



ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF MODERN SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND TRAINING

KHOREZMSCIENCE.UZ





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**THE ROLE OF AVICENNA'S SCIENTIFIC LEGACY ON PHYSICAL
EDUCATION IN MODERN PHYSICAL EDUCATION THEORY**

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Annotasiya. Maqolada o'zbek xalqining buyuk allomasi Abu Ali Ibn Sinoning inson salomatligida jismoniy tarbiyaning ahamiyati haqidagi ilmiy merosi hamda uning zamonaviy jismoniy tarbiya nazariyasidagi o'rni ochib berilgan. Shuningdek, Ibn Sinoning turli xil kasalliklarning oldini olish va uni davolashda badantarbiya mashqlaridan foydalanish tajribalari, inson salomatligini jismoniy tarbiya vositalari bilan yaxshilash va uni kamolotga yetkazish haqidagi ta'limotiga keng o'rin ajratilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Ibn Sinoning ilmiy merosi, gumanistlar, Tib qonunlari, badantarbiya, inson salomatligi, jismoniy rivojlanish, jismoniy kamolat, uqalash, kurash, jismoniy tarbiya nazariyasi.

Аннотация. В данной статье раскрывается научное наследие великого узбекского ученого Абу Али ибн Сина о значении физического воспитания для здоровья человека и его роли в теории современного физического воспитания. Широко освещается опыт Ибн Сины в использовании физических упражнений для профилактики и лечения различных заболеваний, а также его учения по улучшению и совершенствованию здоровья человека с помощью физического воспитания.

Ключевые слова: Научное наследие Ибн Сины, гуманисты, законы медицины, физическое воспитание, здоровье человека, физическое развитие, физическая зрелость, массаж, борьба, теория физического воспитания.

Annotation. The article reveals the scientific heritage of the great Uzbek scholar Avicenna's research work and the importance of physical education in human health at the same time, its role in the theory of modern physical education. Therefore, the experience of Avicenna in the use of physical training in the prevention and treatment of various diseases, as well as his teachings on improving and perfecting human health through physical education are widely covered in this article.

Key words: the scientific heritage of Avicenna, humanists, laws of medicine, physical education, human health, physical development, physical maturity, massage, wrestling, the theory of physical education.

Introduction. The great scientist, who made a great contribution to the development of world science, especially medical science, Avicenna, is a well-known ancestor of ours who created the theoretical foundations of the system of physical education among many other fields. Avicenna has developed the importance of physical education exercises in human life and methods of their application V-VIII centuries before medieval humanists d. Mercurialis, De Fel'tre, Montan, Rabel, or the founders of the new era theory of physical education, J. Lök, J.J. Russo, I. Pestolotsii, J. Demeni, and Lesgaft. It is no exaggeration to say that his teaching on physical education and its various forms in the world-famous "Laws of Medicine" "Tib qonunlari" was the foundation of modern physical education. At present, one of the most important tasks is to educate our youth in the national spirit through a broad study of the great scientific heritage and values of our great ancestors, and it is very important to study and analyze the teachings of the great scholar Avicenna's on physical nature.

Avicenna's scientific and pedagogical heritage is incomparable. Among them, the "Laws of Medicine" "Tib qonunlari" is of particular importance. This work has been translated into the languages of almost all peoples of the world. It was first translated into Uzbek in 1953 and later in (1956, 1980, 1993) has been republished.

Literature review. There are a lot of well-known scholars who have studied, analyzed and explained the essence of Avicenna's creative activity, "Laws of Medicine" and other works. In Uzbekistan alone, their number exceeds from one hundred. Well-known S.R.Rakhimov (Samarkand State University), Honored Scientist of the Republic, Professor O.A.Rikhsieva (UzSWLU) and others have made a great contribution to the deep study of the scientific and pedagogical heritage of the great scientist. In the words of Avicenna, "The main measure of health is physical training." It is known that more than 30 medical works of the writer have survived to this day. In all of them, the author's advanced ideas on exercise meet the content of practical exercises. It should be noted that Avicenna gives the form and content of physical exercise and its essence in a complex of measures for hygiene, health and treatment of the patient. This is an education that determines when and in what order everyone should exercise. Such an approach to the issue would be appropriate.

Research methodology. Avicenna took into account the anatomical and physiological characteristics of the person without "physical exercise is optional, forcing a person to breathe deeply in a row movement is", - that gives a tariff for physical training. Therefore, Avicenna said that a person who is engaged in physical exercises independently it is proved that the organism is very strong and is able to overcome any diseases will try to do. His quote at a Normal pace and with timely physical exertion a person who is engaged will not need the treatment of diseases that have come because of a violation," - say noteworthy.

When it comes to the "Laws of medicine", the first part of the book is almost entirely devoted to the preservation and development of human health. The most important thing is that the book scientifically describes the human body and its organs, the anatomical structures that take place in the formation and development of a man, the state of physiological and mental processes, the causes of disease. Knowing these situations, on this basis, the application in life of social and educational processes, such as self-education of people, is one of the most pressing problems of today's world.



Avicenna's idea that physical exercise should be performed in different forms and styles, depending on one's age, gender, health and disease, is very valid. It also emphasizes the need for a different approach to exercise in the ideas of childhood, adolescence, youth and old age. It can be said that the heritage of scientific and pedagogical education is a reality of social life that is embedded in the physical culture of the peoples of the world. (1.3.6). One of the highest and most vital aspects of Avicenna's teaching is that "Physical training is a voluntary action that forces a person to breathe deeply and consistently...The person, who does physical exercises constantly and in time, does not need any treatment from some special diseases caused by spoiled hilts" (1). Avicenna's experience in the use of physical training in the prevention and treatment of various diseases is also approved by the Honored Scientist of the Republic, Doctor of Medical Sciences, Professor O.A. Rikhsieva. The great scientist refers to physical training mainly in terms of special physical training activities. For this reason, there are so many types of physical training that they remind you that they can be performed in fast, gentle, light speed, and so on. This is definitely a basic education for every practitioner from a scientific point of view. Avicenna says that shooting, fighting, archery; brisk walking, javelin throwing, hanging, one-legged jumping, fencing, javelin throwing and horseback riding are among the fastest forms of physical training. Gentle and light types include jumping rope, swinging upright or lying down on a swing, hiking in boats and ships, and other activities, he says. The strong type of physical training, such as wrestling with a person's shadow, playing chess with big and small balls, wrestling, rock climbing, pulling a galloping horse from the reins. (1.2.).

According to Avicenna's advice, during training one should pay attention to constant alternation of fast and violent movements, with light ones, as well as methods of not performing a certain movement for a long time. Admittedly, the fact that this physical training which was tested and scientifically based in practice thousands of years ago, and now it has become an important criterion of the International Sports Movement which surprises coaches in all sports all over the world. Avicenna reminds that each organ has a special action - exercise - to cure the disease. He referred massage exercises and divided them into the following types:

- Strengthening the body.
- strong massage.
- smoothing the body.
- weak massage.
- contaminating-continuous massage
- body growth-moderate massage.

The scientist points out that the massage can be rough or light. Rough massage is performed with a coarse cloth. Light massage is performed with a palm or a light (thin) cloth. Massages are mainly used to tighten loose limbs, tighten the soft ones, soften the rough ones and soften the hard ones. In addition, scientist also gives information on physical education-related massages:

- a) massage called before physical training (used in the present time before sports training, competitions;
- b) massage after physical training:

This can be called a soothing massage or a soothing massage. This condition is applied after performing excessive fatigue, too much heavy exercise (training, competition). Massage exercises are often used in life, especially after a wrestling match. One can be the witness of the fact that massage plays an important role in the acceleration (rhythm) of the circulatory system, improving breathing; the proper functioning of the digestive system can be seen in the scientific and practical education of the scientist. (1.2.5.).

It should also be noted that Avicenna considers rest, sleep and proper nutrition to be the most important factors in maintaining and strengthening health. One of the most important aspects of Avicenna's teachings on physical education is the types of wrestling. Avicenna's thinking on improving human health through physical education and its perfection is illustrated in his works. He has incorporated in his works a set of exercises that activate the movements of the arms and legs, the natural movements of the chest and respiratory organs, let alone all the organs. In doing so, he gave exercises to immobilize all the organs in the vocal cords (loud-low voice, tongue pulling, pulling, twisting, spitting, etc.). He recommends swinging, vibrating, riding in carts, and more for internal limb running exercises. (1.6.). Avicenna's scientific and pedagogical heritage includes as the most important means of physical education the contents of bathing, bathing in cold water, drinking water and beverages, eating, sleeping and resting. It also shows the basics of physical training in old age and moving towards the seasons during journey (travel) in general. It is necessary to study the scientific and pedagogical teachings and historical significance of Avicenna in the field of physical education, to apply it in accordance with modern requirements, depending on the age, sex, social conditions and beliefs of the people. To do this, first of all, it is necessary to widely promote physical education among the population, to improve its health and to incalculable its essence in the minds of all people. It should be noted that the scientific and practical heritage of Avicenna in the field of physical education played an important role in the lives of our medieval generations.

Conclusion. Avicenna was one of the first scientists in the world theoretically substantiate, emphasizing that one of the best measures in maintaining human health and preventing any diseases is physical training. This theory was later developed by the medieval humanists De Feltre, I. Mercurialis, Rable, Monten, Jan Amos Kamensky, New Age educators J. Locke, J.J. Russo, P. F. Lesgaft, L. P. Matveev et al. Of course, this idea has not lost its relevance today. Therefore, physical exercise should be chosen according to the age of the practitioner. If the exercise or physical load is not appropriate for the age of the participants, physiological processes in the body go wrong and this has a negative impact on the health of the body. These great physiologists I.M. Sechenov, I. P. The Pavlovs argued in their scientific work. There are also large physiological differences in the development of the male body and the development of the female body. Their physiological development varies at different ages. Therefore, the fact that exercise is given according to the sex of the participants in modern physical education teaching methods I.M. Sechenov, I. P. Pavlov P.V. Matveev, N.G. Ozolin, A. Ashmarin, P. F. Lesgaft and other scientists have provided in a scientific basis. (6.7.).



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PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH TO TEACHING PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY

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Annotatsiya. Mazkur maqolada oliy ta'lim tizimida fizikaviy kimyo fani va texnika fanlarini sifatli o'qitish va dars mashg'ulotlarini jozibali tashkil qilish usullari bayon qilingan. Hamda pedagogning mahoratini rivojlantirish, ta'limda o'qituvchining rolini kuchaytirish, dars jarayonlarida talabalar diqqatini yuqori darajada jamlay olish, aniq fanlarni o'qitishda ishtimoiy fan usullari va psixologik bilimlardan samarali foydalanishga qaratilgan va bu borada tavsiyalar berilgan .

Kalit so'zlar: motivatsiya, hissiy xotira, psixologik yondoshuv, ruhiy uyg'unlik, diqqat, pedagogik mahorat, pedagogik nazokat.

Abstract. The article is devoted to the organization of high-quality teaching of physical chemistry in higher education, the development of pedagogical skills, the strengthening of the role of the teacher in education, as well as recommendations on this matter.

Key words: motivation, emotional memory, psychological approach, mental harmony, attention, pedagogical skills, pedagogical delicacy.

Аннотация. Статья посвящена организации качественного обучения физической химии в высшей школе, развитию педагогических навыков, усилению роли учителя в образовании, а также даются рекомендации по этому поводу.



Ключевые слова: мотивация, эмоциональная память, психологический подход, психическая гармония, внимание, педагогические навыки, педагогическая деликатность.

Introduction. In a Message to the Oliy Majlis on the eve of its entry into force in 2021, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev said: «If we look at history, we will see that physics is the fundamental basis for creating all discoveries and discoveries. technologies in the world». In fact, without a deep understanding of the laws of physics and chemistry, it is impossible to achieve results in modern complex fields, such as mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, chemistry, oil and gas industry, information technology, water and energy-saving technologies. [1]

Literature review. Physical chemistry is actively involved in all areas of the chemical sciences and forms the basis of their theories. Each branch of chemistry has its own laws, but the chemical processes they govern are studied mainly by the methods of physical chemistry. For example, to determine the causes of the formation of a complex compound, one of the main tasks of analytical chemistry - the conditions of sedimentation, the progress of organic chemistry, the main problem of chemical technology - methods of increasing productivity, etc., the solution of the problem is the problem of physical chemistry. Physical chemistry is the study of chemical phenomena using physics, as well as the theoretical discovery and explanation of the laws of these phenomena using mathematical equations. Therefore, M. B. Lomonosov called this science «the philosophy of chemistry» [2].

This means that students of the faculties of chemistry and chemical technology have an in-depth study of this science, the formation of deep knowledge in science, the development of skills for applying this knowledge in practice, the formation of their creative abilities, innovative abilities is an urgent task today.

However, as a result of the increase in enrollment in higher education in our country, students majoring in chemistry do not have enough knowledge of physics and mathematics, physical chemistry textbooks are complex and the biggest problem today is the inability of students to concentrate. causing difficulty. Unfortunately, the biggest shortcoming of people in the information technology age is that while they are actually physically present in front of their interlocutor, their thoughts are in the online world. [3] Numerous educational processes were observed at the university, and in a survey of chemistry students, 60% of students found the lectures boring and lifeless. As a result of the observed lessons and the survey, the student concentration indicators for one academic hour of lectures are as follows:

15 % students Can focus on the lecture throughout the lesson

45 % students Can focus on half of the lesson

25 % students Can focus for 15 minutes or less

15 % students He can't concentrate at all during the entire lesson



The above problems make the teaching process in the classroom dull and lifeless, which imposes important responsibilities on the educator. As the American writer Arthur Williams put it, “A simple teacher simply explains, a good teacher teaches to put science into practice, and a great teacher inspires the student for a lifetime.” z should be a leading expert in science, a skilled educator, but also a speaker, an innovative creative thinking psychologist. The educator needs to keep the student focused and interested throughout the lesson, making the lesson more engaging. That is, the educator must be able to create a spiritual harmony between teacher and student. Only then can we achieve the expected result from the lesson. Kel Newport, a professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, says in his book «Attention»: «To learn complex things, we need to focus without distractions - this is very effective.» [3] Antonen Sertilian, a professor of philosophy, writes in The Intellectual Life that « the greatness of genius lies in the fact that they can direct all their energy to a specific task, demonstrating their full potential.» That is, attention brings up a genius. But can we organize an effective lesson with 15% of the students’ attention?

In this regard, I would like to suggest a psychological approach to teaching physical chemistry. What style is this?

I cite a vital example to illustrate this style. Not all of our memories of the past will be remembered, only the memories of the best, happiest moments and bad memories will sometimes be remembered for a lifetime. This is because in these memories, in addition to our minds, our emotions are also involved and create emotional memory. Emotional memory is stronger and longer lasting than mental memory. That is why we can use human emotions as a tool to understand science to the fullest. No matter how realistic we are, we all have hearts. And the heart can be moved by art, literature and the social sciences. So why not use the beauty of the social sciences to study the exact sciences?

Research Methodology. Chemistry students were asked about the inability of students studying physical chemistry and engineering to focus on lectures on technical subjects, as well as the reasons for boring lessons. Summarizing the results of the survey, it was as follows:

Student performance indicators, % The inability of students to concentrate on lectures is one of the reasons for boring lessons.

35 % are students Because the teacher does not have pedagogical skills and cannot relate the topic to life.

30 % students Due to the complexity of science

35 % students Due to the superficiality of basic education (as a result of an increase in admission to higher education institutions)

In this regard, I would like to suggest a psychological approach to teaching physical chemistry. What is this style?

I will give a vital example to illustrate this style. Not all of our memories of the past will remain in the memory, only the memories of the best, happiest moments and the worst memories will sometimes remain in the memory for a lifetime. This is because it is in these memories that, in addition to our mind, our emotions also participate and create emotional memory. Emotional memory is stronger and more durable than mental memory. This is why we can use human emotions as a tool to fully

understand science. We all have hearts, no matter how realistic they may be. And the heart can be touched by art, literature, and social science. So why not take advantage of the beauty of the social sciences to study the exact sciences? Consider the motivational method of a psychological approach to teaching physical chemistry or engineering.

The motivation method is a method that uses two to ten minutes of inspiring words at the beginning of the lesson, short stories from the lives of celebrities, inspiring music or songs, motivational videos, quotes from great people, quotes and comments. to an emotionally active state. Motivation should be limited and intense, otherwise it will be difficult to focus on the main topic.

Analysis and results. In pedagogical pedagogy, along with pedagogical skill, the term pedagogical delicacy is widely used. Pedagogical politeness is achieved due to the level of spiritual maturity of the teacher, the ability to communicate with students in learning the secrets of politeness, and to work tirelessly on oneself. The main feature of pedagogical politeness is that it helps the teacher to build communication based on positive emotions, to maintain methods of psychological contact with students. [4] As a result of the teacher's use of this method in their lessons, their pedagogical skills and pedagogical sensitivity increase.

It is important to remember that the teacher must be able to inspire himself and be skillfully (intensively) selected depending on the situation of the students in the audience. That is, the inclusion of the gazelles A. Navoi and rubai Z. M. Bobur in the motivational part may not inspire students, since they do not have a deep understanding of gazelles and rubai. Highlighting the motivational part, the teacher must also be extremely emotionally active. Psychologists say that emotions and smiles are contagious. The emotional activity of the teacher is also transmitted to the students. Stanford professor Laura Carstensen proves that emotions activate the human brain using images taken by the human brain on FMRT scanners. [3]

To use this method, a master class in physical chemistry was organized for chemical students of Karshi State University. Topic: «The first law of thermodynamics, caloric content», motivation: «The greatest person born in a hundred years-without you». This motivation began with the sage saying that everyone is an innate genius, that everyone has a certain talent, and that students who, because of their superficial knowledge, emphasize the difficulties of science also have a certain talent, and the cry of Steve Jobs, the people who created all the beautiful things around you are smarter than you, because they also have a head!

At the end of the lesson, a survey of students was conducted, and the results were as follows: 89% of students-a teacher who chose a lesson that evoked a good idea of the topic through inspiring words, actions, facial expressions, examples of science related to life; 11% of students chose a lesson using information technology (slides, multimedia), told by the teacher in simple language;

Conclusion. In conclusion, we can achieve 100% results and attention if we can use the method of motivation in the educational process in combination with information technologies, modern pedagogical technologies. Therefore, we can use the knowledge of psychology and the methods of the social sciences in the study of specific sciences.



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APPLICATION OF INTERACTIVE METHODS OF TEACHING RUSSIAN LANGUAGE IN THE FORMATION OF PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE OF MEDICAL UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada talabalarning kasbiy faoliyatida soʻzlashuv madaniyati, til kompetentsiyasini shakllantirish yoʻllari koʻrsatilgan. Kommunikativ jarayonda kasbiy muloqot mutaxassislardan yuksak malakani talab etadi. SHuning uchun talabalarda nutq va muloqot madaniyatini shakllantirish masalalari dolzarb hisoblanadi. Maqolada rus tili va chet tillari oʻqituvchilari oʻquv jarayonida qoʻllayotgan usul va vositalar keltirilgan hamda interaktiv usullarning oliy oʻquv yurtlarida rus tilini oʻrgatishdagi oʻziga xos tomonlari koʻrib chiqilgan.

Kalit soʻzlar: til kompetentsiyasi, interaktiv usul, interaktiv oʻqitish, oʻqitishning interaktiv texnologiyalari.

Аннотация. В статье говорится о формировании языковой компетенции студентов в их профессиональной деятельности. Развитие профессионального общения во время коммуникативного процесса требует от специалистов высокой квалификации. Поэтому актуальным является проблема обеспечения максимально высокого уровня сформированности языковой компетенции у студентов. В работе предложены методы и средства, которые применяют преподаватели русского языка относительно формирования речевых компетенций студентов в учебном процессе. Рассмотрены особенности и специфика применения интерактивных методов преподавания русского языка в высших учебных заведениях.

Ключевые слова: языковая компетенция, интерактивный метод, интерактивное обучение, интерактивные технологии обучения.

Annotation. The article talks about the formation of students' language competence in their professional activities. The development of professional



communication during the communication process requires highly qualified specialists. Therefore, the problem of ensuring the highest level of formation of language competence among students is urgent. The paper proposes methods and tools that are used by teachers of the Russian language in relation to the formation of speech competencies of students in the educational process. The features and specificity of the use of interactive methods of teaching the Russian language in higher educational institutions are considered.

Key words: language competence, interactive method, interactive teaching, interactive teaching technologies.

Introduction. The rapid growth of the country's economy, education and medicine, the expansion of Uzbekistan's relations with foreign partners are leading the industry to make radical changes in their work. It is no coincidence that the main focus in the field of education is on the study of foreign languages, not only in education but also in medicine. This process applies to all areas of our country, especially language learning, which plays an important role in establishing international scientific, economic and cultural ties.

For this reason, additional requirements are set for students and graduates of higher education institutions to use the Russian language in their professional activities. These requirements require professionals to look for new constructive ideas for optimizing the Russian language. It is necessary to use different methods in high school to achieve high results. Therefore, the teacher must effectively use new methods in teaching Russian. The main purpose of learning Russian is to create conditions for professional learning. This serves to develop the creative abilities of teachers by abandoning the authoritarian style and taking into account the individual characteristics of students [1].

The main problem remains the passivity of most students in the teaching process, even the most modern pedagogical technologies, teaching methods and tools can not ensure the full activation of the learning activities of the subjects. In practice, we face problems in shaping the activity of students, increasing their interest. Therefore, one of the priorities of educational work is to optimize the educational process, taking into account the specifics of the curriculum in higher education.

Literature review. Bringing specialists to a new level requires the development and implementation of new directions, forms and tools in the teaching of the Russian language. The essence of the requirements is to provide guidance from university teachers to the development of students' speech in language teaching. Therefore, the task of the teacher is not to simply return the learning material, but to motivate students to be active, to focus on finding solutions to communicative problems, to develop their speaking skills [2].

Many foreign and domestic researchers are interested in studying the game phenomenon. Among Western philosophers and psychologists, the names of the following scholars should be mentioned: E.Bern, R.Vinkler, G.X.Gadamer, J.P.Sartre, Z.Freud. Among Russian scientists I. E.Berlyand, L.S.Vigotskiy, H.Y.Mihaylenko, A.N.Leontev, D.B.Elkonin and others acknowledge that games focus on social nature, internal structure, and its importance for the psychological development of man. In developing the theory of play activities in the pedagogical process, Russian scientists



N.A.Anikeeva, N.N.Bogomolova, V.D.Ponomarev, S.A.Smirnov et al. A number of researchers emphasize the importance of play in the study of the Russian language, highlighting specific games aimed at communicative competence and language development. However, some experts argue that game technology is limited to modeling communicative situations, which is far from the truth.[4]

Research Methodology. Language teaching involves several linguistic, communicative, and professional approaches. The teacher is not only a source of professional knowledge, but also an organizer of situational-thematic communication. During the training, interactive technologies are used effectively in case studies, role-playing games (patient-doctor communication).

Thus, the methodological content of a modern lesson is to focus on the real communication process of communication-learning lessons on the basis of knowledge, skills and abilities.

The main focus is on the development and improvement of students' speaking activities: listening - comprehension (audirovanie), speaking, reading, writing. Thus, the main goal is to develop professional language and communication in students in Russian language classes, to engage them in a dialogue with patients in their field in accordance with the requirements of deontology.

Analysis and results. Dialogues, conversations, role-playing games are used to increase the activity of students during the lessons. Students enter a creative environment and try to find solutions to non-standard problems. The use of interactive technologies encourages students to express their opinions clearly and accurately. They form and increase creative motivation, and didactic games help students to act independently, increase their interest in lessons. In the course of the lesson we use the technologies "Brainstorming", "Blitz Questions", "Syncway". For example, the "Brainstorming" method, which has a problematic element, is used at the beginning of the lesson to increase the effectiveness of students' learning activities. "What are the positive aspects of the study of medical terms?" students should express their opinion on the question by providing evidence independently. Such assignments help students to search for independent theoretical knowledge, to use professional terms, to express their opinions.[6]

A new approach in the teaching process increases the activity and role of the student, as the student now not only acquires theoretical knowledge, but also transforms the acquired knowledge into skills and abilities. Our experience shows that working in small groups increases lesson effectiveness. Of course, there are students who cannot express their opinion in Russian. During the lesson, words related to the topic will be mastered and a speech will be made with their participation. Passive students also try to solve the problem together with active students.

During the use of role-playing games, students communicate in groups or in pairs, and in the process demonstrate their communicative skills as well as speaking skills. Role-playing games not only help to express one's thoughts correctly, but also to listen to each other's opinions and treat them with respect. Openness during the discussion, a good environment, support for students leads them to be free, not to be afraid to make mistakes, to develop the ability to present more evidence.[5]



For example, the interactive method "FSMU" is very interesting. Students are divided into small groups of 4-5 people. They are given the following thesis "Chem opasen coronavirus?". This means that each group will express their opinion in writing within a certain period of time. That is, they may or may not agree with the idea. But they must base their opinion on examples and evidence. Ideas should be short, succinct. The answer uses the following models: "My (what) agrees with my opinion ... Because ... For example In this way,". In a short time (7 min.), The group members express their opinion. The teacher directs the students, commenting on the optimal answer option. This method teaches students to search, to find acceptable answers, to express their opinion with clear, concise evidence. Increases motivation in students.

Conclusions. Interactive communication is based not only on the opinion of one person, but also on the opinion of others. In the process of dialogue, students learn to solve difficult problems, to think, to hear alternative ideas, to draw the right conclusions.[10]

Thus, the interactive method solves three main tasks: cognitive, communicative-developmental, social-oriented.

In short, the use of interactive methods is important in the training of future doctors and is a promising technology in teaching Russian. Teaches students to think independently, think creatively, take an innovative approach. Interactive learning helps to develop students' professional and personal qualities: at the same time: to increase their activity, to think critically, to develop their abilities, to increase responsibility in decision-making, to work in a team and collaborate, to work on themselves.

Thus, in Russian language classes, students' participation in debates, the ability to use active (passive) vocabulary, grammatical constructions in their communicative activities help to develop their speaking skills.

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THE ROLE OF CONSCIOUSNESS AND CULTURE IN THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada yoshlarni tarbiyalashda xuquqiy ong va xuquqiy madaniyatni shakllantirishda pedagogning amalga oshirishi zarur bo'lgan vazifalari va metodlar majmui haqida bayon etiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: yoshlar, xuquq, ong, madaniyat, pedagog, metodika, usul.

Аннотация: В этой статье мы поговорим о комплексе задач и методов, которые должен выполнять педагог в формировании реального сознания и реальной культуры в воспитании молодежи.

Ключевые слова: молодежь, реальность, сознание, культура, педагогика, методология, метод

Abstract: In this article we will talk about the set of tasks and methods that the educator must perform in the formation of a real consciousness and real culture in the upbringing of young people.

Key words: youth, reality, consciousness, culture, pedagogy, methodology, method

Introduction. In addition to educating young people on the basis of national values, which are defined in the nationwide idea of developing the skills of legal culture in their minds, ensuring their active participation in social political processes, there is no doubt that they will give effective results.

After all, it is necessary to educate young people on the legal culture in the minds of their positive spheres of activity as long as the development of the foundations of civil society is the responsibility of them.

The national values of our people, inherited from centuries to centuries, formed in a long historical process and embodied the advanced features of each social historical period. They have united the period of thousands of years of our ancestors, and the remaining priceless samples are also revered as the evolutionary of the National idea. It is not something that our national traditions have formed in one or two decades. Since

the Uzbek people have at least three thousand years of history as a national statehood, it would not be an exaggeration to say that our national legislation is so old.

Research Methodology. Respect for the cultural heritage of the past by our young people means a self-catering, which was first demonstrated by the masses of the people, whose creator is the developer. The prospect of a people who pay great attention and respect to their historical heritage and national traditions to their culture with its history will be bright. The more we know and respect our past, the more deeply and perfectly understand the prospect and importance of our independence of the present period, the more urgent is the need to develop ideological immunity in the minds of young people against certain alien ideas that seem to be a threat to our sacred dignity.[1]

Educating young people in the spirit of loyalty to traditional values, along with the integration into their minds of the programming features defined in the National idea, patriotism humanitarian loyalty serves to ensure the ideological framework of the formation of national consciousness and culture, strengthening the political social, economic, legal and spiritual foundations of independence. It means that the use of universal dignity in the upbringing of the legal consciousness of the younger generation by applying to the theoretical foundations of our values is undoubtedly positive results, since our national values occupy an important place in the legal education of our youth as well as in the realization of our own.

Legal consciousness means legal consciousness is the embodiment of consolation and prejudice in which people express their attitude both to the applicable right and to the right they want. It is common with law from nature and therefore secondary to the existing economic relations. Legal consciousness is formed under the direct influence of the needs and interests of various social groups of society arising from the object constantly developing under the influence of changing object conditions and processes. Legal consciousness is a part of social consciousness, and therefore it is influenced by philosophical, ideological and political views.

Legal consciousness is a part of social consciousness, and therefore it is influenced by philosophical, ideological and political views. [2] The opposite effect of legal consciousness on social life is manifested even more so that often the right itself has a regulating effect on the behavior of people through legal consciousness, which directly determines the behavior of them.

The legal culture of a person can not be determined without studying the predisposition of this person to a certain degree of perception of social legal reality and to a certain degree of prejudice.

Analysis and results. In the case of the formation of strict legal norms in the minds of citizens, the most effective are the opposite effects of social marriage on legal consciousness.

Thus, the practical function of legal consciousness is realized in two ways. first, the legal mind becomes an ideological source of the norms of law. Secondly, it has an ideological and psychological effect on the behavior of people.

Legal culture one of the forms of social consciousness is an integral part of the general culture of society.[3] In general, it is possible to describe the legal culture as a complex of all the values accumulated in the sphere of human rights. But legal culture

as in political science and culturology, there is no unanimity in understanding the term culture in general, especially legal culture.

Definitions of legal culture are different.

Based on these definitions, it is possible to give such a definition to the legal culture. Legal culture is one of the forms of creative activity with a social background in the sphere of legal relations of people and is expressed in the institutions of law norms and in the ability to evaluate these employees. [4] Legal culture can also be described as the expression of the state-legal experience of certain social groups and individuals in skills and values of material and spiritual products of their vital activity, which affect their conduct of legal significance. in short, legal culture is the ability to act on the basis of law, and not on personal beliefs.

It is not surprising that much attention is being paid to the rise of legal culture in society today. Because it is an unconditional legal culture that is an integral part of human civilization and is an important link of a common culture that plays an important role in personality society.[5] Ensuring the rule of law in a society with a high level of true culture, public control over their current implementation, as well as the implementation of constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens are effectively expressed in the experience of developed countries.

The formation of a real culture in students 'youth is one of the pressing problems of patriotism in the younger generation, upbringing in the spirit of loyalty to el-land, perfection of humanity and humanity qualities in their hearts. Because today, attempts to poison the hearts and minds of young people through various ideological, especially information attacks can not be ignored.

Democracy, the various evil forces acting under the guise of fanaticism and the Centers of evil intent are also not subject to tap from the implementation of all impure methods to the realization of their merciless goals. Therefore, it is important to convey the Real reality, the consistent policy of our government towards the maintenance of peace and tranquility in the country to the young specialists, adolescents who are receiving knowledge, education in higher educational institutions and other educational institutions in a timely and impartial manner. Bunda should make effective use of propaganda work with the participation of intellectuals, scientists, writers and poets. Promotion of propaganda and propaganda work to a higher level in terms of quality and content, to the level of modern requirements is one of the urgent tasks of today. [6] For this reason, "we should not allow any ideological gap in the educational and moral issues, in the spiritual life, if necessary, so that we do not lose our way in the consistent conduct of a policy that corresponds to our national interests."

Despot is acquainted with the achievements of Uzbekistan in foreign policy, its role in the world community, friendship with foreign countries, the results of cooperation relations, and their advanced experience in the development of science is studied and delivery to students is one of the main tasks.

The students 'true culture first of all affects the behavior of his consciousness in an objective manner. There are factors that influence the student's well-being culture.[7] These include; economic, social, historical, scientific, National-traditional, political, religious and philosophical-ideological, etc.

The students' true culture first of all affects the behavior of his consciousness in an objective manner. There are factors that influence the student's well-being culture. These include; economic, social, historical, scientific, National-traditional, political, religious and philosophical-ideological, etc.

The real culture is a component and result of socio-economic historical political National ideological and real changes in upbringing.[8]

Positive changes in life create favorable positive situations for increasing the level of student's true culture. It is clear that life is difficultchiliklar a certain obstacle to this process and has a negative impact on the public consciousness and behavior. Of course, in such a social political situation, it hindered the conduct of educational work. The independence of the state paved the way for the formation of the civil culture and the practical application of the legal culture.

The peculiarity of physical education is associated with its purpose functions. The purpose of education is to bring about the perfection of the true culture. A clear picture of the interdependence of the goals and objectives of physical education plays a theoretical and practical role. Thus, the legal culture remains the main goal of decision-making and in any case legal education. Educational work is based on the conclusions of certain principles, rules, rules, that is, important theoretical rules, which at a certain stage fully reflect the objectivity of the development of society. [9] The inextricably linked nature of legal education with life expresses the alignment of the legal problems with the existing reality.

The content of education is deep. And comprehending it in every way is a complex process.

Legal education has its own history and is useful for all countries, regardless of their political structure, capable of influencing the exact execution of laws. The problems of upbringing have always been the focus of attention in countries such as the United States, England, Italy, France, and many of its manners have been resolved.

The issue of legal education is always based on the character of the young generation of legal education, which is the most reliable way of bringing the essence of the country to the population in relation to politics, economy and morality, the characteristics of the new society's own character, lifestyle. The role of legal education to be able to change the legal practice if necessary it is necessary to conduct a deep analysis it is necessary to identify the violation of the law and apply measures to eliminate it.[10]

Physical education is a multifaceted complex process, and it can not be understood in one sense. The main goal of giving young people a real education, each of which must be civilized. The means of physical education are the press, radio, television, literature and works of art, etc. It is important to educate the teacher among the methods of teaching. He also uses methods of encouragement, punishment, coercion. The real culture first of all affects the behavior of the student's consciousness. Factors affecting it include: economic social, historical, scientific National traditional political, religious and philosophical-ideological, etc.

Conclusion. Positive changes in life increase the student's level of well-being. Difficult in lifechiliklar it is clear that this is a certain obstacle that negatively affects the consciousness and behavior of citizens. It is known that the inextricably connected



with life of the Huguenot upbringing harmonizes the solved Huguenot manners with the existing reality.

Legal education, legal consciousness, legal Relations, Legal Information, general outlook, legal norms, laws of society, legal education, social management of the state, methods of prevention of legal problems; the method of promotion of civil education, coercion, legal promotion and organization, bodies of Public Protection, legal situation, subjects of legal education; public organizations of state agencies, labor communities, officials students, as a result of effective implementation of measures by the official students of educational institutions, literacy is further developed.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF THINKING IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN'S PHYSICAL ABILITIES

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada maktabgacha tarbiya yoshdagi bolalarning jismoniy qobiliyatlarini rivojlanishida tafakkurning ahamiyati psixologik jihatdan ochib berilgan. Maktabgacha tarbiya yoshidagi bola shaxsini tadqiq qilish juda murakkab jarayondir, chunki ko'pgina shaxsni tadqiq qilish metodlari, katta yoshli odamlarga mo'ljallangan va bolani o'z-o'zini tahlil qilish imkoniyatlariga asoslanmagan.

Kalit so'zlar: psixologiya, psixokorreksiya, psixologik trening, tafakkur, analiz, sintez, analogiya, umumlashtirish, mavhumlashtirish, tafakkur mustaqilligi.

Аннотация. В статье психологически раскрывается значение мышления в развитии физических способностей дошкольников. Дошкольное исследование личности - очень сложный процесс, потому что многие методы исследования

личности предназначены для взрослых и не основаны на способности ребенка к самоанализу.

Ключевые слова: психология, психо-коррекция, психологический тренинг, мышление, анализ, синтез, аналогия, обобщение, абстракция, независимость мышления.

Annotation. This article psychologically reveals the importance of thinking in the development of physical abilities of preschool children. Preschool personality research is a very complex process because many personality research methods are designed for adults and are not based on the child's ability to self-analyze.

Key words: psychology, psycho-correction, psychological training, thinking, analysis, synthesis, analogy, generalization, abstraction, independence of thinking.

Introduction. We must always remember that the future of our country depends on how the younger generation is brought up, what spiritual qualities they have, how active our children are in life, what lofty goals they serve, and we are committed to the harmonious spiritual world of our children. we need to constantly worry and fight to stay healthy.

As stated in the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.Mirziyoyev dated September 30, 2017 No PF 5198, preschool education is the primary link of the continuing system, which plays an important role in educating a healthy and harmoniously developed child and preparing him for school. [1]

The fact that in our country the welfare of the family, motherhood and childhood, is addressed at the level of state policy, is a bright evidence of the attention and care paid to each person. This is a clear proof of the fact that the issues of upbringing a harmoniously developed generation and its perfect education are being addressed at the level of public policy. Young people are our future, so a harmoniously developed generation will be formed first of all in a family environment. Not only the external environment and factors hinder the comprehensive development of young people in society, but also the many negative experiences that are manifested in their own inner emotional feelings are a big problem in front of them. [3] It is well known that many of the psychological factors present in children, such as low self-esteem, low self-esteem, anxiety, excitement, and so on, have been studied by scientists in the field of psychology in a comprehensive and varied manner. However, it should be noted that the topic of the importance of thinking in the development of physical abilities of preschool children is important in its relevance.

Literature review. Research on this topic has been conducted by many psychologists. According to the formation of the personality of children of kindergarten age, this period can be divided into 3 stages: the first period - from 3 to 4 years, which is associated with the strengthening of emotional self-control; the second period - from 4 to 5 years, is associated with moral self-control; the third period is characterized by the formation of personal business and entrepreneurial characteristics. [4]

In the pre-school period, ethical concepts become increasingly rigid. As a source of moral insights, adults involved in their education can also be their peers. Ethical experiences are mainly passed on and strengthened in the process of communication, imitation, under the influence of praise and criticism from adults. These assessments and praises play an important role in the development of a child's efforts to succeed.

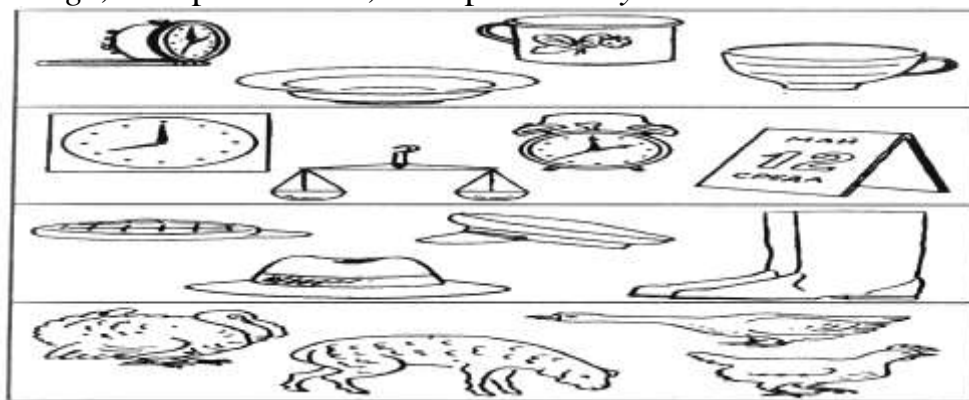
In kindergarten, children develop new motives for communication, which are personal and business motives. Personal communication motives are those related to internal problems that are troubling the child, while business motives are those related to doing this or that job. The learning motives associated with the gradual acquisition of knowledge, skills, and competencies are as follows: Between the ages of 3-3.5, they express their attitudes toward their successes and failures, and these attitudes are largely formed on the basis of self-assessments. 4-year-olds, on the other hand, can realistically assess their abilities. However, 4-5 year olds are not yet able to perceive and evaluate their personal characteristics, nor are they able to draw a definite conclusion about themselves. The ability to self-understand develops at a large kindergarten age, trying to think about what it was like before and what it will be like in the future. [5]

Research Methodology. In order to study the thinking operation of preschool children, we conducted a method of "What's superfluous here" for 30 subjects aged 4-5, who are brought up in the kindergarten No. 4 "Soglomjon" in Nurafshan, Tashkent region. [4] This technique is intended for children 4–5 years of age. This methodology explores children's figurative, verbal-logical thinking process analysis, mental and generalization operations.

The methodology recommends pictures of different objects to children and instructs them as follows: "One of the 4 objects depicted in each picture is redundant. Look carefully at the picture and explain which object is redundant and why. " You will be given 3 minutes to complete the task.

Evaluation of results: 10 points - the child is able to complete the task in less than 1 minute and explain why the redundant object in each picture is redundant; 8-9 points - the child is able to complete the task correctly from 1 minute to 1.5 minutes; 6-7 points - the child is able to complete the task correctly from 1.5 to 2 minutes; 4-5 points - the child is able to complete the task correctly from 2 to 2.5 minutes; 2-3 points - the child is able to complete the task correctly from 2.5 to 3 minutes; 0-1 point - the child cannot complete the task correctly within 3 minutes.

Summary of the level of development: 10 points - *very high*; 8 -9 points - *high*; 4 -7 points - *average*; 2 -3 points - *low*; 0 - 1 point - *very low*.



The analysis of the methodology obtained at the beginning of the experiment from 30 subjects of preschool age looks like this. Five of the test takers scored the highest, i.e. a total of 50 points, an average of 17%. The process of thinking operations of these subjects was well developed for their age. In them we can see that the physical ability

is higher than that of the other subjects. For some reason, if we analyze the age periods, the development of specific abilities of school-age children depends on the operations of thinking.

Six of the test takers scored a total of 42 points, averaging 20%. This figure is also high. In these subjects, the process of analysis and synthesis and generalization of objects and events is well developed.

Six of the test takers scored a total of 32 points, averaging 20%. The thinking of these subjects is on a moderate scale, returning a response only when there are external influences, but their analytical synthesis process makes it difficult to find connections between objects and objects. It is self-evident that these subjects use different psychological factors than their above peers in the development of physical ability.

Six of the test takers scored a total of 16 points, averaging 20%. These subjects had significantly lower levels of thinking operations than their peers. The remaining 7 of the test takers scored the lowest score of 5 points, or 23%. The mental development of these subjects was very low compared to their younger years. Instead, we can see that family members are indifferent to their children, do not spend time with them, and that the child's development is left to its own devices. Based on the above, we can conclude as follows. We can see that 11 of the subjects had well-developed thinking operations, 6 had moderately developed, and 13 had very poorly developed. In our study, we conducted psycho-training and psycho-correction practices based on a defined plan aimed at developing these results.

The purpose of correctional work with school-age children whose mental operations are not well developed is to ensure that they have full communication with the outside world and the people around them. To do this, the child is chosen from one of the parents, who can understand well. It also determines the type of activity and game he is interested in. These principles of correction help in corrective work with a child with deficiencies in thinking operations: the causes of the condition are identified; to arouse in the child the need to communicate with parents, peers; ensuring that the child communicates with family, school and peers; teaching a child to communicate.

[3]



Correcting a child is a very delicate job and you need to be very careful when doing it.

Psychological training is one of the most complex and effective methods of psychotherapy, the success of which depends on the desire of team members to recognize these problems, to strive to master something. Successful psychological training requires active cooperation of not only the trainer, but all members of the group.[1]

Practical communication training is a form of social psychological training, which is an activity aimed at developing communicative skills, abilities and knowledge that are necessary in the implementation of this or that professional activity. Through group and team communication training, students develop the skills to negotiate, work together, learn to speak in front of a large audience, hold meetings, behave properly, understand each other, put themselves in the interests of others. is to absorb the idea of being able to harmonize. During the trainings, group discussions are practiced to test the most optimal options of role-playing games.

Exercise "Flight of Confidence"

Purpose: to help build trust between participants, to be more attentive.

All participants line up in a row. With the exception of the first participant, all members of the group close their eyes and hold each other's waists. The task of the first participant is to move the "plane" through the obstacles (tracks) around the room, and the rest must pass through the obstacles without trying, in accordance with the actions of the previous participant.

After psychocorrection and psychotherapy classes in the subjects according to the established plan, we can see the development of such qualities as communication development, loss of shyness, self-confidence, overcoming difficulties in dealing with others.

The methodology for studying the development of operations of analysis, synthesis and generalization of thinking consists of 5 scales. These scales came out as follows: 7 subjects scored a total of 70 points, averaging 23%; 8 subjects scored a total of 64 points, or 27%; 9 participants scored a total of 54 points, or 30%; 4 subjects scored a total of 10 points, averaging 13%; The 2 participants scored a total of 2 points, averaging 7%. It can be seen that the difference between the result obtained at the beginning of the experiment and the result obtained at the end of the experiment is very large. Psychocorrection and psychotherapy sessions conducted during the study can be seen in the development of thinking operations in preschool children. This in turn leads to the development of the child's physical abilities.

Conclusion: Improving the physical abilities of preschool children can also be achieved through the development of their thinking operations.

Recommendations: Based on the analysis and results, the following recommendations have been developed that will lead to the development of analysis, synthesis and generalization operations in preschool children:

- We must constantly strive for the harmonious spiritual world of our children, for their spiritual and moral maturity, physical health;

- The field of preschool education is the primary link in the system of continuity, which plays a vital role in the education and preparation for school of a comprehensively healthy and harmonious child;

- On the basis of the program of psychocorrection and psychotherapy it is necessary to improve such qualities as the development of communication, loss of shyness, improvement of thinking operations, self-confidence, overcoming difficulties in dealing with others.



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THE IMPORTANCE OF GAME TECHNOLOGIES IN INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF TECHNOLOGY LESSONS

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada ta'lim jarayonida qo'llaniladigan o'yin turlari, pedagogik o'yin turlari, o'yinli pedagogik texnologiyalar va ularning ta'lim samaradorligiga ta'siri, ularni ta'lim jarayonida qo'llanilish metodikasi ishlab chiqilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: o'yin, pedagogik o'yin, o'yinli pedagogik texnologiyalar, didaktika, didaktik o'yin, mozaika, evrika, ro'lli o'yin, kasblar jangi, o'qituvchi, arxitektor, sartarosh, oshpaz, tikuvchi.

Аннотация: В статье разрабатываются виды игр, используемые в учебном процессе, виды педагогических игр, игровые педагогические технологии и их влияние на эффективность обучения, способы их применения в учебном процессе.

Ключевые слова: игра, педагогическая игра, игровые педагогический технологии, дидактика, дидактическая игра, мозаика, эврика, ролевая игра, битва профессий, учитель, архитектор, парикмахер, повар, швея.

Annotation: This article develops the types of games used in the educational process, types of pedagogical games, game pedagogical technologies and their impact on the effectiveness of education, methods of their application in the educational process

Keywords: game, pedagogical game, playful pedagogical technologies, didactics, didactic game, mosaic, eureka, role play, fight of professions, teacher, architect, hairdresser, cook, seamstress.

Introduction: In his speech, our president, at the ceremony dedicated to the 29th anniversary of the Independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan said, " A new



awakening in Uzbekistan in the modern world, where the glorious power of our people is in full swing and it is true that the foundation is being laid for the Third Renaissance. Because today's Uzbekistan is not yesterday's Uzbekistan. Our people today are not the people of yesterday"

Today, when we talk about our country in the world, the phrase "New Uzbekistan" is being used. It is a recognition of the tremendous achievements we have made in recent years, as we have entered a completely new stage of development.

From the first days of his presidency, the head of our state has been emphasizing that the biggest problem for our country is a lack of modern personnel, the need for people thinking innovatively and creatively in all areas and mastered advanced technologies. Because of the difficult transition period, the quality of education in schools declined, and colleges were run inattentively. The lack of creative schools, lack of attention to the activities of cultural centers has caused a number of serious problems.

Our young people were growing up uneducated, some of them had gone astray, and some of them were wandering abroad.

Considering this issue as his concern and pain, therefore, Shavkat Mirziyoyev put forward it as a task emphasizing that the future of our country depends on modern personnel, for which it is necessary to radically improve the education system, educating young generation in the spirit of patriotism and high spirituality.

Reforms in the field of education involve paying special attention to the activities of teachers and students' activities. In educating youth a teacher's professional preparation, skills and knowledge, modern pedagogical technologies, ability to use interactive methods in lessons are also very important. [4]

Literature review: A group of our scientists Muslimov N, Anorkulova G, Ishmuhamedov R, Abdukodirov A, Pardaev A, Olimov Q, Tyunnikova S, Fayzullaeva D.M, Ganieva M.A, Nematov I provided information on the application of game technologies in the educational process in their research and textbooks.

The role and importance of game technology in the educational process depend on teacher's abilities and skills. So, first of all, let's analyze the concept of "game".

According to scientists, game is one of the main activities along with work and study. Playing game is defined as a type of activity in situations aimed at learning and recreating social experiences, in which an individual's self-control is formed and improved. Games teach you to model different situations in life, to differentiate emotions in perceiving things in life. This is one of the main tasks of the game. [12]

"Gaming is not a spontaneous process. It can only occur and be successful under certain conditions, and that can be problematic in learning material to a certain extent" considers S.M.Tyunnikova. [13]

Pedagogical game is a type of activity aiming to recreate and assimilate community experiences that have a clear goal of teaching in the context of the situation, improving self-governance, achieving pedagogical outcomes.

In the educational process, pedagogical games can be used as a method of developing a certain system of knowledge, professional skills and competencies in students.



Pedagogical games are an active, effective method of teaching, which develops not only the professional knowledge and skills of the participants, but also the professional and moral characteristics of the individual (training, performance, community, etc.). In technology-based education, didactic games based on the age characteristics and personal characteristics of students have been widely used. Didactic game methods are based on activating and accelerating student activities.

They play an important role in identifying and implementing practical solutions to realize and develop the creative potential of the student. The main types of didactic games are: intellectual, dynamic and mixed. These help students to develop mental, physical, ethical, spiritual, educational, psychological, aesthetic, artistic, entrepreneurial, creative, labor, professional skills. These skills are very important to integrate and develop in teaching the science of technology.

This method allows the student to use his inner potential, to be free which leads to thinking, communication and creativity. Especially it develops critical thinking skills, attitude to the environment, interest in learning about life, difficulties, obstacles and how to overcome them.

Didactic games not only strengthen the practical direction of teaching, but it also reinforces the theoretical knowledge that students acquire in the classroom. Didactic games are made up of these three parts: individual (individual), group (small and large groups) and general (whole class). Using didactic has positive effects for professors in the educational process to develop their theoretical knowledge, independent thinking and creative approach to the problem. [10]

For example, the game "Eureka". This type of game makes students think and encourages them to think, find the right answer and come to a conclusion.

"Mosaic" game. This game can be used in each technological subject. 5th grade "Apron sewing". As you can see in the theme, the apron is drawn and we divide the apron into several parts and put questions on the back of each section. Students will find the answers to the questions and the pieces will be combined.

Another role-playing game technology which is used in technology classes is "role-play" game. This game stimulates the participant's interest in learning, unites the group and prepares them for future careers.

In the "Role-play" educator must have prior knowledge of the learners. Because the individual character and behavior of each student plays an important role in role-playing. The topics chosen should be appropriate to the level of the learners. Role-playing games help motivate learners in the learning process. [4]

Research methodology: To use this method, a script is developed by the educator. In some cases, learners can also be involved in script development. This will help to increase the motivation and creative pursuits of the learners. After this game, learners should be able to comment on this role play and draw the necessary conclusions. Here we look at some of the role-playing techniques used in "the Battle of the Professions": It is advisable to give more information about the types of professions, the types of jobs they perform. It would be better if this work was not limited to the teacher's oral presentation, but was done in a more interesting and lively way.

This can be done in the following steps:



1. Organizational matter. First of all, several students are given different professions one by one, and they are told, "They should study each profession in detail, act into his or her image and comment on it". Then the scene will be equipped. Booklets, presentations, posters about professions are prepared. The order of the performers is determined.

2. The main part. The presenter enters, and he or she approaches the students in the form of a semicircle on one side of the stage. Then he or she looks at the audience and says:

- "Hello, my dears!" Do you know those who wear these clothes in different colors? What about me? No! - You say? First of all, let me introduce them. Let me start by introducing them to the teaching profession:

Teacher is the best profession

Teaching is considered to be the owner of every profession.

We get knowledge from them all the time.

Doctor-Lost Comrade

The best profession is medicine

We are the medicine for your soul

Good health to you.

Dressmaker is both the doctor and the teacher,

She is a good dancer as well.

They are always well-dressed.

These are done by a dressmaker.

Builder – All of them want to live in a cozy spacious house

She is OK

Builders actually are the best of them all. That's all!

Barber- The barber looks at you,

Comb your hair,

He cuts your hair,

Sometimes he is deep in thought,

He thinks about what kind of style is good for you!

Driver is in the car, on the train

On the tram, on the train,

Clever skillful driver

Carries cargo and passengers

Carpenter – Carpenter makes floors from wood,

Makes doors and frames immediately

And then he carves woods

and creates a counter!

Architect – Architect designs, decides his plans,

New building will be built

And a gorgeous city will come to life.

Nurse – when having treatment, a patient needs care,

Hardworking and white-robed nurse!

Cook – palow, manti and lagman,

What a scrumptious dish,



You'd like to have it!

Presenter – Be a gardener or a homeland defender,
Either a pilot in the sky or a swimmer in the sea
Whatever you do, you have to study for them all!

Now, obviously, the profession is a great science. Do you want to take one of these professions? Then don't get tired of reading and studying. Good luck to you!

Thus, That is the end of our introductory session. Goodbye, dears, See you next time in different areas!

Conclusions: Through role-playing in technology and vocational training, students have the opportunity to convey the subject in a lively, effective, and thorough manner.

It also develops the ability of pupils and students to work independently, to express themselves freely and comprehensively.

Summarizing all of the considerations above, game technology implies the following considerations:

1. Game is considered as an independent form of development of children of different ages.
2. Games promote creative thinking and self-awareness.
3. Game development practice, because children, play to develop.
4. The game is freedom to be aware of self-confidence, self-control, intelligence and creativity.
5. In the game, students have the opportunity to put their theoretical knowledge into practice and begin to understand the question about events and features of science.
6. In the game, students can express and defend their opinions.
7. The game is the main communication means for children, where they interact with each other, problems are solved. Interpersonal relationships are formed.

Today we have a number of intellectual games from simple games to intellectual ones. In all games, the player quickly masters the conditions of the game and accepts the functions quickly. In the process of following the rules of the game, the player makes the right decisions to solve problems in the game. The competition in the game causes personal qualities to improve. Only a student who knows and aware of modern technology and its right purposes will be able to do in a good way in the future.

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METHODICAL RECOMMENDATIONS ON SOLVING TEXT PROBLEMS DURING THE WORK

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Аннотация: Ushbu ishda mantli masalalar va ular qanday turlarga bo'linishi, ularni yechish bosqichlari, bu kabi masalalarda uchraydigan asosiy qonuniyatlar haqida qisqacha tushunchalar keltirilgan. Risolada biz ishga doir matnli arifmetik masalalarni yechishda qanday tasdiqlarga e'tibor berish kerakligi haqida mulohazalarni umumlashtirishib, mavzu bo'yicha masalalar yechimlarini namuna sifatida keltirilgan. Keltirilgan tasdiqlar va mulohazalar bilan yechilgan masalalar o'quvchilar va fanni mustaqil o'rganuvchilarga matnli masalalarni qiyinchiliklarsiz o'zlashtirishga yordam beradi.

Калит so'zlar: mantli masala, vaqt birligi, ish birligi, mehnat unumdorligi, reja bo'yicha, ob'yekt, quvur.

Аннотация: В данной статье дается краткий обзор проблем мантии и их типов, этапов их решения и основных закономерностей, встречающихся в таких проблемах. В брошюре мы суммируем соображения о том, какие утверждения следует учитывать при решении текстовых арифметических задач, связанных с работой, и приводим примеры решений проблем по теме. Задачи, решаемые с помощью данных утверждений и комментариев, помогут студентам и самостоятельным ученикам без труда освоить текстовые задачи.

Ключевые слова: мантийное вещество, единица времени, единица работы, производительность труда, по плану, объект, труба.

Annotation: The following article provides a brief overview of mantle problems and their types, stages of their solution, and the basic laws concerned with such problems. In the pamphlet, we summarize the considerations of what affirmations to use in solving textual arithmetic problems related to the work, and provide examples of solutions to problems on the topic. The problems solved with the given affirmations and comments will help students and independent learners to master the textual problems without difficulty.

Keywords: mantle problem, unit of time, unit of work, labor productivity, according to plan, object, pipe.

Introduction. Problems expressed in words are called text problems. Recently, university entrance exams have also focused on textual issues. Although such problems

are not complicated, students have difficulty or lack the skills to solve them. Probably the reason for this is that the theory of solving such problems is not systematically described in textbooks and there is a lack of methodological manuals for teachers.

Literature review. In this article, we try to summarize the considerations of what assertions to look for when solving textual arithmetic problems related to work.

Textual tasks are problems related to the performance of a certain task (task) by an object in a unit of time. The object of the work may be one or more workers, equipment or other things, depending on the problem. In many cases, the object contains information about the performance of the work (or part of it) at a given time. Work-related issues relate to concepts such as the amount of work to be performed (referred to as work), time, and the productivity of the facility to perform the work (labor).

Research Methodology. The work done by an object in a given unit of time is its productivity. Unit work is the ratio of time spent on all work done, so to be sure, we express it as follows:

$$Productivity \frac{work}{time}.$$

Prosperity will be according to the problem task:

$$\frac{kg}{hour}; \frac{m}{second}; \frac{ha}{day}; \frac{piece}{day}.$$

In most cases, for convenience, the whole work (all work) is taken as a whole (1 unit). The length of the road to be built, the planned 10 tons of product to be prepared, the area to be plowed, the pool to be filled with water or drained, and so on.

Job issues are divided into individual (object) and multiple (objects) tasks that have to be done together.

Given the time spent by an object on a task, its productivity per (P) unit of time (labor) is found by equality, and the remainder T of the work is found by the difference, without $P \cdot T$ multiplying the work done at one time.

$$P = \frac{1}{Total\ time\ spent}$$

In many cases, the "worker" is given to perform work (norm, plan) at a certain time more or less than the set time (late). In such cases, it is necessary to find out how much work is done per unit time and the time spent on the whole work, or the total amount of work.

In these cases, if we take the unit of work (plan) x to solve the problem, and the time spent to complete the whole work y (it is not necessary x to specify y exactly or), $x \cdot y$ the product is the amount of work to be performed. If the unit r performs more (less) than the norm in time, the time spent on the work decreases (increases) over time,

but the amount of work performed must remain the same. In that case, we have $(x+r)(y-q) = xy$, $[(x-r)(y+q) = xy]$ equality.

Analysis and results. We will show how to apply the above considerations to specific problems.

Issue 1. Three ordinary and 2 rubber-powered tractors can plow the land for 6 days. This is done by 3 rubber tractors 5 days faster than 9 conventional tractors. How many times is the productivity of a rubber tractor higher than the productivity of a conventional tractor?

Solution: In the case, three ordinary and two rubber tractors are given to do the whole work together in six days.

I. Identify data and make connections between them:

1.1. Suppose each of the ordinary tractors does all the work in a day, and each of the rubber tractors does the work in a day.

1.2. We find the productivity of each type of tractor as a unit of work (i.e., arable land).

Simple tractor productivity - $\frac{1}{x}$;

Single rubber tractor productivity - $\frac{1}{y}$.

From these definitions and the condition of the matter, three simple tractors work in one day $3 \cdot \frac{1}{x}$ part in 6 days $6 \cdot 3 \cdot \frac{1}{x} = 18 \cdot \frac{1}{x}$ part, two rubber tractors work in one day $2 \cdot \frac{1}{y}$ part in 6 days $6 \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{1}{y} = 12 \cdot \frac{1}{y}$ have fulfilled.

II. Let's create a problem equation (model):

2.1. Given that two types of tractors work together in 6 days, we have this equation.

$$6 \cdot 3 \cdot \frac{1}{x} + 6 \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{1}{y} = 1, \text{ or } 18 \cdot \frac{1}{x} + 12 \cdot \frac{1}{y} = 1.$$

In terms of the problem, it is said that 3 rubber tractors do the job 5 days faster (earlier) than 9 ordinary tractors. If one rubber tractor does all the work in y a day, the time is reduced three times and it spends $\frac{y}{3}$ days, and 9 simple wheeled tractor does the whole work in $\frac{x}{9}$ days.

If three-wheeled tractors do 5 days faster than 9 tractors, they will take 5 days less than conventional tractors, and the following equation holds:

$$\frac{y}{3} + 5 = \frac{x}{9} \text{ or } x = 3y + 45.$$

2.2. Combining the above equations, we have this system and take it off (considering the time will be positive)

$$\begin{cases} 18 \cdot \frac{1}{x} + 12 \cdot \frac{1}{y} = 1, \\ x = 3y + 45. \end{cases}$$



And the solution is $y = 15, x = 90$.

In the task of the problem the productivity of tractor $\left(\frac{1}{y}\right)$, learners should find the number of times of the size from ordinary tractor $\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$, it means that it is faster $\frac{1}{y} : \frac{1}{x} = \frac{x}{y} = 6$.

3. To check the solution. If an ordinary tractor does all the work in 90 days, it will do part of the work in one day $\frac{1}{90}$, three parts $3 \cdot \frac{1}{90} = \frac{1}{30}$, and if a rubber tractor does all the work in 15 days, it will do part of the work in one day $\frac{1}{15}$, and two of them will do two parts $\frac{2}{15}$. Together they do $\frac{1}{30} + \frac{2}{15} = \frac{5}{30} = \frac{1}{6}$ part of the whole job in one day and it turns out they do the whole job in 6 days.

The second task is that 3 rubber tractors perform 5 days faster than 9 conventional tractors. If one rubber tractor does the work in 15 days, three do it in 5 days, $\left(\frac{x}{3} = \frac{15}{3} = 5\right)$, 9 ordinary tractors do it in 10 days $\left(\frac{y}{9} = \frac{90}{9} = 10\right)$, and they spend 5 days extra time on the job, the condition of the problem is met.

Solution: 6 times.

Issue 2. There are four pipes in the pool. If the first, second and third pipes pour water into the pool at the same time, it will pay off in 12 minutes. If water is poured from the second and fourth pipes, it will be filled in 15 minutes. If water is pumped through the first, third and fourth pipes, the pool will be filled in 20 minutes. If four pipes are opened at the same time, how long will the pool be filled?

Solution: I. Preparation for problem solving. The text of the problem is large, so it is advisable to express its terms in a concise form or in a schematic form. For example, as in Figure 1 and

- A: I, II, III-pipes – 12 minutes;
- B: II, IV-pipes – 15 minutes;
- C: I, III, IV-pipes – 20 minutes;
- X: I, II, III, IV-pipes - ?

If the first pipe (I) alone fills the pool in x time (in minutes), it fills $\frac{1}{x}$ in part in 1 minute, which is its productivity, and we denote it by P_1 ($P_1 = \frac{1}{x}$). Similarly, the productivity of the second, third and fourth pipes are the same, we consider the whole work as 1 (for filling the whole pool).

$$P_2 = \frac{1}{y}, P_3 = \frac{1}{z}, P_4 = \frac{1}{t}$$

2. Now we construct the mathematical model of the problem:

In A-version we get this equation because the pipes together fill the pool in 12 minutes: $(P_1 + P_2 + P_3) \cdot 12 = 1$.

In B-version we get this equation because the pipes together fill the pool in 15 minutes: $(P_2 + P_4) \cdot 15 = 1$.

In C-version we get this equation because the pipes together fill the pool in 20 minutes: $(P_1 + P_3 + P_4) \cdot 20 = 1$.

We bring together the equations, and get the system:

$$\begin{cases} P_1 + P_2 + P_3 = \frac{1}{12}, \\ P_2 + P_4 = \frac{1}{15}, \\ P_1 + P_3 + P_4 = \frac{1}{20}. \end{cases}$$

By connecting the right and left sides of the system, respectively:

$$2P_1 + 2P_2 + 2P_3 + 2P_4 = \frac{1}{5}$$

We divide the equation and get the equation's both sides:

$$P_1 + P_2 + P_3 + P_4 = \frac{1}{10}$$

Solution: All the pipes work together to fill the pool in 10 minutes.

Issue 3. Two trucks had to carry a certain amount of cargo in 6 hours. When the second car arrived for shipping, the first car had already carried $\frac{3}{5}$ part of the cargo. Only the second car carried the rest of the cargo in 12 hours. How many hours can each car carry this load?

Solution: I. Preparation step.

Two machines can carry the entire load (one unit of work) in 6 hours.

1. 1. Suppose that the first car can carry cargo in an x hour and the second in an y hour.

1. 2. We find the productivity of each car: the productivity of the first car is that it does $\frac{1}{x}$ part of the work in 1 hour. The second is the productivity of the car, which does $\frac{1}{y}$ part of the work in 1 hour.

II. Now we make problem solution equation.

Given that both trucks work in 6 hours (they add up) we get:

$$6 \cdot \frac{1}{x} + 6 \cdot \frac{1}{y} = 1$$

If the first truck has done $\frac{3}{5}$ part of the work, $1 - \frac{3}{5} = \frac{2}{5}$ part of the work is left. The second truck will complete $\frac{2}{5}$ part of the work (cargo) in 12 hours, and this equation $12 \cdot \frac{1}{y} = \frac{2}{5}$ is valid. From this $y = 30$ equation, the second truck can do all the work in 30

hours, and from the equation $6 \cdot \frac{1}{x} + 6 \cdot \frac{1}{y} = 1$, the first truck alone can carry the load in 7.5 hours (it can be solved in another way).

Issue 4. The three pumps work together to fill the pool in 2 hours and 30 minutes. If the efficiency of the pumps is 3: 5: 8, the second and third pumps together will fill the pool by a certain percentage in 1 hour and 18 minutes.

Solution: If the size of the pool is not specified, we call it 1. If we consider about the coefficient of proportionality as x , the efficiency of the first pump will be $3x$, the productivity of the second will be $5x$ and the productivity of the third will be $8x$. Now, using the terms of the problem, let's translate it into mathematical language. The main part of the problem is to find the x coefficient of proportionality. Three pump productivity is $3x + 5x + 8x = 16x$. When it comes to productivity, it takes time. Under the terms of the case, they will fill the pool together in 2.5 hours. From this condition we have the following equation $\frac{1}{16x} = 2,5$ and find that it is a coefficient of $x = \frac{1}{40}$ proportionality.

We can find the efficiency of each pump: the efficiency of the first pump is $\frac{1}{40} \cdot 3 = \frac{3}{40}$, the efficiency of the second pump is $\frac{1}{40} \cdot 5 = \frac{1}{8}$, and the efficiency of the third pump is $\frac{1}{40} \cdot 8 = \frac{1}{5}$. The second and third pumps will have $\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{13}{40}$ combined capacity. If we increase the productivity over time, the second and third pumps together fill the part of the pool $\left(1 \frac{18}{60}\right)$ in 1 hour and 18 minutes before the finished $\frac{13}{40} \cdot 1 \frac{18}{60} = 0,4225$ part of the work is formed. This makes up the whole $0,4225 \cdot 100\% = 42,25\%$ part of the pool.

Solution: 42,25%.

Conclusion. We hope that the issues addressed with the above affirmations and feedback will help students to find solutions for such issues.

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IN STUDENTS SOCIAL PEDAGOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF DEVELOPMENT

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Annotasiya: Maqolada rivojlanishning yangi taraqqiyot bosqichida oliy ta'lim tizimini isloh qilish, kadrlar tayyorlashga yangicha talablarni ishlab chiqish, bo'lajak mutaxassislariga qo'yilayotgan kasbiy vazifalarni jahon standartlariga moslashtirish, rivojlangan davlatlarning ilg'or tajribasini o'zlashtirish hamda talaba-yoshlarning millat va xalq oldidagi mas'uliyatini, vatanparvarligini tarbiyalash, ularda fidoyilik, sadoqatlilik va daxldorlik tuyg'ularini mustahkamlash masalalari tahlil qilingan.

Kalit so'zlar: ijtimoiy daxldorlik, oliy ta'lim, intellekt, korrupsi, terrorizm, ekstremizm, ommaviy madaniyat.

Аннотация: В статье описывается реформа системы высшего образования на новом этапе развития, разработка новых требований к обучению, адаптация профессиональных задач будущих специалистов к мировым стандартам, освоение лучших практик развитых стран и воспитание у студентов ответственности. патриотизм, проанализированы вопросы усиления чувства лояльности и сопричастности.

Ключевые слова: социальная вовлеченность, высшее образование, разведка, коррупция, терроризм, экстремизм, массовая культура.

Annotation: The article describes the reform of the higher education system at a new stage of development, the development of new requirements for training, adapting the professional tasks of future professionals to world standards, mastering the best practices of developed countries and educating students to responsibility and patriotism. issues of strengthening feelings of loyalty and involvement were analyzed.

Keywords: social involvement, higher education, intelligence, corruption, terrorism, extremism, popular culture

Annotation: The article describes the reform of the higher education system at a new stage of development, the development of new requirements for training, adapting the professional tasks of future professionals to world standards, mastering the best practices of developed countries and educating students to responsibility and patriotism. issues of strengthening feelings of loyalty and involvement were analyzed.

Keywords: social involvement, higher education, intelligence, corruption, terrorism, extremism, popular culture.

Introduction. Today, social development is closely linked to the enlightenment of society, the education of young people and the high level of professional potential. It is also known that the growth of knowledge and level of youth is related to their broad outlook and thinking, creative thinking ability and independent learning skills. Therefore, one of the urgent tasks is to create favorable conditions for the acquisition of knowledge and profession of young people, to expand their worldview and deepen

their thinking, to form the opportunity, desire and need to acquire fundamental knowledge. After all, "to support young people in every way, to provide them with jobs, to create conditions for them to acquire modern knowledge and skills, to realize their abilities and talents, especially to ensure the rights and interests of our women, to deal with their problems" [1] remains one of the current tasks.

Reforming the higher education system at a new stage of development of our society, developing new requirements for training, adapting the professional tasks of future specialists to world standards, mastering the best practices of developed countries and educating students to responsibility, patriotism and devotion to the nation and people. issues of strengthening their feelings are also becoming a social necessity. For, "In order for a person to live with a sense of belonging and not indifference to the events in society, he must have strong internal control. Internal control ensures that we are on the side of justice without being indifferent in the struggle between justice and depravity. To do this, one must be self-aware and know who is following in his footsteps. Everyone should ask himself the question of who I am following and not lie to himself in answering it. An important condition for the formation of civil society is to get rid of the mood of indifference and live with the virtue of involvement. It is the national idea that overcomes indifference and shapes the quality of involvement." [2]

Materials and methods. Higher education has always been a key link in the training of personnel in society, while students have been an intellectually developed, progressive, creative, progressive part. Therefore, the reform of higher education, the introduction of new rules and principles of teaching, the creation of quality education will serve as the basis for the social development of society. After all, "it is important for us to bring up our children as truly patriotic people with independent thinking, modern knowledge and a strong life position." [3] Therefore, one of the urgent tasks is to bring up young people with high moral responsibility, loyalty and devotion, to develop them as human beings who feel the hiccups of social development. This requires a review of the methodology of teaching students, the creation of ways to deepen the socio-ethical and legal duties and responsibilities, and thus develop in them the qualities of involvement..

Results and discussion. The pedagogical and psychological features of the development of social involvement in students at the new stage of development of Uzbekistan can be substantiated as follows:

First of all, higher education has become one of the important pedagogical tasks, along with the development of professional skills and abilities in students, instilling in them the qualities of belonging to space, responsibility for the place of birth and social environment. Because in today's global competitive environment, in the context of globalization, in the context of strained intercultural relations, there is a growing need to form unity, social solidarity and collective unity in society. "The turbulent and complex situation in the rapidly changing world, various conflicts require that we are always ready to ensure the security of our homeland, the peaceful life of our people and to respond appropriately to existing threats and dangers" [4]. At the same time, "everyone is well aware that in today's turbulent and dangerous times, various threats to the minds and hearts of young people are growing. In the fight against them, the rich history and culture of our people, the courage of our great ancestors, the national



interests of Uzbekistan serve as a source of strength for us "[5]. Such priorities include the reform of the higher education system, the introduction of new principles in the process of pedagogical education, and thus the development of modern methods of educating young people.

Second, the most effective way to increase the effectiveness of future staff for society is to use their ideological idea as a person responsible for the homeland, place of birth, the fate of the nation, the future of the country. Through this, students become involved in this space and time and are connected to the process. "Citizens of Uzbekistan, regardless of religion, race or nationality, should not be indifferent to each other. The indifference of one citizen to another can mean indifference to society. To do this, the national idea must be in the hearts of young people. This is the most important factor in the formation of civil society, that is, the attitude of involvement"[6]. Such means of ideological influence have always been effective in educating future professionals in society with the qualities of involvement. Through this, it will be possible to form in young people the responsibility to do something for the homeland, to demand loyalty. The formation of social involvement allows students to understand responsibility and rationally use their duties and freedoms.

Third, the higher education system deals with the task of training high-potential personnel and specialists for the society. In today's society, where corruption is on the rise, deep and deep-rooted, young and strong cadres and leaders are interfering in corruption, corruption is seen as a common feature in society, there are tasks to reduce and combat it through the formation of social involvement in students. According to the experience of developed countries, corruption is not perpetrated by force, but by raising moral relations in society based on honesty, educating people to be conscientious and faithful. After all, we will not be able to achieve the high goals we have set for ourselves in the fight against corruption without the involvement of all segments of the population, the best professionals, all members of our society, so to speak, vaccinated with the "honesty vaccine". We need to move from combating the effects of this corruption to preventing it at an early stage. "[7] Therefore, one of the important tasks in our society is to form social involvement in young people and to have a psychological impact on this process as an effective way to eliminate corruption-related scandals, greed and fraud.

Fourth, in order to eliminate the shortcomings of the old system, bureaucratic barriers, red tape and other factors that negatively affect the efficiency of work in our society today, it is necessary to reform the organizational and legal processes, as well as to create opportunities for reform. Because only a person who feels involved is not indifferent to the events and processes that take place, does not live with a "what is for me" attitude, tries to change something, and as a result, there are significant changes in society. It will also be possible to form a stratum that requires what needs to be changed, reformed, as a conscious, deeply understanding part of society through the formation of social involvement in students.

Fifth, by inculcating in students the qualities of social involvement, it will be possible to cultivate in them an avoidance of society, a lack of recognition and denial of its moral norms, and an intolerance of new values and cultures inconsistent with our national and religious values. In this way, it will be possible to nurture young people



who understand the involvement of those who contribute to the survival of national values, as well as who can stand up to “popular culture”. These include terrorism, missionary work, religious extremism, popular culture, hedonism, escapism, downshifting, indifference, indifference, information attacks, and the global family crisis.

Conclusion. All of them are caused by shortcomings in the upbringing of young people, the impoverishment of spirituality. Such a process is also taking place due to the lack of attention paid to the education of involvement in the formation of civil society. These proposals serve to develop the formation of a participatory quality in young people who will ensure the future of the country ”[8]. Today, the growing number of cosmopolitan youth who do not recognize the concept of homeland, who know the place as their homeland, the growing threat of terrorism and extremism, and the growing indifference and indifference in society are among the priorities for developing a new methodology of social participation. According to the researcher E. Shermanov, “... achieving the pedagogical goal associated with the formation of the quality of involvement, the creation, training and improvement of the skills and competencies required by this quality is a continuous, step-by-step, complex process. Therefore, the issue of organizing participatory education on a scientific basis requires changes and innovations in the content of the system of teacher training ”[9]. A person who is able to form a sense of belonging, first of all, shows responsibility and nationalism to his family, neighborhood and country. A person who does not understand involvement will remain indifferent and careless. All the negative processes, changes, crimes and terrorist threats in our society today can be shown as a product of indifference and indifference in social relations. In the fight against this, the formation of social involvement among young people is also important for the establishment of stability and tolerant social relations in society.

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A SHORT STEP TOWARDS THE CLASSIFICATION OF HOMONYMS IN THE MODERN KARAKALPAK LANGUAGE

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Annotatsiya. Omonim fenomen sifatida ilm-fanning barcha sohalarida kuzatiladi. Shaklga mos keladigan turli til birliklari omonimlar deb ataladi. Shaklga mos keladigan turli til birliklari homonyms deb ataladi. Ushbu maqolada qoraqalpoq tilining omonimlari tasnifini ko'rib chiqamiz. Qoraqalpoq tilshunosligi va xorijiy tilshunoslikda omonimlarni tasniflashning yagona nazariy yondashuvi mavjud emas. Shuning uchun biz maqolamizning boshida ishni tahlil qilamiz va omonimlarning yangi tasnifini yaratamiz. Tabiiyki, bu yondashuvlar, albatta, mukammal emas, lekin biz tilning birliklarini hisobga oldik.

Kalit so'zlar: omonimlar, qoraqalpoq tili, klassifikatsiya.

Аннотация. Омонимия, как языковое явление, наблюдается во всех областях науки. Различные языковые единицы, совпадающие по форме, называются омонимами. В данной статье мы рассмотрим классификацию омонимов каракалпакского языка. В каракалпакском языкознании и зарубежном языкознании до сих пор нет единого теоретического подхода к классификации омонимов. Поэтому мы анализируем работу перед нашими статьями и создаем новую классификацию омонимов. Естественно, эти подходы, конечно, не идеальны, но мы учли единицы языка.

Ключевые слова: омонимы, каракалпакский язык, классификация.

Abstract. Homonymy, as a linguistic phenomenon, is observed in all areas of science. Different language units that match in form are called homonyms. In this article, we will consider the classification of homonyms of the Karakalpak language. In Karakalpak linguistics and foreign linguistics, there is still no single theoretical approach to the classification of homonyms. Therefore, we analyze the work before our articles and create a new classification of homonyms. Naturally, these approaches are certainly not ideal, but we took into account the units of the language.

Key words: homonyms, Karakalpak language, classification.

Introduction. Homonyms in the Karakalpak language can refer not only to words and word forms, but also to other units of the language. There are different definitions of homonymy, based on the divergent opinions of linguists on the question of understanding the language form. A number of researchers limit it to the sound shell of a word, while other scientists expand the concept of form to include a graphic

representation; thus, homonymous can be called all possible coincidences of units in terms of expression. This explains the existence of different classifications of homonyms, taking into account differences in form, both general and word forms, and the degree of coincidence of the form.

The presence of a modeled homonymy is not recognized by all linguists due to the proximity of the lexical meanings of these homonyms. However, since the units formed by conversion are undoubtedly independent words that have a common form, it is logical to refer them to homonyms. There is no special study on homonyms in the Karakalpak language. This means that there are also a few materials about the classification of homonyms. Therefore, we are creating our own scientific approach in this direction. Linguists of the world have their own classification based on their opinion. The concept of homonyms plays a big role in this.

Literature review. Despite the fact that the study of homonymy has been conducted for a long time, there is still no general definition of homonyms nor the established terminology in this area. The classification of homonyms is almost controversial among scientists and is covered in different sources in different ways. In many manuals, the authors give only the classical classification of homonyms, without paying due attention to the individual approaches of various scientists. Many linguists have developed their own classifications, deepening and expanding the classical classification based on a particular criterion. Researchers have taken different approaches to classifying homonyms. Here are the main ones.

The first classification of homonyms based on the materials of the Karakalpak language was developed in the 60s. Its author – Professor Eesemurat Berdimuratov – overcame the non-differentiation of different types of homonyms characteristic of foreign researchers: he pointed out the difference between full and partial homonyms, lexical and lexical-grammatical [2].

"Dictionary-reference book of linguistic terms" edited by D. E. Rosenthal, M. A. Telenkova (1985: 242) gives a classical classification of homonyms:

- full homonyms,
- partial homonyms,
- homonyms are simple,
- derived homonyms;
- homophones;
- homographs;
- homoforms [7].

Walter Skeet classified homonyms based on their graphic and sound shells.[8:2004] Based on this, he identified three groups:

- 1) Absolute homonyms
- 2) Homographs
- 3) Homophones [8].

I. V. Arnold divides all homonyms into homonyms proper, homophones and homographs, [1] but, for a more complete classification of homonyms proper, he suggests dividing them into the following 12 classes. In the classification of on, all aspects of the classification are considered in the most detail, as well as all possible cases of homonymy, even quite rare.

A. I. Smirnitsky divided homonyms into two large classes: full homonyms and partial homonyms. Full lexical homonyms are words that belong to the same part of speech and have the same paradigms[9]. Partial homonyms according to A. I. Smirnitsky are divided into three subgroups:

- a) simple lexical and grammatical
- b) complex lexical and grammatical
- c) lexical.

Each of the above classifications is based on a single feature. There are also homonym typologies based on two or more parameters.

In the textbooks "Homonyms in the Karakalpak language", the classifications of Sharap Khozhanov and Nurzhamal Karamatdinov are given. These classifications have become more popular (compared to other classifications), since they deal in more detail with issues related to a particular form of homonymy in the modern Karakalpak language [10].

In this regard, it should be noted that in the classification of Sharap

Khozhanov and Nurzhamal Karamatdinov, this circumstance is taken into account most fully. We are referring to his concept of homoform. If only single forms coincide in the paradigms, it is not very reasonable to talk about homonymy, even if it is partial. This is especially true for the Karakalpak language with its developed systems of declension and conjugation.

The classifications of Abatbay Dauletov and Shamshet Abdinazimov have also become widespread since they deal in more detail with issues related to a particular form of homonyms.

Such scientists as Kuralbay Pakhratdinov, Kydyrbay Bekbergenov are of the opinion that homoforms, homographs and homophones are phenomena related to homonymy since they relate to the grammatical, phonetic and graphic levels of the language.

Research Methodology. The classification of certain phenomena can be based on one or more features. The simplest classifications are based on one attribute. Two classifications of the same phenomena, but on different grounds, together form a complex classification—a classification on two grounds. Even more complex are the classifications based on three criteria. The only question is to choose the right classification features and apply the measure of a particular feature to all the classified phenomena.

The very definition of the concept of homonym should show us the ways to go in solving this problem. From the definition of homonyms, we can distinguish three main signs constituting the signs of homonyms:

- commonality of form,
- difference of value.

In this article, we approach a new point of view. That is, we refuse the classical classification. Here we notice in the dictionary the form of a word, not a part of speech. Thus, when classifying homonyms of the Karakalpak language, we consider that the base classification is a dictionary of words. Then we get the following formulas:

1. A. Without changing the dictionary form + Without changing the dictionary form

2. B. Without changing the dictionary form + Changes to the dictionary form
3. C. Changes to the dictionary form + Changes to the dictionary form
4. A + B, A + C, B + C or A + B + C

Analysis and results. In the modern Karakalpak language, where there is a very unlimited grammatical affixation. In this regard, it seems appropriate to distinguish the different types of homonymy of the Karakalpak language on a different basis. If the words are not homonymous in all forms, then it is necessary to take as a dividing line the coincidence of the sound of half of the forms. Based on some conditions, we create such a classification:

Classification	Percentage ratio
1. Lexical homonyms	25%
2. Lexico-grammatical homonyms	30%
3. Grammatical homonyms	35%
4. Universal (mixed) homonyms	20%

The classification of homonyms described above can be presented in the table:

Classification of homonyms	Formation
Lexical homonyms Ay = moon, month	Without changing the dictionary form + Without changing the dictionary form
Lexico-grammatical homonyms Alma = apple, don't take	Without changing the dictionary form + Changes to the dictionary form
Grammatical homonyms Úydi	Changes to the dictionary form + Changes to the dictionary form
Universal (Mixed) homonyms Shıǵarma Sora	Lexical + Lexico-grammatical homonyms Grammatical + Lexico-grammatical

It is quite obvious that the homoform provision can hardly be applied in such cases.

The type of lexical-grammatical homonyms is not a system of homogeneous phenomena. In different pairs of lexical-grammatical homonyms, the difference in lexical meaning and the difference in grammatical meaning come to the fore. Most homonyms belong to this group.

The problem of grammatical homonymy is of interest. Indeed, can there be a word whose forms are all homonymous with each other? Is not such a word immutable, i.e., having no forms? Fundamentally speaking, such grammatical homonymy is possible.

The traditional classification distinguishes three types of homonyms – homophones, homographs, and full homonyms. This classification was widely recognized and further had a huge impact on further classifications based on the material of the Karakalpak language. The definition of homographs and homophones clearly defines these concepts and limits further deepening in their study.

Conclusions. Based on the results of our entire study, we can draw the following conclusions:



- There are different approaches to classifying homonyms.
- The modern Karakalpak language is characterized by a high degree of homonymy.

In the Karakalpak language, throughout the history of its development, there have been and continue to be linguistic changes associated with the phenomenon of homonymy.

The paper presents classifications of homonyms of the Karakalpak language by the following authors: N. A. Baskakov, E. Berdimuratov, M. Dauletov, Sh. Khozhanov and others. From the above classifications, the most fully reflecting the phenomenon of homonymy in the modern Karakalpak language was chosen.

At the end of the article, we propose the following:

- 1) Discover the full classification,
- 2) Separate each type separately,
- 3) Create a general classification.

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HISTORICAL BASIS OF SOME ENGLISH PHRASEOLOGICAL AND PAREMIOLOGICAL UNITS WITH ETHNONYMS

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Annotasiya Mazkur maqola strukturasida etnonimlar bo'lgan frazeologik birliklarning etimologik va semantik xususiyatlari tadqiqiga bag'ishlangan. Shuningdek, paydo bo'lishiga sabab bo'lgan turli ekstralingvistik faktorlar hamda frazeologizm ichki shaklining umumiy konnotativ ma'no ta'siri muhokama qilinadi.

Kalit so'zlar: frazeologik birlik, yetnonim komponenti, tarixiy fakt, konnotativ ma'no, ichki shakl.

Abstract The present article deals with etymological and semantic analysis of English phraseological units which contain ethnonyms in their structure. Various extra-linguistic factors that caused the emergence of phraseologies' are discussed and how their inner form affect on the overall connotative meaning of such units are also considered.

Key words: phraseological unit, ethnonym component, historical fact, connotative meaning, inner form.

Аннотация Статья посвящена этимологическому и семантическому анализу английских фразеологизмов содержащих в своем составе этнонимы. Обсуждаются различные экстралингвистические факторы вызвавшие появление фразеологизмов а также рассматривается влияние их внутренней формы на общее коннотативное значение таких единиц.

Ключевые слова: фразеологизм, этнонимический компонент, исторический факт, коннотативное значение, внутренняя форма.

Introduction. Ethnonyms are not only used to denote a group of people but they carry historically formed stereotypes towards the representatives of other nations. In the English language, some of the phraseological units (PUs) which contain ethnonyms are reflection and confirmation of specific historical events and facts. Therefore, phraseological units with ethnonyms, their etymological, lexical-semantic peculiarities have become one of the actual problems of modern linguistics.

Literature review. Ethnonyms, their origin, semantic- structural and linguocultural peculiarities have repeatedly been the subject of consideration of linguists. Grishenko A.I researched the origin of ethnonyms in Russian and English languages. National stereotypes manifested by ethnonyms have been studied by L. A. Bobrovnik, V.I. Karasik, I.A Kondakova, P.V. Pantyukhova, E.YU Soboleva and others. V. I. Averchenko , T. A Taganova, Ludmilla Kostova, S.M. Bobrovnyk, Irina Panasyuk & Li An and others conducted comparative researches on phraseological units with ethnonymic components in English and other languages.

The word "ethnonym" comes from the Greek *ethnos* – "people, nationality" and *onoma* – "name". G. F. Kovalev defines ethnonym as "any non-descriptive (one-word) nominee that denotes people based on their ethnicity or nationality". E.V

Bogomyakova refers to ethnonyms as the names of residents of cities, regions, countries, names of people by race and historically established nicknames of population groups and ethnic groups. [3, p. 18] Ethnic names are traditionally not included in research on onomastics, although in English linguistics ethnonyms are increasingly referred to proper names [10, p.14-15]. It is noteworthy that ethnonym component plays the role of a cultural sign. A sign in culture is understood as an object that acts as a substitution for another object, property, action, phenomenon and participates in the communicative process. [2, p. 198]. Distinctive features of ethnonyms are their semantic complexity and close ties with other areas of a language. Since ethnonyms are quite ancient terms they did not appear in complete form but developed based on the background social relations and incorporated all changes in economic and political life of people. [1, p. 2213].

Materials and methods. Materials for the current study were mainly sourced from English phraseological dictionaries. Descriptive, etymological and component analysis were used to analyze the phraseological units with ethnonym constituent.

V.I Averchenko gave the following semantic classification of phraseological units with etnonyms in the English language:

- 1) denotative meaning: a) *proper ethnonyms* b) *linguonyms* c) *place names*
- 2) significative meaning a) *ethnocultural realities* b) *anthropological characteristics* c) *speech clichés*
- 3) connotative meaning a) *negative assessment* b) *positive assessment* c) *neutral*

In the current study, we analyze proper ethnonyms which were occurred by ethnocultural realities. The inner form of the phraseological units which affected on the connotative meaning of the units are also considered.

Analysis and results. While researching ethnonyms in the structure of PUs, both linguistic and extralinguistic factors should be taken into account. Ethnonyms in PUs are based on different extra-linguistic factors including ethno-stereotypes towards other nations based on the lifestyle, distinctive national characters, socio-economic relations, appearance, customs and traditions of nations. As V.A Nikonov rightly noted “ethnonyms contain certain characteristics about whom they call. The assessments they contain are not always fair but always historically conditioned thus are valuable as historical evidence. Ethnonyms carry ideological functions serving as a slogan, a sign [7]. In this article we aim to investigate English PUs containing ethnonyms which appeared under the influence of certain historical events as well as socio-political and economic relations in the past.

Such PUs can be distinguished into two major groups regarding the effect of historical events:

- 1) PUs that appeared under the influence of certain event in history and become an inseparable part of semantic structure of an ethnonym in the minds of language carriers. This affected the connotative meaning of most of the units with the same ethnonym component. According to A.V. Kunin the use of the word *Dutch* with a negative connotation goes back to constant Anglo-Dutch competition for seafaring at the time of colonial expansion and subsequent war between England and Holland in the 17th century. *In Dutch* – in unpleasant, difficult situation, to be in the doghouse [5, p. 272]; *A Dutch bargain* – unfair bargain; *Dutch comfort* – slight comfort; *dutch*

courage - the false courage when one gets drunk. Negative attitude towards the Dutch is also reflected by a number of proverbs: *Judge a Dutchman by what he does, not by what he says*; *Dime is a money as Dutchman says* Phraseologisms 'French leave' came into use soon after the end of the Seven Years' War (1756). It is interesting to note that in French there is an equivalent idiom which refers to the English and means *English leave* (*filer à l'anglaise*). The negative attitude of the British towards French in the historical context reflected in other phraseological units: *to assist in the French sense* – to be present but not to help [6, p.198]. Negative connotation is also conveyed in the PUs with *Irish* component and it is related to large-scale Irish emigration to England and The United States in the 19th century. *Get one's Irish up* – get angry, get in a rage ; *an Irish bull* – obvious absurdity, contradiction in terms [8,p.77]; *Irish lemons* – something fake; *Irish handcuffs* – when both hands are full of alcohol;

As can be seen these units are linked to long historical relations and processes. They carry negative connotation since they were formed based on the conflicting past events between nations, They are in most cases subjective but preserved up to date.

Discussing the connotation of PUs with ethnonym element, T. I Skorobogatova stated "the reasons for the formation of certain connotations among ethnonyms are extralinguistic: they are associated with historical, political, religious and psychological context of the lexemes and their referents. All these extralinguistic reasons give impetus to the formation of connotative meaning of ethnonyms, which can then be fixed in them usually, becoming the semantic core of the derivatives and phraseologically related meanings". [9, p.223]

2) Certain historical fact caused the emergence of one PU: *Australian ballot* – a secret vote (a form of secret ballot pioneered in Southern Australia); *Colombian necktie* - a common method of murder during La Violencia, a stage in Colombian history that began in 1948 after the assassination of leader George Gaetano [8,p.62]. *Polish parliament* – chaos, disorder (the expression goes back to the 17-18th centuries when any member of the Polish parliament had the right to act therefore to resolve any issue a full consensus was needed which was practically impossible); *Spanish Flu* - a type of flu, Flu Pandemic of 1918-1919s; *Scotch marriage* – a marriage between young English lovers who fled to Gretna Green, a borderline Scottish village where until 1969 juvenile marriage was allowed. *Spanish Main* – the territory of South America and the adjacent seas captured by Spanish Conquerors in the 16th century. As can be seen, these units are not based on nation's specific character, ethno-stereotypes and past relations between nations, rather they are based on the facts, events or phenomenon which were occurred in the territory of this nation and fulfilled by the representatives of this nation. Therefore, they seem objective and informative. Some of these units have become widely known and easily comprehensible in other languages.

In the English language, historical events exert a strong influence on the occurrence and formation of PUs with ethnonym element. Even population of the same area can be named differently: *Kentishman/man of Kent* – although both people were born in the county Kent, Kentishman was born in the west of Medway river, while man of Kent to the south of it. The historical origin of the difference is due to the fact that the inhabitants of the eastern part of the county defended their homeland from William, the Conqueror in 1066. *A Greek gift* – a gift fraught with danger (The phrase is related



to the slyness of Greeks who sent wooden horse as a gift during the Trojan War). The Roman poet Vergil in the poem “Aeneid” states: “I fear the Greeks even when bringing gifts”). *Not have got a Chinaman’s chance* – not to have any chance (the phrase is related to the tough living conditions of Chinese people during segregation). The expression “*Chinese tobacco*” which means “opium” is also a reflection of a well-known historical event – The Opium War. Opium was a bone of contention between two powers: the Great Britain used it to weaken China (the Qing Empire) and generate huge profits. The tough policy of the latter to combat drug smuggling, poisoning and destroying an entire nation, angered Great Britain. the result was two wars in the middle of 19th century. It is of great importance to know the etymological description of a unit so as to realize the phraseological meaning since the whole event gave an impulse to the emergence of a unit.

Conclusion. It is noteworthy that the number of PUs containing ethnonym component heavily depends on the historical relations, geographical closeness, economic and political connectedness between countries. It can be observed that a number of PUs with ethnonym constituent appeared certain periods in the past affected by particular historical events, socio-economic situations and relations between nations. Although most of the abovementioned phraseological units lost their motivation and are not used to refer to particular nation in these days, their figurative meaning are based on certain historical facts. Therefore, knowing the inner form of these units are vitally important in understanding the related phraseological meaning.

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UDC:338.48:658.64**MAIN CLASSIFICATION PRINCIPLES OF TOURISM TYPES AND THEIR
ROLE IN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT.****Ruzmetov Bakhtiyar****Doctor of Economics, Professor, Member
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Annotation. The article discusses the classification principles of tourism types and their role in the development of the region. The factors of economic growth based on the tourism sector are identified.

Keywords. Region, tourism, types of tourism, regional tourism, recreation, infrastructure, cluster, tourism industry, potential.

Annotasiya. Maqolada turizm turlarini tasniflash tamoyillari va ularning mintaqa rivojlanishidagi o'rni muhokama qilingan. Turizm sohasiga asoslangan iqtisodiy o'sish omillari aniqlangan.

Kalit so'zlar. Mintaqa, turizm, turizm turlari, mintaqaviy turizm, dam olish, infratuzilma, klaster, turizm industriyasi, salohiyat.

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются принципы классификации видов туризма и их роль в развитии региона. Выявлены факторы экономического роста на базе туристического сектора.

Ключевые слова. Регион, туризм, виды туризма, региональный туризм, отдых, инфраструктура, кластер, туристическая отрасль, потенциал.

Introduction. In the conditions of globalization taking place all over the world, the tourism sector is becoming one of the promising spheres developing at an accelerated pace. According to the World Tourism Organization (WTO), in 2019 the number of foreign tourists in the world amounted to 1.5 billion people, by 2030 this figure is forecasted to reach 1.8 billion people, the share of tourism in the world gross domestic product was 10 percent, 29 percent of the services export to the world economy comes from the tourism sector.

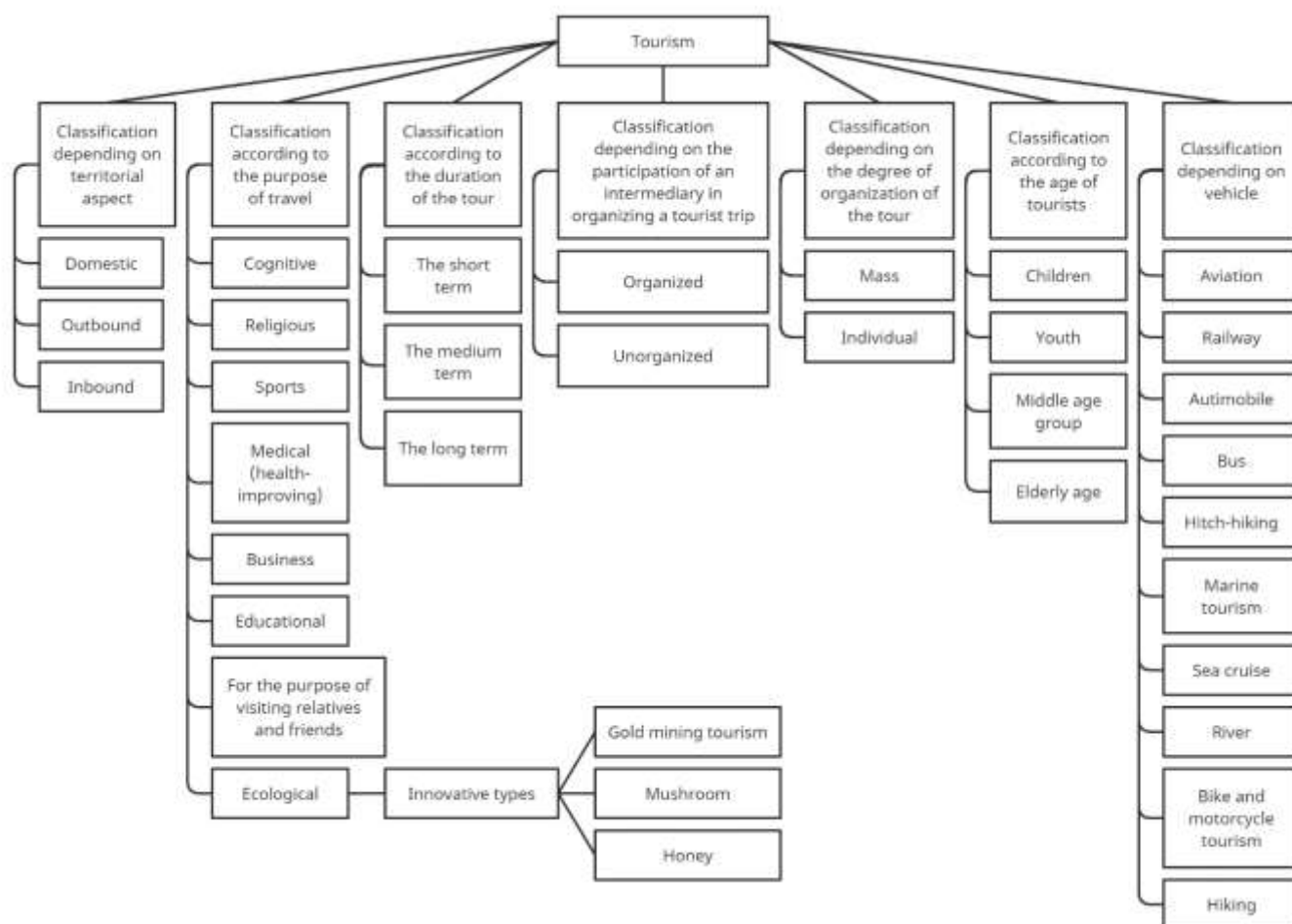
The massive spread of the coronavirus pandemic in the world has had a deep negative impact on all sectors of the economy including the stable development of the tourism sector. In 2020, the number of foreign tourists decreased by 74 percent and the damage from the export of tourism services reached 1.3 trillion US dollars, which is 11 times more than the damage in 2009 due to the global financial and economic crisis [1]. And this, in turn, requires studying the impact of the negative consequences of the coronavirus pandemic on the tourism sector development and the intensification of the

transition to a model based on modern innovative approaches along with a stable development of the sphere.

Literature review. In the Message of the President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis on December 29, 2020, it was emphasized that “... In 2021, we will continue consistent reforms to develop tourism. Special attention will be paid to pilgrimage and domestic tourism.”[2]

Research Methodology. As a result of the research we conducted on the methodology for the classification of tourism types, we have developed a classification method for recognized tourist activities (pic.1).

Pic.1. Classification of tourism types.



Analysis and results. There are many classifications of tourism. They differ in the very understanding of this phenomenon, principles of construction, applied problems of classification, and so on.

The World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) proposes the following classification of tourism by purpose of travel: [3]

- 1) worship of religious shrines (pilgrimage);
- 2) leisure, recreation, rest;
- 3) treatment and rehabilitation;
- 4) visiting relatives and friends;



5) business and professional goals (participation in business meetings, conferences, congresses, etc.);

6) other tourist purposes.

However, tourism can be classified according to other criteria. In this regard, a classification was developed by type of tourism. [4]

In our opinion, the most important of the classification signs should include the purpose of tourism, time, territorial characteristics, individual needs, and financial capabilities of clients.

Based on the purpose of tourism, the following types of tourism can be distinguished:

Excursion tourism is a journey with an educational purpose. This is the most common form of tourism. The desire of citizens to get acquainted with the historical, cultural, natural, and other sights of different regions of the country and abroad is satisfied by a fairly large number of proposals from tourist enterprises (firms, organizations). [5]

Recreational tourism is spending leisure time to receive the necessary treatment and recuperate for a normal life. This type of tourism is considered one of the most popular all over the world.

Business tourism is the service of a client during the performance of his professional duties both at the place of residence and in other regions, which allows him to organize his activities or travel more efficiently and at lower costs. [6]

The field of business tourism includes the organization of various conferences, seminars, symposia, etc. Here, the presence of special rooms at the hotel complexes, equipment for communication (telephones, faxes, Internet), premises for negotiations and others is of great importance. [7]

An important type of tourism is ethnic tourism, which is travel associated with visiting relatives and friends, which in turn are closely related to nostalgic tourism.

Sports tourism is known all over the world as one of the ancient types of tourism, which originated in Ancient Greece and is very popular today, representing the organization of sports competitions, Olympiads, world championships, etc. Religious tourism is a journey that has the goal of performing religious procedures, missions, visiting holy places, etc.

Social tourism is a journey where tourists take part in social events of various kinds, where people unite according to their interests and hobbies.

One of the most actual types of tourism today is ecotourism, which means spending leisure time with care for the environment and the ecosystem as a whole. During the journey, tourists realize the importance of natural resources, security and support of reserves, the protection of flora and fauna, which ultimately will lead to the protection of the environment and the creation of a favorable atmosphere for life.

Rural, green tourism - the temporary movement of tourists to the countryside for the purpose of recreation and acquaintance with the local way of life, culture, traditions, customs. This type of tourism is often used by families with children, urban youth who are trying to get out into nature on weekends or short-term vacations [8].

All existing types of tourism are closely interconnected and directly interact with each other. For example, recreational tourism can be combined with cultural and

educational or religious, sports tourism can be combined with ethnographic, agricultural, etc. In order to improve the classification of types of tourism, innovative types of tourism are proposed, such as "Agricultural and ethnographic tourism " and "Caravanning".

Depending on the duration of the trip, a distinction is made between weekend tourism, short-term and long-term travel. An important aspect is such an indicator as seasonality in the tourism sector, reflecting the uneven movement of travelers throughout the year. And here there is an increased or decreased activity of travelers and the region where the tour is carried out.

The time allotted by a tourist for a trip can be limited by both objective (length of vacation or the number of days off) and subjective reasons. In accordance with the capabilities and wishes of the client, the travel agent can choose the most interesting route, limited by the allotted time and available opportunities (tickets for air or rail transport, places in hotels in certain regions, etc.) [9]

According to territorial characteristics, various types of tourism can be distinguished, the most important of which are suburban, intraregional, domestic and international tourism.

Suburban tourism - trips out of the city during the holidays or on weekends. This can be field trips, trips to suburban recreation centers, guesthouses, visits to historical, cultural places located near the city, etc.

According to the duration of travel, this type of tourism is divided into weekend routes (short-term trips), trips around the city from 2 to 7 days (medium-term trips) and trips for more than 7 days (long-term trips). [10]

Intraregional tourism - trips and travels in a specific region. A region can be either a region or a territorial community of a complex of regions, united by common cultural-historical, natural-climatic, economic or other features.

The advantages in the work of a tourist enterprise in this type of tourism are perfect knowledge of the tourist opportunities and conditions of the region, a wide opportunity to use transport routes, relatively low prices for services, fairly high demand of the population for such trips.

Domestic tourism - travel limited by the state borders of a country for citizens with permanent residence in this country.

Taken together, suburban, intraregional and intrastate tourism is referred to as domestic tourism.

International tourism includes travel for tourist purposes outside the country of permanent residence. In international tourism, there are two forms of it - foreign (inbound) and overseas (outbound), which differ in the directions of tourist flows. The same tourist can be classified as entering and leaving at the same time, depending on which country his movements are recorded in. Distinguish between the country of origin of the tourist, which he leaves, and the country of destination where he arrives. In the first case, we are talking about the outbound form, in the second - about inbound tourism. [11]

As practice shows, more and more tourists choose non-traditional routes for their travels. Naturally, it is much easier to organize collective (group) trips along the worked out routes. At the same time, the growth in the number of tourists preferring

individual travel encourages the subjects of tourist activity to diversify their tourist services.

At the heart of the division of tourism according to individual requests is the desire of the tourist to influence:

- travel route - the tourist wants to determine the list and sequence of visits to the desired places;
- travel time - the tourist can agree on specific dates of departure, stops, travel completion, possible changes in these time parameters;
- content of the entertainment program. The tourist intends to propose or choose a list of cultural, sports, entertainment, recreational and other events in which he would like to take part;

Of course, the tourist's financial capabilities mainly determine not only the type of travel, the future route, but also the level of comfort in places of residence, means of transportation, etc. In terms of financial capabilities, the following types of tourism can be distinguished:

- group tourism on the proven routes. This is the most affordable type of tourism, all other things being equal. The reasonable price is explained by the discounts that are provided to tourist groups. Discounts also take place when choosing a route that is traditional for travel companies (they are provided by transport, accommodation, catering companies serving the route);
- individual according to the proven routes. It is a more expensive type of travel, since discounts that are provided to groups do not apply when registering it;
- group on individual routes. In this case, discounts are provided in the case of the optimal group size (for example, determined by the number of seats in a tourist bus), as well as the use of traditional places of rest within the framework of an individual route;
- individual according to individual routes. This is the most expensive type of service, since all of the above discounts do not apply here. When organizing such a trip, it is necessary to develop an additional route.

Conclusion and Recommendations. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, active measures are being taken to expand the list of types of tourism used in the country. In particular, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to ensure the accelerated development of the tourism industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan" provides for the accelerated development, along with traditional, cultural and historical tourism, and other potential types of tourism - pilgrimage, ecological, educational, ethnographic, gastronomic, sports, health-improving, rural, industrial, business and other types of tourism [12]. A remarkable feature of the development of the tourism industry at the global level is the outstripping growth of tourist flows to countries and regions with lower incomes, which is mainly explained by the lower cost of tourist services in countries and regions with lower labor costs, and in many cases - with involvement in the tourism industry of poorly used or not previously used tourist resources of developing countries. In addition, at the level of individual countries, under the influence of both market conditions and instruments of regional economic policy, expanding tourist flows can be directed to problematic - backward or depressed - regions, which will contribute to the activation of their development.

At the same time, the concept of "regional tourism" should be distinguished from the previously mentioned "intraregional tourism". Regional tourism covers tourist flows not only within the region, but also flows from outside the region (including domestic tourists from / to other regions of the country and foreign tourists).

If we consider tourism in the broad sense of the word, then we must not forget that, since the level of tourism development in different regions is not the same, the researcher deals with both regions in which a full-fledged tourist cluster has not yet formed, and with regions with a developed tourist cluster (it is in such regions that, as a rule, there is an element of control over the development of tourism)

Tourism from the standpoint of the interests of the development of the region should be considered as:

- a factor of enhancing all economic activity in the region;
- an independent economic complex, which has a positive impact on ensuring the employment of the population;
- an important source of additional income to the regional budget;
- a factor in the preservation and development of the natural and recreational potential of the territory.
- a source of economic growth of economic sectors in the region;
- a factor of increasing the well-being of the people in the region.

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HUMAN CAPITAL AND THE FEATURES OF THE FORMATION OF ITS NEEDS

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Annotatsiya. Maqolada yurtimizda yoshlarga e'tiborning milliy o'ziga xos qirralari, olib borilayotgan islohotlar samarasi, erishilgan yutuqlar hamda inson ehtiyojlari qobiliyatlari haqida fikr yuritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: ijtimoiy faollik, sotsial ehtiyoj, shaxsni ijtimoiylashuvi, ommaviy madaniyat, ma'naviy muxit, muloqot.

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматриваются национальные особенности внимания к молодежи, результаты проводимых реформ, достигнутые успехи и потребности и способности человека.

Ключевые слова: социальная активность, социализация, социализация личности, массовая культура, духовная среда, общение

Annotation. This article focuses on the National specific aspects of youth education, the effect of the reforms carried out, achievements and human needs skills in our country.

Key words: social activity, social extirpation, socialization of a person, mass culture, spiritual correspondence, communication.

Introduction. In the practice of the stages of development of personality society, there are such issues that they are more significant in the course of changes in nature, in the course of the development of society and man. One of such issues is the human problem and the process of harmonious formation of the growing new generation. In the updated Uzbekistan, great importance is attached to the education of young people and their development. In the appeal of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis, it was noted that in 2021 "year of youth support and strengthening of Population Health" we will bring young people to adulthood on the basis of modern knowledge and experience, National and universal values independent and logical thinking, possessing noble qualities "[1] Especially the opportunities and practice of forming and developing human capital and its needs in the spirit of creativity are one of the pressing issues of today.

Research Methodology. The state policy on youth in Uzbekistan, which is being updated, has passed 2 stages in its evolutionary development:

Physically and morally healthy, intellectual and harmonious generation of the adult and their employment to provide.

In the first years of independence, the first president of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.Karimov said that "the future of our homeland, the tomorrow of our people, the prestige of our country in the world community is primarily dependent on how our children grow up and grow into life as a person". [2]. Human education is a social process that affects the development of a person as physically and spiritually

harmonious with the aim of socializing, training him as an active creator of the development of society.

Analysis and results. At the 72nd session of the UN General Assembly on September 19, 2017, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.Mirziyoyev's call "formation and upbringing of the conscious mind of young people on the basis of enlightenment is the most important task" [3] - is being carried out on a large scale in our country, which is being renewed by the discovery of global importance and gives positive results.

Special attention to the process of formation of the upbringing of the new generation and their growing needs without a stop is becoming a necessity of social life. Since a person is a living organism, too, the needs for him are inherent. Formed innate and social needs are internal forces that urge a person to act. Human needs are usually 1) natural, 2) spiritual (casual), 3) Social character according to their own mason. Natural needs are the needs of a person for food, clothing, housing, sleep, rest, heat, etc. [4]The uniqueness of natural needs is that they have a limit in quantity and quality, depends on the size. Like, for example, needs for food, sleep. Spiritual (spiritual) needs are related to the spiritual life of a person, the needs of a person to acquire knowledge, to science, culture, religion, etc.[5]

Social needs are also inherent in a person who is the product of social progress. Social needs these are the needs of a person to live in a society, to be in harmony or competition, to be in a relationship and in communication with each other, in short, a person's needs for a person.[6] Spiritual and social needs are unlimited, without volume, they are regulated, controlled by society and the state through laws, rules, customs, rituals, traditions, metals, morality, decency, religion, etc. Human spirituality is formed by satisfying its spiritual needs. And spiritual needs are met by spiritual flirtation. Spiritual flirting is material and intangible.

From the moment of human infancy, his needs begin to form. Therefore, the needs of Man and the process of their satisfaction are of great importance. Needs are the abilities of a person to consume. As with working skills, consuming skills also have a variable elastic character.[7] This means that it is possible to change the needs, the abilities of a person to consume, to influence the process of formation, to educate, to manage, to what has already been formed. What kind of flirtation in a person is formed by abilities to consume, use, use, these things need arises. Especially this process passes sharply in young people. [8]For example, people who do not have the ability to consume tobacco, alcohol, do not give birth to needs for them. To what he does not know, did not see, did not hear, did not use, too, as a rule, a person does not give birth to needs. For example, the needs for mass culture can come into being due to information about them and the conditions under which they are allowed. Needs are manifested in a person as a need for something, a manifestation of vital necessity. [9] When the needs of a person are not met, he becomes restless, begins to disagree with life, comes to action. An unmet need can lead a person to a state of depression, and even more severe. Therefore, a person must thoroughly study and analyze the essence of his needs, the means and processes of their satisfaction. Flirting that satisfies human needs – they are gifts of Nature, products of social production-leads to positive results

in the development of life, not only to learn, consume and know what results their use will lead to.

Spiritual needs are no exception. It is not surprising that spirituality in Arabic means spirit, consciousness, perception. Therefore, spirituality is a feature inherent only in man. Spirituality is formed, as a rule, by upbringing and giving knowledge. That is why the power of human spirituality is attached to enlightenment. Enlightenment means knowledge, knowledge is familiar. Knowledge comes in secular, religious, philosophical (wisdom) directions. Diverse knowledge, information about nature, society and the essence of man is called Enlightenment. Enlightened people call their knowledge spiritual if they benefit from the future of Man and society, happiness. Spiritual maturity puts human dignity above all, acts on the basis of reason in solving the most important issues. Spiritual maturity is a social phenomenon that is polished because of the enlightenment embodied in human intelligence and thinking.[10]

Conclusion: The integration of these qualities into the process of the formation of young people's needs for social activity is one of the most pressing psychological and pedagogical problems, complex, multifaceted and long-term, at the same time defining new tasks. The following methods can be used in the formation of natural-economic, spiritual, social, legal needs in young people for the purpose of carrying out the specified tasks:

1. The method of observation is one of the most important methods, with the right application it gives good results. For example, in order to constantly and in detail carry out the process of tracking young people, of course, the "Watchbook" should be kept. Observation of each object by Time, place, condition and other parameters, analyzing it within a certain period, conditionally setting measures gives its effect. This technique requires extreme diligence, and patience from the Observer.

2. Labor productivity, data analysis is a necessary method from a scientific point of view. About each age, his documents characterize him, the results of the styles that were previously applied to him, the product of his labor (prepared independent works, creative actions, etc.) through which you can get information and make the necessary conclusions.

3. The most effective way to clarify in the process of conversation – observation in the case of doubt-provoking. Correctly planned conversation gives an opportunity to know the mental state of each age from him, to check the tactics of observation.

4. Methodological experience-the accumulated observation results, the method used for the purpose of obtaining the desired effect, based on the information obtained in the process of the interview, which is extremely complex, requires serious preparation. Conducting an experiment is self-pleasing requirements and laws, carried out according to a separate event plan.

5. Questionnaire-question-answer, open examination for students, maximizing the command to be the same as regards sincerity, realizing that they are under control of their mental state. This method requires additional checks, analyzes. The results may not always be convincing.

6. Test-Test. A very difficult perception for those who do not have a psychological balance, a technique that is carried out by blind selection from the very name of those who do not have their own opinion and knowledge. Taking into account the fact that

the consciousness of young people, the worldview is fully developed, general tests may not give the desired results. To apply this technique, it is necessary that the topic is very clear, focused, carefully prepared questions and answers.

7. Correction-methods of development. These methods are used for the purpose of eliminating, correcting the identified negative psychological assimilation, developing the existing positive qualities, abilities and talents in students. It can be conducted on a variety of topics from different fields.[4. 48-bet]

Carried out with good preparation, these methods give positive results.

Recommendations: The new Uzbekistan, which has started to implement the digital economy, has been identified as one of the priority tasks of shaping human capital in line with modern technologies, training qualified specialists who can become competitive in the world market and are reflected in life. Therefore, large investments are made in our country and a high level of attention is paid to human capital and its formation.

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WAYS TO INCREASE THE CAPACITY OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL AND ECONOMIC MECHANISMS OF "INDUSTRY 4.0 " IN THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu tadqiqotning maqsadi raqamli iqtisodiyotni shakllantirishning tamoyillarini sanoat korxonalaridagi raqamli rivojlantirishdan iborat. Bunda mamlakatlarni ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanishida iqtisodiyotni raqamlashtirish muhim ahamiyat kasb etishi yoritilgan. Raqamli iqtisodiyotga asoslangan sanoat korxonalarning muammolarini hal qilish vositalari uchun raqamli platformalar, zamonaviy ilgor texnologiyalar va yirik ma'lumot bazalarini qayta ishlash usullarini o'z ichiga oladi.

Kalit so'zlar: raqamli texnologiyalar, zamonaviy ilgor, yangi iqtisodiyot, raqamlashtirish, raqamli iqtisodiyot, sanoat korxonalarini raqamlashtirish.

Аннотация. Целью данной научно-исследовательской работы является разработка принципов формирования цифровой экономики в промышленных отраслях. При этом подчеркивается важное значение цифровизации экономики в социально-экономическом развитии стран. Промышленность, основанная на цифровой экономике, включает цифровые платформы, современные передовые технологии и методы обработки крупных баз данных.

Ключевые слова: цифровые технологии, современный прогресс, новая экономика, цифровизация, цифровая экономика, цифровизация промышленных предприятий.

Annotation. The purpose of this study is the digital development of the principles of the formation of the digital economy in industrial corners. At the same time, the importance of digitalization of the economy in the socio-economic development of countries is emphasized. The digital economy industry includes digital platforms, state-of-the-art technologies, and large database processing techniques.

Key words: digital technologies, modern progress, new economy, digitization, digital economy, digitization of industrial enterprises.

Introduction. The development of information and communication technologies requires different approaches to the economy in the world, transformation of processes. The development of the information society, the smart economy, the globalisation process, necessitates the use of digital marketing. The digital economy, this is some kind of economy that must be created from scratch is not a different economy. The pace of development in each sphere is significant with the acceleration and increasing of their results, large - scale reforms are aimed at a clear goal-to bring the development of our country to a new level, to increase the well-being of the population. In the

concept of socio-economic development of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030, it is noted that taking into account the huge growth goals, it is very important to pay serious attention to the industrial sector in order to realize the stages of adaptation of the national economy, development of production based on new technologies, transition to the model of integration and innovation[1].

Looking at the practice in the dune, we can see that now the digital economy is not only limited to the sphere of e-commerce and services, but also covers other areas.

The sustainable development of the economy of Uzbekistan at a high pace is the result of well-thought-out large-scale reforms carried out on the initiative of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev. Balanced development of all sectors, modernization of production, technical and technological innovation, implementation of localization program, comprehensive support of small business and private entrepreneurship are in demand in the domestic and foreign markets, regularly increasing the volume of export-oriented products in our country[2]. The new concept of the digital economy is a unified system of storage, processing and transmission, which supports the technologies of digitizing all the information within the framework of human activities. **INDUSTRY 4.0** By digitizing the economy, it is appropriate to approach creatively and have the opportunity to restore the new economy[3]. This research work will analyze the manufacturing in such a way as to scale digitization and innovation for the construction product manufacturing network of industrial enterprises.

Literature review. In the digital economy, a number of scientists and researchers, researchers and practicing economists on information products and the digital economy have conducted research. In particular, among the scientists of the local economist Gulomov S.S., Bekmuradov A.Sh., Musaliyev A. A., Teshebayev T.Z. and others have been carried out research on the implementation of information systems of digitization in various sectors of the economy and the prospects of the digital economy[4]. Among the scientists of foreign economists and specialists in the field of information and technology, Danko T.P., Kitikova O.B., Butikovskaya, G.V. and Catatkuys, A.B., Vassileva, B., Chaffey D., Quinn L, Dibb S, Simkin L, Canhoto A, Analogbei M., Erevelles S, Fukawa N, Swayne L., in their work, they conducted in-depth research and analysis on the digital economy to date. In particular, in terms of information products and services, digitized economyng services, trends in the Digital Economy, various aspects of digital transformation are explained in detail.

Research methodology. As tools that can be used to improve the innovation activities of industrial enterprises, the approaches to the optimization of the implementation and implementation of innovative takomilization in industrial enterprises, taking into account the internal and external omillarni of innovation activities, are the methods for selecting the optimal projects for the introduction of innovative ideas[5]. Taking advantage of the results of the conducted research, it includes the implementation of measures aimed at increasing the organizational and economic potentials of innovative activities in industrial enterprises. Change the way you do business in the digital economy and create new opportunities for participants. Firms in developing countries, together with consumers and government structures, can use new business models based on the economy in the sectors of industrial enterprises of production[6]. In the conditions of today's rapidly developing global

economy, the digital economy is at the beginning of its development, and the transition to the digital information stage of our time makes atiga several decades. It is considered an association of economic and social models implemented through the digital economy, several key technologies, the Internet, and related technologies. Digital technologies can stimulate development in a number of broad areas: reduce production costs and ensure the growth of revenues; improve the efficiency of existing markets, create new markets, create economic opportunities in other areas, and improve quality beyond the overall performance of production factors [7]. Theoretical basis of the digital economy from foreign scientists and specialists M. A. Shneps-Shneppe, D. E. Naimot, M. Keiyn, H. Popper, E. Filippov, A. Fork, L. B. Lapidus, D. Bell, M. Kastels, B. Desouza, D. Makkonaz, C. Halford, M. Savaj like foreign economists are comprehensively illuminated in the scientific works of scientists. In particular, Economist scientists M.A.Shneps-Shneppe and Namiot D .E. in his research, a number of studies have shown that the digital economy, telecommunications - is the main link between development and the study of its characteristics. Scientists from Uzbekistan S. S. Gulomov, R. H. Ayupov, G. R Boltaboeva, Z. M. Otakuzieva, V. Sh. Mustafakulov, R. S. Jumaniyozova, Z. M. Kurbanov, U.M. In the works of asraevs, the theoretical basis of the digital economy is described and its features are comprehensively covered.

Analysis and results. Economic indicators of the development of the digital economy in our country were analyzed. Also, the basis for a broad change in the social processes of high - tech production, economic activity, Financial Services-Information and communication technologies and personal computing devices, business model and changes in today's economy in the Internet format, educational conceptions and standards, entertainment and leisure, based on electronic interaction, this infrastructure, on the basis of digital technology, economic activity is the new development [8]. Undoubtedly, the development of the digital economy will affect the employment sector. In the future in the different types and directions of production at industrial enterprises may appear the following professions:

- * personal brand manager;
- * platform for communication with representatives of state bodies;
- * infostyleist;
- * digital linguist;

Analysis of socio-economic sector growth in the conceptual model of rational creation of the economy taking into account the digitization of the economy alternative formation of control functions at different levels from space-time development planning methods leads to the following results:

- the state of the economy is analyzed. This includes the study of the economic management system, its institutional support;
- levels of industrial enterprise production are determined;
- statistical data on indicators are collected;

In our opinion, technologies and services for digital systems should take the same from within:

- developed structure of information and communication system;
- information resources;

- database;

An important aspect of the formation and implementation of the digital economy is, first of all, the implementation of the state regional policy aimed at solving the following problems.

Conclusion. Thus, taking into account the above, in order to develop the principles of the formation of the digital economy, the following results were achieved: the application and use of digital technologies, their availability and quality, the stages of preparation and the different levels of development it is necessary to pay special attention to increasing the level of education necessary to obtain technical skills [9]. Development of the digital economy in developing countries INDUSTRY 4 .0 improves the quality of life of the population of these countries, increases the socio-economic stability of states. Formation of a rational economic system at the regional level on the basis of public-private partnership, investment in economic and innovative development will be formed on the basis of the identification of sustainable economic growth points, the digital formation of the development areas and directions of the region not only in modern conditions, but, first of all, the priority directions of Human Resources Development [10]. In the field of mass development, which is aimed at increasing the basic Om dasturiy software, sales between consumers, industrial enterprises, manufacturers, intermediaries form the market of information products[11]. This approach is based on an increasingly knowledge-based and innovation-driven approach that prioritizes the information industry in a number of countries, the industry of production and services.

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THE ROLE AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE OF THE PENSION SYSTEM IN THE SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM

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Аннотация. Ушбу мақолада давлатнинг ижтимоий сиёсати орқали аҳолини кучли ҳимоя қилинишида ижтимоий тўлов ва хизматлар вазибалари, ижтимоий таъминотнинг ўзига хослиги, аҳолини ижтимоий ҳимоясини таъминлашда ижтимоий таъминотнинг моддий қоллаб-қувватлаш турлари, ижтимоий таъминот ҳуқуқи, Ижтимоий ҳимоя тизимидаги ижтимоий таъминотнинг энг муҳим таркибий қисми бўлган пенсия таъминоти ва пенсия таъминоти тизимининг функциялари ҳамда аҳолини ижтимоий ҳимоялашдаги ўрни ва ижтимоий – иқтисодий моҳияти қабилар ёритилган.

Калит сўзлар: ижтимоий сиёсат, ижтимоий ҳимоя, ижтимоий таъминот, ижтимоий тўлов, ижтимоий хизмат, авлодлар бирдамлиги, нафақа, ижтимоий нафақа, пенсия, ногиронлик, ёшга доир, боқувчисини йўқотганлик.

Аннотации: В статье рассматриваются функции социальных выплат и услуг в усиленной защите населения через социальную политику государства, специфику социальной защиты, виды финансовой поддержки при предоставлении социальной защиты, право социального обеспечения, социальную защиту в система социальной защиты. Функции пенсионной системы, которые являются наиболее важными компонентами системы, а также их роль в социальной защите населения.

Ключевые слова: социальная политика, социальная защита, социальное обеспечение, социальная выплата, социальное обслуживание, солидарность поколений, пенсия, социальное пособие, пенсия, инвалидность, возраст, потеря кормильца.

Abstract: The article examines the functions of social payments and services in enhanced protection of the population through the social policy of the state, the specifics of social protection, types of financial support in the provision of social

protection, the right of social security, social protection in the social protection system. Functions of the pension system, which are the most important components of the system, as well as their role in social protection of the population.

Key words: social policy, social protection, social security, social payment, social service, solidarity between generations, pension, social benefit, pension, disability, age, loss of a breadwinner.

Introduction. In every state and society, social policy and its economic support are interconnected, and the goal of economic policy is to materially ensure the well-being of people living in this society, that is, to serve social policy.

State social policy is understood as one of the directions of domestic policy in the field of forming a decent standard of living of the population, restoring human capital, providing social assistance and services to low-income citizens, creating and maintaining social infrastructure.[1]

The implementation of the basic constitutional rights of citizens is conditioned by social policy. Here the state widely uses methods such as the development and implementation of various social programs, the establishment of funding standards, the right to take other socio-economic measures, laws and other regulations.

Strong social protection of the population - in the broadest sense - is a direction of state social policy, expressed in a complex of social, economic and legal measures implemented by the state aimed at ensuring social justice in society, the socio-economic rights of citizens. A decent standard of living is to support people who need help for objective reasons.

It is known that the social protection system performs two main functions:

- the function of social payments;
- the role of social services.

Social benefits are mainly provided only to the poorest part of the population. The poor are defined as the members of society who have the least necessary consumption standards. [2]

Social services, which are one of the areas of social protection, are mainly provided to people with disabilities, large families and the elderly. Social services are provided in various forms: boarding houses, regional centers of social services and others.

"Social protection" and "social security" are not synonyms, but interrelated concepts. When used as scientific definitions, "social protection" includes "social security" as an integral part. [3]

The term "social protection" is broader than "social security" and encompasses more relationships than simply providing financial assistance to those in need. In addition, social protection includes such guarantees as work, health and nature, environmental protection and minimum wages, which ensure the normal conditions of human activity.

SOCIAL PROTECTION	SOCIAL SECURITY
protecting the rights and interests of citizens in areas such as consumption, employment, vocational training, education and entrepreneurship	state pension, social assistance and support system, and other forms of social assistance

Literature review. The term "social security" first appeared and was used in 1935 in the US Social Security Act, which legalized old age benefits and unemployment benefits. Later, it was added to help the poor, disabled and orphans, after which the term began to be widely used in other countries, as well as in the International Labor Organization (ILO). [4]

V. Pavlyuchenko, reflecting the specifics of social protection, connects the essence of social security with direct risk. In his opinion, social security is "a set of various measures taken by the state, society, corporations, public organizations to protect citizens from various social threats (unemployment, poverty, disease, etc.)."

Doctor of Sociological Sciences Popov G.V. (the team of the author, edited) - defines social security as a historically established institution of human society, with the help of which the vital needs of those who need help from society are satisfied. [5]

Figure 1. Types of financial support for social protection in Uzbekistan

pension	Allowances	Social allowances
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age pension • Disability pension • Survivor's pension 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age allowance • Disability allowance • Survivor's allowance • Childhood disability benefits • Allowance for funeral • Childbirth allowance • Spend for extra rest • Compensation payments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Childcare allowance until the child reaches the age of two • Allowance for families with children under 14 years of age • Financial assistance to low-income families

The right to social security is a legal network that regulates public relations on social protection and social protection of citizens in need of social assistance due to disability due to age and status.

Article 39 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan reads: "Everyone shall have the right to social security in old age, in the event of disability and loss of the bread-winner, as well as in some other cases specified by law. [7]

This constitutional right is one of the most important social and economic rights of our citizens as fully guaranteed by our state.

As of 2021, on April 1, 3 million 440 669 citizens are provided with state pensions, [8] millions of families are covered by material and social assistance, significant budget funds are spent for these purposes, the necessary infrastructure of social protection has been formed and is effectively operating.

The functioning of central and local authorities, citizens' self-government bodies clearly shows the scale of our work in the field of social protection and social protection. [9]

A comprehensive program in the pension system of our country, measures are being taken consistently.

The strategy of actions in five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 includes the further development and improvement of the

system of medical and social assistance to increase the activity of social protection of the population, including "pensioners, disabled people, lonely elderly people and other low-income people" and set certain specific tasks.

The most important component of social protection in the social protection system is the pension system.

Pension (from the Latin "pensio" - "payment") is a regular and usually lifelong payment to citizens by the state or other entities, in cases provided by law, only in cash or to an electronic account of a pensioner.

The main economic function of the state or non-state pension system in the national economy:

- this is the redistribution of gross domestic income between able-bodied people and people with disabilities, people with a constant source of income and people without income, with high and low incomes;
- profitable people and the elimination of socio-economic contradictions between the older and younger generations, among young workers who are now entering the labor process;
- will reduce social tension in society and ensure sustainable socio-economic growth.

Uzbek legislation defines [10]"a pension as a monthly payment to persons of retirement age, disability or loss of breadwinner, the right to receive which is determined in accordance with the conditions and norms established by law."

Analysis and results. Today, the government of Uzbekistan is expanding the range of social protection methods. In particular, from February 1, 2021, the base size of the pension calculation will increase from UZS 238,610 to UZS262,470, the minimum old-age pension from UZS466,680 to UZS 513,350, and pensions for disabled children from UZS466,680 to UZS513,350 .

Raising pensions from UZS286,390 to UZS 315,030 is a way of social protection of various segments of the population. In Table 1 below, social protection is provided by the regions of Uzbekistan, with the largest number of retirees in the Fergana and Andijan regions of the valley, Tashkent region, Tashkent city and Samarkand region. We believe that the main reason for this is the large population of these territories.

Table 1.

The total number of persons receiving pensions and benefits at the expense of territorial regional (city) branches of the off-budget pension fund under the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan. [11]

(As of April 1, 2021)

№	Name of regions	Total number of pensioners	Number of pensioners		
			Hence		
			Age pension	Disability pension	Survivor's pension
	Across the Republic	3 464 836	2 881 984	390 087	192 765
1	The Republic of Karakalpakstan	185 388	142 152	31 407	11 829
2	Andijan region	324 070	271 781	34 108	18 181
3	Bukhara region	218 218	180 447	29 604	8 167



4	Jizzakh region	112 591	88 646	12 829	11 116
5	Kashkadarya region	299 866	247 319	32 705	19 842
6	Navoi region	115 369	90 011	19 081	6 277
7	Namangan region	268 576	218 530	32 472	17 574
8	Samarkand region	365 696	308 167	36 242	21 287
9	Syrdarya region	87 025	66 832	15 201	4 992
10	Surkhandarya region	229 101	184 767	27 815	16 51
11	Tashkent region	328 912	280 007	28 538	20 367
12	Fergana region	410 270	355 397	38 597	16 276
13	Khorezm region	188 196	157 707	21 646	8 843
14	Tashkent city	331 558	290 221	29 842	11 495

Many economics literatures have different definitions of the term pension. Including:

- "Retirement - due to old age, disability, seniority and money for material support of citizens in case of loss of the breadwinner, guaranteed monthly payment of sums"; [12]

- "From an economic point of view, employee contributions to the pension fund are part of their wages. It is included in the cost of labor, but it is carried out with a certain institutional delay, which is a specific earmarked contribution of employees to the Pension Fund, which must be returned"; [13]

- "pension - compensation to the insured person in the amount that determines the amount of lost income"; [14]

- "up to the age of citizens established by law, when he loses his job due to disability, as well as in case of deprivation of a breadwinner and in other cases stipulated by law in accordance with the conditions and norms established by law, monthly payments." [15]

The origins of pensions are deeply rooted in history and have been tailored to the specific conditions of each country. Despite certain differences in approaches, methods, as well as in organizational management, in all countries the foundations of its formation have a common essence of human nature.

Humanity has long recognized the need to help all those in need due to illness, weakness and old age. In ancient Athens, for example, there was a concept of a pension system that provided a small daily payment to citizens who "could not find bread due to the weakness and decay of their bodies."

Gradually, concern for the material well-being of children, the disabled and the elderly has become a moral norm, an indicator of the health of any civilized society and a duty of the state.

The system of organizing pension provision (in the broadest sense) is called the pension system. The concept of "pension system" is not defined in the regulatory documents. Completely different interpretation of this concept in scientific and educational literature.

Free encyclopedia Wikipedia defines the pension system as a set of legal, economic and organizational institutions and norms created in the country aimed at providing financial support to citizens in the form of pensions. [16] Professional S.V. Shishkin defines the pension system as a system of institutions that regulate the ways of accumulating funds and paying pensions. [17] And also, L.M. Sedova considers the



pension system as a set of entities involved in the formation and use of funds intended for the payment of pensions, as well as the amount of various types of pensions and obligations to pay them. [18] I.N Royk describes the pension system as a complex organism that combines economic, social and legal institutions that meet the interests of different strata of society. [19]

In Denmark, old age was first recognized as the legal basis for state-guaranteed benefits in the form of benefits, and in 1891 a law was passed that predetermined the transition from old-age insurance to direct pension benefits. According to this law, every citizen over 60 years of age is entitled to a lifetime pension, paid from the state treasury and from the income of local communities.

Pension security is a historically established institution of human society, through which the material needs of people supported by society are satisfied in the event of life situations leading to loss or decrease in income. Pension provision is based on the relevant regulatory documents and ideology, financial and material resources available in society, and includes direct organizational work at all levels.

State pension system - within the framework of economic reforms, citizens are provided with material assistance in case of old age, illness, complete or partial disability, loss of a breadwinner, unemployment. Exercise your constitutional right to security from the basic social protection institutions that must provide.

An effective pension system as part of the social protection system should be based on perfect pension legislation, an effective mechanism for managing this sector of the social sphere, as well as general economic indicators that determine and develop it.

The main goal of the pension system is to determine a person's employment depending on the final result (length of service, insurance experience, income indicators for employment), his age or health status (disability) and the loss of a breadwinner. - old-age or disability pension and pension payments to families that have lost their breadwinner.

The subjects of the pension system are the state, employers and pensioners (including disabled people, families of the victims). The objects of the pension system are state and non-state pension agencies, pension funds, branches of the People's Bank, post offices. Factors directly affecting the functioning of the pension system - the demographic situation in the country, labor market balance, income, economic growth, stability of the banking system, the level of coverage by the insurance system, etc. Pensioners are people who have reached retirement age or have lost their ability to work due to disability, as well as children (orphans) who have lost their breadwinner. Social protection of these categories of citizens is carried out through the pension system.

The most important economic function of pension provision is labor necessary conditions for the reproduction of resources. Pension security - social protection of the state is an important and integral part of its policy. In this sense, the social supply system is political, ensuring social justice in society.

The main condition for creating and maintaining stability is one of the conditions. The pension system as a link of social protection occurred, initially as pension payments fully paid by the state, although guaranteed, the subsequent

transformation of the economy, which leads to the redistribution of income between generations in this sector served. At the same time, the "temporary distribution of income" further improvement has become an important task.

Conclusion/Recommendations. In general, the level of pension provision for the population in the country depends primarily on two factors: on the choice of the social protection system, the level of development and economic development of the country. Both factors, the level of retirement benefits, cover historical, cultural, economic and social conditions.

With the development of society, the role of social security is changing dramatically. This is due to the expansion of social security coverage, from the state pension system to the market-based social protection system, the transitional period, social development of important human rights in developed countries, enhanced protection, extended pension programs, pension payments, increased benefits, social services provided can be justified by improving the quality and growth of real incomes of the population.

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**TECHNOLOGIES FOR HARVESTING SEED ALFALFA BASED ON
FOREIGN EXPERIENCE**

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Annotation: The article describes in detail the essence and the need to rely on the experience of foreign countries, which are considered leaders in the agricultural industry in harvesting seed alfalfa. Also, scientifically based technologies for harvesting seed alfalfa are proposed, which can be applied in agricultural practice: mowing-grinding directly in the combine, double crushing in the combine, separate mowing and separate grinding.

Keywords: agriculture, food security, alfalfa seed collection.

Annotasiya: Maqolada urug'lik bedani yig'ishtirishda qishloq xo'jaligi tarmog'i bo'yicha yetakchi hisoblangan xorijiy mamlakatlar tajribalariga asoslanish mohiyati va zarurati batafsil bayon etilgan. Shuningdek, qishloq xo'jaligi amaliyotida qo'llash mumkin bo'lgan ilmiy asoslangan urug'lik bedani yig'ishtirishning bevosita kombaynda o'rib-yanchib olish, kombaynda ikki marta yanchib olish, alohida o'rib, alohida yanchib olish texnologiyalari taklif etilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: qishloq xo'jaligi, oziq-ovqat xavfsizligi, urug'lik bedani yig'ishtirish.

Аннотация: В статье подробно изложена суть и необходимость опираться на опыт зарубежных стран, считающихся лидерами сельскохозяйственной отрасли в уборки семенного люцерны. Также, предложены научно обоснованные технологии уборки семенного люцерны, которые могут быть применены в сельскохозяйственной практике: скашивание-измельчение непосредственно в комбайне, двойное дробление в комбайне, раздельное скашивание и раздельное измельчение.

Ключевые слова: сельское хозяйство, продовольственная безопасность, сбор семян люцерны.

Introduction. The "Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021", approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 7, 2017 PF-4947, identifies important tasks for modernization and accelerated development of agriculture in the country [1]. The effective implementation of these tasks requires a comprehensive statistical study of agricultural production in our country and its regions.

Literature review. A lot of scientific research has been conducted on the activities of the agricultural sector.

Scientists of our country CC Gulomov, DS Allamatova highlighted the state policy in this area to ensure food security and the role of innovations in ensuring food security in the regions [2].

According to G. Conway, a foreign scientist, E. Barber believes that the agricultural sector will always ensure that food security provides people with the necessary amount of food to maintain an active and healthy life [3].

Research Methodology. The main purpose of the study is to develop scientific and practical proposals and recommendations to meet the demand for quality agricultural products in the regions of the country, analyzing the indicators of agricultural development, using comparative, grouping and economic-statistical methods.

Analysis And Results. One of the important factors in the agricultural sector is the development of alfalfa crop rotation with other crops, increasing productivity and creating a stable fodder base for livestock. In this regard, the cultivation of alfalfa seeds should be expanded regularly.

Experiments show that seed loss in seed alfalfa harvesting can be half or more of the crop grown. Carrying out harvesting operations in convenient agro-technical terms, choosing the right method of harvesting alfalfa, re-equipping, sealing and adjusting the used harvesting machines will reduce seed loss from 40-50% to 4-5%.

In irrigated lands, the lack of a uniform ripening of alfalfa seeds, spontaneous shedding, in which the moisture content of the vegetative mass is high, makes harvesting much more difficult. In addition, changes in air temperature have a major impact on the moisture content of seed pods. Therefore, if the clover is harvested in the hot days of the day, the seed loss will be 2-3 times higher than when this measure is carried out in the morning when there is dew.

Alfalfa seeds do not grind well in conventional threshing machines and are also difficult to separate from the husks threshed in the combine. To eliminate this situation, combine harvesters need to be re-equipped with industrial equipment.

Clover seeds are small, very pliable, and easily spill out of the furrows of harvesting machines during harvesting. In this way many seeds can perish. Currently, there are effective methods of sealing combines.

Seed alfalfa should be harvested without destroying it, strictly following the agronomic rules and maintaining its germination capacity.

Methods of harvesting alfalfa In seeding practice, depending on the moisture content of the plant in the seed field and the ripening state of the seeds in it, as well as metrological conditions, seed alfalfa is harvested in several ways: direct threshing, double threshing, separate harvesting and separate threshing, threshing in the threshing floor.

Direct threshing is used in sparse, wide, low-growing fields, where 85-90% of seed pods are brown. The harvested seeds are taken from the combine, immediately brought to the threshing floor and spread out to dry. This measure prevents the seeds from germinating under the influence of overheating at high humidity.

In fields contaminated with weeds, especially wild oat seeds, seed loss is drastically reduced if seed pods are collected instead of pure seeds in the combine hopper.

The method of double threshing in a combine is used in a flat unripe field of seed alfalfa. In this method, harvesting is started when 65-75% of the seeds are brown. On

the first pass of the combine from the threshing floor, its grinding drum is switched to the slow rotation mode, and the gap between the drum and the deck is wide open. The ripe seeds are collected in a bunker, and the raw seed stalks are piled up in the field. After drying for 3-5 days, a series of piles are ground in a combine equipped with a 54-108A device [4].

Separate harvesting and separate crushing method is used when the seeds are ripe in a flat, high moisture content of the stems and 70-80% of alfalfa pods in the fields where weeds grow. The essence of this method is that high-moisture alfalfa is harvested and dried in a series of heaps, because the dried mass is well ground in a combine. In addition, unripe seeds are ripened in piles. JZB-4,2, JBV-4,2, JRB-4,2, PN-300-4,2 "PROSTOR" suspension and PN-340-4P "Prostor" trailers, as well as crushers E-302, E-303, KPS-5G, PN-530, PN-535 harvesting machines are used instead.

The disadvantage of the existing mowing machines is the high level of seed loss when harvesting seed crops into heaps. This is due to the fact that the ripe seeds are slightly separated from the stem as a result of mechanical action of the cutting apparatus, motovilo and conveyors on the harvested mass. The shed seeds pass through the gaps between the stems, fall to the bottom of the vegetative mass, and fall to the surface and die when they accumulate in the mouth. These losses are much larger, ranging from 12 to 14%, depending on the type of crop and the moisture content of the pods [5, 6].

A seeding device has been developed for harvesting machines, which consists of a separator and a container, where the spilled seed mixtures of the harvested mass are collected in a container through the separator holes, from where they are loaded into a bunker using an auger and elevator [9].

The harvested crop is wrapped by the pruning machine, the cut stalks are transferred to the motovilo auger, the stems are passed through the hatching separator of the seeding device through the exit window. fits into the mouth.

As a result of the mechanical action of the mowing machine on the harvested mass, the ripe seeds fall off the stalks and the main part passes through the gaps between the stems and falls to the bottom of the vegetative mass. from which it is collected in a bunker using an auger and an elevator. This device allows to obtain high quality seed harvest of 15-60 kg per hectare [10].

Crushing of alfalfa piles is carried out using a grain harvester equipped with a device designed to collect plant seeds and adjusted.

Conclusions. In short, a grain harvester can spill grain from more than thirty of its connected locations. If we take into account the very small size and shedding of alfalfa seeds, it is obvious that a lot of seeds will be shed. Therefore, it is very important to seal and adjust the combine when harvesting seed alfalfa.

1. These measures allow to reduce seed loss by 2-3 times, complete cleaning and harvesting of seeds.

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INCREASING WOMEN'S LEGAL LITERACY

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Annotatsiya. Maqolaning mazmuni Markaziy Osiyo, xususan O'zbekistonda xotin-qizlar hayoti, tarixiy taraqqiyoti, huquqiy vakolatlari kengayishi, ularning jamiyat hayotida tutgan o'rni, globallashuv jarayonlariga ta'siri bilan bog'liq jarayonlar tahlilidan iborat. Shu o'rinda, O'zbekistonda xotin-qizlarni huquqlari va ularni qo'llab-quvvatlashga doir mexanizmlar, tarixiy rivojlanish jarayonlari, ularga berilayotgan imkoniyatlar va qiynayotgan masalalar hamda qator takliflar keltirib o'tilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: etnik qadriyatlar, oila, farzand tarbiyasi, din omili, sharqona mintalitet, nikoh, gender tengligi.

Annotation. The content of the article is an analysis of the processes related to the life of women in Central Asia, especially in Uzbekistan, their historical development, the expansion of legal powers, their role in society, their impact on globalization. In this regard, the mechanisms for women's rights and support in Uzbekistan, the historical development processes, opportunities and challenges for them, as well as a number of proposals are presented.

Key words: ethnic values, family, child rearing, religion, oriental mentality, marriage, gender equality.

Аннотация. Содержание статьи представляет собой анализ процессов, связанных с жизнью женщин в Центральной Азии, особенно в Узбекистане, их историческое развитие, расширение юридических полномочий, их роль в обществе, их влияние на глобализацию. В этой связи представлены механизмы защиты прав и поддержки женщин в Узбекистане, исторические процессы развития, возможности и проблемы, с которыми они сталкиваются, а также ряд предложений.

Ключевые слова: этнические ценности, семья, воспитание детей, религия, восточный менталитет, брак, гендерное равенство.

Introduction. In these difficult times, the employment of the population, especially young people and women, remains a top priority for us.

There is a widely used notion in our daily lives that these are human rights and interests, mechanisms for their protection. They are divided into networks and maintain a normative balance in the relationship between the sexes. Human society is evolving under the influence of social processes.

In order to maintain stable relations in society, the laws established by the state must be approved in practice. Since the formation of gender differences is associated with the process of socialization, it creates processes of assimilation of knowledge,

norms and values by the individual that allow him to function as a full member of society. The main institutions of socialization include the family, school, peer group, and others, including neighborhood relationships, parents, friends, and others. In general, it is an environment in which the process of assimilation, acceptance, and expression of relevant cultural norms takes place.[8]

Literature review. There are key factors that influence the formation of socialization processes, which determine exactly how the processes are taking place and their future plans. These are the characteristics of the region's population, which are influenced by historically formed ethnic values, traditions and religion. Every region of the globe has these features, and they do not duplicate each other. In particular, the worldview and mentality of the people of Europe are radically different from those of the East. Such differences make for greater diversity across regions. In particular, the socialization processes that have taken place in the countries of the Central Asian region reflect the characteristics of the population of the region, how historical processes have taken place.[7] Regional factors include: traditionalism, commitment to values, oriental mentality, family, marriage, the role of the dominant man in the management of family relations, and the view of him as a key layer in society. There are processes, invasions, the influence of the colonial system that took place before these relations were further refined and the current image was formed. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, the social order and way of life that had been formed before that changed dramatically. There were a number of problems in the social life of the society. The issue of women and their role in society has been the subject of much debate. In particular, the problems were evident in the following areas:

- Political rights and opportunities to exercise them;
- The legal rights of women as individuals and as family members;
- Women's access to various forms of education and training, including vocational training;
- Work activities;

These issues, which concern the peoples of the region, especially the government of Uzbekistan, have been a key factor in determining the next direction of state policy. In particular, in the short period since the independence of Uzbekistan, the Republic has undergone many qualitative changes, which have been reflected in the economy, social processes and, in particular, the role of women in society and the family.[9]

Research Methodology. The new political system in Uzbekistan prioritizes the relationship between the individual and the state, which are closely intertwined through rights and obligations. The main mechanism of balancing socio-political and legal relations is democracy, aimed at guaranteeing the rights of all people living in the territory of Uzbekistan.[5]

The problems of democratization of human rights in the country have been solved taking into account the scientific mind, the historical traditions, customs and spiritual values of the people. As society embarked on the path of building a civil state governed by the rule of law, it was emphasized that serving the interests of the people, society and the individual would remain a top priority. In particular, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 760-I of April 14, 1999 "On Additional Privileges for Women", August 29, 2003 "On Elections to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan"



Article 22 of the Law, as well as the Presidential Decree No. PD-1084 of March 2, 1995 "On measures to increase the role of women in the state and social construction of the Republic of Uzbekistan", September 30, 2010 PD No. 4245 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On additional measures to strengthen the social protection of women" and May 25, 2004 №. PD-3434 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan The decrees "On additional measures to support the activities of the myth" provide for women's rights, their participation in the political and cultural strata of society, measures against discrimination against women from the first years of independence. showed its effectiveness. In recent years, these reforms have led to a number of important decisions in Uzbekistan to protect motherhood and childhood, increase the status of women in society, strengthen the family: February 2, 2018 №. PD-5325 "Support for women and the family On Measures to Radically Improve the Activities in the Field of Strengthening the Institute ", May 25, 2004 №. PD 3434 " On Additional Measures to Support the Activities of the Women's Committee of Uzbekistan " It is noteworthy that the Decree and other normative legal acts were adopted.[2]

Such reforms in our country are aimed not only at the equality of women and men, strengthening the family, which is the main link in society, especially the stability of marriage, protection of motherhood and childhood, the rights and responsibilities of parents in raising children. The Republic of Uzbekistan is considered to be a specific aspect of the policy of the Central Asian states. As a result of post-independence reforms, Uzbekistan was one of the first Central Asian states to adopt the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. [10]

Analysis and results. In 1995, at the World Women's Conference in Beijing under the motto "Peace, Development and Equality", representatives of women from our country joined the platform of the Beijing Declaration (program) aimed at improving the situation of women. As part of a study conducted by the World Bank in preparation for the UN General Assembly's special session "Women 2000: Gender Equality, Development and the World in the 21st Century" in June 2000, women's equality and gender issues were inextricably linked to economic life. also proved. From the point of view of the period, the concept of gender equality, gender issues has created a new stage of development in the Central Asian region. Years of research and analysis of this type of developmental practice have concluded that women are often excluded from developmental processes, and that even when involved, the results of development projects affect men and women differently. Thus, there is a need to reconsider the approach to women's participation in development in the region and to overcome the negative impact of development projects on the situation of women and children. Such differences between members of the opposite sex have made Central Asia a distinctive region in terms of the country's domestic policy, the scope of reforms, the goals they expect, and the ethnic characteristics of the nation. Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan in the region still practice "bride kidnapping." The fact that the Tajik government has established a dress code for women and that the Committee on Women and Family Affairs has published a dress code guide shows that serious issues with women are still a major issue in the region.

Research on the stratified impact of development projects on men, women, adolescents, the elderly, etc., examines in detail the positive and negative factors of regional population development, identifies sources of inequality, and participates unequally in development. The study of ways to eliminate the causes of the disease has been identified as the main task. The reforms being implemented by the countries have shown a high result in determining the effectiveness of these tasks. The results of reforms aimed at ensuring human rights, dignity, freedom and liberty have shown different results in the countries of the region. In particular, women make up 48% of the total labor force in Uzbekistan in terms of social and political activity. As of 2013, Tajikistan has the lowest political participation in Central Asia at 14.7%. Kazakhstan - 23%, Kyrgyzstan - 23%. This figure is 22% in the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of Uzbekistan and 15% in the Senate. Today, these figures have changed for the better, in particular, in Uzbekistan they have risen to 32% in the Legislative Chamber and 25% in the Senate. The results of these reforms will be an important factor in ensuring the well-being that prevails in society.[4]

Conclusion/Recommendations. These data guarantee the equality of women in Central Asian countries, in particular in the Republic of Uzbekistan, their role in society, public administration activities, employment of women, further development of their professional potential, in all spheres of society. Here are some scientific suggestions and practical recommendations for studying the steps to increase women's activism:

- Eliminate the concept of "women's professions" formed in society or expand its types, create opportunities for free choice of profession;
- homework, remote work so that parenting does not interfere with professional activities;
- Development of projects to encourage women's creativity through extensive cooperation with non-governmental organizations. This will allow them to further develop their skills (at home);
- launching projects to increase women's literacy in legal education, political careers, increasing women's participation in public administration, a new approach to suitable jobs;
- The implementation of the relationship between women and men in family relations on the basis of agreement, the implementation of the principle of equality in problematic situations between men and women in the form of mutual respect and mutual understanding;
- support for women in finding a place in society, in professional matters, with equality in matters of generation and upbringing;
- to further strengthen the state and society cooperation with women who have been victims of injustice and violence, to develop a systematic mechanism for their full support.

Extensive work is also being done to protect the rights and interests of women, to ensure their full participation in the socio-political life of the country, to ensure gender equality and reproductive health. A new system has been created to provide modern housing, especially for women in need of social protection. Under this system, 1,564 women received not only housing but also jobs.[3]



All this is a practical proof of the sanctity of women and mothers, that their attention is the attention of society. The foundation of our life, the beauty and the future of our nation has always been and will always be women. Today, with his mind, knowledge and talent, diligence and enthusiasm, he is shaking the decisive spheres of life - whether it is family, public administration, medical education, culture and science, farming and home-based work, small business. such complex tasks are effectively performed by women.

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INTERACTION OF OBJECT, SUBJECT AND SYNERGETIC CATEGORIES IN SCIENTIFIC CREATIVITY

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Annotatsiya. Mazkur maqola falsafaning eng fundamental kategoriyalaridan biri obyekt va subyekt haqida bo'lib uning ilmiy tadqiqotdagi o'rni va roliga bag'ishlanadi. Tadqiqotning faoliyati qaratilgan obyektiv reallik keng ma'noda obyektini bildiradi. Tadqiqotchi alohida shaxs bo'lishi yoki muayyan jamoa (ijodiy kollektiv) subyekt sifatida faoliyat ko'rsatadi. Sinergetika – bu fanning yo'nalishi sifatida falsafiy

kategoriya statusiga ega bo'ldi va koinotda muhim o'zgarishlarni o'rganishda muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Kalit so'zlar: obyekt, subyekt, sinergetika, individuallik, metodologiya, singulyar holat, modellashtirish, fraktal geometriya.

Аннотация. Данная статья посвящена одной из фундаментальных категорий философии об объекте и субъекте, его месте и роли в научном исследовании. Объективная реальность, на которую направлена исследовательская деятельность, в широком смысле обозначает объект. Исследователь может быть отдельным лицом или выступать в качестве субъекта определенного коллектива (творческого коллектива). Синергетика – как направление науки приобрела статус философской категории и имеет важное значение при изучении существенных изменений во Вселенной.

Ключевые слова: объект, субъект, синергетика, индивидуальность, методология, сингулярное состояние, моделирование, фрактальная геометрия

Annotation. This article is devoted to one of the fundamental categories of philosophy about the object and the subject, its place and role in scientific research. The objective reality, which the research activity is aimed at, in a broad sense denotes an object. A researcher can be an individual or act as a subject of a certain collective (creative team). Synergetics as a branch of science has acquired the status of a philosophical category and is important in the study of significant changes in the universe.

Key words: object, subject, synergetics, individuality, methodology, singular state, modeling, fractal geometry.

Introduction. At present, the complexity of the relationship between the object and the subject, which are the main components of the creative process, implies that in the research of Micra objects the researcher is not able to conduct research on the objects in their pure state, the scientist for their study can employ technical means, influence the state of the object.

Literature review. In the system of philosophical categories from the forms of contemplation in scientific creativity, the relationship of an object and a subject is always distinguished by its relevance. One of our scholars who knows this issue, Z.Behavior, L.A.Gurbanova according to Russian and European scientists-Murza S.G., Slavgorodskaya L.K., Kohanovsky V.I., Gegel G.V. it is possible to cite the research of such outstanding philosophers as.

Research Methodology. Understanding and recording the importance of the subject in cognition is a feature inherent in dialectic conceptions. "The richest thing is the most particular and the most subjective," Chunchi said..."[1], states that Gegel. If we take into account how closely the object and the subject in the dialectics are connected to each other, how much the subject can fit into its own dependence–the lens, then we understand the reason for giving such importance to the subject. Understanding the subtle internal relations of these two opposites and denying the old views about the immaturity of the subject is characteristic of creative thinking. Chunanchi, Z.Behavioural:"the subject is influenced by the object in a practical, qualitative, material way, by conducting evidence–based work in the process of research, changing IT" [2], - recognizes. Nevertheless, many researchers view

subjectivity as something unnecessary, misleading, something that must be eliminated. Such a look can be encountered, for example, in science. "The reason why supporters of personnel scoring systems are struggling intensively to recognize their "objectivity" is incomprehensible" [3], - notes S.G. Gera-Morze. - In most of their speeches, the concept of "subjectektiv" is cited in the style of a synonym for the words "error", "evil". There is no evidence in favor of this. However, many areas of activity are known to us, in which sub-systems of valuation are applied. These systems meet our requirements, so that the discrepancy between the bets placed on them in cases where knowledgeable and impartial arbitrators operate will not be large (for example, a figurehead flight or an arbitration in gymnastics). The fact that the question "object" in the everyday language is often used in the sense of "objective" can not serve to justify the above-mentioned terminological misunderstanding" [4].

Analysis and results. In the present time, it is assumed that the relationship between the object and the subject, which are considered important aspects of the creative process, is complicated, in the study of microobjects, the researcher is not able to conduct research on objects in their pure state, the scientist for their study can employ technical means, influence the state of the object. Since creativity always belongs to the subject, its meaning (as well as its form) is not determined only by the object. True, the content of the work of the scientist depends to a certain extent on his worldview, social status, actual abilities and FE'l-dignity. Indeed, if we take dalillash (one of the processes inherent in scientific creativity) and look at it, we can see that the composition of the selected evidence depends on the worldview and intellektual potential of the individual, the direction of the evidence—its social state, the level of reasoning, the depth—intellektual ability, the style of language, sometimes the way of thinking—on the. In scientific texts, there was much more controversial debate about the existence of subjectivity, individuality. In Particular, L.V.Slavgorodskaya notes that: "the traditional" language style of the text guarantees to the author to some extent to find a language with the reader; in order to find such a language in the text with the use of a new language style, it is necessary to use additional means to overcome the barrier between the transmission of speech and its recipient as a result [5].

In our view, in this case, the uniqueness of the researcher Fe'l-atwari is more strongly manifested in literature than in other conditions. Truly, every researcher relies on his imperfect and sometimes misleading intuition, his intuition of showing something, his limited and sometimes erroneous knowledge in his creative activities. He will be forced to rise to the horizon of creativity itself, from the stairs of the subjectivity.

Anyway, not trying to know the development of side ob'ektivlik subjects, but relatively limited, subjective—objective to understand the system from universalroq, but by their very nature subjective—objective to know the system is moving towards. The gnoseological significance of the subject matter is fully understood, there may be progress in science, as far as this integral part of the process of cognition is concerned. It is necessary to conduct a special systematic work with it. To some extent, objectivity of knowledge is provided by a rich subjectivity, embodied in a certain result of knowledge. In essence, objectivity means rich subjectivity, or rich subjectivity is objectivity. It is possible only to hope to achieve objectivity and fairness in cognition

by recognizing such a similarity of objectivity and subjectivity. Already "in its own way", the object obtained without any attachment to the subject is completely incomprehensible to the subject. In this case, the object is hermetically sealed, completely separated from the subject by "something in itself".

Therefore, it is necessary to recognize that the following idea, which determines creative thinking according to its meaning, is correct: "the more fully understood the role of the subject in knowledge and in the change of reality, means of knowledge, its goals, interests and needs, the more complete and profound the objectivity will be"[6]. Therefore, it is difficult to accept the following points—although they are described within the same dialectical tradition—in doubt. "The principle of objectivity dictates how something is out of consciousness, so to reflect, not to replace it with something else, not to include anything alien to it"[7]. Thinking, which acts on the principle of objectivity, should allow the subject of the study to manifest itself, that is, it should be in such a relationship to him that he should not take his definitions from the surface, but describe himself" [8]. It seems to us that these views seem reasonable, but it is possible to fulfill these requirements if we take into account the inseparable nature of objectivity and subjectivity? Is it possible to achieve pure objectivity in cognition? Can the predicate describe itself from the "surface", that is, from us—those who know it, without taking their own definitions? Are we able to "lay things on it" into a subject that we know ourselves? Is the goal put forward in the methodology real? Is the requirements under the traditional principle of objectivity not too strict?

Well, in our opinion, if we want to stay in the era of realism, we must find that the demand for objectivity in the usual, rather superficial interpretation is not appropriate. Measures in the tribe of "become an object", "do not allow subjectivity", "do not include your own feelings, passions in the comments about the object" will not benefit. This "methodological method" is inappropriate in many cases for the following reasons. As a rule, the researcher knows and acknowledges the necessity and importance of the objectivity requirement even without someone else's guidance, but this does not always save him from subjectivity. The saying here is not in the return of something known to all. Summarizing the above considerations, we come to the following conclusion:—The process of creativity is an important factor that determines the intellectual capacity of the researcher as a result of objectivity and mutual coordination of the subject. As the researcher studies the object reality in his / her activities, he / she takes a creative approach to his / her evaluation and solves the problem object in the process of reflection of his / her subject attitude. In science, there can not be a common form of the same creative thinking for all spheres that adhere to a single rule, because its constant new elements are formed, for this reason this process is always characterized by a contradictory nature[9]. These colorful descriptions show that creativity is a complex phenomenon, its scientific and theoretical issues have not yet been thoroughly and perfectly worked out. In fact, it is difficult for us to artificially understand the manifestation of creativity. Creativity this is a complex phenomenon, consisting of original understanding and explanation.

Mathematical modeling in the process of scientific research in the field of Technology indicates that one of the important aspects of this process will be associated with the occurrence of new forms in a non-volatile environment. For

example, in the synergistic study of many complex systems, the dimensionality theory of Mandelbrot is used. According to this theory, simple mathematical formulas do not determine the location of points in the plane, but these points create geometrical objects—fractals with an unexpectedly complex structure.

About the Fractal definition of Benue Mandelbrot "why sometimes call geometry cold and dry?. One of the reasons for this is because it can not depict a cloud, mountains or a seashore. The cloud is not a sphere, the mountains are not cones, the beach is not a circle, the bark of the tree is not flat, the fire does not move properly... As for fractal geometry, it is only one of the methods of studying irregular computational phenomena from the point of view of linear mathematics and Euclidean geometry. In this sense, fractal geometry studies irregular shapes in the world and brings them to a certain geometric shapes—fractals. This theory is significant because it implies that the mathematical(geometrical) model of self-organizing processes in nature has philosophical foundations.

Conclusion. One of the mathematical techniques in modeling self-organizing systems is also associated with the theory of Topos and the theory of categories. These theories provide an opportunity to apply the synergistic principle. However, it allows the use of synergistic principles in them. Also, despite the low application of synergistic principles in them, adequate modeling of self-organizing systems author F.Gurbanov "...the theory of Topos and (the theory of categories) is not of the type of pure theories of the present time, but of the synthesis of such theories, that is, the application of the theory of bifurcation in combination with the theory of flocculation, which in turn asserts that the theory of Topos can be a general—mathematical theory of self-organizing structures.

Recommendations. In conclusion, we can say that the possibilities of modern mathematical methods in the adequate modeling of self-organized processes are great, and the implementation of these methods is desirable.

- The issue of object and subject relations is an important place in any scientific research, in the determination of the subject of the study.
- The process of creativity serves as an important factor determining the intellectual capacity of the researcher as a result of the objectivity and the mutual coordination of the subject.

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THE ROLE OF COMPUTER SCIENCE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNICAL PHILOSOPHY

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Annotatsiya. Informatikaning texnika falsafasining rivojlanishidagi o'rniga bag'ishlangan ushbu maqolada informatika, texnik tafakkur, texnologiyalar, axborot texnikasi tushunchalari talqiniga keng o'rin beriladi. Hozirgi zamon fanining rivojlanishi yangi ilmiy gipotezalarning kelib chiqishi informatika bilan bog'liqligi asoslanadi. Axborotlashgan jamiyat kontseptsiyasi bevosita informatikaga asoslanganligi ta'minlanadi.

Kalit so'zlar: informatika, texnik tafakkur, axborotlashgan jamiyat, globallashuv, texnologiya.

Аннотация. В данной статье, посвященной месту информатики в развитии технической философии, широкая роль отводится интерпретации понятий Информатики, технического мышления, Технологии, Информационных технологий. Развитие современной науки основано на связи возникновения новых научных гипотез с информатикой. Обеспечивается, чтобы концепция информированного общества основывалась непосредственно на информации.

Ключевые слова: Информатика, техническое мышление, информатизированное общество, глобализация, технологии.

Annotation. In this article, devoted to the place of computer science in the development of technical philosophy, a wide role is given to the interpretation of the concepts of Computer Science, technical thinking, Technology, Information technologies. The development of modern science is based on the connection of the emergence of new scientific hypotheses with computer science. It is ensured that the concept of an informed society is based directly on information.

Key words: Computer science, technical thinking, informatized society, globalization, technologies.

Introduction. Today, the role of computer science teaching, scientific term in the development of Science and technology can not be overemphasized. The article focuses on the importance of Informatics in technical creativity, technical thinking. However, now lacks the knowledge of modern science and technology. After all, it can be said that the development of Informatics in the information society itself, in its place, the current digital economy, too, originated from the development of this Informatics from the beginning of its scientific and practical function. This study focuses on technical thinking on the philosophical bias of such Informatics.

Informatics is now represented as an integral part of science, educational production, a driver of modern times, an informed society can be said to be its most suitable crop.

The concept of an informed society arose as a continuation of such global concepts as the previous industrialized society, postindustrial society, conceptions. In developed societies, public policy has also become a part of state programs.

President of our country Shavkat Mirziyoyev acknowledged in a new concept of deep scientific and development of our country that "the ground of the country's development is undoubtedly science and innovation". [1]

Literature review. Concept of an informed society (authors-E.Masuda, D.Martin, G. Molitor and b.) occupies an important place in modern science. It has been replaced by the concept of an industrial and postindustrial society, Informatics and Information Technology serve as a means of changing the social structure of society, the forces of production, the formation of a holistic information industry. In some developed countries, state programs for the construction of an information society have been adopted. Such a program, for example, was adopted in Japan. [2]. Her Japanese scientist E. Masuda described it in his works "a new era of world use of information" and "informatized society–postindustrial society".

Research Methodology. Workers of the information society can not be subjected to machinery. They will approach work freely, wisely, will have certain skills and knowledge. In the period of automation of Labor, Informatics saves a person from stagnant, demanding great labor costs, heavy physical and mental labor, his contemplation. Informatics are many types of Labor

Analysis and results. The socialization of Labor is reflected in its "socialization". The composition of the knowledge used in production increases the impact of scientific knowledge. The use of scientific knowledge in the process of Labor, the development of Labor, the increase in the level of the worker directly from the technological process creates an opportunity for the individual to demonstrate his or her creative abilities and gives creative meaning to his or her work. Working conditions improve. Depending on the development of information and automation of production, the employee's creativity is also improved [3]. At a time when robots operated using programs that were difficult to rebuild were not free of man's own workplace and his creative approach was limited. Adaptive managed robots allowed for a quick correction of work systems, and workers had free time to demonstrate their creative potential. Intellect the creation of robots with technical management tools of functional functions creates

conditions for employees to demonstrate their creative abilities in improving and discovering new technologies and technical tools, rationalizing the production process.

It is known that the development of new technologies and techniques directly depends on socio-political life. They should create favorable conditions for people to be creative and initiative. It is not surprising that progress in the field of Informatics is associated with the radical restructuring of the entire socio-political life of the present society, its democratization, the implementation of structural professional changes, the improvement of management.

Now the methods and tools of Informatics have a great influence on the whole thinking of a person—a theoretical-information approach and computers are entering the lives of people. Informatics as a set of new approaches and technical tools to theory, objectivity has a great influence on scientific knowledge, Organization of scientific research and implementation of their results. [4]. The old rational method of scientific thinking, inherited from ancient times, evidence based on abstract concepts and deductive reasoning is changing. There is an opportunity to directly examine complex theories and express the results of such an examination in the form of numbers, the scope of quantitative approaches to research in different disciplines is growing. Science was able to process a huge collection of information at great speed. The internationalization of scientific activity is taking place through the world-wide information systems, indeed, the Internet. Personal computers provide an opportunity to overcome the limitations of scientific activity. For the purpose of strictly logical processing of knowledge, the methods of their formalization are introduced into science.

Meanwhile, Informatics reflect the objects under study in the form of charts, graphs, tables on the screen of the screen, making them the sphere of emotional perception. In linking these images with Informatics views, this position is a specific form of elevation.[5]

The development of modern science, in particular, is manifested in the absolute complexity of the methods and means of scientific research, which necessitates the use of Information Technology. Such a state is inherent in all levels of scientific research—both in its empirical level and in its theoretical level. At the stage of empirical research, Informatics provides an opportunity to transform scientific experiment into a separate type of modern scientific analysis aimed at obtaining and processing large collections of information from activities in the form of ingenuity into automated ones.[6] At the stage of theoretical research, information technology serves as a means of verifying various scientific hypotheses, helping to convert the sums of unregulated data into scientific-theoretical rules.

For the introduction, processing, storage and issuance of information, an interconnected set of logical, mathematical, linguistic and technical tools is widely used—automated information search systems in science. This requirements for automated information search are formed either by the object of research, or by the theoretical basis of this field of Science and by means of information and technical means. Such systems will have mathematical means of supply in the form of a set of mathematical methods and algorithms. These tools work on the results of experiments, determine the methods of decision-making and algorithms. [7]. The passage of science

into the research of extremely complex phenomena and processes, the introduction of the requirement to achieve accurate results in the short term, requires the conduct of experiments in science and the automation of processing of their results.

Complex other tools of knowledge will be created, with the broad involvement of the media to find solutions to problems, a wider and deeper generalization will be carried out at a new level, which will represent the general laws. In this, a separate, generalized set of concepts is used: system, structure, element, management, and model. The concepts of Informatics in this category: algorithm, data bank, information and others are added. Ultimately, a contextual scheme is created that allows you to cross-compare the concepts of different sciences and develop a general scientific.[8] The volume of knowledge is greater than the volume of knowledge of the subjects involved in the study and reflects the essence of the object under study at another level of knowledge.

It is noteworthy that Informatics not only participates in the interaction of Sciences, in the development of general science, but also interacts with other sciences as an independent sphere of scientific knowledge, bringing into being new areas of scientific knowledge—information psychology, mechatronics, information economy, Social Informatics and others.

Now the psychology of Information (Computer) is actively developing as an independent field of science. It presupposes the analysis of the reasons for the rapidly improving information technology, the fear of man from increasing and complicating the flow of information, the predominance of communication with the computer over communication with people, the exhaustion of people ("cybersecurity") in working with the computer.

On the basis of knowledge in the field of mechanics, informatics, as well as in some branches of technology (microprocessor technology, control of the movement of machines and aggregates in the computer), a new technical science—mechatronics has emerged, which is now rapidly developing.[9] The name of this science itself embodied the terms "mechanics" and "electronics". This is evidenced by the "hybrid" feature of the fan. In fact, Mechatronics is a set of mechanics, Informatics and electronics tools and principles that are oriented towards the creation and use of machines and systems that are controlled by computers.

At the confluence of philosophy, Informatics, cybernetics, synergetics, sociology and Economics, an integrated sphere of scientific knowledge is formed—the information theory of Social Development. Within the framework of this theory, the information economy occupies a central place. From the point of view of information economy, the law on the organization and development of economic systems is established by the laws of Informatics. The study of the new role and position of man in Information Society is the main task of information economy. Informatics not only creates new scientific directions and new disciplines, but also has a great influence on the composition and structure of traditional branches of scientific knowledge. Indeed, in mathematics, its new branches of computational mathematics, such as linear programming, came into being. So far, practically unused branches of mathematical knowledge, for example, the theory of games, have begun to be used. In research laboratories began to use measurement and computational tables, which were able not



only to quickly perform measurement operations and give the researcher relevant information, but also to manage the experimental process depending on the information received. The use of computers has led the field of mathematics use in science, has led to the mathematical sciences and has even led to the emergence of new sciences such as biomathematics, as well as disciplines aimed at the research of deep vacuum, space, Mega and complex phenomena and processes of micro-dunia.[9]

Informatics marked the rapid development of the philosophy of Technology specific area of philosophical knowledge. An increasing number of techniques in the philosophy of Technology, an attempt to combine knowledge of the laws of its development with an understanding of the social functions of the technique, the consequences of its application in practice, will allow to raise the question of the transition from the philosophy of technology to the technology—a qualitatively new stage in the development of.

Conclusions. In summary, the purpose of the article is to focus on the control ,eseseological and practical importance of terms and concepts such as the technical harmony of modern science, technology, nanotechnology, informatized society, digital economy in the development of society.

It is emphasized that the term, concept, concepts have a fundamental basis in all areas of science.

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PROTESTS IN THE FERGANA VALLEY AGAINST THE COLONIAL POLICY OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE

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Annotatsiya. Maqolada Rossiya imperiyasi Qo'qon xonligini bosib olgandan so'ng Namangan uezdida dehqonlarning mustamlakachilik siyosatiga qarshi noroziligining kuchayishi arxiv ma'lumotlari asosida yoritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: mustamlakachilik siyosati, tub aholi, soqchilik xizmati, qo'zg'olon.

Annotation. The article is based on archival data, which highlights the growing protests of farmers in Namangan district against the colonial policy after the occupation of the Kokand Khanate by the Russian Empire.

Key words: colonial policy, indigenous people, security services, insurgency.

Аннотация. В статье на основе архивных данных описывается растущее недовольство фермеров Наманганского района колониальной политикой после оккупации Кокандского ханства Российской империей.

Ключевые слова: колониальная политика, коренные народы, спецслужбы, мятеж.

Introduction. Russian troops plan to enter the Fergana Valley and occupy Namangan before Kokand, Margilan and Andijan. However, Chernyaev's successor, the military governor of the Turkestan region, Major-General DI Romanovsky, concealed his intentions and wrote in a letter to the Kokand khan Khudoyorkhan in June 1866: [1]. I beg you not to allow your troops to cross to the right bank of the Syr ... I don't think you would mind that our specialists go to Namangan mainly for scientific purposes ..."[2]

When Fergana region was formed, it included Andijan, Osh, Margilan (since May 1912 - Skobelev), Kokand, Namangan and Chust districts. As the economy of the last two counties consisted mainly of agriculture, handicrafts, and trade, the majority of the population lived in rural areas. In Namangan and Chust districts, loyalty to traditional customs and the influence of Muslim clergy were stronger in the lives of the population than in other districts of the region. At the same time, the social and political activity of the urban and rural population in these districts was significantly lower. But the indigenous population under colonial conditions as his condition worsened, his social and political position also changed dramatically.

Andijan, Kokand, Margilan, Namangan, Osh and Chust districts were formed in Fergana region. Fergana region has an area of 125,470 square meters and a population of 1,572,214 people. Fergana region is divided into Andijan, Kokand, Margilan, Namangan, Osh and Chust districts. The area of Kokand district of Fergana region is 12894 sq.m. verst, population 360,267 people. The area of Margilan district is 5089 sq.m. verst, population 321,860 people, Andijan district 21648 sq. km. verst, population 739,514 people. The area of Namangan district is 26978 sq.m. verst,

population 763,789 people, area of Osh district 95237 sq.m. verst, with a population of 161,640. [1]

Literature review. Russian troops plan to enter the Fergana Valley and occupy Namangan before Kokand, Margilan and Andijan. However, Chernyaev's successor, the military governor of the Turkestan region, Major-General D.I.Romanovsky, concealed his intentions and wrote in a letter to the Kokand khan Khudoyorkhan in June 1866, "... [2] I beg you not to allow your troops to cross to the right bank of the Syr ... I don't think you would mind that our specialists go to Namangan mainly for scientific purposes ... "[3]

When Fergana region was formed, it included Andijan, Osh, Margilan (since May 1912 - Skobelev), Kokand, Namangan and Chust districts. Since the economy of the last two counties consisted mainly of farming, handicrafts, and trade, the majority of the population lived in rural areas. In Namangan and Chust districts, loyalty to traditional customs and the influence of Muslim clergy were stronger in the lives of the population than in other districts of the region. At the same time, the social and political activity of the urban and rural population in these districts was significantly lower. However, as the situation of the indigenous population worsened under colonial conditions, its social and political position also changed significantly.

After Russian troops occupied Namangan, Chust, Pop, and Nanay, the local population soon revolted. Rebellions, riots were brutally suppressed, but they happened again and again. Therefore, as in other districts of the region, in Chust and Namangan districts, the guard service, the police paid great attention to the control of local intellectuals, clerics and active farmers, to monitor their behavior. As a result, for example, the head of Namangan district, Major P. Averyanov, sent a message to the military governor on May 6, 1877: "One of the propagandists and leaders of the Namangan uprising in October 1875 was a high-ranking official during the reign of Abdurahmonkhodja Haji Khan. After the conquest of the territory of Namangan district, he remained here as a volost governor. When the uprising was suppressed, its surviving participants asked the Russian authorities for forgiveness and their crimes were forgiven. However, Abdurahmon Haji did not come to us and disappeared from Namangan ... Recently, Abdurahmon Haji's application was included in the petitions of Namangan residents living in Tokmak (Ettisuv region - N.Q.) to allow them to return to their homeland. He may have thought that his long involvement in the uprising had been forgotten. Whether appropriate measures should be taken against him or whether his involvement in the uprising should be left without consequences. I ask you to express your decision on this issue. "[4] The military governor, A.K.Abramov, wrote on the text of the newsletter that "Abdurahmon should be brought to justice without being prosecuted, and his current behavior should be monitored." [5]

Research Methodology. During his visit to Kokand, Margilan, and Andijan in November 1876, the Governor-General of Turkestan, K.P.Kaufman, sought to show his concern for the local population, and therefore accepted the application of scholars from major cities of the region, including Namangan, and promised to consider it carefully. However, the cunning colonial left the application to the military governor of the Fergana region, Major-General M.D.Skobelev. The clerics said in a statement, "We have turned our backs on the former khan because of his injustice and violence

against the people in violation of Sharia law. Now, since the reign of the white king, his law has not been enforced among us. The insults, harassment, insults of the khanate period are still there, even stronger, we have lost our peace. So we ask you to leave the sharia instead of the law of the white king. As long as the Shari'ah is in force among us, we will be obedient. ”[6]

The chauvinistic and great state nature of the attitude of colonial officials towards the indigenous population of Turkestan, in particular, the Fergana region, can be seen in the example of M.D.Skobelev's comments on the above-mentioned application. He writes, “This application is not noteworthy because, first, it was not signed by those who wrote it; secondly, it does not indicate how the indigenous peoples were persecuted and insulted by the Russian government. It reflects the demand of people who do not tolerate the new order, and we need to ensure that the number of such people decreases from year to year. ”[7]

Analysis and results. The new system of government served mainly colonial purposes, and in the interests of increasing cotton production in the Chust and Namangan districts, the change in land relations and the increase in taxes rightly intensified peasant protests and led to riots, riots, and uprisings. In some cases, the authorities, the police courts, blamed the peasants' revolts on the misconduct of local officials, blaming the volost governors, village elders, and tax collectors. For example, in early April 1882, residents of the village of Mugum in the Chartak volost of Namangan district revolted. But a third of the rebels said they were dissatisfied with tax collector Rafiq Rahmatullah, while two-thirds said the tax collector was honest and conscientious, and that the volost governor, Mansurboy Devonbegiev, was accustomed to collecting more taxes and fees from the villagers. Fifty-three farmers arrived in Namangan and were jailed for nine days for visiting the homes of the county's assistant and chief and speaking angrily about their rights. The head of the district, Averyanov, dismissed Mansurboy Devonbegiev from the post of volost governor with the permission of the regional military governor. But the fair demands of the peasants were not met. "In Fergana," wrote a reporter at the time, "looking at the living standards of the indigenous people and the development of cotton growing, I have come to the conclusion that those who raise the price of cotton are not farmers, but brokers." The brokers, who distribute the money on behalf of the firms, try to get the cotton as cheaply as possible and sell it to the firm at a high price. In fact, the farmers sell the cotton at a good price, but only on farms that do not borrow it. It cannot affect the price of cotton. The locals are trapped in the spider's web, and it is impossible to get rid of it. ”[10]

The chauvinistic and state-oriented attitude of the colonial officials towards the indigenous population of Turkestan, in particular the Fergana region, can be seen in the example of M.D.Skobelev's comments on the above-mentioned application. He writes, “This application is not noteworthy because, first, it was not signed by those who wrote it; secondly, it does not indicate how the indigenous peoples were oppressed and humiliated by the Russian authorities. Here in a new order the demand of uncompromising people is being expressed, and we need to ensure that the number of such people decreases from year to year ”[6].

The new system of governance will serve mainly colonial purposes, in the interests of increasing cotton production in Chust and Namangan districts, changing

land relations, increasing taxes rightly intensified the protests of the peasants and led to revolts, riots, uprisings. In some cases, government agencies, police courts and local officials blamed the farmers' revolts comments with wrongdoing, volost of guilt managers, village elders, tax was an overturn to the collectors. For example, the population of Mugum village in Chartak volost of Namangan district in 1882 revolted in early April of the year. But a third of the rebels are tax collectors Rafiq expressed his displeasure with Rahmatullah, and two-thirds are honest, conscientious tax collectors According to the volost manager Mansurboy Devonbegiev from the villagers said he was accustomed to collecting excess taxes, fees. 53 farmers came to Namangan as junior assistants to the head of the district and go to the chief's house and tell him about his rights was imprisoned for 9 days for speaking angrily.

Averyanov, head of the district, dismissed Mansurboy Devonbegiev from the post of volost governor with the permission of the regional military governor [8]. But the fair demands of the farmers not satisfied. "In Fergana," he wrote The correspondent of the period, - seeing the life of the indigenous population and the development of cotton growing I have come to the conclusion that it is not the peasants who are raising the price of cotton, but the brokers (chistachi and carriages). In the struggle for cotton competition firms to farmers through their brokers distributes the money in debt.

Conclusion. In conclusion, the peasants of Namangan district, like all indigenous peoples, experienced the difficulties caused by the national and social oppression caused by the colonial system, changes in land relations, increase in taxes and various payments related to agrarian policy, but without unconditional obedience, struggled as much as possible and resisted the socio-economic and political rule of the colonialists.

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SCIENTIFIC ANALYSIS OF AHMAD DONISH'S "NAVODIR UL- VAKOE"

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Annotatsiya. O'tgan yillar mobaynida ajdodlarimizning yuzlab qo'lyozma asarlari dunyo yuzini ko'rdi, respublikamizda va xorijda minglab nusxalarda nashr etildi. Bu ham tariximizning boy o'tmishiga va merosiga ko'rsatilgan ehtirom va e'tirofdir. Ayniqsa, o'zbek xonliklari davrida yaratilgan yuzlab noyob qo'lyozma asarlar bugungi kunda xalqimizning bebaho ma'naviy merosi sifatida o'z tarkibida madaniy hayotning turli sohalariga ko'plab ma'lumotlarni yetkazib kelayotganligi bilan bir qatorda davlatchilik jarayonlari, iqtisodiy va siyosiy hayot tafsilotlari, diplomatik aloqalarga oid qimmatli ma'lumotlarni jamlagan, ayni vaqtda ularning barchasi bu davrlardagi madaniy hayotning eng asosiy jihatlarini aks ettiradi.

Kalit so'zlar: Buxoro, qo'lyozma, tarix, mang'itlar davri, amir, ijtimoiy-siyosiy, madaniyat.

Аннотация. За прошедшие годы по всему миру появились сотни рукописей наших предков, изданные тысячами экземпляров в нашей стране и за рубежом. Это также дань уважения и признание богатого прошлого и наследия нашей истории. Сотни уникальных рукописей, созданных в период Узбекского ханства, как бесценное духовное наследие нашего народа, содержат ценную информацию о различных аспектах культурной жизни, а также ценную информацию о государственности, экономической и политической жизни, дипломатических отношениях. аспекты культурной жизни в эти периоды.

Ключевые слова: Бухара, рукопись, история, мангитский период, амир, общественно-политическая, культура.

Abstract. Over the years, hundreds of manuscripts of our ancestors have appeared around the world, published in thousands of copies in our country and abroad. It is also a tribute to and recognition of the rich past and heritage of our history. Hundreds of unique manuscripts created during the period of the Uzbek Khanate, as an invaluable spiritual heritage of our people, contain valuable information about various aspects of cultural life, as well as valuable information about statehood, economic and political life, diplomatic relations. aspects of cultural life during these periods.

Key words: Bukhara, manuscript, history, Mangit period, amir, socio-political, culture.

Introduction. Ahmad Donish, who became famous in his time under the names "Ahmad Kalla" and "Ahmad Makhdum" and had a significant impact on the renewal of scientific and literary thought, was one of the encyclopedic scholars of Bukhara in the XIX century. He was born in Bukhara in the family of a teacher. As a young man, he studied painting, drawing and calligraphy. Along with various rare manuscripts, the unique works of Ahmad Donish have come down to us in full. Sadri Ziyoy, a

contemporary student of Ahmad Donish, said: “Ahmad Donish is an unparalleled historian, Kamoliddin Behzodu is the second Mir Shafe in painting, Ulugbek Koragoni is the best in astronomy, Mir Ali is the best in music, Ibn Sino is the best in medicine and Hotami Toi is the most generous. In poetry, he was like Saadi Shirazi, and in prose, he was like Hussein Kashifi.

At present, 16 manuscripts of Ahmad Donish are stored in the manuscript fund of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences. Most are his own handwritten originals. From the manuscripts of the scientist in the Bukhara State Museum-Reserve there are drafts and originals (that is, the first book of 1880) of his handwritten work "Mukhtasare az tarikhi sultanati honadoni mangitiya" (1878) and "Navodir ul-vaqoe". The Oriental Manuscripts Department of the Abu Ali Ibn Sina Regional Library also has an incomplete copy of “Navodir ul-vaqoe”. In addition, there are many manuscripts of “Navodir ul-vaqoe”, which are stored in the libraries of Dushanbe, Tashkent and Leningrad.

The author's work "Navodir ul-vaqoe" is a historical, philosophical, memoir written for 15 years, from 1870 to 1885 (some sources call it 1875-1882). Consisting of 23 chapters, this work is a philosophical, social, political and cultural work, but it has not yet been fully published in any language. Only some chapters of it have been published. In particular, part of it was translated into Uzbek in 1964.

Literature review. In this play, the author analyzes some of the philosophical views of the philosophers who preceded him, primarily Bedil. He sought to solve the problems of his time [1:14]. In terms of significance, this work can be compared to Nizamulmulk's "Politics", written in the XI century and dedicated to the history of the Seljuk dynasty. The main content of the work is to call the people to enlightenment, to propagate the ideas of humanity. It is no exaggeration to call “Navodir ul-vaqoe” an encyclopedia of its time [2:70].

It is also speculated that the work was written between 1868 and 1873 after Ahmad Donish's second visit to St. Petersburg. However, it was not published due to the lack of a printing house in Bukhara. During the writing of the book, he gave some of its pages to his relatives to read without editing. Ahmad Donish himself says: “I did not like the actions of the people of the time. When I was very upset and my heart was pounding, I would take a pen to my friends and scribble on a piece of paper to relieve my grief. Those who know my client have arranged these scattered pages of writing, looking at the stories: separate your writing from the words of others and turn it into a collection of books ”[3: 8].]

There are different opinions about the date and chapters of this work. “Navodir ul-vaqoe” is a work consisting of 23 chapters, with an introduction, 3 chapters and an introduction.

Research Methodology. “Navodir ul-vaqoe”, with its critical and complex style of writing, marked a turning point in the political and social life of the time. Donish's educational ideas reflected in “Navodir ul-vaqoe” had a great influence on the spiritual life of that time. On the other hand, the writing style and artistic style of “Navodir ul-vaqoe” played a very important role in the emergence of realistic prose at that time and in subsequent periods.

This work introduced the author to the people of that time as a powerful writer and thinker. In this play, Ahmad Donish analyzes and describes many new philosophical and social issues that have been the subject of judgment of philosophers and thinkers of the past from a new perspective and in a context of conflict with European civilization.

Analysis and results. While Donish reveals the flaws of social and economic life, the issue of taxes is also highlighted. At the beginning of the reign of Amir Muzaffar, the districts paid 10-15 thousand tenge in taxes, but later this figure reached one hundred thousand tenge. These receipts are, of course, various taxes and levies which are compulsorily collected from the working people. And this thing has been growing in the emirate year after year. Many lands have been devastated by the forced introduction of many taxes by tax collectors. There is not a single prosperous village around Bukhara except Gijduvan. Excessive taxes lead to the destruction of farmers' homes and the destruction of fertile land. Irrigation networks in the northern districts of Bukhara are out of order. The situation of the working people in Russia is deteriorating, especially after the Russian invasion. Tsarist Russian officials began to come to Bukhara frequently under various pretexts. These visits certainly required unexpected expenses. Amir Muzaffar was afraid of them, thinking of his peaceful life, forcibly collecting taxes from the people and giving them to the Russians as bribes. Ahmad Donish, quoting the above points, sympathizes with the working people and condemns these actions of the emirs and officials.

In general, in "Navodir ul-vaqoe" political issues: the way of governing the Emirate, the state's relations with the people, the law enforcement agencies of the two countries; economic issues: Central Asian agriculture and Russian industry; cultural: publishing newspapers and magazines, publishing houses, alleys, concert halls, magnificent buildings, decoration of cottages and houses, etc. Some of the stories and chapters are devoted to ethical and educational issues and have very interesting content. The author's thoughts are very well expressed in story and fiction. The thinker expresses his purpose through artistic images. In this chapter, the author argues that traveling the world enriches a person spiritually. During his many travels, the scientist became acquainted with the education, science and culture of the cities. He compares the muddy streets and squares of Bukhara, the crooked roads, the cluttered and muddy buildings, especially the fact that the streets are dark and scary at night, with the situation in other developed countries. And he describes them all vividly in his work.

Ahmad Donish emphasizes that all legal and other matters relating to human life are in accordance with Islamic law, and examines matters very sensitively in this regard. In the chapter on child rearing, he said, "Parents are grateful for a just destiny, and they are kind to their children and seek their well-being. That is, the words and deeds of the parents should not contradict the Shari'ah. Then the children must do everything they say and command in order to get their consent." [5] The fact that such exhortations are based on Islamic law in the play is proof that Ahmad Donish mastered Islam perfectly.

"Navodir ul-vaqoe" also has epic themes. For example, in Chapter XVIII the story of the brave hunter Mullah Kholmammad Boysuni is told. His encounters with wild animals, such as lions, bears, etc., testify to the courage and bravery of Holmuhammad,

who survived, sometimes by force, sometimes by deception. Ahmad Donish narrated the story of him even carrying his horse to a tree in a very rhythmic way.

Conclusions. In general, Ahmad Donish's "Navadir ul-vaqoe" covers many controversial topics in politics, socio-economics, science and culture, as well as history and literature, the clash of cultures and civilizations, and man and society.

Along with reading the work, a person who is well versed in science, education, culture, history, politics, poetry, literature, religion, national civilization and wisdom will appear in the reader's eyes. That is, it turns out that the author of this book is a person who is fully aware of politics, economics, science and culture. At the same time, he is well acquainted with European politics, economics, science and culture. That is why Ahmad Donish compares Bukhara and its territory with Russia and thus with Western Europe.

In "Navadir ul-vaqoe", Ahmad Donish also raises important philosophical and social issues that have been the subject of great debate in the past. Review them. The fourteenth chapter (before the political pamphlet) is devoted to the most important issues - Islamic philosophy and the moral norms of Islam. These sections analyze issues of human society, human well-being, protection of social justice and its ways.

In general, although the chapters of "Navadir ul-vaqoe" are devoted to various topics, it is important that they focus on the sole purpose of the author - that is, how to organize a person's social life and personality.

In his book "Navadir ul-vaqoe", Ahmad Donish condemns such vices as jealousy and greed. The play states: "Failure to see one's achievements leads to a decrease in love and affection between people, the world's fabrics are equally distributed - to violate and try to break this norm leads to greed, and greed leads to unhappiness." [5]

The idea that friendship is not measured by wealth and that such friendships do not last long, that they break up quickly, is elaborated in the play, and Donish speaks of the fact that no one loves a greedy man and that such a man can never be respected. Ahmad Donish says, "Respect for the individual is an important pillar of human culture, regardless of religion or nationality." [5]

Not only Ahmad Donish, but also other historians have expressed negative opinions about Amir Muzaffar.

The scholar expresses his attitude to the current system in the age of "Navadir ul-vaqoe" and proposes a reform of public administration in the Emirate of Bukhara. Ahmad Donish describes the amirs from Amir Daniel to Abdullah (except Shah Murad) as unruly rulers who cared not only for the welfare of the state and its citizens, but only for their own interests [6: 8].

Based on the analysis of Ahmad Donish's "Navadir ul-vaqoe", we can draw the following conclusions:

1. In our classical literature, the subject of morality has become a tradition for all scholars and historians in the XVIII-XIX centuries. Each of them advocated the issue of morality from their own point of view. "Navadir ul-vaqoe" was also one of the sources on morality.

2. Ahmad Donish condemned the deliberate encroachment on someone's rights and property. He described the greedy, the wicked, and the lowly as the worst virtues.



3. Ahmad Donish calls on humanity to preserve nature and prevent harm to all beings. Moreover, he believes that we should not only be harming, but we should not be neutral in torturing anyone or anything and try to save them.

4. Ahmad Donish, in writing his work "Navodir ul-vaqoe", covered not only the direction of instruction, but also historical events in the form of travelogues.

5. "Navodir ul-vaqoe" is a work of educational value, enriched with poetry, which describes the life of the emirs and their rule and the state, and the events that took place during their time.

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THE ROLE OF SPIRITUAL AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN EDUCATING FUTURE PROFESSIONALS IN THE SPIRIT OF PATRIOTISM

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Annotatsiya: Maskur maqolada bo'lajak mutaxassislarning vatanparvarlik ruhida tarbiyalashda ma'naviy-marifiy tadbirlarni o'rni oily ta'lim muassasasida takomillashtirish amalga oshirishni ilmiy jihatdan tahlil qilingan. Shuningdek, ma'naviy-ma'rifiy tadbirlarni samarali o'tkazish jarayonida davlat jamoat, ta'lim muassasasi hamkorligi haqida so'z yuritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Vatan, vatanparvarlik, ma'naviy-ma'rifiy, bo'lajak mutaxassis, madaniyat, ma'rifat, davlat, jamoat tashkilotlari.



Аннотация: В статье дается научный анализ роли духовно просветительской деятельности в воспитании будущих специалистов в духе патриотизма, повышении качества высшего образования. Также они говорили о сотрудничестве государства, общественных и образовательных учреждений в эффективном ведении духовно-просветительской деятельности.

Ключевые слова: Родина, патриотизм, духовно-просветительский, будущий специалист, культура, просвещение, государство, общественные организации.

Abstract: This article provides a scientific analysis of the role of spiritual and educational activities in the education of future professionals in the spirit of patriotism, the improvement of higher education. They also talked about the cooperation of the state, public and educational institutions in the effective conduct of spiritual and educational activities.

Keywords: Motherland, patriotism, spiritual-educational, future specialist, culture, enlightenment, state, public organizations.

Introduction: The current globalization depends on the prestige of our country in the world community during the economic crisis, on the way in which future professionals, who determine our present and future, will grow up and become professionals. Therefore, every public organization is equally responsible for educating future professionals in the spirit of patriotism [1;2;3;5]. The ability of future professionals to use effective and efficient special mechanisms in the fight against endogenous and exogenous threats and at the same time dangerous currents through the spiritual initiative of public organizations to strengthen ideological immunity in this society, the state and One of the most important issues is the development of cooperation between public organizations. Also, due to the large-scale reforms and initiatives implemented in our country, the consciousness and worldview of our people are changing. In our country, the importance of the rule of law, civil society, the idea of “from national revival to national progress” and a number of other vital ideological ideas is growing [1;4;5;6;7].

Despite the important work being done in this direction, the new Uzbekistan, in the process of social, economic and political reforms, still has a number of systemic problems that hinder the effectiveness of spiritual and educational reforms. In particular, the lack of an integrated system of spiritual and educational activities, the lack of patriotism in spiritual and educational activities, insufficient organizational, practical and research work to protect our people, especially students from spiritual threats and cooperation between civil society institutions is not effective. In order to overcome the above problems, it is necessary to systematically organize spiritual and educational work in higher education institutions, increase the effectiveness of measures taken in this direction, especially to increase the intellectual potential, consciousness and worldview of future professionals, strengthen ideological immunity, patriotism, love and devotion [2;5]. We also need to pay special attention to educating future professionals who live with. It is our sacred duty, goal and task for each of us to take an active part in the process of educating future professionals through the spiritual and enlightenment activities of public organizations – the defense of the motherland, peace, loyalty to the national idea, patriotism, high moral and ethical views. Because

the information crisis in the world, ideological and spiritual threats under the guise of popular culture are growing, and this situation will certainly have an impact on the upbringing of a harmoniously developed generation. Spirituality is a powerful force in protecting our country and our future professionals from such ideological and spiritual attacks and evil forces [1]. Patriotism is not just manifested in military service or on the battlefield. Perhaps, the fact that everyone living on this land protects their home and neighborhood is also a demonstration of patriotism. The slogan “Take care of your own home” is not in vain. Every student should understand this motto and follow it sincerely. At the same time, he must not only protect, but also protect his family and the citizens of his neighborhood from foreign ideas. This requires us to be sensitive and vigilant every minute. Where there is indifference and negligence, there is delinquency and crime [5;7]. That is why we must always live as “This is my homeland” and not “What is mine?” Then destructive ideas cannot enter the land where we live. He is even afraid to enter. Because those who propagate destructive ideas affect a person’s mind and take over his whole body. It is also patriotic to be so sensitive and vigilant. This encourages every future professional to feel a high responsibility for their spiritual maturity, to live in harmony with their interests in the interests of this country. Patriotism is a socio-psychological feeling that has emerged in the process of historical development, formed and changed under the influence of the external environment and epochs. Patriotism is the social and spiritual qualities and virtues of a person, which express his love and attitude to the place where he was born and grew up, his land and place. Devotion is the main sign of patriotism, and its highest manifestation is its courage. Therefore, no matter how much we describe the sense of patriotism there are still cases of disregard for national values, exposure to harmful foreign ideas, crime, religious extremism, terrorism, drug addiction, alcohol consumption, and confusion among future professionals [6;7;8].

Literature review: In general, education and upbringing complement each other and play an important role in the development of the younger generation into a perfect person. That is, in the current globalization process, we need to protect young people from various currents or various forms of social media that encourage crime. In this regard, a number of state measures aimed at improving the education of young people and their education, including the laws and decrees of the President aimed at improving and developing the state education, are important.

Regarding the legislation adopted by this country, in particular, on September 30, 2017 “On the establishment of the Ministry of Preschool Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan”, on August 8, 2017 “On Improving the Activities of the Ministry of Public Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan”, as well as on March 14, 2017 “On radical improvement of the activities of secondary special, vocational education institutions”.

We can mention the resolution of April 20, 2017 “On measures for further development of the higher education system” and a number of other decisions.

Research methods: In writing this article, we have used more rational methods and methods such as objectivity, systematic, comparative analysis, generalization, historical as well as observation and analysis of scientific knowledge

to reveal the essence of the object. These methods serve to explain the law of objectivity and the neutrality of the subject in the study of the object.

Research results: Patriotism, patriotism, devotion, humanity, nationalism, national consciousness, national self-awareness, values, national values, interests, national interests, national pride, traditions and customs, spirituality, national idea and a number of other basic the content and essence of the concepts should be absorbed through the spiritual and educational activities of the state public organizations [5;6;7]. Organization of meetings, round tables and seminars-trainings with the participation of experts in educational institutions on “Family - a fortress of spirituality”, “Thanksgiving - a great blessing”, “Prosperity begins with the heart”, in order to educate future professionals in the spirit of patriotism in educational institutions, to organize meetings with military veterans on “Know that the Motherland is waiting for you”, “Let’s be worthy heirs to generations”, “We are the children of great scholars”, “Enlightened youth - the pride of the nation”. Organizing open dialogues with students with the participation of the rector, vice-rector and deans, implementation of the project “My contribution to the development of the motherland” in order to strengthen patriotism, loyalty to the country, support the creative thinking of future professionals, the prevention of crime and delinquency among them. Essay competition “Corruption is a threat to the future”, Photo contest “Uzbekistan in the eyes of youth” [4;6].

Conducting a contest of articles on “Great children of my motherland”, “I am proud to be Uzbek”, “Serving the motherland is my great goal”. Is your child ready for independent living? ” development of comprehensive measures to prepare future professionals for family life and prevent early marriage, organization of trainings with the participation of women entrepreneurs and artisans to improve the knowledge and skills of students in the field of entrepreneurship and organization of craft and science clubs and training courses for students in dormitories with all conditions and opportunities for students, depending on the internal capacity of the educational institution organize one-on-one conversations with students with difficult upbringing and low mastering of lessons, attach them to experienced professors and teachers as “Teacher-Apprentice” and provide assistance. Extensive explanatory work among students on the “Rules of Ethics of Higher Education Institutions” approved by the higher education institution and to study the current situation and shortcomings in the life of students, cultural recreation, meaningful leisure, and develop measures to address them [5;7;9]. In order to study the quality of education, conduct roundtables with students on “Ask a question, we will answer”. Carrying out propaganda work under the motto “Youth is our future” in the mahalla of the area where the higher education institution is located. Conducting sports competitions (volleyball, football, table tennis, swimming, etc), under the motto “We are for a healthy lifestyle”. Book-cafe in higher education institutions and the organization of reading competitions among students under the motto “I am a socially active youth”, a roundtable discussion with non-organized youth in the mahallas where the student educational institution is located and strengthen the relationship between parents, teachers, citizens’ self-government bodies, law enforcement agencies in educational work and the systematic exchange of information [8;9;10].

Connect with higher education institutions of the developed countries of the world through the Internet, collect information on useful information, targeted projects, grants, scholarships, competitions and conferences of interest to students and put them into practice. Nomination of active and publicly recognized students studying in higher education institutions for state awards, involvement of students studying in higher education institutions on the basis of a joint program in creative and intellectual teams such as theater clubs, “Cheerful and clever”, “Intelligence”. “Patriotism begins with the study of the history of the country” (historical places), “We remember the memory of ancestors” (sacred places), “Uzbekistan is a paradise”, “Valley of Happiness”, “Why do we love Uzbekistan”, “On the path of creativity” facilities) acquaintance and travel arrangements to advise and encourage students who have completed their military service and are currently studying at the institute on a contract basis, actively participating in the activities of the Union and public affairs, mastering their knowledge with good and excellent grades, to pay 35% of tuition fees by the Central Council of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan and organization of “Psychological counseling” for students with low levels of mastery and difficult upbringing at the primary organization [8;9;10].

Conclusion: In short, the recommendations arising from the above considerations should be implemented on the basis of mutual agreements between the relevant state public organizations and higher education institutions, ie the organization of events aimed at forming a spiritually healthy worldview of young people. Holding a regular event on the basis of this excellence by summarizing the level of achievement of the intended purpose of this event and thereby developing the overall structure of subsequent initiatives will help to nurture the spirit of young people. This, in turn, will help to increase the number of young people who have grown up in a strong and humane spirit in each region.

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