political models;
- subjective models;
- ambiguity models;
- cultural models.

There are not clear conceptual relationships between the educational management methods. The diversity of educational systems, diversity educational institutions (schools, colleges, universities) and they need for a specific approach to addressing existing problems. The theory of education management has not yet been created. Therefore, at all it demonstrates the multifaceted nature of the educational management science.

In the field of education management Bolman and Deal described it as "conceptual pluralism" and they suggestedideas that were offered for effective management of education systems and institutions behind each theory. Morgan believes that some of the existing theory reflects completely opposite approaches from the point of view of management ideals, while Waite considers that there is no general approach to education management experts in the "paradigm wars", that is "vision, war of principles."

In the early 2000s, the idea of "educational management" and "educational leadership" began to opposite to each other. The advantages and disadvantages of these ideas, the differences of these ideas was described by Bolam: "Educational management is aimed to implement planned activities”. It distinguishes two notions as "leadership in education is responsible for the policy set out and as a consequence, organizational adjustments". According to Sapre"education management is a sequence of ambitions aimed at implementing external goals and making efficient use of resources."

Our analyses show that these two approaches of education management are characterized by overlap, that is the commonality and differences between them. Cuban made clear the differences between these approaches. In his regard "leadership is associated with change, while management is concerned with providing system services and activities." He also emphasized the importance of these two types of approaches: "... I am able to influence others on the way to leadership. The leader set goals, ideas and make others to follow him. Leaders accept changes to make existing and new ideas. Leadership is distinguished by their inventiveness, energy, businessmanship and vital skills. the executive body carries effectivelyout organizational tasks. He basically organizes activities, butnot changes. I would not prefer any of them and both of them are valuable to me. "

T.B ush compared the above-described management models with typologies of leadership models (Table 1).

The modern classification of education management identifies the descriptions of each of these models as the basis for selecting the theoretical model of the public education system. It identifies the mechanisms and tools of implementation of it.

Table 1. Comparison typology of managerial and leadership models

Models of management	Models of leadership
formal models	Managerial
collegial models	Participative

	Transformational
	Interpersonal
political models	Transactional
subjective models	Postmodern
ambiguity models	Contingency
cultural models	Moral
	Instructional

The table 1. shows that each of the management models has a separate structure on its own. Formal models include the following models: Structural models; system models; bureaucratic models; rational models; hierarchical models. All models of formal models are of a general and distinctive nature and these models refer to institutions as a holistic system with clear links to each of its constituents.

Analyses and Results

Formal models show that the organizational structure of vertical management, that is the hierarchical structure and the form of the hierarchical structure for managers. All formal models describe educational institutions as generally targeted, targeted organizations and those organizationsare supported by members of the organization. One of the distinctive features of these models is that decisions are made rationally.That is the choice of problem-solving options is selected from the standpoint of achieving them.

In these models, power is exercised through official posts and executives operate within their mandate.

As mentioned above, the management function and practice in these models are based on the hierarchical management principle, reporting each sub-group to its superior body, in the centralized education systems district and municipal departments of schools to the territorial administration of district and municipal offices and territorial administrations report to the Ministry.

In decentralized education systems, each education institution executive bodies report to their school's board of directors about their activities - training processes, hiring and recruitment, strengthening material and technical support, purchasing different purchases, financial operations and other types of management.

The model of collectiveis paid attention in educational management in the international experience. This idea developed in the early 1990s, where governance is "restricted" and distributed between the organization's head and employees, while collective decision-making is being followed that everyone's participation is taken into account and their opinions as well. This idea developed and today is the most rational and optimal model of education management subject to the "distributed leadership" idea. Its main principles are:

- all decisions are made on the basis of mutual agreement of the parties;

-common values, goals and objectives for all members of the organization;

- Decision making takes into account the opinion of all employees which are divided into small groups and proposed on behalf of the group;

- All issues are resolved through consensus.

This idea also has disadvantage. The main drawbacks of this are the fact that a lot of time is spent on reaching consensus that interests of different groups are incompatible. At the same time, this idea is not completely scientifically justified.

Conclusion

In conclusion,mechanismsof bureaucratic teaching management are among the key factors that can hamper the development of the education system. Nowadays, many experts recognize and condemn for serious reforms ineducational management mechanisms and models. "The management models and mechanisms of any education system should be flexible, rather than a sophisticated machine". We think it is necessary to give decentralization and management powers to the management units that have been introduced with extremely complex, centralized, formal model management.

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CRITERIA FOR EVALUATING THE CREATIVITY OF PEDAGOGICAL STAFF OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

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Аннотация: Ушбу мақолада педагог кадрларни қайта тайёрлаш ва малакасини ошириш курсларида уларнинг креативлик қобилиятини баҳолаш мезонлари ёритилади. Мақоланинг мақсади – мотивацион, методологик билимга эгалик ва инновацион фаолиятга йўналтирилганлик мезонлари бўйича педагог кадрларнинг креативлик қобилиятини ривожланганлигининг юқори, ўрта ва паст даражалари бўйича аниқлаш.

Калит сўзлар: мезон, баҳолаш, педагог кадрлар, қайта тайёрлаш ва малака ошириш курси, назорат, креативлик, креатив қобилият.

Аннотация: Данная статья посвящена критериям оценки творческих способностей педагогических кадров в системе повышения квалификации. Цель статьи - определить уровень креативности педагогических кадров по критериям мотивации, методологических знаний и инновационной направленности.

Ключевые слова: критерии, оценка, педагогический состав, курсы переподготовки, контроль, креативность, творческое мастерство.

Abstract: This article is devoted to the criteria for assessing the creative abilities of teachers in the system of advanced training. The purpose of the article is to determine the level of creativity of teachers according to the criteria of motivation, methodological knowledge and innovation.

Keywords: criteria, evaluate, pedagogical staff, retraining courses, control,

creativity, creative skill.

Introduction

One of the global challenges of innovative development in the world is to build creativity in people. This includes actions such as creating new experiences, finding solutions in complex processes, creative approach to professional activity, rational risk capabilities, and professional competence. UNESCO has recognized adult education as a "door to door" in the twenty-first century. Creating intellectual resources of socio-economic growth through the use of integrated, traditional and up-to-date teaching techniques through the development of creative potential, acmeological competence and creativity of pedagogical staff around the world [1].

In connection with the integration of the Republic of Uzbekistan into the global educational process, the system of training and retraining of qualified personnel should take into account world principles but at the same time preserve national values.

Reforming the system of teacher training in the world educational institutions and in the Republic of Uzbekistan involves the following strategic objectives:

- Renewal of the upgrading system, a flexible and dynamic business environment;

- Improving the idea of reforming multilevel education in which to develop a standard that meets the international standards of retraining and professional development of teachers.

The 1997 Law on Education [2] and the National Program for Personnel Training [3] are considered to be one of the important factors in establishing a national cadre training module in the Republic of Uzbekistan. According to these substantial documents, the system of retraining and retraining of personnel functions as an independent learning system of continuous education and substantiates the availability of such education in Uzbekistan.

At present, the system of retraining and advanced training of personnel is completely new in Uzbekistan. Its main feature and element are:

- public - private property;
- is closely linked with the internal structure of continuous education;
- orientation to the theory of adult education (androgogics);
- Formation of educational services market;
- development of various forms of management (law, management, economics);
- The availability of specially crafted teaching staff, including consultants, managers, developers, software developers.

The courses for retraining and advanced training courses are as follows:

- introduction of continuous updating mechanisms of professional training of the management and pedagogical staff, ensuring the quality of higher education, including professional knowledge, skills, modern requirements;
- implementation of the system of retraining and advanced training of specialists in the practice and monitoring of results;
- elaboration of additional requirements for effective management of ICT and foreign languages by management and pedagogical personnel of higher educational institutions;

Linking the training and retraining of personnel to practice and research:

1. Training and retraining courses for teachers of higher education institutions Developed teaching materials for the organization of creative education of listeners of "Informatics and information technologies", "Mathematics" and "Physics" directions, which included:
2. Methodical instructions for theoretical training on the basis of creative technology;
3. Methodical recommendations for practical exercises on creative methods;
4. Key materials for the organization of creative education;
5. Control-measuring materials for the evaluation of the creativity of

listeners of the directions "Informatics and information technologies", "Mathematics" and "Physics".

The advantage of the proposed curriculum is that not only do the ingredients of creativity not only focus on creativity, but also work in the field of innovative learning in a professional manner.

At the end of the course of retraining and advanced training of teachers of higher education institution the listener:

- Creativity, creativity, the role of creative people in the development of an innovative society, the importance of creativity in the educational process, the objectivity of creative development, the influence of information and communication technologies in creativity development, and the concept of "design-thinking" technology;

- learned how to use creative techniques, analyze situations related to the solution of professional problems and exchange of ideas;

- The ability to organize professional activities and work with colleagues;

- new knowledge, data retrieval, retrieval and use in pedagogical activity;

- develops knowledge on creation and registration of creative projects using information and communication technologies.

Control:

- results and tests of the tasks that are dependent on the usual process;

- results of interim evaluation and independent work;

- Final evaluation.

It is clear from the above-mentioned that the main criterion for the development of creativity skills through the use of creative teaching methods and technologies is the creation of a free and creative environment in the learning process, the process of teaching-based teacher-teacher interaction, and interaction between the students.

Literature Review

A number of scientific studies have been conducted on the characteristics of multidimensional aspects of creative teaching in philosophical, psychological and pedagogical terms by scientists from Uzbekistan and foreign countries.

In G.N.Ibraimova's research, creativity is a set of skills related to creativity, creativity, and involves a high level of sensitivity, intuition, predictability, fantasy, research and reflexion.

A.Aripjanova, taking into account the peculiarities and approaches of pedagogical activity on creativity research, has identified the creative potential of pedagogical personnel: active, productive, personal, environment-friendly and problematic aspects.

M.Akashova, A.Seitbekkyzy, L.Yu.Koroleva and other scientists have identified psychological and pedagogical bases of creativity. In their work creativity is regarded as intellectual intelligence, the ability to innovate in experiments, the ability to create original ideas in finding and solving problems, and the ability to formulate hypotheses focused on the educational process.

Scholars such as B.Jefrey and A.Craft, J.Rinkevich, V.Glaveanu, Z.Sierra and L.Tanggaard (V.Gloveuanau, Z.Sierra, L.Tanggaard) are not only intellectual potentials, but motivation, emotion, aesthetic the level of development has been determined by its systemic psychological ability, which is dependent on excipient, communicative parameters and competence.

M.N.Holodnaya, Sun Ye Xwang (Soon Ye Hwang) and others have incorporated originality, consciousness, variability and coherence to creativity criteria.

The necessity to develop pedagogical creativity creativity was demonstrated by E.E.Antonova, Ya.V.Tvetkov, M.Selkgrig and K.Kiami (M.Selkrig and K. Kamii). A.V.Kostryukov and D.M.Miroshnikova are widely used in pedagogical activity, and this is an idea that the pedagogue's attitude towards students, pedagogical behavior, methodology of teaching, choice of material for students, out-of-class reading and educational work those who

A.I.Ostroumov, O.F.Ostroumova described the creative study as a creation of a new creative product that combines creativity with subjects of the learning process.

Summing up the above points, we describe the concept of "creative teaching" as a relationship between the teacher and the educator, the reciprocal learning process, or the learning of a particular medium, which serves the development of creativity.

Research Methodology

Based on the characteristics of the abovementioned creativity, criteria for evaluation of the creativity of listeners of "Informatics and information technologies", "Mathematics" and "Physics" were studied at the retraining and advanced training courses of the teaching staff. The criteria for motivation, methodological knowledge acquisition and innovation orientation are selected and each of them has a high, medium and low development level (Table 1).

Table. 1. The course of retraining and advanced training of pedagogical cadres of higher education establishments determines criteria for development of creativity in the audience

High	Medium	Past
Motivation		
- interest in studying of creative educational technologies; - ability to develop creativity; - creative creativity is at a high level.	- interested in partial study of creative teaching technologies; - strives to develop creativity; - creative ideas created.	- does not study creative learning technologies; - no interest in creativity development; - can not imagine the created creative ideas.

Methodological knowledge		
- Full understanding of creativity and creative methods; - fully describes the positive impact of creativity on the quality of education.	- Partially knows creativity and creative methods; - Partially reflect the positive impact of creativity on the quality of education.	- креативлик тушунчаси ва креатив методлар ҳақида билимга эга эмас; - креативликни таълим сифатига ижобий таъсирини ифодалай олмайди.
Innovative orientation		
- plan and develop educational process using creative methods; - continuously engaged in innovative activities with creative methods.	- partially plan the learning process using creative techniques; - partly engaged in innovative activities with creative methods.	- planning educational process based on spirituality; - do not engage in innovative activities with creative methods.

In order to improve the teaching methodology of higher education institutions teachers of Informatics, Mathematics and Physics, experimental studies have been carried out.

Pedagogical experimental-and-testing works are conducted to identify the comparative effectiveness of the innovative projects used in the professional development activities, the methods of creative learning, the reason and the results of design thinking technologies.

Analyses and Results

An experimental test for theoretical aprobation was performed. The purpose of the experimental research was to determine the effectiveness of creative methods of teaching teachers of mathematics and physics taught in retraining and advanced training courses.

As a result of the research, the following key tasks have been identified:

- determine the attitude of teachers to the development of creativity;
- learning about teachers' creativity and methods of their development;
- determine the use of creative methods to solve didactic problems;
- creative teaching methods used to enhance teachers' creativity;
- problematic situations faced by teachers in using creative teaching methods.

Table 2. Number of trainees participating in the experiment

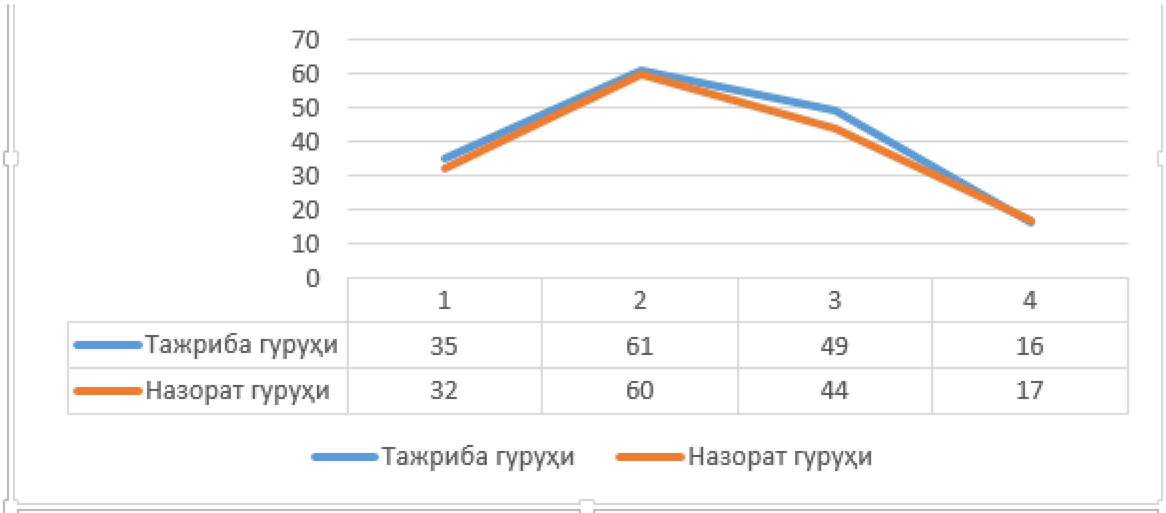
Name of regional centers for retraining and professional development of pedagogical personnel	Control group	Experience group
	Number of listeners	Number of listeners
Couses of r TUIT named after Muhammad al-Khorezmi	71	75
Regional Center under Samarkand State University	47	45
Regional Center under Fergana State University	42	33
Total	**160**	**153**

In the course of the experimental work, criteria for determining the level of development of creativity skills in the listener were formed. Based on these criteria, the evaluation of the effectiveness of the process of developing creativity through creative learning methods and the use of "Design-thinking" technology was assessed critically and evaluated in terms of "high", "medium", and "low" levels.

In the early stages of the pedagogical experiment, the students of the experimental and control group had the same level of knowledge, skills and knowledge (Table 3).

Table 3. Results of the work done before the experimental trial

Groups	**Control group**				**Experience group**			
Points	**5 2,2-2,5**	**4 1,8-2,1**	**3 1,4-1,7**	**2 0-1,3**	**5 2,2-2,5**	**4 1,8-2,1**	**3 1,4-1,7**	**2 0-1,3**
Couses of r TUIT named after Muhammad al-Khorezmi	9	9	17	10	8	12	18	9
Regional Center under Samarkand State University	5	11	11	6	7	11	18	7
Regional Center under Fergana State University	18	40	16	1	20	38	13	0
Couses of r TUIT named after Muhammad al-Khorezmi	32	60	44	17	35	61	49	16
Total:	**160**				**153**			



Picture 1. Frequency polygon results of the test before the experimental test

Thus, the effectiveness of the experimental work on the methodology of developing creative abilities of the trainees in the retraining and qualification improvement courses revealed that the level of creativity in the experimental group was 12% higher than the control group.

Conclusion

As a result of the above-mentioned statistical analysis, it can be said that in the training of teachers on retraining and retraining courses, the module "Innovative Learning Technologies and Pedagogical Competence" is used to teach creative teaching methods, effective use of "design-thinking" technologies, increases.

1. The experimental work on the methodology of creative teaching in the retraining and retraining courses for teachers of higher education institutions Muhammad al-Khorezmi is a regional center for retraining and advanced training of teachers at the Tashkent University of Information Technologies, retraining and advanced training of pedagogical staff at Samarkand State University Regional Center for Retraining and Professional Development of Fergana State University . A total of 313 participants were present.

2. The results of the experimental studies were analyzed by mathematical and statistical methods.

3. Efficiency of the results of experimental and test works in regional centers of retraining and professional development of pedagogical staff made up 12%.

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VALEOLOGY IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS OF HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

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Annotatsiya: Sog'lom turmush tarzini shakllantirish - O'zbekiston Respublikasi sog'liqni saqlash tizimini isloh qilishning asosiy yo'nalishlaridan biri. O'quvchilarning sog'lom turmush tarzi masalasini ijtimoiy jihatdan o'rganish ushbu ijtimoiy-demografik guruhning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari va o'quv jarayonidagi o'rni bilan bog'liq. Oliy ta'lim muassasalarining ta'lim jarayoniga valeologiya fani qancha ko'p kirib borar ekan, shunchalik ijtimoiy missiyaning ilm-fan va ta'limini samarali amalga oshirilishi kuzatiladi: o'zbek etnik guruhini saqlab qolish, uning sog'lig'ini, mehnatini, reproduktiv va valeologik yetarliliklarini yanada samarali amalga oshiriladi.

Kalit so'zlar: sog'liqni saqlash, sog'lom turmush tarzi, valeologik ta'lim, talabalarning valeologik madaniyati.

Аннотация: Формирование здорового образа жизни является одним из главных направлений реформирования системы здравоохранения Узбекистана. Изучение проблемы здорового образа жизни студенческой молодежи в социологическом аспекте обусловлено спецификой данной социально-демографической группы, особенностями ее формирования и роли в образовательном процессе. Чем полнее войдет валеология в образовательное и жизненное пространство высших учебных заведениях, тем эффективней будет реализован предъявленный науке и просвещению крупнейшей социальной миссии: сохранение узбекского этноса, его здоровья, его трудовой, репродуктивной, валеологической достаточности.

Ключевые слова: здоровье, здоровый образ жизни, валеологическое образование, валеологическая культура студентов.

Abstract: Formation of a healthy lifestyle is one of the main directions of reforming the health care system of Uzbekistan. The study of the problem of a healthy lifestyle of students in a sociological aspect is due to the specifics of this socio-demographic group, the peculiarities of its formation and its role in the educational process. The more valeology enters the educational and living space of higher educational institutions, the more effectively the science and education of the largest social mission will be realized: the preservation of the Uzbek ethnic group, its health, its labor, reproductive, valeological sufficiency.

Keywords: health, healthy lifestyle, valeological education, valeological culture of students.

Introduction

Today, the country has consistently taken measures to prevent, treat and control non-communicable diseases and their risk factors, and to reduce premature mortality and morbidity of the population. At the same time, it is necessary to introduce an effective system of coordination of preventive measures to protect public health, which will make it possible to apply concerted measures to maintain a healthy lifestyle, maintain a healthy diet and physical activity of the population [1, 2, 3,4].

In the conditions of a reduced level of health of young people, attention to the healthy lifestyle of students is increasing, which indicates public concern about the problems of reproduction and the quality of the workforce and human potential in general. It is impossible to ensure a high level of specialist training without enhancing the cognitive activity of the students themselves. To educate the student's vital need to work, the desire to be socially active, to improve their knowledge, their ability to take care of their health and those around them is one of the main tasks of higher education [1, 8, 10].

According to the annual medical examinations, 80-85% of students have impaired health status, about a third of those entering higher education institutions have serious chronic diseases that prevent a full, active life of a person. In physical education classes, such students are enrolled in a special medical group, which should ensure special attention to them from teachers. The mechanism of social impacts on the lifestyle of students with poor health is the use of valeological education, under which we understand the process of teaching and educating students in physical education classes, aimed at creating a system of scientific knowledge and skills that provide a valuable attitude to health and the motivation of a healthy lifestyle [11].

Metodology

The goal of valeological education is to form a culture of health, a responsible attitude towards one’s health and the environment as a condition and factor in its preservation and development. The result of such education is determined, on the one hand, by the level of theoretical knowledge about the basics of health and a healthy lifestyle, and on the other, by the presence of a valeological culture, which allows the person himself to take an active position regarding the preservation and strengthening of his own health, to use skills and abilities to develop his potential opportunities [8, 11].

Promoting a healthy lifestyle is a very important and responsible social and pedagogical task. Inclusion of the subject "Valeology" in the list of optional and academic disciplines of higher educational institutions is a natural phenomenon dictated by vital social and social needs. The problems of preserving the health and harmonious interaction of man and the environment are global in nature and many cultural areas, including education, deal with them [5, 6].

In order to improve the organization and management of prevention of non-communicable diseases, the formation of a healthy lifestyle and increase the level of physical activity of the population, as well as in accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 7, 2018 No. 5590 "On comprehensive measures to fundamentally improve the health care system of the Republic Uzbekistan", with the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 18, 2018 № 4063 “On measures for the prevention of non-infectious diseases, supporting healthy lifestyle and improving the physical activity, approved the Concept on the prevention of non-communicable diseases, supporting a healthy lifestyle and increasing the level of physical activity of the population for 2019 - 2022 years [1, 2, 3, 4].

Valeo literacy has become an essential component of comprehensive education. Since the ability to independently determine the parameters of one’s own health, to preserve, strengthen and, if necessary, correct it, is an indicator of a high personal culture. Valeology is a fundamentally new field of knowledge, based on modern ideas about the laws of nature and humanity [8,10].

Valeology is an interscientific direction of knowledge about human health, about the ways of its ensuring, forming and preserving in specific conditions of life activity. As an academic discipline, it represents a body of knowledge about health and a healthy lifestyle [8].

Perhaps no other science has absorbed and does not absorb as much data about the multifaceted human phenomenon from other sciences as valeology. Its emergence became possible only when the level of knowledge about a person - his biology, genetics, physiology, psychology and many other aspects of his life activity - did not reach a high enough level to create integral knowledge of the diagnosis, prediction and control of the state of the organism and its interaction with the surrounding by the medium [8, 11].

An important factor in the successful implementation of valeology in higher education is pedagogical skills, professional tools. And in order to improve it, it is necessary to generalize and propagate such an experience. Thus, the more valeology enters the educational and living space of higher educational institutions, the more effectively the science and education of the largest social mission will be realized: the preservation of the Uzbek ethnos, its health, its labor, reproductive, valeological sufficiency [5, 6, 11, 12].

Analysis and results

The following competences should be included in the basis of teaching healthy lifestyles for students of medical schools; training in effective methods of preventing diseases, taking into account age-related features; the formation of a responsible attitude to their health and the principles of "responsible parenthood"; dynamic monitoring of patients at risk of developing non-communicable diseases; assessment of the functional and adaptive reserves of the body, taking into account age-related features. Such training of future doctors orients students to the fact that they should become valeology, designed to change the way of life of a person in the direction of preserving his health. Education health saving technologies involves the use of visual domestic and publicly available foreign Internet materials adapted to the educational environment [7, 8].

A prerequisite for the effectiveness of this work is its focus, planned nature and continuity of implementation. Of great importance in the basis of the formation of a healthy lifestyle is the personal and motivational qualities of a person, his life orientation. If a person himself will not consciously form his own style of healthy behavior, then no wishes or orders can force a person to lead a healthy lifestyle, protect and strengthen their own health, and even less responsibility for it [3, 4, 9].

The study of practical experience and data of scientific and methodical literature allowed us to put forward the following hypothesis: the use of traditional and non-traditional means and forms of education with the leading role of active methods in the process of teaching valeology allows not only to form a holistic view of students about health and healthy lifestyles, but also positively affect the structure of value orientations, forming an active attitude to health and responsibility for their behavior [6, 9].

The theoretical and methodological basis of the research was formed by ideas and scientific positions in the field of pedagogical direction of valeology and humanization of education [8].

According to the personal results of the study, attention should be paid to training and improving the skills of students on the elements of a healthy lifestyle, in order to properly and effectively, publicly understand and implement the promotion of healthy lifestyles. Actual increase in the number of hours in the university for items that make up a healthy lifestyle.

To achieve positive results in improving the status of healthy lifestyle among young people is possible through continuous training and increasing medical culture for a correct and effective, accessible understanding of healthy lifestyle.

Also, it is necessary to strengthen the work of physical education teachers in all forms of organizing classes for positive motivation to recreational classes. The motive of self-preservation and preservation of health, working capacity of mental and physical, the leading role of motor activity, physical culture and sports interests and positive emotions should become heads in physical exercises [5, 10, 12].

Conclusion

In order to support a healthy lifestyle of the team of employees, create all the necessary conditions for increasing their physical activity, organize regular activities aimed at achieving the above objectives, the following procedures have been introduced: carrying out an exercise gymnastics exercise during the working day; conducting at least once a week “Day of Health” with the participation of workers in physical culture events on this day (running, swimming, football, volleyball, basketball, tennis and others); regular sporting competitions in popular sports and other physical culture events among workers [3, 4].

In conclusion, valeological education of students with poor health allows you to manage the process of motivation for healthy youth. This requires taking into account the values and value orientations prevailing in the minds of young people and the development of the need for health in order to realize not only the biological but also, above all, the social essence of man. The motivation of recreational activities in the classes of valeology and physical culture through teaching student's knowledge, skills, and skills of maintaining a healthy life is inseparable linked with the education of the individual as a whole, the formation of an adequate understanding of human health and their own possibilities of preserving and developing it.

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PROBLEMS OF KNOWING THE NYAYA PHILOSOPHY SCHOOL IN ANCIENT INDIA

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Annotatsiya: Maqolada Qadimgi Hindistonda mantiq ilmi asosida shakllangan Nyaya falsafiy maktabidagi bilish muammolari hamda xulosa chiqarishning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari tahlil qilingan.

Kalit so'zlar: mantiq, xulosa, aql, sezgi, tasavvur, hukm solishtirish, intuitsiya

Аннотация: В статье раскрывается суть и вывод заключения знания Няя древнеиндийских логических учений.

Ключевые слова: логика, заключения, разум, чувство, воображения, интуиция, сравнения, вывод.

Abstract: The article analyzes the peculiarities of knowing and learning problems in the Nyaya Philosophy School, based on logic in ancient India

Keywords: logic, conclusion, intelligence, sensation, respesentation, comparison of judgement, intuition

Introduction

At the beginning of our era, Hinduism had a decisive role in the spiritual life of ШIndia. The basis of Hinduism is reflected in six systems, of which the philosophy of nyaya focuses primarily on the theory of logic and cognition, and its problematic development is the peak of indian logic in many aspects.[1] The philosophy of Nyaya emerged in the process of summarizing the techniques used in public debate, widely used in ancient indian practice.[2] When the Nyaya is translated it means "analytical research".The philosophy of Nyaya studies the analytical method and general plan of the research. It is also called the science of sciences. The correct interpretation of the words of sages in nyayah may have arisen in the sense that the laws of religious ceremonies arranged sequentially in a particular order. According to some sources, the word nyaya also means "dialectical discussion." Moreover, nyaya is called "tarkavidya" or "vadavidya", that is, "debates". There is a concept “vada” in nyaya that might be called a breath of intellectual life. It is used to search for the truth. There is an opinion that philosophical disputations have also occurred in India as well as in greece. Based on these disputations Nyaya school has been established.The Greek philosophy was mainly related to the movement of sophists in a form of dialectics and question and answer. Sophists created a system of thinking in Greece, which raised controversy to the level of arts, while the nyaya school upheld the argument and raised the dispute to a science level in a logical sequence. Nyaya literature sources have nearly two millennial history. "Nyaya sutra " consists of five books, each consisting of two parts. The first book deals with the origin of the book and the description of the next four books. The second book is about natural sciences and the laws of nature. The third book is dedicated primarily to logic and the art of thinking. The fourth book is devoted to ethical categories. The last book is about “djati“ that is, imaginative contradictions. , "Nyaya sutra" tells about the logic of philosophical and religious ideas in brahmanism. As a result, logical protection of teistic realism emerged.

Main part

The term Nyaya means “correct” and “reliable” and is a subject about thinking correctly. Thus, Nyaya is about pramanashastra which is the doctrine about understanding

In Nyaya knowledge is described in 4 ways.

1. Pramatri- unedrstanding the subject or accpeting knowledge as substantive essence

2. Pramey-object; ie; objects of knowledge.

3.pramiti – the result of understanding;

4. Praman – means of knowledge.

Pramanashastra not only helps to understand the subject, but also tries to test the understanding.

We come across 4 different ways of learning:

1. Pratyaxma-intuition
2. Anumana – deduction.
3. Upamana-comparison
4. Shabda - evidence. [3]

In western sources, in realizing logic space is not emphasized. In nyaya it is considered to be an important source of knowledge. Deduction is regarded as a main problem in Nyaya and also called "Xetuvidya". The issue of truth plays essential role in the metaphysics of Nyaya. Thus, Nyana has not only a formal logic, but also a complete epistemology that summarizes psychological, logical, metaphysical, and theological problems are included.

The questions that are discussed in the Nyaya sutra are initially identified as a problem and then investigated and identified. The existence of nature should be exposed by definition in a such way that they will be different. We may distinguish substances before their essence is revealed. Substances are described in 3 ways:

1. Ativyapti – a general feature of an object. For example, we know a cow as a ruminant in general;

2. Abridgement – describing an object by its partial symbol. For instance, recognizing the cow as a white-yellow creature;

3. Asambhava – determining an object by qualities that do not belong to it; to exemplify, knowing a cow as a solid-hoofeed creature.

Describing has a feature that exists in each substance, named with certain term. In Nyaya's books, understanding the intuition and pratyaksha is regarded as the most important issue. Vatsiana states that if a person is looking for something and knows it based on an evidence, he will have oral information about what he is looking for. It is called an indirect deduction. Then he will an intention to check the indirect conclusion. Then he wants to see learned and checked knowledge. In this process the final stage deduction is compited and knowledge is gained directly. The word prataksha has two meanings. Initially, it meant the process of defining the truth and its outcome. Secondly, it meant sensorial knowledge. In pratya, science is not an antecentent one. Gautama believes perception can be accomplished by sense-organs in the human body. Gaining perceptional knowledge involves several processes, which consist of several elements. These are: 1) perception, 2) its object (artha), 3) relationship of perception with its object(sannikarsha), 4) imagination (janyanya). After realizing the presence of perceptional organs representation about them may be got. If we did not have an eye, we would not be able to imagine colours. There are five types of perception and they are five in appearance (budhirakshana): seeing, hearing, tasting, smelling and groping.

The concept of existence of five types of perception that is based on existing of five parts of body:eye,ear,nose,tongue and skin in harmony with five elements in nature:colour,earth,water,air and smell is mentioned in Nyaya. Furthermore, Nyaya mentions special feature of sensation(tvak).it is said that if tvak (sensation) is linked with manas (intelligence), representation about perception will happen. Manas is a prerequisite for logic. If we are dealing very hard with certain task, we will not hear the noise of the wind even if it is loud. Moreover, while other senses are dealing with their object, we cannot simultaneously perceive these objects. The reason is that manas is focused only on the perception of one's senses. Manas is the intermediary between I and the emotion. If Manas is in contact with one organ, it cannot communicate with the other at the same time.

As soon as perception comes into contact with the object, manas quickly moves to the object. Memories, conclusions, comprehension, intuition(pratibha), imagination, representation and so on prove the existence of Manas. Other feelings emotions and internal emotions are also realized by Manas. Vatsianana regards manas as the 6th senstion. He perceives manas as an innersensation, by which we can understand emotions and desires. According to vatsyaya, Manas is also an organ like eye and other organs.

Internal feelings have a material basis. Manas is not a material concept, but it functions asan organ. In his opinion, if Manas operates in a certain field, it will be in contact with all other subjects.According to the writer, Manas and "I" are related. There is only one Manas in each. In Nyàya, the natural connection between me and the object is kept. The objects are different. There is a substance on the tree's leaf, its green colour is its quality. The quality and substance lose their importance without element and substratum. According to Nyaya there are six types of connection between the perceptional organs and the object.

1. First type - simple connection (sanyoga); for example, we differentiate pitcher and materials that it is made of.
2. Second type - (sanyukta- -samavaya) special characteristic of an object; For example, we may know colour of the pitcher.
3. The third type - (sanyukta-samaveta-samavaya) - we can know what colour the pitcher is.
4. Fourth type (samavias) - we see the relationship between an ear and sound.
5. The fifth type (samaveta samavaya), we know how the music is.
6. Sixth type - (vishashenata) imagining, that is, imagining a pitcher by looking at the ground (there is no ceramic pitcher here).

Conclusion

Vedanta's followers have mentioned two definitions of the sixth type. The first is positive, that is, recognizing the existence of the earth; the second is negative, that is, the absence of the pitcher. The philosophy of nyaya, which has such a distinctive logic, has also served as the basis for the development of philosophy.

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SCIENCE AND HUMANISM: SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE IN THE SYSTEM OF SPIRITUAL VALUES

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Annotatsiya: Maqolada ta’lim va insonparvarlikning o’zaro aloqasi, ta’lim tizimida ma’naviyatning namoyon bo’lish yo’llari, shuningdek, bugungi kunda ta’limni insonparvarlashtirishda qo’yilayotgan xatolar va uning davrlar mobaynida rivojlanish tendensiyasi ochib berilib, xulosa va takliflar bildirilgan.

Kalit so’zlar: ta’lim, insonparvarlik, ma’naviyat, konsepsiya, noosfera, evolyutsiya.

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются взаимоотношения между образованием и гуманизмом, способы проявления духовности в системе образования, а также сегодняшние ошибки в гуманизации образования и тенденции его развития на протяжении веков, даны выводы и рекомендации.

Ключевые слова: образование, гуманизм, духовность, концепция, ноосфера, эволюция.

Abstract: The article discusses the relationship between education and humanism, the ways of manifestation of spirituality in the education system, as well as today's mistakes in the humanization of education and the trends of its development over the centuries, gives conclusions and recommendations.

Keywords: education, humanism, spirituality, concept, noosphere, evolution.

Introduction

The cultural, social and spiritual life of a person is a specific form of social being, its existence in time and space. The social thought of modernity in its full scope studies the changes that occur in society during its movement and development from its earlier states to the later ones. Science determines the content and essence of these changes, their factual content orients people towards the noble goals of spiritual and physical development, the study of the activities of specific individuals, and the results of their activity. Culture, science, education consider the complex connections that arise between the historical process and the fate of a person. The humanization of science in the 21st century acquires important methodological significance in the process of integrating various branches of knowledge around a comprehensive study of nature and man, his spirituality, in the search for the meaning of the historical process, its human conditionality. The modern information society begins to recognize the need for “reverence for any life,” as a principle of respecting not only the rights of any person, but also the right to life of all nature in the widest sense of the word. The humanistic transformation of the scientific community focuses its attention on the noosphere consciousness, on the deepening and expansion of knowledge and moral standards in all spheres of human activity.

Currently, neither politicians nor economists deny that natural resources, cheap labor and capital investments are not so important for the development of society and economic growth as new high technologies based on new ideas and new knowledge. Scientific advances make an enormous contribution to the socio-economic development and well-being of humanity, they influence relations with the environment and the quality of life. But the development of science creates new problems that require careful consideration and reflection.

The relevance of the research topic is determined by the fact that in Uzbekistan one of the priorities on the way to building a democratic state is “spiritual renewal of society”, which implies the all-round development of national science, culture and art. The development of modern society can not be imagined without the progress of science, the growth of scientific knowledge, high information technologies. All this is connected with both positive and negative consequences of the use of the achievements of science. At the same time, development presupposes the activation of intellectuality, especially the development of spiritual and moral potential, humanistic ideals, as well as the improvement of “human qualities”.

Politicians and scientists are increasingly aware of the need for a social and humanistic orientation of the state's scientific policy, the need to inform citizens of the country about the state of the development of science, culture, education and health care. The spiritual world of man is an evolutionary sensual, imaginative, rational process that obeys the general laws of development and self regulation. It not only reflects the material world, but also creates it forms a society, determines the ways of its development.

Literature review

The notions of “humanism of science and culture”, “humanization of education”, “development and freedom of the individual”, “spirit of science”, “ethics of science” now include not only the satisfaction of urgent material needs, but also growing spiritual, moral and cultural needs. . Criteria of spirituality increasingly imperiously declare themselves. The recognition of the importance of scientific knowledge, education and culture from the society inevitably causes a conceptual change in the spiritual sphere, which has determined for itself the priority of humanistic potential.

The development of a new ideological orientation becomes an internally necessary regulator, a powerful tool for the protection of human activity. Today, human self-realization, his interests and goals are increasingly being put forward by representatives of the domestic and world scientific community as a criterion of cultural and humanistic expertise of progress, as a person is not only the keeper and heir of evolutionary historical progress, but also a carrier of scientific and social achievements in the future.

Research Methodology

In the modern world, science not only brings direct benefits to social production and the well-being of people, but also teaches thinking, develops the mind, saves mental energy. The role of science is truly great in the development of the information society, in increasing the well-being of the people, but it also increases the danger of the destruction of humanity and the Earth from atomic, thermonuclear, bacteriological weapons, chemicalization of agriculture, environmental pollution, depletion of the Earth’s interior, which, in turn, - leads to the deterioration of the ecology of nature, man. As we see, the relationship of scientific knowledge and humanism are contradictory. In one case, these relations have the character of perfect, harmonious, positive-value, as they push the boundaries of the cognitive and active freedom of man in the world. In another situation, these relations are disharmonious, we would say, conflicting, since the use of scientific knowledge is contrary to the ideals of humanism.

An important role in the development of new approaches to the problem of humanizing science is played by the ideas and concepts that form at the intersection of philosophy and science, natural scientific and humanitarian knowledge, in particular, the concepts of global evolutionism, hermeneutics, existentialism, synergy, noosphereology, the “moral imperative”, “Ecological imperative”, co-evolution of nature, society, man and information technology. Humanistic ideals perform integration, orienting, regulating functions at the philosophical, meta-theoretical levels of knowledge. Where do scientific knowledge come into contact with ethical, aesthetic, value-ideological imperatives and attitudes.

Science today has reached the stage when scientific research activity becomes too dangerous if it does not focus on higher human values. The core of them, no doubt, must constitute some absolute ideal containing components; value of life, freedom, dignity and justice. This ideal can be the all-round, harmonious, holistic development of "human forces." Therefore, "the search for truth requires value ideas to the extent that they concern a person." The scientific consciousness, providing a transition to direct axiological regulators, contributes to concretization of the scientist's value-humanistic orientation. The resulting ethical attitude will not only not become an obstacle, but, on the contrary, will serve as an additional driving force and a real stimulating factor for research.

Scientific knowledge about the objective world is naturally connected with the rational and emotional perception of phenomena, with the volitional qualities of the subject, with his natural and cultural needs; with the potential possibility of manifestation of his freedom, with worldview attitudes, determined both by his professional experience and sociocultural influence. The subjective moment is present at all stages of the process of cognition, in our opinion, it is also present in its result - scientific knowledge. With the emergence of subjectivity, that germ emerges from which the psyche, and consciousness, and spirituality, and will, and cognition, expressed in the form of partiality, later grew.

“Science is closely connected with the spiritual, axiological component not only at the level of“ external use of its results, but also at the level of its “internal” motivation, ”since the fundamental property of scientific knowledge is the ability to“ unfold ”in activity. This activity has two sides - objectively informative and subjectively biased. And if truth as a result of the objective-cognitive process appears as a form of knowledge, freed from subjective bias, it is thanks to this bias that the achievement of truth becomes possible. In bias, sociality, goals, humanistic ideals, motives, impulses of the subject of cognition, its spirituality acquire their reality, because the world for a person is an object of cognition and value relation. And a person, as a subject of social historical practice, knowledge, culture, communication, is inconceivable, outside of spiritual values, sympathies and antipathies, aspirations, dreams, faith, hope, love. All this “opens up to the self-consciousness of the subject of scientific activity primarily not on a rational, but on a spiritual-emotional level.”

Scientific knowledge, knowledge is not an end in itself for man. “The search reflex, the “instinct of knowledge” appeared only because they are useful. "It is out of partiality that nature woven the fabric of ideality, the ability to see, hear, smell, touch, that is, to perceive the world in its subjectively transformed, but objective in its practical significance qualities." Thinking itself, without which the search for objective truth, as if completely purified from this bias, is impossible, arose, as is well known, on the basis of feelings. Simultaneously with the development of the mind, the development of the human “soul” proceeded just as quickly and inevitably. It is on this pole that the value-cognitive, spiritual and emotional processes that develop and improve the subjective-biased side of our consciousness are concentrated. In this partisan sphere, humanistic beginnings acquire their reality, while the truthful, objectively cognitive activity of consciousness allows one to adequately identify cause-and-effect relationships, to understand the world, its laws, ourselves, to equip ourselves with the achievement of goals and ideals. This scientific thought has its deep historical roots. For example, al-Farabi, identifying the main source of knowledge for a person, identified two poles in the subject's cognitive abilities. "Knowledge is obtained in the soul only by sensory perception ... The intellect does not possess, apart from perception, any particular effect inherent in it, except for the ability to comprehend the totality of things in their opposites ..." It is noteworthy that it is the emotional sphere that connects the thinker with the value aspects of knowledge. “With her (spiritual strength) using a person, she will know the intelligible objects, intellect, science and art. Thanks to her, reasoning arises and good action is different from bad. ”

New thinking has specific mechanisms of functioning. So, it relies on the synthesis of human abilities, both to rational-logical and figurative reflection of reality. In this regard, along with the language of abstract concepts, the language of images and metaphors is widely used. The norms and standards of mental activity include the paradox of judgments, their incompleteness and polysemy. The theoretical physicist V.D. Feinberg describes this situation as an “intellectual revolution”, connecting it primarily with securing the rights of citizenship to “non-logical”, that is, beyond the limits of formal logic, not allowing formalization of judgments. Thanks to the combination of the above features and features, new thinking captures deeper layers of reality, it more fully and more clearly reflects the infinite diversity of the world, its procedurality and, most importantly, allows for the presence of a humanistic, spiritual component at all stages of rationality - from the choice of goals before evaluating performance. A new rationality also generates a new science, the distinctive feature of which should be considered “humanized methodology”, which legalizes the inclusion of value consciousness in all elements of scientific activity and scientific knowledge.

The formulation of the problem of science and humanism must be sought in the history and culture of the ancient world. During this period, the development of scientific knowledge and humanism were subordinated to the idea of Unity, viewed through the prism of the Law of Logos. The philosophers of antiquity explained scientific knowledge and moral and humanistic norms as something integral, unified. Humanism appeared as an important principle of seeing the world, as the normative factor of human existence.

Each scientific community in the period of its activity forms humanistic principles, certain moral standards, which are guided by scientists of this era. The thinkers of Central Asia believed that science, scientific knowledge - these are the factors that contribute to the development of the best moral qualities of the scientist. The conceptual expression of the idea of the unity of scientific knowledge and human ideals, its high moral and humanistic qualities is found in Farabi, Beruni, Ibn Sina, A.Navoi, and acts as a clearly expressed ethical and gnoseological phenomenon. The value nature of knowledge is determined, first of all, by the place and role in the moral perfection of the individual. A.Navoi builds his concept of knowledge and morality on the basis of Sufism, which leads to the moral purification of a person, leaves a person alone with his conscience, and makes him improve himself.

Analysis and results

The humanistic nature of science is realized in certain socio-economic and cultural conditions. Communication with society is carried out through functions. Science performs a number of social and humanistic functions in the civilized world: it provides scientific, technical and social progress, creates an information society, accelerates the development of a free economy, develops the modern market, creates an intellectual atmosphere in society, forms the spiritual world of the individual. The self-consciousness of science is characterized by a reorientation towards humanism, since science, of course, must serve society, carry out a civilizing mission towards all of humanity.

The current situation in the information society requires as much attention as possible to pay to the ethical problems of science, which connect science and scientists with the life of all mankind, demanding from them a great ethical responsibility for life. Ethical responsibility includes the ethics of freedom and the ethics of justice. The ethics of responsibility is reduced to responsibility for the application of knowledge in the interests of society, for the consequences of scientific and technological progress for man and human civilization. An ethically significant image of science is already being implemented in some scientific programs, in the study of global problems of our time, ethology, and ecology.

Conclusion and Recommendations

In conclusion, it can be argued that, it is necessary to change the goals of science, instead of focusing on mastering the object of research, put forward new criteria and goals:

1. Scientific knowledge should be understood as a communicative practice that is directed at another person. This leads to a different understanding of both society and scientific rationality.

2. Formulate new ecological and moral imperatives before humanity, which will give a new philosophical and ethical tint to the whole of human life and set fundamentally new ideals - the goals of its activity.

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USING THE ISPRING SUITE SOFTWARE TO EVALUATE FUTURE TEACHERS' PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCIES

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Аннотация: Педагогик инновация таълим мазмунини бойитади ва ўқитиш шакл, усул ва воситаларини янгилаш вазифасини бажаради. Таълим жараёнига инновацияларнинг кириб келиши компьютер технологиясининг ривожланиши билан узвий боғлиқ бўлиб, ахборот коммуникацион технологиялари воситалари ёрдамида таълим жараёнида педагогик дастурий воситалардан фойдаланиш, шу жумладан iSpring Suite дастури имкониятлари бўлажак ўқитувчиларни касбий компетенцияларини баҳолашнинг энг содда ва сифатли усули ҳисобланади.

Калит сўзлар: Дастурий воситалар, ўргатувчи дастурлар, тест дастурлари, виртуал борлиқ тизимлари, iSpring Suite пакети, баҳолаш тести.

Аннотация: Педагогические инновации обогащают содержание образования и служат средством обновления форм, методов и инструментов. Внедрение инноваций в учебный процесс тесно связано с развитием компьютерных технологий, и использование образовательного программного обеспечения, в том числе программного обеспечения iSpring Suite, является самым простым и лучшим способом оценки профессиональных компетенций будущих учителей.

Ключевые слова: программные средства, учебные приложения, тестовые программы, системы виртуальных активов, пакет iSpring Suite, оценочный тест.

Abstract: Pedagogical innovation enriches the content of education and serves as a means of updating forms, methods, and tools. The introduction of innovation into the educational process is closely linked to the development of

computer technology and the use of educational software, including iSpring Suite, is the simplest and best way to evaluate professional competencies of future teachers using ICT tools.

Keywords: Educational software, instructional programs, test programs, exercises, virtual reality systems, iSpring Suite packages.

Introduction

Nowadays, the use of modern teaching methods in the learning process leads to higher efficiency in teaching. It is desirable to choose the teaching method based on the didactic function of each lesson. The use of educational innovation in the learning process is one of the easiest ways to teach today's information society [1].

Education innovation is a form, method, and technology that can be used to solve the existing problem of education or learning in a new way, with a more efficient outcome. Education innovations are also called innovative learning. The concept of innovative education was first used in the Roman club in 1979. The goal is to get the best possible outcome of the resources and power spent on innovation in education or training. Innovations differ from any innovation that must have a variable mechanism that allows for control and control. Pedagogical innovation refreshes the content of education and serves as a means of updating forms, methods, and tools [5].

Pedagogical software is a didactic tool for partial or complete automation of educational process using computer technologies. They are one of the promising forms of increasing the effectiveness of the educational process, and are used as a training tool for cutting-edge technologies [4].

Pedagogical software can be divided into:

1. Curricula - oriented towards the acquisition of new knowledge, based on the level of knowledge and interest of learners;

2. Testing programs - are used for the purpose of verification or assessment of knowledge, skills, abilities and competences acquired;

3. Exercises - serve to replicate and reinforce learning materials that were first learned;

4. Virtual learning environments (virtual reality systems) with a participant.

There are a number of positive factors that confirm the superiority of their traditional tools for the implementation of the technology of creating educational software. These factors are divided into didactic, psychological, economic and physiological groups [3].

Literature review

Didactic requirements for pedagogical software include: scientific, clarity, consistency and systematics (pedagogy, psychology, informatics, maintaining the basic principles of ergonomics, building the content of educational activities taking into account fundamental foundations of modern science), continuity and integrity (logical continuity and completeness), consistency, problem solving, vision, activity (availability of learning independence and activity), training the outcomes, the strong development of interactive communication, education, training, development, and operation integrity [7].

Psychological requirements (verbal-logical, sensory-perceptive), thinking (conceptual-theoretical, visual-practical), attention (steadiness, migration), motivation (high level of visibility, timely feedback, (taking into account the knowledge, skills, qualifications and competences of the student, the content of the subject and the content of the curriculum) ability to match the characteristics of the individual, and the development of educational materials, plus feel excited, nervous, mental workload protection of interactions).

Technical requirements include modern universal computers, external devices, and tested resources.

Network requirements include "client-server" architecture, Internet navigators, network operating systems, telecommunications, management tools (individual and collective tutoring, external feedback).

Aesthetic requirements consistency and representation (elements, location, size, color), functional function of decorations and ergonomic requirements.

Special needs include interactions, goal orientation, independence and flexibility, auditing, visibility, access control, intellectual development, differentiation, creativity, openness, functionality, reliability.

Ergonomic requirements for friendliness, user adaptation, display formats.

The pedagogical software, which is created in science, must meet the following methodological requirements:

- Building on the basis of interconnected, imaginative and moving components of the teaching material;

- Provide training material in the form of a high organizational structure. Consideration of logical interrelation of interdisciplinary relationship;

- Creating opportunities for the trainee to gradually master the educational material on the basis of various controls.

The iSpring Suite program, which has a high rating in pedagogical software. PPT, PPTX, PPS, PPSX Flash files (SWF) and HTML 5 is a copyrighted program that allows you to convert to the format.

Research Methodology

The introduction of innovation in educational process is related to the development of computer technology and includes the system of educational software development in educational process using ICT tools. One of the high ranking programs among the educational software tools that enable multimedia e-learning courses is iSpring. The iSpring software provides not only flash presentations, but also interactive content that can be used in the educational process, in particular with the help of various types of queries and electronic tests. In 2005, iSpring released the Flash iSpring Pro software product. It was a simple converter of Power Point Flash, free and commercial versions. In 2006-2007, Flash iSpring was named as iSpring. In 2009, when the company was fully upgraded, the iSpring presenter presented a completely up-to-date product with electronic teaching equipment. This product is recognized as a product of high quality courses in the world market. iSpring Free is a copyrighted program that allows you to convert ppt, pptx, pps, ppsx files into Flash (SWF) and HTML 5 formats. Users of the program can place Flash videos and video resources on PowerPoint presentation slides. Adding audio and video files to the e-course, synchronizing with presentation slides, allows you to select, edit and print TinCan various players, and export them to mp4 video formats.

Analysis and results

Alternatively, you can create 3D books, time scales and glossaries using iSpring Visuals. It is possible to integrate courses created with the iSpring software with LMS. Advanced iSpring Suite 7 package includes the following features: - Training courses and Flash presentations in PowerPoint (iSpring Pro); - Development of interactive tests, questionnaires and questionnaires (iSpring QuizMaker); - Creating interactive elements for increasing the illusory capacity of electronic courses (iSpring Kinetics). iSpring Free is absolutely free. Apart from the iSpring Free program, iSpring Suite is also available, which allows you to create high-quality e-learning content. iSpring Suite combines three components that incorporate more than one set of tools. PowerPoint presentations are super-supported e-courses using iSpring QuizMaker, iSpring Pro, iSpring Kinetics, iSpring Suite software. iSpring Suite (iSpring QuizMaker, iSpring Visuals, iSpring DialogTrainer), electronic lectures, video lectures, iSpring QuizMaker, electronic control tests, iSpring DialogTrainer, e-courses, and e-courses online. This enhances the user's capabilities and enables simultaneous browsing of slides, video clips. iSpring Pro provides Power Point presentations in the form of mobile applications and allows you to place it on the internet in the form of a mobile presentation. It also supports Power Point animations, transition effects, and other functionality, Web or LMS systems, and SCORM standards [6, 8].

The iSpring Suite suite includes:

- Training courses and Flash presentations in the PowerPoint environment (iSpring Pro);

- Development of interactive tests, questionnaires and questionnaires (iSpring QuizMaker);

- Creating interactive elements for increasing the illusory capacity of electronic courses (iSpring Kinetics) [2].

This is a simple and qualitative method of evaluating potential teachers' professional competencies in the learning process. The iSpring QuizMaker software is as follows (Figure 1).

Picture 1. window view of ispring QuizMaker.

iSpring QuizMaker provides users with the opportunity to create quiz quiz and quiz questions, to set up test types and electronically manage them. Volunteer adjusting the display of the asked questions panel allows you to place audio and video files, pictures and formulas in the collection of questions, and automatically calculate students' answers to scores.

Conclusion

With iSpring QuizMaker, you can create the following test questions (Figure 2):

1. Верно/неверно. Evaluation of accuracy of the certification.

2. Одиночный выбор. Choose the right answer option (One choice test).

3. Множественный выбор. Multiple answer options (Multiple selective test).

4. Ввод строки. Insert a questionnaire for a specific field (enter a line).

5. Соответствие. Comparison of matching elements (comparison).

6. Порядок. Put the given options in the correct sequence (Sort).

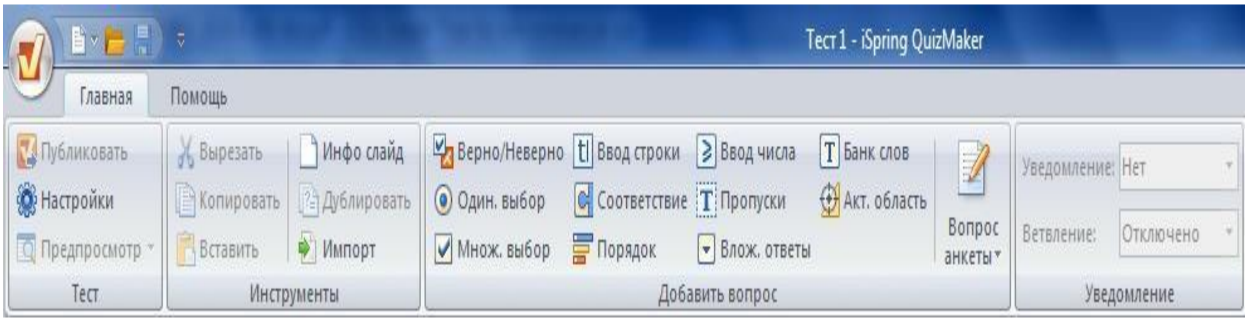
7. Ввод числа. The correct answer variants Enter i in number (enter the number).

8. Пропуски. Please fill in the fields that contain the empty text in the text.

9. Вложенные ответы. From the list, select the correct answer option.

10. Банк слов. Fill in a blank space with the option "bank slov".

11. Активная область. Please specify the correct area in the image [9, 10].



Picture 2. Test methods in the iSpring QuizMaker window.

You can use iSpring QuizMaker to publish different types of tests and optional subjects. This is one of the ways in which potential teachers will be able to evaluate their professional competence, and test programs will give the student an accurate assessment and an innovative way of control.

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USE OF INNOVATIVE DEMONSTRATION UNITS ON IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF EDUCATIONAL PROCESSES

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Annotatsiya: Ta’lim samaradorligini oshirishda ko’rgazmalilik ijobiy natijalar beradi. Buning uchun tinglovchilar auditoriyasiga yangi atmosfera va fikrlash muhitini olib kiruvchi innovatsion ko’rgazmali vositalarni qo’llash lozim. Maqolada o’quv jarayonlarida yangi optik qurilmani qo’llash samaradorligi masalasi ko’rib chiqilgan.

Kalit so’zlar: vizualizatsiya, innovatsiya, o’quv jarayoni, optik qurilma, energetik tizim, atom tuzilishi.

Аннотация: При повышении эффективности учебных процессов демонстративность даёт положительные результаты. Для этого необходимо применение инновационных демонстративных средств, которые в аудиторию учащихся приносит новую атмосферу и мышлению. В статье рассматривается вопрос эффективности применения новой оптической установки в учебных процессах.

Ключевые слова: визуализация, инновация, учебный процесс, оптическая установка, энергосистема, атомная структура.

Abstract: While improving the efficiency of educational processes, demonstrativeness gives positive results. This requires the use of innovative demonstrative tools that bring a new atmosphere and thinking to the audience of students. The article deals with the issue of the effectiveness of the use of a new optical device in educational processes.

Keywords: visualization, innovation, educational process, optical device, power system, atomic structure

Introduction

Visualization plays an important role in improving the quality of education and training qualified personal. The importance of visualization in teaching is explained by the fact that emotionally perceived things and phenomena are used to stimulate the educator, to be convinced of the logical and theoretical elements, and finally, to apply theoretical knowledge in practice.

Educational processes based on demonstrative methods as use of posters, the explanation of topics on the board, etc. should not become boring for students.

According to the research, the principles of modular methodology are explained. One of them is the principle of cognitive visualization and its essence is [1]:

Cognitive vision (observable) principle – this principle is based on psychological and pedagogical principles. Training exhibits increase not only the function of questioning, but also the development of cognitive function. That is why cognitive graphics are a new problematic field of artificial intelligence, and complicated objects are described as computer cameras. The module is structured as colored cognitive-graphic teaching elements. Therefore, the pictures are the main element of the module. This is: Firstly, the development of student vision and space thinking; Secondly, the image, which clearly shows the content of the learning material, helps to create systematic knowledge in the student. Thirdly, color photographs increase the effectiveness of receiving and remembering educational material and serve as a means of aesthetic education of students. The exhibition information is more meaningful and fertile than verbal information. The ability of the viewfinder to transmit data is much higher than the earphones. This, in turn, allows the imaging system to deliver up to 90 percent of the human inputs. In addition, visual information will be provided simultaneously. That's why it takes less time than receiving and remembering the information. When used with illustrative information 27, the impression generated is 5-6 times faster than an oral statement. Trust in human visuals is higher than verbal information. It also does not depend on the length of time between the presentation and remembering of presentation in the visual information. The development of verbal information will depend on this.

As noted in the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On further development of the higher education system" one of the most important tasks for the further perfection and comprehensive development of the higher education system is the material and technical base of higher education institutions in the educational and scientific-further strengthening of educational and research laboratories with priority instruments in the field of modern equipment and equipment is an important factor in increasing the quality of education [2].

Research Methodology

The use of innovative tactics in the lesson will also be effective. At the same time, we try to disclose the meaning of "innovation". Innovation – any innovation in the education system, its evaluation and use by the pedagogical community.

One of the requirements to the instructor in innovation methods is the recognition and acquisition of teacher's visual teaching methods.

Analysis and results

By training on the subject of "Electricity Generation, Transmission and Distribution" in the preparation of technical bachelor's degree in the field of electrical engineering of higher education institutions can be realized by means of demonstrative methods, from the production process to the consumer, from energy production to consumer. The innovative device shown in Fig. 1 contains the above process and shows the basic building blocks of an electric power system.

Figure 1. Innovative optical device on “Electricity Generation, Transmission and Distribution”(P <10 W).

It is known that the system starts with generation, by which electrical energy is produced in the power plant and then transformed in the power station to high-voltage electrical energy that is more suitable for efficient long-distance transportation. The power plants transform other sources of energy in the process of producing electrical energy. For example, heat, mechanical, hydraulic, chemical, solar, wind, geothermal, nuclear, and other energy sources are used in the production of electrical energy. High-voltage (HV) power lines in the transmissionportion of the electric power system efficiently transport electrical energy over long distances to the consumption locations. Finally, substations transform this HV electrical energy into lower-voltage energy that is transmitted over distribution power lines that are more suitable for the distribution of electrical energy to its destination, where it is again transformed for residential, commercial, and industrial consumption.

A full-scale actual interconnected electric power system is much more complex than that shown in Fig. 1; however the basic principles, concepts, theories, and terminologies are all the same [3]. We will start with the basics and add complexity as we progress through the material.

Also, an innovative device can be used effectively in teaching the subject “Electrotechnical Materials” on the subject “Design of the Structure”, “Modern Structure of the Atom” according to the curriculum developed for technical bachelors in the field of electrical engineering. Providing information on the topic can be done as follows.

The modern model of the structure of the atom is based on four positions:

1. At the center of the atom is a positively charged nucleus occupying an insignificant part of the space inside the atom (for example, the radius of the hydrogen atom is 0.046 nm, and the radius of the proton or nucleus of the hydrogen atom is 6.5.10-7 nm).

2. The positive charge and almost the entire mass of the atom is concentrated in the nucleus of the atom.

3. Atomic nuclei consist of protons and neutrons (common name is nucleons). The number of protons in the nucleus is equal to the ordinal number of the element, and the sum of the numbers of protons (p) and neutrons (n) corresponds to its mass number.

4. Electrons rotate around the nucleus in orbitals. The number of electrons in the unexcited (ground) state is equal to the charge of the nucleus (Fig. 2).

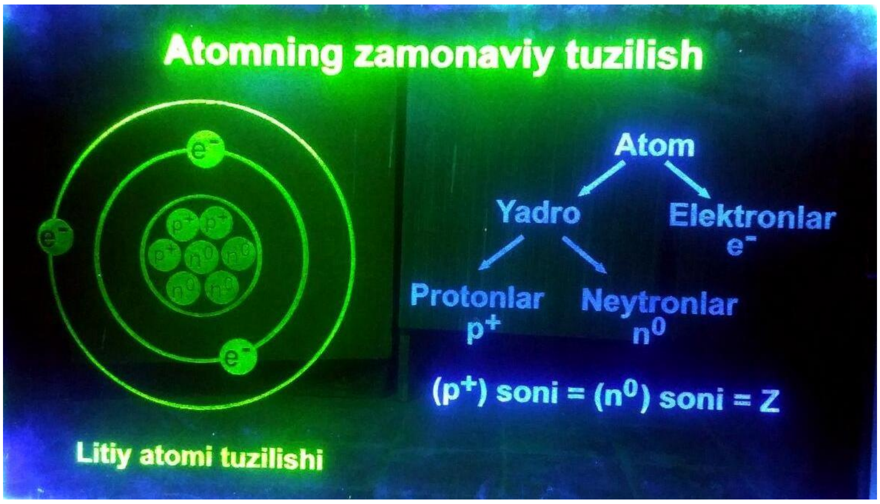

Figure 2. Innovative optical device on “Atom structure”(P <8 W).

Different types of atoms have a common name – nuclides. Nuclides with the same charge, different mass numbers and the number of neutrons in the nucleus are called isotopes. Nuclides with the same mass numbers, but different nuclear charges and the number of neutrons in the nucleus are called isobars. Nuclides with the same number of neutrons, but different charge and mass number is called isotones.

The probability of finding an electron in a certain region of space is described by the square of the wave function Ψ_2, which characterizes the amplitude of the wave, as a function of the coordinates of the electron. An electron can be located in any part near the nuclear space, but the probability of its being in different parts of this space is not the same. [4].

Since Rutherford's time, as physicists have learned more and more about atomic nuclei, the list of particles that make up nuclei has grown and continues to increase. As chemists, however, we can take a simple view of the atom because only three subatomic particles – the proton, neutron, and electron – have a bearing on chemical behavior. As noted earlier, the charge of an electron is $-1.602 \cdot 10^{-19}$ C. That of a proton is equal in magnitude, $+1.602 \cdot 10^{-19}$ C. The quantity $1.602 \cdot 10^{-19}$ C is called the electronic charge. For convenience, the charges of atomic and subatomic particles are usually expressed as multiples of this charge rather than in coulombs. Thus, the charge of the electron is and that of the proton is. Neutrons are electrically neutral (which is how they received their name). Every atom has an equal number of electrons and protons, so atoms have no net electrical charge. Protons and neutrons reside in the tiny nucleus of the atom. The vast majority of an atom's volume is the space in which the electrons reside (Fig. 3).

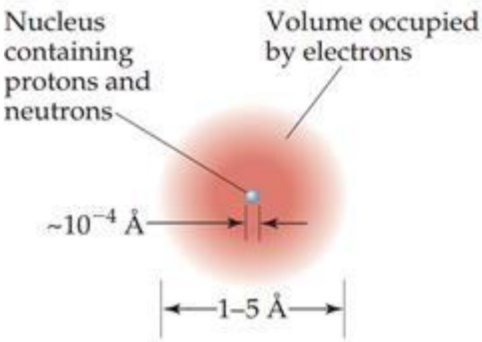

Figure 3. The location of an electron in an atom [4].

The electrons are attracted to the protons in the nucleus by the electrostatic force that exists between particles of opposite electrical charge. In later chapters we will see that the strength of the attractive forces between electrons and nuclei can be used to explain many of the differences among different elements [4].

The authors have developed experimental samples, and in practice they have been used in educational processes, and they have achieved good results.

In practice, we will achieve significant success in training qualified personnel and cadres.

In addition, the recommended optical device can also be used in various fields of national economy, business development.

Promotion of entrepreneurship is also an important factor in promoting the process of producing the product in the market. In recent times, advertising and panels have a variety of perspectives. Among the street advertising to be used by lighting devices, we can also include an optical device based on our modern lighting equipment [5].

Many options are currently available for the construction and design of such devices (Fig. 4).

Figure 4. Examples of innovative optical device (P <10 W)

Conclusions

As a result of the practical work it has been prepared and nowadays practically supported in the learning process, visualizing new concepts in students' learning, and in the audience is aimed at perfecting the new knowledge in their minds. You will also need to opt for the following optional features.

1. Enrichment of visual aids used during the lesson.

2. Strengthening of knowledge through informal demonstration of educational graphics to students.

3. The use of entrepreneurship in various (business, advertising, construction and consumer services) areas.

Up to now, the innovative optical device has targeted specimens, changes are being thoroughly studied and positive results are achieved. In addition, in accordance with the Resolution of the Committee on Coordination of Science and Technology Development under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan №1 of March 15, 2017, the project of practical state grant OT-A3-23 for 2017-2018 has been successfully completed in order to improve and implement this innovation optical device.

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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION SYSTEMS OF UZBEKISTAN AND JAPAN

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Annotatsiya: Mamlakatimizda rivojlangan davlatlar tajribasini qo'llash ta'lim tizimidagi islohotlarni amalga oshirishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Bugungi zamonaviy yondashuvlarga asoslangan islohotlar O'zbekistonda kasb- hunar ta'limini rivojlanishida asosiy omil bo'lib qolmoqda. Turli mamlakatlardagi ta'lim islohotlari ko'rsatkichlari jarayonini taqqoslash kamchiliklarni aniqlash va ularni bartaraf etishga, o'z tajribalarini boyitishga va ta'lim tizimini rivojlantirishning yanada samarali va optimal yo'lini topishga yordam beradi. Ushbu maqolada qiyosiy taqqoslash usuli asosida O'zbekiston va Yaponiya kasb-hunar ta'limi tizimini rivojlantirish va modernizatsiya qilishning umumiy tendensiyalari va o'ziga xos xususiyatlari tahlil etildi. O'zbekiston kasb-hunar ta'limining hozirgi holatini tahlil qilish asosida kasb-hunar ta'limi tizimining Yaponiya tajribasidan foydalanish yuzasidan amaliy takliflar ishlab chiqildi.

Kalit so'zlar: qiyosiy tahlil, kasb-hunar ta'limi sifati, yosh malakali mutaxassislar, kichik mutaxassis, kasbiy ko'nikmalar, kasbiy ta'lim, mehnat bozori.

Аннотация: В нашей стране использование опыта развитых стран имеет решающее значение для осуществления реформ образования. Реформы на основе современных подходов сегодня служат важным фактором развития профессионального образования в Республике Узбекистан. Сопоставление показателей процесса образовательных реформ в разных странах помогает обнаружить и преодолеть недочеты, обогатить собственный опыт и найти более плодотворные и оптимальные пути развития образовательной системы. В данной статье основываясь на методе сравнения, проанализированы общие тенденции и особенности процесса развития и модернизации профессионального образования в Узбекистане и Японии. На основе анализа текущего состояния системы профессионального образования Республики Узбекистан были разработаны практические предложения для дальнейшего улучшения перспектив профессиональных учебных заведений на основании японского опыта.

Ключевые слова: сравнительный анализ, качество профессионального образования, молодые квалифицированные специалисты, младший специалист, профессиональные навыки, профессиональная подготовка, рынок труда.

Abstract: In our country, using the experience of developed countries is crucial for the implementation of education reforms. Reforms based on modern approaches today are an important factor in the development of vocational education in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Comparison of indicators of the educational reform process in different countries helps to detect and overcome shortcomings, enrich one's own experience and find more fruitful and optimal ways of developing the educational system. In this article, based on the comparison method, the general trends and features of the development, modernization of vocational education in Uzbekistan and Japan are determined. Based on an analysis of the current state of the vocational education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan, practical proposals were developed for further improving the prospects for vocational schools based on Japanese experience.

Keywords: comparative analysis, quality of vocational education, young qualified specialists, junior specialist, professional skills, vocational training, labor market.

Introduction

At the present stage, with the accelerated socio-economic development of the world community, the further progress of science, technology and culture, each country pays close attention to improving the requirements for content and quality, forms and methods of teaching in the vocational education system. In the Concept of International Education until 2030, as an urgent task are designated “the possibilities of quality vocational education, the development of science, technology and innovation, the strengthening and expansion of international and regional partnerships”. To a greater extent, this relates to the development of vocational education in many respects related to the study of world experience, which is the most important source of the modernization of vocational training.

Referring to the experience of the organization and functioning of the Japanese vocational education system, we were guided by a number of objective and subjective reasons that determined the relevance of our research. Japan, as a country of high educational culture, occupies one of the leading places in the world education system. For 17 years of cooperation with Japan, a certain legal basis for partnerships has been created in our country. Thus, a joint declaration was created on friendship, strategic partnership and cooperation between the Republic of Uzbekistan and Japan, signed in 2002, which plays an important role in this direction.

Further improvement of the education system, improvement of the quality of educational services, improvement of vocational colleges based on a market economy and training of specialists meeting the needs of employers are of great importance in achieving the goals set out in the Strategy for Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Proceeding from this, the improvement of the system of vocational education, taking into account the new conditions of world globalization and competition, is the most important task of reforming vocational education in our country based on the advanced experience of the developed countries of the world.

Literature review

The methodological basis of the paper were “The Strategy of further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan” under the leadership of the President Sh.M.Mirziyoyev, which initiated a new stage of reforms in our country and the

Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On education" and the National Program for Personnel Training.

Theoretical, scientific and practical aspects of the development and improvement of the system of vocational education have been studied by such native scientists as A.Kh.Abdullaev, Z.Abdukudusov, Z.E.Azimova, M.S.Alimov, M.Akhmedova, M.A.Bakhronov, M.G. Dzhuraev, U.Inoyatov, R. B. Siddikov, R. N. Tolipov, I. S. Faizullaeva, A. A. Yuldashev and others.

Problems and prospects for the development of vocational education we found in the studies of such scientists of the Commonwealth Countries (CIS) as P.F Anisimov, S.Ya. Batishev, A. Belyaeva, V. Demin, V.G Karmanov, T.Yu. Lomakina, A.Suvorova, G.F.Tkach and others.

Vocational education and comparative analysis of its features are reflected in the works of such foreign scientists of advanced countries as G.I.Kneller, J.W.Hall, R.S.Jones, N.Koyama, Sh.Murata, J.Simone.

Research Methodology

The article explores the scientific research works, views and opinions of native and foreign scientists on problems and prospects for the development and further improvement of vocational education.

In the process of research, the following methods were used: theoretical comparison, comparative analysis, statistical analysis, logical analysis, pedagogical observation, synthesis, dialogue, interviews and discussions.

Analysis and results

A person is valued and gains respect in society thanks to the knowledge, skills and abilities of his profession. From this point of view, it should be noted that in our country the development of education, the support of citizens in becoming popular specialists, the creation of conditions for the realization of their potential are priority directions of state policy. A special attention is paid to the further improvement of the system of continuous education, the provision of high-quality educational services and the training of highly qualified personnel in accordance with the modern requirements of the labor market. In recent years, in the process of reforming the education system in the country, a solid legal, organizational, material and technical base has been created, which contributed to the renewal of the education system and the education of the developed young generation.

In both countries, the goal of vocational education is to train young qualified specialists, who should be an important factor in modernizing the economy within the framework of the strategy of industrial-innovative development of the country. Vocational education in Japan is one of the highest values and invariably plays a huge role both in the training of specialists and in the development of the personality. Currently, Uzbekistan is implementing reforms based on new approaches, which is an important factor in the development of the vocational education sector. This imposes on every employee of the education system a high responsibility, continuous improvement of the quality of education in accordance with the modern pace of development of science, technology and production.

In Japan, schools and higher educational institutions have passed a centuries-old path of historical development. At the last stage of development many different reforms and changes were carried out. The reason for this is the rapid development of the economy and changes in the socio - political life of the country.

Graduates of the vocational education system are given an associate qualification. The requirements for this degree of qualification are quite high. The junior specialist should possess a complex of theoretical and practical knowledge, have professional skills that should ensure his successful professional activities in the relevant sphere of social production; they must have a common and professional culture, socially significant and personal qualities that would ensure its successful activity in society.

In this paper, the general features and differences of the Uzbek and Japanese vocational education systems were considered according to the following criteria (Table 1):

Comparative analysis of vocational education systems of Uzbekistan and Japan

Table 1

Uzbekistan	Japan
Value-based basis.	
Common features: (on the structure of the regulatory framework.)	
In Uzbekistan and Japan, there is a similar structure of laws and regulations at the state level governing the system of continuing education (laws, program documents on education, special regulations on vocational education);	
Laws "On Education" (1997), "On State Youth Policy" (2016).	"The Basic Law on Education" (1947), "On the Promotion of Vocational Education" (1951), "On Social Education", "Development of Continuing Education" (1990);
"The National Program for Personnel Training" (1997), Decrees of the President "On the Strategy for Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" (2017) and "On Measures for Radically Improving the System of General Secondary, Secondary Special Vocational Education" (2018).	"National standards" for the creation of universities (1991), "Recommendations for the development of secondary vocational education (2011), etc.;
Organizational and pedagogical conditions.	
Common features:	
on the goals of training junior specialists: in both countries, the goal of vocational education is to train young qualified specialists, who should be an important factor in modernizing the economy in the framework of the country's industrial-innovative development strategy;	

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">on the development of vocational education: the Uzbek and Japanese vocational education systems have gone through a difficult way of becoming and reforming to the modern state;</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">in both countries, in the system of vocational education, integration processes are actively developing, aimed at forming a single educational space for vocational school, industry and science and eliminating the shortage of skilled workers and highly qualified specialists;</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">in Uzbekistan and Japan, the modernization of vocational education systems set common strategic goals, due to the requirements of the labor market to the high quality of training necessary qualifications;</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Vocational training for students of 10-11 grades of general secondary educational institutions: the main goal of vocational training in these two countries is to train senior pupils in vocational training, logical thinking, professional and entrepreneurial skills that require specialized and in-depth training, to help in choosing a profession;</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">For vocational training for students in grades 10-11 of general secondary educational institutions:</td></tr>
<tr><td>In Uzbekistan, along with training students in grades 10-11, the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 24, 2017 “On measures to create vocational training complexes” was adopted with the aim of providing vocational training for their interests and abilities, advanced training and creating conditions for them job placement by profession.</td><td>In Japan, in terms of vocational education opportunities for senior classes, they are reflected in the following laws and regulations “Law on the Promotion of Vocational Training” (1951) and “Recommendations on the Development of Vocational Training” (2011)</td></tr>
</table>

Vocational training in Uzbekistan is a component of the system of continuous education, consisting of meeting the needs of the senior classes in the field of vocational training, the formation of their professional training and skills, the preparation of the necessary specialists for the economic sector;	In Japan, for the preparation of middle-class industrial workers, vocational education at this level is designed to provide students with fundamental knowledge, knowledge and skills that are directly related to the relevant professions, and also provide direct professional training and creative abilities;
In Uzbekistan, in accordance with the curriculum approved in the educational industrial complex, students receive a total of 408 hours of vocational training, 6 hours a day during the school year and 36 hours of work experience for 10th grade students;	In Japan, high school students in a specialized and vocational school must receive 30 or more credits in professional or special subjects. One loan is 35 hours of study and one hour lasts 50 minutes. The Japanese are distinguished by responsibility and seriousness, and by this age they already know in which direction they would like to realize themselves and which profession for this to choose;
Distinctive features:	
In Uzbekistan, it is given on the basis of general secondary education,	And in Japan - on the basis of complete and incomplete education;
In Uzbekistan, vocational education is divided into academic lyceums and vocational colleges	In Japan, there are junior colleges (accelerated universities), technology colleges, specialized colleges, professional colleges;
In Uzbekistan, there are six areas of training professions and specialties of	In Japan, vocational schools are divided into eight areas of study: technology;

vocational education: the humanitarian sphere; social sphere, economics and law; production and technical sphere; agriculture and water management; health and welfare; services sector;	agriculture; the medicine; personal hygiene and nutrition; education and social welfare; business; fashion and home science; culture and general education;
In Uzbekistan, vocational colleges work on curricula that allocate 2010 classroom hours of all class hours for general education subjects, 520 classroom hours for general professional subjects, 600 hours for special subjects and only 540 for practice. The remaining hours are allocated for state certification, college optional items.	In Japan, more than 62 credits are required for graduation from junior colleges. Their graduates have the right to continue their education at the university from the second or third year of study. Students who have attended more than 1,700 hours of classes can graduate from a vocational college with an original academic degree called the Diploma. After 2 years of college and obtaining this qualification, the graduate has the opportunity to enroll in a full-cycle university. They can also go to university as third-year students (in some cases second-year students);

The following provisions are of particular importance for improving the field of vocational education in the region:

1) Pedagogical technologies are the basis for the modernization of vocational education;

2) Strengthening the mechanism of social partnership;

3) Departmental distribution of vocational education - ensuring the relationship of enterprises and vocational colleges;

4) Ensuring the quality of the educational process;

5) Employers or their representatives should be equal partners in the field of vocational education;

6) Attracting experienced engineers and practitioners as teachers;

7) Transition to 12 years of education in accordance with international educational standards;

8) Ensuring the flexibility and variability of the forms and methods of training in the vocational education system.

9) To provide graduates with specific opportunities for better preparation for entering higher educational institutions. It is necessary that the profile of this institution of higher education have directions that are close to the profession that the young specialist acquired in college.

Conclusion

Vocational education plays and will continue to play an important role in the development process. Firstly, it increases a person’s inner potential, forms and develops self-esteem. Secondly, it gives a person favorable prospects in employment plans. Thirdly, and most importantly, an educated person more has great potential in the development of society.

Foreign experience in the field of vocational education deserves special attention, since a comparative analysis and identification of specific approaches to the content of vocational education make it possible to highlight the prerequisites and trends in the formation of a single educational space.

The use of Japanese experience in the native system of training highly qualified personnel will have a positive effect only if the specifics of the Uzbek vocational education are preserved.

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PSYCHOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES OF THE IMAGE IN MILITARY SERVICE

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Abstract: This article focuses on the psychological principles of the image in military service. Also, all theoretical analyzes and scientific considerations and phenomenon concepts related to the purpose of the problem are illustrated by the sources listed in the literature.

Keywords: military personnel, military occupational activity, image, professional military, national defense, army, soldier, war, military action, officer, military team, military courage, national pride, national identity.

Аннотация: Ушбу мақола ҳарбий хизматчи фаолиятида имижнинг психологик тамойиллари мавзусига бағишланган. Шунингдек, муаммо мақсадини аниқлашга доир барча назарий таҳлиллар ва илмий мулоҳазалар ҳамда феномен тушунчалар адабиётлар рўйхатида келтирилан манбалар асосида ёритилган.

Калит сўзлар: ҳарбий хизматчи, ҳарбий профессонал фаолият, имиж, профессонал ҳарбий, миллий мудофаа, армия, аскар, уруш, жанговор ҳаракат, офицер, ҳарбий жамоа, ҳарбий жасорат, миллий ғурур, миллий ўзлик.

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются психологические принципы имиджа на военнослужащие. Кроме того, все теоретические анализы и научные соображения, а также концепции феноменов для определения цели проблемы охватываются источниками, перечисленными в литературе.

Ключевые слова: военнослужащие, военно-профессиональная деятельность, имидж, профессиональные военные, национальная оборона,

армия, солдат, война, боевые действия, офицер, военная команда, военная смелость, национальная гордость, национальная идентичность.

Introduction. As it is known, one of the priorities of the national defense system is the implementation of a number of socio-economic and legal reforms. The current ethnic identity and future, power and reputation of the national army, the modern army and its national image, military activities, modern military personnel, military professional activities, professional skills, professions and personalities, psychological aspects of military professional activities are one of the most important scientific papers waiting for the psychological solution in the defense system [1].

From a scientific point of view, military service is not only a social issue, but also a kind of human activity that depends on special circumstances. Motherland's protection is always the highest honor for every citizen. The army is always considered part of society, in its essence reflects all the socio-economic and political processes in society, as well as all the laws of the international situation [2].

The main part. According to the researcher A.Rostunov, military professional activity is the protection of Motherland. It contains many components. First of all, it involves two main types of activities, namely combat situations and simplicity. Military activity is the activity of many military personnel in achieving the goals of war [3].

It should be noted that combat operations are very specific in terms of their goals, objectives, means, difficulties and psychological content. In other words, these movements are the result of such complex tasks as the socio-psychological laws, internal structure and goals of military-political, military, technical, ideological and socio-psychological, weapons, team leadership, educational work carried out in combat operations, combat and psychological training of military personnel is described [4].

These complex tasks are likely to affect the psychological structure and composition of combat activities, which are self-destructive, life-threatening, loss of people and equipment, and the various deprivations and disadvantages. It requires a clear implementation of warfare tasks, in high level of ethical and legal responsibility. Such actions can cause excessive mental and physical tension in the military.

As mentioned above, any humanitarian activity has its purpose. No more fighting actions. As for the cause of military action at the state level, the main reason is the threat to the integrity and security of the country. The meaning of such actions also implies the existence of military personnel in military operations. There are a number of psychological reasons for the military's military operations: needs, emotions, wishes, aspirations, interests, ideals, beliefs, etc. [5].

The researcher V.Suvorov noted that the most important necessity for fighting is the wish of survival. This is a normal, genetic aspect for self-defense, and it is definite. But it is manifested in different ways for all peopleand can have different consequences for a person and social environment. One person manages active and targeted military technology and combat methods because he understands better that a well-trained person can survive the war. At the same time, during the war, the other person strives to avoid dangerous situations and hide behind his comrades, that is, he is cowardly [6].

The following questions need to be answered: If the self-defense mechanism is biological, codified, and reasoned, why do thousands of heroes in history and martyrs who sacrificed themselves for their homeland, and what led to their self-sacrifice? In fact, it is desirable to take into consideration not only the biological, but also the social needs of a person, being a social person. Because people's military action is not in the biological context for social needs.

The most important socio-psychological causes of military action are the protection of their homeland, their families and their relatives. That is why thousands have sacrificed themselves for a common victory during World War II. This motto is socially-psychologically that it does not arise in human beings since birth, but in the process of its development and social development. It is manifested in various movements of the person, and it is manifested in ideologies and beliefs. Therefore, the main task of each military officer is to instill feelings of patriotism, national pride, national pride and loyalty to the young soldiers.

It is important to note that any activity has specific goals. Through the practice of the war, the soldiers achieve their near and far-reaching goals. The main purpose of combat operations is to defeat the enemy and to overcome it. Achieving the goals in the battle takes place in certain conditions that reflect the nature of the war, in danger of surprises and strong influences. That's why combat operations are a complex form of clear-cut cooperation between the military and the military. The researcher of the great military heroes and modern military man, S. Burda, believes that the military has to take into account the combat situation, take into account possible changes, eliminate adverse effects, and possess high knowledge and ability to use weapons, it is necessary to have a high level of combat capabilities and qualities. In carrying out their assignments, each soldier must anticipate the possible course and outcome of tactical actions, compare it with what he has, observe the situation, and take every case from creativity standpoint [7].

It should be noted that the change in any operating environment leads to the "launch" of adaptive mechanisms that ensure adaptive action. Military activities are also distinguished by adaptation mechanisms on their own, but full compliance with war conditions never happens because human life cannot withstand a constant threat. Sooner or later, adaptation to combat situations must be encouraged. For some people this is too early, and for others it is too late.

The emergence of new weapons in the context of globalization led to the complication of hostilities, which, in turn, set high requirements for the achievement of the objectives of the Armed Forces and the professional, ethical and spiritual training of the servicemen. Therefore, it is necessary to study the socio-psychological conditions of military service efficiency determination and reliability. In the field of defense theory and practice, each potential military officer must know how the war influences people's spirit, how to control their behavior in fighting situations, prevent and eliminate uncertainty, and how fear and self-sacrifice affect the human psychology is considered to be. Studying the socio-psychological aspects of combat movements, spiritual readiness for the soldiers, psychological models of modern combat operations, and so on.

Another type of military-technical activity is military activity, which operates in normal and peaceful conditions. At first glance, it is impossible to notice a significant difference in personal activity before joining the Armed Forces or contracting service. But such thinking is wrong. A young man who wants to serve on a military service or on a contract basis is forced to abandon his usual morality. It is related to the specific features of military service. Long-term military serviceman is an important person in the modern armed forces. The level of professional training of long-term military servicemen, in particular, defines the ability of the Motherland to solve complex and different tasks. Therefore, all developed countries of the world are keen to improve the quality of their vocational training for long-term military personnel and offer their recommendations.

Modern long-term military personnel are very professional. In the military-professional activities of servicemen there are several main areas of service: the management of the military personnel; staff training and continuous improvement of their professional skills and knowledge.

From a psychological point of view, activity is described as a kind of human activity, including the knowledge and artistic transformation of the universe, specifically to itself and to its present circumstances. Human activity, once practiced, is manifested as a material activity. Any activity is usually based on one or more motives or goals and a series of actions that are specifically targeted.

The activity is always related to specific needs, which indicates that the subject needs something and its need reflects the action of action. Obedience, assimilation, determinants of activity by the outside world. In the process of assimilation, the needs of the subject, its objectiveness, are converted to specific activities. In the future, the object's activity is determined by the image, not the object itself, but in the search conditions.

Insufficient personal knowledge and skills are essential to achieving self-awareness. Emotional stability in a person is a condition of socio-psychological knowledge. It is known in the research that professionalism and superiority are related to the moral and emotional features of a person [8].

The main socio-psychological lines of military professional activity are also explained by: relationships between military service and military duty; studying and adapting military equipment; performing combat functions and improving the quality of self-sacrifice, and so on.

The professional military or military activity is characterized by the following: a warrior knows the high duties assigned to him; targets and development of future action plans; high level of equipment and equipment; able to regulate all actions according to the high functions.

According to the subjective-psychological point of view, there are collective character in the current group movements. The leader or the leader should always be respectful of his subjects, understand others' goals, maintain a positive psychological climate in the community, and be an example to others in military superiority and discipline [9]. Military team members are also characterized by their unique attributes.

The Russian psychologist B.M.Teplov said that three key qualities of the commander must have been formed equal, for instance, mind, emotion, will. If one of the three most important qualities are weak, such a soldier will be defeated in battle. Because, when dealing with different tactics in the fight, it is necessary to leave the enemy laugh, willpower is a factor of self-control in patience, endurance and during the most difficult times. Emotion is a psychological internal mechanism that destroys fear, agility, warlike or negative feelings in this soldier [10].

Conclusion. The names of those who have such qualities can be seen in many studies. For example, Iosif Vissarionov, Mikhail Kutuzov, Georgiy Jukov from the Russian heroes, Amir Temur, Jaloliddin Manguberdi, Pahlavon Mahmud, our great heroes, are exemplary examples of this.

In summary, the socio-psychological aspects of military-professional activities include the explanation of a number of phenomena that are present in the soldier's personality, such as dedication, social consciousness, national pride, national honor, high duty, national identity and national identity; but also scientific research.

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THE ROLE OF COMMON EUROPEAN FRAMEWORK OF REFERENCES FOR LANGUAGES (CEFR) IN TEACHING THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE TO HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS ON THE PLATFORMS OF SOCIAL NETWORKING SERVICES AND MESSENGERS

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Annotatsiya: Zamonaviy ta'lim tizimida chet tillarni o'qitish jarayoni rivojlantirilib, unda bir qator yangi metodik usullar, vositalar va yondashuvlar joriy etib borilmoqda. Shuningdek, bu innovatsiyalarning asosiy maqsadi ayni sohada ta'lim olayotgan bo'lajak mutaxassislarni har tomonlama yetuk kadr sifatida tayyorlashdir. Bu vazifani mukammal tarzda bajarish yo'lida "Chet tillarni egallashning umumyevropa kompetensiyalari" (CEFR) ning o'rni har tomonlama muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Ushbu maqolada ayni shu kompetensiyalar dasturidan oliy ta'lim bosqichida ta'lim olayotgan talabalarning bilim salohiyatini oshirishdagi afzalliklar va chet tillarni o'qitishdagi psixologik va metodik muammolarni hal etishdagi muhim vazifalar ijtimoiy tarmoqlar va messendjerlarda olib borilgan ilmiy tadqiqot va kuzatishlar natijalari bilan birgalikda tahlil etiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: CEFR, onlayn mashg'ulot, kompetensiya, til bilish darajasi, messendjer, virtual muhit, uzluksiz ta'lim, zamonaviy yondashuv, che til o'qitish talablari.

Аннотация: В системе современного образования процесс обучения иностранному языку развивается путем внедрения ряда новых методов, приемов и подходов. Также основной целью этих нововведений является подготовка будущих кадров в той же сфере, что и профессиональные. Роль «Общеевропейские компетенции владения иностранным языком» (CEFR) играет решающую роль в идеальном выполнении этой задачи. В данной статье анализируются преимущества этой структуры в улучшении способностей студентов, обучающихся на уровне высшего образования, и ее значительная роль в решении психологических и методологических проблем обучения иностранному языку через результаты научных исследований и наблюдений на платформах социальные сети и мессенджеры.

Ключевые слова: CEFR, онлайн-обучение, компетенция, лингвистический уровень, мессенджер, виртуальная среда, непрерывное образование, современный подход, требования к изучению языка.

Abstract: In the system of modern education, a foreign language teaching process is being developed by introducing a number of new methods, techniques and approaches. Also, the main purpose of these innovations is to prepare future personnel in the same field as professional ones. The role of "Common European Framework of Reference for Languages" (CEFR) plays a crucial role in doing this task perfectly. This article analyzes the benefits of this framework in improving the abilities of the students who are studying at the tertiary education level and its significant role in resolving psychological and methodological problems of teaching a foreign language through the results of scientific research and observation on the platforms of social networks and messengers.

Keywords: CEFR, online learning, competence, linguistic level, messenger, virtual environment, continuous education, modern approach, language learning requirements.

“One of the most important issues is to further increase
the scientific potential in higher education institutions, and
to extend the range of scientific and scientific-pedagogical training.”

Sh. Mirziyoyev

Introduction

Innovations have become one of the main aspects of the today’s rapidly changing world by which everything in a human’s life has changed its form, not its concept. To make all spheres of society modernized leads us to progress and a prosperous life. Like those spheres, the sphere of world education has been developing remarkably since the 21st century, which is considered to be the century of innovative technologies. Besides that, the process of modern education is not just important because of its benefits in teaching and learning any kind of knowledge, but also the features of the process are highly significant in practice, in fact. According to the demands of the world education system, it is important to create a convenient, informative and innovated learning environment in the process of teaching and learning for the benefits of teachers and learners. It is true that the innovative means and techniques can be applied into any process of teaching and learning, actually; however, the ways and approaches of using them in the process can be totally different to reach the targets of the lessons. That is why, to analyse this factor based on the theoretical basis of implementing information communicative technologies in our teaching the English language research. Furthermore, we have decided to use most common social networking services (SNS) and messengers as the virtual platforms of our study. For this reason, we have done our research on this task and used a number of approaches, methods and techniques in teaching the English language to higher education students at Uzbekistan State World Languages University (UzSWLU). In this article, the ways of using SNSs and messengers according to our research are not illustrated, but the principles and advantages of using the Common European Framework of References for Languages (CEFR) in the process of teaching the English language to the students of higher education are outlined in detail. The participants of our research have been first-year students who are studying at BA at UzSWLU.

Literature review

The Common European Framework of Reference for Languages: Learning, Teaching, Assessment, abbreviated in English as **CEFR**, is a guideline used to teach and learn foreign languages. It describes in a comprehensive way what language learners have to learn to do in order to use a language for communication and what knowledge and skills they have to develop so as to be able to act effectively [2]. As a result of this, this guideline can be used beneficially to make the process of teaching and learning process successful and convenient for both teachers and learners. Furthermore, there are six levels which include the tasks, measures and results for each learner according to their levels. The six levels are A1 (**Breakthrough** or **beginner**), A2 (**Waystage** or **elementary**), B1 (**Threshold** or **intermediate**), B2 (**Vantage** or **upper intermediate**), C1 (**Effective operational proficiency** or **advanced**), and C2 (**Mastery** or **proficiency**) [2] [3].

Basically, the development evolution of the CEFR goes back to the main cause of its appearance in the educational sphere. Also, The Common European Framework is intended to overcome the barriers to communication among professionals working in the field of modern languages arising from the different educational systems in Europe [2]. Because of this reason, there have been a number of researches in the field of teaching foreign language methodology (TFLM) up to now, such as D. Girard, J.L.M. Trim, M. Gorosch, B. Bottier and others. According to the researches, we have choses the basic principles of using the CEFR in our study, and there can be a question: ‘Why is the CEFR?’. The answer to this question is that it includes an action-oriented approach, competences, strategies, language abilities, language processes and other crucial elements of TFLM. Furthermore, to implement our research, the subjects, objectives, and tasks of the CEFR were taken into account because it is important for us to focus on the general (knowledge, skills, existential competence, and learners’ ability to learn), communicative (linguistic, sociolinguistic, pragmatic), language activities (reception, production, interaction or mediation) of the learners [2] which outlines the objectives and tasks of the today’s TFLM as well.

In addition, our main purpose from this research was to illustrate the efficiency of the CEFR in resolving the psychological and methodological problems of TFL. To speak more concretely, to enable the learners to feel and realize what they would have achieved in learning the target language by following the requirements of the CEFR so as to continue the process permanently instead of giving up doing so because of being afraid of their mistakes and weaknesses.

Research Methodology

First of all, it should be mentioned that we took the requirements of B1 and B2 levels as the basic objectives of our research to achieve at the end, so the materials for speaking, writing, listening and speaking had been prepared based on them. Besides that, we dealt with the receptive (listening and reading) and productive (writing and speaking) skills separately. So as to make all the process work successfully, we as researchers controlled the whole process, and, in addition to that, implementing the platforms of the SNSs and messengers in teaching and learning process based on the guides of the CEFR is organised by teachers according to the principles of our study. The steps of the research are outlined in the following with the theoretical and practical factors:

3.1. The platforms of the SNSs and messengers.

Before starting the whole process, we selected the basic SNSs and messengers on which the lessons would be organized. Then, we decided to choose Telegram messenger, and Instagram, Google Plus, YouTube SNSs according to the effective and reasonable functions to make the research be successful at the end proving the right strategic way of developing language learners’ skills based on the CEFR.

There are a number of reasons to choose those means in the process of teaching and learning foreign languages at higher education institutions:

- ✓ the convenience of the platforms for both of the teacher and learners;
- ✓ the availability of the SNSs and messengers among students;
- ✓ the reasonable and easy-formed functions of them;

Furthermore, we checked what type of devices the learners could use during the research, and the result was their smartphones, tabloids and laptops which also simplified our tasks to control and work with the learners easily and efficiently.

3.2. CEFR

As it is blatantly clear in the table of the descriptors of the six levels of the

CEFR, the participants of our research were the first-year students whose levels were B1 and B2. For this reason, the requirements of the CEFR for these levels were taken into our account to form the materials and language sources interesting and useful enough to draw their attention to the lessons and guide them towards the target of being professional and knowledgeable of their majors. Moreover, B1 and B2 levels are called '**Independent users**' in which B1 is '**Threshold or intermediate'**, and B2 is '**Vantage or upper intermediate**'. So, the tasks for each of them are specific including separate but connected requirements to provide both the teacher and learners with the exact objectives. Before starting our research, we had a special test to check the participants' abilities to which level they could be guided during the process. After that, we received the results, and we decided to use the requirements of B1 and B2 levels of the CEFR.

3.2.1. Listening skills

According to the self-assessment grid of the CEFR for B1 and B1 levels, onto the platform of Telegram messenger we uploaded the content of the listening materials for them daily paying attention to the measures and abilities of the learners. Firstly, the content posts were uploaded onto Instagram and Telegram (as an infographic post) by which the learners were introduced with the tasks that they would have to do during the lessons. Secondly, the listening materials were basically about familiar topics, lectures, and movies. By doing so, we gradually increased the degree of difficulty of the tasks on the platforms of the SNSs and messengers, and this was done in different forms, for example, the tasks for the listening skills were about the man points of the topics of the audios, what they understood while listening to them. After doing so, we used more complicated tasks, such multiple choices, filling-in gaps, and so on. In addition to the mentioned steps, we should mention one factor that the task responses of the students were taken into account mainly during our research.

3.2.2. Reading skills

The tasks for the reading skills were prepared very specially for the students paying attention to the requirements of the CEFR and the students' interests. Firstly, we chose the basic materials which would be useful for both the teacher and learners to make the studying process very effective. The sources for the reading skills were mainly letters written to friends, small articles of daily newspapers, journals, and magazine by which we tried to draw the learners' attention to the variety of the materials to enjoy reading. After that, we uploaded the special exercises for the learners onto the platform step by step. The process continued like the process of the listening skills, and also the active discussions were made on the topics of short stories on the platforms of the SNSs and messengers.

3.2.3. Writing skills

Writing skills were one of the most significant skills that we had decided to foster very well, and for this reason, we tried to make the students feel interested in writing in the target language. The variety of the tasks was connected with the requirements of the CEFR and study programme of the tertiary education. First of all, we started uploading the basic targets of each level that they would have achieved by the end of the research. That is why, we asked the students to write informal letters to each other on different topics, such as films, hobbies, books, free time, and so on. Following these tasks, they were also introduced with the different styles of writing informal letters on the platforms of the SNSs and messengers and during the lessons as well. Having done this step of our research, we started to teach the students how to write essays in the target language following the basic rules of academic writing, and according to the principles of the CEFR on the writing skills, we prepared the writing tasks on different topics to improve the learners' critical thinking and teach them how to prove their opinions and ideas strongly in the target language.

3.2.4. Speaking skills

Speaking in another foreign language is a key to open a new world for a person. As a result, to learn how to speak fluently in this or that new language requires a person to know the culture of that nation. For this reason, we decided to pay attention to all the important factors of teaching and learning how to speak in the target language. What is more, the principles of the CEFR became our guideline in making this method work well as well. So, it is known that there are spoken interaction and spoken production in the CEFR, and because of this we prepared the tasks of the speaking skills in those forms. First of all, we made the students work in pairs so as to improve their speaking interaction on familiar topics, such as family, hobbies, sport and how to talk on their favourite films, books and TV programmes. While observing their speaking activities, we also taught them how to follow the rules of taking to partners during the speaking conversations on the platform of the SNSs and messengers. After having applied these methods, we worked on the students' spoken production in order to teach them how to give their opinions on varied topics and issues, such advantages and disadvantages of their choices.

Analysis and Results

After we had implemented all the necessary methods and means in practice, we started to analyse the initial results of our research. Before analysing the outcomes fully, we should highlight the most significant purpose in this research that we had planned to make the students (participants) focus on not only their mistakes but also **the progress that they made while learning the target language** which plays one of the most significant roles in learning foreign languages. We had special questionnaires with the students, and the analysis and results of our research will be illustrated in the following:

4.1. Listening skills

Firstly, the students (participants) stated their initial viewpoints about the guidelines of the CEFR while doing the listening tasks, namely they said that knowing the specific results for each task provided them with the exact benefits from the tasks. Secondly, the students approved of the audio materials which were about different topics by mentioning that this method helped them to get acquainted with new information at the same time. Thirdly, the degree of the difficulty of the tasks also made the students feel interested in during the process as well because they were introduced with the varied tasks step by step.

4.2. Reading skills

While analysing the results of the methods which were used for the reading tasks, we obtained different answered from the participants. According to the students' viewpoints, the materials of the reading skills highly interested them because they got acquainted with different sources for intensive and extensive reading processes. To speak more concretely, the learners were provided almost all forms of the reading sources which broadened their knowledge on different topics. Besides that, the learners advocated the discussions which were organized on the main themes of the short stories they provided with on the platforms of the SNSs and messengers.

4.3. Writing skills

The results of the methods which were implemented to foster the learners' reading skills based on the requirements of the CEFR on the platforms of the SNSs and messengers became very intriguing for us too. At first, the task of writing informal letters made the learners be interested and attentive in practice. Furthermore, the students mentioned that the exact task explanation forms helped them to do the tasks fully and well. After that, the methods and means which were used to improve their critical thinking in writing argumentative essays on the platform of the SNSs and messengers under the teacher's control. Finally, the feedbacks of the teacher towards the learners' tasks on the platform of the SNSs and messenger assisted the students to work on their strong and weak sides.

4.4. Speaking skills

First of all, the division of the speaking skills into spoken interaction and spoken production helped us to work successfully so as to reach our target. Secondly, the learners mentioned that they learnt how to have interesting conversations in the target language, especially following the basic principles of the speaking skills according to the CEFR. Thirdly, the learners highlighted the factor of being able to learn how to prove and support ideas and opinions in the target language on the platforms of the SNSs and messengers led the students to work co-operatively in practice.

In general, all the responds of the participants of our research remarkably approved of the methods and means of teaching and learning the English language on the platforms of the SNSs and messengers. In addition to the above-mentioned reasonable outcomes, the functions of the SNSs and messengers in teaching and learning the English language also highly assisted us to finish our research successfully.

Conclusion

Taking all the main points which are mentioned above into account, we can state that following the principles of the CEFR in teaching and learning the English language in the system of higher education leads us to reach the target in a right way and systematic way. In addition to that, we must pay attention to the linguistic and psychological abilities of the today's learners because they can use modern informative technologies almost well, and the teachers themselves must focus on their achievements more than their mistakes or weak sides. For this cause, the CEFR can be used as a guideline to make progress and reach the target successfully. What is more, learning a foreign language should be based on the specific objectives and means to acquire the target language at advanced levels. Besides that, the tasks of the CEFR help the specialists of teaching foreign languages resolve methodological and psychological problems that they may have during lessons, and these factors will be analysed in our future researches based on our experiments and experiences. Moreover, it is important to mention that doing such researches in the education sphere assists us to do one of the most crucial tasks of our President in his Address to the Oliy Majlis in 2018: "We need to educate our young people in a worthwhile way and realize their aspirations for science. To this end, we need to develop the system of pre-school education, material and technical basis of secondary and higher educational institutions, scientific and educational processes [1]”. As a result of this, we have aimed to develop not only the process of educating our young generation, but also to make them professionals of theirs spheres by broadening their language and cultural competences. Hence, the importance of the implementation of the CEFR on the platforms of the SNSs and messengers in teaching and learning foreign languages marks the upcoming outcomes of the successful lessons in practice.

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CHILDREN'S LEARNING OUTCOMES AND DEVELOPMENT OF PHYSICAL EXPERIENCE IN GRAPHICS

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada muhandislik grafikasi va chizma geometriya fanlarini o`qitishda talabalarning grafik topshiriqlarni bajarish malakasini shakllantirish, grafik tayyorgarligi va fazoviy tasavvurini faol rivojlantirish masalalari ko'rib chiqilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: fazoviy tasavvur, fazoviy obraz, geometrik obekt, geometrik figura, model, detal, dastgox, mashina, geometrik jism, muhandislik grafikasi, proyeksion chizmachilik, chizma geometriya, chapdan ko'rinishi, olddan ko`rinish, ustdan ko`rinish.

Аннотация: В данной статье этот курс фокусируется на разработке графических заданий, графического дизайна и активного использования пространства воображение в разработке геометрии и геометрии рисунка.

Ключевые слова: пространства воображение, пространства изображение, геометрический объект, геометрическая фигура, модель, деталь, станок, геометрическое тело, инженерная графика, проекционный чертеж, начертательная геометрия, вид слева, вид спереди, вид сверху.

Abstract: This article deals with the development of graphic design skills, graphic design and space imagery in engineering graphics and drawing geometry.

Keywords: space imagery, space character, geometric object, geometrical figure, model, detail, tool, machine, geometrical object, engineering graphics, projection drawing, drawing geometry, left view, preview, overlap.

Introduction

It is well known that students and students need to learn a lot to better understand and apply their theoretical knowledge and practical skills on drawing.

Teaching students to understand draughts means to give students the ability to view the existing and projected abstract object (model, item, detail, machine, building and construction) as how they are in real life, building it in the spatial, having full knowledge of the substitution, its structure and components and being able to describe it verbally[1].

Developing the ability to design a piece of artwork and to develop a detailed understanding of geometrical objects or geometric structures that are familiar to students can be used to further enhance the formation of spatial representations.

It is not possible to describe anything graphically or accurately, when there is not enough imagination ability. Imagining objects and logical thinking communicate with each other in the same way as they do with speech and ideas[2,3,4].

This chapter outlines the techniques used to enhance student skills on spatial imagination. Our observations and analyzes have shown that the concepts about students' skill of drawing, that is, the ability to draw out what they describe in the spatial and the appearance of a contrasted image has not well studied. Teachers do not provide enough information on drawing lessons at general schools so many students at the first year of higher education institutions lack spatial imagery and graphic literacy[5].

Material and research methods

They have no information on the draught, which is the theoretical basis of drawing, about geometry. As a result, they have difficulties in imagining geometrical figures and subjects in geometry and drawing subjects. It can be observed that, the need for spatial imaginary increases in project drawing sciences. In learning this subject, the students come across difficulties in building the objects in spatial according to their descriptions in draughts. As we can see from this, it is necessary to teach students to analyze complicated details and to imagine them in spatial, starting from ordinary objects in everyday life, as we have said above. Taking this into consideration, we have been able to divide students' drawing skills into three groups of satisfied, moderate and high-qualified individuals.

If students have the ability to conform simple geometrical surfaces and objects into spatial, using one or two views, their ability to draw graphics is satisfactory.

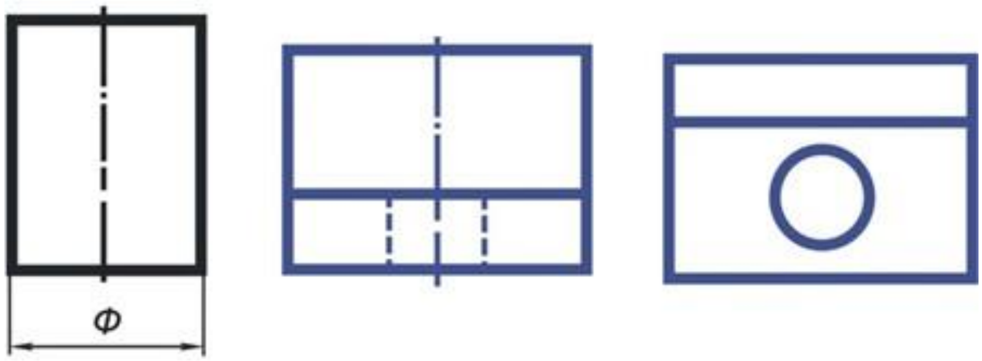

Figure 1.

If students can rebuild geometrical surfaces and objects in medium-sized complexes, their sketching skills will be moderate (Figure 2). If students are able to read complex and high-complex geometric surfaces and details of drawings, their drawing skills will be high (Figure 3)[13,14].

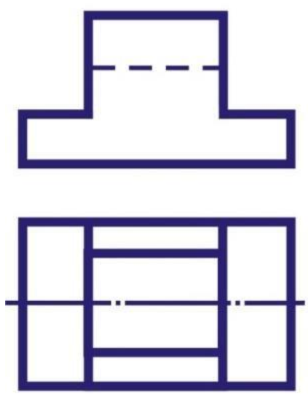

Figure 2

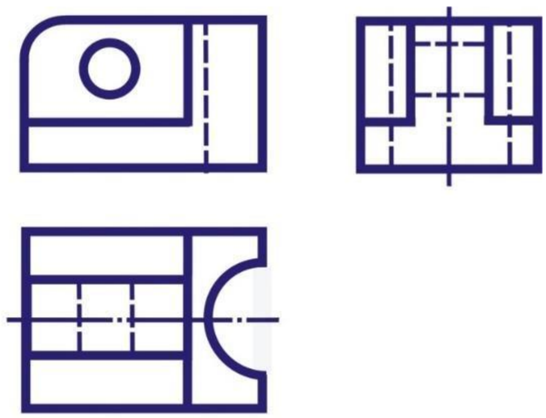

Figure 3

Results and discussion

Our long-term observations have shown that improving students' skills on drawing is mainly carried out in three ways.

Method 1. The ability reading the drawings, that is, the ability to imagine the objects described in the scheme in spatial can be obtained by comprehending their imagination, and analyzing the drawings given in different variants. Therefore, it takes more time to increase the students' ability to read and draw sketches and spatial imaginatively. As a result, they get bored and lose their independent creative work.

Method 2. Probably, the ability of the students and learners to imagine cosmic imagery can be enhanced through a structured test questionnaire. Because the creative activity of the students and learners has increased in the process of identifying the subject in the light of the findings of the test, with the help of a clear or vague description of things. For example, let's get a simple test image for a simple reel, based on a single view, (Figure 4).

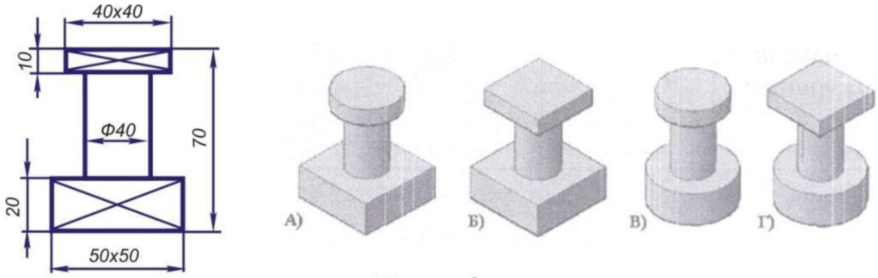

Figure 4

If the student or learner is good at solving similar questions, their ability to sketch is satisfactory. The same test question can be given for a sophisticated object (Figure 6). Students who are good at taking these test questions have a high level of qualification.

Students with a high degree of skill can easily find the following test questions, for example, in which drawings are correctly described in the figure, (Figure 6).

The student or learner who has mastered all three skills, graphic arts and training will be able to solve these problems. work hard and qualify qualified professionals. However, constructing test questions is a tedious process that requires a long time for pedagogues to train and to find incorrect answers to them.

Method 3. The students' ability to draw draughts can also be achieved through the design and projection of subjects that are appropriate for two scenarios, but are slightly different from each other. This method develops the spatial fantasy as you imagine the three dimensional spatial exposed to the above mentioned methods. Because they will be able to imagine many information in a short time and imagine them in the spatial of creative search. This implies that they are interested in the drawing process and the cosmic imagery of the objects described therein[6,7,8,9].

For example, let's take two prizmas with two shapes (Figure 7). Let's try to imagine the design of geometric shapes or objects, which are similar to their appearance but that are slightly different from the prism. Students with satisfactory qualifications may find one or two answers to this topic. For example, they can determine that it can be a half prism (Fig. 8).

Students who have a high standard of skill training can find up to three different types of subjects. For example, they can think of two types of semi-prisms and segment images, which have the same look (Fig. 10).

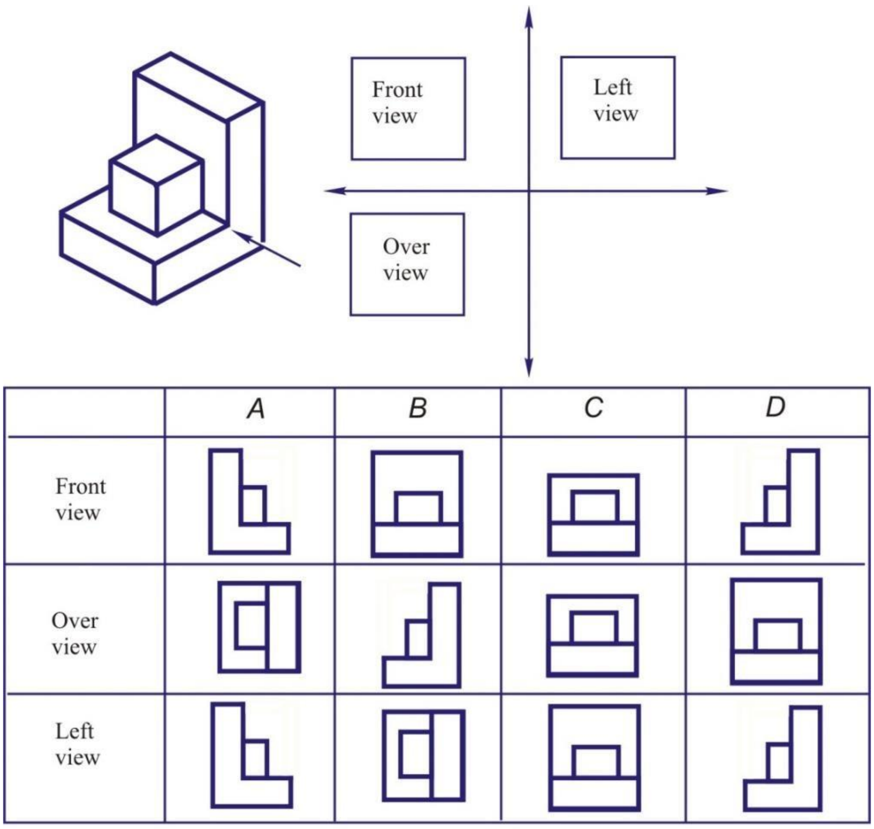

Figure 5

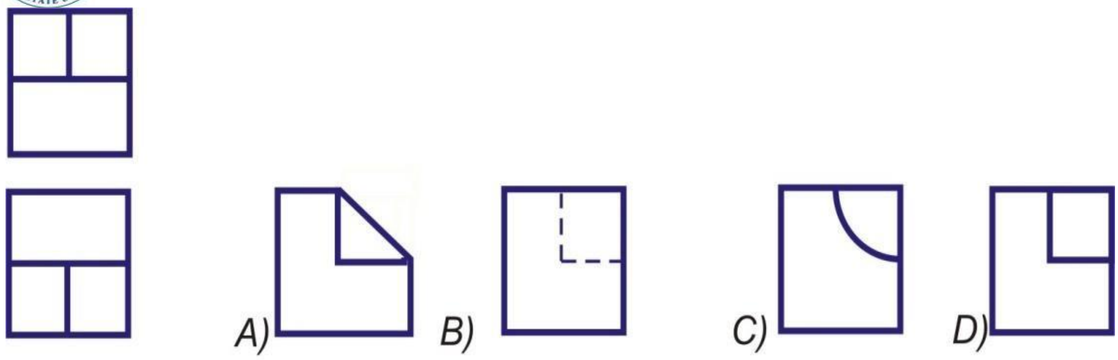

Figure 6

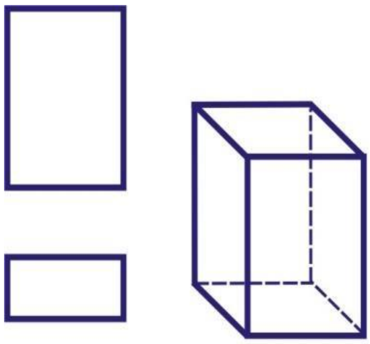

Figure 7

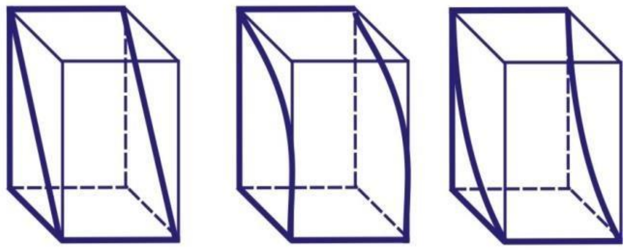

Figure 8

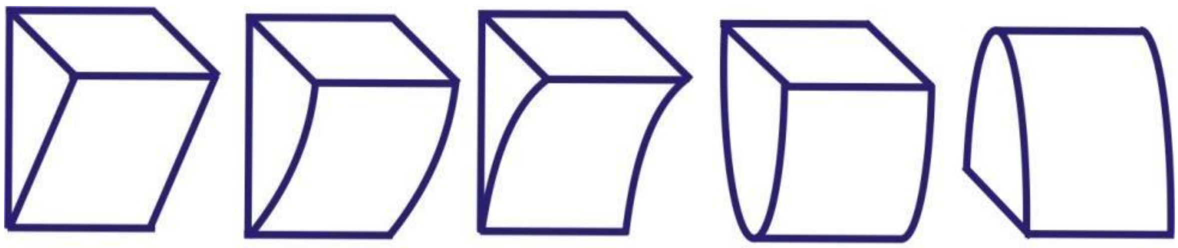

Figure 9

Conclusion

High-qualified students can think of up to five and more options as shown in Pictures 8, 9 and 10. For example, they can be prisms, semi-prisms, and tiles. In this way, students will be able to feel the cosmic spatial and increase their ability to think logically and cosmic imaginatively by imagining many things that are simultaneously the same. This method is interesting for students and learners to do their job, creative search. As a result, the their ability to draw sketches increases. Therefore, we believe that this technique can be used more often in drawing lessons by means of introducing new conditions.

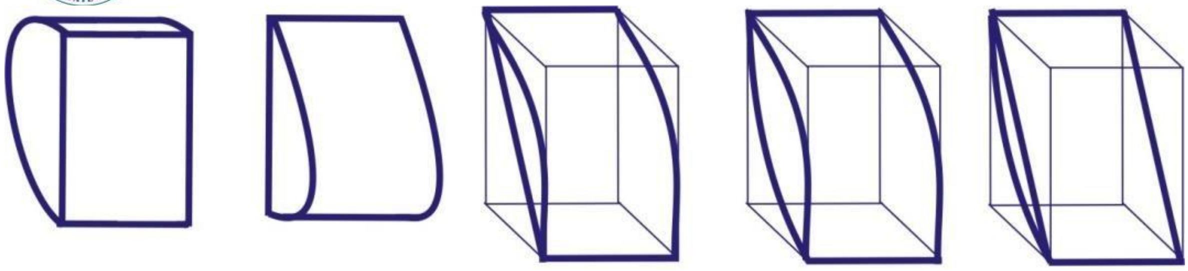

Figure 10

When designing, developing, and improving a spatial imagination in engineering graphics, such exercises should be selected so that they can not only be shaped but developed. These exercises are designed to develop the skills that are designed to shape and develop students' spatial imagination. and can be used to diagnose their spatial visions.

In conclusion we can say that the process of improving spatial imagination is a very complex process in our minds, objective (for example, lack of visual models, the complexity of the process of perceiving things as it is), and subjective facts (student activism, its focus, first concepts, etc.) can affect to them. At the same time, it is not necessary to effectively study engineering graphics without a well-formed spatial thinking, there is a need to develop an effective method and styles of forming spatial images that minimize the effects of the above mentioned factors10,11,12.

Therefore, the method of designing different objects that have the same appearance is better for improving students' spatial imagery. Therefore, we intend to develop this technique to develop a more efficient method of its use in our scientific work and

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